

# Dillenia indica L., 1753 (Pomme d'éléphant)

Identifiants : 1354/dillind

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze ([Le Potager de mes/nos Rêves](#))  
Dernière modification le 21/09/2020

- Classification/taxinomie :
  - Famille : Dilleniaceae ;
- Synonymes : *Dillenia speciosa* Thunb. 1791 (synonyme mais nom illégitime selon TPL) ;
- Synonymes français : baboul, graine bourrique ;
- Nom(s) anglais et/ou international(aux) : elephant apple ;
- Rusticité (résistance face au froid/gel) : 0/-2/-3 ;



- Note : \*\*\*
- Rapport de consommation et comestibilité/consommabilité inférée (partie(s) utilisable(s) et usage(s) alimentaire(s) correspondant(s)) : Fruit (fruits : calices μ{{0(+x), {{27(+)} μ {crus μ0(+x) μ ou cuits μ{{{dp\*} μ} [nourriture/aliment μ{{{dp\*} μ} : fruit et légume μ{{{~0(+x), 27(+)} μ ; et/ou assaisonnement μ{{{dp\*} μ} et fleur (fleurs μ0(+x) μ) comestibles μ0(+x) μ. ;

Le fruit (essentiellement les sépales charnus) peut être utilisé pour les confitures, gelées, boissons (le jus de fruit sucré en fait une boisson rafraîchissante) et, le plus souvent, les currys (en particulier le curry de crevettes) ; le calice charnu peut être stocké pendant 20 jours μ{{{~0(+x) μ. ;



Précautions à prendre :

néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- Nombre de graines au gramme : 45 ;
- Illustration(s) (photographie(s) et/ou dessin(s)):

Par Buchoz P.J. (Histoire universelle du règne végétal, vol. 11: t. 64, 1775-1778), via [plantillustrations.org](#)

- Liens, sources et/ou références :

dont classification :

- ["The Plant List" \(en anglais\)](#) ;
- ["GRIN" \(en anglais\)](#) ;
- [INPI \(recherche. en anglais\)](#) ;

dont Google (recherche de/pour) "*Dillenia indica*" : [pages](#), [images](#) / "*Pomme d'éléphant*" : [pages](#) ;

dont livres et bases de données : 0"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" (en anglais), 27Dictionnaire des plantes comestibles (livre, page 115, par Louis Bubenicek) ;

dont biographie/références de "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 46 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India.* p 173 ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, *Plants and people of the Golden Triangle. Dioscorides Press.* p 209 ; Bandyopadhyay, S. et al, 2009, *Wild edible plants of Koch Bihar district, West Bengal. Natural Products Radiance* 8(1) 64-72 ; Barwick, M., 2004, *Tropical and Subtropical Trees. A Worldwide Encyclopedic Guide. Thames and Hudson* p 144 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, *Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing,* p 343 ; Bole, P.V., & Yaghani, Y., 1985, *Field Guide to the Common Trees of India. OUP* p 39 ; Bremness, L., 1994, *Herbs. Collins Eyewitness Handbooks. Harper Collins.* p 52 ; Brickell, C. (Ed.), 1999, *The Royal Horticultural Society A-Z Encyclopedia of Garden Plants. Convent Garden Books.* p 368 ; 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 822 ; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, *Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible. ABC Books.* p 501 ; Darley, J.J., 1993, *Know and Enjoy Tropical Fruit. P & S Publishers.* p 119 ; Dutta, U., 2012, *Wild Vegetables collected by the local communities from the Churang reserve if BTDM Assam. International Journal of Science and Advanced Technology. Vol. 2(4)* p 121 ; Engel, D.H., & Phummai, S., 2000, *A Field Guide to Tropical Plants of Asia. Timber Press.* p 78, 100 ; Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, *Botanica's Trees & Shrubs. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs. Random House, Australia.* p 262 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications,* p 91 ; *Flora of China. Vol. 12, p 332 and Flora of China. www.eFloras.org ; Flora of Pakistan. www.eFloras.org ; French, B.R., 1986, Food Plants of Papua New Guinea, A Compendium. Asia Pacific Science Foundation* p 294 ; Gardner, S., et al, 2000, *A Field Guide to Forest Trees of Northern Thailand, Kobfai Publishing Project.* p 32 ; GUPTA, ; Hearne, D.A., & Rance, S.J., 1975, *Trees for Darwin and Northern Australia. AGPS, Canberra* p 52, Pl 13 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world.* p 271 ; Heywood, V.H., Brummitt, R.K., Culham, A., and Seberg, O. 2007, *Flowering Plant Families of the World. Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew.* p 128 ; Hibbert, M., 2002, *The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium.* p 87 ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, *Food Plants of China. The Chinese University Press.* p 548 ; Japanese International Research Centre for Agricultural Science [www.jircas.affrc.go.jp/project/value\\_addition/Vegetables](http://www.jircas.affrc.go.jp/project/value_addition/Vegetables) ; Jin, Chen et al, 1999, *Ethnobotanical studies on Wild Edible Fruits in Southern Yunnan: Folk Names: Nutritional Value and Uses. Economic Botany* 53(1) pp 2-14 ; Krishen P., 2006, *Trees of Delhi, A Field Guide. DK Books.* p 146 ; Llamas, K.A., 2003, *Tropical Flowering Plants. Timber Press.* p 184 ; Lord, E.E., & Willis, J.H., 1999, *Shrubs and Trees for Australian gardens. Lothian.* p 53 ; Macmillan, H.F. (Revised Barlow, H.S., et al) 1991, *Tropical Planting and Gardening. Sixth edition. Malayan Nature Society. Kuala Lumpur.* p 298 ; Maikhuri, R, K, and Gangwar, A. K., 1993, *Ethnobiological Notes on the Khasi and Garo Tribes of Meghalaya, Northeast India, Economic Botany, Vol. 47, No. 4, pp. 345-357 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, Plants and People of Nepal. 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