

## “Mighty Oaks From Little Acorns Grow”

Many people place oaks in a somewhat more revered category than other trees. Mighty oaks are used as a symbol of things that are strong, long-lasting and reliable. There are about 400 species of oaks that grow to tree-size worldwide, 58 of which grow in the U.S., and 38 of those grow in Texas. There are at least 10 species of oaks that grow in the Edwards Plateau.

Oaks are generally classified as in the white oak or red oak group; the colors themselves are not really meaningful.

White oaks are characterized as having leaves with either smooth edges or, usually, rounded lobes (bumps along the edge of the leaves) without bristles at the tips of the lobes. Their acorns grow to maturity in one year, and usually sprout in the fall. The acorn cups have a knobby appearance on the outside and are smooth on the inside. Next year's buds on white oak branches are not sharply pointed.

Red oaks, by contrast, have lobes with points along the edge of the leaves and bristles at the tip of the points. Their acorns take two years to mature (become mature in their second fall) and usually sprout in the following spring. Red oak acorn cups are smoother than white oaks on the outside and are densely hairy on the inside. Their next year's buds are usually sharp pointed.

This means that if you can find acorns at all this year, you will find red oak acorns at the end of last year's growth, not on this year's growth (green twig) because this year's acorns at the end of the new growth, if any, will be very tiny. On white oaks, the acorns will be on the end of this year's growth. It doesn't appear to me that we are going to see many acorns this year because of the drought. This may mean we won't see many red oak acorns next year either, even if it rains between now and then.

White oaks have plugged cells or vessels which prevent flow of fluids and are therefore the wood of choice for making wine barrels. Red oak heartwood is permeable and therefore not suitable for wine barrels, but can be treated with wood preservatives utilizing the open channels.

Oaks are wind-pollinated with the female flowers tiny and inconspicuous at the junction of the leaves and the stem. The male flowers are in dangling, bead-like strings that hang from the twig and are called catkins. They appear as the leaves are forming in the spring.

Of the common oaks around here, only Blackjack oaks and Spanish oaks (also known as Texas red oaks) are in the red oak family. All of our other oaks; Lacey oaks, Chinquapin oaks, Shin oaks, Post oaks and Live oaks are in the white oak family.

(Some experts put live oaks in a separate group altogether, but most call them white oaks). If we stretch our area a little to include the rest of the Edwards Plateau, we can add to the above list Vasey oak to the west and Bur oak and Shumard oak to the east. Vasey and Bur oaks are white oaks and Shumard oak is a red oak.

Oaks in general are slow growing, and slow growing trees tend to be the strongest, although Spanish oaks seem to be brittle and break off in wind storms more often than most of the others.

It is possible to grow oaks from acorns, although many acorns are not viable because a small wasp has laid its eggs in the acorn and the worm thus hatched eats the inside of the acorns. Put a handful of acorns in water and those that float are not viable.

Root sprouts, which are little trees that are connected to the roots of a mature “mother” tree usually grow faster and have a better chance of making it than trees growing from acorns. That is largely because the former are growing from a network of mature roots much larger than itself and so it can withstand drought and any other stress much better. If you see root sprouts coming up under and around a mature tree, if you cage them before the deer find them, you will have a much better chance of having a healthy new tree than planting an acorn or planting a nursery tree either for that matter.

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Until next time...

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