PLANT FACT SHEET

Quercus variabilis Blume

GENUS *Quercus* **FAMILY** Fagaceae

COMMON NAMES Oriental Cork Oak, Chinese cork oak

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Seeds, Nuts

The seed is edible.
The nuts are ground and used to make soy sauce and also for preparing cold pudding.

DESCRIPTION

A large deciduous tree. It grows 15-25 m tall. The trunk can be 50-60 cm across or larger. The leaf stalk is 1-3 cm long. The leaf blade is oval or sword shaped and 8-15 cm long by 2-6 cm wide. The base is rounded and there are teeth along the edge. It tapers to the tip. There are 13-18 secondary veins on each side of the main vein. The cup encloses about 2/3 of the nut. The fruit is a nut 1.6-1.9 cm long by 1.3-1.5 cm wide.

HABITAT

A temperate plant. It is native to China, Japan and Korea. It grows in areas with a temperature range of 15.9-18.5°C and rainfall 1,400 to 1,500 mm per year. It can grow on a range of soils with pH from 4 to 8. It does best on fertile well drained soils. In Vietnam it grows about 800-1,000 m altitude. In China it grows in evergreen and deciduous forest below 3,000 m altitude. It suits hardiness zone 5. Arboretum Tasmania.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants can be grown from seeds.

Harvesting and Seed Production

Trees do not fruit well every year. Fruit occur most on trees 40-100 years old.

NOTES

There are about 600 Quercus species.

REFERENCES

Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 865

Coombes, A.J., 2000, Trees. Dorling Kindersley Handbooks. p 173

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

Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, Food Plants of China. The Chinese University Press. p 352

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

Hwang, HS, et al, 2014, Distribution characteristics of plant in the Ungseokbong Mountain, Gyeongsangnam-do, Korea. Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity. 7(2014) e164-e178

Forest Inventory and Planning Institute, 1996, Vietnam Forest Trees. Agriculture Publishing House p 308

Kang, Y., et al, 2012, Wild food plants and wild edible fungi in two valleys on the Qinling Mountains (Shaanxi, central China) Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine; 9:26

Mus. bot. 1:297. 1851

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

READ, (As Quercus bungeana)

Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 484

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/dab3643e-5f18-451d-bdc6-22400cf0e14c