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Quercus alba



Výška	20 - 30 m
Šírka	20-30m
Koruna	round, dark, dense crown
Kôra a vetvy	bark light grey-brown, flaking off in flat plates, later deeply grooved
Listy	elongated-obovate, lobed, slightly glossy dark green, 10 - 20 cm
Jesenné sfarbenie	Žltá, Oranžová, Červená
Kvety	yellow-green ? catkins, 5 - 10 cm, May
Plody	elongated-oval, 1 - 2.5 cm, single or in pairs, cupule with warty scales
Tŕne	Žiadny
Jedovatosť	Zvyčajne nie je jedovaté pre ľudí a väčšie zvieratá
Typ pôdy	any, provided deeply penetrable by roots, moist and well drained
Spevnené plochy	Netoleruje spevnené plochy
Zóna odolnosti	5 (-28,8 do -23,4 °C)
Odolnosť voči vetru	good
Ostatná odolnosť	Odolné mrazu (WH 1–6), Odolné vetru, Odolné posypovej soli
Použitie	bulváre a široké ulice, priemyselné oblasti
Tvar	Vysokokmeň, Vetvený, Viackmeň
Pôvod	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.