

# Rhizophora mucronata Lam.

Identifiants : 27202/rhimuc

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 : Dicotylédones vraies ;
  - Clade : Rosidées ;
  - Clade : Fabidées ;
  - Ordre : Malpighiales ;
  - Famille : Rhizophoraceae ;
- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**
  - Règne : Plantae ;
  - Division : Magnoliophyta ;
  - Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
  - Ordre : Rhizophorales ;
  - Famille : Rhizophoraceae ;
  - Genre : Rhizophora ;
- **Synonymes :** *Rhizophora candelaria* Wight & Arn, *Rhizophora macrorrhiza* Griff. ;
- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** *Black Mangrove, Red mangrove, Asiatic mangrove, , Adaviponna, Baingdaung, Bairada, Bakau belukap, Bakau kurap, Bakauan-babae, Bako, Bhora, Bulabol, Byu-chidauk, Dogo, Eoeak, Jangkar, Jumuda, Kamo, Kandaale, Kandal, Kong kaang, Kong kawn, Kongkeng, Kunro, Lan, Mangal encamado, Metondo, Mkaka, Mkoko, Nonou, Pang ka bai yai, Paniccha kandal, Payon-ama, Peykkandal, Pikandal, Pyu, Rai, Randhoo, Rohi, Sorapinnai, Tinmar, Uppiponna, Vankandal ;*



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

**Parties comestibles :** feuilles, fruits<sup>{{(0+X)}} (traduction automatique)</sup> | **Original :** Leaves, Fruit<sup>{{(0+X)}} Les fruits sont consommés crus. Le jus est transformé en vin. Les jeunes pousses sont cuites et mangées</sup>



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 : <sup>0</sup>"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

dont biographie/références de <sup>0</sup>"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 521 ; Argent, G et al, nd, *Manual of the Larger and More important non Dipterocarp Trees of Central Kalimantan Indonesia*. Volume 2 Forest Research Institute, Samarinda, Indonesia. p 531 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, *Encyclopedia Botanica*. Cornstalk publishing, p 877 ; Borrell, O.W., 1989, *An Annotated Checklist of the Flora of Kairiru Island, New Guinea*. Marcellin College, Victoria Australia. p 122 ; 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 1934 ; Castillo, C., 2013, *The Archaeobotany of Khao Sam Kaeo and Phu Khao Thong: The Agriculture of Late Prehistoric Southern Thailand*. Ph. D. thesis University College, London p 379 ; Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, *Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest*. Nokomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 429 ; Dharani, N., 2002, *Field Guide to common Trees & Shrubs of East Africa*. Struik. p 304 ; Dobriyal, M. J. R. & Dobriyal, R., 2014, *Non Wood Forest Produce an Option for Ethnic Food and Nutritional Security in India*. *Int. J. of Usuf. Mngt.* 15(1):17-37 ; Elevitch, C.R.(ed.), 2006, *Traditional Trees of the Pacific Islands: Their Culture, Environment and Use*. Permanent Agriculture Resources, Holualoa, Hawaii. p 641 ; *Flora of Pakistan*. www.eFloras.org ; Frodin, D.G. & Leach, G.L., 1982, *Mangroves of the Port Moresby Region*. Biology Department Occasional Paper No 3 Revised edition. Papua New Guinea, p 56 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 558 ; <http://iscmumbai.maharashtra.gov.in/floristic%20survey.html> ; Kiple, K.F. & Ornelas, K.C., (eds), 2000, *The Cambridge World History of Food*. CUP p 1810 ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, *Edible Leaves of the Tropics*. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 216 ; Monsalud, M.R., Tongacan, A.L., Lopez, F.R., & Lagrimas, M.Q., 1966, *Edible Wild Plants in Philippine Forests*. *Philippine Journal of Science*. p 531 ; Palgrave, K.C., 1996, *Trees of Southern Africa*. Struik Publishers. p 654 ; Palmer, E and Pitman, N., 1972, *Trees of Southern Africa*. Vol. 3. A.A. Balkema, Cape Town p 1608 ; Parham, H. B. R, 1940, *Supplement to the Journal of the Polynesian Society* No. 16. *Fiji Plants: Their Name and Uses.* ; Schatz, G.E., 2001, *Generic Tree Flora of Madagascar*. Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew and Missouri Botanical Garden. p 315 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India*. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 69 ; Sujanapal, P., & Sankaran, K. V., 2016, *Common Plants of Maldives*. FAO & Kerala FRI, p 227 ; *Tabl. encycl.* 1(vol. 2): t. 396. 1793 (J. L. M. Poiret, *Tabl. encycl.* 2(vol. 5):517. 1819 (text); *Encycl.* 6:189. 1804) ; Thaman, R. R., 1987, *Plants of Kiribati: A listing and analysis of vernacular names*. *Atoll Research Bulletin* No. 296 ; Tomlinson P.B., 1976, *Rhizophora in Papua New Guinea*, *Science in New Guinea* 4 (2): 77-90 ; van Wyk, B, van Wyk, P, and van Wyk B., 2000, *Photographic guide to Trees of Southern Africa*. Briza. p 265 ; [www.manoa.hawaii.edu/botany/plants of micronesia](http://www.manoa.hawaii.edu/botany/plants_of_micronesia) ; Yuncker, T.G., 1959, *Plants of Tonga*, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Hawaii, *Bulletin* 220. p 197