

Cotoneaster microphyllus Wall. ex Lindl.

Identifiants : 9622/cotmic

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 03/05/2024

- **Classification phylogénétique :**

- *Clade : Angiospermes ;*
- *Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;*
- *Clade : Rosidées ;*
- *Clade : Fabidées ;*
- *Ordre : Rosales ;*
- *Famille : Rosaceae ;*

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- *Règne : Plantae ;*
- *Division : Magnoliophyta ;*
- *Classe : Magnoliopsida ;*
- *Ordre : Rosales ;*
- *Famille : Rosaceae ;*
- *Genre : Cotoneaster ;*

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : , Bani, Bhoibuju, Chhar, Gheri, Mamanrha, Manray, Pate, Tharme, Thuksing, Tsarlam, Tsarleb ;**



- **Note comestibilité : ****

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

Parties comestibles : fruit^{{}{{0}+x}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Fruit^{{}{{0}+x}}} Les fruits mûrs sont consommés frais et ont un goût aqueux



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- **Note médicinale : ***

- **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=Cotoneaster_microphyllus ;

dont classification :

dont livres et bases de données :⁰"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

dont biographie/références de⁰"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Ahmad, I., et al, 2011, *Ethnobotanical Study of Tehsil Kabal, Swat District, KPK, Pakistan. Hindawi Publishing Corporation Journal of Botany Volume 2011, Article ID 368572, 9 pages* ; Ahmad, K. & Pieroni, A., 2016, *Folk knowledge of wild food plants among the tribal communities of Thakht-e-Sulaiman Hills, North-West Pakistan. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine, 12:17* ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India.* p 144 ; Bhattacharai, S and Chaudary, R. P., 2009, *Wild Edible Plants Used by the People of Manang District, Central Nepal. Ecology of Food and Nutrition, 48:1-20* ; Bodkin, F., 1991, *Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing,* p 290 ; Bot. Reg. 13: t. 1114. 1827 "microphylla" ; Brickell, C. (Ed.), 1999, *The Royal Horticultural Society A-Z Encyclopedia of Garden Plants. Convent Garden Books.* p 309 ; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, *Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible. ABC Books.* p 428 ; Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, *Botanica's Trees & Shrubs. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs. Random House, Australia.* p 234 ; *Ethnobotanical Study of Tehsil Kabal, Swat District, KPK, Pakistan, Table 1 ; Flora of China. www.eFloras.org Volume 9* ; Ghimire, S. K., et al, 2008, *Non-Timber Forest Products of Nepal Himalaya. WWF Nepal* p 130 ; GUPTA ; Lord, E.E., & Willis, J.H., 1999, *Shrubs and Trees for Australian gardens. Lothian.* p 220 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon.* p 173 ; Negi, K.S., 1988, *Some little known wild edible plants of U.P. Hills. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 12 No. 2 pp 345-360* ; *Plants for a Future database, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/* ; Radha, B., et al, 2013, *Wild Edible Plant Resources of the Lohba Range of Kedarnath Forest Division (KFD), Garhwal Himalaya, India. Int. Res J. Biological Sci. Vol. 2 (11), 65-73* ; Rawat, G.S., & Pangtey, Y.P.S., 1987, *A Contribution to the Ethnobotany of Alpine Regions of Kumaon. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 11 No. 1 pp 139-147* ; Upadhyay, K., et al, 2010, *Diversity and Distribution of Wild Edible Fruit Plants of Uttarakhand. Bioversity Potentials of the Himalaya.* p 167 ; Young, J., (Ed.), 2001, *Botanica's Pocket Trees and Shrubs. Random House.* p 288 ; Zhang, L., et al, 2016, *Ethnobotanical study of traditional edible plants used by the Naxi people during droughts. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine.* 12:39