PLANT FACT SHEET

Ipomoea eriocarpa R. Br.

GENUS *Ipomoea* **FAMILY** Convolvulaceae

COMMON NAMES Tiny morning glory

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Leaves, Tubers, Roots, Seeds, Vegetable, Stem

The young leaves and stems are cooked and eaten as a vegetable. The are usually first wilted in the sun.
The seeds are eaten.
The tubers are roasted and eaten.

DESCRIPTION

A perennial shrub. It has slender trailing stems. These re-grow each year from a woody rootstock. The young growth has rigid hairs which bend backwards. The leaves are narrow and sword shaped. They are 4-10 cm long by 1-2 cm wide. They are bright green on top and hairy underneath. The flowers are about 2 cm across. They are white or pale pink with a darker centre. They occur singly in the axils of leaves. The fruit is a capsule about 1 cm across which is round and hairy. The seeds are smooth.

HABITAT

A tropical plant. It occurs naturally in woodland. They require a sunny position. They need a well drained soil. In Zimbabwe it grows up to 1,530 m above sea level. In Nepal between 610-760 m above sea level. In Sichuan and Yunnan.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants can be grown from seed. They can probably also be grown from cuttings.

Harvesting and Seed Production

The leaves are cultivated during the rainy season. The whole plant is pulled up and the leaves harvested later.

NOTES

There are about 500 Ipomoea species.

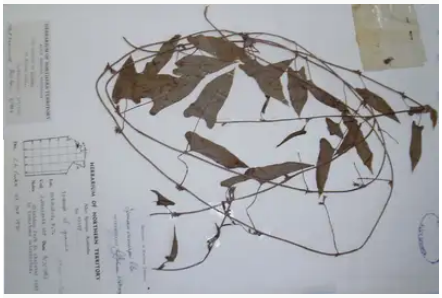
PICTURES



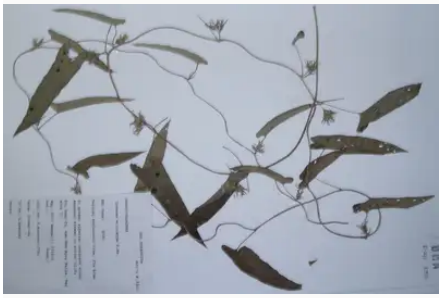
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