

Antidesma venosum E.Mey. ex Tul., 1851

(Tassle berry)

Identifiants : 2713/antven

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le

• **Classification phylogénétique :**

- **Clade : Angiospermes ;**
- **Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;**
- **Clade : Rosidées ;**
- **Clade : Fabidées ;**
- **Ordre : Malpighiales ;**
- **Famille : Phyllanthaceae ;**

• **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- **Règne : Plantae ;**
- **Sous-règne : Tracheobionta ;**
- **Division : Magnoliophyta ;**
- **Classae Magnoliopsida ;**
- **Ordre : Euphorbiales ;**
- **Famille : Euphorbiaceae ;**
- **Tribu : Antidesmeae ;**
- **Genre : Antidesma ;**

• **Synonymes : x (=) basionym, *Antidesma bifrons* Tul. 1851 ;**

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : tassel berry, tassel-berry (tasselberry) , Bhekindoda, Chidiapumbwa, Chikura, Hubulu, Huda, Fitidi de nseke, Fuitidi, Imhlalanyoni, Inhlalalgwabgwa, Isambalabwabwa, Isibamuloti, Isibangamlota, Kamanena, Kihuro, Linene, Mdundira, Mdyapimbwa, Meskela, Mgwejameno, Mkundu wa ubi, Motshela-khwale, Mpepea, Mpululu, Mpungulira, Msukela, Mselala, Mserera, Mufhalal-khwali, Mukhwali-kwali, Muindi, Murombe, Murungamunya, Mushongue, Musumbaramgamga, Namasamasa, Namatjamatja, Phasanhwari, Sambalalgwabgwa, Sambusi, Shonga, Sirika, Tassle Berry, Tawotatchoyan, Umhlala-sasem-kangala, Umtshongi, Umumwelaminzi, Voelsitbloom ;**



• **Note comestibilité : *****

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

Fruit (fruits^{27(+x)} [nourriture/aliment et base boissons/breuvages^{(((dp*))}]) comestible.

Détails :

Fruits consommés localement^{((27(+x))}.

Les fruits mûrs sont consommés frais, surtout par les enfants. La coque sèche est retirée. Les graines sont jetées. Les feuilles sont utilisées pour faire une boisson

**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)
93.7	74	18	0.4	0	2.0	0.9	0.2



Précautions :

néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

• **Illustration(s) (photographie(s) et/ou dessin(s)):**

• **Petite histoire-géo :**

• **Liens, sources et/ou références :**

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

dont classification :

- "**The Plant List**" (en anglais) : www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/kew-12367 ;
- "**GRIN**" (en anglais) : <https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxon/taxonomydetail?id=312561> ;

dont livres et bases de données :²⁷Dictionnaire des plantes comestibles (livre, page 29, par Louis Bubenicek) ;

