

Adansonia gregorii (Baobab) Trees

There are only eight species of *Adansonia* known throughout the world. Six are indigenous to Madagascar, with one species native to mainland Africa and the Arabian Peninsula, where they are known as the Baobab, and one in Australia.

Adansonia gregorii, the Australian Boab tree, is found only in the Kimberley and western Victoria Region of the Northern Territory.



Large mature semi-succulent trees of *Adansonia gregorii*, Boab or Baobab trees are ideal for Semi Desert and also for Equatorial climates. These water storing trees come from our harsh dry sub-tropical area in The Kimberley Region of Western Australia.

The habitat climate is a Monsoonal wet and dry season with 5 to 7+ months of wet season depending on geographic location. The temperatures range from highs of 48°C+ in the wet build-up season with humidity levels in the high 90% for months on end. They can also experience the occasional low temperatures of just above freezing at times in the dry season.

The extreme growing conditions experienced by these amazing Boab trees:-

- They grow in a wide range of soils from deep sandy to clay soils, in rocky habitats in valleys and rocky hills to 1500m+
- In and around freshwater swamps, streams and rivers sometimes with their root systems being submersed in deep water for months on end without any ill effect
- On the edge of brackish water bodies and salt marshes and tidal salt flats just above high tide mark - in some cases receiving salt water inundation during tropical storms and extra high king tides and Cyclones

- They also grow in soils with salt contents higher than most plants can withstand

The waxy feeling skin/bark of the Boab will also adapt to extremely hot sunlight conditions in the dry season when it may shed all of its leaves (depending on whether the tree is growing in dry or moist situation). A reddish pigment to the skin or bark acts as a sun blocking function. This skin/bark is a real survival feature of the Boab.

If the Boab tree is damaged by mechanical force the tree will overgrow any wound or tear in relatively short time with the visual effect like liquid wax being poured on the wound and setting.

The Baobab also has the ability to store thousands of litres of water inside the trunk of very old specimens with circumferences to sometimes well over 20 meters and a thousand+ of years in age, this water is stored in the wet season to ensure that the tree can survive sometimes years without any rain or water.

They are semi succulents, allowing for them to be bare rooted for a year or more without ill effect, this makes them ideal to bare root for export in open top sea containers to destinations worldwide.

The trees will produce leaves and roots in the growing season, they also produce beautiful large white flowers and unique woody fruits containing seeds suspended in a white substance which is edible, the leaves are also edible.

Boab trees are deciduous, they drop all their leaves during the dry season. May to October is the *dry season*

When the wet season approaches the trees sprout new leaves. They are already covered in lush green when the first rains arrive. November to April is the *wet season*.

