

# Adenanthera pavonina L., 1753 (Bois de condori)

Identifiants : 678/ade pav

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 : Fabales ;
- Famille : Fabaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

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

- Synonymes : Adenanthera gersenii Scheffr, Adenanthera polita Miq, Corallaria parvifolia Rumph, ;

- Synonymes français : graine rouge, graine de condori, bois de santal rouge, graine l'église, l'arbre à perle, bois noir, graine corail, circassie ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Barbados pride, Coral Pea, Bead Tree, Anikundumani, Bandi gurvenda, Barricarri, Bis, Bisa, Butsu bis, Check-long, Circassian bean, Coral Wood, False wiliwili, Haihongdou, Hua 'ula'ula, Kaikes, Kongquedou, Kunchandana, Laihere, Lera, Lopa, Ma klam ton, Madatiya, Madhoshi, Mai-chek, Maklam-tah-chang, Manjadi, Manjetti, Mwetkwem, Nabis, Phak lam, Pohon saga merah, Rakta kambal, Red Sandalwood, Saga hutan, Saga, Telentundalel, Thorligunj, Trachquach, Volantsaramanga, Ywe, Ywe-gyi, Ywe-ni ;

- Rusticité (résistance face au froid/gel) : Zone 10 ;



- Note comestibilité : \*\*\*

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

Fruit (graines : cuites [bouillies, roties]<sup>18</sup>) et feuille (jeunes [légume<sup>18</sup> (ex. : comme potherbe<sup>{{(dp\*)}}</sup>)] comestibles.(1\*) Les jeunes feuilles sont cuites et consommées comme légume. Les fleurs sont également consommées. Les graines sont grillées et décortiquées et mangées.

Partie testée : graines<sup>{{(0(+x))}}</sup> (traduction automatique)

Original : Seeds<sup>{{(0(+x))}}</sup>

| 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         |



(1\*)les graines crues sont toxiques ;

ATTENTION : risque de confusion entre le bois de condori (dont les feuilles et les graines) et l'herbe du Diable (Abrus precatorius), cf. WIKIPÉDIA français.(1\*)les graines crues sont toxiques<sup>18</sup> ;

ATTENTION : risque de confusion entre le bois de condori (dont les feuilles et les graines) et l'herbe du Diable (Abrus precatorius), cf. WIKIPÉDIA français.

- Note médicinale : \*\*

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



Par Tau?olunga (Travail personnel), via wikimedia

- Autres infos :

dont infos de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

- Statut :

**Légume à feuilles comestible mineur. Nourriture de famine. Les graines sont surtout consommées par les enfants. Les graines cuites sont vendues sur les marchés des Samoa**<sup>{{{0(+x)}}}</sup> (traduction automatique).

**Original : A minor edible leafy vegetable. Famine food. The seeds are especially eaten by children. Cooked seeds are sold in markets in Samoa**<sup>{{{0(+x)}}}</sup>.

- Distribution :

**Une plante tropicale. Il pousse dans les basses terres tropicales et jusqu'à 600 m. Il est souvent planté comme arbre d'ombrage et d'ornement. Il pousse également à l'état sauvage dans la forêt tropicale. Il convient aux endroits humides. Il préfère un sol bien drainé et une position ensoleillée ouverte. Il ne supporte pas la sécheresse et le gel tendre. Il poussera sur la plupart des types de sols. Il convient aux zones de rusticité 11-12. Dans les jardins botaniques de Cairns. Dans XTBG Yunnan**<sup>{{{0(+x)}}}</sup> (traduction automatique).

**Original : A tropical plant. It grows in the tropical lowlands and up to 600 m. It is often planted as a shade and ornamental tree. It also grows wild in the rainforest. It suits humid locations. It prefers well drained soil and an open sunny position. It cannot tolerate drought and in frost tender. It will grow on most soil types. It suits hardiness zones 11-12. In the Cairns Botanical Gardens. In XTBG Yunnan**<sup>{{{0(+x)}}}</sup>.

