PLANT FACT SHEET

Haplolobus floribundus (Schum.) Merr.

GENUS *Haplolobus* **FAMILY** Burseraceae

COMMON NAMES Mala adoa

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit, Seeds, Nuts

The fruit are boiled for about 5 minutes, then the flesh is eaten.
The seeds are soaked for some weeks to remove toxicity, then cooked.

DESCRIPTION

Medium to large trees that develop short medium round buttresses. The tree can vary between 5 and 24 m high. The trunk can be 60 cm across. The bark is covered with small growths but is not rough to touch. The bark smells like green mangoes and when cut oozes pale white latex. The leaves occur on opposite sides along the stalk. The leaflets are hairy on the underside. There is no stipules or leafy structure at the base of the leaf stalk which helps distinguish them from closely related Canariums. Male and female flower parts are on separate flowering stalks. These flowers occur among the leaves not at the very tips. The flowers are small and white and have a smell. The fruit are thinned walled. Fruit range from 2-5 cm and mostly oval with a sharp tip.

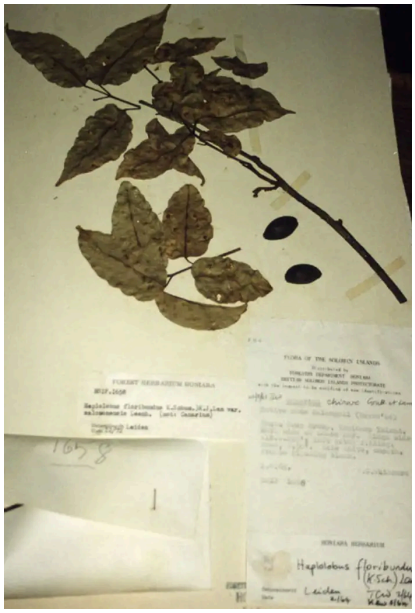
HABITAT

A tropical plant. It occurs on Rennell Island in the Solomon Islands. In Fiji it grows between 90 and 850 m altitude.

NOTES

Probably subsp. salomonensis in Solomons. Pigs chew the bark near the base of the tree.

PICTURES



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)

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ONLINE FACT SHEET https://www.echocommunity.org/en/resources/73e3aa3b-78ec-4f60-a403-6a1aa043486c