

Parinari curatellifolia Planch. ex Benth.

Identifiants : 23077/parcur

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 07/05/2024

- Classification phylogénétique :

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

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Rosales ;
- Famille : Chrysobalanaceae ;
- Genre : Parinari ;

- Synonymes : *Ferolia curatellifolia* (Planch. ex Benth.) Kuntze, *Ferolia mobola* (Oliv.) Kuntze, *Parinari chapelieri* Baill, *Parinari curatellifolium* subsp. *mobola* (Oliv.) R. A. Graham, *Parinari gardineri* Hemsl, *Parinari mobola* Oliver, *Parinarium curataellifolium* Planch. ex Benth. in Hook, ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : *Mobola plum*, , Amabuye, Amanazi, Angili, Bosapple, Bua-ikuna, Cork tree, Goro soulabe, Grys apple, Hacha, Hissing tree, Kele, Mah'ulu, Mampara-djom-ae, Maula, Mbula, Mbulwa, Mbura, Mmola, Mpembu, Msavula, Msawula, Mubola, Mubuni, Muchacha, Muchakata, Muhacha, Muhatja, Muisha, Mujakata, Mukumbu, Mula, Munazi, Mupunda, Mupundu, Mushacata, Mutopio, Mutubi, Muvhula, Muwula, N'tupiu, Nahude, Naji, Ntja, Omoraa, Piinobga, Sand apple, Tela, Tonkorogoro, Tubi, Tupi, Umkhuna, Umunazi ;



- Note comestibilité : ****

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

Parties comestibles : amandes, pulpe de fruits, noix, graines^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Kernels, Fruit pulp, Nuts, Seeds^{{{0(+x)}}} Les fruits sont mangés. Les fruits sont cueillis après leur chute. La peau et les graines sont jetées mais la pulpe est mangée. Les fruits sont utilisés pour faire des boissons - à la fois enivrantes et non enivrantes. Les graines sont utilisées pour aromatiser et comme noix crues. Ils sont également pilés pour la soupe

Partie testée : fruit^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique)
Original : Fruit^{{{0(+x)}}}

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
75.4	353	84	0.7	0	0	0	0



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

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



Par Grandidier, A., *Histoire physique, naturelle et politique de Madagascar, Atlas (1886-1903) Hist. Phys. Madagascar vol. 33 (1886) [Histoire naturelle des plantes, Atlas 1 (tt. 1-130)] t. 12, via plantillustrations*

- Liens, sources et/ou références :

- ° 5 "Plants For a Future" (en anglais) : https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Parinari_curatellifolia ;

- dont classification :

- dont livres et bases de données : ° "Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

