Insert as an Additional Taxa For *Quercus acutissima*.

**Quercus imbricaria** A. Michaux

- This species is also known as Laurel Oak; Shingle Oak derives its common name from its former popularity as a source of wood for shingles; in fact the specific epithet is derived from the Latin word for tile, imbrex, in reference to this practice; leaves of this species are sometimes confused with those of *Q. acutissima* or *Q. phellos*, but they have nearly entire margins, often sporting a single bristle on the tip; the narrowly elliptic blades are dark glossy green above and a pubescent gray-green beneath, 3O to 6O long, and usually much wider, 1O to 2O than those of *Q. phellos*; the dark brown striated ovoid acorns are small, ½O to ¾O long, resulting in minimal litter; leaves may turn yellow-brown to red-brown in fall, but often simply turn brown after the first hard frost.

- *Quercus imbricaria* is an Eastern U.S. native which is similar in many landscape aspects to *Q. acutissima*; like *Q. acutissima*, *Q. imbricaria* is a medium to large, 40N to 60N (100N) tall, deciduous tree that tends to retain its fall foliage well into winter and has an upright oval growth habit at maturity; juvenile trees and juvenile portions of the crown of more mature trees retain the most leaves; this can be an asset if they are being used for screening or background purposes, but this tendency can be a liability when removing shed leaves from lawn areas; juvenile trees tend to have a pyramidal to teardrop-shaped outline.

- Shingle Oak can be grown in the Northeastern portion of our region and is native to limited locations in Northern Louisiana and Arkansas; it is generally hardy in mesic portions of USDA zones 5(4) to 8a; this species is reported to be susceptible to oak wilt; trees tolerate a range of soil types from dry to periodically wet and acidic to slightly alkaline; their salt tolerance is pretty good and one finds them used along highway, street tree, and parking lot plantings in regions where deicing salts are prevalent; powdery mildew, twig or leaf galls, and leaf miners are more aesthetic than serious problems; this species has a taproot and container grown trees may be more successfully transplanted than those grown in the field.

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