# *Cissampelos pareira L.*

## *Identifiants : 8071/cispar*


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

### *Dernière modification le 18/04/2024*

- ***Classification phylogénétique :***
    - ***Clade : Angiospermes ;***
    - ***Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;***
    - ***Ordre : Ranunculales ;***
    - ***Famille : Menispermaceae ;***
- ***Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :***
    - ***Règne : Plantae ;***
    - ***Division : Magnoliophyta ;***
    - ***Classe : Magnoliopsida ;***
    - ***Ordre : Ranunculales ;***
    - ***Famille : Menispermaceae ;***
    - ***Genre : Cissampelos ;***
- ***Synonymes : Cissampelos poilanei Gagn, Cissampelos microcarpa DC, Cissampelos pannosa Turcz, Cissampelos hirsuta DC, et beaucoup d'autres ;***
- ***Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Velvet leaf, , Abutua, Adivi banka tige, Akanadi, Ambashtha, Appatta, Bai maa noi, Bohivory, Caa peba, Charrua, Chutu lutur, Cipo, False pareira brava, Gasing-gasing, Gegasing, Hamafana, Kattuvalli, Krea manoi, Krue ma noi, Kywet-abaung, Mempanang, Mil hombres, Padavali, Paharvel, Tabo, Venivel, Vishkhapri, Xi sheng teng, Zarza ;***

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

  ***Parties comestibles : tubercules, racine, prudence, tiges, feuilles, fruits*** *{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)}}}* ***| Original : Tubers, Root, Caution, Stems, Leaves, Fruit*** *{{{0(+x)}}}* ***Les feuilles sont récoltées, broyées et filtrées et la sève se solidifie. Il se mange comme un bonbon. Le fruit est mangé***

  ***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" :***

***Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 126 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 258 ; Burkill, I.H., 1966, A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Vol 1 (A-H) p 566 ; Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest. Nokomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 294 ; Cruz-Garcia, G. S., & Price, L. L., 2011, Ethnobotanical investigation of 'wild' food plants used by rice farmers in Kalasin, Northeast Thailand. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine 7:33 ; Dey, A. & Mukhererjee, A., 2015, Living and Survival Amidst Hunger: Wild Edible Botanicals as a Prime Forest Productivity in the Rural Purulia District, West Bengal, India from Colonial to Present. Research Journal of Forestry 9(3): 71-86 ; Eiadthong, W., et al, 2010, Management of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex. Botanical Consultant Technical Report. p 47 ; Flora of Pakistan. www.eFloras.org ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses. Kew. p 48 (As var. orbiculata) ; Japanese International Research Centre for Agricultural Sciencewww.jircas.affrc.go.jp/project/value_addition/Vegetables ; Jardin, C., 1970, List of Foods Used In Africa, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 67 ; 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. ; Khumgratok, S., Edible Plants in Cultural Forests of Northeastern Thailand. Mahasarakham University Thailand. ; Lo Hsienshui, Chen Tao, Menispermaceae. Flora of China. ; Malezas Comestibles del Cono Sur, INTA, 2009, Buernos Aires ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, Plants and People of Nepal. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 154 ; Molla, A., Ethiopian Plant Names. http://www.ethiopic.com/aplants.htm ; 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. ; 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 ; Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam. Nha Xuat Ban Tre. p 338 ; Plants of Haiti Smithsonian Institute http://botany.si.edu/antilles/West Indies ; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database. Published on the Internet; http://www.rbgkew.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet [Accessed 3rd May 2011] (var. hirsutum) ; Sp. pl. 2:1031. 1753 ; Srichaiwong, P., et al, 2014, A Study of the Biodiversity of Natural Food Production to Support Community Upstream of Chi Basin, Thailand. Asian Social Science 10 (2): ; Suksri, S., et al, 2005, Ethnobotany in Bung Khong Long Non-Hunting Area, Northeast Thailand. Kasetsart J., (Nat. Sci) 39: 519-533***