

# Boerhavia diffusa L., 1753 (Ipecacuanha de Cayenne)

Identifiants : 745/boedif

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze ([Le Potager de mes/nos Rêves](#))  
Dernière modification le 14/08/2020

- **Classification/taxinomie :**
  - Famille : Nyctaginaceae ;
- **Synonymes :** Boerhavia paniculata Rich. 1792 ;
- **Nom(s) anglais et/ou international(aux) :** hogweed, tar vine (tarvine), red spiderling, spreading hogweed, huang xi xin (cn transcrit) , ipecacuanha de Cayenne (Guyane), punarnava (in), patagon (local) ;
- **Rapport de consommation et comestibilité/comestibilité inférée (partie(s) utilisable(s) et usage(s) alimentaire(s) correspondant(s)) :** Feuilles, racines, fruits, graines, prudence, légumes. Les feuilles tendres sont consommées cuites comme légume (ex. : potherbe) ; les feuilles récoltées peuvent être stockées pendant 6-7 jours. La racine pivotante charnue est cuite et mangée. Les graines sont ajoutées aux céréales. Dans sa Flore phanérogame des Antilles françaises, p. 481, le R. P. Duss, professeur au Collège de la Basse-Terre, décrit ainsi le Calalou : « On appelle Calalou un mets exquis préparé avec de la petite Valériane à feuilles argentées en dessous, vulgairement nommée Patagon (Boerhavia paniculata), et de nombreux autres ingrédients (cf. Xanthosoma helleborifolium, pour la liste complète).



Précautions à prendre :

(1\*) Attention : il peut causer de la diarrhée s'il est consommé en grandes quantités

- **Liens, sources et/ou références :**

dont classification :

- ["The Plant List" \(en anglais\)](#) ;
- ["GRIN" \(en anglais\)](#) ;
- [INPI \(recherche en anglais\)](#) ;

dont Google (recherche de/pour) "Boerhavia diffusa" : [pages](#), [images](#) | "Ipecacuanha de Cayenne" : [pages](#) ;

dont livres et bases de données : "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" (en anglais), 76 Le Potager d'un curieux - histoire, culture et usages de 250 plantes comestibles peu connues ou inconnues (livre, page 206 [Boerhavia paniculata], par A. Paillieux et D. Bois) ;

dont biographie/références de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Achigan-Dako, E, et al (Eds), 2009, Catalogue of Traditional Vegetables in Benin. International Foundation for Science. ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 76 ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics. AUC Press. p 60 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 152 ; Burkill, H. M., 1985, The useful plants of west tropical Africa, Vol. 4. Kew. ; 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 346 ; Chirikoff V. & Isaacs, J., The Bush Food Handbook. How to gather, grow, process and cook Australian Wild Foods. Ti Tree Press, Australia p 188, 194 ; Cribb, A.B. & J.W., 1976, Wild Food in Australia, Fontana. p 146 ; DADSWELL, ; Dalziel, J. M., 1937, The Useful plants of west tropical Africa. Crown Agents for the Colonies London. ; Dutta, U., 2012, Wild Vegetables collected by the local communities from the Churang reserve in BTDM Assam. International Journal of Science and Advanced Technology. Vol. 2(4) p 119 ; Elliot, W.R., & Jones, D.L., 1982, Encyclopedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation. Vol 2. Lothian. p 332 ; Flora of Australia, Volume 4, Phytolaccaceae to Chenopodiaceae, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra (1984) p 13 NB species does not occur in

Australia ; Food Composition Tables for use in Africa FAO <http://www.fao.org/infoods/directory> No. 943 ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, *Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses*. Kew. p 50 ; 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 30 ; GUPTA & KANODIA, ; Hall, N. et al, 1972, *The Use of Trees and Shrubs in the Dry Country of Australia*, AGPS, Canberra. p 178 ; Henty, E.E., & Pritchard, G.S., 1973, *Weeds of New Guinea and their control*. *Botany Bulletin* No 7, Division of Botany, Lae, PNG. p 128 ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, *Food Plants of China*. 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Kuala Lumpur. p 356 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal*. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 116 ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, *Edible Leaves of the Tropics*. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 208 ; McMakin, P.D., 2000, *Flowering Plants of Thailand. A Field Guide*. White Lotus. p 99 ; Mertz, O., Lykke, A. M., and Reenberg, A., 2001, *Importance and Seasonality of Vegetable Consumption and Marketing in Burkina Faso*. *Economic Botany*, 55(2):276-289 ; Morley, B.D., & Toelken, H.R., (Eds), 1983, *Flowering Plants in Australia*. Rigby. p 71 ; Muzila, M., 2006. *Boerhavia diffusa* L. [Internet] Record from Protabase. Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim, A. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa), Wageningen, Netherlands. < <http://database.prota.org/search.htm>>. Accessed 14 October 2009. ; Okigbo, B.N., *Vegetables in Tropical Africa*, in Opena, R.T. & Kyomo, M.L., 1990, *Vegetable Research and development in SADCC countries*. 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