

# ***Cissus adnata (Wall.) Roxb.***

**Identifiants : 8074/cisadn**

**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 ;*
- *Ordre : Vitales ;*
- *Famille : Vitaceae ;*

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

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

- **Synonymes :** *Cissua compressa Blume, Cissus latifolia Vahl, Cissus pallida (Wight & Arn.) Steud, Siccus simplex Blanco, Vitis adnata (Roxb.) Wallich, Vitis compressa (Blume) Backer, Vitis simplex (Blanco) Burkhill, Vitis vitiginea var. adnata (Roxb.) Kuntze ;*

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** *Endeavour River Vine, , Bodlarnari, Charchare, Gudamatige, Gudmatige, Kokkitayaralu, Kolezan, Kung chen-rik, Nadena, Native grape, ;*



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

**Parties comestibles : fruits, feuilles, racine<sup>{}{{(0+x)}} (traduction automatique)</sup> | Original : Fruit, Leaves, Root<sup>{}{{(0+x)}} ATTENTION: certaines personnes considèrent le fruit comme toxique. Le fruit est comestible mais il est coriace et a un goût désagréable. Parfois, la racine fibreuse est cuite et mangée. Les feuilles sont cuites et mangées</sup>**



**cf. consommation**

- **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" :

*Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 126 ; Bandyopadhyay, S. et al, 2009, Wild edible plants of Koch Bihar district, West Bengal. Natural Products Radiance 8(1) 64-72 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 258 ; Bindon, P., 1996, Useful Bush Plants. Western Australian Museum. p 80. ; Cherikoff V. & Isaacs, J., The Bush Food Handbook. How to gather, grow, process and cook Australian Wild Foods. Ti Tree Press, Australia p 198 ; 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 ; Elliot, W.R., & Jones, D.L., 1984, Encyclopedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation. Vol 3. Lothian. p 39 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 680 (As *Vitis adnata*) ; 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 ; Jones, D.L. & Gray, B., 1977, Australian Climbing Plants. Reed. p 89 ; Jones D, L, 1986, Ornamental Rainforest Plants in Australia, Reed Books, p 285 ; Kumbhojkar, M.S. & Vartak, V.D., 1988, Ethnobotanical Studies on Wild Edible Grapes from Sacred Groves in Western Maharashtra. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 12 No. 2 pp 257-263 ; Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia, CSIRO. p 60 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, Plants and People of Nepal. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 155 ; Paczkowska, G . & Chapman, A.R., 2000, The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Catalogue. Western Australian Herbarium. p 568 ; Peekel, P.G., 1984, (Translation E.E.Henty), Flora of the Bismarck Archipelago for Naturalists, Division of Botany, Lae, PNG. p 346, 344 ; Savita, et al, 2006, Studies on wild edible plants of ethnic people in east Sikkim. Asian J. of Bio Sci. (2006) Vol. 1 No. 2 : 117-125 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K.,1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 21 ; Sundriyal, M., et al, 1998, Wild edibles and other useful plants from the Sikkim Himalaya, India. Oecologia Montana 7:43-54 ; Sundriyal, M., et al, 2004, Dietary Use of Wild Plant Resources in the Sikkim Himalaya, India. Economic Botany 58(4) pp 626-638 ; Townsend, K., 1994, Across the Top. Gardening with Australian Plants in the tropics. Society for Growing Australian Plants, Townsville Branch Inc. p 132 ; Wheeler, J.R.(ed.), 1992, Flora of the Kimberley Region. CALM, Western Australian Herbarium, p 636 ; Wightman, G. M. & Andrews, M.R., 1989, Plants of Northern Territory Monsoon Vine Forests (Vol 1). Conservation Commission of Northern Territory. p 118*