

Annona muricata L., 1753 (Corossolier)

Identifiants : 2574/annmur

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 09/05/2024

• **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 ;
- Section : Annona ;

• **Synonymes :** x (=) basionym, *Annona macrocarpa* Wercklé 1903 (*Annona macrocarpa* auct.) ;

• **Synonymes français :** corossol, annone (ou anone), corossol épineux, guanabana, cachiman épineux, grand corossol, cachimantier épineux, sapadille ;

• **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** soursop, prickly custard, zuurzak (nl), Sauersack (de), Stachelannone (de), graviola (pt,br), araticum-grande (pt,br), araticum-manso (pt,br), coração-de-rainha (pt br), jaca-de-pobre (pt,br), jaca-do-Pará (pt,br), anona (es), guanabana (es,br), guanabano (es), taggannonna (sv), katu-anoda (si), seetha (local), zapote agrico (mx) ;

• **Rusticité (résistance face au froid/gel) :** 0/-2/-3/-3,5/-4 ;



• **Note comestibilité :** ****

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

Fruit^{2(+),27(+x)} (pulpe/chair^{(((dp*))} mûre crue^{(((27(+x)))} [nourriture/aliment⁽⁽⁽²⁽⁺⁾⁾⁾ et base boissons/brevages^{(((2(dp*))})] comestible.(1*) Les fruits peuvent être consommés frais ou utilisés dans les glaces et les boissons. Les jeunes fruits peuvent être cuits comme légume. Les feuilles sont comestibles cuites. Ils sont utilisés pour le thé. CAUTION Les graines sont toxiques, elles doivent donc être retirées avant le traitement

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)
82.4	294	70	0.88	0	16	0.3	0.1



(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}}}.

• Note médicinale : ***

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



De gauche à droite :

Par Descourtilz, M.E., Flore [pittoresque et] médicale des Antilles (1821-1829) Fl. Méd. Antilles vol. 2 (1822), via plantillustrations

Par Denisse, E., Flore d'Amérique (1843-1846) Fl. Amérique, via plantillustrations

• Petite histoire-géo :

• Autres infos :

dont infos de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

◦ Statut :

Un fruit très populaire dans de nombreuses régions côtières de Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée et d'autres pays tropicaux^{{{(0+*) (traduction automatique)}}}.

Original : A quite popular fruit in many coastal areas of Papua New Guinea and other tropical countries^{{{(0+*)}}}.

◦ Distribution :

Une plante tropicale. Il pousse dans les plaines tropicales en dessous de 1200 m d'altitude. En Colombie, il pousse entre 100 et 2000 m au-dessus du niveau de la mer. Il peut tolérer des sols assez pauvres et un climat humide. Il ne supporte pas le gel. Les arbres peuvent supporter des températures allant jusqu'à zéro (0 ° C) pendant une courte période, mais les vents de mer chargés de sel peuvent tuer les arbres. Ils ont besoin d'un sol bien drainé et ne supportent pas l'engorgement. Les arbres continuent à pousser et à produire de manière satisfaisante dans un sol compact assez pauvre. Mais l'amélioration de la fertilité augmente la quantité de fruits. Ils peuvent bien pousser dans les zones chaudes et humides, mais une maladie fongique appelée brûlure des fleurs peut provoquer la chute des fleurs. Dans XTBG Yunnan. Il convient aux zones de rusticité 10-12^{{{(0+*) (traduction automatique)}}}.

Original : A tropical plant. It grows in tropical lowland areas below 1200 m altitude. In Colombia it grows between 100-2,000 m above sea level. It can tolerate quite poor soils and a humid climate. It cannot tolerate frost. The trees can withstand temperatures down to freezing (0°C) for a short time but salt laden winds from the sea can kill the trees. They need a well drained soil and cannot tolerate water-logging. The trees continue to grow and produce satisfactorily in fairly poor compact soil. But improving the fertility increases the amount of fruit. They can grow well in hot humid areas but a fungus disease called Blossom blight can cause flowers to fall off. In XTBG Yunnan. It suits hardiness zones 10-12^{{{(0+*)}}}.

