

Cissus quadrangularis L.

Identifiants : 8103/cisqua

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 26/04/2024

- 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 : *Cissus bifida* Schumach. & Thonn, *Cissus edulis* Dalzell, *Cissus quadrangula* L, *Cissus quadrangula* Salisb, *Cissus succulenta* (Galpin) Burt-Davy, *Cissus tetragona* Harv, *Cissus tetraptera* Hook.f, *Cissus triandra* Schumach. & Thonn, *Vitis quadrangularis* (L.) Wall. ex Wight & Arn, *Vitis succulenta* Galpin ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : *Edible stemmed vine*, , *Arugani*, *Asthisanhara*, *Athuku bachali*, *Bohocenou*, *Chaudhari*, *Chodhari*, *Choudhari*, *Daddori*, *Hadijod*, *Hadjodi*, *Hadjora*, *Haraslata*, *Harbhanga*, *Harjora*, *Harsankari*, *Harzora*, *Hasjora*, *Itachovani*, *Kaktus manjat*, *Kan kaw*, *Kand-vel*, *Kandra*, *Karsankari*, *Kashikafa*, *Khandvel*, *Kiritti*, *Lidzambiso*, *Mabope*, *Mafumo*, *Mangaroli*, *Mangaroli*, *Mhais-vel*, *Murunjurunju*, *Muvengahonye*, *Nalleru*, *Naralai*, *Nullerootigch*, *Patah tulang*, *Perandai keera*, *Pirandai*, *Purundei codie*, *Renja*, *Renjam*, *Itachovani*, *Repich-ingthun*, *Sam-roi-taw*, *San chakat*, *Shazaung-let-set*, *Sihlonhlwane*, *Suncaro*, *Umhlafutu*, *Vajravalli*, *Vedhari*, *Veldt-grape*, *Winged treebine* ;



- Note comestibilité : **

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

Parties comestibles : légume-racine^{{{{0(+)x}}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Root, Vegetable^{{{{0(+)x}}}} Les jeunes feuilles et pousses sont utilisées dans les currys. Ils sont également utilisés dans la préparation de papadams. Les morceaux de tige Fresh sont marinés. Les tiges peuvent être conservées pendant 10 jours. Les fruits sont consommés. Les graines sont utilisées pour la cuisson de l'huile. La cendre de la plante est utilisée comme substitut à la levure chimique

Partie testée : tiges^{{{{0(+)x}}}} (traduction automatique)
Original : Stems^{{{{0(+)x}}}}

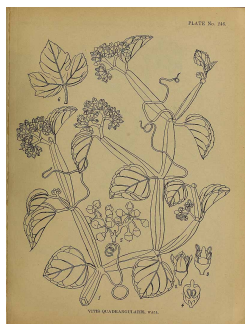
Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
	0	37	1.2	0	0	2.1	0



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- Note médicinale : ****

- Illustration(s) (photographie(s) et/ou dessin(s)):



Par Kirtikar, K.R., Basu, B.D., Indian medicinal plants, Plates (1918) Ind. Med. Pl., Plates vol. 2 (1918), via plantillustrations

- Liens, sources et/ou références :

° 5 "Plants For a Future" (en anglais) : https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Cissus_quadrangularis ;

dont classification :

dont livres et bases de données : ° "Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

