

# Abrus precatorius L., 1767

Identifiants : 20/abrpre

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze ([Le Potager de mes/nos Rêves](#))

Dernière modification le 25/09/2020

- Classification/taxinomie :
  - Famille : Fabaceae ;
- Nom(s) anglais et/ou international(aux) : bird's eye, Indian liquorice ;



- Rapport de consommation et comestibilité/consommabilité inférée (partie(s) utilisable(s) et usage(s) alimentaire(s) correspondant(s)) : Racine et feuille comestibles $\mu\{\{0(+x)\mu.(1^*)\}$  ;

Graines (toxiques), racines, feuilles.

Les racines sont signalées être consommées en Inde ; elles sont bouillies et mangées dans les îles Andaman ; elles sont un substitut de réglisse. Les feuilles ont été enregistrées comme étant utilisées pour faire des tisanes en Australie. Les très jeunes feuilles sont cuites $\mu\{\{0(+x)\mu$  (ex. : comme potherbe $\mu\{\{(dp^*)\mu$ ) et consommées au Népal quand d'autres aliments sont rares. Les feuilles sèches sont mâchées avec les feuilles utilisées avec les noix de bétel. Les gousses sont enregistrées comme rôties et mangées dans les îles Andaman $\mu\{\{0(+x)\mu$ .

Les graines seraient également comestibles selon certaines conditions $\mu\{\{(dp^*)(\sim\sim0(+x))\mu$  : les graines ont été enregistrées comme mangées en Egypte et en Inde après une très longue cuisson $\mu\{\{0(+x)\mu.(1^*)\}$  ;



Précautions à prendre :

(1\*)ATTENTION : les graines sont très toxiques ; elles contiennent un poison appelé abrin ; lorsqu'elles sont mâchée, elles peuvent causer la cécité et la mort $\mu<0(+x)\mu$ .

- Liens, sources et/ou références :

dont classification :

- ["The Plant List" \(en anglais\)](#) ;
- [INPI \(recherche en anglais\)](#) ;

dont Google (recherche de/pour) "Abrus precatorius" : [pages](#), [images](#) ;

dont livres et bases de données : 0"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" (en anglais) ;

dont biographie/références de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Agea, J. G., et al 2011, *Wild and Semi-wild Food Plants of Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom of Uganda: etc. Environmental Research Journal* 5(2) 74-86 ; Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 3 ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, *Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics*. AUC Press. p 3 ; Bhargava, N., 1983, *Ethnobotanical Studies of the Tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India*. 1. Ouge. *Economic Botany* 37(1): 110-119 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, *Encyclopedia Botanica*. Cornstalk publishing, p 5 ; Borrell, O.W., 1989, *An Annotated Checklist of the Flora of Kairiru Island, New Guinea*. Marcellin College, Victoria Australia. p 89 ; Bremness, L., 1994, *Herbs. Collins Eyewitness Handbooks*. Harper Collins. p 276 ; Brock, J., 1993, *Native Plants of Northern Australia*, Reed. p 54 ; Brown, D., 2002, *The Royal Horticultural Society encyclopedia of Herbs and their uses*. DK Books. p 97 ; Burkill, H. M., 1985, *The useful plants of west tropical Africa*, Vol. 4. Kew. (As subsp. africanus) ; 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 4 ; Busson, 1965, ; Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, *Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest*. Nokomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 200 ; 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 47 ; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, *Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible*. ABC Books. p 70 ; Elliot, W.R., & Jones, D.L., 1982, *Encyclopedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation*. Vol 2. Lothian. p 6 ; *Food Composition Tables for use in Africa* FAO <http://www.fao.org/n> Herbarium. p 416 ; Peekel, P.G., 1984, (Translation E.E.Henty), *Flora of the Bismarck Archipelago for Naturalists*, Division of Botany, Lae, PNG. p 245, 244 ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, *Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa*. Kew. p 130 ; Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, *An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam*. Nha Xuat Ban Tre. p 890 ; *Plants of Haiti* Smithsonian Institute [http://botany.si.edu/antilles/West Indies](http://botany.si.edu/antilles/West%20Indies) ; 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 ; Roodt, V., 1998, *Common Wild Flowers of the Okavango Delta*. Medicinal Uses and Nutritional value. *The Shell Field Guide Series: Part 2. Shell Botswana*. p 83 ; *Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database*. Published on the Internet; <http://www.rbgekew.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet> [Accessed 28th April 2011] ; Scarth-Johnson, V., 2000, *National Treasures. Flowering Plants of Cooktown and Northern Australia*. Vera Scarth-Johnson Gallery Association. Cooktown, Australia. p 127 ; Shah, G.L. et al, 1981, *An account of the Ethnobotany of Saurashtra in Gujarat State (India)*. *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* Vol 2 pp 173-182 ; Staples, G.W. and Herbst, D.R., 2005, *A tropical Garden Flora*. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawaii. p 330 ; *Syst. nat. ed. 12, 2:472. 1767* ; Townsend, K., 1994, *Across the Top. 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Bishop Museum, Hawaii, Bulletin 220*. p 144. **References** Click on fields to expand them **References in bold print mention edibility** Bird's eye, Indian liquorice, Common names **Abrus precatorius** Scientific name >< Authority **L.Fabaceae** Family List View Search Show All Print-Friendly View Search by Nutritional Value Menu Please Note Except where otherwise noted, content on this site is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Licence