PLANT FACT SHEET

Pinanga dicksonii Blume

GENUS *Pinanga* **FAMILY** Arecaceae

COMMON NAMES Dickson palm, Indian Ivory cane palm

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Nuts - masticatory, Fruit

The nut is used as a betel substitute.

DESCRIPTION

A palm. It can be a solitary or clumping palm. The trunks are slender and green. They can be 5-8 m tall and 5 cm thick. The trunk has widely spaced light grey rings of leaf base scars. The crown-shaft is 60 cm tall. The leaves are about 1 m long and have leaflets along the stalk. These are broad and without leaflet stalks. They can be 60 cm long. The flowering branches are golden when new. The fruit are 2 cm long and reddish when ripe.

HABITAT

A tropical plant. It occurs naturally in cool, humid mountains gullies. In the Indian Ghats it grows to 330 m altitude. They are somewhat cold tolerant. They suit the tropics and subtropics. Shade is preferable. In Townsville palmetum.

REFERENCES

Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 457

Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 496

Johnson, D.V., 1998, Tropical palms. Non-wood Forest products 10. FAO Rome. p 40

Jones, D.L., 1994, Palms throughout the World. Smithtonian Institution, Washington. p 297

Jones, D.L., 2000, Palms of Australia 3rd edition. Reed/New Holland. p 202

Riffle, R.L. & Craft, P., 2003, An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press. p 413

Rumphia 2:77. 1839

Singh, H.B., Arora R.K.,1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 68

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/e3650dd9-7732-4abf-b08f-9187926b31c7