

Grewia flavescens Juss.

Identifiants : 15248/greflv

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 : Malvales ;
- Famille : Malvaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

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

- Synonymes : *Grewia aspera* Schinz, *Grewia carpinifolia* Roxb, *Grewia pilosa* Lam. ex Poir, *Grewia platyclada* K. Schum, *Vinticina flavescens* (Juss.) Burret, *Grewia guazumifolia* A Chev, *Grewia kapiensis*, *Grewia retinervis* Burr ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Donkey berry, Rough leaf raisin, Sandpaper raisin, , Amrurjii, Daiyta-
arba, Dhabiqurquraale, Elamuruke, Farangan, Goursoumhi, Guedeb, Gugur, Kabayna, Kakose, Kelehi, Laghojane,
Lambonjane, Likloko, Mkololupini, Mkozepini, Mokgomphatha, Motsotsojana, Mpelemense, Mubhununu, Mufhughuha,
Mujonjoma, Muku, Mumhudzingwa, Muundu, Odaachu, Oleing'oni, Olmangulai, Omushe, Parhenkal, Phetara, Rupundu,
Sountago, Tobongo, Ubhunzu, Ubhuxu, Umklampunzi, Umnaba, Umtewa ;



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

Parties comestibles : fruits, feuilles^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Fruit, Leaves^{{{0(+x)}}} Les fruits mûrs sont consommés crus ou séchés. Ils peuvent être stockés une fois séchés. La peau sèche est effacée avant de manger la chair. Les fruits sont également utilisés pour faire une boisson alcoolisée. Le fruit est comestible. Ils sont ajoutés à la bouillie à la place du sucre

Partie testée : fleurs^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique)

Original : Flowers^{{{0(+x)}}}

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro- vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
76.2	358	86	0.8	0	0	0	0



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- 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" :

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 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 248 ; Ann. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 4:91. 1804 ; Arinathan, V., et al, 2007, *Wild edibles used by Palliyars of the western Ghats, Tamil Nadu*. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. 6(1) pp 163-168 ; Belem, B., et al, 2007, *Use of Non Wood Forest Products by local people bordering the Parc National Kaboré-Tambila, Burkina Faso*. *The Journal of Transdisciplinary Environmental Studies* vol. 6, no. 1 p 9 ; Bonou, A., et al, 2013, *Valeur économique des Produits Forestiers Non Ligneux (PFNL) au Bénin*. *Editions Universitaires Européennes* p 97 ; Burkill, H. M., 1985, *The useful plants of west tropical Africa*, Vol. 5. Kew. ; Cheikhyyoussef, A & Embashu, W., 2013, *Ethnobotanical knowledge on Indigenous fruits in Ohangwena and Oshana regions in Northern Namibia*. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* 9:34 ; Dale, I. R. and Greenway, P. J., 1961, *Kenya Trees and Shrubs*. Nairobi. p 565 ; Exell, A.W. et al, (Ed), 1963, *Flora Zambesiaca Vol 2 Part 1 Crown Agents, London*. p 46 ; FAO, 1988, *Traditional Food Plants*, FAO Food and Nutrition Paper 42. FAO Rome p 306 ; Feyssa, D. H., et al, 2011, *Wild Edible Fruits of Importance for Human Nutrition in Semiarid Parts of East Shewa Zone, Ethiopia*. *Pakistan Journal of Nutrition* January 2011 ; Feyssa, D. H., et al, 2011, *Seasonal availability and 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 45 ; Gallagher, D. E., 2010, *Farming beyond the escarpment: Society, Environment, and Mobility in Precolonial Southeastern Burkina Faso*. PhD University of Michigan. ; 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 30 ; Grivetti, 1976, 1979, ; 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 41, 72, 79 ; <http://www.fao.org/forestry/25323-096344a3de335832e8f363c3ac5184a66.pdf> (As *Grewia platyclada*) ; Le Houerou, H. N., (Ed.), 1980, *Browse in Africa. The current state of knowledge*. International Livestock Centre for Africa, Ethiopia. p 163 ; 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 ; Palmer, E and Pitman, N., 1972, *Trees of Southern Africa*. Vol. 2. A.A. Balkema, Cape Town p 1433 ; Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa*, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 140 ; Leger, S., 1997, *A Description of Today's Use of Plants in West Bushmanland (Namibia)*. German Development Service. PO Box 220035, 14061 Berlin, Germany. <http://www.sigridleger.de/book/> ; Long, C., 2005, *Swaziland's Flora - siSwati names and Uses* <http://www.sntc.org.sz/floral/> ; Maguire, 1978, ; Malaisse, F., 1997, *Se nourrir en forêt claire africaine. Approche écologique et nutritionnelle*. CTA., p 63 ; 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 320 ; 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 ; Marshall, 1976, ; Maydell, H. von, 1990, *Trees and shrubs of the Sahel: their characteristics and uses*. Margraf. p 293 ; Mengistu, F. & Hager, H., 2008, *Wild Edible Fruit Species Cultural Domain, Informant Species Competence and Preference in Three Districts of Amhara Region, Ethiopia*. *Ethnobotany Research & Applications* 6:487-502 ; Motlhanka, D. M. T., et al, 2008, *Edible Indigenous Fruit Plants of Eastern Botswana*. *International Journal of Poultry Science*. 7(5): 457-460 ; Neudeck, L. et al, 2012, *The Contribution of Edible Wild Plants to Food Security, Dietary Diversity and Income of Households in Shorobe Village, Northern Botswana*. *Ethnobotany Research & Applications* 10:449-462 ; Newman, 1970, (As *Grewia platyclada*) ; Ogle & Grivetti, 1985, ; Palgrave, K.C., 1996, *Trees of Southern Africa*. Struik Publishers. p 571 ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, *Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa*. Kew. p 191 ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, *Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa*. Kew. p 193 (As *Grewia platyclada*) ; Prachi, K., et al, 2012, *Underutilized wild fruits of North Maharashtra*. *Journal of Research in Plant Sciences*. (2012) 1:071-076 ; Reddy, K. 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Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 62 ; Tredgold, M.H., 1986, *Food Plants of Zimbabwe*. Mambo Press. p 70 ; van Wyk, Be., & Gericke, N., 2007, *People's plants. A Guide to Useful Plants of Southern Africa*. Briza. p 44 ; Vivien, J., & Faure, J.J., 1996, *Fruitiers Sauvages d'Afrique*. *Especies du Cameroun*. CTA p 353 ; Wehmeyer, A. S., 1986, *Edible Wild Plants of Southern Africa*. Data on the Nutrient Contents of over 300 species ; www.zimbabweflora.co.zw 2011

