

## VACCARIA Wolf - Cow herb - Caryophyllaceae

### *Vaccaria hispanica* (Mill.) Rauschert

**Synonyms** ▶ *Saponaria vaccaria* L., *Vaccaria pyramidata* Medik., *Vaccaria vulgaris* Host.

**Common Names** ▶ cow cockle, cow herb, dairy pink;  
*Arabic*: foul el-'arab; *Chinese*: wang pu liu hsing;  
*French*: herbe aux vaches, saponaire des vaches;  
*German*: Kuhkraut; *Russian*: tysjatschegolov

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ herb

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, Levante, Turkey, Iran, temperate Asia; Mongolia, China, N Africa; native in N America, Australia

Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Schnelle 1999; Wiersema/León 1999

### *Vaccaria pyramidata* Medik.

➤ *Vaccaria hispanica* (Mill.) Rauschert

### *Vaccaria vulgaris* Host.

➤ *Vaccaria hispanica* (Mill.) Rauschert

## VALERIANA L. Valerian - Valerianaceae

### *Valeriana celtica* L.

**Common Names** ▶ Celtic nard, Celtic valerian; *German*:  
Echter Speik, Keltischer Baldrian, Keltische Narde,  
Gelber or Roter Speik

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ S, W Europe: Austria, France, Italy and  
the Swiss Alps

Dalby 2000; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Uphof 1968

### *Valeriana officinalis* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Valeriana pinnata* Gilib., *Valeriana sylvestris* Sadl., *Valeriana vulgaris* Rupr.

**Common Names** ▶ all-heal, common valerian, garden valerian, cat's valerian, setwall, valerian; *Chinese*: xie cao; *French*: herbe aux chats, guérittout, valériane (officinale); *German*: Arznei-Baldrian, Baldrian, Gewöhnlicher Baldrian, Katzenwurzel; *Italian*: amantilla, erva gatta, valeriana, valeriana silvestre; *Japanese*: kanakoso, kesso; *Korean*: yakpagu-niamul; *Russian*: valeriana aptetschnaja; *Spanish*: valeriana (mayor)

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely), flavoring; **product**: essential oil; (rarely in the liqueur industry)

**Parts Used** ▶ root

**Distribution** ▶ Europe, native and cultivated, Asia

**Note** ▶ The root was used as a condiment during medi-

eval times, and as a perfume during the XVI Century. At present it is used as a perfume in some oriental countries.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Alberts/Muller 2000; Becker 1983, 1986; Bos et al. 1997; Bremness 2001; Cheers 1998; Clair 1961; Coiciu/Racz o. J.; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Hanelt 2001; Hänsel/Schulz 1982; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hohmann et al. 2001; Honerlagen 1988; Hoppe 1949; Houghton 1988, 1994; Mayer 2003; Mazza/Ohham 2000; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Rättsch 1998; Roth/Kormann 1997; Schier/Schultze 1989; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Titz/Titz 1982; Tucker 1986; Wagner et al. 1970; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Valeriana pinnata** Gilib.

➤ *Valeriana officinalis* L.

### **Valeriana sisymbriifolia** Schur.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Valeriana tripteris* L.

**Common Names** ▶ Syrian nard; *German*: Syrische Narde, Narde

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Turkey: Anatolia; Caucasus, Iran, Syria; C Asia

### **Valeriana sylvestris** Sadl.

➤ *Valeriana officinalis* L.

### **Valeriana tripteris** L.

➤ *Valeriana sisymbriifolia* Schur.

### **Valeriana vulgaris** Rupr.

➤ *Valeriana officinalis* L.

### **Valerianoides jamaicensis** (L.) Medic.

➤ *Stachyterpheta jamaicensis* Vahl

## VANILLA Mill. - Vanilla - Orchidaceae

### **Vanilla abundiflora** J.J. Sm.

**Common Names** ▶ Indonesian vanilla; *German*: Indonesische Vanille

**Usage** ▶ flavoring, like *Vanilla planifolia* Andr.

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Indonesia: Borneo; sporadically cultivated

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968

### **Vanilla albida** Bl.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Vanilla griffithii* Rchb.f.

**Common Names** ▶ white vanilla; *German*: Weiße Vanille

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ India, Thailand, Malaysia, Sumatra, Java; also cultivated

Hanelt 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Täufel et al. 1993

### **Vanilla aphylla** Bl.

**Common Names** ▶ Java vanilla; *German*: Java-Vanille

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Myanmar, Malaysian Peninsula, Java

Erhardt et al. 2002

### **Vanilla aromatica** Willd.

➤ *Vanilla planifolia* Andr.

