

Amorphophallus paeoniifolius (Dennst.) Nicolson, 1977 (Songe pâté)

Identifiants : 2207/amopae

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 ;
- Tribu : Thomsonieae ;
- Genre : Amorphophallus ;

- Synonymes : *Amorphophallus campanulata* (nom invalide [erreur = écriture/orthographe incorrecte/fausse/erronée] ou variante orthographique valide ? (qp*)), *Amorphophallus campanulatus* Decne. 1834 ;

- Synonymes français : pungapong, taro ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : elephant-yam (elephant yam), elephant-foot yam, pungapung, sweet-yam, telinga-potato, telingo-potato, whitespot giant Arum, suran, jummikand , Elefantenkartoffel (de), suweg (id), suran (es), buk (th transcrit) ;



- Note comestibilité : **

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

Racine (rhizome^{5(+x)μ/tuberculesμ175} cuits (soigneusement bouillis ou cuits au four)^{{{5(+)}}} [aliment/nourriture^{{{2(dp*)}}},^{{{175}}} : féculent^(dp*) (fécule/amidon) et légume^{{{2(+)}}} {riche en nutriment, saveur délicate/délicieuse^{{{175}}}}} et feuille (feuilles et pétioles : cuits (soigneusement)^{{{5(+)}}} [aliment/nourriture^{{{2(dp*)}}} {ex. : comme potherbe, brède^{{{(dp*)}}}}}] comestible.(1*)

Détails :

Rhizome - cuit ; âcre brut et peut-être toxique, il doit être soigneusement bouilli ou cuit au four ; une racine très grande et jusqu'à 50cm de diamètre ; avec l'introduction de variétés non âcres, la culture et la commercialisation d'*Amorphophallus paeoniifolius* a été développée au Nord et à l'Est de l'Inde^{{{175}}}.

Feuilles et pétioles - ils doivent être bien cuits^{{{5(+)}}}.

Le bulbe est cuit et mangé. Dans certains types, il est brûlé et écrasé avec du sel et mangé avec du riz. Les jeunes feuilles non ouvertes sont comestibles cuites. Les jeunes pétioles ou tiges de feuilles sont consommées cuites. Ils sont souvent consommés avec du poisson. Les tiges récoltées ne peuvent être stockées que pendant environ une semaine

Partie testée : tubercule^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique)

Original : Tuber^{{{0(+x)}}}

Taux d'humidité Énergie (kj) Énergie (kcal) Protéines (g) Pro- Vitamines C (mg) Fer (mg) Zinc (mg)



(1*) Bien qu'aucune mention spécifique n'ait été rapportée pour cette espèce, la plupart des autres membres du genre contiennent des raphides (cristaux) d'oxalate de calcium. Voir toxine, genre *Amorphophallus* et/ou lien pfa5, pour plus d'infos. néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

• Note médicinale : **

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



De gauche à droite :

Par Van Houtte, L.B., *Flore des serres et des jardin de l'Europe (1845-1880) Fl. Serres vol. 15 (1862)*, via plantillustrations
Par Moninckx, J., *Moninckx atlas Moninckx atlas vol. 1 (1682)*, via plantillustrations

• Autres infos :

dont infos de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

◦ Statut :

C'est un légume cultivé commercialement. En Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, cette plante n'est cultivée et utilisée que par des personnes dans quelques endroits. Il est plus important dans certains autres pays comme l'Indonésie, le Vietnam et l'Inde. Il est vendu sur les marchés locaux^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : It is a commercially cultivated vegetable. In Papua New Guinea this plant is only grown and used by people in a few locations. It is more important in some other countries such as Indonesia, Vietnam and India. It is sold in local markets^{{{{0(+x)}}}}.

◦ Distribution :

Une plante tropicale. Il se produit principalement dans les zones saisonnières sèches et les prairies jusqu'à 800 m d'altitude dans les zones équatoriales. Il nécessite une température moyenne de 25-35 ° C et des précipitations de 1000-1500 mm pendant la saison de croissance. Les sols doivent être bien drainés car ils ne supportent pas l'engorgement. Il se produit largement autour des Philippines dans les endroits de basse altitude, en particulier là où les gens ont défriché la forêt. Il est courant en Indonésie et au Vietnam. Dans XTBG Yunnan^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : A tropical plant. It occurs mainly in seasonally dry areas and grassland up to 800 m altitude in equatorial zones. It requires an average temperature of 25-35°C and rainfall of 1000-1500 mm during the growing season. Soils need to be well drained as it cannot stand waterlogging. It occurs widely around the Philippines in low altitude places especially where people have cleared the forest. It is common in Indonesia and Vietnam. In XTBG Yunnan^{{{{0(+x)}}}}.

◦ Localisation :

Samoa américaines, Asie, Australie, Bangladesh, Bhoutan, Cambodge, Chine, Îles Cook, Timor oriental, Fidji, Polynésie française, Himalaya, Inde, Indochine, Indonésie, Laos, Madagascar, Malaisie, Marquises, Myanmar, Népal, Inde du nord-est, Pacifique Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, PNG, Philippines, Polynésie, Rotuma, Samoa, Asie du Sud-Est, Seychelles, Îles Salomon, Sri Lanka, Tahiti, Thaïlande, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Vanuatu, Vietnam^{{{{0(+x)}}}}

Original : American Samoa, Asia, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, East Timor, Fiji, French Polynesia, Himalayas, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Laos, Madagascar, Malaysia, Marquesas, Myanmar, Nepal, Northeastern India, Pacific, Papua New Guinea, PNG, Philippines, Polynesia, Rotuma, Samoa, SE Asia, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tahiti, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Vanuatu, Vietnam^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique)

◦ Notes :

Il existe environ 170 à 200 espèces d'*Amorphophallus*. Il a des avantages contre le cancer du côlon^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique)

Original : There are about 170-200 *Amorphophallus* species. It has benefits against colon cancer^{{{0(+x)}}}.

