

Coriandrum sativum L., 1753 **(Coriandre)**

Identifiants : 9383/corsat

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le jan, fev, mar, avr, mai, juin, juil, aou, sep, oct, nov, dec

• **Classification phylogénétique :**

- **Clade : Angiospermes ;**
- **Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;**
- **Clade : Astéridées ;**
- **Clade : Campanulidées ;**
- **Ordre : Apiales ;**
- **Famille : Apiaceae ;**

• **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- **Règne : Plantae ;**
- **Sous-règne : Tracheobionta ;**
- **Division : Magnoliophyta ;**
- **Classae Magnoliopsida ;**
- **Ordre : Apiales ;**
- **Famille : Apiaceae ;**
- **Genre : Coriandrum ;**

• **Synonymes français : persil arabe, persil chinois, punaise mâle, loriante, scorиандре, courианте, persil de Chine, coriandre cultivée ("coriandre cultivé" = erreur), anis pûdent ;**

• **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : coriander, Chinese-parsley, cilantro , yan sui (cn transcrit), Koriander (de), echter Koriander (de), Wanzendill (de), dhaniya (in), coriandolo (it), coriandro (it), coentro (pt), coriandro (pt), culantro (es), koriander (sv) ;**



• **Note comestibilité : ******

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

Feuille (feuilles^{0(+x),27(+x)} [assaisonnement^(dp*), fruit (graines^{0(+x),27(+x)} [assaisonnement^(dp*) : aromate^{27(+x)}, herbe^{0(+x)}, épice^{0(+x)}] et racine (racines^{0(+x)} [nourriture/aliment^{(((dp*) : légume^{0(+x)}) comestibles^{0(+x)}.}

Détails :

Graines sources d'une huile essentielle. Plante largement cultivée en Europe Centrale^{((27(+x))}.

Les fruits secs sont utilisés dans le curry et les arômes. Les graines sont bouillies et utilisées comme boisson. Les jeunes plantes et feuilles sont utilisées dans les soupes, les sauces et comme arômes. La racine est également broyée et utilisée comme assaisonnement

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

Original : Seeds^{(((0(+x)}

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
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11	1218	291	14.0	vitamines A (µg)	300	21	18.0	4.7
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Précautions :

néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- **Note médicinale :** ****

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

De gauche à droite :

Par Kops et al. J. (Flora Batava, vol. 21: t. 1647, 1901), via plantillustrations

Par Losch F. (Kra?uterbuch, unsere Heilpflanzen in Wort und Bild, Zweite Auflage, t. 55, fig. 1, 1905), via plantillustrations

- **Nombre de graines au gramme :** 140 ;

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

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

dont classification :

- "The Plant List" (en anglais) : www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/kew-2737546 ;

- "GRIN" (en anglais) : <https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxon/taxonomydetail?id=11523> ;

dont livres et bases de données : ⁰"Food Plants International" (en anglais), 27Dictionnaire des plantes comestibles (livre, page 97, par Louis Bubenicek) ;