The Boab and the Australian Aborigines

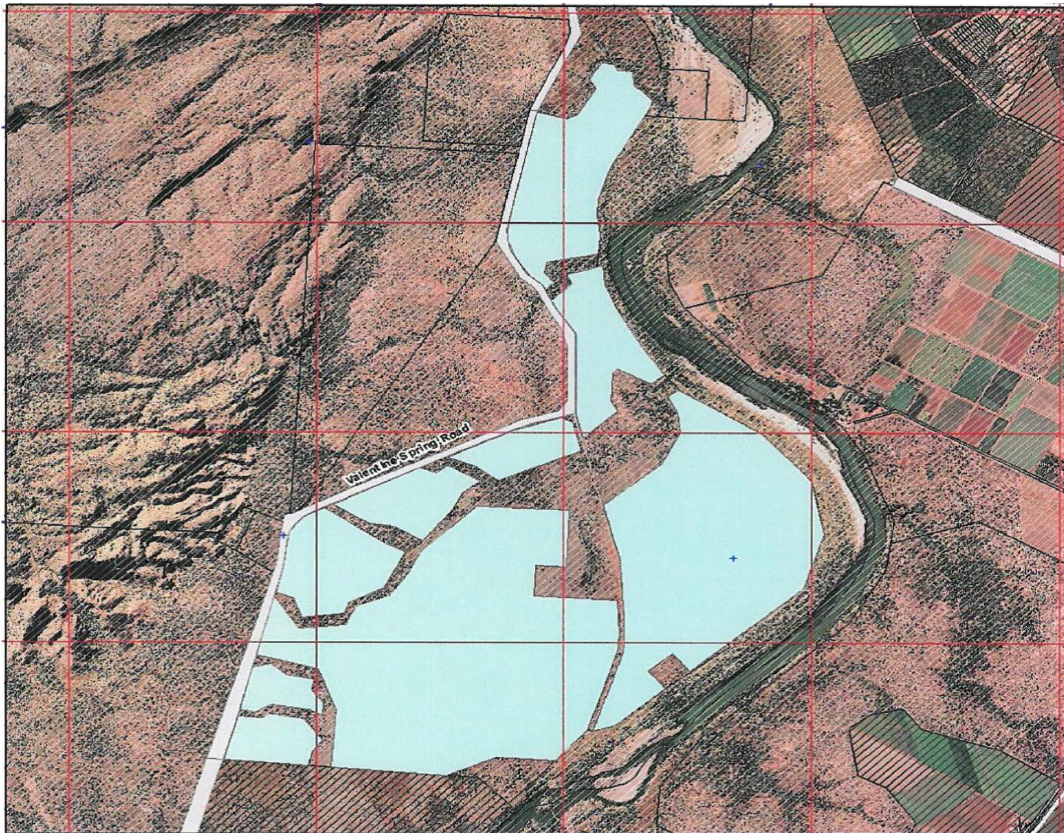
This iconic Kimberley tree, with stark leafless branches during the 'dry' and festooned with brilliant green during the 'wet', is unique to this magnificent part of Australia.

It was regarded as being too proud and arrogant and was punished by being re-planted upside-down with its roots in the air. Interestingly, the African Baobab is also known as the "upside-down tree". This nick-name stems from an Arabic legend which claims that a devil uprooted a tree and planted it upside down.

The Aboriginal people of the Kimberley have utilised the Boab in many ways:

- It is a source of life-saving water in the dry times as the central wood pulp is spongy and full of moisture
- The fibrous inner bark can be used for rope, baskets and nets
- A red dye is made from the outer layer of tree roots
- The leaves and sapling tap roots are edible and very nutritious
- The seeds can be eaten raw or roasted
- Pulp from the seed-pod is high in vitamin C and may be mixed with water to make a citrus-tasting drink;
- The empty seed-pods can be used for storage, and also carved for ceremonial purposes.

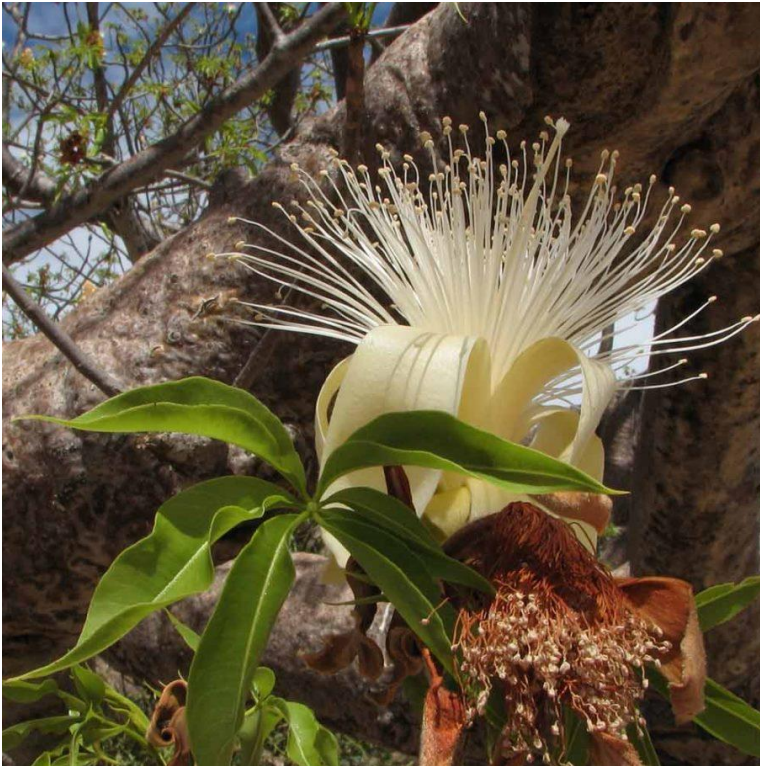
- Western Australian (WA) Government owned Crown Land set aside for clearing in approximately 2019 for agriculture. Coloured blue area depicts the salvage harvest zone for up to 960 *Adansonia gregorii* (boab) trees
- Our company, Cycad Enterprises Pty Ltd has the only Commercial Purposes Licence to salvage harvest these boab trees from this land and sell for commercial purposes. Trees are earmarked for harvest / GPS readings submitted to WA Government and if approved trees are endorsed on Licence and once Royalty payments made trees can be harvested and sold
- Our company has the only legal Export Permit to export these boab trees worldwide



