

Typha domingensis Pers.

Identifiants : 39873/typdom

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 12/05/2024

- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Monocotylédones ;
- Clade : Commelinidées ;
- Ordre : Poales ;
- Famille : Typhaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Liliopsida ;
- Ordre : Typhales ;
- Famille : Typhaceae ;
- Genre : Typha ;

- Synonymes : *Typha angustifolia* L. var. *domingensis* (Pers.) Griseb, *Typha angustata* Bory & Chaub, *Typha australis* Schum. & Thonn ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Bulrush, Cattail, Narrowleaf Cumbungi, , Aanechondu, Aane jundu, Aapu, Akho, Ane jundu, Baaliyan, Cheena, Chi'na, Chiena, Dabbu-jammu, Fapu', Ghabajario, Googol bon, Hati ghah, Hogla, Jammu, Jammugaddi, Jangli-bajri, Jwi'na, Kai, Kaw, Kaylampa, Kundar, Lesser cats tail, Lookh, Malo, Maranda, Maribala, Panjabris, Pankanis, Pario, Patera, Pitz, Pun, Poorteetch, Reedmace, Sambu, Taboa, Tabua, Wana-yuk, Wa'na, Wonga ;



- Note comestibilité : ****

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

Parties comestibles : feuilles, pousses, rhizome, racine, pollen, moelle, légumes, fleurs^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Leaves, Shoots, Rhizome, Root, Pollen, Pith, Vegetable, Flowers^{{{0(+x)}}} Les racines ou tubercules féculents sont extraits des marécages et pilés puis grillés. Ils donnent également de l'amidon. Le centre de la tige près de la base est également comestible. Il peut être utilisé dans les soupes ou les salades. Les jeunes épis fleuris peuvent être consommés crus ou cuits et servis avec du beurre ou du sel local. Le pollen jaune vif peut être utilisé comme le curcuma pour colorer le riz. Le pollen peut être cuit à la vapeur pour faire un pudding. Il peut être ajouté au pain ou aux gâteaux. Il est également utilisé pour épaissir la soupe. Les jeunes pousses sont consommées crues ou cuites

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

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
9	1657	396	11.3	0	98	21.3	0



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- Note médicinale : ***

- Illustration(s) (photographie(s) et/ou dessin(s)):



Par Stahl, A., Estudios sobre para la flora de Porto-Rico [unpublished watercolors] (1883-1888) Estud. Fl. Puerto-Rico, via plantillustrations

- Liens, sources et/ou références :

° ⁵"Plants For a Future" (en anglais) : https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Typha_domingensis ;

dont classification :

dont livres et bases de données : °"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

