

***Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb.) Benth., (Tamarinier d'inde)**

Identifiants : 2596/pitdul

**Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze ([Le Potager de mes/nos Rêves](#))
Dernière modification le 18/09/2020**

- Synonymes : *Pithecolobium dulce* (écriture erronée) ;
- Synonymes français : cassie de Manille, manille tamarin, manilla tamarind ;
- Nom(s) anglais et/ou international(aux) : Madras thorn ;
- Rusticité (résistance face au froid/gel) : zone 10 ;
- Rapport de consommation et comestibilité/comestibilité inférée (partie(s) utilisable(s) et usage(s) alimentaire(s) correspondant(s)) : Partie(s) comestible(s) : fruit, arille, pods (gousses/cosses), graines
Utilisation(s)/usage(s) culinaire(s) :
-la pulpe charnue qui entoure les graines dans les gousses est consommée crue ;
-les graines grillées sont consommées ; elles sont également mélangées avec les currys ;
-l'huile des graines est consommée.^(1*)



Précautions à prendre :

(1*)ATTENTION : il est enregistré comme provoquant l'hématurie.

- Nombre de graines au gramme : 6 ;
- Liens, sources et/ou références :

dont classification :

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

dont Google (recherche de/pour) "Pithecellobium dulce" : [pages](#), [images](#) | "Tamarinier d'inde" : [pages](#) ;

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

dont biographie/références de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 464 ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, *Plants and people of the Golden Triangle*. Dioscorides Press. p 218 ; Arellanes, Y., et al, 2013, *Influence of traditional markets on plant management in the Tehuacan Valley*. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* 9:38 ; Asfaw, Z. and Tadesse, M., 2001, *Prospects for Sustainable Use and Development of Wild Food Plants in Ethiopia*. *Economic Botany*, Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. 47-62 ; 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 325 ; Bekele-Tesemma A., Birnie, A., & Tengnas, B., 1993, *Useful Trees and Shrubs for Ethiopia*. Regional Soil Conservation Unit. Technical Handbook No 5. p 360 ; BREWBAKER, ; Brown, W.H., 1920, *Wild Food Plants of the Philippines*. Bureau of Forestry Bulletin No. 21 Manila. p 70 ; Burkill, H. M., 1985, *The useful plants of west tropical Africa*, Vol. 3. Kew. ; Burkill, I.H., 1966, *A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula*. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Vol 2 (I-Z) p 1791 ; Casas, A., et al, 1996, *Plant Management Among the Nahua and the Mixtec in the Balsas River Basin, Mexico: An Ethnobotanical Approach to the Study of Plant Domestication*. *Human Ecology*, Vol. 24, No. 4 pp. 455-478 ; Coronel, R.E., 1982, *Fruit Collections in the Philippines*. IBPGR Newsletter p 8 ; Cruz-García, 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 ; Dharani, N., 2002, *Field Guide to common Trees &*

Shrubs of East Africa. Struik. p 250 ; Engel, D.H., & Phummai, S., 2000, *A Field Guide to Tropical Plants of Asia*. Timber Press. p 150 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 153 ; *Flora Somalia* Vol. 1, 1993, <http://plants.jstor.org> ; *Flora of Pakistan*. www.eFloras.org ; *Food Composition Tables for use in East Asia* FAO <http://www.fao.org/infoods/directory> No. 871 ; *Forest Inventory and Planning Institute*, 1996, *Vietnam Forest Trees*. Agriculture Publishing House p 447 ; French, B.R., 1986, *Food Plants of Papua New Guinea, A Compendium*. Asia Pacific Science Foundation p 376 ; Friday, J. B., 2005, *Forestry and Agroforestry Trees of East Timor*. [http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/forestry/data/Timor/Timor trees.html](http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/forestry/data/Timor/Timor%20trees.html) ; Gonzalez-Insuasti, M. S. and Caballero, J., 2007, *Managing Plants Resources: How Intensive Can it be? Human Ecology*, 35:303-314 ; Grandtner, M. M., 2008, *World Dictionary of Trees*. Wood and Forest Science Department. Laval University, Quebec, Qc Canada. (Internet database <http://www.wdt.qc.ca>) ; Hearne, D.A., & Rance, S.J., 1975, *Trees for Darwin and Northern Australia*. AGPS, Canberra p 95, Pl 29 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 506 ; Jacquat, C., 1990, *Plants from the Markets of Thailand*. D.K. Book House p 42 ; Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa*, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 155 ; Kiple, K.F. & Ornelas, K.C., (eds), 2000, *The Cambridge World History of Food*. CUP p 1836 ; London J. Bot. 3:199. 1844 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal*. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 367 ; Martin, F. W., et al, 1987, *Perennial Edible Fruits of the Tropics*. USDA Handbook 642 p 99 ; Massal, E. and Barrau, J., 1973, *Food Plants of the South Sea Islands*. SPC Technical Paper No 94. Noumea, New Caledonia. p 42 ; Mbuya, L.P., Msanga, H.P., Ruffo, C.K., Birnie, A & Tengnas, B., 1994, *Useful Trees and Shrubs for Tanzania*. Regional Soil Conservation Unit. Technical Handbook No 6. p 398 ; Monsalud, M.R., Tongacan, A.L., Lopez, F.R., & Lagrimas, M.Q., 1966, *Edible Wild Plants in Philippine Forests*. Philippine Journal of Science. p 488 ; Omawale, 1973, *Guyana's edible plants*. Guyana University, Georgetown p 8 ; Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, *An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam*. Nha Xuat Ban Tre. p 832 ; Phon, P., 2000, *Plants used in Cambodia*. © Pauline Dy Phon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. p 503 ; PROSEA (*Plant Resources of South East Asia*) handbook, Volume 2, 1991, *Edible fruits and nut*. p 256 ; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). *Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL)* database. Published on the Internet; <http://www.rbgekew.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet> [Accessed 28th April 2011] ; Sasi, R. & Rajendran, A., 2012, *Diversity of Wild Fruits in Nilgiri Hills of the Southern Western Ghats - Ethnobotanical Aspects*. IJABPT, 3(1) p 82-87 ; SAXENA, ; SHANKARNARAYAN & SAXENA, ; Smith, A.C., 1985, *Flora Vitiensis Nova, Lawaii, Kuai, Hawaii*, Volume 3 p 81 ; Staples, G.W. and Herbst, D.R., 2005, *A tropical Garden Flora*. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawaii. p 321 (Drawing) ; Swaminathan, M.S., and Kochnar, S.L., 2007, *An Atlas of Major Flowering Trees in India*. Macmillan. p 136 ; USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). [Online Database] National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. Available: www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/econ.pl (10 April 2000) ; Verdcourt, B., 1979, *Manual of New Guinea Legumes*. Botany Bulletin No 11, Division of Botany, Lae, Papua New Guinea. p 209 ; WATT, ; Wickens, G.E., 1995, *Edible Nuts*. FAO Non-wood forest products. FAO, Rome. p 141