

Dracontomelon dao (Blanco) Merr. & Rolfe

Identifiants : 12059/dradao

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

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- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Rosidées ;
- Clade : Malvidées ;
- Ordre : Sapindales ;
- Famille : Anacardiaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Sapindales ;
- Famille : Anacardiaceae ;
- Genre : Dracontomelon ;

- Synonymes : *Comeurya cumingiana* Baillon, *Dracontomelon brachyphyllum* Ridl, *Dracontomelon celebicum* Koord. [Invalid], *Dracontomelon cumingianum* (Baillon) Baillon, *Dracontomelon edule* (Blanco) Skeels, *Dracontomelon lamiyo* Merr, *Dracontomelon laxum* K. Sch, *Dracontomelon mangiferum* (Blume) Blume, *Dracontomelon mangiferum* var. *puberulum* (Miq.) Engl, *Dracontomelon mangiferum* var. *pubescens* K. & V, *Dracontomelon puberulum* Miq, *Dracontomelon sylvestre* Blume, *Paliurus dao* Blanco, *Paliurus edulis* Blanco, *Paliurus lamiyo* Blanco, *Pomum draconum* Rumph, *Pomum draconum sylvestre* Rumph, *Poupartia mangifera* Bl ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Mon, Dao, , Alaiuhau, Argus pheasant tree, Belgian walnut, Bengkuang, Chengkuang, Dahu, Dar, Dau, Djakan, Halowihaw, Jan-mien-tzu, Ka-kho, Ko, Lamio, Ngar-bauk, Ngkung, Paya-ngar-su, Peldao, Pohon dahu, Prachao haa, Ra, Rau, Saentaalom, Sakal, Sa-kuan, Sang-kuan, Sarunsab, Sekuang, Sengkuang, Singkuang, Sorosob, Surgan, Suronsub, Tako, Takuu, Talantjap, Tarosoup, Taw-thit-kya, Tehrengzeb, Ungkawang, Urui, Yun meen ;



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

Parties comestibles : fruits, feuilles, graines, fleurs^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Fruit, Leaves, Seeds, Flowers^{{{0(+x)}}} La partie charnue du fruit est consommée crue. C'est aigre. Ils sont utilisés comme une relish aigre. Ils sont utilisés pour parfumer les currys. Le fruit peut être cuit avec de la sauce soja et mangé avec du riz. Les fleurs et les feuilles peuvent être cuites et consommées comme légume. Le noyau à l'intérieur de la graine est comestible. ATTENTION La sève de l'arbre peut être irritante et / ou toxique



cf. consommation

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

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

dont classification :

