

Annona reticulata L., 1753 (Coeur de boeuf)

Identifiants : 2590/annret

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 02/05/2024

- 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 : Attae ;

- Synonymes : x (=) basionym, Annona excelsa Kunth 1821 ;

- Synonymes français : annone réticulée (ou anone réticulée), cachiman, corossol reticulé, corossolier réticulé, annone coeur de boeuf (ou anone coeur de boeuf), cachimantier, corossol sauvage, corossolier sauvage ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : custard apple, bullock's-heart (bullock's heart), ox-heart , Netzannone (de), Ochsenherz (de), anoneira(pt), coração-de-boi (pt), biriba (pt,br), fruta-de-condessa (pt,br), fruta-do-conde (pt,br), anona corazon (es,local), anonillo (es), corazon de buey (es), mamán (es), nātannona (sv), araticum (br), coração de koi (br), anoda (si), ramphala (in), ramsita (local), anona colorado (mx) ;

- Rusticité (résistance face au froid/gel) : 0/-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 mûre^{(((dp*))} crue^{27(+x)} [nourriture/aliment⁽⁽⁽²⁽⁺⁾⁾ et base boissons/brevages^{(((2(dp*))})] comestible.(1*) Les fruits mûrs sont consommés frais. Ils sont également utilisés pour les conserves, les boissons, les glaces, les crèmes et autres desserts ATTENTION: le noyau de la graine est toxique

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)
66.4	462	111	2.06	10	50	0.5	0



(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]}.

- **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 USDA Pomological Watercolor Collection (1872-1948), via plantillustrations

- **Petite histoire-géo :**

- **Autres infos :**

dont infos de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

- **Statut :**

C'est un arbre fruitier cultivé. Fréquemment vu sur l'île de Manus et dans certaines autres zones côtières de Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée^{[[0(+x)] (traduction automatique)}.

Original : It is a cultivated fruit tree. Commonly seen on Manus Island and in some other coastal areas in Papua New Guinea^{[[0(+x)]}.

- **Distribution :**

Une plante tropicale. Il se produit dans les basses terres tropicales et pousse jusqu'à au moins 1200 m d'altitude. En Colombie, il pousse entre 500 et 1 900 m d'altitude. Il peut pousser sur des sols plus pauvres avec différents niveaux d'acidité. Il ne supporte pas l'engorgement. Il convient aux climats humides. Il est moins adapté aux climats secs. Il peut pousser dans des endroits arides. Au Népal, il atteint 900 m d'altitude. Il convient aux zones de rusticité 10-12. Au Yunnan. Dans les jardins botaniques de Brisbane^{[[0(+x)] (traduction automatique)}.

Original : A tropical plant. It occurs in the tropical lowlands and grows up to at least 1200 m altitude. In Colombia it grows between 500-1,900 m above sea level. It can grow on poorer soils with different levels of acidity. It cannot stand water-logging. It suits humid climates. It is less suited to dry climates. It can grow in arid places. In Nepal it grows to 900 m altitude. It suits hardiness zones 10-12. In Yunnan. In Brisbane Botanical Gardens^{[[0(+x)]}.

- **Localisation :**

Afrique, Amazonie, Andamans, Angola, Antilles, Asie, Australie, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belize, Bolivie, Brésil, Cambodge, Cameroun, Afrique centrale, Amérique centrale *, Chine, Colombie, Îles Cook, Costa Rica, Cuba, République dominicaine, Afrique de l'Est, Timor oriental, Équateur, Fidji, Gabon, Grenade, Guam, Guatemala, Guyana, Haïti, Hawaï, Himalaya, Honduras, Inde, Indochine, Indonésie, Jamaïque, Kenya, Laos, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaisie, Maldives, Marquises, Marshall Is., Martinique, Mexique, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Népal, Amérique du Nord, Inde du Nord-Est, Pacifique, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, PNG, Pérou, Philippines, Porto Rico, Sao Tomé-et-Principe, Asie du Sud-Est , Îles Salomon, Amérique du Sud, Sri Lanka, Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines, Suriname, Taïwan, Tanzanie, Timor-Leste, Thaïlande, Tonga, Ouganda, USA, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Afrique de l'Ouest, Antilles, Zambie, Zimbabwe^{[[0(+x)] (traduction automatique)}.

Original : Africa, Amazon, Andamans, Angola, Antilles, Asia, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central Africa, Central America*, China, Colombia, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, East Africa, East Timor, Ecuador, Fiji, Gabon, Grenada, Guam, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hawaii, Himalayas, Honduras, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Laos, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia,

Maldives, Marquesas, Marshall Is., Martinique, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, North America, Northeastern India, Pacific, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, PNG, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Sao Tome and Principe, SE Asia, Solomon Islands, South America, Sri Lanka, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, Taiwan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Thailand, Tonga, Uganda, USA, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, West Africa, West Indies, Zambia, Zimbabwe^{{{0(+x)}}}.

