

# ***Epipremnum pinnatum (L.) Engler***

**Identifiants : 12840/epipin**

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

**Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze**

**Dernière modification le 12/05/2024**

- **Classification phylogénétique :**

- *Clade : Angiospermes ;*
- *Clade : Monocotylédones ;*
- *Ordre : Alismatales ;*
- *Famille : Araceae ;*

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- *Règne : Plantae ;*
- *Division : Magnoliophyta ;*
- *Classe : Liliopsida ;*
- *Ordre : Arales ;*
- *Famille : Araceae ;*
- *Genre : Epipremnum ;*

- **Synonymes :** *Epipremnum mirabile Schott, Monstera dilacerata (K. Koch & Sello) K. Koch, Pothos pinnata Linnaeus, Rhaphidophora pinnata (L.) Schott, Scindapsus pinnatus Schott, et quelques autres ;*
- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** *False Monsterosa, Native Monstera, , Devil's ivy, Dragon tail, Ekor naga, Fue laufao, Galgalut, Jalu mampang, Lolo munding, Lolo tali, Pothos, Rawalu, Sulang, Taro vine, Yalu ;*



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

**Parties comestibles : amidon de tige de feuille, fruit<sup>(((0(+x)) traduction automatique)</sup> / Original : Leaf stalk starch, Fruit<sup>(((0(+x))</sup> L'amidon est extrait de la tige des feuilles. ATTENTION La sève peut irriter la peau**



**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" :**

*Barrau, J., 1976, Subsistence Agriculture in Melanesia. Bernice P. Bishop Museu, Bulletin 219 Honolulu Hawaii.*  
*Kraus reprint. p 50 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 385 ; Burkhill, 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 946 ; Cabalion, P. and Morat, P., 1983, Introduction le vegetation, la flore et aux noms vernaculaires de l'ile de Pentcoste (Vanuatu), In: Journal d'agriculture traditionnelle et de botanique appliquee JATBA Vol. 30, 3-4 ; Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest. Nokomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 60 ; Cowie, I., 2006, A Survey of Flora and vegetation of the proposed Jaco-Tutuala-Lore National Park. Timor-Lests (East Timor) www.territorystories.nt/gov.au p 43 ; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible. ABC Books. p 543 ; Flora of Pakistan. ; FouquÃ©, A. 1972. EspÃ©ces fruitiÃ©res d'AmÃ©rique tropicale. Institut franÃ§ais de recherches fruitierÃ©s outre-mer (Ifac) (As *Monstera dilacerata*) ; Franklin, J., Keppel, G., & Whistler, W., 2008, The vegetation and flora of Lakeba, Nayau and Aiwa Islands, Central Lau Group, Fiji. Micronesica 40(1/2): 169â€“225, 2008 ; French, B.R., 2010, Food Plants of Solomon Islands. A Compendium. Food Plants International Inc. p 328 ; Gillaumin, R., 1954, Les Plantes utiles des Nouvelles-Hebrides (fin et complement) In: Journal d'agriculture tropicale et de botanique appliquee Vol. 1, No. 10-12 pp 453-460 ; Hiddins, L., 1999, Explore Wild Australia with the Bush Tucker Man. Penguin Books/ABC Books. p 154 (As *Rhaphidophora pinnata*) ; Hibbert, M., 2002, The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium. p 93 ; Jackes, B.R., 2001, Plants of the Tropics. Rainforest to Heath. An Identification Guide. James Cook University. p 41 ; Jones D, L., 1986, Ornamental Rainforest Plants in Australia, Reed Books, p 287 ; Kermath, B. M., et al, 2014, Food Plants in the Americas: A survey of the domesticated, cultivated and wild plants used for Human food in North, Central and South America and the Caribbean. On line draft. p 545 (As *Monstera dilacerata*) ; Leiper, G & Houser, J., Mutooroo. Plant Use by Australian Aboriginal People. Assembly press, Queensland. (As *Rhaphidophora pinnata*) ; Liefting, A., et al, Samoan plant names. <http://en.wikipedia.org> ; Llamas, K.A., 2003, Tropical Flowering Plants. Timber Press. p 83 ; Marinelli, J. (Ed), 2004, Plant. DK. p 453 ; Massal, E. and Barrau, J., 1973, Food Plants of the South Sea Islands. SPC Technical Paper No 94. Noumea, New Caledonia. p 40 ; Nicholson, N & H., 1994, Australian Rainforest Plants 4, Terania Rainforest Publishing. NSW. p 32 ; Peekel, P.G., 1984, (Translation E.E.Henty), Flora of the Bismarck Archipelago for Naturalists, Division of Botany, Lae, PNG. p 68, 69 ; Pflanzenr. IV. 23B(Heft 37):60. 1908 ; Ratcliffe D & P., 1987, Australian Native Plants for Indoors. Little Hills press. p 125 (As *Rhaphidophora pinnata*) ; Staples, G.W. and Herbst, D.R., 2005, A tropical Garden Flora. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawaii. p 604 (Drawing) ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 925 ; Thaman, R. R., et al, 1994, The Flora of Nauru. Atoll Research Bulletin No. 392. Smithsonian Institute p 42 (As *Epipremnum aureum*) ; Thaman, R. R, 2016, The flora of Tuvalu. Atoll Research Bulletin No. 611. Smithsonian Institute p 40 ; Townsend, K., 1994, Across the Top. Gardening with Australian Plants in the tropics. Society for Growing Australian Plants, Townsville Branch Inc. p 181 ; Yuncker, T.G., 1959, Plants of Tonga, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Hawaii, Bulletin 220. p 75*