

Carallia brachiata (Loureiro) Merrill

Identifiants : 6544/carbrc

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 : Fabidées ;
- Ordre : Malpighiales ;
- Famille : Rhizophoraceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Rhizophorales ;
- Famille : Rhizophoraceae ;
- Genre : Carallia ;

- Synonymes : Carallia integerrima DC, Carallia lucida Roxb, et quelques autres ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Billabong tree, Corkwood, , Andipunaru, Anwirdu, Bibis, Cork Tree, Daini jam, Ganding, Hpun, Kanthekera, Karalli, Kathal boula, Kesinga, Kieng pra, Kierpa, Mahithekera, Maniawga, Maniawya, Merpoi, Merpuing, Muyu, Panasi, Pohon bilabong, Pohon buah kanis, Punschi, Sepat, Sohkhwe, Theiria, Theng vothung, Tromeng, Varanga, Yat ;



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

Parties comestibles : fruits, feuilles - thé, graines - huile^{{{{0(+)x}}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Fruit, Leaves - tea, Seeds - oil^{{{{0(+)x}}}}
Les fruits mûrs sont consommés crus. Ils sont acides. Les feuilles sont utilisées pour un thé comme une boisson. Les graines donnent une huile comestible

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)
77.2	395	94	2.2	0	4	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 103 ; Argent, G et al, nd, *Manual of the Larger and More important non Dipterocarp Trees of Central Kalimantan Indonesia*. Volume 2 Forest Research Institute, Samarinda, Indonesia. p 525 ; Bindon, P., 1996, *Useful Bush Plants*. Western Australian Museum. p 73. ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, *Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics*. AUC Press. p 82 ; Brock, J., 1993, *Native Plants of Northern Australia*, Reed. p 115 ; 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 454 ; Calvert, G., 2010, *The Burdekin Delta Tree Guide*. Lower Burdekin Landcare Association., Inc., Ayr p 43 ; Cherikoff V. & Isaacs, J., *The Bush Food Handbook. How to gather, grow, process and cook Australian Wild Foods*. Ti Tree Press, Australia p 198 ; Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, *Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest*. Nokomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 428 ; Cowie, I, 2006, *A Survey of Flora and vegetation of the proposed Jaco-Tutuala-Lore National Park*. Timor-Lests (East Timor) www.territorystories.nt.gov.au p 52 ; Cribb, A.B. & J.W., 1976, *Wild Food in Australia*, Fontana. p 74 ; 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 ; Elliot, W.R., & Jones, D.L., 1982, *Encyclopedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation*. Vol 2. Lothian. p 461 ; Ethnobotany of Karbis. Chapter 4 in p 103 (As *Carallia lucida*) ; French, B.R., 2010, *Food Plants of Solomon Islands*. A Compendium. Food Plants International Inc. p 305 ; Garde, M., et al, 2003, *A Preliminary List of Kundedjnjenhmi Plant Names*. Northern Land Council. 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