

Bischofia javanica Blume

Identifiants : 4645/bisjav

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 27/04/2024

- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Rosidées ;
- Clade : Fabidées ;
- Ordre : Malpighiales ;
- Famille : Phyllanthaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Euphorbiales ;
- Famille : Euphorbiaceae ;
- Genre : Bischofia ;

- Synonymes : *Bischofia trifoliata* (Roxb.) Hook.f, *Microelus roeperianus* Wight and Arn, *Andrachne trifoliata* Roxb ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Java cedar, , Akagi, Aukkyu, Aukkywe, Bhillar, Bishop wood, Boke, Cok, Gobranerale, Hka-shatawi, Ighogha, Kaen, Kaijal, Kain, Kainjal, Kainjalo, Kanji, Khuang-thli, Koka, Koka damu, Kywe-tho, Mafia, Nalupumushti, Nhoi, Nira, 'O'a, Paniala, Panisemla, Pankain, Phang put, Po-gaungsa, Pohon gintungan, Shengpo, Sintir, Tag schein, Taïso, Takkir, Tayok-the, Thaijilit, Thaiso, Thirippu, Thondi, Tiger tree, Togotogo, Tongotongo, Toog, Tuai, Tuer, Uriana, Urium, Yae-pa-done, Yepaduk, Ye-padauk, Yepadon ;



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

Parties comestibles : feuilles, fruits, graines^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Leaves, Fruit, Seeds^{{{{0(+x)}}}} Les fruits mûrs sont consommés crus et sont sucrés. Ils sont également utilisés pour les boissons. Les feuilles sont cuites avec du porc. (Cela peut être pour attendrir le porc.) _ X000B_Les jeunes feuilles sont consommées en salade et utilisées comme condiment. Les graines sont consommées. Les jeunes bourgeons sont utilisés pour les cornichons

Partie testée : feuilles^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique)
Original : Leaves^{{{{0(+x)}}}}

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
76.9	294	70	4.1	0	30	0	0



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

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

- 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" :

Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 74 ; Baishya, S. Kr., et al, 2013, *Survey of Wild Edible Fruits of Dhubri District, Assam, India*. Plant Archives Vol 13 (1): 155-158 ; Barwick, M., 2004, *Tropical and Subtropical Trees. A Worldwide Encyclopedic Guide*. Thames and Hudson p 51 ; Basu, P., and Mitra, B., 1991, A note of the less known plant *Bischofia javanica* Blume (Bischofiaceae) in Sikkim. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 15 No. 3 pp 703-704 ; Bijdr. 17:1168. 1826-1827 ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, *Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics*. AUC Press. p 59 ; Bohra, N., et al, 2017, *Ethnobotany of wild edible plants traditionally used by the local people in the Ramnagar regions from Nainital District, Uttarakhand, India*. Biolife 5(1): 12-19 ; Brahma, S., et al, 2013, *Wild edible fruits of Kokrajhar district of Assam, North-East India*, Asian Journal of Plant Science and Research 3(6):95-100 ; Cabalion, P. and Morat, P., 1983, *Introduction le végétation, la flore et aux noms vernaculaires de l'île de Pentecôte (Vanuatu)*, In: *Journal d'agriculture traditionnelle et de botanique appliquée JATBA* Vol. 30, 3-4 ; Clarke, W.C. & Thaman, R.R., 1993, *Agroforestry in the Pacific Islands: Systems for sustainability*. United Nations University Press. New York. p 225 ; Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, *Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest*. Nokomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 174 ; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, *Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible*. ABC Books. p 239 ; Delang, C. O., 2007, *Ecological Succession of Usable Plants in an Eleven-Year Follow Cycle in North Lao P.D.R.*, *Ethnobotany Research and Applications*. Vol. 5:331-350 ; 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 ; Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, *Botanica's Trees & Shrubs. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs*. Random House, Australia. p 132 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 50 ; Franklin, J., Keppel, G., & Whistler, W., 2008, *The vegetation and flora of Lakeba, Nayau and Aiwa Islands, Central Lau Group, Fiji*. Micronesica 40(1/2): 169-225, 2008 ; GTZ 1996, *A Guide to some Indigenous Fijian Trees*. GTZ Suva. p 107 ; Hani Medicine of Xishuangbanna, 1999, p 663 ; Havel, J.J., 1975, *Forest Botany, Volume 3 Part 2 Botanical taxonomy*. Papua New Guinea Department of Forests, p 142 ; Hoare, A., 2003, *Food use of the Lundayeh SW Sabah*. Borneo Research Council. ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, *Food Plants of China*. 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