Clerodendrum glandulosum Lindl.

Identifiants : 8486/clegla

Association du Potager de mes/nos Rêves (https://lepotager-demesreves.fr)
Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 03/05/2024

- ***Classification phylogénétique :***
    - ***Clade : Angiospermes ;***
    - ***Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;***
    - ***Clade : Astéridées ;***
    - ***Clade : Lamiidées ;***
    - ***Ordre : Lamiales ;***
    - ***Famille : Lamiaceae ;***
- ***Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :***
    - ***Règne : Plantae ;***
    - ***Division : Magnoliophyta ;***
    - ***Classe : Magnoliopsida ;***
    - ***Ordre : Lamiales ;***
    - ***Famille : Lamiaceae ;***
    - ***Genre : Clerodendrum ;***
- ***Synonymes : Clerodendrum colebrookianum Walp, Clerodendrum ixoriflorum Hassk, Clerodendrum speciosissimum Schauer [Illegitimate] ;***
- ***Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Ping-khao, , Anphui, Anpui, Doloin, Donggam, Jarem, Jylon, Jyrktung, Khahmao, Lansuo, Lukhna biphang, Mismau, Mpingbua, Nankar, Nefafu, Nephaphu, Oen, Ongin, Peau krimbua, Pejii-o, Pherklum, Phuihnam, Piduvu, Polo-O, Poto-ow, Shingebum, Tapin, Tippin, Wangpet, Zaub ntsuab tshws loj ;***

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

  Parties comestibles : feuilles{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)} | Original : Leaves{{{0(+x)} Les jeunes feuilles sont utilisées comme légume cuit en hiver. Ils sont utilisés dans le ragoût de légumes. Les feuilles fraîches peuvent être conservées pendant 7 jours

  Partie testée : feuilles{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)
  Original : Leaves{{{0(+x)

Taux d'humidité	*Énergie (kj)*	*Énergie (kcal)*	*Protéines (g)*	*Pro-vitamines A (µg)*	*Vitamines C (mg)*	*Fer (mg)*	*Zinc (mg)*
32	*0*	*0*	*26.7*	*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 : [0]"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

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

Angami, A., et al, 2006, Status and potential of wild edible plants of Arunachal Pradesh. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge 5(4) October 2006, pp 541-550 (As Clerodendrum colebrookianum) ; Arora, R. K., 2014, Diversity in Underutilized Plant Species - An Asia-Pacific Perspective. Bioversity International. p 39 (As Clerodendrum colebrookianum) ; Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 265 (As Clerodendrum colebrookianum) ; 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. Mngt. 15(1):17-37 (As Clerodendrum colebrookianum) ; Dutta, U., 2012, Wild Vegetables collected by the local communities from the Churang reserve of BTD, Assam. International Journal of Science and Advanced Technology. Vol. 2(4) p 119 (As Clerodendrum colebrookianum) ; Gangwar, A. K. & Ramakrishnan, P. S., 1990, Ethnobotanical Notes on Some Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, Northeastern India. Economic Botany, Vol. 44, No. 1 pp. 94-105 (As Clerodendrum colebrookianum) ; Guite, C., 2016, A study of wild edible plants associated with the Paite tribe of Manipur, India, International Journal of Current Research. Vol. 8, Issue, 11, pp. 40927-40932 (As Clerodendrum colebrookianum) ; Kar, A., 2004, Common wild vegetables of Aka tribe of Arunachal Pradesh. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge 3(3) pp 305-313 (As Clerodendrum colebrookianum) ; Kar, A., & Borthakur, S. K., 2007, Wild vegetables sold in local markets of Karbi Anglong, Assam. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. 6(1) January 2007, pp 169-172 (As Clerodendrum colebrookianum) ; Kar, A., et al, 2013, Wild Edible Plant Resources used by the Mizos of Mizoram, India. Kathmandu University Journal of Science, Engineering and Technology. Vol. 9, No. 1, July, 2013, 106-126 (As Clerodendrum colebrookianum) ; Konsam, S., et al, 2016, Assessment of wild leafy vegetables traditionally consumed by the ethnic communities of Manipur, northeast India. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine, 12:9 (As Clerodendrum colebrookianum) ; Lalfakzuala, R., 2007, Ethnobotanical usages of plants in western Mizoram. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. Vol 6(3) pp 480-493 (As Clerodendrum colebrookianum) ; Lungphi, P., Wangpan, T. & Tangjang, S., 2018, Wild edible plants and their additional uses by the Tangsa community living in the Changlang district of Arunachal Pradesh, India. Pleione 12(2): 151 - 164. 2018. ; McMakin, P.D., 2000, Flowering Plants of Thailand. A Field Guide. White Lotus. p 61 (As Clerodendrum colebrookianum) ; Medhi, P. & Borthakur, S. K., 2012, Phytoresources from North Cachur Hills of Assam -3: Edible plants sold at Hflong market. Indian Journal or Natural Products and Resources. 3(1) pp 84-109 (As Clerodendrum colebrookianum) ; Medhi, P. & Borthakur, S. K., 2013, Wild edible plants sold by the Zeme Nagas at the makeshift market of Mahur, Dima Hasao district of Assam. Pleione 7(1): 84 - 93. 2013 (As Clerodendrum colebrookianum) ; Medhi, P., Sarma, A and Borthakur, S. K., 2014, Wild edible plants from the Dima Hasao district of Assam, India. Pleione 8(1): 133-148 (As Clerodendrum colebrookianum) ; Murtem, G. & Chaudhrey, P., 2016, An ethnobotanical note on wild edible plants of Upper Eastern Himalaya, India. Brazilian Journal of Biological Sciences, 2016, v. 3, no. 5, p. 63-81 (As Clerodendrum colebrookianum) ; Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, Wild Edible Plants of Assam. Geethaki Publishers. p 98 (As Clerodendrum colebrookianum) ; Pegu, R., et al, 2013, Ethnobotanical study of Wild Edible Plants in Poba Reserved Forest, Assam, India. 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Vol 16(4), October 2017, pp 626-637 ; Xu, You-Kai, et al, 2004, Wild Vegetable Resources and Market Survey in