Annona muricata L., 1753
(Corossolier)

Identifiants : 2574/annmur

Association du Potager de mes/nos Rêves (https://lepotager-demesreves.fr)
Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 19/04/2024

- ***Classification phylogénétique :***
    - ***Clade : Angiospermes ;***
    - ***Clade : Magnoliidées ;***
    - ***Ordre : Magnoliales ;***
    - ***Famille : Annonaceae ;***
- ***Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :***
    - ***Règne : Plantae ;***
    - ***Division : Magnoliophyta ;***
    - ***Classe : Magnoliopsida ;***
    - ***Ordre : Magnoliales ;***
    - ***Famille : Annonaceae ;***
    - ***Genre : Annona ;***
    - ***Section : Annona ;***
- ***Synonymes : x (=) basionym, Annona macrocarpa Wercklé 1903 (Annona macrocarpa auct.) ;***
- ***Synonymes français : corossol, annone (ou anone), corossol épineux, guanabana, cachiman épineux, grand corossol, cachimantier épineux, sapadille ;***
- ***Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : soursop, prickly custard , zuurzak (nl), Sauersack (de), Stachelannone (de), graviola (pt,br), araticum-grande (pt,br), araticum-manso (pt,br), coraçao-de-rainha (pt br), jaca-de-pobre (pt,br), jaca-do-Pará (pt,br), anona (es), guanabana (es,br), guanabano (es), taggannona (sv), katu-anoda (si), seetha (local), zapote agrio (mx) ;***
- ***Rusticité (résistance face au froid/gel) : 0/-2/-3/-3,5/-4 ;***

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

Fruit[2(+),27(+x)] (pulpe/chair[{{{(dp*)] mûre crue[{{{27(+x)] [nourriture/aliment[{{{2(+)] et base boissons/breuvages[{{{2(dp*)]) comestible.(1*) Les fruits peuvent être consommés frais ou utilisés dans les glaces et les boissons. Les jeunes fruits peuvent être cuits comme légume. Les feuilles sont comestibles cuites. Ils sont utilisés pour le thé. CAUTION Les graines sont toxiques, elles doivent donc être retirées avant le traitement

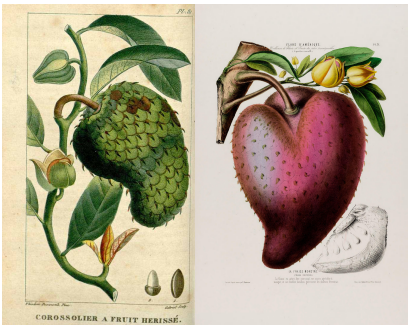
Partie testée : fruit[{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)
Original : Fruit[{{{0(+x)

Taux d'humidité	*Énergie (kj)*	*Énergie (kcal)*	*Protéines (g)*	*Pro-vitamines A (µg)*	*Vitamines C (mg)*	*Fer (mg)*	*Zinc (mg)*
82.4	*294*	*70*	*0.88*	*0*	*16*	*0.3*	*0.1*

(1*) Les graines, comme celles de toutes les espèces du genre Annona, sont toxiques et il faut prendre soin de les retirer de

la pulpe avant qu'elle ne soit mécaniquement mélangée (mixée).(1) Les graines, comme celles de toutes les espèces du genre Annona, sont toxiques et il faut prendre soin de les retirer de la pulpe avant qu'elle ne soit mécaniquement mélangée (mixée)*{{{67}}}.

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



De gauche à droite :

Par Descourtilz, M.E., Flore [pittoresque et] médicale des Antilles (1821-1829) Fl. Méd. Antilles vol. 2 (1822), via plantillustrations
Par Denisse, E., Flore d?Amérique (1843-1846) Fl. Amérique, via plantillustrations

- *Petite histoire-géo :*
- *Autres infos :*

dont infos de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

  - *Statut :*

    Un fruit très populaire dans de nombreuses régions côtières de Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée et d'autres pays tropicaux{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)}}}.

    Original : A quite popular fruit in many coastal areas of Papua New Guinea and other tropical countries{{{0(+x)}}}.

  - *Distribution :*

    Une plante tropicale. Il pousse dans les plaines tropicales en dessous de 1200 m d'altitude. En Colombie, il pousse entre 100 et 2000 m au-dessus du niveau de la mer. Il peut tolérer des sols assez pauvres et un climat humide. Il ne supporte pas le gel. Les arbres peuvent supporter des températures allant jusqu'à zéro (0 ° C) pendant une courte période, mais les vents de mer chargés de sel peuvent tuer les arbres. Ils ont besoin d'un sol bien drainé et ne supportent pas l'engorgement. Les arbres continuent à pousser et à produire de manière satisfaisante dans un sol compact assez pauvre. Mais l'amélioration de la fertilité augmente la quantité de fruits. Ils peuvent bien pousser dans les zones chaudes et humides, mais une maladie fongique appelée brûlure des fleurs peut provoquer la chute des fleurs. Dans XTBG Yunnan. Il convient aux zones de rusticité 10-12{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)}}}.

