

Dendrocalamus strictus (Roxb.) Nees

Identifiants : 11150/denstr

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 01/05/2024

- 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 : Bambos stricta Roxb, Bambusa stricta (Roxb.) Roxb ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Male Bamboo, Calcutta stricta, , An-kuang, Bambu besi, Bambu batu, Bans Ka Ban, Bans kaban, Bans khurd, Basa, Bhariyel, Bidiru, Biru mad, Buloh batu, Calcutta bamboo, Heedi, Hmyin-wa, Kal, Kali musali, Kalmungil, Karai bans, Karail, Kavil, Keltha, Kiri bidiru, Lathi bans, Manwal, Mungil, Myinwa, Nakor vans, Nakur bans, Narbans, Phai-sang, Phai sang dam, Ranj, S'ang, Sadanapa veduru, Salia bhanso, Salimbo bhanso, Solid bamboo, Tama bans, Vansha, Veddur, Veduru, Velu ;



- Note comestibilité : ***

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

Parties comestibles : graines, feuilles, pousses, céréales, manne, rhizome, racine^{[[[0(+x)]] (traduction automatique)} | Original : Seeds, Leaves, Shoots, Cereal, Manna, Rhizome, Root^{[[[0(+x)]]} Les jeunes pousses sont cuites comme légume ou marinées. Les graines sont également grillées et mangées. Il existe également une manne comestible qui se développe sur cette plante. Les racines sont réduites en poudre

Partie testée : graines^{[[[0(+x)]] (traduction automatique)}

Original : Seeds^{[[[0(+x)]]}

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
	0	0	13.5	0	0	0	0



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- Note médicinale : *

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



Par Lucief.illustratrice, via www.luciefillustratrice.com

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

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

dont classification :

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 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 166 ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, *Plants and people of the Golden Triangle*. Dioscorides Press. p 209 ; Bandyopadhyay, S. et al, 2009, *Wild edible plants of Koch Bihar district, West Bengal*. *Natural Products Radiance* 8(1) 64-72 ; Behera K. K., et al, 2008, *Wild Edible Plants of Mayurbhanj District, Orissa, India*. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. Vol. 32 (Suppl.)* pp 305-314 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, *Encyclopedia Botanica*. Cornstalk publishing, p 335 ; 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 794 ; Chandrakumar, P., et al, 2015, *Ethnobotanical studies of wild edible plants of Gond, Halba and Kavar tribes of Salekasa Taluka, Gondia District, Maharashtra State, India*. *International Research Journal of Pharmacy* 6(8) ; Dangol, D. R. et al, 2017, *Wild Edible Plants in Nepal*. *Proceedings of 2nd National Workshop on CUAOGR*, 2017. ; Dey, A. & Mukherjee, A., 2015, *Living and Survival Amidst Hunger: Wild Edible Botanicals as a Prime Forest Productivity in the Rural Purulia District, West Bengal, India from Colonial to Present*. *Research Journal of Forestry* 9(3): 71-86 ; 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, E.A., 1995, *Plant Resources of South East Asia. PROSEA No. 7 Bamboos*. Leiden. p 93 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. 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K., 2007, *Edible plants of tropical forests among tribal communities of Madhya Pradesh*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. 6(1), pp 185-190 ; Prafulla, S., 2017, *Wild Food Diversity of Nawegaon-Nagzira Tiger Reserve in Gondia-Bhandara district of Maharashtra, India*. *Int. J. of Life Sciences*, 2017, Vol. 5 (4): 620-626 ; Prashanth Kumar, G.M. and Shiddamallayya, N., 2015, *Ethnobotanical Study of Less Known Wild Edible Plants of Hakkari Tribes of Angadihalli, Hassan District, Karnataka*. *Journal of Medicinal Plants Studies* 3(5):80-85 ; PROSEA (Plant Resources of South East Asia) handbook, Volume 2, 1991, *Edible fruits and nuts*. ; Pursglove, J.W., 1972, *Tropical Crops. Monocotyledons*. Longmans p 133 ; Radha, B., et al, 2013, *Wild Edible Plant Resources of the Lohba Range of Kedarnath Forest Division (KFD), Garhwal Himalaya, India*. *Int. Res J. Biological Sci.* Vol. 2 (11), 65-73 ; Reddy, B. 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