PLANT FACT SHEET

Syzygium samarangense (Blume) Merr. & L. M. Perry

GENUS *Syzygium* **FAMILY** Myrtaceae

COMMON NAMES Java apple, Samarang rose apple, Wax jambu

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit

The fruit are eaten fresh with salt or cooked as a sauce or stewed with apples. The fruit have little taste.

DESCRIPTION

A tree up to 15 m high that branches near the base giving a spreading open tree. The leaves are smaller (25 cm x 10 cm) and more pointed than Malay apple and on short stalks. Flowers are about 3 cm wide and white. They are on leafy twigs. It produces clusters of attractive glossy pink waxy looking fruit. Fruit are 3 cm long and 3-5 cm wide. At the end of the fruit there is a cavity almost enclosed by four lobes. The fruit has a waxy skin and crispy flesh.

HABITAT

A tropical plant. Trees grow in coastal areas in the tropics. It grows on the edge of the mangrove swamps. They need a deep fertile soil. It needs adequate rainfall and some humidity. In Samoa it grows from sea level to 930 m altitude. It suits hardiness zones 11-12. In XTBG Yunnan.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants are mainly raised from seeds. Fresh seeds must be used. Often few seeds are produced. They can be propagated by air layering or budding. Girdling of the shoots and using rooting hormones enables cuttings to be used for propagation. A spacing of 8-10 m apart is suitable.

Harvesting and Seed Production

It is fast growing. Trees start fruiting when quite small. Fruit production is seasonal. Normally large numbers of fruit are produced. Fruit mature in 30-40 days. In Northeastern India fruit are available May to November.

PICTURES



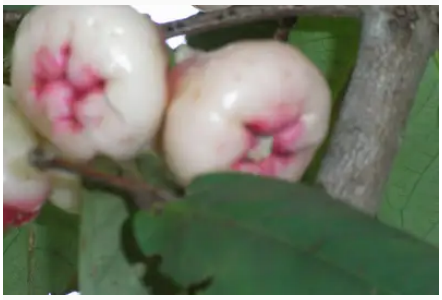
Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)

REFERENCES

Alegado, A. M. & De Guzman, R. B., 2014, Indigenous food crops of the Aetas tribe in the Philippines and their traditional methods of food preparation. in Promotion of Underutilized Indigenous Food Resources for Food Security and Nutrition in Asia and Pacific. FAO. Bangkok p 160

Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 615

Argent, G et al, nd, Manual of the Larger and More important non Dipterocarp Trees of Central Kalimantan Indonesia. Volume 2 Forest Research Institute, Samarinda, Indonesia. p 473

Arora, R. K., 2014, Diversity in Underutilized Plant Species - An Asia-Pacific Perspective. Bioversity International. p 89

Barwick, M., 2004, Tropical and Subtropical Trees. A Worldwide Encyclopedic Guide. Thames and Hudson p 394

Bhatt, D., Chandra Sekar, K. and Kumar, K., 2020, Tree Diversity of Indian Himalayan Region. G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment, Almora, Uttarakhand, India. p 84

Blench, R., 2004, Fruits and Arboriculture in the Indo-Pacific Region. Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association Bulletin 24. (Taipei Papers Volume 2) p 40

Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 964

Borrell, O.W., 1989, An Annotated Checklist of the Flora of Kairiru Island, New Guinea. Marcellin College, Victoria Australia. p 114, 206

Call, C. A., et al, 2004, Participatory Rural Appraisal in the Upland Ecosystem of Mt Malindang, Misamis Occidental, Philippines. Biodiversity Research Programme for Development in Mindanao. p 53

Chakraborty, S. & Chaturbedi, H. P., 2014, Some Wild Edible Fruits of Tripura- A Survey. Indian Journal of Applied research. (4) 9

Coronel, R.E., 1982, Fruit Collections in the Philippines. IBPGR Newsletter p 8

Cosiaux, A., 2014, Local uses of tree species and contribution of mixed tree gardens in Saleman. Village near Manusela National Park, Seram Island, Maluku (Indonesia) CIFOR working paper 137. p 39

Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible. ABC Books. p 1393

Darley, J.J., 1993, Know and Enjoy Tropical Fruit. P & S Publishers. p 123

Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 161

Food Composition Tables for use in East Asia FAO http://www.fao.org/infoods/directory No. 849

French, B.R., 1986, Food Plants of Papua New Guinea, A Compendium. Asia Pacific Science Foundation p 242

French, B.R., 2010, Food Plants of Solomon Islands. A Compendium. Food Plants International Inc. p 391

Hazarika, B. et al. (2020). An overview of the unexplored underutilized fruit crops of Assam, India. Journal of Applied and Natural Science, 12(3): 442 - 453

Hibbert, M., 2002, The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium. p 296

Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, Food Plants of China. The Chinese University Press. p 581

J. Arnold Arbor. 19:115. 1938

Jahan, S. et al, 2011, Nutritional Profile of Some Tropical Fruits in Bangladesh: Specially Anti-Oxidant Vitamins and Minerals. Bangladesh Journal of Medical Science Vol. 10 No. 2

Kanehira, 1931, Botanical Magazine Tokyo 45:335 (As Eugenia suzukii)

Kermath, B. M., et al, 2014, Food Plants in the Americas: A survey of the domesticated, cultivated and wild plants used for Human food in North, Central and South America and the Caribbean. On line draft. p 848

Leach, G. J., 1988, Bush Food Plants of the Blackwater and Karawari Rivers Area, East Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea. Science in New Guinea 14(2). p 105

Lepofsky, D., 1992, Arboriculture in the Mussau Islands, Bismarck Archipelago. Economic Botany, Vol 46, No. 2, pp. 192-211

Llamas, K.A., 2003, Tropical Flowering Plants. Timber Press. p 290

Lorenzi, H., Bacher, L., Lacerda, M. & Sartori, S., 2006, Brazilian Fruits & Cultivated Exotics. Sao Paulo, Instituto Plantarum de Estuados da Flora Ltda. p 465

Martin, F. W., et al, 1987, Perennial Edible Fruits of the Tropics. USDA Handbook 642 p 44

Morton, Julia F., 1987, Fruits of Warm Climates. Creative Resources Systems, Inc. . p. 381

Pasha, M. K. & Uddin, S. B., 2019, Minor Edible Fruits of Bangladesh. Bangladesh J. Plant Taxon. 26(2): 299–313

Paz, F. S., et al, 2021, Edible Fruit Plant Species in the Amazon Forest Rely Mostly on Bees and Beetles as Pollinators. Journal of Economic Entomology, XX(XX), 2021, 1–13

Peekel, P.G., 1984, (Translation E.E.Henty), Flora of the Bismarck Archipelago for Naturalists, Division of Botany, Lae, PNG. p 411, 410

Phon, P., 2000, Plants used in Cambodia. © Pauline Dy Phon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. p 580

Recher, P, 2001, Fruit Spirit Botanical Gardens Plant Index. www.nrg.com.au/~recher/ seedlist.html p 3

Roy, S. D., et al, 2009, Mangroves of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. ICAR p 56

Singh, H.B., Arora R.K.,1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 73

Smith, A.C., 1985, Flora Vitiensis Nova, Lawaii, Kuai, Hawaii, Volume 3 p 351

Sujanapal, P., & Sankaran, K. V., 2016, Common Plants of Maldives. FAO & Kerala FRI, p 262

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

Full reference list (11 more) at https://www.echocommunity.org/en/resources/31a397ad-3584-4d86-b26f-8a1b0c3b6257

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/31a397ad-3584-4d86-b26f-8a1b0c3b6257