

Opuntia dillenii (Ker-Gawl.) Haw.

Identifiants : 22296/opudil

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 03/05/2024

- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Ordre : Caryophyllales ;
- Famille : Cactaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Caryophyllales ;
- Famille : Cactaceae ;
- Genre : Opuntia ;

- Synonymes : Cactus dillenii K-G, Opuntia elatior Mill, Opuntia horrida Salm.-Dyck, Cactus indicus Roxb ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Dillen prickly pear, , Chapal, Chapte-sru, Chhittarthohar, Chorhatalo, Dildo, Eltham indian fig, Hathhathoria, Kalazaung-letwa, Kalazaw, Kyasha, Nagadari, Nagajemudu, Nagathali, Nagophenia, Nagphana, Ni ci ba ga, Pak'an, Palakakkalli, Papaskalli, Prickly Pear, Rasoi, Sappathikalli, Shazaung-letwa, Slipper thorn, Sweet prickly pear, Tha, Vot gai, Zaqoom, Zuqam ;



- Note comestibilité : ***

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

Parties comestibles : fruits, fleurs, coussinets^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)} | Original : Fruit, Flowers, Pads^{{{0(+x)}}} Les fruits sont pelés puis consommés frais, conservés ou vinifiés. Les jeunes joints peuvent être coupés en morceaux puis bouillis ou séchés



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=Opuntia_dillenii ;

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 411 ; Anderson, E.F., 2001, *The Cactus Family*, Timber Press. p 495 ; Arinathan, V., et al, 2007, Wild edibles used by Palliyars of the western Ghats, Tamil Nadu. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. 6(1) pp 163-168 ; Barkatullah and Ibrar, M., 2011, Plants profile of Malakand Pass Hills, District Malakand, Pakistan. *African Journal of Biotechnology* Vol. 10 (73) pp. 16521-16535 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 65 ; Gouldstone, S., 1983, *Growing your own Food-bearing Plants in Australia*. Macmillan p 178 ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, *Food Plants of China*. The Chinese University Press. p 567 ; Innes, C. and Glass, C., 1997, *The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Cacti*. Sandstone Books. p 211 ; Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa*, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 151 ; Kermath, B. M., et al, 2014, *Food Plants in the Americas: A survey of the domesticated, cultivated and wild plants used for Human food in North, Central and South America and the Caribbean*. On line draft. p 585 ; Kumar, P. D., et al, 2015, *Ethnobotanical Knowledge and Usage of Wild Plants in Theog Forest Division, Himachal Pradesh, North Western Himalaya*. *The Journal of Ethnobiology and Traditional Medicine*. Photon 124(2015) 922-935 (As *Opuntia stricta* var. *dillenii*) ; Liu, Yi-tao, & Long, Chun-Lin, 2002, *Studies on Edible Flowers Consumed by Ethnic Groups in Yunnan*. *Acta Botanica Yunnanica*. 24(1):41-56 ; Lyle, S., 2006, *Discovering fruit and nuts*. Land Links. p 303 ; Macmillan, H.F. (Revised Barlow, H.S., et al) 1991, *Tropical Planting and Gardening*. Sixth edition. Malayan Nature Society. Kuala Lumpur. p 305 ; Martin, F. W., et al, 1987, *Perennial Edible Fruits of the Tropics*. USDA Handbook 642 p 88 ; Morton, 1977, ; 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 ; Nayaham, M. C., et al, 1993, *Less Known Edible Fruit - Yielding plants of Nilgiris*. *Ancient Science of Lif*. Vol. X11 Nos. 3 & 4, pp 363-376 ; Parmar, C., & Kaushel, M. K., 1982, *In Wild Fruits*. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, India. p 54-47 ; Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, *An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam*. Nha Xuat Ban Tre. p 721 ; Pullaiah, Y., Krishnamurthy, K. V. & Bahadur, B., (Eds.), 2016, *Ethnobotany of India, Volume 1: Eastern Ghats and Deccan*. ; Rajasab, A. H. et al, 2004, *Documentation of folk knowledge on edible wild plants of North Karnataka*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. Vol 3(4) pp 419-429 ; Reddy, K.R., 1989, *Additional Notes on the Wild Edible Plants of India*. *J. Econ. Tax. Bot*. Vol. 13 No. 1 pp 125-127 ; Reis, S. V. and Lipp, F. L., 1982, *New Plant Sources for Drugs and Foods from the New York Botanical Garden herbarium*. Harvard. p 201 ; Sasi, R. & Rajendran, A., 2012, *Diversity of Wild Fruits in Nilgiri Hills of the Southern Western Ghats - Ethnobotanical Aspects*. *IJABPT*, 3(1) p 82-87 ; SAXENA, ; Sher, Z., Hussain, F., & Ibrar, M., 2014, *Traditional knowledge on plant resources of Ashezai and Salarzai Valleys, District Buner, Pakistan*. *African Journal of Plant Science*. Vol. 8(1), pp. 42-53, January 2014 ; Smith, N., Mori, S.A., et al, 2004, *Flowering Plants of the Neotropics*. Princeton. Plate 9 (Photo) ; Sivakumar, A. & Murugesan, M., 2005, *Ethnobotanical Studies of the wild edible plants used by the tribals of the Anaimalai Hills, the Western Ghats*. *Ancient Science of Life*. XXV(2) Oct-Dec. ; Suppl. pl. succ. 79. 1819 ; Wang, J. et al, 2013, *A Study on the Utilization of Wild Plants for Food in Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture*. *Plant Diversity and Resources*. 35(4): 416-471 (As *Opuntia stricta* var. *dillenii*) ; WATT, ; www.colecionandofrutas.org (var. *reitzii*)