

Albizia procera (Roxb.) Benth.

Identifiants : 1300/albpro

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 27/04/2024

- 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 : Albizia ;

- Synonymes : *Acacia elata* Voigt, *Acacia procera* (Roxb.) Willd, *Feuillea procera* (Roxb.) Kuntze, *Lignum murinum-majus* Rumph, *Mimosa coriaria* Blanco, *Mimosa elata* Roxb, *Mimosa procera* Roxb, ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : forest siris, brown albizia, white siris, tall albizia , Akleng-parang, Bellate, Doon siris, Karo, Karunthagara, Kayun, Kinhai, Konda vagei, Koroï, Mai-tawn, Safed Siris, Sibok, Silver bark rain tree, Sit, Tella chinduga, Thit-pyu, Tram kang, Vang-fek, Weru, White siris, Womenâ's Tongues ;



- Note comestibilité : *

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

Parties comestibles : feuilles, gousses, légumes, écorce^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Leaves, Pods, Vegetable, Bark^{{{0(+x)}}} Les jeunes feuilles sont comestibles cuites. En période de famine, l'écorce est moulue en farine et mangée

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

Original : Leaves^{{{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	0	0



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- Note médicinale : **

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

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

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

dont classification :

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

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

Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 26 ; Angami, A., et al, 2006, Status and potential of wild edible plants of Arunachal Pradesh. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge* 5(4) October 2006, pp 541-550 ; Argent, G et al, nd, *Manual of the Larger and More important non Dipterocarp Trees of Central Kalimantan Indonesia*. Volume 2 Forest Research Institute, Samarinda, Indonesia. p 348 ; Aryal, K. P., et al, 2018, Diversity and use of wild and non-cultivated edible plants in the Western Himalaya. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* (2018) 14:10 ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, *Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics*. AUC Press. p 17 ; 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 84 ; Calvert, G., 2010, *The Burdekin Delta Tree Guide*. Lower Burdekin Landcare Association., Inc., Ayr p 17 ; Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, *Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest*. Nokomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 306 ; Cribb, A.B. & J.W., 1976, *Wild Food in Australia*, Fontana. p 135 ; Das, S. and Mohiuddin, M., 2012, Gender role in Home Garden Management in the Indigenous Community: A case study in Bandarban Hill District, Bangladesh. *International Journal of Social Forestry*. 5(1):22-37 ; Doran, J.C., & Turnbull, J.W. (Eds), 1997, *Australian Trees and Shrubs: species for land rehabilitation and farm plantings in the tropics*. ACIAR Monograph No 24. p 238 ; Elliot, W.R., & Jones, D.L., 1982, *Encyclopedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation*. Vol 2. Lothian. p 170 ; *Flora of Australia Volume 12, Mimosaceae (excl. Acacia) Caesalpiniaceae*. Melbourne: CSIRO Australia (1998) p 29, 31 ; Gardner, S., et al, 2000, *A Field Guide to Forest Trees of Northern Thailand*, Kobfai Publishing Project. p 159 ; Havel, J.J., 1975, *Forest Botany, Volume 3 Part 2 Botanical taxonomy*. Papua New Guinea Department of Forests, p 104 ; Hearne, D.A., & Rance, S.J., 1975, *Trees for Darwin and Northern Australia*. AGPS, Canberra p 17, Pl 1 & Colour Pl 3 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 32 ; Holliday, I., 1989, *A Field Guide to Australian Trees*. Hamlyn. p 40 ; 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. ; Kenneally, K.E., Edinger, D. C., and Willing T., 1996, *Broome and Beyond, Plants and People of the Dampier Peninsula*, Kimberley, Western Australia. Department of Conservation and Land Management. p 136 ; Krishen P., 2006, *Trees of Delhi, A Field Guide*. DK Books. p 289 ; London J. Bot. 3:89. 1844 ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, *Edible Leaves of the Tropics*. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 197 ; Ochse, J.J. et al, 1931, *Vegetables of the Dutch East Indies*. Asher reprint. p 362 ; Monsalud, M.R., Tongacan, A.L., Lopez, F.R., & Lagrimas, M.Q., 1966, *Edible Wild Plants in Philippine Forests*. Philippine Journal of Science. p 486 ; Paczkowska, G. & Chapman, A.R., 2000, *The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Catalogue*. Western Australian Herbarium. p 329 ; Palgrave, K.C., 1996, *Trees of Southern Africa*. Struik Publishers. p 221 ; Peekel, P.G., 1984, (Translation E.E.Henty), *Flora of the Bismarck Archipelago for Naturalists*, Division of Botany, Lae, PNG. p 207, 204 ; Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, *An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam*. Nha Xuat Ban Tre. p 829 ; Phon, P., 2000, *Plants used in Cambodia*. © Pauline Dy Phon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. p 21 ; 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 27th April 2011] ; Siemonsma, J. S. & Kasem Piluek, eds. 1993. *Vegetables*. In: *Plant Resources of South-East Asia (PROSEA)* 8:312 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India*. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 78 ; Slik, F., www.asianplant.net ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, *3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia*. LIPI p 117 ; Townsend, K., 1994, *Across the Top. Gardening with Australian Plants in the tropics*. Society for Growing Australian Plants, Townsville Branch Inc. p 73 ; Verdcourt, B., 1979, *Manual of New Guinea Legumes*. Botany Bulletin No 11, Division of Botany, Lae, Papua New Guinea. p 187 ; Wheeler, J.R.(ed.), 1992, *Flora of the Kimberley Region*. CALM, Western Australian Herbarium, p 338 ; www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/treedb/