

Pyrus pashia Buchanan-Hamilton ex D. Don

Identifiants : 26485/pyrpa

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 06/05/2024

- 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 : Pyrus ;

- Synonymes : *Pyrus kumaoni* Decne ex Hook.f ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Wild Himalayan Pear, Pashia Pear, , Batangi, Bulthing, Chalthai, Chitishi, Chotia, Ja-toh, Kaenth, Kainth, Kean shein, Kitsu, Magwgai, Mahal, Mapak chi, Mayal, Mehal, Mehel mol, Melal, Melu, Moc-cot, Mol, Nashpati, Naspai, Nepalese wild pear, Passi, Sakhaw, Sano mayal, Shagal, Shegal, Sheghel, Shiara, Soh-jhur, Soh-shur, Suilan, Tang, Tangai, Taoshi, Tayana, Thittaw-thi-pin, Thulo mayal, Vul ;



- Note comestibilité : ***

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

Parties comestibles : fruit^{10(+x)} (traduction automatique) | Original : Fruit^{10(+x)} Les fruits mûrs sont consommés crus ou salés. Ils sont consommés très mûrs. Ils sont également séchés et moulus et mélangés avec de la farine de blé ou de millet. Les feuilles d'automne sont utilisées comme boisson au thé

Partie testée : fruit^{10(+x)} (traduction automatique)
Original : Fruit^{10(+x)}

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
26.3	0	0	1.8	0	0	0	0



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- Note médicinale : *

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



Par Curtis, W., Botanical Magazine (1800-1948) Bot. Mag. vol. 135 (1909) [tt. 8232-8291] t. 8256, via plantillustrations

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

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

dont classification :

dont livres et bases de données : ° "Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

dont biographie/références de ° "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. 1401 ; Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 507 ; Aryal, K. P. et al, 2009, *Uncultivated Plants and Livelihood 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 ; Bajracharya, D., 1980, *Nutritive Values of Nepalese Edible Wild Fruits*. *Z. Lebensm. Unters. Forsch.* 171: 363-366 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, *Encyclopedia Botanica*. Cornstalk publishing, p 859 ; 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 ; Chettri, N. & Sharma, E., *Non-timber Forest Produce: Utilization, Distribution and Status in the Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve, Sikkim, India*. ; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, *Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible*. ABC Books. p 1119 ; 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 ; *Ethnobotanical Study of Tehsil Kabal, Swat District, KPK, Pakistan*, Table 1 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 206 ; *Flora of China @ efloras.org* Volume 9 ; Gangwar, A. K. & Ramakrishnan, P. 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R.. and Joshi, J., 2009, *Plant Diversity and Ethnobotanical Notes on tree species of Syabru Village, Langtang National Park, Nepal*. *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 13:651-64 ; Ju, Y., et al, 2013, *Eating from the wild: diversity of wild edible plants used by Tibetans in Shangri-la region, Yunnan, China*. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethno medicine* 9:28 ; Kala, C. P., 2007, *Prioritization of cultivated and wild edibles by local people in the Uttaranchal hills of Indian Himalaya*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. 6(1) pp 239-244 ; Kar, A., et al, 2013, *Wild Edible Plant Resources used by the Mizos of Mizoram, India*. *Kathmandu University Journal of Science, Engineering and Technology*. Vol. 9, No. 1, July, 2013, 106-126 ; Karki, S., et al, 2017, *Minor Fruits in Nepal: Utilization and Conservation Efforts*. *Proceedings of 2nd National Workshop on CUAPGR*, 2017. ; Khan, M. & Hussain, S., 2014, *Diversity of wild edible plants and flowering phenology of district Poonch (J & K) in the northwest Himalaya*. *Indian Journal of Sci. Res.* 9(1): 032-038 ; Kumar, A., et al, 2012, *Ethnobotanical Edible Plant Biodiversity of Lepcha Tribes*. *Indian Forester*, 138 (9):798-803 ; 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 ; Liu, Yi-tao, & Long, Chun-Lin, 2002, *Studies on Edible Flowers Consumed by Ethnic Groups in Yunnan*. *Acta Botanica Yunnanica*. 24(1):41-56 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal*. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 387 ; Medhi, P. & Borthakur, S. 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Livelihood of Kinnaur District, Himachal Pradesh, India, International Journal of Conservation Science. 6 (4): 657-668 ; Parmar, C., & Kaushel, M. K., 1982, *In Wild Fruits*. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, India. p 78-80 ; 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 781 ; *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 121 ; *Prodr. fl. nepal.* 236. 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 ; Rashid, A., Anand, V.K. & Serwar, J., 2008, Less Known Wild Plants Used by the Gujjar Tribe of District Rajouri, Jammu and Kashmir State. *International Journal of Botany* 4(2):219-244 ; Ryan, S., 2008, *Dicksonia*. Rare Plants Manual. Hyland House. p 50 ; Rymbai, H., et al, 2016, Analysis study on potential underutilized edible fruit genetic resources of the foothills track of Eastern Himalayas, India. *Genetic. Resourc. Crop Evol.* (2016) 63:125-139 ; 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 ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India. *Natural Product Radiance* Vol. 6(5): p 421 ; Sharma, P., et al, 2013, Wild edibles of Murari Devi and surrounding areas in Mandi district of Himachal Pradesh, India. *International Journal of Biodiversity and Conservation*. Vol. 5(9), pp. 580-592, September 2013 ; Sher, H. et al, 2011, Ethnobotanical and Economic Observations of Some Plant Resources from the Northern Parts of Pakistan. *Ethnobotany research & Applications* 9:027-041 ; 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 ; 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 219 ; 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 ; Tanaka, ; Tewari, D.N., 1994, *Important Plants of India*. International Book Distributors, India. p 41 ; Thakur, D., et al, 2017, Why they eat, what they eat: patterns of wild edible plants consumption in a tribal area of Western Himalaya. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* (2017) 13:70 ; 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. *Bioversity Potentials of the Himalaya*. p 183 ; 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 ; www.efloras.org Flora of China Volume 9