

Rosa canina L., 1753 (Églantier)

Identifiants : 27633/roscan

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 : Rosales ;
- Famille : Rosaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Rosales ;
- Famille : Rosaceae ;
- Genre : Rosa ;

- Synonymes français : églantier sauvage, rosier sauvage, cynorrhodon, cynorhodon {fruit}, gratte-cul {fruit}, gousson, poil à gratter, églantier commun, rosier des chiens ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : common-briar, dog rose, dogbrier, brier rose , hondsroos (af), Hunds-Rose (Hundsrose) (de), stenros (sv) ;



- Note comestibilité : ***

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

fleur1 (fraîches ou séchées)1, fruit (frais (cuits)1 ou séchés (tisanes mixtes)1 ; dont graines (tisanes, café)1) et feuille (jeunes : cuites1) comestibles.

Détails :

jeunes feuilles cuites comme potherbe^{(((dp*))}.

Les jeunes pousses sont utilisées dans les soupes et les sauces. Les fruits sont utilisés dans les confitures, le sirop, la soupe, les gelées, le vin et le thé. Les fleurs sont utilisées comme collation ou dans les salades. Ils peuvent être confits, conservés, cristallisés ou ajoutés au vinaigre, au miel, au brandy, etc. Ils sont également utilisés pour les tisanes. Les feuilles sont utilisées comme substitut du thé

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

Original : Fruit^{(((0(+x))}

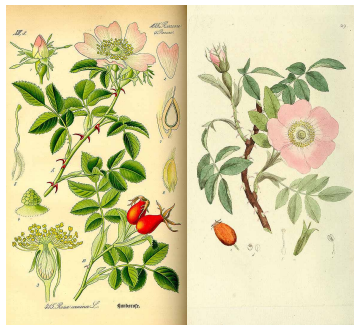
Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
39.7	0	0	2.9	0	468	3.3	0.3



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés. néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- **Note médicinale :** ***

- **Illustration(s) (photographie(s) et/ou dessin(s)):**



De gauche à droite :

Par Thomé, O.W., *Flora von Deutschland Österreich und der Schweiz (1886-1889) Fl. Deutschl. vol. 3 (1885) t. 415*, via plantillustrations

Par Palmstruch, J.W., *Svensk botanik (1802-1838) Sv. Bot. vol. 1 (1807) t. 29*, via plantillustrations

- **Autres infos :**

dont infos de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

- **Distribution :**

C'est une plante tempérée. Il fait mieux dans les sols limoneux secs et une position ensoleillée ouverte. Il convient aux zones de rusticité 3-10. Herbar de Tasmanie. Arboretum Tasmania^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)}.

Original : It is a temperate plant. It does best in dry loamy soils and an open sunny position. It suits hardiness zones 3-10. Tasmania Herbarium. Arboretum Tasmania^{{{0(+x)}}.}

- **Localisation :**

*Afrique, Argentine, Asie, Australie, Balkans, Biélorussie, Bosnie, Grande-Bretagne, Bulgarie, Caucase, Chili, Croatie, République tchèque, République dominicaine, Europe *, Malouines, Géorgie, Grèce, Haïti, Himalaya, Hongrie, Inde, Iran, Irlande, Italie, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kirghizistan, Liban, Lituanie, Macédoine, Mexique, Moldavie, Maroc, Nouvelle-Zélande, Afrique du Nord, Amérique du Nord, Roumanie, Russie, Serbie, Slovaquie, Slovénie, Amérique du Sud, Espagne, Suisse, Tasmanie, Turquie, USA, Ouzbékistan, Antilles*^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)}.

Original : Africa, Argentina, Asia, Australia, Balkans, Belarus, Bosnia, Britain, Bulgaria, Caucasus, Chile, Croatia, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Europe, Falklands, Georgia, Greece, Haiti, Himalayas, Hungary, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Macedonia, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, New Zealand, North Africa, North America, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South America, Spain, Switzerland, Tasmania, Turkey, USA, Uzbekistan, West Indies*^{{{0(+x)}}.}

- **Notes :**

Il existe environ 150 espèces de Rosa et de nombreuses variétés cultivées. Cela peut être invasif. Le fruit a une capacité antioxydante élevée^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)}.

Original : There are about 150 Rosa species and many cultivated varieties. It can be invasive. The fruit have high antioxidant capacity^{{{0(+x)}}.}

- **Liens, sources et/ou références :**

- ⁵"Plants For a Future" (en anglais) : https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Rosa_canina ;

dont classification :

- "The Plant List" (en anglais) : www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/rjp-39 ;
- "GRIN" (en anglais) : <https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxon/taxonomydetail?id=5309> ;

dont livres et bases de données : ¹Plantes sauvages comestibles (livre page 168, par S.G. Fleischhauer, J. Guthmann et R. Spiegelberger) ;

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

Abbet, C., et al, 2014, Ethnobotanical survey on wild alpine food plants in Lower and Central Valais (Switzerland). *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 151 (2014) 624-634 ; Ari, S., et al, 2015, Ethnobotanical survey of plants used in Afyonkarahisar-Turkey. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* 11:84 ; Bianchini, F., Corbetta, F., and Pistoia, M., 1975, *Fruits of the Earth*. Cassell. p 136 (As Rosa selvatica) ; Bodkin, F., 1991, *Encyclopedia Botanica*. Cornstalk publishing, p 888 ; Bremness, L., 1994, *Herbs*. Collins Eyewitness Handbooks. Harper Collins. p 120 ; Bussman, R. W. et al, 2017, Ethnobotany of Samtskhe-Javakheti, Sakartvelo (Republic of Georgia), Caucasus. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge* Vol. 16(1) pp 7-24 ; Cakir, E. 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A., et al, 2011, The consumption of wild and semi-domesticated edible plants in the Arribes del Duero (Salamanca-Zamora, Spain): an analysis of traditional knowledge. *Genetic Resources and Crop Evolution* 58:991-1006 ; Gunes, S. et al, 2018, Survey of wild food plants for human consumption in Karaisali (Adana-Turkey). *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. Vol. 17(2), April 2018, pp 290-298 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 572 ; Hibbert, M., 2002, *The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium*. p 254 ; <http://www.botanic-gardens-ljubljana.com/en/plants> ; Hussey, B.M.J., Keighery, G.J., Cousens, R.D., Dodd, J., Lloyd, S.G., 1997, *Western Weeds. A guide to the weeds of Western Australia*. Plant Protection Society of Western Australia. p 209 ; Huxley, A. (Ed.), 1977, *The Encyclopedia of the Plant Kingdom*. Chartwell Books. p 228 ; Irving, M., 2009, *The Forager Handbook, A Guide to the Edible Plants of Britain*. 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Vol. 15(2) pp. 183-191 ; Nathan, A., & Wong Y Chee, 1987, *A Guide to Fruits and Seeds*, Singapore Science Centre. p 101 ; Nebel, S., Pieroni, A. & Heinrich, M., 2006, Ta cho'rtà: Wild edible greens used in the Graecanic area in Calabria, Southern Italy. *Appetite* 47 (2006) 333-342 ; Nedelcheva A., 2013, An ethnobotanical study of wild edible plants in Bulgaria. *EurAsian Journal of BioSciences* 7, 77-94 ; Ā-zdemir, E. and KĀzıtĀr, S., 2017, Wild Edible Plants of SavasĀstepe District (BalĀkesir, Turkey), *Marmara Pharm J* 21/3: 578-589 ; Paczkowska, G. & Chapman, A.R., 2000, *The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Catalogue*. 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