PLANT FACT SHEET

Patinoa almirajo Cuatrec.

GENUS *Patinoa* **FAMILY** Malvaceae

COMMON NAMES Almirajo

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit - aril, Seeds

The fruit are eaten fresh. It is the fleshy layer around the seeds that is eaten.

DESCRIPTION

It is a medium sized tree. It grows 20 m tall. The leaves are oval with pointed tips. They can be 22 cm long and are dark green above and pale underneath. The flowers are large and have petals that turn back. The fruit are 25 cm long and 10 cm wide. They have yellow skin and cream coloured, sweet flesh.

HABITAT

It is a tropical plant. It grows in forests. In northern South America it grows from sea level to 1,100 m above sea level.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants are grown from seed.

NOTES

Also put in the family Bombacaceae. In the subfamily Bombacoideae.

PICTURES



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)

REFERENCES

Asprilla-Perea, J., & Diaz-Puente, J.M., 2018, Traditional use of wild edible food in rural territories within tropical forest zones: A case study from the northwestern Colombia. New Trends and Issues Proceedings on Humanities and Social Sciences [Online]. 5(1), 162–181.

1996, California Rare Fruit Growers, Inc. Malabar chestnut fruit facts

Coronel, R.E., 1982, Fruit Collections in the Philippines. IBPGR Newsletter p 10

Correa A., M. D., C. Galdames & M. S. de Stapf, 2004, Catálogo de las Plantas Vasculares de Panamaí, 1-599

Das, G., et al, 2021, Systematics, Phytochemistry, Biological Activities and Health Promoting Effects of the Plants from the Subfamily Bombacoideae (Family Malvaceae). Plants Apr. 10(4):651

Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 51

Fouqué, A. 1972. Espèces fruitières d'Amérique tropicale. Institut français de recherches fruitierès outre-mer (ifac)

Grandtner, M. M. & Chevrette, J., 2013, Dictionary of Trees, Volume 2: South America: Nomenclature, Taxonomy and Ecology. Academic Press p 484

Hermandez Bermejo, J.E., and Leon, J. (Eds.), 1994, Neglected Crops. 1492 from a different perspective. FAO Plant Production and Protection Series No 26. FAO, Rome. p14

INFOODSUpdatedFGU-list.xls

Kermath, B. M., et al, 2014, Food Plants in the Americas: A survey of the domesticated, cultivated and wild plants used for Human food in North, Central and South America and the Caribbean. On line draft. p 621

Lopez-Diago, D. & Garcia, N., 2021, Wild edible fruits of Colombia. Biota ColomBiana 22 (2) p 41

Martin, F. W., et al, 1987, Perennial Edible Fruits of the Tropics. USDA Handbook 642 p 84

Patiño, V.M. 1963. Plantas cultivadas y animales domesticos en América equinoccial. Tomo 1. Frutales. Imprenta Departamental. Cali, Colombia.

Ricker, M., et al, 1997, The Case for Borojoa patinoi (Rubiaceae) in the Choco Region, Colombia. Economic Botany 51(1) pp 39-48

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

Smith, N., Mori, S.A., et al, 2004, Flowering Plants of the Neotropics. Princeton. p 57

Torre, de la L., et al, 2008, Enciclopedia de las Plantas Útiles del Ecuador. Herbario QCA. Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador. p 252

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/bcf2b249-b5ba-46d3-af2a-0b0e69400ecc