



In 2019 we mapped the arboretum and rediscovered the numerous oak species we have in our collection. How many can you find?

- 1 Red Oak (*Q. rubra*)
- 2 Pyrenean Oak (*Q. pyrenaica*)
- 3 Sessile Oak (*Q. petraea*)
- 4 Hungarian Oak (*Q. frainetto*)
- 5 White Oak (*Q. alba*)
- 6 Downy Oak (*Q. pubescens*)
- 7 Common Oak (*Q. robur*)
- 8 Sessile Oak 'mespilifolia' (*Q. petraea 'mespilifolia'*)
- 9 Swamp White Oak (*Q. bicolor*)
- 10 Bur Oak (*Q. macrocarpa*)
- 11 Caucasian Oak (*Q. macranthera*)
- 12 Common Oak 'purpurea' (*Q. robur 'purpurea'*)
- 13 Turkey Oak (*Q. cerris*)
- 14 Kermes Oak (*Q. coccifera*)
- 15 California Live Oak (*Q. agrifolia*)

- 1 Red Oak (*Q. rubra*)
The classic red oak, so named for the colour of its autumn leaves. (North America)
- 2 Pyrenean Oak (*Q. pyrenaica*)
Strangely, despite its name this oak is not often found in the pyrenees. Look out for the soft downy underside of the leaves. (Northern Portugal and north and northwestern Spain)
- 3 Sessile Oak (*Q. petraea*)
One of the two native oaks in Britain. The 'sessile' refers to the acorns which are stalkless and sit directly on the twigs, unlike the leaves which sit on long stalks. (Europe)
- 4 Hungarian Oak (*Q. frainetto*)
One of our champion trees, over five meters in circumference. Look out for the large lobed leaves. (Southeastern Europe and Turkey)
- 5 White Oak (*Q. alba*)
So named for the colour of the finished timber, which is also rot-resistant making it ideal for barrels and ship building. (North America)
- 6 Downy Oak (*Q. pubescens*)
Named for the tiny hairs covering the leaves and acorn stalks. (Southern Europe and southwest Asia)
- 7 Common Oak (*Q. robur*)
This 'English Oak' is estimated to be over 350 years old and predates the arboretum, being planted as part of a former deer park. (Europe)
- 8 Sessile Oak 'mespilifolia' (*Q. petraea 'mespilifolia'*)
A cultivar of the native sessile oak, with unusually narrow elongated leaves with less accentuated lobes.
- 9 Swamp White Oak (*Q. bicolor*)
Similar to *Q. alba*, though usually found in broad stream valleys, low-lying fields, and the margins of lakes. (North America)
- 10 Burr Oak (*Q. macrocarpa*)
Named for its acorns which are the largest of any North American oak, 'macrocarpa' from Ancient Greek (makrós "large" and karpós "fruit"). This oak also has huge leaves and was only recently rescued from enclosing rhododendron by our volunteers. (North America)
- 11 Caucasian Oak (*Q. macranthera*)
Soft down on the underside of the leaves and leafstalks. (Western Asia and the Caucasus)
- 12 Common Oak 'purpurea' (*Q. robur 'purpurea'*)
The leaves of this cultivar flush purple in the spring, before going on to turn green.
- 13 Turkey Oak (*Q. cerris*)
Look out for the acorns on the ground which have very distinctive hairy acorn cups. (South-eastern Europe and Turkey)
- 14 Kermes Oak (*Q. coccifera*)
Often mistaken for a holly tree. Historically important as the food plant of the Kermes scale insect, from which a red dye called crimson was obtained. (Mediterranean)
- 15 California Live Oak (*Q. agrifolia*)
A rarely planted evergreen oak. (California and Northern Mexico)

Check our website for photos of these trees through the seasons, along with more history and other notable trees in our collection.

<https://tortwortharboretum.org>