

Opilia amentacea Roxb.

Identifiants : 22274/opiame

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

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- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- **Règne : Plantae ;**
- **Division : Magnoliophyta ;**
- **Classe : Magnoliopsida ;**
- **Ordre : Santalales ;**
- **Famille : Opiliaceae ;**
- **Genre : Opilia ;**

- **Synonymes : *Opilia celtidifolia* (Guill. & Perr.) Endl. ex Walp, *Opilia tomentella* (Oliv.) Engl, et d'autres ;**

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Catkin blooming, Yellow plum, , Engirusha, Itawa-tawa, Kalemela, Kaguha, Lpuken, Lukokonza, Luvisu, Mirliny, Mlende, Mtulu, Musundu, Mwevumbulo, Nyamtulo, Shan you zi, Silanincom-o ;**



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

Parties comestibles : fruits, feuilles^{(((0+x) (traduction automatique)} | Original : Fruit, Leaves^{(((0+x)} Les fruits sont consommés frais. ATTENTION. Les fruits consommés en grande quantité peuvent irriter les lèvres et la langue. Les feuilles sont cuites comme légume

**Partie testée : feuilles^{(((0+x) (traduction automatique)}
Original : Leaves^{(((0+x)}**

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
9.2	0	0	14.8	0	3.9	15.7	3.2



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 "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Achigan-Dako, E, et al (Eds), 2009, Catalogue of Traditional Vegetables in Benin. International Foundation for Science. ; Atato, A., et al, 2010, Diversity of Edible Wild Fruit Tree Species of Togo. Global Science Books. ; Atato, A., et al, 2012 *Especies lianescentes a fruits comestibles du Togo*. Fruits. 67(5): 353-368 ; Bindon, P., 1996, Useful Bush Plants. Western Australian Museum. p 188 ; Brock, J., 1993, Native Plants of Northern Australia, Reed. p 270 ; Bussman, R. W., 2006, Ethnobotany of the Samburu of Mt. Nyiru, South Turkana, Kenya. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. 2:35 ; Chang Mei-chen, Qiu Lian-qing, Green, P.S., Oleaceae. Flora of China. ; Cherikoff V. & Isaacs, J., The Bush Food Handbook. How to gather, grow, process and cook Australian Wild Foods. Ti Tree Press, Australia p 200 ; Cooper W & Cooper W T, 1994, Fruits of the Rain Forest. RD Press p 206 ; Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest. Nokomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 381 ; 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 51 ; Cribb, A.B. & J.W., 1976, Wild Food in Australia, Fontana. p 75 ; Elliot, W.R., & Jones, D.L., 1997, Encyclopedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation. Vol 7. Lothian. p 106 ; Flora of China @ efloras.org Volume 5 ; Flora Malesiana Vol 10 p 47 ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses. Kew. p 52 ; French, B.R., 2010, Food Plants of Solomon Islands. A Compendium. Food Plants International Inc. p 354 ; Grubben, G. J. H. and Denton, O. A. (eds), 2004, Plant Resources of Tropical Africa 2. Vegetables. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands. p 563 ; Hiepko, P., 1984, Opiliaceae, Flora Malesiana Series 1 Vol 10(1) p 47 ; Hiepko, P. 2008, Opiliaceae. Flora of the World. Species Plantarum No. 12 p 22 ; Jones, D.L. & Gray, B., 1977, Australian Climbing Plants. Reed. p 128 ; Kenneally, K.E., Edinger, D. C., and Willing T., 1996, Broome and Beyond, Plants and People of the Dampier Peninsula, Kimberley, Western Australia. Department of Conservation and Land Management. p 151 ; Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia, CSIRO. p 175 ; Morley, B.D., & Toelken, H.R., (Eds), 1983, Flowering Plants in Australia. Rigby. p 231 ; Msuya, T. S., et al, 2010, Availability, Preference and Consumption of Indigenous Foods in the Eastern Arc Mountains, Tanzania, Ecology of Food and Nutrition, 49:3, 208-227 ; Paczkowska, G. & Chapman, A.R., 2000, The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Calatogue. Western Australian Herbarium. p 415 ; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database. Published on the Internet; <http://www.rbge.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet> [Accessed 5th May 2011] ; Smith, N. M., 1991, Ethnobotanical Field Notes from the Northern Territory, Australia, J. Adelaide Bot. Gard. 14(1): 1-65 ; Smith, Nicholas et al. 1993, Ngarinyman Ethnobotany: Aboriginal Plant Use from the Victoria River Area Northern Australia. Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin No 16. Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory. p 37, ; Townsend, K., 1994, Across the Top. Gardening with Australian Plants in the tropics. Society for Growing Australian Plants, Townsville Branch Inc. p 306 ; Vigilante, T., et al, 2013, Island country: Aboriginal connections, values and knowledge of the Western Kimberley islands in the context of an island biological survey. Records of the Western Australian Museum Supplement 81: 145-182 ; Wheeler, J.R.(ed.), 1992, Flora of the Kimberley Region. CALM, Western Australian Herbarium, p 567 ; White, F., Dowsett-Lemaire, F. and Chapman, J. D., 2001, Evergreen Forest Flora of Malawi. Kew. p 425 ; Wightman, Glenn et al. 1992. Mudburra Ethnobotany: Aboriginal Plant Use from Kulumindini (Elliott) Northern Australia. Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin No 14. Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory. p 26. ; Worsley, P., 1961, Acta Ethnographica 10(1/2):153-90. ; www.efloras.org Flora of China ; Yunupinu Banjgul, Laklak Yunupinu-Marika, et al. 1995, Rirratjinu Ethnobotany: Aboriginal Plant Use from Yirrkala, Arnhem Land, Australia. Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin No 21. Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory. p60.