

Argemone mexicana L.

Identifiants : 3076/argmex

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 10/05/2024

- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Ordre : Ranunculales ;
- Famille : Papaveraceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Papaverales ;
- Famille : Papaveraceae ;
- Genre : Argemone ;

- Synonymes : Argemone subfusiformis Ownbey, Argemone ochroleuca Sweet subsp. ochroleuc ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Mexican Poppy, , Betakoa, Bharband, Bilayat, Bramhadandi, Bucoli, Chicalote, Dandaro, Datturi, Devilâ's Fig, Fantsimboay, Golden Thistle of Peru, Kande, Kanta kusuma, Kardai, Kudiyoetti, MehiÂ;ki bodeÂ; mak, Mlumajalaga, Ponnummattam, Prickly poppy, Pua kala, Seyal kanta, Shialkata, Sialkata, Siyalkanta, Tambala, Thorn Poppy, Tilinha-felendje, Udisamari ;



- Note comestibilité : *

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

Parties comestibles : feuilles, attention, légumes, graines, tiges^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)} | Original : Leaves, Caution, Vegetable, Seed, Stem^{{{0(+x)}}} ATTENTION: Les graines sont toxiques. Leur huile n'est pas comestible. La plante contient des alcaloïdes et peut avoir des niveaux élevés de nitrate. Les graines sont moulues et utilisées dans la préparation des légumes. Les feuilles sont cuites et consommées comme légume. La tige se consomme comme légume

Partie testée : feuilles^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)}
Original : Leaves^{{{0(+x)}}}

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



cf. consommation

- Note médicinale : ***

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

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

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

dont classification :

dont livres et bases de données : ° "Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

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

Addis, G., Asfaw, Z & Woldu, Z., 2013, *Ethnobotany of Wild and Semi-wild Edible Plants of Konso Ethnic Community, South Ethiopia*. *Ethnobotany Research and Applications*. 11:121-141 ; Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 51 ; Ara, R. I. T., 2015, *Leafy Vegetables in Bangladesh*. Photon eBooks. p 84 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, *Encyclopedia Botanica*. Cornstalk publishing, p 99 ; Brickell, C. (Ed.), 1999, *The Royal Horticultural Society A-Z Encyclopedia of Garden Plants*. Convent Garden Books. p 134 ; 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 239 ; Chowdery, T., et al, 2014, *Wild edible plants of Uttar Dinajpur District, West Bengal*. *Life Science Leaflets*. 47:pp 20-36 <http://lifesciencesleaflets.ning.com> ; 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 653 ; 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 ; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, *Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible*. ABC Books. p 182 ; Curtis, W.M., 1956, *The Students Flora of Tasmania Vol 1* p 27 ; Fagg, C. W. et al, 2015, *Useful Brazilian plants listed in the manuscripts and publications of the Scottish medic and naturalist George Gardner (1812-1849)*. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 161 (2015) 18-29 ; *Flora of Pakistan*. www.eFloras.org ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, *Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses*. Kew. p 52 ; Grivetti, L. E., 1980, *Agricultural development: present and potential role of edible wild plants. 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University of Texas, Austin. p 185 ; Lulekal, E., et al, 2011, *Wild edible plants in Ethiopia: a review on their potential to combat food insecurity*. *Afrika Focus - Vol. 24, No 2*. pp 71-121 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal*. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 94 ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, *Edible Leaves of the Tropics*. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 80, 211 ; 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 ; Morley, B. & Everard, B., 1970, *Wild Flowers of the World*. Ebury press. Plate 154 ; Mot So Rau Dai an Duoc O Vietnam. *Wild edible Vegetables*. Ha Noi 1994, p 260 ; Patil, M. V. & Patil, D. 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Published on the Internet; <http://www.rbghkew.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet> [Accessed 5th May 2011] ; 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 ; Smith, A.C., 1981, *Flora Vitiensis Nova*, Lawaii, Kuai, Hawaii, Volume 2 p 154 ; Smith, N., Mori, S.A., et al, 2004, *Flowering Plants of the Neotropics*. Princeton. p 285 ; Sp. pl. 1:508. 1753 ; *Swaziland's Flora Database* <http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora> ; Williamson, J., 2005, *Useful Plants of Malawi*. 3rd. Edition. Mdadzi Book Trust. p 30 ; Wilson, A.J.G., (Ed.), 1994, *Flora of Australia Volume 49, Oceanic Islands*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra. p 56 ; Wilson, S., 1997, *Some Plants are Poisonous*. Reed. p 18