

Some New and Little-Known Oak Cultivars

Allen J. Coombes¹ and Eike Jablonski²

¹Sir Harold Hillier Gardens,
Jermyns Lane, Ampfield, Romsey, Hampshire
SO51 0QO, United Kingdom
²Ettelbruck Arboretum, Hoesdorf, Luxemburg

With a recent rapid rise in the number of oak cultivars being selected, as well as a certain amount of confusion over the correct name or identity of existing selections, it seemed to be an opportune time to document some of the new selections and to clarify some of the confusion. With this intention, the authors visited several nurseries and gardens in Belgium, the Netherlands, and Germany. One problem is the use of the same cultivar epithet for different cultivars in the genus. For example ‘Kassel’ has been applied to several selections. Article 27.1 of the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (Brickell et al., 2004) states that “The name of the cultivar or Group must not be re-used within the same denomination class for any other cultivar or Group...”. With this in mind we have encouraged growers to use names that do not duplicate others and in some cases have proposed new names.

The results presented here include descriptions for new cultivars and clarification of the name or identity for others. Herbarium specimens are deposited at the Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) at the Sir Harold Hillier Gardens, the official herbarium of the International Oak Society. The holdings of the herbarium, as well as the living collections, can be consulted online using the search facility from the Gardens’ home page at www.hilliergardens.org.uk.

Quercus castaneifolia C.A. Mey. ‘Zuiderpark’ (van Hoey Smith, 2001) A selection with deeply cut leaves. Leaves to 22 x 8 cm, the teeth to 2 cm long. The splendid specimen at Trompenburg is a spreading tree about 10 x 10 m with glossy dark green leaves grey beneath. It is a graft of the original tree at Zuiderpark. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 4863, A.J. Coombes 1022, 21 July 2005. From a propagation of the original, cultivated at Trompenburg Arboretum, Rotterdam (no. BB 60).

Quercus cerris L. ‘Afyon Lace’ New cultivar. A form selected for its deeply cut, lace-like, grey-green leaves. Leaves to 9 x 6 cm, dark grey-green above, paler beneath and densely stellate-hairy on both sides. Found near Afyon, central Turkey by Dirk Benoit and Eike Jablonski in 2002 growing with *Q. pubescens* and *Cistus laurifolius*. At this location *Q. cerris* showed great diversity in leaf shape. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 5231, A.J. Coombes 1073, 19 July 2005. From one of the original propagations, cultivated at Pavia Nursery, Belgium.

Quercus cerris L. ‘Bolte’s Obelisk’ New cultivar. A form with a narrow upright habit. Leaves mid-green and rough above, pale green to grey-green beneath. Raised by Josef Bolte, Paderborn, Germany from seed collected at Kassel in 1998. The original tree was 5 m tall with a maximum spread of 1 m at the base. Standard

Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 4874, A.J. Coombes 1035, 22 July 2005. From the original plant, cultivated at Paderborn, Germany.

Quercus cerris L. ‘**Marmor Star**’ (van Hoey Smith, 2001) This form, with leaves mottled and flecked with pale green and yellow-green was originally grown as *Q. cerris* ‘Marmorata’ or ‘Aureomarmorata’. The tree at Trompenburg is about 10 m tall and is a graft from the original at Strypemonde, Rockanje, Netherlands. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 4862, A.J. Coombes 1021, 21 July 2005. A propagation from the original plant, cultivated at Arboretum Trompenburg, Rotterdam, Netherlands, no. PB 66.

Quercus cerris L. ‘**Waasland Compact**’ (*Q. cerris* ‘Waasland Dwarf’) (Jablonski, 2004) A small bushy tree with a compact oval head. Leaves to 12 x 3 cm, oblanceolate in outline with 4-5 forward-pointing, shallow, mucronate lobes on each side reaching $\frac{1}{4}$ of the way to the midrib or less, cuneate at the base; petiole 1-1.5 cm. Raised and selected at Arboretum Waasland by Michel Decalut. The original tree is about 8 m tall branching at 1.2 m. It has also been distributed as *Q. cerris* ‘Waasland Dwarf’ but the above is the preferred name of the originator. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 4829, A.J. Coombes 988, 20 July 2005. From the original plant, cultivated at Arboretum Waasland, Belgium.

