

Prinsepia utilis Royle

Identifiants : 25665/priuti

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

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- 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 : Prinsepia ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : , Arund, Bekar, Bekkli, Bekkra, Bhainkal, Bhek, Bhekal, Bhekoi, Bhekor, Cherara, Dhatelo, Dhatila, Dieng-sia-soh-khar, Garandu, Gotyalo, Gurinda, Jhatela, Karanga, Kharngura, Krungora, Mhat, Phekray, Phekrey, Phulwara, Qingciguo, Sohmonrit, Tatura, Tischa ;



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

Parties comestibles : graines, fruits, huile, boisson, fleurs^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)} | Original : Seeds, Fruit, Oil, drink, Flowers^{{{0(+x)}}} Les fruits mûrs sont mangés. L'huile de graines est utilisée pour la cuisson. C'est comestible



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" :

Altschul, S.V.R., 1973, *Drugs and Foods from Little-known Plants*. Notes in Harvard University Herbaria. Harvard Univ. Press. Massachusetts. no. 1483 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 491 ; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, *Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible*. ABC Books. p 1084 ; 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 ; *Flora of China @ efloras.org* Volume 9 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 201 ; Geng, Y., et al, 2016, *Traditional knowledge and its transmission of wild edibles used by the Naxi in Baidi Village, northwest Yunnan province*. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine*. 12:10 ; Ghimeray, 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) ; GUPTA, ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 516 ; *Ill. bot. Himal. Mts.* 1(6):206. 1835; 2(3): t. 38, fig. 1. 1834 ; Joshi, A. R. and Joshi, J., 2009, *Plant Diversity and Ethnobotanical Notes on tree species of Syabru Village, Langtang National Park, Nepal*. *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 13:651-64 ; Ju, Y., et al, 2013, *Eating from the wild: diversity of wild edible plants used by Tibetans in Shangri-la region, Yunnan, China*, *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethno medicine* 9:28 ; Liu, Yi-tao, & Long, Chun-Lin, 2002, *Studies on Edible Flowers Consumed by Ethnic Groups in Yunnan*. *Acta Botanica Yunnanica*. 24(1):41-56 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal*. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 381 ; Mehta, P. S. et al, 2010, *Native plant genetic resources and traditional foods of Uttarakhand Himalaya for sustainable food security and livelihood*. *Indian Journal of Natural products and Resources*. Vol 1(1), March 2010 pp 89-96 ; Menninger, E.A., 1977, *Edible Nuts of the World*. Horticultural Books. Florida p 58 ; 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 ; Sundriyal, M., et al, 1998, *Wild edibles and other useful plants from the Sikkim Himalaya, India*. *Oecologia Montana* 7:43-54 ; Sundriyal, M., et al, 2004, *Dietary Use of Wild Plant Resources in the Sikkim Himalaya, India*. *Economic Botany* 58(4) pp 626-638 ; Tanaka, ; 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 ; Wickens, G.E., 1995, *Edible Nuts*. *FAO Non-wood forest products*. FAO, Rome. p147 ; *www.efloras.org* *Flora of China* Volume 9 ; Zhang, L. et al, 2013, *An Ethnobotanical Study of Traditional Edible Plants Used by Naxi People in Northwestern Yunnan, China. - A Case Study in Wenhai Village*. *Plant Diversity and Resources*. p 484 ; 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