

***Dioscorea bulbifera* L., 1753 (Hoffe)**

Identifiants : 11507/diobul

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

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- **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 crispata* Roxb. 1832, *Dioscorea heterophylla* Roxb. 1832, *Dioscorea lutea* auct (non G.Mey.) ? (qp*), *Dioscorea pulchella* Roxb. 1832 ;
- **Synonymes français :** igname bulbifère, pomme-en-l'air, masako, pomme Edward ;
- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** air potato, potato yam , Abubu, Acom, Aerial Yam, Agbanio, Ah-lu-thi, Akam, Ankindjek, Apuereka, Assidhakattala, Bachi, Ban tarul, Banalu, Bantarul, Basel phauk, Batata de rama, Bayag-toro, Belloi, Bon-alu, Bubaia, Buefu, Cambare marron, Cara de are, Catoco, Chaxo poa, Chedu dumpa, Chedupaddu-dumpa, Cheeky yam, Chitangula, Coolngarrie, Cu mei, Dai, Danda yam, Dandam, Dandandim-o, Dangkanda, Dau fasia, Dehs prei, Denebra, Dimoa, Endome, Favi, Fikengere, Fui, Gaicha alu, Gaithi, Ganmanggu, Gasalu, Gathalu, Geetha, Genebra, Gethi, Gethia kanda, Ghartarul, Gidtha, Githi, Githa, Githo, Goch alu, Gosh alu, Gulgariny, Gunda, Haaran bo, Heggenasum, Helak, Ho, Hofikary, Hoi, Huang du, Huwi blichik, Indrenni, Ignose bois, Ignose-sau-vage, Inga piru, Iroga, Jebubug basu, Kadukand, Kadukaranda, Kaile, Kaile dranu, Kaile manu, Kalangua, Kalialia, Karanda, Karukarinda, Karuvalli, Kasiena, Kattala, Kattu-kachil, Khoinga, Kodi, Kodikilangu, Koile mila, Konjo, Kuchung, Lac, Lindya, Litu, Mabuaia, Magnaheugo, Malakaka yapendalamu, Man nok, Manamund, Manyanya, Mas aloo, Mas alu, Matara, Mataru, Methe aloo, Mithene, Mitho githa, Mpenga, Muwana, Name del aire, Name volador, Niambe-de-matom, Nika, Numwe, Ofaka, Ofa lei, Oi, Otaheite yam, Palai, Pannukilangu, Papa del aire, Papa voladora, Peng-khe, Piska sanga, Pitaalu, Puralu, Puri, Putsa-u, Ranmataru, Ratalu, Ratulu, Rok, Ruipan, Rukhel, Sang, Sise, Soi, Soko, Suaralu, Syak, Te'e, Tewe, Tha borok, Thaphu miyung-wablai, Tikor alu, Timbom, Tito githa, To, Ubi atatus, Ubi-ubihan, Udala, Ufi lei, Uhi, Undome, Wila, Yoi ;



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

Racine (tubercules^{0(+x),27(+x)} et bulbilles cuits^{{{0(+x),27(+x)}}} [nourriture/aliment^{{{(dp*)}}} : légume^{0(+x)}]) comestible^{0(+x)}.(1*)

Détails :

Les bulbilles sont plus communément consommées ; certains types sont amers et non comestibles ou au moins nécessitent un traitement (préparation) et/ou une cuisson spécifique(s)^{{{0(+x)}}}. Plante largement cultivée sous les tropiques ; plante cultivée localement et aux USA ; nombreux cultivars^{{{27(+x)}}}.

Les tubercules sont cuits et mangés. Le plus souvent, les bulbilles aériennes sont consommées après la cuisson. Certains types sont amers et non comestibles ou nécessitent au moins un traitement et une cuisson spéciaux. Certaines variétés

sont toxiques.

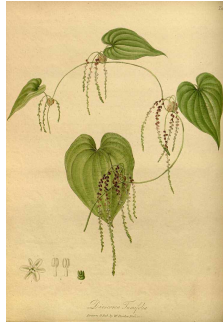
Partie testée : tubercule^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique)
Original : Tuber^{{{{0(+x)}}}}

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro- vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
70.8	357	85	2.7	0	78	3.1	0.4



(1*)ATTENTION : certaines variétés sont toxiques.(1*)ATTENTION : certaines variétés sont toxiques^{{{{0(+x)}}}}.

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



Par Hooker W. (The paradisus londinensis, t. 17, 1805) [W. Hooker], via plantillustrations

- Autres infos :

dont infos de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

- Statut :

C'est un légume cultivé commercialement. Cette igname est largement répandue dans les basses terres de la Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée et constitue un aliment de base féculent supplémentaire^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : It is a commercially cultivated vegetable. This yam is widely distributed in lowland areas of Papua New Guinea and is a supplementary starchy staple food^{{{{0(+x)}}}}.

