PLANT FACT SHEET

Buchholzia coriacea Engl.

GENUS *Buchholzia* **FAMILY** Capparaceae

COMMON NAMES Musk Tree, Wonder cola

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit, Seeds, Nuts

The aril or fleshy layer around the seeds is chewed.
The fruit are stored for a few days then boiled and eaten.
The seeds are eaten after prolonged boiling.

DESCRIPTION

A forest tree. It grows to 10-20 m high. The trunk is 1.5 m across. The crown is dense and evergreen. The bark is smooth and dark green or brown. The leaves are 15-25 cm long and 5-7.5 cm wide. They are pale green on the upper surface and very pale green underneath. The leaf stalk is 5-12.5 cm long and swollen at each end. The leaves are arranged in spirals at the ends of the small branches. The flowers are in clusters about 25 cm long. They occur among the leaves near the ends of the shoots. The fruit are 12 cm long and 5-7.5 cm wide. They are yellowish when ripe. The flesh is yellow and contains a few large blackish seed. These are about 25 mm long. The seeds are edible and taste peppery.

HABITAT

It is a tropical plant. It grows as an understorey tree in the lowland rainforest. It suits humid locations.

REFERENCES

Abbiw, D.K., 1990, Useful Plants of Ghana. West African uses of wild and cultivated plants. Intermediate Technology Publications and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. p 46

Altschul, S.V.R., 1973, Drugs and Foods from Little-known Plants. Notes in Harvard University Herbaria. Harvard Univ. Press. Massachusetts. no. 1360

Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics. AUC Press. p 68

Burkill, H. M., 1985, The useful plants of west tropical Africa, Vol. 1. Kew.

Dalziel, J. M., 1937, The Useful plants of west tropical Africa. Crown Agents for the Colonies London.

FAO, 1995, Edible Nuts. Non Wood Forest Products 5.

FAO Corporate Document Repository. The Major Significance of 'Minor' Forest Products. Appendix 3

Grivetti, L. E., 1980, Agricultural development: present and potential role of edible wild plants. Part 2: Sub-Saharan Africa, Report to the Department of State Agency for International Development. p 33

Keay, R.W.J., 1989, Trees of Nigeria. Clarendon Press, Oxford. p 44

Lykke, A. M., & Padonou, E. A., 2019, Carbohydrates, proteins, fats and other essential components of food from native trees in West Africa. Heliyon 5 e01744

Menninger, E.A., 1977, Edible Nuts of the World. Horticultural Books. Florida p 11

Meregini, O. A., 2005, Some endangered plants producing edible fruits and seeds in Southeastern Nigeria. Fruits, Vol. 60 pp 211-220

Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa. Kew. p 76 (As Buccholzia)

Vivien, J., & Faure, J.J., 1996, Fruitiers Sauvages d'Afrique. Especes du Cameroun. CTA p 98

Wickens, G.E., 1995, Edible Nuts. FAO Non-wood forest products. FAO, Rome. p 112

World Checklist of Useful Plant Species 2020. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

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/436ff40f-abf8-4d9e-8a89-19967b130516