

Garcinia xanthochymus Hook. f. ex T. Anderson

Identifiants : 14572/garxan

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

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- **Classification phylogénétique :**

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Rosidées ;
- Clade : Fabidées ;
- Ordre : Malpighiales ;
- Famille : Clusiaceae ;

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Theales ;
- Famille : Clusiaceae ;
- Genre : Garcinia ;

- **Synonymes :** *Garcinia pictoria* (Roxb.) Engl, *Garcinia tinctoria* (DC.) W. Wight, *Garcinia tinctoria* (DC.) Dunn, *Stalagmitis pictoria* G. Don, *Xanthochymus pictorius* Roxb, *Xanthochymus tinctorius* DC ;

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** Mysore Gamboge. Gamboge, Himalayan garcinia , Asam kandis, Chakhasa, Chiuri, Cochin-goraka, Da ye teng huang, Dampal, Daungyan, Dawyan-ban, Dephal, Dharamba, Dieng-soh-rynsan, Dongbei, False mangosteen, Gavei, Guomanda, Hmandaw, Hong Phap, Jevra memadie, Jhrambi, Mada-luang, Mada, Madaw, Mysore gamboge, Ota, Pohon manggis asam, Sitambu, Tamala, Tempwr, Tepor tenga, Thesampreng, Tinctoria, Tuai-ha-bet, Yellow mangosteen ;



- **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 peuvent être consommés crus. Ils sont acides et sont souvent cuits avec d'autres légumes. Le fruit peut être utilisé pour faire des confitures, des currys et du vinaigre. Il peut être utilisé comme substitut du tamarin en cuisine. Le fruit peut être mangé rôti ou bouillant



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

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

- **Liens, sources et/ou références :**

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

dont classification :

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

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

Abbiw, D.K., 1990, *Useful Plants of Ghana. West African uses of wild and cultivated plants. Intermediate Technology Publications and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.* p 46 ; Altschul, S.V.R., 1973, *Drugs and Foods from Little-known Plants. Notes in Harvard University Herbaria. Harvard Univ. Press. Massachusetts.* no. 2873 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India.* p 231 ; Arora, R. K., 2014, *Diversity in Underutilized Plant Species - An Asia-Pacific Perspective. Bioversity International.* p 73 (As *Garcinia tinctoria*) ; Baishya, S. Kr., et al, 2013, *Survey of Wild Edible Fruits of Dhubri District, Assam, India. Plant Archives Vol 13 (1): 155-158* ; Barwick, M., 2004, *Tropical and Subtropical Trees. A Worldwide Encyclopedic Guide. Thames and Hudson* p 196 ; Brahma, S., et al, 2013, *Wild edible fruits of Kokrajhar district of Assam, North-East India, Asian Journal of Plant Science and Research 3(6):95-100* ; Burkhill, I.H., 1966, *A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.* Vol 1 (A-H) p 1074 ; Coronel, R.E., 1982, *Fruit Collections in the Philippines. IBPGR Newsletter* p 7 ; Darley, J.J., 1993, *Know and Enjoy Tropical Fruit. P & S Publishers.* p 45 ; 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* ; Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, *Botanica's Trees & Shrubs. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs. Random House, Australia.* p 341 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications,* p 79 (As *Garcinia pictorius*) ; Flora of China. www.eFloras.org ; Fl. Brit. India 1:269. 1874 ; Forest Inventory and Planning Institute, 1996, *Vietnam Forest Trees. Agriculture Publishing House* p 101 (As *Garcinia tinctoria*) ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, *Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses. Kew.* p 79 ; Gardner, S., et al, 2000, *A Field Guide to Forest Trees of Northern Thailand, Kobfai Publishing Project.* p 50 ; Hearne, D.A., & Rance, S.J., 1975, *Trees for Darwin and Northern Australia. AGPS, Canberra* p 72, Pl 20 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world.* p 325 ; Hibbert, M., 2002, *The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium.* p 108 ; http://www.ntbg.org/plants/plant_details.php ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, *Food Plants of China. The Chinese University Press.* p 560 ; Jadhav, R., et al, 2015, *Forest Foods of Northern Western Ghats: Mode of Consumption, Nutrition and Availability. Asian Agri-History Vol. 19, No. 4: 293-317* ; Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 139* ; Jeeva, S., 2009, *Horticultural potential of wild edible fruits used by the Khasi tribes of Meghalaya. Journal of Horticulture and Forestry Vol. 1(9) pp. 182-192 (Also as Garcinia tinctoria)* ; John, L., & Stevenson, V., 1979, *The Complete Book of Fruit. Angus & Robertson* p 187 ; 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* ; Li Xi-wen & Li Jie; Peter F. Stevens, *Clusiaceae [Draft], Flora of China* ; Lorenzi, H., Bacher, L., Lacerda, M. & Sartori, S., 2006, *Brazilian Fruits & Cultivated Exotics. Sao Paulo, Instituto Plantarum de Estudos da Flora Ltda.* p 379 ; Macmillan, H.F. (Revised Barlow, H.S., et al) 1991, *Tropical Planting and Gardening. Sixth edition. Malayan Nature Society. Kuala Lumpur.* p 301 ; Martin, F. W., et al, 1987, *Perennial Edible Fruits of the Tropics. USDA Handbook 642* p 30 (As *Garcinia tinctoria*) ; Miguel, E., et al, 1989, *A checklist of the cultivated plants of Cuba. Kulturpflanze 37. 1989, 211-357 (As Garcinia tinctoria)* ; Misra S. & Misra M., 2016, *Ethnobotanical and Nutritional Evaluation of Some Edible Fruit Plants of Southern Odisha, India. International Journal of Advances in Agricultural Science and Technology, Vol.3 Issue.1, March- 2016, pg. 1-30* ; Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, *Wild Edible Plants of Assam. Geethaki Publishers.* p 12 ; Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, *An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam. Nha Xuat Ban Tre.* p 457. p 451 (As *Garcinia tinctoria*) ; Pl. Coromandel 2:51, t. 196. 1798 - non *Garcinia pictoria Roxb. (1832)* (As *Xanthochymus pictorius*) ; PROSEA (Plant Resources of South East Asia) handbook, Volume 2, 1991, *Edible fruits and nut.* p 175 ; Purseglove, J.W., 1968, *Tropical Crops Dicotyledons, Longmans.* p 634 ; Ravikrishna, S., 2011, *Ethno-medico-botanical survey on Wild Edible fruits of Udupi Taluk, Udupi* p 78 ; Recher, P, 2001, *Fruit Spirit Botanical Gardens Plant Index. www.nrg.com.au/~recher/seedlist.html* p 2 ; Sarma, H., et al, 2010, *Updated Estimates of Wild Edible and Threatened Plants of Assam: A Meta-analysis. International Journal of Botany 6(4): 414-423* ; Savita, et al, 2006, *Studies on wild edible plants of ethnic people in east Sikkim. Asian J. of Bio Sci. (2006) Vol. 1 No. 2 : 117-125 (As Garcinia tinctoria)* ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, *Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India. Natural Product Radiance Vol. 6(5): p 417 (As Garcinia tinctoria)* ; Seidemann J., 2005, *World Spice Plants. Economic Usage, Botany, Taxonomy. 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Available: www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/econ.pl (10 April 2000)* ; Vivien, J., & Faure, J.J., 1996, *Fruitiers Sauvages d'Afrique. Espèces du Cameroun. CTA* p 131 ; WATT,