PLANT FACT SHEET

Macadamia ternifolia F. Muell.

GENUS *Macadamia* **FAMILY** Proteaceae

COMMON NAMES Macadamia nut, Queensland nut

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: seeds, Nuts

The nuts are edible.
The nuts yield an oil used with salads.

DESCRIPTION

A medium size evergreen tree. It has a bushy habit. It grows 5-10 m tall. The young shoots are pink. Young leaves are long and toothed at the edge. The leaves are 10-18 cm long by 3-5 cm wide. The leaves mostly occur in rings of three. They are stiff, leathery and dark green. Flowers are in stalked clusters 10-20 cm long. They are produced in the axils of leaves and hang downwards. The flowers are 0.8 cm long and pink. The fruit are 1.5-2 cm long and are produced in a hanging cluster. The nuts are smooth, woody, and rounded with a point at the tip.

HABITAT

It is a tropical and subtropical plant. It does well with temperatures about 22-26°C. It suits a light sandy loam with pH 5.5-7.5. In Papua New Guinea it does well at 1000 to 1200 m altitude and will grow up to 1700 m.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Trees are mostly grown from seed. They can be grown from cuttings. Pruning increases branching. A spacing of 5 to 10 m is suitable.

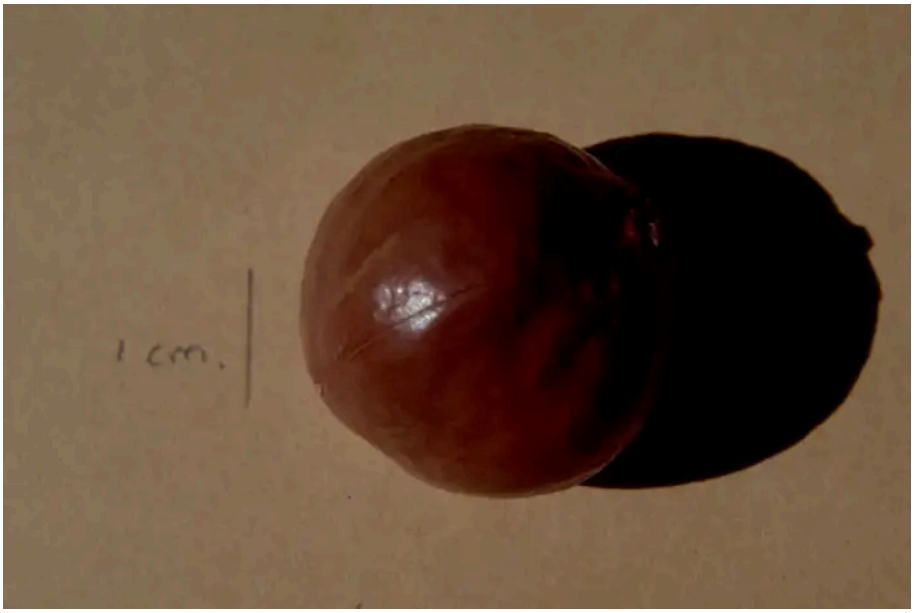
Harvesting and Seed Production

Trees produce in 7 years from seed and 3-4 years from grafted trees. Nuts on some types are produced seasonally about Dec to April. Nuts are harvested after they fall. The outside husk needs to be rubbed off then the nuts dried in the sun. A kernal weighs about 3 g. A well established tree can produce 80 kg of nuts.

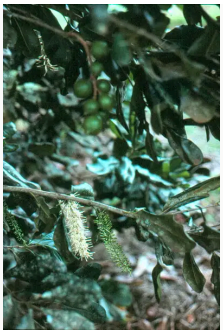
NOTES

There are about 14 Macadamia species. They are mainly in Australia. Nuts are about 76% oil.

