PLANT FACT SHEET

Sarcochlamys pulcherrima Gaud.

GENUS *Sarcochlamys* **FAMILY** Urticaceae

COMMON NAMES Dogal-tree

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Leaves, Fruit

The young shoots and leaves and fruit are cooked and eaten as a vegetable. They are often cooked with pork. They are also cooked with banana flowers.

DESCRIPTION

A shrub or small tree. It keeps its leaves throughout the year. The small branches are hairy. The leaves are alternate and narrowly sword shaped. They have teeth along the edge and are shiny above but rough underneath. Flowers contain both sexes. They are in groups in the axils of leaves. The fruit is dry.

HABITAT

It is a subtropical plant.

REFERENCES

Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 550

Das, S. and Mohiuddin, M., 2012, Gender role in Home Garden Management in the Indigenous Community: A case study in Bandarban Hill District, Bangladesh. International Journal of Social Forestry. 5(1):22-37

Dobriyal, M. J. R. & Dobriyal, R., 2014, Non Wood Forest Produce an Option for Ethnic Food and Nutritional Security in India. Int. J. of Usuf. Mngt. 15(1):17-37

Doni, T., & Gajurel P. R., 2020, Diversity of wild edible plants traditionally used by the Galo tribe of Indian Eastern Himalayan state of Arunachal Pradesh. Plant Science Today. 2020;7(4):523–533.

Medhi, P. & Borthakur, S. K., 2012, Phytoresources from North Cachur Hills of Assam -3: Edible plants sold at Hflong market. Indian Journal or Natural Products and Resources. 3(1) pp 84-109

Medhi, P. & Borthakur, S. K., 2013, Wild edible plants sold by the Zeme Nagas at the makeshift market of Mahur, Dima Hasao district of Assam. Pleione 7(1): 84 - 93. 2013

Medhi, P., Sarma, A and Borthakur, S. K., 2014, Wild edible plants from the Dima Hasao district of Assam, India. Pleione 8(1): 133-148

Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, Wild Edible Plants of Assam. Geethaki Publishers. p 132

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

Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India. Natural Product Radiance Vol. 6(5): p 421

Seal, T., et al, 2017, Nutritional potential of five unexplored wild edible plants consumed by the tribal people of Arunachal Pradesh state in India. International Journal of Food Science and Nutrition. Volume 2; Issue 2; Page No. 101-105

Singh, B., et al, 2012, Wild edible plants used by Garo tribes of Nokrek Biosphere Reserve in Meghalaya, India. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. 11(1) pp 166-171

Singh, H.B., Arora R.K.,1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 37

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/70f0fd2d-3271-4775-afd4-04078675cd6f