Our Company has the experience and skilled and dedicated staff to enable the safe extraction of boab trees and prepare for export

- Our Company has successfully supplied a number of boab trees to exclusive projects worldwide
- ✓ 12 large trees to Singapore Gardens by the Bay Project
- ✓ 1 large tree to Hiroshima Botanic Gardens
- ✓ 2 large trees to Aspire Park, Doha
- ✓ 10 large trees to Sg. Kedayan Eco-Corridor Project – Sultan of Brunei
- ✓ 3 large trees to Botanical Park in Vinpearl Land Nha Trang, named Van Hoa Hill – Vietnam
- ✓ 3 large trees to Bidzina Ivanishvili – Tree Project – Georgia, Russia
- ✓ 23 large trees for Engineering Office, Dubai
- ✓ 7 large trees for Kingdom of Bahrain

Flowers



Large, showy, cream, fragrant flowers occur usually during the summer and autumn months. They open early in the evening and are pollinated that night. Each flower lasts for only a day or two before falling.

Boab trees flower and fruit in the wet season. Flowering can start as early as October and the flowers are gorgeous. Big, white, with a pinkish hue, intricate and fragrant.

Stark leafless branches during the 'dry' and festooned with brilliant green during the 'wet'.



The boab tree is deciduous, and will lose its leaves and go into dormancy during the winter months, which is the 'dry season' in the tropics. New growth will normally commence around September/October and flowers usually start to open in November.

The flowers of the boab are magnificent, and have a wonderful perfume which is enjoyed for a very short time. They open early evening and are pollinated that night, only lasting a day or two on the tree before they fall.

Trees vary in sizes from 1 metres in diameter



up to 2.70 metres in diameter



Trees can be shipped in 40 foot open top sea containers



OR 40 foot flat rack containers



Adansonia gregorii (Baobab) Trees growing in Dubai since 2017 – photos taken October 2019







Adansonia gregorii (Baobab) trees growing in Brunei since 2016 – photos taken October 2019



Boab Trees in Doha flowering at Aspire Park – planting 2013



Boab trees in Dubai flowering in June 2017 – 5 months after planting



Boab Nuts



The high vitamin C and calcium content of young leaves and especially the seed-pod pith, makes it a valued commodity. The bark is also used to treat fever, as it contains properties similar to quinine.

The seeds are said to make a coffee-like brew when boiled, and the fruit has been turned into an interesting array of culinary delights such as boab chocolate, boab bread, boab muffins and cakes, and even dry-roasted chunks sprinkled on a salad.

Mature "boab nuts" are woody capsules of varied shapes and can reach enormous size. Most of them are kind of oval, but

they can also be round and squat, very long and pointed, or simply weird shaped.

The nut is covered in fine hair of a light olive to brownish colour, which can easily be scraped off to reveal the dark brown of the boab nut itself. When the nuts fall on the ground they often break open to reveal several kidney shaped seeds inside the white pith. The Boab is a valuable source of medicinal ingredients.



Decorative paintings or carvings were sometimes made on the outer surface of the fruit.

