

Bauhinia variegata L., 1753 **(Arbre à fleurs d'orchidée)**

Identifiants : 4275/bauvar

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 : Rosidées ;**
- **Clade : Fabidées ;**
- **Ordre : Fabales ;**
- **Famille : Fabaceae ;**

• **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- **Règne : Plantae ;**
- **Division : Magnoliophyta ;**
- **Classe : Magnoliopsida ;**
- **Ordre : Fabales ;**
- **Famille : Fabaceae ;**
- **Tribu : Cercideae ;**
- **Genre : Bauhinia ;**

• **Synonymes :** x (=) basionym, *Bauhinia alba* hort. (synonyme selon GRIN), *Bauhinia chinensis* Vogel, *Bauhinia decora* Uribe, *Bauhinia variegata* var. *alboflava* de Wit 1956 (synonyme selon GRIN), *Bauhinia variegata* var. *candida* Voigt 1845, *Bauhinia variegata* var. *chinensis* DC., *Phanera variegata* (L.) Benth. ;

• **Synonymes français :** arbre de Saint-Thomas , bauhinie ;

• **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** mountain-ebony (mountain ebony), orchidtree, pink orchid tree, semba gum , orgideëboom (af), buntfarbene Bauhinie (de), kachnar (in), arvore-de-Sao-Thomaz (pt), orkidébauhinia (sv), kachnar (hi), senn (local) ;



• **Note comestibilité :** *

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

Feuille (feuilles^{27(+x)} [nourriture/aliment^{(((dp*))}, fleur (boutons^{27(+x)} [nourriture/aliment^{(((dp*))} : confit {au vinaigre}^{(((27(+x)))}] et fruit (gousses immatures^{(((27(+x))} [nourriture/aliment^{(((dp*))} : légume vert^{(((27(+x)))}] comestible.

Détails :

Feuilles cuites (ex. : comme poherbe) ? (qp*).

Les fleurs sont utilisées dans les cornichons et le curry. Ils sont séchés. Ils sont comestibles lorsqu'ils sont frits. Les jeunes feuilles, fleurs et fruits (gousses) sont bouillis et cuits comme légume. Ils sont également utilisés dans la relish et le chutney. Les graines sont consommées après la torréfaction

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



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- Note médicinale : **

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



Par George Hull, via wikipedia

- Petite histoire-géo :

- Autres infos :

dont infos de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

- Statut :

Les fleurs sont principalement utilisées en Inde et au Népal. On ne sait pas s'il est utilisé pour l'alimentation en Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée. Ils sont vendus sur les marchés du Népal^{(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique)}.

Original : The flowers are mainly used in India and Nepal. It is not known if it is used for food in Papua New Guinea. They are sold in markets in Nepal^{(((0(+x))}.

- Distribution :

Une plante tropicale. La température minimale est de 7 ° C. Ils ne peuvent tolérer les embruns salés. Il pousse naturellement dans la forêt de feuillus entre 500 et 1500 m d'altitude. Il peut pousser dans des endroits arides. Il convient aux zones de rusticité 9-10. Au Yunnan^{(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique)}.

Original : A tropical plant. The minimum temperature is 7°C. They cannot tolerate salt spray. It grows naturally in deciduous forest between 500 and 1500 m altitude. It can grow in arid places. It suits hardiness zones 9-10. In Yunnan^{(((0(+x))}.

- Localisation :

Afrique, Andamans, Asie, Australie, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhoutan, Brésil, Cambodge, Caraïbes, Afrique centrale, Amérique centrale, Chine, Colombie, Congo, Costa Rica, Chypre, République dominicaine, Afrique de l'Est, Égypte, El Salvador, Eswatini, Éthiopie, Fidji, Ghana, Grenade, Haïti, Hawaï, Himalaya, Inde, Indochine, Indonésie, Irak, Israël, Jamaïque, Kenya, Laos, Liban, Malawi, Malaisie, Maurice, Mexique, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Népal, Nouvelle-Calédonie, Nouvelle-Zélande, Nigéria, Afrique du Nord, Amérique du Nord, Inde du Nord-Est, Inde du Nord-Ouest, Pacifique, Pakistan, Panama, Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, PNG, Porto Rico, Asie du Sud-Est, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sikkim, Afrique du Sud, Afrique australe, Sud Amérique, Sri Lanka, Sainte-Lucie, Swaziland, Tanzanie, Thaïlande, Tonga, Ouganda, USA, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Afrique de l'Ouest, Antilles, Zambie, Zimbabwe^{(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique)}.

Original : Africa, Andamans, Asia, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Cambodia, Caribbean, Central Africa, Central America, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, East Africa, Egypt, El Salvador, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Haiti, Hawaii, Himalayas, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Kenya, Laos, Lebanon, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Africa, North America, Northeastern India, NW India, Pacific, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, PNG, Puerto Rico, SE Asia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sikkim, South Africa, Southern Africa, South America, Sri Lanka, St Lucia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Tonga, Uganda, USA, Vanuatu, Vietnam, West Africa, West Indies, Zambia, Zimbabwe^{(((0(+x))}.

