

You are viewing one of thousands of biographies – click below for more, including Search box and access to Plant associated organisations.

[Plant Biographies](#)

[Bibliography](#)

Quercus dentata

[Synonyms : *Quercus daimio*, *Quercus dentata* subsp. *eudentata*, *Quercus dentata* var. *grandifolia*, *Quercus dentata* ssp. *koreana*, *Quercus dentata* var. *pinnatifida*, *Quercus dentata* var. *skworzovii*, *Quercus obovata*, *Quercus pinnatifida*, *Quercus pseudodentata*]

JAPANESE EMPEROR OAK is a deciduous tree. Native to northern and western China, and to Japan, Korea, Manchuria, Mongolia and Taiwan, it has large leaves and acorns over half covered by a hairy-scaled brownish cup.

It is also known as *Chêne à cupule dentée* (French), *Chêne daimyo* (French), *Chimaki* (Japanese), *Császártölgy* (Hungarian), *Daimio-Eiche* (German), Daimio oak, Daimyo oak, *Dub zubatý* (Czech), *Grootbladige Aziatische Eik* (Dutch), *Hambuline tamm* (Estonian), *Kaiser-Eiche* (German), *Kashiwa* (Japanese), *Kashiwagi* (Japanese), Kashiwa oak, *Kejsereg* (Danish), and *Zahn-Eiche* (German).

Warning – some authorities recommend that the galls should only be used externally because of a high tannin content.

The flowers are pollinated by the wind. This tree attracts insects which produce galls.

Dentata is Latin (toothed) with reference to the coarsely toothed leaves.

In Japan the bark has been used for tanning (it also yields a black dye) and the foliage has provided food for silkworms.

This tree is a familiar sight growing near Japanese temples and in burial grounds.

Japanese emperor oak was introduced to Europe and North America in 1830.