

Elaeocarpus floribundus Blume

Identifiants : 12498/elaflo

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 19/04/2024

- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Rosidées ;
- Clade : Fabidées ;
- Ordre : Oxalidales ;
- Famille : Elaeocarpaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Malvales ;
- Famille : Elaeocarpaceae ;
- Genre : Elaeocarpus ;

- Synonymes : *Elaeocarpus floribundus* var. *tahanensis* (Hend.) Ng, *Elaeocarpus grossus* Wall. [Invalid], *Elaeocarpus lobbianus* Turcz, *Elaeocarpus pseudosepicanus* O. C. Schmidt, *Elaeocarpus tahanensis* M. R. Hend ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Indian olive, , Banghkri, Belphoi, Chorphon, Chuziechukru, Com hoanhieu, Empedu, Empeduk, Emperdok, Goroshi, Hahauwan, Irat, Japfai, Jalpai, Jalphai, Jalpui, Jolphai schein, Jolpi, Julpai, Kemesu, Kieshi, Kingkurad, Maboh, Mai-ma-mon-pan, Medang teja, Medang telur, Perdu, Renkinang, Rugged oil fruit, Seinsar-blue-pan, Shikesi, Shikishi, Tempawat, Theng koreng, Thitpwe, Thitya-hmwe, Zonmot ;



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

Parties comestibles : feuilles, fruits, graines - huile, graines^{{{(0(+x)) (traduction automatique)}}} | Original : Leaves, Fruit, Seeds - oil, Seeds^{{{(0(+x))}}} Les feuilles sont utilisées comme légume. Le fruit est consommé comme masticatoire. Ils sont consommés crus et cuits. Les fruits non mûrs sont également utilisés pour les cornichons et les chutney



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" :

Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 191 ; 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 69 ; Baishya, S. Kr., et al, 2013, Survey of Wild Edible Fruits of Dhubri District, Assam, India. *Plant Archives* Vol 13 (1): 155-158 ; 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 ; 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 915 ; Chai, P. P. K. (Ed), et al, 2000, A checklist of Flora, Fauna, Food and Medicinal Plants. *Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary, Sarawak. Forestry Malaysia & ITTO*. p 166 ; Chakraborty, S. & Chaturvedi, H. P., 2014, Some Wild Edible Fruits of Tripura- A Survey. *Indian Journal of Applied research*. (4) 9 ; 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 ; Das, T. & Das, A. K., 2005, Inventorying plant biodiversity in homegardens: A case study in Barak Valley, Assam, North East India. *CURRENT SCIENCE*, VOL. 89, NO. 1, 10 JULY 2005 ; 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 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 287 ; INFOODSUpdatedFGU-list.xls ; 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 ; Kumar, Y J. et al, 1987, Further Contribution to the Ethnobotany of Meghalaya: Plants used by "War jaintia" of Jaintia Hill District. *Econ. Tax. Bot.* Vol 11 No. 1 pp 65- ; Milow, P., et al, 2013, Malaysian species of plants with edible fruits or seeds and their evaluation. *International Journal of Fruit Science*. 14:1, 1-27 ; Murtem, G. & Chaudhrey, P., 2016, An ethnobotanical note on wild edible plants of Upper Eastern Himalaya, India. *Brazilian Journal of Biological Sciences*, 2016, v. 3, no. 5, p. 63-81. ; Partha, P., 2014, Ethnobotany of the Laleng (Patra) Community in Bangladesh. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*. 2(6):173-184 ; Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, *Wild Edible Plants of Assam*. Geethaki Publishers. p 18 ; Paul, A., 2013, Minor and uncultivated fruits of Eastern India, 2nd International Symposium on Minor Fruits and Medicinal Plants ; 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 ; Pradheep, K., et al, 2016, Wild edible plants used by Konyak tribe in Mon district of Nagaland: Survey and inventorisation. *Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources*. Vol 7(1) pp 74-81 ; PROSEA (Plant Resources of South East Asia) handbook, Volume 2, 1991, Edible fruits and nuts. ; 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 ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India. *Natural Product Radiance* Vol. 6(5): p 416 ; Schmidt-Vogt, D., 2001, Secondary Forests in Swidden Agriculture in the Highland of Thailand. *Journal of tropical Forest Science* 13(4): 748-767 ; 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, P.K., Singh, N.I., and Singh, L.J., 1988, *Ethnobotanical Studies on Wild Edible Plants in the Markets of Manipur - 2*. *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* Vol. 12 No. 1 pp 113-119 ; Slik, F., www.asianplant.net