PLANT FACT SHEET

Rubus strigosus Michx.

GENUS *Rubus* **FAMILY** Rosaceae

COMMON NAMES American red raspberry

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit, Leaves - tea

Fruit are eaten raw. They are also preserved and made into jams, pies, syrups, and fermented into wine.
The young shoots are peeled and eaten raw. They can be cooked like asparagus.
The leaves and twigs are used as a substitute for tea.

DESCRIPTION

A raspberry. It has prickly canes up to 2 m tall. The leaves are alternate and compound with 3-5 oval leaflets. They are dark green above and white and woolly underneath. The flowers are white and showy. They are 1.2 cm across. There are several flowers in small clusters. The fruit are large, red juicy berries.

HABITAT

It is a temperate plant. It grows in clearings and on sunny slopes in the Rocky Mountains.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants can be grown from seeds or cuttings.

NOTES

There are about 250 Rubus species.

REFERENCES

Beckstrom-Sternberg, Stephen M., and James A. Duke. "The Foodplant Database." http://probe.nalusda.gov:8300/cgi-bin/browse/foodplantdb. (ACEDB version 4.0 - data version July 1994)

Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 893

Cormack, R. G. H., 1967, Wild Flowers of Alberta. Commercial Printers Edmonton, Canada. p 162

Esperanca, M. J., 1988. Surviving in the wild. A glance at the wild plants and their uses. Vol. 2. p 173

Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 210

Fl. bor.-amer. 1:297. 1803

Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 580

INFOODS:FAO/INFOODS Databases

Jennings, D.L., 1979, Raspberries and blackberries, in Simmonds, N.W., (ed), Crop Plant Evolution. Longmans. London. p 251

Kiple, K.F. & Ornelas, K.C., (eds), 2000, The Cambridge World History of Food. CUP p 1843

Mansfield's Encyclopedia of Agricultural and Horticultural Crops p 425

Medsger, O. P., 1939, Edible Wild Plants. Macmillan Company. p 24

Plants for a Future database, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/

Porsild, A.E., 1974, Rocky Mountain Wild Flowers. Natural History Series No. 2 National Museums of Canada. p 250

Segura, S., et al, 2018, The edible fruit species in Mexico. Genet Resour Crop Evol (2018) 65:1767–1793

USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). [Online Database] National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. Available: www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/econ.pl (10 April 2000)

Wiersema, J. H. & Leon, B., 2013, World Economic Plants. A Standard Reference CRC Press. 2nd Ed. p 599

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/b65430be-c25b-481d-952b-e8f5cb6bdfd7