

Cordia sinensis Lam.

Identifiants : 9329/corsin

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 08/05/2024

• **Classification phylogénétique :**

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Astéridées ;
- Clade : Euastéridées ;
- Ordre : Boraginales ;
- Famille : Boraginaceae ;

• **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Lamiales ;
- Famille : Boraginaceae ;
- Genre : Cordia ;

• **Synonymes :** *Cordia gharaf* Ehrenb, *Cordia rothii* Roemer & J. A. Schultes, *Cornus gharaf* Forssk, et d'autres ;

• **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** Grey-leaved saucer-berry, Grey leafed cordia, , Adome, Andarab, Cambununo, Chinnabotuka, Duva, Edume, Gondani, Gondi, Gondna, Gondri, Gunda, Gundani, Gundhi, Habusum ngheghi, Harores, Izera, Kirichalle, Laghushleshmataka, Lasoodi, Leedii, Ledo, Maded, Madehr, Mader, Madera, Maderra, Maderta, Madheedh, Mafheera raphachoo, Mared, Mareer, Marer, Mdawi, Mdelela, Mkamasi, Mya, Muthee, Narrow-leaved sepistan, Naruvili, Ndea, Ol-dorko, Ol-durgo, Ol-ol fot, Sellai, Shengolochi, Thanat, Thanut, Turu ;



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

Parties comestibles : fruit, racine, gomme, feuilles^{((0+x) (traduction automatique)} | **Original :** Fruit, Root, Gum, Leaves^{((0+x) Le fruit est consommé vert comme légume ou mariné. Ils sont doux et collants. La peau est enlevée et les graines ne sont pas consommées. Ils sont ajoutés à la bouillie au lieu du sucre. Les racines sont consommées crues. La gomme claire de l'arbre est comestible. Le fruit mûr est consommé cru. Les fruits sont fermentés en bière}

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

Original : Fruit^{((0+x)}

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
8.8	2015	0	16.6	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" :

