PLANT FACT SHEET

Pyracantha angustifolia (Franch.) C. K. Schneid

GENUS *Pyracantha* **FAMILY** Rosaceae

COMMON NAMES Narrow-leaf Firethorn, Orange firethorn

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit

The fruit are eaten raw as a snack. They are also used for jam and juice.

DESCRIPTION

A shrub. It grows 3.5 m high and spreads 3.5 m wide. It has spines. The branches extend out sideways. The leaves are shiny and dark green. They are grey and furry underneath. There are dense heads of small white flowers. The fruit are yellow to orange berries. They are 1 cm across.

HABITAT

It is a temperate plant. It is native to SW China. It will grow in most soils. It grows between 1,600-3,000 m above sea level. It is resistant to frost but sensitive to drought. It suits hardiness zones 7-10. Arboretum Tasmania. In Sichuan and Yunnan.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

It can be grown from seed or by heeled cuttings.

Harvesting and Seed Production

In China plants flower in May to June and fruit in October to December.

NOTES

There are 7-9 Pyracantha species.

PICTURES



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)

REFERENCES

Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 843

Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible. ABC Books. p 1115

Flora of China @ efloras.org Volume 9

Geng, Y., et al, 2016, Traditional knowledge and its transmission of wild edibles used by the Naxi in Baidi Village, northwest Yunnan province. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. 12:10

Hibbert, M., 2002, The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium. p 244

Ill. Handb. Laubholzk. 1:761. 1906

Kew Plants of the World Online

Lord, E.E., & Willis, J.H., 1999, Shrubs and Trees for Australian gardens. Lothian. p 255

Plants for a Future database, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/

Staples, G.W. and Herbst, D.R., 2005, A tropical Garden Flora. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawaii. p 477 (Drawing)

Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 694

Weckerle, C. S., et al, 2006, Plant Knowledge of the Shuhi in the Hengduan Mountains, Southwest China. Economic Botany 60(1):2-23

www.efloras.org Flora of China Volume 9

Zhang, L., et al, 2016, Ethnobotanical study of traditional edible plants used by the Naxi people during droughts. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. 12:39

Zhou, L., et al, 2006, Chinese Edible Botanicals: Types, Efficacy and Safety. Handbook of Food Science, Technology, and Engineering, Volume 2 p 98-4

PROVIDED BY **Food Plants International**

French, B.R. & Maynard, A.R. Food Plants International Database. Food Plants International

LICENCE CC BY-NC-SA 3.0

ONLINE FACT SHEET https://www.echocommunity.org/en/resources/1b95e26c-08c2-438e-ab99-07636f36a506