



Quercus lyrata



Magasság	20 – 30 m
Szélesség	20-25m
Korona	vase-shaped, half-open crown
Kéreg és ágak	branches grey, sometimes slightly red: bark light brown-grey, peeling off in thin plates
Leaf	oblong obovate, 10-24 cm long and 4-11 cm wide, glossy dark green, margins (double) lobed
Virágok	catkins, inconspicuous
Gyümölcsök	broad ovate acorn, 1.5-2.5 cm long
Tüskés/tövises	egyik sem
Mérgező tulajdonság	rendszerint nem mérgező emberek, (nagytestű) háziállatok és haszonállatok számára
Talajtípus	clayed soil, loamy soil, sandy soil, calcareous soil
Talajnedvesség	Nedves talajon használható, rövid idejű árvíznek ellenáll, hosszú idejű árvíznek ellenáll
Ültetési hely követelményei	Nem viseli el az útburkolatokat
télállóság	5b (-26,0 és -23,4 °C)
Szélellenállóság	moderate
Egyéb tűrőképességek	fagyűrő (télállósági fok: 1-6)
Alkalmazások	ipari terület
Forma	magas törzsű fa

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.