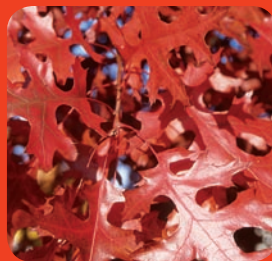


MIGHTY OAKS

A growing demand for trees that will flourish in landscapes with minimal care sets the stage for greater use of North American native oaks. New evidence of the many benefits of planting large-canopy trees in urban settings, and a move toward sustainable landscape design is setting the stage for greater use of oaks.

Scarlet Oak (*Quercus coccinea*) is loved for its deep and brilliant shades of red fall color. Summer foliage is dark green and glossy. Its shape is similar to that of red oak, but more upright, becoming more oval than round as it matures. Mature height at 30 years under average landscape conditions is about 50 feet, with a spread of about 40 feet. (USDA Zone 4)



Shumard Oak (*Q. shumardii*) is a southern counterpart of the northern red oaks. Like Red and Scarlet Oaks, this grand tree has beautiful red fall color. Shumard Oak thrives in moist, acid bottomland soils where poor drainage creates problems for other trees. It is one of the faster growing oak trees, reaching a height of about 50 feet and spread of about 40 feet in 30 years under average landscape conditions. Its shape is upright and spreading, with an open, broadly oval canopy. (USDA Zone 5)

Swamp White Oak (*Q. bicolor*) Don't be fooled by its name. While it is well adapted to poorly drained sites, it handles drought equally well. Though in the wild it is found most often in low lying, moist bottomlands, it is adaptable to a wide range of growing conditions. Its lustrous dark green leaves have wavy margins. Fall color ranges from yellow brown to reddish tones. Its canopy is rounded and open, with a mature height and spread of about 45 feet. (Zone 4).



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