- Localisation :

**Afrique, Samoa américaines, Antigua-Barbuda, Arabie, Australie, Asie, Bahamas, Barbade, Brésil, Burkina Faso, Cambodge, Cameroun, Afrique centrale, Tchad, Chine, Congo, Îles Cook, Dominique, République dominicaine, Afrique de l'Est, Timor oriental , FSM, Fidji, Guyane française, Ghana, Grenade, Guadeloupe, Guyanes, Guam, Guinée-Bissau, Haïti, Hawaï, Inde, Indochine, Indonésie, Jamaïque, Laos, Madagascar, Malaisie, Maldives, Marquises, Martinique, Maurice, Micronésie, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nouvelle-Calédonie, Nigéria, Niue, Amérique du Nord, Pacifique, Pakistan, Palau, Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, PNG, Philippines, Pohnpei, Réunion, Samoa, Sao Tomé-et-Principe, Asie du Sud-Est, Sierra Leone, Singapour, Salomon Îles, Amérique du Sud, Afrique australe, Sri Lanka, Sainte-Lucie, Suriname, Taiwan, Tanzanie, Thaïlande, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Togo, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Ouganda, USA, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Afrique de l'Ouest, Antilles**<sup>{{{0(+x)}}}</sup> (traduction automatique).

**Original : Africa, American Samoa, Antigua-Barbuda, Arabia, Australia, Asia, Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central Africa, Chad, China, Congo, Cook Islands, Dominica, Dominican Republic, East Africa, East Timor, FSM, Fiji, French Guiana, Ghana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guianas, Guam, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hawaii, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Jamaica, Laos, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Marquesas, Martinique, Mauritius, Micronesia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, New Caledonia, Nigeria, Niue, North America, Pacific,**

Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, PNG, Philippines, Pohnpei, Reunion, Samoa, Sao Tome & Principe, SE Asia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South America, Southern Africa, Sri Lanka, St Lucia, Suriname, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Togo, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Uganda, USA, Vanuatu, Vietnam, West Africa, West Indies<sup>{{{0(+x)}}</sup>.

◦ Notes :

Il existe 12 espèces d'*Adenanthera* en Asie tropicale. Aussi comme *Mimosaceae*<sup>{{{0(+x)}}</sup> (traduction automatique).

Original : There are 12 *Adenanthera* species in tropical Asia. Also as *Mimosaceae*<sup>{{{0(+x)}}</sup>.

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

- <sup>18</sup>"World Agroforestry Centre" (en anglais) : <https://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/afdbases/af/asp/SpeciesInfo.asp?SpID=144> ;
- Wikipedia :
  - [https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adenanthera\\_pavonina](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adenanthera_pavonina) (en français) ;
  - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adenanthera\\_pavonina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adenanthera_pavonina) (source en anglais) ;
- <sup>5</sup>"Plants For a Future" (en anglais) : [https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Adenanthera\\_pavonina](https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Adenanthera_pavonina) ;

dont classification :

- "The Plant List" (en anglais) : [www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/ild-2](http://www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/ild-2) ;
- "GRIN" (en anglais) : <https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxon/taxonomydetail?id=1440> ;
- ~~Don't biographe~~ <sup>5</sup> "Food Plants (INTERNATIONAL)" :

Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 14 ; Barrau, J., 1976, *Subsistence Agriculture in Polynesia and Micronesia*. Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Bulletin 223 Honolulu Hawaii. Kraus reprint. p 56 ; Barwick, M., 2004, *Tropical and Subtropical Trees. A Worldwide Encyclopedic Guide*. Thames and Hudson p 10 ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, *Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics*. AUC Press. p 10 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, *Encyclopedia Botanica*. Cornstalk publishing, p 48 ; Bole, P.V., & Yaghani, Y., 1985, *Field Guide to the Common Trees of India*. OUP p 31 ; Bremness, L., 1994, *Herbs*. Collins Eyewitness Handbooks. Harper Collins. p 33 ; Brock, J., 1993, *Native Plants of Northern Australia*, Reed. p 81 ; Burkill, H. M., 1985, *The useful plants of west tropical Africa*, Vol. 3. Kew. ; 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 46 ; Cabalion, P. and Morat, P., 1983, *Introduction le vegetation, la flore et aux noms vernaculaires de l'île de Pentecoste (Vanuatu)*, In: *Journal d'agriculture traditionnelle et de botanique appliquée JATBA* Vol. 30, 3-4 ; Cherikoff V. & Isaacs, J., *The Bush Food Handbook. How to gather, grow, process and cook Australian Wild Foods*. Ti Tree Press, Australia p 198 ; Clarke, W.C. & Thaman, R.R., 1993, *Agroforestry in the Pacific Islands: Systems for sustainability*. United Nations University Press. New York. p 221 ; Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, *Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest*. Nkomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 305 ; Cowie, I., 2006, *A Survey of Flora and vegetation of the proposed Jaco-Tutuala-Lore National Park. Timor-Lests (East Timor)* [www.territorystories.nt.gov.au](http://www.territorystories.nt.gov.au) p 50 ; Cribb, A.B. & J.W., 1976, *Wild Food in Australia*, Fontana. p 103 ; Cruz-Garcia, G. S., & Price, L. L., 2011, *Ethnobotanical investigation of 'wild' food plants used by rice farmers in Kalasin, Northeast Thailand*. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* 7:33 ; Dunlop, C.R., Leach, G.J. & Cowie, I.D., 1995, *Flora of the Darwin Region*. Vol 2. Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin No 20. p 20 ; Elliot, W.R., & Jones, D.L., 1982, *Encyclopedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation*. Vol 2. Lothian. p 151 ; Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, *Botanica's Trees & Shrubs. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs*. Random House, Australia. p 76 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 151 ; *Flora of Australia* Volume 12, *Mimosaceae* (excl. *Acacia*) *Caesalpiniaceae*. Melbourne: CSIRO Australia (1998) p xiii, 4, 5 ; Franklin, J., Keppel, G., & Whistler, W., 2008, *The vegetation and flora of Lakeba, Nayau and Aiwa Islands, Central Lau Group, Fiji*. *Micronesica* 40(1/2): 169-225, 2008 ; French, B., 1986, *Food Plants of Papua New Guinea*, Asia Pacific Science Foundation p 75 ; French, B.R., 2010, *Food Plants of Solomon Islands. A Compendium*. Food Plants International Inc. p 291 ; Friday, J. B., 2005, *Forestry and Agroforestry Trees of East Timor*. [http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/forestry/data/Timor/Timor trees.html](http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/forestry/data/Timor/Timor%20trees.html) ; Gardner, S., et al, 2000, *A Field Guide to Forest Trees of Northern Thailand*, Kobfai Publishing Project. p 157 ; Hall, N. et al, 1972, *The Use of Trees and Shrubs in the Dry Country of Australia*, AGPS, Canberra. p 197 ; Hani Medicine of Xishuangbanna, 1999, p 691 ; Havel, J.J., 1975, *Forest Botany, Volume 3 Part 2 Botanical taxonomy*. Papua New Guinea Department of Forests, p 105 ; Hearne, D.A., & Rance, S.J., 1975, *Trees for Darwin and Northern Australia*. AGPS, Canberra p 14, Pl 4 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 26 ; ILDIS Legumes of the World <http://www.ildis.org/Legume/Web> ; Jackes, B.R., 2001, *Plants of the Tropics. Rainforest to Heath. An Identification Guide*. James Cook University. p 64 ; Jones D, L, 1986, *Ornamental Rainforest Plants in Australia*, Reed Books, p 148 ; Kachenchart, B., et al, 2008, *Phenology of Edible Plants at Sakaerat Forest*. In *Proceedings of the FORTROP II: Tropical Forestry Change in a Changing World*. Bangkok, Thailand. ; Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, *Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia*, CSIRO. p 9 ; Llamas, K.A., 2003, *Tropical Flowering Plants*. Timber Press. p 211 ; Lugod, G.C. and de Padua L.S., 1979, *Wild Food Plants in the Philippines*. Vol. 1. Univ. of Philippines Los Banos. p 41 ; Mbuya, L.P., Msanga, H.P., Ruffo, C.K., Birnie, A & Tengnas, B., 1994, *Useful Trees and Shrubs for Tanzania*. Regional Soil Conservation Unit. Technical Handbook No 6. p 80 ; McMakin, P.D., 2000, *Flowering Plants of*