- dont biographie/références de ° "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Akinnifesi, F. K., et al, 2006, Towards the development of Miombo fruit trees as commercial crops in Southern Africa. *Forests, Trees and Livelihoods*. Vol. 16 pp 1-3-121 ; Alyegba, S. S. et al, 2013, Ethnobotanical Survey of Edible Wild Plants in Tiv Communities of Benue State, Nigeria. *Journal of Natural Sciences Research*. Vol.3, No.7 ; Ambe, G., 2001, Les fruits sauvages comestibles des savanes guinéennes de Côte-d'Ivoire : État de la connaissance par une population locale, les Malinké. *Biotechnol. Agron. Soc. Environ.* 5(1), 43-48 ; Atato, A., et al, 2010, Diversity of Edible Wild Fruit Tree Species of Togo. *Global Science Books*. ; Atato, A., et al, 2011, Edible Wild Fruit Highly Consumed during Food Shortage Period in Togo: State of Knowledge and Conservation Status. *Journal of Life Sciences* 5 (2011) 1046-1057 ; Batawila, K., et al, 2007, Diversité et gestion des légumes de cueillette au Togo. *African Journal of Food, Agriculture, Nutrition and Development* 7 (3 & 4): 65 ; Barwick, M., 2004, *Tropical and Subtropical Trees. A Worldwide Encyclopedic Guide*. Thames and Hudson p 309 ; Belem, B., et al, 2007, Use of Non Wood Forest Products by local people bordering the Parc National Kaboré Tambiâ, Burkina Faso. *The Journal of Transdisciplinary Environmental Studies* vol. 6, no. 1 p 9 ; Bigirimana, C., et al, 2016, Utilisation of Indigenous Fruit Tree Species within the Lake Victoria Basin, Rwanda. *Agricultural Science: An International Journal*. (AGRIJ) Vol. 1, No. 1 ; Bonou, A., et al, 2013, Valeur économique des Produits Forestiers Non Ligneux (PFNL) au Bénin. *Editions Universitaires Européennes* p 95 ; Bruschi, P., et al, 2014, Traditional use of plants in a rural community of Mozambique and possible links with Miombo degradation and harvesting sustainability. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine*. 2014, 10:59 ; Burkill, H. M., 1985, The useful plants of west tropical Africa, Vol. 1. Kew. (not subspecies) ; Campbell, B. M., 1987, The Use of Wild Fruits in Zimbabwe. *Economic Botany* 41(3): 375-385 ; CROSS-UPCOTT, (As *Parinarium curataellifolium*) ; Dalziel, J. M., 1937, The Useful plants of west tropical Africa. Crown Agents for the Colonies London. ; Davis, S.D., Heywood, V.H., & Hamilton, A.C. (eds), 1994, *Centres of plant Diversity*. WWF. Vol 1. p 244 (As *Parinarium curataellifolium*) ; Drummond, R. B., 1981, *Common Trees of the Central Watershed Woodlands of Zimbabwe*, National Herbarium Salisbury. p 40 ; FAO. 1983, *Food and fruit-bearing forest species 1: Examples from Eastern Africa*. FAO Food and Forestry Paper 44/1 p 83 ; FAO, 1988, *Traditional Food Plants*, FAO Food and Nutrition Paper 42. FAO Rome p 384 ; Flowerdew, B., 2000, *Complete Fruit Book*. Kyle Cathie Ltd., London. p 245 (As *Parinarium curataellifolium*) ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, *Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses*. Kew. p 18 ; Fl. trop. Afr. 2:368. 1871 (As *Parinari mobola*) ; Fox, F. W. & Young, M. E. N., 1982, *Food from the Veld*. Delta Books. p 154 ; Gilbert, T., et al, 2017, Diversity and local transformation of indigenous edible fruits in sahelian domain of Cameroon. *Journal of Animal & Plant Sciences* Vol. 26 (2): 5289-5300 ; Goode, P., 1989, *Edible Plants of Uganda*. FAO p 41 ; 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 45, 47 ; Hauman, L., 1952, *Flore du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi: Rosaceae*. vol. 3, (As *Parinari mobola*) ; Heubach, K., 2011, The socio-economic importance of non-timber forest products for rural livelihoods in West African savanna ecosystems: current status and future trends. PhD dissertation. Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität. Frankfurt ; Heywood, V.H., Brummitt, R.K., Culham, A., and Seberg, O. 2007, *Flowering Plant Families of the World*. Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew. p 99 ; Hines, D. A. & Eckman, K., 1993, *Indigenous multipurpose trees of Tanzania: Uses and economic benefits for people*. FAO Forestry Department. p 195 ; INFOODS:FAO/INFOODS Databases ; Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa*, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 35, 152 (Also as *Parinari mobola*) ; Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa*, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 152 (As *Parinari curatellifolia* subsp. *mobola*) ; Joulán, D., et al, 2004, Volatile Flavor Constituents of Fruits from southern Africa: Mobola Plum (*Parinari curatellifolia*). *Journal of Agricultural and Food Composition* 52: 2322-2325 ; Katende, A.B., Birnie, A & Tengnas B., 1995, *Useful Trees and Shrubs for Uganda. Identification, Propagation and Management for Agricultural and Pastoral Communities*. Technical handbook No 10. Regional Soil Conservation Unit, Nairobi, Kenya. p 474 ; Kew Bull. 12:229. 1957 ; Malaisse, F., 1997, *Se nourrir en forêt claire africaine. Approche écologique et nutritionnelle*.

