

Bambusa tulda Roxb.

Identifiants : 4157/bamtul

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 ;
- Clade : Commelinidées ;
- Ordre : Poales ;
- Famille : Poaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Liliopsida ;
- Ordre : Cyperales ;
- Famille : Poaceae ;
- Genre : Bambusa ;

- Synonymes : Dendrocalamus tulda (Roxb.) Voigt, Bambusa longispiculata Gamble ex Brandis ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Bengal bamboo, Spineless Indian bamboo, , Auwa gubwi, Ba, Bambu india, Banse, Bas, Bong, Calcutta cane, Chat-wa, Chekeme, Deo-bans, Deobans, Govatuai, Govatuoi, Jati bah, Kharra, Karil, Mai bong, Mak, Peka, Phai hangchang, Phai-bongdam, Rawthing, Talagu-wa, Taru bans, Thaik-wa, Tre xim, Tulda, Tusa, Wandal ;



- Note comestibilité : **

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

Pousses^{0(+x)}.

Les jeunes pousses sont bouillies et mangées. L'eau est changée. Ils sont également utilisés dans la soupe. Ils sont également marinés. Les jeunes pousses récoltées peuvent être stockées pendant 8 à 10 jours. Ils sont également séchés pour une utilisation future

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

Original : Shoots^{{{0(+x)}}}

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



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

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

- **Autres infos :**

dont infos de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

- **Statut :**

Il est important dans le nord de la Thaïlande pour les pousses comestibles. C'est courant au Bangladesh. Il est très demandé en tant que pousses de bambou. Il est vendu sur les marchés locaux^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)}.

Original : It is important in northern Thailand for edible shoots. It is common in Bangladesh. It is in high demand as bamboo shoots. It is sold in local markets^{{{0(+x)}}}.

- **Distribution :**

Une plante tropicale et subtropicale. Il pousse au Népal à 200-1200 m d'altitude. Il pousse dans les sols humides près des rivières. Il pousse jusqu'à 1500 m d'altitude au Bangladesh. Dans les jardins botaniques de Cairns. Au Yunnan^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)}.

Original : A tropical and subtropical plant. It grows in Nepal at 200-1200 m altitude. It grows in moist soils near rivers. It grows up to 1500 m altitude in Bangladesh. In the Cairns Botanical Gardens. In Yunnan^{{{0(+x)}}}.

- **Localisation :**

Asie, Australie, Bangladesh, Bhoutan, Chine, Himalaya, Inde - Assam, Indochine, Indonésie, Laos, Myanmar, Népal, Inde du nord-est, Pacifique, Philippines, Asie du Sud-Est, Thaïlande, USA, Vietnam^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)}.

Original : Asia, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Himalayas, India - Assam, Indochina, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Northeastern India, Pacific, Philippines, SE Asia, Thailand, USA, Vietnam^{{{0(+x)}}}.

- **Notes :**

Il existe environ 120 espèces de Bambusa. Ils sont tropicaux et subtropicaux en Asie^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)}.

Original : There are about 120 Bambusa species. They are tropical and subtropical in Asia^{{{0(+x)}}}.

