

Holboellia latifolia Wall.

Identifiants : 16159/hollat

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

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- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Ordre : Ranunculales ;
- Famille : Berberidaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Ranunculales ;
- Famille : Berberidaceae ;
- Genre : Holboellia ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : , Bagul, Dombyem, Ghomphala, Ghopala, Golfa, Gopha, Gophla, Fopla, Gufla, Guphala, Kuolrik, Mi-rang-sa, Sarem, Sa-tymbra, Shulumba, Soh-lygn-kait ;



- Note comestibilité : ***

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

Parties comestibles : fruit^{[[[0(+x)]]} (traduction automatique) | Original : Fruit^{[[[0(+x)]]} Les fruits mûrs sont consommés frais



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

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

- Liens, sources et/ou références :

- ⁵"Plants For a Future" (en anglais) : https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Holboellia_latifolia ;

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 270 ; 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 ; 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 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 138 ; *Flora of Pakistan*. www.efloras.org ; Ghimire, S. K., et al, 2008, Non-Timber Forest Products of Nepal Himalaya. *WWF Nepal* p 89 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 347 ; Hibbert, M., 2002, *The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium*. p 142 ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, *Food Plants of China*. The Chinese University Press. p 393 ; 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 ; Lord, E.E., & Willis, J.H., 1999, *Shrubs and Trees for Australian gardens*. Lothian. p 331 ; Lyle, S., 2006, *Discovering fruit and nuts*. Land Links. p 54 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal*. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 262 ; Marinelli, J. (Ed), 2004, *Plant. DK*. p 212 ; *Plants for a Future database*, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. <http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/> ; Polunin, O., & Stainton, A., 2006, *Flowers of the Himalaya*, Oxford India Paperbacks. p 23 ; Ryan, S., 2008, *Dicksonia. Rare Plants Manual*. Hyland House. p 76 ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India. *Natural Product Radiance* Vol. 6(5): p 418 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, Wild edible Plants of India. *Indian Council of Agricultural Research*, New Delhi. p 65 ; 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 ; Tent. fl. nepal. 249, t. 16. 1826 ; 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. *Bioiversity Potentials of the Himalaya*. p 174 ; Upreti, Y., et al, 2016, Traditional use and management of NTFPs in Kangchenjunga Landscape: implications for conservation and livelihoods. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* (2016) 12:19 ; 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 (10 April 2000) ; www.efloras.org *Flora of China* Volume 6