

Capparis decidua (Forssk.) Edgew.

Identifiants : 6281/capdec

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 10/05/2024

- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Rosidées ;
- Clade : Malvidées ;
- Ordre : Brassicales ;
- Famille : Capparaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Capparales ;
- Famille : Capparaceae ;
- Genre : Capparis ;

- Synonymes : Capparis aphylla Hayne ex Roth, Capparis decidua Pax, Capparis sodada R. Br. [Illegitimate), Sododa decidua Forsk ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Timbuctoo caperbush, , Ajuet, Chippuri, Dela, Dhalu, Gandman lakdi, Gudhapatra, Gumero, Injet, Kair, Karel, Karer, Karil, Karir, Karira, Kariramu, Ker, Kera, Kerda, Kerro, Kira, Kontir, Kreetta, Kureel, Kurrel, Laddu, Maluza, Namar, Sengam, Siwak, Sodad, Taint, Tountoub, Tumtum, Tundub ;



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

Parties comestibles : feuilles, fruits, boutons floraux, nectar, écorce, épices^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Leaves, Fruit, Flower buds, Nectar, Bark, Spice^{{{0(+x)}}} Les fruits mûrs sont consommés crus. La peau est enlevée. Les fruits non mûrs sont séchés et utilisés comme légumes ou marinés. Bourgeons de fleurs utilisés comme plantes potagères. Le nectar floral est également consommé. Les racines brûlées donnent un sel végétal. L'écorce est un aliment de famine. Les feuilles sont utilisées comme légume vert

Partie testée : feuilles^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique)

Original : Leaves^{{{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	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" :

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 ; Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 102 ; Arora, R. K., 2014, *Diversity in Underutilized Plant Species - An Asia-Pacific Perspective*. Bioversity International. p 60 ; Bandana, P. & Debabrata, P., 2015, *Wild Edible Plant Diversity and its Ethno-medicinal use by Indigenous Tribes of Koraput, Odisha, India*. *Research Journal of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences*. Vol. 3(9), 1-10, October (2015) ; BHANDARI, ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, *Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics*. AUC Press. p 81 ; Brown, D., 2002, *The Royal Horticultural Society encyclopedia of Herbs and their uses*. DK Books. p 153 ; Burkill, I.H., 1966, *A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula*. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Vol 1 (A-H) p 448 (As Capparis aphylla) ; Chaturvedi, Y. et al, 2001, Level of B-carotene and effects of processing on selected fruits and vegetables of the arid zone of India. *Plant Foods for Human Nutrition* 56: 127-132 ; Chauhan B.M., Duhan, A. and Bhat, C.M., 1980, Nutritional value of ker (Capparis decidua) *Journal of Food Science and technology (India)* v 23(2) pp 106-108 ; CRÄ%AC'H, ; Dalziel, ; 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 ; Ethiopia: Famine Food Field Guide. <http://www.africa.upenn.edu/faminefood/category3.htm> ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 71 ; Food Composition Tables for use in Africa FAO <http://www.fao.org/infoods/directory> No. 882 ; Food Composition Tables for the Near East. <http://www/fao.org/docrep> No. 453 (As Capparis aphylla) ; 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 41 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 150 (As Capparis aphylla) ; Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa*, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2, p 63, 124 ; J. Proc. Linn. Soc., Bot. 6:184. 1862 ; Jadhav, V. D. et al, 2011, Documentation and ethnobotanical survey of wild edible plants from Kolhapur district. *Recent Research in Science and Technology*. 3(12): 58-63 ; Krishen P., 2006, *Trees of Delhi, A Field Guide*. DK Books. p 170 ; Le Houerou, H. N., (Ed.), 1980, *Browse in Africa. The current state of knowledge*. International Livestock Centre for Africa, Ethiopia. p 162 ; 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 ; Marwat, S. K., 2011, Medico-ethnobotanical studies of edible wild fruit plants species from the flora of northwestern Pakistan (D. I. Khan district). *Journal of Medicinal Plants Research* Vol. 5(16) pp 3679-3686. ; Maydell, H. von, 1990 *Trees and shrubs of the Sahel: their characteristics and uses*. Margraf. p 217 ; Monod, T., (On wild edible plants of Mauritania) (As Capparis aphylla) ; Nassif, F., & Tanji, A., 2013, Gathered food plants in Morocco: The long forgotten species in Ethnobotanical Research. *Life Science Leaflets* 3:17-54 ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, *Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa*. Kew. p 76 ; Prachi, K., et al, 2012, Underutilized wild fruits of North Maharashtra. *Journal of Research in Plant Sciences*. (2012) 1:071-076 ; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database. Published on the Internet; <http://www.rbgekew.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet> [Accessed 7th April 2011] ; SAXENA, ; Seidemann J., 2005, *World Spice Plants. Economic Usage, Botany, Taxonomy*. Springer. p 79 ; 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 ; SHANKARNARAYAN & SAXENA, ; Sharma, R. & Kaur, S., 2016, Antimicrobial and phytochemical screening of Trikota- traditional food of western Rajasthan. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge* Vol. 16(2), April 2017, pp. 270-276 ; Shekhawat, G.S. & Anand, S., 1984, An Ethnobotanical Profile of Indian Desert. *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* Vol.5 No.3 pp 591 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India*. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 53 ; Singh, V. and Singh, P., 1981, *Edible Wild Plants of Eastern Rajasthan*. *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* Vol 2 pp 197-207 ; Swaminathan, M.S., and Kochnar, S.L., 2007, *An Atlas of Major Flowering Trees in India*. Macmillan. p 34 ; Terra, G.J.A., 1973, *Tropical Vegetables*. Communication 54e Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, p 35 ; www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/treedb/