



Quercus lyrata



Height	20 – 30 m
Width	20-25m
Crown	vase-shaped, half-open crown
Bark and branches	branches grey, sometimes slightly red: bark light brown-grey, peeling off in thin plates
Leaf	oblong obovate, 10-24 cm long and 4-11 cm wide, glossy dark green, margins (double) lobed
Flowers	catkins, inconspicuous
Fruits	broad ovate acorn, 1.5-2.5 cm long
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	clayed soil, loamy soil, sandy soil, calcareous soil
Soil moisture	suitable for wet soil, withstand short flood, withstand long flood
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	5b (-26,0 to -23,4 °C)
Wind resistance	moderate
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
Application	industrial areas
Shape	clearstem tree

Quercus lyrata is a large tree with a round crown up to 30 m. In its natural range, the tree can grow even taller. The trunk has a strong tendency to twist. The bark is light brownish grey and comes off in small, thin sheets. The young twigs are sometimes slightly reddened. The leaves are oblong inverted ovoid, glossy dark green on top and grey-green and densely hairy underneath. The leaf margin is lobed to double lobed, but the shape and number of lobes is highly variable. Halfway up the leaf, the lobes are large and deep, more towards the base the lobes are much shallower. The leaf base is remarkably long wedge-shaped. The young leaves are often reddish. The broad ovoid acorns are almost completely enclosed by the cup, which explains the English name Overcup oak. The nap is covered with thick, triangular scales. Q. lyrata is related to Q. bicolor and is native to moist and wet areas in the southeastern USA, from New Jersey into Florida and Texas and in the Mississippi River basin, north into Illinois and Indiana. It is one of the few oak species that grows well on wet soils and even tolerates prolonged flooding. The tree also grows well on heavier clay and loam soils.