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

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

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 67 ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, *Plants and people of the Golden Triangle*. Dioscorides Press. p 203 ; Angami, A., et al, 2006, *Status and potential of wild edible plants of Arunachal Pradesh*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge* 5(4) October 2006, pp 541-550 ; A Rapid Participatory Biodiversity Assessment. 2007, Southern Lao PDR. IUCN p 42 ; Arora, R. K., 2014, *Diversity in Underutilized Plant Species - An Asia-Pacific Perspective*. Bioversity International. p 36 ; Bandyopadhyay, S. et al, 2009, *Wild edible plants of Koch Bihar district, West Bengal*. *Natural Products Radiance* 8(1) 64-72 ; Baro, D., Baruah, S. and Borthukar, S. K. 2015, *Documentation on wild vegetables of Baksa district, BTAD (Assam)*. Scholars Research Library. *Archives of Applied Science Research*, 2015, 7 (9):19-2 ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, *Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics*. AUC Press. p 53 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, *Encyclopedia Botanica*. Cornstalk publishing, p 127 ; Chowderly, T., et al, 2014, *Wild edible plants of Uttar Dinajpur District, West Bengal*. *Life Science Leaflets*. 47:pp 20-36 <http://lifesciencesleaflets.ning.com> ; 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 ; Deb, D., et al, 2013, *Wild Edible Plants and Their Utilization in Traditional Recipes of Tripura, Northeast India*. *Advances in Biological Research* 7(5):203-211 ; Delang, C. O., 2007, *Ecological Succession of Usable Plants in an Eleven-Year Fallow Cycle in North Lao P.D.R., Ethnobotany Research and Applications*. Vol. 5:331-350 ; 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 ; Dransfield, S. & Widjaja, EA., 1995, *Plant Resources of South East Asia. PROSEA No. 7 Bamboos*. Leiden. p 69 ; Dutta, U., 2012, *Wild Vegetables collected by the local communities from the Churang reserve of BTAD, Assam*. *International Journal of Science and*

Advanced Technology. Vol. 2(4) p 119 ; Fl. ind. ed. 1832, 2:193. 1832 ; Gangte, H. E., et al, 2013, Wild Edible Plants used by the Zou Tribe in Manipur, India. International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications, Volume 3, Issue 5 ; Guite, C., 2016, A study of wild edible plants associated with the Paite tribe of Manipur, India, International Journal of Current Research. Vol. 8, Issue, 11, pp. 40927-40932 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 90 ; Hibbert, M., 2002, The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium. p 37 ; Joshi, N. & Siwakoti, M., 2012, Wild Vegetables Used by Local Community of Makawanpur District and Their Contribution to Food Security and Income Generation. Nepal Journal of Science and Technology Vol. 13, No. 1 (2012) 59-66 ; Lalfakzuala, R., 2007, Ethnobotanical usages of plants in western Mizoram. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. Vol 6(3) pp 480-493 ; Lim, T. K., 2015, Edible Medicinal and Non Medicinal Plants. Volume 9, Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Springer p 15 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, Plants and People of Nepal. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 104 ; Marandi, R. R. & Britto, S. J., 2015, Medicinal Properties of Edible Weeds of Crop Fields and Wild plants Eaten by Oraon Tribals of Latehar District, Jharkhand. International Journal of Life Science and Pharma Research. Vo. 5. (2) April 2015 ; Narzary, H., et al, 2013, Wild Edible Vegetables Consumed by Bodo tribe of Kokrajhar District (Assam), North-East India. Archives of Applied Science Research, 5(5): 182-190 ; Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, Wild Edible Plants of Assam. Geethaki Publishers. p 161 ; Saikia, M., 2015, Wild edible vegetables consumed by Assamese people of Dhemaji District of Assam, NE India and their medicinal values. Archives of Applied Science Research, 2015, 7 (5):102-109 ; 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 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p18 ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 838 ; 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 154 ; Tutul, E et al, 2009, Angiospermic Flora of Runcitia Sal Forest, Bangladesh. Bangladesh J. Plant Taxon. 16(1): 83-90. p 86 ; USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). [Online Database] National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. Available: www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/econ.pl (10 April 2000) ; Waikhom, S. D., et al, 2013, Grappling the High Altitude for Safe Edible Bamboo Shoots with Rich Nutritional Attributes and Escaping Cyanogenic Toxicity. BioMed Reserch International. Voluyme 2013 Article ID 289285, 11 pages ; Waikhom, S. D. and Louis, B., 2014, An Effective Protocol for Micropropagation of Edible Bamboo Species (*Bambusa tulda* and *Melocanna baccifera*) through Nodal Culture. The Scientific World Journal Volume 2014, Article ID 345794, 8 pages