



The Shingle Oak

The Shingle Oak has been called “one of the most resilient and stateliest trees in the Midwest. Shingle Oak is resistant to salt, drought, and pollution. It is valued for its versatility and hardiness in urban settings. This medium tree is also known for its brilliant fall color and great value to wildlife.

- Unlobed leaves are shaped like laurel leaves. Spring buds, bright red, then dark green. Displays vibrant red fall color,
- It is a fast-growing tree that offers excellent shade
- Robust root systems are essential for preventing soil erosion



Wildlife Value

Shingle oaks are crucial in providing shelter and nesting sites for various wildlife. Their sturdy branches and dense foliage create a haven for birds and insects, fostering a vibrant ecosystem. Acorns serve as a vital food source, supporting local ecosystems and enhancing biodiversity by attracting a variety of wildlife in each season.

History/Lore

The Shingle Oak (*Quercus imbricaria*) is native to south-eastern North America. It has been used by the Cherokee for various purposes, including furniture, wagon spokes, baskets, firewood. It has a history of use for making shingles by pioneers

Shape	Pyramidal habit in youth, rounded with age
Growth Speed	Fast
Scientific Name	Quercus imbricaria
Mature Height	40' - 60'
Sun Preferences	Full Sun,
Soil Preference	Acidic, rich, humusy, medium moisture, well-drained, drought tolerant, high iron requirements