Quercus ‘**Döring’s Zweizack**’ (Jablonski, 2000) A deciduous tree with obovate leaves to 16 x 9 cm, edged with 7-8, mucronate, slightly undulate lobes on each side, glossy dark green above, grey-green beneath, more or less glabrous on both sides when mature, midrib yellow at base; leaves of second flush with slight bronze tinge; petiole 5-15 mm, yellow; shoots red-purple, glabrous when mature. The original tree, at the Döring nursery, now 3 m tall, was raised from seed of a plant grown as *Q. muehlenbergii* Engelm. at Düsseldorf Botanic Garden, itself probably a hybrid. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 4879, A.J. Coombes 1040, 23 July 2005. From the original plant, cultivated at Döring Nursery, Ahnatal, Germany.

Quercus x *fernaldii* Trel. (*Q. ilicifolia* Wangenh. x *Q. rubra* L.) The true plant of this name is now in cultivation at Pavia Nursery, Belgium. Most plants previously distributed as this, however, are *Q. rubra* ‘Cyrille’ (Coombes, 2005).

Quercus x *haynaldiana* Simonk. ‘**Concris**’ New cultivar. (*Q. frainetto* Ten. x *Q. robur* L. ‘Cristata’). A deciduous tree raised and selected at the Bömer nursery, the seed from *Q. frainetto* at Trompenburg evidently pollinated by *Q. robur* ‘Cristata’. The original was returned to Trompenburg where it now grows. Young shoots slightly hairy; leaves to 8 x 7 cm, somewhat cristate, with 4-5 lobes on each side, each ending in a small mucro and with small, secondary lobes, dark green above, grey-green beneath and hairy, densely so on the veins, base auriculate, petiole very short. The original plant is now about 2 m tall. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 4857, A.J. Coombes 1020, 21 July 2005. From the original plant, cultivated at Arboretum Trompenburg, Rotterdam, Netherlands.

Quercus x *haynaldiana* Simonk. ‘**Crisnetto**’ New cultivar. (*Q. frainetto* Ten. x *Q. robur* L. ‘Cristata’). Origin as for *Q. x haynaldiana* ‘Concris’. Differs from

'Concris' in the more distinctly cristate leaves, the more pronounced mucros, and lack of secondary lobes. The original, at Trompenburg, is 5 x 1.5 m and is closer to *Q. robur* 'Cristata' than is 'Concris'. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 4861, A.J. Coombes 1015, 21 July 2005. From the original plant, cultivated at Arboretum Trompenburg, Rotterdam, no. PP 37.

Quercus x hispanica Lam. '**Waasland Select**' (Jablonski, 2004) An evergreen tree; shoots densely grey-hairy; leaves very variable, from linear and barely lobed to ovate with up to 4 pointed, mucronate lobes on each side, to 7 x 2 cm, glabrous above when mature, densely grey-hairy beneath. It seems possible that this cultivar does not belong here. In bark and fruit it is close to *Q. ilex*, while in foliage it most resembles *Q. x hispanica* 'Diversifolia' but differs in the pointed lobes and lacks the corky bark. A tree at Arboretum Waasland, Belgium is 3 x 1.5 m and was grafted from the original at Hof ter Saksen. Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium, specimen no. 4832, A.J. Coombes 993, 20 July 2005. From a propagation of the original, cultivated at Arboretum Waasland, Belgium.

Quercus ilicifolia Wangenh. '**Tromp Ball**' (van Hoey Smith, 2001) A compact, shrubby form of bushy, spreading habit. Leaves to 12 x 7 cm, shallowly lobed, dull green above, grey-hairy beneath, second flush leaves red when young. The original plant about 40 yrs old, grown from seed from Tervuren is a dense shrub 2 x 5 m; leaves mid-dull green above, greyish beneath, but grafted plants are more vigorous. It was originally distributed as *Q. ilicifolia* 'Nana'. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 4858. A.J. Coombes 1016. 21 July 2005. From the original plant, cultivated at Arboretum Trompenburg, Rotterdam (no. VA 1).