 **Vanilla fragrans** (Salisb.) Ames

➤ *Vanilla planifolia* Andr.

 **Vanilla gardneri** Rolf.

**Common Names** ▶ Brazil vanilla, Bahia vanilla, South American vanilla, Vanilla of Bahia; *German*: Brasilianische Vanille

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ cultivated In Brazil

Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hoppe 1, 1977; Seidemann 1993c; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968

 **Vanilla grandiflora** Lindl.

➤ *Vanilla pompona* Schiede

 **Vanilla griffithii** Rchb.f.

➤ *Vanilla albida* Blume

 **Vanilla guianensis** Splitg.

➤ *Vanilla pompona* Schiede

 **Vanilla lutescens** Moq.

➤ *Vanilla pompona* Schiede

 **Vanilla mexicana** P. Miller

➤ *Vanilla planifolia* Andr.

 **Vanilla palmarum** Lindl.

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Guyana, Brazil

Bois 1934

 **Vanilla phaeantha** Rchb.f.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Vanilla planifolia* Griseb.

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ origin: Cuba; St. Vincent, Florida, Bahamas, Antilles to Trinidad, Antilles also cultivated

**Note** ▶ Aldurant for *Vanilla planifolia* G. Jacks.

Bois 1934; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Vanilla planifolia** Andr. 

**Synonyms** ▶ *Vanilla aromatica* Willd.; *Vanilla fragrans* (Salisb.) Ames; *Vanilla mexicana* P. Miller, *Vanilla planifolia* G. Jacks., *Vanilla viridiflora* Bl.

**Common Names** ▶ Bourbon vanilla, Mexican vanilla, vanilla, vanilla fruit; *Arabic*: wanila; *Chinese*: hsiang ts'ao; *French*: vanille, vanille de Mexique, vanillier; *German*: (Echte) Vanille, Bourbon-Vanille, Vanille, Vanillefrucht, Vanilleschote (wrongly!); *Indonesian*: panila; *Italian*: vaniglia, vainiglia; *Japanese*: bairira; *Mexico*: siisbik, tilxochitl; *Pilipino*: vanilla; *Portuguese*: baunilha; *Russian*: vanil'; *Slovenian*: vanilka; *Spanish*: vainilla, vainillero; lixóchitl, vainil (Mexico); *Thai*: wanila

**Usage** ▶ spice; **product**: (natural) vanillin

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico to S America, West Indies, Mexico ; probably native elsewhere in C and S America, also widely cultivated in Sri Lanka

**Note** ▶ “Tilxochitl” is the Aztec word for vanilla, meaning black pod. Trade sorts: Bourbon vanilla, Mexican vanilla, Tahiti vanilla, Java vanilla, Ceylon vanilla and the qualities: extra fine, fine, mifine and fendue extra.

Acat/Acat 2003; Adeji et al. 1993; Alberts/Muller 2000; Anklam/Müller 1993; Arana 1943; Archer 1989; Arnaud et al. 1981; Bergeron 1980; Bois 1934; Boisvert/Hubert 2000; Bouriguet 1954; Braatz/Lembke 1990; Bricout et al. 1974; Burkill 4, 1997; Busenberg et al. 1994; Busse 1899; Chadwick/Pope 1961; Cheers 1998; Correll 1953; Craze 2002; Dalang et al. 1982; Dalby 2000; Dauer 2002; Davidson 1999; Deltail 1897; Dignum et al. 2002, 2004; Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Duke et al. 2003; Ehlers 1999; Ehlers/Bartholomae 1993;



