

Aerva lanata (L.) Juss. ex Schult.

Identifiants : 776/aerlan

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 05/05/2024

- **Classification phylogénétique :**

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Ordre : Caryophyllales ;
- Famille : Amaranthaceae ;

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Caryophyllales ;
- Famille : Amaranthaceae ;
- Genre : Aerva ;

- **Synonymes :** Achyranthes lanata L, Aerva elegans Moq, Aerva floribunda Wight, Amaranthus lanata Dum. Cours, Celosia lanata L, Illecebrum lanatum (L.) L, et d'autres ;

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** Mountain knot grass, , Astmabayota, Bhui, Bilihindisoppu, Boorati, Chaya, Chepiskut, Chepkumot, Cherupula, Chivwa kuku, Daraara, Eleturot, Eleturot, Fod cadde, Gadlak biro, Gorakha ganjo, Hudhuffillaa, Kaganza ka mwana, Kapur-madhura, Karlakem, Kaudena jhangi, Kidelele, Kinongo, Kivuma nyuchi, Konda pindi, Ledra ara, Lendra arxa, Lopong arak, Lopong sag, Lopung, Lwelya, Mada, Maovi long, Muana nkasi, Paramoyo, Paunsia, Pindiconda, Pol-kudu-pala, Polpala, Pompala, Shaza, Simetwo, Sirru, Sirupulai, Tabang ahas, Tebwa, Thelagapindi koora, Vhivwa kuku, Wario ;



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

Parties comestibles : feuilles, légumes^{(((0+x) traduction automatique)} | Original : Leaves, Vegetable^{(((0+x)} Les jeunes feuilles, tiges et graines sont cuites et mangées.La plante (humide ou séchée) est transformée en boisson. Ils peuvent être séchés au soleil et stockés



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 : ⁰"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

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

Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 17 ; Arora, R. K., 2014, *Diversity in Underutilized Plant Species - An Asia-Pacific Perspective*. Bioversity International. p 34 ; *Biocyclopedia Edible Plant Species*. biocyclopedia.org ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, *Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics*. AUC Press. p 11 ; Bremness, L., 1994, *Herbs*. Collins Eyewitness Handbooks. Harper Collins. p 153 ; Burkhill, H. M., 1985, *The useful plants of west tropical Africa*, Vol. 3. Kew. ; *Checklist of NT Vascular Plant Species*. January 2003. ; Dangol, D. R. et al, 2017, *Wild Edible Plants in Nepal*. Proceedings of 2nd National Workshop on CUAOGR, 2017. ; Dansi, A., et al, 2008, *Traditional leafy vegetables and their use in the Benin Republic*. Genet Resour Crop Evol (2008) 55:1239–1256 ; Dey, A. & Mukhererjee, 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 ; *Food Composition Tables for use in Africa FAO* <http://www.fao.org/infooods/directory> No. 490 ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, *Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses*. Kew. p 6 ; Fox, F. W. & Young, M. E. N., 1982, *Food from the Veld*. Delta Books. p 70 ; *Global Plants JSTOR* ; 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 44 ; Grubben, G. J. H. and Denton, O. A. (eds), 2004, *Plant Resources of Tropical Africa 2. Vegetables*. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands. p 559 ; Harkonen, M. & Vainio-Mattila, K., 1998, *Some examples of Natural Products in the Eastern Arc Mountains*. Journal of East African Natural History 87:265-278 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 27 ; HOOPER Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa*, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 51 ; Kanis, A in Womersley, J.S., (Ed), 1978, *Handbooks of the Flora of Papua New Guinea*. Melbourne University Press. Vol 1. p 16 (Line drawing) ; Latham, P. & Mbuta, A. K., 2014, *Useful Plants of Bas-Congo Province, Democratic Republic of Congo*. Volume 1. Salvation Army. p 21 ; Latham, P. & Mbuta, A. K., 2017, *Plants of Kongo Central Province, Democratic Republic of Congo*. 3rd ed p 25 ; Lugod, G.C. and de Padua L.S., 1979, *Wild Food Plants in the Philippines*. Vol. 1. Univ. of Philippines Los Banos. p 10 ; Macmillan, H.F. (Revised Barlow, H.S., et al), 1991, *Tropical Planting and Gardening*. Sixth edition. Malayan Nature Society. Kuala Lumpur. p 356 ; Marandi, R. R. & Britto, S. J., 2015, *Medicinal Properties of Edible Weeds of Crop Fields and Wild plants Eaten by Oraon Tribals of Latehar District, Jharkhand*. International Journal of Life Science and Pharma Research. Vo. 5. (2) April 2015 ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, *Edible Leaves of the Tropics*. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 173 ; Maundu, P. et al, 1999, *Traditional Food Plants of Kenya*. National Museum of Kenya. p 55 ; Monsalud, M.R., Tongacan, A.L., Lopez, F.R., & Lagrimas, M.Q., 1966, *Edible Wild Plants in Philippine Forests*. Philippine Journal of Science. p 436 ; Msuya, T. S., et al, 2010, *Availability, Preference and Consumption of Indigenous Foods in the Eastern Arc Mountains, Tanzania*, *Ecology of Food and Nutrition*, 49:3, 208-227 ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, *Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa*. Kew. p 47 ; Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, *An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam*. Nha Xuat Ban Tre. p 731 ; Plowes, N. J. & Taylor, F. W., 1997, *The Processing of Indigenous Fruits and other Wildfoods of Southern Africa*. in Smartt, L. & Haq. (Eds) *Domestication, Production and Utilization of New Crops*. ICUC p 185 (As *Amaranthus lanata*) ; Rajapaksha, U., 1998, *Traditional Food Plants in Sri Lanka*. HARTI, Sri Lanka. p 24 ; Rajkalkshmi, P. et al, 2001, *Total carotenoid and beta-carotene contents of forest green leafy vegetables consumed by tribals of south India*. *Plant Foods for Human Nutrition* 56:225-238 ; Reddy, K. N., et al, 2006, *Traditional knowledge on wild food plants in Andhra Pradesh*. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge 6(1) pp 223-229 ; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database. Published on the Internet; <http://www.rbge.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet> [Accessed 24th March 2011] ; Ruffo, C. K., Birnie, A. & Tengnas, B., 2002, *Edible Wild Plants of Tanzania*. RELMA p 108 ; Saidulu, P. et al, 2015, *Ethnobotanical Knowledge Studied in Pocharam Wildlife Sanctuary, Telangana, India*. Not Sci Biol, 2015, 7(2):164 -170 ; 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. p16 ; Sinha, R. & Lakra, V., 2007, *Edible weeds of tribals in Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal*. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge 6(1) January 2007 pp 217-222 ; Sujanapal, P., & Sankaran, K. V., 2016, *Common Plants of Maldives*. FAO & Kerala FRI, p 23 ; Syst. veg. 5:565. 1819 (A.L. Juss., Ann. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 2:131. 1803, nom. inval.) ; USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). [Online Database] National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. Available: www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/econ.pl (10 April 2000) ; Vainio-Mattila, K., 2000, *Wild vegetables used by the Sambaa in the Usumbara Mountains, NE Tanzania*. Ann. Bot. Fennici 37:57-67 ; Vartak, V.D. and Kulkarni, D.K., 1987, *Monsoon wild leafy vegetables from hilly regions of Pune and neighbouring districts, Maharashtra state*. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 11 No. 2 pp 331-335