

Cocculus hirsutus (L.) Diels.

Identifiants : 8685/cochir

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

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- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Ordre : Ranunculales ;
- Famille : Menispermaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Ranunculales ;
- Famille : Menispermaceae ;
- Genre : Cocculus ;

- Synonymes : Cebatha hirsuta (L.) O. Kuntze, Cocculus villosus (Lam.) DC, Cocculus villosus (L.) Diels, Menispermum hirsutum Linn, Menispermum villosum Lam, Cebatha hirsuta (L.) Kuntze ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Python climber, Broom creeper, , Dagadi, Dusaraitige, Dusari balli, Dusseru, Huyer, Jaljamni, Jamti-ki-bāṭl, Jamtikibel, Karrom, Kattukkodi, Nguelana, Para-vel, Patalagarudi, Rupamane, Sisi, Sogadi-balli, Tsitsi, Ururio, Vasan vel, Vasanti tikta, Vasu vel, Vellakattukkodi, Vevati ;



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

Parties comestibles : feuilles, fruits^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Leaves, Fruit^{{{0(+x)}}} Les feuilles peuvent être consommées crues. Ils sont également utilisés dans le curry. Les feuilles sont bouillies et mangées avec du sel et des piments

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)
76.5	0	0	3.9	0	0	9.9	0.6



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 133 ; Arinathan, V., et al, 2007, *Wild edibles used by Palliyars of the western Ghats, Tamil Nadu*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. 6(1) pp 163-168 ; Bhaskarachary, K., et al, 1995, *Carotene content of some common and less familiar foods of plant origin*. *Food Chemistry* 54: 189-193 ; 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 ; H. G. A. Engler, *Pflanzenr.* IV. 94(Heft 46):236. 1910 ; *Flora of Pakistan*. www.eFloras.org ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, *Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses*. Kew. p 48 ; Fox, F. W. & Young, M. E. N., 1982, *Food from the Veld*. Delta Books. p 266 ; GAMMIE, (As *Cocculus villosus*) ; 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 70 ; GUPTA & KANODIA, ; Gupta, S., et al, 2005, *Analysis of nutrient and antinutrient content of underutilized green leafy vegetables*. *LWT* 38:339-345 ; *INFOODSUpdatedFGU-list.xls* ; 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 ; Karthi, Sathya, & Salome, 2014, *Uncultivated Edible Greens from Small Millet Farms Tamil Nadu India*. IDRC ; Kuhnlein, H. V., et al, 2009, *Indigenous Peoples' food systems*. FAO Rome p 192 ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, *Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa*. Kew. p 147 ; Rajasab, A. H. et al, 2004, *Documentation of folk knowledge on edible wild plants of North Karnataka*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. Vol 3(4) pp 419-429 ; Rajkalkshmi, P. et al, 2001, *Total carotenoid and beta-carotene contents of forest green leafy vegetables consumed by tribals of south India*. *Plant Foods for Human Nutrition* 56:225-238 ; Reddy, K. N. et al, 2007, *Traditional knowledge on wild food plants in Andhra Pradesh*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. Vol. 6(1): 223-229 ; Roodt, V., 1998, *Trees & Shrubs of the Okavango Delta. Medicinal Uses and Nutritional value. The Shell Field Guide Series: Part 1. Shell Botswana*. p 35 ; 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 4th May 2011] ; Saidulu, P. et al, 2015, *Ethnobotanical Knowledge Studied in Pocharam Wildlife Sanctuary, Telangana, India*. *Not Sci Biol*, 2015, 7(2):164 -170 ; Sarvalingam, A., et al, 2014, *Wild edible plant resources used by the Irulas of the Maruthamalai Hills, Southern Western Ghats, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu*. *Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources* 5(2):198-201 ; Scudder, 1962, 1971, ; Shackleton, S. E., et al, 1998, *Use and Trading of Wild Edible Herbs in the Central Lowveld Savanna Region, South Africa*. *Economic Botany*, Vol. 52, No. 3, pp. 251-259 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India*. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 39 (As *Cocculus villosus*) ; Tamil herbs, 2007, *Edible Plants of the Tropical Dry Evergreen Forest*. ; WATT, (As *Cocculus villosus*)