PLANT FACT SHEET

Aegiceras corniculatum (Stickm.) Blanco

GENUS *Aegiceras* **FAMILY** Primulaceae

COMMON NAMES Horned mangrove, River Mangrove

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Leaves, Salt, Fruit, Vegetable

The leaves are eaten raw or cooked. The fruit are cooked and eaten.
Salt is collected from the leaves.

DESCRIPTION

A small tree or shrub. It grows up to 1.5-7 m tall. It often has several stems. The young branches are reddish brown. The bark is smooth and grey to brown. The leaf stalk is 5-10 mm long. The leaves are oval. They are 2.5-8.5 cm long by 0.9-3.6 cm wide. They are leathery. There are 7-11 side veins on each side of the main vein. The midrib is easily seen under the leaf. The flower arrangement is made up of flowers from a common point arranged on stalks of equal length. They arise from a knob like point. The fruit are curved and like a cylinder up to 8 cm long by 5-6 mm across. They taper to a sharp point.

HABITAT

A tropical plant. It grows in tropical and warm temperate areas. It occurs along banks of tidal creeks. It is also on the seaward edge of mangroves. It can grow in brackish and salty water. It likes light.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants can be grown from seed.

NOTES

There are 2 Aegiceras species. Also put in the family Myrsinaceae. Myrsinaceae are mainly in the tropics.

PICTURES



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)

REFERENCES

Altschul, S.V.R., 1973, Drugs and Foods from Little-known Plants. Notes in Harvard University Herbaria. Harvard Univ. Press. Massachusetts. no. 3208

Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 16

Beasley, J., 2011, Plants of Tropical North Queensland - the compact guide. Footloose publications. p 16

Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 51

Borrell, O.W., 1989, An Annotated Checklist of the Flora of Kairiru Island, New Guinea. Marcellin College, Victoria Australia. p 112

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 54

Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest. Nokomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 334

Cowie, I, 2006, A Survey of Flora and vegetation of the proposed Jaco-Tutuala-Lore National Park. Timor-Lests (East Timor) www.territorystories.nt/gov.au p 51

Cribb, A.B. & J.W., 1976, Wild Food in Australia, Fontana. p 188

Cronin, L., 1989, The Concise Australian Flora. Reed. p 149

Chen Jie, Pipoly 3, J.J., Myrsinaceae. Flora of China.

Elliot, W.R., & Jones, D.L., 1982, Encyclopedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation. Vol 2. Lothian. p 161

Fl. Filip. 78. 1837

Flora of Australia Volume 49, Oceanic Islands 1, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra. (1994) p 150

Flora of Pakistan. www.eFloras.org (As corniculatus)

Floyd, A.G., 1977, Ecology of the Tidal Forests in the Kikori-Romilly Sound Area Gulf of Papua. Ecology Report No 4 Division of Botany, Lae, Papua New Guinea. p 24

Frodin, D.G. & Leach, G.L., 1982, Mangroves of the Port Moresby Region. Biology Department Occasional Paper No 3 Revised edition. Papua New Guinea, p 14

Haslam, S., 2004, Noosa's Native Plants. Noosa Integrated Catchment Assn. Inc. p 124

Hosen, M. Z., et al, 2020, Comparison or Physicochemical and Antioxidant Properties of Edible Fruits in the Sundarbans' Mangrove Forest, Bangladesh. Bangladesh J. Bot. 49 (3): 671-678

Jackes, B. R., 2010, Plants of Magnetic Island. 3rd Edition. James Cook University, Australia. p 23

Kenneally, K.E., Edinger, D. C., and Willing T., 1996, Broome and Beyond, Plants and People of the Dampier Peninsula, Kimberley, Western Australia. Department of Conservation and Land Management. p 140

Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia, CSIRO. p 9

Lovelock, C., & Clarke, S., 1999, Field Guide to the Mangroves of Queensland. Australian Institute of Marine Science. p 32

Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, Edible Leaves of the Tropics. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 206

Melzer, R. & Plumb, J., 2011, Plants of Capricornia. Belgamba, Rockhampton. p 216

Morley, B.D., & Toelken, H.R., (Eds), 1983, Flowering Plants in Australia. Rigby. p 118

Paczkowska, G . & Chapman, A.R., 2000, The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Catalogue. Western Australian Herbarium. p 344

Peekel, P.G., 1984, (Translation E.E.Henty), Flora of the Bismarck Archipelago for Naturalists, Division of Botany, Lae, PNG. p 427, 425

Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam. Nha Xuat Ban Tre. p 710

Reis, S. V. and Lipp, F. L., 1982, New Plant Sources for Drugs and Foods from the New York Botanical Garden herbarium. Harvard. p 230

Roy, S. D., et al, 2009, Mangroves of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. ICAR p 28

Sainty, G.R. & Jacobs, S.W.L., 1981, Waterplants of New South Wales. Water Resources Commission. NSW p 287

Scarth-Johnson, V., 2000, National Treasures. Flowering Plants of Cooktown and Northern Australia. Vera Scarth-Johnson Gallery Association. Cooktown, Australia. p 19

Siemonsma, J. S. & Kasem Piluek, eds. 1993. Vegetables. In: Plant Resources of South-East Asia (PROSEA) 8:311

Wheeler, J.R.(ed.), 1992, Flora of the Kimberley Region. CALM, Western Australian Herbarium, p 275

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

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/3fa3ed5a-9fed-46b4-b70c-30e94d202321