PLANT FACT SHEET

Syagrus coronata (Mart.) Becc.

GENUS *Syagrus* **FAMILY** Arecaceae

COMMON NAMES Licuri palm

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit, Palm heart, Starch, Nuts, Oil

The pulp of the fruit is eaten.
The palm heart is edible.
The nut kernel is edible. The nuts yield an edible oil.
The starch is made into sago. It is used in bread.

DESCRIPTION

A slender palm. It grows 10-13 m tall. The trunk is 30 cm across. The old leaf bases remain on the trunk. The leaves are 3.3 m long. The leaves arch over. The leaves are like a cluster of feathers. They are bluish-green. The leaflets are in groups of 3-4. The leaflets are 30 cm long. They leaf bases remain hanging on the palm, forming a spiral pattern. A bundle of fruit hang down from the palm. The fruit are about 1.5 cm across and 2.6 cm long. They are orange and fleshy. The fruit is edible. The nut kernel is also edible and is rich in oil.

HABITAT

It grows in subtropical and warm temperate places. It needs fertile and moist soils. It is damaged by frost. It will grow on calcareous soils. Plants do best in sunny positions. It suits plant hardiness zones 9-11. In Brisbane Botanical gardens.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants are grown from seed. Seeds germinate rapidly in moist soils at 21°-25°C. They can take a year to germinate. They should be kept moist. Seed need to be planted fresh. Seedlings can be transplanted out after 3 years. Seed will store for 90 days in humid conditions.

Harvesting and Seed Production

Plants grow very slowly. It flowers in warm wet seasons.

NOTES

There are about 30 Syagrus species.

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

Agric. Colon. 10:466. 1916

Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 610

Andrare, G. M. M., et al, 2023, Plantas Alimenticias Nao Convencionais (PANC) Nos Levantamentos Etnobotanicos do Brazil. Novos Cadernos NAEA v. 25 No. 2 p 202

Balick, M.J. and Beck, H.T., (Ed.), 1990, Useful palms of the World. A Synoptic Bibliography. Colombia p 125, 305,

Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics. AUC Press. p 40 (As Arecastrum romanzoffiarum)

Bussmann, R. W., (Ed.), 2020, Biodiverse food plants in the semiarid region of Brazil have unknown potential: A systematic review. Plos ONE 15(5): e0230936

Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 31

Gouldstone, S., 1983, Growing your own Food-bearing Plants in Australia. Macmillan p 126 (As Arecastrum romanzoffiarum)

Grandtner, M. M. & Chevrette, J., 2013, Dictionary of Trees, Volume 2: South America: Nomenclature, Taxonomy and Ecology. Academic Press p 642

Haynes, J., & McLaughlin, J., 2000, Edible palms and Their Uses. University of Florida Fact sheet MCDE-00-50-1 p 13

Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 207 (As Cocos coronata)

Henderson, A., Galeano, G and Bernal, R., 1995, Field Guide to the Palms of the Americas. Princeton. p 144

Hunter, D., et al, 2019, The potential of neglected and underutilized species for improving diets and nutrition. Planta (2019) 250:709-729

Janick, J. & Paul, R. E. (Eds.), 2008, The Encyclopedia of Fruit & Nuts. CABI p 158

Johnson, D.V., 1998, Tropical palms. Non-wood Forest products 10. FAO Rome. p 95

Jones, D.L., 1994, Palms throughout the World. Smithtonian Institution, Washington. p 51, 55, 359

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 842

Llamas, K.A., 2003, Tropical Flowering Plants. Timber Press. p 118

Lorenzi, H., 2002, Brazilian Trees. A Guide to the Identification and Cultivation of Brazilian Native Trees. Vol. 01 Nova Odessa, SP, Instituto Plantarum p 303

Lorenzi, H., Bacher, L., Lacerda, M. & Sartori, S., 2006, Brazilian Fruits & Cultivated Exotics. Sao Paulo, Instituto Plantarum de Estuados da Flora Ltda. p 91

Oliviera V. B., et al, 2012, Native foods from Brazilian biodiversity as a source of bioactive compounds. Food Research International 48 (2012) 170-179

Riffle, R.L. & Craft, P., 2003, An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press. p 457

Wickens, G.E., 1995, Edible Nuts. FAO Non-wood forest products. FAO, Rome. p171

Wiersema, J. H. & Leon, B., 2013, World Economic Plants. A Standard Reference CRC Press. 2nd Ed. p 668

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/c10229c3-6ca1-4d6f-9277-962e57a23255