

Trichosanthes cucumerina L., 1753 (Concombre serpent)

Identifiants : 39492/tricuc

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 : Cucurbitales ;
- Famille : Cucurbitaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Violales ;
- Famille : Cucurbitaceae ;
- Genre : Trichosanthes ;

- Synonymes : *Trichosanthes anguina* L., *Trichosanthes brevibracteata* Kundu, *Trichosanthes pachyrrhachis* Kundu, et d'autres ;

- Synonymes français : patole, serpent végétal, gourde serpent, courge serpent, angourie à longs fruits, couleuvre végétal, concombre végétal ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : annual gourd, snake gourd, serpent gourde , jangli-chachinda (hi), ban-patol (ban patol, bn), padwal, chichinga/chichinge (bengali), potlakaaya (telugu), pathola (cinghalais), pudalankaai (tamoul), dhunduli (assamais), paduvalakaayi (kannada), padavalanga (malayalam) ;



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

Ses fruits sont moins gros que ceux de l'espèce précédente; ils sont striés de blanc et de vert à la maturité. Ils contiennent une pulpe rouge qui est mangée ordinairement en carry (ou cari, type de plats réunionnais), avant maturité. Ce fruit est très amer et cependant, d'après Roxburgh, il entre dans le régime des Hindous, qui l'estiment même d'autant plus que son amertume est plus grande, sans doute parce qu'ils lui attribuent des propriétés anthelminthiques (Naudin)^{[[76(+x)]]}.

Les fruits longs et immatures sont consommés cuits. Parfois, un goût amer se produit, mais cela disparaît avec l'ébullition. Ils peuvent être cuits au four, farcis ou utilisés dans les currys et les ragoûts. Les fruits ne sont pas comestibles lorsqu'ils sont mûrs. Les jeunes feuilles sont consommées cuites

Partie testée : haricot^{[[10(+x)]]} (traduction automatique)

Original : Bean^{[[10(+x)]]}

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
97	0	0	0.2	0	0	0.2	0.1



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

- **Autres infos :** Originaire des Indes orientales, Ceylan, Java et l'Australie occidentale^{{{{0(+x)}}}}.

dont infos de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

◦ **Statut :**

C'est un légume tropical modérément utilisé. En Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, on le voit le plus souvent dans le Sepik ou dans les jardins des Sepik^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : It is a moderately commonly used tropical vegetable. In Papua New Guinea it is most commonly seen in the Sepik or in gardens of Sepik people^{{{{0(+x)}}}}.

◦ **Distribution :**

Une plante tropicale. Il est commun dans les basses terres tropicales humides jusqu'à 500 m. Il ne tolère pas les sols secs et nécessite une bonne réserve d'humidité dans le sol, mais est sensible à l'engorgement. La température optimale de croissance est de 30 à 35 ° C avec un minimum de 20 ° C. Il se produit dans l'ensemble des Philippines à des altitudes basses et moyennes jusqu'à 1200 m. Il convient aux zones de rusticité 10-12. Au Yunnan^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : A tropical plant. It is common in the humid tropical lowlands up to 500 m. It does not tolerate dry soil and requires a good moisture reserve in the soil, but is sensitive to water-logging. The optimum temperature for growth is 30-35°C with a minimum of 20°C. It occurs throughout the Philippines at low and medium altitudes up to 1200 m. It suits hardiness zones 10-12. In Yunnan^{{{{0(+x)}}}}.

◦ **Localisation :**

Afrique, Asie, Australie, Bangladesh, Bénin, Cameroun, Caraïbes, Afrique centrale, Chine, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Afrique de l'Est, Timor oriental, Fidji, Gabon, Gambie, Ghana, Guinée-Bissau, Guyane, Hawaï, Himalaya, Inde, Indochine, Indonésie, Irak, Côte d'Ivoire, Japon, Kenya, Libéria, Madagascar, Malaisie, Maldives, Maurice, Myanmar, Népal, Nigéria, Nord-est de l'Inde, Pacifique, Pakistan, Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, PNG, Philippines, Asie du Sud-Est, Sénégal, Sierra Leone, Îles Salomon, Amérique du Sud, Sri Lanka, Sainte-Lucie, Tanzanie, Thaïlande, Timor-Leste, Togo, USA, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Afrique de l'Ouest,^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : Africa, Asia, Australia, Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Caribbean, Central Africa, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, East Africa, East Timor, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hawaii, Himalayas, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Northeastern India, Pacific, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, PNG, Philippines, SE Asia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South America, Sri Lanka, St Lucia, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, USA, Vanuatu, Vietnam, West Africa^{{{{0(+x)}}}}.

◦ **Notes :**

Trichosanthes anguina est un nom correct ainsi que Trichosanthes cucumerina^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : Trichosanthes anguina is a correct name and also Trichosanthes cucumerina^{{{{0(+x)}}}}.

- **Nombre de graines au gramme :** 44112 ;

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

◦ **Wikipedia :**

- [https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trichosanthes_cucumerina_\(en_français\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trichosanthes_cucumerina_(en_français)) ;
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trichosanthes_cucumerina_\(source_en_anglais\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trichosanthes_cucumerina_(source_en_anglais)) ;
- [https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schlanguengurke_\(source_en_anglais\)](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schlanguengurke_(source_en_anglais)) ;

dont classification :

- "The Plant List" (en anglais) : www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/tro-9201112 ;
- "GRIN" (en anglais) : <https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxon/taxonomydetail?id=40106> ;

dont livres et bases de données : ⁷⁶Le Potager d'un curieux - histoire, culture et usages de 250 plantes comestibles peu connues ou inconnues (livre, pages 641 à 642, par A. Paillieux et D. Bois) ;

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

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