

Farnia (Quercus robur)

Scientific classification

Reign:	Plantae
Division:	Magnoliophyta
Class:	Magnoliopsida
Order:	Fagales
Family:	Fagaceae
Gender:	Quercus
Species:	Q. robur

Farnia is the most common oak in Europe. With considerable dimensions, low growth and well-known longevity, a few centuries if left to grow in autonomy. This term can raise in a remarkable way with cuts at the base of the tree



Leaves: the leaves, from the 7 to the 14 cms long, alternate, subsessili (with a very short stem), with lobed margins (from 4 to 7 lobes for side) and two visible orecchiette at the base of the leaf. The upper page is of dark green color, while the lower show a bluish reflex

Bark: The bark, that appears smooth and opaque when young, is of pale grey brown colour with cracks in small plates.



Flowers: Every sample brings flowers of both the sexes, very similar to those of the other oaks. The masculine flowers are of yellowish color; while the female are, from 1 to 3, on a long peduncle. April-May is the blossom time.

Fruits: The fruits are acorns. They are long up to 4 cms, of oval shape, with rough dome and covered, for approx. a quarter, of rhomboidal scales. The



color goes from the clear green to the brown with the progress of the maturation. They grow singularly or in groups up to 4 acorns on long stems (from 3 to 7 cms). They mature the autumn after the blossom.