PLANT FACT SHEET

Stauntonia hexaphylla (Thunberg) Decnaisne

GENUS *Stauntonia* **FAMILY** Lardizabalaceae

COMMON NAMES Japanese Staunton vine, Staunton's climber

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit

The ripe fruit can be eaten fresh. They can also be boiled to soften them.

DESCRIPTION

An evergreen twining climber. It can grow 10-13 m long. It spreads 3-5 m wide. The leaves occur alternately. They are compound leaves with 3-7 leaflets arranged like fingers on a hand. The leaflets are 10 cm long. The flowers are bell-shaped and 2 cm across. They are white with a mauve flush. Plants are separately male and female. The fruit are 5 cm long and oval reddish-purple berries. They have a juicy, sweet flavour.

HABITAT

It is a tropical and subtropical plant. They do best with a long, hot summer. They need some shelter from wind and strong sun. They do best in a moist, well-drained humus rich soil. In Japan it grows on the edge of forests between 200-1,500 m above sea level. It suits hardiness zones 10-11.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants can be grown from seed or cuttings. Cuttings should be of half-ripened wood. Seed can take a long time to germinate.

Harvesting and Seed Production

It is fast growing.

REFERENCES

Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. ser. 2, 12:105. 1839

Arora, R. K., 2014, Diversity in Underutilized Plant Species - An Asia-Pacific Perspective. Bioversity International. p 87

Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 948

Brickell, C. (Ed.), 1999, The Royal Horticultural Society A-Z Encyclopedia of Garden Plants. Convent Garden Books. p 979

Chen, B. & Qiu, Z., Consumer's Attitudes towards Edible Wild Plants, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. p 26 www.hindawi.com/journals/ijfr/aip/872413.pdf

Christenhusz, M. J. M., 2012, An overview of Lardizabalaceae. Curtis Botanical magazine 2012 vol. 29(3): pp 235-276

Crandall, C & Crandall, B., 1996, Flowering Fruiting and Foliage vines. Sterling. p 93

Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible. ABC Books. p 1369

Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 138

Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 634

Hibbert, M., 2002, The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium. p 294

Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, Food Plants of China. The Chinese University Press. p 394

Hwang, H., et al, 2013, A Study on the Flora of 15 Islands in the Western Sea of Jeollanamdo Province, Korea. Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity Vol. 6, No. 2 281-310

Levy-Yamamori, R., & Taaffe, G., 2004, Garden Plants of Japan. Timber Press. p 284

Lord, E.E., & Willis, J.H., 1999, Shrubs and Trees for Australian gardens. Lothian. p 338

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

READ,

Ryan, S., 2008, Dicksonia. Rare Plants Manual. Hyland House. p 79

Uphof,

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/596eceba-5b46-4240-a146-d9cb2f24743e