

Artocarpus lacucha Buch.-Ham., 1826 (Lakoocha)

Identifiants : 3323/artlah

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 : Moraceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Rosales ;
- Famille : Moraceae ;
- Tribu : Artocarpeae ;
- Genre : Artocarpus ;

- Synonymes : x (=) basionym, Artocarpus lakoocha Roxb. 1832 (synonyme selon GRIN ; nom accepté et "synonyme de" {nom retenu}, selon TPL), dont homonymes : Artocarpus lacucha Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don 1825 ;

- Synonymes français : jacquier (ou jaquier) des singes (tp* de "monkey-jack-tree") ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : monkey jack, monkey-jack-tree, monkeyfruit, lakoocha , lakuch (id), lakoocha (id), barhal (local), kana-gona (si), tampang-manis (local) ;



- Note comestibilité : ***

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

Fleurs (fleurs mâles^{{{27(+x)}}} [nourriture/aliment^{{{(dp*)}}} : confit {au vinaigre}^{{{27(+x)}}}]) et fruit (fruits^{2(+),27(+x)} [nourriture/aliment^{{{2(+)}}}]) comestibles.(1*)

Détails :

Plante importante localement ; cultivée^{{{27(+x)}}}.

Les graines plates et larges sont consommées. Les fruits mûrs sont consommés crus. Ils ont un goût aigre-doux. Les fruits immatures sont cuits dans du curry ou utilisés dans le chutney et les cornichons. Les fleurs mâles sont marinées. L'écorce est mâchée en remplacement de la noix de bétel. Les jeunes pousses sont cuites comme légume. Les jeunes feuilles sont utilisées pour un goût acidulé

Partie testée : fruit^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique)

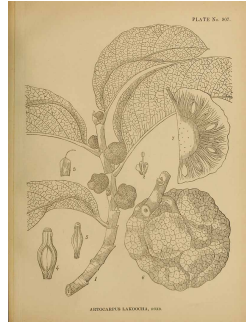
Original : Fruit^{{{0(+x)}}}

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
72.3	435	103	1.2	310	65.6	0.8	1.7



(1*)Les graines sont probablement toxiques (au moins crues), comme bon nombre d'autres espèces du genre.(1*)Les graines sont probablement toxiques (au moins crues), comme bon nombre d'autres espèces du genre^{(((dp*))}.

- **Illustration(s) (photographie(s) et/ou dessin(s)):**



Par Kirtikar, K.R., Basu, B.D., Indian medicinal plants, Plates (1918) Ind. Med. Pl., Plates vol. 5 (1918), via plantillustrations

- **Petite histoire-géo :**

- **Autres infos :**

dont infos de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

- **Statut :**

Les fruits mûrs sont vendus sur les marchés^{(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique))}.

Original : The ripe fruit are sold in markets^{(((0(+x))}.

- **Distribution :**

C'est une plante tropicale. Il convient à un climat chaud et humide. Il pousse au Népal du niveau de la mer à 900 m d'altitude. En Chine, il pousse dans les forêts des montagnes calcaires entre 100 et 700 m d'altitude au Yunnan. En Inde, il pousse jusqu'à 1 500 m d'altitude. Il est sensible au gel, mais il est plus résistant que le jacquier. Il peut pousser dans des endroits arides^{(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique))}.

Original : It is a tropical plant. It suits a warm, humid climate. It grows in Nepal from sea level to 900 m altitude. In China it grows in forests in limestone mountains between 100-700 m altitude in Yunnan. In India it grows up to 1,500 m altitude. It is sensitive to frost, but is hardier than jackfruit. It can grow in arid places^{(((0(+x))}.

- **Localisation :**

Afrique, Asie, Australie, Bangladesh, Bhoutan, Cambodge, Chine, Égypte, Guyane, Himalaya, Inde *, Indochine, Indonésie, Laos, Malaisie, Myanmar, Népal, Afrique du Nord, Nord-est de l'Inde, Pacifique, Pakistan, Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, PNG , Asie du Sud-Est, Sikkim, Îles Salomon, Amérique du Sud, Sri Lanka, Thaïlande, Vietnam^{(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique))}.

Original : Africa, Asia, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Egypt, Guyana, Himalayas, India*, Indochina, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, North Africa, Northeastern India, Pacific, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, PNG, SE Asia, Sikkim, Solomon Islands, South America, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam^{(((0(+x))}.

- **Notes :**

Il existe environ 50 espèces d'Artocarpus. Ils se trouvent dans les régions tropicales et subtropicales d'Asie et du Pacifique^{(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique))}.

Original : There are about 50 Artocarpus species. They are in the tropics and subtropics of Asia and the Pacific^{(((0(+x))}.

- **Liens, sources et/ou références :**

° 5 "Plants For a Future" (en anglais) : https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Artocarpus_lacucha ;

dont classification :

° "The Plant List" (en anglais) : www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/kew-2654005 ;

