



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

SCIENTIFIC
NAME:

Quercus quangtriensis
Hickel & A.Camus

COMMON
NAME(S):

Sồi quang trị;
A luan mac tric (Vietnam)

FAMILY:

Fagaceae

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Botanic description



Tree, up to 20-25 m tall.

Trunk 0.6-1.2 m in diameter. **Roots** protruding from the base of the trunk. **Branches** rising obliquely, glabrous. **Buds** small, ovoid, rounded, with oval scales.



Leaf upper and lower surface (dried). © J.S. Strijk, www.asianfagaceae.com



Leaves oblong, apex and base attenuate at both ends, base cuneate, apex acuminate, up to 9 cm long and 2.2-3.5 cm wide, glabrous when mature, margins thickened, upper 3/4 of the blade with upright, triangular teeth. **Lateral veins** up to 10 pairs, raised on the underside, the middle ones at an angle of 35-40° with the median, venation in the upper part of the blade craspedo-dromous, tertiary venation not or barely visible on the lower surface.

Petiole 10-14 mm long, glabrous. **Styles** usually 4, slightly elongated, stigmas slightly thickened, lobed.

Distribution

Thailand, Vietnam.

Tropical evergreen rainforest, lower montane rainforest, near streams. Between 800-2500 m (most commonly 900-1,300 m).



Threat status

VU Vulnerable.



Cupule base, Cupule interior surface, Cupule sideview (dried). © J.S. Strijk, www.asianfagaceae.com



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



Infructescence up to 0.5-2 cm long, often bearing two, (sometimes one or three) fruits ripening annually. **Cupule** cyathiform or obconical, up to 18-24 mm. in diameter and 9-12 mm high, barely covering a third of the fruit. The cupule interior somewhat silky, the exterior glabrescent, with 8-9 rings, the two lower ones often merging, the middle ones with eroded edges, the upper ones entire.

Nut up to 20-25 mm high, 15-20 mm in diam., ovoid, base truncated, apex attenuate, very glabrous, shiny, brownish. **Scar** almost flat, but prominent.

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:
February-April.

Fruiting:
February - November (most commonly February).

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

Light requirements or ecological guild:
To be confirmed.

Uses



None reported.