

Myrsine africana L.

Identifiants : 21616/myrafr

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 : Astéridées ;
- Ordre : Ericales ;
- Famille : Primulaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Primulales ;
- Famille : Primulaceae ;
- Genre : Myrsine ;

- Synonymes : *Myrsine africana* var. *acuminata* C.Y. Wu & C.Chen, *Myrsine africana* var. *bifaria* (Wall.) Franchet, *Myrsine africana* var. *glandulosa* J.M.Zhang, *Myrsine africana* var. *retusa* A DC, *Myrsine bifaria* Wall, *Myrsine microphylla* Hayata, *Myrsine otama* D.Don, *Myrsine vacciniifolia* Hayata, *Rhamnus myrtillus* H.Leville ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Cape Myrtle , AfriÅka mirzina, Bebrang, Chapra, Chuchurina, Ghani, Gugil, Kakhum, Kanakalayi, Katezu, Kechemo, Lagancii, Mahheli, Mako, Marurrang, Myrsine, Olsegetit, Qacaama, Qacama, Rikhdalmi, Segedid, Shamshad, Small myrsine, Tie zai, Vuzamane, Xinqitata, Zuma ;



- Note comestibilité : *

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

Parties comestibles : fruits, graines^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)} | Original : Fruit, Seeds^{{{0(+x)}}} Les fruits mûrs sont consommés crus ou utilisés comme adjuvant de poivre noir. Les graines sont consommées crues



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- Note médicinale : ***

- Illustration(s) (photographie(s) et/ou dessin(s)):

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

° ⁵"Plants For a Future" (en anglais) : https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Myrsine_africana ;

dont classification :

dont livres et bases de données : °"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

dont biographie/références de °"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Abbasi, A. M., Khan, M & Zafar, M., 2013, *Ethno-medicinal assessment of some selected wild edible fruits and vegetables of Lesser-Himalayas, Pakistan*. Pak. J. Bot. 45 (SI):215-222 ; Alfarhan, A. H., 2005, *Flora of Jizan Region*. AR 17-7. King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology (KACST). p 169 ; Ali, H., et al, 2011, *Ethnobotanical profile of some plant resources in Malam Jabba valley of Swat, Pakistan*. Journal of Medicinal Plants Research Vol. 5(18), pp 4676-4687 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 390 ; Asfaw, Z. and Tadesse, M., 2001, *Prospects for Sustainable Use and Development of Wild Food Plants in Ethiopia*. Economic Botany, Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. 47-62 ; Ashagre, M., et al, 2016, *Ethnobotanical study of wild edible plants in Burji District, Segan Area Zone of Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), Ethiopia*. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine (2016) 12:32 ; Balemie, K., & Kebebew, F., 2006, *Ethnobotanical study of wild edible plants in Derashe and Kucha Districts, South Ethiopia*. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. ; Chen Jie, Pipoly 3, J.J., *Myrsinaceae*. Flora of China. ; Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, *Botanica's Trees & Shrubs. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs*. Random House, Australia. p 487 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 157 ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, *Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses*. Kew. p 49 ; Geng, Y., et al, 2016, *Traditional knowledge and its transmission of wild edibles used by the Naxi in Baidi Village, northwest Yunnan province*. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. 12:10 ; Heywood, V.H., Brummitt, R.K., Culham, A., and Seberg, O. 2007, *Flowering Plant Families of the World*. Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew. p 225 ; Hibbert, M., 2002, *The Aussie Plant Finder 2002*, Florilegium. p 200 ; <http://www.botanic-gardens-ljubljana.com/en/plants> ; Lulekal, E., et al, 2011, *Wild edible plants in Ethiopia: a review on their potential to combat food insecurity*. Afrika Focus - Vol. 24, No 2. pp 71-121 ; Mengistu, F. & Hager, H., 2008, *Wild Edible Fruit Species Cultural Domain, Informant Species Competence and Preference in Three Districts of Amhara Region, Ethiopia*. Ethnobotany Research & Applications 6:487-502 ; Molla, A., *Ethiopian Plant Names*. <http://www.ethiopic.com/aplants.htm> ; Palgrave, K.C., 1996, *Trees of Southern Africa*. Struik Publishers. p 719 ; *Plants for a Future database*, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. <http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/> ; Regassa, T., et al, 2014, *Ethnobotany of Wild and Semi-Wild Edible Plants of Chelia District, West-Central Ethiopia*. Science, Technology and Arts Research Journal. 3(4): 122-134 ; Ruffo, C. K., Birnie, A. & Tengnas, B., 2002, *Edible Wild Plants of Tanzania*. RELMA p 486 ; Seyoum, Y., et al, 2015, *Edible Wild Fruit Trees and Shrubs and Their Socioeconomic Significance in Central Ethiopia*. Ethnobotany Research & Applications. 14:183-197 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India*. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 67 ; Sp. pl. 1:196. 1753 ; *Swaziland's Flora Database* <http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora> ; USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). [Online Database] National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. Available: www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/econ.pl (10 April 2000) ; White, F., Dowsett-Lemaire, F. and Chapman, J. D., 2001, *Evergreen Forest Flora of Malawi*. Kew. p 408