



PLANT FACT SHEET

Pimenta dioica (L.) Merr.

GENUS *Pimenta* FAMILY Myrtaceae

COMMON NAMES Allspice Tree, Pimento

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit, Seeds, Leaves, Spice, Herb, Leaves - tea

The dry seeds are used to flavour food. The unripe fruit are dried quickly to produce allspice.

The fruit contain an oil used in flavouring.

It is used to flavour meat dishes, pickles, sauces, and stuffings. It can be used in vegetable dishes.

The leaves can be used as a condiment. They can also be used for tea.

DESCRIPTION

A medium sized tree. It grows 13-15 m tall. It keeps its leaves throughout the year. The bark is silver grey and has an aroma. It peels off in long strips. The wood is hard, durable and close grained. The leaves are dark green, shiny and leathery. They are grouped in clusters at the ends of the secondary branches. The flowers are small and white. The fruit are purple berries. They can be 6.5 cm across. These contain 1 or 2 large seeds. These are the allspice of commerce. Leaves and bark also have the allspice scent. When in flower the trees have a smell of allspice.

HABITAT

A tropical plant. It is native to tropical America. It suits humid, lowland woodland and savannah. It can tolerate heat and drought. Mature trees can withstand light frost. It is often on well-drained limestone soils up to 1,000 m above sea level. It suits hardiness zones 10-12.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants are mostly grown from seed. Seed lose their viability quickly. It can also be grown by grafting.

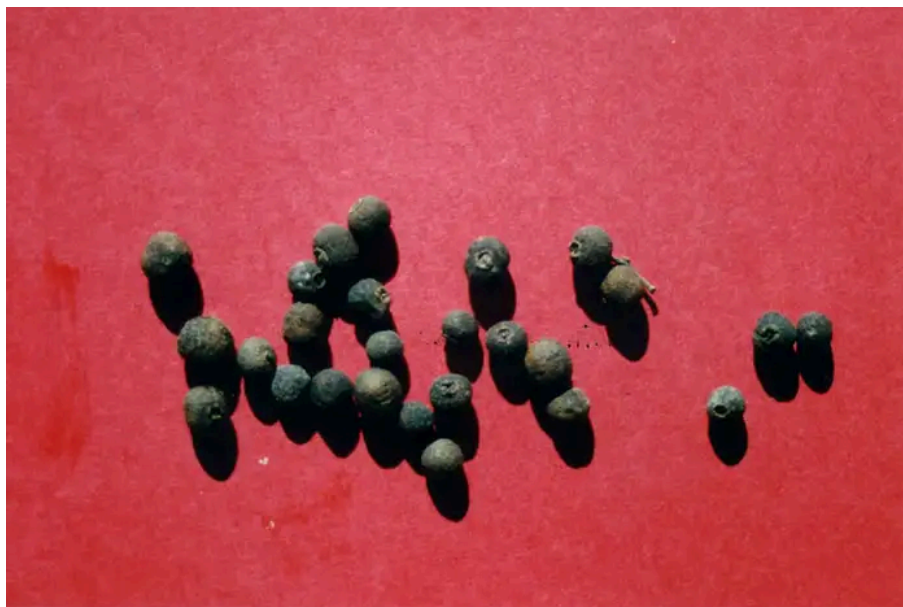
Harvesting and Seed Production

The tree takes 20 years to begin fruiting. The small twigs carrying the berries are cut with clippers. These are dried and cured. They are dried to 10-12% moisture to protect against mould. The red berries are sun dried and become brown. The berry is 3-6 mm across.

NOTES

There are about 15 *Pimenta* species. They grow in tropical America.

