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## SOME TECHNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF *Quercus vulcanica*

(Boiss. and Heldr.) Kotschy<sup>1)</sup>

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### Abstract

In this study, some physical and mechanical properties of *Q.vulcanica* wood, an endemic species with unknown technological properties has been investigated. According to the results annual ring width was 1,64 mm, oven dry density 0,654 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, air dry density 0,695 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, density value in volume was 0,563 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, swelling was 4,35% in radial direction and 9,51% in tangential direction, shrinkage was 4,7% in radial direction, 8,89% in tangential direction, hardness(N/mm<sup>2</sup>); cross section 60,602, radial section 42,794, tangential section 44,compression strength 55,867 N/mm<sup>2</sup>,bending strength 113,014 N/mm<sup>2</sup>,modulus of elasticity in bending 10785 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, impact bending 0,465 kN/cm, shear strength 7,382 N/mm<sup>2</sup>,tensile strength perpendicular to grain 3,84 N/mm<sup>2</sup> were found.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

*Quercus vulcanica*, a native tree species of Turkey, belongs to white oaks group. It has 25-30 m height and 1,6 m diameter(YALTIRIK 1984). It grows in Kütahya (Türkmen mountain), Afyon(Derekaya), Isparta and Eğirdir.

In the first step, its stand type was determined(GÖKŞİN 1973), and its macroscopic and microscopic properties were investigated (KAYACIK/AYTUĞ/YALTIRIK/EKEN/ERGÜVEN/BATUR 1977). In 21-26 september 1998, a symposium was held on *Q.vulcanica* and some papers were presented. Additionally, there were some investigations regarding with oaks (BERKEL/BOZKURT 1961; BERKEL/GÖKER 1974; DÜNDAR 1996; GÜRSU 1966)

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The aim of this study was to define the physical and mechanical properties of *Q.vulcanica*, to point out the areas that can be used and to compare with *Q.petraea* (Matt.)liebl. named Limusin oak in Europea and the other oak species.

## 2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Wood material used in this study was obtained from 5 *Q.vulcanica* trees felled in Isparta. The trees with 42-56 cm diameter and with 11,25-15,65 m length were harvested from Beşbahçe site, Egirdir district of Regional Forestry Directory of Isparta. Discs were cut in 5 cm height at every 2 m length through the stem. In addition to discs, logs were removed as a 1 m section from sections between 2 and 4 m length through stem. Totally, 38 discs and 5 logs were obtained. Boards with 3 and 6 cm width were cut from discs and logs, respectively including heartwood in North-South and West-East directions. After sawdust was removed from board surfaces, the boards were delivered to Faculty of Forestry, where they were placed in a room for air-drying. Following air-drying process, small, clear specimens were cut from the boards according to Turkish Standards indicated below and the specimens were conditioned at 20 °C with 65% relative humidity. In addition, annual ring and latewood width were measured on the specimens using Brinell microscope. The following formulas were used to find cell wall rate, fiber saturation point of moisture content and maximum moisture content.

$$\text{CWR: } Do/1.5=0,667*Do$$

**CWR:** cell wall rate

**Do:** oven dry density(g/cm<sup>3</sup>)

**FSP:**  $\beta v/R$

**FSP:** fiber saturation point(%)

$\beta v$ : shrinkage in volume(%)

**R:** density value in volume(g/cm<sup>3</sup>)

$$\text{Mmax: } (1/R)-0,667$$

**Mmax:** maximum moisture content(%)

Static Quality Value :  $I = Z_B / 100 \times D_{12}$

Dynamic Quality Value :  $I_d = a / D_{12}^2$

Specific Quality Value :  $I_s = Z_B / 100 \times D_{12}^2$

where;

$Z_B$ = Compression strength parallel to grain in 12% moisture content

$D_{12}$  = air dry density

a : impact strength

The formulas belong to the other tests were given in the following standarts.

**Following are the tests made and standarts applied.**

Moisture content TS 2471/1976

Density TS 2472/1976

Bending strength	TS 2474/1976
Tensile strength perpendicular to grain	TS 2476/1976
Impact bending	TS 2477/1976
Modulus of elasticity in bending	TS 2478/1976
Janka hardness	TS 2479/1976
Compression strength parallel to grain	TS 2595/1977
Shear strength parallel to grain	TS 3459/1980
Shrinkage and swelling	TS 4083,4084/1983

### 3. RESULTS

Table 1 and 2 show physical and mechanical properties of *Q.vulcanica*, respectively. Cell wall rate, maximum moisture content, fiber saturation point, static quality value in compression strength, specific quality value and dynamic quality values were 43,61%, 110,92%, 24,14%, 8,03 km, 11,55 km and 0.6 km, respectively.

