

# **Cayratia trifolia (L.) Domin**

**Identifiants : 7114/caytri**

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

**Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze**

**Dernière modification le 03/05/2024**

- **Classification phylogénétique :**

- **Clade : Angiospermes ;**
- **Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;**
- **Clade : Rosidées ;**
- **Ordre : Vitales ;**
- **Famille : Vitaceae ;**

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- **Règne : Plantae ;**
- **Division : Magnoliophyta ;**
- **Classe : Magnoliopsida ;**
- **Ordre : Rhamnales ;**
- **Famille : Vitaceae ;**
- **Genre : Cayratia ;**

- **Synonymes : Cayratia carnosa Gagnep, Cayratia timorensis (DC.) C. L. Li, Cissus trifolia (L.) K. Schum, Vitis carnosa (Lam.) Wall, Vitis trifolia Linn, et d'autres ;**

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Bush Grape, Threeleaf cayratia, , Ambat-vel, Bush grape, Dhavri, Djalwa, Doker bela, Galun, Kudhimarifai, Lenn, Lorwora, Nelerre, Ngiandji, Ow cho, Pulkun, Slender water vine, Takking, Tampara, Taw-sabyit, Threeleaf cayratia, Tradet, Yugali ;**



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

**Parties comestibles : tubercule, racine, fruit, sève<sup>((0(+x)) (traduction automatique)</sup> | Original : Tuber, Root, Fruit, Sap<sup>((0(+x))</sup> La sève des tiges coupées peut être bu. Les racines sont comestibles après avoir été cuites dans des charbons ardents. Les fruits sont consommés crus**

**Partie testée : grain de raisin<sup>((0(+x)) (traduction automatique)</sup>  
Original : Grape<sup>((0(+x))</sup>**

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
72.2	0	0	1.1	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" :*

*Anderson, E. F., 1993, Plants and people of the Golden Triangle. Dioscorides Press. p 206 ; Bailey, F. M., 1913, Comprehensive Catalogue of Queensland Plants. Queensland Government. p 48 (As *Vitis trifolia*) ; Biblioth. Bot. 89:370(924). 1927 ; Bindon, P., 1996, Useful Bush Plants. Western Australian Museum. p 79 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 229 ; Cherikoff V. & Isaacs, J., The Bush Food Handbook. How to gather, grow, process and cook Australian Wild Foods. Ti Tree Press, Australia p 154, 198 ; Coronel, R.E., 1982, Fruit Collections in the Philippines. IBPGR Newsletter p 9 ; Cowie, I, 2006, A Survey of Flora and vegetation of the proposed Jaco-Tutuala-Lore National Park. Timor-Lests (East Timor) www.territorystories.nt.gov.au p 55 ; Crawford, I. M., 1982, Traditional Aboriginal Plant Resources in the Kalumburu Area: Aspects in Ethno-economics. Records of the Western Australian Museum Supplement No. 15 ; Cribb, A.B. & J.W., 1976, Wild Food in Australia, Fontana. p 74 ; Elliot, W.R., & Jones, D.L., 1982, Encyclopedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation. Vol 2. Lothian. p 490 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 686 (? As *Vitis trifolia*) ; Hiddins, L., 1999, Explore Wild Australia with the Bush Tucker Man. Penguin Books/ABC Books. p 167 ; Jones, D.L. & Gray, B., 1977, Australian Climbing Plants. Reed. p 87 ; Jones D, L, 1986, Ornamental Rainforest Plants in Australia, Reed Books, p 284 ; Jadhav, R., et al, 2015, Forest Foods of Northern Western Ghats: Mode of Consumption, Nutrition and Availability. Asian Agri-History Vol. 19, No. 4: 293-317 ; Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia, CSIRO. p 52 ; Lim, T. K., 2015, Edible Medicinal and Non Medicinal Plants. Volume 9, Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Springer p 23 ; Low, T., 1991, Wild Food Plants of Australia. Australian Nature FieldGuide, Angus & Robertson. p 62 ; Morley, B.D., & Toelken, H.R., (Eds), 1983, Flowering Plants in Australia. Rigby. p 229 ; Paczkowska, G . & Chapman, A.R., 2000, The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Catalogue. Western Australian Herbarium. p 568 ; Pandy, R. K. & Saini, S. K., 2007, Edible plants of tropical forests among tribal communities of Madhya Pradesh. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. 6(1), pp 185-190 (As *Vitis carnosa*) ; Phon, P., 2000, Plants used in Cambodia. © Pauline Dy Phon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. p 145 ; RIRDC, 2010, New Root Vegetables for the Native Food Industry, Australian Government RIRDC Publication 9/161 ; Smith, M & Kalotas, A. C., 1985, Bardi Plants: An Annotated List of Plants and Their Use by the Bardi Aborigines of Dampierland, in North-western Australia. Rec. West Aust. Mus. 1985, 12(3): 317-359 (As *trifoliata*) ; Smith, N and Wightman, G.M., 1990, Ethnobotanical Notes from Belyuen Northern Territory Australia. Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin No 10. Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory. p 10. ; Smith, N. M., 1991, Ethnobotanical Field Notes from the Northern Territory, Australia, J. Adelaide Bot. Gard. 14(1): 1-65 ; Smith, Nicholas et al. 1993, Ngarinymen Ethnobotany: Aboriginal Plant Use from the Victoria River Area Northern Australia. Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin No 16. Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory. p 16, 15. ; Sujanapal, P., & Sankaran, K. V., 2016, Common Plants of Maldives. FAO & Kerala FRI, p 76 ; Townsend, K., 1994, Across the Top. Gardening with Australian Plants in the tropics. Society for Growing Australian Plants, Townsville Branch Inc. p 128 ; Vigilante, T., et al, 2013, Island country: Aboriginal connections, values and knowledge of the Western Kimberley islands in the context of an island biological survey. Records of the Western Australian Museum Supplement 81: 145-182 ; Wheeler, J.R.(ed.), 1992, Flora of the Kimberley Region. CALM, Western Australian Herbarium, p 636 ; Wightman, Glenn et al. 1992, Mangarrayi Ethnobotany: Aboriginal Plant Use from the Elsey Area Northern Australia. Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin No 15. Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory. p 14, 15. ; Yunupinu Banjgul, Laklak Yunupinu-Marika, et al. 1995, Rirratjinu Ethnobotany: Aboriginal Plant Use from Yirrkala, Arnhem Land, Australia. Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin No 21. Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory. p 27.*