PLANT FACT SHEET

Solanum surattense Burm. f.

GENUS *Solanum* **FAMILY** Solanaceae

COMMON NAMES Yellow-berried nightshade

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Leaves, Fruit

The fruit are cooked and used in curries. The seeds are also eaten roasted. The fruit are also eaten raw.
The leaves are eaten as a green vegetable.
The berries can be sun-dried and stored.

DESCRIPTION

A prickly herb. It lies along the ground. The prickles are 15 mm long and yellow. The stems and branches can have hairs. The leaves are 3-8 cm long by 3-5 cm wide. The are oval and deeply divided into unequal lobes. There are 2-4 purple flowers together. The fruit is a round berry 1-2 cm wide. The seeds are disk shaped.

HABITAT

It is a tropical plant. In Pakistan it grows up to 1,300 m altitude. In Sri Lanka it grows up to 800 m above sea level.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

The plants are grown from seed. It is best to put them in a nursery and then transplant them when 12-15 cm tall.

Harvesting and Seed Production

Harvesting can start 3 months after planting and then continue to 12 months.

NOTES

There are about 1400 Solanum species.

REFERENCES

Ajain, M., Ali, T., & Siddiqui, M.F., 2015, A Survey of Ethnobotanically Important Herbaceous Plants of Tehsil Jatoi,District Muzaffar Garh, Punjab, Pakistan. Int. J. Biol. Res., 3(2): 87-92, 2015.

Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 582

Bouri, T. & Ganguly, S., 2016, Documentation of traditional knowledge on edible wild plants of forests in Burdwan district, West Bengal (India). Journal of Medicinal Plants Studies 2016; 4(5): 35-38

Dangol, D. R. et al, 2017, Wild Edible Plants in Nepal. Proceedings of 2nd National Workshop on CUAOGR, 2017.

Dey, A. & Mukhererjee, A., 2015, Living and Survival Amidst Hunger: Wild Edible Botanicals as a Prime Forest Productivity in the Rural Purulia District, West Bengal, India from Colonial to Present. Research Journal of Forestry 9(3): 71-86

Fl. indica 57. 1768

Flora of Pakistan. www.eFloras.org

Kannan, M., et al, 2015, Ethnobotanical survey on wild edible plants of Kalrayan Hills, Salem District, Tamil Nadu, India. Global J. Res. Med Plants & Indigen. med. 4(12): 236-246

Khan, D. & Shaukat, S.S., 2006, The Fruits of Pakistan: Diversity, Distribution, Trends of Production and Use. Int. J. Biol. Biotech., 3(3):463-499

Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, Wild Edible Plants of Assam. Geethaki Publishers. p 91

Ramachandran, V. S., 2007, Wild edible plants of the Anamalais, Coimbatore district, western Ghats, Tamil Nadu. Indian Journal or Traditional Knowledge. 6(1) pp 173-176

Sasi, R. & Rajendran, A., 2012, Diversity of Wild Fruits in Nilgiri Hills of the Southern Western Ghats - Ethnobotanical Aspects. IJABPT, 3(1) p 82-87

SHORTT, (As Solanum jacquini)

Singh, H.B., Arora R.K.,1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 40

Waheed, M., et al, 2023, Traditional Wild Food Plants Gathered by Ethnic Groups Living in Semi-Arid Region of Punjab, Pakistan. Biology 2023, 12, 269.

WATT, (As Solanum jacquini)

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/a6eabae9-d5c0-4f71-bfc5-d142ca0cb556