

***Annona senegalensis* Pers., 1806**

(Annone du Sénégal)

Identifiants : 2597/annsen

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 08/05/2024

• **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* ;

• **Synonymes : x (=) basionym, *Annona arenaria* Schumacher & Thonn. 1827, *Annona Chrysophylla* Bojer 1843 ;**

• **Synonymes français : anone du Sénégal, pomme cannelle africaine, annone sauvage (ou anone sauvage), corossol sauvage, pomme cannelle du Sénégal ;**

• **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : wild transvaal apple, wild custard-apple (wild custard apple) , Abo, Ahur, Amamense, Amatelemba, Arere, Azongueue, Bambuta, Bame, Baraga, Barkudga, Batoco, Benempe, Benempele, Benotero, Bodi-iode, Bole, Bore, Bubomba, Corossol, Dangarasho, Ducume, Dukuhi ladde, Ebolo, Ebo odan, Ebwolo, Edwolo, Ematelemba, Ematembe, Gishta, Gonocoi, Gwanda, Gwandar daji, Hur, Imisharamariya, Konokonombazaha, Korofetaka, Koropetaka, Mam-bunda, Mambomba, Mambumba, Mandopi, Maroro, Mdape, Mikongonasy, Mlopelope, Mokamanawe, Mokokele, Mokokwenana, Monoqo, Morompfa, Mponjela, Mposa, Mpoza, Msrisiris, Mtokwe, Mtomoko, Mtomokwe, Mtonkwe, Mtopetope, Mubengeya, Muchingwa, Muembe, Muffa, Mulama omusaiza, Mulembe, Mulolo, Munamutimu, Muporana, Muroro, Muyembe, Nkonola, Ntjopha, Nyabolo, Obolo, Obololo, Obwolo, Pofugwane, Ropfa, Sampane, Sonyonma, Sucum-o, Suncum-um, Teponri mundang, Ububese, Ukpokpo, Uloloco, Umtelemba, Umushirashira, Waloho, Yarohu ;**



• **Note comestibilité : *****

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

Fruit^{27(+x)} (pulpe/chair^{(((dp*))} mûre crue^{(((27(+x)))} [nourriture/aliment et base boissons/brevages^{(((dp*))}]) comestible.(1*) Les boutons floraux sont mangés. Ils sont utilisés dans les soupes et comme arôme. La chair du fruit mûr est consommée fraîche. Il a un goût agréable. Ils sont également utilisés pour la confiture et les boissons. Le fruit peut être séché. Les jeunes feuilles sont comestibles cuites

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)
77.2	329	79	1.7	0	18.1	0.7	0.3



(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}.

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

- **Petite histoire-géo :**

- **Autres infos :**

dont infos de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

- **Statut :**

C'est un aliment couramment utilisé en Afrique de l'Ouest. Il est vendu sur les marchés locaux. Les fruits sont généralement disponibles pendant la saison la plus sèche et la plus affamée^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)}.

Original : It is a commonly used food in West Africa. It is sold in local markets. Fruit tend to be available in the drier more hungry season^{{{0(+x)}}.}

- **Distribution :**

Une plante tropicale. Il pousse dans les basses terres. On le trouve dans toute l'Afrique. Il pousse dans les régions tropicales et chaudes. Il pousse dans les régions semi-arides à sub-humides. Il pousse au Sahel. Il pousse dans les bois de miombo. Les jeunes arbres ont besoin d'ombre légère. Ils ont besoin d'un sol bien drainé. C'est un arbre des régions de savane. Il pousse dans les basses terres. Il est préférable avec une plage de températures de 17 à 30 ° C et une pluviométrie de 700 à 2500 mm par an. Il peut pousser dans des endroits arides. Il est préférable avec un pH compris entre 5,5 et 7. Au Malawi, il pousse en dessous de 1 200 m d'altitude. Au Kenya, il passe du niveau de la mer à 1 750 m d'altitude. Dans les jardins botaniques de Brisbane^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)}.

Original : A tropical plant. It grows in the lowlands. It is found throughout Africa. It grows in tropical and warm regions. It grows in semi arid to sub humid regions. It grows in the Sahel. It grows in miombo woodland. The young trees need light shade. They need well drained soil. It is a tree of the savannah regions. It grows in the lowlands. It is best with a temperature range of 17-30°C and a rainfall of 700-2,500 mm per year. It can grow in arid places. It is best with a pH between 5.5-7. In Malawi it grows below 1,200 m altitude. In Kenya it grows from sea level to 1,750 m above sea level. In Brisbane Botanical Gardens^{{{0(+x)}}.}

- **Localisation :**

Afrique, Angola, Australie, Bénin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Centrafrique, République centrafricaine, RCA, Tchad, RD Congo, Congo R, Côte d'Ivoire, Afrique de l'Est, Eswatini, Ethiopie, Gabon, Gambie, Afrique du Sud, Ghana, Guyane, Guinée, Guinée, Guinée-Bissau, Inde, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigéria, Rwanda, Sahel, Sao Tomé-et-Principe, Sénégal, Sierra Leone, Afrique australe, Soudan du Sud, Soudan, Swaziland, Tanzanie, Togo, Ouganda, Afrique de l'Ouest, Zambie, Zimbabwe^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)}.

Original : Africa, Angola, Australia, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central Africa, Central African Republic, CAR, Chad, Congo DR, Congo R, CÃ'te d'Ivoire, East Africa, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guiana, Guinea, GuinÃ©e, Guinea-Bissau, India, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sahel, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Southern Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, West Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe^{{{0(+x)}}.}

- **Notes :**

Il existe environ 100 à 150 espèces d'Annona. Il a des propriétés anticancéreuses^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)}.

Original : There are about 100-150 Annona species. It has anticancer properties^{{{0(+x)}}.}

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

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

dont classification :

- "The Plant List" (en anglais) : www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/kew-2641016 ;
- "GRIN" (en anglais) : <https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxon/taxonomydetail?id=3501> ;

dont livres et bases de données : ²⁷Dictionnaire des plantes comestibles (livre, page 28, par Louis Bubenicek) ;

dont biographie/références de ⁰"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Abbiw, D.K., 1990, *Useful Plants of Ghana*. West African uses of wild and cultivated plants. Intermediate Technology Publications and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. p 41 ; Acipa, A. et al, 2013, Nutritional Profile of some Selected Food Plants of Otwal and Ngai Counties, Oyam District, Northern Uganda. *African Journal of Food, Agriculture, Nutrition and Development*. 13(2) ; Agea, J. G., et al 2011, Wild and Semi-wild Food Plants of Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom of Uganda: etc. *Environmental Research Journal* 5(2) 74-86 ; 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 ; Aniana, S. 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Article ID 8383468 ; Bernholt, H. et al, 2009, Plant species richness and diversity in urban and peri-urban gardens of Niamey, Niger. *Agroforestry Systems* 77:159-179 ; 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 ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, *Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics*. 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