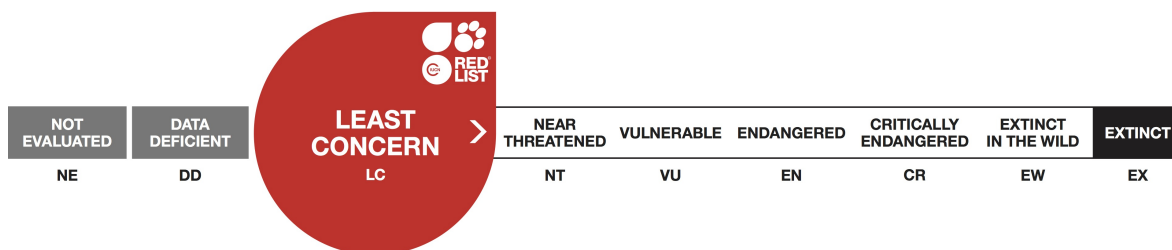


Pterocarya stenoptera, Chinese wingnut

Assessment by: Song, Y., Bétrisey, S. & Kozłowski, G.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Plantae	Tracheophyta	Magnoliopsida	Fagales	Juglandaceae

Taxon Name: *Pterocarya stenoptera* C.DC.

Common Name(s):

- English: Chinese wingnut

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2019

Date Assessed: January 11, 2019

Justification:

Pterocarya stenoptera is native to China with adjacent subpopulations in Taiwan island and northern Viet Nam. It is assessed as Least Concern due to its large distribution area and abundance in riparian ecosystem across China. Change in land use and transformation of river-banks represent the main threats to the species. Due to its abundance in China and its strong capacity to colonize riparian habitats and its large distribution, the species is not under threat at a global scale.

Geographic Range

Range Description:

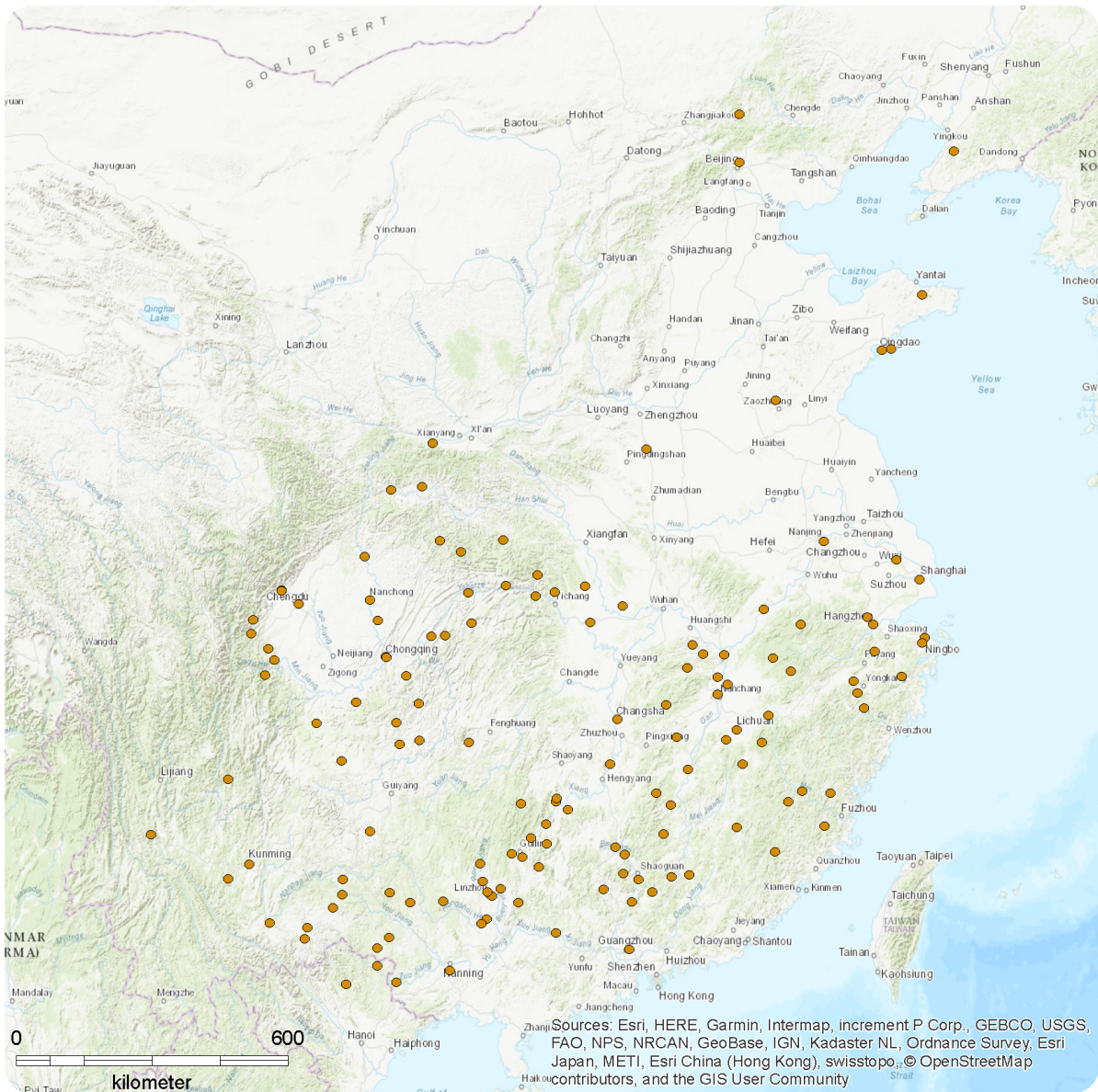
Pterocarya stenoptera is widely distributed across China, where it occurs in 20 provinces: Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hebei, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Liaoning, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan and Zhejiang provinces (Zheng and Raven 2003, Fang *et al.* 2003, Chinese Virtual Herbarium (CVH)). The species is also present in Taiwan island and northern Viet Nam (Kozłowski *et al.* 2018). It has an estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) of 2,773,344 km².

