

Saba comorensis (Bojer ex DC.) Pichon

Identifiants : 28439/sabcom

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 : Astéridées ;
- Clade : Lamiidées ;
- Ordre : Gentianales ;
- Famille : Apocynaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Gentianales ;
- Famille : Apocynaceae ;
- Genre : Saba ;

- Synonymes : *Landolphia comorensis* (Bojer ex A.DC.) K.Schum, *Landolphia comorensis* var. *florida* (Benth.) K.Schum, *Landolphia cordata* (Klotzsch) K.Schum, *Landolphia dubia* Lassia, *Landolphia florida* Benth, *Landolphia florida* var. *comorensis* (Bojer ex A.DC.) A.Chev, *Landolphia florida* var. *leiantha* Oliv, *Landolphia mayottensis* Pierre ex Poiss, *Pacouria comorensis* (Bojer ex A.DC.) Roberty, *Pacouria dubia* (Lassia) Pichon, *Pacouria florida* (Benth.) Hiern, *Saba comorensis* var. *comorensis*, *Saba comorensis* var. *florida* (Benth.) Pichon, *Saba florida* (Benth.) Bullock, *Vahea comorensis* Bojer ex A.DC, *Vahea florida* (Benth.) F.Muell, *Willughbeia cordata* Klotzsch ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Saba, , Abo, Abool, Abukamira, Akontoma, Ambedumbedu, Apungwa, Ashama, Botofe, Caba-foro, Chiwo, Ciwo, Dboli, Dimputu, Ebeiye, Ekimune, Fomo, Fuya, Goriza, Ibo gidi, Ilombo, Ipungwa, Kalikedo, Kpase. Kuamu, Libii, Lilimbo, Limbenbe, Liyo, Lizwana, Ma'a'asei, Mada, Makarasei, Makek, Mangocha, Mapa, Matakufepo, Mbungo, Mbungu, Mekek, Mtegeti, Mubungu, Muconja, Muhonga, Mungo, Mutaba, Muungo, Muzamera, Nakpa, Ndrigada, Ngombe, Tololo, Umubhungo, Wondo ;



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

Parties comestibles : fruits, graines^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)} | Original : Fruit, Seeds^{{{0(+x)}}} Le fruit mûr se mange cru. Les graines sont jetées. Les graines sont également consommées. La pulpe est trempée dans de l'eau, du sucre ajouté et le jus est bu



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" :

