PLANT FACT SHEET

Passiflora suberosa L.

GENUS *Passiflora* **FAMILY** Passifloraceae

COMMON NAMES Corky passionflower

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit

The ripe fruit are eaten raw.

DESCRIPTION

A climbing vine. It has wiry stems. The older stems have pale corky bark. The tendrils are in the axils of the leaves. The leaves can have 3 lobes. The central lobe is usually the largest. The flowers are small and yellow. They are in the axils of leaves. They are 8-30 mm across. The flowers have 5 petals. The berries are 1 cm across. There are several seeds inside.

HABITAT

A tropical plant. It grows in dry tropical coastal areas. In tropical Queensland it grows to 600 m altitude. In Yunnan.

NOTES

There are about 400 Passiflora species. It has become self sown in some warm temperate coastal places. It can be invasive.

REFERENCES

Andrare, G. M. M., et al, 2023, Plantas Alimenticias Nao Convencionais (PANC) Nos Levantamentos Etnobotanicos do Brazil. Novos Cadernos NAEA v. 25 No. 2 p 218

Bortolotto, I. M., et al, 2018, Lista preliminar das plantas alimenticias nativas de Mato Grosso do Sul, Brasil. Iheringia, Serie Botanica, Porto Alegre, 73 (supl.):101-116

Brack, P., et al, 2020, Frutas nativas do Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil: riqueza e potencial alimentício.
Native fruits of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil: richness and potential as food. Rodriguésia 71: e03102018.

Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest. Nokomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 394

Cribb, A.B. & J.W., 1976, Wild Food in Australia, Fontana. p 67

Flora of Australia, Volume 8, Lecythidales to Batales, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra (1982) p 153

http://www.botanic-gardens-ljubljana.com/en/plants

Jackes, B.R., 2001, Plants of the Tropics. Rainforest to Heath. An Identification Guide. James Cook University. p 72

Jackes, B. R., 2010, Plants of Magnetic Island. 3rd Edition. James Cook University, Australia. p 53

Jones, D.L. & Gray, B., 1977, Australian Climbing Plants. Reed. p 155

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 620

Kinupp, V. F., 2007, Plantas alimenticias nao-convencionais da regiao metropolitana de Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil p 90

Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia, CSIRO. p 184

Lopez-Diago, D. & Garcia, N., 2021, Wild edible fruits of Colombia. Biota ColomBiana 22 (2) p 47

Low, T., 1991, Wild Herbs of Australia and New Zealand. Angus & Robertson. p 109 (Drawing)

Marinelli, J. (Ed), 2004, Plant. DK. p 465

Melzer, R. & Plumb, J., 2011, Plants of Capricornia. Belgamba, Rockhampton. p 541

Morley, B. & Everard, B., 1970, Wild Flowers of the World. Ebury press. Plate 173

Morton, J., 1961, Plants for survival in South Florida. Florida State Horticultural Society. p 331

Pearson, S. & A., 1992, Rainforest Plants of Eastern Australia. Kangaroo Press p 159

Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam. Nha Xuat Ban Tre. p 559

Plants of Haiti Smithsonian Institute http://botany.si.edu/antilles/West Indies

Rangel-Landa, S., et al, 2017, Sociocultural and ecological factors influencing management of edible and non-edible plants: the case of Ixcatlan, Mexico. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. 13:59

Sp. pl. 2:958. 1753

Sujanapal, P., & Sankaran, K. V., 2016, Common Plants of Maldives. FAO & Kerala FRI, p 198

Topp, J. M. W., 1988, An Annotated Check List of the Flora of Diego Garcia, British Ocean Territory. Atoll Research Bulletin No. 313

Townsend, K., 1999, Field Guide to Plants of the Dry Tropics. Society for Growing Australian Plants, Townsville Branch Inc. p 143

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/d519de75-8ffa-492e-a624-a90cbfa3d53e