PLANT FACT SHEET

Artocarpus kemando Miq.

GENUS *Artocarpus* **FAMILY** Moraceae

COMMON NAMES Pudau, Pudu

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit, Latex

Small amounts of the latex are used in cooking like coconut milk.
The fruit are eaten.

DESCRIPTION

A tree. It grows to 40 m high. The trunk is 80 cm across. There are buttresses 2.5 m high. The bark is pale grey to brown. The twigs are 2-3 mm thick. There are reddish hairs towards the tip. There are ring like scars. The leaves are leathery and oval or sword shaped. They are 5-15 cm long by 2-6 cm wide. The midrib has golden hairs on the upper leaf surface. The edge of the leaf does not have teeth. The base is rounded or tapers. Young leaves can be deeply lobed. The flowers can occur singly or in pairs in the axils of leaves. The male heads are finger like. They are 2-4 cm long by 0.3-0.5 cm wide. The flower stalk is 7-13 mm long and hairy. The fruit is a compound fruit. It is oval and 4 cm long by 2.5 cm wide. It is covered by low flat processes. The fruit stalk is 1.5-4 cm long and hairy. The seeds are rounded and 8 mm long by 5 mm wide. They do not have a fleshy coat. The fruit are edible.

HABITAT

A tropical plant. It grows in lowland forests. In Indonesia it grows up to 450 m altitude. It is often in swampy places.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants can be grown from seed.

NOTES

There are about 50 Artocarpus species. They are in the tropics and subtropics of Asia and the Pacific.

PICTURES



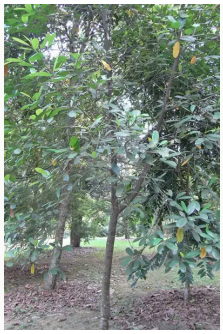
Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)

REFERENCES

Argent, G et al, nd, Manual of the Larger and More important non Dipterocarp Trees of Central Kalimantan Indonesia. Volume 2 Forest Research Institute, Samarinda, Indonesia. p 434

Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics. AUC Press. p 43 (Also as Artocarpus maingayi)

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 258

Chai, P. P. K. (Ed), et al, 2000, A checklist of Flora, Fauna, Food and Medicinal Plants. Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary, Sarawak. Forestry Malaysia & ITTO. p 168

Hoare, A., 2003, Food use of the Lundayeh SW Sabah. Borneo Research Council.

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

PROSEA (Plant Resources of South East Asia) handbook, Volume 2, 1991, Edible fruits and nut. p 80

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 (As Artocarpus maingayi)

Slik, F., www.asianplant.net

Soepadmo, E. and Saw, L. G., 2000, Tree Flora of Sabah and Sarawak. Forestry Malaysia. Volume Three. p 200

Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 138

Suwardi, A.B., et al, 2023, The diversity and regional conservation status of wild edible fruit species in Sumatra, Indonesia. Biodiversitas Vol. 24 No. 6. pp 3245-3257

Tankard, G., 1990, Tropical fruit. An Australian Guide to Growing and using exotic fruit. Viking p 122

Uji, T., 2007, Species diversity of indigenous fruits in Indonesia and its potential. Biodiversitas, 8 (2): 157-167

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/d8aedad6-ba9c-4c45-8cc2-9cee70f10514