

***Viburnum grandiflorum* Wall. ex DC.**

(Viorne de Chine)

Identifiants : 40475/vibgra

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 ;**
- **Clade : Astéridées ;**
- **Clade : Campanulidées ;**
- **Ordre : Dipsacales ;**
- **Famille : Viburnaceae ;**

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- **Règne : Plantae ;**
- **Division : Magnoliophyta ;**
- **Classe : Magnoliopsida ;**
- **Ordre : Dipsacales ;**
- **Famille : Viburnaceae ;**
- **Genre : Viburnum ;**

- **Synonymes : *Solenotinus nervosus* (D. Don) Oerst, *Viburnum nervosum* Hook.f. & Thoms, ?*Viburnum foetens* Decne ;**

- **Synonymes français : viorne du japon, viorne à plateaux ;**

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Cranberry bush, flowering viburnum, grand viburnum, Himalayan viburnum , Anrola, Ganhaune, Ghaz, Ghinurya, Goli, Guch, Guchh, Guya, Kalmach, Kilmich, Kuch Gauch, Kunch, Talhang, Telam, Telana, Telnu, Thelain, Thelka, Timoi, Uklu ;**



- **Note comestibilité : *****

- **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 frais**



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

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



Par Magnus Manske, via wikimedia

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

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

dont classification :

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

dont biographie/références de °"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Ali, H., et al, 2011, Ethnobotanical profile of some plant resources in Malam Jabba valley of Swat, Pakistan. *Journal of Medicinal Plants Research* Vol. 5(18), pp 4676-4687 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 674 (Also as *Viburnum foetens*) ; Amjad, M. S., et al, 2015, Ethnobotanical inventory and folk uses of indigenous plants from Pir Nasoor National Park, Azad Jammu and Kashmir. *Asian Pac J Trop Biomed* 2015; 5(3): 234-241 ; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, *Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible*. ABC Books. p 1467 ; 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 (As *Viburnum foetens*) ; *Flora of Pakistan*. www.eFlora.org ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 673 (As *Viburnum foetens*) ; V. Jacquemont, *Voy. Inde* 4(Bot.):75, t. 84. 1835-1844 (As *Viburnum foetens*) ; Khan, M. A. et al, 2010, An Ethnobotanical Inventory of Himalayan Region Poonch Valley Azad Kashmir (Pakistan). *Ethnobotanical Research & Applications* 8:107-123 (As *Viburnum foetens*) ; 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 ; Khan, W., et al, 2013, Ethnomedicinal plants of Kakul Hills, District Abbottabad, KPK, Pakistan. ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal*. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 474 ; Mir, M. Y., 2014, Documentation and ethnobotanical survey of wild edible plants used by the tribals of Kupwara, J & K, India. *International Journal of Herbal Medicine*. 2(4): 11-18 ; Morley, B. & Everard, B., 1970, *Wild Flowers of the World*. Ebury press. Plate 94 (As *Viburnum foetens*) ; *Plants for a Future database*, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. <http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/> and (As *Viburnum foetens*) ; Polunin, O., & Stainton, A., 2006, *Flowers of the Himalaya*, Oxford India Paperbacks. p 170 ; *Prodr.* 4:329. 1830 ; 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 ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India. *Natural Product Radiance* Vol. 6(5): p 423 (As *Viburnum foetens*) ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India*. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 73 ; Singh, V. B., et al, (Ed.) *Horticulture for Sustainable Income and Environmental Protection*. Vol. 1 p 220 (As *Viburnum foetens*) ; Upreti, K., et al, 2010, Diversity and Distribution of Wild Edible Fruit Plants of Uttarakhand. *Bioversity Potentials of the Himalaya*. p 193