

**94. PASTINACA** Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 262. 1753.

欧防风属 ou fang feng shu

Pan Zehui (潘泽惠); Mark F. Watson

Herbs biennial. Rootstock thick, long-conic. Stem hollow or solid, ribbed. Leaves pinnate, usually glabrous on both surfaces; pinnae serrate or pinnatifid, sessile. Umbels terminal and lateral; bracts and bracteoles absent; rays numerous, ascending. Calyx teeth minute, triangular. Petals ovate, yellow, incurved at apex. Stylopodium short-conic; styles short, divaricate. Fruit broad ellipsoid, glabrous, strongly flattened dorsally; dorsal ribs thinly filiform, the lateral broadly winged; vittae 1 in each furrow, 2–4 on commissure. Seed face plane.

About 14 species: Asia, Europe; one species (introduced) in China.

**1. *Pastinaca sativa*** Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 1: 262. 1753.

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*Anethum pastinaca* (Linnaeus) Wibel; *Elaphoboscum sativum* (Linnaeus) Ruprecht; *Peucedanum pastinaca* (Linnaeus) Bentham & J. D. Hooker; *Selinum pastinaca* (Linnaeus) Crantz.

Plants stout, 1–1.6 m high. Root yellowish-brown, up to 30 × 10 cm, fleshy becoming fibrous with age. Basal petioles ca. 13 cm, sheathing; leaf blade oblong-ovate, 20–30 × 10–16 cm, pinnate; pinnae oblong to ovate, 5–8 × 2.4–4 cm. Peduncles stout, 5–12 cm; rays 10–30, 3–8(–10) cm, unequal; umbellules ca. 1 cm across, ca. 20-flowered; pedicels 5–10 mm, slender. Petals 1–1.2 × ca. 1 mm. Fruit 5–6 × 4–6 mm. Fl. and fr. Jun–Aug. *n* = 11.

Widely cultivated in China [generally thought to be native to Europe; widely cultivated].

The root is rich in starch and sugar and is used as food (parsnip), animal fodder, and for wine making. The sap is liable to cause skin irritation by sensitizing skin to UV radiation.

