



Quercus affinis



Height	10 – 15 (30) m
Width	6-8m
Crown	narrow oval
Bark and branches	branches reddish brown: bark dark green-grey, finely grooved and checkered
Leaf	oblong to lanceolate, 3-10 cm, glossy dark green, evergreen
Flowers	catkins, inconspicuous
Fruits	almost round acorn, 1-1.5 cm long
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	loamy soil, sandy soil, calcareous soil
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	8 (-12,2 to -6,7 °C)
Wind resistance	good
Other resistances	can withstand wind
Application	avenues and broad streets
Shape	clearstem tree
Origin	North Africa

Quercus affinis is a large tree in its natural range in Mexico, reaching 30 m. But in culture, the tree rarely grows taller than 10-15 m. It is an evergreen tree that retains a narrow oval crown for a long time and only widens in later life. The dark green-grey bark is smooth to finely grooved and flaking with small square plates. The oblong to lanceolate leaves are glossy dark green and variable in shape. Sometimes they are smooth-edged, others have up to 10 teeth on each side. The young leaves are often bronze-orange in colour. Acorns may form after inconspicuous flowering, although this is not always certain in the northern (western) European climate. The acorns, which stand alone or in pairs, are nearly round and are about a third enclosed by a smooth nap. For a species of Mexican origin, Q. affinis is surprisingly hardy. It is a strong-growing species that stands out for its slender growth habit and beautiful glossy leaves. The tree grows in any sufficiently moist but permeable soil, from acidic to slightly calcareous. However, the tree is sensitive to drought and branches may die during prolonged drought.