

Sesbania grandiflora (L.) Pers., (Agathi)

Identifiants : 3114/sesgra

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze ([Le Potager de mes/nos Rêves](#))
Dernière modification le 29/09/2020

- **Classification/taxinomie :**
 - Famille : Leguminosae ;
- **Synonymes :** Aeschynomene grandiflora (L.) L. ;
- **Synonymes français :** agati, sesban, agasta ;
- **Nom(s) anglais et/ou international(aux) :** sesbania ;

- **Rapport de consommation et comestibilité/consommabilité inférée (partie(s) utilisable(s) et usage(s) alimentaire(s) correspondant(s)) :** Partie(s) comestible(s) : fleurs, feuilles, jeunes gousses, légume.
Utilisation(s)/usage(s) culinaires :
 - les graines sont fermentées et utilisées ;
 - les feuilles et les fleurs sont utilisées comme légume ; feuilles cuites comme potherbe.
 - les jeunes gousses sont également consommées ;
 - les jeunes feuilles sont arrachées des tiges et légèrement bouillies ou cuites à la vapeur ou servies comme légume dans les currys ;
 - les fleurs blanches qui sont consommées contiennent une quantité considérable de sucre et de fer et sont dites avoir le goût de champignons ; les fleurs de la variété à fleurs rouges sont amères et donc, celle-ci est seulement utilisée comme plante ornementale ; les fleurs sont bouillies, frites ou utilisées dans les currys, les soupes et les ragoûts.



Précautions à prendre :

(1*)ATTENTION : les graines sont toxiques.

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

dont classification :

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

dont Google (recherche de/pour) "Sesbania grandiflora" : [pages](#), [images](#) | "Agathi" : [pages](#) ;

dont livres et bases de données : "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 ; Altschul, S.V.R., 1973, Drugs and Foods from Little-known Plants. Notes in Harvard University Herbaria. Harvard Univ. Press. Massachusetts. no. 1755 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 568 ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, Plants and people of the Golden Triangle. Dioscorides Press. p 221 ; Bandyopadhyay, S. et al, 2009, Wild edible plants of Koch Bihar district, West Bengal. Natural Products Radiance 8(1) 64-72 ; Barrau, J., 1976, Subsistence Agriculture in Melanesia. Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Bulletin 219 Honolulu 1920, ; Wild Food Plants of the Philippines. Bureau of Forestry Bulletin No. 21 Manila. p 72 ; 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 2 (I-Z) p 2033 ; Chin, H. F., 1999, Malaysian Vegetables in Colour. Tropical Press. p 30 ; Davis, S.D., Heywood, V.H., & Hamilton, A.C. (eds), 1994, Centres of plant Diversity. WWF. Vol 1 or 2. p 140 ; Dutta, U., 2012, Wild Vegetables collected by the local communities from the Churang reserve if

BTDM Assam. *International Journal of Science and Advanced Technology*. Vol. 2(4) p 123 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 111 ; *Flora of Pakistan*. www.eFloras.org ; Foo, J.T.S.(ed), 1996, *A Guide to Common Vegetables*. Singapore Science Foundation. p 98 ; *Food Composition Tables for use in East Asia* FAO <http://www.fao.org/infoods/directory> No. 730 ; French, B.R., 1986, *Food Plants of Papua New Guinea, A Compendium*. Asia Pacific Science Foundation p 385 ; Friday, J. B., 2005, *Forestry and Agroforestry Trees of East Timor*. [http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/forestry/data/Timor/Timor trees.html](http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/forestry/data/Timor/Timor%20trees.html) ; GAMMIE, ; Grivetti, L. E., 1980, *Agricultural development: present and potential role of edible wild plants. Part 2: Sub-Saharan Africa*, Report to the Department of State Agency for International Development. p 26 ; Grubben, G. J. H. and Denton, O. A. (eds), 2004, *Plant Resources of Tropical Africa 2. Vegetables*. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands. p 565 ; GUPTA & KANODIA, ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 604 ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, *Food Plants of China*. The Chinese University Press. p 483 ; ILDIS *Legumes of the World* <http://www.ildis.org/Legume/Web> ; IRVINE, ; Jacquat, C., 1990, *Plants from the Markets of Thailand*. D.K. Book House p 50 ; Japanese International Research Centre for Agricultural Science www.jircas.affrc.go.jp/project/value_addition/Vegetables ; Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa*, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 100 ; Khumgratok, S., *Edible Plants in Cultural Forests of Northeastern Thailand*. Mahasarakham University Thailand. ; Kiple, K.F. & Ornelas, K.C., (eds), 2000, *The Cambridge World History of Food*. CUP p 1851 ; *Lembogi Biologi Nasional*, 1980, *Sayur-sayuran*. Balai Pustaka, Jakarta. p 14 ; Llamas, K.A., 2003, *Tropical Flowering Plants*. Timber Press. p 222 ; Lord, E.E., & Willis, J.H., 1999, *Shrubs and Trees for Australian gardens*. Lothian. p 72 ; Macmillan, H.F. (Revised Barlow, H.S., et al), 1991, *Tropical Planting and Gardening*. Sixth edition. Malayan Nature Society. Kuala Lumpur. p 347, 356 ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, *Edible Leaves of the Tropics*. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 85, 200 ; McMakin, P.D., 2000, *Flowering Plants of Thailand. A Field Guide*. White Lotus. p 24 ; Massal, E. and Barrau, J., 1973, *Food Plants of the South Sea Islands*. SPC Technical Paper No 94. Noumea, New Caledonia. p 38 ; Nakahara, K. et al, 2002, *Antimutagenicity of Some Edible Thai Plants, and a Biocative Carbazole Alkaloid, Mahanine, Isolated from Micromelum minutum*. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*. 50: 4796-4892 ; Omawale, 1973, *Guyana's edible plants*. 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Available: www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/econ.pl (10 April 2000) ; Verdcourt, B., 1979, *Manual of New Guinea Legumes*. *Botany Bulletin* No 11, Division of Botany, Lae, Papua New Guinea. p 360 ; Woodward, P., 2000, *Asian Herbs and Vegetables*. Hyland House. p 122 ; Xu, You-Kai, et al, 2004, *Wild Vegetable Resources and Market Survey in Xishuangbanna, Southwest China*. *Economic Botany*. 58(4): 647-667.