



Southern Red Oak

Quercus falcata

The Beech Family (Fagaceae)

Basic Description: Tall tree with a rounded, open crown; alternate, deciduous leaves with 3 to 5 deep lobes, shiny green above and rusty and hairy below; and dark, deeply furrowed, scaly bark.

Interesting Facts: Acorns, either whole or milled, are edible after removing tannins. Bark used as an astringent, a dye and in tanning leather. Produces multiple types of galls, including the "oak apple." Host to the Banded Hairstreak and White M Hairstreak butterflies.

Flower: Male: yellow-green (tinged with red) on thread-like catkins; Female: reddish and borne on short spikes, both appearing in spring with the leaves.

Fruit: Orange-brown acorns, .5" long, with thin, flattened cap that covers less than 1/3 of the nut; matures after two years, ripens in the fall.

Wildlife Value: Acorns are eaten by numerous birds and mammals and tree is a habitat for many bird, mammal and insect species.

Habitat: Dry upland sites of sandy or clay loam.

LEAF TYPE	POLLINATOR	WILDLIFE VALUE
SIMPLE	WIND	HIGH
		