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## Swamp chestnut oak

Sump chestnut oak A ripe sump chestnut oak Preservation status At least Concern (IUCN 3.1)[1] Scientific classification Kingdom: Plantae Clade: Tracheophytes Clade: Angiosperms Clade: Eudicots Clade: Rosids Order: Fagales Family: Fagaceae Genus: Quercus Subgenus: Quercus subg. Quercus Section: Quercus sect. Quercus Arter: Q. michauxii Binomial name Quercus michauxiiNutt. Natural selection of Quercus michauxii Synonyms[2] Quercus bicolor was. michauxii (Nutt.) Chapm, i'm sorry. Quercus bicolor subsp. michauxii (Nutt.) Sarg. Quercus houstoniana C.H.Mull. Quercus michauxii, swamp chestnut oak, is a species of oak in the white oak section Quercus section Quercus in the beech family. It is native to the bottom areas and wetlands of the southeastern and midwestern United States, in coastal states from New Jersey to Texas, inland mainly in the Mississippi-Ohio Valley as far as Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana. [3] Classification and nomenclature Sump chestnut oak is similar to chestnut oak (Quercus montana), and for that reason has sometimes been treated as a variety of that species. However, swamp chestnut oak is a larger tree that varies in preferred habitat, and the bark does not have the characteristic deep, robust ridging of chestnut oak, becoming thinner, scaly and paler gray. It usually grows to around 20 metres high, although the highest specimen now known is over 42 metres high. The name Q. prinus was long used by many botanists and foresters for swamp chestnut oak, even when treated as a species different from chestnut oak, which was then called Q. montana, but the application of the name Q. prinus to chestnut oak is now often accepted.[4] although sometimes that name is declared to be of uncertain position , can not be assigned to both species, with chestnut oak then called Q. Montana, as in Flora of North America[5] Description The leaves of swamp chestnut oak are simple (not composed), 4-11 in (10-28 cm) long and 2-7 in (5-18 cm) wide, with 15-20 lobe-like, rounded simple teeth on each side, similar to those of throws Anje oak and chinkapin oak (Quercus muehlenbergii) , although they usually do not achieve the leaner shape that the leaves of these trees can show at times. The leaves turn red in autumn. The fruit is an acorn 2-2.5 cm wide, carried on a 3/4-11/4 nin (2-3 cm) peduncle, maturation in autumn, about 6 months after pollination. [6] Using the tree of swamp chestnut oak is similar to, and usually marketed mixed with, that of other white spokes. [quote required] Swamp chestnut oak is also called basket oak, since the tree is easily divided into long, thin, flexible strips excellent for basket weaving. [7] Swamp chestnuts are large, relatively sweet,[8] and edible. [9] They are easily eaten by cattle,[8] the species is sometimes called cow oak for this reason. [9] Acorns of swamp chestnut oak are also eaten by generalist species such as squirrels, squirrels, white-tailed brains, wild boar and black bear. [10] However, swamp chestnut oaks carry heavy crops of acorns only at intervals of several years. [8] Swamp chestnut oak is sometimes grown as a large garden tree or street tree, and is quite easy to grow if it is not subject to extreme urban conditions. The current National Champion Swamp Chestnut Oak is located in the Stumpy Lake area of Virginia Beach, Virginia. It is 123 feet tall, with a crown of 109 feet and a circumference of 276 inches. [11] References ^ Quercus michauxii. IUCN red list of endangered species. 2015. 2015. Retrieved 4 March 2010. The world's checklist of selected plant families (WCSP). Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew - via The Plant List. Quercus michauxii – profile and out in 2017 there were 100 000 000 000 000 0 Distribution map at county level from the North American Plant Atlas (NAPA). Biota of North America Program (BONAP). 