PLANT FACT SHEET

Halesia carolina Linnaeus

GENUS *Halesia* **FAMILY** Styracaceae

COMMON NAMES Carolina Silverbell, Mountain Silverbell, Silver-bell tree, Snowdrop tree, Wild olive

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit

The ripe fruit are eaten.
The unripe fruit are made into pickles.

DESCRIPTION

A spreading deciduous tree. It grows to 8-20 m high. It spreads wider than that. It is broadly cone shaped. The bark is pale brown and has scaly ridges which cross. The leaves are mid green and downy when young. They are oval and 20 cm long by 10 cm wide. They taper to a point at the tip. The leaves turn yellow in autumn. The flowers are white or pink and bell shaped. They occur in masses and droop. The fruit are green and have 4 wings. They ripen to pale brown. They are 5 cm long.

HABITAT

It is a temperate plant. It is native to S.E. United States. It grows in rich moist woods and by streams. It is a cool climate plant. They do best in a sheltered position. They need a well drained, moist and neutral to acid soil. It suits hardiness zones 3-9. Arboretum Tasmania.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants can be grown from seed or softwood cuttings.

NOTES

There are 5 Halesia species.

REFERENCES

Coombes, A.J., 2000, Trees. Dorling Kindersley Handbooks. p 297

Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible. ABC Books. p 669

Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, Botanica's Trees & Shrubs. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs. Random House, Australia. p 367

Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 240

Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 336 (As Halesia tetraptera)

Hibbert, M., 2002, The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium. p 118

Jackes, D. A., Edible Forest Gardens (As Halesia tetraptera)

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 403

Little, E.L., 1980, National Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Trees. Alfred A. Knopf. p 637

Lord, E.E., & Willis, J.H., 1999, Shrubs and Trees for Australian gardens. Lothian. p 57

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

Ryan, S., 2008, Dicksonia. Rare Plants Manual. Hyland House. p 29

Syst. nat. ed. 10, 2:1044. 1759

Young, J., (Ed.), 2001, Botanica's Pocket Trees and Shrubs. Random House. p 428

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/cd2773c2-884d-4e51-b400-e3f765c436fb