PLANT FACT SHEET

Linospadix minor (F. Muell.) Burrett

GENUS *Linospadix* **FAMILY** Arecaceae

COMMON NAMES Clustered walking stick palm

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit

The fruit have a thin layer of edible flesh.

DESCRIPTION

An evergreen palm. It forms clumps by suckering. It grows to 2 m high and spreads to 2 m across. The stems are erect, woody and slender. It has a sparse crown of short fronds. The leaves are 60-100 cm long and consist of pairs of leaflets of unequal size. There are 12-14 leaflets. The end pair of leaflets are fishtail like. The flowers are greenish and hang down on long spikes. The fruit are orange, pink or red berries. They occur on long spikes which can be 20-40 cm long. The fruit are 12-18 mm long. The fruit are yellow, pink or red. They have one seed inside. The seed is 1-1.6 cm long. The flesh of the fruit is edible.

HABITAT

A tropical palm. It grows naturally in the rainforest. It suits a shady position. They need a well-aerated loamy soil. It benefits from mulch and regular watering. In north Queensland it grows beween sea level and 1300 m altitude. In the Cairns Botanical gardens. Adelaide Botanical Gardens.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

The plants are grown from seed. Seed should be sown fresh. Seed germinate slowly. They can be grown by division of the clump. Seedlings transplant easily.

Harvesting and Seed Production

In Australia, flowering occurs August to October and the fruiting season is December to July.

NOTES

There are 11 Linospadix species.

PICTURES



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



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ONLINE FACT SHEET https://www.echocommunity.org/en/resources/c40f58d2-76a9-48f5-8918-e1fe3dd15b06