PLANT FACT SHEET

Amorphophallus muelleri Prain

GENUS *Amorphophallus* **FAMILY** Araceae

COMMON NAMES Elling konjac

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Tubers, Corm, Root, Stem

The corm is used for starch.
The young stems are cooked as a vegetable.
Caution: Many taro family plants contain oxalates.

DESCRIPTION

A taro family plant that forms a large tuber (corm). The tuber is 20-28 cm across. It is dark brown and smooth. This herb produces a large single leaf each year. The leaf stalk is 140 cm tall. It is smooth and pale green to brown with whitish spots or patches. The leaves are pale green and slightly shiny with pale red edges. Bulbils develop in the axils of the leaflets. The flowers are along a fleshy axis 8-30 cm long. They are brownish purple or greyish green fruit. The fruit are bright red.

HABITAT

A tropical plant. It grows in shady areas between 200-1,000 m above sea level.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

It can be grown by small tubers or bulbils. Tubers are dormant and this must be broken before plants grow. It can be grown from seed.

NOTES

There are about 170-200 Amorphophallus species.

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PROVIDED BY **Food Plants International**

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

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