

## *Quercus glauca* Blue Japanese Oak<sup>1</sup>

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### INTRODUCTION

At first glance, this plant would hardly be thought to be an Oak (Fig. 1). Creating a very formal, dense, round or oval shade, evergreen Blue Japanese Oak grows slowly to 25 to 40 feet in height with a spread of 25 to 35 feet. The new growth is often bronze- or purple-tinted, and develops into shiny, dark green, 2.5 to 5.5-inch-long by 1 to 2.5-inch-wide, leathery leaves. It is a very attractive tree suited for many uses.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

**Scientific name:** *Quercus glauca*

**Pronunciation:** KWERK-us GLAW-kuh

**Common name(s):** Blue Japanese Oak, Ring-Cupped Oak

**Family:** *Fagaceae*

**USDA hardiness zones:** 8 through 9 (Fig. 2)

**Origin:** not native to North America

**Uses:** large parking lot islands (> 200 square feet in size); wide tree lawns (>6 feet wide); medium-sized parking lot islands (100-200 square feet in size); medium-sized tree lawns (4-6 feet wide); recommended for buffer strips around parking lots or for median strip plantings in the highway; shade tree; narrow tree lawns (3-4 feet wide); residential street tree; no proven urban tolerance

**Availability:** grown in small quantities by a small number of nurseries

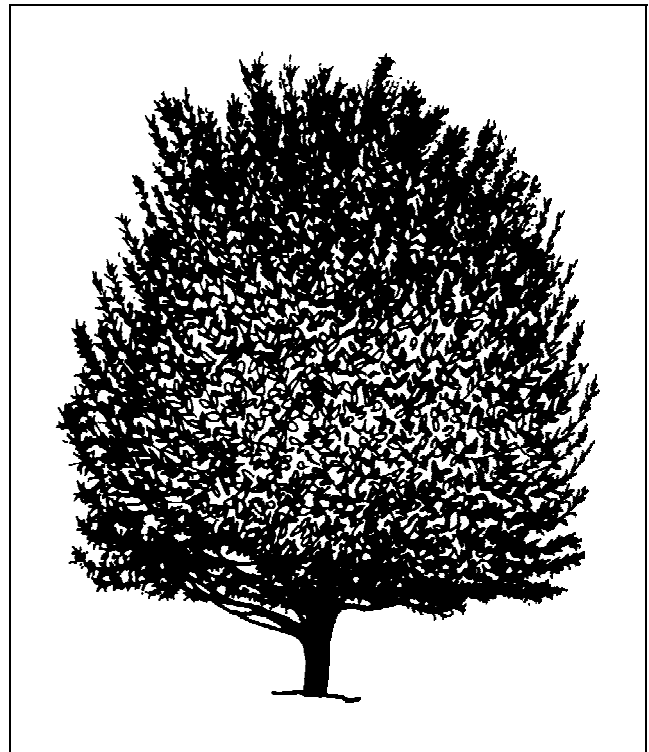


Figure 1. Middle-aged Blue Japanese Oak.

### DESCRIPTION

**Height:** 25 to 40 feet

**Spread:** 25 to 35 feet

**Crown uniformity:** symmetrical canopy with a regular (or smooth) outline, and individuals have more or less identical crown forms

**Crown shape:** oval; round

**Crown density:** dense

**Growth rate:** slow

**Texture:** medium

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Figure 2. Shaded area represents potential planting range.

### Foliage

**Leaf arrangement:** alternate (Fig. 3)

**Leaf type:** simple

**Leaf margin:** dentate; serrate

**Leaf shape:** elliptic (oval); oblong; obovate

**Leaf venation:** pinnate

**Leaf type and persistence:** broadleaf evergreen; evergreen

**Leaf blade length:** 4 to 8 inches; 2 to 4 inches

**Leaf color:** green

**Fall color:** no fall color change

**Fall characteristic:** not showy

### Flower

**Flower color:** brown

**Flower characteristics:** inconspicuous and not showy; spring flowering

### Fruit

**Fruit shape:** oval; round

**Fruit length:** .5 to 1 inch

**Fruit covering:** dry or hard

**Fruit color:** brown

**Fruit characteristics:** does not attract wildlife; inconspicuous and not showy; fruit, twigs, or foliage cause significant litter

