PLANT FACT SHEET

Zanthoxylum schinifolium Siebold & Zucc.

GENUS *Zanthoxylum* **FAMILY** Rutaceae

COMMON NAMES Green zanthoxylum, Aromatic zanthoxylum

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Leaves, Fruit - spice, Seeds - oil

The fruit are used fresh and dried as a spice.

DESCRIPTION

A shrub that loses its leaves. It grows 1-3 m high. It has prickles. The young branches are purple. The leaves have leaflets along the stalk. There are 11-21 leaflets and they are narrowly sword shaped and 2-5 cm long by 1-1.5 cm wide. There are teeth along the edge. Flowers are small and yellowish-green and of one sex. Male and female flowers are on separate trees. They are in groups in the axils of leaves or at the ends of branches. The fruit follicles are purple-red. The seeds are bluish-black and shiny.

HABITAT

It is a temperate plant. It is widespread in eastern Asia growing in forests. In China it grows in upland open forests below 800 m above sea level.

NOTES

There are about 200 Zanthoxylum species.

PICTURES



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)

REFERENCES

Abh. Math.-Phys. Cl. Koenigl. Bayer. Akad. Wiss. 4(2):137. 1846

Chon, S. et al., 2009, Total Phenolics Level, Antioxidants Activity and Cytotoxicity of Young Sprouts of Some Traditional Korean Salad Plants. Plant Foods for Human Nutrition. 64:25-31

Fang, Q., et al, 2024, Wild edible plants of the Yao people in Jianghua, China: plant‐associated traditional knowledge and practice vital for food security and ecosystem service. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine (2024) 20:80

Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, Food Plants of China. The Chinese University Press. p 504

Hwang, H., et al, 2013, A Study on the Flora of 15 Islands in the Western Sea of Jeollanamdo Province, Korea. Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity Vol. 6, No. 2 281-310

Hwang, HS, et al, 2014, Distribution characteristics of plant in the Ungseokbong Mountain, Gyeongsangnam-do, Korea. Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity. 7(2014) e164-e178

Kim, H. & Song, M., 2013, Ethnobotanical analysis for traditional knowledge of wild edible plants in North Jeolla Province (Korea). Genetic. Resour. Crop Evol. (2013) 60:1571-1585

Martin, F. W., et al, 1987, Perennial Edible Fruits of the Tropics. USDA Handbook 642 p 78

Pemberton, R. W. & Lee, N. S., 1996, Wild Food Plants in South Korea: Market Presence, New Crops, and Exports to the United States. Economic Botany, Vol. 50, No. 1, pp. 57-70

Peter, K. V. (Ed.), 2004, Handbook of Herbs and Spices Vol. 2 Woodhead Publishing and CRC Press.

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

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/bd233351-7e67-4606-94f4-e09e7e3e3610