

# ***Dimocarpus longan Lour., 1790*** **(Longanier)**

**Identifiants : 11463/dimlon**

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

**Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze**

**Dernière modification le**

• **Classification phylogénétique :**

- **Clade : Angiospermes ;**
- **Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;**
- **Clade : Rosidées ;**
- **Clade : Malvidées ;**
- **Ordre : Sapindales ;**
- **Famille : Sapindaceae ;**

• **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- **Règne : Plantae ;**
- **Sous-règne : Tracheobionta ;**
- **Division : Magnoliophyta ;**
- **Class : Magnoliopsida ;**
- **Ordre : Sapindales ;**
- **Famille : Sapindaceae ;**
- **Genre : Dimocarpus ;**
- **Nom complet : Dimocarpus longan subsp. longan ;**

• **Synonymes :** *Euphoria longan* (Lour.) Steud. 1821 [*Dimocarpus longan* subsp. *longan*], *Euphoria longana* Lam. 1792, *Nephelium longana* Cambess. 1829 ;

• **Synonymes français :** longan, longani, longane, oeil de dragon, litchi longanier, litchi ponceau (erreur : nom attribué à *Litchi chinensis*) ;

• **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** dragon's eye, longan [subsp. longan], longan , Longanbaum (de), Longanbeere (de), isau [subsp. malesianus], mata kucing (ms), mata kucing [subsp. malesianus] (ms), longán (es), longan (sv) ;

• **Rusticité (résistance face au froid/gel) :** -1/-4/-4,5°C ;



• **Note comestibilité :** \*\*\*\*

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

**Fruit (fruits<sup>0(+x),27(+x)</sup> : arille<sup>(dp\*)</sup> {crue<sup>0(+x),27(+x)</sup> ou cuite<sup>0(+x)</sup> ; fraîche<sup>(dp\*)</sup> ou séchée<sup>0(+x),27(+x)</sup>} et feuille (feuilles<sup>0(+x)</sup> [base boissons/breuivages<sup>{(dp\*)</sup> : tisanes<sup>0(+x)</sup>}]) comestible<sup>0(+x)</sup>.**

**Détails :**

**Fruit brut/crû ; les fruits peuvent être séchés et stockés ou préservés en conserve dans le sirop<sup>{(0(+x)}</sup>. Plante cultivée localement ; plusieurs variétés<sup>{(27(+x)}</sup>.**

**Les fruits sont consommés crus ou cuits. Ils peuvent être séchés et conservés ou conservés en conserve dans du sirop**

**Partie testée : fruits - crus<sup>{(0(+x) (traduction automatique)}</sup>**

Original : Fruit - raw

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
82	255	61	1.3	0	84	1.2	0.1



**Précautions :**

*néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.*

- Note médicinale : \*\*\*

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

Par Curtis's Botanical Magazine (vol. 70 [ser. 2, vol. 17]: t. 4096, 1844) [W.H. Fitch], via plantillustrations

- Nombre de graines au gramme : 1 ;

- Liens, sources et/ou références :

◦ <sup>5</sup>"Plants For a Future" (en anglais) : [https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Dimocarpus\\_longan](https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Dimocarpus_longan) ;

dont classification :

◦ "The Plant List" (en anglais) : [www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/kew-2768547](http://www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/kew-2768547) ;

◦ "GRIN" (en anglais) : <https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxon/taxonomydetail?id=14131> ;

dont livres et bases de données : <sup>0</sup>"Food Plants International" (en anglais), 27Dictionnaire des plantes comestibles (livre, page 203 [Nephelium longana Cambess. 1829], par Louis Bubenicek) ;

dont biographie/références de <sup>0</sup>"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Longan references Euphorbia longan/Dimocarpus ; AAK, 1980, Bertanam Pohon Buah-buahan. Penerbitan Yayasan Kanisius, Yogyakarta. p 69 ; Alexander, D.M., Scholefield, P.B., Frodsham, A., 1982, Some tree fruits for tropical Australia. CSIRO, Australia. p 33 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 214 (As Euphorbia longan) ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, Plants and people of the Golden Triangle. Dioscorides Press. p 209 ; Argent, G et al, nd, Manual of the Larger and More important non Dipterocarp Trees of Central Kalimantan Indonesia. Volume 2 Forest Research Institute, Samarinda, Indonesia. p 556 ; Backer & Bakh. f. 1963-1968. Flora of Java. ; Barwick, M., 2004, Tropical and Subtropical Trees. A Worldwide Encyclopedic Guide. Thames and Hudson p 146 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 465 ; Burkhill, I.H., 1966, A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Vol 2 (I-Z) p 1573 (As Nephelium longana) ; Coronel, R.E., 1982, Fruit Collections in the Philippines. IBPGR Newsletter p 6 (As Euphorbia longana) ; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible. ABC Books. p 501 ; Darley, J.J., 1993, Know and Enjoy Tropical Fruit. P & S Publishers. p 61 (As Euphorbia longan) ; Encke, F., et al. 1984. Zander: Handworterbuch der Pflanzennamen, ed. 13. ; Engel, D.H., & Phummai, S., 2000, A Field Guide to Tropical Plants of Asia. Timber Press. p 47 (As Euphorbia longan) ; Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, Botanica's Trees & Shrubs. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs. Random House, Australia. p 263 ; Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 224 ; Flora of China. www.eFloras.org ; Fl. cochinch. 1:233. 1790 ; Food Composition Tables for use in East Asia FAO [https://www.fao.org/infooods/directory No. 901](https://www.fao.org/infooods/directory>No. 901) ; Gardner, S., et al, 2000, A Field Guide to Forest Trees of Northern Thailand, Kobfai Publishing Project. p 135 ; Gouldstone, S., 1983, Growing your own Food-bearing Plants in Australia. Macmillan p 104 (As Euphorbia longana) ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 435 (As Nephelium longana) ; Hibbert, M., 2002, The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium. p 87 ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, Food Plants of China. The Chinese University Press. p 523 ; Jin, Chen et al, 1999, Ethnobotanical studies on Wild Edible Fruits in Southern Yunnan: Folk Names: Nutritional Value and Uses. Economic Botany

