PLANT FACT SHEET

Trevesia palmata (Roxb. ex Lindl.) Visiani

GENUS *Trevesia* **FAMILY** Araliaceae

COMMON NAMES Snowflake tree

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: bud, Fruit, Shoots, Leaves, Vegetable

The flower buds are cooked as a vegetable. They are slightly bitter and eaten with hot spicy curry.
The young fruit are eaten in chutney.
The leaves and stems are used as a potherb.

DESCRIPTION

A shrub or small tree. It grows to 3-9 m high. The branches are armed with short, sharp prickles which curve inwards. The young shoots have rusty hairs. The leaves are stalked. The leaves are 25-33 cm long. They are round and deeply divided like fingers on a hand. The lobes taper to the tip. There are teeth along the edge. Leaves are leathery. The flowers are in white heads which are flat topped. The fruit is fleshy. They are crowded together.

HABITAT

A tropical plant. It is native from India to S China. In Nepal plants grow to about 2500 m altitude. In Thailand they grow to 1,500 m altitude. In Borneo it grows between 600-2,000 m above sea level. It is often near streams and in wet places. It suits hardiness zones 10-12. In Yunnan. At ECHO.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants are grown from seed. It can probably also be grown by hardwood cuttings. It can be pruned.

PICTURES



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)

REFERENCES

Anderson, E. F., 1993, Plants and people of the Golden Triangle. Dioscorides Press. p 223

Angami, A., et al, 2006, Status and potential of wild edible plants of Arunachal Pradesh. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge 5(4) October 2006, pp 541-550

Balkrishna, A., et al, 2022, Indigenous Uses of Plants among Forest-dependent Communities of Seijosa, Arunachal Pradesh. International Journal of Economic Plants 2022, 9(1):064-080

Barwick, M., 2004, Tropical and Subtropical Trees. A Worldwide Encyclopedic Guide. Thames and Hudson p 420

Cao, Y., et al, 2020, Ethnobotanical study on wild edible plants used by three trans-boundary ethnic groups in Jiangcheng County, Pu'er, Southwest China. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine (2020) 16:66

Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible. ABC Books. p 1427

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

Ethnobotany of Karbis. Chapter 4 in p 102

Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 26

Gardner, S., et al, 2000, A Field Guide to Forest Trees of Northern Thailand, Kobfai Publishing Project. p 212

Ghorbani, A., et al, 2012, A comparison of the wild food plant use knowledge of ethnic minorities in Naban River Watershed Nature Reserve, Yunnan, SW China. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine; 8:17

Japanese International Research Centre for Agricultural Science www.jircas.affrc.go.jp/project/value_addition/Vegetables

Jiwajinda, S., et al, 2002, Suppressive Effects of Edible Thai Plants on Superoxide and Nitric Oxide Generation. Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention, Vol 3, 2002

Johnson, N., 2002, Environmental Change in northern Thailand: Impact on Wild Edible Plant Availability. Ecology of Food and Nutrition, 41: 5, 373-399

Kar, A., et al, 2013, Wild Edible Plant Resources used by the Mizos of Mizoram, India. Kathmandu University Journal of Science, Engineering and Technology. Vol. 9, No. 1, July, 2013, 106-126

Khodram,S. D., et al, 2019, Local knowledge of edible flowers used in Mizoram. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge Vol 18(40 pp 715-723

Lalfakzuala, R., 2007, Ethnobotanical usages of plants in western Mizoram. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. Vol 6(3) pp 480-493

Manandhar, N.P., 2002, Plants and People of Nepal. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 463

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

Mem. Reale Accad. Sci. Torino ser. 2, 4:262. 1842

Sangma, A. j. T., 2018, Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) used by Garo tribe of Rongram block in West Garo Hills, Meghalaya. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge Vol 18 (1), pp 151-161

Savita, et al, 2006, Studies on wild edible plants of ethnic people in east Sikkim. Asian J. of Bio Sci. (2006) Vol. 1 No. 2 : 117-125

Slik, F., www.asianplant.net

Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, Wild Edible Plants of Assam. Geethaki Publishers. p 65

Sarma, H., et al, 2010, Updated Estimates of Wild Edible and Threatened Plants of Assam: A Meta-analysis. International Journal of Botany 6(4): 414-423

Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India. Natural Product Radiance Vol. 6(5): p 422

Suwardi, A.B., et al, 2023, The diversity and regional conservation status of wild edible fruit species in Sumatra, Indonesia. Biodiversitas Vol. 24 No. 6. pp 3245-3257

Tanaka,

Taram, M., et al, 2018, Wild Food Plant Resources of Komkar Adi Tribe of Upper Siang District in Arunachal Pradesh, India. Bulletin of Arunachal Forest Research, Vol. 33(2), 27-35

Teron, R. & Borthakur, S. K., 2016, Edible Medicines: An Exploration of Medicinal Plants in Dietary Practices of Karbi Tribal Population of Assam, Northeast India. In Mondal, N. & Sen, J.(Ed.) Nutrition and Health among tribal populations of India. p 149

Thitiprasert, W., et al, 2007, Country report on the State of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in Thailand (1997-2004). FAO p 95

Toensmeier, E., 2022, Trees with Edible Leaves. Perennial Agriculture Institute. p 68

Whitney, C. W., et al, 2014, Conservation and Ethnobotanical Knowledge of a Hmong Community in Long Lan, Luang Prabang, Lao People's Democratic Republic. Ethnobotany Research and Applications 12:643-658

Wild edible plants of Himachal Pradesh

Xu, Z., Tao, G. & Tan, J., 1988, Tropical Wild Flowers and Plants in Xishuangbanna, Agricultural Publishing House. photo 20

Full reference list (1 more) at https://www.echocommunity.org/en/resources/822c4704-7de3-4b49-9f78-bb7b9eae0f57

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/822c4704-7de3-4b49-9f78-bb7b9eae0f57