

Corypha utan Lam.

Identifiants : 9574/coruta

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 30/04/2024

- **Classification phylogénétique :**

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Monocotylédones ;
- Clade : Commelinidées ;
- Ordre : Arecales ;
- Famille : Arecaceae ;

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Liliopsida ;
- Ordre : Arecales ;
- Famille : Arecaceae ;
- Genre : Corypha ;

- **Synonymes :** *Corypha elata* Roxb, *Corypha gebanga* (Blume) Blume, *Taliera gebanga* Blume ;

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** Gebang Palm, *Corypha palm*, Sugar palm, Bajur, Bajoon, Bajurgatul, Buoon cao, Buri palm, Gebang palm, Gewang, Gulwirri, Ibus, Komolu Silag, Lan phru, Las, Lontar utan, Pe-bin, Pochok, Puchuk, Tali ;



- **Note comestibilité :** ***

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

Parties comestibles : amidon, noyau, graines, chou, sève, sagou, noix, cœur de palmier, boutons floraux^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique) | **Original :** Starch, Kernel, Seeds, Cabbage, Sap, Sago, Nuts, Palm heart, Flower buds^{{{{0(+x)}}}} L'amidon extrait de la tige est comestible. Le chou ou le bourgeon de palme peut être mangé cru ou cuit. La sève peut être collectée sur la tige de la fleur et transformée en sucre ou en grillé. Les grains des jeunes fruits peuvent être consommés crus



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- **Note médicinale :** **

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

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

◦ ⁵"Plants For a Future" (en anglais) : https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Corypha_utan ;

dont classification :

dont livres et bases de données : ⁰"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

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

Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 143 ; Baker, W.J. and Dransfield, J., 2006, *Field Guide to Palms of New Guinea*. Kew p 30 ; Balick, M.J. and Beck, H.T., (Ed.), 1990, *Useful palms of the World. A Synoptic Bibliography*. Colombia p 652 ; Barfod, A.S., Banka R., and Dowe, J. L., 2001, *Field Guide to Palms in Papua New Guinea*. AAU Reports 40 Department of Systematic Botany University of Aarhus. Denmark. p 25 ; Beasley, J., 2011, *Plants of Tropical North Queensland - the compact guide*. Footloose publications. p 63 ; Blomberry, A. & Rodd, T., 1982, *Palms. An informative practical guide*. Angus & Robertson. p 93 (As *Corypha elata*), 121 (As *Corypha gebanga*), 163 (As *Corypha elata*), 216 (As *Corypha elata*), 350 (As *Corypha elata*) ; Brock, J., 1993, *Native Plants of Northern Australia*, Reed. p 126 (As *Corypha elata*) ; Brown, W.H., 1920, *Wild Food Plants of the Philippines*. Bureau of Forestry Bulletin No. 21 Manila. p 28 (As *Corypha elata*) ; 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 676 ; Call, C. A., et al, 2004, *Participatory Rural Appraisal in the Upland Ecosystem of Mt Malindang, Misamis Occidental, Philippines*. Biodiversity Research Programme for Development in Mindanao. p 53 ; Checklist of NT Vascular Plant Species. January 2003. ; Cherkoff V. & Isaacs, J., *The Bush Food Handbook. How to gather, grow, process and cook Australian Wild Foods*. Ti Tree Press, Australia p 198 (As *Corypha elata*) ; Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, *Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest*. Nokomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 70 ; 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 43 ; Cronin, L., 1989, *The Concise Australian Flora*. Reed. p 236 (As *Corypha elata*) ; Cronin, L., 2000, *Australian Palms, Ferns, Cycads and Pandans*. Cronin Publications. p 78 ; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, *Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible*. ABC Books. p 424 ; 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 ; Elliot, W.R., & Jones, D.L., 1984, *Encyclopedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation*. Vol 3. Lothian. p 103 (As *Corypha elata*) ; Encycl. 2:131. 1786 ; Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, *Botanica's Trees & Shrubs. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs*. Random House, Australia. p 234 (As *Corypha elata*) ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 28 (As *Corypha elata*) ; Food Composition Tables for use in East Asia FAO <http://www.fao.org/infoods/directory> No. 833 ; Friday, J. B., 2005, *Forestry and Agroforestry Trees of East Timor*. [http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/forestry/data/Timor/Timor trees.html](http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/forestry/data/Timor/Timor%20trees.html) ; Garde, M., et al, 2003, *A Preliminary List of Kundedjnjenhmi Plant Names*. Northern Land Council. (Arnhem Land, Australia) (As *Corypha elata*) ; Gibbons, M., 2003, *A pocket guide to Palms*. Chartwell Books. p 93 ; Gibbons, M., 1993, *Palms. Compact study Guide and Identifier*. Sandstone. p 37 (As *Corypha elata*) ; Haynes, J., & McLaughlin, J., 2000, *Edible palms and Their Uses*. University of Florida Fact sheet MCDE-00-50-1 p 5 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 222 (As *Corypha gebanga*) ; Hibbert, M., 2002, *The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium*. p 75 ; http://palaeoworks.anu.edu.au/Nuno_PhD/04.pdf ; Johnson, D.V., 1998, *Tropical palms. Non-wood Forest products 10*. FAO Rome. p 46, 122, 130 ; Jones, D.L., 1994, *Palms throughout the World*. Smithsonian Institution, Washington. p 51, 57, 202 ; Jones, D.L., 2000, *Palms of Australia 3rd edition*. Reed/New Holland. p 84 ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, *Edible Leaves of the Tropics*. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 210 (As *Corypha elata*) ; Monsalud, M.R., Tongacan, A.L., Lopez, F.R., & Lagrimas, M.Q., 1966, *Edible Wild Plants in Philippine Forests*. Philippine Journal of Science. p 518 (As *Corypha elata*) ; Ochse, J. J. et al, 1931, *Vegetables of the Dutch East Indies*. Asher reprint. p 566 ; PROSEA handbook Volume 9 Plants yielding non-seed carbohydrates. p 170 ; Riffle, R.L. & Craft, P., 2003, *An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms*. Timber Press. p 316 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India*. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 81 ; Smith, A.C., 1979, *Flora Vitiensis Nova, Lawaii, Kuai, Hawaii, Volume 1* p 399 (As *Corypha elata*) ; Smith, N. M., 1991, *Ethnobotanical Field Notes from the Northern Territory, Australia*, J. Adelaide Bot. Gard. 14(1): 1-65 (As *Corypha elata*) ; Townsend, K., 1994, *Across the Top. Gardening with Australian Plants in the tropics*. Society for Growing Australian Plants, Townsville Branch Inc. p 140 ; Tucker, R., 1988, *The Palms of Subequatorial Queensland*. Palm and Cycad Society of Australia, Milton, Queensland. p 28 (As *Corypha elata*) ; Yunupinu Banjgul, Laklak Yunupinu-Marika, et al. 1995, *Rirratjinu Ethnobotany: Aboriginal Plant Use from Yirrkala, Arnhem Land, Australia*. Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin No 21. Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory. p 30.