Rubus apetalus Poir.

Identifiants : 27810/rubape

Association du Potager de mes/nos Rêves (https://lepotager-demesreves.fr)
Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 09/05/2024

- ***Classification phylogénétique :***
  - ***Clade : Angiospermes ;***
  - ***Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;***
  - ***Clade : Rosidées ;***
  - ***Clade : Fabidées ;***
  - ***Ordre : Rosales ;***
  - ***Famille : Rosaceae ;***
- ***Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :***
  - ***Règne : Plantae ;***
  - ***Division : Magnoliophyta ;***
  - ***Classe : Magnoliopsida ;***
  - ***Ordre : Rosales ;***
  - ***Famille : Rosaceae ;***
  - ***Genre : Rubus ;***
- ***Synonymes : Rubus adolfi-friederici Engl, Rubus exsuccus Dteud. ex A. Rich, Rubus mundtii Cham. ex Schltdl, Rubus pinnatiformis C. E. Gust, Rubus rigidus Sm, et d'autres ;***
- ***Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : , Amakerre, Ewandwandwa, Gora, Gorra, Injera, Kaa, Kaliwa-bangwe, Komora, Kuamangongo, Luemya, Lukelele, Lumwino, Mashawa, Sak "b", Voaroy fotsy, Worichu go'ra, Yedega-enjori ;***

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

  Parties comestibles : fruit$^{\{\{\{0(+x)\ (traduction\ automatique)}$ | Original : Fruit$^{\{\{\{0(+x)}$ Les fruits mûrs sont consommés crus. Ils sont également utilisés pour la confiture et le jus

  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" :

Addis, G., et al, 2005, Ethnobotanical Study of Edible Wild Plants in Some Selected Districts of Ethiopia. Human Ecology, Vol. 33, No. 1, pp. 83-118 ; 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. 2:53 ; Burkill, H. M., 1985, The useful plants of west tropical Africa, Vol. 4. Kew. ; Bussman, R. W., 2006, Ethnobotanyof the Samburu of Mt Nyiru, South Turkana, Kenya. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. 2:35 (Also as Rubus adolfi-friederici) ; Dalziel, J. M., 1937, The Useful plants of west tropical Africa. Crown Agents for the Colonies London. ; East African Herbarium records, 1981, ; Eilu, G. & Bukenya-Ziraba, R., 2004, Local Use of Climbing Plants of Budongo Forest Reserve, Western Uganda. Journal of Ethnobiology 24(2): 307-327 ; Encycl. 6:242. 1804 ; Fleuret, 1979, ; Flora Zambesiaca. http://apps.kew.org/efloras ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses. Kew. p 55 ; Glover. et al, 1966b, ; 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 45 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 574 (As Rubus borbonicus) ; Jardin, C., 1970, List of Foods Used In Africa, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 159 ; JSTOR Global Plants edible ; Karhagomba, I. B., et al, 2013, The cultivation of wild food and medicinal plants for improving community livelihood: The case of the Buhozi site, DR Congo. Nutrition Research and Practice (Nutr Res Pract) 2013;7(6):510-518 ; 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 ; Kidane, B., et al, 2014, Ethnobotany of Wild and Semi-wild Edible Fruit Species used by Maale and Ari Ethnic Communities in South Ethiopia. Ethnobotany Research and Applications. Vol. 12, 1546-3465-12-455 ; 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 ; Maundu, P. et al, 1999, Traditional Food Plants of Kenya. National Museum of Kenya. 288p ; Msola, D. K., 2007, The role of Wild Foods in Household Income and Food Security in Mufundi District, Tanzania. Morogoro, Tanzania. p 44 ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa. Kew. p 167 ; Regassa, T., et al, 2014, Ethnobotany of Wild and Semi-Wild Edible Plants of Chelia District, West-Central Ethiopia. Science, Technology and Arts Research Journal. 3(4): 122-134 ; Ruffo, C. K., Birnie, A. & Tengnas, B., 2002, Edible Wild Plants of Tanzania. RELMA p 576 ; Sina, B. & Degu, H. D., 2015, Knowledge and use of Wild Edible Plants in the Hula District of the Sidama Zone. International Journal of Bio-resource and Stress Management 6(3):352-365 ; Styger, E., et al, 1999, Indigenous fruit trees of Madagascar: potential components of agroforestry systems to improve human nutrition and restore biological diversity. Agroforestry Systems 46: 289-310 ; Swaziland's Flora Database http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora ; Terashima, H., et al, 1992, Ethnobotany of the Lega in the Tropical Rainforest of Eastern Zaire (Congo): Part Two, Zone de Walikale, African Study Monographs, Suppl. 19:1-60 ; Terashima, H., & Ichikawa, M., 2003, A comparative ethnobotany of the Mbuti and Efe hunter-gatherers in the Ituri Forest, Democratic Republic of Congo. African Study Monographs, 24 (1, 2): 1-168, March 2003 ; von Katja Rembold, 2011, Conservation status of the vascular plants in East African rain forests. Dissertation Universitat Koblenz-Landau p 181 ; White, F., Dowsett-Lemaire, F. and Chapman, J. D., 2001, Evergreen Forest Flora of Malawi. Kew. p 455