PLANT FACT SHEET

Passiflora cincinnata Masters

GENUS *Passiflora* **FAMILY** Passifloraceae

COMMON NAMES Crato passionfruit

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit

The fruit are eaten fresh. They are also used for drinks.

DESCRIPTION

A creeping vine. It grows 5-10 m long. The leaves are divided like fingers on a hand. There are 5-7 lobes. They are 8 cm long. The edges have fine teeth. The flowers are 6-8 cm across. They are violet. The fruit is round and 4-6 cm across. It is green and turns yellow when ripe. The seeds are 6 mm long.

HABITAT

A tropical plant. It grows in drier regions. In Bolivia it can grow to 2000 m altitude. In Argentina it grows from sea level to 2,000 m above sea level.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants are grown from seed.

NOTES

There are about 400 Passiflora species.

REFERENCES

Andrare, G. M. M., et al, 2023, Plantas Alimenticias Nao Convencionais (PANC) Nos Levantamentos Etnobotanicos do Brazil. Novos Cadernos NAEA v. 25 No. 2 p 218

Bortolotto, I. M., et al, 2015, Knowledge and use of wild edible plants in rural communities along Paraguay River, Pantanal, Brazil. Journal or Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. 11:46

Bortolotto, I. M., et al, 2018, Lista preliminar das plantas alimenticias nativas de Mato Grosso do Sul, Brasil. Iheringia, Serie Botanica, Porto Alegre, 73 (supl.):101-116

Brazil: Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition. http://www.b4fn.org/countries/brazil/

Gard. Chron. 1868:966. 1868

Gomes, L.C.A., et al, 2023, Patterns of use of wild food plants by Brazilian local communities: systematic review and meta-analysis. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. 19:47 p 9

http://www.ntbg.org/plants/plant details.php

Hunter, D., et al, 2019, The potential of neglected and underutilized species for improving diets and nutrition. Planta (2019) 250:709-729

Kermath, B. M., et al, 2014, Food Plants in the Americas: A survey of the domesticated, cultivated and wild plants used for Human food in North, Central and South America and the Caribbean. On line draft. p 612

Leticia, Z., et al, 2015, Do Socioeconomic characteristics explain the knowledge and use of native food plants in semiarid environments in Northeastern Brazil? Journal of Arid Environments 115:53-61

Lopez-Diago, D. & Garcia, N., 2021, Wild edible fruits of Colombia. Biota ColomBiana 22 (2) p 46

Lorenzi, H., Bacher, L., Lacerda, M. & Sartori, S., 2006, Brazilian Fruits & Cultivated Exotics. Sao Paulo, Instituto Plantarum de Estuados da Flora Ltda. p 256

Montani, M. C. & Scarpa, G. F., 2016, Recursos vegetales y prácticas alimentarias entre indígenas tapiete del noreste de la provincia de Salta, Argentina. Darwiniana, nueva serie vol.4 no.1 San Isidro jul. 2016

Morley, B. & Everard, B., 1970, Wild Flowers of the World. Ebury press. Plate 173

Nascimento, V. T. D., et al, 2013, Knowledge and Use of Wild Food Plants in Areas of Dry Seasonal Forests in Brazil. Ecology of Food and Nutrition, 52:317–343

Polini, G., et al, Useful and edible plants of Paraguay Region of Chaco. p 104

Scarpa, G. F., 2009, Wild food plants used by the indigenous peoples of South American Gran Chaco: A general synopsis and intercultural comparison. Journal of Applied Botany and Food Quality 83:90-101

Schmedia-Hirschmann, G., 1994, Plants resources Used by the Ayoreo of the Paraguayan Chaco. Economic Botany Vol. 48. No. 3. pp. 252-258

Vasquez, Roberto Ch. & Coimbra, German S., 1996, Frutas Silvestres Comestibles de Santa Cruz. p 174

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/65cb29b6-759c-4135-96b0-8fcbed8824d9