◦ Localisation :

Afrique, Amazonie, Andamans, Angola, Antingua et Barbuda, Antilles, Argentine, Aruba, Asie, Australie, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbade, Belize, Bénin, Bolivie, Brésil, Burkina Faso, Cambodge, Cameroun, Iles Canaries, Iles Caroline, Centre Afrique, Amérique centrale, Chili, Chine, Chuuk, Colombie, Îles Cook, République démocratique du Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominique, République dominicaine, Afrique de l'Est, Timor oriental, Équateur, El Salvador, Érythrée, Éthiopie, Fidji, FSM, Guyane française, Gabon, Ghana, Grenade,

Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guam, Guyanes, Guinée, Guinée, Guinée-Bissau, Guyane, Haïti, Hawaï, Hispaniola, Honduras, Inde, Indochine, Indonésie, Côte d'Ivoire, Jamaïque, Laos, Libéria, Madagascar, Malaisie, Maldives, Marquises, Îles Marshall, Martinique, Mauritanie, Mexique, Micronésie, Montserrat, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Antilles néerlandaises, Nouvelle-Calédonie, Nicaragua, Nigéria, Amérique du Nord, Pacifique, Pakistan, Palaos, Panama, Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, PNG, Paraguay, Pérou, Philippines, Pohnpei, Porto Rico, Sao Tomé et Príncipe, Asie du Sud-Est, Sénégal, Sierra Leone, Îles Salomon, Somalie, Amérique du Sud, Afrique australe, Sri Lanka, Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis, Sainte-Lucie, Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines, Suriname, Taïwan, Tanzanie, Thaïlande, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tokelau, Tonga, Trinité-et-Tobago, Ouganda, Uruguay, USA, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Îles Vierges, Wallis et Futuna, Afrique de l'Ouest, Antilles, Yap, Zimbabwe, Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis, Sainte-Lucie, Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines, Suriname, Taïwan, Tanzanie, Thaïlande, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tokelau, Tonga, Trinité-et-Tobago, Ouganda, Uruguay, États-Unis, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Îles Vierges, Wallis et Futuna, Afrique de l'Ouest, Antilles, Yap, Zimbabwe^{{{(0+x)}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : Africa, Amazon, Andamans, Angola, Antingua and Barbuda, Antilles, Argentina, Aruba, Asia, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canary Islands, Caroline Islands, Central Africa, Central America, Chile, China, Chuuk, Colombia, Cook Islands, Congo DR, Costa Rica, CÔte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Curacao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, East Africa, East Timor, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, FSM, French Guiana, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guam, Guianas, Guinea, Guinée, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hawaii, Hispaniola, Honduras, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Marquesas, Marshall Islands, Martinique, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia, Montserrat, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North America, Pacific, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, PNG, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Pohnpei, Puerto Rico, Sao Tome and Principe, SE Asia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South America, Southern Africa, Sri Lanka, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tokelau, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Uruguay, USA, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Virgin Islands, Wallis & Futuna, West Africa, West Indies, Yap, Zimbabwe^{{{(0+x)}}}.

◦ Notes :

Il existe environ 100 à 150 espèces d'*Annona*. Il a des propriétés anticancéreuses. Il est également utilisé pour une gamme d'autres conditions médicales^{{{(0+x)}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : There are about 100-150 *Annona* species. It has anticancer properties. It is also used for a range of other medicinal conditions^{{{(0+x)}}}.

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

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

dont classification :

◦ "The Plant List" (en anglais) : www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/kew-2640944 ;

◦ "GRIN" (en anglais) : ²<https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxon/taxonomydetail?id=3492> ;

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

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

Soursop references ; 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 42 ; Ajesh, T. P., et al, 2012, Ethnobotanical Documentation of Wild Edible Fruits used by Muthuvan Tribes of Idukki, Kerala-India. International Journal of Pharma and Bio Sciences 3(3): 479-487 ; Alexander, D. M., Scholefield, P.B., Frodsham, A., 1982, Some tree fruits for tropical Australia. CSIRO, Australia. p 45 ; Allen, B. M., 1975, Common Malaysian fruits. Longmans p 5 ; Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 42 ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, Plants and people of the Golden Triangle. Dioscorides Press. p 202 ; Anon. New Illustrated Flora of Hawaiian Islands. ; Arora, R. K., 2014, Diversity in Underutilized Plant Species - An Asia-Pacific Perspective. Bioersivity International. p 57 ; Ashton, M. S., et al 1997, A Field Guide to the Common Trees and Shrubs of Sri Lanka. WHT Publications Ltd. p 100 ; Barfod, A. S. & Kvist, L. P., 1996, Comparative Ethnobotanical Studies of the Amerindian Groups in Coastal Ecuador. The Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters. p 76 ; Barwick, M., 2004, Tropical and Subtropical Trees. A Worldwide Encyclopedic Guide. Thames and Hudson p 26 ; Bekele-Tesemma A., Birnie, A., & Tengnas, B., 1993, Useful Trees and Shrubs for Ethiopia. Regional Soil Conservation Unit. Technical Handbook No 5. p 90 ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics. AUC Press. p 31 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 87 ; Bodner, C. C. and Gereau, R. E., 1988, A Contribution to Bontoc Ethnobotany. Economic Botany, 43(2): 307-369 ; Bois, D., 1927, Les Plantes Alimentaires. 2:33-34. ; Borrell, O.W., 1989, An Annotated Checklist of the Flora of Kairiru Island, New Guinea.

