PLANT FACT SHEET

Quercus bicolor Willd.

GENUS *Quercus* **FAMILY** Fagaceae

COMMON NAMES Swamp White Oak

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Seeds, Nuts

The acorns are leached to remove tannin then roasted and ground into meal and used for cakes, loaves and other foods.

DESCRIPTION

A medium sized tree. It grows to 22 m high. The trunk can be 90 cm across. The trunk is short and forked. The crown is open and rounded. The leaves are 12-17 cm long. They are widest above the middle. They taper to a wedge shaped base. Each vein ends in a shallow rounded lobe. The leaves are shiny dark green on the upper surface and pale greyish-green underneath. There are many white hairs. The acorns are 20-30 mm long. They occur either singly or in pairs. The acorn stalks are 2-10 cm long. The tips of the scales of the cup curve backwards. The cup encloses about one third of the nut. The cup usually has a fringe along the edge.

HABITAT

It is a temperate plant. It grows in moist flat land and along the edges of swamps. It can tolerate some shade. In Melbourne Botanical Gardens. It suits hardiness zones 4-10. Arboretum Tasmania.

PRODUCTION

Harvesting and Seed Production

Trees can live for 200 years.

NOTES

There are about 600 Quercus species.

PICTURES



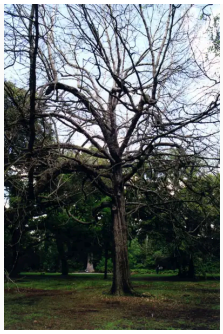
Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)

REFERENCES

Beckstrom-Sternberg, Stephen M., and James A. Duke. "The Foodplant Database." http://probe.nalusda.gov:8300/cgi-bin/browse/foodplantdb. (ACEDB version 4.0 - data version July 1994)

Brickell, C. (Ed.), 1999, The Royal Horticultural Society A-Z Encyclopedia of Garden Plants. Convent Garden Books. p 853

Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible. ABC Books. p 1122

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

Farrar, J.L., 1995, Trees of the Northern United States and Canada. Iowa State University press/Ames p 260

Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin Neue Schriften 3:396. 1801

Grandtner, M. M., 2008, World Dictionary of Trees. Wood and Forest Science Department. Laval University, Quebec, Qc Canada. (Internet database http://www.wdt.qc.ca)

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

Jackes, D. A., 2007, Edible Forest Gardens

Kermath, B. M., et al, 2014, Food Plants in the Americas: A survey of the domesticated, cultivated and wild plants used for Human food in North, Central and South America and the Caribbean. On line draft. p 734

Little, E.L., 1980, National Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Trees. Alfred A. Knopf. p 384

MacKinnon, A., et al, 2009, Edible & Medicinal Plants of Canada. Lone Pine. p 58

Menninger, E.A., 1977, Edible Nuts of the World. Horticultural Books. Florida p 19

Moerman, D. F., 2010, Native American Ethnobotany. Timber Press. p 459

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

Toupal, R. S. & Hollenback, K., 2009, An Ethnobotany of Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore: Plant Uses of the Ojibwa People. Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology. University of Arizona

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/88400a8a-4a45-436b-82f9-01e7ea01cb98