

Pyrus pashia Buchanan-Hamilton ex D. Don

Identifiants : 26485/pyrpas

Association du Potager de mes/nos Rêves (<https://lepotager-demesreves.fr>)

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 12/05/2024

- **Classification phylogénétique :**

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Rosidées ;
- Clade : Fabidées ;
- Ordre : Rosales ;
- Famille : Rosaceae ;

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Rosales ;
- Famille : Rosaceae ;
- Genre : Pyrus ;

- **Synonymes : Pyrus kumaoni Decne ex Hook.f ;**

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Wild Himalayan Pear, Pashia Pear, , Batangi, Bulthing, Chalthei, Chitishi, Chotia, Ja-toh, Kaenth, Kainth, Kean schein, Kitsu, Magwgai, Mahal, Mapak chi, Mayal, Mehali mol, Melal, Melu, Moc-cot, Mol, Nashpati, Naspati, Nepalese wild pear, Passi, Sakhaw, Sano mayal, Shagal, Shegal, Sheghel, Shiara, Soh-jhur, Soh-shur, Suilan, Tang, Tangai, Taoshi, Tayana, Thittaw-thi-pin, Thulo mayal, Vul ;**



- **Note comestibilité : *****

- **Rapport de consommation et comestibilité/consommabilité inférée (partie(s) utilisable(s) et usage(s) alimentaire(s) correspondant(s)) :**

Parties comestibles : fruit^{{}{{(0+x)} (traduction automatique)}} | Original : Fruit^{{}{{(0+x)} (traduction automatique)}} Les fruits mûrs sont consommés crus ou salés. Ils sont consommés très mûrs. Ils sont également séchés et moulus et mélangés avec de la farine de blé ou de millet. Les feuilles d'automne sont utilisées comme boisson au thé

**Partie testée : fruit^{{}{{(0+x)} (traduction automatique)}}
Original : Fruit^{{}{{(0+x)} (traduction automatique)}}**

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
26.3	0	0	1.8	0	0	0	0



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- **Note médicinale : ***

- **Illustration(s) (photographie(s) et/ou dessin(s)):**



Par Curtis, W., Botanical Magazine (1800-1948) Bot. Mag. vol. 135 (1909) [tt. 8232-8291] t. 8256, via plantillustrations

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

◦ ⁵"Plants For a Future" (en anglais) : https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Pyrus_pashia ;

dont classification :

dont livres et bases de données : ⁰"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

dont biographie/références de ⁰"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Altschul, S.V.R., 1973, *Drugs and Foods from Little-known Plants. Notes in Harvard University Herbaria*. Harvard Univ. Press. Massachusetts. no. 1401 ; Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 507 ; Aryal, K. P. et al, 2009, *Uncultivated Plants and Livelihood Support - A case study from the Chepang people of Nepal*. Ethnobotany Research and Applications. 7:409-422 ; Aryal, K. P., et al, 2018, *Diversity and use of wild and non-cultivated edible plants in the Western Himalaya*. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine (2018) 14:10 ; Bajracharya, D., 1980, *Nutritive Values of Nepalese Edible Wild Fruits*. Z. Lebensm. Unters. Forsch. 171: 363-366 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, *Encyclopedia Botanica*. Cornstalk publishing, p 859 ; Chase, P. & Singh, O. P., 2016, *Bioresources of Nagaland: A Case of Wild 4 Edible Fruits in Khonoma Village Forest*. in J. Purkayastha (ed.), *Bioprospecting of Indigenous Bioresources of North-East India*. p 51 ; Chettri, N. & Sharma, E., *Non-timber Forest Produce: Utilization, Distribution and Status in the Kangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve, Sikkim, India*. ; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, *Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible*. ABC Books. p 1119 ; Dangol, D. R. et al, 2017, *Wild Edible Plants in Nepal*. Proceedings of 2nd National Workshop on CUAOGR, 2017. ; Dobriyal, M. J. R. & Dobriyal, R., 2014, *Non Wood Forest Produce an Option for Ethnic Food and Nutritional Security in India*. Int. J. of Usuf. Mngt. 15(1):17-37 ; Ethnobotanical Study of Tehsil Kabal, Swat District, KPK, Pakistan, Table 1 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 206 ; Flora of China @ efloras.org Volume 9 ; Gangwar, A. K. & Ramakrishnan, P. S., 1990, *Ethnobotanical Notes on Some Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, Northeastern India*. 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R.. and Joshi, J., 2009, *Plant Diversity and Ethnobotanical Notes on tree species of Syabru Village, Langtang National Park, Nepal*. Ethnobotanical Leaflets 13:651-64 ; Ju, Y., et al, 2013, *Eating from the wild: diversity of wild edible plants used by Tibetans in Shangri-la region, Yunnan, China*, Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethno medicine 9:28 ; Kala, C. P., 2007, *Prioritization of cultivated and wild edibles by local people in the Uttarakhand hills of Indian Himalaya*. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. 6(1) pp 239-244 ; Kar, A., et al, 2013, *Wild Edible Plant Resources used by the Mizos of Mizoram, India*. Kathmandu University Journal of Science, Engineering and Technology. Vol. 9, No. 1, July, 2013, 106-126 ; Karki, S., et al, 2017, *Minor Fruits in Nepal: Utilization and Conservation Efforts*. 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