Zanthoxylum armatum DC.

Identifiants : 41260/zanarm

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

Dernière modification le 17/07/2024

- ***Classification phylogénétique :***
    - ***Clade : Angiospermes ;***
    - ***Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;***
    - ***Clade : Rosidées ;***
    - ***Clade : Malvidées ;***
    - ***Ordre : Sapindales ;***
    - ***Famille : Rutaceae ;***
- ***Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :***
    - ***Règne : Plantae ;***
    - ***Division : Magnoliophyta ;***
    - ***Classe : Magnoliopsida ;***
    - ***Ordre : Sapindales ;***
    - ***Famille : Rutaceae ;***
    - ***Genre : Zanthoxylum ;***
- ***Synonymes : Zanthoxylum alatum Roxb, Zanthoxylum hostile Wall, ?Zanthoxylum planispinum Sieb. & Zucc, ?Zanthoxylum violaceum Wall, ;***
- ***Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Nepal pepper, Prickly ash bark, , Ah hihlou, Akhiklou, Baletimur, Bhale timur, Changkao, Chi-it, D(aws)ng cay s(er)n gai, Dambara, Darmar, Dhiva, Gaira, Gandhalu, Ganya, Gawra-kha-nan-nan, G.yer-ma, Hling-hiar, Jajur, Khagi, Lingnamsia, Ma:d, Mak kak, Mejen, Mike-cup, Nech chi, Nepali dhaniya, Nepali thaniya, Onier, Prumo, Sibit-paklauit, Singzor, Sunguru-kung, Tambul, Tejphal, Taza-bo, Tezbal, Tezmal, Timal, Timbar, Timbat, Timbru, Timber, Timbur, Timru, Timur, Tirmir, Tsogok, Tumburu, Tumru, Tundopoda, Wild Chinese pepper, Winged prickly ash, Yer ;***

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

  Parties comestibles : fruits, feuilles, épices{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)} | Original : Fruit, Leaves, Spice{{{0(+x) Les fruits frais sont marinés et également utilisés comme épice. Les graines sont utilisées pour assaisonner les cornichons et les chutneys. Les jeunes brindilles sont utilisées comme épice. Les jeunes feuilles sont utilisées comme condiment notamment dans le curry de boeuf. Les coquilles des fruits sont séchées et utilisées pour l'assaisonnement

  néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- ***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" :

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Vol. 9, No. 1, July, 2013, 106-126 ; 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 (As Zanthoxylum alatum) ; Lungphi, P., Wangpan, T. & Tangjang, S., 2018, Wild edible plants and their additional uses by the Tangsa community living in the Changlang district of Arunachal Pradesh, India. Pleione 12(2): 151 - 164. 2018. ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, Plants and People of Nepal. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 484 ; Martin, F. W., et al, 1987, Perennial Edible Fruits of the Tropics. USDA Handbook 642 p 78 ; Medhi, P. & Borthakur, S. K., 2012, Phytoresources from North Cachur Hills of Assam -3: Edible plants sold at Hflong market. Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources. 3(1) pp 84-109 ; Medhi, P. & Borthakur, S. K., 2013, Wild edible plants sold by the Zeme Nagas at the makeshift market of Mahur, Dima Hasao district of Assam. 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