

Zantedeschia aethiopica (L.) Sprengel

Identifiants : 41253/zanaet

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

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- **Classification phylogénétique :**

- **Clade : Angiospermes ;**
- **Clade : Monocotylédones ;**
- **Ordre : Alismatales ;**
- **Famille : Araceae ;**

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- **Règne : Plantae ;**
- **Division : Magnoliophyta ;**
- **Classe : Liliopsida ;**
- **Ordre : Arales ;**
- **Famille : Araceae ;**
- **Genre : Zantedeschia ;**

- **Synonymes : Richardia africana Kunth, Calla aethiopica Linn ;**

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Arum Lily, Calla lily, White Calla Lily , Calla, Common calla, Inyibiba, Lili arum, Lily-of-the-Nile, Navadni Åjknicelj ;**



- **Note comestibilité : ***

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

Parties comestibles : feuilles, légumes, attention^{(((0+x)) traduction automatique)} / Original : Leaves, Vegetable, Caution^{(((0+x))}
ATTENTION: La tige de la fleur et les racines sont toxiques si elles sont consommées crues. Comme beaucoup de plantes de cette famille, elles contiennent des oxalates qui nécessitent un traitement spécial pour les éliminer. Les jeunes feuilles et les tiges de feuilles sont consommées comme légume. La torréfaction et l'ébullition suppriment la toxicité



cf. consommation

- **Liens, sources et/ou références :**

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

dont classification :

dont livres et bases de données : ⁰"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

dont biographie/références de ⁰"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 697 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 1033 ; Borrell, O.W., 1989, An Annotated Checklist of the Flora of Kairiru Island, New Guinea. Marcellin College, Victoria Australia. p 18 ; Brickell, C. (Ed.), 1999, The Royal Horticultural Society A-Z Encyclopedia of Garden Plants. Convent Garden Books. p 1067 ; 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 2326 ; Burnie, G.(Ed.), 2003, Annuals and Bulbs. The Gardener's Handbooks. Fog City Press. p 306 ; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible. ABC Books. p 1494 ; Dashorst, G.R.M., and Jessop, J.P., 1998, Plants of the Adelaide Plains & Hills. Botanic Gardens of Adelaide and State Herbarium. p 162 ; Flora of Australia Volume 49, Oceanic Islands 1, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra. (1994) p 416 ; Fox, F. W. & Young, M. E. N., 1982, Food from the Veld. Delta Books. p 96 ; Harris, S., Buchanan, A., Connolly, A., 2001, One Hundred Islands: The Flora of the Outer Furneaux. Tas Govt. p 249 ; Harter, J.(Ed.), 1988, Plants. 2400 copyright free illustrations. Dover p 26.4, 26.7 ; Hibbert, M., 2002, The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium. p 310 ; <http://www.botanic-gardens-ljubljana.com/en/plants> ; 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 20 ; Jardin, C., 1970, List of Foods Used In Africa, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 111 ; Joyce, D., 1998, The Garden Plant Selector. Ryland, Peters and Small. p 278 ; Lamp, C & Collet F., 1989, Field Guide to Weeds in Australia. Inkata Press. p 331 ; Larios, et al., 2013, Plant management and biodiversity conservation in Náhuatl homegardens of the Tehuacán Valley, Mexico. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* 2013 9:74. ; Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia, CSIRO. p 251 ; Llamas, K.A., 2003, Tropical Flowering Plants. Timber Press. p 87 ; Long, C., 2005, Swaziland's Flora - siSwati names and Uses <http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora/> ; Marinelli, J. (Ed), 2004, Plant. DK. p 259, 471 ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, Edible Leaves of the Tropics. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 176 ; Molla, A., Ethiopian Plant Names. <http://www.ethiopic.com/aplants.htm> ; Morley, B. & Everard, B., 1970, Wild Flowers of the World. Ebury press. Plate 88 ; Okigbo, B.N., Vegetables in Tropical Africa, in Opena, R.T. & Kyomo, M.L., 1990, Vegetable Research and development in SADCC countries. Asian Vegetable Research and development Centre. Taiwan. p 38 ; Paczkowska, G. & Chapman, A.R., 2000, The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Catalogue. Western Australian Herbarium. p 36 ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa. Kew. p 12 ; Plants for a Future database, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. <http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/> ; Romanowski, N., 2007, Edible Water Gardens. Hyland House. p 117 ; Sainty, G.R. & Jacobs, S.W.L., 1981, Waterplants of New South Wales. Water Resources Commission. NSW p 68 ; Slocum, P.D. & Robinson, P., 1999, Water Gardening. Water Lilies and Lotuses. Timber Press. p 103 ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 1143 ; Syst. veg. 3:765. 1826 ; Tasmanian Herbarium Vascular Plants list p 59 ; van Wyk, B., 2000, A Photographic Guide to Wild Flowers of South Africa. Struik Nature. p 9 ; Zuchowski W., 2007, Tropical Plants of Costa Rica. A Zona Tropical Publication, Comstock Publishing. p 365*