

Averrhoa carambola L., 1753 (Carambolier)

Identifiants : 3932/avec

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 : Rosidées ;
- Clade : Fabidées ;
- Ordre : Oxalidales ;
- Famille : Oxalidaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Geraniales ;
- Famille : Oxalidaceae ;
- Genre : Averrhoa ;

- Synonymes : x (=) basionym, Averrhoa acutangula Stokes 1812, Sarcotheca philippica (Villar) Hallier f. 1910 ;

- Synonymes français : carambola, carambole {fruit}, groseille de Coromandel, pomme de Goa, pommier de Goa ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : carambola, five-corner (five corner), starfruit (star-fruit), country gooseberry, tamarta , Karambole (de), Sternfrucht (de), carambolo (es), karambola (sv), yong to (cn transcrit), kamaranga (si), camia (es), bina (hi), kamrak (hi), cumruna (in), kamrakh (in), kamranga (in), blimbing bisi (local), caramba (local) ;

- Rusticité (résistance face au froid/gel) : -1/-1,5/-2°C (-3/-3,5/-4°C ?) ;



- Note comestibilité : ****

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

Fruit (fruits^{2(+),27(+x)}) (crus ou cuits)^{{{27(+x)}}} [nourriture/aliment^{{{2(+)}}}] comestible.

Détails :

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

Les fruits peuvent être consommés crus ou utilisés pour les boissons. Ils sont utilisés dans les currys. Ils peuvent être utilisés pour acidifier les plats. Ils sont également utilisés pour les confitures, les gelées, les conserves et les cornichons. (Ils sont également utiles pour nettoyer le lait.) _ X000B_Les fleurs acides sont consommées dans les salades ou transformées en conserves. Leaves ont été consommés comme substitut à l'oseille. Ils peuvent être consommés avec une sauce au lait de coco. ATTENTION Le fruit contient des oxalates solubles

Partie testée : fruit^{{{10(+x)}}} (traduction automatique)

Original : Fruit^{{{10(+x)}}}

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
90.8	149	36	0.5	300	40	1	0.1



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés. néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

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



De gauche à droite :

Par North, M., Paintings Paintings M. North, via plantillustrations

Par Witsen, N., Jager, H. de, Plantae Javanicae pictae, ex Java transmissae anno MDCC (1700) Pl. Jav. Pictae (1700), via plantillustrations

Par Transactions of the royal horticultural society of London, 2nd Series (1831-1848) Trans. Hort. Soc. London, ser. 2 vol. 2 (1842), 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 :**

Les arbres sont modérément communs dans les zones côtières de Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée. Les types varient dans leur douceur. Ils sont vendus sur les marchés locaux et mondiaux^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : Trees are moderately common in coastal areas of Papua New Guinea. Types vary in their sweetness. They are sold in local and global markets^{{{{0(+x)}}}}.

- **Distribution :**

Une plante tropicale. Cinq coins ont besoin d'un climat tropical chaud, donc ils sont surtout vus dans les basses terres côtières à environ 500 m d'altitude. Ils grandiront jusqu'à 1200 m sous les tropiques équatoriales. Les arbres matures peuvent tolérer un léger gel. Five corner peut pousser sur plusieurs types de sol différents. Le sol doit être bien drainé. Il poussera sur les sols alcalins mais est meilleur dans les sols acides. Les plantes ne supportent pas l'engorgement. Il convient aux endroits humides mais fonctionne mieux dans les régions où il y a une saison sèche plutôt que dans les endroits avec de fortes pluies constantes. Les arbres sont assez résistants au vent à condition que les vents ne soient pas froids. Les arbres sont stressés par des températures proches de 0 ° C et supérieures à 37 ° C. Il pousse au Népal à environ 300 m d'altitude. Dans XTBG Yunnan. Il convient aux zones de rusticité 10-12^{{{{0(+x)}}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : A tropical plant. Five corners need a warm tropical climate so they are mostly seen in the coastal lowlands below about 500m altitude. They will grow up to 1200m in the equatorial tropics. Mature trees can tolerate slight frost. Five corner can grow on several different types of soil. The soil should be well drained. It will grow on alkaline soils but is better in acid soils. Plants cannot stand water-logging. It is suited to moist places but performs better in areas where there is some dry season rather than in places with heavy, constant rain. Trees are fairly wind resistant providing the winds are not cold. Trees are stressed by temperatures near 0Â°C as well as above 37Â°C. It grows in Nepal to about 300 m altitude. In XTBG Yunnan. It suits hardiness zones 10-12^{{{{0(+x)}}}}.

- **Localisation :**

Afrique, Andamans, Asie, Australie, Bangladesh, Barbade, Bhoutan, Bolivie, Brésil, Burkina Faso, Cambodge, Cameroun, Afrique centrale, Amérique centrale, Chine, RD Congo, Îles Cook, Costa Rica, Cuba, République dominicaine, Afrique de l'Est, Timor oriental, El Salvador, Fidji, Ghana, Grenade, Guam, Guyana, Haïti, Hawaï,

Himalaya, Inde, Indochine, Indonésie *, Japon, Jamaïque, Laos, Malaisie *, Maldives, Marquises, Maurice, Mexique, Mozambique, Myanmar, Népal, Nouvelle-Zélande, Nicaragua, Amérique du Nord, Inde du Nord-Est, Pacifique, Pakistan, Palau, Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, PNG, Pérou, Philippines, Pohnpei, Porto Rico, Sao Tomé-et-Principe, Asie du Sud-Est, Slovénie, Îles Salomon, Amérique du Sud, Sri Lanka *, Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines, Suriname, Taiwan, Tanzanie, Thaïlande, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Ouganda, États-Unis, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Afrique de l'Ouest, Antilles^{{{(0+X)}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : Africa, Andamans, Asia, Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central Africa, Central America, China, Congo DR, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, East Africa, East Timor, El Salvador, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guam, Guyana, Haiti, Hawaii, Himalayas, India, Indochina, Indonesia*, Japan, Jamaica, Laos, Malaysia*, Maldives, Marquesas, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, North America, Northeastern India, Pacific, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, PNG, Peru, Philippines, Pohnpei, Puerto Rico, Sao Tome and Principe, SE Asia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South America, Sri Lanka*, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Uganda, USA, Vanuatu, Vietnam, West Africa, West Indies^{{{(0+X)}}}.

◦ Notes :

Il existe 5 espèces d'Averrhoa. Il contient 29,25 mg d'alpha-tocophérol (vitamine E) pour 100 g dans les feuilles^{{{(0+X)}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : There are 5 Averrhoa species. It contains 29.25 mg alpha-tocopherol (Vitamin E) per 100 g in the leaves^{{{(0+X)}}}.

- Nombre de graines au gramme : 15/30 ;

- Liens, sources et/ou références :

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

dont classification :

◦ "The Plant List" (en anglais) : www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/kew-2666746 ;

◦ "GRIN" (en anglais) : <https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxon/taxonomydetail?id=6158> ;

dont livres et bases de données : ²⁷Dictionnaire des plantes comestibles (livre, page 44, par Louis Bubenicek) ;

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

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