PLANT FACT SHEET

Quercus dentata Thunb.

GENUS *Quercus* **FAMILY** Fagaceae

COMMON NAMES Japanese emperor oak, Daimyo oak, Kashiwa

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Seeds, Nuts, Leaves - flavouring

The leaves are wrapped around festive rice cakes called kashiwa mochi to flavour the cakes.
The acorns are roasted and used as a coffee substitute.
The acorns are also a source of starch.

DESCRIPTION

A tree. It grows about 7-25 m tall. It loses its leaves during the year. The small branches have a yellow covering. The leaf stalk is 2-5 mm long. The leaf blade is oval and 10-30 cm long by 6-30 cm wide. The edges have a few wavy or rough teeth. There are 4-10 secondary veins on each side of the mid vein. The female flower is in the axils of leaves near the ends of young branches. They are 1-3 cm long. The cup is 1.2-2 cm long by 2-5 cm wide including the bracts. The nut is oval and 1.5-2.3 cm long by 1.2-1.5 cm wide.

HABITAT

It is a temperate plant. In China it grows in mixed forest between 100-2700 m altitude. It suits hardiness zones 7-9. Hobart Botanical Gardens. In Melbourne Botanical Gardens. Arboretum Tasmania.

PRODUCTION

Harvesting and Seed Production

It is slow growing.

NOTES

There are about 600 Quercus species.

PICTURES



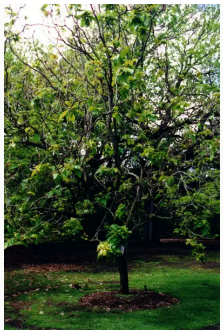
Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)

REFERENCES

Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible. ABC Books. p 1123

Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 115

Hibbert, M., 2002, The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium. p 244

Huang Chengjiu, Zhang Yongtian, Bartholomew, B., Fagaceae, Flora of China.

Hwang, H., et al, 2013, A Study on the Flora of 15 Islands in the Western Sea of Jeollanamdo Province, Korea. Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity Vol. 6, No. 2 281-310

Kim, H. & Song, M., 2013, Ethnobotanical analysis for traditional knowledge of wild edible plants in North Jeolla Province (Korea). Genetic. Resour. Crop Evol. (2013) 60:1571-1585

Levy-Yamamori, R., & Taaffe, G., 2004, Garden Plants of Japan. Timber Press. p 201

Lord, E.E., & Willis, J.H., 1999, Shrubs and Trees for Australian gardens. Lothian. p 69

J. A. Murray, Syst. veg. ed. 14:858. 1784 May-Jun (Fl. jap. 177. 1784 Aug)

Plants for a Future database, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/

Ryan, S., 2008, Dicksonia. Rare Plants Manual. Hyland House. p 50

Williams, D., 2017, Ainu Ethnobiology. Contributions in Ethnobiology. Society of Ethnobiology. p 138

World Checklist of Useful Plant Species 2020. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Zeven, A. C. & de West, J. M. J., 1982, Dictionary of cultivated plants and their regions of diversity. Wageningen. p 36

PROVIDED BY **Food Plants International**

French, B.R. & Maynard, A.R. Food Plants International Database. Food Plants International

LICENCE CC BY-NC-SA 3.0

ONLINE FACT SHEET https://www.echocommunity.org/en/resources/80db8395-6f1e-4815-aca2-b0ea894e7636