

Prunus cerasoides D. Don

Identifiants : 25818/pruces

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

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- **Classification phylogénétique :**
 - Clade : Angiospermes ;
 - Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
 - Clade : Rosidées ;
 - Clade : Fabidées ;
 - Ordre : Rosales ;
 - Famille : Rosaceae ;
- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**
 - Règne : Plantae ;
 - Division : Magnoliophyta ;
 - Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
 - Ordre : Rosales ;
 - Famille : Rosaceae ;
 - Genre : Prunus ;
- **Synonymes :** *Prunus puddum* Roxb. ex Brandis non Miq, *Prunus campanulata* Maxim, *Cerasus cerasoides* (Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don) S. Ya. Sokolov, *Cerasus phoshia* Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don, *Cerasus puddum* Roxb. ex DC, *Maddenis pedicellata* Hook.f ;
- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** Wild Himalayan Cherry , Anhdao, Ban paiyum, Byin-bying, Chai-ri, Chumbrei, Dieng-soh-iong-krem, Gaopen Yingtao, Geiha, Kastha, Kevisi, Mai-sein, Padam, Paddam, Padma kathi, Padma, Padmak, Padmaka, Painyu, Paiyon, Paiyun, Paja, Panni, Pannu, Payain, Payya, Pfovashi, Phaizong, Phaya, Phuya, Pohon ceri himalaya, Takpa, Tall Pot cherry, Vashi ;



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

Parties comestibles : fruits, graines^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique) | **Original :** Fruit, Seeds^{{{{0(+x)}}}} Les fruits mûrs sont consommés crus. Ils sont acides. Ils sont également utilisés pour faire du brandy et du vin. La tige est la source d'une gomme utilisée dans la gomme adragante



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- **Note médicinale :** **
- **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=Prunus_cerasoides ;

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. 1478 (As Prunus puddum)* ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 494* ; Bajracharya, D., 1980, *Nutritive Values of Nepalese Edible Wild Fruits. Z. Lebensm. Unters. Forsch. 171: 363-366* ; 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 51* ; Dangol, D. R. et al, 2017, *Wild Edible Plants in Nepal. Proceedings of 2nd National Workshop on CUAOGR, 2017.* ; Devi, O.S., P. Komor & D. Das, 2010, *A checklist of traditional edible bio-resources from Ima markets of Imphal Valley, Manipur, India. Journal of Threatened Taxa 2(11): 1291-1296* ; Dharani, N., 2002, *Field Guide to common Trees & Shrubs of East Africa. Struik. p 151 (As Prunus puddum)* ; Dharani, N., 2002, *Field Guide to common Trees & Shrubs of East Africa. Struik. p 151* ; 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* ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 201* ; *Flora of China @ efloras.org Volume 9* ; Gangwar, A. K. & Ramakrishnan, P. S., 1990, *Ethnobotanical Notes on Some Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, Northeastern India. Economic Botany, Vol. 44, No. 1 pp. 94-105* ; Gardner, S., et al, 2000, *A Field Guide to Forest Trees of Northern Thailand, Kobfai Publishing Project. p 184* ; Ghimeray, A. K., Lamsal, K., et al, 2010, *Wild edible angiospermic plants of the Illam Hills (Eastern Nepal) and their mode of use by local community. Korean J. Pl. Taxon. 40(1)* ; GUPTA, ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 528 (As Prunus puddum)* ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, *Food Plants of China. The Chinese University Press. p 442* ; Jin, Chen et al, 1999, *Ethnobotanical studies on Wild Edible Fruits in Southern Yunnan: Folk Names: Nutritional Value and Uses. Economic Botany 53(1) pp 2-14* ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 382* ; Manju, S., and Sundriyal, R. C., 2001, *Wild Edible Plants of the Sikkim Himalaya: Nutritive Values of Selected Species. Economic Botany 55(3): 377-390* ; Negi, P. S. & Subramani, S. P., 2015, *Wild Edible Plant Genetic Resources for Sustainable Food Security and Livelihood of Kinnaur District, Himachal Pradesh, India, International Journal of Conservation Science. 6 (4): 657-668* ; Pfoze, N. L., et al, 2012, *Survey and assessment of floral diversity on wild edible plants from Senapati district of Manipur, Northeast India. Journal of Biodiversity and Environmental Sciences. 1(6):50-52* ; Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, *An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam. Nha Xuat Ban Tre. p 804* ; *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 114* ; *Prodr. fl. nepal. 239. 1825* ; Radha, B., et al, 2013, *Wild Edible Plant Resources of the Lohba Range of Kedarnath Forest Division (KFD), Garhwal Himalaya, India. Int. Res J. Biological Sci. Vol. 2 (11), 65-73* ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, *Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India. Natural Product Radiance Vol. 6(5): p 420* ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 69* ; Singh, V. B., et al, (Ed.) *Horticulture for Sustainable Income and Environmental Protection. Vol. 1 p 217* ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, *3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 473* ; 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* ; Upreti, K., et al, 2010, *Diversity and Distribution of Wild Edible Fruit Plants of Uttarakhand. Bioversity Potentials of the Himalaya. p 180* ; Valder, P., 1999, *The Garden Plants of China. Florilegium. p 103* ; *www.efloras.org Flora of China Volume 9 (As Cerasus cerasoides)*