

Acacia auriculiformis A. Cunn. ex Benth.

Identifiants : 97/acaaur

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le

- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Rosidées ;
- Clade : Fabidées ;
- Ordre : Fabales ;
- Famille : Fabaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Sous-règne : Tracheobionta ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- ~~Class~~ Classe Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Fabales ;
- Famille : Fabaceae ;
- Genre : Acacia ;

- Synonymes : *Racosperma auriculiforme* (Benth.) Pedley, *Acacia auriculaeformis*, *Acacia moniliformis* Griseb ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : black wattle, ear pod wattle, , *Acacia sleuk touch*, *Akasia kuning*, *Bunga siam*, *Earleaf wattle*, *Kasia*, *Kathin-narong*, *Keo bong vang*, *Keo la-tram*, *Kratin-narong*, *Northern Black wattle*, *Pohon akasia*, *Pohon akasia hitam*, *Unar* ;



- Note comestibilité : *

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

Fruit (extrait^(dp*) graines {huile^{{{(0(+x))}}}}) et tronc (extrait^(dp*) {gomme^{0(+x)}}}) comestibles^{0(+x)}.

Détails :

Gomme, Graines - huile^{{{(0(+x))}}}.

Partie testée : graines - huile^{{{(0(+x))}}} (traduction automatique)

Original : Seeds - oil^{{{(0(+x))}}}

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



Précautions :

néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- **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=Acacia_auriculiformis ;

dont classification :

° "The Plant List" (en anglais) : www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/ild-19892 ;

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

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

Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 4 ; Barwick, M., 2004, *Tropical and Subtropical Trees. A Worldwide Encyclopedic Guide*. Thames and Hudson p 2 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, *Encyclopedia Botanica*. Cornstalk publishing, p 9 ; Borrell, O.W., 1989, *An Annotated Checklist of the Flora of Kairiru Island, New Guinea*. Marcellin College, Victoria Australia. p 94 ; Brock, J., 1993, *Native Plants of Northern Australia*, Reed. p 57 ; Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, *Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest*. Nokomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 301 ; Doran, J.C., & Turnbull, J.W. (Eds), 1997, *Australian Trees and Shrubs: species for land rehabilitation and farm plantings in the tropics*. ACIAR Monograph No 24. p 112 ; Dunlop, C.R., Leach, G.J. & Cowie, I.D., 1995, *Flora of the Darwin Region*. Vol 2. Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin No 20. p 6 ; Elliot, W.R., & Jones, D.L., 1982, *Encyclopedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation*. Vol 2. Lothian. p 19 ; Engel, D.H., & Phummai, S., 2000, *A Field Guide to Tropical Plants of Asia*. Timber Press. p 54 ; Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, *Botanica's Trees & Shrubs. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs*. Random House, Australia. p 49 ; *Flora of Pakistan*. www.eFloras.org ; Friday, J. B., 2005, *Forestry and Agroforestry Trees of East Timor*. https://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/forestry/data/Timor/Timor_trees.html ; Hearne, D.A., & Rance, S.J., 1975, *Trees for Darwin and Northern Australia*. AGPS, Canberra p 9, Pl.1 ; Kintzios, S. E., 2006, *Terrestrial Plant-Derived Anticancer Agents and Plant Species Used in Anticancer research*. *Critical Reviews in Plant Sciences*. 25: pp 79-113 ; Krishen P., 2006, *Trees of Delhi, A Field Guide*. DK Books. p 82 ; Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, *Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia*, CSIRO. p 2 ; Levitt, D., 1981, *Plants and people. Aboriginal uses of plants on Groote Eylandt*. Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, Canberra. p 100 ; Llamas, K.A., 2003, *Tropical Flowering Plants*. Timber Press. p 210 ; London J. Bot. 1:377. 1842 ; Marinelli, J. (Ed), 2004, *Plant. DK*. p 442 ; Mbuya, L.P., Msanga, H.P., Ruffo, C.K., Birnie, A & Tengnas, B., 1994, *Useful Trees and Shrubs for Tanzania*. Regional Soil Conservation Unit. Technical Handbook No 6. p 48 ; McMakin, P.D., 2000, *Flowering Plants of Thailand. A Field Guide*. White Lotus. p 18 ; Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, *An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam*. Nha Xuat Ban Tre. p 820 ; Swaminathan, M.S., and Kochnar, S.L., 2007, *An Atlas of Major Flowering Trees in India*. Macmillan. p 132 ; Verdcourt, B., 1979, *Manual of New Guinea Legumes*. Botany Bulletin No 11, Division of Botany, Lae, Papua New Guinea. p 163 ; Wightman, Glenn et al. 1992. *Mudburra Ethnobotany: Aboriginal Plant Use from Kulumindini (Elliott) Northern Australia*. Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin No 14. Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory. p 5, 7. ; Wightman, G. M. & Andrews, M.R., 1989, *Plants of Northern Territory Monsoon Vine Forests (Vol 1)*. Conservation Commission of Northern Territory. p 14

References
Click on fields to expand them
References in bold print mention edibility
Black wattle, Ear Pod Wattle, Common names
Acacia auriculiformis
Scientific name > {{{Authority
A. Cunn. ex Benth.
Fabaceae
Family