Marcellin College, Victoria Australia. p 50 ; Bourret, D., 1981, *Bonnes-Plantes de Nouvelle-Caledonie et des Loyaute*. ORSTOM. p 36 ; Bremness, L., 1994, *Herbs*. Collins Eyewitness Handbooks. Harper Collins. p 36 ; Brown, 1951, *Useful Plants of the Philippines*. p 541 ; 1977, *Buah-Buahan*. Lembaga Biologi Nasional p 122 ; Burkill, H. M., 1985, *The useful plants of west tropical Africa*, Vol. 1. Kew. ; Burkill, I. H., 1935, *A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula*. p 167 ; Catarino, L., et al, 2016, *Ecological data in support of an analysis of Guinea-Bissau's medicinal flora*. Data in Brief 7 (2016):1078-1097 ; Cheifetz, A., (ed), 1999, *500 popular vegetables, herbs, fruits and nuts for Australian Gardeners*. Random House p 171 ; Clarke, W.C. & Thaman, R.R., 1993, *Agroforestry in the Pacific Islands: Systems for sustainability*. United Nations University Press. New York. ; Coe, F. G. and Anderson, G. J., 1999, *Ethnobotany of the Sumu (Ulwa) of Southeastern Nicaragua and Comparisons with Miskitu Plant Lore*. *Economic Botany* Vol. 53. No. 4. pp. 363-386 ; Coronel, R.E., 1982, *Fruit Collections in the Philippines*. IBPGR Newsletter p 6 ; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, *Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible*. ABC Books. p 159 ; Galan, & Tutin, 1911, *Pharm. Journ.* 87, p743 ; Chandler, W.H., 1958, *Evergreen Orchards*. Philadelphia. p312 ; Chin, H.F., & Yong, H.S., 1996, *Malaysian Fruits in Colour*. Tropical press, Kuala Lumpur ; Clarke, W.C. & Thaman, R.R., 1993, *Agroforestry in the Pacific Islands: Systems for sustainability*. United Nations University Press. New York. p 222 ; Corner, E.J.H., 1940, *Wayside Trees of Malaya*. p 130 ; 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 ; Dalziel, J. M., 1937, *The Useful plants of west tropical Africa*. Crown Agents for the Colonies London. ; Darley, J.J., 1993, *Know and Enjoy Tropical Fruit*. P & S Publishers. p 1 ; Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, *Botanica's Trees & Shrubs*. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs. Random House, Australia. p 96 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 12 ; FAO, 1993, *Valor Nutritivo Y Usis en Alimentacion humana de Algunis Cultivos Autoctonos Subexplotados de Mesoamerica*. FAO, Santiago, Chile. p 4 ; Flowerdew, B., 2000, *Complete Fruit Book*. Kyle Cathie Ltd., London. p 157 ; Focho, D. A., et al, 2009, *Ethnobotanical survey of Trees in Fundong, Northwest Region, Cameroon*. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine*, 5:17 ; *Forest Genetic Resources Situation in Mexico*, FAO 2012 Annex 15 p 286 ; Franklin, J., Keppel, G., & Whistler, W., 2008, *The vegetation and flora of Lakeba, Nayau and Aiwa Islands, Central Lau Group, Fiji*. *Micronesica* 40(1/2): 169â€“225, 2008 ; French, B., 1986, *Food Plants of Papua New Guinea*, Asia Pacific Science Foundation p 212 ; French, B.R., 2010, *Food Plants of Solomon Islands*. A Compendium. Food Plants International Inc. p 210 ; Friday, J. B., 2005, *Forestry and Agroforestry Trees of East Timor*. [http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/forestry/data/Timor/Timor trees.html](http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/forestry/data/Timor/Timor%20trees.html) ; Furusawa, T., et al, 2014, *Interaction between forest biodiversity and people's used of forest resources in Roviana, Solomon Islands: implications for biocultural conservation under socioeconomic changes*. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine*, 10:10 ; Garner, R.J., and Chaudhri, S.A., (Ed.) 1976, *The Propagation of Tropical fruit Trees*. FAO/CAB. p 223, 233 ; Gilliland, H.B., 1962, *Common Malayan Plants*. Univ of Malaya. ; 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 37 ; Hearne, D.A., & Rance, S.J., 1975, *Trees for Darwin and Northern Australia*. AGPS, Canberra p 21, Pl 5 ; Hedricks, U.P., (ed) 1919, *Sturtevant's Edible Plants of the World*. Dover. p 57 ; Hermano, A.J., & Sepulveda, G. Jr., 1934, *Vitamin contents of Philippine foods*. *Philip. J. Sci.