

# **Gmelina arborea Roxburgh**

**Identifiants : 15034/gmearb**

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

**Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze**

**Dernière modification le 18/05/2024**

- **Classification phylogénétique :**

- *Clade : Angiospermes ;*
- *Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;*
- *Clade : Astéridées ;*
- *Clade : Lamiidées ;*
- *Ordre : Lamiales ;*
- *Famille : Lamiaceae ;*

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- *Règne : Plantae ;*
- *Division : Magnoliophyta ;*
- *Classe : Magnoliopsida ;*
- *Ordre : Lamiales ;*
- *Famille : Lamiaceae ;*
- *Genre : Gmelina ;*

- **Synonymes : *Gmelina rheedii* Hook. [Illegitimate], *Gmelina sinuata* Link, *Gmelina tomentosa*, *Premna arborea* (Roxb.) Roth ;**

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : *Gmelina*, *Snapdragon*, *White Teak* , *Ban*, *Bhadraparni*, *Bhodropornni*, *Bol-lophiang*, *Dieng-lophang*, *Gamari*, *Gambare*, *Gambari*, *Gambhar*, *Gambhari*, *Gamhar*, *Gandhari*, *Gomari*, *Gomori schein*, *Grey teak*, *Gumartek*, *Gumhar*, *Gummadi*, *Indian bulang*, *Kasmari*, *Kasmiri-mara*, *Khamar*, *Khamari*, *Kumadi*, *Kumbar*, *Kumbil*, *Kumhar*, *Kumher*, *Kumil*, *Mai-saw*, *Maisuo*, *Malay bushbeech*, *Perungumpil*, *Phang*, *Pohon jati putih*, *Sewan*, *Shewan*, *Shivan*, *Shivani*, *Shriparni*, *Sivan*, *Teca filipina*, *Thebla*, *Thlam-vawng*, *Thun-vong*, *Umi*, *Umi-thekku*, *Vawng-thi'a*, *White Teak*, *Yemane* ;**



- **Note comestibilité : \*\***

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

**Parties comestibles : graines, fruits, fleurs - arôme, feuilles<sup>(((0+xx) traduction automatique)</sup> | Original : Seeds, Fruit, Flowers - flavouring, Leaves<sup>(((0+xx)</sup> Les graines sont mangées. Les fruits sont mangés. Les fleurs sont mélangées avec du riz gluant pour faire un gâteau comme un plat. Ils sont utilisés pour aromatiser et colorer. Les fleurs bouillies sont frites et mangées**



**néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.**

- **Note médicinale : \*\***

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

- Liens, sources et/ou références :

◦<sup>5</sup>"Plants For a Future" (en anglais) : [https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Gmelina\\_arborea](https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Gmelina_arborea) ;

dont classification :

dont livres et bases de données :<sup>0</sup>"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

dont biographie/références de<sup>0</sup>"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

