

Ipomoea eriocarpa R. Br.

Identifiants : 17020/ipoeri

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 06/05/2024

- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Astéridées ;
- Clade : Lamiidées ;
- Ordre : Solanales ;
- Famille : Convolvulaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Solanales ;
- Famille : Convolvulaceae ;
- Genre : Ipomoea ;

- Synonymes : *Convolvulus hispidus* Vahl, *Ipomoea hispida* (Vahl) Roem. & Schult, nom. illeg, *Convolvulus eriocarpus* (R. Brown) Sprengel, *Convolvulus hispidus* Vahl, *Convolvulus sessiliflorus* (Roth) Sprengel, *Ipomoea hispida* (Vahl) Roemer & Schultes, *Ipomoea horsefieldiana* Blume, *Ipomoea sessiliflora* Roth ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : , Acatolao, Acatominoula, Bhanwar, Boota, Bounsso, Buta, Dowolowo, Ecadokoko, Ecejofo, Eriono, Gheabato, Ghiabato, Kalman, Kholowa thengo, Lilowolowo, Mao guo shu, Mulli balli, Mushakani, Nakhari, Nyamara-dundu, Padowiakuri, Paninoi, Podowia kuri, Pulichevidu, Pundi, Purititige, Tam-cumba, Tride ;



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

Parties comestibles : feuilles, tubercules, racines, graines, légumes, tiges^{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)}}} | Original : Leaves, Tubers, Roots, Seeds, Vegetable, Stem^{{{0(+x)}}} Les jeunes feuilles et tiges sont cuites et consommées comme légume. Ils sont généralement d'abord fanés au soleil. Les graines sont consommées. Les tubercules sont rôtis et mangés

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

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

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
16	0	0	16	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" :

Agea, J. G., et al 2011, *Wild and Semi-wild Food Plants of Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom of Uganda: etc. Environmental Research Journal* 5(2) 74-86 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 291 ; Andabati, B., & Muyonga, J., 2014, Phenolic content and antioxidant activity of selected Ugandan traditional medicinal foods. *African Journal of Food Science*. 8(8), pp 427-434 ; Bonou, A., et al, 2013, Valeur économique des Produits Forestiers Non Ligneux (PFNL) au Bénin. Editions Universitaires Européennes p 90 ; Brouk, B., 1975, *Plants Consumed by Man*. Academic Press, London. p 132 ; Burkill, H. M., 1985, *The useful plants of west tropical Africa*, Vol. 1. Kew. ; Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, *Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest*. Nokomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 134 ; Cribb, A.B. & J.W., 1976, *Wild Food in Australia*, Fontana. p 142 ; Dansi, A., et al, 2008, Traditional leafy vegetables and their use in the Benin Republic. *Genet Resour Crop Evol* (2008) 55:1239-1256 ; Dhyani, S.K., & Sharma, R.V., 1987, Exploration of Socio-economic plant resources of Vyasi Valley in Tehri Garwhal. *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* Vol. 9 No. 2 pp 299-310 ; Dobriyal, M. J. R. & Dobriyal, R., 2014, Non Wood Forest Produce an Option for Ethnic Food and Nutritional Security in India. *Int. J. of Usuf. Mngt.* 15(1):17-37 ; Elliot, W.R., & Jones, D.L., 1990, *Encyclopedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation*. Vol 5. Lothian. p 428 ; Fang Rhui-cheng ; George Staples, *CONVOLVULACEAE Flora of China* ; Gallagher, D. E., 2010, Farming beyond the escarpment: Society, Environment, and Mobility in Precolonial Southeastern Burkina Faso. PhD University of Michigan. ; Godfrey, J. et al, 2013, Harvesting, preparation and preservation of commonly consumed wild and semi-wild food plants in Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom, Uganda. *Int. J. Med. Arom. Plants*. Vol.3 No.2 pp 262-282 ; Goode, P., 1989, *Edible Plants of Uganda*. FAO p 36 ; Goode, P., 1989, *Edible Plants of Uganda*. FAO p 39 ; 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 42, 49 ; Grubben, G. J. H. and Denton, O. A. (eds), 2004, *Plant Resources of Tropical Africa 2. Vegetables*. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands. p 336 ; Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa*, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 83 ; Jones, D.L. & Gray, B., 1977, *Australian Climbing Plants*. Reed. p 60, 115 ; Kahlon, L. K. & Singh, R., 2019, Traditional knowledge & Dynamics of edible plants of primitive tribal group 'Paudi Bhuyan' with changing demography migration patterns in Northern Odisha. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge* Vol 18(1), pp 7-15 ; Levitt, D., 1981, *Plants and people. Aboriginal uses of plants on Groote Eylandt*. Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, Canberra. p 90 ; Lim, T. K., 2015, *Edible Medicinal and Non Medicinal Plants. Volume 9, Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs*. Springer p 48 ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, *Edible Leaves of the Tropics*. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 67, 187 ; Mertz, O., Lykke, A. M., and Reenberg, A., 2001, Importance and Seasonality of Vegetable Consumption and Marketing in Burkina Faso. *Economic Botany*, 55(2):276-289 ; 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 ; Paczkowska, G. & Chapman, A.R., 2000, *The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Catalogue*. Western Australian Herbarium. p 217 ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, *Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa*. Kew. p 95 ; Pickering, H., & Roe, E., 2009, *Wild Flowers of the Victoria Falls Area*. Helen Pickering, London. p 54 ; Prodr. 484. 1810 ; Purseglove, J.W., 1968, *Tropical Crops Dicotyledons*, Longmans. p 79 ; Rubaihayo, E. B., Conservation and use of traditional vegetables in Uganda. *Bioversity International*. ; Ruffo, C. K., Birnie, A. & Tengnas, B., 2002, *Edible Wild Plants of Tanzania*. RELMA p 398 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India*. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 26 (*As Ipomoea hispida*) ; Terra, G.J.A., 1973, *Tropical Vegetables*. Communication 54e Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, p 54 ; Townsend, K., 1994, *Across the Top. Gardening with Australian Plants in the tropics*. Society for Growing Australian Plants, Townsville Branch Inc. p 265 ; USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). [Online Database] National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. Available: www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/econ.pl (10 April 2000) ; Wheeler, J.R.(ed.), 1992, *Flora of the Kimberley Region*. CALM, Western Australian Herbarium, p 744 ; Williams, K.A.W., 1999, *Native Plants of Queensland Volume 4*. Keith A. W. Williams North Ipswich, Australia. p 234 ; Williamson, J., 2005, *Useful Plants of Malawi*. 3rd. Edition. Mdadzi Book Trust. p 140