Quercus imbricaria
Shingle Oak

Quercus imbricaria (Shingle Oak) is native to the eastern and central United States, where it grows in forests along rivers, along with other species including *Celtis occidentalis* and *Maclura pomifera*. The shingle oak was discovered by John Fraser, a Scottish botanist in service of the Russian empress Catharine the Great, in 1786. The name single oak refers to the shingles that the first colonists made using the wood of the tree. *Quercus imbricaria* is a slow-growing oak, which can reach up to 20 metres in height, with a continuous rachis. In its early years, the tree has a pyramid-shaped, semi-open crown, which becomes round and up to 18 metres wide at an older age.

Quercus imbricaria blooms hanging, golden yellow catkins in May. After blooming, the tree produces striking brown acorns. Its leaves are small and a glossy dark green, but are usually not recognised as oak leaves. In contrast to many other oak trees, the oval leaves of the shingle oak are not lobate; they have smooth margins with a somewhat undulating edge. In autumn, the dark green leaves beautifully turn yellow-brown to orange-red and stay on the tree until deep into winter. *Quercus imbricaria* is an ecologically valuable species.

The shingle oak prefers to grow in direct sunlight and prefers moist but well-drained, acidic soil, though the tree can also grow in slightly alkaline, dry soil. The hot, continental European summers even benefit its growth. When the tree has properly taken root, it can also easily handle wet environments and brief floods, which certainly also makes the species suitable for use in wadi. The shingle oak does not like compaction or closed pavement. *Quercus imbricaria* is particularly a good tree for gardens, parks, central reservations and avenues, though planting on a square - with a proper underground growth habitat - is also definitely an option.

SEASONAL COLOURS

jan	feb	mar	apr	mei	jun	jul	aug	sep	okt	nov	dec

TYPES OF PLANTING

Tree types: standard trees, multi-stemmed trees, shade trees, characteristic trees | **Topiary on stem**: roof-trained, multi-stem umbrella, espalier, pleached

USE

Location: avenue, square, park, central reservation, large garden, cemetery, traffic areas, industrial zones, countryside, bioswale | **Pavement**: none, open | **Planting concepts**: urban planting

CHARACTERISTICS

Crown shape: wide egg-shaped | **Crown structure**: semi-open | **Height**: 18 - 20 m | **Width**: 15 - 18 m | **Winter hardiness zone**: 5B - 9A

ASPECTS

Wind: slightly tolerant to wind | **Soil**: loess, sabulous clay, sand, loamy soil | **Nutrient level**: moderately rich in nutrients, rich in nutrients | **Soil moisture level**: dry, moist | **Light requirements**: sun, partial shade | **pH range**: acidic, neutral | **Host plant/forage plant**: bees, butterflies, birds, small mammals | **Extreme environments**: tolerant to salt spray, tolerant to dryness, tolerates air pollution, tolerant to short-term flooding

PLANTKENMERKEN

Flowers: catkins, pendulous | **Flower colour**: golden yellow | **Flowering period**: May - May | **Leaf colour**: dark green, underside pale green | **Leaves**: deciduous, ovoid, leathery , polished, underside hairy, undulate | **Autumn colour**: yellow-brown, orange, orange-red | **Fruits**: striking, acorn | **Fruit colour**: brown | **Bark colour**: grey-brown | **Bark**: smooth, later on rough | **Twig colour**: grey-brown | **Twigs**: hairy, bare | **Root system**: deep, extensive, tap root

EBBEN
trees since 1862

TreeEbb