

Caryota urens L., 1753 (Palmier à vin)

Identifiants : 6847/carure

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 : Arecales ;
- Famille : Arecaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Liliopsida ;
- Ordre : Arecales ;
- Famille : Arecaceae ;
- Genre : Caryota ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : wine palm, fishtail palm, toddy Palm , Anapana, Ardhashishi, Bagani, Baganimara, Bankhajur, Baraflawar, Berli, Berlimad, Bherawa, Bon supari, Cariota, Chaal gua, Chao tamol, Chewa gach, Chhau, Dirgha, Dokechu, Dok kechu, Dong zong, Gol sago, Guobang, Jaggery palm, Jilugujattu, Kitul, Kittul, Koondalpanai, Koonthalpanai, Kundapana, Kwai-cha, Mada, Mari, Minbaw, Moahi, Palma ribjega repa, Panamchapu, Panasoppu, Ramgua, Rangbhang, Sagu, Salopa, Shankarjata, Shivajata, Somong kung, Sowat goch, Surmadi, Taminbaw, Thippili panai, Tippili, Tippilpana, Tum, Tunsae, Tuum, Vazapana, Yiaobu ;

- Rusticité (résistance face au froid/gel) : -3/-5,5°C ;



- Note comestibilité : ****

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

Feuille (jeunes feuilles^{{{(27(+x))}}} [nourriture/aliment^{{{(dp*)}}} : légume^{27(+x)}]) et tronc (extraît^{{{(dp*)}}} {sève^{27(+x)} [base^{{{(dp*)}}} boissons^{27(+x)}]/brevages^{{{(dp*)}}} alcoolisé(e)s^{27(+x)}] et moëlle [nourriture/aliment : féculé^{{{(dp*)}}} (sagou^{27(+x)})]}) comestibles. Un amidon comestible peut être extrait de la tige. La moëlle de la tige est bouillie, mélangée avec du riz et cuite. Le cœur de palmier est comestible. Les très jeunes feuilles dépliées sont comestibles. Ils sont bouillis. La sève de la tige florale est utilisée pour le sucre ou le vin. Pour le vin, il est fermenté et pour le sucre ou le jaggery, il est bouilli. Les graines sont utilisées comme masticatoire. Ils sont mâchés avec de la feuille de bétel. Les pousses sont utilisées pour augmenter le goût de la viande. ATTENTION: les fruits contiennent des cristaux piquants

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

Original : Sap^{{{(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.

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



De gauche à droite :

Par Martius C.F.P. von (*Historia Naturalis Palmarum*, vol. 1: t. V, 1826), via [plantillustrations](#)

Par Descourtilz M.E. (*Flore médicale des Antilles*, vol. 7: t. 501, 1829) [J.T. Descourtilz], via [plantillustrations](#)

- **Autres infos :**

dont infos de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

- **Statut :**

C'est une plante alimentaire cultivée^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : It is a cultivated food plant^{{{{0(+x)}}}}.

- **Distribution :**

Une plante tropicale. Il pousse dans les régions tropicales et tempérées chaudes. Il aime un sol profond et riche. Il pousse dans les zones ouvertes et dégagées de la forêt tropicale. Il convient aux endroits humides. Le sol doit être bien drainé. Au Sri Lanka, il pousse jusqu'à 1000 m d'altitude. Dans XTBG Yunnan. Il convient aux zones de rusticité 10-12^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : A tropical plant. It grows in tropical and warm temperate regions. It likes a deep, rich soil. It grows in open, cleared areas of rainforest. It suits humid locations. The soil needs to be well drained. It Sri Lanka it grows up to 1,000 m above sea level. In XTBG Yunnan. It suits hardiness zones 10-12^{{{{0(+x)}}}}.

- **Localisation :**

Afrique, Asie, Australie, Bangladesh, Cambodge, Chine, République dominicaine, Afrique de l'Est, Fidji, Grenade, Guam, Guatemala, Hawaï, Himalaya, Inde, Indochine, Indonésie, Laos, Madagascar, Malaisie, Maldives, Iles Marshall, Micronésie, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Népal, Amérique du Nord, Inde du Nord-Est, Pacifique, Pakistan, Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, PNG, Asie du Sud-Est, Sénégal, Sikkim, Slovénie, Sri Lanka, Thaïlande, États-Unis, Vietnam, Afrique de l'Ouest, Antilles, Zimbabwe^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : Africa, Asia, Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Dominican Republic, East Africa, Fiji, Grenada, Guam, Guatemala, Hawaii, Himalayas, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Laos, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, North America, Northeastern India, Pacific, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, PNG, SE Asia, Senegal, Sikkim, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, USA, Vietnam, West Africa, West Indies, Zimbabwe^{{{{0(+x)}}}}.

