

# ***Sterculia villosa Roxb. ex Smith***

**Identifiants : 37903/stevil**

**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 : Malvales ;
- Famille : Malvaceae ;

• **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Malvales ;
- Famille : Malvaceae ;
- Genre : Sterculia ;

• **Synonymes : *Sterculia armata* Mast, *Sterculia lantsangensis* Hu, *Sterculia ornata* Wall. ex Kurz ;**

• **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Elephant rope tree, Hairy kepuh tree, , Arni vakenar, Bilidale, Chahrao, Chauri, Chekong, Dieng-star, Ganjher, Gulbodla, Gulkandar, Hta-gahta-kahta, Jintekong, Kanhlyem, Khau-pui, Khaw-wen, Kodalo, Kummaripoliki, Kuthada, Murattham, Narila, Odal, Odol, Paw-leng, Pohon kepuh bulu, Pohon kepuh udal, Sarda, Sardal, Sargik esing, Sargog, Savaya, Shaw-haw, Shaw-ni, Sheydey, Ubak, Udal, Udar, Vakka ;**



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

**Parties comestibles : graines, racine, écorce - gomme, fruit<sup>((0+x) traduction automatique)</sup> | Original : Seeds, Root, Bark - gum, Fruit<sup>((0+x)</sup> La racine en poudre est mélangée à de la farine de riz pour rendre le pain moelleux et savoureux. Les graines sont grillées ou cuites au four et mangées. L'écorce dégage une gomme utilisée comme substitut de la gomme adragante**



**néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.**

• **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 601 ; Baishya, S. Kr., et al, 2013, Survey of Wild Edible Fruits of Dhubri District, Assam, India. Plant Archives Vol 13 (1): 155-158 ; Bandyopadhyay, S. et al, 2009, Wild edible plants of Koch Bihar district, West Bengal. Natural Products Radiance 8(1) 64-72 ; Brahma, S., et al, 2013, Wild edible fruits of Kokrajhar district of Assam, North-East India, Asian Journal of Plant Science and**

*Research* 3(6):95-100 ; Burkhill, 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 2115 ; 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 ; *Ethnobotany of Karbis*. Chapter 4 in p 106 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 239 ; Lim, T. K., 2015, *Edible Medicinal and Non Medicinal Plants. Volume 9, Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs*. Springer p 80 ; Lungphi, P., Wangpan, T. & Tangjang, S., 2018, *Wild edible plants and their additional uses by the Tangsa community living in the Changlang district of Arunachal Pradesh, India*. *Pleione* 12(2): 151 - 164. 2018. ; 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 ; Pegu, R., et al, 2013, *Ethnobotanical study of Wild Edible Plants in Poba Reserved Forest, Assam, India*. *Research Journal of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences* 1(3):1-10 ; Fl. Ind. ed. 1832, 3:153. 1832 (Hort. bengal. 50. 1814, nom. nudum) ; *Flora of Pakistan*. www.eFloras.org ; Gardner, S., et al, 2000, *A Field Guide to Forest Trees of Northern Thailand*, Kobfai Publishing Project. p 79 ; Janaki, B. & R. B. Sashidhar, 1998, *Physico-chemical analysis of gum kondagogu (Cochlospermum gossypium): a potential food additive*. *Food Chemistry*, Vol. 61, No. 1/2, pp. 231-236 ; Kar, A., et al, 2013, *Wild Edible Plant Resources used by the Mizos of Mizoram, India*. *Kathmandu University Journal of Science, Engineering and Technology*. Vol. 9, No. 1, July, 2013, 106-126 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal*. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 442 ; Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, *Wild Edible Plants of Assam*. Geethaki Publishers. p 17 ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, *Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India*. *Natural Product Radiance* Vol. 6(5): p 422 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India*. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 83 ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, *3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia*. LIPI p 526 ; Tanaka, ; Teron, R. & Borthakur, S. K., 2016, *Edible Medicines: An Exploration of Medicinal Plants in Dietary Practices of Karbi Tribal Population of Assam, Northeast India*. In Mondal, N. & Sen, J.(Ed.) *Nutrition and Health among tribal populations of India*. p 156 ; *Thai Forestry Bulletin* 23:62-108, 1995 ; Upadhyay, Y., et al, 2012, *Diversity of use and local knowledge of wild edible plant resources in Nepal*. *Journal of Ethnobotany and Ethnomedicine* 8:16 ; Watt,