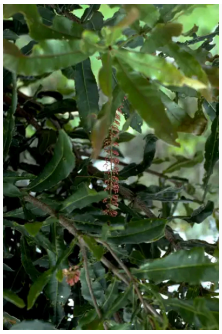
PICTURES



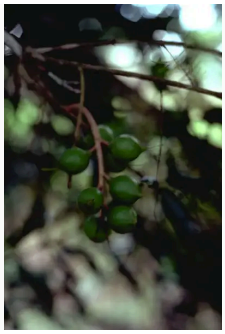
Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)

REFERENCES

Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 345

Bailey, F. M., 1913, Comprehensive Catalogue of Queensland Plants. Queensland Government.

Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 663

Bourke, R. M., Altitudinal limits of 230 economic crop species in Papua New Guinea. Terra australis 32.

Brouk, B., 1975, Plants Consumed by Man. Academic Press, London. p 218

Burkill, I.H., 1966, A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Vol 2 (I-Z) p 1403

Elliot, W.R., & Jones, D.L., 1993, Encyclopedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation. Vol 6. Lothian. p 264

Flora of Australia Volume 16, Elaeagnaceae, Proteaceae 1. Melbourne: CSIRO Australia (1995) p 422, 421

French, B.R., 1986, Food Plants of Papua New Guinea, A Compendium. Asia Pacific Science Foundation p 190

Gouldstone, S., 1983, Growing your own Food-bearing Plants in Australia. Macmillan p 144

Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 396

Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, Food Plants of China. The Chinese University Press. p 366

Jardin, C., 1970, List of Foods Used In Africa, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 34

Jones D, L, 1986, Ornamental Rainforest Plants in Australia, Reed Books, p 49, 340

Kiple, K.F. & Ornelas, K.C., (eds), 2000, The Cambridge World History of Food. CUP p 1805

Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia, CSIRO. p 154

Long, C., 2005, Swaziland's Flora - siSwati names and Uses http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora/

Low, T., 1991, Wild Food Plants of Australia. Australian Nature FieldGuide, Angus & Robertson. p 92

Miguel, E., et al, 1989, A checklist of the cultivated plants of Cuba. Kulturpflanze 37. 1989, 211-357

Owen, S., 1993, Indonesian Food and Cookery, INDIRA reprints. p 68

Purseglove, J.W., 1968, Tropical Crops Dicotyledons, Longmans. p 641

Roa, J. A. G. & Boada, D. S. G., 2018, Fundación para el Fortalecimiento de la Fruticultura y Plantas Alimenticias no Convencionales en Colombia.

Ruiters-Welcome, A. K., 2019, Food plants of southern Africa. Ph.D. thesis. Univ. of Johannesburg p 93

Segura, S., et al, 2018, The edible fruit species in Mexico. Genet Resour Crop Evol (2018) 65:1767–1793

Sharma, B.B., 2005, Growing fruits and vegetables. Publications Division. Ministry of Information and broadcasting. India. p 86

Sleumer, H., 1955, Proteaceae in Flora Malesiana, Ser 1 Vol 5(2) p 196

Solomon, C., 2001, Encyclopedia of Asian Food. New Holland. p 226

Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 369

Trans. & Proc. Philos. Inst. Victoria 2:72. 1858

van Wyk, Be, & Gericke, N., 2007, People's plants. A Guide to Useful Plants of Southern Africa. Briza. p 22

Vivien, J., & Faure, J.J., 1996, Fruitiers Sauvages d'Afrique. Especes du Cameroun. CTA p 265

Walter, A. & Lebot, V., 2007, Gardens of Oceania. ACIAR Monograph No. 122. CD-ROM minor species p 14

Welcome, A. K. & Van Wyk, B.-E., 2019, An inventory and analysis of the food plants of southern Africa. South African Journal of Botany 122 (2019) 136–179

Wickens, G.E., 1995, Edible Nuts. FAO Non-wood forest products. FAO, Rome. p147

Williams, C.N., Chew, W.Y., and Rajaratnam, J.A., 1989, Tree and Field Crops of the Wetter Regions of the Tropics. Longman, p 130

Williams, J.B., Harden, G.J., and McDonald, W.J.F., 1984, Trees and shrubs in rainforests of New South Wales and Southern Queensland. Univ. of New England, Armidale. p 56

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/aec28006-ae16-40d0-94da-6be3cd452a76