dont biographie/références de ⁰"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Abbiw, D.K., 1990, Useful Plants of Ghana. West African uses of wild and cultivated plants. Intermediate Technology Publications and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. p 41, 46 ; Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. ser. 3, 15:232. 1851 ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics. AUC Press. p 35 ; Bruschi, P., et al, 2014, Traditional use of plants in a rural community of Mozambique and possible links with Miombo degradation and harvesting sustainability. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. 2014, 10:59 ; Burkhill, H. M., 1985, The useful plants of west tropical Africa, Vol. 2. Kew. ; Busson, 1965, ; Codjia, J. T. C., et al, 2003, Diversity and local valorisation of vegetal edible products in Benin. Cahiers Agricultures 12:1-12 ; CROSS-UPCOTT ; Dale, I. R. and Greenway, P. J., 1961, Kenya Trees and Shrubs. Nairobi. p 185 ; Food Composition Tables for use in Africa FAO <http://www.fao.org/infooods/directory> No. 859 ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses. Kew. p 25 ; Fox, F. W. & Young, M. E. N., 1982, Food from the Veld. Delta Books. p 189 ; Global Plants JSTOR ; 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 47, 66, 71 ; INFOODS:FAO/INFOODS Databases ; Jardin, C., 1970, List of Foods Used In Africa, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2. p 121 ; Joffe, P., 2007, Creative Gardening with Indigenous Plants. A South African Guide. Briza. p 99 ; Latham, P., 2004, Useful Plants of Bas-Congo province. Latham & DFID p 37 ; Latham, P. & Mbuta, A. K., 2014, Useful Plants of Bas-Congo Province, Democratic Republic of Congo. Volume 1. p 56 ; Latham, P. & Mbuta, A. K., 2017, Plants of Kongo Central Province, Democratic Republic of Congo. Volume 1. 3rd ed p 61 ; Le Houerou, H. N., (Ed.), 1980, Browse in Africa. The current state of knowledge. International Livestock Centre for Africa, Ethiopia. p 162 ; Long, C., 2005, Swaziland's Flora - siSwati names and Uses <http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora/> ; Lovett, J. C. et al, Field Guide to the Moist Forest Trees of Tanzania. p 47 ; 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 ; Malaisse, F., 1997, Se nourrir en floret claire africaine. Approche écologique et nutritionnelle. CTA., p 91. ; Mannheimer, C. A. & Curtis. B.A. (eds), 2009, Le Roux and Muller's Field Guide to the Trees and Shrubs of Namibia. Windhoek: Macmillan Education Namibia. p 250 ; Maroyi, A., 2011, The Gathering and Consumption of Wild Edible Plants in Nhema Communal Area, Midlands Province, Zimbabwe. Ecology of Food and Nutrition 50:6, 506-525 ; Maundu, P. et al, 1999, Traditional Food Plants of Kenya. National Museum of Kenya. p 65 ; Palgrave, K.C., 1996, Trees of Southern Africa. Struik Publishers. p 406 ; Palmer, E and Pitman, N., 1972, Trees of Southern Africa. Vol. 2. A.A. Balkema, Cape Town p 1114 ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa. Kew. p 108 ; Recher, P., 2001, Fruit Spirit Botanical Gardens Plant Index. www.nrg.com.au/~recher/seedlist.html p 1 ; Rodin, 1985, ; Roodt, V., 1998, Trees & Shrubs of the Okavango Delta. Medicinal Uses and Nutritional value. The Shell Field Guide Series: Part 1. Shell Botswana. p 194 ; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database. Published on the Internet; <http://www.rbgkew.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet> [Accessed 16th April 2011] ; Ruffo, C. K., Birnie, A. & Tengnas, B., 2002, Edible Wild Plants of Tanzania. RELMA p 140 ; Schmidt, E., Lotter, M., & McCleland, W., 2007, Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media p 266 ; Scudder, 1971, ; Segnon, A. C. & Achigan-Dako, E. G., 2014, Comparative analysis of diversity and utilization of edible plants in arid and semi-arid areas in Benin. Journal of Ethnobiology and

Ethnomedicine 2014, 10:80 ; *Swaziland's Flora Database* <http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora> ; *van Wyk, B, van Wyk, P, and van Wyk B,* 2000, *Photographic guide to Trees of Southern Africa.* Briza. p 55 ; *Venter, F & J., 2009, Making the most of Indigenous Trees.* Briza. p 50 ; *Vivien, J., & Faure, J.J., 1996, Fruitiers Sauvages d'Afrique. Espèces du Cameroun.* CTA p 147 ; *Wehmeyer, A. S, 1986, Edible Wild Plants of Southern Africa. Data on the Nutrient Contents of over 300 species* ; *Williamson, J., 2005, Useful Plants of Malawi.* 3rd. Edition. Mdadzi Book Trust. p 26 ; *Wilson, A.L. & Downs, C. T., 2012, Fruit nutritional composition and non-nutritive traits of indigenous South African tree species.* *South African Journal of Botany.* 78:30-36