

Garuga pinnata Roxb.

Identifiants : 14603/garpin

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 : Rosidées ;
- Clade : Malvidées ;
- Ordre : Sapindales ;
- Famille : Burseraceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Sapindales ;
- Famille : Burseraceae ;
- Genre : Garuga ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Garuga, , Armu daru, Armu, Arnelli, Arunelli, Aule dabadabe, Bombok, Bung-bu-tuai-ram, Bungbutuairam, Chinyok, Chokka gota, Dabdabe, Dieng-khiang, Engla, Garugudu, Gendeli poma, Ghogar, Godda, Halabalagi, Jum, Kaikar, Kakad, Kaked, Kakkad, Kandwer, Karre vembu, Karur, Kattu-kalinjan, Kharpat, Khusimb, Kosramba, Kudak, Kuruk, Mai-kham, Mohi, Mokot, Neura, Nil bhadi, Rohimala, Sarota, Sarupatri, Sinyok, Sompotri, Taesap, Thotmola, Toom, Tram mao, Tum kharpat ;



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

Parties comestibles : fruits, feuilles^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Fruit, Leaves^{{{{0(+x)}}}} Les fruits mûrs sont comestibles mais acides. Ils sont consommés frais, cuits ou marinés. Ils sont utilisés dans les currys de poisson



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 232 ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, *Plants and people of the Golden Triangle*. Dioscorides Press. p 212 ; Bohra, N., et al, 2017, *Ethnobotany of wild edible plants traditionally used by the local people in the Ramnagar regions from Nainital District, Uttarakhand, India*. *Biolife* 5(1): 12-19 ; Bole, P.V., & Yaghani, Y., 1985, *Field Guide to the Common Trees of India*. OUP p 47 ; 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 1078 ; Chaudhary, L. B., et al, 2014, *Tree Resources of Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary, Uttar Pradesh, India with especial emphasis on Conservation Status, Phenology and Economic Values*. *International Journal of Environment*. 3(1) ; *Flora of Pakistan*. ; Forest Inventory and Planning Institute, 1996, *Vietnam Forest Trees*. Agriculture Publishing House p 87 ; GAMMIE, ; Gardner, S., et al, 2000, *A Field Guide to Forest Trees of Northern Thailand*, Kobfai Publishing Project. p 112 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 325 ; Hort. Bengal. 33. 1814 ; 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 ; 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 ; Lalfakzuala, R., 2007, *Ethnobotanical usages of plants in western Mizoram*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. Vol 6(3) pp 480-493 ; Majumdar, K and Datta, N., 2009, *Traditional wild edible fruits for the forest dwellers of Tripura, India*. *Pleione* 3(2) 167-178 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal*. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 241 ; 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 ; Reddy, K. N. et al, 2007, *Traditional knowledge on wild food plants in Andhra Pradesh*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. Vol. 6(1): 223-229 ; 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, G.L., 1984, *Some economically important plant of Salsette Island near Bombay*. *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* Vol. 5 No. 4 pp 753-765 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India*. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 61 ; Sundriyal, M., et al, 1998, *Wild edibles and other useful plants from the Sikkim Himalaya, India*. *Oecologia Montana* 7:43-54 ; Sundriyal, M., et al, 2004, *Dietary Use of Wild Plant Resources in the Sikkim Himalaya, India*. *Economic Botany* 58(4) pp 626-638