

# ***Saurauia napaulensis DC.***

**Identifiants : 29214/saunap**

**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 : Astéridées ;*
- *Ordre : Ericales ;*
- *Famille : Actinidiaceae ;*

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- *Règne : Plantae ;*
- *Division : Magnoliophyta ;*
- *Classe : Magnoliopsida ;*
- *Ordre : Theales ;*
- *Famille : Actinidiaceae ;*
- *Genre : Saurauia ;*

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Gogan, , Godanda, Gogan, Gogen, Gogina, Gogna, Gogun, Gokul, Gugna, Gungsning, Jia sten, Kasur-kung, Kasur, Kauji, Maraw, Numraw, Pangara, Pitiguo, Ratendu, Soda nepal, Tiar-pui, Tonshi, Xiangya ;**



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

**Parties comestibles : fruits, feuilles<sup>{}{{0}+x}</sup> (traduction automatique) | Original : Fruit, Leaves<sup>{}{{0}+x}</sup> Les fruits mûrs sont consommés crus. Les feuilles sont consommées comme légume**



**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 <sup>0</sup>"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :**

*Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 552 ; 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 ; 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 ; Gardner, S., et al, 2000, A Field Guide to Forest Trees of Northern Thailand, Kobfai Publishing Project. p 63 ; 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 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 596 ; Jin, Chen et al, 1999, Ethnobotanical studies on Wild Edible Fruits in Southern Yunnan: Folk Names: Nutritional Value and Uses. Economic Botany 53(1) pp 2-14 ; Kar, A., et al, 2013, Wild Edible Plant Resources used by the Mizos of Mizoram, India. Kathmandu University Journal of Science, Engineering and Technology. Vol. 9, No. 1, July, 2013, 106-126 ; Kumar, Y J. et al, 1987, Further Contribution to the Ethnobotany of Meghalaya: Plants used by "War jaintia" of Jaintia Hill District. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol 11 No. 1 pp 65- ; Mem. Soc. Phys. Geneve 1:421. 1822 ; Polunin, O., & Stainton, A., 2006, Flowers of the Himalaya, Oxford India Paperbacks. p 59 (As *Sauraia napaulensis*) ; 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 ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India. Natural Product Radiance Vol. 6(5): p 421 ; 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 ; Singh, V. B., et al, (Ed.) Horticulture for Sustainable Income and Environmental Protection. Vol. 1 p 219 ; 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 ; Upadhyay, K., et al, 2010, Diversity and Distribution of Wild Edible Fruit Plants of Uttarakhand. Bioversity Potentials of the Himalaya. p 185*