Albizia procera (Roxb.) Benth.

Identifiants : 1300/albpro

Association du Potager de mes/nos Rêves (https://lepotager-demesreves.fr)
Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 30/04/2024

- ***Classification phylogénétique :***
    - ***Clade : Angiospermes ;***
    - ***Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;***
    - ***Clade : Rosidées ;***
    - ***Clade : Fabidées ;***
    - ***Ordre : Fabales ;***
    - ***Famille : Fabaceae ;***
- ***Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :***
    - ***Règne : Plantae ;***
    - ***Division : Magnoliophyta ;***
    - ***Classe : Magnoliopsida ;***
    - ***Ordre : Fabales ;***
    - ***Famille : Fabaceae ;***
    - ***Genre : Albizia ;***
- ***Synonymes : Acacia elata Voigt, Acacia procera (Roxb.) Willd, Feuilleea procera (Roxb.) Kuntze, Lignum murinum-majus Rumph, Mimosa coriaria Blanco, Mimosa elata Roxb, Mimosa procera Roxb, ;***
- ***Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : forest siris, brown albizia, white siris, tall albizia , Akleng-parang, Bellate, Doon siris, Karo, Karunthagara, Kayun, Kinhai, Konda vagei, Koroi, Mai-tawn, Safed Siris, Sibok, Silver bark rain tree, Sit, Tella chinduga, Thit-pyu, Tram kang, Vang-fek, Weru, White siris, Womenâ's Tongues ;***

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

  Parties comestibles : feuilles, gousses, légumes, écorce{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)} | Original : Leaves, Pods, Vegetable, Bark{{{0(+x)} Les jeunes feuilles sont comestibles cuites. En période de famine, l'écorce est moulue en farine et mangée

  Partie testée : feuilles{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)
  Original : Leaves{{{0(+x)

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

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=Albizia_procera ***;***

      dont classification :

      dont livres et bases de données : [0]"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

      dont biographie/références de [0]"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

      Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 26 ; Angami, A., et al, 2006, Status and potential of wild edible plants of Arunachal Pradesh. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge 5(4) October 2006, pp 541-550 ; Argent, G et al, nd, Manual of the Larger and More important non Dipterocarp Trees of Central Kalimantan Indonesia. Volume 2 Forest Research Institute, Samarinda, Indonesia. p 348 ; Aryal, K. P., et al, 2018, Diversity and use of wild and non-cultivated edible plants in the Western Himalaya. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine (2018) 14:10 ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics. AUC Press. p 17 ; 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 84 ; Calvert, G., 2010, The Burdekin Delta Tree Guide. Lower Burdekin Landcare Association., Inc., Ayr p 17 ; Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest. Nokomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 306 ; Cribb, A.B. & J.W., 1976, Wild Food in Australia, Fontana. p 135 ; Das, S. and Mohiuddin, M., 2012, Gender role in Home Garden Management in the Indigenous Community: A case study in Bandarban Hill District, Bangladesh. International Journal of Social Forestry. 5(1):22-37 ; Doran, J.C., & Turnbull, J.W. (Eds), 1997, Australian Trees and Shrubs: species for land rehabilitation and farm plantings in the tropics. ACIAR Monograph No 24. p 238 ; Elliot, W.R., & Jones, D.L., 1982, Encyclopedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation. Vol 2. Lothian. p 170 ; Flora of Australia Volume 12, Mimosaceae (excl. Acacia) Caesalpiniaceae. Melbourne: CSIRO Australia (1998) p 29, 31 ; Gardner, S., et al, 2000, A Field Guide to Forest Trees of Northern Thailand, Kobfai Publishing Project. p 159 ; Havel, J.J., 1975, Forest Botany, Volume 3 Part 2 Botanical taxonomy. Papua New Guinea Department of Forests, p 104 ; Hearne, D.A., & Rance, S.J., 1975, Trees for Darwin and Northern Australia. AGPS, Canberra p 17, Pl 1 & Colour Pl 3 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 32 ; Holliday, I., 1989, A Field Guide to Australian Trees. Hamlyn. p 40 ; ILDIS Legumes of the World http:www;ildis.org/Legume/Web ; Jackes, B.R., 2001, Plants of the Tropics. Rainforest to Heath. An Identification Guide. James Cook University. p 64 ; Jones D, L, 1986, Ornamental Rainforest Plants in Australia, Reed Books, p 148 ; Kachenchart, B., et al, 2008, Phenology of Edible Plants at Sakaerat Forest. In Proceedings of the FORTROP II: Tropical Forestry Change in a Changing World. Bangkok, Thailand. ; 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 136 ; Krishen P., 2006, Trees of Delhi, A Field Guide. DK Books. p 289 ; London J. Bot. 3:89. 1844 ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, Edible Leaves of the Tropics. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 197 ; Ochse, J.J. et al, 1931, Vegetables of the Dutch East Indies. Asher reprint. p 362 ; Monsalud, M.R., Tongacan, A.L., Lopez, F.R., & Lagrimas, M.Q., 1966, Edible Wild Plants in Philippine Forests. Philippine Journal of Science. p 486 ; Paczkowska, G . & Chapman, A.R., 2000, The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Catalogue. Western Australian Herbarium. p 329 ; Palgrave, K.C., 1996, Trees of Southern Africa. Struik Publishers. p 221 ; Peekel, P.G., 1984, (Translation E.E.Henty), Flora of the Bismarck Archipelago for Naturalists, Division of Botany, Lae, PNG. p 207, 204 ; Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam. Nha Xuat Ban Tre. p 829 ; Phon, P., 2000, Plants used in Cambodia. Â© Pauline Dy Phon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. p 21 ; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database. Published on the Internet; http://www.rbgkew.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet [Accessed 27th April 2011] ; Siemonsma, J. S. & Kasem Piluek, eds. 1993. Vegetables. In: Plant Resources of South-East Asia (PROSEA) 8:312 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K.,1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 78 ; Slik, F., www.asianplant.net ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 117 ; Townsend, K., 1994, Across the Top. Gardening with Australian Plants in the tropics. Society for Growing Australian Plants, Townsville Branch Inc. p 73 ; Verdcourt, B., 1979, Manual of New Guinea Legumes. Botany Bulletin No 11, Division of Botany, Lae, Papua New Guinea. p 187 ; Wheeler, J.R.(ed.), 1992, Flora of the Kimberley Region. CALM, Western Australian Herbarium, p 338 ; www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/treedb/