

Eugenia involucrata

Common name(s)

Cherry of the Rio Grande,

Edible portion:

Fruit,

Distribution

A tropical plant. In Brazil it grows in semi-deciduous broadleaf forest. In Argentina it grows between sea level and 1,200 m above sea level.

Description

A small tree. It grows 5-8 m high. It grows 10-15 m high in forest. The crown is oval. The trunk is 30-40 cm across. The bark is thin and peels off. The leaves are simple and opposite. They have short leaf stalks. They are 5-9 cm long by 2-3 cm wide. The flowers occur singly in the axils of leaves. They have long stalks. The fruit are narrowly oval and bright red. They are shiny and have a green stalk. The pulp is sweet and juicy and with 1 or 2 large seeds.

Use

The fruit are eaten raw.

The fruit are used for jellies, ice cream and liqueurs. They are also used for jam.

Cultivation

Plants are grown from seeds. The ripe fruit are harvested and the seeds removed. The seeds are dried in the shade. Seed can only be stored for 2 weeks. The fresh seed are planted and germinate in 30-40 days.

Production

Plants grow slowly.

Nutritional values

Edible Part	Moisture %	Energy kJ	Energy kcal	Protein g	Provit A µg	Vit C mg	Iron mg	Zinc mg
(per 100 grams of edible portion)								
Fruit	91.6	127	30	0.8		2.5	1.3	0.2



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Indexing Data (print optional)

Found in

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil*, Mexico, Paraguay, South America, Uruguay,

Synonyms

Eugenia aggregata (Vell.) Kiaersk;
Phyllocalyx involucratus (DC.) O. Berg.;
Phyllocaylx laevigatus O. Berg.;
and several others

Other common names

Arcazeiro, Araza-hay, Cereja-da-terra, Cereja,
Cerejeira, Cerajeira-do-mato, Cereja-do-mato,
Cerejeira, Cerejo-do-rio-grande, Cerella, Ceresa,
Cereza, Cereza del monte, Dzika, Guaviyu,
Sanguinto, Wisnia,

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