

# Observe Young Oaks and other seedlings

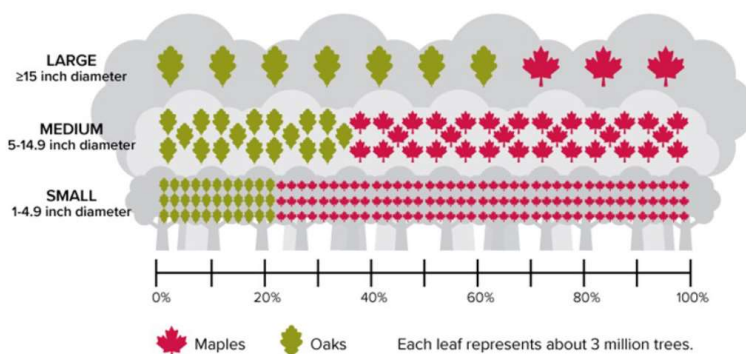
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**CFAES**

**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**  
COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

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## Southeast Ohio's Woodland Canopies



Relationship between oak and maple (mostly red maple) populations in 17 counties in Southeast Ohio, the priority forest area for oak management. Source: Thomas Albright. 2018. USDA Forest Service, Northern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis. 2017 FIA Ohio Data.

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## OAK SEEDLINGS

- Do not tolerate heavy shaded conditions
- Develop relatively large root systems when they have adequate resources
- Have buds below the soil surface, which allows them to sprout after disturbance
- Break bud after the typical spring fire season

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## To encourage young oaks!

- Plan to manage new oak seedlings before and after good acorn crops
- Use treatments that improve the competitiveness of these seedlings
  - Mid-story removal
  - Partial overstory removal (Shelterwood)
- Remove the overstory canopy once seedlings are competitive

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**Maples are opposite with true terminal bud:**



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**Buds Opposite - Think **M A D Buck** !**

**Maple**

**Ash**

**Dogwood**

**Buckeye**



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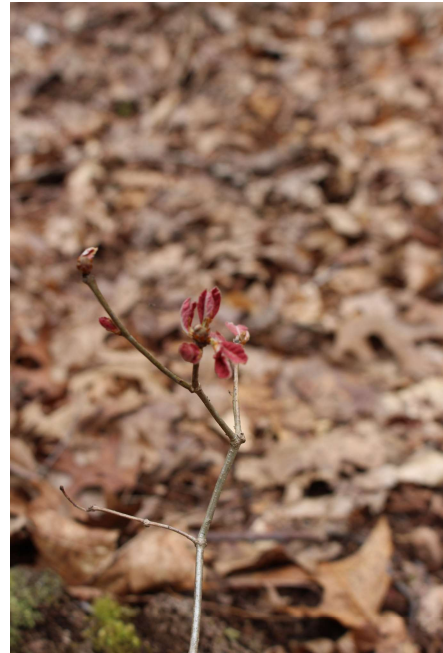
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**Oaks have a cluster of terminal buds:**



