

Black Oak

Quercus velutina

Common name	Black Oak
Scientific name	<i>Quercus velutina</i>
Family	Fagaceae
Ithan Valley Park GPS coordinates	40 00.749N, 75 21.315W
Native range	Eastern United States. Native Maine to Florida. West to Minnesota and Texas/
Leaves	Black Oak leaves are four to ten inches long, with seven to nine lobes. Lobes have a pointy bristle on the end. Leaves are shiny green above, and pale green below.
Flowers	Black oak is monoecious. The staminate flowers develop from leaf axils of the previous year. The pistillate flowers are borne in the axils of the current year's leaves and may be solitary or occur in two- to many-flowered spikes.
Bark	The bark of the Black oak is smooth and gray on young trees, but as it gets older the bark turns black and thick with deep furrows (wrinkles). The inner bark of this tree is orangish-brown
Additional Information	The fruit, an acorn that occurs singly or in clusters of two to five, is about one-third enclosed in a scaly cup and matures in 2 years. Black oak acorns are brown when mature and ripen from late August to late October, depending on geographic location