53(1) pp 2-14 ; Johns, L.& Stevenson,V., 1979, *The Complete Book of Fruit*. Angus and Robertson. p 180 ; Kiple, K.F. & Ornelas, K.C., (eds), 2000, *The Cambridge World History of Food*. CUP p 1803 ; Lalfakzuala, R., 2007, *Ethnobotanical usages of plants in western Mizoram*. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. Vol 6(3) pp 480-493 (As *Euphoria longan*) ; Leenh. 1971. Blumea 19:122. ; Lembaga Biologi Nasional, 1977, *Buah-Buahan, Balai Pustaka*, Jakarta. p 80 ; Liberty Hyde Bailey Hortorum. 1976. *Hortus third*. ; Llamas, K.A., 2003, *Tropical Flowering Plants*. Timber Press. p 341 ; Lorenzi, H., Bacher, L., Lacerda, M. & Sartori, S., 2006, *Brazilian Fruits & Cultivated Exotics*. Sao Paulo, Instituto Plantarum de Estudos da Flora Ltda. p 607 ; Lyle, S., 2006, *Discovering fruit and nuts*. Land Links. p 178 ; Martin, F. W., et al, 1987, *Perennial Edible Fruits of the Tropics*. USDA Handbook 642 p 56 (As *Euphoria longana*) ; McMakin, P.D., 2000, *Flowering Plants of Thailand. A Field Guide*. White Lotus. p 109 (As *Euphoria longan*) ; Menzel, C., Watson, B., and Simpson, D., *Longan (Euphoria longan)*. *The Australian New Crops Newsletter*. 4. July. 1995 ; Morton, J. F., 1987, *Fruits of Warm Climates*. Wipf & Stock Publishers p 259 ; Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, *Wild Edible Plants of Assam*. Geethaki Publishers. p 29 ; Peekel, P.G., 1984, (Translation E.E.Henty), *Flora of the Bismarck Archipelago for Naturalists*, Division of Botany, Lae, PNG. p 341 ; Phon, P., 2000, *Plants used in Cambodia*. © Pauline Dy Phon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. p 234 ; PROSEA (Plant Resources of South East Asia) handbook, Volume 2, 1991, *Edible fruits and nuts*. ; Recher, P., 2001, *Fruit Spirit Botanical Gardens Plant Index*. [www.nrg.com.au/~recher/seedlist.html](http://www.nrg.com.au/~recher/seedlist.html) p 2 (As *Euphoria longana*) ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, *Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India*. *Natural Product Radiance* Vol. 6(5): p 419 (As *Nephelium longana*) ; Schubert, B. G., 1975. *Taxon* 24:173. ; Sharma, B.B., 2005, *Growing fruits and vegetables*. Publications Division. Ministry of Information and broadcasting. India. p 83 (As *Euphoria longan*) ; Solomon, C., 2001, *Encyclopedia of Asian Food*. New Holland. p 222 ; Tankard, G., 1987, *Tropical fruit*. Viking. p 60 ; Tate, D., 1999, *Tropical Fruit*. Archipelago Press. Singapore. p 54 ; Terrell et al. 1986. *Agric. Handb.* no. 505. ; Thomson, G. & Morgan, W., (Ed.) 2004, *Access to Asian Foods Newsletter*, Vic Govt, Australia Issue 70 ; Valder, P., 1999, *The Garden Plants of China*. Florilegium. p 279 ; van Wyk, B., 2005, *Food Plants of the World. An illustrated guide*. Timber press. p 176 ; Walker, E., 1976. *Flora of Okinawa and the southern Ryukyu Islands*. ; Dimocarpus Cull, B.W., 1995, *Fruit Growing in Warm Climates*. Reed. p 170 ; Forest Inventory and Planning Institute, 1996, *Vietnam Forest Trees*. Agriculture Publishing House p 650 ; Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, *Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia*, CSIRO. p 81 ; Macmillan, H.F. (Revised Barlow, H.S., et al) 1991, *Tropical Planting and Gardening*. Sixth edition. Malayan Nature Society. Kuala Lumpur. p 279 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India*. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 59 ; Smith, K., 1998. *Growing Uncommon Fruits and Vegetables*. New Holland. p 87 ; Staples, G.W. and Herbst, D.R., 2005, *A tropical Garden Flora*. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawaii. p 512 (Drawing) ; USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). [Online Database] National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. Available: [www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/econ.pl](http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/econ.pl) (10 April 2000)