PLANT FACT SHEET

Passiflora vitifolia Kunth

GENUS *Passiflora* **FAMILY** Passifloraceae

COMMON NAMES Grape-leaved passionfruit, Scarlet passion-flower

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit

The fruit are eaten fresh as juice.

DESCRIPTION

A climbing plant which keeps growing from year to year. The stems have rust coloured hairs. The leaves are deeply 3 lobed. They are 13-18 cm long. There are teeth around the edge. The flowers occur singly. They are 12-16 cm across. The flower petals are bright red. They are pointed. The sepals have needle like bits at the tips. The fruit are mottled green and white and are round. They are 4-5 cm across.

HABITAT

A tropical plant. It grows naturally along the edges of forest in the Amazon in Brazil. It needs moderate moisture and an average, well-drained soil. It needs full or part sun. In Costa Rica it grows from sea level to about 1,000 m altitude. It suits hardiness zones 10-12.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants are grown from seed.

NOTES

There are about 400 Passiflora species.

PICTURES



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)

REFERENCES

Andrare, G. M. M., et al, 2023, Plantas Alimenticias Nao Convencionais (PANC) Nos Levantamentos Etnobotanicos do Brazil. Novos Cadernos NAEA v. 25 No. 2 p 218

Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 765

Brickell, C. (Ed.), 1999, The Royal Horticultural Society A-Z Encyclopedia of Garden Plants. Convent Garden Books. p 756

Castaneda, H., & Stepp, J. R., 2007, Ecosystems as Sources of Useful Plants for the Guaymi People of Costa Rica. Ethnobotany Journal. 5:249-257

Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible. ABC Books. p 991

Gori, B., et al, 2022, Understanding the diversity and biogeography of Colombian edible plants. Scientific Reports 12:7835

Kapelle, M., et al, 2000, Useful plants within a Campesino Community in a Costa Rican Montane Cloud Forest. Mountain Research and Development, 20(2): 162-171

Kermath, B. M., et al, 2014, Food Plants in the Americas: A survey of the domesticated, cultivated and wild plants used for Human food in North, Central and South America and the Caribbean. On line draft. p 621

Langlois, H. C., 2004, Ethnobotanical analysis of different successional stages as sources of wild edible plants for the Guaymi people in Costa Rica. M. Sc. thesis University of Florida.

Lopez-Diago, D. & Garcia, N., 2021, Wild edible fruits of Colombia. Biota ColomBiana 22 (2) p 48

Lorenzi, H., Bacher, L., Lacerda, M. & Sartori, S., 2006, Brazilian Fruits & Cultivated Exotics. Sao Paulo, Instituto Plantarum de Estuados da Flora Ltda. p 276

Llamas, K.A., 2003, Tropical Flowering Plants. Timber Press. p 311

Reis, S. V. and Lipp, F. L., 1982, New Plant Sources for Drugs and Foods from the New York Botanical Garden herbarium. Harvard. p 199

Ricker, M., et al, 1997, The Case for Borojoa patinoi (Rubiaceae) in the Choco Region, Colombia. Economic Botany 51(1) pp 39-48

Roa, J. A. G. & Boada, D. S. G., 2018, Fundación para el Fortalecimiento de la Fruticultura y Plantas Alimenticias no Convencionales en Colombia.

Staples, G.W. and Herbst, D.R., 2005, A tropical Garden Flora. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawaii. p 450 (Drawing)

Torre, de la, L., et al, 2008, Enciclopedia de las Plantas Útiles del Ecuador. Herbario QCA. Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador. p 488

Ulmer, T., & MacDougal, J.M., 2004, Passiflora Passionflowers of the World. Timber Press. p 69, 72

F. W. H. A. von Humboldt et al., Nov. gen. sp. 2:109[folio]; 2:138[quarto]. 1817

Zuchowski W., 2007, Tropical Plants of Costa Rica. A Zona Tropical Publication, Comstock Publishing. p 244

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/a72deb09-be38-4a1e-bd32-511c25c79c66