

SCIENTIFIC  
NAME:*Quercus edithiae*

Skan

COMMON  
NAME(S):**Sòi editha** (Vietnam)

FAMILY:

Fagaceae

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## Threat status

**EN****Endangered.**

## Botanic description



Maturing acorns on branch (image © tkp123, CC BY-NC, iNaturalist).



**Tree**, up to 9-10 m tall. **Branches** initially with rust-red tomentum, but quickly becoming glabrescent, with small lenticels. **Buds** ovoid, with obtuse or rounded scales, glabrous, edges ciliate.



**Leaves** oblong-subelliptic, the broadest part towards the middle, attenuated or cuneiform at the base, obtuse at the top, up to 7-15 cm long and 3-6 cm wide. Uppside hairless and shiny, underside initially with rust-red tomentum, but quickly becoming glabrescent. Leaf base whole or sinuous, apex crenellated to toothed. Median nerve quite prominent, lateral veins 9-10 pairs, quite prominent on the underside, at an angle of 30° with the median. **Petiole** up to 2-2.5 cm.

Habit (image © K.Barretto, CC BY-NC-ND, iNaturalist).


## Distribution

**China, Vietnam.**

Broad-leaved evergreen forests in mountains, between 400-1800 m.



Bark (image © KFBG)

 **Female catkins** bearing 3-4 flowers, styles 4, quite long, stigmata very thick.




Technical illustration (*Flora of China* 1998).



Mature acorn (image © Tausher, CC BY-NC, iNaturalist).



Leaves and young acorns (image © liaoliao, CC BY-NC, iNaturalist).

 **Infructescence** very short, often shorter than the petiole. **Cupule** covering up to 1/3-1/4 of the nut, campanulate, up to 1.2-1.5 cm high and 1.8-2.2 cm in diameter. Glabrescent outside, inside with rust-red tomentum, exterior with 6-8 concentric rings, the lower ones almost whole, the upper ones crenellated. **Nut** oblong, subellipsoid, up to 3-4.5 cm long and 2-3 cm in diameter, briefly apiculate at the top. Initially, with appressed tomentum but then glabrous with age, except the apex which remains tomentose-pubescent. **Scar** somewhat convex, up to 7 mm in diameter.

## 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:**  
April-June.

**Fruiting:**  
October-December.

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

**Light requirements or ecological guild:**  
To be confirmed.

## Uses



None reported.