

# ***Salacia chinensis L.***

**Identifiants : 28550/salchn**

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

**Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze**

**Dernière modification le 11/05/2024**

- **Classification phylogénétique :**

- *Clade : Angiospermes ;*
- *Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;*
- *Clade : Rosidées ;*
- *Clade : Fabidées ;*
- *Ordre : Celastrales ;*
- *Famille : Celastraceae ;*

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- *Règne : Plantae ;*
- *Division : Magnoliophyta ;*
- *Classe : Magnoliopsida ;*
- *Ordre : Celastrales ;*
- *Famille : Celastraceae ;*
- *Genre : Salacia ;*

- **Synonymes : *Salacia latifolia* Wall. ex M. Laws, *Salacia prinoides* DC ;**

**Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Lolly berry, Snotty Gobbles, , Akan pealanduk, Allitiga, Bu, Bwe-thein, Cherukuranti, Chinese salacia, Dimal, Drauwa, Ingli, Kajipot, Lum nok, Mata kantjil, Mata kuching hutan, Matang-ulang, Matom kai, Modhuphal, Nisul-bondi, Penghorng, Rakiat kechil, Saptrangi, Virveay, Wole seroso ;**



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

**Parties comestibles : fruit<sup>{}{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)</sup> | Original : Fruit<sup>{}{{0(+x)}} La chair du fruit est mangée. Ils sont doux. Ils sont pelés</sup>**



**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 : <sup>0</sup>"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;**

dont biographie/références de "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. 2561 (As *Salacia prinoides*) ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 539 ; Burkill, I.H., 1966, *A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula*. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Vol 2 (I-Z) p 1977 (Also as *Salacia prinoides*) ; Cooper W & Cooper W T, 1994, *Fruits of the Rain Forest*. RD Press p 248 ; Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, *Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest*. Nokomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 119 ; 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 ; French, B.R., 2010, *Food Plants of Solomon Islands. A Compendium*. Food Plants International Inc. p 382 ; Jones D, L, 1986, *Ornamental Rainforest Plants in Australia*, Reed Books, p 299, 340 (Also as *Salacia prinoides*) ; Jones, D.L. & Gray, B., 1977, *Australian Climbing Plants*. Reed. p 60, 141 ; Kachenchart, B., et al, 2008, *Phenology of Edible Plants at Sakaerat Forest*. In *Proceedings of the FORTROP II: Tropical Forestry Change in a Changing World*. Bangkok, Thailand. ; Low, T., 1992, *Bush Tucker. Australia's Wild Food Harvest*. Angus & Robertson. p 18 ; Milow, P., et al, 2013, *Malaysian species of plants with edible fruits or seeds and their evaluation*. International Journal of Fruit Science. 14:1, 1-2 ; Paczkowska, G. & Chapman, A.R., 2000, *The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Catalogue*. Western Australian Herbarium. p 270 ; Peekel, P.G., 1984, (Translation E.E.Henty), *Flora of the Bismarck Archipelago for Naturalists*, Division of Botany, Lae, PNG. p 331, 329 ; PROSEA No. 2 ; 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 ; Reis, S. V. and Lipp, F. L., 1982, *New Plant Sources for Drugs and Foods from the New York Botanical Garden herbarium*. Harvard. p 167 (As *Salacia prinoides*) ; Scarth-Johnson, V., 2000, *National Treasures. Flowering Plants of Cooktown and Northern Australia*. Vera Scarth-Johnson Gallery Association. Cooktown, Australia. p 139 ; 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 ; Wheeler, J.R.(ed.), 1992, *Flora of the Kimberley Region*. CALM, Western Australian Herbarium, p 586