**Table 1: Physical Properties of *Q.vulcanica***

Tablo 1: Kasnak Meşesi Fiziksel Özelliklerine İlişkin Değerler

		Mean Ortalama	Standard deviation Standart Sapma	Variance Varyans	Coefficient of variation Varyasyon Katsayısı	Number of specimens Örnek Sayısı
		( $\bar{X}$ )	(S)	(S <sup>2</sup> )	(V)	(n)
Density Yoğunluk (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Oven-dry Tain Kuru (D <sub>0</sub> )	0,654	0,075	0,0057	11,55	350
	Air-dry Hava Kurusu (D <sub>n</sub> )	0,695	0,079	0,0062	11,39	350
	Density value in volume Hacim Ağırlık (R)	0,563	0,058	0,0034	10,38	350
Swelling Genişleme (%)	Radial Radyal	4,35	1,04	1,09	23,97	32
	Tangential Teğet	9,51	1,28	1,64	13,49	32
Shrinkage Düralma (%)	Radial Radyal	4,70	0,71	0,51	15,27	40
	Tangential Teğet	8,89	1,27	1,61	14,30	40
Latewood width Y.O.G.(mm)		1,07	3,12	9,77	291,77	634
Annual ring width Y.H.G.(mm)		1,64	0,86	0,75	52,74	634
Latewood rate Y.O.K.O. (%)		62,63	170,28	28996,92	271,87	634

Y.O.G.:yaz odunu genişliği Y.H.G.:yıllık halka genişliği Y.O.K.O.:yaz odunu katılım oranı

### 4. DISCUSSION

In this chapter, mean values of Oak species were compared (Table 3). To find a statistical difference (if there is) tests can be applied to the results at the significance level. The aim of the article was only to give an idea.

**Table 2: Mechanical Properties of *Q.vulcanica***

Tablo 2: Kasnak Meşesi Mekanik Özelliklerine İlişkin Değerler.

	Mean Ortalama	Standard deviation Standart Sapma	Variance Varyans	Coefficient of Variation Varyasyon Katsayısı	Number of specimens Örnek Sayısı (n)	
	(X)	(S)	(S <sup>2</sup> )	(V)		
Bending strength Eğilme Direnci (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	113,014	13,471	181,4678	11,92	31	
Modulus of elasticity Eğilmede Elastiklik Modülü (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	10785,093	1996,889	3987529,73	18,51	31	
Impact bending Dinamik Eğilme (kN/cm)	0,465	0,29	0,084	63,78	42	
Compression strength parallel to grain Liflere Paralel Basınc Direnci (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	55,867	7,291	53,1586	13,05	42	
Shear strength Malaslama Direnci (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	7,382	2,435	5,9299	32,98	36	
Tensile strength perpendicular to grain Liflere Dik Çekme Direnci (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	3,840	1,002	1,0040	26,11	44	
Janka hardness Janka Sertlik (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	Radial section Radyal Yüzey	42,794	8,987	80,7745	21	34
	Tangential section Teğet Yüzey	44	8,588	73,7575	19,51	34
	Cross section Enine Yüzey	60,602	10,435	108,8805	17,21	34

## 4.1 Physical Properties

### 4.1.1 Annual Ring Width

This value was found 1,64 mm in *Q.vulcanica*. Annual ring values of *Q. dschorochensis* (Belgrat forest), *Q. frainetto* and *Q. cerris* were 1,91 mm, 1,92 mm, 1,89 mm respectively (BERKEL/BOZKURT/GÖKER 1969). Therefore, *Q.vulcanica* had narrower annual rings than other oak species. Latewood percentage were found 62,63% for *Q.vulcanica*.

### 4.1.2 Density

*Q. vulcanica*'s density values (0,69 g/cm<sup>3</sup>) were lower than *Q. petraea*, *Q. hartwissiana* and *Q. dschorochensis*. Additionally air dry density values were 0,76 g/cm<sup>3</sup> for *Q.cerris*, 0,75 g/cm<sup>3</sup> for *Q. frainetto* (BERKEL/BOZKURT/GÖKER 1969). *Q.vulcanica* had lower annual ring width, percentage of latewood (62,63%) and density than other species. Low density was a good property for easy machining.

