PLANT FACT SHEET

Syzygium syzygioides (Miq.) Merrill & L. M. Perry

GENUS *Syzygium* **FAMILY** Myrtaceae

COMMON NAMES Black kelat tree, Lao tree

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit, Leaves

The young leaves are eaten along with other vegetables, herbs and pork.
The ripe fruit is eaten.

DESCRIPTION

An evergreen tree. It grows 30 m tall. The trunk us slightly fluted with short buttresses. The leaves are simple and opposite. They are 5-9 cm long by 2-4 cm wide. The leaves are leathery. The young leaves are reddish-cream. The twigs are reddish and flaky. The flowers are white. They are in groups near the ends of branches. The fruit are small and white. They turn red when ripe. They are up to 1.2 cm across.

HABITAT

It is a tropical plant. It grows in forest and near streams in the lowland. It grows up to 500 m above sea level.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants can be grown from seeds.

Harvesting and Seed Production

In Laos flowering occurs in February.

PICTURES



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)

REFERENCES

Majumdar, K and Datta, N., 2009, Traditional wild edible fruits for the forest dwellers of Tripura, India. Pleione 3(2) 167-178

Miguel, E., et al, 1989, A checklist of the cultivated plants of Cuba. Kulturpflanze 37. 1989, 211-357

Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 536

Tanaka, Y & Van Ke, N., 2007, Edible Wild Plants of Vietnam. Orchid Press. p 102

Turreira Garcia, N., et al, 2017, Ethnobotanical knowledgeof the Kuy and Khmer people in Prey Lang, Cambodia. Cambodian Journal of Natural History 2017 (1): 76-101

PROVIDED BY **Food Plants International**

French, B.R. & Maynard, A.R. Food Plants International Database. Food Plants International

LICENCE CC BY-NC-SA 3.0

ONLINE FACT SHEET https://www.echocommunity.org/en/resources/1555dbc0-9390-4a83-9a9a-9ddfcbde9f9e