



Quercus ×hispanica



Height	10-15(30)m
Width	10-15m
Crown	vase-shaped, half-open crown
Bark and branches	twigs glossy brown, densely hairy, bark dark grey, thick and grooved
Leaf	elongated to ovate, 5-12 cm long, deep green
Flowers	catkins, pale yellow, 4-7 cm long, may
Fruits	long ovoid acorn, 3-4 cm long
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	loamy soil, sandy soil, calcareous soil
Soil moisture	suitable for dry soil
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	7 (-17,7 to -12,3 °C)
Wind resistance	good
Other resistances	can withstand wind, resistant to de-icing salt
Application	industrial areas
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	Southern France, Spain, Portugal, Italy and the Balkans

Quercus ×hispanica is a large, semi-evergreen to evergreen tree with a round crown. Usually the tree grows 10-15 m tall, but under favourable conditions it can grow significantly taller. The dark grey bark is thick and deeply grooved, but does not become corky, as in *Q. suber*. The oblong to ovoid leaves are variable in shape. They have 4-8 coarse teeth on both edges, each tooth extending into a short needle. The upper surface is deep green, the underside densely grey-green hairy. Flowering is not very conspicuous and may be followed by rather large, long egg-shaped acorns. These are about half enclosed by the cup. This is set with recurved prong-shaped scales.

Q. ×hispanica is a natural species hybrid between *Q. cerris* and *Q. suber*, but in the area where both species occur, the tree is rare. In cultivation, *Q. ×hispanica* is significantly more common. Naturally, *Q. ×hispanica* grows on fairly dry, calcareous soils. So a well-drained calcareous soil is also recommended in cultivation. The tree is resistant to road salt and air pollution.