PLANT FACT SHEET

Baccaurea macrocarpa (Miq.) Mull. Arg.

GENUS *Baccaurea* **FAMILY** Phyllanthaceae

COMMON NAMES Greater Tampoi

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit

The ripe fruit are eaten fresh and also cooked.

DESCRIPTION

A tree. It grows 27 m high. Male and female flowers are on separate trees. The leaves are oval and 9-37 cm long by 3-18 cm wide. They have long leaf stalks. The leaves are a rusty brown colour underneath. Fruit are large and round. They are 2.5-4.0 cm across. The skin is dull brown. It is slightly rough with little brown spots. The pulp is white and lets light through when ripe.

HABITAT

A tropical plant. It grows in rainforest and swamp forest. It grows from sea level to 1,600 m altitude. It suits the hot, humid tropical lowlands.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants can be grown from seeds.

NOTES

There are about 80 Baccaurea species.

PICTURES



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)

REFERENCES

Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics. AUC Press. p 51

Burkill, I.H., 1966, A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Vol 1 (A-H) p 281 (As Baccaurea griffithii)

Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics. AUC Press. p 51 (As Baccaurea griffithii)

Chai, P. P. K. (Ed), et al, 2000, A checklist of Flora, Fauna, Food and Medicinal Plants. Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary, Sarawak. Forestry Malaysia & ITTO. p 167

Chiang Mai University Vol. 4 , 1964, bio1080uu, Table 6 p 58

Chin, H.F., & Yong, H.S., 1996, Malaysian Fruits in Colour. Tropical press, Kuala Lumpur p 82 (As Baccaurea griffithii)

Chin, H.F., & Yong, H.S., 1996, Malaysian Fruits in Colour. Tropical press, Kuala Lumpur p 82

A. L. P. P. de Candolle, Prodr. 15(2):459. 1866

Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 100

Giesen, W., 2013, Paludiculture: sustainable alternatives on degraded peat land in Indonesia (revised draft)

Hoare, A., 2003, Food use of the Lundayeh SW Sabah. Borneo Research Council.

Hoe, V. B. & Siong, K. H., 1999, The nutritional value of indigenous fruit and vegetables in Sarawak. Asia Pacific J. Clin. Nutr. 8(1):24-31

INFOODSUpdatedFGU-list.xls (As Baccaurea griffithii)

Khoo, H. E., et al, 2008, Carotenoid Content of Underutilized Tropical Fruits. Plant Foods for Human Nutrition 63:170-175

Macmillan, H.F. (Revised Barlow, H.S., et al) 1991, Tropical Planting and Gardening. Sixth edition. Malayan Nature Society. Kuala Lumpur. p 294 (As Baccaurea griffithii)

Martin, F. W., et al, 1987, Perennial Edible Fruits of the Tropics. USDA Handbook 642 p 27 (As Baccaurea griffithii)

Milow, P., et al, 2013, Malaysian species of plants with edible fruits or seeds and their evaluation. International Journal of Fruit Science. 14:1, 1-27 (Also as Baccaurea griffithii)

Milow, P., et al, 2013, Malaysian species of plants with edible fruits or seeds and their evaluation. International Journal of Fruit Science. 14:1, 1-27

Ong, H., et al, 2012, Traditional knowledge and usage of edible plants among the Semai community of Kampung Batu 16, Tapah, Perak, Malaysia. Scientific Research and Essays Vol. 7(4), pp. 441-445, 30 January, 2012 (As Baccaurea griffithii)

Ong, H.C. et al, 2012, Traditional knowledge and usage of edible plants among the Temuan villagers, Malaysia. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. 11(1) pp 161-165 (As Baccaurea griffithii)

PROSEA

Reis, S. V. and Lipp, F. L., 1982, New Plant Sources for Drugs and Foods from the New York Botanical Garden herbarium. Harvard. p 154 (As Baccaurea griffithii)

Saw, L.G., LaFrankie, J. V. Kochummen, K. M., Yap S. K., 1991, Fruit Trees in a Malaysian Rain Forest. Economic Botany, Vol. 45, No. 1, pp. 120-136 (As Baccaurea griffithii)

Siong, K. H., 2003, Indigenous Fruits of Sarawak. ITTO & Sarawak Forest Department. p 59

Slik, F., www.asianplant.net

Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 144

Suwardi, A. B. et al, 2022, Importance and local conservation of Wild Edible Fruit Plants in the East Aceh Region, Indonesia. International Journal of Conservation Science 13(1):221-232 - Sumatra.

Suwardi, A.B., et al, 2023, The diversity and regional conservation status of wild edible fruit species in Sumatra, Indonesia. Biodiversitas Vol. 24 No. 6. pp 3245-3257

Syamsuardi, et al, 2022, Diversity and use of wild edible fruits in the Bukit Rimbang-Bukit Baling Wildlife Reserve, Kampar, Riau, Indonesia. Biodiversitas. Vol. 23 No. 10 : 5035-5042 - Sumatra.

Uji, T., 2007, Species diversity of indigenous fruits in Indonesia and its potential. Biodiversitas, 8 (2): 157-167

USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). [Online Database] National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. Available: www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/econ.pl (10 April 2000)

Wiersema, J. H. & Leon, B., 2013, World Economic Plants. A Standard Reference CRC Press. 2nd Ed. p 89

World Checklist of Useful Plant Species 2020. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

www.nationalherbarium.nl/thaueuph/ Flora of Thailand.

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/3e2ea1d7-e297-461e-9b1c-541068da5f79