* 53:379-390 & 54:61-73. ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, *Food Plants of China*. The Chinese University Press. p 398 ; INFOODS:FAO/INFOODS Databases ; Jacquat, C., 1990, *Plants from the Markets of Thailand*. D.K. Book House p 34 ; Janick, J. & Paul, R. E. (Eds.), 2008, *The Encyclopedia of Fruit & Nuts*. CABI p 42 ; Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa*, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 120 ; Johns, L. & Stevenson, V., 1979, *The Complete Book of Fruit*. Angus & Robertson. p 266 ; Katende, A.B., Birnie, A & Tengnas B., 1995, *Useful Trees and Shrubs for Uganda*. Identification, Propagation and Management for Agricultural and Pastoral Communities. Technical handbook No 10. Regional Soil Conservation Unit, Nairobi, Kenya. p 102 ; Kintzios, S. E., 2006, *Terrestrial Plant-Derived Anticancer Agents and Plant Species Used in Anticancer research Critical Reviews in Plant Sciences*. 25: pp 79-113 ; Kiple, K.F. & Ornelas, K.C., (eds), 2000, *The Cambridge World History of Food*. CUP p 1855 ; Kunkel, G., 1978, *Flowering Trees in Subtropical Gardens*. Junk. p 36 ; Latham, P. & Mbuta, A. K., 2014, *Useful Plants of Bas-Congo Province, Democratic Republic of Congo*. Volume 1. p 50 ; Latham, P. & Mbuta, A. K., 2017, *Plants of Kongo Central Province, Democratic Republic of Congo*. Volume 1. 3rd ed p 54 ; LautenschlÄager, T., et al, 2018, *First large-scale ethnobotanical survey in the province of UÅge, northern Angola*. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* (2018) 14:51 ; Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, *Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia*, CSIRO. p 21 ; Lembaga Biologi Nasional, 1977, *Buah-Buahan*, Balai Pustaka, Jakarta. p 122 ; Lentz, D. L., 1993, *Medicinal and Other Economic Plants of the Paya of Honduras*. *Economic Botany*, Vol. 47, No. 4, pp. 358-370 ; Leon, J., 1968, *Fundamentos Botanicos de los Cultivos tropicales*. p 471 ; Llamas, K.A., 2003, *Tropical Flowering Plants*. Timber Press. p 61 ; Lorenzi, H., Bacher, L., Lacerda, M. & Sartori, S., 2006, *Brazilian Fruits & Cultivated Exotics*. Sao Paulo, Instituto Plantarum de Estudos da Flora Ltda. p 359 ; Macmillan, H.F. (Revised Barlow, H.S., et al) 1991, *Tropical Planting and Gardening*. Sixth edition. Malayan Nature Society. Kuala Lumpur. p 291 ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, *Edible Leaves of the Tropics*. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 55, 175 ; Martin, F. W., et al, 1987, *Perennial Edible Fruits of the Tropics*. USDA Handbook 642 p 16 ; 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 102 ; Miguel, E., et al, 1989, *A checklist of the cultivated plants of Cuba*. *Kulturpflanze* 37. 1989, 211-357 ; Molla, A., *Ethiopian Plant Names*. <http://www.ethiopic.com/aplants.htm> ; Morton, J.F., 1966, *The soursop or guanabana*. (*Annona muricata* L.). *Proc. Flo. Sta. Hort. Soc.* 79:355-66 ; Morton, J. F., 1987, *Fruits of Warm Climates*. Wipf & Stock Publishers p 75 ; Murillo-A, J., 2001, *Annonaceae of Colombia*. *Biota Colombiana* 2(1): 49-51 ; Musinguzi, E., et al, 2006, *Utilizatioon of Indigenous Food Plants in Uganda: A Case Study of South-Western Uganda*. *AJFAND* Vol. 6(2): ; Naik. K.C., 1949, *South Indian Fruits and their culture*. Varadachary. p 433 ; Neal, C.M., 1965, *In Gardens of Hawaii*, Bishop Museum Press. p 359. ; Ochse, J.J., 1930, *Fruits and Fruit Culture in the Dutch East Indies*. p 21. ; Ochse, J.J. et al, 1931, *Vegetables of the Dutch East Indies*. Asher reprint. p 47 ; Ochse, J.J., Dijkman, M.J., Soule, M.J. & Wehlburg, C., 1961, *Tropical and Subtropical Agriculture*. p 558. ; Omawale, 1973, *Guyana's edible plants*. Guyana University, Georgetown p 46 ; Payne, S & W., 1979, *Cooking with Exotic Fruit*. Batsford. p 127. ; Peekel, P.G., 1984, (Translation E.E.Henty), *Flora of the Bismarck Archipelago for*