Country Occurrence:

Native: China (Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hebei, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Liaoning, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang); Taiwan, Province of China; Viet Nam

Distribution Map

Pterocarya stenoptera

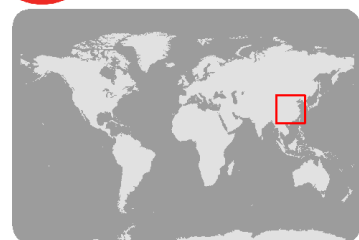


Range

- Extant (resident)

Compiled by:

GTA



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.



Population

The total population is important and widespread across China. The species is sometimes dominant in riparian habitats and can recolonize quickly degraded riparian environment. The current population trend is considered to be stable and probably growing in different parts of its distribution. Most of the known subpopulations of this species are important with hundreds or thousands of individuals each.

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

Pterocarya stenoptera is a large tree which can reach heights of up to 30 m and grows mainly in valleys and along rivers, in warm, temperate and subtropical zones with deep, fertile, moist soils (Kozłowski *et al.* 2018). The species is also present in forests on mountain slopes from sea level to 1,500 m asl (Zheng and Raven 2003, Kozłowski *et al.* 2018).

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

Pterocarya stenoptera is used for forest plantations in China and is also appreciated in landscape architecture (Kozłowski *et al.* 2018). In Chinese medicine, the species has several uses in treating chronic bronchitis, joint pain, itching due to scabies, dermatitis and eczema, burns and scalds (Kozłowski *et al.* 2018).

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The main threats to *Pterocarya stenoptera* include habitat loss and transformation or artificialization of river banks. However, the species is able to recover and recolonize rapidly riparian environment, thanks to very effective seed dispersal and germination combined to important clonal propagation.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Pterocarya stenoptera has not been evaluated in the China Plant Red Data Book (Li-Kuo and Jian-Ming 1992) and is not included in the 1999 State Council of China list of National Key Protected Wild Plants. The species is common in cultivation in botanical gardens. The species is held in 119 collections from across the globe (BGCI 2019).

Credits

Assessor(s): Song, Y., Bétrisey, S. & Kozłowski, G.

Reviewer(s): Harvey-Brown, Y. & Rivers, M.C.

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External Resources

For [Images and External Links to Additional Information, please see the Red List website](#).

Appendix

Habitats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
1. Forest -> 1.4. Forest - Temperate	-	Suitable	-
1. Forest -> 1.6. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland	-	Suitable	-
1. Forest -> 1.9. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Montane	-	Suitable	-

Plant Growth Forms

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Plant Growth Forms
Tree - large

Threats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
1. Residential & commercial development -> 1.1. Housing & urban areas	Ongoing	-	-	-
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.1. Annual & perennial non-timber crops -> 2.1.2. Small-holder farming	Ongoing	-	-	-

Conservation Actions in Place

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Occur in at least one PA: Unknown
In-Place Species Management
Subject to ex-situ conservation: Yes

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 2773344
Lower elevation limit (m): 0
Upper elevation limit (m): 1500
Habitats and Ecology
Generation Length (years): 20-30

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