PLANT FACT SHEET

Camonea umbellata (L.) A. R. Simoes & Staples

GENUS *Camonea* **FAMILY** Convolvulaceae

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Leaves, Flowers

The young leaves are eaten as a potherb. The harvested leaves can be stored for 3-4 days.

DESCRIPTION

A slender twining plant. It is a woody vine. It can be 5 m long. It forms roots at the nodes. The stems are slender and cylinder shaped. The leavesThe leaves are oval and hairy on both surfaces. The flowers are in groups in the axils of the leaves. They are white with a cream colour. The fruit is a round capsule. It is 1 cm long and has 4 valves.

HABITAT

It is a tropical plant. It grows in swampy places and near streams. It is also on sandy sites near beaches. This subspecies occurs in West Africa. In Argentina it grows below 500 m above sea level. In Colombia it grows up to 2,000 m above sea level.

REFERENCES

Angami, A., et al, 2006, Status and potential of wild edible plants of Arunachal Pradesh. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge 5(4) October 2006, pp 541-550 (As Ipomoea cymosa)

Baro, D., Baruah, S. and Borthukar, S. K. 2015, Documentation on wild vegetables of Baksa district, BTAD (Assam). Scholars Research Library. Archives of Applied Science Research, 2015, 7 (9):19-27 (As Merremia umbellata)

Burkill, H. M., 1985, The useful plants of west tropical Africa, Vol. 1. Kew. (As Merremia umbellata)

Dutta, U., 2012, Wild Vegetables collected by the local communities from the Churang reserve of BTD, Assam. International Journal of Science and Advanced Technology. Vol. 2(4) p 122 (As Merremia umbellata)

Kar, A., et al, 2013, Wild Edible Plant Resources used by the Mizos of Mizoram, India. Kathmandu University Journal of Science, Engineering and Technology. Vol. 9, No. 1, July, 2013, 106-126 (As Merremia umbellata)

Kew Plants of the World Online

Mallick, S. N., et al, 2020, Ethnobotanical study of wild edible food plants used by the tribals and rural populations of Odisha, India. Plant Archives Vol. 20, No. 1, 2020 pp. 661-669 (As Ipomoea cymosa)

Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, Wild Edible Plants of Assam. Geethaki Publishers. p 88 (As Merremia umbellata)

Sarma, H., et al, 2010, Updated Estimates of Wild Edible and Threatened Plants of Assam: A Meta-analysis. International Journal of Botany 6(4): 414-423 (As Merremia umbellata)

Teron, R. & Borthakur, S. K., 2016, Edible Medicines: An Exploration of Medicinal Plants in Dietary Practices of Karbi Tribal Population of Assam, Northeast India. In Mondal, N. & Sen, J.(Ed.) Nutrition and Health among tribal populations of India. p 150 (As Ipomoea cymosa)

World Checklist of Useful Plant Species 2020. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

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/cdb0b703-3836-4fab-8036-8bd544534926