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red oak group-bristle tips



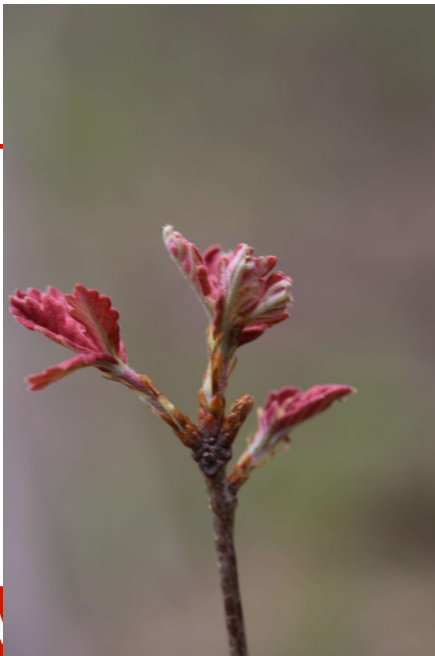
white oak group: rounded tips



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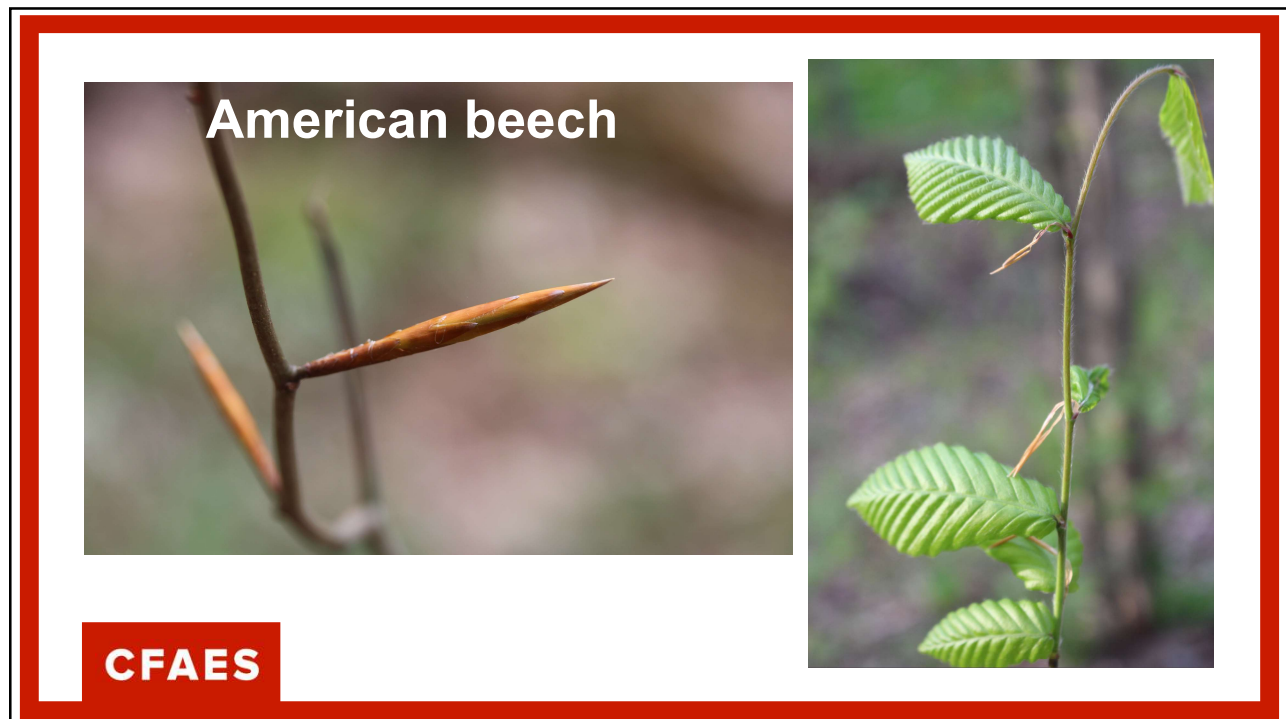
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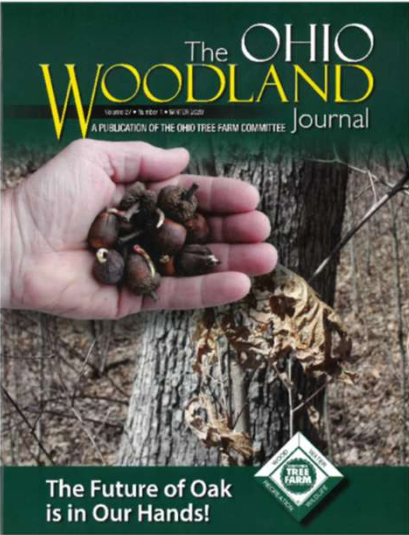
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