Abbiw, D.K., 1990, Useful Plants of Ghana. West African uses of wild and cultivated plants. Intermediate Technology Publications and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. p 46 (As *Cordia rothii*) ; **Addis, G., Asfaw, Z & Woldu, Z., 2013, Ethnobotany of Wild and Semi-wild Edible Plants of Konso Ethnic Community, South Ethiopia. Ethnobotany Research and Applications.** 11:121-141 ; **Addis, G., et al, 2013, The Role of Wild and Semi-wild Edible Plants in Household Food Sovereignty in Hamer and Konso Communities, South Ethiopia. Ethnobotany Research & Applications.** 11:251-271 ; **Alfarhan, A. H., 2005, Flora of Jizan Region. AR 17-7. King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology (KACST).** p 331 ; **Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India.** p 140 (As *Cordia rothii*) ; **Arora, R. K., 2014, Diversity in Underutilized Plant Species - An Asia-Pacific Perspective. Bioversity International.** p 65 (As *Cordia gharaf*) ; **Asfaw, Z. and Tadesse, M., 2001, Prospects for Sustainable Use and Development of Wild Food Plants in Ethiopia. Economic Botany, Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. 47-62 (As *Cordia gharaf*) ; Burkhill, H. M., 1985, The useful plants of west tropical Africa, Vol. 1. Kew. ; Dale, I. R. and Greenway, P. J., 1961, Kenya Trees and Shrubs. Nairobi. p 69 (As *Cordia gharaf*) ; **Dalziel, J. M., 1937, The Useful plants of west tropical Africa. Crown Agents for the Colonies London. ; 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 *Cordia gharaf*) ; **Ethiopia: Famine Food Field Guide.** <http://www.africa.upenn.edu/faminefood/category3.htm> ; **Feyssa, D. H., et al, 2011, Seasonal availability an consumption of wild edible plants in semiarid Ethiopia; Implications to food security and climate change adaptation. Journal of Horticulture and Forestry** 3(5): 138-149 ; **Fowler, D. G., 2007, Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses. Kew.** p 78 ; **Gemedo-Dalle, T., et al, 2005, Plant Biodiversity and Ethnobotany of Borana Pastoralists in Southern Oromia, Ethiopia. Economic Botany** 59(1) pp. 43-65 (As *Cordia gharaf*) ; **Glover, et al, 1966b, ; Goode, P., 1989, Edible Plants of Uganda. FAO** p 30 (As *Cordia gharaf*) ; **Grivetti, L. E., 1980, Agricultural development: present and potential role of edible wild plants. Part 2: Sub-Saharan Africa, Report to the Department of State Agency for International Development.** p 41, 44 (As *Cordia rothii*) ; **GUPTA & KANODIA, (As Cordia gharaf) ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world.** p 217 (As *Cordia rothii*) ; **Heywood, V.H., Brummitt, R.K., Culham, A., and Seberg, O. 2007, Flowering Plant Families of the World. Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew.** p 66 (Family) ; **Jadhav, R., et al, 2015, Forest Foods of Northern Western Ghats: Mode of Consumption, Nutrition and Availability. Asian Agri-History Vol. 19, No. 4: 293-317 (As *Cordia gharaf*) ; Jardin, C., 1970, List of Foods Used In Africa, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 130 (As *Cordia gharaf*) ; **Johns, T., Mhoro, E. B. and Sanaya, P., 1996, Food Plants and Masticants of the Batemi of Ngorongoro District, Tanzania. Economic Botany, Vol. 50, No. 1, pp. 115-121 (As *Cordia gharaf*) ; Katende, A.B., Birnie, A & Tengnas B., 1995, Useful Trees and Shrubs for Uganda. Identification, Propagation and Management for Agricultural and Pastoral Communities. Technical handbook No 10. Regional Soil Conservation Unit, Nairobi, Kenya. p 208 ; Khayde, M. S., et al, 2009, Wild Edible Plants Used by the tribes of Akole Tahasil of Ahmednagar District (MS), India. Ethnobotanical Leaflets 13:1328-36 (As *Cordia gharaf*) ; **Kidane, B., et al, 2014, Ethnobotany of Wild and Semi-wild Edible Fruit Species used by Maale and Ari Ethnic Communities in South Ethiopia. Ethnobotany Research and Applications.** Vol. 12, 1546-3465-12-455 ; **Krishen P., 2006, Trees of Delhi, A Field Guide. DK Books.** p 146 (As *Cordia gharaf*) ; **Le Houerou, H. N., (Ed.), 1980, Browse in Africa. The current state of knowledge. International Livestock Centre for Africa, Ethiopia.** p 161 ; **Lulekal, E., et al, 2011, Wild edible plants in Ethiopia: a review on their potential to combat food insecurity. Afrika Focus - Vol. 24, No 2. pp 71-121 ; Mannheimer, C. A. & Curtis. B.A. (eds), 2009, Le Roux and Muller's Field Guide to the Trees and Shrubs of Namibia. Windhoek: Macmillan Education Namibia. p 422 ; **Maundu, P. et al, 1999, Traditional Food Plants of Kenya. 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Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Biomedicine.** (2012) S1493-S1497 ; **Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database. Published on the Internet;** <http://www.rbge.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet> [Accessed 4th April 2011] ; **Ruffo, C. K., Birnie, A. & Tengnas, B., 2002, Edible Wild Plants of Tanzania. RELMA** p 234 ; **SAXENA, (As Cordia gharaf) ; Schmidt, E., Lotter, M., & McCleland, W., 2007, Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media** p 572 ; **Scudder, 1962, (As Cordia ovalis) ; SHANKARNARAYAN & SAXENA, (As Cordia gharaf) ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K.,1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.** p 54 (As *Cordia gharaf*) ; **Singh, V. and Singh, P., 1981, Edible Wild Plants of Eastern Rajasthan. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol 2 pp 197-207(As *Cordia gharaf*) ; Sitzungsber. Ges. Naturf. 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