

LOCAL NAMES

Burmese (kyetmauk); Dutch (kapoelasan); English (pulasan); Filipino (karayo); Indonesian (pulasan); Japanese (purasan); Malay (Rambutan paroh, Rambutan kafri, Pulasan, meritam)

BOTANIC DESCRIPTION

Nephelium ramboutan-ake is a tree to 24 m tall, trunk 45 cm in diameter, buttresses up to 1.5 m tall.

Leaves (1-)3-7(-18)-jugate, petiole 3-9 cm long, petiolules 2-4 mm; leaflets 5-11 cm x 1.5-3.5 cm, 2.5-6 times as long as wide.

Inflorescences terminal and axillary; petals absent; stamens 5-6, pistil 1-2-merous.

Fruit ellipsoid to subglobular, 3 cm x 2.25 cm, sparsely set with thick warts tapering into up to 7.5-mm long appendages, red.

N. ramboutan-ake is a variable species and may closely resemble *N. lappaceum*. The spines on the fruits are usually short and stubby in *N. ramboutan-ake* and long filiform in *N. lappaceum*.

BIOLOGY

ECOLOGY

N. ramboutan-ake occurs mostly in lowland primary forests, often on river banks but rarely in swamps, usually on sand or clay.

BIOPHYSICAL LIMITS

Soil types: N. ramboutan-ake usually occurs on sand or clay.

DOCUMENTED SPECIES DISTRIBUTION

Native: India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines

Exotic:



The map above shows countries where the species has been planted. It does neither suggest that the species can be planted in every ecological zone within that country, nor that the species can not be planted in other countries than those depicted. Since some tree species are invasive, you need to follow biosafety procedures that apply to your planting site.

PRODUCTS

Food: The fruits are edible. The fruit of *N. ramboutan-ake* contains per 100 g edible portion: water 85 g, protein 0.8 g, fat 0.6 g, carbohydrates 13 g, fibre 0.1 g and ash 0.4 g.

SERVICES

TREE MANAGEMENT

GERMPLASM MANAGEMENT

PESTS AND DISEASES

FURTHER READNG

Arora RK. 1997. Genetic Resources of Native Tropical Fruits in Asia: Diversity, Distribution and IPGRI's Emphasis on their conservation and use. 13 pp.

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SUGGESTED CITATION

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