dont biographie/références de ° "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Achigan-Dako, E, et al (Eds), 2009, Catalogue of Traditional Vegetables in Benin. International Foundation for Science. ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 127 ; Andersohn, G., 1983, Cacti and Succulents. EP Publishing. p 298 ; Ara, R. I. T., 2015, Leafy Vegetables in Bangladesh. Photon eBooks. p 102 ; Arinathan, V., et al, 2007, Wild edibles used by Palliyars of the western Ghats, Tamil Nadu. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. 6(1) pp 163-168 ; Baro, D., Baruah, S. and Borthukar, S. K. 2015, Documentation on wild vegetables of Baksa district, BTAD (Assam). Scholars Research Library. Archives of Applied Science Research, 2015, 7 (9):19-2 ; Bongers, F. et al (Eds), Forest Climbing Plants of West Africa: Diversity, Ecology and Management. CABI ; Bonou, A., et al, 2013, Valeur economique des Produits Forestiers Non Ligneux (PFNL) au Benin. Editions Universitaires Europeennes p 92 ; Brickell, C. (Ed.), 1999, The Royal Horticultural Society A-Z Encyclopedia of Garden Plants. Convent Garden Books. p 270 ; Burkill, I.H., 1966, A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Vol 2 (I-Z) p 2287 (As Vitis quadrangularis) ; Chandrakumar, P., et al, 2015, Ethnobotanical studies of wild edible plants of Gond, Halba and Kavar tribes of Salekasa Taluka, Gondia District, Maharashtra State, India. International Research Journal of Pharmacy 6(8) ; Chowdery, T., et al, 2014, Wild edible plants of Uttar Dinajpur District, West Bengal. Life Science Leaflets. 47:pp 20-36 <http://lifesciencesleaflets.ning.com> ; Chowdhury, M. & Mukherjee, R., 2012, Wild Edible Plants Consumed by Local Communities of Maldah of West Bengal, India. Indian J.Sci.Res.3(2) : 163-170 ; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible. ABC Books. p 380 ; Dalziel, J. M., 1937, The Useful plants of west tropical Africa. Crown Agents for the Colonies London. ; 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 ; Dutta, U., 2012, Wild Vegetables collected by the local communities from the Churang reserve of BTAD, Assam. International Journal of Science and Advanced Technology. Vol. 2(4) p 119 ; Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 245 ; FAO, 1988, Traditional Food Plants, FAO Food and Nutrition Paper 42. FAO Rome p 184 ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses. Kew. p 63 ; Gallagher, D. E., 2010, Farming beyond the escarpment: Society, Environment, and Mobility in Precolonial Southeastern Burkina Faso. PhD University of Michigan. ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 685 (Vitis quadrangularis) ; Hossain, U. & Rahman, A., 2018, Study and quantitative analysis of wild vegetable floral diversity available in Barisal district, Bangladesh. Asian J. Med. Biol. Res. 2018, 4 (4), 362-371 ; 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 ; Jardin, C., 1970, List of Foods Used In Africa, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 67, 128 ; Kar, A., & Borthakur, S. K., 2008, Wild vegetables of Karbi - Anglong district, Assam, Natural Product Radiance, Vol. 7(5), pp 448-460 ; Karthi, Sathya, & Salome, 2014, Uncultivated Edible Greens from Small Millet Farms Tamil Nadu India. IDRC (As Vitis quadrangularis) ; 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 ; Long, C., 2005, Swaziland's Flora - siSwati names and Uses <http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora/> ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, Edible Leaves of the Tropics. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 225 ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, Edible Leaves of the Tropics. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 174 (As Vitis quadrangularis) ; McMakin, P.D., 2000, Flowering Plants of Thailand. A Field Guide. White Lotus. p 63 ; Mohan, V. R. & Kalidass, C., 2010, Nutritional and Antinutritional Evaluation of some Unconventional Wild Edible Plants. Tropical and Subtropical Agroecosystems, 12 (2010): 495- 506 ; Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, Wild Edible Plants of Assam. Geethaki Publishers. p 27 ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa. Kew. p 201 ; PROSEA (Plant Resources of South East Asia) handbook, Volume 8, 1993, Vegetables ; Ramachandran, V. S., 2007, Wild

edible plants of the Anamalais, Coimbatore district, western Ghats, Tamil Nadu. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. 6(1) pp 173-176 ; Rao, M. L. S., et al, 2014, *Indigenous Plant Foods which are commonly consumed by the tribla communities in Dumbriguda Area of Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh, India*. *Biolife*. Vol 2, Issue 3 ; Raponda-Walker, A & Sillans, R., 1961, *Les Plantes Utiles du Gabon*. Editions Paul Lechevalier, Paris. p 55 ; Rasingam, L., 2012, *Ethnobotanical studies on the wild edible plants of Irula tribes of Pillur Valley, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, India*. *Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Biomedicine*. (2012) S1493-S1497 ; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). *Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database*. Published on the Internet; <http://www.rbgekew.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet> [Accessed 13th June 2011] ; Samy, J., Sugumaran, M., Lee, K. L. W., 2009, *Herbs of Malaysia*, Marshall Cavendish. p 80 ; Sarvalingam, A., et al, 2014, *Wild edible plant resources used by the Irulas of the Maruthamalai Hills, Southern Western Ghats, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu*. *Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources* 5(2):198-201 ; Seidemann J., 2005, *World Spice Plants*. Economic Usage, Botany, Taxonomy. Springer. p 105 ; Shah, G.L. et al, 1981, *An account of the Ethnobotany of Saurashtra in Gujarat State (India)*. *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* Vol 2 pp 173-182 ; SHORTT, ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India*. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 21 ; Staples, G.W. and Herbst, D.R., 2005, *A tropical Garden Flora*. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawaii. p 573 ; Sujanapal, P., & Sankaran, K. V., 2016, *Common Plants of Maldives*. FAO & Kerala FRI, p 80 ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, *3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia*. LIPI p 911, 989 (Also as *Vitis quadrangularis*) ; Swaziland's Flora Database <http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora> ; Syst. nat. ed. 12, 2:124; Mant. pl. 1:39 ("*quadrangulus*"). 1767 ; Tamil herbs, 2007, *Edible Plants of the Tropical Dry Evergreen Forest*. ; Tanaka, ; Tredgold, M.H., 1986, *Food Plants of Zimbabwe*. Mambo Press. p 3 ; USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). [Online Database] National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. Available: www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/econ.pl (10 April 2000) ; von Katja Rembold, 2011, *Conservation status of the vascular plants in East African rain forests*. Dissertation Universitat Koblenz-Landau p 160 ; WATT, (As *Vitis quadrangularis*) ; www.zimbabweflora.co.zw 2011