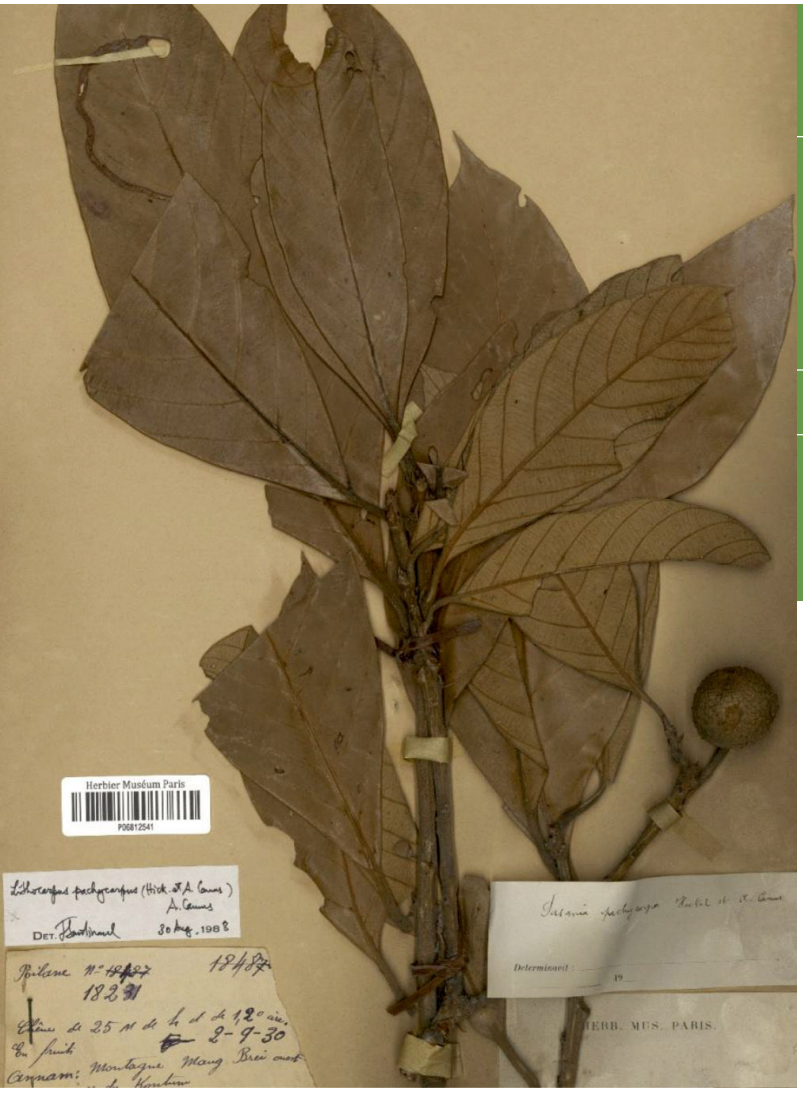

Specimen (dried). © J.S. Strijk, www.asianfagaceae.com

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Lithocarpus pachycarpus* (Hickel & A.Camus) A.Camus

COMMON NAME(S): **Kor kaè** (Laos)
ກໍ່ແກ (Lao alphabetic)
Dẻ trái dày, Sồi đá trái dày, dẻ nạc dày (Vietnam)

FAMILY: Fagaceae

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Botanic description

Tree, up to **25 m** tall, and 0.5 m in diameter. **Branches** thick, lenticellate, when young with a very dense yellow-brown hairs. **Buds** rounded, small, tomentose.

Leaves oval, attenuated at the base and at the apex, 18-22 cm long and up to 6-7 cm wide. Young leaves with a dense yellow tomentum on both sides, glabrescent with age, with the upperside becoming glabrous first. Mature leaves leathery, rigid, green above, often still with whitish hairs below. Margin entire. Midrib very prominent below. Lateral veins 11-13 pairs, strongly anastomosing before the margin, parallel, very prominent below, on average at an angle of 50° at the base. Tertiary venation marginally visible below. Petiole thick, up to 1.5-2 cm long, tomentose. **Stipules** narrow, linear, hairy.

Technical illustration (Camus, Chenes 1948).

Distribution

Laos, Vietnam.
On clay soils. Reported between 600-1200 m.

Threat status

VU **Vulnerable.**

Developing acorns and cross-section (dried). © J.S. Strijk, www.asianfagaceae.com

Infructescence 6-7 cm long, bearing few fruits, axis fairly thick, often tomentose, lenticellate. **Cupules** isolated or fused in sets of 3, with often only 1 developing. Cupule wall thick up to 1.5-2 mm, completely covering the nut and nearly fused, somewhat attenuate-subrounded at the base and apex, up to 2.5-3.7 cm in diameter and up to 2.5-3 cm high, provided with erect, thick, very appressed scales, with lower ones slightly more spaced and oval, the upper ones placed very close together, triangular and acute. **Nut** subrounded or slightly depressed, almost or nearly fully covered, very woody, up to 2.7-3.5 cm in diameter. Surmounted by the rather long perianth and 3 styles, pericarp very thick (5 mm, and up to 7-8 mm at the base). **Scar** occupying most of the nut surface, rounded, rough, upper free part silky, up to 1 cm in diameter, but mostly covered by the cupule, with little markings. **Cotyledons** free.

Nut scar (dried). Nut sideview (dried). Nut apex (dried). © J.S. Strijk, www.asianfagaceae.com

Mature acorn, sideview (dried). © J.S. Strijk, www.asianfagaceae.com

Recommended seed collecting practice for nursery propagation

When fruits are ripe, collect seeds directly from the tree by shaking the branches using long bamboo poles. As seed viability decreases rapidly after falling on the ground and these are prone to predation damage and pests, collecting directly from the tree should be given priority over collecting fruits from the ground. If seed-set is less abundant, infructescences and seeds available on the ground can also be collected for use in nursery propagation.

Spiny fruits and infructescences should not be dehusked (i.e. no removing of the spiny cupules to expose the nuts). This exposes the nuts to pests and desiccation during transport and storage, and complicates identification of collected materials. Infructescences should also not be 'peeled' to remove individual fruits. Groups of trees in this species, fruiting in close proximity of each other can be sampled for seeds as a '*local population*' and collected materials can be mixed in the same bag. Seeds collected from trees separated from each other by more than 100-150m should not be mixed, but be kept in separate bags. If possible, geographic information should be collected for each '*local population*' and each bag of seeds collected from it. It would also be good practice to include some small branches and leaf material from the fruiting trees with each collected bag of seeds to aid in identification.

Phenology

Flowering:
Unclear.

Fruiting:
Reported August-February.

Method of dispersion and/or pollinating agent:
Rodents (squirrels; rats; mice?).

Light requirements or ecological guild:
To be confirmed.

Uses

None reported.

Online species portal:
https://www.asianfagaceae.com/lithocarpus/Lithocarpus_pachycarpus/