Debregeasia longifolia (Burm. f.) Weddell

Identifiants : 11072/deblon

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

Dernière modification le 13/05/2024

- ***Classification phylogénétique :***
    - ***Clade : Angiospermes ;***
    - ***Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;***
    - ***Clade : Rosidées ;***
    - ***Clade : Fabidées ;***
    - ***Ordre : Rosales ;***
    - ***Famille : Urticaceae ;***
- ***Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :***
    - ***Règne : Plantae ;***
    - ***Division : Magnoliophyta ;***
    - ***Classe : Magnoliopsida ;***
    - ***Ordre : Urticales ;***
    - ***Famille : Urticaceae ;***
    - ***Genre : Debregeasia ;***
- ***Synonymes : Conocephalus niveus Wight, Debregeasia dichotoma (Blume) Weddell, Debregeasia libera Chien & C. J. Chen, Debregeasia velutina Gaud.-Beaup, Morocarpus dichotomus (Blume) Blume, Morocarpus longifolius (N. L. Burman) Blume, Morocarpus velutinus Blume, Urtica angustata Blume, Urtica dichotoma Blume, Urtica longifolia Burm.f ;***
- ***Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Long-leaved water hemp, Wild rhea, , Bayo esing, Bol-tysim, Chyet-kyi-dauk, Daar, Dalah esing, Githi, Hka-numri, Jirepole, Kattunochi, Kowlousii, Ling-shi-ting, Lingsi, Madeilo, Monili, Namey, Neerinch, Ngamey, Ngamoy, Put-chaw, Sansaru, Sifei, So-tyrsim, Tashiari, Tatamtanam, Tusare, Tushar, Tushiari, Tushiyari, Tussara, Udu, Wild rhea, Yangyangpa, Ye-tha-kwa ;***

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

Parties comestibles : fruits, feuilles{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)} | Original : Fruit, Leaves{{{0(+x) Les fruits mûrs sont consommés frais ou crus. Les feuilles sont bouillies et mangées

Partie testée : fruit{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)
Original : Fruit{{{0(+x)

Taux d'humidité	*Énergie (kj)*	*Énergie (kcal)*	*Protéines (g)*	*Pro-vitamines A (µg)*	*Vitamines C (mg)*	*Fer (mg)*	*Zinc (mg)*
81.7	*0*	*72.5*	*3.0*	*0*	*3.9*	*7.3*	*0*

néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- ***Note médicinale : ****
- ***Illustration(s) (photographie(s) et/ou dessin(s)):***

- ***Liens, sources et/ou références :***
    - [5]***"Plants For a Future" (en anglais) :*** https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Debregeasia_longifolia ***;***

      dont classification :

dont livres et bases de données : [0]"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

dont biographie/références de [0]"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

A. L. P. P. de Candolle, Prodr. 16(1):235. 1869 ; Ajesh, T. P., et al, 2012, Ethnobotanical Documentation of Wild Edible Fruits used by Muthuvan Tribes of Idukki, Kerala-India. International Journal of Pharma and Bio Sciences 3(3): 479-487 ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, Plants and people of the Golden Triangle. Dioscorides Press. p 208 (As Debregeasia velutina) ; Chase, P. & Singh, O. P., 2016, Bioresources of Nagaland: A Case of Wild 4 Edible Fruits in Khonoma Village Forest. in J. Purkayastha (ed.), Bioprospecting of Indigenous Bioresources of North-East India. p 50 ; Chua-Barcelo, R. T., 2014, Ethnobotanical survey of edible wild fruits in Benguet, Cordillera administrative region, the Philippines. Asian Pac. J. Trop. Biomed. 4(Suppl. 1):S525-S538 ; 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 ; Flora of China @ efloras.org Volume 5 ; GUPTA, (As Debregeasia velutina) ; Hoare, A., 2003, Food use of the Lundayeh SW Sabah. Borneo Research Council. ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, Food Plants of China. The Chinese University Press. p 363 ; Jeeva, S., 2009, Horticultural potential of wild edible fruits used by the Khasi tribes of Meghalaya. Journal or Horticulture and Forestry Vol. 1(9) pp. 182-192 ; Kunwar, R.M., et al, 2012, Underutilized Plant Species in Far West Nepal. J. Mt. Sci. (2012) 9:589-600 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, Plants and People of Nepal. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 190 ; Mehta, P. S. et al, 2010, Native plant genetic resources and traditional foods of Uttarakhand Himalaya for sustainable food security and livelihood. Indian Journal or Natural products and Resources. Vol 1(1), March 2010 pp 89-96 ; Nazarudeen, A., 2010, Nutritional composition of some lesser-known fruits used by the ethnic communities and local folks of Kerala. Indian Journal or Traditional Knowledge. Vol. 9(2): 398-402 ; Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, Wild Edible Plants of Assam. Geethaki Publishers. p 130 ; Pfoze, N. L., et al, 2012, Survey and assessment of floral diversity on wild edible plants from Senapati district of Manipur, Northeast India. Journal of Biodiversity and Environmental Sciences. 1(6):50-52 ; Plants for a Future database, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/ ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India. Natural Product Radiance Vol. 6(5): p 415 ; Singh, B., et al, 2012, Wild edible plants used by Garo tribes of Nokrek Biosphere Reserve in Meghalaya, India. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. 11(1) pp 166-171 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K.,1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 54 ; Singh, V. B., et al, (Ed.) Horticulture for Sustainable Income and Environmental Protection. Vol. 1 p 215 ; Thothathri, K., & Pal, G.D., 1987, Further Contribution to the Ethnobotany of Subansiri District, Aranchal Pradesh. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 10 No. 1 pp 149-157 ; Tsering, J., et al, 2017, Ethnobotanical appraisal on wild edible plants used by the Monpa community of Arunchal Pradesh. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. Vol 16(4), October 2017, pp 626-637 ; Upreti, K., et al, 2010, Diversity and Distribution of Wild Edible Fruit Plants of Uttarakhand. Bioversity Potentials of the Himalaya. p 168