

Toddalia asiatica (L.) Lam.

Identifiants : 39204/todasi

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 18/05/2024

- **Classification phylogénétique :**

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Rosidées ;
- Clade : Malvidées ;
- Ordre : Sapindales ;
- Famille : Rutaceae ;

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Sapindales ;
- Famille : Rutaceae ;
- Genre : Toddalia ;

- **Synonymes :** Paullinia asiatica L, Toddalia aculeata (Smith) Pers ;

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** Cockspur orange, Climbing orange, , Akar kucing, Areuy beleketebek, Arbagube, Barbariburreed, Chingatti, Dahana, Dauag, Duri kengkeng, Forest pepper, Hujalashang, Jangli-kali-mirchi, Jangli-kalimirch, Jeruk merambat, Kaadumenagu, Kaara-mullu, Kaatukarimilaku, Kaboat, Kada-tod ali, Kaka-toddali, Kanchano, Kanj, Kattumilagu, Keizi, Kondakashinda-verupatta, Kondakashinda, Krear kai ngor, Krue ngoo hao, Kulasa, Limri, Lopez root, Maiqiumaile, Manger, Mazhuanteng, Mdongo-nyesi, Milagaranai, Milagarnai, Mirapa-kandra-verupatta, Mirapakandra, Moolacamaymaram, Mrapagandra, Msangalusi, Mullumastigae, Nachi-wagum, Ngu: haux, Pos tsib nuas, Rabet kingking, Rocato, Saphijirik, Shia-sieng-ung, Shint-ma-tet, Sia-soh-sat, Siru kindu mullu annu, Subit, Taklesin, Tiktaksen, Tiktakshein, Tindupara, Tundapora, Tundpora, Wild orange tree, Yerakashida ;



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

Parties comestibles : feuilles, fruits, épices^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)} | **Original :** Leaves, Fruit, Spice^{{{0(+x)}}} Les fruits sont utilisés pour aromatiser les aliments. Ils ont un piquant comme le poivre. Ils sont écrasés. Toutes les parties de la plante, y compris les feuilles, sont cuites et peuvent être utilisées pour aromatiser. Les fruits sont bouillis pour faire de la soupe. Les fruits mûrs sont marinés

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)
63.5	0	0	1.2	0	22.0	0	0



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- **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" :

Addis, G., et al, 2005, *Ethnobotanical Study of Edible Wild Plants in Some Selected Districts of Ethiopia*. Human Ecology, Vol. 33, No. 1, pp. 83-118 ; Altschul, S.V.R., 1973, *Drugs and Foods from Little-known Plants*. Notes in Harvard University Herbaria. Harvard Univ. Press. Massachusetts. no. 1918 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 641 ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, *Plants and people of the Golden Triangle*. Dioscorides Press. p 223 ; Asfaw, Z. and Tadesse, M., 2001, *Prospects for Sustainable Use and Development of Wild Food Plants in Ethiopia*. Economic Botany, Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. 47-62 ; Brown, W.H., 1920, *Wild Food Plants of the Philippines*. Bureau of Forestry Bulletin No. 21 Manila. p 72 ; Eiadthong, W., et al, 2010, *Management of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex*. Botanical Consultant Technical Report. p 52 ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, *Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses*. Kew. p 59 ; Fox, F. W. & Young, M. E. N., 1982, *Food from the Veld*. Delta Books. p 330 ; Gangwar, A. K. & Ramakrishnan, P. S., 1990, *Ethnobotanical Notes on Some Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, Northeastern India*. Economic Botany, Vol. 44, No. 1 pp. 94-105 ; Ghorbani, A., et al, 2012, *A comparison of the wild food plant use knowledge of ethnic minorities in Naban River Watershed Nature Reserve, Yunnan, SW China*. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine; 8:17 ; Grivetti, L. E., 1980, *Agricultural development: present and potential role of edible wild plants. Part 2: Sub-Saharan Africa*, Report to the Department of State Agency for International Development. p 47 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 651 (As *Toddalia aculeata*) ; Jin, Chen et al, 1999, *Ethnobotanical studies on Wild Edible Fruits in Southern Yunnan: Folk Names: Nutritional Value and Uses*. Economic Botany 53(1) pp 2-14 ; Kachenchart, B., et al, 2008, *Phenology of Edible Plants at Sakaerat Forest*. 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K., 2013, *Wild edible plants sold by the Zeme Nagas at the makeshift market of Mahur, Dima Hasao district of Assam*. Pleione 7(1): 84 - 93. 2013 ; Medhi, P., Sarma, A and Borthakur, S. K., 2014, *Wild edible plants from the Dima Hasao district of Assam, India*. Pleione 8(1): 133-148 ; 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 ; Monsalud, M.R., Tongacan, A.L., Lopez, F.R., & Lagrimas, M.Q., 1966, *Edible Wild Plants in Philippine Forests*. Philippine Journal of Science. p 537 ; Murtem, G. & Chaudhrey, P., 2016, *An ethnobotanical note on wild edible plants of Upper Eastern Himalaya, India*. Brazilian Journal of Biological Sciences, 2016, v. 3, no. 5, p. 63-81. ; Nakahara, K. et al, 2002, *Antimutagenicity of Some Edible Thai Plants, and a Bioactive Carbazole Alkaloid, Mahanine, Isolated from Micromelum minutum*. Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry. 50: 4796-4892 ; Nayaham, M. C., et al, 1993, *Less Known Edible Fruit - Yielding plants of Nilgiris*. Ancient Science of Life. Vol. X11 Nos. 3 & 4, pp 363-376 ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, *Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa*. Kew. p 178 ; PROSEA handbook Volume 13 Spices. p 265 ; Reddy, K. N. et al, 2007, *Traditional knowledge on wild food plants in Andhra Pradesh*. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. Vol. 6(1): 223-229 ; Reis, S. V. and Lipp, F. L., 1982, *New Plant Sources for Drugs and Foods from the New York Botanical Garden herbarium*. Harvard. p 145 (As *Toddalia aculeata*) ; Sasi, R. & Rajendran, A., 2012, *Diversity of Wild Fruits in Nilgiri Hills of the Southern Western Ghats - Ethnobotanical Aspects*. IJABPT, 3(1) p 82-87 ; Seyoum, Y., et al, 2015, *Edible Wild Fruit Trees and Shrubs and Their Socioeconomic Significance in Central Ethiopia*. Ethnobotany Research & Applications. 14:183-197 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India*. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 38, 79 ; Singh, V. B., et al, (Ed.) *Horticulture for Sustainable Income and Environmental Protection*. Vol. 1 p 220 ; Sivakumar, A. & Murugesan, M., 2005, *Ethnobotanical Studies of the wild edible plants used by the tribals of the Anaimalai Hills, the Western Ghats*. Ancient Science of Life. XXV(2) Oct-Dec. ; Srichaiwong, P., et al, 2014, *A Study of the Biodiversity of Natural Food Production to Support Community Upstream of Chi Basin, Thailand*. Asian Social Science 10 (2): ; Srivastava, R. 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