Distinguishing Laurel and Live Oaks

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Distinguishing Laurel and Live Oaks

- Laurel Oak = Quercus laurifolia
- Live Oak = Quercus virginiana
- Both species are native to south Florida
- However, almost all oaks sold and planted in south Florida are live oaks including Cathedral® and Highrise® oaks. Nevertheless, the laurel oak is a fine native tree.

Distinguishing Laurel and Live Oaks



Trees of the same age. Laurel oak on the left, live oak on the right. Notice the differences in the shapes and densities of the canopies.



The Barks

Left: The bark of the laurel oak is dark grayish to blackish and not as furrowed as the live oak.

Right: Compared to the laurel oak, the bark of the live oak is darker and deeply divided into narrow furrows but becomes blocky with age.





The Leaves





The laurel oak has dark green leaves, often undulating and sometimes with a few shallow lobes. Leaves begin falling in the fall replaced by florescent green leaves in the spring.



The live oak has leathery green leaves, with recurved (downward folding) margins; sometimes prickly-toothed, dark green and glossy on the upper side, pale-pubescent beneath. It retains its old leaves until new leaves appear. Thus considered "evergreen."

The Leaves



Simple, alternate, lanceolate, elliptic to obalanceolate, obovate; $1-\frac{1}{4}$ to-4" long, $\frac{1}{2}$ -to- $1-\frac{1}{2}$ " wide; petiole, $\frac{1}{4}$ " long; entire or with a few shallow lobes, thick, leathery, often undulating, lustrous dark green above, and lighter green beneath.

The Leaves



Simple, alternate, elliptic-obovate; $1-\frac{1}{4}$ -to-3" (5") long, $\frac{3}{8}$ -to- $2-\frac{1}{2}$ " wide; petiole, $\frac{1}{4}$ " long; entire or spiny, recurved margins, leathery, lustrous dark green above, and pubescent, gray-green beneath.





Left: The leaf of the laurel oak is light green beneath. Right: The leaf of the live oak is pubescent, gray-green beneath

The Acorns



The acorns on the laurel oaks are nearly round, about $\frac{1}{2}$ " long, covered $\frac{1}{3}$ -to- $\frac{1}{2}$ by the cap, and borne singly or paired on short stalks (virtually sessile).



Acorns on live oaks are produced irregularly in the fall; copiously some years, scantily or none at other times. They are about 1/3 covered by the cap and often borne in clusters of 2 to 5.















Live Oaks



Laurel Oaks

