

Rhododendron arboreum Smith

Identifiants : 27236/rhoarb

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 10/05/2024

- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Astéridées ;
- Ordre : Ericales ;
- Famille : Ericaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Ericales ;
- Famille : Ericaceae ;
- Genre : Rhododendron ;

- Synonymes : Rhododendron delavayi Fr, ?Rhododendron puniceum Roxb, Rhododendron windsorii Nutt ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Rose tree, Tree Rhododendron , Ardawal, Aru, Baras, Bhorans, Braah, Broa, Brus, Burans, Buransh, Burars, Burash, Chacheon, Chahan, Chak-hlei, Chhan, Chhawk-hlei-par-sen, Chiu, Daipa, Dieng-tiew-saw, Dieng-tin-thuin, Dotial, Etok, Ghonas, Gunras, Gurans, Guras, Gurash, Gurauns, Hardulli, Kamri, Lal hardul, Lalgurus, Laligurans, Laliguras, Lidainipa, Mandal, Ngeisoh, Ngay-sheek, Samu, Surang, Taggu, Takro, Taung-zalat-ni, Tin-saw, Zalutri, ;



- Note comestibilité : *

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

Parties comestibles : fleurs, fleurs - boisson, feuilles^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Flowers, Flowers - drink, Leaves^{{{{0(+x)}}}}

Les pétales de fleurs sont consommés crus. Ils sont également utilisés pour faire de la gelée. Leur jus sert à faire des boissons. Ils sont également utilisés pour colorer les boissons et les sirops. Ils sont également utilisés pour le chutney. La fleur peut être marinée avec du sel et du piment. ATTENTION: Les jeunes feuilles sont toxiques. Les jeunes feuilles sont cuites comme légume. Ils sont bouillis



cf. consommation

- 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=Rhododendron_arboreum ;

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. 3175 ; Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 521 ; Aryal, K. P., et al, 2018, Diversity and use of wild and non-cultivated edible plants in the Western Himalaya. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* (2018) 14:10 ; Bahuguna, A. et al, 2010, Floristic Diversity and Indigenous uses of Forest Vegetation of Dabka Watershed in Indian Central Himalayas. *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 14:491-510 ; Brickell, C. (Ed.), 1999, *The Royal Horticultural Society A-Z Encyclopedia of Garden Plants*. Convent Garden Books. p 869 ; Coombes, A.J., 2000, *Trees*. Dorling Kindersley Handbooks. p 144 ; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, *Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible*. ABC Books. p 1145 ; Dangol, D. R. et al, 2017, *Wild Edible Plants in Nepal*. Proceedings of 2nd National Workshop on CUAOGR, 2017. ; 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 ; Exot. bot. 1:9, t. 6. 1805 ; Flora of Pakistan. www.eFloras.org ; Ghimeray, A. K., Lamsal, K., et al, 2010, Wild edible angiospermic plants of the Illam Hills (Eastern Nepal) and their mode of use by local community. *Korean J. Pl. Taxon.* 40(1) ; Ghimire, S. K., et al, 2008, Non-Timber Forest Products of Nepal Himalaya. *WWF Nepal* p 65 ; GUPTA, ; Joshi, A. R.. and Joshi, J., 2009, Plant Diversity and Ethnobotanical Notes on tree species of Syabru Village, Langtang National Park, Nepal. *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 13:651-64 ; Joshi, N., et al, 2007, Traditional neglected vegetables of Nepal: Their sustainable utilization for meeting human needs. *Tropentag 2007. 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Vol 1(1), March 2010 pp 89-96 ; Mukhia, P.K., et al, 2013, Wild plants as Non Wood Forest Products used by the rural community of Dagana, a southern foothill district of Bhutan, *SAARC Journal*, 27 pages ; Namrata, et al, 2011, Wild Edible Plants of Uttarakhand Himalaya: A Potential Nutraceutical Source. *Research Journal of Medicinal Plant.* (5) 6: 670-684 ; Pfoze, N. L., et al, 2012, Survey and assessment of floral diversity on wild edible plants from Senapati district of Manipur, Northeast India. *Journal or Biodiversity and Environmental Sciences*. 1(6):50-52 ; Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, *An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam*. Nha Xuat Ban Tre. p 613 ; Radha, B., et al, 2013, Wild Edible Plant Resources of the Lohba Range of Kedarnath Forest Division (KFD), Garhwal Himalaya, India. *Int. Res J. Biological Sci.* Vol. 2 (11), 65-73 ; Rana, D., et al, 2019, Ethnobotanical knowledge among the semi-pastoral Gujjar tribe in the high altitude (Adhwariâ's) of Churah subdivision, district Chamba, Western Himalaya. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* (2019) 15:10 ; Rashid, A., Anand, V.K. & Serwar, J., 2008, Less Known Wild Plants Used by the Gujjar Tribe of District Rajouri, Jammu and Kashmir State. *International Journal of Botany* 4(2):219-244 ; Rijal, A., 2011, Surviving on Knowledge: Ethnobotany of Chepang community from mid-hills of Nepal. *Ethnobotany Research & Applications* 9:181-215 ; Sahni, K.C., 2000, *The Book of Indian Trees*. Bombay Natural History Society. Oxford. p 116 ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India. *Natural Product Radiance* Vol. 6(5): p 421 ; Sharma, P., et al, 2013, Wild edibles of Murari Devi and surrounding areas in Mandi district of Himachal Pradesh, India. *International Journal of Biodiversity and Conservation*. Vol. 5(9), pp. 580-592, September 2013 ; Sundriyal, M., et al, 1998, Wild edibles and other useful plants from the Sikkim Himalaya, India. *Oecologia Montana* 7:43-54 ; Sundriyal, M., et al, 2004, Dietary Use of Wild Plant Resources in the Sikkim Himalaya, India. *Economic Botany* 58(4) pp 626-638 ; Tewari, D.N., 1994, *Important Plants of India*. International Book Distributors, India. p 43 ; Thakur, D., et al, 2017, Why they eat, what they eat: patterns of wild edible plants consumption in a tribal area of Western Himalaya. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* (2017) 13:70 ; Thapa, L. B., et al, 2014, Wild Edible Plants used by endangered and Indigenous Raji Tribe in Western Nepal. *International Journal of Applied Sciences and Biotechnology*. Vol 2(3):243-252 ; Thokchom, R., et al, 2016, Documentation and assessment of wild medicinal and edible flowers of valley districts of Manipur. *International Journal of Research in Applied, Natural and Social Sciences*. 4(11):13-20 ; Tsering, J., et al, 2017, Ethnobotanical appraisal on wild edible plants used by the Monpa community of Arunchal Pradesh. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. Vol 16(4), October 2017, pp 626-637 ; www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/treedb/