

Azanza garckeana (F. Hoffm.) Exell et Hillcoat

Identifiants : 3950/azagar

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 14/05/2024

- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Rosidées ;
- Clade : Malvidées ;
- Ordre : Malvales ;
- Famille : Malvaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Malvales ;
- Famille : Malvaceae ;
- Genre : Azanza ;

- Synonymes : *Shantzia garckeana* (F. Hoffm.) Lewton, *Thespesia garckeana* F. Hoffm, *Thespesia trilobata* Baker f, *Thespesia rogersii* S. Moore ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Chewing gum tree, , Azanza, Emotoo, Goron tula, Intchavana, Intchavana, Itobgwe, Maneko, Matohwe, M'fono, Mhlaguhlagu, Molee, Monego, Moroja, Morojwa, Mtowo, mu-Tuu, Mufufuma, Mugurura, Mukole, Mukukuma, Munogotogiwa, Muraurau, Mutoba, Mutobge, Mutogwe, Mutohwe, Mutongoe, Mutoo, Mutowe, Nakhgar, Ntobo, Quarters, Rhodesian tree hibiscus, Shot-apple, Snot apple, Snotappel, Tlaghay, Tree hibiscus, Uxakuxahu, Xaguzagum ;



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

Parties comestibles : pulpe de fruit, écorce^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)} | Original : Fruit pulp, Bark^{{{0(+x)}}} Le fruit entier, à l'exception des graines, est mâché comme du chewing-gum. Un slime doux est produit. Les graines ne sont pas comestibles. Le fruit doit être bien mûr. La couche externe dure est décollée. Les fruits secs sont utilisés pour les gelées. Ils sont cuits et consommés en grande quantité pendant les famines. Le fruit peut être bouilli et un peu salé et séché, puis conservé pendant environ 4 mois. Le fruit peut être utilisé pour la confiture et les produits transformés

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)
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



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" :

Akinnifesi, F. K., et al, 2006, Towards the development of Miombo fruit trees as commercial crops in Southern Africa. *Forests, Trees and Livelihoods*. Vol. 16 pp 1-3-121 ; Awodoyin, R.O., Olubode, O.S., Ogbu, J.U., Balogun, R.B., Nwawuisi, J.U. and Orji, K.O., 2015, *Indigenous Fruit Trees of Tropical Africa: Status, Opportunity for Development and Biodiversity Management*. *Agricultural Sciences*, 6, 31-41 ; Benhura, M. A. N., et al., 1999, Facile formation of caramel colours using the polysaccharide material that is extracted from the fruit of *Azanza garckeana*. *Food Chemistry* 65 (1999) 303-307 ; Bunderson, W. T. et al, 2002, *Common Agroforestry Species in Malawi*. Malawi Agroforestry Extension Project, Publication No. 46, Lilongwe. p 33 ; Burkill, H. M., 1985, The useful plants of west tropical Africa, Vol. 4. Kew. ; Campbell, B. M., 1987, *The Use of Wild Fruits in Zimbabwe*. *Economic Botany* 41(3): 375-385 ; Dale, I. R. and Greenway, P. J., 1961, *Kenya Trees and Shrubs*. Nairobi. p 262 ; Davis, S.D., Heywood, V.H., & Hamilton, A.C. (eds), 1994, *Centres of plant Diversity*. WWF. Vol 1. p 244 ; Drummond, R. B., 1981, *Common Trees of the Central Watershed Woodlands of Zimbabwe*, National Herbarium Salisbury. p 138 ; *Estud., Ensai. & Docum.* 12:59. 1954 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 147 ; FAO. 1983, *Food and fruit-bearing forest species 1: Examples from Eastern Africa*. FAO Food and Forestry Paper 44/1 p 15 ; *Flora Zambesiaca*. <http://apps.kew.org/efloras> ; *Food Composition Tables for use in Africa* FAO <http://www.fao.org/infoods/directory> No. 1020 ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, *Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses*. Kew. p 44 ; Fox, F. W. & Young, M. E. N., 1982, *Food from the Veld*. Delta Books. p 261 ; *Global Plants* JSTOR ; Grivetti, 1976, ; Grivetti, L. E., 1980, *Agricultural development: present and potential role of edible wild plants*. Part 2: Sub-Saharan Africa, Report to the Department of State Agency for International Development. p 71 ; INFOODS:FAO/INFOODS Databases ; Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa*, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 122 ; Keay, R.W.J., 1989, *Trees of Nigeria*. Clarendon Press, Oxford. p 140 ; Leahey, R. R. B., 1999, Potential for novel food products from agroforestry trees: A review. *Food Chemistry*. 66:1-14 ; Le Houerou, H. N., (Ed.), 1980, *Browse in Africa. The current state of knowledge*. International Livestock Centre for Africa, Ethiopia. p 163 ; Malaisse, F., 1997, *Se nourrir en foret claire africaine. Approche ecologique et nutritionnelle*. CTA., p 69 (As *Thespesia garckeana*) ; Mannheimer, C. A. & Curtis, B.A. (eds), 2009, *Le Roux and Muller's Field Guide to the Trees and Shrubs of Namibia*. Windhoek: Macmillan Education Namibia. p 328 ; Maroyi, A., 2011, *The Gathering and Consumption of Wild Edible Plants in Nhema Communal Area, Midlands Province, Zimbabwe*. *Ecology of Food and Nutrition* 50:6, 506-525 ; Maundu, P. et al, 1999, *Traditional Food Plants of Kenya*. National Museum of Kenya. p 68 ; 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 114 ; Motlhanka, D. M. T., et al, 2008, *Edible Indigenous Fruit Plants of Eastern Botswana*. *International Journal of Poultry Science*. 7(5): 457-460 ; Motlhanka, D. M. & Makhabu, S. W., 2011, *Medicinal and edible wild fruit plants of Botswana as emerging new crop opportunities*. *Journal of Medicinal Plants Research* Vol. 5(10), pp. 1836-1842 ; Msola, D. K., 2007, *The role of Wild Foods in Household Income and Food Security in Mufundi District, Tanzania*. 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