Castanopsis indica (Roxb. ex Lindl.) A. DC.

Identifiants : 6981/casind

Association du Potager de mes/nos Rêves (https://lepotager-demesreves.fr)
Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le

- ***Classification phylogénétique :***
    - ***Clade : Angiospermes ;***
    - ***Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;***
    - ***Clade : Rosidées ;***
    - ***Clade : Fabidées ;***
    - ***Ordre : Fagales ;***
    - ***Famille : Fagaceae ;***
- ***Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :***
    - ***Règne : Plantae ;***
    - ***Sous-règne : Tracheobionta ;***
    - ***Division : Magnoliophyta ;***
    - ***Classe : Magnoliopsida ;***
    - ***Ordre : Fagales ;***
    - ***Famille : Fagaceae ;***
    - ***Genre : Castanopsis ;***
- ***Synonymes : Castanea indica Roxb, Castanopsis indica (Roxb.) Miq, Castanopsis macrostachya Hu, Castanopsis sinensis A.Chev, Castanopsis subacuminata Hayata, Quercus acutissima var. roxburghii (Endl.) Schottky, Quercus acutissima subsp. roxburghii (Endl.) A. Camus, Quercus dubia Lindl. ex Wall. [Invalid], Quercus indica (Roxb.ex Lind.) Drake, Quercus prinodes Voigt, Quercus roxburghii Endl, Quercus serrata Thunb ;***
- ***Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Indian chestnut, Indian castanopsis, , An do, Bank katus, Berkap, Ca oi an do, Chhakku-khokrak, De gai, Dhale katus, Dhalnae katoos, Dhalney katus, Dieng-sarag, Ginsa, Gon, Hinguri, Isera, Jheru, Katoos, Katus, Katwas, Khe-shing, Kinsa, Ko ket, Ko lakai, Ko luay, Ko nam njao, Ko som, Ko tang, Matsawi, Phongrong, Se-hawr, Serang, Thezhusi, Thingsa chi, Thit-e, Thit-e-gyin, Yin du zhui, Zi li ;***



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

  Parties comestibles : noix, graines, feuilles{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)}}} | Original : Nuts, Seeds, Leaves{{{0(+x)}}} Le fruit ou la noix est consommé après la cuisson. Il est torréfié. Les jeunes pousses sont consommées comme légume

  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)*
32	*0*	*0*	*4.5*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*



Précautions :

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" :

Aiguo, C. & Zhiling, D., 2001, Managing Agricultural Resources for Biodiversity Conservation. Case Study Yunnan, Southwest China. Environment Liaison Center International. p 40 ; Altschul, S.V.R., 1973, Drugs and Foods from Little-known Plants. Notes in Harvard University Herbaria. Harvard Univ. Press. Massachusetts. no. 641 ; Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 110 ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, Plants and people of the Golden Triangle. Dioscorides Press. p 205 ; Aryal, K. P. et al, 2009, Uncultivated Plants and Livehood Support - A case study from the Cheopang people of Nepal. Ethnobotany Research and Applications. 7:409-422 ; Bajracharya, D., 1980, Nutritive Values of Nepalese Edible Wild Fruits. Z. Lebensm. Unters. Forsch. 171: 363-366 ; Castillo, C., 2013, The Archaeobotany of Khao Sam Kaeo and Phu Khao Thong: The Agriculture of Late Prehistoric Southern Thailand. Ph. D. thesis University College, London p 378 ; Chase, P. & Singh, O. 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