

Buchanania cochinchinensis (Lour.) M.R.Almeida, 1996

Identifiants : 5370/buccoc

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

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- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Rosidées ;
- Clade : Malvidées ;
- Ordre : Sapindales ;
- Famille : Anacardiaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Sapindales ;
- Famille : Anacardiaceae ;
- Genre : Buchanania ;

- Synonymes : Buchanania lanzan Spreng. 1800 ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : almondette tree, almondette, Charoli nut , Achar, Almondette, Calumpang nut tree, Char, Chara, Charee, Charkoli, Charoli, Cheronjee, Chirauli-nut, Chirauli, Chirongi, Chironji, Chivoli, Cuddapah almond, Erpe, Hak phuu, Jarike, Kalompang, Laingchey, Lambo, Lone-hpo, Ma ca, Mamuang maeng wan, Men van, Morala, Morri pandu, Munga pera, Nurkal, Pival, Piyal, Piyar, Piyari, Pyar, Pyaruwa, Rak muu, Rekka, Romchey, Sadeka, Tapasya-priya ;



- Note comestibilité : ****

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

-graines - crues ou cuites ; une excellente saveur, qui rappelle un peu les amandes ou les pistaches ; consommées comme graine à dessert et également utilisées dans les sucreries ; dans certaines régions de l'Inde, les fruits secs et les graines sont cuits

Détails :

Noix^{0(+x)}.

Le fruit mûr se mange cru et est sucré. Il est utilisé dans les bonbons et les yaourts. Le noyau des graines est mangé. Ils sont rôtis avec du lait. Ils sont également moulus utilisés pour fabriquer du beancurd. Ils sont utilisés comme substitut à la pistache. Les graines donnent une huile comestible

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

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

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
3	0	656	19.0	0	5.0	8.5	0



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

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

- **Autres infos :**

dont infos de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

- **Statut :**

Les fruits sont vendus sur les marchés. Ils sont surtout consommés par les enfants^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)}.

Original : The fruit are sold in markets. They are especially eaten by children^{{{0(+x)}}.}

- **Distribution :**

Une plante tropicale. Il pousse en forêt. Il pousse dans des zones assez ouvertes. Il convient à un climat de mousson tropical chaud. Ils poussent dans les forêts saisonnières sèches. Ils ont besoin de lumière. Ils peuvent supporter la sécheresse et les températures élevées. Ils poussent sur le Deccan en Inde. Au Népal, ils atteignent 1500 m d'altitude. Au Yunnan, il pousse entre 750 et 900 m d'altitude^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)}.

Original : A tropical plant. It grows in forest. It grows in fairly open areas. It suits a hot tropical monsoonal climate. They grow in seasonally dry forests. They need light. They can stand drought and high temperatures. They grow on the Deccan in India. In Nepal they grow to 1500 m altitude. In Yunnan it grows between 750-900 m altitude^{{{0(+x)}}.}

- **Localisation :**

Asie, Australie, Cambodge, Chine, Himalaya, Inde, Indochine, Indonésie, Laos, Malaisie, Myanmar, Népal, Pacifique, Philippines, Porto Rico, Asie du Sud-Est, Thaïlande, Vietnam^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)}.

Original : Asia, Australia, Cambodia, China, Himalayas, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pacific, Philippines, Puerto Rico, SE Asia, Thailand, Vietnam^{{{0(+x)}}.}

- **Notes :**

Il existe environ 25 espèces de *Buchanania*^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)}.

Original : There are about 25 *Buchanania* species^{{{0(+x)}}.}

- **Liens, sources et/ou références :**

- ⁵"Plants For a Future" (en anglais) : <https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Buchanania+lanzan> ;

dont classification :

- "The Plant List" (en anglais) : <http://www.theplantlist.org/PL/entry/Buchanania+lanzan> ;

Acharya K. P. and Acharya, R., 2010, Eating from the Wild: Indigenous knowledge on wild edible plants in Parroha VDC of Rupandehi District, Central Nepal. International Journal of Social Forestry. 3(1):28-48 (As *Buchanania latifolia*) ; Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 90 (As *Buchanania lanzan*) ; Arora, R. K., 2014, Diversity in Underutilized Plant Species - An Asia-Pacific Perspective. Bioversity International. p 93 (As *Buchanania lanzan*) ; Behera K. K., et al, 2008, Wild Edible Plants of Mayurbhanj District, Orissa, India. J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. Vol. 32 (Suppl.) pp 305-314 ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics. AUC Press. p 68 (As *Buchanania lanzan*) (Also as *Buchanania latifolia*) ; 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 (As *Buchanania lanzan*) ; Burkill, I.H., 1966, A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Vol 1 (A-H) p 381 (As *Buchanania lanzan*) ; Chandrakumar, P., et al, 2015, Ethnobotanical studies of wild edible plants of Gond, Halba and Kavar tribes of Salekasa Taluka, Gondia District, Maharashtra State, India. International Research Journal of Pharmacy 6(8) ; Dangol, D. R. et al, 2017, Wild Edible Plants in Nepal. Proceedings of 2nd National Workshop on CUAOGR, 2017. ; Datar, M. N. & Upadhye, A. S., 2015, Forest foods of Northern Western Ghats: Mode of Consumption, Nutrition, and Availability. Asian Agri-History Vol. 19, No. 4, 2015 (293-316) ; 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 *Buchanania lanzan*) ; Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 9 (As *Buchanania lanzan*) ; Fl. ind. 2:385. 1824 (As *Buchanania latifolia*) ; Forest Inventory and Planning Institute, 1996, Vietnam Forest Trees. Agriculture Publishing House p 34 (As *Buchanania latifolia*) ; Gardner, S., et al, 2000, A Field Guide to Forest Trees of Northern Thailand, Kobfai Publishing Project. p 145 (As *Buchanania lanzan*) ; INFOODSUpdatedFGU-list.xls (As *Buchanania lanzan*) ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the

world. p 138 (As *Buchanania latifolia*) ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, *Food Plants of China*. The Chinese University Press. p 515 (As *Buchanania latifolia*) ; J. Bot. (Schrader) 1800(2):234. 1801 (As *Buchanania lanzan*) ; Jadhav, R., et al, 2015, *Forest Foods of Northern Western Ghats: Mode of Consumption, Nutrition and Availability*. Asian Agri-History Vol. 19, No. 4: 293-317 ; Jadhav, V. D. et al, 2011, *Documentation and ethnobotanical survey of wild edible plants from Kolhapur district*. Recent Research in Science and Technology. 3(12): 58-63 ; Janick, J. & Paul, R. E. (Eds.), 2008, *The Encyclopedia of Fruit & Nuts*. CABI p 14 (As *Buchanania lanzan*) ; Kachenchart, B., et al, 2008, *Phenology of Edible Plants at Sakaerat Forest*. In *Proceedings of the FORTROP II: Tropical Forestry Change in a Changing World*. Bangkok, Thailand. 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