

MUSA ACUMINATA



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Musa, commonly known as Banana, belongs to the Musaceae family and is one of the largest herbaceous plants in the world. Its trunk is not woody; instead, it is a pseudostem formed by tightly packed leaf bases. With its large, glossy green leaves and distinctive fruit clusters, it instantly creates a tropical atmosphere in landscape design.



The banana plant is native to the tropical regions of Southeast Asia and Australia. Over the course of history, it spread from these regions to the rest of the world and today is especially associated in Turkey with areas such as Anamur and Alanya. It has high agricultural value for food production and is also an indispensable ornamental element in garden design.

Cultivation and Uses

Musa requires abundant sunlight, high humidity, and regular watering to grow rapidly. It prefers sheltered locations protected from wind, as strong winds can tear its large leaves. It thrives in nutrient-rich, well-fertilized soils. It is sensitive to cold; however, as long as the root system is protected, it can quickly resprout in spring after light frosts.



In landscaping, it is commonly used to create tropical corners, green poolside areas, or to form a rapid “green wall” in large spaces. Its large leaves provide excellent shade and privacy. In addition to fruit-bearing species, there are also ornamental banana varieties grown purely for their appearance, such as red-leaved Musa ensete or dwarf ornamental bananas. Pruning generally consists only of removing dried outer leaves.