Quercus macranthera Fischer & C.A. Mey. '**Kasseler Gold**' (Jablonski, 2004) Leaves yellow when young maturing to yellow-green, darker along the midribs and veins. The original plant has made a spreading tree some 20 m tall. It appears that some shoots on this tree have reverted as they (and some plants distributed under this name) have dark green leaves. It has also been distributed as *Q. macranthera* 'Aurea'. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 4888. A.J. Coombes 1050, 23 July 2005. From the original plant, cultivated at Kassel Karlsruhe, Germany (no. Z105).

Quercus nigra L. '**Beethoven**' (*Q. x ludoviciana* hort. not Sarg.) New cultivar. A deciduous to semi-evergreen tree. It is fast growing when young but does not reach a large size. Young shoots glabrous, red-flushed; leaves leathery and very variable in shape, bronze when young. On young, fast-growing plants they are up to 13 x 5 cm and range from linear-lanceolate and hardly lobed to variously, sometimes deeply cut with up to 4 lobes on each side. Mature plants have obovate leaves to 8 x 5 cm, 3-lobed above the centre, cuneate at the base; petiole 5 mm. The original plant at Trompenburg, some 55 years old is 10 m tall and 12 m across. It has been grown and distributed for many years as *Q. x ludoviciana* (*Q. pagoda* Raf. x *Q. phellos* L.) to which it bears no resemblance. It is not certain how the confusion arose. What appears to be the true *Q. x ludoviciana* was sent by Hillier Nurseries to Eastwoodhill, New Zealand in 1949 (A.J. Coombes 821, HILL), but the plant at Trompenburg was received from the same source in 1951. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 4865. A.J. Coombes 1026, 21 July

2005. From the original plant, cultivated at Arboretum Trompenburg, Rotterdam.

Quercus palustris Münchh. '**Döring's Kompakt**' (Lübbert, 2004, as 'Kompakt') A small, shrubby tree; leaves to 11 x 7.5 cm with conspicuous axillary tufts beneath, mid- to dark, glossy green above, slightly glossy below, petiole about 2 cm; autumn colour said to be normal for *Q. palustris*; it appears to be more vigorous than 'Swamp Pygmy' and other selections. The plant at the Döring Nursery is a graft 15-18 years old from the original tree at Kassel Wilhelmshöhe, now gone; it was originally grown as *Q. palustris* 'Kompakt' but the above is the preferred name of the raiser and avoids confusion with a plant distributed as *Q. palustris* 'Compacta'. It has reached 8-9 m tall by 5 m with two main trunks both dividing low down, multistemmed above. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 4880. A.J. Coombes 1043, 23 July 2005. From the original plant, cultivated at Döring Nursery, Ahnatal, Germany.

Quercus palustris Münchh. '**Isabel**' New cultivar. A shrubby form, leaves to 18 x 14 cm with prominent axillary tufts beneath, dark green and slightly glossy above, paler and glossy beneath, red in autumn; it is faster growing and less compact than 'Green Dwarf', and more compact than 'Swamp Pygmy'. Raised and selected by Maarten and Jo Bömer and named after their granddaughter. The original plant is a compact, domed shrub 4 x 4 m. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 4845, A.J. Coombes 1002, 21 July 2005. From the original plant, cultivated at Bömer Nursery, Zundert, Netherlands.

Quercus palustris Münchh. '**Green Dwarf**' (Bärtels, 2001) A slow-growing shrubby form normally top-worked to make a small tree. Young shoots red-flushed, leaves to 13 x 11 cm with prominent axillary tufts beneath, broadly cuneate at the base, petiole red, 1-2 cm. Said to have no autumn colour. The original was found by W. de Vroom at Gemonde, Netherlands. A nursery plant about 10 yrs old and grafted at 2 m, had a head about 1.5 x 1.5 m. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 4835, A.J. Coombes 995, 21 July 2005. From a propagation of the original, cultivated at Bömer Nurseries, Zundert, Netherlands.

Quercus palustris Münchh. '**Swamp Pygmy**' (Bärtels, 2001) A small, shrubby tree; leaves to 12 x 11 cm, deeply cut up to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way to the midrib, glossy green above, paler and glossy beneath; axillary tufts prominent on young leaves, petiole 1-1.5 cm; shows good red autumn colour. Selected at Bömer Nurseries, a seedling of *Q. palustris* from Meeuwissen Nursery, Zundert where it was found in a swampy area. The original has made a shrubby tree about 5 m tall with 2 main trunks. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 4850, A.J. Coombes 1008, 21 July 2005. From the original plant, cultivated at Bömer Nurseries, Zundert, Netherlands.