CTA., p 65 ; Mangambu Mokoso Jean De Dieu, et al, 2015, *Etudes ethnobotanique et ethnolinguistique des ressources forestieres ligneuses utilisees par la population du couloir Ecologique du Parc National de Kahuzi-biega* (R. D. Congo). *European Journal of Scientific Research* May 2015. ; Mannheimer, C. A. & Curtis. B.A. (eds), 2009, *Le Roux and Muller's Field Guide to the Trees and Shrubs of Namibia*. Windhoek: Macmillan Education Namibia. p 74 ; Maroyi, A., 2011, *The Gathering and Consumption of Wild Edible Plants in Nhema Communal Area, Midlands Province, Zimbabwe*. *Ecology of Food and Nutrition* 50:6, 506-525 ; Martin, F. W., et al, 1987, *Perennial Edible Fruits of the Tropics*. USDA Handbook 642 p 24 ; Maundu, P. et al, 1999, *Traditional Food Plants of Kenya*. National Museum of Kenya. 288p ; 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 378 ; Menninger, E.A., 1977, *Edible Nuts of the World*. Horticultural Books. Florida p 59 ; Mokganya, M. G. et al, 2018, *An evaluation of additional uses of some wild edible fruit plants of the Vhembe District Municipality in the Limpopo Province, South Africa*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. Vol 17(2) April 2018, pp 276-281 ; Njana, M. A., et al, 2013, *Are miombo woodlands vital to livelihoods of rural households? Evidence from Urumwa and surrounding communities, Tabora, Tanzania*. *Forests, Trees and Livelihoods*, 22:2, 124-140 ; Ouoba, P. et al, 2006, *Fruit potential of the classified Niangoloko's forest in Burkina Faso*. *Fruits* Vol. 61(1) pp 71-81 ; Palgrave, K.C., 1996, *Trees of Southern Africa*. Struik Publishers. p 211 ; Palmer, E and Pitman, N., 1972, *Trees of Southern Africa*. Vol. 1. A.A. Balkema, Cape Town p 681 ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, *Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa*. Kew. p 83 ; Prance, G. T. & Sothers, C., 2003, *Species Plantarum - Flora of the World*. *Chrysobalanaceae*. p 205 ; Prins, H. & Maghembe, J. A., 1994, *Germination studies on seed of fruit trees indigenous to Malawi*. *Forest Ecology and Management* 64:111-125 ; 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 10th April 2011] ; Ruffo, C. K., Birnie, A. & Tengnas, B., 2002, *Edible Wild Plants of Tanzania*. RELMA p 508 ; Schatz, G.E., 2001, *Generic Tree Flora of Madagascar*. Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew and Missouri Botanical Garden. p 109 ; Schmidt, E., Lotter, M., & McClelland, W., 2007, *Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park*. Jacana Media p 140 ; *Swaziland's Flora Database* <http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora> ; *The Digital Flora of Central Africa, 2013, (Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda & Burundi)* Botanical Garden Meise (As Parinari mobola) ; Tredgold, M.H., 1986, *Food Plants of Zimbabwe*. Mambo Press. p 115 ; van Wyk, Be., & Gericke, N., 2007, *People's plants. A Guide to Useful Plants of Southern Africa*. Briza. p 52 ; van Wyk, B, van Wyk, P, and van Wyk B., 2000, *Photographic guide to Trees of Southern Africa*. Briza. p 10, 226 ; Van Wyk, Br. and van Wyk P., 2009, *Field Guide to Trees of Southern Africa*. Struik Nature. p 100 ; van Wyk, B-E., 2011, *The potential of South African plants in the development of new food and beverage products*. *South African Journal of Botany* 77 (2011) 857-868 ; Venter, F & J., 2009, *Making the most of Indigenous Trees*. Briza. p 226 ; Vivien, J., & Faure, J.J., 1996, *Fruitiers Sauvages d'Afrique*. *Especies du Cameroun*. CTA p 116 ; Walsh, M., 2009, *The Use of Wild and Cultivated Plants as famine Foods on Pemba Island, Zanzibar*. *Études océaniques*. 42-43 ; Wehmeyer, A. S, 1986, *Edible Wild Plants of Southern Africa*. *Data on the Nutrient Contents of over 300 species* ; Wickens, G.E., 1995, *Edible Nuts*. *FAO Non-wood forest products*. FAO, Rome. p 115 ; Williamson, J., 2005, *Useful Plants of Malawi*. 3rd. Edition. Mdadzi Book Trust. p 187 ; www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/treedb/ ; www.zimbabweflora.co.zw 2011