

Lantana camara L., 1753 (Lantanier)

Identifiants : 1951/lancam

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

- Classification/taxinomie :

- Famille : Verbenaceae ;

- Synonymes : *Lantana aculeata* L., *Lantana armata* ;

- Synonymes français : *camara commun*, *lantana commun*, *lantaniér épineux*, *pectoral*, *thé de Gambie*, *drapeau espagnol*, *sauge rouge*, *sauge jaune*, *sauge sauvage*, *corbeille d'or*, *caca-Martin*, *galabert*, *Marie-derrière-l'hôpital*, *vieille-fille*, *mille fleurs (mille-fleurs)*, *lantana*, *péctoral*, *thé indien (Guyane)*, *bonbonnier (Haïti)*, *faux-murier* ;

- Nom(s) anglais et/ou international(aux) : *common lantana*, *kamara lantana*, *wild sage*, *English sage bush*, *lantana* ;

- Rusticité (résistance face au froid/gel) : -4/-7°C (parties aériennes atteintes dès -2°C) ;



0µ mûrs crusµ<0

- Note perso : **?

- Rapport de consommation et comestibilité/consommabilité inférée (partie(s) utilisable(s) et usage(s) alimentaire(s) correspondant(s)) : Fruitµ0(+x)µ (fruitsµ0(+x),27(+x)µ mûrs crusµ{{{0(+x)µ}}}) et feuille (feuillesµ0(+x)µ [assaisonnementµ{{{(dp*)(0(+x))µ}} {aromatisantµ0(+x)µ}}]) comestiblesµ0(+x)µ.(1*) ;

Fruit, feuillesµ{{{0(+x)µ}}.

Fruits comestiblesµ{{{27(+x)µ}} ; les fruits mûrs sont consommés crus.

Les feuilles sont utilisées pour aromatiserµ{{{0(+x)µ}}.(1*) ;



Précautions à prendre :

(1*)ATTENTIONµ0(+x)µ : cette plante produit des fruits très toxiques encore verts, avant leur maturité, pour l'homme et de nombreux animaux qui les ingèrentµ<Wiki(+). Son feuillage produit des triterpénoïdes pentacycliques qui le rendent hépatotoxique et induit une photosensibilité chez les animaux de pâturages (moutons, chèvres, bovins et chevaux), avec des pertes importantes par mortalité aux États-Unis, en Afrique du Sud, Inde, Mexique et Australieµ<Wiki(+). La plante contient un alcaloïde (la lantanine)µ<0(+x)µ.

- Catégories : pscf ;

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



Par Step E., Bois D. (Favourite flowers of garden and greenhouse, vol. 3: t. 219, 1896-1897) [D. Bois], via

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

- **Wikipedia** :
 - [https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lantana_camara_\(en_français\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lantana_camara_(en_français)) ;
- **Tela Botanica** : <https://www.tela-botanica.org/bdtfx-nn-37562> ;
- **Jardin! L'Encyclopédie** : https://nature.jardin.free.fr/1105/lantana_camara.html ;
- **auJardin.info** : <https://www.aujardin.info/plantes/lantanier.php> ;
- **GardenBreizh** : <https://gardenbreizh.org/modules/gbdb/plante-386-lantana-camara.html> ;
- ⁴⁶**Système canadien d'information sur la biodiversité - Informations sur l'intoxication: Lantana** : https://www.cbif.gc.ca/pls/pp/ppack.info?p_psn=232&p_type=all&p_sci=comm&p_x=pp&p_lang=fr ;

dont classification :

