Cordia dichotoma G. Forst.

Identifiants : 9289/cordic

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 : Astéridées ;***
  - ***Clade : Euastéridées ;***
  - ***Ordre : Boraginales ;***
  - ***Famille : Boraginaceae ;***
- ***Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :***
  - ***Règne : Plantae ;***
  - ***Division : Magnoliophyta ;***
  - ***Classe : Magnoliopsida ;***
  - ***Ordre : Lamiales ;***
  - ***Famille : Boraginaceae ;***
  - ***Genre : Cordia ;***
- ***Synonymes : Cordia indica Lam, Cordia loureiri Roem. et Schult, Cordia myxa Roxb. non Linn, Cordia obliqua Willd, Cordia tomentosa Wall, Cordia wallichii G. Don, Cordia grandis Wall, et d'autres ;***
- ***Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Bird Lime Tree, Clammy-cherry, , Abota, Anonang, Bahubara, Bahuvaraka, Bargund, Bhokar, Bhoker, Boal, Bohari, Bohori, Bokar, Buch, Bulu, Buralessura, Cheruviri, Chikkachalle, Chinna nakkeru, Chokargond, Chota, Doba khari, Doddachalle, Gadgundi, Glue Berry Tree, Gobarhuta, Gondan, Gondi, Goohalo, Gunda, Hpak-mong, Indian-cherry, Kal, Kalahuza, Karadisellai, Kasondeh, Kendal, Kotra, Lashora, Lasoora, Lasora, Lasorda, Lasuri, Laswara, Lesua, Lisora, Muk-fang, Naruvali, Naruviri, Nunang, Paw man, Peddanakkera, Periyaviri, Perunarubili, Pohon lasora besar, Puzhuventhekku, Sebestan plum, Selvat, Shelvant, Shelvati, Shembadi, Siumung esing, Thanapet, Thanat, Thanut, Tun-paw-man, Uddalaka, Vargund, Viri ;***

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

  Parties comestibles : graines, feuilles, fruits, fleurs{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)} | Original : Seeds, Leaves, Fruit, Flowers{{{0(+x) La portion pulpeuse du fruit mûr est consommée crue ou cuite. Les fruits immatures sont marinés ou consommés dans les currys. Les graines sont également déclarées comestibles, mais on ne sait pas si un traitement était nécessaire avant de les manger. Oil est extrait des graines et utilisé en cuisine. Les jeunes feuilles et pousses sont cuites comme légume. Les fleurs sont également consommées

  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)*
	0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*23.9*	*3.9*

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" :

Altschul, S.V.R., 1973, Drugs and Foods from Little-known Plants. Notes in Harvard University Herbaria. Harvard Univ. Press. Massachusetts. no. 3546 and no. 3548 (As Cordia griffithii) and no. 3547 (As Cordia wallichii) ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 140 and p 141 (As Cordia wallichii) ; Anon., 2003, Native Plants for the Fitzroy basin. Society for Growing Australian Plants Inc. (Rockhampton Branch) ; Arora, R. K., 2014, Diversity in Underutilized Plant Species - An Asia-Pacific Perspective. Bioversity International. p 64 ; Bandyopadhyay, S. et al, 2009, Wild edible plants of Koch Bihar district, West Bengal. Natural Products Radiance 8(1) 64-72 ; Bandyopadhyay, S., et al, 2012, A Census of Wild Edible Plants from Howrah District, West Bengal, India. Proceedings of UGC sponsored National Seminar 2012 ; Barwick, M., 2004, Tropical and Subtropical Trees. A Worldwide Encyclopedic Guide. 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