PLANT FACT SHEET

# *Chrysalidocarpus decaryi* (Jum.) Eiserhardt & W.J.Baker

**GENUS** *Chrysalidocarpus* **FAMILY** Arecaceae

**COMMON NAMES** Triangle palm, Three-cornered palm

## EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

**Edible parts:** Fruit

The fruit are eaten, especially by children.
The fruit have been used to produce a fermented drink.

## DESCRIPTION

A solitary palm. It grows 3-12 m high. The trunk is 30-40 cm across. There is often a reddish brown velvety covering over the plant near the top. The trunk is free of leaves below the crown-shaft. There are close, dark grey leaf scars. The leaf crown is 5 m wide. The leaves radiate out in 3 ranks. The bases of the living leaves form a triangle at the top of the trunk. The leaves are 3.1 m long and stiffly erect with just the tips bending over. The leaflets are 50 cm long and grow at a stiff angle forming a V shape. The tips of the leaflets form long thin threadlike filaments. The flowering stalk has many branches and appears from among the leaves. It is 1.3-1.6 m long. The flowers are separately male and female with both on the one stalk. The fruit are oval and 1-2 cm long. They are light brown when ripe.

## HABITAT

It is a tropical plant. It grows naturally in S Madagascar. It prefers full sun and is somewhat drought tolerant. It grows in dry forest on poor soil. It needs well drained soil. It grows between 80-600 m above sea level. It suits hardiness zones 10-12. Coffs Harbour Botanical Gardens. Brisbane Botanical Gardens.

## PRODUCTION

### Cultivation

Plants can be grown from seeds. The seeds germinate readily.

### Harvesting and Seed Production

Seedling growth is rapid.

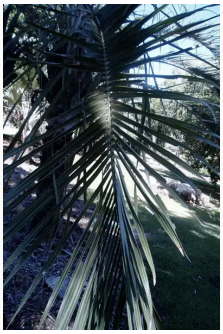
## NOTES

There are 140 Dypsis species.

## PICTURES



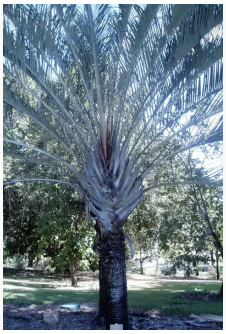
Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)

## REFERENCES


Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible. ABC Books. p 519 (As Dypsis decaryi)

Dransfield, J. & Beentje, H., 1995, The Palms of Madagascar. Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew and The International Palm Society. p 187 (As Dypsis decaryi)

Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, Botanica's Trees & Shrubs. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs. Random House, Australia. p 271 (As Dypsis decaryi)

Gibbons, M., 2003, A pocket guide to Palms. Chartwell Books. p 100 (As Dypsis decaryi)

Hibbert, M., 2002, The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium. p 90 (As Dypsis decaryi)

http://www.ntbg.org/plants/plant details.php (As Dypsis decaryi)

Johnson, D.V., 1998, Tropical palms. Non-wood Forest products 10. FAO Rome. p 113 (As Dypsis decaryi)

Kew Plants of the World Online (As Dypsis decaryi)

Llamas, K.A., 2003, Tropical Flowering Plants. Timber Press. p 104 (As Dypsis decaryi)

Marinelli, J. (Ed), 2004, Plant. DK. p 368 (As Dypsis decaryi)

Palms of Madagascar 187. 1995 (As Dypsis decaryi)

Riffle, R.L. & Craft, P., 2003, An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press. p 327 (As Dypsis decaryi)

Staples, G.W. and Herbst, D.R., 2005, A tropical Garden Flora. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawaii. p 622 (As Dypsis decaryi)

Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 776 (As Dypsis decaryi)

World Checklist of Useful Plant Species 2020. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (As Dypsis decaryi)



**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/d8b0354e-97b3-43b3-9c65-0a4cc0b90a49