° "GRIN" (en anglais) : <https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxon/taxonomydetail?id=409385> ;

dont livres et bases de données : ²⁷Dictionnaire des plantes comestibles (livre, page 36 [Artocarpus lakoocha Roxb.], par Louis Bubenicek) ;

dont biographie/références de ⁰"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Ali, R. M., et al, (Eds.), 2010, ASEAN Herbal and Medicinal Plants. Forestry research Institute Malaysia. p 267 ; Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 57 ; 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 (As lakoocha) ; Arora, R. K., 2014, Diversity in Underutilized Plant Species - An Asia-Pacific Perspective. Bioversity International. p 59 ; Aryal, K. P. et al, 2009, Uncultivated Plants and Livelihood Support - A case study from the Chepang people of Nepal. Ethnobotany Research and Applications. 7:409-422 (As lakoocha) ; Bandyopadhyay, S. et al, 2009, Wild edible plants of Koch Bihar district, West Bengal. Natural Products Radiance 8(1) 64-72 ; Bandyopadhyay, S., et al, 2012, A Census of Wild Edible Plants from Howrah District, West Bengal, India. Proceedings of UGC sponsored National Seminar 2012 ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics. AUC Press. p 43 ; Brahma, S., et al, 2013, Wild edible fruits of Kokrajhar district of Assam, North-East India, Asian Journal of Plant Science and Research 3(6):95-100 ; Burkill, I.H., 1966, A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Vol 1 (A-H) p 259 ; Chakraborty, S. & Chaturvedi, H. P., 2014, Some Wild Edible Fruits of Tripura- A Survey. Indian Journal of Applied research. (4) 9 ; Chowdhury, T., et al, 2014, Wild edible plants of Uttar Dinajpur District, West Bengal. Life Science Leaflets. 47:pp 20-36 <http://lifesciencesleaflets.ning.com> ; Chowdhury, M. & Mukherjee, R., 2012, Wild Edible Plants Consumed by Local Communities of Maldah of West Bengal, India. Indian J.Sci.Res.3(2) : 163-170 ; Cruz-Garcia, G. S., & Price, L. 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Taxon. 40(1) ; Guite, C., 2016, A study of wild edible plants associated with the Paite tribe of Manipur, India, International Journal of Current Research. Vol. 8, Issue, 11, pp. 40927-40932 ; Hazarika, T. K., et al, 2012, Studies on wild fruits of Mizoram, India used as ethno-medicines. Genetic Resources and Crop Evolution. Published on line 03 February, 2012 (As Artocarpus lakoocha) ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 77 ; Hibbert, M., 2002, The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium. p 33 ; INFOODSUpdatedFGU-list.xls ; Jahan, S. et al, 2011, Nutritional Profile of Some Tropical Fruits in Bangladesh: Specially Anti-Oxidant Vitamins and Minerals. Bangladesh Journal of Medical Science Vol. 10 No. 2 ; Jeeva, S., 2009, Horticultural potential of wild edible fruits used by the Khasi tribes of Meghalaya. Journal of Horticulture and Forestry Vol. 1(9) pp. 182-192 ; Kachenchart, B., et al, 2008, Phenology of Edible Plants at Sakaerat Forest. 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Index. www.nrg.com.au/~recher/seedlist.html p 1 (As *Artocarpus lakoocha*) ; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database. Published on the Internet; <http://www.rbgekew.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet> [Accessed 4th May 2011] (As *Artocarpus lakoocha*) ; Sangma, A. j. T., 2018, Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) used by Garo tribe of Rongram block in West Garo Hills, Meghalaya. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge* Vol 18 (1), pp 151-161 ; Sarma, H., et al, 2010, Updated Estimates of Wild Edible and Threatened Plants of Assam: A Meta-analysis. *International Journal of Botany* 6(4): 414-423 ; 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 413 ; Seidemann J., 2005, *World Spice Plants. Economic Usage, Botany, Taxonomy.* Springer. p 57 ; Shah, S. K., 2014, Dietary contribution of underutilized minor crops and indigenous plants collected from uncultivated lands and forests in Nepal. in *Promotion of Underutilized Indigenous Food Resources for Food Security and Nutrition in Asia and Pacific.* FAO. Bangkok p 64 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, Wild edible Plants of India. *Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.* p 50 ; Singh, P.K., Singh, N.I., and Singh, L.J., 1988, *Ethnobotanical Studies on Wild Edible Plants in the Markets of Manipur - 2.* J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 12 No. 1 pp 113-119 ; Slik, F., www.asianplant.net ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 138 ; Sundriyal, M., et al, 1998, Wild edibles and other useful plants from the Sikkim Himalaya, India. *Oecologia Montana* 7:43-54 (As *Artocarpus lakoocha*) ; Sundriyal, M., et al, 2004, Dietary Use of Wild Plant Resources in the Sikkim Himalaya, India. *Economic Botany* 58(4) pp 626-638 (As *Artocarpus lakoocha*) ; Swaminathan, M.S., and Kochnar, S.L., 2007, *An Atlas of major Flowering Trees in India.* Macmillan. p 245 ; Tanaka, ; Teron, R. & Borthakur, S. K., 2016, Edible Medicines: An Exploration of Medicinal Plants in Dietary Practices of Karbi Tribal Population of Assam, Northeast India. In Mondal, N. & Sen, J.(Ed.) *Nutrition and Health among tribal populations of India.* p 153 ; Terra, G.J.A., 1973, *Tropical Vegetables.* Communication 54e Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, p 26 ; Thapa, L. B., et al, 2014, Wild Edible Plants used by endangered and Indigenous Raji Tribe in Western Nepal. *International Journal of Applied Sciences and Biotechnology.* Vol 2(3):243-252 ; Tomar, A., Kumar, A., & Dubey, K., 2002, Underutilized Wild Edible fruits of Nutritional and Medicinal Value. *J. Res. Educ. Indian Med.,* Vol XX1 ; Uprety, Y., et al, 2012, Diversity of use and local knowledge of wild edible plant resources in Nepal. *Journal of Ethnobotany and Ethnomedicine* 8:16 ; USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). [Online Database] National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. Available: www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/econ.pl (10 April 2000) ; www.eFloras.org Flora of China ; www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/treedb/ (As *lakoocha*)