PLANT FACT SHEET

Neonauclea purpurea (Lamk.) A. Rich. ex Walp.

GENUS *Neonauclea* **FAMILY** Rubiaceae

COMMON NAMES Kadam, Common bur-flower tree

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Flowers, Fruit

The fruit are eaten raw or cooked. They can be cooked with fish or other vegetables. They are slightly acidic. The harvested fruit can only be stored for 4-5 days.

DESCRIPTION

A large tree. It grows 45 m high. It loses its leaves during the year. The leaves are 10-30 cm long by 5-14 cm wide. The young leaves are pale green and softly hairy. The flowers are white and turn pale orange. They are in dense round heads. They are 4-6 cm across. The fruit are in heads 4-5 cm across. They are green and turn brown. They split into 4 sections with many small seeds. There can be 8,000 seeds.

HABITAT

It is a tropical plant. It is often along rivers in sites that are occasionally flooded. It grows up to 1,000 m altitude. In Sikkim it grows between 300-750 m above sea level.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants can be grown by seeds.

Harvesting and Seed Production

It is fast growing.

NOTES

There is some confusion over the names and synonyms Breonia chinensis and Neonauclea purpurea - both also put as Anthocephalus chinensis with different authorities.

REFERENCES

Acharya K. P. and Acharya, R., 2010, Eating from the Wild: Indigenous knowledge on wild edible plants in Parroha VDC of Rupandehi District, Central Nepal. International Journal of Social Forestry. 3(1):28-48

Arora, K., Indigenous Forest Management in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. (As Anthocephalus chinensis (Lam.) Rich. ex Walp.)

Dangol, D. R. et al, 2017, Wild Edible Plants in Nepal. Proceedings of 2nd National Workshop on CUAOGR, 2017.

Dutta, U., 2012, Wild Vegetables collected by the local communities from the Churang reserve of BTD, Assam. International Journal of Science and Advanced Technology. Vol. 2(4) p 119

Gardner, S., et al, 2000, A Field Guide to Forest Trees of Northern Thailand, Kobfai Publishing Project. p 221

Gautam, R. S., et al, 2020, Wild Edible Fruits of Nepal. Int. J. Appl. Sci. Biotechnol. Vol 8(3): 289-304

Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, Wild Edible Plants of Assam. Geethaki Publishers. p 66

Pegu, R., et al, 2013, Ethnobotanical study of Wild Edible Plants in Poba Reserved Forest, Assam, India. Research Journal of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences 1(3):1-10 (As Anthocephalus chinensis)

PROSEA 5 (1) Timber trees.

Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 127 (As Anthocephalus chinensis)

Upreti, K., et al, 2010, Diversity and Distribution of Wild Edible Fruit Plants of Uttarakhand. Bioversity Potentials of the Himalaya. p 161 (As Anthocephalus chinensis)

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

www.worldagroforestry.org/treedb2/speciesprofile.php?Spid=17933 (As Anthocephalus cadamba)

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/65fb7035-9903-4a0d-8015-9db2cf32c938