Alyegba, S. S. et al, 2013, *Ethnobotanical Survey of Edible Wild Plants in Tiv Communities of Benue State, Nigeria. Journal of Natural Sciences Research*. Vol.3, No.7 ; Asfaw, Z. and Tadesse, M., 2001, *Prospects for Sustainable Use and Development of Wild Food Plants in Ethiopia. Economic Botany*, Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. 47-62 ; Atato, A., et al, 2010, *Diversity of Edible Wild Fruit Tree Species of Togo. Global Science Books*. ; Atato, A., et al, 2011, *Edible Wild Fruit Highly Consumed during Food Shortage Period in Togo: State of Knowledge and Conservation Status. Journal of Life Sciences* 5 (2011) 1046-1057 ; Atato, A., et al, 2012 *Especies lianescentes a fruits comestibles du Togo. Fruits*. 67(5): 353-368 ; Berihun, T., & Molla, E., 2017, *Study on the Diversity and Use of Wild Edible Plants in Bullen District Northwest Ethiopia. Hindawi Journal of Botany*. Article ID 8383468 ; Bongers, F. et al (Eds), *Forest Climbing Plants of West Africa: Diversity, Ecology and Management*. CABI ; Bruschi, P., et al, 2014, *Traditional use of plants in a rural community of Mozambique and possible links with Miombo degradation and harvesting sustainability. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine*. 2014, 10:59 (As Saba florida) ; Burkill, H. M., 1985, *The useful plants of west tropical Africa*, Vol. 1. Kew. (As Saba florida) ; Chapman, J. D. & Chapman, H. M., 2001, *The Forest Flora of taraba and Andamawa States, Nigeria. WWF & University of Canterbury*. p 166 ; Dalziel, J. M., 1937, *The Useful plants of west tropical Africa. Crown Agents for the Colonies London*. (As Saba florida) ; Davis, S.D., Heywood, V.H., & Hamilton, A.C. (eds), 1994, *Centres of plant Diversity. WWF*. Vol 1. p 191 (As Saba florida) ; Eilu, G. & Bukenya-Ziraba, R., 2004, *Local Use of Climbing Plants of Budongo Forest Reserve, Western Uganda. Journal of Ethnobiology* 24(2): 307-327 ; FAO. 1983, *Food and fruit-bearing forest species 1: Examples from Eastern Africa. FAO Food and Forestry Paper* 44/1 p 91 (As Saba florida) ; Flora Somalia Vol. 1, 1993, <http://plants.jstor.org> ; Flora Zambesiaca. <http://apps.kew.org/efloras> ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, *Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses. Kew*. p 11 ; Goode, P., 1989, *Edible Plants of Uganda. FAO* p 30 (As Saba florida) ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 370 (As Landolphia florida) ; <http://www.fao.org/forestry/25323-096344a3de335832e8f363c3ac5184a66.pdf> (As Saba florida) ; INFOODSUpdatedFGU-list.xls (As Saba florida) ; Janick, J. & Paul, R. E. (Eds.), 2008, *The Encyclopedia of Fruit & Nuts. CABI* p 74 ; Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2*.p 159 (As Saba florida) ; Johns, T., and Kokwaro, J.O., 1991, *Food Plants of the Luo of Siayo District, Kenya. Economic Botany* 45(1), pp 103-113 (As Saba florida) ; JSTOR Global Plants edible (Also as Saba florida) ; Kakeya, 1976, (As Saba florida) ; Kano, 1972, (As Saba florida) ; Kidane, B., et al, 2014, *Ethnobotany of Wild and Semi-wild Edible Fruit Species used by Maale and Ari Ethnic Communities in South Ethiopia. Ethnobotany Research and Applications*. Vol. 12, 1546-3465-12-455 ; Latham, P & Mbuta, A., 2017, *Useful Plants of Central Province, Democratic Republic of Congo. Volume 2. Salvation Army* p 147 ; Le Houerou, H. N., (Ed.), 1980, *Browse in Africa. The current state of knowledge. International Livestock Centre for Africa, Ethiopia*. p 161 (As Saba florida) ; 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 ; Makonda, F. B. S., & Ruffo, C. K., 2011, *Species List. NAFORMA, Tanzania* (As Saba florida) ; Maundu, P. et al, 1999, *Traditional Food Plants of Kenya. National Museum of Kenya*. 288p ; MORTIMORE (As Saba florida) ; Mosango, M., Szafranski, F., 1985, *Plantes sauvages À fruits comestibles dans les environs de Kisangani (Zaïre). In: Journal d'agriculture traditionnelle et de botanique appliquée*, 32e année, pp. 177-190 ; Msuya, T. S., et al, 2010, *Availability, Preference and Consumption of Indigenous Foods in the Eastern Arc Mountains, Tanzania, Ecology of Food and Nutrition*, 49:3, 208-227 ; Ojelel, S., et al, 2019, *Wild edible plants used by communities in and around selected forest reserves of Teso-Karamoja region, Uganda. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* (2019) 15:3 ; Oryema, C., et al, 2013, *Edible wild fruit species of Gulu District, Uganda. International Journal of Biology and Biological Sciences* Vol 2(4) pp 068-082 ; Pakia, M., 2000, *Plant Ecology and Ethnobotany of two sacred forests (Kayas) at the Kenya Coast. M. Sc. Thesis*. ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, *Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa. Kew*. p 59 (As Saba florida) ; Raponda-Walker, A & Sillans, R., 1961, *Les Plantes Utiles du Gabon. Editions Paul Lechevalier, Paris*. p 72 (Drawing) (As Landolphia florida) ; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). *Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database. Published on the Internet; http://www.rbgekew.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet* [Accessed 28th March 2011] ; Ruffo, C. K., Birnie, A. & Tengnas, B., 2002, *Edible Wild Plants of Tanzania. RELMA* p 582 ; Segnon, A. C. and Achigan-Dako, E. G., 2014, *Comparative analysis of diversity and utilization of edible plants in arid and semi-arid areas in Benin. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine*. 10:80 ; Shumsky, S., et al, 2014, *Institutional factors affecting wild edible plant (WEP) harvest and consumption in semi-arid Kenya. Land Use Policy* 38(2014) 48-69 ; Suzuki, 1969, (As Saba florida) ; Tebkew, M. et al, 2014, *Underutilized wild edible plants in the Chilga District, northwestern Ethiopia: focus on wild woody plants. Agriculture & Food Security* 3:12 ; Tebkew, M., et al, 2018, *Uses of wild edible plants in Quara district, northwest Ethiopia: implication for forest management. Agriculture and Food Security* (2018) 7:12 ; Teklehaymanot, T., and Mirutse Giday, M., 2010, *Ethnobotanical study of wild edible plants of Kara and Kwego semi-pastoralist people in Lower Omo River Valley, Debub Omo Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* 2010, 6:23 ; Terashima, H., Ichikawa, M. & Ohta, L., (Ed.), 1991, *A Flora: Catalog of Useful Plants of Tropical Africa. African study monographs. Supplementary issue* (1991), 16:195 (As Landolphia florida) ; Terashima, H., & Ichikawa, M., 2003, *A comparative ethnobotany of the Mbuti and Efe hunter-gatherers in the Ituri Forest, Democratic Republic of Congo. African Study Monographs*, 24 (1, 2): 1-168, March 2003 (As Saba florida) ; Termote, C., et al, 2011, *Eating from the wild: Turumbu, Mbole and Bali traditional knowledge of non-cultivated edible plants, District Tshopo, DR Congo, Gen Resourc Crop Evol*.

58:585-618 ; Termote, C., 2012, *Wild edible plant use in Tshopo District, Democratic Republic of Congo*. Universiteit Gent. p 69 ; Vivien, J., & Faure, J.J., 1996, *Fruitiers Sauvages d'Afrique. Espèces du Cameroun*. CTA p 66 ; von Katja Rembold, 2011, *Conservation status of the vascular plants in East African rain forests*. Dissertation Universität Koblenz-Landau p 181 ; Walsh, M., 2009, *The Use of Wild and Cultivated Plants as famine Foods on Pemba Island, Zanzibar*. *Études océaniques Indiennes*. 42-43 ; White, F., Dowsett-Lemaire, F. and Chapman, J. D., 2001, *Evergreen Forest Flora of Malawi*. Kew. p 144 ; www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/treedb/