



LAUREL OAK

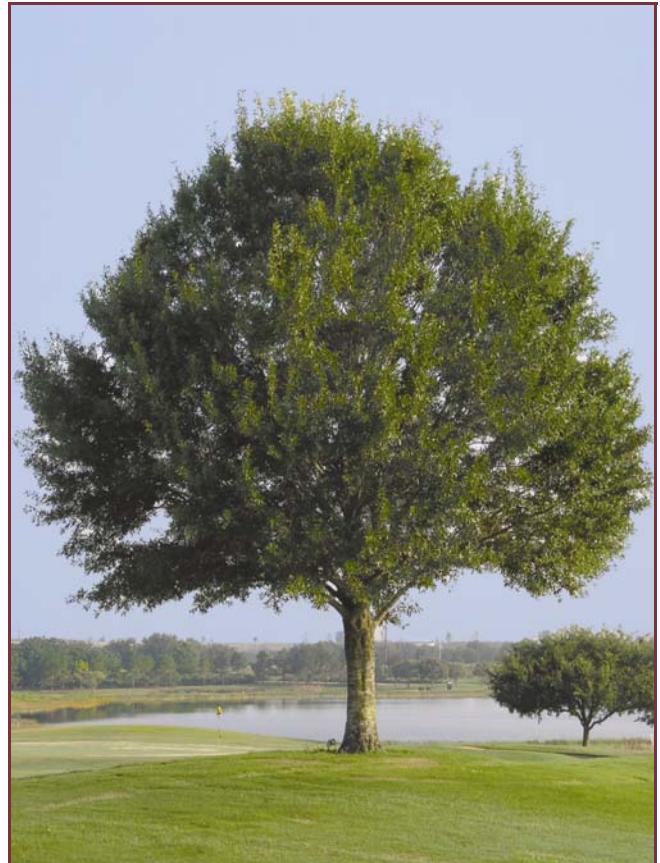
Quercus laurifolia

There are two divisions within the nomenclature of Laurel Oaks.

Quercus laurifolia: frequently referred to by the common names of Diamond Leaf Oak or Swamp Laurel Oak. *Laurifolia* is adaptable to soil types that range from rich and moist to dry and sandy. This species will tolerate wet soil conditions but not the prolonged wetness of submerged soils.

Quercus hemisphaerica: referred to mainly as the Upland Sand Laurel Oak where it occupies well-drained sandy soil in its natural habitat. *Hemisphaerica* will not tolerate the wet soil conditions that *laurifolia* will tolerate.

Common to both species is the growth habit of being taller than wide and a fast rate of growth. Both trees are oval to rounded in form and can become chlorotic when soil pH goes above seven. Choosing trees that meet Florida Grades and Standards of #1 or better or 'Fancy' could increase the life span of Laurel Oaks in the landscape.



Laurel Oak



Laurel Oak



65g Laurel Oaks

LAUREL OAK

Quercus laurifolia



65g Laurel Oaks

Native Origin: Native to Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina

Development:

Description:

Hardy Range: 6B to 10A

Mature Height: 50' to 75' / 15.2m to 22.7m

Mature Spread: 45' to 60' / 13.7m to 18.3m

Form: Oval and rounded

Persistence: Deciduous

Ornamental Characteristics:

The flowers are inconspicuous, brown and appear in the Spring. Foliage is green, turning yellow in the Fall. The acorn is round and ripens in the Fall.

Environment:

Soil: Well-drained; loam, sand or clay

Salt: Medium

Exposure: Partial sun to full sun



full sun



canopy



deciduous



medium
salt tolerance

