

Murdannia nudiflora (L.) Brennan

Identifiants : 21369/murnud

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 16/05/2024

- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Monocotylédones ;
- Clade : Commelinidées ;
- Ordre : Commelinales ;
- Famille : Commelinaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Liliopsida ;
- Ordre : Commelinales ;
- Famille : Commelinaceae ;
- Genre : Murdannia ;

- Synonymes : *Aneilema bracteolatum* var. *majus* Seub, *Aneilema bracteatum* C. B. Clarke, ?*Aneilema compressum* Dalziel, *Aneilema debile* Wall. [Invalid], *Aneilema diversifolium* Hassk, *Aneilema foliosum* Hassk, *Aneilema junghunianum* Miq, *Aneilema lancifolium* Griff, *Aneilema malabarica* (Linn.) Merrill, *Aneilema nudicaule* (Burm. f.) Loudon, *Aneilema nudiflorum* (L.) Sweet, *Aneilema nudiflorum* (Linnaeus) R. Brown, *Aneilema radicans* D. Don, *Aneilema trichocoleum* Schauer, *Callisia parvula* Brandegees, *Commelina minuta* Blume, *Commelina nudicaulis* Burm.f, *Commelina nudiflora* Burm.f, *Commelina nudiflora* Linnaeus, *Commelina radicans* (D. Don) Spreng, *Commelina sellowii* Schltldl, *Cyanotis gueinzii* Hassk, *Ditelesia nudiflora* (L.) Raf, *Murdannia malabarica* (Linn.) Bruck, *Phaeneilema diversifolium* (Hassk.) G. Bruckn, *Phaeneilema malabarica* (Linn.) Naraan Swami ex Biswas, *Phaeneilema nudiflorum* (L.) G. Bruckn, *Stickmannia guyanensis* Raf, *Stickmannia longicollis* Raf, *Tradescantia malabarica* Linnaeus ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Day-flower, Bird's-foot grass, , Babawangan, Brambangan, Gewor, Glegor, Grogos, Jalegor, Jeboran, Kane jhar, Kanshura, Koshapushpi, Luo hua shui zhu ye, Pak-prap, Patuk gagak, Petungan, Rumpu aur, Rumpu kekupu, Rumpu tapak burong, Rumpu tapak itek, Ryau ryau, Tali korang, Tali said, Thalipullu, Vazhapazhathi ;



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

Parties comestibles : feuilles^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Leaves^{{{{0(+x)}}}} Les feuilles tendres sont cuites comme légume. Ils sont également utilisés dans les soupes. La jeune plante est utilisée comme arôme. Il est utilisé comme légume avec du curry



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- 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" :

Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 138 (As *Commelina nudiflora*) ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, *Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics*. AUC Press. p 27 (As *Aneilema malabaricum* and *Aneilema nudiflorum*) ; Borrell, O.W., 1989, *An Annotated Checklist of the Flora of Kairiru Island, New Guinea*. Marcellin College, Victoria Australia. p 18 ; 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 655 (As *Commelina nudiflora* and *Aneilema nudiflorum*) ; Dangol, D. R. et al, 2017, *Wild Edible Plants in Nepal*. *Proceedings of 2nd National Workshop on CUAOGR*, 2017. ; *Flora of Pakistan*. www.eFloras.org ; Henty, E.E., & Pritchard, G.S., 1973, *Weeds of New Guinea and their control*. Botany Bulletin No 7, Division of Botany, Lae, PNG. p 31 ; Hong Deyuan; Robert A. DeFilipps, *COMMELINACEAE*, *Flora of China* ; Hussey, B.M.J., Keighery, G.J., Cousens, R.D., Dodd, J., Lloyd, S.G., 1997, *Western Weeds. A guide to the weeds of Western Australia*. Plant Protection Society of Western Australia. p 22 ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, *Food Plants of China*. The Chinese University Press. p 309 ; Jackes, B.R., 2001, *Plants of the Tropics. Rainforest to Heath. An Identification Guide*. James Cook University. p 47 ; Kermath, B. M., et al, 2014, *Food Plants in the Americas: A survey of the domesticated, cultivated and wild plants used for Human food in North, Central and South America and the Caribbean*. On line draft. p 555 ; Kew Bull. 7:189. 1952 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal*. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 326 ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, *Edible Leaves of the Tropics*. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 183 (As *Aneilema malabaricum*) ; McMakin, P.D., 2000, *Flowering Plants of Thailand. A Field Guide*. White Lotus. p 83 (As *Commelina nudiflora*) ; Ochse, J.J. et al, 1931, *Vegetables of the Dutch East Indies*. Asher reprint. p 108 (As *Aneilema malabaricum*), (Also p 113 as *Commelina nudiflora*) ; Paczkowska, G. & Chapman, A.R., 2000, *The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Catalogue*. Western Australian Herbarium. p 41 ; Peekel, P.G., 1984, (Translation E.E.Henty), *Flora of the Bismarck Archipelago for Naturalists*, Division of Botany, Lae, PNG. p 78, ; *Plants of Haiti* Smithsonian Institute [http://botany.si.edu/antilles/West Indies](http://botany.si.edu/antilles/West%20Indies) ; Romanowski, N., 2007, *Edible Water Gardens*. Hyland House. p 106 ; Swapna, M. M. et al, 2011, *A review on the medicinal and edible aspects of aquatic and wetland plants of India*. J. Med. Plants Res. 5 (33) pp. 7163-7176 ; Thoa, P. T. K., et al, 2013, *Biodiversity indices and utilization of edible wild plants a case study of the Cham Island in Quang Nam Province, Vietnam*. *Journal of research in Environmental Science and Toxicology* Vol. 2(9): 167-174