

Ziziphus oenopolia (L.) Miller

Identifiants : 41425/zizoen

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 : Rhamnaceae ;

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Rhamnales ;
- Famille : Rhamnaceae ;
- Genre : Ziziphus ;

- **Synonymes : Rhamnus oenoplia L, Ziziphus albens Roxb, Ziziphus napeca Willd ;**

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Wine Jujube, Small-fruited jujube, , Akar kuku tupai, Anbulam, Aule bayar, Bahukantaka, Bak lep meuw, Banka, Ban kul, Barige, Barokoli, Bir janum, Boksi bayar, Bombori, Bon kul, Boydī, Burgi, Challe, Chan-bor, Cheruthodali, Chruthodali, Churai, Churi, Eramdi, Hin eraminiya, Hurasurah, Ironi, Jackal jujube, Jangalkul, Jhurkal, Jujube buah kecil, Julie, Kanerballi, Kantakoli, Kanteikoli, Karisurimullu, Karkhandu, Kat-bor, Kontakoli, Kottaipazham, Kottavalli, Kuku lang, Kurirama janum, Leb yiew, Lep yio, Maak lep meuw, Mahkua, Mainam-nu, Makai, Mak-hkaw-hku, Makor, Meximela, Mokaiya, Njilamyin, Novelo, Paragi, Paraki, Parimi, Paringi, Paungbet, Pulichi, Sekul, Siakul, Soori, Sotta, Srigalakoli, Supauk-pin, Suraimullu, Suraiyilandai, Suri, Tao rung, Taw-zi-nwe, Thodallī, Tudali, Tutalimullu, Vor sangkher, Yaroni, Yeroni, Yeruni ;**



- **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 crus. Ils sont également séchés et stockés}}}

**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)
79.9	0	0	0	0	4.5	0	0



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

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

dont classification :

dont livres et bases de données :⁰"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

dont biographie/références de⁰"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Ajesh, T. P., et al, 2012, Ethnobotanical Documentation of Wild Edible Fruits used by Muthuvan Tribes of Idukki, Kerala-India. International Journal of Pharma and Bio Sciences 3(3): 479-487 ; Altschul, S.V.R., 1973, Drugs and Foods from Little-known Plants. Notes in Harvard University Herbaria. Harvard Univ. Press. Massachusetts. no. 2618 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 703 ; Arinathan, V., et al, 2007, Wild edibles used by Palliyars of the western Ghats, Tamil Nadu. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. 6(1) pp 163-168 ; Ashton, M. S., et al 1997, A Field Guide to the Common Trees and Shrubs of Sri Lanka. WHT Publications Ltd. pdf p 318 ; Bandyopadhyay, S. et al, 2009, Wild edible plants of Koch Bihar district, West Bengal. Natural Products Radiance 8(1) 64-72 ; Binu, S., 2010, Wild edible plants by the tribals in Pathanamthitta district, Kerala. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. 9(2): 309-312 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 1036 ; Burkhill, 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 2349 ; Cengel, D. J. & Dany, C., (Eds), 2016, Integrating Forest Biodiversity Resource Management and Sustainable Community Livelihood Development in the Preah Vihear Protected Forest. International Tropical Timber Organization p 121 ; Chakraborty, S. & Chaturbedi, H. P., 2014, Some Wild Edible Fruits of Tripura- A Survey. Indian Journal of Applied research. (4) 9 ; Chandrakumar, P., et al, 2015, Ethnobotanical studies of wild edible plants of Gond, Halba and Kawar tribes of Salekasa Taluka, Gondia District, Maharashtra State, India. International Research Journal of Pharmacy 6(8) ; Chowdery, 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 ; Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest. Nokomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 426 ; Cribb, A.B. & J.W., 1976, Wild Food in Australia, Fontana. p 61 ; Cruz-Garcia, G. S., & Price, L. L., 2011, Ethnobotanical investigation of 'wild' food plants used by rice farmers in Kalasin, Northeast Thailand. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine 7:33 ; Datar, M. N. & Upadhye, A. S., 2016, Forest foods of northern region of Western Ghats. MACS - Agharkar Research Institute, Pune. Pp 1-160. ISBN: 978-93-85735-10-3 p 103 ; Dey, A. & Mukherjee, A., 2015, Living and Survival Amidst Hunger: Wild Edible Botanicals as a Prime Forest Productivity in the Rural Purulia District, West Bengal, India from Colonial to Present. 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