

# ***Mukia maderaspatana (L.) M. J. Roem.***

**Identifiants : 21353/mukmad**

**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 : Fabidées ;
- Ordre : Cucurbitales ;
- Famille : Cucurbitaceae ;

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Violales ;
- Famille : Cucurbitaceae ;
- Genre : Mukia ;

- **Synonymes :** *Byonia cordifolia L., Bryonia scabrella L., Coccinia cordifolia (L.) Cogn., Cucumis maderaspatana Linn., Melothria maderaspatana (Linn.) Cogn., Mukia scabrella Arn.*, et d'autres ;

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** Chirati, Rough bryony, , Agumaki, Bilari, Bristly bryony, Cauqua nham, Chirati, Choti kakdi, Galgughri, Ghugri, Goi gawasi, Guliya-kakri, Gwala kakri, Heen kekeri, Hurya kakdi, Ilayam, Killari, Kooturubudama, Madras sea pumpkin, Math ghughri, Mosu mosu keerai, Mukkalpeeram, Mukkapeera, Musumusukkai, Noogudosa, Pahari kakharu, Telakucha ;



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

**Parties comestibles : feuilles, fruits, graines<sup>(((0(+x)) traduction automatique)</sup> | Original : Leaves, Fruit, Seeds<sup>(((0(+x)) Les fruits mûrs sont consommés. Les feuilles et les graines sont utilisées dans les currys</sup>**

**Partie testée : graines<sup>(((0(+x)) traduction automatique)</sup>  
Original : Seeds<sup>(((0(+x))</sup>**

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
0	0	0	0	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 :<sup>0</sup>"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;*

*dont biographie/références de<sup>0</sup>"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :*

*Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 364 (As *Melothria maderaspatana*) ; A. DC., Monog. phan. 3:623. 1881 (As *Melothria maderaspatana*) ; Arinathan, V., et al, 2007, Wild edibles used by Palliyars of the western Ghats, Tamil Nadu. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. 6(1) pp 163-168 ; Das, S. and Mohiuddin, M., 2012, Gender role in Home Garden Management in the Indigenous Community: A case study in Bandarban Hill District, Bangladesh. International Journal of Social Forestry. 5(1):22-37 (As *Coccinia cordifolia*) ; Flora of Pakistan. www.eFloras.org ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses. Kew. p 23 ; Garcia, G. S. C., 2006, The mother-child nexus. Knowledge and valuation of wild food plants in Wayanad, Western Ghats, India. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine, 2:39 ; Hossain, U. & Rahman, A., 2018, Study and quantitative analysis of wild vegetable floral diversity available in Barisal district, Bangladesh. Asian J. Med. Biol. Res. 2018, 4 (4), 362-371 (As *Coccinia cordifolia*) ; Karthi, Sathy, & Salome, 2014, Uncultivated Edible Greens from Small Millet Farms Tamil Nadu India. IDRC ; Kuhnlein, H. V., et al, 2009, Indigenous Peoples' food systems. FAO Rome p 193 (As *Coccinia cordifolia*) ; Kuvar, S. D. & Shinde, R. D., 2019, Wild Edible Plants used by Kokni Tribe of Nasik District, Maharashtra. Journal of Global Biosciences. Volume 8, Number 2, 2019, pp. 5936-5945 ; Lee, 1979, ; Melzer, R. & Plumb, J., 2011, Plants of Capricornia. Belgamba, Rockhampton. p 362 ; Misra S. & Misra M., 2016, Ethnobotanical and Nutritional Evaluation of Some Edible Fruit Plants of Southern Odisha, India. International Journal of Advances in Agricultural Science and Technology, Vol.3 Issue.1, March- 2016, pg. 1-30 ; Narayanan Ratheesh, M. K. et al, 2011, Wild edible plants used by the Kattunaikka, Paniya and Kuruma tribes of Wayanad District, Kerala, India. Journal of Medicinal Plants Research Vol. 5(15), pp. 3520-3529 ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa. Kew. p 103 ; Prachi, K., et al, 2012, Underutilized wild fruits of North Maharashtra. Journal of Research in Plant Sciences. (2012) 1:071-076 ; Pullaiah, Y., Krishnamurthy, K. V. & Bahadur, B. (Ed.), 2016, Ethnobotany of India, Volume 1: Eastern Ghats and Deccan. ; Radha, B., et al, 2013, Wild Edible Plant Resources of the Lohba Range of Kedarnath Forest Division (KFD), Garhwal Himalaya, India. Int. Res J. Biological Sci. Vol. 2 (11), 65-73 ; Rajasab, A. H. et al, 2004, Documentation of folk knowledge on edible wild plants of North Karnataka. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. Vol 3(4) pp 419-429 ; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database. Published on the Internet; <http://www.rbge.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet> [Accessed 16th April 2011] ; Sen, R., et al, 1985, Ethnobotanical Uses of Herbaria - 4 J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol 6. No.2 pp 331-335 (As *Melothria maderaspatana* and as *Mukia scabrella*) ; Sharma, B.D., & Lakshminarasimhan, P., 1986, Ethnobotanical Studies on the Tribals of Nasik District (Maharashtra). J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 8 No. 2 pp 439-446 ; Singh, V. B., et al, (Ed.) Horticulture for Sustainable Income and Environmental Protection. Vol. 1 p 217 (As *Melothria maderaspatana*) ; Sp. pl. 2:1012. 1753 (As *Cucumis maderaspatanus*) ; Swaziland's Flora Database <http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora> ; von Katja Rembold, 2011, Conservation status of the vascular plants in East African rain forests. Dissertation Universitat Koblenz-Landau p 174*