PLANT FACT SHEET

Use with caution

This plant can be harmful if it is eaten raw, in large amounts or without the right preparation. Read the whole fact sheet before use.

Lathyrus tingitanus L.

GENUS *Lathyrus* **FAMILY** Fabaceae

COMMON NAMES Tangier Pea

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Pods, Seeds, Coffee

It is reported that the pods are eaten.
CAUTION: The seeds are poisonous.
The seeds are roasted and ground into flour or used for coffee.

DESCRIPTION

A straggling annual climbing plant. The stems have wings and are 1.5 m long. It has 2 leaflets which are narrow and long. They are 2-8 cm long by 0.4-1.8 cm wide. The leafy shoots (stipules) at the base of the leaf are 1.2-2.5 cm long. The flowers are 1-3 on long stalks which are 10-18 cm long. They are purple with a pale tip. The fruit is a pod up to 10 cm long and 8 mm wide with 6-8 seeds.

HABITAT

It is a temperate plant. It grows from 2070 m to 2580 m altitude in Papua New Guinea. Tasmania Herbarium.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

It is cultivated and grows wild from seeds.

NOTES

There are about 150 Lathyrus species. It can be invasive.

REFERENCES

Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 318

Blamey, M and Grey-Wilson, C., 2005, Wild flowers of the Mediterranean. A & C Black London. p 90

Brickell, C. (Ed.), 1999, The Royal Horticultural Society A-Z Encyclopedia of Garden Plants. Convent Garden Books. p 595

Dashorst, G.R.M., and Jessop, J.P., 1998, Plants of the Adelaide Plains & Hills. Botanic Gardens of Adelaide and State Herbarium. p 82

French, B.R., 1986, Food Plants of Papua New Guinea, A Compendium. Asia Pacific Science Foundation p 358

Hussey, B.M.J., Keighery, G.J., Cousens, R.D., Dodd, J., Lloyd, S.G., 1997, Western Weeds. A guide to the weeds of Western Australia. Plant Protection Society of Western Australia. p 150

Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia, CSIRO. p 145

Marinelli, J. (Ed), 2004, Plant. DK. p 459

Morales, J. & Gil, J. M., Gathering in a new Environment: The Use of Wild Food Plants during the Colonisation of the Canary Islands, Spain (2nd-3rd Century BCE to 15th Century CE) p 222

Paczkowska, G . & Chapman, A.R., 2000, The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Calatogue. Western Australian Herbarium. p 438

Sp. pl. 2:732. 1753

Tasmanian Herbarium Vascular Plants list p 30

Verdcourt, B., 1979, Manual of New Guinea Legumes. Botany Bulletin No 11, Division of Botany, Lae, Papua New Guinea. p 560

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

Zeven, A. C. & de West, J. M. J., 1982, Dictionary of cultivated plants and their regions of diversity. Wageningen. p 114

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/61a8a115-a03a-4e5b-ad71-a80db0b442d6