dont biographie/références de °"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 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 658 (As *Typha australis*) ; Arenas, P. & Scarpa, G. F., 2003, The Consumption of *Typha domingensis* (Pers.) (Typhaceae) among the Ethnic Groups of the Gran Chaco, South America. *Economic Botany* 57(2) pp. 181-188. ; Bidak, L. M., et al, 2015, Goods and services provided by native plants in desert ecosystems: Examples from the northwestern coastal desert of Egypt. *Global Ecology and Conservation* 3 (2015) 433â€"447 ; Bindon, P., 1996, *Useful Bush Plants*. Western Australian Museum. p 259 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, *Encyclopedia Botanica*. Cornstalk publishing, p 997 ; Bortolotto, I. M., et al, 2018, Lista preliminar das plantas alimenticias nativas de Mato Grosso do Sul, Brasil. *Iheringia, Serie Botanica, Porto Alegre*, 73 (supl.):101-116 ; Burkill, H. M., 1985, *The useful plants of west tropical Africa*, Vol. 5. Kew. ; Cherikoff V. & Isaacs, J., *The Bush Food Handbook*. How to gather, grow, process and cook Australian Wild Foods. Ti Tree Press, Australia p 191, 197 ; 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 55 ; Curtis, W.M., & Morris, D.I., 1994, *The Student's Flora of Tasmania*. Part 4B St David's Park Publishing, Tasmania, p 363 ; Dashorst, G.R.M., and Jessop, J.P., 1998, *Plants of the Adelaide Plains & Hills*. Botanic Gardens of Adelaide and State Herbarium. p 190 ; Daw, B., Walley, T. & Keighery, G., 2001, *Bush Tucker. Plants of the South-West*. Department of Conservation and Land Management. Western Australia. p 54 ; De Angelis, D., 2005, *Aboriginal Plant Use of the Greater Melbourne Area*. La Trobe University Environment Collective ; *Desert Survivors Online Plant Database* ; Dutta, U., 2012, *Wild Vegetables collected by the local communities from the Churang reserve of BTD, Assam*. *International Journal of Science and Advanced Technology*. Vol. 2(4) p 124 (As *Typha angustata*) ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 242 ; *Flora of Australia Volume 49, Oceanic Islands 1*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra. (1994) p 499 ; *Flora of Pakistan*. www.eFloras.org ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, *Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses*. Kew. p 74 (Also as *Typha australis*) ; Gott, B & Conran, J., 1991, *Victorian Koorie Plants*. PO Box 666 Hamilton, Victoria 3300, Australia. p 8 ; 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 24 (As *Typha australis*) ; Grubben, G. J. H. and Denton, O. A. (eds), 2004, *Plant Resources of Tropical Africa 2. Vegetables*. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands. p 565 ; Hardwick, R.J., 2000, *Nature's Larder. A Field Guide to the Native Food Plants of the NSW South Coast*. Homosapien Books. p 116 ; Hastings Advance Community College, 2017, *Uses for Native Plants of the Mornington Peninsula*. 86pp. p 79 ; Hibbert, M., 2002, *The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium*. p 304 ; Hiddins, L., 1999, *Explore Wild Australia with the Bush Tucker Man*. Penguin Books/ABC Books. p130 ; Hossain, U. & Rahman, A., 2018, Study and quantitative analysis of wild vegetable floral diversity available in Barisal district, Bangladesh. *Asian J. Med. Biol. Res.* 2018, 4 (4), 362-371 (As *Typha angustata*) ; Hussey, B.M.J., Keighery, G.J., Cousens, R.D., Dodd, J., Lloyd, S.G., 1997, *Western Weeds. A guide to the weeds of Western Australia*. Plant Protection Society of Western Australia. p 74 ; IRVINE, (As *Typha australis*) ; Isaacs, J., 1987, *Bush Food, Aboriginal Food and Herbal Medicine*. Weldons. p 104, 122 ; 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 228 ; Kermath, B. M., et al, 2014, *Food Plants in the Americas: A survey of the domesticated, cultivated and wild plants used for Human food in North, Central and South America and the Caribbean*. On line draft. p 885 ; Kinupp, V. F., 2007, *Plantas alimenticias nao-convencionais da regio metropolitana de Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil* p 104 ; Kinupp, V. F. & Bergman, I., 2008, *Protein and minerals of native species, potential vegetables*

