

# ***Auricularia auricula (L.) Underwood***

**Identifiants : 3891/auriaurc**

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

**Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze**

**Dernière modification le 15/05/2024**

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- *Règne : Fungi* ;
- *Division : Basidiomycota* ;
- *Classe : Agaricomycetes* ;
- *Ordre : Auriculariales* ;
- *Famille : Auriculariaceae* ;
- *Genre : Auricularia* ;

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Cloud-ear fungus, Wood ear, Jew's ear, , Bjichu kangru, Etiologbo, Jilinamcho, Kaney chaew, Kikurage, Matwe, Muer, Nam meo tron ;**

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

**Parties comestibles : champignon, légume<sup>{}{{(0+x)} (traduction automatique)}</sup> | Original : Mushroom, Fungus, Vegetable<sup>{}{{(0+x)} (traduction automatique)}</sup>**

**Partie testée : champignon<sup>{}{{(0+x)} (traduction automatique)}</sup>  
Original : Mushroom<sup>{}{{(0+x)} (traduction automatique)}</sup>**

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
0	77		19.3	0	0	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 : <sup>0</sup>"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;**

**dont biographie/références de <sup>0</sup>"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :**

**Aletor, V. A., 1995, Compositional studies on edible tropical species of mushrooms. Food Chemistry 54 (1995) 265-268 ; Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 250 ; Fan, L., et al, The Use of Edible Wild Plants and Fungi in Korean-Chinese Villages. Journal of Environmental Information Science 44-5 p 71-79 ; Hall, I. R., et al, 2003, Edible and Poisonous Mushrooms of the World. Timber Press. p 313 ;**

*Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, Food Plants of China. The Chinese University Press. p 266 ; Joshi, K. and Joshi, A. R., 2008, Ethnobotanical Studies on Some Lower Plants of the Central Development Region, Nepal. Ethnobotanical Leaflets 12:832-40 ; Kiple, K.F. & Ornelas, K.C., (eds), 2000, The Cambridge World History of Food. CUP p 317, 1758, 1819, ; Kunshan, Shi, Non-wood forest products in Asia. FAO Corporate Document Repository ; Latiff, A. et al, 1996, Distribution of minerals in the pileus and stalk of some selected edible mushrooms. Food Chemistry 56 (2): 115-121 ; Morris, B., 1987, Common mushrooms of Malawi. Oslo. ; Mukhia, P.K., et al, 2013, Wild plants as Non Wood Forest Products used by the rural community of Dagana, a southern foothill district of Bhutan, SAARC Journal, 27 pages ; Obadi, M., et al, 2014, Evaluation of the Chemical and Antioxidant Properties of Wild and Cultivated Mushrooms of Ghana. Molecules 2014, 19, 19532-19548 ; Penjor, D. et al, 2014, Wild mushrooms and their contribution to livelihoods and diet in Bhutan. in Promotion of Underutilized Indigenous Food Resources for Food Security and Nutrition in Asia and Pacific. FAO. Bangkok p 70 ; Sang, D. T., & Mizoue, K. O. N., 2012, Use of Edible Forest Plants among Indigenous Ethnic Minorities in Cat Tien Biosphere Reserve, Vietnam. Asian Journal of Biodiversity Vol. 3 (1), p 23-49 ; Thatoi, H. & Singdevsachan, S. K., 2014, Diversity, nutritional composition and medicinal potential of Indian mushrooms: A review. African Journal of Biotechnology 13(4): 523-545 ; Walulo, E. B., 2008, Review: Research Ethnobotany in Indonesia and the Future Perspectives. Biodiversitas Vol. 9 Nomor 1. Halaman 59-63 <http://www.unsjournals.com/D/D0901/D090114.pdf> ; Zhang, L., et al, 2016, Ethnobotanical study of traditional edible plants used by the Naxi people during droughts. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. 12:39*