

Stixis suaveolens (Roxburgh) Pierre

Identifiants : 37945/stisua

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 18/05/2024

- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Rosidées ;
- Clade : Malvidées ;
- Ordre : Brassicales ;
- Famille : Capparaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Capparales ;
- Famille : Capparaceae ;
- Genre : Stixis ;

- Synonymes : Roydsia suaveolens Roxb ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Mottled-fruit vine, , Hapuweiwei, Hiemaluanlong, Kasonli lahora, Lahut-rih, Madhabilata, Madhumalati, Majeelota, Modhumala, Mokha, Mooni, Narangchi, Rokputtutum, Tamhidi, Tasser tere, Theisawntlung, Titegille, Tunggorrik ;



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

Parties comestibles : fruits, feuilles - thé^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Fruit, Leaves - tea^{{{0(+x)}}} Les fruits mûrs sont consommés crus. Ils sont doux et ont une odeur. Les feuilles sont utilisées comme substitut du thé



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- 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" :

Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 603 ; Biswas, S. C., et al, 2018, *Diversity of wild edible minor fruits used by the ethnic communities of Tripura, India*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. Vol 17(2), April 2018, pp 282-289 ; Chakraborty, S. & Chaturbedi, H. P., 2014, *Some Wild Edible Fruits of Tripura- A Survey*. *Indian Journal of Applied research*. (4) 9 ; 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 ; *Ethnobotany of Karbis*. Chapter 4 in p 106 ; *Flora of China*. www.eFloras.org ; Ghorbani, A., et al, 2012, *A comparison of the wild*

food plant use knowledge of ethnic minorities in Naban River Watershed Nature Reserve, Yunnan, SW China. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine*; 8:17 ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, *Food Plants of China*. The Chinese University Press. p 424 ; Jin, Chen et al, 1999, *Ethnobotanical studies on Wild Edible Fruits in Southern Yunnan: Folk Names: Nutritional Value and Uses*. *Economic Botany* 53(1) pp 2-14 ; Kar, A., et al, 2013, *Wild Edible Plant Resources used by the Mizos of Mizoram, India*. *Kathmandu University Journal of Science, Engineering and Technology*. Vol. 9, No. 1, July, 2013, 106-126 ; Lalfakzuala, R., 2007, *Ethnobotanical usages of plants in western Mizoram*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. Vol 6(3) pp 480-493 ; Lungphi, P., Wangpan, T. & Tangjang, S., 2018, *Wild edible plants and their additional uses by the Tangsa community living in the Changlang district of Arunachal Pradesh, India*. *Pleione* 12(2): 151 - 164. 2018. ; Majumdar, K and Datta, N., 2009, *Traditional wild edible fruits for the forest dwellers of Tripura, India*. *Pleione* 3(2) 167-178 ; Murtem, G. & Chaudhrey, P., 2016, *An ethnobotanical note on wild edible plants of Upper Eastern Himalaya, India*. *Brazilian Journal of Biological Sciences*, 2016, v. 3, no. 5, p. 63-81. ; Partha, P., 2014, *Ethnobotany of the Laleng (Patra) Community in Bangladesh*. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*. 2(6):173-184 ; Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, *Wild Edible Plants of Assam*. Geethaki Publishers. p 7 ; Pradheep, K., et al, 2016, *Wild edible plants used by Konyak tribe in Mon district of Nagaland: Survey and inventorisation*. *Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources*. Vol 7(1) pp 74-81 ; Reis, S. V. and Lipp, F. L., 1982, *New Plant Sources for Drugs and Foods from the New York Botanical Garden herbarium*. Harvard. p 92 ; Sarma, H., et al, 2010, *Updated Estimates of Wild Edible and Threatened Plants of Assam: A Meta-analysis*. *International Journal of Botany* 6(4): 414-423 ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, *Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India*. *Natural Product Radiance* Vol. 6(5): p 422 ; Singh, B., et al, 2012, *Wild edible plants used by Garo tribes of Nokrek Biosphere Reserve in Meghalaya, India*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. 11(1) pp 166-171 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India*. *Indian Council of Agricultural Research*, New Delhi. p 70 (*As Roydsia suaveolens*) ; Srivastava, R. C., 2009, *Traditional knowledge of Adi tribe of Arunachal Pradesh on plants*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. 8(2): 146-153 ; Srivastava, R. C., et al, 2010, *Indigenous biodiversity of Apatani plateau: Learning on biocultural knowledge of Apani tribe of Qrunachal Pradesh for sustainable livelihoods*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge* 9(3): 432-442 (*As Roydsia suaveolens*) ; Teron, R. & Borthakur, S. K., 2016, *Edible Medicines: An Exploration of Medicinal Plants in Dietary Practices of Karbi Tribal Population of Assam, Northeast India*. In Mondal, N. & Sen, J.(Ed.) *Nutrition and Health among tribal populations of India*. p 150 ; www.efloras.org *Flora of China* Volume 7