■ *Vanilla planifolia* Andr., flowering

Ehlers et al. 1994, 1995, 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Farrell 1985; Fayette et al. 1989; Fellous et al. 1992; Fraisse et al. 1984; Galetto/Hoffmann 1978; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hanelt 2001; Hanum 1997; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann W. (no year); Hoppe 1949; Kahan 1989; Kanisawa 1993; Kaunzinger et al. 1996; Kleinert 1963; Klimes/Lamparsky 1976; Klont 2000; Lambrecht et al. 1994; Leong et al. 1989a, b; Lewington 1990; Lhuguenol 1978; Maubert et al. 1988; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Morrell/Mackley 1999; Mosandl A. 1995; Norman 1991; Nguyen et al. 1991; Oberdieck 1998; Ochse et al. 1961; Odoux 2000; Pochljobkin 1974, 1977; Pruthi 1976; Ramachandra Rao/Ravishankar 2000; Ramaroson-Raonizafinimanana et al. 1997; Ranadive 1992; Ray et al. 1980; Rosengarten 1969; Roth/Kormann 1997; Rust 2003; Scharrer 2002; Scharrer/Mosandl 2001; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Seidemann/Siebert 1987; Shiva et al. 2002; Siewek 1990; Small 1997; Staesche 1972; Tabacchi et al. 1978; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Vaupel 2002a, b, c; Villamar et al. 1994; Webster 1995; Westermann 1909; Wiersema/León 1999; Wildeisen 2001; Wildeman 1902; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982

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■ *Vanilla planifolia* Griseb.

➤ *Vanilla phaeantha* Rchb.



■ *Vanilla planifolia* Andr., fruiting

■ *Vanilla planifolia* G. Jacks. f. *gigantea* Hoehne

**Common Names** ▶ great vanilla; *Brazil*: vanilão; *German*: Große Vanille, Riesenvanille

**Usage** ▶ spice (locally)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Mexico to S America (Brazil)

Hoppe 1, 1977; Mors/Rizzini 1961; Schultze-Motel 1986

■ *Vanilla planifolia* G. Jacks.

➤ *Vanilla planifolia* Andr.

 **Vanilla pompona** Schiede

**Synonyms** ▶ *Vanilla grandiflora* Lindl., *Vanilla guianensis* Splitg., *Vanilla lutescens* Miq., *Vanilla surinamensis* Rchb.

**Common Names** ▶ Pompon vanilla, West Indian vanilla; *French*: vanillon; *German*: Antillen-Vanille, Guadeloupe-Vanille, Pompon-Vanille, Vanillon, Westindische Vanille

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit


**Distribution** ▶ C America, SE Mexico, tropical North S America

**Note** ▶ The use of the fruits is predominantly in the perfumery and tobacco industries.

Adedeji et al. 1993; Bois 1934; Davidson 1999; Ehlers/Pfister 1997; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hoffmann (no year); Hoppe 1, 1977; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Ochse et al. 1961; Pruthi 1976; Rey et al. 1980; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siewek 1990; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wildeisen 2001; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Vanilla surinamensis** Reichb.

▶ *Vanilla pompona* Schiede

 **Vanilla sylvatica** McFarlane

▶ *Vanilla tahitensis* J.W. Moore

 **Vanilla tahitensis** J.W. Moore

**Synonyms** ▶ *Vanilla sylvatica* McFarlane

**Common Names** ▶ Tahitan vanilla; *French*: vanille de Tahiti, vanille de Tiarei; *German*: Tahiti-Vanille; *Tahiti*: haapae, papanoe, teriira, tiarei

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Tahiti, native Hawaii; only cultivated Réunion, Mauritius

**Note** ▶ The fruits have a lower vanillin content, but the aroma is sweeter; best suited for cosmetics.

Adedeji et al. 1993; Davidson 1999; Ehlers et al. 1994; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Guzman/Siemonsma 1999; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1977; Jack 1940; Lhuguenol 1978; Melchior/Kastner 1974; Ochse

et al. 1961; Pruthi 1976; Ramarosan-Raonizafinimanan et al. 1997; Rey et al. 1980; Scharrer 2002; Schröder 1991; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Siewek 1990; Staesche 1972; Tabacchi et al. 1978; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Wiersoma/León 1999

 **Vanilla viridiflora** Bl.

▶ *Vanilla planifolia* Andr.