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

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

Alegado, A. M. & De Guzman, R. B., 2014, Indigenous food crops of the Aetas tribe in the Philippines and their traditional methods of food preparation. in *Promotion of Underutilized Indigenous Food Resources for Food Security and Nutrition in Asia and Pacific*. FAO. Bangkok p 160 (As *Dracontomelon edule*) ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 183 (As *Dracontomelon mangiferum*) ; Arora, R. K., 2014, *Diversity in Underutilized Plant Species - An Asia-Pacific Perspective*. Bioversity International. p 68 ; Borrell, O.W., 1989, *An Annotated Checklist of the Flora of Kairiru Island, New Guinea*. Marcellin College, Victoria Australia. p 49 ; Brown, W.H., 1920, *Wild Food Plants of the Philippines*. Bureau of Forestry Bulletin No. 21 Manila. p 90 ; Brown, W.H., 1920, *Wild Food Plants of the Philippines*. Bureau of Forestry Bulletin No. 21 Manila. p 94 (As *Dracontomelon edule*) ; Burkill, I.H., 1966, *A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula*. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Vol 1 (A-H) p 873 (As *Dracontomelum mangiferum*) ; Chayamarit, K., 1994, *Preliminary Checklist of the Family Anacardiaceae in Thailand*. Thai For. Bull. 22:1-25 ; Coronel, R.E., 1982, *Fruit Collections in the Philippines*. IBPGR Newsletter p 9 (Also as *Dracontomelon puberulum*) ; Ding Hou, 1978, *Anacardiaceae*, in *Flora Malesiana Ser 1 Vol 8(3)* p 469 ; Dobriyal, M. J. R. & Dobriyal, R., 2014, *Non Wood Forest Produce an Option for Ethnic Food and Nutritional Security in India*. Int. J. of Usuf. Mngt. 15(1):17-37 (As *Dracontomelum mangiferum*) ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 9 ; French, B.R., 1986, *Food Plants of Papua New Guinea, A Compendium*. Asia Pacific Science Foundation p 238 ; French, B.R., 2010, *Food Plants of Solomon Islands. A Compendium*. Food Plants International Inc. p 233 ; Forest Inventory and Planning Institute, 1996, *Vietnam Forest Trees*. Agriculture Publishing House p 32 (As *Dracontomelon mangiferum* Bl.) ; Gardner, S., et al, 2000, *A Field Guide to Forest Trees of Northern Thailand*, Kobfai Publishing Project. p 154 ; Havel, J. J., 1975, *Forest Botany, Volume 3 Part 2 Botanical taxonomy*. Papua New Guinea Department of Forests, p 154 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 282 (As *Dracontomelon sylvestre*) ; Kebler, P. J. A., & Kidiyasa, 1994, *Trees of the Balikpapan-Samarinda area of East Kalimantan, Indonesia*. The Tropenbos Foundation, Wageningen, The Netherlands. p 39 ; Lacuna-Richman, C., 2006, *The use of non-wood forest products by migrants in a new settlement: experiences of a Visayan community in Palawan, Philippines*. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. 2:36 (As *Dracontomelon edule*) Lepofsky, D., 1992, *Arboriculture in the Mussau Islands, Bismarck Archipelago*. Economic Botany, Vol 46, No. 2, pp. 192-211 ; Macmillan, H.F. (Revised Barlow, H.S., et al) 1991, *Tropical Planting and Gardening*. Sixth edition. Malayan Nature Society. Kuala Lumpur. p 299 ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, *Edible Leaves of the Tropics*. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 174 ; Martin, F. W., et al, 1987, *Perennial Edible Fruits of the Tropics*. USDA Handbook 642 p 13 (As *Dracontomelon mangiferum*) ; Menninger, E.A., 1977, *Edible Nuts of the World*. Horticultural Books. Florida p 50 (As *Dracontomelon mangiferum*) ; Milow, P., et al, 2013, *Malaysian species of plants with edible fruits or seeds and their evaluation*. International Journal of Fruit Science. 14:1, 1-27 ; Monsalud, M.R., Tongacan, A.L., Lopez, F.R., & Lagrimas, M.Q., 1966, *Edible Wild Plants in Philippine Forests*. Philippine Journal of Science. p 439 (Also as *Dracontomelon edule*) ; Peekel, P.G., 1984, (Translation E.E.Henty), *Flora of the Bismarck Archipelago for Naturalists*, Division of Botany, Lae, PNG. p 323, 321 ; Philipp. J. Sci., C 3:108. 1908 ; Sam, H. V. et al, 2004, *Trees of Laos and Vietnam: A Field Guide to 100 Economically or Ecologically Important Species*. BLUMEA 49: 201-349 ; Saw, L.G., LaFrankie, J. V. Kochummen, K. M., Yap S. K., 1991, *Fruit Trees in a Malaysian Rain Forest*. Economic Botany, Vol. 45, No. 1, pp. 120-136 ; Seidemann J., 2005, *World Spice Plants. Economic Usage, Botany, Taxonomy*. Springer. p 140 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India*. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 56 ; Siong, K. H., 2003, *Indigenous Fruits of Sarawak*. ITTO & Sarawak Forest Department. p 4 ; Slik, F., www.asianplant.net ; Soepadmo, E. and Wong, K. M. and Saw, L. G., 1996, *Tree Flora of Sabah and Sarawak*. Forestry Malaysia. Volume Two. p 18 ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, *3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia*. LIPI p 248 ; Verheij, E. W. M. and Coronel, R.E., (Eds.), 1991, *Plant Resources of South-East Asia. PROSEA No 2. Edible fruits and nuts*. Pudoc Wageningen. p 329 ; Walter, A. & Sam C., 2002, *Fruits of Oceania*. ACIAR Monograph No. 85. Canberra. p 158, 279 ; www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/afdbases/af/asp/SpeciesInfo.asp?SpID=1792 ; Zawiah, N. & Othaman, H., 2012, *99 Spesies Buah di FRIM*. Institut Penyelidikan Perhutanan Malaysia. p 100