

Adenanthera pavonina L., 1753 **(Bois de condori)**

Identifiants : 678/adepav

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

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- **Règne : Plantae ;**
- **Division : Magnoliophyta ;**
- **Classe : Magnoliopsida ;**
- **Ordre : Fabales ;**
- **Famille : Fabaceae ;**
- **Genre : Adenanthera ;**

- **Synonymes : Adenanthera gersenii Scheffr, Adenanthera polita Miq, Corallaria parvifolia Rumph, ;**

- **Synonymes français : graine rouge, graine de condori, bois de santal rouge, graine l'église, l'arbre à perle, bois noir, graine corail, circassie ;**

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Barbados pride, Coral Pea, Bead Tree , Anikundumani, Bandi guruvenda, Barricarri, Bis, Bisa, Butsu bis, Check-long, Circassian bean, Coral Wood, False willow, Haihongdou, Hua 'ula'ula, Kaikes, Kongquedou, Kunchandana, Laihere, Lera, Lopa, Ma klam ton, Madatiya, Madhoshi, Mai-chek, Maklam-tah-chang, Manjadi, Manjetti, Mwetkwem, Nabis, Phak lam, Pohon saga merah, Rakta kambal, Red Sandalwood, Saga hutan, Saga, Telentundalel, Thorligunj, Trachquach, Volantsaramanga, Ywe, Ywe-gyi, Ywe-ni ;**

- **Rusticité (résistance face au froid/gel) : Zone 10 ;**



- **Note comestibilité : *****

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

Fruit (graines : cuites [bouillies, roties]¹⁸) et feuille (jeunes [légume¹⁸ (ex. : comme potherbe^{(((dp))}]) comestibles.(1*) Les jeunes feuilles sont cuites et consommées comme légume. Les fleurs sont également consommées. Les graines sont grillées et décortiquées et mangées.

Partie testée : graines^{(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique)}
Original : Seeds^{(((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



(1*)les graines crues sont toxiques ;

ATTENTION : risque de confusion entre le bois de condori (dont les feuilles et les graines) et l'herbe du Diable (*Abrus precatorius*), cf. WIKIPÉDIA français.(1*)les graines crues sont toxiques¹⁸ ;

ATTENTION : risque de confusion entre le bois de condori (dont les feuilles et les graines) et l'herbe du Diable (*Abrus precatorius*), cf. WIKIPÉDIA français.

- Note médicinale : **

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



Par Tau?olunga (Travail personnel), via wikipedia

- Autres infos :

dont infos de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

- Statut :

Légume à feuilles comestible mineur. Nourriture de famine. Les graines sont surtout consommées par les enfants. Les graines cuites sont vendues sur les marchés des Samoa^{(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique)}.

Original : A minor edible leafy vegetable. Famine food. The seeds are especially eaten by children. Cooked seeds are sold in markets in Samoa^{(((0(+x))}.

- Distribution :

Une plante tropicale. Il pousse dans les basses terres tropicales et jusqu'à 600 m. Il est souvent planté comme arbre d'ombrage et d'ornement. Il pousse également à l'état sauvage dans la forêt tropicale. Il convient aux endroits humides. Il préfère un sol bien drainé et une position ensoleillée ouverte. Il ne supporte pas la sécheresse et le gel tendre. Il poussera sur la plupart des types de sols. Il convient aux zones de rusticité 11-12. Dans les jardins botaniques de Cairns. Dans XTBG Yunnan^{(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique)}.

Original : A tropical plant. It grows in the tropical lowlands and up to 600 m. It is often planted as a shade and ornamental tree. It also grows wild in the rainforest. It suits humid locations. It prefers well drained soil and an open sunny position. It cannot tolerate drought and is frost tender. It will grow on most soil types. It suits hardiness zones 11-12. In the Cairns Botanical Gardens. In XTBG Yunnan^{(((0(+x))}.

- Localisation :

Afrique, Samoa américaines, Antigua-Barbuda, Arabie, Australie, Asie, Bahamas, Barbade, Brésil, Burkina Faso, Cambodge, Cameroun, Afrique centrale, Tchad, Chine, Congo, îles Cook, Dominique, République dominicaine, Afrique de l'Est, Timor oriental , FSM, Fidji, Guyane française, Ghana, Grenade, Guadeloupe, Guyanes, Guam, Guinée-Bissau, Haïti, Hawaï, Inde, Indochine, Indonésie, Jamaïque, Laos, Madagascar, Malaisie, Maldives, Marquises, Martinique, Maurice, Micronésie, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nouvelle-Calédonie, Nigéria, Niue, Amérique du Nord, Pacifique, Pakistan, Palau, Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, PNG, Philippines, Pohnpei, Réunion, Samoa, Sao Tomé-et-Principe, Asie du Sud-Est, Sierra Leone, Singapour, Salomon îles, Amérique du Sud, Afrique australe, Sri Lanka, Sainte-Lucie, Suriname, Taïwan, Tanzanie, Thaïlande, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Togo, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Ouganda, USA, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Afrique de l'Ouest, Antilles^{(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique)}.

Original : Africa, American Samoa, Antigua-Barbuda, Arabia, Australia, Asia, Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central Africa, Chad, China, Congo, Cook Islands, Dominica, Dominican Republic, East Africa, East Timor, FSM, Fiji, French Guiana, Ghana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guianas, Guam, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hawaii, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Jamaica, Laos, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Marquesas, Martinique, Mauritius, Micronesia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, New Caledonia, Nigeria, Niue, North America, Pacific,

Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, PNG, Philippines, Pohnpei, Reunion, Samoa, Sao Tome & Principe, SE Asia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South America, Southern Africa, Sri Lanka, St Lucia, Suriname, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Togo, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Uganda, USA, Vanuatu, Vietnam, West Africa, West Indies^{(((0+x)))}.

◦ Notes :

Il existe 12 espèces d'Adenanthera en Asie tropicale. Aussi comme Mimosaceae^{(((0+x)) traduction automatique)}.

Original : There are 12 Adenanthera species in tropical Asia. Also as Mimosaceae^{(((0+x)))}.

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

- ¹⁸"World Agroforestry Centre" (en anglais) :
<https://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/afdbases/af/asp/SpeciesInfo.asp?SpID=144> ;
- Wikipedia :
 - [https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adenanthera_pavonina \(en français\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adenanthera_pavonina_(en_français)) ;
 - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adenanthera_pavonina \(source en anglais\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adenanthera_pavonina_(source_en_anglais)) ;
- ⁵"Plants For a Future" (en anglais) : https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Adenanthera_pavonina ;
dont classification :
- "The Plant List" (en anglais) : www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/ild-2 ;
- "GRIN" (en anglais) : <https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxon/taxonomydetail?id=1440> ;
- [Horticultural References to FOOD PLANTS \(INTERNATIONAL\)](http://www.hort.psu.edu/references/FOOD_PLANTS/INTERNATIONAL/) :

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