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

◦ ⁵"Plants For a Future" (en anglais) : <https://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Amorphophallus+paeoniifolius> ;

dont classification :

◦ "The Plant List" (en anglais) : www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/kew-8254 ;

◦ "GRIN" (en anglais) : <https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxon/taxonomydetail?id=102457> ;

dont livres et bases de données : ¹⁷⁵"Cultivation Of Fruits, Vegetables And Floriculture" (livre en anglais, page 583, par Niir Board) ;

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

Elephant foot yam references ; Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 36 (As *Amorphophallus campanulatus*) ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, Plants and people of the Golden Triangle. Dioscorides Press. p 202 (As *Amorphophallus campanulatus*) ; Anon., 1939, Note sur une plante a tubercles amyloides d'Illis-Illis de Java (*Amorphophallus campanulatus* Blume). Agron. colon. 28(255), 84-87. ; Anon., 1960/61. Effect of waxing on elephant yam *Amorphophallus campanulatus*. Ann. Rep. cent. Fd. technol. res. Inst. Mysore p 3 ; Ansil, P. N., et al, 2014, Cytotoxic and apoptotic activities of *Amorphophallus campanulatus* (Roxb.) Bl. tuber extracts against colon carcinoma cell line HCT-15. Saudi Journal of Biological Sciences 21:524-531 ; Arakeri, H.R., 1950, Seed production in suran (*Amorphophallus campanulatus*) Dharwar Agric. Voll. Mag., 3:3-4. ; Arakeri, H.R., 1956, A note on storage and germination requirements of seeds of Suran. Indian J. Genet. 1:27-29. ; Backer, C.A. and Brink, B van den, 1968, Flora of Java. 3 vols. p111. ; Bandyopadhyay, S. et al, 2009, Wild edible plants of Koch Bihar district, West Bengal. Natural Products Radiance 8(1) 64-72 ; Bandyopadhyay, S., et al, 2012, A Census of Wild Edible Plants from Howrah District, West Bengal, India. Proceedings of UGC sponsored National Seminar 2012 (As *Amorphophallus campanulatus*) ; 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 ; Barrau, J., 1976, Subsistence Agriculture in Polynesia and Micronesia. Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Bulletin 223 Honolulu Hawaii. Kraus reprint. p 39 ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics. AUC Press. p 24 (As *Amorphophallus campanulatus*) ; Bois, D., 1927, Les Plantes Alimentaires Vol.1 p 527. ; Brown, D., 2000, Aroids. Plants of the Arum family. Timber Press. (Second edition) p 265 ; Brock, J., 1993, Native Plants of Northern Australia, Reed. p 89 ; Brown, W.H., 1920, Wild Food Plants of the Philippines. Bureau of Forestry Bulletin No. 21 Manila. p 31 ; Brown, , 1951, Useful Plants of the Philippines. p344. ; Brown, D., 1988, Aroids. Timber Press, Portland, Oregon. p39-40 and 202-4. ; 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 139 (As *Amorphophallus campanulatus*) ; Cabalion, P. and Morat, P., 1983, Introduction le vegetation, la flore et aux noms vernaculaires de l'ile de Pentecoste (Vanuatu), In: Journal d'agriculture traditionnelle et de botanique appliquee JATBA Vol. 30, 3-4 ; Chandrakumar, P., et al, 2015, Ethnobotanical studies of wild edible plants of Gond, Halba and Kavar tribes of Salekasa Taluka, Gondia District, Maharashtra State, India. International Research Journal of Pharmacy 6(8) ; Chaugule, B.A. and Knot, B.D., 1957, Four years with suran. Indian Fmg., 7(9):27-31. ; Chaugule, B.A. and Knot, B.D., 1963, Effect of size of seed corm and spacing on growth and yield of four year suran, (*Amorphophallus campanulatus* Blume). Indian J. Agron. 7(4):310-318. ; Checklist of NT Vascular Plant Species. January 2003. ; Cherikoff V. & Isaacs, J., The Bush Food Handbook. How to gather, grow, process and cook Australian Wild Foods. Ti Tree Press, Australia p 198 ; Chevalier, A., 1931, Les amorphophallus et leurs usages. Revue Bot. Appl. Agric. Trop. 11(122):809-816. ; 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 ; Christophersen, E., 1935, Flowering Plants of Samoa. Bishop Museum Bulletin. No 128 p40. ; Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest. Nokomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 59 ; Coursey, D.G., 1968, The edible aroids. World Crops 20(4):25-30. ; Cowie, I, 2006, A Survey of Flora and vegetation of the proposed Jaco-Tutuala-Lore National Park. Timor-Lests (East Timor) www.territorystories.nt.gov.au p 43 ; 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 ; Dutta, U., 2012, Wild Vegetables collected by the local communities from the Churang reserve of BTDA, Assam.

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