PLANT FACT SHEET

Diospyros lanceifolia Roxb.

GENUS *Diospyros* **FAMILY** Ebenaceae

COMMON NAMES Goolul

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit

The ripe fruit are eaten raw. They are sour or salty.

DESCRIPTION

An evergreen tree. The young shoots are softly hairy. The bark has a smell. The bark is dark or blank and has fine cracks along it. The leaves are in two rows. They are narrowly sword shaped and taper to the tip. The male flowers are in clusters and without stalks. The female flowers occur singly. The fruit are flattened round or oval. They are 2.5 cm across. They are softly hairy.

HABITAT

A tropical plant. It grows in East India.

PRODUCTION

Harvesting and Seed Production

In NE India plants flowers and fruit April to February.

NOTES

There are about 485 species of Diospyros mostly in the tropics.

REFERENCES

Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 177

Bhatt, D., Chandra Sekar, K. and Kumar, K., 2020, Tree Diversity of Indian Himalayan Region. G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment, Almora, Uttarakhand, India. p 43 (As Diospyros amoena)

Gouldstone, S., 1983, Growing your own Food-bearing Plants in Australia. Macmillan p 122

Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 277

Jayaraman, U., & Singh, V., 1987, A Census of Edible Species of Diospyros L. in India. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 10 No. 2 pp 416-419

Jeeva, S., 2009, Horticultural potential of wild edible fruits used by the Khasi tribes of Meghalaya. Journal or Horticulture and Forestry Vol. 1(9) pp. 182-192

Medhi, P. & Borthakur, S. K., 2012, Phytoresources from North Cachur Hills of Assam -3: Edible plants sold at Hflong market. Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources. 3(1) pp 84-109

Medhi, P., Sarma, A and Borthakur, S. K., 2014, Wild edible plants from the Dima Hasao district of Assam, India. Pleione 8(1): 133-148

Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, Wild Edible Plants of Assam. Geethaki Publishers. p 80

Pfoze, N. L., et al, 2012, Survey and assessment of floral diversity on wild edible plants from Senapati district of Manipur, Northeast India. Journal of Biodiversity and Environmental Sciences. 1(6):50-52

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

Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India. Natural Product Radiance Vol. 6(5): p 415

Singh, H.B., Arora R.K.,1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 55

Singh, V. B., et al, (Ed.) Horticulture for Sustainable Income and Environmental Protection. Vol. 1 p 215

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/fa49398b-a68a-40c6-87ec-896bd75dc82e