

# ***Flacourtie indica (Burm. f.) Merr., 1917***

## **(Prunier malgache)**

**Identifiants : 14166/flaind**

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

**Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze**

**Dernière modification le 16/04/2024**

- **Classification phylogénétique :**

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

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- **Règne : Plantae ;**
- **Division : Magnoliophyta ;**
- **Classe : Magnoliopsida ;**
- **Ordre : Salicales ;**
- **Famille : Salicaceae ;**
- **Genre : Flacourtie ;**

- **Synonymes : *Flacourtie ramontchii* L'Hér. 1786 (synonyme selon GRIN mais pas TPL) ;**

- **Synonymes français : prunier de Madagascar ;**

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Governor's plum , Baga, Baichi, Banchi, Batoko plum, Ben, Bhanber, Bhekai, Bhenkal, Bilangada, Bila-ngara, Bilangra, Bitangol, Bitongol, oichi, Bolong, Botoko plum, Chik, Ciruela forastera, Dawi, Dunadunise, Duri rukem, Galguggar, Gargugal, Goewerneurspruim, Gurchinchchi, Hambia, Hapa vadama, Hattarimullu, Hongquan an, Hudhaa, Hunmunki, India bitongol, Itusa, Jingoma, Kakai, Kaker, Kandi, Kandregu, Kanel, Kangu, Kanju, Kankar, Kankod, Kanteikoli, Karkkadappazham, Kanter, Karai, Katai, Katar, Katukala, Katu-kali, Katulovi, Kerkup kechil, Khatai, Koko, Krorkob, Kuduntabga, Kukai, Lamontiala, Lamoty, Lateku tenga, Lodri, Mabota, Madagascar plum, Majin, Mchongoma, Merhle, Metema, Mgogola, Mgola, Mhilipili, Mkalifumbula, Mng'unga, Mong quan, Mpuguswa, Msingila, Mtawa, Mtumbusya, Mubukushu, Mudendweya, Mududwe, Mugola, Mukulumbisha, Mukulumbishia, Mulanninchii, Mullumayilai, Munhunguru, Munyondoya, Mutana, Mutomboto, Mutudza, Mutundumbira, Mutunguru, Mutudza, Naboe, Nahon, Naywe, Nnaua, Nthudza, Ntudja, Pac-knala, Paker, Palutan, Paniala, Parhenkal, Payala, Phetara, Pohon rukemmadagascar, Ramontchi, Ri rukem, Ri sisir, Saradan, Sepaia, Sherawane, Sokhalmo, Songoma, Sottaikala, Takhob, Ta khop pa, Ta khop paa, Toleta, Tongonamunziro, Tsapenai, Tsingoma, Tsvanzwa, Uguressa, Ukolokoto, Umbula, Umqogolo, Umqokolo, Umtabhala, Umtungula, Umuolo ;**



- **Note comestibilité : \*\*\***

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

**Fruit<sup>0(+)</sup> (fruits<sup>27(+)</sup> {chair<sup>(dp\*)</sup> / pulpe<sup>0(+)</sup>} mûrs {crus ou cuits<sup>{(0+)}</sup> ; frais<sup>(dp\*)</sup> ou séchés<sup>0(+)</sup> ; bruts ou transformés} [nourriture/aliment : fruit<sup>{(0+)}</sup> et légume<sup>0(+)</sup>] comestible<sup>0(+x),27(+)</sup>.**

**Détails :**

**La pulpe charnue du fruit se mange crue quand il est mûr ; ils sont également cuits et mangés ou peuvent être utilisés pour faire de la gelée.**

**Les fruits peuvent être séchés et stockés<sup>{(0+)}</sup>. Consommation locale<sup>{(27+)}</sup>. La peau et les graines sont-elles également comestibles et consommables ? (qp\*)**

*La pulpe charnue du fruit est consommée crue à maturité. Ils sont également cuits et mangés. Ils sont utilisés comme légume avec le 'tur'dal. Ils peuvent être utilisés pour faire de la gelée et de la confiture. Les fruits peuvent être séchés et stockés*

