

Dillenia pentagyna Roxb.

Identifiants : 11440/dilpen

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 15/05/2024

- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Ordre : Dilleniales ;
- Famille : Dilleniaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Dilleniales ;
- Famille : Dilleniaceae ;
- Genre : Dillenia ;

- Synonymes : Dillenia bailloni Pierre, Dillenia floribunda Hook.f.&Thomson ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Lesser-flowered dillenia, Nepal elephant apple, , Agachi, Agaie, Aggai, Aggai kallai, Akshi, Chalta, Cherimpi, Chinnakalinga, Chirimpi, Chota-karmal, Dieng-soh-bar, Dog teak tree, Graw-grawp, Kadu-kanigala, Kallai, Kalot, Kanigala, Karaola, Karkotta, Karmal, Kaulong, Khwaw, Kodapunna, Kurkut, Lve, Mai-mak-san, Mai-masan, Mekur kendi, Naytekku, Niupang, Okshi, Pohon janti, Pohon sempur karmal, Punna, Rai, Ran-kei, Ravundana, Reavadi, Rovey, Sahad, Sahn-chang, Shukni-kung, Tanatri, Tantari, Tatar, Tatri, Tentri, Thing-se-lei, Zin byun ;



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

Parties comestibles : fruits, fleurs, feuilles^{{}(0(+x)) (traduction automatique)} | Original : Fruit, Flowers, Leaves^{{}(0(+x))} Les fruits mûrs sont comestibles mais peu appréciés. Ils sont consommés avec du sel et du piment. Ils sont utilisés pour la confiture. Les boutons floraux et les jeunes fruits sont consommés crus ou marinés. Ils peuvent être conservés pendant 20 jours. Les fleurs sont frites

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

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

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
89.5	0	344	0.7	0	0	16.2	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 173 ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, *Plants and people of the Golden Triangle*. Dioscorides Press. p 209 ; Baishya, S. Kr., et al, 2013, *Survey of Wild Edible Fruits of Dhubri District, Assam, India*. Plant Archives Vol 13 (1): 155-158 ; Baro, D., Baruah, S. and Borthukar, S. K. 2015, *Documentation on wild vegetables of Baksa district, BTAD (Assam)*. Scholars Research Library. Archives of Applied Science Research, 2015, 7 (9):19-27 ; Cengel, D. J. & Dany, C., (Eds), 2016, *Integrating Forest Biodiversity Resource Management and Sustainable Community Livelihood Development in the Preah Vihear Protected Forest*. International Tropical Timber Organization p 120 ; Chakraborty, S. & Chaturvedi, H. P., 2014, *Some Wild Edible Fruits of Tripura- A Survey*. Indian Journal of Applied research. (4) 9 ; Chandrakumar, P., et al, 2015, *Ethnobotanical studies of wild edible plants of Gond, Halba and Kavar tribes of Salekasa Taluka, Gondia District, Maharashtra State, India*. International Research Journal of Pharmacy 6(8) ; 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 46 ; Dangol, D. R., 2002, *Economic uses of forest plant resources in western Chitwan, Nepal*. Banko Janakari, 12(2): 56-64 ; Dangol, D. R. et al, 2017, *Wild Edible Plants in Nepal*. Proceedings of 2nd National Workshop on CUAOGR, 2017. ; 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 ; Dutta, U., 2012, *Wild Vegetables collected by the local communities from the Churang reserve of BTAD, Assam*. International Journal of Science and Advanced Technology. 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Portland, Oregon. p 202 ; Misra S. & Misra M., 2016, *Ethnobotanical and Nutritional Evaluation of Some Edible Fruit Plants of Southern Odisha, India*. International Journal of Advances in Agricultural Science and Technology, Vol.3 Issue.1, March- 2016, pg. 1-30 ; Partha, P., 2014, *Ethnobotany of the Laleng (Patra) Community in Bangladesh*. Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry. 2(6):173-184 ; Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, *Wild Edible Plants of Assam*. Geethaki Publishers. ; Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, *An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam*. Nha Xuat Ban Tre. p 406 ; Phon, P., 2000, *Plants used in Cambodia*. © Pauline Dy Phon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. p 233 ; Pl. Corom. 1: 21. T. 20. 1795 ; Reddy, K. N. et al, 2007, *Traditional knowledge on wild food plants in Andhra Pradesh*. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. Vol. 6(1): 223-229 ; Savita, et al, 2006, *Studies on wild edible plants of ethnic people in east Sikkim*. Asian J. of Bio Sci. 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Vol. 1 p 215 ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, *3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia*. LIPI p 231 ; Sundriyal, M., et al, 2004, *Dietary Use of Wild Plant Resources in the Sikkim Himalaya, India*. Economic Botany 58(4) pp 626-638 ; Teron, R. & Borthakur, S. K., 2016, *Edible Medicines: An Exploration of Medicinal Plants in Dietary Practices of Karbi Tribal Population of Assam, Northeast India*. In Mondal, N. & Sen, J.(Ed.) *Nutrition and Health among tribal populations of India*. p 151 ; Turreira Garcia, N., et al, 2017, *Ethnobotanical knowledge of the Kuy and Khmer people in Prey Lang, Cambodia*. Cambodian Journal of Natural History 2017 (1): 76-101 ; Uprety, Y., et al, 2012, *Diversity of use and local knowledge of wild edible plant resources in Nepal*. Journal of Ethnobotany and Ethnomedicine 8:16 ; Uprety, Y., et al, 2016, *Traditional use and management of NTFPs in Kangchenjunga Landscape: implications for conservation and livelihoods*. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine (2016) 12:19