    Original : A tropical plant. It grows in tropical lowland areas below 1200 m altitude. In Colombia it grows between 100-2,000 m above sea level. It can tolerate quite poor soils and a humid climate. It cannot tolerate frost. The trees can withstand temperatures down to freezing (0Â°C) for a short time but salt laden winds from the sea can kill the trees. They need a well drained soil and cannot tolerate water-logging. The trees continue to grow and produce satisfactorily in fairly poor compact soil. But improving the fertility increases the amount of fruit. They can grow well in hot humid areas but a fungus disease called Blossom blight can cause flowers to fall off. In XTBG Yunnan. It suits hardiness zones 10-12{{{0(+x)}}}.

  - *Localisation :*

    Afrique, Amazonie, Andamans, Angola, Antingua et Barbuda, Antilles, Argentine, Aruba, Asie, Australie, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbade, Belize, Bénin, Bolivie, Brésil, Burkina Faso, Cambodge, Cameroun, Iles Canaries, Iles Caroline, Centre Afrique, Amérique centrale, Chili, Chine, Chuuk, Colombie, Îles Cook, République démocratique du Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominique, République dominicaine, Afrique de l'Est, Timor oriental, Équateur, El Salvador, Érythrée , Éthiopie, Fidji, FSM, Guyane française, Gabon, Ghana, Grenade,

Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guam, Guyanes, Guinée, Guinée, Guinée-Bissau, Guyane, Haïti, Hawaï, Hispaniola, Honduras, Inde, Indochine, Indonésie, Côte d'Ivoire, Jamaïque, Laos, Libéria, Madagascar, Malaisie, Maldives, Marquises, Îles Marshall, Martinique, Mauritanie, Mexique, Micronésie, Montserrat, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Antilles néerlandaises,Nouvelle-Calédonie, Nicaragua, Nigéria, Amérique du Nord, Pacifique, Pakistan, Palaos, Panama, Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, PNG, Paraguay, Pérou, Philippines, Pohnpei, Porto Rico, Sao Tomé et Principe, Asie du Sud-Est, Sénégal, Sierra Leone, Îles Salomon , Somalie, Amérique du Sud, Afrique australe, Sri Lanka, Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis, Sainte-Lucie, Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines, Suriname, Taïwan, Tanzanie, Thaïlande, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tokelau, Tonga, Trinité-et-Tobago, Ouganda, Uruguay, USA, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Iles Vierges, Wallis et Futuna, Afrique de l'Ouest, Antilles, Yap, Zimbabwe,Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis, Sainte-Lucie, Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines, Suriname, Taïwan, Tanzanie, Thaïlande, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tokelau, Tonga, Trinité-et-Tobago, Ouganda, Uruguay, États-Unis, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Iles Vierges , Wallis et Futuna, Afrique de l'Ouest, Antilles, Yap, Zimbabwe,Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis, Sainte-Lucie, Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines, Suriname, Taïwan, Tanzanie, Thaïlande, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tokelau, Tonga, Trinité-et-Tobago, Ouganda, Uruguay, États-Unis, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Iles Vierges , Wallis et Futuna, Afrique de l'Ouest, Antilles, Yap, Zimbabwe {{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)}}}.

Original : Africa, Amazon, Andamans, Angola, Antingua and Barbuda, Antilles, Argentina, Aruba, Asia, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canary Islands, Caroline Islands, Central Africa, Central America, Chile, China, Chuuk, Colombia, Cook Islands, Congo DR, Costa Rica, CÃ´te d'Ivoire, Cuba, Curacao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, East Africa, East Timor, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, FSM, French Guiana, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guam, Guianas, Guinea, GuinÃ©e, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hawaii, Hispaniola, Honduras, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Marquesas, Marshall Islands, Martinique, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia, Montserrat, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North America, Pacific, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, PNG, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Pohnpei, Puerto Rico, Sao Tome and Principe, SE Asia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South America, Southern Africa, Sri Lanka, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tokelau, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Uruguay, USA, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Virgin Islands, Wallis & Futuna, West Africa, West Indies, Yap, Zimbabwe {{{0(+x)}}}.

- ***Notes :***

Il existe environ 100 à 150 espèces d'Annona. Il a des propriétés anticancéreuses. Il est également utilisé pour une gamme d'autres conditions médicales {{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)}}}.

Original : There are about 100-150 Annona species. It has anticancer properties. It is also used for a range of other medicinal conditions {{{0(+x)}}}.

- ***Liens, sources et/ou références :***

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

dont classification :

  - ***"The Plant List" (en anglais) :*** www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/kew-2640944 ***;***
  - ***"GRIN" (en anglais) :*** [2]https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxon/taxonomydetail?id=3492 ***;***

dont livres et bases de données : [27]***Dictionnaire des plantes comestibles (livre, page 27, par Louis Bubenicek) ;***

dont biographie/références de [0]***"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :***

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