

Marsilea minuta L.

Identifiants : 19935/marmin

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 02/05/2024

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Pteridophyta ;
- Classe : Polypodiopsida ;
- Ordre : Salviniiales ;
- Famille : Marsileaceae ;
- Genre : Marsilea ;

- Synonymes : *Marsilea aegyptiaca* Wall, *Marsilea diffusa* var. *approximata* A. Braun, *Marsilea perrieriana* C. Chr ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Water clover, , Araikeerai, Chatom ara, Chick-lintakura, Chitigina soppu, Godhi, Ishing-yensang, Kundo arxa, Mudugotamara, Paflu, Pani tengesi, Reu-reua, Sunsunia, Sun-suniya, Sushni, Susni, Susnishak, Tengesi, Tripattra, Zarzuri ;



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

Parties comestibles : frondes, feuilles, légumes^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)} | Original : Fronds, Leaves, Vegetable^{{{0(+x)}}} Les tiges et les feuilles très tendres sont utilisées comme herbe de pot. Ils sont cuits et mangés. Ils sont également frits



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 357 ; Bandyopadhyay, S. et al, 2009, *Wild edible plants of Koch Bihar district, West Bengal*. *Natural Products Radiance* 8(1) 64-72 ; Bandyopadhyay, S., et al, 2012, *A Census of Wild Edible Plants from Howrah District, West Bengal, India*. *Proceedings of UGC sponsored National Seminar 2012* ; Behera K. K., et al, 2008, *Wild Edible Plants of Mayurbhanj District, Orissa, India*. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. Vol. 32 (Suppl.)* pp 305-314 ; Biswas, K. & Das, A. P., 2011, *Documentation of wild leafy vegetables from the tribal dominated parts of Malda District of Paschim Banga, India*. *Recent Studies in Biodiversity and Traditional*

Knowledge in India 301 - 306. 2011. ; Chowdhury, A. & Das, A. P., 2014, Conservation through sustainable utilization of wetland leafy vegetables of Terai and Duars, West Bengal, India. *International Journal of Advanced Life Sciences (IJALS)*, 7(4) p 655 ; Chowdhury, M. & Mukherjee, R., 2012, Wild Edible Plants Consumed by Local Communities of Maldah of West Bengal, India. *Indian J.Sci.Res.*3(2) : 163-170 ; Grubben, G. J. H. and Denton, O. A. (eds), 2004, *Plant Resources of Tropical Africa 2. Vegetables*. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands. p 379 ; Hossain, U. & Rahman, A., 2018, Study and quantitative analysis of wild vegetable floral diversity available in Barisal district, Bangladesh. *Asian J. Med. Biol. Res.* 2018, 4 (4), 362-371 ; Islam, M., 1983, Utilisation of Certain Ferns and Fern Allies in the North-Eastern Region, India. *J.Econ. Tax. Bot.* Vol.4.No.3 pp 861- ; Jain et al, 2011, Dietary Use and Conservation Concern of Edible Wetland Plants at Indo-Burma Hotspot: A Case Study from Northeast India. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* 7:29 p 6 ; Mant. pl. 2:308. 1771 ; Marandi, R. R. & Britto, S. J., 2015, Medicinal Properties of Edible Weeds of Crop Fields and Wild plants Eaten by Oraon Tribals of Latehar District, Jharkhand. *International Journal of Life Science and Pharma Research*. Vo. 5. (2) April 2015 ; Maroyi, A., 2014, Not just minor wild edible forest products: consumption of pteridophytes in sub-Saharan Africa. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine*. 10:78 ; Mishra, N., et al, 2016, Indigenous knowledge in utilization of wetland plants in Bhadrak district, Odisha, India. *Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources*. Vol. 7(1) pp. 82-89 ; Pagag, K. & Borthakur, S.K., 2012, Wild edible wetland plants from Lakhimpur district of Assam, India. *Pleione* 6(2): 322 - 327 ; Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, *Wild Edible Plants of Assam*. Geethaki Publishers. p 163 ; Sakar, A. & Das, A. P., 2018, The traditional knowledge on edible wild leafy vegetables of Rabha Tribe in Duars of North Bengal: a potential reinforcement to food security. *Pleione* 12(2): 275 - 281. 2018. ; Sarker, S. K., & Enayet Hossain, A. B. M., 2009, Pteridophytes of Greater Mymensingh District of Bangladesh used as Vegetables and Medicines. *Bangladesh J. Plant Taxon.* 16(1) 47-56. p 52 ; Setshogo, M. P., 2005, Preliminary checklist of the plants of Botswana. *Southern African Botanical Diversity Network Report No. 37*. SABONET, Pretoria and Gaborone. ; Sharma, B.D., & Lakshminarasimhan, P., 1986, *Ethnobotanical Studies on the Tribals of Nasik District (Maharashtra)*. *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* Vol. 8 No. 2 pp 439-446 ; Singh, G. & Kumar, J., 2014, Studies on Indigenous Traditional Knowledge of some Aquatic and Marshy Wild Edible Plants used by the Munda Tribe of District Khunti, Jharkhand, India. *International Journal of Bioassays*. 3(2), 1738-1743 ; Sinha, R. & Lakra, V., 2007, Edible weeds of tribals in Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge* 6(1) January 2007 pp 217-222 ; Swapna, M. M. et al, 2011, A review on the medicinal and edible aspects of aquatic and wetland plants of India. *J. Med. Plants Res.* 5 (33) pp. 7163-7176 ; Swaziland's Flora Database <http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora> ; www.eFloras.org Flora of China