

Diploknema butyracea (Roxb.) H. J. Lam

Identifiants : 11829/dipbut

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 28/04/2024

- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Astéridées ;
- Ordre : Ericales ;
- Famille : Sapotaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Ebenales ;
- Famille : Sapotaceae ;
- Genre : Diploknema ;

- Synonymes : *Aesandra butyracea* (Roxb.) Baehni, *Aisandra butyracea* (Roxb.) Baehni, *Bassia butyracea* Roxb, *Illipe butyracea* (Roxb.) Engler, *Madhuca butyracea* (Roxb.) Macbride, *Mixandra butyracea* (Roxb.) Pierre ex Dubard, *Vidoricum butyraceum* (Roxb.) Kuntze ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : *Indian butter tree*, , *Bhalel*, *Cheuli*, *Cheuri*, *Chewra*, *Chewri*, *Chiura*, *Chiuree*, *Chiuri*, *Chivree*, *Chiwree*, *Churi*, *Chyuri*, *Chyuro*, *Finsheng*, *Pauktu*, *Phalwara*, *Pholwara*, *Phoolwa-oil plant*, *Phulvara*, *Phulwa*, *Yel*, *Yelkung*, *Yelpote*, *Yika* ;



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

Parties comestibles : noyau, fruits, fleurs, noix, graines - huile^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)} | Original : Kernel, Fruit, Flowers, Nuts, Seeds - oil^{{{0(+x)}}} Le jus des parties internes de la fleur est bouilli dans un sirop. Ceci est utilisé comme sucre. La pulpe juteuse du fruit mûr est consommée crue. Il a un parfum et est doux. Il peut être utilisé pour la confiture ou les cornichons. Le beurre extrait des graines est utilisé pour la cuisson et l'éclairage. Il est utilisé pour le beurre de cacao dans le chocolat et dans la margarine. Les graines sont également fermentées. Les graines sont grillées ou frites et mangées

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)
68.6	0	0	3.8	0	0	1.8	0



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

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

- Liens, sources et/ou références :

dont classification :

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

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

Acharya K. P. and Acharya, R., 2010, Eating from the Wild: Indigenous knowledge on wild edible plants in Parroha VDC of Rupandehi District, Central Nepal. *International Journal of Social Forestry*. 3(1):28-48 ; Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 24 ; Aryal, K. P. et al, 2009, Uncultivated Plants and Livelihood Support - A case study from the Cheopang 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 (As *Bassia butyracea*) ; Brouk, B., 1975, Plants Consumed by Man. Academic Press, London. p 230 (As *Madhuca butyracea*) ; Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg ser. 3, 7:186. 1925 ; Burkill, 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 849 ; Chettri, N. & Sharma, E., Non-timber Forest Produce: Utilization, Distribution and Status in the Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve, Sikkim, India. (As *Bassia butyracea*) ; Contr. Gray Herb. 53:18. 1918 (As *Madhuca butyracea*) ; 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 (As *Diploneme butyracia*) ; Ghimeray, A. K., Lamsal, K., et al, 2010, Wild edible angiospermic plants of the Illam Hills (Eastern Nepal) and their mode of use by local community. *Korean J. Pl. Taxon.* 40(1) (As *Bassia butyracea*) ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 94 (As *Madhuca butyracea*) ; Karki, S., et al, 2017, Minor Fruits in Nepal: Utilization and Conservation Efforts. *Proceedings of 2nd National Workshop on CUAPGR*, 2017. ; Khanal, R., et al, 2014, Documenting abundance and use of underutilized plant species in the mid hill region of Nepal. *ECOPRINT* 21: 63-71, 2014 (As *Aesandra butyracea*) ; Kumar, A., et al, 2012, Ethnobotanical Edible Plant Biodiversity of Lepcha Tribes. *Indian Forester*, 138 (9):798-803 (As *Bassia butyracea*) ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, Plants and People of Nepal. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 205 ; Manju, S., and Sundriyal, R. C., 2001, Wild Edible Plants of the Sikkim Himalaya: Nutritive Values of Selected Species. *Economic Botany* 55(3): 377-390 ; 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 (As *Aesandra butyracea*) ; Menninger, E.A., 1977, Edible Nuts of the World. Horticultural Books. Florida p 29 (As *Madhuca butyracea*) ; 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 ; Pandey, Y., Upadhyay, S. & Bhatt, S. S., 2018, Phyto-chemical constituent os some wild edible fruits of Sikkim Himalaya. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry* 2018; 7(3): 1045-1047 ; 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 ; Shah, S. K., 2014, Dietary contribution of underutilized minor crops and indigenous plants collected from uncultivated lands and forests in Nepal. in *Promotion of Underutilized Indigenous Food Resources for Food Security and Nutrition in Asia and Pacific*. FAO. Bangkok p 64 (As *Bassia butyracea*, *Madhuca butyracea*) ; Sharma, G., et al, 2016, Agrobiodiversity in the Sikkim Himalaya. *International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, ICIMOD Working Paper* 2016/5 p 20 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 56 ; Singh, K.K., Singh, M. & Joshi, S. C., 2014, Phenolic content and Antioxidant Activity of some Underutilized Wild Edible Fruits of the Sikkim Himalaya. *SMU Medical Journal*. Vol. 1, No. 2 July 2014 ; Sundriyal, M., et al, 1998, Wild edibles and other useful plants from the Sikkim Himalaya, India. *Oecologia Montana* 7:43-54 (As *Bassia butyracea*) ; Sundriyal, Manju and Sundriyal R. C., 2001, Seed Germination and Response of Stem-cuttings to Hormonal Treatment in Six Priority Wild Edible Fruit Species in Sikkim Himalaya. *Indian Forester* Vol. 127 No. 6 June 2001. pp 695-717 ; Sundriyal, M. & Sundriyal, R. C., 2001, Wild Edible Plants of the Sikkim Himalaya: Nutritive Value of Selected Species. *Economic Botany* 55(3): 377-390 ; Sundriyal, Manju, and R. C. Sundriyal, 2003, Underutilized edible plants of the Sikkim Himalaya: Need for domestication. *Current Science*, Vol. 85, No. 6, p 731 ; Sundriyal, M., et al, 2004, Dietary Use of Wild Plant Resources in the Sikkim Himalaya, India. *Economic Botany* 58(4) pp 626-638 ; 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. in *Biodiversity Potentials of the Himalaya*. (As *Aesandra butyracea*) ; Uprety, Y., et al, 2012, Diversity of use and local knowledge of wild edible plant resources in Nepal. *Journal of Ethnobotany and Ethnomedicine* 8:16 ; Wickens, G.E., 1995, Edible Nuts. FAO Non-wood forest products. FAO, Rome. p151