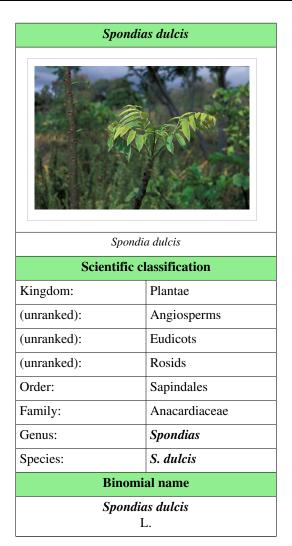
Spondias dulcis

Spondias dulcis



Spondias dulcis, **ambarella**, (and its alternative binomial, *Spondias cytherea*, Malay apple), or **golden apple**, is an equatorial or tropical tree, with edible fruit containing a fibrous pit. It is known by many names in various regions, including *pomme cythere* in Trinidad and Tobago, [1] June plum in Bermuda and Jamaica, [1] *juplon* in Costa Rica, *jobo indio* in Venezuela, *caja-manga* in Brazil, and *quå cóc* in Vietnam. Kedondong in Indonesia



Description

This fast-growing tree can reach up to 60 ft (18 m) in its native

homeland of Melanesia through Polynesia; however, it usually averages 30 to 40 ft (9–12 m) in other areas. *Spondias dulcis* has deciduous, pinnate leaves, 8 to 24 in (20-60 cm) in length, composed of 9 to 25 glossy, elliptic or obovate-oblong leaflets 2.5 to 4.0 in (6.25-10 cm) long, finely toothed toward the apex. ^[2] The tree produces small, inconspicuous white flowers in terminal panicles, assorted male, female. Its oval fruits, 2.5 to 3.5 in (6.25–9 cm) long, are long-stalked and are produced in bunches of 12 or more. Over several weeks, the fruit fall to the ground while still green and hard, turning golden-yellow as they ripen. According to Morton (1987), "some fruits in the South Sea Islands weigh over 1 lb (0.45 kg) each".

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Habitat

Native to Melanesia through Polynesia, *S. dulcis* has been introduced into tropical areas across the world. The species was introduced into Jamaica in 1782, and, among other places, is also cultivated in Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and also from Puerto Rico to Trinidad, and eastern Sucre, in Venezuela. Although the United States Department of Agriculture received seeds from Liberia in 1909, *S. dulcis* has yet to become popular in America.

Uses

Spondias dulcis is most commonly used as a food source. Its fruit may be eaten raw; the flesh is crunchy and a little sour. In Indonesia and Malaysia, S. dulcis is eaten with shrimp paste (a thick, black, salty-sweet sauce, called hayko in Chinese Southern Min dialect). It is an ingredient in rujak" in Indonesia or 'rojak in Malaysia, and may also be juiced, which is called kedondong" juice in Indonesia, umbra juice in Malaysia, or balonglong juice in Singapore.

Alternative food uses include cooking the fruit into a preserve, similar in consistency to apple butter, sauce flavoring, soups, and stews.

In Fiji, it is used to make jam.

In Samoa and Tonga it is used to make otai.

In West Java, its young leaves are used as seasoning for pepes.

In Vietnam, it is not considered as a regular "table" fruit, just a snack. It is consumed unripe, like green mangoes, sliced and dipped in a mixture of salt, sugar and fresh chili, or in shrimp paste. Another recipe favored by children is to macerate it in liquid, artificially sweetened licorice extract.

In Jamaica, it is mostly considered a novelty, especially by children. The fruit is peeled and sprinkled with salt. The sourness and saltiness provide amusement. The fruit is also made into a drink sweetened with sugar and spiced with some ginger.

In Sri Lanka a common use is to make an "acharu" with the fruit. Which entails cutting and soaking it vinegar, chilli and other spices to give a tangy pickeled flavor, often eaten as a snack.

Vernacular names

- Ambarella -Sinhalese: Iඔරුල්ලා
- Ambarella Dutch
- · Ambazhanga Malayalam
- Amra Bengali
- Amokana Hokkien
- Buah kedondong (Malay)
- Cajá-manga Brazilian Portuguese
- Cóc Vietnamese
- Manzana de oro Dominican Republic (golden apple)
- Evi Réunion
- Fruit Cythère Mauritius
- Golden apple St Lucia
- Goldpflaume German
- "Golden plum" Liberia
- · Gway Burmese
- *Hevi* the Philippines
- Hog plum

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- · Jobo indio Venezuelan Spanish
- June plum Jamaica
- Kedondong Indonesian
- Makok farang Thai
- Manga zi nsende Kikongo
- *Mkak* (មុកាក់) Khmer
- Mokah Cambodian
- Naos Bislaman
- Jobo Puerto Rican Spanish
- Pomcite Trinidad and Tobago
- Prune Cythère, pomme Cythère French, [3]
- $V\bar{\iota}$ Samoan and Tongan
- Wi apple Hawaiian
- Embe Kizungu Tanzania

References

- [1] Davidson, Alan, and Tom Jaine. *The Oxford companion to food*. Oxford University Press, USA, 2006. 805. Print. Retrieved Aug. 09, 2010, from (http://books.google.com/books?id=JTr-ouCbL2AC&lpg=PA805&dq=baumkuchen&pg=PA12#v=onepage&q&f=false)
- [2] (Morton 1987)
- [3] but pomme Tahitienne can be used for the French Malay apple

External links

- Morton, J. Ambarella. 1987. Center for New Crops & Plant Products. Purdue University (http://www.hort. purdue.edu/newcrop/morton/ambarella_ars.html)
- Thai Fruit Guide (http://www.supatra.com/pages/thaifruitguide.html)

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