Annona squamosa L., 1753
(Attier)

Identifiants : 2603/annsqu

Association du Potager de mes/nos Rêves (https://lepotager-demesreves.fr)
Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 07/05/2024

- ***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 asiatica L. 1753, Annona asiatica Vahl 1794, Annona cinerea Dunal 1817, Annona distincta Raeusch. 1797, Annona forskahlii DC. 1817, Annona forsskalii DC. 1817 ;***
- ***Synonymes français : atte, pomme cannelle, annone écailleuse (ou anone écailleuse), pommier canelle, cachiman cannelle, annone à fruits écailleux (ou anone à fruits écailleux), corossol écailleux, cachiman, annone, pomme douce, chérimole ;***
- ***Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : custard-apple, sugar-apple (sugar apple), weetsop, caneel apple, Indian custard apple, scaly custard apple, , fan li zhi (cn transcrit), kaneelappel (nl), Rahmapfel (de), Süßsack (de), Schuppenannone (de), Zimtapfel (de), Zuckerapfel (de), mela canella (it), pomo canella (it), ata (pt), fruta-do-conde (pt,br), fructa de conde (br), sirikaya (br), pinha (pt,br), anon (es,br), anona blanca (es), anona azucarada (es), atemoya (es), atte (es), chirimoyo (es), fruta de condesa (es), fruta del conde (es), sockerannona (sv), bottle tree (Antilles), sweet sop (Antilles), anoda (si), sharifa (in), sitaphal (in), anona blanca (mx), ate (mx), saranuya (mx), fan li chi (ph) ;***
- ***Rusticité (résistance face au froid/gel) : -2/-2,5°C (-1°C?), abimé dès 0°C ;***

- ***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/breuvages$^{\{\{\{2(dp*)}}$]) comestible.(1*)

Détails :

Plante cultivée dans les pays tropicaux$^{\{\{\{27(+x)}}$.

Le fruit est consommé cru. Il est également utilisé dans la crème glacée. Le jus est utilisé pour les boissons. ATTENTION: Les graines, les feuilles et les racines sont toxiques. Il a été démontré qu'un alcaloïde et de l'acide cyanhydrique sont présents dans ces parties de la plante

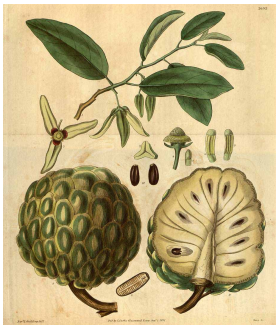
Partie testée : fruit$^{\{\{\{0(+x)}}$ (traduction automatique)
Original : Fruit$^{\{\{\{0(+x)}}$

Taux d'humidité	*Énergie (kj)*	*Énergie (kcal)*	*Protéines (g)*	*Pro-*	*Vitamines C (mg)*	*Fer (mg)*	*Zinc (mg)*

				vitamines A (µg)			
76.4	441	106	2.09	1	40	0.6	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}].

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



Par Curtis, W., Botanical Magazine (1800-1948) Bot. Mag. vol. 58 (1831), via plantillustrations

- Petite histoire-géo :
- Autres infos :

dont infos de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

  - Statut :

    C'est un arbre fruitier cultivé. C'est populaire. Il est assez commun dans les zones côtières de Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, en particulier près de Port Moresb[{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)}].

    Original : It is a cultivated fruit tree. It is popular. It is fairly common in coastal areas of Papua New Guinea especially near Port Moresby[{{{0(+x)}].

  - Distribution :

    Une plante tropicale. Il convient aux climats plus secs des basses terres. Il pousse naturellement dans les collines sèches autour de Port Moresby en Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée. Les arbres pousseront probablement de manière satisfaisante jusqu'à environ 1000 mètres d'altitude dans les zones équatoriales. En Colombie, il pousse entre 340 et 1300 m d'altitude. La bonbonnière ne supporte pas le gel, mais elle résiste mieux aux sécheresses que de nombreux arbres fruitiers. Les arbres n'aiment pas les sols gorgés d'eau. Sweetsops peut pousser sur des sols assez pauvres, secs et caillouteux. En Bolivie, ils poussent dans des régions avec des précipitations de 500 à 1 000 mm par an. Il convient aux zones de rusticité 10-12[{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)}].

    Original : A tropical plant. It suits lowland drier climates. It grows naturally in the dry hills around Port Moresby in Papua New Guinea. The trees will probably grow satisfactorily up to about 1000 metres altitude in equatorial zones. In Colombia it grows between 340-1,300 m above sea level. Sweetsops cannot stand frost but they are able to survive droughts better than many fruit trees. Trees do not like waterlogged soils. Sweetsops can grow on fairly poor, dry, stony soils. In Bolivia they grow in areas with rainfall or 500-1,000 mm per year. It suits hardiness zones 10-12[{{{0(+x)}].