Partie testée : fruit<sup>(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique)</sup>

Original : Fruit<sup>(((0(+x)</sup>

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
69.5	452	108	0.5	15	14	1.2	0



*néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.*

- Illustration(s) (photographie(s) et/ou dessin(s)):



*De gauche à droite :*

Par Rumphius G.E. (*Herbarium amboinense, Auctuarium*, vol. 7: p. 36, t. 19, fig. 1,2, 1755), via plantillustrations  
Par Roxburgh, W., *Plants of the coast of Coromandel* (1795-1819) Pl. Coromandel, via plantillustrations

- Autres infos :

dont infos de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

  - Statut :

*C'est un arbre fruitier cultivé. Les fruits sont surtout consommés par les enfants. Un arbre fruitier parfois vu dans les basses terres de Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée. Les fruits sont vendus sur les marchés locaux*<sup>(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique)</sup>

*Original : It is a cultivated fruit tree. The fruit are eaten especially by children. A fruit tree occasionally seen in lowland areas of Papua New Guinea. Fruit are sold in local markets*<sup>(((0(+x)</sup>

  - Distribution :

*Une plante tropicale. Il pousse dans les basses terres. On les trouve aux Philippines à Cagayan, Isabela, Tarlac, Zambales, Bataan, Rizal et Mindoro. Ils prospèrent dans les zones arbustives sèches à basse altitude. Les arbres poussent dans les zones côtières et jusqu'à 700 m ou plus. En Afrique, il passe du niveau de la mer à 2400 m au-dessus du niveau de la mer. Ils conviennent aux zones plus sèches. Au Yunnan, il pousse entre 700 et 1500 m d'altitude. Il pousse dans la forêt subtropicale à feuilles persistantes feuillues. Il peut pousser dans des endroits arides. Il pousse également sur du calcaire. Il pousse dans la forêt de Miombo en Afrique. Il convient aux zones de rusticité 10-12. Dans XTBG Yunnan*<sup>(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique)</sup>

*Original : A tropical plant. It grows in the lowlands. They are found in the Philippines in Cagayan, Isabela, Tarlac, Zambales, Bataan, Rizal and Mindoro. They thrive in dry shrubby areas at low altitudes. Trees grow in coastal areas and up to 700 m or higher. In Africa it grows from sea level to 2,400 m above sea level. They suit drier areas. In Yunnan it grows between 700-1500 m altitude. It grows in subtropical broadleaved evergreen forest. It can grow in arid places. It also grows on limestone. It grows in Miombo woodland in Africa. It suits hardiness zones 10-12. In XTBG Yunnan*<sup>(((0(+x)</sup>

◦ Localisation :

*Africa, Antigua and Barbuda, Asia, Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central Africa, Central America, China, Comoros, Congo, Congo DR, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, East Africa, East Timor, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinée, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hawaii, Himalayas, Honduras, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Laos, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, North America, Northeastern India, NW India, Pacific, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, PNG, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, SE Asia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Southern Africa, South America, Sri Lanka, St Kitts and Nevis, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, USA, Venezuela, Vietnam, Virgin Islands, West Africa, West Indies, Zambia, Zimbabwe*<sup>{{(0+x)} (traduction automatique)}</sup>.

*Original : Africa, Antigua and Barbuda, Asia, Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central Africa, Central America, China, Comoros, Congo, Congo DR, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, East Africa, East Timor, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinée, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hawaii, Himalayas, Honduras, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Laos, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, North America, Northeastern India, NW India, Pacific, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, PNG, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, SE Asia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Southern Africa, South America, Sri Lanka, St Kitts and Nevis, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, USA, Venezuela, Vietnam, Virgin Islands, West Africa, West Indies, Zambia, Zimbabwe*<sup>{{(0+x)} (traduction automatique)}</sup>.

◦ Notes :

*Il existe environ 17 espèces de Flacourtie. Également mis dans la famille Flacourtiaceae*<sup>{{(0+x)} (traduction automatique)}</sup>.

*Original : There are about 17 Flacourtie species. Also put in the Flacourtiaceae family*<sup>{{(0+x)} (traduction automatique)}</sup>.

