PLANT FACT SHEET

Ranunculus repens L.

GENUS *Ranunculus* **FAMILY** Ranunculaceae

COMMON NAMES Creeping buttercup, Butter daisy, Creeping crowfoot, Yellow gowan

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Leaves, Root

DESCRIPTION

A small herb which keeps growing from year to year. It grows 10-60 cm high. It has creeping runners or stolons. These form roots at the nodes. The leaf is made up of 3 leaflets. These are triangle shaped and 2-13 cm long. The leaflets are usually divided into 3 lobes. These have teeth along the edge. The flowers are yellow. They are 2-3 cm across. The petals are smooth and shiny. There are 5 petals and 5 spreading and hairy sepals. The fruit are dry and 2-3 mm long. The edges have ridges.

HABITAT

It is a temperate plant. It grows in damp soil. In Argentina it grows from sea level to 2,000 m above sea level. It suits hardiness zones 3-9. Tasmania Herbarium.

NOTES

There are about 400 Ranunculus species.

PICTURES



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)

REFERENCES

Bussman, R. W., et al, 2021, Unity in diversity–food plants and fungi of Sakartvelo (Republic of Georgia), Caucasus. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine (2021) 17:72 p 13

Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible. ABC Books. p 1132

Dashorst, G.R.M., and Jessop, J.P., 1998, Plants of the Adelaide Plains & Hills. Botanic Gardens of Adelaide and State Herbarium. p 64

Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 548

Hibbert, M., 2002, The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium. p 245

Hovsepyan, R., et al, 2016, Food as a marker for economy and part of identity: traditional vegetal food of Yezidis and Kurds in Armenia. Journal of Ethnic Foods. 3:32-41

http://www.botanic-gardens-ljubljana.com/en/plants

Hyde-Wyatt, B.H. & Morris D.I., 1975, Tasmanian Weed Handbook. Dept of Ag Tasmania. p 95

Lamp, C & Collet F., 1989, Field Guide to Weeds in Australia. Inkata Press. p 232

Paoletti, M.G., Dreon, A.L., and Lorenzoni, G.G., 1995, Pistic, Traditional Food from Western Friuli, NE Italy. Economic Botany 49(1) pp 26-30

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

Sainty, G.R. & Jacobs, S.W.L., 1981, Waterplants of New South Wales. Water Resources Commission. NSW p 385

Sp. pl. 1:554. 1753

Tasmanian Herbarium Vascular Plants list p 48

Urgamal, M., Oyuntsetseg, B., Nyambayar, D. & Dulamsuren, Ch. 2014. Conspectus of the vascular plants of Mongolia. (Editors: Sanchir, Ch. & Jamsran, Ts.). Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. "Admon" Press. 334pp. (p. 79-90).

Wilson, A.J.G., (Ed.), 1994, Flora of Australia Volume 49, Oceanic Islands1, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra. p 52

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/b8c5e724-3e5c-4aa7-bf1d-5b23392cf5ed