

WHY OAK ?



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WE HAVE IT... in many different mixtures across a variety of site conditions throughout the state

IT IS READILY INCORPORATED INTO STANDS
on medium to good hardwood sites

IT IS LONG-LIVED and can be carried over long rotations in mixed stands

RELATIVELY STABLE

GOOD GROWTH RATES

BUT....

OAK (*Quercus* L.)

In EUROPE:

4 Species, 2 of which are commercially important.

In USA:

Little's CHECKLIST of UNITED STATES TREES, 1979, Agric. Handbook No. 541. The genus *Quercus* has the largest number of species – **58**.

Harrar & Harrar. 1946 (Dover Ed. 1962). Guide to the Southern Trees. Lists **41** species of the genus *Quercus*.

Graves, 1956/1984, ...Northeastern US, Lists **20** species

In MAINE:

Forest Trees of Maine (2008 Centennial Edit), Lists **8** species

Haines & Vining, 1998, Flora of Maine, List **9** species

OAK Groups / Subgenera



WHITE OAKS (<u>Leucobalanus</u>)	BLACK/RED OAKS (<u>Erythobalanus</u>)
BUDS usually blunt	BUDS more or less sharp pointed
LEAF LOBES rounded w/NO bristle tips	LEAF LOBES with bristle tips
ACORN CUP inner surface glabrous	ACORN CUP inner surface <u>tomentose</u>
SEED sweet	SEED usually bitter
FRUIT matures in ONE season	FRUIT matures in TWO seasons



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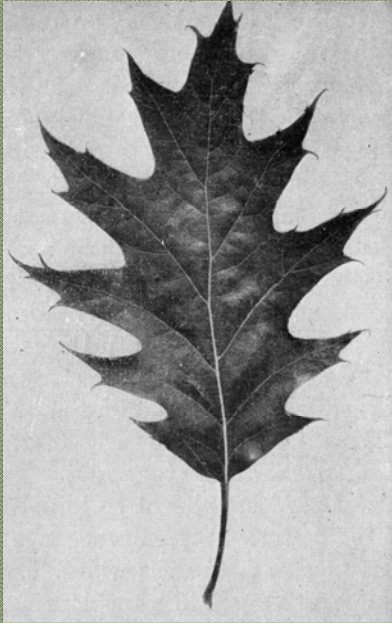


OAK Groups / Subgenera

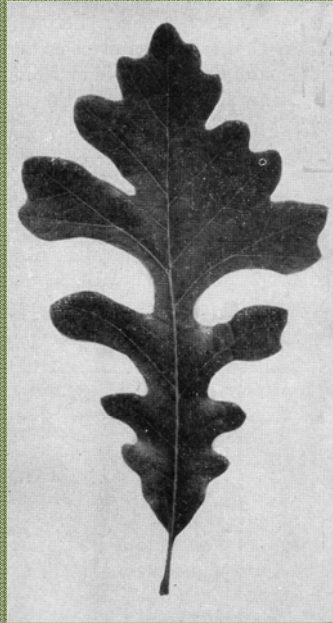


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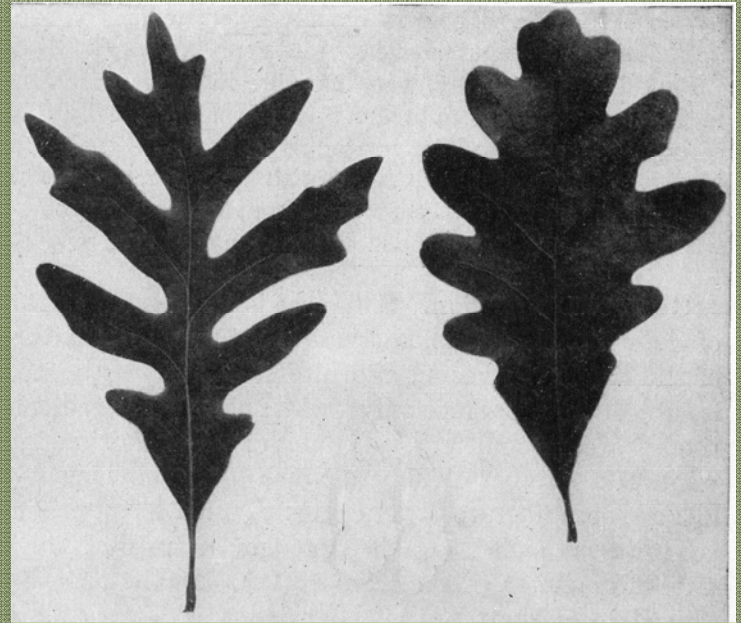




Red oak



Bur oak



White oak



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Germinates in the autumn

Germinates in the spring



The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of oak leaves. The leaves are green with prominent veins and some have a slightly serrated or lobed edge. The lighting is natural, highlighting the texture of the foliage.

