

***Litsea cubeba* (Lour.) Pers.**

Identifiants : 18886/litcub

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 13/05/2024

- **Classification phylogénétique :**

- **Clade :** Angiospermes ;
- **Clade :** Magnoliidées ;
- **Ordre :** Laurales ;
- **Famille :** Lauraceae ;

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- **Règne :** Plantae ;
- **Division :** Magnoliophyta ;
- **Classe :** Magnoliopsida ;
- **Ordre :** Laurales ;
- **Famille :** Lauraceae ;
- **Genre :** Litsea ;

- **Synonymes :** *Laurus cubeba* (Lour.) Persoon, *Litsea citrata* Blume, *Tetranthera polyantha* Wallich ex Nees var. *citrata* Meissner, *Lindera pipericarpa* Boerl, et quelques autres ;

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** Mountain Pepper, Litsea , Cubeba oil tree, Dieng-si-sing, Earking, Entsurem, Jayar, Mang tang, May chang, Medang lemo tree, Mejankeri, Nge, Oosingsha mapaan, Pohon medang lemo, Pohon minyak kubeba, Sehnem, Seknam, Ser-nam, Sernam, Shan ji jiao, Siltimur, Singuno, Siqbil, Taier, Tanghaercherkung, Tayer, Tayir schein, Teer, Terhilsok, Voting, Zeng-jil ;



- **Note comestibilité :** *

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

Parties comestibles : fruits, racines, épices, fleurs - thé, feuilles - arôme^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)} | **Original :** Fruit, Root, Spice, Flowers - tea, Leaves - flavouring^{{{0(+x)}}} Le fruit est utilisé comme épice à la place du *Piper cubeba*. Il est utilisé pour parfumer la viande et le poisson de chèvre. Il est utilisé pour les cornichons. Les fleurs peuvent être mangées ou utilisées pour le thé. Les racines sont cuites avec du porc. Les fruits, l'écorce et les feuilles sont utilisés comme ingrédient de curry par les Karen. Ils ont l'odeur de la citronnelle lorsqu'ils sont écrasés



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=Litsea_cubeba ;

dont classification :

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

dont biographie/références de ° "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. 1208 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 333 ; Arora, R. K., 2014, *Diversity in Underutilized Plant Species - An Asia-Pacific Perspective*. Bioversity International. p 75 ; 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 1371 ; Chase, P. & Singh, O. P., 2016, *Bioresources of Nagaland: A Case of Wild 4 Edible Fruits in Khonoma Village Forest*. in J. Purkayastha (ed.), *Bioprospecting of Indigenous Bioresources of North-East India*. p 50 (As *Litsea citrata*) ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 139 ; Fu, Yongneng, et al, 2003, *Relocating Plants from Swidden Fallows to Gardens in Southwestern China*. *Economic Botany*, 57(3): 389-402 ; Gangte, H. E., et al, 2013, *Wild Edible Plants used by the Zou Tribe in Manipur, India*. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*, Volume 3, Issue 5 ; Gangwar, A. K. & Ramakrishnan, P. S., 1990, *Ethnobotanical Notes on Some Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, Northeastern India*. *Economic Botany*, Vol. 44, No. 1 pp. 94-105 ; Ghorbani, A., et al, 2012, *A comparison of the wild food plant use knowledge of ethnic minorities in Naban River Watershed Nature Reserve, Yunnan, SW China*. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine*; 8:17 ; 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 ; Hani Medicine of Xishuangbanna, 1999, p 635 ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, *Food Plants of China*. The Chinese University Press. p 401 ; 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 ; Konsam, S., et al, 2016, *Assessment of wild leafy vegetables traditionally consumed by the ethnic communities of Manipur, northeast India*. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine*, 12:9 ; Kumar, A., et al, 2012, *Ethnobotanical Edible Plant Biodiversity of Lepcha Tribes*. *Indian Forester*, 138 (9):798-803 (As *Litsea citrata*) ; Kunshan, Shi, *Non-wood forest products in Asia*. FAO Corporate Document Repository ; Lalfakzuala, R., 2007, *Ethnobotanical usages of plants in western Mizoram*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. Vol 6(3) pp 480-493 ; Li Xi-wen, Li Jie, Huang Puhua, van der Werff, H., *Lauraceae. Flora of China*. ; Lim, T. K., 2015, *Edible Medicinal and Non Medicinal Plants*. Volume 9, Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Springer p 52 ; Liu, Yi-tao, & Long, Chun-Lin, 2002, *Studies on Edible Flowers Consumed by Ethnic Groups in Yunnan*. *Acta Botanica Yunnanica*. 24(1):41-56 ; Mot So Rau Dai an Duoc O Vietnam. *Wild edible Vegetables*. Ha Noi 1994, p 240 ; 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 ; Namsa, et al, 2011, *Ethnobotany of the Monpa ethnic group ay Arunachal Pradesh, India*. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* 7:31 ; Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, *An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam*. Nha Xuat Ban Tre. p 359 ; *Plants for a Future database*, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. <http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/> ; *Plants for a Future database*, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. <http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/> (As *Litsea citrata*) ; Pradheep, K., et al, 2016, *Wild edible plants used by Konyak tribe in Mon district of Nagaland: Survey and inventorisation*. *Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources*. Vol 7(1) pp 74-81 ; PROSEA handbook Volume 13 Spices. p 277 ; Savita, et al, 2006, *Studies on wild edible plants of ethnic people in east Sikkim*. *Asian J. of Bio Sci.* (2006) Vol. 1 No. 2 : 117-125 ; Singh, V. B., et al, (Ed.) *Horticulture for Sustainable Income and Environmental Protection*. Vol. 1 p 217 ; Srivastava, R. C., 2009, *Traditional knowledge of Adi tribe of Arunachal Pradesh on plants*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. 8(2): 146-153 (Also as *Litsea citrata*) ; Srivastava, R. C., 2010, *Traditional knowledge of Nyishi (Daffla) tribe of Arunachal Pradesh*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. 9(1):26-37 ; Srivastava, R. C., et al, 2010, *Indigenous biodiversity of Apatani plateau: Learning on biocultural knowledge of Apani tribe of Qrunachal Pradesh for sustainable livelihoods*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge* 9(3): 432-442 (As *Litsea citrata*) ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, *3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia*. LIPI p 362 ; Sundriyal, M., et al, 2004, *Dietary Use of Wild Plant Resources in the Sikkim Himalaya, India*. *Economic Botany* 58(4) pp 626-638 (As *Litsea citrata*) ; Syn. pl. 2(1):4. 1806 ; Tsering, J., et al, 2017, *Ethnobotanical appraisal on wild edible plants used by the Monpa community of Arunachal Pradesh*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. Vol 16(4), October 2017, pp 626-637 ; Van Sam, H. et al, 2008, *Uses and Conservation of Plant Species in a National Park. A case study of Ben En, Vietnam*. *Economic Botany* 62:574-593