

Castanopsis tribuloides (Smith) A. DC.

Identifiants : 7011/castri

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 05/05/2024

- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Rosidées ;
- Clade : Fabidées ;
- Ordre : Fagales ;
- Famille : Fagaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Fagales ;
- Famille : Fagaceae ;
- Genre : Castanopsis ;

- Synonymes : *Balanoplis tribuloides* Raf, *Castanea tribuloides* Lindl. ex Wall. [Invalid], *Castanea tribuloides* (Smith) Lindley, *Quercus acuta* Buch.-Ham. ex Wall. [Invalid], *Quercus armata* D.Don, *Quercus caudata* Lindl. ex Wall. [Invalid], *Quercus loureiroi* Hance, *Quercus tribuloides* Smith ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Hill chestnut, , Bara hingari, Bara hingra, Chisi, Dieng-soh-ot, Ginsa kinsa, Ginsa-matsawi, Katauj, Katonj, Katus, Ko keut, Kotur, Kyanza, Musuray katus, Musure katus, Sa ut, Tain tha, Tumari ;



- Note comestibilité : **

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

Parties comestibles : graines, noix, feuilles - thé^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Seeds, Nuts, Leaves - tea^{{{0(+x)}}} Les graines sont consommées crues ou grillées. Ils sont également utilisés pour fabriquer de l'alcool

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)
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

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

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

° 5 "Plants For a Future" (en anglais) : https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Castanopsis_tribuloides ;

dont classification :

dont livres et bases de données : ° "Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

dont biographie/références de ° "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Altschul, S.V.R., 1973, *Drugs and Foods from Little-known Plants*. Notes in Harvard University Herbaria. Harvard Univ. Press. Massachusetts. no. 646 ; Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 111 ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, *Plants and people of the Golden Triangle*. Dioscorides Press. p 205 ; Aryal, K. P., et al, 2018, *Diversity and use of wild and non-cultivated edible plants in the Western Himalaya*. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* (2018) 14:10 ; 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 380 ; Chakraborty, S. & Chaturvedi, H. P., 2014, *Some Wild Edible Fruits of Tripura- A Survey*. *Indian Journal of Applied research*. (4) 9 ; Chettri, N. & Sharma, E., *Non-timber Forest Produce: Utilization, Distribution and Status in the Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve, Sikkim, India*. ; 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 ; Hazarika, T. K., et al, 2012, *Studies on wild fruits of Mizoram, India used as ethno-medicines*. *Genetic Resources and Crop Evolution*. Published on line 03 February, 2012 ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, *Food Plants of China*. The Chinese University Press. p 347 ; J. Bot. 1:182. 1863 ; Jeeva, S., 2009, *Horticultural potential of wild edible fruits used by the Khasi tribes of Meghalaya*. *Journal of Horticulture and Forestry* Vol. 1(9) pp. 182-192 ; Johnson, N., 2002, *Environmental Change in northern Thailand: Impact on Wild Edible Plant Availability*. *Ecology of Food and Nutrition*, 41: 5, 373-399 ; Joshi, A. R. and Joshi, J., 2009, *Plant Diversity and Ethnobotanical Notes on tree species of Syabru Village, Langtang National Park, Nepal*. *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 13:651-64 ; Kumar, A., et al, 2012, *Ethnobotanical Edible Plant Biodiversity of Lepcha Tribes*. *Indian Forester*, 138 (9):798-803 ; Lehmann, L., et al, *Forests and Trees of the Central Highlands of Xieng Khouang, Lao P. D. R., A field guide*. ; Majumdar, K and Datta, N., 2009, *Traditional wild edible fruits for the forest dwellers of Tripura, India*. *Pleione* 3(2) 167-178 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal*. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 141 ; Mukhia, P.K., et al, 2013, *Wild plants as Non Wood Forest Products used by the rural community of Dagana, a southern foothill district of Bhutan*, *SAARC Journal*, 27 pages ; Murtem, G. & Chaudhrey, P., 2016, *An ethnobotanical note on wild edible plants of Upper Eastern Himalaya, India*. *Brazilian Journal of Biological Sciences*, 2016, v. 3, no. 5, p. 63-81 ; Phawa, G. M., Dkhar, E. K. & Marbaniang, D., 2019, *Indigenous Wild Edible Plants of Bataw Village, East Jaintia Hills District, Meghalaya*. *International Journal of Arts, Science and Humanities*. 7(2) ; *Plants for a Future database*, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. <http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/> ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, *Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India*. *Natural Product Radiance* Vol. 6(5): p 414 ; Sharma, G., et al, 2016, *Agrobiodiversity in the Sikkim Himalaya*. *International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, ICIMOD Working Paper* 2016/5 p 20 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India*. *Indian Council of Agricultural Research*, New Delhi. p 81 ; Suksri, S., et al, 2005, *Ethnobotany in Bung Khong Long Non-Hunting Area, Northeast Thailand*. *Kasetsart J., (Nat. Sci)* 39: 519-533 ; Sundriyal, M., et al, 2004, *Dietary Use of Wild Plant Resources in the Sikkim Himalaya, India*. *Economic Botany* 58(4) pp 626-638 ; Upreti, K., et al, 2010, *Diversity and Distribution of Wild Edible Fruit Plants of Uttarakhand*. *Bioersivity Potentials of the Himalaya*. p 165 ; Wickens, G.E., 1995, *Edible Nuts*. *FAO Non-wood forest products*. *FAO, Rome*. p 125 ; www.mekonginfo.org/assets/midocs/0001714-environment-forests-and-trees-of-the-central-highlands-of-xieng-khouang-lao ; www.pang-soong-lodge.com website