

Canarium indicum L., 1759 (Nangaille)

Identifiants : 6108/caninc

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 : Burseraceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Sapindales ;
- Famille : Burseraceae ;
- Genre : Canarium ;

- Synonymes : x (=) basionym, Canarium commune L. 1767 ;

- Synonymes français : noix de nangaille, amande de Java, noix canari ou noix de kanari, noyer de kanari, nangai, nagae ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Galip nut, Java almond, canarium nut, Angai, Angari, Hinuei, Jal, Jangli badam, Java badami, Kagli mara, Kanari, Keanee, Kenari, Kenari ambon, kenari bagea, Lawele, Nangai, Nanghai, Ngali, Ngari, Ngi, Ngoeta, Nolepo, Nyia nyinge, Nyia Nyinge, Okete, Pili, Pohon kenari jawa, Pohon kenari merah, Rata kekuna, Sela, Voiâ'a, Waknga ;



- Note comestibilité : ****

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

Fruit (graines^(dp*), dont extrait^(dp*) {huile^{0(+x)}}) comestible^{0(+x)}. Les grains sont consommés crus ou légèrement torréfiés. Les graines peuvent être séchées et stockées. Les noix peuvent être pressées pour obtenir de l'huile. L'huile fraîche est mélangée à de la nourriture. ATTENTION Le tégument de la graine ne doit pas être mangé car il contient une substance produisant de la diarrhée

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

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

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
35	1931	461	8.2	14	8.0	3.5	2.4



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés. néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

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



Par Köhler F.E. (Medizinal Pflanzen, vol. 2: t. 188, 1890), via plantillustrations

- **Autres infos :**

dont infos de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

- **Statut :**

C'est une plante alimentaire cultivée. Modérément commun et populaire dans les zones côtières et insulaires de Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : It is a cultivated food plant. Moderately common and popular in coastal and island areas in Papua New Guinea^{{{{0(+x)}}}}.

- **Distribution :**

Une plante tropicale. Le galip (Canarium indicum) pousse dans les zones côtières et est le plus commun dans les îles telles que la province de North Solomons, la Nouvelle-Bretagne et la Nouvelle-Irlande. Il est également présent naturellement aux îles Salomon, à Vanuatu et à Guam. Il se produit sur le continent de la Nouvelle-Guinée et en Papouasie ainsi qu'à Maluku en Indonésie. Il a été emmené dans d'autres pays pour se développer. Les noix de Galip sont courantes dans la forêt pluviale des basses terres. Il convient aux endroits humides. Ils poussent principalement du niveau de la mer jusqu'à environ 450 m d'altitude dans les tropiques équatoriales, mais peuvent atteindre 900 m au-dessus du niveau de la mer^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : A tropical plant. The galip (Canarium indicum) grows in coastal areas, and is most common in the islands such as North Solomons Province, New Britain and New Ireland. It also occurs naturally in the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Guam. It occurs on the New Guinea mainland and Papua as well as in Maluku in Indonesia. It has been taken to some other countries to grow. Galip nuts are common in the lowland rainforest. It suits humid locations. They mostly grow from sea level up to about 450 m altitude in the equatorial tropics but can be up to 900 m above sea level^{{{{0(+x)}}}}.

- **Localisation :**

Afrique, Asie, Australie, Timor oriental, Fidji, Polynésie française, Guam, Hawaï, Indonésie, Malaisie, Micronésie, Myanmar, Niue, Pacifique, Palau, Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, PNG, Philippines, Pohnpei, Samoa, Asie du Sud-Est, Îles Salomon, Sri Lanka, Tahiti, Timor-Leste, Tonga, USA, Vanuatu^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : Africa, Asia, Australia, East Timor, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Hawaii, Indonesia, Malaysia, Micronesia, Myanmar, Niue, Pacific, Palau, Papua New Guinea, PNG, Philippines, Pohnpei, Samoa, SE Asia, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tahiti, Timor-Leste, Tonga, USA, Vanuatu^{{{{0(+x)}}}}.

