PLANT FACT SHEET

Canarium littorale Blume

GENUS *Canarium* **FAMILY** Burseraceae

COMMON NAMES Shore Kedongdong

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Seeds, Nuts

The nuts are eaten.

DESCRIPTION

A tree. It grows 30 m high. The young branches have red hairs. The leaves have 3 pairs of leaflets. They are broadly oval. The young leaflets are finely hairy at least on the veins. The leafy structures (stipules) at the base of leaf stalks only occur on very young branches and then fall off. They are kidney shaped. The leaves are narrowly oval and leathery. They have wavy edges. The flowers are yellow to red. The fruit is oblong and 3.5-6.5 cm long by 1.5-3 cm wide. It is pale green and fleshy. The fruit are oval and green. The kernels are small and the shells are hard. These stones are 3 angled.

HABITAT

A tropical plant. It occurs in lowland mixed forest normally below 800 m altitude. It can be up to 1,200 m above sea level.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants can be grown from seeds.

NOTES

There are 80-95 Canarium species.

REFERENCES

Bijdr. 17:1164. 1826

Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics. AUC Press. p 78, p 79 (As Canarium purpurascens and Canarium rufum)

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 436 (As Canarium purpurascens), p 437 (As Canarium rufum and also as Canarium secundum))

Corner,

FAO, 1995, Edible Nuts. Non Wood Forest Products 5.

J. D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 1:533. 1875 (As Canarium rufum)

Kebler, P. J. A., & Kidiyasa, 1994, Trees of the Balikpapan-Samarinda area of East Kalimantan, Indonesia. The Tropenbos Foundation, Wageningen, The Netherlands. p 61

Leenhouts, 1958,

Menninger, E.A., 1977, Edible Nuts of the World. Horticultural Books. Florida p 27 (As Canarium rufum)

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

Ridley, 1922, Flora of the Malay Peninsula Vol 1 p 372 (As Canarium rufum and p 375 also as Canarium secundum)

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

Slik, F., www.asianplant.net

Soepadmo, E. & Wong, K. M., (Eds.), 1995, Tree Flora of Sabah and Sarawak. Volume One. ITTO, Govt. Malaysia. p 55

Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 177

Suwardi, A. B., et al, 2020, Wild edible fruits generate substantial income for local people of the Gunung Leuser National Park, Aceh Tamiang Region. Ethnobotany Research & Applications 20:11

Tanaka, p 125, p 126 (As Canarium secundum)

Uphof, 1968,

Wickens, G.E., 1995, Edible Nuts. FAO Non-wood forest products. FAO, Rome. p 111

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/a3acba52-981b-4dd0-a71d-f6748fbfcb8c