**VERBASCUM L. Mullein - Scrophulariaceae**

 **Verbascum densiflorum** Bertol.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Verbascum thapsiflorum* Schrad.

**Common Names** ▶ large flowered mullein, common mullein; *French*: bouillon blanc, fleur de St. Pierre, molène, *German*: Großblütige Königskerze, Großblütige Wollblume; *Italian*: bouillon blanc, verbasco maschio, tasso verbasso, candela della madonna, candela regia; *Korean*: pelpasücho; *Russian*: (korowjak) medweshë ucho; *Spanish*: gordolobo (común), verbasco

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (in the liqueur industry)

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ Caucasus, W Asia, Europe, native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwenker 4, 1995; Berger 1, 1949; 2, 1950; Bremness 2001; Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hohmann et al. 2001; Hoppe 1949; Kraus/Franz 1987; Pschyrembel 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Swiatek et al. 1982; Wiersema/León 1999; Wüstenfeld/Haensel 1964; Zeven/de Wet 1982; Zwingenberger 1938

 **Verbascum phlomoides** L.

**Common Names** ▶ clasping mullein, orange mullein; *French*: bouillon blanc, molène faux-phlomis; *German*: Filz-Königskerze, Windblumen-Königskerze; *Italian*: barbarasco

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (especially in the liqueur industry)

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ temperate Asia, Europe, native elsewhere

Aichele/Schwenker 4, 1995; Bärtels 1997; Berger 1, 1949; 2, 1950;



Erhardt et al. 2002; Fleischhauer 2003; Hanelt 2001; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Kraus/Franz 1987; Pápay et al. 1980; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Tschesche et al. 1980; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wyk et al. 2004; Zwingenberger 1938

### **Verbascum thapsiflorum** Schrad.

➤ *Verbascum densiflorum* Bertol.

## VERBENA L - Vervain, Verbena - Verbenaceae

### **Verbena jamaicense** L.

➤ *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* Vahl

### **Verbena javanica** Burm.f.

➤ *Lipkea javanica* (Burm.f.) Spreng.

### **Verbena officinalis** L.

**Common Names** ▶ common verbena, European vervain, lemon scented verbena, Simpler's joy, turkey grass, vervain; *Arabic*: ben nout, tronjia; *Chinese*: ma bian cao, ma pien tsao; *French*: citronnelle, verveine, verveine odorante, verveine officinelle, herbe sacrée, herbe aux sorciers; *German*: Echtes Eisenkraut, Echte Verbene, Heiligkraut, Zitronen-Verbene; *Italian*: cedrina, verbena; *Japanese*: kumatsuzura; *Russian*: verbena; *Spanish*: verbena, verba de la princesa

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf, herb

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa, temperate Asia, India, Europe, native worldwide

**Note** ▶ The essential oils are used as an alternative for lemon grass oil (*Cymbopogon citratus* [DC. ex Nees] Stapf), *Cymbopogon flexuosus* [Steud.] Stapf).

Aichele/Schwenker 4, 1995; Berger 4, 1954; Bremness 2001; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1998; Clair 1961; Davidson 1999;

Dudtschenko et al. 1989; Ehrhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoppe 1949; Neweall et al. 1996; NICPBP 1987; Rajendran/Daniel 2002; Rättsch 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003; Täufel et al. 1993; Uphof 1968; Weber 1995; Wyk et al. 2004

## VERNONIA Schreb. - Ironweed, Veronia - Asteraceae (Compositae)

### **Vernonia albicans** Lees

➤ *Vernonia cinerea* Less.

### **Vernonia amygdalina** Delile

**Common Names** ▶ almond veronia, bitter leaf; *Dutch*: bitterblad; *French*: vernonie; *German*: Bittere Veronie, Mandel-Veronie, Bittere Scheinaster; *Portuguese*: pau fede, fede, libó; *Russian*: vernonija mindal'naja; *Spanish*: hoja amarga, vernonia

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb, plant ash substitute for salt

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ tropical Africa: Nigeria, Arabia, also cultivated in gardens

**Note** ▶ The refined plant ash, also of *Verbena conferta* Benth., are used as salt.

Aedo et al. 2001; Ayensu 1978; Burkill 1, 1985; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Oomen/Grubben 1978; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Uphof 1968; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### **Vernonia anthelmintica** (L.) Willd.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Baccharoides anthelmintica* (L.) Moench

**Common Names** ▶ kala jiri; *German*: Indischer Schwarzkümmel, Wurmscheinaster

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ seed

**Distribution** ▶ Africa, Arab Peninsula, India, China, W Asia, Indochina

Chopra 1956; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Rättsch 1998; Schultze-Motel 1986; Uphof 1968; Wealth of India 10, 1976; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

 **Vernonia cinerea** Less.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Vernonia albicans* DC.; *Vernonia leptophylla* DC.

