

Acorn Identification

<p>Alleghany Chinkapin (<i>Castanea pumila</i>)</p> <p>Seed matures and is dispersed from September through November. Nuts are shiny brown, ovoid, contained individually in a spiny bur, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; matures first year. Take a look at the Alleghany Chinkapin.</p>	<p>Black Walnut (<i>Juglans nigra</i>)</p> <p>Seed matures in September or October and drops shortly after leaf fall; nut is round, furrowed, enclosed in a 2- to 2½-inch round, thick green husk that does not split; matures first year. Take a look at the Black Walnut.</p>	<p>Chestnut Oak (<i>Quercus prinus</i>)</p> <p>Seed matures and is dispersed from early September to early October. Acorns are ovoid, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, separating from the cap when mature; cap is thin, warty and shaped like a teacup, covering $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of nut; matures first year. Take a look at the Chestnut Oak.</p>
<p>Chinese Chestnut (<i>Castanea mollissima</i>)</p> <p>Seed matures and is dispersed in September. Nuts are 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, shiny brown, somewhat flattened on 1 or 2 sides; nut enclosed in a sharply spiny bur 2 to 3 inches in diameter, each containing 2 to 3 nuts; matures first year. Take a look at the Chinese Chestnut.</p>	<p>Hazelnut (<i>Corylus americana</i>)</p> <p>Seed matures in September and early October; nuts are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across, enclosed in a hairy, leaf-like husk with ragged edges; matures first year. Take a look at the Hazelnut.</p>	<p>Northern Red Oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>)</p> <p>Seed matures and is dispersed in September and October. Acorns are $\frac{5}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches long; egg-shaped, less than $\frac{1}{3}$ enclosed by broad cup of reddish-brown, blunt, tightly overlapping scales; matures second year. Take a look at the Northern Red Oak.</p>
<p>Overcup Oak (<i>Quercus lyrata</i>)</p> <p>Seed matures and is dispersed in September and October. Acorns are $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch long; nearly round, almost enclosed by large rounded cup of warty gray scales, the upper scales long-pointed; usually stalkless; matures first year. Take a look at the Overcup Oak.</p>	<p>Pin Oak (<i>Quercus palustris</i>)</p> <p>Seed matures in September and October, and disperses in September to November. Acorns are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and broad; nearly round; becoming brown when mature; $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ enclosed by thin saucer-shaped cup tapering to base; matures second year. Take a look at the Pin Oak.</p>	<p>Sawtooth Oak (<i>Quercus acutissima</i>)</p> <p>Seed matures and is dispersed in September. Acorns are oval and $\frac{5}{8}$ to 1 inch long. The cap has long, recurving scales, resembling hair, and it covers almost $\frac{2}{3}$ of the nut; matures second year. Take a look at the Sawtooth Oak.</p>
<p>Scarlet Oak (<i>Quercus coccinea</i>)</p> <p>Matures in two seasons. Acorns are $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch long; oval; cap is a deep, shiny, bowl-like cup; $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ enclosed by cup; acorn tip is often ringed with circles resembling a target</p>	<p>Southern Red Oak (<i>Quercus falcata</i>)</p> <p>Matures in September to October. Acorns are $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch long; elliptical or rounded; becoming brown when mature; $\frac{1}{3}$ or more enclosed by cup tapering to broad stalk-like base; matures second year. Often with striations. Take a look at the Southern Red Oak.</p>	<p>Swamp Chestnut Oak (<i>Quercus michauxii</i>)</p> <p>Seed matures and is dispersed in September and October. Acorns are 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long; egg-shaped, $\frac{1}{3}$ or more enclosed by deep thick cup with broad base, composed of many overlapping hairy brown scales; stalkless or short-stalked; matures first year. Take a look at the Swamp Chestnut Oak.</p>
<p>Water Oak (<i>Quercus nigra</i>)</p> <p>Seed matures and is dispersed from August to October. Acorns are $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch long and broad; nearly round, with shallow, saucer shaped cup; becoming brown when mature; matures second year. Take a look at the Water Oak.</p>	<p>White Oak (<i>Quercus alba</i>)</p> <p>Seed matures and is dispersed in September and October. Acorns are $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long; egg-shaped; about $\frac{1}{4}$ enclosed by shallow cup; becoming light gray to brown; with warty, finely hairy scales; matures first year. Take a look at the White Oak.</p>	<p>Willow Oak (<i>Quercus phellos</i>)</p> <p>Seed matures and is dispersed from August to October. Acorns are $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and broad; nearly round, with shallow saucer shaped cup; becoming brown when mature; matures second year. Take a look at the Willow Oak.</p>

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