

Guazuma ulmifolia Lamk.

Identifiants : 15385/guaulm

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 14/05/2024

• **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 : Guazuma ;

• **Synonymes :** *Bubroma guazuma* (L.) Willd, *Bubroma tomentosa* Spreng, *Guazuma guazuma* Cockerell, *Guazuma tomentosa* H. B. K, *Guazuma utilis* Poepp, *Theobroma guazuma* L, et d'autres ;

• **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** Bastard Cedar. West Indian elm, Guasimo , Bay cedar, Bucha, Chico-magro, Cuahulote, Debodaru, Embiru, Guacimo, Guasima, Mutamba, Mutambo, Nepaltunth, Nepal-tuth, Nipaltunth, Pohon jati belanda, Pohon jatilondo, Radraksha, Rudrakscha chettu, Rudrasum, Tenbachai, Thene-chettu, Thenmaram, Tubakki, Udrikpatta, Uttharasham ;



• **Note comestibilité : ****

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

Parties comestibles : fruits, écorce - boisson, fleurs, graines, gomme^{(((0(+x)) traduction automatique)} | Original : Fruit, Bark - drink, Flowers, Seeds, Gum^{(((0(+x))} La capsule de fruits mûrs est consommée. Le fruit est riche en mucilage. Les fruits verts sont consommés crus, cuits, écrasés dans l'eau pour faire une boisson ou utilisés pour aromatiser d'autres aliments. La sève est utilisée pour clarifier le sirop dans la fabrication du sucre



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

• **Note médicinale : *****

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

- Liens, sources et/ou références :

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

dont classification :

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

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

Altschul, S.V.R., 1973, Drugs and Foods from Little-known Plants. Notes in Harvard University Herbaria. Harvard Univ. Press. Massachusetts. no. 2784 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 250 ; Bandyopadhyay, S. et al, 2009, Wild edible plants of Koch Bihar district, West Bengal. Natural Products Radiance 8(1) 64-72 ; Bandyopadhyay, S., et al, 2012, A Census of Wild Edible Plants from Howrah District, West Bengal, India. Proceedings of UGC sponsored National Seminar 2012 ; Bortolotto, I. M., et al, 2015, Knowledge and use of wild edible plants in rural communities along Paraguay River, Pantanal, Brazil. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. 11:46 ; Bortolotto, I. M., et al, 2018, Lista preliminar das plantas alimenticias nativas de Mato Grosso do Sul, Brasil. Iheringia, Serie Botanica, Porto Alegre, 73 (supl.):101-116 ; Burkhill, 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 1133 ; Casas, A., et al, 1996, Plant Management Among the Nahua and the Mixtec in the Balsas River Basin, Mexico: An Ethnobotanical Approach to the Study of Plant Domestication. Human Ecology, Vol. 24, No. 4 pp. 455-478 ; Chizmar Fernandez, C., et al, 2009, Plantas comestibles de Centroamerica. Instituto de Biodiversidad, Costa Rica. p 307 ; Condit, R., et al, 2011, Trees of Panama and Costa Rica. Princeton Field Guides. p 282 ; Cruz, I. M., et al, 2015, Edible fruits and seeds in the State of Mexico. Revista Mexicana de Ciencias Agricolas. Vol. 6. Num. 2 pp 331-346 ; Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 239 ; Flora of Pakistan. www.efloras.org ; Grandtner, M. M., 2008, World Dictionary of Trees. Wood and Forest Science Department. Laval University, Quebec, Qc Canada. (Internet database <http://www.wdt.qc.ca>) ; Grandtner, M. M. & Chevrette, J., 2013, Dictionary of Trees, Volume 2: South America: Nomenclature, Taxonomy and Ecology. Academic Press p 281 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 334 (As Guazuma tomentosa) ; Kinupp, V. F., 2007, Plantas alimenticias nao-convencionais da regiao metropolitana de Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil p 80 ; Kiple, K.F. & Ornelas, K.C., (eds), 2000, The Cambridge World History of Food. CUP p 1820 ; Krishen P., 2006, Trees of Delhi, A Field Guide. DK Books. p 100 ; J. B. A. P. M. de Lamarck & L. A. J. Desrousseaux, Encycl. 3:52. 1789 ; Lira, R., et al, 2009, Traditional Knowledge and Useful Plant Richness in the Tehuacan-Cuicatlan Valley, Mexico. Economic Botany XX(X): 1-17 ; Lorenzi, H., 2002, Brazilian Trees. A Guide to the Identification and Cultivation of Brazilian Native Trees. Vol. 01 Nova Odessa, SP, Instituto Plantarum p 343 ; Peres, M. K., 2011, Diasporos do Cerrado Atrativos para Fauna: Chave Interativa Caracterizacao Visual e Relacoes Ecologicas. Masters thesis. Universidade de Brasilia. ; Plants of Haiti Smithsonian Institute <http://botany.si.edu/antilles/West Indies> ; PROSEA ; Reddy, K. N. et al, 2007, Traditional knowledge on wild food plants in Andhra Pradesh. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. Vol. 6(1): 223-229 ; 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] ; SHORTT, (As Guazuma tomentosa) ; Singh, V. and Singh, P., 1981, Edible Wild Plants of Eastern Rajasthan. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol 2 pp 197-207 ; Smith, N., et al, 2007, Amazon River Fruits. Flavors for Conservation. Missouri Botanical Gardens Press. p 148 ; Standley, P. C. & Record, S. J., 1936, The Forests and Flora of British Honduras. (Belize). p 254 ; Staples, G.W. and Herbst, D.R., 2005, A tropical Garden Flora. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawaii. p 544 ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, 3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia. LIPI p 312 ; Swaminathan, M.S., and Kochnar, S.L., 2007, An Atlas of Major Flowering Trees in India. Macmillan. p 54 ; Tamil herbs, 2007, Edible Plants of the Tropical Dry Evergreen Forest. ; Turreira-Garcia, N., et al, 2015, Wild edible plant knowledge, distribution and transmission: a case study of the Achi Mayans of Guatemala. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. 11:52 ; Uphof, ; Van den Eynden, V., et al, 2003, Wild Foods from South Ecuador. Economic Botany 57(4): 576-603 ; van Roosmalen, M.G.M., 1985, Fruits of the Guianan Flora. Utrecht Univ. & Wageningen Univ. p 419 ; WATT, (As Guazuma tomentosa) ; www.colecionandofrutas.org ; www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/afdbases/af/asp/SpeciesInfo.asp?SpID=944 ; Yetman, D., 2002, The Guarajios of the Sierra Madre: Hidden People of Northwestern Mexico. University of New Mexico Press. p 224 ; Zuchowski W., 2007, Tropical Plants of Costa Rica. A Zona Tropical Publication, Comstock Publishing. p 65