Quercus palustris Münchh. '**Windischleuba**' (Sekowski, 1984, as *Q. palustris* 'Picta-Windischleuba'; Jablonski, 2000) Leaves irregularly mottled with creamy white. It was discovered by the Polish dendrologist B. Sekowski in 1983. The original tree grows in the old park of Freiherr von Münchhausen, Windischleuba, Kreis Altenburg, Thuringia, Germany where it is about 25 x 8-12 m. This was the home of Baron von Münchhausen, whose great-uncle, Otto von Münchhausen

(1716-1774) described *Q. palustris* from a plant cultivated in another park. The intensity of variegation varies from shoot to shoot and according to Dieter Döring it is difficult to propagate, with the variegation only appearing 2-3 years after grafting. Standard specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 5333, ex herb. E. Jablonski, no. EJ310, Peter A. Schmidt, 7 June 1998. From the original tree, cultivated at Windischleuba, Germany.

Quercus pubescens Willd. ‘**Aydin**’ New cultivar. A form selected for its grey-blue foliage. Leaves to 6 x 4 cm, deeply cut into pointed lobes, densely grey-hairy on both sides. Cultivated Pavia Nursery, Deerlijk, Belgium. Found near Afyon, central Turkey by Dirk Benoit and Eike Jablonski in 2002 growing with *Q. cerris* and *Cistus laurifolius*. It is named after Aydin Borazan who accompanied the International Oak Society tour to Turkey in 2002 and who tragically died in 2005. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 4823, A.J. Coombes 972, 19 July 2005. From a grafted tree 1.5 m tall, the first propagation.

***Quercus* ‘Souvenir de Jacques Lombarts’** New name (*Q. x schochiana* ‘Bömer’ Lübbert, 2004). This small tree has been distributed by nurseries in Continental Europe as *Q. x schochiana*; its origin is unknown but it clearly does not belong to *Q. x schochiana*. Young shoots densely grey-hairy at first becoming glabrous; leaves narrow elliptic, with 6-8 shallow, bristle-tipped teeth on each side, pale glossy green and sparsely stellate hairy above when young becoming glabrous, densely grey-white tomentose beneath at first, later glabrous and pale green; petiole 7-10 mm, grey-hairy at first, later smooth. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 5013, A.J. Coombes 1055, 23 July 2005. From a 2.5 m tall grafted plant, cultivated at Döring Nursery, Ahnatal, Germany.

Quercus robur L. ‘**Antonie Medrzycki**’ New cultivar. A seedling of *Q. robur* found around 1996 in Poland at the nursery of ‘Medrzycki i Syn’ in Gospodarstwo Szkolkarskie, Jasieniec k. Groja near Warsaw, Poland. Leaves oblong-ob lanceolate, to 13 x 5 cm, shallowly lobed to nearly entire, narrowed to an auriculate base or cuneate. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 4211, Eike Jablonski s.n., 30 August 2004. From a 5 year old grafted tree, propagated from the original, cultivated at Hoesdorf, Luxembourg.

Quercus robur L. ‘**Blue Gnome**’ New cultivar. A compact bushy shrub; young shoots red-purple; leaves to 8 x 5.5 cm, blue-green above, grey-green beneath; base with small auricles; petiole 5 mm. The original plant, a seedling raised by Bömer about 10 yrs old, and originally called ‘Gnom’ is a dense bush 1.5 x 0.9 m. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 4855, A.J. Coombes 1013, 21 July 2005. From the original plant, cultivated at Bömer Nurseries, Zundert, Netherlands.

Quercus robur L. ‘**Irtha**’ (M.M. Bömer catalogue 1997/8) Cultivated Bömer Nurseries, Zundert, Netherlands. A small, slow-growing tree; leaves to 9 x 5 cm, dark green above with irregular pale green markings between the veins, blue-green beneath; lobes slender, rounded at the apex and cut nearly to the midrib, with small, secondary lobes; base auriculate, petiole very short. The original plant, about 15-20 yrs old, is 6 x 5 m. It is a seedling raised by Bömer from ‘Cristata’ or ‘Fennessyi’,

some seedlings from it resemble 'Cristata'. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 4851, A.J. Coombes 1009, 21 July 2005. From the original plant, cultivated at Bömer Nurseries, Zundert, Netherlands. The name is from the Nordic Earth Goddess, Irtha.

