PLANT FACT SHEET

Ehretia laevis Roxb.

GENUS *Ehretia* **FAMILY** Boraginaceae

COMMON NAMES Chamror

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit, Leaves, Bark, Seeds

The leaves can be used to give a tea like drink.
The inner bark is pounded and eaten mixed with flour as a famine food.
The bark is chewed and stains the teeth red.
The nuts or seeds have been recorded as eaten.
The ripe fruit are eaten raw.
The young fruit are pickled.

DESCRIPTION

A bushy shrub or tree about 4- 10 m tall. It often has crooked stems and several stems. It is often gnarled and knobby. It loses its leaves during the year. The bark is yellow or grey but not rough. The leaves vary is shape. They are hairy when young and often broad. They become smooth and shiny. The tip is pointed. The flowers are small and white. They are 6 mm long. They are star shaped with 5 spreading petals and in loose clusters. They are in the axils of leaves and at the ends of twigs. The fruit are small bright orange berries. They turn black when ripe.

HABITAT

A tropical plant. It grows in the tropics. It grows along forest slopes, roadsides in China. In India is grows up to 800 m in the Himalayas.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants can be grown from seed or stem cuttings.

Harvesting and Seed Production

In India fruit are produced March to May.

NOTES

There are about 50 Ehretia species.

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