Bauhinia purpurea L.,

Identifiants : 707/baupur

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze (Le Potager de mes/nos Rêves)
Dernière modification le 27/09/2020

- ***Classification/taxinomie :***
  - ***Famille : Leguminosae ;***

- ***Note perso : ***/*****

- ***Rapport de consommation et comestibilité/consommabilité inférée (partie(s) utilisable(s) et usage(s) alimentaire(s) correspondant(s)) : Fleurs, feuilles, graines, fruits, gommeµ{{{0(+x)µ.***
  -les jeunes feuilles sont cuites et consommées en Indeµ{{{0(+x)µ (ex. : comme potherbeµ{{{(dp*)µ) ; elles sont utilisées dans les currys ;
  -les boutons de fleurs et les jeunes fruits sont cuits comme légume ; ils sont également picklés ;
  -les graines sont frites et mangées ;
  -la gomme est comestibleµ{{{0(+x)µ

Précautions à prendre :

néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- ***Liens, sources et/ou références :***

  dont classification :

  - "The Plant List" (en anglais) ***;***
  - INPI (recherche, en anglais) ***;***

  dont Google (recherche de/pour) "Bauhinia purpurea" : pages, images ***;***

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

  dont biographie/références de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

  Abbiw, D.K., 1990, Useful Plants of Ghana. West African uses of wild and cultivated plants. Intermediate Technology Publications and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. p 41 ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, Plants and people of the Golden Triangle. Dioscorides Press. p 203 ; Asfaw, Z. and Tadesse, M., 2001, Prospects for Sustainable Use and Development of Wild Food Plants in Ethiopia. Economic Botany, Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. 47-62 ; Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 69 ; Aryal, K. P. et al, 2009, Uncultivated Plants and Livehood Support - A case study from the Chepang people of Nepal. Ethnobotany Research and Applications. 7:409-422 ; Bandyopadhyay, S. et al, 2009, Wild edible plants of Koch Bihar district, West Bengal. Natural Products Radiance 8(1) 64-72 ; Barwick, M., 2004, Tropical and Subtropical Trees. A Worldwide Encyclopedic Guide. Thames and Hudson p 48 ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics. AUC Press. p 55 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 135 ; Bole, P.V., & Yaghani, Y., 1985, Field Guide to the Common Trees of India. OUP p 23 ; Borrell, O.W., 1989, An Annotated Checklist of the Flora of Kairiru Island, New Guinea. Marcellin College, Victoria Australia. p 93 ; Burkill, H. M., 1985, The useful plants of west tropical Africa, Vol. 3. Kew. ; Dyani, S.K., & Sharma, R.V., 1987, Exploration of Socio-economic plant resources of Vyasi Valley in Tehri Garwhal. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 9 No. 2 pp 299-310 ; Engel, D.H., & Phummai, S., 2000, A Field Guide to Tropical Plants of Asia. Timber Press. p 36 ; Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, Botanica's Trees & Shrubs. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs. Random House, Australia. p 121 ; Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 66 ; Flora Zambesiaca. http://apps.kew.org/efloras ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses. Kew. p 28 ; Gardner, S., et al, 2000, A Field Guide to Forest Trees of Northern Thailand, Kobfai Publishing Project. p 168 ; Ghimeray, A. K., Lamsal, K., et al, 2010, Wild edible angiospermic plants of the Illam Hills (Eastern Nepal) and their mode of use by local community. Korean J. Pl. Taxon. 40(1) ; Gunjatkar, N., & Vartak, V.D., 1982, Enumeration of wild edible legumes from Pune District, Maharashtra State. J.Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol

3 pp 1-9 ; GUPTA ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 94 ; Hibbert, M., 2002, The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium. p 39 ; ILDIS Legumes of the World http:www;ildis.org/Legume/Web ; Japanese International Research Centre for Agricultural Science www.jircas.affrc.go.jp/project/value_addition/Vegetables ; Kar, A., et al, 2013, Wild Edible Plant Resources used by the Mizos of Mizoram, India. Kathmandu University Journal of Science, Engineering and Technology. Vol. 9, No. 1, July, 2013, 106-126 ; Krishen P., 2006, Trees of Delhi, A Field Guide. DK Books. p 194 ; Kumar, Y J. et al, 1987, Further Contribution to the Ethbonotany of Meghalaya: Plants used by "War jaintia" of Jaintia Hill District. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol 11 No. 1 pp 65- ; Llamas, K.A., 2003, Tropical Flowering Plants. Timber Press. p 198 ; Lord, E.E., & Willis, J.H., 1999, Shrubs and Trees for Australian gardens. Lothian. p 48 ; Lugod, G.C. and de Padua L.S., 1979, Wild Food Plants in the Philippines. Vol. 1. Univ. of Philippines Los Banos. p 45 ; Maikhuri, R, K, and Gangwar, A. K., 1993, Ethnobiological Notes on the Khasi and Garo Tribes of Meghalaya, Northeast India, Economic Botany, Vol. 47, No. 4, pp. 345-357 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, Plants and People of Nepal. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 106 ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, Edible Leaves of the Tropics. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 87, 198 ; Mishra, S. & Chaudhury, S. S., 2012, Ethnobotanical flora used by four major tribes of Koraput, Idosha, India. Genetic Resources Crop Evolution 59:793-804 ; Perry, F., and Hay, R., 1982, Guide to Tropical and Subtropical Plants. Sun Books p 12 ; Pfoze, N. L., et al, 2012, Survey and assessment of floral diversity on wild edible plants from Senapati district of Manipur, Northeast India. Journal or Biodiversity and Environmental Sciences. 1(6):50-52 ; Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam. Nha Xuat Ban Tre. p 853 ; 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 ; Recher, P, 2001, Fruit Spirit Botanical Gardens Plant Index. www.nrg.com.au/~recher/ seedlist.html p 4 ; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database. Published on the Internet; http://www.rbgkew.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet [Accessed 21st April 2011] ; Sarma, H., et al, 2010, Updated Estimates of Wild Edible and Threatened Plants of Assam: A Meta-analysis. International Journal of Botany 6(4): 414-423 ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India. Natural Product Radiance Vol. 6(5): p 413 ; Seidemann J., 2005, World Spice Plants. Economic Usage, Botany, Taxonomy. Springer. p 64 ; Sharma, B.D., & Lakshminarasimhan, P., 1986, Ethnobotanical Studies on the Tribals of Nasik District (Maharashtra). J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 8 No. 2 pp 439-446 ; Singh, B., et al, 2012, Wild edible plants used by Garo tribes of Mokrek Biosphere Reserve in Meghalaya, India. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. 11(1) pp 166-171 ; Sp. pl. 1:375. 1753 ; Staples, G.W. and Herbst, D.R., 2005, A tropical Garden Flora. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawaii. p 306 ; Sundriyal, M., et al, 1998, Wild edibles and other useful plants from the Sikkim Himalaya, India. Oecologia Montana 7:43-54 ; Swaminathan, M.S., and Kochnar, S.L., 2007, An Atlas of Major Flowering Trees in India. Macmillan. p 118 ; Swaziland's Flora Database http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora ; Terra, G.J.A., 1973, Tropical Vegetables. Communication 54e Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, p 29 ; Uprety, Y., et al, 2012, Diversity of use and local knowledge of wild edible plant resources in Nepal. Journal of Ethnobotany and Ethnomedicine 8:16 ; Valder, P., 1999, The Garden Plants of China. Florilegium. p 267 ; Verdcourt, B., 1979, Manual of New Guinea Legumes. Botany Bulletin No 11, Division of Botany, Lae, Papua New Guinea. p 118