and fruits. *Cienc.Tecnol. Aliment.* Vol. 28 No. 4 Campinas Oct/Dec. ; Kiple, K.F. & Ornelas, K.C., (eds), 2000, *The Cambridge World History of Food*. CUP p 1747 ; Lamp, C & Collet F., 1989, *Field Guide to Weeds in Australia*. Inkata Press. p 315 ; Latz, P.K., 1996, *Bushfires and Bushtucker: Aboriginal plant use in Central Australia*. IAD Press Alice Springs p 294 ; Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, *Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia*, CSIRO. p 242 ; Lim, T. K., 2015, *Edible Medicinal and Non Medicinal Plants*. Volume 9, Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Springer p 83 ; Low, T., 1991, *Wild Herbs of Australia and New Zealand*. Angus & Robertson. p 106 ; Low, T., 1991, *Wild Food Plants of Australia*. Australian Nature FieldGuide, Angus & Robertson. p 54 ; Low, T., 1992, *Bush Tucker. Australia's Wild Food Harvest*. Angus & Robertson. p 109 ; Malaisse, F., 1997, *Se nourrir en foret claire africaine. Approche ecologique et nutritionnelle*. CTA., p 69 ; Marinelli, J. (Ed), 2004, *Plant. DK*. p 278 ; Moerman, D. F., 2010, *Native American Ethnobotany*. Timber Press. p 573 ; Morley, B.D., & Toelken, H.R., (Eds), 1983, *Flowering Plants in Australia*. Rigby. p 403 ; Paczkowska, G. & Chapman, A.R., 2000, *The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Catalogue*. Western Australian Herbarium. p 130 ; Pagag, K. & Borthakur, S.K., 2012, *Wild edible wetland plants from Lakhimpur district of Assam, India*. *Pleione* 6(2): 322 - 327 (As *Typha angustata*) ; Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, *Wild Edible Plants of Assam*. Geethaki Publishers. p 153 (As *Typha angustata*) ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, *Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa*. Kew. p 41 ; *Plants for a Future database, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK*. <http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/> ; *Plants of Haiti Smithsonian Institute* [http://botany.si.edu/antilles/West Indies](http://botany.si.edu/antilles/West%20Indies) ; Prashanth Kumar, G.M. and Shiddamallayya, N., 2015, *Ethnobotanical Study of Less Known Wild Edible Plants of Hakki Pikki Tribes of Angadihalli, Hassan District, Karnataka*. *Journal of Medicinal Plants Studies* 3(5):80-85 ; Rajasab, A. H. et al, 2004, *Documentation of folk knowledge on edible wild plants of North Karnataka*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. Vol 3(4) pp 419-429 (As *Typha angustata*) ; Robins, J., 1996, *Wild Lime. Cooking from the Bush food garden*. Allen & Unwin p 149 ; Scarpa, G. F., 2009, *Wild food plants used by the indigenous peoples of South American Gran Chaco: A general synopsis and intercultural comparison*. *Journal of Applied Botany and Food Quality* 83:90-101 ; Sainty, G.R. & Jacobs, S.W.L., 1981, *Waterplants of New South Wales*. Water Resources Commission. NSW p 417 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India*. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 85 (As *Typha angustata*) ; Smith, N., Mori, S.A., et al, 2004, *Flowering Plants of the Neotropics*. Princeton. p 489 ; Stephens, K.M., & Dowling, R.M., 2002, *Wetland Plants of Queensland. A field guide*. CSIRO p 89 ; Swapna, M. M. et al, 2011, *A review on the medicinal and edible aspects of aquatic and wetland plants of India*. *J. Med. Plants Res.* 5 (33) pp. 7163-7176 ; *Syn. pl.* 2(2):532. 1807 ; Tareen, N. M., et al, 2016, *Ethnomedicinal Utilization of Wild Edible Vegetables in District Harnai of Balochistan Province - Pakistan*. *Pakistan Journal of Botany* 48(3): 1159-1171 ; *Tasmanian Herbarium Vascular Plants list* p 92 ; UPHOF, (As *Typha australis*) ; Urgamal, M., Oyuntsetseg, B., Nyambayar, D. & Dulamsuren, Ch. 2014. *Conspectus of the vascular plants of Mongolia*. (Editors: Sanchir, Ch. & Jamsran, Ts.). Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. ; WATT, (As *Typha angustata*) ; Wheeler, J.R.(ed.), 1992, *Flora of the Kimberley Region*. CALM, Western Australian Herbarium, p 1017 ; Wightman, Glenn et al. 1992, *Mangarrayi Ethnobotany: Aboriginal Plant Use from the Elsey Area Northern Australia*. Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin No 15. Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory. p 47. ;