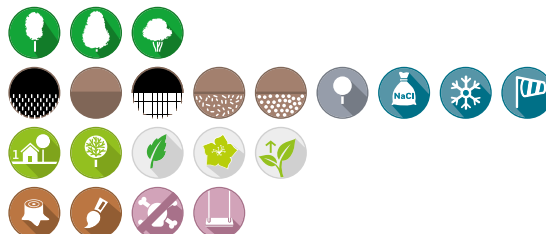




Quercus alba



Высота	20 - 30 m
Ширина	20-30m
Крона	round, dark, dense crown
Кора и ветви	bark light grey-brown, flaking off in flat plates, later deeply grooved
Лист	elongated-obovate, lobed, slightly glossy dark green, 10 - 20 cm
Осенний окрас	желтый, оранжевый, красный
Цветы	yellow-green ♂ catkins, 5 - 10 cm, May
Плоды	elongated-oval, 1 - 2.5 cm, single or in pairs, cupule with warty scales
Колючки/шипы	None
Ядовитость	неядовитый, обычно
Вид почвы	any, provided deeply penetrable by roots, moist and well drained
Мощение	неустойчив к мощению
Зона зимостойкости	5 (-28,8 до -23,4 °C)
Устойчивость к ветру	good
Прочие виды устойчивости	устойчив к морозам, зона 1 - 6, сустойчив к ветру, устойчив к соли для улиц
Применение	аллеи и широкие улицы, промышленные зоны
Форма	штамбовое дерево, разветвленное дерево, многоствольное дерево
Происхождение	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.