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| **refs itemname** | Book |
| **Bibliography** | Ehara, H.; Toyoda, Y.; Johnson, D.V. ed. (2018) Sago palm: multiple contributions to food security and sustainable livelihoods, 330 pages, Springer Nature, Singapore, URL: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-10-5269-9 |
| **Associated conference** |  |
| **Abstract / Content summary** | Sago palm (Metroxylon sagu Rottb.) can be grown in wetland swamps of Southeast Asia and the Pacific islands where other food crops cannot grow economically and produce high yield of starch. It is one of the typical indigenous food crops with very little attention and research. Since other food crops cannot be grown, sago palm has a high potential to contribute to food security and improvement of health and human welfare as an additional source of staple food without competition for the use of arable lands. Sago palm can absorb a large amount of carbon dioxide to counteract global warming and climate change and grow up to 20 m in height, accumulating starch in its trunk. Few people know that Japan has imported around 20,000 mt of raw sago starch from Malaysia and Indonesia for more than 20 years. Sago starch is typically used as dusting starch in Japan. Sago starch granules are relatively large and uniform, making them ideal for the separation of adhesive noodles but more costly than
cassava starch. Accordingly, sago starch always has a competitive price compared to cassava starch in the world trade market. |
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