

Castanopsis indica (Roxb. ex Lindl.) A. DC.

Identifiants : 6981/casind

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 05/05/2024

- 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 indica* Roxb, *Castanopsis indica* (Roxb.) Miq, *Castanopsis macrostachya* Hu, *Castanopsis sinensis* A.Chev, *Castanopsis subacuminata* Hayata, *Quercus acutissima* var. *roxburghii* (Endl.) Schottky, *Quercus acutissima* subsp. *roxburghii* (Endl.) A. Camus, *Quercus dubia* Lindl. ex Wall. [Invalid], *Quercus indica* (Roxb.ex Lindl.) Drake, *Quercus prinodes* Voigt, *Quercus roxburghii* Endl, *Quercus serrata* Thunb ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Indian chestnut, Indian castanopsis, , An do, Bank katus, Berkap, Ca oi an do, Chhakku-khokrak, De gai, Dhale katus, Dhalnae katoos, Dhalney katus, Dieng-sarag, Ginsa, Gon, Hinguri, Isera, Jheru, Katoos, Katus, Katwas, Khe-shing, Kinsa, Ko ket, Ko lakai, Ko luay, Ko nam njao, Ko som, Ko tang, Matsawi, Phongrong, Se-hawr, Serang, Thezhusi, Thingsa chi, Thit-e, Thit-e-gyin, Yin du zhui, Zi li ;



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

Parties comestibles : noix, graines, feuilles^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Nuts, Seeds, Leaves^{{{0(+x)}}} Le fruit ou la noix est consommé après la cuisson. Il est torréfié. Les jeunes pousses sont consommées comme légume

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)
32	0	0	4.5	0	0	0	0



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 : ⁰"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

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

Aiguo, C. & Zhiling, D., 2001, *Managing Agricultural Resources for Biodiversity Conservation. Case Study Yunnan, Southwest China*. Environment Liaison Center International. p 40 ; Altschul, S.V.R., 1973, *Drugs and Foods from Little-known Plants*. Notes in Harvard University Herbaria. Harvard Univ. Press. Massachusetts. no. 641 ; Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 110 ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, *Plants and people of the Golden Triangle*. Dioscorides Press. p 205 ; Aryal, K. P. et al, 2009, *Uncultivated Plants and Livelihood Support - A case study from the Cheopang people of Nepal*. *Ethnobotany Research and Applications*. 7:409-422 ; Bajracharya, D., 1980, *Nutritive Values of Nepalese Edible Wild Fruits*. Z. Lebensm. Unters. Forsch. 171: 363-366 ; Castillo, C., 2013, *The Archaeobotany of Khao Sam Kaeo and Phu Khao Thong: The Agriculture of Late Prehistoric Southern Thailand*. Ph. D. thesis University College, London p 378 ; Chase, P. & Singh, O. P., 2016, *Bioresources of Nagaland: A Case of Wild 4 Edible Fruits in Khonoma Village Forest*. in J. Purkayastha (ed.), *Bioprospecting of Indigenous Bioresources of North-East India*. p 50 ; Dangol, D. R. et al, 2017, *Wild Edible Plants in Nepal*. *Proceedings of 2nd National Workshop on CUAOGR*, 2017. ; 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 ; *Ethnobotany of Karbis*. Chapter 4 in p 104 ; Forest Inventory and Planning Institute, 1996, *Vietnam Forest Trees*. Agriculture Publishing House p 261 ; Fu, Yongneng, et al, 2003, *Relocating Plants from Swidden Fallows to Gardens in Southwestern China*. *Economic Botany*, 57(3): 389-402 ; 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*. ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, *Food Plants of China*. The Chinese University Press. p 344 ; J. Bot. 1:182. 1863 ; 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 ; Joshi, A. R.. and Joshi, J., 2009, *Plant Diversity and Ethnobotanical Notes on tree species of Syabru Village, Langtang National Park, Nepal*. *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 13:651-64 ; 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 ; Lehmann, L., et al, *Forests and Trees of the Central Highlands of Xiang Khouang, Lao P. D. R., A field guide*. ; Maikhuri, R. K, and Gangwar, A. K., 1993, *Ethnobiological Notes on the Khasi and Garo Tribes of Meghalaya, Northeast India*, *Economic Botany*, Vol. 47, No. 4, pp. 345-357 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal*. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 141 ; Medhi, P. & Borthakur, S. K., 2012, *Phytoreources from North Cachur Hills of Assam -3: Edible plants sold at Hflong market*. *Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources*. 3(1) pp 84-109 ; Medhi, P., Sarma, A and Borthakur, S. K., 2014, *Wild edible plants from the Dima Hasao district of Assam, India*. *Pleione* 8(1): 133-148 ; Mukhia, P.K., et al, 2013, *Wild plants as Non Wood Forest Products used by the rural community of Dagana, a southern foothill district of Bhutan*, *SAARC Journal*, 27 pages ; Murtem, G. & Chaudhrey, P., 2016, *An ethnobotanical note on wild edible plants of Upper Eastern Himalaya, India*. *Brazilian Journal of Biological Sciences*, 2016, v. 3, no. 5, p. 63-81 ; Polunin, O., & Stainton, A., 2006, *Flowers of the Himalaya*, Oxford India Paperbacks. p 376 ; Sam, H. V. et al, 2004, *Trees of Laos and Vietnam: A Field Guide to 100 Economically or Ecologically Important Species*. BLUMEA 49: 201-349 ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, *Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India*. *Natural Product Radiance* Vol. 6(5): p 414 ; 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 ; Slik, F., www.asianplant.net ; 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 152 ; Tsering, J., et al, 2017, *Ethnobotanical appraisal on wild edible plants used by the Monpa community of Arunchal Pradesh*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. Vol 16(4), October 2017, pp 626-637 ; Uprety, Y., et al, 2011, *Plant biodiversity and ethnobotany inside the projected impact area of the Upper Seti Hydropower Project, Western Nepal*. *Environ. Dev. Sustain.* (2011) 13:463-492 ; 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 ; 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 ; Wickens, G.E., 1995, *Edible Nuts*. FAO Non-wood forest products. FAO, Rome. p 125