PLANT FACT SHEET

Rhamnus napalensis (Wall.) M. A. Lawson

GENUS *Rhamnus* **FAMILY** Rhamnaceae

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit

The fruit are eaten raw or dry.

DESCRIPTION

A shrub or scrambling vine. The twigs are reddish brown. The twigs zigzag from leaf to leaf. The leaves are simple and alternate or opposite. They are 3-13 cm long by 1-5 cm wide. The leaves have small hairs underneath. The flowers can be single or in groups. They are in the axils of leaves. The flowers are 3-4 mm across. There are 4-5 white or cream petals. These are 1 mm long. The fruit is fleshy and purple or black. It is 6-7 mm long. There are 2 or 3 seeds.

HABITAT

It is a tropical plant. It grows in the rainforest. It grows between 450-900 m altitude in tropical Queensland. In Northeastern India it grows between 1,600-1,800 m above sea level. In Yunnan.

NOTES

There are over 100 Rhamnus species. It is used in medicine.

REFERENCES

Altschul, S.V.R., 1973, Drugs and Foods from Little-known Plants. Notes in Harvard University Herbaria. Harvard Univ. Press. Massachusetts. no. 2634

Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 518

Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest. Nokomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 425

Ethnobotany of Karbis. Chapter 4 in p 105

J. D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 1:640. 1875 "nipalensis"

Li, S., et al, 2020, Monpa, memory, and change: an ethnobotanical study of plant use in Mêdog County, South-east Tibet, China. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. (2020) 16:5 p 22

Medhi, P., Sarma, A and Borthakur, S. K., 2014, Wild edible plants from the Dima Hasao district of Assam, India. Pleione 8(1): 133-148

Meitei, L. R., et al, 2022, An ethnobotanical study on the wild edible plants used by forest dwellers in Yangoupokpi Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary, Manipur, India. Ethnobotany Research and Application 23:15

Murtem, G. & Chaudhrey, P., 2016, An ethnobotanical note on wild edible plants of Upper Eastern Himalaya, India. Brazilian Journal of Biological Sciences, 2016, v. 3, no. 5, p. 63-81.

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

Takeuchi, Wayne, 2009, Vascular Plants of the Strickland Basin, Papua New Guinea: Taxonomic and Vegetation Survey. Conservation International. p 143

Teron, R. & Borthakur, S. K., 2016, Edible Medicines: An Exploration of Medicinal Plants in Dietary Practices of Karbi Tribal Population of Assam, Northeast India. In Mondal, N. & Sen, J.(Ed.) Nutrition and Health among tribal populations of India. p 154

Tsering, J., et al, 2017, Ethnobotanical appraisal on wild edible plants used by the Monpa community of Arunchal Pradesh. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. Vol 16(4), October 2017, pp 626-637

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/2d85843a-97fb-4e7c-8b56-a389d8521f39