

Careya arborea Roxb.

Identifiants : 6679/cararo

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 28/04/2024

- **Classification phylogénétique :**

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Astéridées ;
- Ordre : Ericales ;
- Famille : Lecythidaceae ;

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Lecythidales ;
- Famille : Lecythidaceae ;
- Genre : Careya ;

- **Synonymes :** Barringtonia arborea (Roxb.) F. Muell, Careya orbiculata Miers, Careya sphaerica Roxb, Careya venenata Oken, Cumbia coneanae Buch.-Ham ;

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** Patana Oak, Slow-match tree, , Aalagavvele, Alam, Araya, Ayma, Asanda, Bambwe, Doddale, Doddala, Duddippa, Garva hannu, Gaula mara, Gonji, Hennu matthi, Hou-no, Kariyal, Kachaddai, Kadon kok, Kadon, Kalikatbai, Kanndaol, Kanndol, Katahhi, Kaulumara, Kaval, Khum, Khumbi, Kimbia, Kok kadon, Kradon, Kum kumari, Kumbher, Kumbhi, Kumbi, Mai-pinngo, Paer, Panibhela, Pelu, Phak kadon kok, Sangawn-gnawt, Sloek raing, Thelawaw, Vakambha ;



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

Parties comestibles : pousses, feuilles, fruits, écorce de racine, graines, boutons floraux^{(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique)} | **Original :** Shoots, Leaves, Fruit, Root bark, Seeds, Flower buds^{(((0(+x)) Les jeunes pousses sont consommées crues. Les fleurs sont consommées comme légume. L'écorce ou la racine extérieure est enlevée et pilée et moulue pour faire de la farine pour le pain. Les graines sont consommées grillées. Les fruits mûrs sont consommés crus. Ils sont également utilisés comme légume. Ils sont également marinés. CAUTION. Selon certains rapports, les graines sont toxiques}

Partie testée : feuilles^{(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique)}
Original : Leaves^{(((0(+x)}

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



cf. consommation

- **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 de⁰"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 105 ; Ashton, M. S., et al 1997, A Field Guide to the Common Trees and Shrubs of Sri Lanka. WHT Publications Ltd. pdf p 232 ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics. AUC Press. p 83 ; Bohra, N., et al, 2017, Ethnobotany of wild edible plants traditionally used by the local people in the Ramnagar regions from Nainital District, Uttarakhand, India. Biolife 5(1): 12-19 ; Bole, P.V., & Yaghani, Y., 1985, Field Guide to the Common Trees of India. OUP p ; Burkhill, 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 464 ; Chatterjee, A.S. & Koma, Y.S., 1995, List of Vegetables and Edible Plants in Cambodia. JVC Trainers' training manual. Home Garden Series No. 1. JVC Cambodia ; 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 ; 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. Research Journal of Forestry 9(3): 71-86 ; Dhyan, S.K., & Sharma, R.V., 1987, Exploration of Socio-economic plant resources of Vyasi Valley in Tehri Garhwal. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 9 No. 2 pp 299-310 ; 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. Mngrt. 15(1):17-37 ; Gardner, S., et al, 2000, A Field Guide to Forest Trees of Northern Thailand, Kobfai Publishing Project. p 200 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 162 ; Hort. bengal. 52. 1814; Pl. Coromandel 3:14, t. 218. 1819 ; Jadhav, R., et al, 2015, Forest Foods of Northern Western Ghats: Mode of Consumption, Nutrition and Availability. Asian Agri-History Vol. 19, No. 4: 293-317 ; Kala, C. P., 2009, Aboriginal uses and management of ethnobotanical species in deciduous forests of Chhattisgarh state in India. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. 5:32 ; Khumratok, S., Edible Plants in Cultural Forests of Northeastern Thailand. Mahasarakham University Thailand. ; Kuvar, S. D. & Shinde, R. D., 2019, Wild Edible Plants used by Kokni Tribe of Nasik District, Maharashtra. Journal of Global Biosciences. Volume 8, Number 2, 2019, pp. 5936-5945 ; Menninger, E.A., 1977, Edible Nuts of the World. Horticultural Books. Florida p 39 ; Mishra, S. & Chaudhury, S. S., 2012, Ethnobotanical flora used by four major tribes of Koraput, Odisha, India. Genetic Resources Crop Evolution 59:793-804 ; Misra S. & Misra M., 2016, Ethnobotanical and Nutritional Evaluation of Some Edible Fruit Plants of Southern Odisha, India. International Journal of Advances in Agricultural Science and Technology, Vol.3 Issue.1, March- 2016, pg. 1-30 ; Natuhara, Y., et al, 2011, Uses of trees in paddy fields in Champasak Province, Southern Lao PDR. Landscape and Ecological Engineering. p 7 ; Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, Wild Edible Plants of Assam. Geethaki Publishers. p 57 ; Phon, P., 2000, Plants used in Cambodia. © Pauline Dy Phon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. p 134 ; 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 ; Sen, R., et al, 1985, Ethnobotanical Uses of Herbaria - 4 J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol 6. No.2 pp 331-335 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 78 ; Terra, G.J.A., 1973, Tropical Vegetables. Communication 54e Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, p 35 ; Upadhyay, K., et al, 2010, Diversity and Distribution of Wild Edible Fruit Plants of Uttarakhand. Bioversity Potentials of the Himalaya. p 164 ; Wickens, G.E., 1995, Edible Nuts. FAO Non-wood forest products. FAO, Rome. p 139 ; www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/afdbases/af/asp/SpeciesInfo.asp?SpID=18147