



Quercus hickelii



Height	8-15 m
Width	8-15m
Crown	round/spherical, dark, dense crown, capricious growing
Bark and branches	branches reddish brown: bark brown-grey, smooth to finely grooved
Leaf	obovate, up to 15 cm long and 10 cm wide with serrated leaf margin, glossy dark green
Autumn colour	yellow
Flowers	catkins, inconspicuous
Fruits	elongated ovoid acorn, 2-3 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 wet soil
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	6a (-23,3 to -20,6 °C)
Wind resistance	moderate
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), resistant to de-icing salt
Application	industrial areas
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem

Quercus ×hickelii is a hybrid, created from a cross between Q. pontica and Q. robur. The tree is most similar to Q. pontica, but grows stronger, has slightly thinner branches, smaller leaf buds and smaller leaves. Q. ×hickelii forms a tree 8-15 m tall with a round crown. Branching usually starts already at a low height above ground level. The young twigs are reddish-brown, the older bark is brownish-grey, smooth to finely grooved. The inverted ovoid leaves have toothed leaf margins, with the tips of the teeth rounded. The leaves are a glossy dark green, turning brownish yellow to dark yellow before falling off in autumn. The leaves are on average about 5 cm smaller than in Q. pontica. The acorns are also slightly smaller than in Q. pontica. They are about a quarter surrounded by the nap, which is covered with felty scales. Because Q. ×hickelii grows more vigorously than Q. pontica, it is more suitable as a tree. In terms of ornamental value, Q. pontica is slightly nicer though. Q. ×hickelii grows best in fertile moist and loamy soils. The tree is sensitive to prolonged drought.