

# ***Alangium salviifolium (L. f.) Wangerin***

***Identifiants : 1262/alasal***

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

**Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze**

**Dernière modification le 06/05/2024**

• **Classification phylogénétique :**

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Astéridées ;
- Ordre : Cornales ;
- Famille : Cornaceae ;

• **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Cornales ;
- Famille : Cornaceae ;
- Genre : Alangium ;

• **Synonymes :** *Alangium acuminatum* Wight ex Steud. [Invalid], *Alangium decapetalum* Lam, *Alangium lamarckii* Thwaites, *Alangium latifolium* Miq. ex C.B.Clarke, *Alangium mohillae* Tul, *Alangium salviifolium* subsp. *decapetalum* (Lam.) Wangerin, *Alangium salviifolium* subsp. *salviifolium*, *Alangium sundanum* var. *miquelianum* Kurz, *Alangium tomentosum* Lam, *Grewia salviifolia* L.f, *Karangolum mohillae* (Tul.) Kuntze, *Karangolum salviifolium* (L.f.) Kuntze ;

• **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** Sage-leaved Alangium, , Aakola, Akar-kanta, Akola, Akola, Alangi, Ankar, Ankol, Ankola, Ankolamu, Ankole, Ankoli, Ankollam, Ankota, Ankul, Ankula, Ankulo, Ankura, Ankwal, Ansaroli, Azhingi, Dhala dari, Dhalanga, Irinjil, Onkla, Ooduga, Wait sesatak ;



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

**Parties comestibles :** fruit<sup>{}{{0}+x}</sup> (traduction automatique) | **Original :** Fruit<sup>{}{{0}+x}}</sup> Les fruits mûrs sont sucrés et comestibles. La pulpe est consommée crue. Le noyau de la graine est mangé

**Partie testée :** fruit<sup>{}{{0}+x}</sup> (traduction automatique)

**Original :** Fruit<sup>{}{{0}+x}}</sup>

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	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 :<sup>0</sup>"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;**

**dont biographie/références de<sup>0</sup>"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :**

**Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 25 ; Bandana, P. & Debabrata, P., 2015, Wild Edible Plant Diversity and its Ethno-medicinal use by Indigenous Tribes of Koraput, Odisha, India. Research Journal of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences. Vol. 3(9), 1-10, October (2015) ; Bandyopadhyay, S., et al, 2012, A Census of Wild Edible Plants from Howrah District, West Bengal, India. Proceedings of UGC sponsored National Seminar 2012 ; Behera, K. K. et al, 2008, Wild Edible Plants of Mayurbhanj District, Orissa, India. J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. Vol. 32 (Suppl,) pp 305-314 ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics. AUC Press. p 17 ; Burkhill, 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 82 ; Chakraborty, S. & Chaturbedi, H. P., 2014, Some Wild Edible Fruits of Tripura- A Survey. Indian Journal of Applied research. (4) 9 ; Chowdery, T., et al, 2014, Wild edible plants of Uttar Dinajpur District, West Bengal. Life Science Leaflets. 47:pp 20-36 <http://lifesciencesleaflets.ning.com> ; CREVOST & LEMARIE, 1917, Catalogue of Prod. Indochine p 266 ; Datar, M. N. & Upadhye, A. S., 2015, Forest foods of Northern Western Ghats: Mode of Consumption, Nutrition, and Availability. Asian Agri-History Vol. 19, No. 4, 2015 (293â€“316) ; Datar, M. N. & Upadhye, A. S., 2016, Forest foods of northern region of Western Ghats. MACS - Agharkar Research Institute, Pune. Pp 1-160. ISBN: 978-93-85735-10-3 p 19 ; Ekka, N. S. & Ekka, A., 2016, Wild Edible plants Used by Tribals of North-east Chhattisgarh (Part-I), India. Research Journal of Recent Sciences. Vol. 5(ISC-2015), 127-131 (2016) ; H. G. A. Engler, Pflanzenr. IV. 220B(Heft 41):9. 1910 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 31 (As *Alangium lamarckii*) ; Jadhav, V. D. et al, 2011, Documentation and ethnobotanical survey of wild edible plants from Kolhapur district. Recent Research in Science and Technology. 3(12): 58-63 ; Jadhav, R., et al, 2015, Forest Foods of Northern Western Ghats: Mode of Consumption, Nutrition and Availability. Asian Agri-History Vol. 19, No. 4: 293-317 ; Kannan, M., et al, 2015, Ethnobotanical survey on wild edible plants of Kalrayan Hills, Salem District, Tamil Nadu, India. Global J. Res. Med Plants & Indigen. med. 4(12): 236-246 ; Millow, P., et al, 2013, Malaysian species of plants with edible fruits or seeds and their evaluation. International Journal of Fruit Science. 14:1, 1-27 ; Misra S. & Misra M., 2016, Ethnobotanical and Nutritional Evaluation of Some Edible Fruit Plants of Southern Odisha, India. International Journal of Advances in Agricultural Science and Technology, Vol.3 Issue.1, March- 2016, pg. 1-30 ; Reddy, K. N., et al, 2006, Traditional knowledge on wild food plants in Andhra Pradesh. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge 6(1) pp 223-229 ; Sasi, R. & Rajendran, A., 2012, Diversity of Wild Fruits in Nilgiri Hills of the Southern Western Ghats - Ethnobotanical Aspects. IJABPT, 3(1) p 82-87 ; Setiya, A. V., et al, 2016, Exploration and documentation of some wild edible plants used by the aborigines from Gadchiroli District (M.S.) India. International Advanced Research Journal in Science, Engineering and Technology. 3(7) ; Shah, G.L. et al, 1981, An account of the Ethnobotany of Saurashtra in Gujarat State (India). J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol 2 pp 173-182 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 48 ; Singh, V. and Singh, P., 1981, Edible Wild Plants of Eastern Rajasthan. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol 2 pp 197-207 ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 890 ; Swaminathan, M.S., and Kochnar, S.L., 2007, An Atlas of major Flowering Trees in India. Macmillan. p 286 ; Tamil herbs, 2007, Edible Plants of the Tropical Dry Evergreen Forest. ; WATT, 1889, Dictionary ; Yesodharan, K. & Sujana, K. A., 2007, Wild edible plants traditionally used by the tribes in the Parambokulam Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala, India. Natural Product Radiance 6(1) pp 74-80**