- **Notes :**

Il existe 80 à 95 espèces de Canarium. Écrous de Galip Canarium indicum Names. Dans Tok Pisin, le mot «galip»? peut être utilisé de plusieurs manières. Il a à la fois une signification générale et une signification spécifique. Il peut être utilisé très largement pour inclure de nombreuses noix telles que les arachides, les noix de pao et plusieurs autres noix d'arbres. Comme le mot «galip»? était à l'origine un mot Tolai de la langue Kuanua, c'est ainsi qu'il est utilisé dans cet article. Tolais a utilisé «galip»? pour les noix d'un arbre particulier qui est aussi appelé amande de Canarium en anglais. Les scientifiques donnent à chaque plante un nom scientifique en langue latine, alors il en est de même pour tous les scientifiques du monde, quelle que soit la langue qu'ils parlent. Le nom que les scientifiques ont donné à cette plante est Canarium indicum. Il a été donné ce nom par un homme appelé Linné dès 1759. Malheureusement, les premiers scientifiques ont mélangé deux arbres à noix similaires et

Original : There are 80-95 *Canarium* species. *Galip* nuts *Canarium indicum*Names. In Tok Pisin the word "galip" can be used in several different ways. It has both a general and then also a specific meaning. It can be used very widely to include many nuts such as peanuts, pao nuts, and several other nuts from trees. As the word "galip" was originally a Tolai word from the Kuanua language this is the way it is being used in this article. Tolais used "galip" for the nuts of a particular tree which is also called the *Canarium* almond in English. Scientists give every plant a scientific name in the Latin language, then it is the same for all scientists of the world,

no matter what language they speak. The name scientists have given to this plant is *Canarium indicum*. It was given this name by a man called Linnaeus as long ago as 1759. Unfortunately early scientists mixed up two similar nut trees and so the scientific names have also got mixed up and are often used incorrectly. The correct name for the common galip in Papua New Guinea is *Canarium indicum* L. A similar, but different, nut tree grown in Malaysia and in Pacific Island countries such as Fiji, is called *Canarium vulgare* Leenhauts. A name which has been used incorrectly for both these plants is *Canarium commune* L and this name should no longer be used. The way to tell the difference between these 2 plants is by looking at a leafy type of growth (called a stipule) which occurs near where the leaf stalk joins the branch. In the PNG galip (*C. indicum*) this leafy part stays on the stalk and around the edge of it, there are teeth like a saw. In the Pacific tree (*C. vulgare*) this leafy stipule has a smooth edge and also tends to drop off the tree quickly. This group of plants called *Canarium* were given this part of their name after a Malayan word *â€œkanariâ€* which was used for these plants. There are about 100 different species of plants belonging to this group called *Canarium*. All of these plants originally occurred only in a few countries of the world, mostly in the Asia and Pacific area. The area is shown on this map drawn by a botanists called Leenhauts who has made a special study of these plants. A few of these plants also occur in Africa. Within the *Canarium* genus or group, there are several different plant species which produce edible nuts. The ones that occur in Papua New Guinea and have nuts which are eaten are listed below. *Canarium indicum* L - common galip or galip tru *Canarium salomonense* ..urt *Canarium kaniense* Laut *Canarium schlechteri* Laut. There is also probably a species in the Western Province of which the flesh is eaten, after cooking, like the Chinese olives (*Canarium album*). It is interesting that such a large and important group of food plants has not been studied and improved by agriculturalists. The next table is of the different scientific names of the edible *Canarium* plants known from other countries. *Canarium album* Raeusch *Canarium amboinensis* Hochr. *Canarium australasicum* *Canarium bengalense* Rozb. *Canarium decumanum* Gaertn. *Canarium denticulatum* Blume *Canarium grandiflorum* Benn *Canarium littorale* Blume *Canarium luzonicum* A Gray *Canarium megalanthum* Merr. *Canarium muelleri* *Canarium nigrum* Engl. *Canarium nitidum* Benn *Canarium odontophyllum* Miqu. *Canarium oleosum* (Lamk.)Engl. *Canarium ovatum* Engl. *Canarium patentinervium* Miqu. *Canarium polyphyllum* K.Schum. *Canarium pseudo-decumanum* Hoohr. *Canarium purpurascens* Benn. *Canarium rufum* Benn. *Canarium samoense* Engl. *Canarium schweinfurthii* Engl. *Canarium secundum* Benn *Canarium strictum* Roxb. *Canarium sylvestris* Gaertn. *Canarium vulgare* Leenh. *Canarium williamsii* C.B.Rob. *Canarium zeylanicum* Blume

