



PLANT FACT SHEET

Artocarpus sericicarpus Jarr.

GENUS *Artocarpus* FAMILY Moraceae

COMMON NAMES Pedalai, Gumihan, Terap bulu

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit, Seeds

The fleshy portion of the fruit is eaten raw.

The seeds are roasted and eaten. They have a tart nutty flavour like peanuts.

DESCRIPTION

A large tree. It grows up to 40 m tall. It has a trunk 60 to 90 cm across. The leaves are dark green. The leaves are alternate and crowded. Young leaves are lobed but older leaves are entire. They are blunt in form at both ends. The larger leaves are 20 to 30 cm wide and 60 to 90 cm long. The male flower spikes are like a cylinder and soft and spongy and yellow. The female flower heads are rounded. The fruit are heavy and 10-15 cm or more long. The fruit is covered with soft spines. These are covered with brownish hairy processes. (Like a rambutan.) The fruit is a bright orange. The seeds are in a white gummy pulp. The pulp is edible. The seeds are edible.

HABITAT

It is a tropical plant. It suits fertile soils which have been formed by rivers. It is in evergreen forests up to 500 m altitude. They are found in Quezon, Bicol, Surigao and Davao both cultivated and wild in the Philippines. In the Cairns Botanical Gardens.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants are grown from seed. Seed normally germinate immediately when fresh. They cannot be dried out.

Harvesting and Seed Production

The tree grows rapidly.

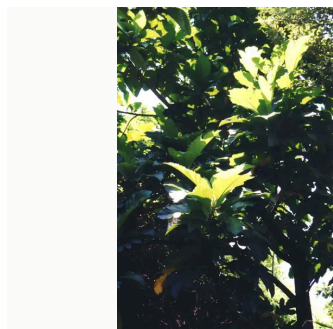
NOTES

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

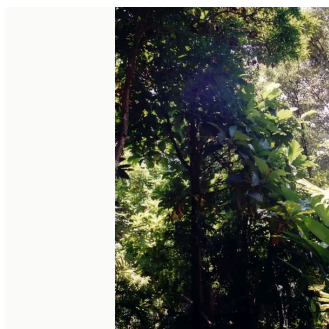
PICTURES



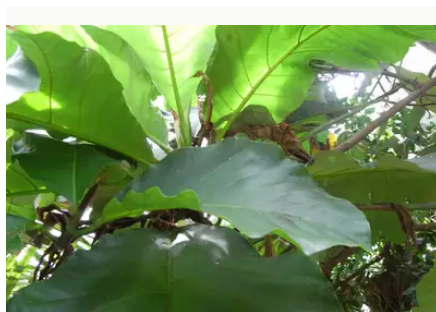
Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)

REFERENCES

- Altschul, S.V.R., 1973, Drugs and Foods from Little-known Plants. Notes in Harvard University Herbaria. Harvard Univ. Press. Massachusetts. no. 698
- 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 169
- Hoe, V. B. & Siong, K. H., 1999, The nutritional value of indigenous fruit and vegetables in Sarawak. Asia Pacific J. Clin. Nutr. 8(1):24-31
- 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
- Monsalud, M.R., Tongacan, A.L., Lopez, F.R., & Lagrimas, M.Q., 1966, Edible Wild Plants in Philippine Forests. Philippine Journal of Science. p 498
- PROSEA (Plant Resources of South East Asia) handbook, Volume 2, 1991, Edible fruits and nut. p 80
- Siong, K. H., 2003, Indigenous Fruits of Sarawak. Forest Department Sarawak. p 102
- Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 139
- Tankard, G., 1990, Tropical fruit. An Australian Guide to Growing and using exotic fruit. Viking p 120
- 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/ff77f751-9a81-447e-99a3-c12e66983a1f>