



PLANT FACT SHEET

Manilkara kauki (L.) Dubard

GENUS *Manilkara* FAMILY Sapotaceae

COMMON NAMES Palai tree

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit

The ripe fruit are eaten raw or cooked. They can be used for making syrup.

DESCRIPTION

A shrub or tree. It grows 2-10 m tall and spreads 5-12 m wide. The young growth has silver or rusty hairs. The leaves are 8-15 cm long by 3-6 cm wide. They are oval or sword shaped. They are dark green and shiny above and silvery or rusty underneath. They are thick and leathery. The flowers are white and 1.4 cm across. They have a scent. They grow in clusters in the axils of leaves. The fruit are 2.5-4 cm long by 0.6-0.8 cm wide. They are rounded and orange to red. The seeds are 1.5-2.5 cm long and brown. The fruit are edible.

HABITAT

It is a tropical plant. It suits the tropical lowlands. It grows in coastal areas, often close to the sea. It often grows on rocky headlands. It can tolerate salt laden winds. It needs very good drainage and a sunny position. It can tolerate a range of soils. It can tolerate light frosts.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants are grown from fresh seed.

NOTES

There are about 75 *Manilkara* species.

PICTURES



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)

REFERENCES

- Ann. Inst. Bot.-Geol. Colon. Marseille ser. 3, 3:9. 1915
- Barwick, M., 2004, Tropical and Subtropical Trees. A Worldwide Encyclopedic Guide. Thames and Hudson p 265
- Cherikoff V. & Isaacs, J., The Bush Food Handbook. How to gather, grow, process and cook Australian Wild Foods. Ti Tree Press, Australia p 200
- Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest. Nokomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 505
- Coronel, R.E., 1982, Fruit Collections in the Philippines. IBPGR Newsletter p 7
- Cribb, A.B. & J.W., 1976, Wild Food in Australia, Fontana. p 41
- Elliot, W.R., & Jones, D.L., 1993, Encyclopedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation. Vol 6. Lothian. p 301, 302 (Photo)
- Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 227
- Fell, D.G. & Stanton, D.J., 2015: The vegetation and flora of Mabuyag, Torres Strait, Queensland. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum - Culture 8(1):1-33. Brisbane. ISSN 1440-4788
- Garner, R.J., and Chaudhri, S.A., (Ed.) 1976, The Propagation of Tropical fruit Trees. FAO/CAB. p 489
- Habitat Management Profile - Saibai Island. Appendix C. Preliminary List of Useful Plants for Saibai Island. p 116
- Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 415 (As Mimosa kauki)
- Hiddins, L., 1999, Explore Wild Australia with the Bush Tucker Man. Penguin Books/ABC Books. p 169
- Jiwajinda, S., et al, 2002, Suppressive Effects of Edible Thai Plants on Superoxide and Nitric Oxide Generation. Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention, Vol 3, 2002
- Jones D, L, 1986, Ornamental Rainforest Plants in Australia, Reed Books, p , 340
- Lembaga Biologi Nasional, 1977, Buah-Buahan, Balai Pustaka, Jakarta. p 118
- Low, T., 1991, Wild Food Plants of Australia. Australian Nature FieldGuide, Angus & Robertson. p 39
- Low, T., 1992, Bush Tucker. Australia's Wild Food Harvest. Angus & Robertson. p 18
- Martin, F. W., et al, 1987, Perennial Edible Fruits of the Tropics. USDA Handbook 642 p 60
- Miller, J. B., James, K. W. and Maggiore, P.M.A., 1993, Tables of Composition of Australian Aboriginal Foods. Aboriginal Studies Press. Canberra
- 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
- Moon, H. K., et al, 2010, Tropical Tree of Indonesia. Korea Forest Research Institute. p 247
- Morley, B.D., & Toelken, H.R., (Eds), 1983, Flowering Plants in Australia. Rigby. p 117 (As Mimosa browniana)
- Mua Bioersity Profile, 2013, Profile for Management of the Habitats and Related Ecological and Cultural Resources of Mua Island. Torres Strait Regional Authority Land & Sea Management Unit. p 32
- Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam. Nha Xuat Ban Tre. p 631
- Phon, P., 2000, Plants used in Cambodia. © Pauline Dy Phon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. p 428
- Roth, 1901,
- Salem, L., Thompson, E., and Elvin, H. L., Bush Tucker in Kidney Failure and Diabetes. AMGEN
- Smith, A.C., 1981, Flora Vitiensis Nova, Lawaii, Kuai, Hawaii, Volume 2 p 781
- Soerianegara, I. & Lemmens, R. H. M. L., (Eds.) 1993, Timber trees: Major commercial timbers. Plant Resources of South-East Asia. Wageningen. No. 5(1). p 294
- Specht, 1958,
- Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 384

Suwardi, A. B., et al, 2020, Ethnobotany and conservation of indigenous edible fruit plants in South Aceh, Indonesia. Biodiversitas Vol. 21, No. 5, pp 1850-1860

Tallei, T.E., et al, 2019, Ethnobotanical dataset on local edible fruits in North Sulawesi, Indonesia. Data in brief 27, 104681 Elsevier.

Triono, T., et al, 2007, A phylogeny of Pouteria (Sapotaceae) from Malesia and Australasia. Australian. Systematic Botany. 20:107-118

Vizhi, M.M., et al, 2020, Studies on Wild Edible Plants consumed by the tribes of Kanyakumari Wild Life Sanctuary, India. Plants Archives Vol 20(2) pp 6503-650

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/f8f78190-dfac-4a21-befd-9d70d3e9cad7>