## Family Palmae

# Nypa fruticans (Thunb.) Wurmb.

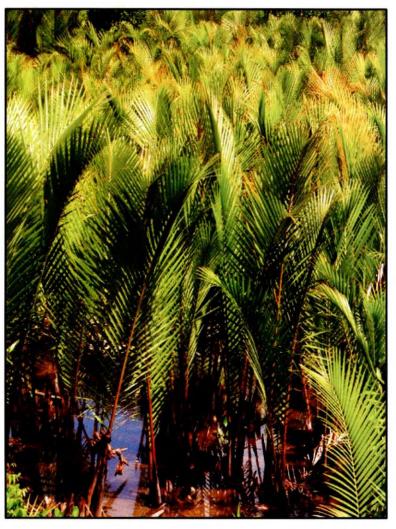
Local names: nipa, sapsap, sasa (Tagalog)







The only palm among true mangrove species, *Nypa fruticans* forms extensive belts along muddy edges of brackish to almost freshwater creeks and rivers. Individual plants are also found in mixed mangrove communities. It has creeping stems called rhizomes from which tall (up to 8 m high) compound leaves arise. Commercially important, its products include the local drink *tuba*, vinegar and alcohol from the sap of the inflorescence (see opposite, bottom left photo); roofing material, native hats (*salakot*), raincoats, baskets, bags, mats, and wrappers from leaflets; and brooms from midribs. The fruit endosperm is eaten fresh or cooked, and the trunk pith is prepared as salad. The Sanskrit name *Nypatithau* was that of a generous man who gave everything of himself. Coincidentally, *Nypa* was first applied in Indonesia to this palm species, which gives of its every useful part so to speak (M. Vannucci, personal communication).



#### General

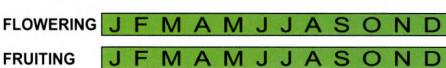
Substrate: soft to hard mud Tidal level: middle, high Found with: various species

#### Form

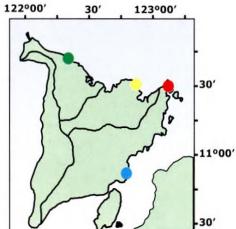
Shape: palm Height: 2-8 m

Roots: creeping rhizomes

Sampling Barotac Nuevo, Iloilo sites: Carles, Iloilo Panay, Capiz Ibajay, Aklan



















BASE

TYPE

#### Leaves

Arrangement: compound, odd pinnate

Blade shape: lanceolate leaflet Margin: entire - smooth

Apex: acute

Base: sessile leaflet Upper surface: smooth, green

Undersurface: powdery, light green Size (leaflet): 40-120 cm long,

4-9 cm wide

Others: 80-120 leaflets per leaf

10-20 leaves per cluster

#### **Flowers**

Inflorescence: catkin, axillary yellow to orange

Sepals: orange Stamens: yellow Others: dimorphic

### **Fruits**

Shape: ball-shaped cluster of fruits

Color: light to dark brown

Texture: individual fruit smooth, shiny Size: 20-40 cm diameter (cluster) Others: meat (endosperm) edible