### Trunk and Branches

**Trunk/bark/branches:** droop as the tree grows, and will require pruning for vehicular or pedestrian clearance beneath the canopy; not particularly showy; should be grown with a single leader; no thorns

**Pruning requirement:** requires pruning to develop strong structure

**Breakage:** susceptible to breakage either at the crotch due to poor collar formation, or the wood itself is weak and tends to break

**Current year twig color:** brown; green

**Current year twig thickness:** thick

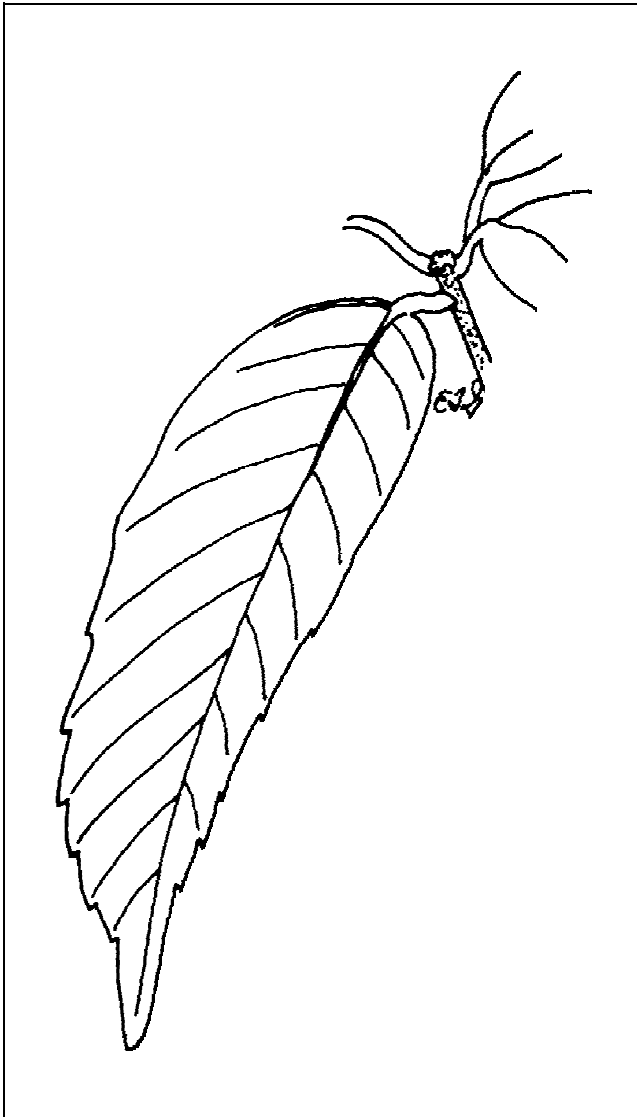


Figure 3. Foliage of Blue Japanese Oak.

### Culture

**Light requirement:** tree grows in full sun

**Soil tolerances:** clay; loam; sand; acidic; occasionally wet; well-drained

**Drought tolerance:** high

### Other

**Roots:** surface roots are usually not a problem

**Winter interest:** no special winter interest

**Outstanding tree:** not particularly outstanding

**Invasive potential:** little, if any, potential at this time

**Verticillium wilt susceptibility:** not known to be susceptible

**Pest resistance:** long-term health usually not affected by pests

### USE AND MANAGEMENT

Blue Japanese Oak has been used as a street and parking lot tree in parts of the southeast for a number of years. Was used in USDA hardiness zone 7b until the 1983 freeze which reduced large trees to a collection of sprouts. It appears to be tolerant of drought and poor, clay soil including those which are poorly-drained and grows well in tight soil spaces. Its tight crown lends a formal feel to the landscape.

Many upright trunks and branches originate from one point on the trunk without initial training, and this structure could lead to a weak tree. Following initial training and pruning to develop a central leader and well-spaced branches, little care should be needed to maintain this tree. It should be grown and planted more in urban areas in the south.

Blue Japanese Oak should be grown in full sun. It is tolerant of a wide range of soils, including heavy clay soils.

Propagation is by seed.

### Pests and Diseases

There is a large number of potential problems on Oaks, but none of major concern.