***Q. robur* L. 'Kasseler Rakete'** New name (*Q. robur* 'Fastigiata Kasseler Rakete', Lübbert, 2005; *Q. robur* 'Kassel', Jablonski, 2004) A narrowly upright tree with strictly upright branches. Shoots red-purple; leaves to 13 x 10 cm; lobes broad, reaching up to ½ way or sometimes slightly more to the midrib; petiole 5 mm, red-purple. By far the narrowest in a group of upright *Q. robur* at Kassel Karlsruhe. The original tree is about 27 x 2 m and about 80 years old. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL) specimen no. 4884, A.J. Coombes 1046, 23 July 2005. From the original plant, cultivated at Kassel Karlsruhe, Germany, no. T439.

***Quercus robur* L. 'Miki'** (New cultivar) An unusual form selected for its deeply cut foliage. Leaves to 15 x 7 cm, with 5-8 taper-pointed, triangular to linear-lanceolate lobes on each side, ending in thread-like points; lobes cut from ¼ to ½ the way or sometimes completely to the midrib, the larger ones occasionally with small, lateral lobes; base cuneate; petiole to 2 cm long. Standard specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium, specimen no. 4856, A.J. Coombes 1014, 21 July 2005. From a grafted plant 1.5 m tall propagated from the original tree in Hungary, cultivated at Bömer Nurseries, Zundert, Netherlands. Named after Miklas Barabits and originally thought to be a form of *Q. rubra*.

***Quercus robur* L. 'Timuki'** (Bärtels, 2001) A form with purple leaves found in Latvia by Mr M. Timuks near the arboretum he created next to his country house – Timuki. According to Raimonds Cinovkis, of the National Botanic Garden, Salaspils, Latvia, who distributed material in 1997, it is an improvement on 'Atropurea' because of its greater hardiness in Latvia.

***Quercus robur* L. 'Tromp Dwarf'** (van Hoey Smith, 2001) Dense slow growing bushy form; leaves to 8 x 6 cm, twisted and congested, dark green above, grey-green beneath; petiole 2 mm. A seedling of *Q. robur* 'Cristata' raised at Trompenburg in 1979. The original plant there is 1.2 x 1 m and multistemmed above 10 cm. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 4859, A.J. Coombes 1018, 21 July 2005. From the original plant, cultivated at Arboretum Trompenburg, Rotterdam, no. HK 94.

***Quercus robur* L. 'Totem'** New cultivar. A narrow upright selection raised at the Bömer Nursery in about 1993. The original tree (now dead) reached 7 m tall. A propagation of this was 4 m tall and 45 cm wide in 2005. Cultivated Bömer Nurseries, Zundert, Netherlands. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 4854, A.J. Coombes 1012, 21 July 2005. From a propagation of the original, cultivated at Bömer Nurseries, Zundert, Netherlands.

***Q. rubra* L. 'Bolte's Gold'** (Jablonski, 2004) A vigorous tree raised by Josef Bolte from seed from Dortmund Botanic Garden and selected for its yellow foliage that does not burn in full sun. Leaves of the first flush are pale yellow in sun, turning to pale green in shade or on the north side of the tree, while others are mixed

pale yellow and pale green; petiole deep red for its whole length in sun; leaves pale yellow beneath to pale blue-green in shade; second flush leaves bronze-red when young; autumn colour said to be pink to red. The original tree, raised in 1994, is about 8 m tall with a spread of 7 m. It needs to grown in full sun to develop the best colour. Standard Specimen Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 4873. A.J. Coombes 1034, 22 July 2005. From the original plant, cultivated by Josef Bolte, Paderborn, Germany.

