

Hibiscus surattensis L.

Identifiants : 16058/hibsur

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

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- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Rosidées ;
- Clade : Malvidées ;
- Ordre : Malvales ;
- Famille : Malvaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Malvales ;
- Famille : Malvaceae ;
- Genre : Hibiscus ;

- Synonymes : *Furcaria surattensis* Kostel, *Hibiscus aculeatus* G. Don, *Hibiscus appendiculatus* Stokes, *Hibiscus furcatus* Wall. [Invalid], *Hibiscus surattensis* var. *genuinus* Hochr, *Hibiscus surattensis* var. *villosus* Hochr, *Hibiscus trinitarius* Noronha ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Wild sour, Bush sorrel, , Baguitchi-di-mato, Bup xuoc, Chemeenpuli, Ci fu rong, Conistanto, Hansrong, Jehe keng, Jukut riyut, Kakonda, Kashlikirai, Kololwe, Labuang, Lumaka, Madiso, M'bat'u, M'datu, Mala-lum, Mankin-aoi, Mizo-an-thur, Mullu gogu, Mwalavi, Mwawawu, Ogwenjere, Ran-bhindi, Ranbhendy, Taw-chin-baung, Tongwe, Wetma-chin-baung ;



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

Parties comestibles : feuilles, fruits, fleurs - arôme^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)} | Original : Leaves, Fruit, Flowers - flavouring^{{{0(+x)}}}
Les feuilles sont cuites comme arôme avec du poisson et de la viande. Les jeunes feuilles sont cuites comme légume. Ils sont également utilisés dans les currys. Il peut être utilisé pour épaissir les sauces



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" :

Altschul, S.V.R., 1973, *Drugs and Foods from Little-known Plants*. Notes in Harvard University Herbaria. Harvard Univ. Press. Massachusetts. no. 2760 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 267 ; Batawila, K., et al, 2007, *Diversite et gestion des legumes de cueillete au Togo*. African Journal of Food, Agriculture, Nutrition and Development 7(3& 4): 66 ; Brown, W.H., 1920, *Wild Food Plants of the Philippines*. Bureau of Forestry Bulletin No. 21 Manila. p 114 ; 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 1190 ; Dalziel, J. M., 1937, *The Useful plants of west tropical Africa*. Crown Agents for the Colonies London. ; 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 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 148 ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, *Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses*. Kew. p 82 ; Goode, P., 1989, *Edible Plants of Uganda*. FAO p 39 ; 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 ; Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa*, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 81 ; 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 ; Kumar, Y J. et al, 1987, *Further Contribution to the Ethnobotany of Meghalaya: Plants used by "War jaintia" of Jaintia Hill District*. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol 11 No. 1 pp 65- ; Lugod, G.C. and de Padua L.S., 1979, *Wild Food Plants in the Philippines*. Vol. 1. Univ. of Philippines Los Banos. p 51 ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, *Edible Leaves of the Tropics*. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 203 ; Monsalud, M.R., Tongacan, A.L., Lopez, F.R., & Lagrimas, M.Q., 1966, *Edible Wild Plants in Philippine Forests*. Philippine Journal of Science. p 491 ; Neogi, B., Prasad, M. N. V. and Rao, R. R., 1989, *Ethnobotany of Some Weeds of Khasi and Garo Hills, Meghalaya, Northeastern India*. Economic Botany 43(4): 471-479 ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, *Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa*. Kew. p 145 ; Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, *An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam*. Nha Xuat Ban Tre. p 525 ; Pickering, H., & Roe, E., 2009, *Wild Flowers of the Victoria Falls Area*. Helen Pickering, London. p 81 ; Ramachandran, V.S. and Nair, V.J., 1981, *Ethnobotanical studies in Cannanore District, Kerala State (India)*. J Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol 2 pp 65-72 ; Recher, P, 2001, *Fruit Spirit Botanical Gardens Plant Index*. www.nrg.com.au/~recher/seedlist.html p 6 ; Reitveld, S., 2013, *The Animals and Plants of the Zazamalala Forest in Western Madagascar*. p 110 ; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). *Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database*. Published on the Internet; <http://www.rbgekew.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet> [Accessed 3rd May 2011] ; Ruffo, C. K., Birnie, A. & Tengnas, B., 2002, *Edible Wild Plants of Tanzania*. RELMA p 378 ; Sang, D. T., & Mizoue, K. O. N., 2012, *Use of Edible Forest Plants among Indigenous Ethnic Minorities in Cat Tien Biosphere Reserve, Vietnam*. Asian Journal of Biodiversity Vol. 3 (1), p 23-49 ; Seidemann J., 2005, *World Spice Plants. Economic Usage, Botany, Taxonomy*. Springer. p 177 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India*. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 26 ; Sp. pl. 2:696. 1753 ; Swaziland's Flora Database <http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora> ; Tanaka, ; Tang ya, *Malvaceae. Flora of China*. p ; Terra, G.J.A., 1973, *Tropical Vegetables*. Communication 54e Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, p 50 ; Thoa P. T. K., et al, 2013, *Biodiversity indices and utilization of edible wild plants: a case study of the Cham Island in Quang Nam Province, Vietnam*. Journal of Research in Environmental Science and Toxicology 2(9) :167-174 ; Uphof, ; Yesodharan, K. & Sujana, K. A., 2007, *Wild edible plants traditionally used by the tribes in the Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala, India*. Natural Product Radiance 6(1) pp 74-80