MAINE OAKS

Red/Black Oaks

Northern red (*Q. rubra* L.) formerly *Q. borealis*

Black (*Q. velutina* Lam.)

Scarlett (*Q. coccinea* Muenchh.)

Bear (*Q. ilicifolia* Wangenh.)

White Oaks

White (*Q. alba* L.)

Chestnut (*Q. prinus* L.)

Bur (*Q. macrocarpa* Michx.)

Swamp white (*Q. bicolor* Willd.)

A background image showing a dense cluster of oak leaves. The leaves are various shades of green, with some showing signs of aging or damage, such as yellowing and small holes. The leaves are arranged in a somewhat chaotic pattern, filling the entire frame.

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The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of oak leaves. The leaves are green with prominent veins and some have a slightly lobed or wavy edge. The lighting is natural, creating some highlights and shadows on the foliage.

MAINE OAKS

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Black (*Q. velutina* Lam.)

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Bear (*Q. ilicifolia* Wangenh.)

Pin (*Q. palustris* Muenchh.)

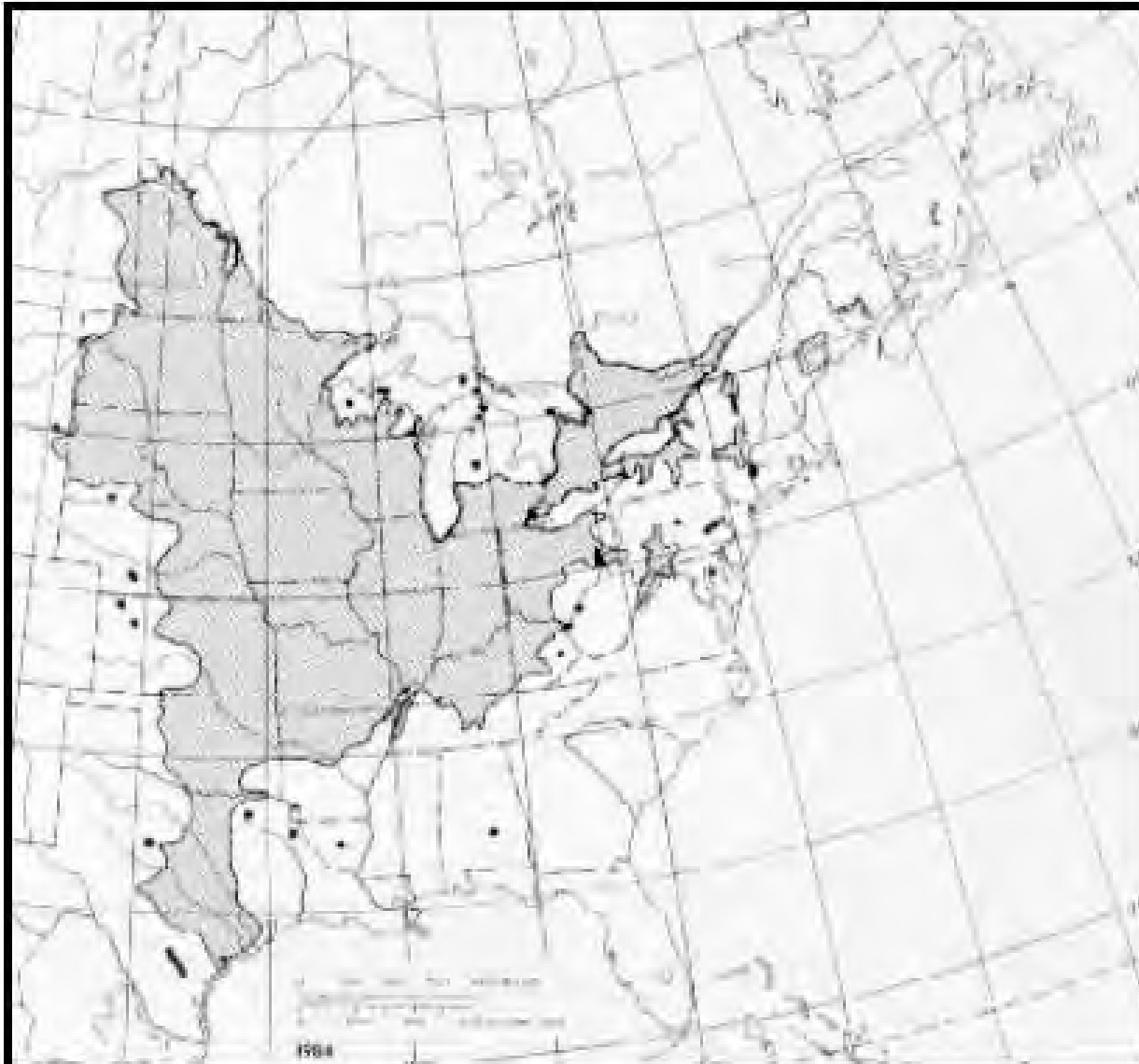
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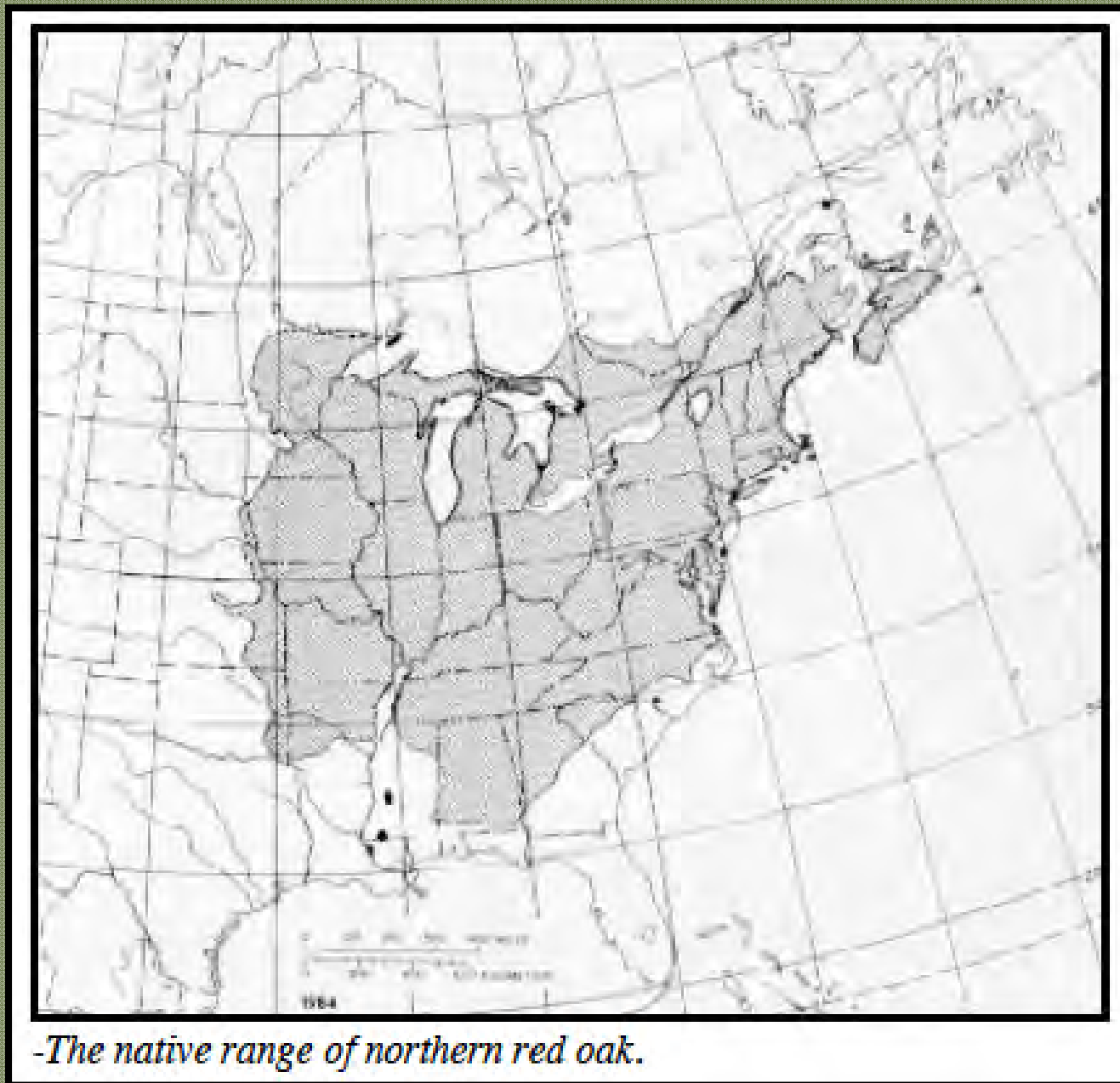
Swamp white (*Q. bicolor* Willd.)



