

Berberis aristata DC.

Identifiants : 4410/berari

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 04/06/2024

- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Ordre : Ranunculales ;
- Famille : Berberidaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Ranunculales ;
- Famille : Berberidaceae ;
- Genre : Berberis ;

- Synonymes : *Berberis bussmul* K. Koch ex Miq, *Berberis chitria* D. Don [Illegitimate], et quelques autres *Berberis coriaria* ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Indian barberry, Nepal Barberry, , Akhray, Barberry (Zirishk), Chitra, Chompairaim, Chotto, Chutro, Chutrum, Dar-hald, Darhaldi, Daruhald, Daruhalli, Darukaridra, Gruch, Himalayan barberry, Kanchan, Karya, Kashmal, Kimor, Kyerkar, Kyerwa, Marpyashi, Musa lede, Nepal Berberis, Pichyar, Rasanjan, Rasaut, Shamle, Simlu, Trikhula ;



- Note comestibilité : ****

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

Parties comestibles : fruits, fleurs, brindilles^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Fruit, Flowers, Twigs^{{{{0(+x)}}}} Le fruit mûr est consommé cru et également mariné. Ils sont utilisés dans les conserves, les desserts et les sauces. Les fruits sont séchés et mangés. L'alcool est distillé à partir de fruits mûrs. Attention: l'alcool est une cause de cancer. Les boutons floraux sont utilisés dans les sauces. Les graines sont grillées et marinées

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

Original : Fruit^{{{{0(+x)}}}}

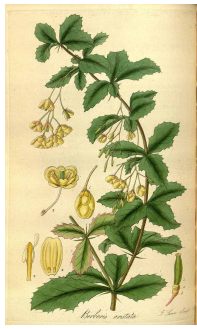
Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
63.4	0	0	0	0	4.6	0	0



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- Note médicinale : ***

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



Par Hooker, W.J., *Exotic Flora* (1823-1827) *Exot. Fl. vol. 2* (1825), via plantillustrations

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

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

dont classification :

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

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

Ahmed, M., et al, 2013, Characterization of indigenous barberry germplasm in Pakistan: variability in morphological characteristics and nutritional composition. *Fruits* Vol. 68 pp 409-422 ; Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 71 ; 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 ; Bahuguna, A. et al, 2010, Floristic Diversity and Indigenous uses of Forest Vegetation of Dabka Watershed in Indian Central Himalayas. *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 14:491-510 ; Bhattarai, S and Chaudary, R. P., 2009, Wild Edible Plants Used by the People of Manang District, Central Nepal. *Ecology of Food and Nutrition*, 48:1-20 ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, *Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics*. AUC Press. p 57 ; Dangol, D. R. et al, 2017, Wild Edible Plants in Nepal. *Proceedings of 2nd National Workshop on CUAOGR*, 2017. ; DARLINGTON & AMMAL, ; Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, *Botanica's Trees & Shrubs. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs*. Random House, Australia. p 123 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 48 ; Ghimire, S. K., et al, 2008, Non-Timber Forest Products of Nepal Himalaya. *WWF Nepal* p 29 ; Glowinski, L., 1999, *The Complete Book of Fruit Growing in Australia*. Lothian. p 179 ; GUPTA ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 97 ; Khan, M. & Hussain, S., 2014, Diversity of wild edible plants and flowering phenology of district Poonch (J & K) in the northwest Himalaya. *Indian Journal of Sci, Res.* 9(1): 032-038 ; Kunkel, ; Lord, E.E., & Willis, J.H., 1999, *Shrubs and Trees for Australian gardens*. Lothian. p 206 (As *Berberis chitria*) ; Lyle, S., 2006, *Discovering fruit and nuts*. Land Links. p 88 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal*. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 108 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal*. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 109 (As *Berberis chitria*) ; Mehta, P. S. et al, 2010, Native plant genetic resources and traditional foods of Uttarakhand Himalaya for sustainable food security and livelihood. *Indian Journal of Natural products and Resources*. Vol 1(1), March 2010 pp 89-96 ; Mukhia, P.K., et al, 2013, Wild plants as Non Wood Forest Products used by the rural community of Dagana, a southern foothill district of Bhutan, *SAARC Journal*, 27 pages ; Negi, P. S. & Subramani, S. P., 2015, Wild Edible Plant Genetic Resources for Sustainable Food Security and Livelihood of Kinnaur District, Himachal Pradesh, India, *International Journal of Conservation Science*. 6 (4): 657-668 ; Plants for a Future database, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. <http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/> (As *Berberis chitria*) ; Plants for a Future database, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. <http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/> ; Radha, B., et al, 2013, Wild Edible Plant Resources of the Lohba Range of Kedarnath Forest Division (KFD), Garhwal Himalaya, India. *Int. Res J. Biological Sci.* Vol. 2 (11), 65-73 ; Rashid, A., Anand, V.K. & Serwar, J., 2008, Less Known Wild Plants Used by the Gujjar Tribe of District Rajouri, Jammu and Kashmir State. *International Journal of Botany* 4(2):219-244 ; Sharma, P., et al, 2013, Wild edibles of Murari Devi and surrounding areas in Mandi district of Himachal Pradesh, India. *International Journal of Biodiversity and Conservation*. Vol. 5(9), pp. 580-592, September 2013 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India*. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 50 ; Singh, V. B., et al, (Ed.) *Horticulture for Sustainable Income and Environmental Protection*. Vol. 1 p 214 ; Syst. nat. 2:8. 1821 ; Thakur, D., et al, 2017, Why they eat, what they eat: patterns of wild edible plants consumption in a tribal area of Western Himalaya. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* (2017) 13:70 ; Thapa, L. B., et al, 2014, Wild Edible Plants used by endangered and Indigenous Raji Tribe in Western Nepal. *International Journal of Applied Sciences and Biotechnology*. Vol 2(3):243-252 ; Tsering, J., et al, 2017, Ethnobotanical appraisal on wild edible plants used by the Monpa community of Arunchal Pradesh. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. Vol 16(4), October 2017, pp 626-637 ; Upreti, K., et al, 2010, Diversity and Distribution of Wild Edible Fruit Plants of Uttarakhand. *Bioversity Potentials of the Himalaya*. p 162 ; Upreti, Y., et al, 2016, Traditional use and management of NTFPs in Kangchenjunga Landscape: implications for conservation and livelihoods. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* (2016) 12:19 ; Watt,

