

# Solanum torvum Sw., 1788 (Aubergine pois)

Identifiants : 3199/soltor

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze ([Le Potager de mes/nos Rêves](#))  
Dernière modification le 22/09/2020

- **Classification/taxinomie :**
  - Famille : Solanaceae ;
- **Synonymes :** *Solanum ferrugineum* Jacq., *Solanum mayanum* Lundell, *Solanum verapazense* Standl. & Steyerl. (Aubergine pois, turkey berry, aubergine sauvage, aubergine thaï green pea, devil's fig) ;
- **Synonymes français :** aubergine sauvage, aubergine thaï ;
- **Nom(s) anglais et/ou international(aux) :** turkey berry, green pea, devil's fig, pea aubergine ;
- **Rapport de consommation et comestibilité/consommabilité inférée (partie(s) utilisable(s) et usage(s) alimentaire(s) correspondant(s)) :** Partie(s) comestible(s) : feuilles, fruit, légume.  
**Utilisation(s)/usage(s) culinaires :**
  - les fruits immatures verts sont ajoutés aux currys en Malaisie ; ils sont consommés en soupe au Cambodge ; ils sont également utilisés pour les chutneys ; ils sont picklés au Népal ; ils sont utilisés dans la soupe en Chine ; ils sont également séchés et conservés ;
  - les jeunes pousses sont consommées crues ou cuites (ex. : comme potherbe).



Précautions à prendre :

(1\*)ATTENTION : cette plante a été démontrée contenir des composés toxiques.

- **Autres usages :** La plante peut être utilisée comme porte-greffe pour d'autres solanacées comme les aubergines ;
- **Nombre de graines au gramme :** 300/800 ;
- **Liens, sources et/ou références :**
  - **Wikipedia :**
    - [https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solanum\\_torvum\\_\(en\\_français\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solanum_torvum_(en_français)) ;
    - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solanum\\_torvum\\_\(source\\_en\\_anglais\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solanum_torvum_(source_en_anglais)) ;

dont classification :

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

dont Google (recherche de/pour) "Solanum torvum" : [pages](#), [images](#) / "Aubergine pois" : [pages](#) ;

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

dont biographie/références de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Ambasta, S. P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 582 ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, *Plants and people of the Golden Triangle*. Dioscorides Press. p 221 ; Binu, S., 2010, *Wild edible plants by the tribals in Pathanamthitta district, Kerala*. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. 9(2): 309-312 ; Borrell, O. W., 1989, *An Annotated Checklist of the Flora of Kairiru Island, New Guinea*. Marcellin College, Victoria Australia. p 138 ; 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

2083 ; Chatterjee, A.S. & Koma, Y.S., 1995, *List of Vegetables and Edible Plants in Cambodia*. JVC Trainers' training manual. Home Garden Series No. 1. JVC Cambodia p 3 ; Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, *Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest*. Nokomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 523 ; Dalziel, J. M., 1937, *The Useful plants of west tropical Africa*. Crown Agents for the Colonies London. ; Davis, S.D., Heywood, V.H., & Hamilton, A.C. (eds), 1994, *Centres of plant Diversity*. WWF. Vol 1 or 2. p 117 ; Delang, C. O., 2007, *Ecological Succession of Usable Plants in an Eleven-Year Fallow Cycle in North Lao P.D.R.*, *Ethnobotany Research and Applications*. Vol. 5:331-350 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 238 ; *Flora of Pakistan*. www.eFloras.org ; Foo, J.T.S.(ed), 1996, *A Guide to Common Vegetables*. 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Part 2: Sub-Saharan Africa, Report to the Department of State Agency for International Development. p 32 ; Grubben, G. J. H. and Denton, O. A. (eds), 2004, *Plant Resources of Tropical Africa 2. Vegetables*. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands. p 501 ; *Hani Medicine of Xishuangbanna*, 1999, p 643 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 620 ; Henty, E.E., & Pritchard, G.S., 1973, *Weeds of New Guinea and their control*. *Botany Bulletin* No 7, Division of Botany, Lae, PNG. p 150 ; Henty, E.E., 1980, *Harmful Plants in Papua New Guinea*. *Botany Bulletin* No 12. Division Botany, Lae, Papua New Guinea. p 129, 130 ; Jackes, B.R., 2001, *Plants of the Tropics*. Rainforest to Heath. An Identification Guide. James Cook University. p 83 ; Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa*, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 103 ; Jin, Chen et al, 1999, *Ethnobotanical studies on Wild Edible Fruits in Southern Yunnan: Folk Names: Nutritional Value and Uses*. *Economic Botany* 53(1) pp 2-14 ; Johnson, N., 2002, *Environmental Change in northern Thailand: Impact on Wild Edible Plant Availability*. *Ecology of Food and Nutrition*, 41: 5, 373-399 ; Lamp, C & Collet F., 1989, *Field Guide to Weeds in Australia*. Inkata Press. p 279 ; Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, *Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia*, CSIRO. p 223 ; *Lembogi Biologi Nasional*, 1980, *Sayur-sayuran*. Balai Pustaka, Jakarta. p 104 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal*. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 432 ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, *Edible Leaves of the Tropics*. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 220 ; McMakin, P.D., 2000, *Flowering Plants of Thailand. 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