Mahonia napaulensis DC.

Identifiants : 19525/mahnap

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 ;***
    - ***Ordre : Ranunculales ;***
    - ***Famille : Berberidaceae ;***
- ***Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :***
    - ***Règne : Plantae ;***
    - ***Division : Magnoliophyta ;***
    - ***Classe : Magnoliopsida ;***
    - ***Ordre : Ranunculales ;***
    - ***Famille : Berberidaceae ;***
    - ***Genre : Mahonia ;***
- ***Synonymes : Berberis nepalensis (DC) Spreng, Berberis miccia Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don, Mahonia nepalensis DC, Mahonia sikkimensis Takeda ;***
- ***Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Nepal mahonia , Albaolxeel, Bhote chotro, Chatri, Chetrok, Chutro, Daruharidra, Diengstem, Jamane mandro, Kanchan, Kerbe, Kerpa, Kerpak, Keshri, Khaing-shwe-wa, Khine-shwe-war, Khlusa, Mikusiswan, Mikuswan, Nthou, Samjikhe, Samlikhe, Taming, Tsot-sheng ;***

- ***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. Ils sont également marinés

  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=Mahonia_napaulensis ***;***

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 350 ; Angami, A., et al, 2006, Status and potential of wild edible plants of Arunachal Pradesh. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge 5(4) October 2006, pp 541-550 ; Bajracharya, D., 1980, Nutritive Values of Nepalese Edible Wild Fruits. Z. Lebensm. Unters. Forsch. 171: 363-366 ; 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 ; Chettri, N. & Sharma, E., Non-timber Forest Produce: Utilization, Distribution and Status in the Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve, Sikkim, India. (As Mahonia sikkimensis) ; Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, Botanica's Trees & Shrubs. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs. Random House, Australia. p 459 ; Gardner, S., et al, 2000, A Field Guide to Forest Trees of Northern Thailand, Kobfai Publishing Project. p 41 ; Ghimire, S. K., et al, 2008, Non-Timber Forest Products of Nepal Himalaya. WWF Nepal p 30 ; Hani Medicine of Xishuangbanna, 1999, p 7 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 98 (As Berberis nepalensis) ; Hibbert, M., 2002, The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium. p 189 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, Plants and People of Nepal. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 306 ; Morley, B. & Everard, B., 1970, Wild Flowers of the World. Ebury press. Plate 90 ; 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) (As Mahonia nepalensis) ; Plants for a Future database, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/ ; Polunin, O., & Stainton, A., 2006, Flowers of the Himalaya, Oxford India Paperbacks. p 22 ; Ryan, S., 2008, Dicksonia. Rare Plants Manual. Hyland House. p 40 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K.,1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 66 ; Singh, V. B., et al, (Ed.) Horticulture for Sustainable Income and Environmental Protection. Vol. 1 p 217 ; Srivastava, R. C., et al, 2010, Indigenous biodiversity of Apatani plateau: Learning on biolcultural knowledge of Apani tribe of Qrunachal Pradesh for sustainable livelihoods. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge 9(3): 432-442 ; Sundriyal, M., et al, 1998, Wild edibles and other useful plants from the Sikkim Himalaya, India. Oecologia Montana 7:43-54 (As Mahonia sikkimensis) ; Sundriyal, M., et al, 2004, Dietary Use of Wild Plant Resources in the Sikkim Himalaya, India. Economic Botany 58(4) pp 626-638 (As Mahonia sikkimensis) ; Syst. nat. 2:21. 1821 (As napaulensis) ; Tsering, J., et al, 2017, Ethnobotanical appraisal on wild edible plants used by the Monpa community of Arunchal Pradesh. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. Vol 16(4), October 2017, pp 626-637 ; 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