

Leaves-

The leaves of the White Oak are bright green on top and have a whitish underside. The arrangement is simple and alternate. They grow to be 5-9 inches and they are lobed. There are generally 7 lobes but can have up to 11. The lobes, for the most part, are rounded and ascending. (4)

Flowers-

The flowers of the White Oak are brown and almost inconspicuous. (3)

Uses:

- Furniture
 - Barrels
 - Flooring
 - Railroad ties
- (5)

Threats-

Compared to most oaks, the *Quercus Alba* is very resilient. Some insects can have a negative effect: Aphids, many types of caterpillars (worst being the gypsy moth caterpillar), and the cankerworm. Diseases like Anthracnose, Canker disease, and Chlorosis can also be a threat to the survival of the White Oak. (3)

Quiz Question: Which location have the largest White Oaks been found?

- A. Ohio
- B. Florida
- C. Delaware
- D. Ontario

Answer: C



Quercus Alba

Common name:

White Oak

Family: Fagaceae



Life Span

If outside forces or causes do not kill the White Oak it can live to be 500-600 years old. (2)

Flowers are seen on the White oak about the time of spring that leaves appear (late March – Late May). A single tree contains flower of both sexes for reproduction. At the age of 20 the tree begins to produce seeds. While there are seeds present every year after that, there is a greater number of seeds every 4-10 years. An acorn of the White Oak matures 120 days after pollination.(2)



Size: Can grow to a height of 60 to 100 feet with a 2 to 4 foot diameter making the White Oak one of the largest in the Eastern United States. (2)

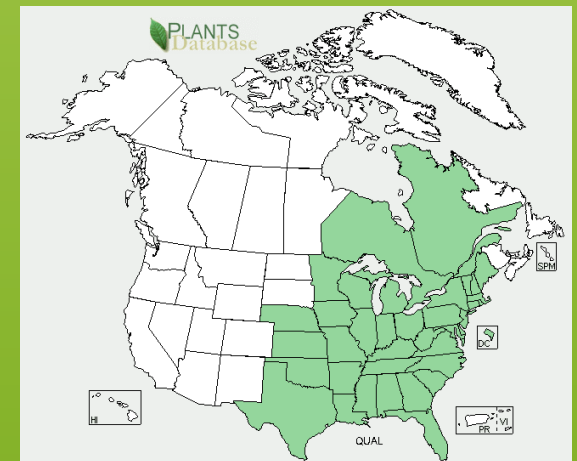
Fruit: The White Oak's fruit is classified as a **nut**.

- Oval (acorn)
- Length: ½ to 1 inch
- Pericarp is dry and brown (3)



Where to Find Quercus Alba:

White Oak trees are located in the eastern half of the United States and eastern most parts of Canada. The western border of their habitat in the states is Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas. These trees are found in only two Canadian Provinces: Ontario and Quebec. Primarily in Lowlands. (1)



References

- 1) <http://plants.usda.gov/java/profile?symbol=qual>
- 2) http://www.sofa.org/general_seasonal_osprey.asp
- 3) http://hort.ifas.ufl.edu/database/documents/pdf/tree_fact_sheets/quealba.pdf
- 4) Grimm, William. The Illustrated Book of Trees. Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 2002.
- 5) <http://www.newton.dep.anl.gov/natbltn/100-199/nb150.htm>