

Sterculia africana (Lour.) Fiori

Identifiants : 37849/steafr

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 10/05/2024

- **Classification phylogénétique :**

- **Clade : Angiospermes ;**
- **Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;**
- **Clade : Rosidées ;**
- **Clade : Malvidées ;**
- **Ordre : Malvales ;**
- **Famille : Malvaceae ;**

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- **Règne : Plantae ;**
- **Division : Magnoliophyta ;**
- **Classe : Magnoliopsida ;**
- **Ordre : Malvales ;**
- **Famille : Malvaceae ;**
- **Genre : Sterculia ;**

- **Synonymes : *Sterculia guerichii* K. Schum, *Sterculia rhynchocarpa* sensu KTS, *Sterculia triphaca* R.Br. [Illegitimate], *Triphaca africana* Lour ;**

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : African star-chestnut, , Chitondo, Ikuayva, Kautsee, M'gosa, Marapeixo, Mfune, Mhozya, Muuze, Mopopoja tree, Moza, Mtumbwi, Muhozya, Mujuria, Muluze, Muusya, Muyamba, Ngoza, Olkarasha, Ourae, Qararu, Qawrenta, Qawreta, Qawreeta, Qerer, Rapeixo, Tick tree ;**



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

Parties comestibles : fruits, graines^{{}{{(0+x)} (traduction automatique)}} | Original : Fruit, Seeds^{{}{{(0+x)}}} Les graines sont grillées et mangées. Ils peuvent être consommés crus. Les graines sont également pilées et tamisées et la farine cuite avec des légumes

**Partie testée : graines^{{}{{(0+x)} (traduction automatique)}}
Original : Seeds^{{}{{(0+x)}}}**

| Taux d'humidité | Énergie (kj) | Énergie (kcal) | Protéines (g) | Pro-vitamines A (µg) | Vitamines C (mg) | Fer (mg) | Zinc (mg) |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|------------------|----------|-----------|
| 4.3 | 0 | 0 | 24.9 | 0 | 5.1 | 13.3 | 5.8 |



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

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

dont classification :

dont livres et bases de données : ⁰"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

dont biographie/références de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Addis, G., Asfaw, Z & Woldu, Z., 2013, Ethnobotany of Wild and Semi-wild Edible Plants of Konso Ethnic Community, South Ethiopia. *Ethnobotany Research and Applications*. 11:121-141 ; Addis, G., et al, 2013, The Role of Wild and Semi-wild Edible Plants in Household Food Sovereignty in Hamer and Konso Communities, South Ethiopia. *Ethnobotany Research & Applications*. 11:251-271 ; Agric. Colon. 5(Suppl.):37. 1912 ; Ashagre, M., et al, 2016, Ethnobotanical study of wild edible plants in Burji District, Segan Area Zone of Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), Ethiopia. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine (2016)* 12:32 ; Balemerie, K., & Kebebew, F., 2006, Ethnobotanical study of wild edible plants in Derashe and Kucha Districts, South Ethiopia. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine*. 2:53 ; Dharani, N., 2002, Field Guide to common Trees & Shrubs of East Africa. Struik. p 164 ; Emmanuel, T. V., 2011, Nutritive and Anti-nutritive Qualities of mostly preferred edible woody species in selected drylands of Iringa District, Tanzania. *Pakistan Journal of Nutrition*. 10(8): 786-791 ; Ethiopia: Famine Food Field Guide. <http://www.africa.upenn.edu/faminefood/category1.htm> ; Feyssa, D. H., et al, 2011, Seasonal availability an consumption of wild edible plants in semiarid Ethiopia; Implications to food security and climate change adaptation. *Journal of Horticulture and Forestry* 3(5): 138-149 ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses. Kew. p 46 ; Guinand, Y., & Lemessa, D., 2000, Wild-food Plants in Southern Ethiopia. University of Pennsylvania - African Studies Center. UN-EUE Addis Ababa. ; Kidane, B., et al, 2014, Ethnobotany of Wild and Semi-wild Edible Fruit Species used by Maale and Ari Ethnic Communities in South Ethiopia. *Ethnobotany Research and Applications*. Vol. 12, 1546-3465-12-455 ; Kuhnlein, H. V., et al, 2009, Indigenous Peoples' food systems. FAO Rome p 239 ; Lulekal, E., et al, 2011, Wild edible plants in Ethiopia: a review on their potential to combat food insecurity. *Afrika Focus - Vol. 24, No 2.* pp 71-121 ; 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 338 ; 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 446 ; Palgrave, K.C., 1996, Trees of Southern Africa. Struik Publishers. p 595 ; Palmer, E and Pitman, N., 1972, Trees of Southern Africa. Vol. 2. A.A. Balkema, Cape Town p 1487 ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa. Kew. p 188 ; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database. Published on the Internet; <http://www.rbge.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet> [Accessed 11th June 2011] ; Ruffo, C. K., Birnie, A. & Tengnas, B., 2002, Edible Wild Plants of Tanzania. RELMA p 624 ; Shumsky, S., et al, 2014, Institutional factors affecting wild edible plant (WEP) harvest and consumption in semi-arid Kenya. *Land Use Policy* 38(2014) 48-69 ; Swaziland's Flora Database <http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora> ; Williamson, J., 2005, Useful Plants of Malawi. 3rd. Edition. Mdadzi Book Trust. p 234