

SCIENTIFIC NAME:

*Quercus xanthotricha*

A. Camus

COMMON NAME(S):

Kor thang, kor nok (Laos)

ກໍ່ທາງ, ກໍ່ນົກ (Lao alphabetic)

Sồi tà, sồi trụ, sồi biển, xoi cau, xen bien, mai kho (Vietnam)

FAMILY:

Fagaceae

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## Botanic description



**Tree**, up to 5 m tall. **Young branches** covered with yellowish hairs, soon becoming glabrous, then turning dark purplish scarcely covered with small lenticels. **Buds** small, shortly ovoid or rounded, densely tomentose, bearing oval, obtuse or rounded scales.



**Leaves** lanceolate, slightly attenuate or rounded at the base, attenuate and obtuse at the top, up to 6-8 cm long and 2-2.6 cm wide. Leaves initially covered with yellow appressed hairs, then green above, very waxy, white below, still bearing towards the base very appressed yellow hairs, with edges provided at the upper part with short, erect teeth. Midrib barely visible above, but prominent below. **Lateral veins** 8-9 pairs, barely visible on the upper side, but prominent on the underside, curved upwards, the middle ones at an angle of 35° with the median. Tertiary venation not visible. **Petiole** slender, up to 10-12 mm long, initially hairy, but then glabrous.



Leaf upper surface. Leaf lower surface. © J.S. Strijk, www.asianfagaceae.com

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

## Distribution

China, Laos, Vietnam.


High forests, between 1400-1500 m.



## Threat status

EN

Endangered.

 **Cupule** small, covering about a third of the nut, cyathiform, slightly attenuated at the base, up to 6-8 mm in diameter and 4-5 mm high, with silky hairs inside and tomentose outside, the exterior with 5-6 appressed, toothed zones. **Nut** ovoid, up to 8-9 mm high and 5 mm in diameter, covered with short silky hairs, mucronate, with the mucro surrounded by a circle and bearing 3 thick, subsessile stigmata. Scar convex, quite large. **Cotyledons** generally fused.



*Cupule base (dried). Cupule interior surface (dried). Cupule sideview (dried).* © J.S. Strijk, [www.asianfagaceae.com](http://www.asianfagaceae.com)



*Mature acorn, sideview (dried).* © J.S. Strijk, [www.asianfagaceae.com](http://www.asianfagaceae.com)

## Uses



None reported.

## 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

## Phenology

### Flowering and fruiting:

Very poorly known.

### Method of dispersion and/or pollinating agent:

Rodents (squirrels; rats; mice?).

### Light requirements or ecological guild:

To be confirmed.

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.