Naturalists, Division of Botany, Lae, PNG. p 181, 182 ; Perry, F., and Hay, R., 1982, *Guide to Tropical and Subtropical Plants*. Sun Books p 10 ; Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, *An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam*. Nha Xuat Ban Tre. p 243 ; Phon, P., 2000, *Plants used in Cambodia*. Â© Pauline Dy Phon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. p 38 ; Pieme C. A., et al, 2014, *Antiproliferative activity and induction of apoptosis by Annona muricata (Annonaceae) extract on human cancer cells*. *Complementary and Alternative Medicine*. 14:516 ; *Plants of Haiti* Smithsonian Institute <http://botany.si.edu> ; Poponoe, W., 1920, *Manual of Tropical and Subtropical fruits*. Macmillan. p 182-186 ; Plowes, N. J. & Taylor, F. W., 1997, *The Processing of Indigenous Fruits and other Wildfoods of Southern Africa*. in Smartt, L. & Haq. (Eds) *Domestication, Production and Utilization of New Crops*. ICUC p 185 ; Priyadi, H., et al, *Five hundred plant species in Gunung Halimun Salak National Park West Java. A checklist including Sundanese names, distribution and use*. CIFOR, FFPRI, SLU p 156 ; PROSEA (*Plant Resources of South East Asia*) handbook, Volume 2, 1991, *Edible fruits and nut*. p 75 ; Purselove, J.W., 1968, *Tropical Crops Dicotyledons*, Longmans. p 624 ; Radi, J., 1997, *Sirsak*, Penerbit Kanisius, Yogyakarta ; Rajapaksha, U., 1998, *Traditional Food Plants in Sri Lanka*. HARTI, Sri Lanka. p 56 ; Rahman, S. A., et al, 2013, *Cultivated Plants in the Diversified Homegardens of Local Communities in Ganges Valley, Bangladesh*. *Science Journal of Agricultural Research and Management*. Vol. 2013 ; Raponda-Walker, A & Sillans, R., 1961, *Les Plantes Utiles du Gabon*. Editions Paul Lechevalier, Paris. p 62 ; Safford, W.E., 1905, *Useful Plants of Guam*. *Contrib. US Nat. Herb.*, 9, 184 ; Sharma, B.B., 2005, *Growing fruits and vegetables*. Publications Division. Ministry of Information and broadcasting. India. p 5 ; Simpson & Arentz, 1981, in Bourke, M., (ed) *Proc. 2nd. PNG Food Crops Conference*. ; Singh, R., 1969, *Fruits*. Book Trust of India. p 109. ; Smith, A.C., 1981, *Flora Vitiensis Nova*, Lawaii, Kuai, Hawaii, Volume 2 p 39 ; Smith, P.M., 1979, *Soursop*, in Simmonds, N.W., (ed), *Crop Plant Evolution*. Longmans. London. p 302 ; Smith, N., et al, 2007, *Amazon River Fruits*. *Flavors for Conservation*. Missouri Botanical Gardens Press. p 28 ; Solomon, C., 2001, *Encyclopedia of Asian Food*. New Holland. p 348 ; Sp. pl. 1:536. 1753 ; Staples, G.W. and Herbst, D.R., 2005, *A tropical Garden Flora*. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawaii. p 109 ; Sujanapal, P., & Sankaran, K. V., 2016, *Common Plants of Maldives*. FAO & Kerala FRI, p 32 ; Sukarya, D. G., (Ed.) 2013, *3,500 Plant Species of the Botanic Gardens of Indonesia*. LIPI p 127 ; Swaminathan, M.S., and Kochnar, S.L., 2007, *An Atlas of Major Flowering Trees in India*. Macmillan. p 27 ; Tanaka, T., 1976, *Tanaka's Cyclopedia of Edible Plants of the World*. Keigaku. p 48. ; Tankard, G., 1990, *Tropical fruit. An Australian Guide to Growing and