

Leucaena leucocephala (Lam.) de Wit, 1961 (Faux mimosa)

Identifiants : 2025/leuleu

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

- Famille : Leguminosae ;

- Synonymes : *Leucaena glauca* auct. (non (L.) Benth.) ;

- Synonymes français : leucaene à têtes blanches, cassie blanc, graines de lin, faux acacia, bois bourro ;

- Nom(s) anglais et/ou international(aux) : leucaena, coffeebush, horse-tamarind , ipil-ipil , jumbie-bean, leadtree, sneakytree, vi-vi, white popinac , reusewattel (af), yin he huan (cn transcrit), koa haole (haw), guaje (es), huaxin (es), tamarindo silvestre (es), uaxim (es), ipil-ipil (sv) ;



(graines mûres μ0, gousses tendres cuites μ0 (jeunes μ0 s et tendres pousses μ0 {avec parcimonie μ} cuites μ0



- Note perso : **?

- Rapport de consommation et comestibilité/consommabilité inférée (partie(s) utilisable(s) et usage(s) alimentaire(s) correspondant(s)) : Fruit (graines mûres μ0 cuites μ0) [base boissons/brevages μ0 {substitut de café μ0} ; et nourriture/aliment et/ou assaisonnement μ0] ; et gousses tendres cuites μ0 [nourriture/aliment μ0] {comme légume μ0} et feuille (jeunes feuilles et tendres pousses μ0 {avec parcimonie μ} cuites μ0 [nourriture/aliment μ0] {comme légume μ0}) comestibles μ0 ;

Feuilles, gousses, graines - café, légume μ0.

Les graines mûres sont grillées et broyées et utilisées comme un substitut de café ; elles sont également ajoutées aux ragoûts.

Les jeunes feuilles sont parfois utilisées comme un légume μ0 (ex. : potherbe μ0) ; les feuilles peuvent être consommées en petites quantités.

Les gousses et pousses tendres sont cuites comme légume μ0 (1*) ;



Précautions à prendre :

(1*) ATTENTION μ0 : les feuilles contiennent une substance chimique (la mimosine) qui provoque la chute des cheveux μ0.

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

Par Francisco Manuel Blanco (O.S.A.) [Domaine public], via Wikimedia Commons

- Liens, sources et/ou références :

- **Wikipedia** :
 - [https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leucaena_leucocephala_\(en_français\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leucaena_leucocephala_(en_français)) ;
 - [https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lamtoro_\(source_en_indonésien\)](https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lamtoro_(source_en_indonésien)) ;
 - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leucaena_leucocephala_\(source_en_anglais\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leucaena_leucocephala_(source_en_anglais)) ;
- **Jardin! L'Encyclopédie** : https://nature.jardin.free.fr/1105/leucaena_leucocephala.html ;
- **FAO (en anglais)** : <https://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPC/doc/publicat/gutt-shel/x5556e06.htm> ;

dont classification :

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

dont Google (recherche de/pour) "Leucaena leucocephala" : [pages](#), [images](#) / "Faux mimosa" : [pages](#) ;

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 42 ; Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India.* CSIR India. p 325 (As *Leucaena glauca*) ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, *Plants and people of the Golden Triangle.* Dioscorides Press. p 214 ; Barwick, M., 2004, *Tropical and Subtropical Trees. A Worldwide Encyclopedic Guide.* Thames and Hudson p 248 ; Bodner, C. C. and Gereau, R. E., 1988, *A Contribution to Bontoc Ethnobotany. Economic Botany*, 43(2): 307-369 ; Brown, W.H., 1920, *Wild Food Plants of the Philippines.* Bureau of Forestry Bulletin No. 21 Manila. p 68 (As *Leucaena glauca*) ; 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 1358 (As *Leucaena glauca*) ; Burkill, H. 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The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs.* Random House, Australia. p 434 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants.* Kampong Publications, p 152 (As *Leucaena latisiliqua*) ; *Flora of Australia Volume 12, Mimosaceae (excl. Acacia) Caesalpiniaceae.* Melbourne: CSIRO Australia (1998) p 16, 18 ; *Forest Inventory and Planning Institute, 1996, Vietnam Forest Trees. Agriculture Publishing House* p 443 ; French, B.R., 1986, *Food Plants of Papua New Guinea, A Compendium.* Asia Pacific Science Foundation p 359 ; Gonzalez-Insuasti, M. S. and Caballero, J., 2007, *Managing Plants Resources: How Intensive Can it be? Human Ecology*, 35:303-314 ; Gouldstone, S., 1983, *Growing your own Food-bearing Plants in Australia.* Macmillan p 183 (As *Leucaena glauca*) ; Grubben, G. J. H. and Denton, O. A. (eds), 2004, *Plant Resources of Tropical Africa 2. 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(Hooker) 4:416. 1842 - based on "Acacia glauca Willd." which in turn is based on Mimosa glauca L. (1753 = Acacia glauca (L.) Moench); non L. glauca sensu Benth. & auct. pl. (= L. leucocephala (Lam.) de Wit) (As Leucaena glauca) ; 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 137 ; Kiple, K.F. & Ornelas, K.C., (eds), 2000, *The Cambridge World History of Food.* CUP p 1801 ; Krishen P., 2006, *Trees of Delhi, A Field Guide.* DK Books. p 291 ; Kuo, W. H. J., (Ed.) *Taiwan's Ethnobotanical Database (1900-2000),* <http://tk.agron.ntu.edu.tw/ethnobot/DB1.htm> (As *Leucaena glauca*) ; Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, *Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia,* CSIRO. p 148 (Also as *Leucaena glauca*) ; *Lembogi Biologi Nasional, 1980, Sayur-sayuran. 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