

Antidesma ghaesembilla Gaertn.

Identifiants : 2688/antgha

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 : Fabidées ;
- Ordre : Malpighiales ;
- Famille : Phyllanthaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

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

- Synonymes : Antidesma frutescens Jack ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Black currant tree, , Anti, Amtua, Ande-ande, Andjurlukkumarlba, Binayuyu, Byechin, Byisin, Chipli, Dangkep k'dam, Dempul, Dongkeabkdam, Elena, Guceh, Gucil, Guncek, Gunchiak, Heloch, Inyam, Jamula, Janupulisaru, Jhondri, Jondhurli, Kenyan, Khatua, Khudi jamb, Kinbalin, Kotia heloch, Kunchir, Mai-mao, Majjige hannu, Mao khai pla, Mata sure, Mikhan-tenga, Ntenren, Nuniare, Onyam, Pirliming, Pullampurasigida, Pyisin, Sepat, Theng-merok-arong, Umtao, Umtoa, Warranuwa, Yangu ;



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

Parties comestibles : fruits, feuilles comme condiment, épices, feuilles^{{{(0(+x)) (traduction automatique)}} | Original : Fruit, Leaves as condiment, Spice, Leaves^{{{(0(+x))}} Les fruits sont consommés crus à maturité. Ils sont aigres. Ils peuvent être utilisés pour la confiture. Les fruits sont également utilisés avec des plats de viande et de poisson. Les feuilles sont utilisées comme arôme acide dans les aliments

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)
71.9	450	108	1.4	0	111	2.5	0.4



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 45 ; Arora, R. K., 2014, *Diversity in Underutilized Plant Species - An Asia-Pacific Perspective*. Bioersivity International. p 57 ; Ashton, M. S., et al 1997, *A Field Guide to the Common Trees and Shrubs of Sri Lanka*. WHT Publications Ltd. p 193 ; Bandyopadhyay, S., et al, 2012, *A Census of Wild Edible Plants from Howrah District, West Bengal, India*. Proceedings of UGC sponsored National Seminar 2012 ; Bindon, P., 1996, *Useful Bush Plants*. Western Australian Museum. p 39 ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, *Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics*. AUC Press. p 34 ; Brock, J., 1993, *Native Plants of Northern Australia*, Reed. p 91 ; 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 187 ; 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 123 ; Chakraborty, S. & Chaturbedi, H. P., 2014, *Some Wild Edible Fruits of Tripura- A Survey*. Indian Journal of Applied research. (4) 9 ; Chandrakumar, P., et al, 2015, *Ethnobotanical studies of wild edible plants of Gond, Halba and Kavar tribes of Salekasa Taluka, Gondia District, Maharashtra State, India*. International Research Journal of Pharmacy 6(8) ; Cherikoff V. & Isaacs, J., *The Bush Food Handbook. How to gather, grow, process and cook Australian Wild Foods*. Ti Tree Press, Australia p 198 ; Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, *Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest*. Nokomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 173 ; Coronel, R.E., 1982, *Fruit Collections in the Philippines*. 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Information Network - (GRIN). [Online Database] National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. Available: www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/econ.pl (10 April 2000) ; Wheeler, J.R.(ed.), 1992, *Flora of the Kimberley Region*. CALM, Western Australian Herbarium, p 593 ; Wightman, Glenn et al. 1991. *Alawa Ethnobotany: Aboriginal Plant Use from Minyerri, Northern Australia*. Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin No 11. Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory. p 6, 5. ; Wightman, G. & Andrews, M., 1991, *Bush Tucker Identikit. Common Native Food Plants of Australia's top end*. Conservation Commission Northern Territory. p 36 ; Wightman, Glenn et al. 1992, *Mangarrayi Ethnobotany: Aboriginal Plant Use from the Elsey Area Northern Australia*. Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin No 15. Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory. p 8, 9. ; Wightman, G. & Brown, J., 1994, *Jawoyn Plant Identikit, Common Useful Plants in the Katherine Area of Northern Australia*. Conservation Commission Northern Territory. p 37 ; Smith, Nicholas et al. 1993, *Ngarinyman Ethnobotany: Aboriginal Plant Use from the Victoria River Area Northern Australia*. Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin No 16. Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory. p 10, 9. ; Ravikrishna, S., 2011, *Ethno-medico-botanical survey on Wild Edible fruits of Udupi Taluq, Udupi* p 53 ; Vigilante, T., et al, 2013, *Island country: Aboriginal connections, values and knowledge of the Western Kimberley islands in the context of an island biological survey*. Records of the Western Australian Museum Supplement 81: 145-182 ; www.nationalherbarium.nl/thaueuph/ Flora of Thailand. ; www.nationalherbarium.nl/ Flora Melanesia. ; Yunupinu Banjul, Laklak Yunupinu-Marika, et al. 1995, *Riratjину Ethnobotany: Aboriginal Plant Use from Yirrkala, Arnhem Land, Australia*. Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin No 21. Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory. p 19.