

# ***Nymphaea nouchali Burm. f.***

**Identifiants : 21951/nymnou**

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

**Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze**

**Dernière modification le 02/05/2024**

- **Classification phylogénétique :**

- **Clade : Angiospermes ;**
- **Ordre : Nymphaeales ;**
- **Famille : Nymphaeaceae ;**

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- **Règne : Plantae ;**
- **Division : Magnoliophyta ;**
- **Classe : Magnoliopsida ;**
- **Ordre : Nymphaeales ;**
- **Famille : Nymphaeaceae ;**
- **Genre : Nymphaea ;**

- **Synonymes :** *Castalia caerulea* Tratt, *Castalia stellaris* Salisb, *Castalia stellata* (Willd.) Woodv. & Wood, *Castalia stellata* Blume, *Nymphaea caerulea* Savigny, *Nymphaea calliantha* Conard, *Nymphaea capensis* Thunb, *Nymphaea stellata* Willd ;

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** Tiny waterlily, , Alli-tamara, Alli-tamarai, Ambal, Ati-atí paya, Bambher, Bhenghi, Biga bheth, Blue lotus, Boga seluk, Bua phuean, Bua puan, Chota kanwal, Chotakamal, Dhabalakain, Geleila, Indian red waterlily, Izibo, Kamal, Kampone aluk, Kanval, Kara neythal, Kath mouka, Koi, Koka, Krishnakamal, Kya-ni, Kya-nyo, Kya-pya, Lal shapla, Lumchang phka khiew, Mokuba, Nal, Nallakalava, Neerambal, Nela tavare, Nilakain, Nilikulava, Nilkamal, Nilopala, Nilopal, Nilopal, Nilotpalam, Nilpadma, Nilshapla, Nyadale hvuvu, Periambal, Poyani, Prolett, Pulau, Pundi salukid, Raktakamal, Rakto-kambal, Rangkain, Safla bubar, Sapla, Seluk, Serojoa biru, Shaluk, Shapla, Sitambel, Subdkain, Sung lam, Telepok, Tella-kalava, Teratai kechil, Thariktha, Tharo-angangba, Tharol, Tharo mari, Thoblo, Toblo, Tswii, Tunjong biru, Tunjung, Uplia kamal, Vellambal, White shapla, Yan yao shui lian ;



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

**Parties comestibles :** tiges de fleurs, tubercules, racines, rhizomes, graines, légumes, fleurs<sup>(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique)) | Original : Flower stalks, Tubers, Root, Rhizomes, Seeds, Vegetable, Flowers<sup>(((0(+x)) Les graines sont desséchées et consommées crues ou grillées. Les fruits mûrs sont consommés crus. Les racines sont cuites et mangées. Les tiges sont également consommées crues ou cuites comme légume. Les fleurs sont consommées.</sup></sup>



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" :

Addis, G., et al, 2013, *The Role of Wild and Semi-wild Edible Plants in Household Food Sovereignty in Hamer and Konso Communities, South Ethiopia. Ethnobotany Research & Applications.* 11:251-271 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India.* p 401 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India.* p 401 (As *Nymphaea stellata*) ; Ara, R. I. T., 2015, *Leafy Vegetables in Bangladesh. Photon eBooks.* p 156 ; Bandyopadhyay, S. et al, 2009, *Wild edible plants of Koch Bihar district, West Bengal. Natural Products Radiance* 8(1) 64-72 (Also as *Nymphaea stellata*) ; Baro, D., Baruah, S. and Borthukar, S. K. 2015, *Documentation on wild vegetables of Baksa district, BTAD (Assam). Scholars Research Library. Archives of Applied Science Research,* 2015, 7 (9):19-2 ; Brahma, S., et al, 2013, *Wild edible fruits of Kokrajhar district of Assam, North-East India, Asian Journal of Plant Science and Research* 3(6):95-100 ; Burkhill, I.H., 1966, *A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.* Vol 2 (I-Z) p 1593 (As *Nymphaea stellata*) ; Cengel, D. J. & Dany, C., (Eds), 2016, *Integrating Forest Biodiversity Resource Management and Sustainable Community Livelihood Development in the Preah Vihear Protected Forest. International Tropical Timber Organization* p 125 ; Chandrakumar, P., et al, 2015, *Ethnobotanical studies of wild edible plants of Gond, Halba and Kawar tribes of Salekasa Taluka, Gondia District, Maharashtra State, India. International Research Journal of Pharmacy* 6(8) ; Chowdhury, A. & Das, A. P., 2014, *Conservation through sustainable utilization of wetland leafy vegetables of Terai and Duars, West Bengal, India. International Journal of Advanced Life Sciences (IJALS),* 7(4) p 657 ; Chowdhury, M. & Mukherjee, R., 2012, *Wild Edible Plants Consumed by Local Communities of Maldah of West Bengal, India. Indian J.Sci.Res.3(2) : 163-170* ; Cunningham, 1985, ; Deb, D., et al, 2013, *Wild Edible Plants and Their Utilization in Traditional Recipes of Tripura, Northeast India. Advances in Biological Research* 7(5):203-211 ; Deka, N. & Devi, N., 2015, *Wild edible aquatic and marshland angiosperms of Baka district, BTC area, Assam, India. Asian J. Plant Sci. Res. 5(1):32-48* (Also as *Nymphaea stellata*) ; Devi, O.S., P. Komor & D. Das, 2010, *A checklist of traditional edible bio-resources from Imphal markets of Manipur, India. Journal of Threatened Taxa* 2(11): 1291-1296 ; Dutta, U., 2012, *Wild Vegetables collected by the local communities from the Churang reserve of BTD, Assam. International Journal of Science and Advanced Technology. Vol. 2(4)* p 122 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications,* p 162 (As *Nymphaea stellata*) ; Fl. indica 120. 1768 ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, *Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses. Kew.* p 50 ; Fu Dezhi, Wiersma, J.H., *Nymphaeaceae in Flora of China.* ; GAMMIE, (As *Nymphaea stellata*) ; Grubben, G. J. H. and Denton, O. A. (eds), 2004, *Plant Resources of Tropical Africa 2. Vegetables. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands.* p 563 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world.* p 443 (As *Nymphaea stellata*) ; HELY-HUTCHINSON, (As *Nymphaea stellata*) ; Hossain, U. & Rahman, A., 2018, *Study and quantitative analysis of wild vegetable floral diversity available in Barisal district, Bangladesh. Asian J. Med. Biol. Res.* 2018, 4 (4), 362-371 ; Jacquat, C., 1990, *Plants from the Markets of Thailand. D.K. 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