### 4.1.3 Sorpsion

Shrinkage values of *Q.vulcanica* were lower than other oak species given Table 3. Because *Q.vulcanica* had low density comparing other oak species mentioned before. Small sorpsion (swelling and shrinkage) were required in parquet, door, window and similar usage places. Volume shrinkage values were found 13,5% for *Q.vulcanica*, 15,28% for *Q.petraea* and 14,5% for *Q.hartwissiana* and 17,37% for *Q.dschorochensis*.

Table 3 : Technological Properties of Some Oak Species

Tablo 3 : Bazı Meşe Türlerinin Teknolojik Özellikleri

Properties Özellikler	<i>Q. petraea</i> * (Linusün) Sapsız meşe	<i>Q. ischerocheensis</i> ** Çoruh meyesi	<i>Q. harnvissiana</i> *** İstiracna meyesi	<i>Q. vulcanica</i> Kasnak meyesi
Oven-dry density. Tamlıku Yoğunluk (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	0,675	0,681	0,674	0,654
Air-dry density Havakurusu Yoğunluk (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	-	0,731	0,711	0,695
Density in volume Hacim Ağırlık Değeri (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	0,570	-	0,582	0,563
Cell wall rate Hücre Çeperi Maddesi Oranı (%)	-	-	44,95	43,61
Shrinkage parallel to grain Liflere Paralel Daralma (%)	0,53	0,44	-	-
Radial shrinkage Radyal Daralma (%)	5,49	7,30	5,2	4,70
Tangential shrinkage Teğet Daralma (%)	10,12	10,0	9,3	8,89
Shrinkage in volume Hacmen Daralma (%)	15,28	17,37	14,5	13,5
Fiber saturation point Lif Doygunluğu Noktası (%)	26	-	24,9	24,1
Maximum moisture content Max. Su Miktarı (%)	-	-	105,2	110,9
Compression strength parallel to grain Liflere Paralel Basınç (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	60,6	57,1	65,24	55,86
Static quality value Statik Kalite Değeri (km)	-	8,4	9,17	8,03
Specific quality value Spesifik Kalite Değeri	-	12,3	12,89	11,5
Bending strength Eğilme Direnci (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	118,5	127,81	107,55	113,01
Modulus of elasticity in bending Eğilmede E-Modülü (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	11300,0	-	11056,10	10785,09
Impact bending Dinamik Eğilme (kJ/cm)	0,68	0,65	0,78	0,46
Dynamic quality value Dinamik Kalite Değeri	-	1,41	1,85	0,95
Tensile strength perpendicular to grain Liflere Dik Çekme Direnci(N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	-	4,51	-	3,84
Shear strength Makaslama Direnci (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	-	10,36	8,73	7,38
Janka hardness Janka Sertlik (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-
Cross section Enine	-	-	78,0	60,6
Radial section Radyal	-	-	58,3	42,79
Tangential section Teğet	-	-	54,9	44

\*Gürsu 1966 \*\*Berkel, Göker 1974 \*\*\*Dündar1996

#### 4.1.4 Fiber Saturation Point(FSP) and Maximum Moisture Content

FSP of *Q.vulcanica*(24,1%) were lower than *Q.petraea* and *Q.hartwissiana*. Maximum moisture content (110,9%) were higher than *Q.hartwissiana*. Small FPS value was an advantage for drying and it could be reached from FPS to final moisture content in a short time. Drying costs were decreased. Additionally under FPS value strength properties of wood increases and processing properties of wood were improved. Determining of the maximum moisture content was important for preservative treatment.

### 4.2 Mechanical Properties

#### 4.2.1 Compression Strength Parallel to Grain

Compression strength was found 55,8 N/mm<sup>2</sup> in *Q.vulcanica*. This value was found lower than similar species. If static quality value was higher than 7, quality would be accepted well, if this value was between 6-7, quality middle, or smaller than 6, quality would be poor (BOZKURT/GÖKER 1996). According to these values the wood of *Q.vulcanica* (8,03) had a good quality. This value was 8,4 for *Q.dshorochensis*. Specific quality value was 11,5 and this value was close to *Q.dshorochensis* and *Q.hartwissiana*.

