

## 第9回講演会要旨

平成12年6月24日(土)にサゴヤシ学会第9回講演会が開催された。当日は11本の講演があり、前号ではその中から2本を掲載したが(SAGO PALM 第8巻1号を参照)、本号では前回掲載が出来なかった1本を掲載する。

### The Interplay of Environment and Human Factor on Sago Palm Cultivation in Southeast Asia

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#### 東南アジアにおけるサゴヤシ栽培に及ぼす環境と人為因子の相互作用

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**Key words:** sago palm, population density, height, diameter, number of living leaves, Mindanao, Sarawak, Sulawesi, total carbon and total nitrogen

Sago palm is widely distributed in Southeast Asia especially in Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Philippines. However, management practices affect the growth and starch accumulation of sago palms. Comparative growth studies in the quadrates of Alubijid of Mindanao, Philippines; Dalat of Sarawak, Malaysia; and Tobimeita of Sulawesi, Indonesia were conducted from 1992 to 1999. Studies have shown that palm height in Alubijid of Mindanao, Philippines ranged from 627–690 cm and 777–856 cm in 1998 and 1999, respectively (Fig. 1). The mean palm diameter at ground level in Alubijid ranged from 24.8–31.7 cm in 1998 and 1999, respectively (Fig. 2). Furthermore, the number of living leaves in Alubijid

varied from 5.1–6.3 in 1998 and 5.5–5.7 in 1999 (Fig. 3). Moreover, the mean plant population density of palms in Alubijid ranged from 3025–3800 palms/ha

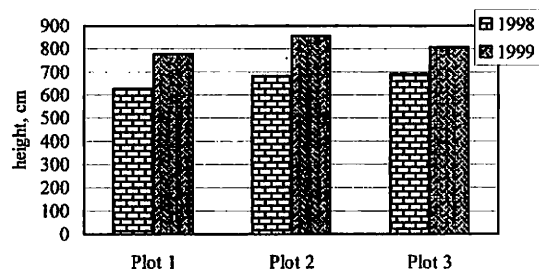


Fig. 1 The average height of palms in Alubijid from 1998 to 1999.

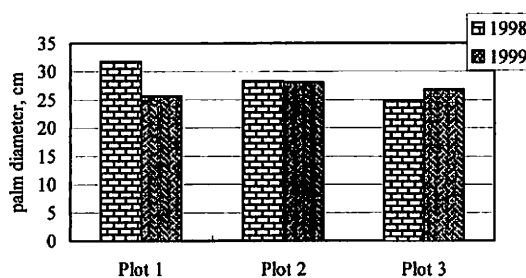


Fig. 2 The average palm diameter in Alubijid in 1998 to 1999.

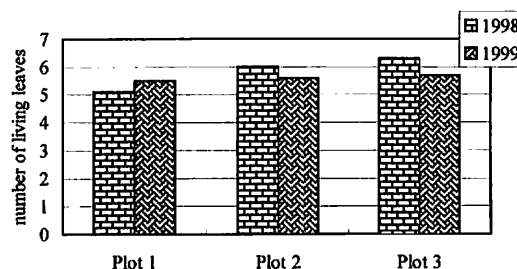
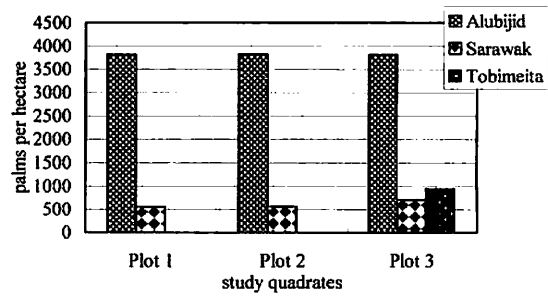


Fig. 3 The number of living leaves of palms in Alubijid in 1998 to 1999.

and 3825–4600 palms/ha, in 1998 and 1999, respectively (Fig. 4). These values have shown significant differences compared to data obtained from Malaysia and Indonesia except for palm height.

Farmers in Alubijid of Mindanao, Philippines manage to cut down leaves leaving three leaves every three months to make the thatch. Sago growers have made few control of sucker growth after a fire 5 years ago. Furthermore, sago palms in Alubijid have shown poor trunk formation. Unlike in Malaysia and Indonesia, farmers have to control sucker growth to obtain high starch yield.



**Fig. 4** The population density of palms per hectare in the different study sites.