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Chapter 1. Cherry blossom

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A **cherry blossom** is a flower of many trees of genus *Prunus*. The most well-known species is the **Japanese cherry**, *Prunus serrulata*, which is commonly called **sakura** (桜 or 櫻; さくら).



They are widely distributed, especially in the temperate zone of the Northern Hemisphere including Japan, Taiwan, Korea, Mainland China, Nepal, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Myanmar, Thailand and West Siberia. Along with the chrysanthemum, the cherry blossom is considered the national flower of Japan.

All varieties of cherry blossom trees produce small, unpalatable fruit or edible cherries. Edible cherries generally come from cultivars of the related species *Prunus avium* and *Prunus cerasus*.

Chapter 2. Culinary use

Cherry blossoms and leaves are edible and both are used as food ingredients in Japan:

- The blossoms are pickled in salt and umezu (ume vinegar), and used for coaxing out flavor in wagashi, (a traditional Japanese confectionery,) or anpan, (a Japanese sweet bun, most-commonly filled with red bean paste).
- Salt-pickled blossoms in hot water are called sakurayu, and drunk at festive events like weddings in place of green tea.
- The leaves, mostly from the Ōshima cherry because of the softness, are also pickled in salted water and used for sakuramochi.
- The fruit, the *sakuranbo*, is small and does not have much flesh beyond the seed within. Due to their bitter taste, the *sakuranbo* should not be eaten raw, or whole; the seed inside should be removed and the fruit-itself processed as preserves.

Since the leaves contain coumarin, which is toxic in large doses, it is not recommended to eat them in great quantities. Likewise, the seeds should not be eaten.