#### 4.2.2 Bending Strength

This value was found 113 N/mm<sup>2</sup> in *Q.vulcanica*. As shown in Table 3, mean bending strength of *Q.vulcanica* was higher than *Q.hartwissiana* but lower than other mentioned oak species. But actually there were not important differences among these values. This species may be used in places where bending strength is important.

#### 4.2.3 Modulus of Elasticity in Bending

This value(10785 N/mm<sup>2</sup>) was found less than *Q.hartwissiana*. This means that *Q.vulcanica* shows more deformation at the same loading. These properties are very important for using building material and producing bending furniture and barrel.

#### 4.2.4 Impact Bending

*Q.vulcanica* had lower impact bending strength than other oak species compared (0,46 kN/cm). This can be result of anatomical structure and low density. If dynamic quality value is smaller than 1, quality is accepted low, between 1-2, quality middle, more than 2, quality is good (BERKEL 1970). According to this, *Q.vulcanica* had lower dynamic quality value(0,95). This value is very important in uses places like sports material producing.

#### 4.2.5 Tensile Strength Perpendicular to Grain

This value (3,84 N/mm<sup>2</sup>) was lower than *Q.dshorochensis*. This can be results of *Q.vulcanica*'s wood had low density and high rays in mm<sup>2</sup> (KAYACIK/AYTUĞ/YALTIRIK/EKEN/ER-GÜVEN/BATUR 1977). However tensile strength, obtained from *Q.vulcanica*, was higher than other oak species given in the literature (BOZKURT/GÖKER 1996). This strength is very important especially in the jointing places.

#### 4.2.6 Shear Strength Parallel to Grain

Radial shear strength was found as 7,38 N/mm<sup>2</sup> for *Q.vulcanica*. Those values were 8,73 N/mm<sup>2</sup> and 10,36 N/mm<sup>2</sup> for *Q.hartwissiana* and *Q.dschorochensis* respectively. Shear strength of *Q.vulcanica* was found lower than *Q.dschorochensis* and *Q.hartwissiana*. It was estimated that density and anatomical structure were affected. This strength type is also important in jointing points of wood products.

#### 4.2.7 Hardness(Janka)

This value was found 60,6 N/mm<sup>2</sup> in cross section, 42,78 N/mm<sup>2</sup> in radial section and 44 N/mm<sup>2</sup> in tangential section. Janka hardness in *Q.vulcanica* wood was found to be lower in *Q.hartwissiana* wood. In case of usage in furniture, parquet and veneer, hardness in wood is an important characteristic.

*Q.vulcanica* wood may substitute for *Q.petraea* wood, which is used in veneer production since technological properties and wood quality value of *Q.vulcanica* wood seem to have similarity to those of *Q.petraea* wood. Due to lower density of *Q.vulcanica* wood, the wood can be processed easily and electricity cost during several processes can be diminished. In addition, because of lower shrinkage rate, *Q.vulcanica* wood has advantages in several applications.

It may be concluded that *Q.vulcanica* wood is suitable for veneer production since the wood has narrow and uniform annual rings besides its technological properties. *Q.vulcanica* wood is similar to *Q.petraea* wood based on anatomical and chemical properties(KAYACIK/AYTUĞ/YALTIRIK/EKEN/ERGÜVEN/BATUR 1977).

*Q.vulcanica* wood can be used in wooden barrel because the wood has tyloses in vessel elements. The wood has been used in rim, hoop and washtub production for a long time due to its lower MOE. It was named 'Kasnak' because the wood has been traditionally used in rim production. The wood can be also used in plywood and laminated veneer lumber(LVL) manufacture.

Plantation of *Q.vulcanica*, which grows locally in Isparta is of great importance in the manner of valuable wood material. However it needs to be investigated based on edaphic, climatic and biological aspects.



