PLANT FACT SHEET

Zanthoxylum bungeanum Macimowicz

GENUS *Zanthoxylum* **FAMILY** Rutaceae

COMMON NAMES Northern China peppercorn, Sichuan pepper

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit - spice, Leaves - spice, Flowers

The dried fruit is used as a spice.
The leaves are used as a spice for cooking with fish and for sauce from fermented soybean and wheat flour.

DESCRIPTION

A shrub that loses its leaves during the year. It grows 3-7 m high. The trunk and branches have strong prickles. The leaves have leaflets along the stalk. There are 5-11 leaflets. They are oval and 2-7 cm long by 1-3 cm wide. The flowers are small and yellowish-green and of one sex. They are in groups at the ends of branches or in the axils of leaves. The fruit follicles are round and red-purple.

HABITAT

It is a temperate plant. It is native to northern China. It grows below 3,200 m above sea level. It also grows in Yunnan. In Sichuan.

REFERENCES

Cheng, Z., et al, 2022, Ethnobotanical study on wild edible plants used by Dulong people in northwestern Yunnan, China. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine (2022) 18:3

Ding, X., 2021, Collection calendar: the diversity and local knowledge of wild edible plants used by Chenthang Sherpa people to treat seasonal food shortages in Tibet, China. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine 17:40

Fang, Q., et al, 2024, Wild edible plants of the Yao people in Jianghua, China: plant‐associated traditional knowledge and practice vital for food security and ecosystem service. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine (2024) 20:80

Geng, Y., et al, 2016, Traditional knowledge and its transmission of wild edibles used by the Naxi in Baidi Village, northwest Yunnan province. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. 12:10

Guo, C., et al, 2022, An Ethnobotany Survey of Wild Plants Used by the Tibetan People in Gyirong Valley, Tibet, China. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine 18:67 p 11

Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, Food Plants of China. The Chinese University Press. p 504

Ju, Y., et al, 2013, Eating from the wild: diversity of wild edible plants used by Tibetans in Shangri-la region, Yunnan, China, Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethno medicine 9:28

Kang, Y., et al, 2012, Wild food plants and wild edible fungi in two valleys on the Qinling Mountains (Shaanxi, central China) Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine; 9:26

Kang, Y., et al, 2014, Wild food plants used by the Tibetans of Gongba Valley (Zouqu country, Gansu, China) Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine 10:20

Li, F., et al, 2015, Ethnobotanical study on wild plants used by Lhoba people in Milin County, Tibet. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine, 11:23

Liu, Yi-tao, & Long, Chun-Lin, 2002, Studies on Edible Flowers Consumed by Ethnic Groups in Yunnan. Acta Botanica Yunnanica. 24(1):41-56

Luo, B., et al, 2019, Wild edible plants collected by Hani from terraced rice paddy agroecosystem in Honghe Prefecture, Yunnan, China. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine 15:56

Peter, K. V. (Ed.), 2004, Handbook of Herbs and Spices Vol. 2 Woodhead Publishing and CRC Press.

Reis, S. V. and Lipp, F. L., 1982, New Plant Sources for Drugs and Foods from the New York Botanical Garden herbarium. Harvard. p 145 (As Zanthoxylum bungei)

Wang, J. et al, 2013, A Study on the Utilization of Wild Plants for Food in Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture. Plant Diversity and Resources. 35(4): 416-471

Wiersema, J. H. & Leon, B., 2013, World Economic Plants. A Standard Reference CRC Press. 2nd Ed. p 733

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

Zhang, L., et al, 2016, Ethnobotanical study of traditional edible plants used by the Naxi people during droughts. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. 12:39

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/8dcce6a3-8b7f-4c70-a270-6e70239a6c73