-The native range of bur oak.

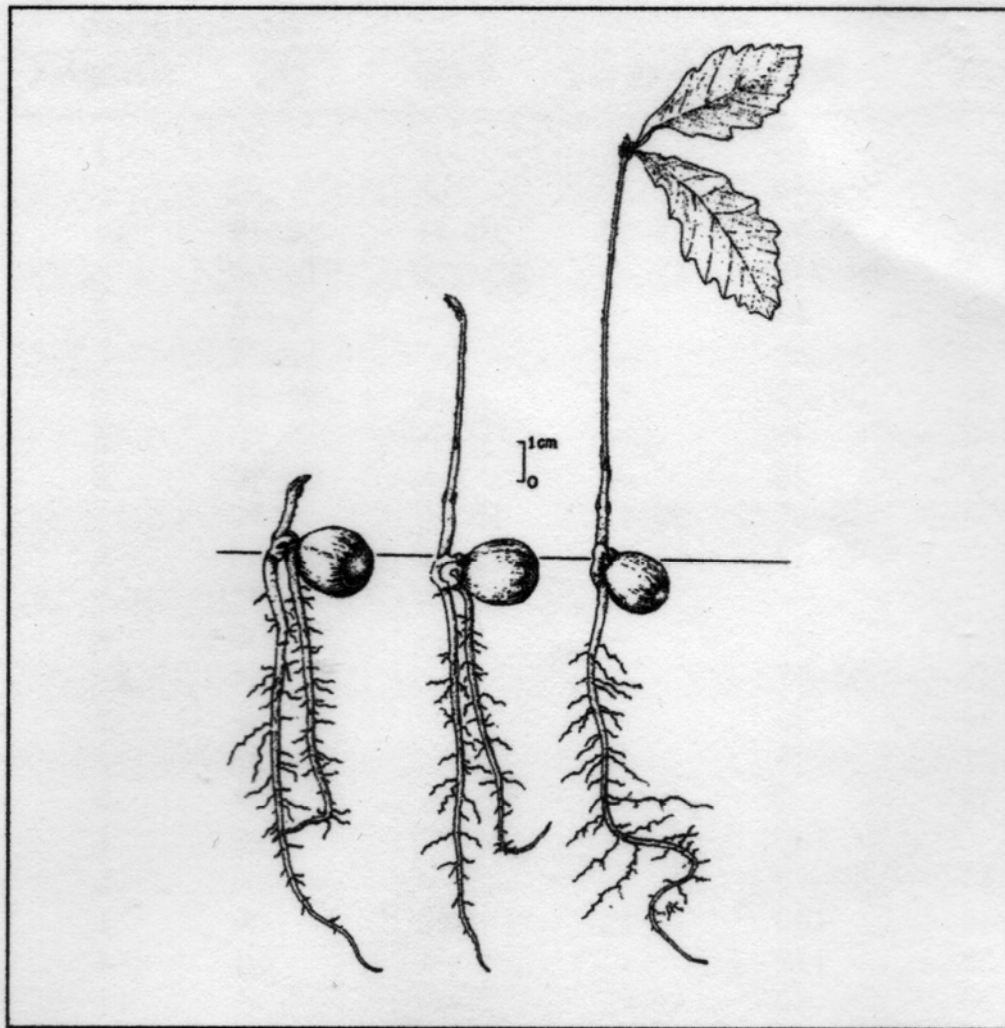


-The native range of white oak.



-The native range of northern red oak.

Figure 3—*Quercus macrocarpa*, bur oak: seedling growth 1, 5, and 12 days after germination





RED OAK



BUR OAK



Bur oak from acorn









THE END