- Distribution :

Une plante tropicale. Il poussera de la côte jusqu'à environ 1700 m d'altitude dans les zones équatoriales. Il est commun près de la lisière des prairies et des forêts à moyenne altitude. Il pousse dans les savanes boisées. Des formes sauvages et cultivées existent. Il est commun aux Philippines, aux îles Salomon et en Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée près de la forêt secondaire à basse et moyenne altitude. Il est cultivé en Afrique et aux Antilles. Au Népal, il atteint 2100 m d'altitude. Il convient aux zones de rusticité 9-12. Au Yunnan^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : A tropical plant. It will grow from the coast up to about 1700 m altitude in equatorial zones. It is common near the edge of grassland and forest at mid altitudes. It grows in savannah woodland. Both wild and cultivated forms occur. It is common in the Philippines, Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea near secondary forest at low and medium altitudes. It is cultivated in Africa and the West Indies. In Nepal it grows to 2100 m altitude. It suits hardiness zones 9-12. In Yunnan^{{{{0(+x)}}}}.

- Localisation :

Afrique, Samoa américaines, Angola, Asie, Australie, Bangladesh, Bénin, Bhoutan, Bolivie, Brésil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodge, Cameroun, Afrique centrale, République centrafricaine, RCA, Amérique centrale, Chine, Chuuk, Colombie, Comores, RD Congo, Congo R, Is. Cook, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Chuuk, Cuba, République dominicaine, Afrique de l'Est, Timor oriental, Éthiopie, Fidji, Polynésie française, FSM, Gambie, Ghana, Guam, Guyane, Guyanes, Guinée, Guinée, Guinée-Bissau, Haïti, Himalaya, Inde, Indochine, Indonésie, Côte d'Ivoire, Jamaïque, Japon, Kenya, Corée, Laos, Libéria, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaisie, Maldives, Mali, Marquises, Maurice, Micronésie, Myanmar, Namibie, Népal, Nouvelle-Calédonie, Niger, Nigéria, Amérique du Nord, Inde du Nord-Est, Pacifique, Pakistan, Palau, Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, PNG, Pérou, Philippines, Porto Rico, Réunion, Samoa, Sao

Tomé et Principe,Asie du Sud-Est, Sénégal, Sierra Leone, Sikkim, Îles Salomon, Afrique australe, Amérique du Sud, Sri Lanka, Sainte-Lucie, Suriname, Tahiti, Taiwan, Thaïlande, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tanzanie, Ouganda, USA, Vanuatu, Venezuela , Vietnam, Afrique de l'Ouest, Antilles, Yap, Zambie, Zimbabwe^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : Africa, American Samoa, Angola, Asia, Australia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central Africa, Central African Republic, CAR, Central America, China, Chuuk, Colombia, Comoros, Congo DR, Congo R, Cook Is., Costa Rica, C te d'Ivoire, Chuuk, Cuba, Dominican Republic, East Africa, East Timor, Ethiopia, Fiji, French Polynesia, FSM, Gambia, Ghana, Guam, Guiana, Guianas, Guinea, Guin e, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Himalayas, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marquesas, Mauritius, Micronesia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Caledonia, Niger, Nigeria, North America, Northeastern India, Pacific, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, PNG, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Reunion, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, SE Asia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sikkim, Solomon Islands, Southern Africa, South America, Sri Lanka, St Lucia, Suriname, Tahiti, Taiwan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tanzania, Uganda, USA, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, West Africa, West Indies, Yap, Zambie, Zimbabwe^{{{{0(+x)}}}}.

◦ Notes :

Il existe environ 650 esp ces de Dioscor e. Cela peut  tre invasif^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : There are about 650 species of Dioscorea. It can be invasive^{{{{0(+x)}}}}.

• Liens, sources et/ou r f rences :

◦ Wikipedia :

- [https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hoffe_\(en_fran ais\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hoffe_(en_fran ais)) ;
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dioscorea_bulbifera_\(source_en_anglais\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dioscorea_bulbifera_(source_en_anglais)) ;

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

dont classification :

- "The Plant List" (en anglais) : www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/kew-239891 ;
- "GRIN" (en anglais) : <https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxon/taxonomydetail?id=14186> ;

dont livres et bases de donn es : ⁰"Food Plants International" (en anglais), 27Dictionnaire des plantes comestibles (livre, pages 115 et 116, par Louis Bubenicek), 76Le Potager d'un curieux - histoire, culture et usages de 250 plantes comestibles peu connues ou inconnues (livre, pages 230   284 [Dioscorea bulbifera L., Dioscorea crispata Roxb., Dioscorea heterophylla Roxb. et Dioscorea pulchella Roxb.], par A. Paillieux et D. Bois) ;

dont biographie/r f rences de ⁰"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

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www.eFloras.org ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, *Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses*. Kew. p 66 ; French, B.R., 1986, *Food Plants of Papua New Guinea, A Compendium*. Asia Pacific Science Foundation p 11 ; French, B.R., 2010, *Food Plants of Solomon Islands. A Compendium*. Food Plants International Inc. p 18 ; 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 ; HANDY, ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 273 ; Henderson, C.P. and I.R.Hancock, 1988, *A Guide to the Useful Plants of the Solomon Islands*. Res. Dept. Min of Ag. & Lands. Honiara, Solomon Islands. p 20 ; Hiddins, L., 1999, *Explore Wild Australia with the Bush Tucker Man*. Penguin Books/ABC Books. p 160 ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, *Food Plants of China*. The Chinese University Press. p 322 ; Isaacs, J., 1987, *Bush Food, Aboriginal Food and Herbal Medicine*. 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