

You are viewing one of thousands of biographies – click below for more, including Search box and access to Plant associated organisations.

[Plant Biographies](#)

[Bibliography](#)

---

*Quercus margarettiae*

[Synonyms : *Quercus drummondii*, *Quercus minor* var. *margarettiae*, *Quercus stellata* var. *margarettiae*]

**SAND POST OAK** is a deciduous shrub or tree. Native to south-eastern United States, it has glossy dark green leaves and striped, pale brown acorns.

It is also known as Dwarf post oak, Post oak, Runner oak, Scrubby post oak, and Scrub post oak.

The flowers are pollinated by the wind.

*Margarettiae* (the spelling of which is debated) commemorates Margaret Henry Wilcox after whom her fiancée, W.W. Ashe, named this oak in 1903. William Willard Ashe (1872-1932) was an American forester, botanist and dendrologist born in North Carolina. From 1892, in addition to the North Carolina Geological Survey, he also worked with the Bureau of Forestry and the US Geological Survey. Then in 1905 he joined the US Forest Service (as well as marrying Margaret Wilcox) and died in service. He was Secretary of the National Forest Reservation Commission from 1918-1924; during 1919 he was President of the Society of American Foresters and the period from 1930-1932 saw him chairing the Forest Service Tree Name Committee. He collected over 20,000 specimens for his herbarium (which can be found now in the Coker Herbarium at the University of North Carolina) and he was a prolific author, both alone and in collaboration. His main works are considered to include *Forest fires: Their destructive work, causes and prevention* (1895); *Special Relations of Forests to Rivers in the United States* (1908), *Loblolly or North Carolina Pine* (1915); and *The Creation of the Eastern National Forests* (1922).

Occasionally locally the wood has been burnt as fuel – and it has also been used for fence posts.

Wildlife (including deer, small mammals, game birds and especially wild turkeys) eat the acorns.