

# **Phyllanthus acidus (L.) Skeels, 1909** **(Girembellier)**

**Identifiants : 5149/phyaci**

**Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze ([Le Potager de mes/nos Rêves](#))**  
**Dernière modification le 30/09/2020**

- **Classification/taxinomie :**
  - **Famille :** *Phyllanthaceae* ;
- **Synonymes :** *Cicca disticha* L. 1767, *Cicca nodiflora* Lam. 1786, *Phyllanthus distichus* (L.) Müll.Arg. 1866 ;
- **Synonymes français :** *surelle, surette, groseille étoilée* ;
- **Nom(s) anglais et/ou international(aux) :** *grosella, Otaheite gooseberry* ;
- **Rusticité (résistance face au froid/gel) :** 0/-1 ;



- **Rapport de consommation et comestibilité/consommabilité inférée (partie(s) utilisable(s) et usage(s) alimentaire(s) correspondant(s)) :** *Partie(s) comestible(s)μ{{0(+x)μ : fruit, feuilles, légumeμ{{0(+x)μ.*  
**Utilisation(s)/usage(s)μ{{0(+x)μ culinaire(s) :**  
*-le fruit est utilisé cuit dans les conserves et les tartes ; ils sont trop acides pour être consommés frais ; ils sont bons pour la transformation en vinaigre ; ils sont utilisés comme un substitut au tamarin dans les plats aigres.*  
*Les feuilles sont consommées comme légumeμ{{0(+x)μ (ex. : *pothebeμ{{0(dp\*)μ).**



**Précautions à prendre :**

*néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.*

- **Nombre de graines au gramme :** 10 ;
- **Liens, sources et/ou références :**

**dont classification :**

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

**dont Google (recherche de/pour) "Phyllanthus acidus" :** [pages](#), [images](#) / **"Girembellier" :** [pages](#) ;

**dont livres et bases de données :** 0"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" (en anglais) ;

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

*Altschul, S.V.R., 1973, Drugs and Foods from Little-known Plants. Notes in Harvard University Herbaria. Harvard Univ. Press. Massachusetts. no. 2089 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 123, 450 ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, Plants and people of the Golden Triangle. Dioscorides Press. p 218 ; Barrau, J., 1961 (1976 reprint), Subsistence Agriculture in Polynesia and Micronesia. Bernice P. Bishop Museum Bulletin 223, Honolulu, Hawaii, p 63 (As *Cicca acida*) ; Barwick, M., 2004, Tropical and Subtropical Trees. A Worldwide Encyclopedic Guide. Thames and Hudson p 318 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 789 ; Brown, W.H., 1920, Wild Food Plants of the Philippines. Bureau of Forestry Bulletin No. 21 Manila. p 88 (As *Cicca acida*) ; Burkill, H. M., 1985, The useful plants of west tropical Africa, Vol. 2. Kew. ; Burkill, I. H., 1966, ; Chin, H.F., & Yong, H.S., 1996, Malaysian Fruits in Colour. Tropical press, Kuala Lumpur p 44 (As *Cicca acida*) ; Coronel, R.E., 1982,*

*Fruit Collections in the Philippines. IBPGR Newsletter* p 6 (*As Cicca acida*), 10 (*As Phyllanthus acidus*); Cruz-Garcia, G. S., & Price, L. L., 2011, *Ethnobotanical investigation of 'wild' food plants used by rice farmers in Kalasin, Northeast Thailand. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* 7:33; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, *Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible. ABC Books.* p 1034; Darley, J.J., 1993, *Know and Enjoy Tropical Fruit. P & S Publishers.* p 129; Engel, D.H., & Phummai, S., 2000, *A Field Guide to Tropical Plants of Asia. Timber Press.* p 110; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications,* p 100 (*As Cicca acida*); *Flora of Pakistan. www.eFloras.org*; *Food Composition Tables for use in East Asia* FAO <http://www.fao.org/infoods/directory> No. 947; Hearne, D.A., & Rance, S.J., 1975, *Trees for Darwin and Northern Australia. AGPS, Canberra* p 94, Pl 26; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world.* p 489 (*As Phyllanthus acidissimus*) (Also as *Phyllanthus distichus*); Heywood, V.H., Brummitt, R.K., Culham, A., and Seberg, O., 2007, *Flowering Plant Families of the World. Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew.* p 251; Hibbert, M., 2002, *The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium.* p 232; Jacquat, C., 1990, *Plants from the Markets of Thailand. D.K. Book House* p 76; Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.* p 154; John, L., & Stevenson, V., 1979, *The Complete Book of Fruit. Angus & Robertson* p 290; Kiple, K.F. & Ornelas, K.C., (eds), 2000, *The Cambridge World History of Food. CUP* p 1827; Llamas, K.A., 2003, *Tropical Flowering Plants. Timber Press.* p 195; Lorenzi, H., Bacher, L., Lacerda, M. & Sartori, S., 2006, *Brazilian Fruits & Cultivated Exotics. Sao Paulo, Instituto Plantarum de Estuados da Flora Ltda.* p 474; Macmillan, H.F. (Revised Barlow, H.S., et al) 1991, *Tropical Planting and Gardening. Sixth edition. Malayan Nature Society. Kuala Lumpur.* p 305; Mahapatra, A. K., et al, 2012, *Nutrient Analysis of some selected wild edible fruits of deciduous forests of India. Advance Journal of Food Science and Technology* 4(1):15-21; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon.* p 359; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, *Edible Leaves of the Tropics. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.* p 55, 192; Martin, F. W., et al, 1987, *Perennial Edible Fruits of the Tropics. USDA Handbook 642* p 27; Martin, M.A., 1971, *Introduction L'Ethnobotanique du Cambodge. Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Paris.*; McMakin, P.D., 2000, *Flowering Plants of Thailand. A Field Guide. White Lotus.* p 106; Monsalud, M.R., Tongacan, A.L., Lopez, F.R., & Lagrimas, M.Q., 1966, *Edible Wild Plants in Philippine Forests. Philippine Journal of Science.* p 467 (*As Cicca acida*); Morton, J. F., 1987, *Fruits of Warm Climates. Wipf & Stock Publishers* p 211; Ochse, J.J. et al, 1931, *Vegetables of the Dutch East Indies. Asher reprint.* p 285; Owen, S., 1993, *Indonesian Food and Cookery, INDIRA reprints.* p 5 (*As Cicca acida*); Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, *Wild Edible Plants of Assam. Geethaki Publishers.* p 128; Phon, P., 2000, *Plants used in Cambodia. © Pauline Dy Phon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.* p 496; *Plants of Haiti Smithsonian Institute* [http://botany.si.edu/antilles/West Indies](http://botany.si.edu/antilles/West%20Indies); PROSEA handbook Volume 13 Spices. p 279 and No. 2; Purseglove, J.W., 1968, *Tropical Crops Dicotyledons, Longmans.* p 139; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). *Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database. 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