Quercus rubra L. '**Haaren**' (Jablonski, 2004) A compact, shrubby form grown from a witches broom found at 10 m on the trunk of *Q. rubra* in Haaren, Netherlands. Leaves to 18 x 13 cm, dull green above, pale dull blue-green beneath, petiole to 3 cm, red at base. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), A.J. Coombes 1005, 21 July 2005. From a propagation of the original, cultivated at Bömer Nurseries, Zundert, Netherlands.

Quercus x streimii Heuff. '**Kortrijk**' New cultivar. A deciduous tree; shoots nearly glabrous when mature; leaves to 11 x 6 cm, base slightly auriculate, with 10-11 pointed lobes on each side reaching about ½ way to the midrib, the larger lobes just below the centre often with 1 or 2 lateral lobes; petiole 1-1.2 cm, downy. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 4813, A.J. Coombes 956, 19 July 2005. Graft from the original, cultivated at Pavia Nursery, Deerlijk, Belgium.

Quercus x streimii Heuff. '**Lanze**' (*Q. petraea* 'Lanze' in Jablonski, 2000) A deciduous tree raised and selected in 1988 by Dieter Döring, a seedling of *Q. x streimii* 'Pungens' growing close to *Q. petraea* 'Mespilifolia'. Young shoots densely grey-hairy; leaves lanceolate, often falcate, undulate, to 11 x 2 cm, glossy dark green and glabrous above paler and thinly hairy beneath when mature; petiole 1.5-2.5 cm. The original is a small tree 5 x 5 m. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 4877, A.J. Coombes 1038, 23 July 2005. From the original plant, cultivated at Döring Nursery, Ahnatal, Germany.

Quercus x turneri Willd. '**Gnom**' (*Q. x turneri* 'Pseudoturneri Gnom' in Lübbert, 2005) A low growing semi-evergreen shrubby form to 45 x 60 cm, taller when grafted. Shoots glabrous when mature; leaves obovate, to 7 x 4 cm, with 4-5 mucronate lobes on each side reaching about ¼ of the way to the midrib, mid-green and slightly glossy above, paler beneath, glabrous on both sides when mature. Young foliage of the second flush deep bronze-red. Selected by Dieter Döring about 2001 from a batch of seedlings of *Q. x turneri* 'Pseudoturneri', raised by Werner Schulze in Germany from seed collected in 1989 from a park near Potsdam. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 4883, A.J. Coombes 1045, 23 July 2005. From the original plant, cultivated at Döring Nursery, Kassel, Germany.

Q. x vilmoriniana A. Camus '**Maurice de Vilmorin**' New cultivar. This name is given here to vegetative propagations from the original tree of this hybrid, which was planted at Arboretum des Barres, France in 1894, but has since died. This distinguishes them from other plants that have been raised from seed and may show the influence of other species such as *Q. robur*. A spreading deciduous tree; shoots stout, stellate-hairy with conspicuous lenticels; leaves obovate, to 20 x 10 cm, with

4-6 shallow, rounded lobes on each side, cuneate to rounded at the base, glossy dark green and smooth above, paler beneath and stellate-hairy; petiole to 2 cm long, densely hairy; fruit clusters short-pedunculate, cups 1.5 cm across, the scales at the rim with short, erect, free tips. Cultivated Arboretum des Barres, original tree, planted 1894. Standard Specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL), specimen no. 2560, A.J. Coombes 980708, 30 July 1998. From the original plant, cultivated in Arboretum des Barres, France.

Quercus vulcanica Boiss. & Heldr. ex Kotschy '**Kasnak**' (New cultivar) A form selected by Dirk Benoit from the Kasnak Forest, Turkey for its deeply cut leaves. Young shoots red, leaves dark green above. Standard specimen: Harold Hillier Herbarium, specimen no. 4837, A.J. Coombes 983, 19 July 2005. From one of the first propagations, a grafted plant 1.3 m tall, cultivated at Pavia Nursery, Deerlijk, Belgium.

Acknowledgements

For assisting us with the visits we made, for providing information and for allowing us to collect material we would like to thank Dirk Benoit, Jo and Maarten Bömer, David and Chanta l Bömer, Dick and Riet van Hoey Smith, Michel Decalut, Josef Bolte, Dieter and Frank Döring, and George Moes.

