Castanopsis hystrix J.D. Hooker & Thompson ex A. DC.

Identifiants : 6980/cashys

Association du Potager de mes/nos Rêves (https://lepotager-demesreves.fr)
Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 03/05/2024

- ***Classification phylogénétique :***
    - ***Clade : Angiospermes ;***
    - ***Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;***
    - ***Clade : Rosidées ;***
    - ***Clade : Fabidées ;***
    - ***Ordre : Fagales ;***
    - ***Famille : Fagaceae ;***
- ***Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :***
    - ***Règne : Plantae ;***
    - ***Division : Magnoliophyta ;***
    - ***Classe : Magnoliopsida ;***
    - ***Ordre : Fagales ;***
    - ***Famille : Fagaceae ;***
    - ***Genre : Castanopsis ;***
- ***Synonymes : Castanea bodinieri H. Leveille & Vanoit, Castanea brunnea (H. Lev.) A. Camus, Castanopsis bodinieri (H. Leveille & Vaniot) Koidzumi, Castanopsis brunnea (H. Leveille) A. Camus, Castanopsis lohfauensis Hu, Castanopsis rufescens Hk.f. and Thoms, Castanopsis tapuensis Hu, Quercus brunnea H. Leveille ;***
- ***Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : , Ca oi la do, Dalne katus, Hingori, Hong zhui, Katoos, Katuns, Katus, Ko deng, Kora, Mabashi, Patale katus, Sega, Thadziisii, Zhexie ;***

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

  Parties comestibles : noix, graines, fleurs{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)} | Original : Nuts, Seeds, Flowers ?{{{0(+x)} La graine ou la noix est consommée crue ou rôtie

  Partie testée : noix{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)
  Original : Nuts{{{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*

néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

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

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

    - ***[5]"Plants For a Future" (en anglais) :*** https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Castanopsis_hystrix ***;***

      dont classification :

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

      dont biographie/références de [0]"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. 639 ; Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 110 ; 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 ; Chettri, N. & Sharma, E., Non-timber Forest Produce: Utilization, Distribution and Status in the Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve, Sikkim, India. ; Dangol, D. R. et al, 2017, Wild Edible Plants in Nepal. Proceedings of 2nd National Workshop on CUAOGR, 2017. ; Ghimeray, A. K., Lamsal, K., et al, 2010, Wild edible angiospermic plants of the Illam Hills (Eastern Nepal) and their mode of use by local community. Korean J. Pl. Taxon. 40(1) ; Huang Chengjiu, Zhang Yongtian, Bartholomew, B., Fagaceae, Flora of China. ; Forest Inventory and Planning Institute, 1996, Vietnam Forest Trees. Agriculture Publishing House p 260 ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, Food Plants of China. The Chinese University Press. p 344 ; 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 ; J. Bot. 1:182. 1863 prob. Jun (F. A. W. Miquel, Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugduno-Batavum 1:119. 1863 Nov; A. DC., Prodr. 16(2):111. 1864) ; Krishna, B., & Singh, S., 1987, Ethnobotanical Observations in Sikkim. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 9 No. 1 pp 1-7 ; Lehmann, L., et al, Forests and Trees of the Central Highlands of Xieng Khouang, Lao P. D. R., A field guide. ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, Plants and People of Nepal. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 140 ; Pfoze, N. L., et al, 2012, Survey and assessment of floral diversity on wild edible plants from Senapati district of Manipur, Northeast India. Journal of Biodiversity and Environmental Sciences. 1(6):50-52 ; Plants for a Future database, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/ ; Polunin, O., & Stainton, A., 2006, Flowers of the Himalaya, Oxford India Paperbacks. p 376 ; 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 ; Sharma, G., et al, 2016, Agrobiodiversity in the Sikkim Himalaya. International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, ICIMOD Working Paper 2016/5 p 20 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K.,1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 81 ; Singh, V. B., et al, (Ed.) Horticulture for Sustainable Income and Environmental Protection. Vol. 1 p 215 ; Sundriyal, M., et al, 1998, Wild edibles and other useful plants from the Sikkim Himalaya, India. Oecologia Montana 7:43-54 ; Uprety, Y., et al, 2016, Traditional use and management of NTFPs in Kangchenjunga Landscape: implications for conservation and livelihoods. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine (2016) 12:19 ; www.mekonginfo.org/assets/midocs/0001714-environment-forests-and-trees-of-the-central-highlands-of-xieng-khouang-lao