

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization

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Agenda Item 8f

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JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES

48th Session

Chongqing, P.R. China, 25-30 April 2016

Comments of China

China suggests adding three commodities in Group 024 Seeds for beverages and sweets.

Water chestnut

The water chestnut (water caltrop), refer to any of three, extant species of the genus *Trapa*: *Trapanatans*, *T. bicornis* and the endangered *Traparossica*. The species are floating annual aquatic plants, growing in slow-moving water up to 5 meters deep, native to warm temperate parts of Eurasia and Africa. They bear ornately shaped fruits, which in the case of *T. bicornis* resemble the head of a bull, each fruit containing a single very large starchy seed. *T. natans* and *T. bicornis* have been cultivated in China and India for at least 3,000 years for the edible seeds.



Boiled water caltrop (*T. bicornis*) seeds

Classification of water chestnut

Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Division:	Magnoliophyta
Class:	Magnoliopsida
Order:	Myrtales
Family:	Lythraceae
Subfamily:	Trapoideae
Genus:	<i>Trapa</i>
Type species	
<i>Trapa natans</i> L.	
Species	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>T. natans</i>• <i>T. bicornis</i>• <i>T. rossica</i>	

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_caltrop

Euryale ferox

Euryale ferox (also known as fox nut, foxnut, 'thangjing' in Manipuri, makhana, nikori (in Assamese), Onibas (Onibasu) in Japanese or gorgon plant) is the only species in the genus *Euryale*. It is a flowering plant classified in the water lily family, Nymphaeaceae, although it is occasionally regarded as a distinct family Euryalaceae. Unlike other water lilies, the pollen grains of *Euryale* have three nuclei.

Euryale is an annual plant native to eastern Asia, and is found from India- found in Bihar, mithilanchal (Local name Makhana) and in Loktak Lake Manipur (local name - thangzing) to Korea and Japan, as well as parts of eastern Russia. It grows in water, producing bright purple flowers. The leaves are large and round, often more than a meter (3 feet) across, with a leaf stalk attached in the center of the lower surface. The underside of the leaf is purplish, while the upper surface is green. The leaves have a quilted texture, although the stems, flowers, and leaves which float on the surface are covered in sharp prickles. Other leaves are submerged. In India, *Euryale* normally grows in ponds, wetlands etc. Recently the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has found out a technique for the field cultivation of *Euryale*.

The plant produces starchy white seeds, and the seeds are edible. The plant is cultivated for its seed in lowland ponds in India, China, and Japan.



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euryale_ferox

lotus seed

Lotus seeds or lotus nuts are the seeds of plants in the genus *Nelumbo*, particularly the species *Nelumbo nucifera*. The seeds are of great importance to East Asian cuisine and are used extensively in traditional Chinese medicine and in Chinese desserts. The seeds are most commonly sold in the shelled and dried form. In India, the dried seeds are used to make makkhanekikheer, a type of milk pudding. In Manipur, the North-East Indian state, lotus seeds are locally known as thamchet and are eaten raw.

Lotus seed is starchy and used to cook Lotus porridge or soup. In 2015, the sum of export in China is up to 31,530,000USD.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lotus_seed