

Berberis asiatica Roxb. ex DC.

Identifiants : 4411/berasi

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 04/05/2024

- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Ordre : Ranunculales ;
- Famille : Berberidaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Ranunculales ;
- Famille : Berberidaceae ;
- Genre : Berberis ;

- Synonymes : Berberis glaucocarpa ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Himalayan barberry, Raisin barberry, , Aul chotra, Barberry, Choto, Chotto, Chutro, Daruharidra, Kanchan, Kerba, Perpak, Kilmora, Kimando, Kimor, Kingora, Kingore, Kirmada, Kissu, Kyerkar, Kyerwa, Marpyashi, Musa lede, Pichyar, Pirima, Rasanjan, Skyer pa, Tge, Thakti-layem, Toksong ;



- Note comestibilité : ****

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

Parties comestibles : fruits, fleurs^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Fruit, Flowers^{{{{0(+x)}}}} Les fruits mûrs sont consommés frais ou marinés. Ils sont également séchés et utilisés comme des raisins secs. Alcohol est distillé à partir du fruit mûr. Attention: l'alcool est une cause de cancer. Les fleurs sont consommées crues

Partie testée : fruit^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique)

Original : Fruit^{{{{0(+x)}}}}

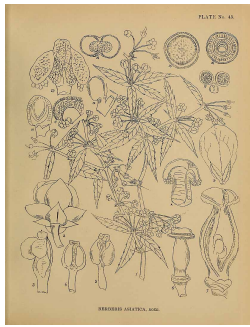
Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro- vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- Note médicinale : ***

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



Par Kirtikar, K.R., Basu, B.D., Indian medicinal plants, Plates (1918) Ind. Med. Pl., Plates vol. 1 (1918), via plantillustrations

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

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

dont classification :

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

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

Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 71 ; 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 ; Bahuguna, A. et al, 2010, *Floristic Diversity and Indigenous uses of Forest Vegetation of Dabka Watershed in Indian Central Himalayas*. *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 14:491-510 ; Bajracharya, D., 1980, *Nutritive Values of Nepalese Edible Wild Fruits*. *Z. Lebensm. Unters. Forsch.* 171: 363-366 ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, *Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics*. AUC Press. p 57 ; 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 48 ; Ghimire, S. K., et al, 2008, *Non-Timber Forest Products of Nepal Himalaya*. *WWF Nepal* p 29 ; Glowinski, L., 1999, *The Complete Book of Fruit Growing in Australia*. Lothian. p 179 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 97 ; John, L., & Stevenson, V., 1979, *The Complete Book of Fruit*. Angus & Robertson p 74 ; 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 ; Karki, S., et al, 2017, *Minor Fruits in Nepal: Utilization and Conservation Efforts*. *Proceedings of 2nd National Workshop on CUAPGR*, 2017. ; Lyle, S., 2006, *Discovering fruit and nuts*. Land Links. p 91 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal*. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 108 ; Mehta, P. S. et al, 2010, *Native plant genetic resources and traditional foods of Uttarakhand Himalaya for sustainable food security and livelihood*. *Indian Journal of Natural products and Resources*. Vol 1(1), March 2010 pp 89-96 ; Mukhia, P.K., et al, 2013, *Wild plants as Non Wood Forest Products used by the rural community of Dagana, a southern foothill district of Bhutan*, *SAARC Journal*, 27 pages ; 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. ; *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 20 ; 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 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India*. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 50 ; Singh, V. B., et al, (Ed.) *Horticulture for Sustainable Income and Environmental Protection*. Vol. 1 p 214 ; 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 ; Tiwari, J. K., et al, 2010, *Some Promising Wild Edible Plants of Srinagar and its Adjacent Area in Alaknanda Valley of Garhwal Himalaya, India*. *Journal of American Science* 6(4) p 167ff ; 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*. *Bioiversity Potentials of the Himalaya*. p 161 ; Upreti, Y., et al, 2016, *Traditional use and management of NTFPs in Kangchenjunga Landscape: implications for conservation and livelihoods*. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* (2016) 12:19