

Salvadora persica L.

Identifiants : 28716/salper

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 : Rosidées ;
- Clade : Malvidées ;
- Ordre : Brassicales ;
- Famille : Salvadoraceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Celastrales ;
- Famille : Salvadoraceae ;
- Genre : Salvadora ;

- Synonymes : *Galenia asiatica* Burm.f, *Salvadora indica* Wight, *Salvadora persica* var. *wightiana* (Planch. ex Thwaites) Verdc, *Salvaroda wightiana* Planch. ex Thwaites ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Salt Bush, Mustard Tree, , Acuil, Adai, Arak, Ateta, Bouco, Caday, Cengeno, Chhota peelu, Chota pilu, Dhalu, Esekou, Ghunia, Goni-mara, Grape of the desert, Huda, Irak, Jal, Jhak, Jhal, Kalawa, Karkol, Khakhin, Kharijal, Kharijar, Kharjal, Khoris, Kickni, Kotungo, Lirak, Mawaki, Meethal jal, Mero, Miraj, Mirajoli, Mithi jal, Motijalya, Mswache, Mswake, Mswaka, Nancapa, Ol-remit, Oremi, Peelu, Pelu, Perungoli, Pilu, Piludi, Pilva, Plaman, Rhakkan, Riga Ilkani, Shao, Thorapilu, Toboto, Toothbrush Tree, Ughaiputtai, Ui, Varagogu, Vivay, Xamudh ;



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

Parties comestibles : graines, feuilles, fruits, écorce, légumes^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)} | Original : Seeds, Leaves, Fruit, Bark, Vegetable^{{{0(+x)}}} Les fruits sont comestibles lorsqu'ils sont cuits. Ils sont également utilisés pour faire un verre. Le fruit peut être séché et conservé. Les feuilles sont cuites comme légume. Ils sont également utilisés dans les sauces. Les pousses tendres et les feuilles sont consommées crues en salade. L'huile de graines est comestible. Une matière grasse provenant des graines est utilisée comme substitut aux beurres végétaux dans le chocolat. Les graines ont un goût épicé comme la moutarde. Un sel végétal est dérivé des cendres de la plante

Partie testée : fruit^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)}
Original : Fruit^{{{0(+x)}}}

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
70.8	458	110	1.9	0	12.1	0	0



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" :

Addis, G., Asfaw, Z & Woldu, Z., 2013, *Ethnobotany of Wild and Semi-wild Edible Plants of Konso Ethnic Community, South Ethiopia*. *Ethnobotany Research and Applications*. 11:121-141 ; Addis, G., et al, 2013, *The Role of Wild and Semi-wild Edible Plants in Household Food Sovereignty in Hamar and Konso Communities, South Ethiopia*. *Ethnobotany Research & Applications*. 11:251-271 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 543 ; Arora, R. K., 2014, *Diversity in Underutilized Plant Species - An Asia-Pacific Perspective*. 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Crown Agents for the Colonies London. ; Dharani, N., 2002, *Field Guide to common Trees & Shrubs of East Africa*. Struik. p 262 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 222 ; FAO, 1988, *Traditional Food Plants*, FAO Food and Nutrition Paper 42. FAO Rome p 434 ; Feyssa, D. H., et al, 2011, *Seasonal availability and consumption of wild edible plants in semiarid Ethiopia; Implications to food security and climate change adaptation*. *Journal of Horticulture and Forestry* 3(5): 138-149 ; *Flora Somalia* Vol. 1, 1993, <http://plants.jstor.org> ; *Flora of Pakistan*. www.eFloras.org ; *Food Composition Tables for use in Africa* FAO <http://www.fao.org/infoods/directory> No. 833 ; *Flora and Livestock in Coastal Karnataka*. 2007, Report. EMPRI p 60 ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, *Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses*. Kew. p 59 ; Fox, F. W. & Young, M. E. N., 1982, *Food from the Veld*. Delta Books. p 331 ; Goode, P., 1989, *Edible Plants of Uganda*. FAO p 30 ; Grivetti, L. E., 1980, *Agricultural development: present and potential role of edible wild plants. Part 2: Sub-Saharan Africa*, Report to the Department of State Agency for International Development. p 26, 41 ; Grubben, G. J. H. and Denton, O. A. (eds), 2004, *Plant Resources of Tropical Africa 2. Vegetables*. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands. p 564 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 590 ; Heywood, V.H., Brummitt, R.K., Culham, A., and Seberg, O. 2007, *Flowering Plant Families of the World*. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. p 290 ; INFOODS:FAO/INFOODS Databases ; Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa*, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 99, 160 ; JSTOR Global Plants edible ; Krishen P., 2006, *Trees of Delhi, A Field Guide*. DK Books. p 114 ; Kuhnlein, H. V., et al, 2009, *Indigenous Peoples' food systems*. FAO Rome p 239 ; Le Houerou, H. N., (Ed.), 1980, *Browse in Africa. The current state of knowledge*. International Livestock Centre for Africa, Ethiopia. p 163 ; Lulekal, E., et al, 2011, *Wild edible plants in Ethiopia: a review on their potential to combat food insecurity*. *Afrika Focus - Vol. 24, No 2*. pp 71-121 ; Mannheimer, C. A. & Curtis, B.A. (eds), 2009, *Le Roux and Muller's Field Guide to the Trees and Shrubs of Namibia*. Windhoek: Macmillan Education Namibia. p 396 ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, *Edible Leaves of the Tropics*. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 91, 218 ; Maundu, P. et al, 1999, *Traditional Food Plants of Kenya*. National Museum of Kenya. 288p ; Marwat, S. K., 2011, *Medico-ethnobotanical studies of edible wild fruit plants species from the flora of northwestern Pakistan (D. I. Khan district)*. *Journal of Medicinal Plants Research* Vol. 5(16) pp 3679-3686 ; Maydell, H. von, 1990, *Trees and shrubs of the Sahel: their characteristics and uses*. Margraf. p 367 ; Mbuya, L.P., Msanga, H.P., Ruffo, C.K., Birnie, A & Tengnas, B., 1994, *Useful Trees and Shrubs for Tanzania*. Regional Soil Conservation Unit. Technical Handbook No 6. p 430 ; Menninger, E.A., 1977, *Edible Nuts of the World*. Horticultural Books. Florida p 121 ; Molla, A., *Ethiopian Plant Names*. <http://www.ethiopic.com/aplants.htm> ; Monod, T., (On wild edible plants of Mauritania) ; Nassif, F., & Tanji, A., 2013, *Gathered food plants in Morocco: The long forgotten species in Ethnobotanical Research*. *Life Science Leaflets* 3:17-54 ; Omer, M., 2011, *Diversity of Woody Species, Local Knowledge and Management Practices in Different Land Use Systems of Awbare Wereda, Jig-Jiga Zone of Somali Region, Ethiopia*. M. Sc. thesis Addis Abba University p 47 ; Palgrave, K.C., 1996, *Trees of Southern Africa*. 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