

# ***Cheilocostus speciosus (J.König) C.Speczt, 2006*** **(Gingembre crêpe)**

**Identifiants : 7570/chespe**

**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 : Zingiberales ;**
- **Famille : Costaceae ;**

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- **Règne : Plantae ;**
- **Division : Magnoliophyta ;**
- **Classe : Liliopsida ;**
- **Ordre : Zingiberales ;**
- **Famille : Costaceae ;**
- **Genre : Cheilocostus ;**

- **Synonymes : Costus speciosus (J.König) Sm. 1791 ;**

- **Synonymes français : canne d'eau ;**

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Crepe Ginger , uangz, Bai-qiekape, Besemati, Besika dumpa, Betlauri, Bi qiao jiang, Buritokon, Cane-reed spiralflag, Cat loi, Chengalvakoshtu, Dot dang, Halduli, I-upo, Kemuka, Ken, Kenkemuka, Keon, Keu, Keukand, Keula, Kevkanda, Kewkanda, Koekand, Kuiravam, Larkaiya, Malay ginger, Maqbaomagaqyyuq, Mia do, Ngueng maai na, Nuoyingdao, Ote kitamuli ba, Pacing, Penva, Pewda, Pha-lan-taung-hwa, Pushakara moola, Pushkarmula, Ru-rt, Setawar, Setengteng, Spiral Ginger, Tabar-tabar, Tar thok, Tawar, Tebu, Tiuasi, Trathok, Tubong-usa, Uang-din, Uang-maina, Uang-phetma, Uang-yai, Ueang-phet-maa, Unnithandu, Zhang liu tou ;**



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

**Feuille (pousses tendres<sup>12(+x)</sup> cuites<sup>(dp\*)</sup> {bouillies ou cuites à la vapeur<sup>12(+x)</sup>} [nourriture/aliment<sup>(dp\*)</sup> : légume<sup>12(+x)</sup> {ex. : comme potherbe<sup>(dp\*)</sup>}]) fruit (fruits<sup>12(+x)</sup>) et racine (racines<sup>12(+x),27(+x)</sup> [assaisonnement<sup>(dp\*)</sup> : condiment<sup>27(+x)</sup>]) comestibles.**

**Détails :**

**Utilisation locale<sup>27(+x)</sup>. Les pousses tendres sont bouillies ou cuites à la vapeur et consommées comme légume<sup>12</sup> (ex. : comme potherbe<sup>(dp\*)</sup>). Fruits et rhizomes sont parfois consommés<sup>12</sup>.**

**Les racines tubéreuses sont cuites et mangées. Ce n'est normalement que lorsque la nourriture est rare. Les jeunes pousses sont consommées dans des plats à soupe. Les jeunes feuilles peuvent être stockées pendant 7 à 8 jours.  
ATTENTION: Les racines contiennent de la diosgénine, un précurseur de stéroïdes et d'hormones pour les contraceptifs**



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

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



Par Blanco M. (Flora de Filipinas, t. 442, 1875), via plantillustrations

• Autres infos :

dont infos de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

◦ Statut :

On ne sait pas s'ils sont utilisés pour l'alimentation en Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée<sup>(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique)</sup>.

Original : It is not known if they are used for food in Papua New Guinea<sup>(((0(+x))</sup>.

◦ Distribution :

C'est une plante tropicale. Il fait mieux dans les sols humides et riches en humus. Il préfère une position abritée et ombragée. Il est sensible à la sécheresse et au gel. Ils ont besoin d'une température minimale supérieure à 18 ° C. Au Népal, il pousse entre 400 et 700 m d'altitude. Il convient aux zones de rusticité 9-12. Dans les jardins botaniques de Cairns. Dans la maison chaude des jardins botaniques d'Adélaïde. Au Yunnan<sup>(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique)</sup>.

Original : It is a tropical plant. It does best in humus-rich, moist, soils. It prefers a sheltered, shady position. It is drought and frost tender. They need a minimum temperature above 18°C. In Nepal it grows between 400-700 m altitude. It suits hardiness zones 9-12. In Cairns Botanical Gardens. In Adelaide Botanical Gardens hot house. In Yunnan<sup>(((0(+x))</sup>.

◦ Localisation :

Asie, Australie, Bhoutan, Cambodge, Amérique centrale, Chine, Fidji, Hawaï, Himalaya, Inde, Indochine, Indonésie, Laos, Malaisie \*, Marquises, Myanmar, Népal, Nord-est de l'Inde, Pacifique, Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, PNG, Philippines, Samoa , Asie du Sud-Est, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thaïlande, USA, Vietnam, Antilles<sup>(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique)</sup>.

Original : Asia, Australia, Bhutan, Cambodia, Central America, China, Fiji, Hawaii, Himalayas, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia\*, Marquesas, Myanmar, Nepal, Northeastern India, Pacific, Papua New Guinea, PNG, Philippines, Samoa, SE Asia, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, USA, Vietnam, West Indies<sup>(((0(+x))</sup>.

◦ Notes :

Il est utilisé comme médicament en Indonésie et en Chine. Il existe 250 espèces de Costus. Ils sont tropicaux<sup>(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique)</sup>.

Original : It is used as a medicine in Indonesia and China. There are 250 Costus species. They are tropical<sup>(((0(+x))</sup>.

