Phoenix loureiroi Kunth

Identifiants : 23993/pholou

Association du Potager de mes/nos Rêves (https://lepotager-demesreves.fr)
Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 16/05/2024

- ***Classification phylogénétique :***
    - ***Clade : Angiospermes ;***
    - ***Clade : Monocotylédones ;***
    - ***Clade : Commelinidées ;***
    - ***Ordre : Arecales ;***
    - ***Famille : Arecaceae ;***
- ***Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :***
    - ***Règne : Plantae ;***
    - ***Division : Magnoliophyta ;***
    - ***Classe : Liliopsida ;***
    - ***Ordre : Arecales ;***
    - ***Famille : Arecaceae ;***
    - ***Genre : Phoenix ;***
- ***Synonymes : Phoenix humilis Royle, Phoenix hanceana Naudin, Phoenix ouseleyana Griff ;***
- ***Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Khajoor, , Bukhajuro, Chitteetha, Eechipulla, Kattuthengu, Khajur, Kojiri, Palem korma, Mak bpeng, Thakal, Voyayoi ;***

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

  Parties comestibles : fruits, bourgeon, chou, coeur de palmier{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)} | Original : Fruit, Bud, Cabbage, Palm heart{{{0(+x)} Les fruits mûrs sont consommés crus. C'est la couche charnue du fruit mûr qui est mâchée et les graines sont recrachées. Un amidon comestible peut être extrait de la tige

  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" :

Acharya K. P. and Acharya, R., 2010, Eating from the Wild: Indigenous knowledge on wild edible plants in Parroha VDC of Rupandehi District, Central Nepal. International Journal of Social Forestry. 3(1):28-48 ; Amoros, A., et al, 2014, Physico-chemical and functional characteristics of date fruits from different Phoenix species (Arecaceae). Fruits, Vol. 69, p. 315-323 ; Binu, S., 2010, Wild edible plants by the tribals in Pathanamthitta district, Kerala. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. 9(2): 309-312 ; Blomberry, A. & Rodd, T., 1982, Palms. An informative practical guide. Angus & Robertson. p 141 ; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible. ABC Books. p 1030 ; Enum. pl. 3:257. 1841 "loureirii" - epithet correctable to "loureiroi" in accordance with ICBN Art. 60.7, Ex. 11 ; Flora of Pakistan. www.eFloras.org ; Haynes, J., & McLaughlin, J., 2000, Edible palms and Their Uses. University of Florida Fact sheet MCDE-00-50-1 p 11 ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, Food Plants of China. The Chinese University Press. p 303 ; Johnson, D.V., 1998, Tropical palms. Non-wood Forest products 10. FAO Rome. p 48 ; Jones, D.L., 1994, Palms throughout the World. Smithtonian Institution, Washington. p 54, 287 ; Jones, D.L., 2000, Palms of Australia 3rd edition. Reed/New Holland. p 195 ; Kuo, W. H. J., (Ed.) Taiwan's Ethnobotanical Database (1900-2000), http://tk.agron.ntu.edu.tw/ethnobot/DB1.htm (As Phoenix hanceana var. philippinensis) ; Lord, E.E., & Willis, J.H., 1999, Shrubs and Trees for Australian gardens. Lothian. p 98 ; 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 ; Monsalud, M.R., Tongacan, A.L., Lopez, F.R., & Lagrimas, M.Q., 1966, Edible Wild Plants in Philippine Forests. Philippine Journal of Science. p 529 (As Phoenix hanceana var. philippinensis) ; 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 ; Reddy, K. N. et al, 2007, Traditional knowledge on wild food plants in Andhra Pradesh. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. Vol. 6(1): 223-229 ; Riffle, R.L. & Craft, P., 2003, An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press. p 403 ; Sasi, R. et al, 2011, Wild edible plant Diversity of Kotagiri Hills - a Part of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, Southern India. Journal of Research in Biology. Vol. 1 No. 2, pp 80-87 ; 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 ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 800 ; Tamil herbs, 2007, Edible Plants of the Tropical Dry Evergreen Forest. ; www.mekonginfo.org/assets/midocs/0001714-environment-forests-and-trees-of-the-central-highlands-of-xieng-khouang-lao