◦ Notes :

Il existe environ 100 à 150 espèces d'*Annona*. Il a des propriétés anticancéreuses^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : There are about 100-150 *Annona* species. It has anticancer properties^{{{0(+x)}}}.

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

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

dont classification :

◦ "The Plant List" (en anglais) : www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/kew-2640996 ;

◦ "GRIN" (en anglais) : ²<https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxon/taxonomydetail?id=3498> ;

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

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

Bullock's heart references ; 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 ; Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 43 ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, Plants and people of the Golden Triangle. Dioscorides Press. p 202 ; Ashton, M. S., et al 1997, A Field Guide to the Common Trees and Shrubs of Sri Lanka. WHT Publications Ltd. p 100 ; 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 ; Banerjee, A., et al, 2013, Ethnobotanical Documentation of Some Wild Edible Plants in Bankura District, West Bengal, India. The Journal of Ethnobiology and Traditional Medicine. Photon 120 (2013) 585-590 ; Barwick, M., 2004, Tropical and Subtropical Trees. A Worldwide Encyclopedic Guide. Thames and Hudson p 27 ; 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 86 ; Bourret, D., 1981, Bonnes-Plantes de Nouvelle-Calédonie et des Loyauté. ORSTOM. p 38 ; Brahma, S., et al, 2013, Wild edible fruits of Kokrajhar district of Assam, North-East India, Asian Journal of Plant Science and Research 3(6):95-100 ; Brouk, B., 1975, Plants Consumed by Man. Academic Press, London. p 170 ; Brown, 1951, Useful Plants of the Philippines. ; 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 168 ; 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 ; Chakraborty, S. & Chaturvedi, H. P., 2014, Some Wild Edible Fruits of Tripura- A Survey. Indian Journal of Applied research. (4) 9 ; Chin, H.F., & Yong, H.S., 1996, Malaysian Fruits in Colour. Tropical press, Kuala Lumpur p 57 ; Chizmar Fernandez, C., et al, 2009, Plantas comestibles de Centroamerica. Instituto de Biodiversidad, Costa Rica. p 38 ; Chowdery, T., et al, 2014, Wild edible plants of Uttar Dinajpur District, West Bengal. Life Science Leaflets. 47:pp 20-36 <http://lifesciencesleaflets.ning.com> ; Chowdhury, M. & Mukherjee, R., 2012, Wild Edible Plants Consumed by Local Communities of Maldah of West Bengal, India. Indian J.Sci.Res.3(2) : 163-170 ; Cooper, W. and Cooper, W., 2004, Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest. Nokomis Editions, Victoria, Australia. p 19 ; Coronel, R.E., 1982, Fruit Collections in the Philippines. IBPGR Newsletter p 6 ; Darley, J.J., 1993, Know and Enjoy Tropical Fruit. P & S Publishers. p 2 ; Das, S. and De, B., 2013, Evaluation of Angiotension I-Converting Enzyme (ACE) inhibitory potential of some underutilized indigenous fruits of West Bengal using an in vitro model. Fruits, Vol. 68:499-506 ; Das, T. & Das, A. K., 2005, Inventorying plant biodiversity in homegardens: A case study in Barak Valley, Assam, North East India. CURRENT SCIENCE, VOL. 89, NO. 1, 10 JULY 2005 ; Datar, M. N. & Upadhye, A. S., 2015, Forest foods of Northern Western Ghats: Mode of Consumption, Nutrition, and Availability. Asian Agri-History Vol. 19, No. 4, 2015 (293-316) ; 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 ; 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 ; Flowerdew, B., 2000, Complete Fruit Book. Kyle Cathie Ltd., London. p 157 ; French, B., 1986, Food Plants of Papua New Guinea, Asia Pacific Science Foundation p 213 ; French, B.R., 2010, Food Plants of Solomon Islands. A Compendium. Food Plants International Inc. p 212 ; Garner, R.J., and Chaudhri, S.A., (Ed.) 1976, The Propagation of Tropical fruit Trees. FAO/CAB. p 223. 239 ; Grandtner, M. M. & Chevrete, J., 2013, Dictionary of Trees, Volume 2: South America: Nomenclature, Taxonomy and Ecology. Academic Press p 39 ; Goode, P., 1989, Edible Plants of Uganda. FAO p 27 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 58 ; Hernandez Bermejo, J.E., and Leon, J. (Eds.), 1994, Neglected Crops. 1492 from a different perspective. FAO Plant Production and Protection Series No 26. FAO, Rome. p14, 89 ; Hibbert, M., 2002, The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium. p 29 ; Jadhav, R., et al, 2015, Forest Foods of Northern Western Ghats:

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