CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION





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Agenda Item 8f

CRD20

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME CODEX COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES

48thSession Chongqing, P.R. China, 25-30 April 2016

Comments of China

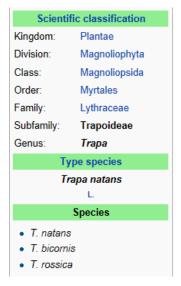
China suggests adding three commodities in Group 024 Seeds for beverages and sweets.

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.



Classification of water chestnut



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

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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 Makhan) 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