Myrica esculenta Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don

Identifiants : 21569/myresc

Association du Potager de mes/nos Rêves (https://lepotager-demesreves.fr)
Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 13/05/2024

- ***Classification phylogénétique :***
    - ***Clade : Angiospermes ;***
    - ***Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;***
    - ***Clade : Rosidées ;***
    - ***Clade : Fabidées ;***
    - ***Ordre : Fagales ;***
    - ***Famille : Myricaceae ;***
- ***Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :***
    - ***Règne : Plantae ;***
    - ***Division : Magnoliophyta ;***
    - ***Classe : Magnoliopsida ;***
    - ***Ordre : Myricales ;***
    - ***Famille : Myricaceae ;***
    - ***Genre : Myrica ;***
- ***Synonymes : Myrica farquhariana Wall, Myrica integrifolia Roxb, Myrica lobbii Teijsm. & Binn, Myrica missionis Wall, Myrica nagi Hook.f. in part, non Thunb, Myrica sapida Wall ;***
- ***Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Box myrtle, Bay berry, , Aholick, Bol-sohlia, Chakchansi, Dau rurou, Dieng-soh-phie, Gelinchek, Jheremsi, Chenda si, Kafal, Kahela, Kahi, Kaidar yamu, Kaiphal, Kaphal, Kariphal, Kata-pho, Katphala, Kaya phala, Kei-fang, Keifang, Kesami, Keteng, Kharvusyu, Kirishivani, Kobusi, Lalisa, Lenketing, Mak ngam, Malay gale, Malu, Mao yang mei, Marudam, Maruta, Nagatenga, Namun, Noga tenga, Nonggang hei, Pezia, Saphai, Satsarila, Sizhanggleo, Soh-phi, Soh-phie-nam, Telur chichak, Thanh mai ;***

- ***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 crus. Ils sont également utilisés pour une boisson et des desserts. Il est également utilisé dans la distillation

  Partie testée : fruit{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)
  Original : Fruit{{{0(+x)

Taux d'humidité	*Énergie (kj)*	*Énergie (kcal)*	*Protéines (g)*	*Pro-vitamines A (µg)*	*Vitamines C (mg)*	*Fer (mg)*	*Zinc (mg)*
80	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0.4*	*0*	*0*

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" :

Altschul, S.V.R., 1973, Drugs and Foods from Little-known Plants. Notes in Harvard University Herbaria. Harvard Univ. Press. Massachusetts. no. 625 and no. 627 (As Myrica sapida) ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 388 ; Arora, R. K., 2014, Diversity in Underutilized Plant Species - An Asia-Pacific Perspective. Bioversity International. p 78 ; Aryal, K. P. et al, 2009, Uncultivated Plants and Livehood Support - A case study from the Chepang people of Nepal. Ethnobotany Research and Applications. 7:409-422 ; 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 ; Bahuguna, A. et al, 2010, Floristic Diversity and Indigenous uses of Forest Vegetation of Dabka Watershed in Indian Central Himalayas. Ethnobotanical Leaflets 14:491-510 ; Bajracharya, D., 1980, Nutritive Values of Nepalese Edible Wild Fruits. Z. Lebensm. Unters. Forsch. 171: 363-366 ; Barwick, M., 2004, Tropical and Subtropical Trees. A Worldwide Encyclopedic Guide. Thames and Hudson p 290 ; 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 1547 (As Myrica farquhariana and as Myrica sapida) ; 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 ; Flora Malesiana Vol 13 p 278 ; Forest Inventory and Planning Institute, 1996, Vietnam Forest Trees. 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