*Achigan-Dako, E, et al (Eds), 2009, Catalogue of Traditional Vegetables in Benin. International Foundation for Science. ; Adam, K.A. & Krampah, E., 2005. Gmelina arborea Roxb. ex Sm. [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 16 October 2009. ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 240 ; Ashton, M. S., et al 1997, A Field Guide to the Common Trees and Shrubs of Sri Lanka. WHT Publications Ltd. pdf p 396 ; Barwick, M., 2004, Tropical and Subtropical Trees. A Worldwide Encyclopedic Guide. Thames and Hudson p 202 ; Bekele-Tesemma A., Birnie, A., & Tengnas, B., 1993, Useful Trees and Shrubs for Ethiopia. Regional Soil Conservation Unit. Technical Handbook No 5. p 258 ; Bernholt, H. et al, 2009, Plant species richness and diversity in urban and peri-urban gardens of Niamey, Niger. Agroforestry Systems 77:159-179 ; Bohra, N., et al, 2017, Ethnobotany of wild edible plants traditionally used by the local people in the Ramnagar regions from Nainital District, Uttarakhand, India. Biolife 5(1): 12-19 ; Bole, P.V., & Yaghani, Y., 1985, Field Guide to the Common Trees of India. OUP p 51 ; Burkhill, H. M., 1985, The useful plants of west tropical Africa, Vol. 4. Kew. ; Burkhill, 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 1105 ; Chandrakumar, P., et al, 2015, Ethnobotanical studies of wild edible plants of Gond, Halba and Kawar 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. ; Dansi, A., et al, 2008, Traditional leafy vegetables and their use in the Benin Republic. Genet Resour Crop Evol (2008) 55:1239–1256 ; Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 244 ; Flora of Pakistan. www.eFloras.org ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses. Kew. p 85 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 331 ; Hort. bengal. 46. 1814 ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, Food Plants of China. The Chinese University Press. p 644 ; Jeeva, S., 2009, Horticultural potential of wild edible fruits used by the Khasi tribes of Meghalaya. Journal of Horticulture and Forestry Vol. 1(9) pp. 182-192 ; 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 (Also as *Gmelina oblongifolia*) ; Krishen P., 2006, Trees of Delhi, A Field Guide. DK Books. p 124 ; Kuvar, S. D. & Shinde, R. D., 2019, Wild Edible Plants used by Kokni Tribe of Nasik District, Maharashtra. Journal of Global Biosciences. Volume 8, Number 2, 2019, pp. 5936-5945 ; Latham, P., 2004, Useful Plants of Bas-Congo province. Salvation Army & DFID p 140 ; Liu, Yi-tao, & Long, Chun-Lin, 2002, Studies on Edible Flowers Consumed by Ethnic Groups in Yunnan. Acta Botanica Yunnanica. 24(1):41-56 ; Llamas, K.A., 2003, Tropical Flowering Plants. Timber Press. p 242 ; Mahadkar, S., Valvi, S. & Rathod, V., 2012, Nutritional assessment of some selected wild edible plants as a good source of mineral. Asian Journal of Plant Science and Research 2(4):468-472 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, Plants and People of Nepal. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 248 ; Marandi, R. R. & Britto, S. J., 2015, Medicinal Properties of Edible Weeds of Crop Fields and Wild plants Eaten by Oraon Tribals of Latehar District, Jharkhand. International Journal of Life Science and Pharma Research. Vo. 5. (2) April 2015 ; Mbuya, L.P., Msanga, H.P., Ruffo, C.K., Birnie, A & Tengnas, B., 1994, Useful Trees and Shrubs for Tanzania. Regional Soil Conservation Unit. Technical Handbook No 6. p 284 ; 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 ; Narayanan, M. K., R., et al, 2011, Ethnobotanically important trees and their uses by Kattunaikka tribe in Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala, India. Journal of Medicinal Plants research. 5(4): 704-612 ; Narayanan Ratheesh, M. K. et al, 2011, Wild edible plants used by the Kattunaikka, Paniya and Kuruma tribes of Wayanad District, Kerala, India. Journal of Medicinal Plants Research Vol. 5(15), pp. 3520-3529 ; Narzary, H., et al, 2013, Wild Edible Vegetables Consumed by Bodo tribe of Kokrajhar District (Assam), North-East India. Archives of Applied Science Research, 5(5): 182-190 ; Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, Wild Edible Plants of Assam. Geethaki Publishers. p 100 ; Rajkalkshmi, P. et al, 2001, Total carotenoid and beta-carotene contents of forest green leafy vegetables consumed by tribals of south India. Plant Foods for Human Nutrition 56:225-238 ; Reitveld, S., 2013, The Animals and Plants of the Zazamalala Forest in Western Madagascar. p 99 ; Sahni, K.C., 2000, The Book of Indian Trees. Bombay Natural History Society. Oxford. p 135 ; Sangma, A. j. T., 2018, Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) used by Garo tribe of Rongram block in West Garo Hills, Meghalaya. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge Vol 18 (1), pp 151-161 ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India. Natural Product Radiance Vol. 6(5): p 418 ; Singh, B., et al, 2012, Wild edible plants used by Garo tribes of Nokrek Biosphere Reserve in Meghalaya, India. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. 11(1) pp 166-171 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 62 ; Singh, V. and Singh, P., 1981, Edible Wild Plants of Eastern Rajasthan. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol 2 pp 197-207 ; Smith, A.C., 1991, Flora Vitiensis Nova, Lawaii, Kuai, Hawaii, Volume 5 p 203 ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 308 ; Swaminathan, M.S., and Kochnar, S.L., 2007, An Atlas of Major Flowering Trees in India. Macmillan. p 189 ; www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/treedb/ ; Xu, You-Kai, et al, 2004, Wild Vegetable Resources and Market Survey in Xishuangbanna, Southwest China. Economic Botany. 58(4): 647-667. ; Yesodharan, K. & Sujana, K. A., 2007, Wild edible plants traditionally used by the tribes in the Parambokulam Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala, India. Natural*

