

Dendrocalamus giganteus Munro

Identifiants : 11135/dengig

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

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- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Monocotylédones ;
- Clade : Commelinidées ;
- Ordre : Poales ;
- Famille : Poaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Liliopsida ;
- Ordre : Cyperales ;
- Famille : Poaceae ;
- Genre : Dendrocalamus ;

- Synonymes : Bambusa gigantea Wallich ex Munro, Sinocalamus giganteus (Munro) Keng f. ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Giant Bamboo, Bhalu bans, Dhungre bans , Ae hatee, Bambu ater, Bambu sembilang, Bhalu bans, Buloh semilang, Kyo-Chiku, Phai phama, Phai po, Phai pok, Phai yak, Rusey prey, Russei prei, Vai-mau, Wabo, Wabo-gyi, Worra ;



- Note comestibilité : **

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

Parties comestibles : pousses^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Shoots^{{{0(+x)}}} Les jeunes pousses sont cuites et consommées comme légume. Ils sont cuisinés avec de la viande ou du poisson



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- Note médicinale : *

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

- Liens, sources et/ou références :

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

dont classification :

dont livres et bases de données : ° "Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

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

Anderson, E. F., 1993, *Plants and people of the Golden Triangle*. Dioscorides Press. p 209 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, *Encyclopedia Botanica*. Cornstalk publishing, p 334 ; Borrell, O.W., 1989, *An Annotated Checklist of the Flora of Kairiru Island, New Guinea*. Marcellin College, Victoria Australia. p 23 ; Brickell, C. (Ed.), 1999, *The Royal Horticultural Society A-Z Encyclopedia of Garden Plants*. Convent Garden Books. p 354 ; Brink, M., 2008. *Dendrocalamus giganteus* Munro. [Internet] Record from Protabase. Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa), Wageningen, Netherlands. < <http://database.prota.org/search.htm>>. Accessed 15 October 2009. ; 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 793 ; Cengel, D. J. & Dany, C., (Eds), 2016, *Integrating Forest Biodiversity Resource Management and Sustainable Community Livelihood Development in the Preah Vihear Protected Forest*. International Tropical Timber Organization p 125 ; Dobriyal, M. J. R. & Dobriyal, R., 2014, *Non Wood Forest Produce an Option for Ethnic Food and Nutritional Security in India*. Int. J. of Usuf. Mngt. 15(1):17-37 ; Dransfield, S. & Widjaja, EA., 1995, *Plant Resources of South East Asia*. PROSEA No. 7 Bamboos. Leiden. p 85 ; Guite, C., 2016, *A study of wild edible plants associated with the Paite tribe of Manipur, India*, International Journal of Current Research. Vol. 8, Issue, 11, pp. 40927-40932 ; Hibbert, M., 2002, *The Aussie Plant Finder 2002*, Florilegium. p 84 ; http://www.plantnames.unimelb.edu.au/sorting/Bamboos_Edible.html ; Kar, A., et al, 2013, *Wild Edible Plant Resources used by the Mizos of Mizoram, India*. Kathmandu University Journal of Science, Engineering and Technology. Vol. 9, No. 1, July, 2013, 106-126 ; Lord, E.E., & Willis, J.H., 1999, *Shrubs and Trees for Australian gardens*. Lothian. p 95 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal*. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 193 ; Murtem, G. & Chaudhrey, P., 2016, *An ethnobotanical note on wild edible plants of Upper Eastern Himalaya, India*. Brazilian Journal of Biological Sciences, 2016, v. 3, no. 5, p. 63-81 ; Norrington, L., & Campbell, C., 2001, *Tropical Food Gardens*. Blooming Books. p 25 ; Phon, P., 2000, *Plants used in Cambodia*. © Pauline Dy Phon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. p 225 ; Sahni, K.C., 2000, *The Book of Indian Trees*. Bombay Natural History Society. Oxford. p 191 ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, *3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia*. LIPI p 840 ; Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26:150. 1868 ; van Wyk, B., 2005, *Food Plants of the World. An illustrated guide*. Timber press. p 174 ; Waikhom, S. D., et al, 2013, *Grappling the High Altitude for Safe Edible Bamboo Shoots with Rich Nutritional Attributes and Escaping Cyanogenic Toxicity*. BioMed Reserch International. Voluyme 2013 Article ID 289285, 11 pages ; Xu, You-Kai, et al, 2004, *Wild Vegetable Resources and Market Survey in Xishuangbanna, Southwest China*. Economic Botany. 58(4): 647-667. ; Yang Yuming, Wang Kanglin, Pei Shengji, and Hao Jiming, 2004, *Bamboo Diversity and Traditional Uses in Yunnan, China* Mountain Research and Development, 24(2):157-165. 2004. ; Yang, Y., et al, *A review of bamboo resources in Yunnan, China* www.bioversityinternational.org