

# ***Dioscorea belophylla* (Prain) Voigt. ex Haines**

**Identifiants : 11500/diobel**

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

**Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze**

**Dernière modification le 02/05/2024**

- **Classification phylogénétique :**

- **Clade :** Angiospermes ;
- **Clade :** Monocotylédones ;
- **Ordre :** Dioscoreales ;
- **Famille :** Dioscoreaceae ;

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- **Règne :** Plantae ;
- **Division :** Magnoliophyta ;
- **Classe :** Liliopsida ;
- **Ordre :** Liliales ;
- **Famille :** Dioscoreaceae ;
- **Genre :** Dioscorea ;

- **Synonymes :** *Dioscorea glabra* auct. non Roxb, *Dioscorea nummularia* var. *belophylla* Prain ;

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** *Spear-leaved yam*, *Tarur*, , *Ban goi*, *Ban tarul*, *Duru kanda*, *Eghen tabon*, *Hra-kai*, *Kaniha kand*, *Navane genasu*, *Ruiding*, *Tarar*, *Tori*, *Tunga-alu*, *Turkhur* ;



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

**Parties comestibles :** tubercules, racine<sup>{}(0(+x)) (traduction automatique)</sup> | **Original :** *Tubers, Root*<sup>{}(0(+x))</sup> Les tubercules sont mangés après une ébullition, un lavage et une cuisson répétés. Ils sont coupés en petits morceaux pour ce processus. L'amertume est supprimée lorsqu'elle est bouillie avec de la cendre Ils sont également enregistrés comme étant consommés crus



**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 :** <sup>0</sup>"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

**dont biographie/références de** <sup>0</sup>"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Bastakoti, R., et al, 2008, Food Insecurity and dependency of Chepang Communities on Wild Edible Plants. Sustainable Forest Management and Poverty Alleviation: Roles of Traditional Forest-related Knowledge IUFRO World Series Volume 21 ; Behera K. K., et al, 2008, Wild Edible Plants of Mayurbhanj District, Orissa, India. J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. Vol. 32 (Suppl.) pp 305-314 ; Bohra, N., et al, 2017, Ethnobotany of wild edible plants traditionally used by the local people in the Ramnagar regions from Nainital District, Uttarakhand, India. Biolife 5(1): 12-19 ; Ekka, N. S. & Ekka, A., 2016, Wild Edible plants Used by Tribals of North-east Chhattisgarh (Part-I), India. Research Journal of Recent Sciences. Vol. 5(ISC-2015), 127-131 (2016) ; Flora of Pakistan. www.eFloras.org ; Gangwar, A. K. & Ramakrishnan, P. S., 1990, Ethnobotanical Notes on Some Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, Northeastern India. Economic Botany, Vol. 44, No. 1 pp. 94-105 ; Garcia, G. S. C., 2006, The mother-child nexus. Knowledge and valuation of wild food plants in Wayanad, Western Ghats, India. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine, 2:39 ; GUPTA, ; 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 ; Kumar, G.M., & Shiddamallayya, N., 2014, Documentation of Wild Plant Tubers as Food Resources in Hassan District, Karnataka, International Journal of Applied Biology and Pharmaceutical Technoogy. 5(2) p 91 ; Lim, T. K., 2015, Edible Medicinal and Non Medicinal Plants. Volume 9, Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Springer p 34 ; Maheshwari, J.K., & Singh, J.P., 1984, Contribution to the Ethnobotany of Bhoxa Tribe of Bijnor and Pauri Garhwal Districts, U.P. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol.5. No.2 pp 253- ; Marandi, R. R. & Britto, S. J., 2015, Medicinal Properties of Edible Weeds of Crop Fields and Wild plants Eaten by Oraon Tribals of Latehar District, Jharkhand. International Journal of Life Science and Pharma Research. Vo. 5. (2) April 2015 ; Mehta, P. S. et al, 2010, Native plant genetic resources and traditional foods of Uttarakhand Himalaya for sustainable food security and livelihood. Indian Journal of Natural products and Resources. Vol 1(1), March 2010 pp 89-96 ; Mukhia, P.K., et al, 2013, Wild plants as Non Wood Forest Products used by the rural community of Dagana, a southern foothill district of Bhutan, SAARC Journal, 27 pages ; Murtem, G. & Chaudhrey, P., 2016, An ethnobotanical note on wild edible plants of Upper Eastern Himalaya, India. Brazilian Journal of Biological Sciences, 2016, v. 3, no. 5, p. 63-81 ; Rashid, A., Anand, V.K. & Serwar, J., 2008, Less Known Wild Plants Used by the Gujjar Tribe of District Rajouri, Jammu and Kashmir State. International Journal of Botany 4(2):219-244 ; Sheikh, N., et al, 2009, Status documentation of Dioscorea L. (Dioscoreaceae) in Meghalaya: an approach towards food security. Pleione 3(1): 74 - 82 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p12 ; Teron, R. & Borthakur, S. K., 2016, Edible Medicines: An Exploration of Medicinal Plants in Dietary Practices of Karbi Tribal Population of Assam, Northeast India. In Mondal, N. & Sen, J.(Ed.) Nutrition and Health among tribal populations of India. p 151