Ampelocissus latifolia (Roxb.) Planch.

Identifiants : 2240/amplai

Association du Potager de mes/nos Rêves (https://lepotager-demesreves.fr)
Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 03/05/2024

- ***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 : Ampelocissus ;***
- ***Synonymes : Ampelocissus erioclada (Wight & Arn.) Planch. [Illegitimate], Vitis erioclada Wight & Arn, Vitis latifolia Roxb ;***
- ***Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Jungle grapevine, , Achiwebetema, Amlavetasah, Bahinicha vel, Ban angur, Bechhuti, Bedasativva, Dhoto pako, Dibroi, Dokela, Golinda, Govila, Govindu, Jangli drash, Kanjianoi, Kanjinoi, Karantavalli, Kattuk-kodi-mundirikai, Kattukodimindri, Nadena, Nandena, Okela, Okoto, Olok, Panibel, Ran draksha ;***

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

  Parties comestibles : fruits, feuilles, tige - eau *{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)}}}* ***| Original : Fruit, Leaves, Stem - water*** *{{{0(+x)}}}* ***Les fruits sont consommés crus. Ils sont aigres. Les tiges contiennent de l'eau potable***

  Partie testée : fruit *{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)}}}*
  Original : Fruit *{{{0(+x)}}}*

Taux d'humidité	*Énergie (kj)*	*Énergie (kcal)*	*Protéines (g)*	*Pro-vitamines A (µg)*	*Vitamines C (mg)*	*Fer (mg)*	*Zinc (mg)*
	0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*

  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 36 ; Aniama, S. O., et al, 2016, Ethnobotanical documentaton of some plants among Igala people of Kogi State (Nigeria). The International Journal Of Engineering And Science (IJES). 5(4) pp 33-42 ; Behera, K. K. et al, 2008, Wild Edible Plants of Mayurbhanj District, Orissa, India. J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. Vol. 32 (Suppl,) pp 305-314 ; Delang, C. O., 2007, Ecological Succession of Usable Plants in an Eleven-Year Fallow Cycle in North Lao P.D.R., Ethnobotany Research and Applications. Vol. 5:331-350 ; Dyani, S.K., & Sharma, R.V., 1987, Exploration of Socio-economic plant resources of Vyasi Valley in Tehri Garwhal. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 9 No. 2 pp 299-310 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 684 (As Vitis latifolia) ; 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 ; Kumbhojkar, M.S. & Vartak, V.D., 1988, Ethnobotanical Studies on Wild Edible Grapes from Sacred Groves in Western Maharashtra. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 12 No. 2 pp 257-263 ; Kuvar, S. D. & Shinde, R. D., 2019, Wild Edible Plants used by Kokni Tribe of Nasik District, Maharashtra. Journal of Global Biosciences. Volume 8, Number 2, 2019, pp. 5936-5945 ; 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 ; Oryema, C., et al, 2013, Edible wild fruit species of Gulu District, Uganda. International Journal of Biology and Biological Sciences Vol 2(4) pp 068-082 ; Saidulu, P. et al, 2015, Ethnobotanical Knowledge Studied in Pocharam Wildlife Sanctuary, Telangana, India. Not Sci Biol, 2015, 7(2):164 -170 ; Shah, G.L. et al, 1981, An account of the Ethnobotany of Saurashtra in Gujarat State (India). J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol 2 pp 173-182 ; Shah, G.L., 1984, Some economically important plant of Salsette Island near Bombay. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 5 No. 4 pp 753-765 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K.,1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 48 ; Singh, V. and Singh, P., 1981, Edible Wild Plants of Eastern Rajasthan. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol 2 pp 197-207 ; Singh, V. B., et al, (Ed.) Horticulture for Sustainable Income and Environmental Protection. Vol. 1 p 214 ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 894 ; Tiwari, J. K., et al, 2010, Some Promising Wild Edible Plants of Srinagar and its Adjacent Area in Alaknanda Valley of Garhwal Himalaya, India. Journal of American Science 6(4) p 167ff ; Upreti, K., et al, 2010, Diversity and Distribution of Wild Edible Fruit Plants of Uttarakhand. in Biodiversity Potentials of the Himalaya ; Vigne Amer. Vitic. Eur. 8:374. 1884