

# ***Ficus copiosa* Steud.**

**Identifiants : 13927/ficcop**

**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 : Dicotylédones vraies ;**
- **Clade : Rosidées ;**
- **Clade : Fabidées ;**
- **Ordre : Rosales ;**
- **Famille : Moraceae ;**

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- **Règne : Plantae ;**
- **Division : Magnoliophyta ;**
- **Classe : Magnoliopsida ;**
- **Ordre : Rosales ;**
- **Famille : Moraceae ;**
- **Genre : Ficus ;**

- **Synonymes : *Ficus copiosa* var. *pubescens* Corner, *Ficus magnifolia* F. Muell, *Ficus mourilyanensis* F. M. Bailey, *Ficus senfftiana* Warb, *Ficus subinflata* ;**

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Plentiful fig, Kumu musong, , Akola, Amau, Amosi, Bakua, Ghaapoli manguu, Kaiya, Kamau, Kanava, Koijo, Mangako, Mimo mamami, Mokau, Namau, Nose, Nyia nwatu, Pinopoto, Pohon ara daun ampelas, Poke, Rulupa, Sakwari, Thakwari, Tulup ;**



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

**Parties comestibles : fruits, feuilles<sup>(((0(+x) traduction automatique)</sup> | Original : Fruit, Leaves<sup>(((0(+x)</sup> Les jeunes feuilles sont consommées cuites. Les fruits sont consommés crus**



**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 : <sup>0</sup>"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

dont biographie/références de <sup>0</sup>"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

*Altschul, S.V.R., 1973, Drugs and Foods from Little-known Plants. Notes in Harvard University Herbaria. Harvard Univ. Press. Massachusetts. no. 715 and no. 733 (As *Ficus senftiana*) ; Borrell, O.W., 1989, An Annotated Checklist of the Flora of Kairiru Island, New Guinea. Marcellin College, Victoria Australia. p 105 ; Bourke, R. M., Altitudinal limits of 230 economic crop species in Papua New Guinea. *Terra australis* 32. ; Cooper W & Cooper W T, 1994, Fruits of the Rain Forest. RD Press p 128 ; Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest. Nokomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 323 ; Elliot, W.R., & Jones, D.L., 1992, Encyclopedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation. Vol 4. Lothian. p 282 ; Flora of Australia, Volume 3, Hamamelidales to Casuarinales, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra (1989) p 54, 55 ; French, B.R., 1986, Food Plants of Papua New Guinea, A Compendium. Asia Pacific Science Foundation p 61 ; French, B.R., 2010, Food Plants of Solomon Islands. A Compendium. Food Plants International Inc. p 77 ; Henderson, C.P. and I.R.Hancock, 1988, A Guide to the Useful Plants of the Solomon Islands. Res. Dept. Min of Ag. & Lands. Honiara, Solomon Islands. p 123 ; Hide, R., et al, 1979, A checklist of some plants in the territory of the Sinasina Nimai (Simbai Province, Papua New Guinea), with notes on their uses. Department Anthropology, University of Auckland ; Jackes, B.R., 2001, Plants of the Tropics. Rainforest to Heath. An Identification Guide. James Cook University. p 66 ; Jones D, L, 1986, Ornamental Rainforest Plants in Australia, Reed Books, p 340 ; Melzer, R. & Plumb, J., 2011, Plants of Capricornia. Belgamba, Rockhampton. p 203 ; Milliken, W., 2,000, Ethnobotany of the Yali of West Papua. Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh ; Nomencl. bot. ed. 2, 1:635. 1840 ; Peekel, P.G., 1984, (Translation E.E.Henty), Flora of the Bismarck Archipelago for Naturalists, Division of Botany, Lae, PNG. p 141, 140 ; Powell, J.M., Ethnobotany. In Paijmans, K., 1976, New Guinea Vegetation. Australian National University Press. p 110 ; Reis, S. V. and Lipp, F. L., 1982, New Plant Sources for Drugs and Foods from the New York Botanical Garden herbarium. Harvard. p 42 ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 282 ; Thaman, R. and W. Clarke, Paper on Agroforestry on Aneityum and Tanna, Vanuatu from Internet ; Walter, A. & Sam C., 2002, Fruits of Oceania. ACIAR Monograph No. 85. Canberra. p 279*