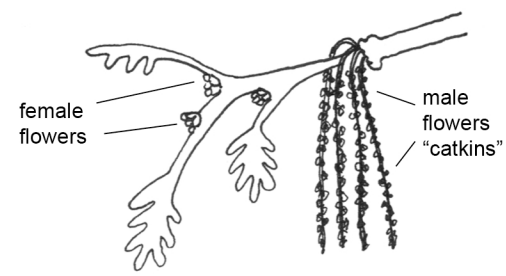

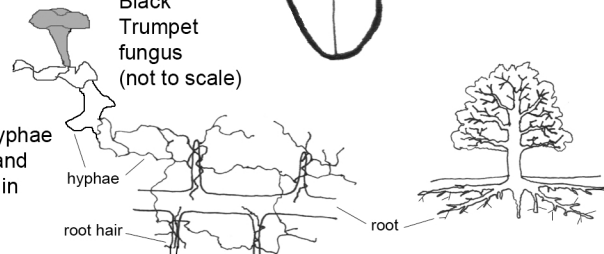
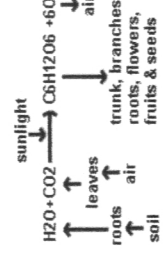


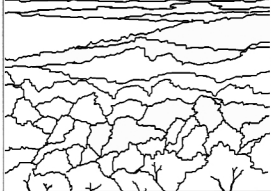
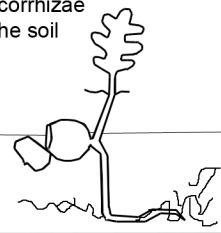


January	<h1>White Oak</h1> <h2><i>Quercus alba</i></h2> <p>K: Plantae > Cl: Magnoliopsida > Or: Fagales > Fam: Fagaceae</p>		<p>White Oak - mdc.mo.gov/discover-nature/field-guide/white-oak</p> <p>White Oak - www.na.fs.fed.us/pubs/silvics_manual/volume_2/quercus/alba.htm</p>	
February	 <p>female flowers</p> <p>male flowers "catkins"</p>		<p>Coloring Guide Leaves: pink in early spring, bright green above, pale green below in summer, dark red in fall; Trunk: light gray; Acorns: brown</p>	
March				
April	 <p>Pink-striped oakworm</p>		<p>Size Height: up to 85 ft (25 m); Trunk dbh (diameter at breast height): up to 4 ft (3.6 m); Canopy spread: up to 85 ft (25 m); Root spread: 1.5 x canopy spread</p>	
May				
June			<p>Human Connection Oak provides > 8.5 million board feet per year in Missouri. It is used for barrels, railroad ties, flooring, furniture and pallets.</p>	
July				
August				
September	<p>Symbiotic Mycorrhizae Mycorrhizae (fungus roots) are fungal hyphae that grow around and into roots of oaks and other plants, sharing water and minerals in exchange for sugars made by the oak</p>  <p>Black Trumpet fungus (not to scale)</p> <p>hyphae</p> <p>root hair</p> <p>root</p>		<p>What eats White Oak Acorns: deer, squirrels, chipmunks, turkey, raccoons, jays Leaves, buds, pollen, wood and roots: 100s of insects and fungi!</p>	
October			<p>What White Oaks need: water, carbon dioxide, sunlight</p>  <p>sunlight → C6H12O6 + 6O2 → air</p> <p>trunk, branches, roots, flowers, fruits & acorns</p> <p>leaves → air</p> <p>roots → soil</p>	
November	<p>North American Distribution Map</p> 	<p>Missouri Distribution Map native species: yes</p> 	<p>Habitat (home, food water) ridges, slopes and valleys in hilly country</p> 	<p>Home a forest clearing with mycorrhizae in the soil</p> 
December				