References

- Bärtels, A. (2001): Enzyklopädie der Gartengehölze [Encyclopedia of woody garden plants]. Ulmer, Stuttgart.
- Brickell, C.D. et al. (2004): International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants. *Acta Horticulturae* **647**.
- Coombes, A.J. (2005): A new cultivar of red oak. *International Dendrology Society Yearbook* 2004. 46-47.
- van Hoey Smith, J.R.P. (2001): Arboretum Trompenburg. Green Oasis in Rotterdam. Stichting Bevordering van Volkskracht, Rotterdam.
- Jablonski, E. (2000): Vier neue Eichensorten [Four new oak cultivars]. *Ginkgoblätter* (Newsletter of the German Dendrological Society) **76**: 14-16.
- Jablonski, E. (2004): European Oak Cultivars, Collections and Collectors. In: Proceedings of the 4th International Oak Conference. *International Oaks, Journal of the International Oak Society* **15**: 103-118.
- Lübbert, R. (2004): Eichen: Katalog 2004. Döring Gartenbaumschule.
- Lübbert, R. (2005): Eichen: Katalog 2005. Döring Gartenbaumschule.
- Sekowski, B. (1984): *Rocznik Dendrol.*, Warszawa, 35: 143-144.

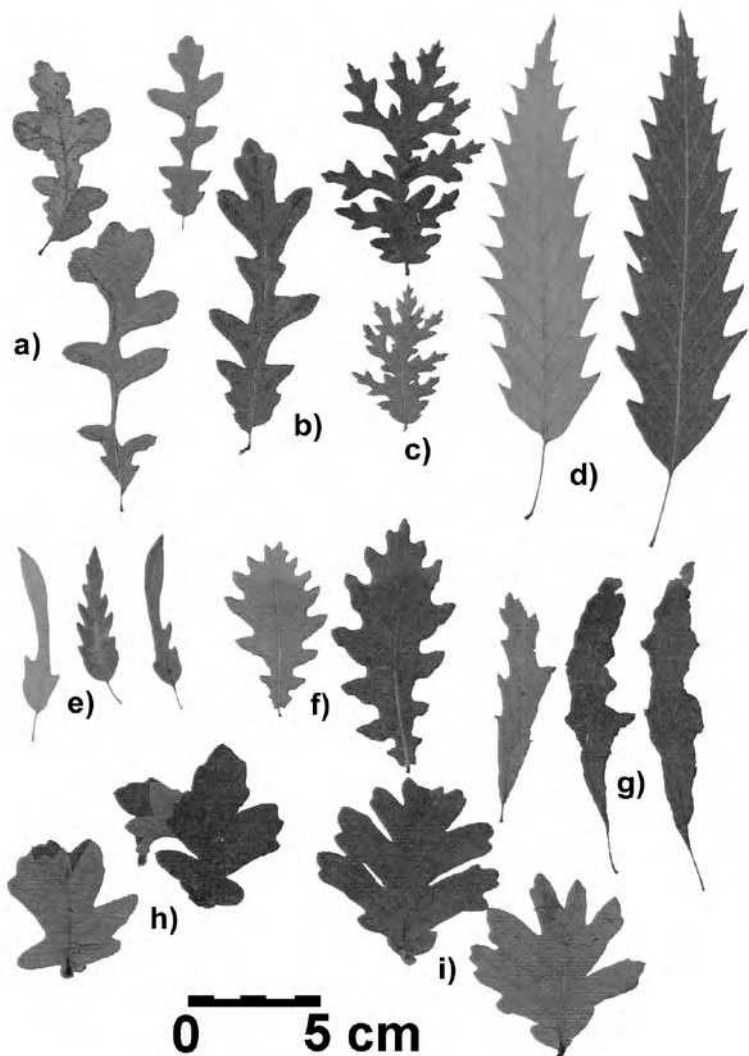


plate 1 : a) *Q. cerris* 'Marmor Star' b) *Q. cerris* 'Bolte's Obelisk'
 c) *Q. cerris* 'Afyon Lace' d) *Q. castaneifolia* 'Zuiderpark'
 e) *Q. x hispanica* 'Waasland select' f) *Q.* 'Döring's Zweizack'
 g) *Q. cerris* 'Waasland Compact' h) *Q. x haynaldiana* 'Crisnetto'
 i) *Q. x haynaldiana* 'Concrisnt'