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

- Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 456
- Barwick, M., 2004, Tropical and Subtropical Trees. A Worldwide Encyclopedic Guide. Thames and Hudson p 322
- Bhatt, D., Chandra Sekar, K. and Kumar, K., 2020, Tree Diversity of Indian Himalayan Region. G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment, Almora, Uttarakhand, India. p 83
- Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 798
- Bremness, L., 1994, Herbs. Collins Eyewitness Handbooks. Harper Collins. p 74
- Burkill, H. M., 1985, The useful plants of west tropical Africa, Vol. 4. Kew.
- Burkill, I.H., 1966, A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Vol 2 (I-Z) p 1757 (As Pimenta officinalis)
- Cobley, L.S. (rev. Steele, W.M.) 2nd Ed., 1976, An Introduction to the Botany of Tropical Crops. Longmans. p 243
- Contr. Gray Herb. 165:37. 1947
- Esperanca, M. J., 1988. Surviving in the wild. A glance at the wild plants and their uses. Vol. 1. p 32
- Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 159
- Flowerdew, B., 2000, Complete Fruit Book. Kyle Cathie Ltd., London. p 163
- Grandtner, M. M., 2008, World Dictionary of Trees. Wood and Forest Science Department. Laval University, Quebec, Qc Canada. (Internet database <http://www.wdt.qc.ca>)
- Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 495 (As Pimenta officinalis)
- Hernandez Bermejo, J.E., and Leon, J. (Eds.), 1994, Neglected Crops. 1492 from a different perspective. FAO Plant Production and Protection Series No 26. FAO, Rome. p 12
- Hibbert, M., 2002, The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium. p 233
- Ibarra-Manriquez, G., et al, 1997, Useful Plants of the Los Tuxtlas Rain Forest (Veracruz, Mexico): Considerations of their Market Potential. Economic Botany, Vol. 51, No. 4, pp. 362-376
- Kiple, K.F. & Ornelas, K.C., (eds), 2000, The Cambridge World History of Food. CUP p 1716
- Kybal, J., 1980, Herbs and Spices, A Hamlyn Colour Guide, Hamlyn Sydney p 150
- Llamas, K.A., 2003, Tropical Flowering Plants. Timber Press. p 289
- Macmillan, H.F. (Revised Barlow, H.S., et al), 1991, Tropical Planting and Gardening. Sixth edition. Malayan Nature Society. Kuala Lumpur. p 373

- Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, Edible Leaves of the Tropics. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 207
- Menninger, E.A., 1977, Edible Nuts of the World. Horticultural Books. Florida p 83
- Miguel, E., et al, 1989, A checklist of the cultivated plants of Cuba. Kulturpflanze 37. 1989, 211-357
- Molla, A., Ethiopian Plant Names. <http://www.ethiopic.com/aplants.htm>
- Mulherin, J., 1994, Spices and natural flavourings. Tiger Books, London. p 24
- Parham, B. E. V., 1972, Plants of Samoa. New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Information Series. No. 85 p 100 (As *Pimenta officinalis*)
- Peter, K. V. (Ed.), 2004, Handbook of Herbs and Spices Vol. 2 Woodhead Publishing and CRC Press.
- Piedra-Malagón, E. M., et al, 2022, Edible native plants of the Gulf of Mexico Province. Biodiversity Data Journal 10: e80565 p 26
- Pietersen, S., et al, 2018, Floristic Diversity and Cultural Importance in Agroforestry Systems on Small-Scale Farmer's Livelihoods in Central Veracruz, México. Sustainability 2018, 10, 279, su10010279 p 14
- Purseglove, J.W., 1968, Tropical Crops Dicotyledons, Longmans. p 409
- Raghavan, S., 2007, Handbook of Spices, Seasonings, and Flavourings. Second Edition. CRC Press p 64
- Roa, J. A. G. & Boada, D. S. G., 2018, Fundación para el Fortalecimiento de la Fruticultura y Plantas Alimenticias no Convencionales en Colombia.
- Smith, P.M., 1979, Pimento, in Simmonds, N.W., (ed), Crop Plant Evolution. Longmans. London. p 317
- Staples, G.W. and Herbst, D.R., 2005, A tropical Garden Flora. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawaii. p 427 (Drawing)
- Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 448
- Torre, de la, L., et al, 2008, Enciclopedia de las Plantas Útiles del Ecuador. Herbario QCA. Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador. p 469
- Tyagi, R. K., et al, 2004, Conservation of Spices Germplasm in India. Indian J. Plant Genet. Resour. 17(3): 163-174
- Ubierno-Corvalan, P. A., et al, 2020, Agrobiodiversity of Edible Vegetables in the Indigenous Territory Maya-ch'ol Chiapas, Mexico. Tropical and Subtropical Agroecosystems 23 (2020): #46
- van Wyk, B., 2005, Food Plants of the World. An illustrated guide. Timber press. p 295
- Wiersema, J. H. & Leon, B., 2013, World Economic Plants. A Standard Reference CRC Press. 2nd Ed. p 529
- Williams, C.N., Chew, W.Y., and Rajaratnam, J.A., 1989, Tree and Field Crops of the Wetter Regions of the Tropics. Longman, p 222
- World Checklist of Useful Plant Species 2020. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

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/9b833a47-55e3-4ae4-8637-624fed2c52d8>