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Quercus canariensis

[Synonyms : *Quercus baetica*, *Quercus faginea* subsp. *baetica*, *Quercus faginea* var. *spinosa*, *Quercus lusitanica* var. *baetica*, *Quercus lusitanica* var. *canariensis*, *Quercus lusitanica* var. *fagifolia*, *Quercus lusitanica* var. *mirbeckii*, *Quercus mirbeckii*, *Quercus nordafricana*, *Quercus salzmanniana*]

ALGERIAN OAK is a deciduous or semi-evergreen shrub or tree. Native to Spain, Portugal and North Africa, it has brown acorns.

It is also known as African oak, Algerian evergreen oak, Andalucian oak, *Canarische eik* (Dutch), Canary oak, *Carvalho-das-Canárias* (Portuguese), *Chêne Algérien* (French), *Chêne de Kabylie* (French), *Chêne de Mirbeck* (French), *Chêne des Canaries* (French), *Chêne Zan* (French), *Chêne Zéen* (French), *Dub alžírský* (Czech), *Dub kanárský* (Czech), *Kanarische Eiche* (German), Mediterranean oak, *Mirbeck's Eiche* (German), Mirbeck's oak, *Quercia d'Algeria* (Italian), *Quercia delle Canarie* (Italian), *Quercia di Mirbeck* (Italian), *Roble andaluz* (Portuguese), and *Zan de Kabylie* (French).

The flowers are pollinated by the wind.

Canariensis means 'of or from the Canary Islands'.

The Algerian oak was introduced to France by General Pelissier in 1844, to England by King Louis Philippe in 1845, and to North America in either 1844 or 1845.

The leaves and acorns are eaten by cattle.

Locally its wood has not only been used in construction and but also burnt as fuel.

Algerian oak has been cultivated as a shade tree, especially in parks.

In Australia in 1890 the Botanic Gardens at Melbourne acquired an Algerian oak. This was planted by Sir Henry Parkes (1815–96), who was recognized in due time as 'Father of Federation', and the ceremony commemorated the Australasian Federal Convention of 1890–91. The tree itself came to be known as the Federal Oak.