What is a galip nut tree like? It is a large tree often up to 40m high. The stems are often twisted or rough and there are usually buttresses at the base of the tree. The small branches are more or less powdery. If a small branch is cut crossways and looked at very carefully, small round vascular strands can be seen in the pith or centre mass of cells. (This is different to most woody trees where these are in a more or less continuous circle around the edge of the branch). The leaf of a galip tree is made up of 3 to 7 pairs of leaflets. The leaves do not have hairs on them. The leaflets are oblong and can be 7 to 28 cm long and 3 to 11 cm wide. At the base of a leaf where the stalk joins the branch there is a special leaf like structure that is important for helping to identify the PNG galip tree. This leafy structure is called a stipule and it is large and has saw like teeth around the edge. (Another PNG *Canarium* nut (*C. kaniense*) also has a similar large stipule.) The flowers are mostly produced at the end of the branches. A group of flowers are produced on the one stalk. The flowers are separately male and female. The male flowers have 6 anthers or pollen containers in a ring. In the female flower these 6 stamens are improperly developed (staminodes) around a 3 celled ovary. The galip fruit has 3 cells (sometimes 4) but mostly only one cell is fertile so that 2 of the cells are empty, and one has a kernel. Where do galip nuts grow? The galip (*C. indicum*) grows in coastal areas, and is most common in the islands such as North Solomons Province, New Britain and New Ireland. It also occurs naturally in the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Guam. It occurs on the New Guinea mainland and Irian Jaya as well as in Maluku in Indonesia. It has been taken to some other countries to grow. Galip nuts are common in the lowland rainforest. They mostly grow from sea level up to about 300 m altitude. How do you grow galip nut trees? Many of the galip nuts take several months for the seeds to start to grow. As well, the seeds normally should not be buried under the ground, but should be just near the surface of the ground. Care is needed to see that the seeds and seedlings do not dry out. As the seed grows or germinates, a well defined cap is split off the nut. Trees grow fairly quickly. Varieties of galip nuts? Not all galip nuts are the same. People on the St Matthias group of islands off New Ireland recognise 7 different kinds. These include the most common pale coloured galip but also one with a reddish black seed, one with a larger kernel, one with a small kernel, one with a round fruit and one with a thin walled nut. This sort of variation is important for plant breeders who want to improve the kinds that are grown. People who have talked briefly about galip nut growing and use in villages. Blackwood, B., 1935, Both sides of Buka Passage. Oxford. page 278-280. Connell, J., 1977, Hunting and Gathering: the forage economy of the Siwai of Bougainville. Australian National University Development Studies Centre Occasional Paper No 6 pages 11-13. Guppy, H.B., 1887, The Solomon Islands and their Natives, London. Ogan, E., 1972, Business and Cargo: socio-economic change among the Nasioi of Bougainville. New Guinea Research Bulletin No 44 Canberra. Pages 37, 131. Oliver, D.L., 1955, A Solomon Island Society: Kinship and Leadership among the Siwai of Bougainville. Beacon. pages 28, 298, 311, 344- 347. Parkinson, R.F., 1907, Thirty Years in the South Seas., Stuttgart. (English trans. N.C. Barry) p438. Ross, H.M., 1973, Baegu. Social and ecological organisation in Malaita, Solomon Islands. Illinois Studies in Anthropology No. 8 Urbana p43. Scheffler, H.W., 1965, Choiseul Island Social Structure, Berkley and Los Angeles p4. Botanists who have helped describe and name galip nut trees. Havel, J.J., 1975, Forest Botany Vol 3 Part 2 Botanical Taxonomy PNG Dept. Forests p126. Johns, R.J., 1976, *Canarium*. in Common Forest Trees of PNG Part 5 p191 Forestry College, Bulolo. Leenhauts, P.W., 1955, *Canarium* on the Pacific. Bernice P. Bishop Museum Bulletin 216. Leenhauts, P.W., 1955, *Florae Malesianae Precursors XI New Taxa in Canarium*. Blumea 8(1):184-Leenhauts, P.W., 1955, *Flora Malesiana ser 1 Vol 5(2):249-327* Leenhauts, P.W., 1959, *Blumea* 9 :275 - 475. Peekel, An Illustrated Flora of the Bismarck Archipelago^{(((0+*x))}.

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

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- *Fruits d'Océanie* (Livre, page 1943, par Annie Walter, Chanel Sam) : https://books.google.fr/books?id=d5NHDSi4Q_YC&pg=PA1983&lpg=PA1983&dq=nut+kanari+Canarium&source=bl&ots=gW07cfVRpK&sig=6QkgQAslD14p6VL-p1Vdh32V1Ms&hl=fr&sa=X&ei=eEKjUMWnKYrN0QXJm4CACA&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=nut%20kanari%20Canarium&f=false ;
- *Wikipedia* :
- https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canarium_indicum (en français) ;
- ⁵"Plants For a Future" (en anglais) : https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Canarium_indicum ;

dont classification :

- "The Plant List" (en anglais) : www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/kew-2695906 ;
- "GRIN" (en anglais) : <https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxon/taxonomydetail?id=8815> ;

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