

Bauhinia vahlii Wight & Arn.

Identifiants : 4274/bauvah

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 14/05/2024

- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Rosidées ;
- Clade : Fabidées ;
- Ordre : Fabales ;
- Famille : Fabaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Fabales ;
- Famille : Fabaceae ;
- Genre : Bauhinia ;

- Synonymes : Bauhinia racemosa Vahl, Phanera vahlii (Wight & Arnott) Benthams ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Malu Creeper, Camel's foot climber, , Adda, Bharlo, Bherla lahara, Bhorla, Bir rurung nanri, Bwegyin, Chambul, Jallur, Lamaklor, Mahulan, Mahu-raen, Mahur, Mai-sio, Maljan, Maljhan, Malu, Mee, Moharain, Mohline bela, Mrak, Namarain, Paorimala, Pawur, Siadilata, Siali, Sialipatra, Sihar, Swedaw, Taur, Tiklopsyang-rik, Wut ;



- Note comestibilité : **

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

Parties comestibles : graines, gousses, feuilles, fleurs^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Seeds, Pods, Leaves, Flowers^{{{0(+x)}}}

Les jeunes gousses et les feuilles tendres sont cuites comme légumes. Les boutons floraux sont consommés comme légume. Les graines sont consommées crues, rôties ou séchées et frites

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

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

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
	0	0	24.2	0	0	0	0



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- Note médicinale : ***

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

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

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

dont classification :

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

dont biographie/références de ^o"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Acharya K. P. and Acharya, R., 2010, Eating from the Wild: Indigenous knowledge on wild edible plants in Parroha VDC of Rupandehi District, Central Nepal. *International Journal of Social Forestry*. 3(1):28-48 ; Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 69 ; Aryal, K. P. et al, 2009, *Uncultivated Plants and Livelihood Support - A case study from the Chepang people of Nepal*. *Ethnobotany Research and Applications*. 7:409-422 ; Behera, K. K. et al, 2008, *Wild Edible Plants of Mayurbhanj District, Orissa, India*. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. Vol. 32 (Suppl.)* pp 305-314 ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, *Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics*. AUC Press. p 55 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, *Encyclopedia Botanica*. Cornstalk publishing, p 135 ; Bohra, N., et al, 2017, *Ethnobotany of wild edible plants traditionally used by the local people in the Ramnagar regions from Nainital District, Uttarakhand, India*. *Bioline* 5(1): 12-19 ; Chandrakumar, P., et al, 2015, *Ethnobotanical studies of wild edible plants of Gond, Halba and Kavar tribes of Salekasa Taluka, Gondia District, Maharashtra State, India*. *International Research Journal of Pharmacy* 6(8) ; Dangol, D. R., 2002, *Economic uses of forest plant resources in western Chitwan, Nepal*. *Banko Janakari*, 12(2): 56-64 ; Dey, A. & Mukherjee, A., 2015, *Living and Survival Amidst Hunger: Wild Edible Botanicals as a Prime Forest Productivity in the Rural Purulia District, West Bengal, India from Colonial to Present*. *Research Journal of Forestry* 9(3): 71-86 ; Dobriyal, M. J. R. & Dobriyal, R., 2014, *Non Wood Forest Produce an Option for Ethnic Food and Nutritional Security in India*. *Int. J. of Usuf. Mngt.* 15(1):17-37 ; *Flora of Pakistan*. ; Ghimeray, A. K., Lamsal, K., et al, 2010, *Wild edible angiospermic plants of the Illam Hills (Eastern Nepal) and their mode of use by local community*. *Korean J. Pl. Taxon.* 40(1) ; Gunjatkar, N., & Vartak, V.D., 1982, *Enumeration of wild edible legumes from Pune District, Maharashtra State*. *J.Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol 3* pp 1-9 ; GUPTA ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 95 ; Joshi, N., et al, 2007, *Traditional neglected vegetables of Nepal: Their sustainable utilization for meeting human needs*. *Tropentag 2007. Conference on International Agricultural Research for Development*. ; Kahlon, L. K. & Singh, R., 2019, *Traditional knowledge & Dynamics of edible plants of primitive tribal group â€Paudi Bhuyanâ with changing demography migration patterns in Northern Odisha*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge* Vol 18(1), pp 7-15 ; Khan, M. & Hussain, S., 2014, *Diversity of wild edible plants and flowering phenology of district Poonch (J & K) in the northwest Himalaya*. *Indian Journal of Sci. Res.* 9(1): 032-038 (As Phanera vahlii) ; Llamas, K.A., 2003, *Tropical Flowering Plants*. Timber Press. p 199 ; Lord, E.E., & Willis, J.H., 1999, *Shrubs and Trees for Australian gardens*. Lothian. p 328 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal*. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 106 ; Mehta, P. S. et al, 2010, *Native plant genetic resources and traditional foods of Uttarakhand Himalaya for sustainable food security and livelihood*. *Indian Journal of Natural products and Resources*. Vol 1(1), March 2010 pp 89-96 ; 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 ; Pandey, R. K. & Saini, S. K., 2007, *Edible plants of tropical forests among tribal communities of Madhya Pradesh*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. 6(1), pp 185-190 ; *Prodr. fl. Ind. orient.* 297. 1834 ; Radha, B., et al, 2013, *Wild Edible Plant Resources of the Lohba Range of Kedarnath Forest Division (KFD), Garhwal Himalaya, India*. *Int. Res J. Biological Sci.* Vol. 2 (11), 65-73 ; Rao, M. L. S., et al, 2014, *Indigenous Plant Foods which are commonly consumed by the tribla communities in Dumbiguda Area of Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh, India*. *Bioline*. Vol 2, Issue 3 ; Rijal, A., 2011, *Surviving on Knowledge: Ethnobotany of Chepang community from mid-hills of Nepal*. *Ethnobotany Research & Applications* 9:181-215 ; *Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew* (1999). *Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPAL)* database. Published on the Internet; <http://www.rbgekew.org.uk/ceb/sepal/internet> [Accessed 21st April 2011] ; Savita, et al, 2006, *Studies on wild edible plants of ethnic people in east Sikkim*. *Asian J. of Bio Sci.* (2006) Vol. 1 No. 2 : 117-125 ; Setiya, A. V., et al, 2016, *Exploration and documentation of some wild edible plants used by the aboriginals from Gadchiroli District (M.S.) India*. *International Advanced Research Journal in Science, Engineering and Technology*. 3(7) ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India*. 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Sustain.* (2011) 13:463-492 ; Uprety, Y., et al, 2012, *Diversity of use and local knowledge of wild edible plant resources in Nepal*. *Journal of Ethnobotany and Ethnomedicine* 8:16