



Quercus lyrata



Výška	15-20 m
Šírka	20-25m
Koruna	round/spherical, dark, dense crown
Kôra a vetvy	brown, grey
Listy	green
Kvety	green, flowers in May
Plody	brown
Tríne	Žiadny
Jedovatosť	Zvyčajne nie je jedovaté pre ľudí a väčšie zvieratá
Typ pôdy	clay soil, loamy soil, sandy soil, calcareous soil
Pôdna vlhkosť	Vhodné do vlhkých pôd, Odolné voči krátkodobému zaplaveniu, Odolné voči dlhodobému zaplaveniu
Spevnené plochy	Netoleruje spevnené plochy
Zóna odolnosti	5b (-26,0 do -23,4 °C)
Ostatná odolnosť	Odolné mrazu (WH 1–6)
Použitie	priemyselné oblasti
Tvar	Vysokokmeň

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.