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

dont Google (recherche de/pour) "Lantana camara" : [pages](#), [images](#) / **"Lantanier"** : [pages](#) ;

dont livres et bases de données : 0"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" (en anglais), 27Dictionnaire des plantes comestibles (livre, page 170, par Louis Bubenicek) ;

dont biographie/références de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Acipa, A. et al, 2013, Nutritional Profile of some Selected Food Plants of Otwal and Ngai Counties, Oyam District, Northern Uganda. *African Journal of Food, Agriculture, Nutrition and Development*. 13(2) ; Addis, G., et al, 2005, Ethnobotanical Study of Edible Wild Plants in Some Selected Districts of Ethiopia. *Human Ecology*, Vol. 33, No. 1, pp. 83-118 ; 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 ; 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 ; Bajracharya, D., 1980, Nutritive Values of Nepalese Edible Wild Fruits. *Z. Lebensm. Unters. Forsch.* 171: 363-366 ; Blamey, M and Grey-Wilson, C., 2005, *Wild flowers of the Mediterranean*. A & C Black London. p 387 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, *Encyclopedia Botanica*. Cornstalk publishing, p 617 ; Bremness, L., 1994, *Herbs*. Collins Eyewitness Handbooks. Harper Collins. p 110 ; Brickell, C. (Ed.), 1999, *The Royal Horticultural Society A-Z Encyclopedia of Garden Plants*. Convent Garden Books. p 591 ; Burkill, H. M., 1985, *The useful plants of west tropical Africa*, Vol. 5. Kew. ; Burkill, I.H., 1966, *A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula*. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Vol 2 (I-Z) p 1337 ; 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 p 55 ; Cribb, A.B. & J.W., 1976, *Wild Food in Australia*, Fontana. p 38 ; Cronin, L., 1989, *The Concise Australian Flora*. Reed. p 49 ; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, *Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible*. ABC Books. p 795 ; Dharani, N., 2002, *Field Guide to common Trees & Shrubs of East Africa*. Struik. p 244 ; Engel, D.H., & Phummai, S., 2000, *A Field Guide to Tropical Plants of Asia*. Timber Press. p 170 ; Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, *Botanica's Trees & Shrubs. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs*. Random House, Australia. p 422 ; Ethiopia: Famine Food Field Guide. <http://www.africa.upenn.edu/faminefood/category3.htm> ; Feyssa, D. H., et al, 2011, Seasonal availability and consumption of wild edible plants in semiarid Ethiopia; Implications to food security and climate change adaptation. *Journal of Horticulture and Forestry* 3(5): 138-149 ; *Flora of Australia Volume 49, Oceanic Islands 1*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra. (1994) p 313 ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, *Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses*. Kew. p 63 ; GAMMIE, ; Godfrey, J. et al, 2013, Harvesting, preparation and preservation of commonly consumed wild and semi-wild food plants in Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom, Uganda. *Int. J. Med. Arom. Plants*. Vol.3 No.2 pp 262-282 ; Goode, P., 1989, *Edible Plants of Uganda*. FAO p 37 ; GUPTA & KANODIA, ; Hani Medicine of Xishuangbanna, 1999, p 171 ; Henty, E.E., & Pritchard, G.S., 1973, *Weeds of New Guinea and their control*. Botany Bulletin No 7, Division of Botany, Lae, PNG. p 157 ; Henty, E.E., 1980, *Harmful Plants in Papua New Guinea*. Botany Bulletin No 12. Division Botany, Lae, Papua New Guinea. p 134, 135 ; Herzog, F., Gautier-Beguín, D. & Muller, K., *Uncultivated plants for human nutrition in Cote d'Ivoire*. FAO Corporate Document repository. International Conference on Domestication and Commercialisation of Non Timber species. ; Heyne, K., 1927, p 1310 ; Hibbert, M., 2002, *The Aussie Plant Finder 2002*, Florilegium. p 178 ; 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 228 ; Jackes, B.R., 2001, *Plants of the Tropics. Rainforest to Heath. An Identification Guide*. James Cook University. p 85 ; Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa*, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2. p 145 ; Johns, T., and Kokwaro, J.O., 1991, *Food Plants of the Luo of Siayo District, Kenya*. *Economic Botany* 45(1), pp 103-113 ; Lamp, C & Collet F., 1989, *Field Guide to Weeds in Australia*. Inkata Press. p 152 ; Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, *Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia*, CSIRO. p 144 ; Llamas, K.A., 2003, *Tropical Flowering Plants*. Timber Press. p 359 ; Long, C., 2005, *Swaziland's Flora - siSwati names and Uses* <http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora/> ; Lord, E.E., & Willis, J.H., 1999, *Shrubs and Trees for Australian gardens*. Lothian. p 240 ; Low, T., 1992, *Bush Tucker. Australia's Wild Food Harvest*. Angus & Robertson. p 78 ; Lulekal, E., et al, 2011, *Wild edible plants in Ethiopia: a review on their potential to combat food insecurity*. *Afrika Focus* - Vol. 24, No 2. pp 71-121 ; Malaisse, F., 1997, *Se nourrir en foret claire*

