

Identification of Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*)

Habit: Trees 40' to 80' tall and 2' – 3' in diameter at breast height (4.5' above grade), with a broad compact crown.

Leaves: Deciduous, 3" – 6" long, 2" – 4.5" broad, obovate or oblong, thick and leathery; dark green and pubescent when new, becoming glabrous and somewhat lustrous above, paler and smooth or slightly pubescent below; margins 7 – 9 lobed, lobes round or bluntly pointed; sinuses frequently narrow, rounded at the bottom; apex round; base wedge shaped; petiole ½" to 1" long, pubescent, . The lobes often touch or overlap.

Fruit: Nut (acorn) oval or barrel shaped, ¾" to 1 ½" long half to 2/3 as wide; cup shallow, matures in one season.

Twigs: Stout, ridged, initially pubescent, becoming smooth; greenish-brown or olive drab, becoming reddish brown and eventually gray; pith stellate; several buds are usually clustered at the end of the twigs; bud and scales yellowish-brown and tomentose.

Bark: White to light brown or grayish-brown; shaggy with short, broad ridges, and shallow furrows, less than 1" thick.

Habit and Range: On dry to moist, well-drained, gravelly, soils in the valleys and lower foothills from south-western British Columbia and Vancouver Island southward principally on the Westside (west of the summit of the Cascades and Sierras) to north-central California. Elevational range: from near sea level in the north to 4,000 feet in the south.

Remarks: Oregon white oak is the most abundant and widely distributed oak in Oregon. It is the only native oak found in eastern Oregon (Sherman County) where it is associated with ponderosa pine and western juniper. It is the only oak native to Washington and British Columbia.

Source: *Manual of Oregon Trees and Shrubs* (1990)

