



Quercus frainetto



Height	20 - 25 (40) m
Width	10-15m
Crown	broad ovoid to rounded, half-open crown
Bark and branches	fine grooves, young twigs olive-green
Leaf	obovate, deeply lobed, dark green, 10 - 20 cm
Flowers	gold coloured ♂ catkins, 7 - 10 cm long, May
Fruits	ovoid acorns, 1 - 2 cm, 2 to 5 grouped together
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	nutritious, preferably loamy
Soil moisture	suitable for dry soil, suitable for wet soil
Paving	tolerates partial paving
Winter hardiness zone	6a (-23,3 to -20,6 °C)
Wind resistance	very good
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, resistant to de-icing salt
Application	avenues and broad streets, industrial areas
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	south-eastern Europe up to northern Turkey
Synonyms	Quercus conferta, Quercus pannonica

Occurs mainly in the mountainous parts of the Balkans, up to 1,000 m altitude. There it sometimes grows to 40 m tall, up to approx. 25 m when cultivated. It is a relatively fast-growing tree with angular ascending low branches. The short trunk is greyish-brown and has fine grooves. Parts of the bark flake off in platelets. Young twigs are thick, hairy and olive-green: older twigs are bare and grey. The leaves are very deeply and regularly lobed. The large lobes are also lobed or carry blunt serrations. They are 10 - 20 cm long, sometimes longer when the tree grows vigorously, and 7 - 12 cm wide. The acorns are one third to a half enclosed by the cupule. The latter is covered by narrow, contiguous, hairy scales. The cupules and the leaves are very characteristic of the species. Quercus frainetto's crown is often more transparent than that of Quercus robur. At a later age the tree's branches can become very pendulous.