*africaine. Approche ecologique et nutritionnelle. CTA., p 63 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, Plants and People of Nepal. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 285 ; Marinelli, J. (Ed), 2004, Plant. DK. p 458 ; Maroyi, A., 2011, The Gathering and Consumption of Wild Edible Plants in Nhema Communal Area, Midlands Province, Zimbabwe. Ecology of Food and Nutrition 50:6, 506-525 ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, Edible Leaves of the Tropics. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 224 ; Maundu, P. et al, 1999, Traditional Food Plants of Kenya. National Museum of Kenya. 288p ; McMakin, P.D., 2000, Flowering Plants of Thailand. A Field Guide. White Lotus. p 103 ; Mengistu, F. & Hager, H., 2008, Wild Edible Fruit Species Cultural Domain, Informant Species Competence and Preference in Three Districts of Amhara Region, Ethiopia. Ethnobotany Research & Applications 6:487-502 ; Molla, A., Ethiopian Plant Names. <http://www.ethiopic.com/aplants.htm> ; Oryema, C., et al, 2013, Edible wild fruit species of Gulu District, Uganda. International Journal of Biology and Biological Sciences Vol 2(4) pp 068-082 ; Omawale, 1973, Guyana's edible plants. Guyana University, Georgetown p 76 ; Paczkowska, G. & Chapman, A.R., 2000, The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Catalogue. Western Australian Herbarium. p 566 ; Pakia, M., 2000, Plant Ecology and Ethnobotany of two sacred forests (Kayas) at the Kenya Coast. M. Sc. Thesis. ; Peekel, P.G., 1984, (Translation E.E.Henty), Flora of the Bismarck Archipelago for Naturalists, Division of Botany, Lae, PNG. p 473, 472 ; Pickering, H., & Roe, E., 2009, Wild Flowers of the Victoria Falls Area. Helen Pickering, London. p 114 ; Prasad, P.N., & Abraham, Z., 1984, Ethnobotany of the Nayads of North kerala. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 5 No. 1 pp 41- (var. *aculeata*) ; Ramachandran, V.S., 1987, Further Notes on the Ethnobotany of Cannanore District, Kerala. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 11 No. 1 pp 47- ; Ruffo, C. K., Birnie, A. & Tengnas, B., 2002, Edible Wild Plants of Tanzania. RELMA p 426 ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India. Natural Product Radiance Vol. 6(5): p 418 ; SAXENA, ; Seidemann J., 2005, World Spice Plants. Economic Usage, Botany, Taxonomy. Springer. p 196 ; Singh, V. and Singh, P., 1981, Edible Wild Plants of Eastern Rajasthan. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol 2 pp 197-207 ; Sp. pl. 2:627. 1753 ; Staples, G.W. and Herbst, D.R., 2005, A tropical Garden Flora. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawaii. p 564 ; Tredgold, M.H., 1986, Food Plants of Zimbabwe. Mambo Press. p 72 ; Wehmeyer, A. S, 1986, Edible Wild Plants of Southern Africa. Data on the Nutrient Contents of over 300 species ; Williams, J.B., Harden, G.J., and McDonald, W.J.F., 1984, Trees and shrubs in rainforests of New South Wales and Southern Queensland. Univ. of New England, Armidale. p 57 ; www.zimbabweflora.co.zw 2011 ; Yuncker, T.G., 1959, Plants of Tonga, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Hawaii, Bulletin 220. p 230*