Smilax ovalifolia (A. DC.) Roxb.

Identifiants : 30238/smiova

Association du Potager de mes/nos Rêves (https://lepotager-demesreves.fr)
Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze
Dernière modification le 10/05/2024

- ***Classification phylogénétique :***
    - ***Clade : Angiospermes ;***
    - ***Clade : Monocotylédones ;***
    - ***Ordre : Liliales ;***
    - ***Famille : Smilacaceae ;***
- ***Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :***
    - ***Règne : Plantae ;***
    - ***Division : Magnoliophyta ;***
    - ***Classe : Liliopsida ;***
    - ***Ordre : Liliales ;***
    - ***Famille : Smilacaceae ;***
    - ***Genre : Smilax ;***
- ***Synonymes : Smilax columnifera Buch.-Ham ex D.Don, Smilax macrophylla Roxb. non Willd, Smilax prolifera Wall, Smilax retusa Roxb, et d'autres ;***
- ***Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Giant sarsaparilla, , Atkir, Bagh achura lota, Chob-chini, Daini lahara, Ghotvel, Guti, Hana, Hok-a-paw, Jangli-aushbah, Kaiha, Kaltamara, Kamakua, Konda tamara, Kukurdaino, Kukurdiano, Kumarika, Kumbhi, Luan ye ba qia, Malaittamarai, Mitri, Nadar, Nirubetta, Pundi marang atikir, Ralbu, Ramdatan, Tamboli, Tao wanyang, Yorit, ;***

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

  Parties comestibles : feuilles, fruits, racines, fleurs{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique) **| *Original : Leaves, Fruit, Roots, Flowers{{{0(+x)*** *Les pousses tendres et les feuilles sont cuites comme légume. Ils sont utilisés dans le curry. Ils sont également marinés. Les fruits mûrs sont consommés frais. La racine est utilisée comme substitut à la sarsparilla. Il est utilisé en médecine*

  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" :

Acharya K. P. and Acharya, R., 2010, Eating from the Wild: Indigenous knowledge on wild edible plants in Parroha VDC of Rupandehi District, Central Nepal. International Journal of Social Forestry. 3(1):28-48 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 578 ; Aryal, K. P., et al, 2018, Diversity and use of wild and non-cultivated edible plants in the Western Himalaya. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine (2018) 14:10 ; Bandyopadhyay, S. et al, 2009, Wild edible plants of Koch Bihar district, West Bengal. Natural Products Radiance 8(1) 64-72 ; Borrell, O.W., 1989, An Annotated Checklist of the Flora of Kairiru Island, New Guinea. Marcellin College, Victoria Australia. p 100+3, 168 ; Chen Xinqi, Liang Songyun, Xu Jiemei, Tamura M.N., Liliaceae. Flora of China. p 41 ; Dangol, D. R., 2002, Economic uses of forest plant resources in western Chitwan, Nepal. Banko Janakari, 12(2): 56-64 ; Dangol, D. R. et al, 2017, Wild Edible Plants in Nepal. Proceedings of 2nd National Workshop on CUAOGR, 2017. ; Eiadthong, W., et al, 2010, Management of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex. Botanical Consultant Technical Report. p 51 ; Flora of Pakistan. www.eFloras.org (As Smilax macrophylla) ; GAMMIE, (As Smilax macrophylla) ; Johnson, N., 2002, Environmental Change in northern Thailand: Impact on Wild Edible Plant Availability. Ecology of Food and Nutrition, 41: 5, 373-399 ; Joshi, N., et al, 2007, Traditional neglected vegetables of Nepal: Their sustainable utilization for meeting human needs. Tropentag 2007. Conference on International Agricultural Research for Development. ; Joshi, N. & Siwakoti, M., 2012, Wild Vegetables Used by Local Community of Makawanpur District and Their Contribution to Food Security and Income Generation. Nepal Journal of Science and Technology Vol. 13, No. 1 (2012) 59-66 ; Kachenchart, B., et al, 2008, Phenology of Edible Plants at Sakaerat Forest. In Proceedings of the FORTROP II: Tropical Forestry Change in a Changing World. Bangkok, Thailand. ; Lim, T. K., 2015, Edible Medicinal and Non Medicinal Plants. Volume 9, Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Springer p 77 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, Plants and People of Nepal. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 430 ; Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, Wild Edible Plants of Assam. Geethaki Publishers. p 147 ; Pegu, R., et al, 2013, Ethnobotanical study of Wild Edible Plants in Poba Reserved Forest, Assam, India. Research Journal of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences 1(3):1-10 ; Pfoze, N. L., et al, 2012, Survey and assessment of floral diversity on wild edible plants from Senapati district of Manipur, Northeast India. Journal of Biodiversity and Environmental Sciences. 1(6):50-52 ; Sadhale, A., et al, 1991, Ethnobotanical studies of sacred grove at Ajiwali, Pune district. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 15 No. 1 pp 167-172 (As Smilax macrophylla) ; Saikia, M., 2015, Wild edible vegetables consumed by Assamese people of Dhemaji District of Assam, NE India and their medicinal values. Archives of Applied Science Research, 2015, 7 (5):102-109 (As Smilax macrophylla) ; Singh, A. G., Panthi, M. P., & Tewari, D. D., 2012, Wild Plants Used as Vegetable in Rupandehi District of Nepal and their Ethnomedicinal Importance. J. Nat. Hist. Mus. Vol. 26, 2012, 111-125 (As Smilax macrophylla) ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 971 (As Smilax macrophylla) ; Thapa, L. B., et al, 2014, Wild Edible Plants used by endangered and Indigenous Raji Tribe in Western Nepal. International Journal of Applied Sciences and Biotechnology. Vol 2(3):243-252 ; Uprety, Y., et al, 2011, Plant biodiversity and ethnobotany inside the projected impact area of the Upper Seti Hydropower Project, Western Nepal. Environ. Dev. Sustain. (2011) 13:463-492 ; Uprety, Y., et al, 2012, Diversity of use and local knowledge of wild edible plant resources in Nepal. Journal of Ethnobotany and Ethnomedicine 8:16 ; WATT