

Melastoma malabathricum L.

Identifiants : 20134/melmal

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 15/05/2024

- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Rosidées ;
- Clade : Malvidées ;
- Ordre : Myrtales ;
- Famille : Melastomataceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Myrtales ;
- Famille : Melastomataceae ;
- Genre : Melastoma ;

- Synonymes : Melastoma affine D. Don, Melastoma candida D. Don, Melastoma cavaleriei H. Lev. & Vaniot, Melastoma esquirolii H. Lev, Melastoma normale D. Don, Melastoma polyanthum Blume, ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Pink Lasiandra, Indian Rhododendron, , Akysanyi, Amkerki, Amlalas, Angeri, Asom, Augeri, Baksi, Baynhenh, Bebei, Beyo, Bik bik, Bit-bit, Bol-kakkhia, Bre, Choulisy, Dagaday, Daidassa, Dai-hitae, Dayyamchettu, Di-sengn, Dieng-soh-khing, Dovedove, Doy oppu, Gongai, Harendog, Harendong, Kadu-du, Kakku, Kalampatti, Katokanmuela, Kemunting, Kengjang, Khlong-khleng-khii-nok, Khusim, Kluruk, Koroti, Kyet-gale, Linda-pabyin, Ma bowitiya, Malabar gooseberry, Malatangaw, Mang kre, Mang re, Mua la be, Myetpye, Nakkukaruppan, Nyaung-ye-o-pan, Palore, Pattuda, Phutkala, Phutki, Phutuka, Phutkola, Re, Sahkao, Sekedudok, Selngang, Seludok, Sendudok, Senggani, Shame, Singapore Rhododendron, Tagad-ay, Taitung, Tekai-chi, Thothkala, Thulo anyar, Thung khu, Tingku, Tulasi, Tungbram, Wachyang, Wagangga, Yagaidian ;



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

Parties comestibles : feuilles, fruits, fleurs, racines^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Leaves, Fruit, Flowers, Roots^{{{{0(+x)}}}} Les fruits mûrs sont consommés crus. Ils ne doivent pas être consommés en excès. Les jeunes feuilles acides sont consommées cuites avec de la nourriture



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" :

Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 360 ; Angami, A., et al, 2006, Status and potential of wild edible plants of Arunachal Pradesh. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge* 5(4) October 2006, pp 541-550 ; Ashton, M. S., et al 1997, *A Field Guide to the Common Trees and Shrubs of Sri Lanka*. WHT Publications Ltd. pdf p 262 ; Baishya, S. Kr., et al, 2013, Survey of Wild Edible Fruits of Dhubri District, Assam, India. *Plant Archives* Vol 13 (1): 155-158 ; Bandyopadhyay, S. et al, 2009, Wild edible plants of Koch Bihar district, West Bengal. *Natural Products Radiance* 8(1) 64-72 ; Beasley, J., 2011, *Plants of Tropical North Queensland - the compact guide*. Footloose publications. p 64 ; Biswas, S. C., et al, 2018, Diversity of wild edible minor fruits used by the ethnic communities of Tripura, India. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. Vol 17(2), April 2018, pp 282-289 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, *Encyclopedia Botanica*. 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Timber Press. p 138 ; Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, *Botanica's Trees & Shrubs. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs*. Random House, Australia. p 475 ; Ethnobotany of Karbis. Chapter 4 in p 105 ; Gangwar, A. K. & Ramakrishnan, P. S., 1990, *Ethnobotanical Notes on Some Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, Northeastern India*. *Economic Botany*, Vol. 44, No. 1 pp. 94-105 ; Ghorbani, A., et al, 2012, A comparison of the wild food plant use knowledge of ethnic minorities in Naban River Watershed Nature Reserve, Yunnan, SW China. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine*; 8:17 ; Hoare, A., 2003, Food use of the Lundayeh SW Sabah. *Borneo Research Council*. ; Jackes, B.R., 2001, *Plants of the Tropics. Rainforest to Heath. An Identification Guide*. 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Portland, Oregon. p 314 ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, *Edible Leaves of the Tropics*. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 205 ; Martin, F. W., et al, 1987, *Perennial Edible Fruits of the Tropics*. USDA Handbook 642 p 36 ; Medhi, P., Sarma, A and Borthakur, S. K., 2014, Wild edible plants from the Dima Hasao district of Assam, India. *Pleione* 8(1): 133-148 ; Melzer, R. & Plumb, J., 2011, *Plants of Capricornia*. Belgamba, Rockhampton. p 176 ; Milow, 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 ; Morley, B.D., & Toelken, H.R., (Eds), 1983, *Flowering Plants in Australia*. Rigby. p 187 ; Murtem, G. & Chaudhrey, P., 2016, An ethnobotanical note on wild edible plants of Upper Eastern Himalaya, India. *Brazilian Journal of Biological Sciences*, 2016, v. 3, no. 5, p. 63-81 ; Neogi, B., Prasad, M. N. V. and Rao, R. 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of Assam: A Meta-analysis. *International Journal of Botany* 6(4): 414-423 ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India. *Natural Product Radianc* Vol. 6(5): p 419 ; Singh, B., et al, 2012, Wild edible plants used by Garo tribes of Nokrek Biosphere Reserve in Meghalaya, India. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. 11(1) pp 166-171 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, Wild edible Plants of India. *Indian Council of Agricultural Research*, New Delhi. p 66 ; Singh, V. B., et al, (Ed.) *Horticulture for Sustainable Income and Environmental Protection*. Vol. 1 p 217 ; Slik, F., www.asianplant.net ; Sp. pl. 1:390. 1753 ; Srivastava, R. C., 2009, Traditional knowledge of Adi tribe of Arunachal Pradesh on plants. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. 8(2): 146-153 ; Srivastava, R. C., 2010, Traditional knowledge of Nyishi (Daffla) tribe of Arunachal Pradesh. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. 9(1):26-37 ; Srivastava, R. C., et al, 2010, Indigenous biodiversity of Apatani plateau: Learning on biocultural knowledge of Apani tribe of Arunachal Pradesh for sustainable livelihoods. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge* 9(3): 432-442 ; Suksri, S., et al, 2005, Ethnobotany in Bung Khong Long Non-Hunting Area, Northeast Thailand. *Kasetsart J., (Nat. Sci)* 39: 519-533 ; Teron, R. & Borthakur, S. K., 2016, Edible Medicines: An Exploration of Medicinal Plants in Dietary Practices of Karbi Tribal Population of Assam, Northeast India. In Mondal, N. & Sen, J.(Ed.) *Nutrition and Health among tribal populations of India*. p 153 ; Tsering, J., et al, 2017, Ethnobotanical appraisal on wild edible plants used by the Monpa community of Arunachal Pradesh. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. Vol 16(4), October 2017, pp 626-637 ; Turreira Garcia, N., et al, 2017, Ethnobotanical knowledge of the Kuy and Khmer people in Prey Lang, Cambodia. *Cambodian Journal of Natural History* 2017 (1): 76-101 ; Uprety, Y., et al, 2012, Diversity of use and local knowledge of wild edible plant resources in Nepal. *Journal of Ethnobotany and Ethnomedicine* 8:16 ; Uprety, Y., et al, 2016, Traditional use and management of NTFPs in Kangchenjunga Landscape: implications for conservation and livelihoods. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* (2016) 12:19 ; Wheatley, J.I., 1992, *A Guide to the Common Trees of Vanuatu*. Department of Forestry, Republic of Vanuatu. p 275