

# ***Docynia indica (Collebr. in Wall.) Decne.***

**Identifiants : 11958/docind**

**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 : Docynia ;

- **Synonymes :** Cydonia indica (Wall.) Spach, Docynia docynioides (C.K.Schneider) Rehder, Docynia griffithiana Decnaise, Docynia hookeriana Decnaise, Docynia rufifolia (Leveille) Rehder, Malus docynioides C. K. Schneid, Pyrus indica Wallich, Pyrus rufifolia H. Lev, Check Eriolobus indica Schn ;
- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** Indian crab apple, Assam apple, , Chipfoshi, Chipphoshi, Dieng-soh-po, Ekere, False quince, Kipho, Likung, Losu, Maa, Mael, Mago, Magon, Mail, Mehel, Mehul, Passy, Phoshi, Pin-sein, Qile, Soh-phoh, Soh-phoh-heh, Sohptet, Sun-hlu-phi, Tao meo, Theipan, Theithup ;



- **Note comestibilité : \*\***

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

**Parties comestibles :** fruit<sup>{}{{0+x}} (traduction automatique)</sup> | **Original :** Fruit<sup>{}{{0+x}}</sup> Les fruits mûrs sont consommés crus, cuits ou salés. Les fruits sont également transformés en cornichons. Le fruit peut être transformé en un gel mou. Les fruits sont utilisés pour la confiture

**Partie testée :** fruit<sup>{}{{0+x}} (traduction automatique)</sup>  
**Original :** Fruit<sup>{}{{0+x}}</sup>

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
82.5	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

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

- Liens, sources et/ou références :

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

*dont classification :*

*dont livres et bases de données :* <sup>0</sup>"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

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

*Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 181 (Also as Docynia hookeriana) ; Angami, A., et al, 2006, Status and potential of wild edible plants of Arunachal Pradesh. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge 5(4) October 2006, pp 541-550 ; Arora, R. K., 2014, Diversity in Underutilized Plant Species - An Asia-Pacific Perspective. Bioversity International. p 68 ; 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 50 ; 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 (As Docynia hookeriana) ; Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 198 ; Flora of China. www.eFloras.org Volume 9 ; Ghimeray, A. K., Lamsal, K., et al, 2010, Wild edible angiospermic plants of the Ilam Hills (Eastern Nepal) and their mode of use by local community. Korean J. Pl. Taxon. 40(1) ; 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 Docynia hookeriana) ; 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 ; 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 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, Plants and People of Nepal. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 206 ; 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 (As Erioloba indica) ; Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. 10:131, t. 14. 1874 ; Pfoze, N. L., et al, 2012, Assessment of Local Dependency on Selected Wild Edible Plants and fruits from Senapati district, Manipur, Northeast India. Ethnobotany Research & Applications 10:357-367 ; Pfoze, N. L., et al, 2012, Survey and assessment of floral diversity on wild edible plants from Senapati district of Manipur, Northeast India. Journal of Biodiversity and Environmental Sciences. 1(6):50-52 ; Plants for a Future database, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. <http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/> (As Docynia hookeriana) ; Rymbai, H., et al, 2016, Analysis study on potential underutilized edible fruit genetic resources of the foothills track of Eastern Himalayas, India. Genetic. Resourc. Crop Evol. (2016) 63:125-139 ; 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 ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, Northeast India. Natural Product Radiance Vol. 6(5): p 415 (Also as Docynia hookeriana) ; Shin, T., et al, 2018, Traditional knowledge of wild edible plants with special emphasis on medicinal uses in Southern Shan State, Myanmar. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine (2018) 14:48 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 56 (Also as Docynia hookeriana) ; Singh, V. B., et al, (Ed.) Horticulture for Sustainable Income and Environmental Protection. Vol. 1 p 216 (Also as Docynia hookeriana) ; 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 (As Eriolobus indica) ; Tanaka, ; Tsiring, J., et al, 2017, Ethnobotanical appraisal on wild edible plants used by the Monpa community of Arunachal Pradesh. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. Vol 16(4), October 2017, pp 626-637*