

Lasia spinosa (L.) Thwaites

Identifiants : 17988/lasspi

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 ;
- Ordre : Alismatales ;
- Famille : Araceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Liliopsida ;
- Ordre : Arales ;
- Famille : Araceae ;
- Genre : Lasia ;

- Synonymes : *Dracontium spinosum* Linnaeus, *Lasia aculeata* Lour, *Lasia crassifolia* Engl, *Lasia descusdens* Schott, *Lasia hermannii* Schott, *Lasia heterophylla* (Roxb.) Schott, *Lasia jenkinsii* Schott, *Lasia roxburghii* Griff, *Lasia zollingeri* Schott, *Pothos heterophyllus* Roxb, *Pothos lasia* Roxb, *Pothos spinosus* (L.) Buch.-Ham. ex Wall, *Lasia macrophylla* Schott, ? ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : *Lasia*, *Livid flower*, *Unicorn plant*, , *Asi ange*, *Changhrat*, *Chengmora*, *Chibru*, *Choc gai*, *Chonggi*, *Chusot*, *Gali-gali*, *Gegeli*, *Geli-geli*, *Golonta*, *Gongal-kanda*, *Hamwey*, *Henru ehong*, *Hotuplo*, *Janum saru*, *Jokha*, *Kanta kachoramu*, *Kanta kachu*, *Kanta saru*, *Kata kachu*, *Kattosh*, *Kebeibua*, *Kohila*, *Kohowila*, *Laksmama*, *Mop*, *Mulasari*, *Nchew*, *Neerugaddalu*, *Ngambing*, *Nhaam*, *Pachak*, *Pak naam*, *Pak-nam*, *Palang*, *Phak haam*, *Phak naam*, *Rashia supinosa*, *Rau gai*, *Ray gai*, *Sambeng*, *Sampi*, *Seng mora*, *Shidabu*, *Shir gantha*, *Sibru*, *Sor vi*, *Thatha khiao*, *Thwaites sampi*, *Unikon*, *Yang dou*, *Zayit* ;



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

Parties comestibles : feuilles, racines, fruits, fleurs, tige de feuille, rhizome^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)} | Original : Leaves, Roots, Fruit, Flowers, Leaf stalk, Rhizome^{{{0(+x)}}} Les jeunes feuilles sont consommées comme légumes. Ils doivent être cuits ou fermentés pour éliminer l'acide cyanhydrique amer et toxique. (Cela se décompose avec la cuisson) Les fruits sont consommés après avoir été mis dans de l'eau salée (saumure). Les tiges des feuilles sont pelées et utilisées dans les currys pour ajouter de la saveur. Le spadix de fleur est cuit comme légume. Les fleurs récoltées peuvent être conservées pendant 7 jours. Les tubercules sont consommés bouillis. Les bulbes peuvent être stockés pendant de longues périodes dans des pièces sèches et bien ventilées. Les feuilles peuvent être conservées pendant 3 jours

Partie testée : corne^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)}
Original : Corm^{{{0(+x)}}}

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
85	222	53	1.7	0	22	0.4	0



cf. consommation

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

- ***Liens, sources et/ou références :***

dont classification :

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

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

Altschul, S.V.R., 1973, *Drugs and Foods from Little-known Plants*. Notes in Harvard University Herbaria. Harvard Univ. Press. Massachusetts. no. 114 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 317 ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, *Plants and people of the Golden Triangle*. Dioscorides Press. p 214 ; 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 ; Bandyopadhyay, S. et al, 2009, *Wild edible plants of Koch Bihar district, West Bengal*. *Natural Products Radiance* 8(1) 64-72 ; Baro, D., Baruah, S. and Borthukar, S. K. 2015, *Documentation on wild vegetables of Baksa district, BTAD (Assam)*. Scholars Research Library. Archives of Applied Science Research, 2015, 7 (9):19-27 ; 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 1340 ; Chandrakumar, P., et al, 2015, *Ethnobotanical studies of wild edible plants of Gond, Halba and Kwar tribes of Salekasa Taluka, Gondia District, Maharashtra State, India*. *International Research Journal of Pharmacy* 6(8) ; Chowdery, T., et al, 2014, *Wild edible plants of Uttar Dinajpur District, West Bengal*. *Life Science Leaflets*. 47:pp 20-36 <http://lifesciencesleaflets.ning.com> ; Chowdhury, M. & Mukherjee, R., 2012, *Wild Edible Plants Consumed by Local Communities of Maldah of West Bengal, India*. *Indian J.Sci.Res.*3(2) : 163-170 ; Deb, D., et al, 2013, *Wild Edible Plants and Their Utilization in Traditional Recipes of Tripura, Northeast India*. *Advances in Biological Research* 7(5):203-211 ; Deka, N. & Devi, N., 2015, *Wild edible aquatic and marshland angiosperms of Baka district, BTC area, Assam, India*. *Asian J. Plant Sci. Res.* 5(1):32-48 ; Dobriyal, M. J. 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Book House p 112 ; Japanese International Research Centre for Agricultural Science www.jircas.affrc.go.jp/project/value_addition/Vegetables ; Johns, R.J. & Hay, A., 1976, *Monocotyledons of Papua New Guinea. Part 1*, Forestry College Bulolo, PNG p 63 ; Johnson, N., 2002, *Environmental Change in northern Thailand: Impact on Wild Edible Plant Availability*. *Ecology of Food and Nutrition*, 41: 5, 373-399 ; 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. ; Kar, A., & Borthakur, S. K., 2008, *Wild vegetables of Karbi - Anglong district, Assam*, *Natural Product Radiance*, Vol. 7(5), pp 448-460 ; Kumar, S. A., Manus, D. & Mallika, M., 2018, *Impact of non-timber forest products on Forest and in Livelihood Economy of the People of Adjoining Areas of Jalpaiguri Forest Division, West Bengal, India*. *Int. 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