

# Aegiceras corniculatum (Stickm.) Blanco

Identifiants : 756/aegcor

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 18/07/2024

- **Classification phylogénétique :**

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

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Primulales ;
- Famille : Primulaceae ;
- Genre : Aegiceras ;

- **Synonymes :** *Rhizophora corniculata* L, *Aegiceras majus* Gaertner, *Aegiceras fragrans* K.D.Koenig, *Umbraculum corniculatum* (L.) Kuntze ;

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** *Horned mangrove*, *River Mangrove*, , *Cat*, *Dudumara*, *Halsi*, *Kanjala*, *Khalshi*, *La zhu guo*, *Narikandam*, *Su*, *Teruntum*, *Tra*, *Truntung* ;



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

**Parties comestibles :** feuilles, sel, fruits, légumes<sup>{{(0(+x)) (traduction automatique)}</sup> | **Original :** Leaves, Salt, Fruit, Vegetable<sup>{{(0(+x))}</sup> Les feuilles sont consommées crues ou cuites. Les fruits sont cuits et mangés. Salt est collecté sur les feuilles

**Partie testée :** feuilles<sup>{{(0(+x)) (traduction automatique)}</sup>

**Original :** Leaves<sup>{{(0(+x))}</sup>

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 : <sup>0</sup>"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

dont biographie/références de <sup>0</sup>"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Altschul, S.V.R., 1973, *Drugs and Foods from Little-known Plants. Notes in Harvard University Herbaria. Harvard Univ. Press. Massachusetts. no. 3208* ; Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 16* ; Beasley, J., 2011, *Plants of Tropical North Queensland - the compact guide. Footloose publications. p 16* ; Bodkin, F., 1991, *Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 51* ; Borrell, O.W., 1989, *An Annotated Checklist of the Flora of Kairiru Island, New Guinea. Marcellin College, Victoria Australia. p 112* ; 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 54* ; Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, *Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest. Nokomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 334* ; Cowie, I, 2006, *A Survey of Flora and vegetation of the proposed Jaco-Tutuala-Lore National Park. Timor-Lests (East Timor) www.territorystories.nt/gov.au p 51* ; Cribb, A.B. & J.W., 1976, *Wild Food in Australia, Fontana. p 188* ; Cronin, L., 1989, *The Concise Australian Flora. Reed. p 149* ; Chen Jie, Pipoly 3, J.J., *Myrsinaceae. Flora of China. ; Elliot, W.R., & Jones, D.L., 1982, Encyclopedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation. Vol 2. Lothian. p 161* ; *Fl. Filip. 78. 1837* ; *Flora of Australia Volume 49, Oceanic Islands 1, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra. (1994) p 150* ; *Flora of Pakistan. www.eFloras.org (As corniculatus)* ; Floyd, A.G., 1977, *Ecology of the Tidal Forests in the Kikori-Romilly Sound Area Gulf of Papua. Ecology Report No 4 Division of Botany, Lae, Papua New Guinea. p 24* ; Frodin, D.G. & Leach, G.L., 1982, *Mangroves of the Port Moresby Region. Biology Department Occasional Paper No 3 Revised edition. Papua New Guinea, p 14* ; Haslam, S., 2004, *Noosa's Native Plants. Noosa Integrated Catchment Assn. Inc. p 124* ; Kenneally, K.E., Edinger, D. C., and Willing T., 1996, *Broome and Beyond, Plants and People of the Dampier Peninsula, Kimberley, Western Australia. Department of Conservation and Land Management. p 140* ; Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, *Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia, CSIRO. p 9* ; Lovelock, C., & Clarke, S., 1999, *Field Guide to the Mangroves of Queensland. Australian Institute of Marine Science. p 32* ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, *Edible Leaves of the Tropics. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 206* ; Melzer, R. & Plumb, J., 2011, *Plants of Capricornia. Belgamba, Rockhampton. p 216* ; Morley, B.D., & Toelken, H.R., (Eds), 1983, *Flowering Plants in Australia. Rigby. p 118* ; Paczkowska, G. & Chapman, A.R., 2000, *The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Catalogue. Western Australian Herbarium. p 344* ; Peekel, P.G., 1984, (Translation E.E.Henty), *Flora of the Bismarck Archipelago for Naturalists, Division of Botany, Lae, PNG. p 427, 425* ; Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, *An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam. Nha Xuat Ban Tre. p 710* ; Reis, S. V. and Lipp, F. L., 1982, *New Plant Sources for Drugs and Foods from the New York Botanical Garden herbarium. Harvard. p 230* ; Sainty, G.R. & Jacobs, S.W.L., 1981, *Waterplants of New South Wales. Water Resources Commission. NSW p 287* ; Scarth-Johnson, V., 2000, *National Treasures. Flowering Plants of Cooktown and Northern Australia. Vera Scarth-Johnson Gallery Association. Cooktown, Australia. p 19* ; Siemonsma, J. S. & Kasem Piluek, eds. 1993. *Vegetables. In: Plant Resources of South-East Asia (PROSEA) 8:311* ; Wheeler, J.R.(ed.), 1992, *Flora of the Kimberley Region. CALM, Western Australian Herbarium, p 275*