- Notes :

Il existe environ 250-350 espèces de Bauhinia. La plupart sont sous les tropiques. Cela peut devenir envahissant. Aussi comme Caesalpinaceae^{(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique)))}.

Original : There are about 250-350 Bauhinia species. Most are in the tropics. It can become invasive. Also as Caesalpinaceae^{(((0(+x)))}.

- Liens, sources et/ou références :

- **Tela Botanica** : <https://www.tela-botanica.org/bdtfx-nn-102196> ;
- **Wikipedia** :
 - https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bauhinia_variegata (en français) ;
 - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phanera_variegata (source en anglais) ;
- ⁵"**Plants For a Future**" (en anglais) : https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Bauhinia_variegata ;

dont classification :

- "The Plant List" (en anglais) : www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/ild-840 ;
- "GRIN" (en anglais) : <https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxon/taxonomydetail?id=6602> ;

dont livres et bases de données : ²⁷Dictionnaire des plantes comestibles (livre, page 47, par Louis Bubenicek) ;

dont biographie/références : Brandis, Sturtevant, Uphof, Usher :: Bubenicek

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

Acharya K. P. and Acharya, R., 2010, *Eating from the Wild: Indigenous knowledge on wild edible plants in Parroha VDC of Rupandehi District, Central Nepal*. International Journal of Social Forestry. 3(1):28-48 ; Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 69 ; Arora, R. K., 2014, *Diversity in Underutilized Plant Species - An Asia-Pacific Perspective*. Bioversity International. p 100 ; Aryal, K. P., et al, 2018, *Diversity and use of wild and non-cultivated edible plants in the Western Himalaya*. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine (2018) 14:10 ; Baishya, S. Kr., et al, 2013, *Survey of Wild Edible Fruits of Dhubri District, Assam, India*. Plant Archives Vol 13 (1): 155-158 ; 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):19-27 ; Barwick, M., 2004, *Tropical and Subtropical Trees. A Worldwide Encyclopedic Guide*. Thames and Hudson p 46 ; Behera, K. K. et al, 2008, *Wild Edible Plants of Mayurbhanj District, Orissa, India*. J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. Vol. 32 (Suppl.) pp 305-314 ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, *Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics*. AUC Press. p 55 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, *Encyclopedia Botanica*. Cornstalk publishing, p 135 ; Bohra, N., et al, 2017, *Ethnobotany of wild edible plants traditionally used by the local people in the Ramnagar regions from Nainital District, Uttarakhand, India*. Biolife 5(1): 12-19 ; Borrell, O.W., 1989, *An Annotated Checklist of the Flora of Kairiu Island, New Guinea*. Marcellin College, Victoria Australia. p 93 ; Brickell, C. (Ed.), 1999, *The Royal Horticultural Society A-Z Encyclopedia of Garden Plants*. Convent Garden Books. p 161 ; Burkill, H. M., 1985, *The useful plants of west tropical Africa*, Vol. 3. Kew. ; Burkill, I.H., 1966, *A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula*. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Vol 1 (A-H) p 315 ; Chettri, N. & Sharma, E., *Non-timber Forest Produce: Utilization, Distribution and Status in the Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve, Sikkim, India*. ; Cronin, L., 1989, *The Concise Australian Flora*. Reed. p 153 ; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, *Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible*. ABC Books. p 221 ; Dangol, D. R. et al, 2017, *Wild Edible Plants in Nepal*. Proceedings of 2nd National Workshop on CUAOGR, 2017. ; DARLINGTON & AMMAL, ; Dharani, N., 2002, *Field Guide to common Trees & Shrubs of East Africa*. Struik. p 57 ; 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 ; 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 119 ; Engel, D.H., & Phummai, S., 2000, *A Field Guide to Tropical Plants of Asia*. Timber Press. p 45 ; Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, *Botanica's Trees & Shrubs. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs*. Random House, Australia. p 122 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 66 ; Flora Zambesiaca. <http://apps.kew.org/efloras> ; Food Composition Tables for the Near East. <http://www.fao.org/docrep>No. 366> ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, *Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses*. Kew. p 28 ; Gardner, S., et al, 2000, *A Field Guide to Forest Trees of Northern Thailand*, Kobfai Publishing Project. p 168 ; Ghorbani, A., et al, 2012, *A comparison of the wild food plant use knowledge of ethnic minorities in Naban River Watershed Nature Reserve, Yunnan, SW China*. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine; 8:17 ; GUPTA ; Hearne, D.A., & Rance, S.J., 1975, *Trees for Darwin and Northern Australia*. AGPS, Canberra p 31, PI 9 ; Hibbert, M., 2002, *The Aussie Plant Finder 2002*, Florilegium. p 39 ; <http://cyprusswildflowers.com> ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, *Food Plants of China*. The Chinese University Press. p 467 ; ILDIS Legumes of the World <http://www;ildis.org/Legume/Web> ; Johnson, N., 2002, *Environmental Change in northern Thailand: Impact on Wild Edible Plant Availability*. Ecology of Food and Nutrition, 41: 5, 373-399 ; Joshi, N., et al, 2007, *Traditional neglected vegetables of Nepal: Their sustainable utilization for meeting human needs*. Tropentag 2007. Conference on International Agricultural Research for

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