using exotic fruit*. Viking p 46 ; Tate, D., 1999, *Tropical Fruit*. Archipelago Press. Singapore. p 18 ; Terra, G.J.A., 1973, *Tropical Vegetables*. *Communication 54e Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam*, p 25 ; Thaman, R.R., 1976, *The Tongan Agricultural System*, University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji, p 380 ; Thaman, R. R., et al, 1994, *The Flora of Nauru*. *Atoll Research Bulletin No. 392*. Smithsonian Institute p 88 ; Tominaga, T., 1992, *Fruits and Vegetables in Markets in Bintulu, Sarawak, Malaysia*. *Journ. Fac. Agri. Shinshu Univ.* 29:137-147 ; USDA, ARS, *National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN)*. [Online Database] National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. Available: www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/econ.pl (10 April 2000) ; *Underexploited Tropical Plants with promising Economic Value*. NAS p 80 ; Uphof, J.C., 1968, *Dictionary of Economic Plants*. J. Cramer. ; Vael, L., 2015, *Ethnobotanical study of the plant use in the natural landscape of two mestizo communities in the Ucayali region of the Peruvian Amazon*. *Universiteit Gent*. ; Van den Eynden, V., et al, 2003, *Wild Foods from South Ecuador*. *Economic Botany* 57(4): 576-603 ; Van den Eynden, V., Cueva, E. & Cabrera, O., 1998, *Plantas silvestres comestibles del dur del Ecuador - Wild edible Plants of southern Ecuador*, Quito, Ediciones Abyw-Tala. 221 pp p ; van Roosmalen, M.G.M., 1985, *Fruits of the Guianan Flora*. *Utrecht Univ. & Wageningen Univ.* p 8 ; van Wyk, B., 2005, *Food Plants of the World. An illustrated guide*. Timber press. p 62 ; Vasquez, R. and Gentry, A. H., 1989, *Use and Misuse of Forest-harvested Fruits in the Iquitos Area*. *Conservation Biology* 3(4): 350f ; Villachica, H., (Ed.), 1996, *Frutales Y hortalizas promisorios de la Amazonia*. FAO, Lima. p 131 ; Vivien, J., & Faure, J.J., 1996, *Fruitiers Sauvages d'Afrique*. *Especies du Cameroun*. CTA p 51 ; Walter, A. & Lebot, V., 2007, *Gardens of Oceania*. ACIAR Monograph No. 122. p 114 ; 1948, *Wealth of India*. p 80 ; Wester, 1920, *Philippine Agric. Rev.* 13, p 179. ; Whistler, W. A., 1988, *Ethnobotany of Tokelau: The Plants, Their Tokelau Names, and Their Uses*. *Economic Botany* 42(2): 155-176 ; Williams, C.N., Chew, W.Y., and Rajaratnam, J.A., 1989, *Tree and Field Crops of the Wetter Regions of the Tropics*. Longman, p 139 ; www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/afdbases/af/asp/SpeciesInfo.asp?SpID=211 ; Young, J., (Ed.), 2001, *Botanica's Pocket Trees and Shrubs*. Random House. p 94 ; Yuncker, T.G., 1959, *Plants of Tonga*, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Hawaii, *Bulletin* 220. p 116 ; Zaldivar, M. E., et al, 2002, *Species Diversity of Edible Plants Grown in Homegardens of Chibehan Amerindians from Costa Rica*. *Human Ecology*, Vol. 30, No. 3, pp. 301-316 ; Zawiah, N. & Othaman, H., 2012, *99 Spesies Buah di FRIM*. Institut Penyelidikan Perhutanan Malaysia. p 24 ; Zuchowski W., 2007, *Tropical Plants of Costa Rica. A Zona Tropical Publication, Comstock Publishing*. p 165