

Barringtonia acutangula (L.) Gaertn.

Identifiants : 4215/baracu

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 04/05/2024

- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Astéridées ;
- Ordre : Ericales ;
- Famille : Lecythidaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Lecythidales ;
- Famille : Lecythidaceae ;
- Genre : Barringtonia ;

- Synonymes : *Barringtonia alba* Kostel. invalid, *Barringtonia rubra* Baill. ex Laness. [Illegitimate], *Butonica acutangula* Lam, *Caryophyllus acutangula* (L.) Stokes, *Eugenia acutangula* L, *Huttum acutangulum* (L.) Britten, *Michelia acutangula* (L.) Kuntze, *Stravadium acutangulum* (L.) Miers, *Stravadium acutangulum* (L.) Sweet ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Indian oak, Red Barringtonia, , Barrenka, Chiec, Chik na, Chik num, Freshwater Mangrove, Hijal, Himbabalod, Hole kauva, Ingar, Ipil, Itchy Tree, Jiig, Kadapa, Kadon naam, Kandu almond, Kyi. Kyi-ni, Lik vung, Loc vung, Mai chik, Pak kradon nam, Pangpanik, Phak kadon naam, Piwar, Poetat, Pooy-sai, Putat lembik, Putat nasi, Putat tayap, Putat, Raing toek, Reang toek, Stream Barringtonia, Ye-kyi ;



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

Parties comestibles : feuilles^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Leaves^{{{0(+x)}}} ATTENTION: Les graines sont toxiques. Les jeunes pousses sont consommées en salade avec de la sauce de poisson. Les jeunes fleurs sont également consommées

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

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

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro- vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
86.8	176	42	2.2	0	0	2.7	0



cf. consommation

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

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

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 68 ; Barwick, M., 2004, *Tropical and Subtropical Trees. A Worldwide Encyclopedic Guide*. Thames and Hudson p 44 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, *Encyclopedia Botanica*. Cornstalk publishing, p 133 ; Cengel, D. J. & Dany, C., (Eds), 2016, *Integrating Forest Biodiversity Resource Management and Sustainable Community Livelihood Development in the Preah Vihear Protected Forest*. International Tropical Timber Organization p 110 ; Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, *Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest*. Nokomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 266 ; Cronin, L., 1989, *The Concise Australian Flora*. Reed. p 156 ; Cruz-Garcia, G. S., & Price, L. L., 2011, *Ethnobotanical investigation of 'wild' food plants used by rice farmers in Kalasin, Northeast Thailand*. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* 7:33 ; 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 ; Eiadthong, W., et al, 2010, *Management of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex*. Botanical Consultant Technical Report. p 23 ; Elliot, W.R., & Jones, D.L., 1982, *Encyclopedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation*. Vol 2. Lothian. p 306 ; Engel, D.H., & Phummai, S., 2000, *A Field Guide to Tropical Plants of Asia*. Timber Press. p 73 ; Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, *Botanica's Trees & Shrubs. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs*. Random House, Australia. p 119 ; *Flora of Australia*, Volume 8, *Lecythidales to Batales*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra (1982) p 6 ; *Flora of Pakistan*. www.eFloras.org ; *Food Composition Tables for use in East Asia* FAO <http://www.fao.org/infoods/directory> No. 390 ; *Forest Inventory and Planning Institute*, 1996, *Vietnam Forest Trees*. Agriculture Publishing House p 411 ; *Fruct. sem. pl.* 2:97, t. 101. 1790 ; Gardner, S., et al, 2000, *A Field Guide to Forest Trees of Northern Thailand*, Kobfai Publishing Project. p 200 ; Hearne, D.A., & Rance, S.J., 1975, *Trees for Darwin and Northern Australia*. AGPS, Canberra p 30 ; Heywood, V.H., Brummitt, R.K., Culham, A., and Seberg, O. 2007, *Flowering Plant Families of the World*. 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Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 197 ; Nakahara, K. et al, 2002, *Antimutagenicity of Some Edible Thai Plants, and a Biocative Carbazole Alkaloid, Mahanine, Isolated from Micromelum minutum*. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*. 50: 4796-4892 ; Nicholson, N & H., 2000, *Australian Rainforest Plants*, V. Terania Rainforest Publishing. NSW.p 13 ; Paczkowska, G. & Chapman, A.R., 2000, *The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Catalogue*. Western Australian Herbarium. p 278 ; Petheram, R. J. and Kok, B., 2003, *Plants of the Kimberley Region of Western Australia*. UWA Press p 379 ; Phon, P., 2000, *Plants used in Cambodia*. © Pauline Dy Phon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. p 88 ; Radke, P & A, Sankowsky, G & N., 1993, *Growing Australian Tropical Plants*. Frith & Frith, Australia. p 21 ; Reddy, K. N. et al, 2007, *Traditional knowledge on wild food plants in Andhra Pradesh*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. 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K., et al, 2013, *Biodiversity indices and utilization of edible wild plants: a case study of the Cham Island in Quang Nam Province, Vietnam*. *Journal of Research in Environmental Science and Toxicology* 2(9) :167-174 ; Townsend, K., 1994, *Across the Top. Gardening with Australian Plants in the tropics*. Society for Growing Australian Plants, Townsville Branch Inc. p 97 ; Turreira Garcia, N., et al, 2017, *Ethnobotanical knowledge of the Kuy and Khmer people in Prey Lang, Cambodia*. *Cambodian Journal of Natural History* 2017 (1): 76-101 ; Wheeler, J.R.(ed.), 1992, *Flora of the Kimberley Region*. CALM, Western Australian Herbarium, p 235 ; www.frim.gov.my