Cissus repens Lam.

Identifiants : 8107/cisrep

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

Dernière modification le 02/05/2024

- ***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 : Cissus cordata Roxb, Cissus diffusa (Miq.) Amshoff, Cissus glauca Roxb, Cissus glaucoramea Planch, Cissus modesta (Miq.) Amshoff, Cissus purpurea Roxb. ex Steud, Cissus vesicatoria Blanco, Vitis diffusa Miq, Vitis glauca (Roxb.) Wight & Arn, Vitis modesta Miq, Vitis repens (Lam.) Wight & Arn ;***
- ***Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Native grape, Variegated grape, , Akar kura, Arej hariang, Basil, Hariang arej, Hrui-pawl, Jia herap, Kalit-kalit, Kunchen-rik, Mei-ja-khajrap, Panilahera, Pureni, Purnia lahara, Qie-maaba, Sambung tulang, Song hie, Soru harjhora, Taruphakhe, Tarupakhu, Voe sannda ;***

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

  Parties comestibles : feuilles, pousses, fruits, racines - épices{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)} | Original : Leaves, Shoots, Fruit, Roots - spice{{{0(+x)} Les fruits mûrs se mangent mais ils brûlent la gorge et la langue. Les fruits sont comestibles mais aigres. Les jeunes feuilles sont cuites et mangées. Ils sont utilisés dans les soupes. Les tiges sont utilisées dans les currys. Les racines sont coupées en petits morceaux et finement moulues et utilisées pour ajouter une saveur épicée au riz

  Partie testée : feuilles{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)
  Original : Leaves{{{0(+x)

Taux d'humidité	*Énergie (kj)*	*Énergie (kcal)*	*Protéines (g)*	*Pro-vitamines A (µg)*	*Vitamines C (mg)*	*Fer (mg)*	*Zinc (mg)*
91.3	*118*	*28*	*1.4*	*0*	*43*	*2.4*	*1.5*

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 127 ; Arora, R. K., 2014, Diversity in Underutilized Plant Species - An Asia-Pacific Perspective. Bioversity International. p 47 ; Beasley, J., 2011, Plants of Tropical North Queensland - the compact guide. Footloose publications. p 122 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 259 ; 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 repens) ; Cooper W & Cooper W T, 1994, Fruits of the Rain Forest. RD Press p 74 ; Coronel, R.E., 1982, Fruit Collections in the Philippines. IBPGR Newsletter p 9 ; Cribb, A.B. & J.W., 1976, Wild Food in Australia, Fontana. p 135 ; 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 40 ; Encycl. 1:31. 1783 ; Gangwar, A. K. & Ramakrishnan, P. S., 1990, Ethnobotanical Notes on Some Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, Northeastern India. Economic Botany, Vol. 44, No. 1 pp. 94-105 (As Vitis repens) ; Heyne, K., 1927, p 1009 ; Hoe, V. B. & Siong, K. H., 1999, The nutritional value of indigenous fruit and vegetables in Sarawak. Asia Pacific J. Clin. Nutr. 8(1):24-31 ; 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 90 ; 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 ; Kumar, Y J. et al, 1987, Further Contribution to the Ethnobotany of Meghalaya: Plants used by "War jaintia" of Jaintia Hill District. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol 11 No. 1 pp 65- (As Vitis repens) ; 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 ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, Edible Leaves of the Tropics. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 225 ; Melzer, R. & Plumb, J., 2011, Plants of Capricornia. Belgamba, Rockhampton. p 394 ; Mot So Rau Dai an Duoc O Vietnam. Wild edible Vegetables. Ha Noi 1994, p 214 ; 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. ; Ochse, J. J. et al, 1931, Vegetables of the Dutch East Indies. Asher reprint. p 728 ; Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, Wild Edible Plants of Assam. Geethaki Publishers. p 27 ; Phon, P., 2000, Plants used in Cambodia. Â© Pauline Dy Phon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. p 157 ; 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 ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India. Natural Product Radiance Vol. 6(5): p 423 (As Vitis repens) ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K.,1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 22 ; Srivastava, R. C., et al, 2010, Indigenous biodiversity of Apatani plateau: Learning on biolcultural knowledge of Apani tribe of Qrunachal Pradesh for sustainable livelihoods. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge 9(3): 432-442 (As Vitis repens) ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 912 ; 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 ; Tamil herbs, 2007, Edible Plants of the Tropical Dry Evergreen Forest. ; Townsend, K., 1994, Across the Top. Gardening with Australian Plants in the tropics. Society for Growing Australian Plants, Townsville Branch Inc. p 133 ; Vartak, V.D. and Kulkarni, D.K., 1987, Monsoon wild leafy vegetables from hilly regions of Pune and neighbouring districts, Maharashtra state. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 11 No. 2 pp 331-335 ; Williams, K.A.W., 1999, Native Plants of Queensland Volume 4. Keith A.W. Williams North Ipswich, Australia. p 114 ; Xu, You-Kai, et al, 2004, Wild Vegetable Resources and Market Survey in Xishuangbanna, Southwest China. Economic Botany. 58(4): 647-667.