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

◦ Wikipedia :

- [https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cheilocostus\\_speciosus\\_\(en\\_français\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cheilocostus_speciosus_(en_français)) ;

dont classification :

◦ "The Plant List" (en anglais) : [www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/kew-343835](http://www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/kew-343835) ;

◦ "GRIN" (en anglais) : <https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxonomydetail?id=460967> ;

dont livres et bases de données : <sup>12</sup>"Cornucopia II : A Source Book of Edible Plants" (livre en anglais, page 83, par Stephen Facciola), 27Dictionnaire des plantes comestibles (livre, page 99, par Louis Bubenicek) ;

dont biographie/références de <sup>0</sup>"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 ; Altschul, S.V.R., 1973, *Drugs and Foods from Little-known Plants. Notes in Harvard University Herbaria*. Harvard Univ. Press. Massachusetts. no. 458 (As *Costus speciosus*) ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 143 As *Costus speciosus*) ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, *Plants and people of the Golden Triangle*. Dioscorides Press. p 207 (As *Costus speciosus*) ; Bandyopadhyay, S., et al, 2012, *A Census of Wild Edible Plants from Howrah District, West Bengal, India. Proceedings of UGC sponsored National Seminar 2012* (As *Costus speciosus*) ; Baro, D., Baruah, S. and Borthukar, S. K. 2015, *Documentation on wild vegetables of Baksa district, BTAD (Assam)*. Scholars Research Library. 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Vol 1 (A-H) p 681 (As *Costus speciosus*) ; Chandrakumar, P., et al, 2015, *Ethnobotanical studies of wild edible plants of Gond, Halba and Kawar tribes of Salekasa Taluka, Gondia District, Maharashtra State, India*. International Research Journal of Pharmacy 6(8) (As *Costus speciosus*) ; Chen, I., et al, 2008, *Antioxidant and Antimicrobial Activities of Zingiberaceae Plants in Taiwan*. Plant Foods for Human Nutrition, 63:15-20 (As *Costus speciosus*) ; Dangol, D. R., 2002, *Economic uses of forest plant resources in western Chitwan, Nepal*. Banko Janakari, 12(2): 56-64 (As *Costus speciosus*) ; Dey, A. & Mukherjee, A., 2015, *Living and Survival Amidst Hunger: Wild Edible Botanicals as a Prime Forest Productivity in the Rural Purulia District, West Bengal, India from Colonial to Present*. Research Journal of Forestry 9(3): 71-86 (As *Costus speciosus*) ; Dhyani, S.K., & Sharma, R.V., 1987, *Exploration of Socio-economic plant resources of Vyasi Valley in Tehri Garhwal*. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 9 No. 2 pp 299-310 (As *Costus speciosus*) ; 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. Mngrt. 15(1):17-37 (As *Costus speciosus*) ; Dutta, U., 2012, *Wild Vegetables collected by the local communities from the Churang reserve of BTI, Assam*. International Journal of Science and Advanced Technology. Vol. 2(4) p 120 (As *Costus speciosus*) ; Eiadthong, W., et al, 2010, *Management of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex*. Botanical Consultant Technical Report. p 23 (As *Costus speciosus*) ; Elliot, W.R., & Jones, D.L., 1984, *Encyclopedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation*. Vol 3. Lothian. p 103 (As *Costus speciosus*) ; Engel, D.H., & Phummai, S., 2000, *A Field Guide to Tropical Plants of Asia*. Timber Press. p 229 (As *Costus speciosus*) ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. 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*speciosus*) ; Pandy, R. K. & Saini, S. K., 2007, *Edible plants of tropical forests among tribal communities of Madhya Pradesh*. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. 6(1), pp 185-190 (As *Costus speciosus*) ; Prafulla, S., 2017, *Wild Food Diversity of Nawegaon-Nagzira Tiger Reserve in Gondia-Bhandara district of Maharashtra, India*. Int. J. of Life Sciences, 2017, Vol. 5 (4): 620-626 (As *Costus speciosus*) ; Peekel, P.G., 1984, (Translation E.E.Henty), *Flora of the Bismarck Archipelago for Naturalists, Division of Botany, Lae, PNG*. p 109, 110 (As *Costus speciosus*) ; Pegu, R., et al, 2013, *Ethnobotanical study of Wild Edible Plants in Poba Reserved Forest, Assam, India*. 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Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 12 (As *Costus speciosus*) ; Slik, F., [www.asianplant.net](http://www.asianplant.net) ; Smith, A.C., 1979, *Flora Vitiensis Nova, Lawaui, Kuai, Hawaii*, Volume 1 p 191 (As *Costus speciosus*) ; Smith, N., Mori, S.A., et al, 2004, *Flowering Plants of the Neotropics*. Princeton. p 430 (As *Costus speciosus*) ; Staples, G.W. and Herbst, D.R., 2005, *A tropical Garden Flora*. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawaii. p 652 (Drawing) (As *Costus speciosus*) ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, *3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia*. LIPI p 1088 ; Suksri, S., et al, 2005, *Ethnobotany in Bung Khong Long Non-Hunting Area, Northeast Thailand*. Kasetsart J., (Nat. Sci) 39: 519-533 (As *Costus speciosus*) ; Tanaka, Y. & Van Ke, N., 2007, *Edible Wild Plants of Vietnam: The bountiful garden*. Orchid books. p 69 (As *Costus speciosus*) ; Teron, R. & Borthakur, S. 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