

Elaeagnus conferta Roxb.

Identifiants : 12440/elacof

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 10/05/2024

- **Classification phylogénétique :**

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

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Proteales ;
- Famille : Elaeagnaceae ;
- Genre : Elaeagnus ;

- **Synonymes : *Elaeagnus javanica* Blume, et d'autres ;**

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Wild olive, , Ambgul, Areuj dudurenan, Durenan, Gaihein, Ghayai, Gwai, Kakaduan, Katmunthiringa, Kolaga, Kolungai, Korangu palam, Koranga pazha, Kurangupalam, Malindo, Malot, Muslerhi, Nurgi, Palga, Pavqpeelovniov, Pechuthedo, Salot thao, Snake fruit, Somlot, Sukhwa, Zaitan hutan ;**



- **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 crus. Ils sont également utilisés pour faire des boissons sucrées. Ils sont également utilisés dans la fabrication de cornichons. Ils sont acides et acides

**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)
86.5	0	0	0	0	12.5	21.3	5.5



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 de⁰"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Anderson, E. F., 1993, Plants and people of the Golden Triangle. Dioscorides Press. p 210 ; **Chakraborty, S. & Chaturbedi, H. P., 2014, Some Wild Edible Fruits of Tripura- A Survey.** Indian Journal of Applied research. (4) 9 ; **Chase, P. & Singh, O. P., 2016, Bioresources of Nagaland: A Case of Wild 4 Edible Fruits in Khonoma Village Forest.** in J. Purkayastha (ed.), Bioprospecting of Indigenous Bioresources of North-East India. p 50 ; **Davis, S.D., Heywood, V.H., & Hamilton, A.C. (eds), 1994, Centres of plant Diversity.** WWF. Vol 1 or 2. p 139 ; Fl. ind. 1:460. 1820 ; **Flora of China.** www.eFloras.org ; **Ghorbani, A., et al, 2012, A comparison of the wild food plant use knowledge of ethnic minorities in Naban River Watershed Nature Reserve, Yunnan, SW China.** Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine; 8:17 ; **Hani Medicine of Xishuangbanna,** 1999, p 567 ; **Jadhav, R., et al, 2015, Forest Foods of Northern Western Ghats: Mode of Consumption, Nutrition and Availability.** Asian Agri-History Vol. 19, No. 4: 293-317 ; **Khayde, M. S., et al, 2009, Wild Edible Plants Used by the tribes of Akole Tahasil of Ahmednagar District (MS), India.** Ethnobotanical Leaflets 13:1328-36 ; **Milow, P., et al, 2013, Malaysian species of plants with edible fruits or seeds and their evaluation.** International Journal of Fruit Science. 14:1, 1-27 ; **Nayaham, M. C., et al, 1993, Less Known Edible Fruit - Yielding plants of Nilgiris.** Ancient Science of Lif. Vol. X11 Nos. 3 & 4, pp 363-376 (As *Elaeagnus kologa*) ; **Paulsamy, S., et al, 2010, Elaeagnus kologa Schlecht. - An underutilized edible and endemic fruit plant in Nilgiris, the western ghats.** Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources. Vol. 1(2) June 2010 pp 258-260 (As *Elaeagnus kologa*) ; **Pradheep, K., et al, 2016, Wild edible plants used by Konyak tribe in Mon district of Nagaland: Survey and inventorisation.** Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources. Vol 7(1) pp 74-81 ; **PROSEA (Plant Resources of South East Asia) handbook, Volume 2, 1991, Edible fruits and nuts.** ; **Ramachandran, V.S. and Nair, V.J., 1981, Ethnobotanical studies in Cannanore District, Kerala State (India).** J Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol 2 pp 65-72 ; **Ramachandran, V.S., 1987, Further Notes on the Ethnobotany of Cannanore District, Kerala.** J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 11 No. 1 pp 47- ; **Ramachandran, V. S., 2007, Wild edible plants of the Anamalais, Coimbatore district, western Ghats, Tamil Nadu.** Indian Journal or Traditional Knowledge. 6(1) pp 173-176 ; **Ramachandran, V. S., & Udhayavani, C., 2013, Knowledge and uses of wild edible plants by Paniyas and Kurumbas of Western Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu.** Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources. 4(4) December 2013, pp 412-418 (As *Elaeagnus kologa*) ; **Rasingam, L., 2012, Ethnobotanical studies on the wild edible plants of Irula tribes of Pillur Valley, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, India.** Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Biomedicine. (2012) S1493-S1497 ; **Rana, P. K., et al, 2014, Uses of Local Plant Biodiversity among the Tribal Communities of Pangi Valley of District Chamba in Cold Desert Himalaya, India.** The Scientific World Journal. Volume 2014, Article ID 753289, 15 pages ; **Sasi, R. & Rajendran, A., 2012, Diversity of Wild Fruits in Nilgiri Hills of the Southern Western Ghats - Ethnobotanical Aspects.** IJABPT, 3(1) p 82-87 ; **Sasi, R. & Rajendran, A., 2012, Diversity of Wild Fruits in Nilgiri Hills of the Southern Western Ghats - Ethnobotanical Aspects.** IJABPT, 3(1) p 82-87 (As *Elaeagnus kologa*) ; **Sasi, R. et al, 2011, Wild edible plant Diversity of Kotagiri Hills - a Part of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, Southern India.** Journal of Research in Biology. Vol. 1 No. 2, pp 80-87 (As *Elaeagnus kologa*) ; **Savita, et al, 2006, Studies on wild edible plants of ethnic people in east Sikkim.** Asian J. of Bio Sci. (2006) Vol. 1 No. 2 : 117-125 ; **Sharma, P., et al, 2013, Wild edibles of Murari Devi and surrounding areas in Mandi district of Himachal Pradesh, India.** International Journal of Biodiversity and Conservation. Vol. 5(9), pp. 580-592, September 2013 ; **Singh, B., et al, 2012, Wild edible plants used by Garo tribes of Nokrek Biosphere Reserve in Meghalaya, India.** Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. 11(1) pp 166-171 ; **Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia.** LIPI p 922 ; **Upreti, K., et al, 2010, Diversity and Distribution of Wild Edible Fruit Plants of Uttarakhand.** Bioversity Potentials of the Himalaya. p 168 ; **Valvi, S. R. & Rathod, 2011, Mineral composition of some wild edible fruits from Kolhapur District.** International Journal or Applied Biology and Pharmaceutical Technology. 2(1): 392