Leea macrophylla Roxb. ex Hornem.

Identifiants : 18202/leemac

Association du Potager de mes/nos Rêves (https://lepotager-demesreves.fr)
Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze
Dernière modification le 16/05/2024

- ***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 : Leea ;***
- ***Synonymes : Leea aspera Wall. ex Roxb, Leea diffusa Lawson, Leea robusta Roxb, ;***
- ***Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : , Anderpod, Bendar, Bhuin charchare, Bulevttra, Bulyettra, Dampamtomkung, Dholasmudrika, Dholsamudra, Dinda, Gabui, Galeni, Galeno, Haramada, Hathikana, Hatkan, Kath thengia, Koulkar, Kurmali, Kya-hpetgyi, Mai-sing-hkong-long, Mak-tasu-long, Nallu, Nunonunia, Pantom, Peddapayagillaku, Pharun-barne, Pharun-barne ;***

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

  Parties comestibles : feuilles, fruits, graines{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)} | Original : Leaves, Fruit, Seeds{{{0(+x) Les fruits mûrs sont consommés frais. Les feuilles tendres sont consommées comme légume. Les feuilles peuvent être stockées pendant 7 jours. Les graines sont consommées

  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" :

Acharya K. P. and Acharya, R., 2010, Eating from the Wild: Indigenous knowledge on wild edible plants in Parroha VDC of Rupandehi District, Central Nepal. International Journal of Social Forestry. 3(1):28-48 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 321 (Also as Leea robusta) ; Dangol, D. R. et al, 2017, Wild Edible Plants in Nepal. Proceedings of 2nd National Workshop on CUAOGR, 2017. ; 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 ; Dutta, U., 2012, Wild Vegetables collected by the local communities from the Churang reserve of BTD, Assam. International Journal of Science and Advanced Technology. Vol. 2(4) p 122 ; Hort. bot. hafn. 1:213. 1813 ; 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 ; 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 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, Plants and People of Nepal. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 287 ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, Edible Leaves of the Tropics. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 225 ; 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 (As Leea aspera) ; PROSEA ; Ramachandran, V.S., 1987, Further Notes on the Ethnobotany of Cannanore District, Kerala. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 11 No. 1 pp 47- (As Leea robusta) ; 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 (As Leea robusta) ; 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 ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India. Natural Product Radiance Vol. 6(5): p 418 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K.,1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 27, 65 ; 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 ; 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 ; WATT,