

Cheilocostus speciosus (J.König) C.Specht, 2006 (Gingembre crêpe)

Identifiants : 7570/chespe

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 17/07/2024

- **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-qiekepa, Besemati, Besika dumpa, Betlauri, Bi qiao jiang, Buritokon, Cane-reed spiralfalg, Cat loi, Chengalvakoshtu, Dot dang, Halduli, I-upo, Kemuka, Ken, Kenkemuka, Keon, Keu, Keukand, Keula, Kevkanda, Kewkanda, Koekand, Kuiravam, Larkaiya, Malay ginger, Maqbaomagaogyuq, Mia do, Ngueng maai na, Nuoyingdao, Ote kitamuli ba, Pacing, Penva, Pewda, Pha-lan-taung-hwa, Pushakara moola, Pushkarmula, Ru-rta, 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/comestibilité inférée (partie(s) utilisable(s) et usage(s) alimentaire(s) correspondant(s)) :**

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

Détails :

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

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^{{{(0(+x))}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : It is not know if they are used for food in Papua New Guinea^{{{(0(+x))}}}.

◦ 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^{{{(0(+x))}}} (traduction automatique).

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 18Å°C. In Nepal is grows between 400-700 m altitude. It suits hardiness zones 9-12. In Cairns Botanical Gardens. In Adelaide Botanical Gardens hot house. In Yunnan^{{{(0(+x))}}}.

◦ 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^{{{(0(+x))}}} (traduction automatique).

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^{{{(0(+x))}}}.

◦ Notes :

Il est utilisé comme médicament en Indonésie et en Chine. Il existe 250 espèces de Costus. Ils sont tropicaux^{{{(0(+x))}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : It is used as a medicine in Indonesia and China. There are 250 Costus species. They are tropical^{{{(0(+x))}}}.

• 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 ;

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

dont livres et bases de données : ¹²"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 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 ; 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. Archives of Applied Science Research, 2015, 7 (9):19-27 (As Costus speciosus) ; Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 289 (As Costus speciosus) ; 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 (As Costus speciosus) ; Borrell, O.W., 1989, An Annotated

Checklist of the Flora of Kairiru Island, New Guinea. Marcellin College, Victoria Australia. p 42 (As *Costus speciosus*) ; Brickell, C. (Ed.), 1999, The Royal Horticultural Society A-Z Encyclopedia of Garden Plants. Convent Garden Books. p 306 (As *Costus speciosus*) ; Brown, D., 2002, The Royal Horticultural Society encyclopedia of Herbs and their uses. DK Books. p 181 (As *Costus speciosus*) ; 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 681 (As *Costus speciosus*) ; 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) (As *Costus speciosus*) ; Chen, I., et al, 2008, Antioxidant and Antimicrobial Activities of Zingiberaceae Plants in Taiwan. 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