

Xanthium strumarium L.

Identifiants : 41071/xanstu

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 03/05/2024

- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Astéridées ;
- Clade : Campanulidées ;
- Ordre : Asterales ;
- Famille : Asteraceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Asterales ;
- Famille : Asteraceae ;
- Genre : Xanthium ;

- Synonymes : Xanthium indicum Koen, et beaucoup d'autres ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Cocklebur, Rough cocklebur, Canada cocklebur, Adhasisi, Agara, Arishta, Banokra, Bon okra, Buah anjang, Chiru, Chota-dhatura, Chota-gokhru, Dutundi, Gadariun, Ghaghra, Gokhru, Gyosagauk-pin, Kachab, Katsine, Kyat, Lanetsuru, Lepadi, Lokra, Marulamathangi, Maruloomatham, Maruluummatti, Navadni bodici, Ogara, Okra phal, Parak hanthor, Parohanthor, Parok hanthor, Pinle-zi, Shankeshvara, Tsur, Wangan tsuru ;



- Note comestibilité : *

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

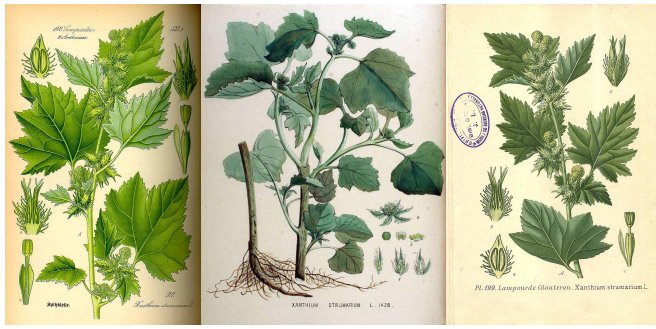
Parties comestibles : feuilles, graines, tige^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Leaves, Seeds, Stem^{{{0(+x)}}} MISE EN GARDE: La plante (fruit) a été signalée comme toxique et dommageable pour le cœur. Les graines ont été moulues en farine puis cuites en gâteaux. Les jeunes feuilles ont été soigneusement bouillies et lavées puis mangées. Les jeunes feuilles peuvent être conservées pendant 4-5 jours après la récolte



cf. consommation

- Note médicinale : ***

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



De gauche à droite :

Par Thomé, O.W., *Flora von Deutschland Österreich und der Schweiz* (1886-1889) *Fl. Deutschl.* vol. 4 (1885) t. 577, via plantillustrations

Par Kops, J., *Flora Batava* (1800-1934) *Fl. Bat.* vol. 18 (1889) t. 1428, via plantillustrations

Par Masclef, A., *Atlas des plantes de France* (1890-1893) *Atlas Pl. France* vol. 2 t. 199, via plantillustrations

- Liens, sources et/ou références :

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

dont classification :

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

dont biographie/références de ° "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 692 ; Banerjee, A., et al, 2013, *Ethnobotanical Documentation of Some Wild Edible Plants in Bankura District, West Bengal, India*. *The Journal of Ethnobiology and Traditional Medicine*. Photon 120 (2013) 585-590 ; BARANOV, ; Blamey, M and Grey-Wilson, C., 2005, *Wild flowers of the Mediterranean*. A & C Black London. p 440 ; Bocek, B. R., 1984, *Ethnobotany of Costanoan Indians, California, Based on Collections by John P. Harrington*. *Economic Botany* 38(2): 240-255 ; 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 2308 ; Chowdhury, A. & Das, A. P., 2014, *Conservation through sustainable utilization of wetland leafy vegetables of Terai and Duars, West Bengal, India*. *International Journal of Advanced Life Sciences (IJALS)*, 7(4) p 657 (As *Xanthium indicum*) ; Chowdhury, M. & Mukherjee, R., 2012, *Wild Edible Plants Consumed by Local Communities of Maldah of West Bengal, India*. *Indian J.Sci.Res.*3(2) : 163-170 (As *Xanthium indicum*) ; Commentat. Soc. Regiae Sci. Gott. 6:32. 1784 (As *Xanthium echinatum*) ; 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 ; *Ethnobotany of Karbis*. Chapter 4 in p 102 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 688 ; 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 *Xanthomonas strumarium*) ; <http://www.botanic-gardens-ljubljana.com/en/plants> ; Kar, A., & Borthakur, S. K., 2008, *Wild vegetables of Karbi - Anglong district, Assam*, *Natural Product Radiance*, Vol. 7(5), pp 448-460 ; 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 925 ; Kintzios, S. E., 2006, *Terrestrial Plant-Derived Anticancer Agents and Plant Species Used in Anticancer research*. *Critical Reviews in Plant Sciences*. 25: pp 79-113 ; Kiple, K.F. & Ornelas, K.C., (eds), 2000, *The Cambridge World History of Food*. CUP p 1759 ; Kuvar, S. D. & Shinde, R. D., 2019, *Wild Edible Plants used by Kokni Tribe of Nasik District, Maharashtra*. *Journal of Global Biosciences*. Volume 8, Number 2, 2019, pp. 5936-5945 ; MacKinnon, A., et al, 2009, *Edible & Medicinal Plants of Canada*. Lone Pine. p 372 ; Neogi, B., Prasad, M. N. V. and Rao, R. R., 1989, *Ethnobotany of Some Weeds of Khasi and Garo Hills, Meghalaya, Northeastern India*. *Economic Botany* 43(4): 471-479 ; Pagag, K. & Borthakur, S.K., 2012, *Wild edible wetland plants from Lakhimpur district of Assam, India*. *Pleione* 6(2): 322 - 327 ; Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, *Wild Edible Plants of Assam*. Geethaki Publishers. p 74 ; *Plants for a Future database*, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. <http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/> ; Pickering, H., & Roe, E., 2009, *Wild Flowers of the Victoria Falls Area*. Helen Pickering, London. p 42 ; READ, ;

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database. Published on the Internet; <http://www.rbgekew.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet> [Accessed 14th April 2011] ; Sarma, H., et al, 2010, Updated Estimates of Wild Edible and Threatened Plants of Assam: A Meta-analysis. *International Journal of Botany* 6(4): 414-423 ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India. *Natural Product Radiance* Vol. 6(5): p 423 ; Sp. pl. 2:987. 1753 ; Swaziland's Flora Database <http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora> ; 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 149 ; Ullah, M. O., et al, 2013, Anti-bacterial activity and brine shrimp lethality bioassay of methanolic extracts of fourteen different edible vegetables from Bangladesh. *Asia Pacific Journal of Tropical Biomedicine*. 3(1): 1-7 (As *Xanthium indicum*) ; Urgamal, M., Oyuntsetseg, B., Nyambayar, D. & Dulamsuren, Ch. 2014. *Conspectus of the vascular plants of Mongolia*. (Editors: Sanchir, Ch. & Jamsran, Ts.). Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. Admon Press. 334pp. (p. 199-230). ; VAN ETTEN,