**Common Names** ▶ little ironwood; *German*: Kleines Eisenholz, Kleine Scheinaster; *Indonesian*: maryuna; sasawi langit; *Malaysian*: rumput tahi babi, tambak-tambak; *Pilipino*: kolong-kugon, agas-moro, bulak-manok; *Thai*: kaan thuup, yaa dok khaao, yaa saam wan

**Usage** ▶ pot-herb (in India)

**Parts Used** ▶ leaf

**Distribution** ▶ Africa, China, E Asia, India, Indochina, Malaysia, Australia, native elsewhere

Arora/Pandey 1996; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Vernonia conferta** Benth

▶ *Vernonia amygdalina* Delile

 **Vernonia leptophylla** DC.

▶ *Vernonia cinerea* (L.) Less.

**VETIVERIA Bory - Vetiver - Poaceae (Gramineae)**
 **Vetiveria odorata** Virey

▶ *Vetiveria zizanioides* (L.) Nash

 **Vetiveria zizanioides** (L.) Nash

**Synonyms** ▶ *Andropogon festucoides* J.S. Presl., *Andropogon muricata* Retz., *Andropogon squarrosus* Hackel, *Andropogon zizanioides* (L.) Urban, *Vetiveria odorata* Virey

**Common Names** ▶ cus cus (grass), khus khus (grass), vetiver (grass); *Arabic*: izkhir; *Chinese*: xiang-geng-sao; *French*: vétivier, chiendent del Indes, chiendent odorant; *German*: Vetivergras, *Hindi*: khas-khas, vettiver, khus khus; *Malaysian*: nara

wastu, akar wangi, kusu-kusu; nara setu; *Nigerian*: jema, so'dornde, so'mayo; *Sanskrit*: abhaya, bala, nalada, usiira; *Pilipino*: moras, amora, anis de moro, ilib, moras; *Spanish*: zacate violeta; *Sri Lanka*: sevendara, vettiver; *Thai*: faek, ya-faek-hom, ya-faeklum

**Usage** ▶ flavoring; **product**: essential oil (essence de Vetiver, vetiver oil)

**Parts Used** ▶ rhizome, root

**Distribution** ▶ S Asia: S India, Sri Lanka, China, Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, Pakistan, Bangladesh and spread from SW Asia to tropical Africa: Zimbabwe, Kenya, Somalia, Nigeria; S America: Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay; widely cultivated in paleotropical lands

Bombarda et al. 1996; Bourton 1968; Chauhan 1999; Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Garnero 1971; Gottlieb/lachan 1951; Grimshaw/Helfer 1995; Hager 5, 1993; Hanelt 2001; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kumar 2001; Lavania 1991; Lück 2004; Maffei 2002; Mors/Rizzini 1961; Rao 1966; Robbins 1982; Roth/Kormann 1997; Sangat-Roemantyo 1990; Seidemann 1993c, 1998/2000; Sharma 2003; Shiva et al. 2002; Smadja 1990, 1991; Uphof 1968; Virmani/Datta 1975; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

**VIOLA L. - Violet - Violaceae**
 **Viola cornuta** L.

**Common Names** ▶ beddy pansy, horned pansy, horned violet, tufted pansy; *French*: violette cornue; *German*: Gehörntes Veilchen, Horn-Veilchen, Pyrenäen-Stiefmütterchen

**Usage** ▶ flavoring

**Parts Used** ▶ flower

**Distribution** ▶ SW Europe, native elsewhere, cultivated in gardens

Cheers 1997; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Köhlein 1999; Wiersema/León 1999

 **Viola odorata** L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Viola officinalis* Cr., *Viola sarmentosa* M. Bieb.

