PLANT FACT SHEET

Entada rheedii Sprengel

GENUS *Entada* **FAMILY** Fabaceae

COMMON NAMES Sea bean, Mackay bean

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Leaves, Seeds, Vegetable, Flowers

The seeds are used in porridge as a famine food. They are baked, pounded and soaked in water for an extended period then re-cooked. The seeds are made into a paste with water and cumin.
Caution: The seeds are poisonous when raw.
The young leaves are eaten as a vegetable. The young tender leaves are boiled and eaten.

DESCRIPTION

A creeping shrub. It has a long stem that is climbing. It can be 50 m long. The stems can be large and can be 30 cm across. The stems are angled and twisted. The leaves have 1 or 2 pairs of leaflets stalks. There are 3-5 pairs of leaflets on each stalk. These are oblong and 9 cm long by 4 cm wide. There is a forked tendril at the end. The flowers are in long spikes in the axils of leaves. These are up to 23 cm long. These hang in the axils of side branches. The flowers are pale yellow. The fruit are large woody pods 2 m long by 15 cm wide. It is jointed. There are 10 seeds. They are oval and flattened. They are flat and woody but break into single seeded pieces. The seeds are 4.5 cm long by 5 cm wide and very hard.

HABITAT

It is a tropical plant. It grows in the canopy of the evergreen and deciduous forest. It grows in coastal and lowland regions. It grows below 600 m above sea level. It grows in areas with a rainfall below 5,000 mm. It can grow in arid places. It grows from 200-400 m altitude in Papua New Guinea. It can grow up to 1,400 m above sea level. In Yunnan. It occurs in the Western Ghats in India.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants can be grown from seeds.

Harvesting and Seed Production

In India plants flower in April to June and then fruit from June onwards.

NOTES

It is also confused with Entada gigas.
Also as Mimosaceae.

REFERENCES

Arinathan, V., et al, 2007, Wild edibles used by Palliyars of the western Ghats, Tamil Nadu. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. 6(1) pp 163-168

Arora, K., Indigenous Forest Management in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. (As Entada pursaetha)

Binu, S., 2010, Wild edible plants by the tribals in Pathanamthitta district, Kerala. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. 9(2): 309-312

Bradacs, G., 2008, Ethnobotanical Survey and Biological Screening of Medicinal Plants from Vanuatu. PhD thesis Frankurt University. p 101 (As Entada pursaetha)

Bruschi, P., et al, 2014, Traditional use of plants in a rural community of Mozambique and possible links with Miombo degradation and harvesting sustainability. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. 2014, 10:59

Burkill, H. M., 1985, The useful plants of west tropical Africa, Vol. 3. Kew.

Cengel, D. J. & Dany, C., (Eds), 2016, Integrating Forest Biodiversity Resource Management and Sustainable Community Livelihood Development in the Preah Vihear Protected Forest. International Tropical Timber Organization p 123 (As Entada pursaetha)

Chapman, J. D. & Chapman, H. M., 2001, The Forest Flora of Taraba and Andamawa States, Nigeria. WWF & University of Canterbury. p 184

Dunlop, C.R., Leach, G.J. & Cowie, I.D., 1995, Flora of the Darwin Region. Vol 2. Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin No 20. p 23 (As Entada pursaetha)

Grubben, G. J. H. and Denton, O. A. (eds), 2004, Plant Resources of Tropical Africa 2. Vegetables. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands. p 561

ILDIS Legumes of the World http:www:ildis.org/Legume/Web

Jha, S. K., 2023, Wild Edible Plants of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Annals of Plant Sciences Volume 12, Issue 09 (2023) pp. 5926-5938 (As Entada pursaetha)

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 Entada pursaetha)

Li, S., et al, 2020, Monpa, memory, and change: an ethnobotanical study of plant use in Mêdog County, South-east Tibet, China. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. (2020) 16:5 p 19

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.

Phon, P., 2000, Plants used in Cambodia. © Pauline Dy Phon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. p 275 (As Entada pursaetha)

Prodr. 2:425. 1825 (As Entada pursaetha)

Ramachandran, V.S., 1987, Further Notes on the Ethnobotany of Cannanore District, Kerala. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 11 No. 1 pp 47- (As Entada pursaetha)

Reitveld, S., 2013, The Animals and Plants of the Zazamalala Forest in Western Madagascar. p 78

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database. Published on the Internet; http://www.rbgkew.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet [Accessed 28th April 2011]

Singh, B., et al, 2012, Wild edible plants used by Garo tribes of Nokrek Biosphere Reserve in Meghalaya, India. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. 11(1) pp 166-171

Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 923

Sundriyal, M., et al, 2004, Dietary Use of Wild Plant Resources in the Sikkim Himalaya, India. Economic Botany 58(4) pp 626-638 (As Entada pursaetha)

Sutjaritjai, N., et al, 2019, Traditional Uses of Leguminosae among the Karen in Thailand. Plants 2019, 8, 600 p 6

Verdcourt, B., 1979, Manual of New Guinea Legumes. Botany Bulletin No 11, Division of Botany, Lae, Papua New Guinea. p 135 (As Entada pursaetha)

Vizhi, M.M., et al, 2020, Studies on Wild Edible Plants consumed by the tribes of Kanyakumari Wild Life Sanctuary, India. Plants Archives Vol 20(2) pp 6503-650 (As Entada pursaetha)

White, F., Dowsett-Lemaire, F. and Chapman, J. D., 2001, Evergreen Forest Flora of Malawi. Kew. p 316

World Checklist of Useful Plant Species 2020. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

PROVIDED BY **Food Plants International**

French, B.R. & Maynard, A.R. Food Plants International Database. Food Plants International

LICENCE CC BY-NC-SA 3.0

ONLINE FACT SHEET https://www.echocommunity.org/en/resources/d2766f5f-b2cf-4d75-aa4b-963ad5f87aa2