  - Localisation :

    Afrique, Amazonie, Andamans, Antigua-et-Barbuda, Antilles, Asie, Australie, Bangladesh, Bolivie, Brésil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodge, Cameroun, Cap-Vert, Caraïbes, Afrique centrale, Amérique centrale, Chine, Colombie, RD Congo, Cook Îles, Cuba, République dominicaine, Afrique de l'Est, Timor oriental, Équateur, Fidji, Guyane française, Gabon, Ghana, Guadeloupe, Guam, Guatemala, Guyanes, Guyane, Haïti, Hawaï, Himalaya, Inde, Indochine, Indonésie, Jamaïque, Kenya, Kiribati, Laos, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaisie, Maldives, Marquises, Martinique, Mexique, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Népal, Nouvelle-Calédonie, Nicaragua, Niger, Nord-est de

l'Inde, Amérique du Nord, Pacifique, Pakistan, Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, PNG, Pérou , Philippines, Porto Rico, Réunion, Sao Tomé-et-Principe, Arabie saoudite, Asie du Sud-Est, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Îles Salomon, Somalie, Amérique du Sud, Sri Lanka, St.Kitts et Nevis, Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines, Soudan, Suriname, Taïwan, Tanzanie, Thaïlande, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinité-et-Tobago, Tuvalu, Ouganda, États-Unis, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Afrique de l'Ouest, Antilles, Yémen[{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)}}}].

Original : Africa, Amazon, Andamans, Antigua and Barbuda, Antilles, Asia, Australia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Caribbean, Central Africa, Central America, China, Colombia, Congo DR, Cook Islands, Cuba, Dominican Republic, East Africa, East Timor, Ecuador, Fiji, French Guiana, Gabon, Ghana, Guadeloupe, Guam, Guatemala, Guianas, Guyana, Haiti, Hawaii, Himalayas, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Laos, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Marquesas, Martinique, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Caledonia, Nicaragua, Niger, Northeastern India, North America, Pacific, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, PNG, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Reunion, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, SE Asia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South America, Sri Lanka, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Sudan, Suriname, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad-Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, USA, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, West Africa, West Indies, Yemen[{{{0(+x)}}}].

- *Notes :*

  Il existe environ 100 à 150 espèces d'Annona. Les produits chimiques contenus dans les graines sont étudiés comme médicaments. Ils ont des propriétés anticancéreuses. L'écorce contient des produits chimiques contre les cancers de la prostate[{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)}}}].

  Original : There are about 100-150 Annona species. Chemicals in the seeds are being investigated as medicine. They have anticancer properties. The bark has chemicals against prostrate cancers[{{{0(+x)}}}].

- *Nombre de graines au gramme : 1,8 ;*

- *Liens, sources et/ou références :*

  - [5]*"Plants For a Future" (en anglais) :* https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Annona_squamosa *;*

    dont classification :

  - *"The Plant List" (en anglais) :* www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/kew-2641034 *;*
  - *"GRIN" (en anglais) :* [2]https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxon/taxonomydetail?id=3503 *;*

    dont livres et bases de données : [27]*Dictionnaire des plantes comestibles (livre, page 28, par Louis Bubenicek) ;*

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

    Sweetsop references Annona squamosa ; Book Review: Classification of the Genus Annona with Descriptions of New and Imperfectly Known Species. 1988 ; Alexander, D.M., Scholefield, P.B., Frodsham, A., 1982, Some tree fruits for tropical Australia. CSIRO, Australia. p 47 ; 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 ; Arora, R. K., 2014, Diversity in Underutilized Plant Species - An Asia-Pacific Perspective. Bioversity 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 ; Awasthi, A.K., 1991, Ethnobotanical studies of the Negrito Islanders of Andaman Islands, India - The Great Andamanese. Economic Botany 45(2) pp274-280 ; Bandyopadhyay, S., et al, 2012, A Census of Wild Edible Plants from Howrah District, West Bengal, India. Proceedings of UGC sponsored National Seminar 2012 ; Barwick, M., 2004, Tropical and Subtropical Trees. A Worldwide Encyclopedic Guide. Thames and Hudson p 27 ; Bernegau 1911, Tropenpflanzer 15, p 23. ; Bernholt, H. et al, 2009, Plant species richness and diversity in urban and peri-urban gardens of Niamey, Niger. Agroforestry Systems 77:159-179 ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics. AUC Press. p 32, p 29 (As Annona cinerea) ; Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 86 ; Bodner, C. C. and Gereau, R. E., 1988, A Contribution to Bontoc Ethnobotany. Economic Botany, 43(2): 307-369 ; 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 38 ; Brouk, B., 1975, Plants Consumed by Man. Academic Press, London. p 170 ; Brown, 1951, Useful Plants of the Philippines. p 547 ; 1977, Buah Buahan. Lembaga Biologi Nasional p 124 ; 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 ; Chakraborty, S. & Chaturbedi, H. P., 2014, Some Wild Edible Fruits of Tripura- A Survey. Indian Journal of Applied research. (4) 9 ; Cheifetz, A., (ed), 1999, 500 popular vegetables, herbs, fruits and nuts for Australian Gardeners. Random House p 171 ; Chin, H.F., & Yong, H.S., 1996, Malaysian Fruits in Colour. Tropical press, Kuala Lumpur p 56 ; 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 ; 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 ; Cruz, I. M., et al, 2015, Edible fruits and seeds in the State of Mexico. Revista Mexicana de Ciencias

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