**Common Names** ▶ common violet, florist's violet, gar-

den violet, sweet scented violet; *Arabic*: banaf sag; *French*: violet, violette de mars, violette odorante; *German*: März-Veilchen; Wohlriechendes Veilchen; *Hindi*: banaphsa; *India*: banef shah; *Italian*: viola mammola, viola zopa, mammolo ros-eviole, violetta; *Javanese*: antanan; *Russian*: fialka duschistaja; *Sanskrit*: nilapuspa; *Spanish*: violeta

**Usage** ▶ flavoring (milk pudding, ice cream) and as an edible decoration for dishes; **product**: frost, essence: sweets, liqueur “Parfait d’amour”; **product**: essential oil: perfumery industry

**Parts Used** ▶ flower, (and culinary) herb

**Distribution** ▶ N Africa, Caucasus, Europe, also cultivated

**Note** ▶ In early Greek and Roman times violets were used to flavor butter, oil, vinegar and wine. The floral leaves are often candied and used in confectionery.

Aichele/Schwegler 3, 1995; Berger 2, 1950; 4, 1954; Bourton 1968; Bremness 2001; Charalambous 1994; Cheers 1998; Cohnen 1993a; Coiciu/Racz (no year); Dastur 1954; Davidson 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Erichsen-Brown 1989; Fleischhauer 2003; Heeger 1956; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Hoffmann et al. 1992; Hoppe 1949; Köhlein 1999; Máñez/Viliar 1989; Rättsch 1998; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Sharma 2003; Small 1997; Täufel et al. 1993; Tucker 1986; Villamar et al. 1994; Wiersema/León 1999; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Viola officinalis* Cr.

▶ *Viola odorata* L.

### *Viola sarmentosa* M.Bieb.

▶ *Viola odorata* L.

## VITEX L. - Chaste Tree - Verbenaceae

### *Vitex agnus-castus* L.

**Common Names** ▶ chaste pepper; *Arabic*: ghar, kaf mariyam, kherwa, fitex, shajarat; *Brazil (Portuguese)*: alecrim de angola, alecrim do norte, pau de an-

gola; *French*: gattilier agneau-chaste, poivre des moines; *German*: Mönchspfeffer, Keuschlamm, Abrahamstrauch; *India*: athlac, panjangsht, ranukabija, shambhaluka-bija; *Italian*: agnocasto, albero del pepe, pepe falso; *Russian*: awraamowo derewo

**Usage** ▶ spice

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit

**Distribution** ▶ Mediterranean region, Balkan, Asia minor, Iran, Caucasus to C Asia

**Note** ▶ Cultivated as a substitute and alternative for black pepper when not available.

Bärtels 1997; Bois 1934; Doğan/Mert 1998; Ekundayo et al. 1990; Erhardt et al. 2000, 2002; Feil et al. 2002; Griebel 1943b; Hepper 1992; Hiller/Melzig 1999; Kartnig 1986; Mors et al. 2000; Newall et al. 1996; Pschyrembel 1998; Rajendran/Daniel 2002; Schönfelder 2001; Schultze-Motel 1986; Seidemann 1993c; Senatore et al. 1996; Siewek 1990; Sørensen/Katsiotis 2000; Staesche 1972; Täufel et al. 1993; Teuscher 2003; Uphof 1968; Wiersema/León 1999; Wollenweber 1983; Wyk et al. 2004; Zeven/de Wet 1982

### *Vitex arborea* Desf.

▶ *Vitex negundo* L.

### *Vitex bicolor* Willd.

▶ *Vitex negundo* L.

### *Vitex chinensis* Mill

▶ *Vitex negundo* L.

### *Vitex negundo* L.

**Synonyms** ▶ *Vitex arborea* Desf., *Vitex bicolor* Willd., *Vitex chinensis* Mill.

**Common Names** ▶ Chinese chaste tree, horse shoe vitex; *Chinese*: kunang ching, kuang jing; *German*: Chinesischer Mönchspfeffer; *Malaysian*: lagundi, lemuning, peninchang

**Usage** ▶ spice (rarely)

**Parts Used** ▶ fruit





■ **Vitex agnus-castus:** a flowering, b fruiting

**Distribution** ► E Africa, Madagascar, India, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, China, SE Asia, Philippines

Bois 1923; Chauhan 1999; Erhardt et al. 2002; Hanelt 2001; Rajendran/Daniel 2002; Schultze-Motel 1986; Sharma 2003

🌿 **Vitis quadrangularis** Wall. et.

➤ *Cissus quadrangularis* L.

🌿 **Volkameria orientalis** O. Kuntze

➤ *Sesamum indicum* L.