Thailand. *A Field Guide*. White Lotus. p 51 ; Menninger, E.A., 1977, *Edible Nuts of the World*. Horticultural Books. Florida p 89 ; Milow, P., et al, 2014, *Malaysian Species of Plants with Edible Fruits or Seeds and Their Valuation*. *International Journal of Fruit Science*, 14:1-27, 2014 ; Nakahara, K. et al, 2002, Antimutagenicity of Some Edible Thai Plants, and a Biocative Carbazole Alkaloid, Mahanine, Isolated from *Micromelum minutum*. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*. 50: 4796-4892 ; Nicholson, N & H., 1996, *Australian Rainforest Plants 3*, Terania Rainforest Publishing. NSW. p 6 ; Peekel, P.G., 1984, (Translation E.E.Henty), *Flora of the Bismarck Archipelago for Naturalists*, Division of Botany, Lae, PNG. p 210, 208 ; Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, *An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam*. Nha Xuat Ban Tre. p 817 ; Plants of Haiti Smithsonian Institute [http://botany.si.edu/antilles/West Indies](http://botany.si.edu/antilles/West%20Indies) ; Price, S.H. & J.L., *Wild Food, Medicine and useful plants of the Wet tropics*. Kwik Kopy, Cairns. p 3 ; Recher, P, 2001, *Fruit Spirit Botanical Gardens Plant Index*. [www.nrg.com.au/~recher/ seedlist.html](http://www.nrg.com.au/~recher/seedlist.html) p 4 ; Setalaphruk, C. & Price, L. L., 2007, Children's traditional ecological knowledge of wild food resources: a case study in a rural village in Northeast Thailand. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine*. 3:33 ; Siemonsma, J. S. & Kasem Piluek, eds. 1993. *Vegetables*. In: *Plant Resources of South-East Asia (PROSEA)* 8:311 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India*. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 39 ; Slik, F., [www.asianplant.net](http://www.asianplant.net) ; Smith, A.C., 1985, *Flora Vitiensis Nova*, Lawaii, Kuai, Hawaii, Volume 3 p 56 ; Sp. pl. 1:384. 1753 ; Staples, G.W. and Herbst, D.R., 2005, *A tropical Garden Flora*. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawaii. p 302 ; Subramaniam, S., and Sharif, M. R. et al, 1994, *Lipids from the seeds of seven Fijian plant species*. *Food Chemistry*. 49:11-13 ; Sujanapal, P., & Sankaran, K. V., 2016, *Common Plants of Maldives*. FAO & Kerala FRI, p 22 ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, *3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia*. LIPI p 105 ; Swaminathan, M.S., and Kochnar, S.L., 2007, *An Atlas of Major Flowering Trees in India*. Macmillan. p 138 (As *Adenanthera microsperma*) ; Thaman, R.R., 1976, *The Tongan Agricultural System*, University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji. p 378 ; Thaman, R. and W. Clarke, *Paper on Agroforestry on Aneityum and Tanna, Vanuatu from Internet* ; Thaman, R. R, 2016, *The flora of Tuvalu*. Atoll Research Bulletin No. 611. Smithsonian Institute p 88 ; Townsend, K., 1994, *Across the Top*. Gardening with Australian Plants in the tropics. Society for Growing Australian Plants, Townsville Branch Inc. p 70 ; Verdcourt, B., 1979, *Manual of New Guinea Legumes*. Botany Bulletin No 11, Division of Botany, Lae, Papua New Guinea. p 138 ; Walter, A. & Sam C., 2002, *Fruits of Oceania*. ACIAR Monograph No. 85. Canberra. p 83 ; Walter, A & Sam, C., 1995, *Indigenous Nut Trees in Vanuatu: Ethnobotany and Variability*. In *South Pacific Indigenous Nuts*. ACIAR Proceedings No 69. Canberra. p 57 ; WATT ; Whistler, W.A., 2004, *Rainforest Trees of Samoa*. Isle Botanica Honolulu, Hawaii. p 69 ; Whistler, W. A., 1988, *Ethnobotany of Tokelau: The Plants, Their Tokelau Names, and Their Uses*. *Economic Botany* 42(2): 155-176 ; <http://cookislands.bishopmuseum.org> ; [www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/afdbases/af](http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/afdbases/af) ; Yuncker, T.G., 1959, *Plants of Tonga*, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Hawaii, Bulletin 220. p 131 ; Yunupinu Banjgul, Laklak Yunupinu-Marika, et al. 1995, *Rirratjinu Ethnobotany: Aboriginal Plant Use from Yirrkala, Arnhem Land, Australia*. Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin No 21. Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory. p 15.