

Oryza rufipogon Griff.

Identifiants : 22525/oryruf

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 28/04/2024

- **Classification phylogénétique :**

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Monocotylédones ;
- Clade : Commelinidées ;
- Ordre : Poales ;
- Famille : Poaceae ;

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Liliopsida ;
- Ordre : Cyperales ;
- Famille : Poaceae ;
- Genre : Oryza ;

- **Synonymes :** *Oryza fatua* Koen. ex Trin, *Oryza glumaepatula* Steud, *Oryza nivara* S. D. Sharma & Shastri, *Oryza sativa* var. *fatua* Prain, *Oryza sativa* var. *rufipogon* Watt, *Oryza sativa* var. *coarctata* Watt, *Oryza sativa* var. *abuensis* Watt, et d'autres ;

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** Wild rice, Red rice, , Anrol, Arroz-do-brejo, Balunga, Capim-arroz, Dev bhat, Devdhan, Jangli-Dhan, Jhara, Kalule, Karga, Karnga, Kaung-hnyin-saba, Nga-papgyi, Nirvari, Nivaru, Sra gnae, Uri ;



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

Parties comestibles : graines, céréales^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Seeds, Cereal^{{{{0(+x)}}}} Les graines se mangent comme du riz. Ils sont séchés, retirés des peaux puis cuits. Il est utilisé comme réserve et nourriture de famine



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 415 ; Bengal pl. 2:1184. 1903 (As *Oryza sativa* var. *fatua*) ; Bortolotto, I. M., et al, 2015, Knowledge and use of wild edible plants in rural communities along Paraguay River, Pantanal, Brazil. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine*. 11:46 (As *Oryza glumaepatula*) ; Bortolotto, I. M., et al, 2018, Lista preliminar das plantas alimentícias nativas de Mato Grosso do Sul, Brasil. *Iheringia, Serie Botanica*, Porto Alegre, 73 (supl.):101-116 (As *Oryza glumaepatula*) ; Chandrakumar, P., et al, 2015, Ethnobotanical studies of wild edible plants of Gond, Halba and Kavar tribes of Salekasa Taluka, Gondia District, Maharashtra State, India. *International Research Journal of Pharmacy* 6(8) ; Cribb, A.B. & J.W., 1976, *Wild Food in Australia*, Fontana. p 101 (As *Oryza sativa* var. *fatua*) ; Garde, M., et al, 2003, A Preliminary List of Kundedjnjenhmi Plant Names. Northern Land Council. (Arnhem Land, Australia) ; Hussey, B.M.J., Keighery, G.J., Cousens, R.D., Dodd, J., Lloyd, S.G., 1997, *Western Weeds. A guide to the weeds of Western Australia*. Plant Protection Society of Western Australia. p 60 ; Indian J. Genet. Pl. Breed. 25:157, fig. 2, 3. 1965 (As *Oryza nivara*) ; Isaacs, J., 1987, *Bush Food, Aboriginal Food and Herbal Medicine*. Weldon. p 115 (As *Oryza sativa* var. *fatua*) ; Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, *Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia*, CSIRO. p 177 ; Leach, G.J., & Osborne, P.L., 1985, *Freshwater Plants of Papua New Guinea*. UPNG Press, p 137 ; Mishra, N., et al, 2016, Indigenous knowledge in utilization of wetland plants in Bhadrak district, Odisha, India. *Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources*. Vol. 7(1) pp. 82-89 ; Morley, B.D., & Toelken, H.R., (Eds), 1983, *Flowering Plants in Australia*. Rigby. p 391 ; Not. pl. asiat. 3:5, t. 144, fig. 2. 1851 ; Paczkowska, G. & Chapman, A.R., 2000, *The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Catalogue*. Western Australian Herbarium. p 111 ; Petheram, R.J. and Kok, B., 2003, *Plants of the Kimberley Region of Western Australia*. UWA Press p 179 ; Phon, P., 2000, *Plants used in Cambodia*. © Pauline Dy Phon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. p 480 ; Prashanth Kumar, G.M. and Shiddamallayya, N., 2015, Ethnobotanical Study of Less Known Wild Edible Plants of Hakki Pikki Tribes of Angadihalli, Hassan District, Karnataka. *Journal of Medicinal Plants Studies* 3(5):80-85 ; PROSEA (Plant Resources of South East Asia) handbook Volume 10 Cereals. p 103 (As *Oryza nivara*) ; Pullaiah, Y., Krishnamurthy, K. V. & Bahadur, B., (Eds.), 2016, *Ethnobotany of India, Volume 1: Eastern Ghats and Deccan*. (Also as *Oryza jeyporensis*) ; Purseglove, J.W., 1972, *Tropical Crops. Monocotyledons*. Longmans p 162 ; Reddy, B. M., 2012, Wild edible plants of Chandrapur district, Maharashtra, India. *Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources*. 3(1) pp 110-117 ; Shah, G.L., 1984, Some economically important plant of Salsette Island near Bombay. *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* Vol. 5 No. 4 pp 753-765 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India*. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 84 ; Singh, V. and Singh, P., 1981, *Edible Wild Plants of Eastern Rajasthan*. *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* Vol 2 pp 197-207 ; Wheeler, J.R.(ed.), 1992, *Flora of the Kimberley Region*. CALM, Western Australian Herbarium, p 1194 ; Wightman, Glenn et al. 1991. *Alawa Ethnobotany: Aboriginal Plant Use from Minyerri, Northern Australia*. Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin No 11. Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory. p 22