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

- <sup>5</sup>"Plants For a Future" (en anglais) : [https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Flacourtie\\_indica](https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Flacourtie_indica) ;

*dont classification :*

- "The Plant List" (en anglais) : [www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/tro-13200005](http://www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/tro-13200005) ;  
◦ "GRIN" (en anglais) : <https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxon/taxonomydetail?id=17118> ;

*dont livres et bases de données : <sup>0</sup>"Food Plants International" (en anglais), 27Dictionnaire des plantes comestibles (livre, page 139, par Louis Bubenicek) ;*

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

*References Flacourtie indica (Burman f.) Merr. Governor's-plum ; Synonyms for species: Flacourtie ramontchii L'Her.; Flacourtie sepiaria Roxb.; Gmelina indica Burman f. ; 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 42 ; Addis, G., et al, 2005, Ethnobotanical Study of Edible Wild Plants in Some Selected Districts of Ethiopia. Human Ecology, Vol. 33, No. 1, pp. 83-118 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 225 (As Flacourtie ramontchi) ; Backer & Bakhu. f. 1963-1968. Flora of Java ; 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 190 ; Bekele-Tesema A., Birnie, A., & Tengnas, B., 1993, Useful Trees and Shrubs for Ethiopia. Regional Soil Conservation Unit. Technical Handbook No 5. p 252 ; Brown, W.H., 1920, Wi) ; Chen Jin, 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 (As Flacourtie ramontchi) ; Corner, E.J.H., 1940, Wayside Trees of Malaya. P 306-307 ; Coronel, R.E., 1982, Fruit Collections in the Philippines. IBPGR Newsletter p 6 ; Cowie, I, 2006, A Survey of Flora and vegetation of the proposed Jaco-Tutuala-Lore National Park. Timor-Lests (East Timor) www.territorystories.nt.gov.au p 48 ; Dale, I. R. and Greenway, P. J., 1961, Kenya Trees and Shrubs. Nairobi. p 226 ; Darley, J.J., 1993, Know and Enjoy Tropical Fruit. P & S Publishers. p 132 ; Davis, S.D., Heywood, V.H., & Hamilton, A.C. (eds), 1994, Centres of plant Diversity. WWF. Vol 1 or 2. p 117 ; Dhyani, S.K., & Sharma, R.V., 1987, Exploration of Socio-economic plant resources of Vyasi Valley in Tehri Garwhal. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 9 No. 2 pp 299-310 ; Drummond, R. B., 1981, Common Trees of the Central Watershed Woodlands of Zimbabwe, National Herbarium Salisbury. p 154 ; Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, Botanica's Trees & Shrubs. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs. Random House, Australia. p 329 ; Exell et al., eds. 1960-. Flora zambesiaca. ; Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 117 ; FAO. 1983, Food and fruit-bearing forest species 1: Examples from Eastern Africa. FAO Food and Forestry Paper 44/1 p 51 ; FAO, 1988, Traditional Food Plants, FAO Food and Nutrition Paper 42. FAO Rome p 291 ; Flora of Pakistan. www.eFloras.org ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses. Kew. p 59 ; French, B.R., 1986, Food Plants of Papua New Guinea. A Compendium. Papua New Guinea Biological Society. p 245 ; Fu, Yongneng, et al, 2003, Relocating Plants from*

*Swidden Fallows to Gardens in Southwestern China. Economic Botany, 57(3): 389-402 (As Flacourzia ramontchii) ; Gardner, S., et al, 2000, A Field Guide to Forest Trees of Northern Thailand, Kofai Publishing Project. p 54 ; 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 ; Grubben, G. J. H. and Denton, O. A. (eds), 2004, Plant Resources of Tropical Africa 2. Vegetables. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands. p 562 ; GUPTA, ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 310 (Also as Flacourzia separia) ; Hibbert, M., 2002, The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium. p 102 ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, Food Plants of China. The Chinese University Press. p 564 ; International Seed Testing Association. 1988, International Seed Testing Association list of stabilized plant names. ; Interpr. 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