

***Dioscorea hamiltonii* Hook. f.**

Identifiants : 11548/dioham

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 13/05/2024

- **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 persimilis* Prain & Burkill, *Dioscorea persimilis* var. *pubescens* C. T. Ting & M. C. Chang, *Dioscorea raishaensis* Hayata, *Dioscorea hookeri* Prain, ;**

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Sandikilangu, , Ayam, Bantarul, Chandana kilangu, Ciu mai, Cu chup, Cu mai, Eghen raad, Gajir, Ganga, Genth, Khoai mai, Man be, Mandingzha, Ruikanglang, Rui-kaulung, Serelake, Suta alu, Tha ganga, Thayungsa, Uwi alas ;**



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

Parties comestibles : tubercules, racines, bulbes^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Tubers, Root, Bulbils^{{{0(+x)}}} Les tubercules sont bouillis et mangés. Les bulbilles sont également cuites et consommées



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 : ⁰"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 175 ; Aryal, K. P., et al, 2018, Diversity and use of wild and non-cultivated edible plants in the Western Himalaya. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* (2018) 14:10 ; Behera K. K., et al, 2008, Wild Edible Plants of Mayurbhanj District, Orissa, India. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. Vol. 32 (Suppl.)* pp 305-314 ; Castillo, C., 2013, *The Archaeobotany of Khao Sam Kaeo and Phu Khao Thong: The Agriculture of Late Prehistoric Southern Thailand*. Ph. D. thesis University College, London p 380 ; Chi, V. L. et al, 2007, Root and Tuber Crops in Vietnam: Focus on yam germplasm. *Ethnobotany Research and Applications*. 5:259-272 (As *Dioscorea persimilis*) ; Dangol, D. R. et al, 2017, Wild Edible Plants in Nepal. *Proceedings of 2nd National Workshop on CUAOGR*, 2017. ; Deb, D., et al, 2013, Wild Edible Plants and Their Utilization in Traditional Recipes of Tripura, Northeast India. *Advances in Biological Research* 7(5):203-211 ; 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 ; Ghimeray, A. K., Lamsal, K., et al, 2010, Wild edible angiospermic plants of the Illam Hills (Eastern Nepal) and their mode of use by local community. *Korean J. Pl. Taxon.* 40(1) ; Lim, T. K., 2015, *Edible Medicinal and Non Medicinal Plants. Volume 9, Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs*. Springer p 37 ; Medhi, P., Sarma, A and Borthakur, S. K., 2014, Wild edible plants from the Dima Hasao district of Assam, India. *Pleione* 8(1): 133-148 ; Medhi, P., Sarma, A and Borthakur, S. K., 2014, Wild edible plants from the Dima Hasao district of Assam, India. *Pleione* 8(1): 133-148 ; 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 ; Ogle, B. M., et al, 2003, Food, Feed or Medicine: The Multiple Functions of Edible Wild Plants in Vietnam. *Economic Botany* 57(1): 103-117 (As *Dioscorea persimilis*) ; Ramachandran, V.S. and Nair, V.J., 1981, *Ethnobotanical studies in Cannanore District, Kerala State (India)*. *J Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol 2* pp 65-72 ; Rijal, A., 2011, *Surviving on Knowledge: Ethnobotany of Chepang community from mid-hills of Nepal*. *Ethnobotany Research & Applications* 9:181-215 ; Sang, D. T., & Mizoue, K. O. N., 2012, Use of Edible Forest Plants among Indigenous Ethnic Minorities in Cat Tien Biosphere Reserve, Vietnam. *Asian Journal of Biodiversity* Vol. 3 (1), p 23-49 (Also as *Dioscorea persimilis*) ; 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. p13 ; Srivastava, R. C., 2010, Traditional knowledge of Nyishi (Daffla) tribe of Arunachal Pradesh. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. 9(1):26-37 ; Tanaka, Y & Van Ke, N., 2007, *Edible Wild Plants of Vietnam*. Orchid Press. p 75 (As *Dioscorea persimilis*) ; 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 ; Vu, Yam Germplasm in Vietnam *Ethnobotany Research and Applications*. Vol. 4: (As *Dioscorea persimilis*) ; Xu, You-Kai, et al, 2004, Wild Vegetable Resources and Market Survey in Xishuangbanna, Southwest China. *Economic Botany*. 58(4): 647-667. (As *Dioscorea persimilis*)