

Bridelia retusa (L.) A. Juss.

Identifiants : 5263/briret

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 01/05/2024

- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Rosidées ;
- Clade : Fabidées ;
- Ordre : Malpighiales ;
- Famille : Phyllanthaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Euphorbiales ;
- Famille : Euphorbiaceae ;
- Genre : Bridelia ;

- Synonymes : *Andrachne doonkyboisca* B.Heyne ex Wall. [Invalid], *Bridelia airy-shawii* P.T.Li [Illegitimate], *Bridelia amoena* Wall. ex Baill, *Bridelia cambodiana* Gagnep, *Bridelia chineensis* Thin, *Bridelia cinerascens* Gehrm, *Bridelia crenulata* Roxb, *Bridelia fordii* Hemsl, *Bridelia fruticosa* Pers, *Bridelia hamiltoniana* var. *glabra* MÃ½ll.Arg, *Bridelia pierrei* Gagnep, *Bridelia retusa* var. *glabra* Gehrm, *Bridelia retusa* var. *glauca* Hook.f, *Bridelia retusa* var. *pubescens* Gehrm, *Bridelia retusa* var. *roxburghiana* MÃ½ll.Arg. [Illegitimate], *Bridelia retusa* var. *squamosa* (Lam.) MÃ½ll.Arg, *Bridelia retusa* var. *stipulata* Gehrm, *Bridelia roxburghiana* (MÃ½ll.Arg.) Gehrm, *Bridelia spinosa* (Roxb.) Willd, *Bridelia squamosa* (Lam.) Gehrm, *Bridelia squamosa* var. *meeboldii* Gehrm, *Clutia retusa* L, *Clutia spinosa* Roxb, *Clutia squamosa* Lam ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Gamble's man, Spinous kino tree, , Adamarudu, Asan, Asana, Ashind, Bontha-yepi, Ekadivi, Ekdania, Gauli, Gaya, Gayo, Geio, Goje, Gondui, Hle-kanan, Jhaijhuwa, Kadukaipalam, Kage kaayi, Kakai, Kanta-kauchi, Kasai, Kasi, Kassi, Khais, Khaja, Khasai, Kovehannu, Kumkumi, Kutki, Mak-kawng-tawn, Mangritchok, Mark, Monj, Mukkayini, Mullu-vengai, Pani-kasi, Phaktel lien, Pathor, Pohon gayo, Pow nam, Seik-chi, Seikchi-bo, Teng nam, Thaidaoiblib ;



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

Parties comestibles : fruit^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)} | Original : Fruit^{{{0(+x)}}} Les fruits mûrs sont consommés crus. Ils ont un goût aigre salé

Partie testée : fruit^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)}
Original : Fruit^{{{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)):

- ***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" :

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 87 ; Arinathan, V., et al, 2007, Wild edibles used by Palliyars of the western Ghats, Tamil Nadu. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. 6(1) pp 163-168 ; Bandyopadhyay, S. et al, 2009, Wild edible plants of Koch Bihar district, West Bengal. *Natural Products Radiance* 8(1) 64-72 ; 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 66 ; 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 ; Bole, P.V., & Yaghani, Y., 1985, *Field Guide to the Common Trees of India*. OUP p 21 ; 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 370 ; Chakraborty, S. & Chaturvedi, H. P., 2014, Some Wild Edible Fruits of Tripura- A Survey. *Indian Journal of Applied research*. (4) 9 ; Chandrakumar, P., et al, 2015, Ethnobotanical studies of wild edible plants of Gond, Halba and Kavar tribes of Salekasa Taluka, Gondia District, Maharashtra State, India. *International Research Journal of Pharmacy* 6(8) ; Dangol, D. R., 2002, Economic uses of forest plant resources in western Chitwan, Nepal. *Banko Janakari*, 12(2): 56-64 ; Dangol, D. R. et al, 2017, Wild Edible Plants in Nepal. *Proceedings of 2nd National Workshop on CUAOGR*, 2017. ; 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 ; *Flora of Pakistan*. www.eFloras.org ; GUPTA ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 136 ; Jadhav, R., et al, 2015, Forest Foods of Northern Western Ghats: Mode of Consumption, Nutrition and Availability. *Asian Agri-History* Vol. 19, No. 4: 293-317 ; Krishen P., 2006, *Trees of Delhi, A Field Guide*. DK Books. p 85 ; 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 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal*. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 122 ; Medhi, P. & Borthakur, S. K., 2012, Phytoresources from North Cachur Hills of Assam -3: Edible plants sold at Hflong market. *Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources*. 3(1) pp 84-109 ; Medhi, P., Sarma, A and Borthakur, S. K., 2014, Wild edible plants from the Dima Hasao district of Assam, India. *Pleione* 8(1): 133-148 ; Misra S. & Misra M., 2016, Ethnobotanical and Nutritional Evaluation of Some Edible Fruit Plants of Southern Odisha, India. *International Journal of Advances in Agricultural Science and Technology*, Vol.3 Issue.1, March- 2016, pg. 1-30 ; Patil, M. V. & Patil, D. A., 2000, Some More Wild Edible Plants of Nasik District (Maharashtra). *Ancient Science of Life* Vol. X1X (3&4): 102-104 (As *Bridelia airy-shaw*) ; Ramachandran, V. S., 2007, Wild edible plants of the Anamalais, Coimbatore district, western Ghats, Tamil Nadu. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. 6(1) pp 173-176 ; Ramachandran, V. S., & Udhayavani, C., 2013, Knowledge and uses of wild edible plants by Paniyas and Kurumbas of Western Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu. *Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources*. 4(4) December 2013, pp 412-418 ; Reddy, B. M., 2012, Wild edible plants of Chandrapur district, Maharashtra, India. *Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources*. 3(1) pp 110-117 ; Sasi, R. & Rajendran, A., 2012, Diversity of Wild Fruits in Nilgiri Hills of the Southern Western Ghats - Ethnobotanical Aspects. *IJABPT*, 3(1) p 82-87 ; Savita, et al, 2006, Studies on wild edible plants of ethnic people in east Sikkim. *Asian J. of Bio Sci.* (2006) Vol. 1 No. 2 : 117-125 ; Setiya, A. V., et al, 2016, Exploration and documentation of some wild edible plants used by the aboriginals from Gadchiroli District (M.S.) India. *International Advanced Research Journal in Science, Engineering and Technology*. 3(7) ; Singh, B., et al, 2012, Wild edible plants used by Garo tribes of Nokrek Biosphere Reserve in Meghalaya, India. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. 11(1) pp 166-171 ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, *3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia*. LIPI p 162 ; *Syst. veg.* 3:48. 1826 ; Thapa, L. B., et al, 2014, Wild Edible Plants used by endangered and Indigenous Raji Tribe in Western Nepal. *International Journal of Applied Sciences and Biotechnology*. Vol 2(3):243-252 ; Upreti, K., et al, 2010, Diversity and Distribution of Wild Edible Fruit Plants of Uttarakhand. *Bioversity Potentials of the Himalaya*. p 161 ; Ravikrishna, S., 2011, *Ethno-medico-botanical survey on Wild Edible fruits of Udupi Taluq, Udupi* p 61 ; www.nationalherbarium.nl/thaueuph/ Flora of Thailand.