KASNAK MEŞESİ (*Quercus vulcanica* (Boiss. and Heldr.) Kotschy.) ODUNUNUN  
BAZI TEKNOLOJİK ÖZELLİKLERİ

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Kısa Özet

Bu çalışmada, endemik bir tür olan ve teknolojik özellikleri daha önce saptanmamış bulunan Kasnak meşesi odununun bazı fiziksel ve mekanik özellikleri belirlenmiştir. Yıllık halka genişliği 1,64 mm, hava kurusu yoğunluk 0,69 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, tam kuru yoğunluk 0,65 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, hacim yoğunluk değeri 0,56 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, Radyal genişleme % 4,35, Teğet genişleme % 9,51; Radyal daralma % 4,70, Teğet daralma % 8,89; Enine kesit sertliği 60,602 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, Radyal yüzey sertliği 42,794 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, Teğet yüzey sertliği 44 N/mm<sup>2</sup>; Basınç direnci 55,867 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, Eğilme direnci 113,014 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, E-Modülü 10785 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, Dinamik eğilme direnci 0,46 kN/cm, Makaslama direnci 7,382 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, Liflere dik çekme direnci 3,84 N/mm<sup>2</sup> bulunmuştur.

ÖZET

Akmeşeler grubuna giren ve kışın yaprağını döken Kasnak meşesi ülkemizin endemik türlerindedir.1970 yılından önce çok düşük fiyatlara, tahsisli olarak satın alınıp İzmir'den yurt dışına ihraç edilen bu tür, bilinçsiz kullanımlar sonucu büyük zarara uğramıştır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı bu türün fiziksel ve mekanik özelliklerini tam olarak belirlemek ve uygun kullanım alanlarını ortaya koymaktır.Ayrıca Avrupa da Limuzin meşesi olarak bilinen *Q.petraea*(Matt.) Liebl. ile Kasnak meşesinin özelliklerini karşılaştırmak ve benzer kullanım alanlarında değerlendirme imkanlarının bulunup bulunmadığını belirlemek son derece önemlidir.

Araştırma için; Isparta Orman Bölge müdürlüğüne bağlı Eğirdir İşletmesi, Yukarı Gökde-re orman işletme şefliği,Beşbahçe mevkiinden 5 adet deneme ağacı alınmıştır. Deneme ağaçlarından Türk standartlarına uygun boyutlarda kesilen örnekler %65 bağıl nem ve 20°C sıcaklıkta klimatize edilmiş,ardından TSE standartlarına uygun olarak testler yapılmıştır.

Yapılan testler neticesinde; Fiziksel özelliklerden, tam kuru yoğunluk 0,654 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, hava kuru yoğunluk 0,695 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, hacim ağırlık değeri 0,563 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, radyal genişleme %4,35, teğet genişleme %9,51, radyal daralma %4,7, teğet daralma %8,89 yaz odunu genişliği 1,07 mm, yıllık halka genişliği 1,64 mm, yaz odunu katılım oranı %62,63 olarak bulunmuş, mekanik özelliklerden, eğilme direnci 113,014 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, eğilmede elastiklik modülü 10785,093 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, dinamik eğilme direnci 0,465 kN/cm, liflere paralel basınç direnci 55,867 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, makaslama direnci 7,382 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, liflere dik çekme direnci 3,84 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, radyal yüzeyde janka sertlik 42,794 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, teğet yüzeyde janka sertlik 44 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, enine yüzeyde janka sertlik 60,602 N/mm<sup>2</sup> bulunmuştur.

Bu sonuçlara göre; Limuzin meşesi de denilen ve belirli özellikleri içeren tomruklardan oldukça değerli kaplama üretilen Sapsız meşe (*Q. petraea*) odununun teknolojik özelliklerine yakın değerlerin elde edildiği söylenebilir. Bu da bu türün Sapsız meşenin kullanıldığı alanlarda kolayca değerlendirilebileceğini bize açıklamaktadır. Yoğunluğunun ve daralma miktarının Sapsız meşeye göre düşük bulunması, kolay işlenebileceğini ve az çalışması nedeniyle mobilya, doğrama ve parke üretiminde kullanılabilirliğini göstermektedir. Beyaz meşeler grubuna dahil olduğundan, tül oluşumu nedeniyle fiçi üretiminde de değerlendirilebilir. Ayrıca elastiklik modülünün düşük bulunması bükme mobilya, kontraplak ve lamine ağaç malzeme (LVL) üretimi bakımından önemli bir özelliktir.

Isparta ve diğer bazı bölgelerde lokal yayılış gösteren bu türün, gerekli endemik, iklimik ve biyolojik incelemeler yapıldıktan sonra diğer bölgelerde de yetiştirilmesi, orman ürünleri endüstrisine değerli bir hammadde kazandırılması bakımından son derece önemlidir.

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