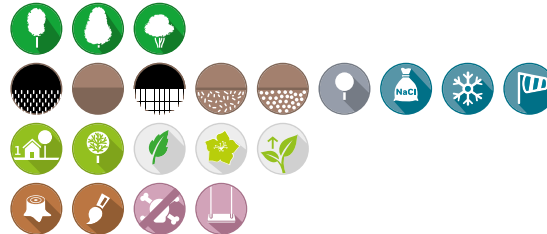




## Quercus alba



<b>Height</b>	20 - 30 m
<b>Width</b>	20-30m
<b>Crown</b>	round, dark, dense crown
<b>Bark and branches</b>	bark light grey-brown, flaking off in flat plates, later deeply grooved
<b>Leaf</b>	elongated-obovate, lobed, slightly glossy dark green, 10 - 20 cm
<b>Autumn colour</b>	yellow, orange, red
<b>Flowers</b>	yellow-green catkins, 5 - 10 cm, May
<b>Fruits</b>	elongated-oval, 1 - 2.5 cm, single or in pairs, cupule with warty scales
<b>Spines/thorns</b>	None
<b>Toxicity</b>	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
<b>Soil type</b>	any, provided deeply penetrable by roots, moist and well drained
<b>Paving</b>	tolerates no paving
<b>Winter hardiness zone</b>	5 (-28,8 to -23,4 °C)
<b>Wind resistance</b>	good
<b>Other resistances</b>	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, resistant to de-icing salt
<b>Application</b>	avenues and broad streets, industrial areas
<b>Shape</b>	clearstem tree, feathered tree, multi-stem treem
<b>Origin</b>	Eastern and central USA, Northeast Canada

The white oak is the most common tree in the eastern and central United States, where it forms large forests. It is a large tree with an initially broad ovoid crown which eventually grows to 30 m high and wide. The light brown bark flakes off in flat plates. The older the tree gets the more deeply the trunk is grooved. The leaves are elongated-obovate with a long wedge-shaped base. The 3 to 6 pairs of shallow to deep lobes are fairly narrow. Young leaves are hairy and later bare. In summer the leaf is glossy dark green on top and blue-green with short hairs on the underside. In autumn, it turns orange to wine red or brown-red. The tree grows relatively slowly and needs a lot of space. It is an important supplier of timber in the USA. Grows on almost any soil provided it is moist, well-drained and the roots can penetrate deeply.