2014. ^ The confusion arose from various identifications of the type of samples for linnaetic name, by some (but not all) botanists considered solved by careful examination of leaf pubescence, which varies in the two species. In 1997, he was disenaled. Quercus montana is one of the best in 2018. In flora of North America Editorial Committee (ed.). Flora in North America North Mexico (FNA). 3. New York and Oxford - via eFloras.org, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, Cambridge, MA. In 1997, he was discharged. Quercus michauxii, swiss. In flora of North America Editorial Committee (ed.). Flora in North America North Mexico (FNA). 3. New York and Oxford - via eFloras.org, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, Cambridge, MA. ^ Missouri Department of Conservation, Field Guide, Sumpkastanje Oak ^ a b c Kirkman; Brown; In 2007 he was 100 years old. Native trees in the Southeast. Portland, Oregon: Timber Press. In 1820-183 he was 183 years old. ^ a b Little, Elbert L. (1980). Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Trees: Eastern Region. In 1999, a new film was established in New York. In 1998 there were 100,000 people booked on In 1996 he became 600 000 000 000 000 000. ^ Moore, Lincoln (February 5, 2002). In 1999, there were 100 billion USDA Plants. Retrieved 5 September 2010. ^ Swamp chestnut oak national champion. 12, 2017, in New York City. Retrieved 11 February 2020. Wikimedia Commons has media related to Quercus michauxii. The leaves are alternate, simple, 4-8 inches long, widest over the middle, margin with large, rounded or sometimes sharp teeth; Tip Upper surface dark green, shiny, shiny, lower surface whitish, velvety; Blade stem 3/4 inch long. The leaves become reddish- or yellowish-brown in autumn. Bark is light gray or tan, with scaly plates on mature trees; inner bark reddish. Twigs are moderately stout, smooth, reddish-brown. Flowers April-May, in catkins. Fruits September-October, acorns lonely or in pairs; brown, shiny, widest near the base, gradually tapering to a rounded tip, large, to 11/2 inches long; cup covering a third to a half of the nut, bowl-shaped with formatted silky hair, scales wedge-shaped, hard, stout, hairy, attached only on the bottom and overlapping, giving a somewhat frayed look. Nut sweet, edible; maturation in the first year. Features: Genus: Quercus Species: michauxii Family: Fagaceae Uses (Ethnoboany): The tree is used in many types of construction; for agricultural utensils, wheels, veneer, boards, fence poles, dense cooperage, baskets and fuel. It has commercial uses such as fence posts and furniture, too. Life cycle: Woody Recommended Propagation Strategy: Seed Country Or Region Of Origin: Eastern United States Distribution: Found along the eastern United States, far north like Maine, south of north Florida and west into Texas. Fire risk assessment: medium flammability Wildlife Value: Oak trees support a wide variety of Lepidopteran. You can see Imperial Moth (Eacles imperialis) larvae that have one loaf per season and appear from April-October in the south. Adults Imperial Moths do not feed. Banded Hairstreak (Satyrium calanus), which has a flight from June-August everywhere, but Florida where they appear April-May. Edward's Hairstreak (Satyrium edwardsii), has a flight from May-July in the south and June-July in the north. Gray Hairstreak (Strymon melinus), has three to four aircraft in the south from February-November and two flights to the north from May-September. White-M Hairstreak (Parrhasius m-album) has three loaves in the north from February-October. Horace's Duskywing (Erynnis horatius) has three loaves in Texas and the deep south from January-November, and two loaves in the north from April to September. Juvenal's Duskywing (Erynnis juvenalis) has a loaf of bread from April-June, which appears as early as January in Florida. Acorns are eaten by woodpecker, blue jays, coarse grouse, ducks, small mammals, wild turkeys, white-tailed deer and