

# ***Fragaria nubicola (Hook. f.) Lindl. ex Lacaita***

**Identifiants : 14254/franuo**

**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 : Rosaceae ;

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

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

- **Synonymes : *Fragaria vesca* var. *nubicola* Hook. f, *Potentilla nubicola* (Lindl. ex Hook.f.) Mabb ;**

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Indian Strawberry , Baley bashu, Ban, aakhre, Bhi-kafal, Bhuin ainselu, Bhuinkafal, Bri-rta-sa-'zin, Budimewa, Bumbra, Chhilum, Dita-sazin, Gande kafal, Gan-kaphal, Jal bamun, Jal bunonoo, Jangli gonch, Kunchi, Lahare kafal, Sa-mrep, Saohaldong, Sazin, Selem, Shagaltang, Tama tinsek ;**



- **Note comestibilité : \*\***

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

**Parties comestibles : fruit<sup>{}{{0}+x}</sup> (traduction automatique) | Original : Fruit<sup>{}{{0}+x}}</sup> Les fruits mûrs sont consommés. Le rhizome est utilisé comme substitut du thé**



**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=Fragaria\\_nubicola](https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Fragaria_nubicola) ;

don't classification :

don't livres et bases de données : <sup>0</sup>"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

don't biographie/références de <sup>0</sup>"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Amjad, M. S., et al, 2015, Ethnobotanical inventory and folk uses of indigenous plants from Pir Nasoora National Park, Azad Jammu and Kashmir. *Asian Pac J Trop Biomed* 2015; 5(3): 234-241 ; 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 ; Bhattacharai, K. R., Shrestha, B. B. & Lekhak, H. D., 2009, Non-timber Forest Products (NTFPs) in the Sagarmatha National Park, Nepal Himalaya. *Scientific World Vol. 7, No. 7 p 88* ; 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 ; Dangol, D. R. et al, 2017, Wild Edible Plants in Nepal. *Proceedings of 2nd National Workshop on CUAOGR*, 2017. ; Flora of China @ efloras.org Volume 9 ; Ghimire, A. K., Lamsal, K., et al, 2010, Wild edible angiospermic plants of the Illam Hills (Eastern Nepal) and their mode of use by local community. *Korean J. Pl. Taxon.* 40(1) ; Ghimire, S. K., et al, 2008, Non-Timber Forest Products of Nepal Himalaya. *WWF Nepal p 130* ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, Food Plants of China. *The Chinese University Press*. p 434 ; J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 43:467. 1916 ; Khan, M. & Hussain, S., 2014, Diversity of wild edible plants and flowering phenology of district Poonch (J & K) in the northwest Himalaya. *Indian Journal of Sci, Res.* 9(1): 032-038 ; Khan, W., et al, 2013, Ethnomedicinal plants of Kakul Hills, District Abbottabad, KPK, Pakistan. ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal*. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 238 ; Mir, M. Y., 2014, Documentation and ethnobotanical survey of wild edible plants used by the tribals of Kupwara, J & K, India. *International Journal of Herbal Medicine*. 2(4): 11-18 ; Negi, P. S. & Subramani, S. P., 2015, Wild Edible Plant Genetic Resources for Sustainable Food Security and Livelihood of Kinnaur District, Himachal Pradesh, India, *International Journal of Conservation Science*. 6 (4): 657-668 ; Polunin, O., & Stainton, A., 2006, *Flowers of the Himalaya*, Oxford India Paperbacks. p 123 ; 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 ; Rana, D., et al, 2019, Ethnobotanical knowledge among the semi-pastoral Gujjar tribe in the high altitude (Adhwariâ's) of Churah subdivision, district Chamba, Western Himalaya. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* (2019) 15:10 ; Rana, P. K., et al, 2014, Uses of Local Plant Biodiversity among the Tribal Communities of Pang Valley of District Chamba in Cold Desert Himalaya, India. *The Scientific World Journal*. Volume 2014, Article ID 753289, 15 pages (As Synonym with *Potentilla nubicola*) ; Rashid, A., Anand, V.K. & Serwar, J., 2008, Less Known Wild Plants Used by the Gujjar Tribe of District Rajouri, Jammu and Kashmir State. *International Journal of Botany* 4(2):219-244 ; 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, V. B., et al, (Ed.) *Horticulture for Sustainable Income and Environmental Protection*. Vol. 1 p 217 ; Thakur, D., et al, 2017, Why they eat, what they eat: patterns of wild edible plants consumption in a tribal area of Western Himalaya. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* (2017) 13:70 ; Tsing, J., et al, 2017, Ethnobotanical appraisal on wild edible plants used by the Monpa community of Arunachal Pradesh. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. Vol 16(4), October 2017, pp 626-637 ; Upreti, K., et al, 2010, *Diversity and Distribution of Wild Edible Fruit Plants of Uttarakhand. Bioversity Potentials of the Himalaya*. p 172 ; www.Efloras.org Annotated checklist of the Flowering Plants of Nepal. ; Yeshi, K. et al, 2017, *Taxonomical Identification of Himalayan Edible Medicinal Plants in Bhutan and the Phenolic Contents and Antioxidant Activity of Selected Plants*. *TBAP* 7 (2) 2017 pp 89 - 106