

Cycas circinalis (L.) Laut. & Sch.

Identifiants : 10460/cyccir

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 14/05/2024

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Cycadophyta ;
- Classe : Cycadopsida ;
- Ordre : Cycadales ;
- Famille : Cycadaceae ;
- Genre : Cycas ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Sago Palm, Queen sago, Fern Palm, Queen Sago Palm , Bitogo, Canningay, Chin-mondaing, Enthu, Faho, Indapana, Intalappana, Jangli-madan-mast-ka-phul, Kamkshi, Limel, Logologo, Madanagama, Madu, Mundicalu, Mwel, Mwele, Mol, Ni-baam, Oruguna, Pitogo, Te bam, Varaguna ;



- Note comestibilité : **

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

Parties comestibles : feuilles, graines, amidon de tronc^{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)}}} | Original : Leaves, Seeds, Trunk starch^{{{0(+x)}}}

La moelle est traitée pour extraire l'amidon pendant les périodes de pénurie alimentaire. bétail. Les graines sont toxiques si elles ne sont pas traitées. Ils contiennent un glucoside toxique. Cela peut causer des lésions cérébrales et le cancer



cf. consommation

- Note médicinale : *

- 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=Cycas_circinalis ;

dont classification :

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

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

Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 153 ; Arinathan, V., et al, 2007, *Wild edibles used by Palliyars of the western Ghats, Tamil Nadu*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. 6(1) pp 163-168 ; Ashton, M. S., et al 1997, *A Field Guide to the Common Trees and Shrubs of Sri Lanka*. WHT Publications Ltd. pdf p 63 Barrau, J., 1976, *Subsistence Agriculture in Melanesia*. Bernice P. Bishop Museu, Bulletin 219 Honolulu Hawaii. Kraus reprint. p 50 ; Bole, P.V., & Yaghani, Y., 1985, *Field Guide to the Common Trees of India*. OUP p 33 ; Borrell, O.W., 1989, *An Annotated Checklist of the Flora of Kairiru Island, New Guinea*. Marcellin College, Victoria Australia. p 11 ; Bourret, D., 1981, *Bonnes-Plantes de Nouvelle-Caledonie et des Loyaute*. ORSTOM. p 73 ; Brickell, C. (Ed.), 1999, *The Royal Horticultural Society A-Z Encyclopedia of Garden Plants*. Convent Garden Books. p 326 ; Brouk, B., 1975, *Plants Consumed by Man*. Academic Press, London. p 227 ; Brown, W.H., 1920, *Wild Food Plants of the Philippines*. Bureau of Forestry Bulletin No. 21 Manila. p 19 ; Burkill, 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 729 ; Cabalion, P. and Morat, P., 1983, *Introduction le vegetation, la flore et aux noms vernaculaires de l'ile de Pentcoste (Vanuatu)*, In: *Journal d'agriculture traditionnelle et de botanique appliquee JATBA* Vol. 30, 3-4 ; Clarke, W.C. & Thaman, R.R., 1993, *Agroforestry in the Pacific Islands: Systems for sustainability*. United Nations University Press. New York. p 235 ; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, *Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible*. ABC Books. p 449 ; Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, *Botanica's Trees & Shrubs. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs*. 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Reed New Holland. p 137 ; Lacuna-Richman, C., 2006, *The use of non-wood forest products by migrants in a new settlement: experiences of a Visayan community in Palawan, Philippines*. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine*. 2:36 ; Lugod, G.C. and de Padua L.S., 1979, *Wild Food Plants in the Philippines*. Vol. 1. Univ. of Philippines Los Banos. p 32 ; Macmillan, H.F. (Revised Barlow, H.S., et al), 1991, *Tropical Planting and Gardening*. Sixth edition. Malayan Nature Society. Kuala Lumpur. p 356 ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, *Edible Leaves of the Tropics*. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 190 ; Martin, F. W., et al, 1987, *Perennial Edible Fruits of the Tropics*. USDA Handbook 642 p 25 ; Menninger, E.A., 1977, *Edible Nuts of the World*. Horticultural Books. Florida p 162 ; Parham, H. B. R., 1940, *Supplement to the Journal of the Polynesian Society* No. 16. *Fiji Plants: Their Name and Uses*. ; Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, *An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam*. Nha Xuat Ban Tre. p 213 ; *Plants for a Future database*, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. <http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/> ; Prasad, P.N., & Abraham, Z., 1984, *Ethnobotany of the Nayads of North kerala*. *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* Vol. 5 No. 1 pp 41- ; Rajapaksha, U., 1998, *Traditional Food Plants in Sri Lanka*. HARTI, Sri Lanka. p 175 ; Rasingam, L., 2012, *Ethnobotanical studies on the wild edible plants of Irula tribes of Pillur Valley, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, India*. *Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Biomedicine*. (2012) S1493-S1497 ; Sahni, K.C., 2000, *The Book of Indian Trees*. Bombay Natural History Society. Oxford. p 192 ; Sp. pl. 2:1188. 1753 ; Staples, G.W. and Herbst, D.R., 2005, *A tropical Garden Flora*. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawaii. p 68 ; Thaman, R.R., 1976, *The Tongan Agricultural System*, University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji. p 394 ; Thaman, R. R., 1987, *Plants of Kiribati: A listing and analysis of vernacular names*. 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