- **Notes :**

Il existe 12 espèces de Caryota. Ils sont tropicaux^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : There are 12 Caryota species. They are tropical^{{{{0(+x)}}}}.

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

- **Wikipedia :**

- [https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sagoutier_\(en_français\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sagoutier_(en_français)) ;
- [https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sagopalme_\(source_en_allemand\)](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sagopalme_(source_en_allemand)) ;

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

dont classification :

° "The Plant List" (en anglais) : www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/kew-34805 ;

dont livres et bases de données : ²⁷ Dictionnaire des plantes comestibles (livre, page 72, par Louis Bubenicek) ;

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

Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 108 ; 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 ; Arora, R. K., 2014, *Diversity in Underutilized Plant Species - An Asia-Pacific Perspective*. Bioversity International. p 101 ; Ashton, M. S., et al 1997, *A Field Guide to the Common Trees and Shrubs of Sri Lanka*. WHT Publications Ltd. p 79 ; Balick, M.J. and Beck, H.T., (Ed.), 1990, *Useful palms of the World. A Synoptic Bibliography*. Colombia p 105, 121, 160, 619 ; Bandyopadhyay, S. et al, 2009, *Wild edible plants of Koch Bihar district, West Bengal*. Natural Products Radiance 8(1) 64-72 ; Bandyopadhyay, S., et al, 2012, *A Census of Wild Edible Plants from Howrah District, West Bengal, India*. Proceedings of UGC sponsored National Seminar 2012 ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. 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the tribla communities in Dumbriguda Area of Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh, India. *Biolife*. Vol 2, Issue 3 ; Rashid, H. E., 1977, *Geography of Bangladesh*. Westview. p 297 ; Recher, P, 2001, *Fruit Spirit Botanical Gardens Plant Index*. www.nrg.com.au/~recher/seedlist.html p 7 ; Riffle, R.L. & Craft, P., 2003, *An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms*. Timber Press. p 292 ; Sahni, K.C., 2000, *The Book of Indian Trees*. Bombay Natural History Society. Oxford. p 183 ; 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 ; 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 ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, *Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India*. *Natural Product Radiance* Vol. 6(5): p 414 ; 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 ; Smith, A.C., 1979, *Flora Vitiensis Nova: A New flora of Fiji*, Hawai Botanical Gardens, USA Vol 1 p 408 ; Sp. pl. 2:1189. 1753 ; Staples, G.W. and Herbst, D.R., 2005, *A tropical Garden Flora*. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawaii. p 619 ; Sujanapal, P., & Sankaran, K. V., 2016, *Common Plants of Maldives*. *FAO & Kerala FRI*, p 70 ; Suksri, S., et al, 2005, *Ethnobotany in Bung Khong Long Non-Hunting Area, Northeast Thailand*. *Kasetsart J., (Nat. Sci)* 39: 519-533 ; Sundriyal, M., et al, 1998, *Wild edibles and other useful plants from the Sikkim Himalaya, India*. *Oecologia Montana* 7:43-54 ; Sundriyal, M., et al, 2004, *Dietary Use of Wild Plant Resources in the Sikkim Himalaya, India*. *Economic Botany* 58(4) pp 626-638 ; Swaminathan, M.S., and Kochnar, S.L., 2007, *An Atlas of major Flowering Trees in India*. Macmillan. p 272 ; 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 149 ; Uprety, Y., et al, 2016, *Traditional use and management of NTFPs in Kangchenjunga Landscape: implications for conservation and livelihoods*. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* (2016) 12:19 ; Vander Velde, N, 2003, *The Vascular Plants of Majuro Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands*. *Atoll research Bulletin*. No. 503. Smithsonian Institute. p 31 ; van Wyk, B., 2005, *Food Plants of the World. An illustrated guide*. Timber press. p 123 ; WATT, ; Wong, M., 2006, *Edible Plants for Hawai'i Landscapes*. College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources. Univ. of Hawai'i ; www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/treedb/ ; Xu, You-Kai, et al, 2004, *Wild Vegetable Resources and Market Survey in Xishuangbanna, Southwest China*. *Economic Botany*. 58(4): 647-667.