Inocarpus fagifer (Parkinson) Fosberg, 1941 (Châtaignier tahitien)

Identifiants : 1878/inofag

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze (Le Potager de mes/nos Rêves)

Dernière modification le 29/09/2020

- ***Classification/taxinomie :***
    - ***Famille : Leguminosae ;***
- ***Synonymes : Aniotum fagiferum Parkinson 1773 (=) basionym, Inocarpus edulis J.R.Forst. 1775, Inocarpus edulis J. R. Forst. & G. Forst. 1775, Inocarpus fagiferus (Parkinson) Fosberg 1941 (nom accepté et "synonyme de" {nom retenu}, selon GRIN ; synonyme et variante orthographique, selon TPL) ;***
- ***Synonymes français : châtaignier de Tahiti, châtaigne de Tahiti, châtaignier polynésien, châtaignier de Polynésie, aila, mapé ;***
- ***Nom(s) anglais et/ou international(aux) : aila, Polynesian or Tahitian chestnut, Tahiti-chestnut, mape tree ;***
- ***Note perso : ******
- ***Rapport de consommation et comestibilité/consommabilité inférée (partie(s) utilisable(s) et usage(s) alimentaire(s) correspondant(s)) : Fruit (grainesμ0(+x),27(+x)μ {noixμ0(+x)μ/amandesμ(dp*)μ)} [nourriture/alimentμ{{{(dp*)μ : crues ouμ{{{27(+x)μ cuites μ0(+x),27(+x)μ {torréfiéesμ(dp*)μ/grillées ou bouilliesμ{{{0(+x)μ}]) comestibleμ0(+x)μ. ;***

  Grainesμ{{{0(+x)μ. Les graines/noix sont consomméesμ{{{0(+x),{{{27(+x)μ crues ouμ{{{27(+x)μ cuites μ0(+x),27(+x)μ ; elles sont généralement grillées même si elles peuvent être bouillies ; trempées, elles peuvent être râpées, mélangées avec du lait de coco et grillées dans des feuilles de bananier ; on peut les conserver en les laissant fermenter partiellement dans des fosses dans le sol ; elles peuvent être stockées pendant un temps considérable, mais une fois écossées ou cuites, elles ne se garderont qu'un court laps de temps.
  La couche charnue qui entoure la graine est consommée après cuissonμ{{{0(+x)μ. ;

Précautions à prendre :

néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

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

Par Roxburgh W. (Plants of the coast of Coromandel, vol. 3: t. 263, 1819), via plantillustration.org

- ***Liens, sources et/ou références :***
    - ***Wikipedia :***
      - https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ch%C3%A2taignier_tahitien (en français) ***;***

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inocarpus_fagifer (source en anglais) ;

- ***Agroforestry.net (en anglais) :*** https://agroforestry.net/tti/Inocarpus-Tahitianchestnut.pdf ;

dont classification :

- "The Plant List" (en anglais) ;
- "GRIN" (en anglais) ;
- INPI (recherche, en anglais) ;

dont Google (recherche de/pour) "Inocarpus fagifer" : pages, images **| *"Châtaignier tahitien" :*** pages ;

dont livres et bases de données : 0"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" (en anglais), 27Dictionnaire des plantes comestibles (livre, page 162 [Inocarpus edulis Forst.], par Louis Bubenicek) ;

dont biographie/références de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

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IBPGR Newsletter p 7 (As Inocarpus edulis) ; 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 47 ; Darley, J.J., 1993, Know and Enjoy Tropical Fruit. P & S Publishers. p 78 (As Inocarpus edulis) ; Elevitch, C.R.(ed.), 2006, Traditional Trees of the Pacific Islands: Their Culture, Environment and Use. Permanent Agriculture Resources, Holualoa, Hawaii. p 407 ; Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 106 (As Inocarpus edulis) ; Lepofsky, D., 1992, Arboriculture in the Mussau Islands, Bismarck Archipelago. Economic Botany, Vol 46, No. 2, pp. 192-211 ; Fosberg, 1941, Journ Wash. Acad. Sci. 31:95 ; French, B and Bridle, C., 1978, Food Crops of Papua New Guinea p 44 Vudal Agricultural College ; French, B.R., 1986, Food Plants of Papua New Guinea, A Compendium. Asia Pacific Science Foundation p 180 ; French, B.R., 2010, Food Plants of Solomon Islands. A Compendium. Food Plants International Inc. p 193 ; GTZ 1996, A Guide to some Indigenous Fijian Trees. GTZ Suva. p 87 ; Guppy, H.B., 1906, Plant Dispersal. 421, 422. ; Hartley, T.G., 1973, A Survey of New Guinea Plants for Alkaloids. Lloydia 36(3):258 ; Havel, J.J., 1975, Forest Botany, Volume 3 Part 2 Botanical taxonomy. Papua New Guinea Department of Forests, p 110 ; Hedrick, U.P. (ed), 1919, Sturtevant´s Edible Plants of the World p 313. (356) ; Henderson, C. P. and I. R. Hancock, 1988, A Guide to the Useful Plants of the Solomon Islands. Res. Dept. Min of Ag. & Lands. Honiara, Solomon Islands. p 37 ; Johns, R.J., Common Forest Trees of PNG. p Forest College Bulolo. ; J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 31:95. 1941 "fagiferus" - the spelling has been corrected to reflect the proper Latin termination (ICBN Art. 32.5) for the masculine form of this adjectival epithet (see also W. T. Stearn, Botanical Latin ed. 4:9 ; Kiple, K.F. & Ornelas, K.C., (eds), 2000, The Cambridge World History of Food. CUP p 1837 (As Inocarpus edulis) ; Kostermans, A.J.G.H., 1950, A new Species of Inocarpus Forster. Bulletin of the Bot. Gard. Buitenzorg. Ser 3. Vol 18(4) p 446-448. ; Leon, J., 1968, Fundamentos Botanicos de Los Cultivos Tropicales p 318 ; Macmillan, H.F. (Revised Barlow, H.S., et al) 1991, Tropical Planting and Gardening. Sixth edition. Malayan Nature Society. Kuala Lumpur. p 302 ; Maesen, L. J. G. van der and Sadikin Somaatmadja, eds. 1989. Pulses. In: E. W. M. Verheij & R. E. Coronel (eds.), Plant Resources of South-East Asia (PROSEA). (Pl Res SEAs) 1:84. ; Martin, F. W., et al, 1987, Perennial Edible Fruits of the Tropics. USDA Handbook 642 p 35 ; Massal, E. and Barrau, J., 1973, Food Plants of the South Sea Islands. SPC Technical Paper No 94. 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