

# **Pergularia daemia (Forskkal) Chiov.**

**Identifiants : 23658/perdae**

**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 : Astéridées ;
- Clade : Lamiidées ;
- Ordre : Gentianales ;
- Famille : Apocynaceae ;

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Gentianales ;
- Famille : Apocynaceae ;
- Genre : Pergularia ;

- **Synonymes : Asclepias daemia Forssk, Cynanchum extensum Jacquin, Pergularia extensa (R. Br.) N. E. Br, Daemia extensa R. Br ;**

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Trellis vine, , Amaradudheli, Chagul bati, Dhudhilota, Dudhilata, Dushtupa tige, Erico, Etse-hreg, Fujani, Furana, Gurtichettu, Hacher, Hala koritige, Jittupaku, Juttapala teega, Juttuve balli, Jutuk, ka-Riaria, Karial, Korroda, Leshwe, Likotapeni, Mausi arxa, Mausi sag, Mothuhu, Mousi, Murahari, Nagalandudhi, Nandamani, Nhocene, Phala kantaka, Pijee, Sagovani, Silai, Talayarana balli, Thalika, Trotu, Ujani, Umkotapeni, Utaran, Utarni, Utranajutuka, Uttaravaruni, Utthamani, Uturdi, Veliparatti, Veliparutti, Yugma ;**



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

**Parties comestibles : feuilles, pousses, tiges, fleurs, racines, tubercules, légumes, fruits** {{(0+x)} (traduction automatique) | Original : Leaves, Shoots, Stems, Flowers, Roots, Tubers, Vegetable, Fruit} Les jeunes tiges creuses sont cuites comme légume en période de famine. Les jeunes feuilles sont cuites et mangées. Ils sont également ajoutés à la soupe et utilisés comme potasse. Les boutons floraux sont utilisés comme légume. Les racines féculentes sont consommées. Les petits fruits sont finement hachés et cuits comme légume



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 :<sup>0</sup>"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;**

**dont biographie/références de<sup>0</sup>"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :**

Achigan-Dako, E, et al (Eds), 2009, Catalogue of Traditional Vegetables in Benin. International Foundation for Science. ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 440 ; Ara, R. I. T., 2015, Leafy Vegetables in Bangladesh. Photon eBooks. p 126 ; 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 ; Avouhou, H. T., et al, 2012, Ethnobotanical Factors Influencing the Use and Management of Wild Edible Plants in Agricultural Environments in Benin. Ethnobotany Research & Applications Vol 10:571-592 ; Batawila, K., et al, 2007, Diversité et gestion des légumes de cueillette au Togo. African Journal of Food, Agriculture, Nutrition and Development 7(3& 4): 64 ; Burkhill, H. M., 1985, The useful plants of west tropical Africa, Vol. 1. Kew. ; Dalziel, J. M., 1937, The Useful plants of west tropical Africa. Crown Agents for the Colonies London. ; Dansi, A., et al, 2008, Traditional leafy vegetables and their use in the Benin Republic. Genet Resour Crop Evol (2008) 55:1239–1256 ; Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 32 ; Famine foods ; Flyman, M. V. & Afolayan, A. J., 2006, A Survey of plants used as wild vegetables in four districts of Botswana. Ecology of Food and Nutrition, 45:405-415 ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses. Kew. p 76 ; Fox, F. W. & Young, M. E. N., 1982, Food from the Veld. Delta Books. p 112 ; Goyder, D. J., 2006, A Revision of the Genus *Pergularia* L. (Apocynaceae: Asclepiadoideae) Kew Bulletin, Vol. 61, No. 2, pp 245-256 ; Grivetii, 1979, ; Grivetti, L. E., 1980, Agricultural development: present and potential role of edible wild plants. Part 2: Sub-Saharan Africa, Report to the Department of State Agency for International Development. p 75 ; Grubben, G. J. H. and Denton, O. A. (eds), 2004, Plant Resources of Tropical Africa 2. Vegetables. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands. p 564 ; Jardin, C., 1970, List of Foods Used In Africa, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 93 ; Kidane, B., et al, 2014, Wild and semi-wild leafy vegetables used by the Maale and Ari ethnic communities in southern Ethiopia. Genetic Resour Crop Evol. Springer. p 8 ; Long, C., 2005, Swaziland's Flora - siSwati names and Uses <http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora/> ; 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 ; 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 ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, Edible Leaves of the Tropics. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 178 (Also as *Pergularia extensa*) ; Mathare, T., et al, Vegetables in Botswana. p 21 Bioversity website. ; Molla, A., Ethiopian Plant Names. <http://www.ethiopic.com/aplants.htm> ; Okigbo, B.N., Vegetables in Tropical Africa, in Opena, R.T. & Kyomo, M.L., 1990, Vegetable Research and development in SADC countries. Asian Vegetable Research and development Centre. Taiwan. p 38 ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa. Kew. p 65 ; Reddy, K.R., 1989, Additional Notes on the Wild Edible Plants of India. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 13 No. 1 pp 125-127 ; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database. Published on the Internet; <http://www.rbge.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet> [Accessed 4th April 2011] ; Result. Sci. Miss. Stefan.-Paoli Somal. Ital. 1:115. 1916 ; RILEY & BROKENSNA. ; Setiya, A. V., et al, 2016, Exploration and documentation of some wild edible plants used by the aborigines from Gadchiroli District (M.S.) India. International Advanced Research Journal in Science, Engineering and Technology. 3(7) ; 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 (As *Pergularia extensa*) ; Swaziland's Flora Database <http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora> ; Van Damme, P et al, 1922, Plant Uses by the Topnaar of the Kuiseb Valley Namib Desert. Afrika Focus Vol. 8(3-4):223-252 ; van Wyk, B-E., 2011, The potential of South African plants in the development of new food and beverage products. South African Journal of Botany 77 (2011) 857–868