black bears. Game value: Shade Wildlife Cover/Habitat Wildlife Food Source Wildlife Larval Host Wildlife Nesting Edibility: Acorns is edible. Dimensions: Height: 60 ft. 0 in. - 80 ft. 0 in. Width: 30 ft. 0 tor - 70 ft. 0 in. Whole plant features: Plant type: Edible native plant toxic wood woody plant leaf properties: Deciduous habit / shape: dense open oval pyramidal rounded growth rate: medium maintenance: low medium texture: medium cultural conditions: light: full sun (6 or more hours of direct sunlight a day) partial shade (direct shade (direct shade bare en del av dagen, 2-6 timer) Jord Tekstur: Clay Loam (Silt) Sand Jord pH: &lt;6.0) soil= drainage:= good= drainage= moist= occasional= flooding= occasionally= wet= available= space= to= plant:= 24-60= feet= more= than= 60= feet= nc= region:= coastal= mountains= piedmont= usda= plant= hardness= zone:= 4a,= 4b,= 5a,= 5b,= 6b,= 6a,= 7b,= 7a,= 8b,= 8a,= 9b,= 9a= fruit:= fruit= color:= brown/copper= gray/silver= fruit= value= to= gardener:= edible= display/harvest= time:= fall= fruit= type:= nut= fruit= length:=&gt;&lt;/6.0)&gt; &lt; 1= inch= fruit= width:=&gt; &lt; 1= inch= fruit= description:= acorns= are= 1= to= 1.5= inches= long.= sessile.= and= are= usually= produced= singly= or= in= clusters= of= 2= or= 3.= 1/3= to= 1/2= is= covered= by= a= hairy, = grey= to= brown= scaly= cup.= these= acorns= are= sweet-tasting= and= can= be= eaten= from= the= tree= unlike= other= acorns.= acorns= are= typically= not= produced= until= the= tree= reaches= 20-25= years= old.= in= north= carolina,= the= acorns= are= available= from= september= to= october.= flowers:= flower= color:= gold/yellow= red/burgundy= flower= inflorescence:= catkin= insignificant= flower= bloom= time:= spring= flower= size:= 1-3= inches= flower= description:= male= pollen= flowers= in= slender= yellow= catkins= to= 2-4= long= and= female= flowers= in= very= short= few-flowered= reddish= spikes.= both= grow= on= the= same= tree= (monoecious).= in= north= carolina,= flowers= are= available= in= april.= leaves:= woody= plant= leaf= characteristics:= deciduous= leaf= color:= gold/yellow= gray/silver= green= leaf= feel:= smooth= velvety= leaf= value= to= gardener:= showy= deciduous= leaf= fall= color := brown/copper= gold/yellow= orange= red/burgundy= leaf= type:= simple= leaf= arrangement:= alternate= leaf= shape:= obovate= ovate= leaf= margin:= crenate= lobed= sinuate= hairs= present:= yes= leaf= length:=&gt; Acid (6 inches Leaf Breadde: 3-6 inches Leaf Beskrivelse: Opptil 9 tommers lange ovale enkle blader som er skinnende grønne over og grågrønn pubescent på undersidene. Marginene er bølgete med avrundede tenner som også noen ganger beskrives som små fliker. Oransje-gul til gulbrun til mørk rød høstfarge. Bark: Bark Farge: Lys Grå Rød / Burgundoverflate / Vedlegg: Furrowed Peeling Ridges Bark Plate Form: Uregelmessig Bark Beskrivelse: Barken er lys grå med dype v-formede furer som produserer brede, flaky rygger. Stamme: Stem Farge: Brun / Kobber Grå / Sølvs Grønn Rød / Burgunder Stem Er Aromatisk: Ingen Stem Beskrivelse: Ny vekst er grønn, utvikler seg til brun i løpet av den første vinteren og blir grå i løpet av det andre året. Landskap: Landskap: Landskap Sted: Lawn Meadow Naturalized Area Pond Woodland Landskap Tema: Butterfly Garden Spiselig Hage Native Garden Nighttime Garden Pollinator Garden Rain Garden Shade Garden Design Feature: Shade Tree Specimen Tiltrekker: Sommerfugler Moths Small Mammals Songbirds Resistance to Challenges: Deer Erosion Fire Wet Soil Problems: Toxic to Humans Problem for Horses Toxic to Humans: Poison Severity: Low Poison Symptoms: Abdominal Pain, Constipation Then Diarrhea (Occasionally Bloody), Depression, Depression, urination, discolored urine, jaundice; Acorns can prevent the digestive tract Poison Toxic principle: Galloannins, quercitrin, and quercitin. Causes contact dermatitis: No poison part: Leaves seed seeds

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