



Botanical name:

*Quercus castaneifolia*

Common name:

Chestnut-leaved Oak

Origin:

Native to Caucasus & Alborz Mountains of Iran. Found in humid forests, usually on north-facing slopes, from sea level to 2100 m. Associated with *Parrotia persica*.

Typical height:

20-25 metres

Typical width:

15-20 metres

Growth rate:

Moderate to fast



Typical form:

Medium to large sized deciduous tree. Crown broadly conical; limbs straight, stout, somewhat swollen near trunk.

Characteristics:

The leaf strongly resembles Chestnut (*Castanea*) but is slightly smaller. The glossy dark green leaves are elongated-elliptical to lanceolate with 6 to 14 shallow lobes that emerge from the roughly serrated margin. The underside is grey with dense, felt-like hair. The leaves turning yellow or bronze in autumn before they fall. The acorns are long ovoid and are single or in pairs. They are semi-enclosed by a cupule that is densely covered with firm, reflexed and grey-haired scales. Bark is brown-grey, with irregular, deep grooves.

Images: Treelogic P/L ©



Site requirements:

Adaptable to a range of soils. Adapts to urban conditions including compaction from surrounding footpaths and streets, late-summer heat and drought, and pollution.

Tolerances:

Moderate drought tolerance and has high frost tolerance. With long, prolonged drought, it can shed leaves. Not tolerant of inundation.

Notes:

Susceptible to oak leaf miner, aphid and leafhopper. Acorn drop may be a nuisance in pedestrian areas.