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(*Q.infectoria*) / (*Quercus persica*)
(*Q.libani*)

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() Johnson

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Q.alba , *Q.coccinea*

Q.prinus *Q.rubra*

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(ISTA)

Draper,)

(1985

$$= \frac{(M_2 - M_3)}{(M_2 - M_1)} \times 100$$

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:M₂
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(Draper, 1985)

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$$= \frac{NG}{SN} \times 100$$

:SN

:NG

SPSS
(n <)

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Anova

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$$GV = \sum \frac{DGS}{N} (GP \times 10)$$

=DGS

=GV

DGS

=N

=GP

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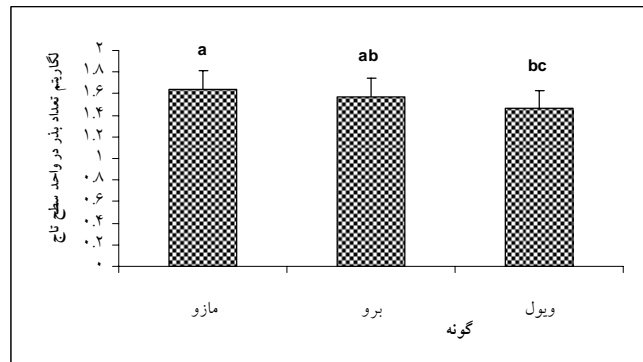
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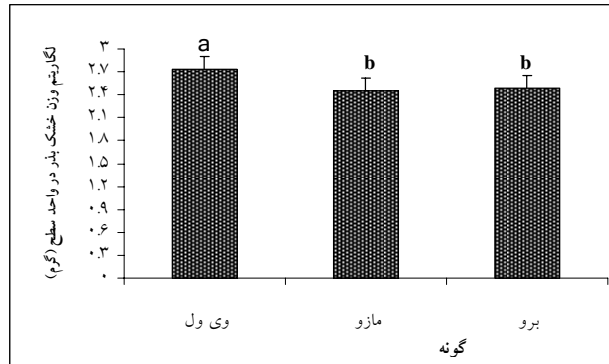
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Q. velutina Q. alba Q. rubra
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Q. coccinea
Q. velutina Q. alba
 () Jarvis () McComb

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(Recalcitrant)

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Acorn production of Zagros forests oaks and their qualitative characteristics in Zagros section of National Botanical Garden of Iran

P. Panahi^{*1}, Z. Jamzad² and M. Pourhashemi³

¹ Researcher of National Botanical Garden of Iran and Ph.D. Student, Mazandaran University, I.R.Iran

² Research Associate Prof., Forests and Rangelands Research Institute, Tehran, I.R.Iran

³ Research Assistant Prof., Forests and Rangelands Research Institute, Tehran, I.R.Iran

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Abstract

This research was carried out in Zagros section of National Botanical Garden of Iran on three oak species: oak manna tree (*Quercus persica*), Lebanon oak (*Quercus libani*) and gull oak (*Quercus infectoria*). In November 2006, 30 trees of each oak species were selected; acorns were gathered from 1/4 crown area of trees and the same area exactly under crowns and were labeled separately. Wet and dry weight of acorns was measured. Qualitative characteristics of acorns including first moisture percent, weight of thousand acorns, germination capacity and insect-infested acorns were measured too. Data were analyzed and compared with same researches in natural Zagros forests. Results showed that the average number of acorns per crown area for *Q. persica*, *Q. infectoria* and *Q. libani* were 46.5, 52.4 and 31; first moisture percent were 32, 36 and 29; weight of thousand acorns were 12.22, 10.22 and 26.51 and germination percent were 64, 59 and 49, respectively. There was significant difference in acorn production between *Q. libani* and *Q. infectoria* in 95% level. Also there was significant difference in first moisture percent, weight of thousand acorns and germination percent between oak species in 99% level.

Keywords: Acorn, Germination capability, National Botanical Garden of Iran, Oak, Zagros section