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

Ali, A. M. S., 2005, *Homegardens in Smallholder Farming Systems: Examples from Bangladesh*. Human Ecology, Vol. 33, No. 2 pp. 245-270 ; Altschul, S.V.R., 1973, *Drugs and Foods from Little-known Plants. Notes in Harvard University Herbaria*. Harvard Univ. Press. Massachusetts. no. 3143 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 141 ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, *Plants and people of the Golden Triangle*. Dioscorides Press. p 207 ; Bernholt, H. et al, 2009, *Plant species richness and diversity in urban and peri-urban gardens of Niamey, Niger. Agroforestry Systems* 77:159-179 ; Bianchini, F., Corbetta, F., and Pistoia, M., 1975, *Fruits of the Earth*. Cassell. p 100 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, *Encyclopedia Botanica*. Cornstalk publishing, p 281 ; Bremness, L., 1994, *Herbs*. Collins Eyewitness Handbooks. Harper Collins. p 244 ; Brickell, C. (Ed.), 1999, *The Royal Horticultural Society A-Z Encyclopedia of Garden Plants*. Convent Garden Books. p 297 ; Brown, D., 2002, *The Royal Horticultural Society encyclopedia of Herbs and their uses*. DK Books. p 180 ; Burkill, H. M., 1985, *The useful plants of west tropical Africa*, Vol. 1. Kew. ; 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 672 ; Burnie, G & Fenton-Smith, J., 1999, A Grower's Guide to Herbs. Murdoch Books. p 27 ; Cheifetz, A., (ed), 1999, 500 popular vegetables, herbs, fruits and nuts for Australian Gardeners. Random House p 121 ; Cobley, L.S. (rev. Steele, W.M.) 2nd Ed., 1976, An Introduction to the Botany of Tropical Crops. Longmans. p 249 ; Creasey, R., 2000, Edible Mexican Garden. Periplus. p 30 ; Creasy, R., 2000, The Edible Asian Garden. Periplus p 34 ; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible. ABC Books. p 414 ; Dahlen, M., 1995, A Cook's Guide to Chinese Vegetables. Odyssey Guides. p 24 ; Diederichsen, Axel. 1996. Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.). Promoting the conservation and use of underutilized and neglected crops. 3. Institute of Plant Genetics and Crop Plant Research, Gatersleben/International Plant Genetic Resources Institute, Rome. ; Ekman Herbarium records Haiti ; Ertug, F., 2004, Wild Edible Plants of the Bodrum Area. (Mugla, Turkey). *Turk. J. Bot.* 28 (2004): 161-174 ; Esperanca, M. J., 1988. Surviving in the wild. A glance at the wild plants and their uses. Vol. 1. p 279 ; Flora of China. www.eFloras.org ; Foo, J.T.S.(ed), 1996, A Guide to Common Vegetables. Singapore Science Foundation. p 142 ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses. Kew. p 76 ; French, B.R., 1986, Food Plants of Papua New Guinea, A Compendium. Asia Pacific Science Foundation p 336 ; Grubbens, G. J. H. and Denton, O. A. (eds), 2004, Plant Resources of Tropical Africa 2. Vegetables. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands. p 560 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 217 ; Hemphill, I, 2002, Spice Notes. Macmillan. p 147 ; Hinnawi, N. S. A., 2010, An ethnobotanical study of wild edible plants in the Northern West Bank "Palestine". An-Najah National University. p 91 ; Hussey, B.M.J., Keighery, G.J., Cousens, R.D., Dodd, J., Lloyd, S.G., 1997, Western Weeds. A guide to the weeds of Western Australia. Plant Protection Society of Western Australia. p 84 ; Hutton, W., 1997, Tropical Herbs and Spices of Indonesia. Periplus. p 26 ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, Food Plants of China. The Chinese University Press. p 594 ; Japanese International Research Centre for Agricultural Science www.jircas.affrc.go.jp/project/value_addition/Vegetables ; Kays, S. J., and Dias, J. C. S., 1995, Common Names of Commercially Cultivated Vegetables of the World in 15 languages. Economic Botany, Vol. 49, No. 2, pp. 115-152 ; Kiple, K.F. & Ornelas, K.C., (eds), 2000, The Cambridge World History of Food. 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Western Australian Herbarium. p 146 ; Phon, P., 2000, Plants used in Cambodia. © Pauline Dy Phon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. p 173 ; Plants For A Future database, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. <https://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/> ; Plants of Haiti Smithsonian Institute <https://botany.si.edu> ; Purseglove, J.W., 1968, Tropical Crops Dicotyledons, Longmans. p 650 ; Polunin, O., & Stainton, A., 2006, Flowers of the Himalaya, Oxford India Paperbacks. p 160 ; Rashid, H. E., 1977, Geography of Bangladesh. Westview. p 281 ; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database. Published on the Internet; <https://www.rbge.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet> [Accessed 13th June 2011] ; Solomon, C., 2001, Encyclopedia of Asian Food. New Holland. p 104 ; Sp. pl. 1:256. 1753 ; Staples, G.W. and Herbst, D.R., 2005, A tropical Garden Flora. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawaii. p 113 (Drawing) ; Terra, G.J.A., 1973, Tropical Vegetables. Communication 54e Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, p 41 ; Thomson, G. & Morgan, W., (Ed.) 2002, Access to Asian Foods Newsletter, Vic Govt., Australia Issue 47 ; Tindall, H.D., 1983, Vegetables in the Tropics, Macmillan p 404 ; Tukan, S. K., et al, 1998, The use of wild edible plants in the Jordanian diet. *International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition*. 49:225-235 ; van Wyk, B., 2005, Food Plants of the World. An illustrated guide. Timber press. p 152 ; Walter, A. & Lebot, V., 2007, Gardens of Oceania. ACIAR Monograph No. 122. p 259 ; Williamson, J., 2005, Useful Plants of Malawi. 3rd. Edition. Mdadzi Book Trust. p 81 ; Woodward, P., 2000, Asian Herbs and Vegetables. Hyland House. p 58*