

Grewia mollis A. Juss.

Identifiants : 15277/gremol

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 19/07/2024

- **Classification phylogénétique :**

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Rosidées ;
- Clade : Malvidées ;
- Ordre : Malvales ;
- Famille : Malvaceae ;

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Malvales ;
- Famille : Malvaceae ;
- Genre : Grewia ;

- **Synonymes :** *Grewia venusta* Fresen, *Grewia trechocarpa* Hochst, *Grewia pubescens* P. Beauv ;

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** , Awala, Basham, Betere mussie, Daiyta, Debi-ad, Ebusheni, Eparis, Epat, Ged-mured, Harroresssa, Kawat, Lomo, Mkolamakaa, Mkoale, Mkoma, Moussannoum, Mpelemehe, Mussantiwamu, Opobo, Ositeti, Pobo, Qoriya, Sidiyot, Tema, Tsewayita, Umushamgumu, Yira ;



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

Parties comestibles : feuilles, fleurs, écorce, fruits, nectar, légume^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique) | **Original :** Leaves, Flowers, Bark, Fruit, Nectar, Vegetable^{{{{0(+x)}}}} Les fleurs et les fruits mûrs sont consommés. Les fleurs sont séchées et utilisées dans les sauces. L'écorce moulue est utilisée pour épaissir les soupes. Les feuilles sont consommées crues ou cuites. Les cendres de la racine sont utilisées comme sel de cuisine

Partie testée : écorce^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique)

Original : Bark^{{{{0(+x)}}}}

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro- vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
91.9	0	0	3.7	0	0	0	0



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) ;

dont biographie/références de ⁰"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Abbiw, D.K., 1990, *Useful Plants of Ghana. West African uses of wild and cultivated plants. Intermediate Technology Publications and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.* p 47 ; Achigan-Dako, E, et al (Eds), 2009, *Catalogue of Traditional Vegetables in Benin. International Foundation for Science.* ; Acipa, A. et al, 2013, *Nutritional Profile of some Selected Food Plants of Otwal and Ngai Counties, Oyam District, Northern Uganda. African Journal of Food, Agriculture, Nutrition and Development.* 13(2) ; Addis, G., Asfaw, Z & Woldu, Z., 2013, *Ethnobotany of Wild and Semi-wild Edible Plants of Konso Ethnic Community, South Ethiopia. Ethnobotany Research and Applications.* 11:121-141 ; Addis, G., et al, 2013, *The Role of Wild and Semi-wild Edible Plants in Household Food Sovereignty in Hamar and Konso Communities, South Ethiopia. Ethnobotany Research & Applications.* 11:251-271 ; Ann. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 4:91. 1804, nom. cons. ; Asfaw, Z. and Tadesse, M., 2001, *Prospects for Sustainable Use and Development of Wild Food Plants in Ethiopia. Economic Botany, Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. 47-62* ; Balemie, K., & Kebebew, F., 2006, *Ethnobotanical study of wild edible plants in Derashe and Kucha Districts, South Ethiopia. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine.* ; Ballal, M. E., et al, 2014, *Ethno-botany of Natural Forests of Nuba Mountains, South Kordofan State, Sudan. Journal of Forest Products & Industries.* 3(1):13-19 ; Berihun, T. & Molla, E., 2017, *Study on the Diversity and Use of Wild Edible Plants in Bullen District Northwest Ethiopia. Hindawi Journal of Botany. Article ID 8383468* ; Bonou, A., et al, 2013, *Valeur économique des Produits Forestiers Non Ligneux (PFNL) au Bénin. Editions Universitaires Européennes* p 95 ; Busson, 1965, ; Codjia, J. T. C., et al, 2003, *Diversity and local valorisation of vegetal edible products in Benin. Cahiers Agricultures* 12:1-12 ; Dale, I. R. and Greenway, P. J., 1961, *Kenya Trees and Shrubs. Nairobi.* p 567 ; Dalziel, J. M., 1937, *The Useful plants of west tropical Africa. Crown Agents for the Colonies London.* ; Dansi, A., et al, 2008, *Traditional leafy vegetables and their use in the Benin Republic. Genet Resour Crop Evol (2008) 55:1239-1256* ; Exell, A.W. et al, (Ed), 1963, *Flora Zambesiaca Vol 2 Part 1 Crown Agents, London.* p 49 ; FAO, 1988, *Traditional Food Plants, FAO Food and Nutrition Paper 42. FAO Rome* p 311 ; Gallagher, D. E., 2010, *Farming beyond the escarpment: Society, Environment, and Mobility in Precolonial Southeastern Burkina Faso. PhD University of Michigan.* ; Goode, P., 1989, *Edible Plants of Uganda. FAO* p 30 ; Goode, P., 1989, *Edible Plants of Uganda. FAO* p 37 ; 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 24, 42 ; Grubben, G. J. H. and Denton, O. A. (eds), 2004, *Plant Resources of Tropical Africa 2. Vegetables. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands.* p 562 ; Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.* p 79, 140 ; Johns, T., Mhoro, E. B. and Sanaya, P., 1996, *Food Plants and Masticants of the Batemi of Ngorongoro District, Tanzania. Economic Botany, Vol. 50, No. 1, pp. 115-121* ; Kebebew, M. & Leta, G., 2016, *Wild Edible Plant Bio-diversity and Utilization System in Nech Sar National Park, Ethiopia. International Journal of Bio-resource and Stress Management* 2016, 7(4):885-896 ; Le Houerou, H. N., (Ed.), 1980, *Browse in Africa. The current state of knowledge. International Livestock Centre for Africa, Ethiopia.* p 163 ; Lulekal, E., et al, 2011, *Wild edible plants in Ethiopia: a review on their potential to combat food insecurity. Afrika Focus - Vol. 24, No 2. pp 71-121* ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, *Edible Leaves of the Tropics. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.* p 221 ; Maydell, H. von, 1990, *Trees and shrubs of the Sahel: their characteristics and uses. Margraf.* p 295 ; N'Danikou, S. et al, 2010, *Eliciting Local Values of Wild Edible Plants in Southern Bénin to Identify Priority Species for Conservation. Economic Botany, 20(10), 2011, pp. 1-15.* ; Newman, 1970, ; Ojelel, S. & Kakudidi, E. K., 2015, *Wild edible plant species utilized by a subsistence farming community in the Obalanga sub-county, Amuria district, Uganda. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine.* 11:7 ; Ojelel, S., et al, 2019, *Wild edible plants used by communities in and around selected forest reserves of Teso-Karamoja region, Uganda. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine (2019) 15:3* ; Oryema, C., et al, 2013, *Edible wild fruit species of Gulu District, Uganda. International Journal of Biology and Biological Sciences Vol 2(4) pp 068-082* ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, *Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa. Kew.* p 192 ; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). *Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database. Published on the Internet; <http://www.rbgekew.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet> [Accessed 11th June 2011]* ; Ruffo, C. K., Birnie, A. & Tengnas, B., 2002, *Edible Wild Plants of Tanzania. RELMA* p 348 ; Segnon, A. C. & Achigan-Dako, E. G., 2014, *Comparative analysis of diversity and utilization of edible plants in arid and semi-arid areas in Benin. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* 2014, 10:80 ; Seyoum, Y., et al, 2015, *Edible Wild Fruit Trees and Shrubs and Their Socioeconomic Significance in Central Ethiopia. Ethnobotany Research & Applications.* 14:183-197 ; Tallantire & Goode, 1975, ; Tebkew, M., et al, 2018, *Uses of wild edible plants in Quara district, northwest Ethiopia: implication for forest management. Agriculture and Food Security (2018) 7:12*