



PLANT FACT SHEET

Sigesbeckia orientalis L.

GENUS *Sigesbeckia* **FAMILY** Asteraceae

COMMON NAMES Indian weed, St Paul's wort

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Leaves, Flowers - flavouring

Leaves and shoots are eaten after boiling and washing to remove the bitter substance. The flowers are used to scent coconut oil.

DESCRIPTION

A herb. It often has many branches. It grows about 1 m tall. The leaves have winged leaf stalks about 0.5-6 cm long. The leaf blade is D shaped or sword shaped and 3-12 cm long by 1.5-9 cm wide. It narrows into the leaf stalk at the base. The flower head is loose and 0.6-1 cm across. The flowers are yellow.

HABITAT

It grows in warm temperate places. It grows in fields and forests between 100-2,800 m above sea level. Tasmania Herbarium. In Sichuan and Yunnan.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants can be grown from seeds.

NOTES

Used after boiling and washing to remove the bitter, possibly toxic element darutin. It is used in medicine. There are about 10 *Sigesbeckia* species.

PICTURES



Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)

REFERENCES

- Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 574
- Burkill, I.H., 1966, A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Vol 2 (I-Z) p 2063
- Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest. Nokomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 84
- Famine foods
- Flora of Australia Volume 49, Oceanic Islands 1, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra. (1994) p 398
- Franklin, J., Keppel, G., & Whistler, W., 2008, The vegetation and flora of Lakeba, Nayau and Aiwa Islands, Central Lau Group, Fiji. *Micronesica* 40(1/2): 169-225, 2008
- Geng, Y., et al, 2016, Traditional knowledge and its transmission of wild edibles used by the Naxi in Baidi Village, northwest Yunnan province. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine*. 12:10
- Henty, E.E., & Pritchard, G.S., 1973, Weeds of New Guinea and their control. *Botany Bulletin* No 7, Division of Botany, Lae, PNG. p 81
<http://www.botanic-gardens-ljubljana.com/en/plants>
- Hussey, B.M.J., Keighery, G.J., Cousens, R.D., Dodd, J., Lloyd, S.G., 1997, *Western Weeds. A guide to the weeds of Western Australia*. Plant Protection Society of Western Australia. p 104
- Jacks, B.R., 2001, *Plants of the Tropics. Rainforest to Heath. An Identification Guide*. James Cook University. p 43
- Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, *Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia*, CSIRO. p 219
- Paczkowska, G. & Chapman, A.R., 2000, *The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Catalogue*. Western Australian Herbarium. p 176
- READ
- Smith, A.C., 1991, *Flora Vitiensis Nova*, Lawaii, Kuai, Hawaii, Volume 5 p 269
- Sp. Pl. 2:900. 1753
- Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, *3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia*. LIPI p 714
- Tasmanian Herbarium Vascular Plants list p 14
- World Checklist of Useful Plant Species 2020. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
- Yuncker, T.G., 1959, *Plants of Tonga*, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Hawaii, Bulletin 220. p 267

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/f7b90622-b77c-4c00-b91b-0efe96d7eccc>