

Dioscorea minutiflora Engl.

Identifiants : 11582/diomin

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 12/05/2024

- **Classification phylogénétique :**

- *Clade : Angiospermes ;*
- *Clade : Monocotylédones ;*
- *Ordre : Dioscoreales ;*
- *Famille : Dioscoreaceae ;*

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- *Règne : Plantae ;*
- *Division : Magnoliophyta ;*
- *Classe : Liliopsida ;*
- *Ordre : Liliales ;*
- *Famille : Dioscoreaceae ;*
- *Genre : Dioscorea ;*

- **Synonymes :** *Dioscorea praehensilis* Benth. in Hook, *Dioscorea acarophyta* De Wild, *Dioscorea armata* De Wild, *Dioscorea brevispicata* De Wild, *Dioscorea cayenensis* Jumelle, *Dioscorea ealaensis* De Wildemann, *Dioscorea ealensis* De Wild, *Dioscorea ekolo* De Wild, *Dioscorea engbo* De Wild, *Dioscorea grandibulbosa* R. Knuth, *Dioscorea hystrix* R. Knuth, *Dioscorea lilela* De Wild, *Dioscorea litoie* De Wild, *Dioscorea multiflora* Mart, *Dioscorea pendula* R. Knuth illeg, *Dioscorea praehensilis* var. *minutiflora* (Engl.) Baker, *Dioscorea praehensilis* var. *minutiflora* Baker p.p, *Dioscorea pyraertoides* De Wild, *Helmia multiflora* (Mart.) R. Knuth ;

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** , *Aha bayere, Bihamá, Buki, Ekihama, Endika, Hazara, Ikeke, Kaama, Kpeinkoh-leh, Kuku, Lepheyo, Lewa, Magoraza, Opheyipheyi, Oviamo* ;



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

Parties comestibles : tubercules, racine, légume^{(((0+x) traduction automatique)} | Original : Tubers, Root, Vegetable^{(((0+x)} Les tubercules sont rôtis, bouillis ou frits

**Partie testée : tubercule^{(((0+x) traduction automatique)}
Original : Tuber^{(((0+x)}**

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
68.4	493	118	3.0	0	0	0	0



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 de⁰"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Agea, J. G., et al 2011, *Wild and Semi-wild Food Plants of Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom of Uganda: etc. Environmental Research Journal* 5(2) 74-86 ; Bongers, F. et al (Eds), *Forest Climbing Plants of West Africa: Diversity, Ecology and Management*. CABI ; Burkhill, H. M., 1985, *The useful plants of west tropical Africa*, Vol. 1. Kew. ; Codjia, J. T. C., et al, 2003, *Diversity and local valorisation of vegetal edible products in Benin*. Cahiers Agricultures 12:1-12 ; Godfrey, J. et al, 2013, *Harvesting, preparationand preservation of commonly consumed wild and semi-wild food plants in Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom, Uganda*. Int. J. Med. Arom. Plants. Vol.3 No.2 pp 262-282 ; Grivetti, L. E., 1980, *Agricultural development: present and potential role of edible wild plants. Part 2: Sub-Saharan Africa*, Report to the Department of State Agency for International Development. p 24 ; Grubben, G. J. H. and Denton, O. A. (eds), 2004, *Plant Resources of Tropical Africa 2. Vegetables*. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands. p 561 ; Hawthorne, W. & Marshall, C., 2013, *Nimba Western Area Iron Ore Concentrator Mining Project Environmental and Social Impact Assessment*. AcelorMittal Liberia. p 474 ; Herb., E. A., 1981, ; <http://aflora.africa.kyoto-u.ac.jp> ; IRVINE, ; Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa*, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 14 (Also as *Dioscorea acarophyta*, *D ekolo*, *D engbo*, *Dioscorea armata*) ; Lim, T. K., 2015, *Edible Medicinal and Non Medicinal Plants. Volume 9, Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs*. Springer p 36 ; Maundu, P. et al, 1999, *Traditional Food Plants of Kenya*. National Museum of Kenya. 288p ; MORTIMORE, ; Msuya, T. S., et al, 2010, *Availability, Preference and Consumption of Indigenous Foods in the Eastern Arc Mountains, Tanzania*, *Ecology of Food and Nutrition*, 49:3, 208-227 ; Nkeoua, G. & Boundzanga, G. C., 1999, *Donnees sur les produits forestieres non ligneux en Republique du Congo*. FAO. p 25 ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, *Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa*. Kew. p 17 ; Sato, H., 2001, *The potential of edible wild yams and yam-like plants as a staple food resource in the African Tropical Rain Forest*. African Study Monographs Suppl. 26:123-134 ; Terashima, H., & Ichikawa, M., 2003, *A comparative ethnobotany of the Mbuti and Efe hunter-gatherers in the Ituri Forest*, Democratic Republic of Congo. African Study Monographs, 24 (1, 2): 1-168, March 2003 ; Termote, C., et al, 2011, *Eating from the wild: Turumbu, Mbole and Bali traditional knowledge of non-cultivated edible plants*, District Tshopo, DRCongo, Gen Resourc Crop Evol. 58:585-618 ; Wilkin, P. et al, 2007, *A new edible yam (Dioscorea L.) species endemic to Mayotte, new data on *D. comorensis* R. Knuth and a key to the yams of the Comoro Archipelago*. Adansonia ser. 3, 29(2): 215-228 ; Yasuoka, H., 2006, *Long-Term Foraging Expeditions (Molongo) among the Baka Hunter-Gatherers in the Northwestern Congo Basin, with Special Reference to the "Wild Yam Question"*. Human Ecology, Vol. 34, No. 2, April 2006, pp 275 ff ; Yasuoka, H., 2009, *Concentrated Distribution of Wild Yam Patches: Historical Ecology and the Subsistence of African Rainforest Hunter-Gatherers*. Human Ecology 37:577-587