

Antidesma acidum Retz.

Identifiants : 2677/antaci

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 05/05/2024

- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Rosidées ;
- Clade : Fabidées ;
- Ordre : Malpighiales ;
- Famille : Phyllanthaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Euphorbiales ;
- Famille : Euphorbiaceae ;
- Genre : Antidesma ;

- Synonymes : *Antidesma diandrum* (Roxb.) Heyne ex Roth, *Antidesma lanceolarium* (Roxb.) Wall, *Antidesma wallichianum* Presl, *Stilago diandra* Roxb, et d'autres ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : China laurel, , Aburok, Abutenga, Abutenga, Amali, Amari, Amli, Amta, Amtu, Archal, Areepazham, Ariporian, Chouding, Ching yensil, Ching yensin, Dakhi, Dhakki, Dieng-japeu, Dieng-japen, Ghondurili, Huli soppu, Ingchum, Ingsum, Ing-sum-arong, Jamula, Kali khatai, Kantjer, Karrihulipa, Katma, Khatua, Kim-malin, Kundui, Lapasaiko, Lapha saikho, Mao soi, Markmao, Marmuri, Matha arak, Mau, Migana kudi, Mutta, Nekhon tenga, Nekhon-tenga, Noolithali, Nunnunia, Pellagumudu, Pulleru, Sabheli baji, Sannagooge, Saroti, Saru heloch, Sarwat, Sirupulli, Surpela, Thurte-an, Tramuech ;



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

Parties comestibles : feuilles, fruits^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Leaves, Fruit^{{{0(+x)}}} Les fruits mûrs sont consommés frais ou marinés. Ils sont acides. Les jeunes feuilles sont utilisées dans les currys pour leur donner un goût acidulé. Ils sont un substitut au tamarin. Les feuilles peuvent être conservées pour une utilisation ultérieure. Ils sont utilisés pour les cornichons. Les feuilles fraîches récoltées ne peuvent être conservées que 3 à 4 jours

Partie testée : fruit^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique)
Original : Fruit^{{{0(+x)}}}

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
76.2	0	0	0	0	20.2	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 : ⁰"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

dont biographie/références de ⁰"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Bandyopadhyay, S. et al, 2009, Wild edible plants of Koch Bihar district, West Bengal. *Natural Products Radiance* 8(1) 64-72 ; 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 ; 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 34 (As *Antidesma diandrum*) ; Bohra, N., et al, 2017, Ethnobotany of wild edible plants traditionally used by the local people in the Ramnagar regions from Nainital District, Uttarakhand, India. *Biolife* 5(1): 12-19 (As *Antidesma diandrum*) ; 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 121 ; Chakraborty, S. & Chaturbedi, H. P., 2014, Some Wild Edible Fruits of Tripura- A Survey. *Indian Journal of Applied research*. (4) 9 ; Devi, O.S., P. Komor & D. Das, 2010, A checklist of traditional edible bio-resources from Ima markets of Imphal Valley, Manipur, India. *Journal of Threatened Taxa* 2(11): 1291-1296 (As *Antidesma diandrum*) ; 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 ; 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 119 ; *Flora of Pakistan*. www.eFloras.org ; Ghimeray, A. 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P., 2009, Aboriginal uses and management of ethnobotanical species in deciduous forests of Chhattisgarh state in India. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine*. 5:32 (As *Antidesma diandrum*) ; Kar, A., & Borthakur, S. K., 2008, Wild vegetables of Karbi - Anglong district, Assam, *Natural Product Radiance*, Vol. 7(5), pp 448-460 ; Kar, A., & Borthakur, S. K., 2008, Wild edible fruits of Karbi's of Karbi Anglong district of Assam, India, *Pleione* 2(2): 175-181 ; 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 ; Konsum, S., et al, 2016, Assessment of wild leafy vegetables traditionally consumed by the ethnic communities of Manipur, northeast India. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine*, 12:9 (As *Antidesma diandrum*) ; Maikhuri, R. K. and Gangwar, A. 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(As *Antidesma diandrum*) ; 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 ; Narayanan Ratheesh, M. K. et al, 2011, Wild edible plants used by the Kattunaikka, Paniya and Kuruma tribes of Wayanad District, Kerala, India. *Journal of Medicinal Plants Research Vol. 5(15)*, pp. 3520-3529 ; Narzary, H., et al, 2013, Wild Edible Vegetables Consumed by Bodo tribe of Kokrajhar District (Assam), North-East India. *Archives of Applied Science Research*, 5(5): 182-190 ; Natuhara, Y., et al, 2011, Uses of trees in paddy fields in Champasak Province, Southern Lao PDR. *Landscape and Ecological Engineering*. p 7 ; Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, Wild Edible Plants of Assam. 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Vol. 6(1): 223-229* ; Sarma, H., et al, 2010, Updated Estimates of Wild Edible and Threatened Plants of Assam: A Meta-analysis. *International Journal of Botany* 6(4): 414-423 ; Savita, et al, 2006, Studies on wild edible plants of ethnic people in east Sikkim. *Asian J. of Bio Sci.* (2006) Vol. 1 No. 2 : 117-125 (As *Antidesma diandrum*) ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India. *Natural Product Radiance Vol. 6(5): p 413* (As *Antidesma diandrum*) ; Setiya, A. V., et al, 2016, Exploration and documentation of some wild edible plants used by the aboriginals from Gadchiroli District (M.S.) India. *International Advanced Research Journal in Science, Engineering and Technology*. 3(7) ; Shin, T., et al, 2018,

Traditional knowledge of wild edible plants with special emphasis on medicinal uses in Southern Shan State, Myanmar. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine (2018) 14:48 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p17, 49 (As Antidesma diandrum) ; Somnasang, P., Moreno, G and Chusil K., 1998, Indigenous knowledge of wild hunting and gathering in north-east Thailand. Food and Nutrition Bulletin 19(4) p 359f ; Somnasang, P., et al, 2000, Knowing gathering and eating: Knowledge and attitudes about wild food in an Isan Village in north eastern Thailand. Journal of Ethnobiology 20(2):197-216 ; 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 151 ; Terra, G.J.A., 1973, Tropical Vegetables. Communication 54e Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, p 25 (As Antidesma diandrum) ; Thitiprasert, W., et al, 2007, Country report on the State of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in Thailand (1997-2004). FAO p 95 ; Uprety, Y., et al, 2010, Non-timber Forest Products in Bardiya District of Nepal: Indigenous use, Trade and Conservation. J. Hum. Ecol. 30(3): 143-158 ; 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 ; Ravikrishna, S., 2011, Ethno-medico-botanical survey on Wild Edible fruits of Udupi Taluq, Udupi p 52 ; Flora of Thailand. www.nationalherbarium.nl/thaueuph/