

Ficus hirta Vahl

Identifiants : 13981/fichir

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 05/05/2024

- **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 hirsuta Roxb, Ficus triloba Wallich ;**

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Five-finger hairy fig, Rough leaf fig, , AAk-tay, Acalama axi, Bainamchyubawng, Boowah kontol monjet, Bulana biu, Cu ye rong, Dieng-soh-rompain, Gegedangan, Ingthum, Kakalapaan, Khahatya, Khasre khanu, Khongal dimoru, Khoroo, Khosa, Khwe-ka-dut, Kyasha-tha-phan, Lavadey, Maduea-khon, Nawi-hawng, Pohon ara bebulu, Sa-zu-thei-pui, Sumsat, Tajik, Wamo dousou, We zhi mao tao ;**



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

Parties comestibles : fruit^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Fruit^{{{0(+x)}}} Les figues mûres sont consommées fraîches. Les très jeunes pousses et feuilles sont consommées crues en accompagnement de riz. Ils sont également cuisinés



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 222 ; 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 ; Enum. pl. 2:201. 1805 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 155 ; *Flora of China @ efloras.org* Volume 5 ; Ghorbani, A., et al, 2012, A comparison of the wild food plant use knowledge of ethnic minorities in Naban River Watershed Nature Reserve, Yunnan, SW China. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine*; 8:17 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 308 ; 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 ; 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 ; Kunwar, R.M. & Bussmann, R. W., 2006, *Ficus (Fig) species in Nepal: a review of diversity and indigenous uses*. *Lyonia* 11(1) ; Li, D. et al, 2017, Ethnobotanical survey of herbal tea plants from the traditional markets in Chaoshan, China. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 205 (2017) 195-206 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal*. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 233 ; McMakin, P.D., 2000, *Flowering Plants of Thailand. A Field Guide*. White Lotus. p 55 ; Ochse, J.J. et al, 1931, *Vegetables of the Dutch East Indies*. Asher reprint. p 500 ; Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, *Wild Edible Plants of Assam*. Geethaki Publishers. p 135 ; Sarma, H., et al, 2010, Updated Estimates of Wild Edible and Threatened Plants of Assam: A Meta-analysis. *International Journal of Botany* 6(4): 414-423 ; 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 417 ; Shi, Y. et al, 2014, An ethnobotanical study of the less known wild edible figs (genus *Ficus*) native to Xishuangbanna Southwest China. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine*. 10:68 ; Singh, V. B., et al, (Ed.) *Horticulture for Sustainable Income and Environmental Protection*. Vol. 1 p 216 ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, *3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia*. LIPI p 285 ; Suksri, S., et al, 2005, *Ethnobotany in Bung Khong Long Non-Hunting Area, Northeast Thailand*. Kasetsart J., (Nat. Sci) 39: 519-533 ; 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 ; Teron, R. & Borthakur, S. K., 2016, *Edible Medicines: An Exploration of Medicinal Plants in Dietary Practices of Karbi Tribal Population of Assam, Northeast India*. In Mondal, N. & Sen, J.(Ed.) *Nutrition and Health among tribal populations of India*. p 153 ; Terra, G.J.A., 1973, *Tropical Vegetables*. Communication 54e Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, p 46 ; Turreira Garcia, N., et al, 2017, Ethnobotanical knowledge of the Kuy and Khmer people in Prey Lang, Cambodia. *Cambodian Journal of Natural History* 2017 (1): 76-101