A key to the oak species of Maryland based upon mature leaves exposed to full sunlight

Lamina margins sinuate, dentate, or shallowly to deeply lobed; lobes and apices without awns; secondary veins lacking hair tufts (domatia) ....................................................... **White Oaks**

Lamina margins entire, or shallowly to deeply lobed; lobes and apices with awns; secondary veins with hair tufts (domatia) ............................................................... **Red and Black Oaks**

**White Oaks**

1. Lamina margin sinuate or dentate, with a lobe or point for each parallel secondary vein reaching the margin; sinuses less than one-eighth distance to midvein .................. (2)

2. Lamina with few secondary veins (8 or less); base cuneate, acute .................. **Q. prinoides**

3. Lamina sinuate, with obtuse to rounded apices .............................................. **Q. prinus**

4. Lamina base obtuse to truncate; yellowish-green pubescent or glabrous below . **Q. michauxii**

5. Lamina glabrous below .................................................................................. (6)

6. Lamina with finger-like lobes and narrow sinuses; lobe apices rounded ........... **Q. alba**

7. Lamina mostly elliptical; sinuses extending one-quarter to one-half distance to the midvein ........................................................**Q. bicolor**

8. Petiole mostly less than 15mm long ......................................................... **Q. stellata**

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Red and Black Oaks

1. Petioles predominantly less than 20(-25)mm long ........................................ (2)
2. Lamina lacking lobes; apex terminating with a terminal awn .................................. (3)
3. Lamina narrowly elliptical to linear ........................................................................ Q. phellos
4. Lamina usually with 1–2(–3) awn per lateral lobe .................................................. (7)
5. Lamina obovate in outline, almost as wide as long ................................................. Q. marilandica
6. Lamina shallowly lobed, and only distally; obovate to oblanceolate in outline .......... (5)
7. Lamina pale rusty pubescence below; (2–)3–5 lateral lobes per side and the terminal lobe shorter than the lateral lobes ................................................................. Q. pagoda
8. Lamina lobe sinuses less than 2/3 to the midvein ..................................................... Q. rubra
9. Lamina margin of basal lobes somewhat recurved; middle lobes at right angles to the midvein ............................................................................................................. Q. palustris
10. Petiole less than one-third the length of the lamina ........................................ Q. shumardii
11. Lamina light green above; glabrous except for axillary tufts below; lobes widely expanded distally ................................................................. Q. coccinea
12. Lamina dark green above; pubescent becoming glabrous in late summer; lobes slightly expanded distally ......................................................... Q. velutina

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