

Irvingia malayana Oliv. ex Bennett

Identifiants : 17120/irvmal

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 01/05/2024

- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Rosidées ;
- Clade : Fabidées ;
- Ordre : Malpighiales ;
- Famille : Irvingiaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Sapindales ;
- Famille : Simaroubaceae ;
- Genre : Irvingia ;

- Synonymes : *Irvingella harmandiana* Pierre, *Irvingella malayana* (Oliv. ex A. W. Benth.) van Tiegh, *Irvingella oliveri* (Pierre) van Tiegh, *Irvingia longipedicellata* Gagnep, [Invalid]*Irvingia oliveri* Pierre ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Bush mango tree, , Asem pau, Bak bok, Batu, Bok, Cay, Cham bak, Chombork, Euselu, Kabok, Kalek karsik, Kayu batu, Kayu tulang, Kayu tulung, Kebayang, Kerangi, Komia, Konia, Krabok, Maak bok, Mai bok, Ma-mien, Melenna gunung, Mengkudu, Merelang, Patok entilit, Pau bayan, Pau kijang, Pau rusu, Pauh kijang, Perseh, Pohon kayu batu, Pohon mangga utan, Selangan tandok, Tenghilan, Tengilan ;



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

Parties comestibles : graines, fruits^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)} | Original : Seeds, Fruit^{{{0(+x)}}} Le noyau de la graine est mangé rôti.
Le fruit mûr est sucré et comestible



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" :

Argent, G et al, nd, *Manual of the Larger and More important non Dipterocarp Trees of Central Kalimantan Indonesia*. Volume 2 Forest Research Institute, Samarinda, Indonesia. p 596 ; Burkill, I.H., 1966, *A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula*. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Vol 2 (I-Z) p 1272 ; Cengel, D. J. & Dany, C., (Eds), 2016, *Integrating Forest Biodiversity Resource Management and Sustainable Community Livelihood Development in the Preah Vihear Protected Forest*. International Tropical Timber Organization p 119 ; *Contributions of Craib to flora of Siam*. p 55 ; Cruz-Garcia, G. S., & Price, L. L., 2011, *Ethnobotanical investigation of 'wild' food plants used by rice farmers in Kalasin, Northeast Thailand*. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* 7:33 ; Eiadthong, W., et al, 2010, *Management of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex*. Botanical Consultant Technical Report. p 23 ; Forest Inventory and Planning Institute, 1996, *Vietnam Forest Trees*. Agriculture Publishing House p 679 ; Gardner, S., et al, 2000, *A Field Guide to Forest Trees of Northern Thailand*, Kobfai Publishing Project. p 109 ; J. D. Hooker, *Fl. Brit. India* 1:522. 1875 ; Jacquat, C., 1990, *Plants from the Markets of Thailand*. D.K. Book House p 74 ; Kachenchart, B., et al, 2008, *Phenology of Edible Plants at Sakaerat Forest*. In *Proceedings of the FORTROP II: Tropical Forestry Change in a Changing World*. Bangkok, Thailand. ; 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 ; Natuhara, Y., et al, 2011, *Uses of trees in paddy fields in Champasak Province, Southern Lao PDR*. *Landscape and Ecological Engineering*. p 7 ; Nooteboom, 1962, *Simaroubaceae, Flora Malesiana*. Ser. 1 Vol 6 p 224 ; Phon, P., 2000, *Plants used in Cambodia*. © Pauline Dy Phon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. p 372 ; Prixar, S., et al, 2006, *Species composition, distribution and management of trees in paddy fields in central Laos*. p 14 ; Sam, H. V. et al, 2004, *Trees of Laos and Vietnam: A Field Guide to 100 Economically or Ecologically Important Species*. BLUMEA 49: 201-349 ; Slik, F., www.asianplant.net ; Soepadmo, E. and Wong, K. M., 1995, *Tree Flora of Sabah and Sarawak*. *Forestry Malaysia*. Volume One. p 432 ; Somnasang, P., Moreno, G and Chusil K., 1998, *Indigenous knowledge of wild hunting and gathering in north-east Thailand*. *Food and Nutrition Bulletin* 19(4) p 359f ; Suksri, S., et al, 2005, *Ethnobotany in Bung Khong Long Non-Hunting Area, Northeast Thailand*. *Kasetsart J., (Nat. Sci)* 39: 519-533 ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, *3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia*. LIPI p 338 ; Thitiprasert, W., et al, 2007, *Country report on the State of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in Thailand (1997-2004)*. FAO p 95 ; Turreira Garcia, N., et al, 2017, *Ethnobotanical knowledge of the Kuy and Khmer people in Prey Lang, Cambodia*. *Cambodian Journal of Natural History* 2017 (1): 76-101