

Tylosema esculenta (Burchell) A. Schreiber **(Marama)**

Identifiants : 39867/tylesc

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 06/05/2024

- **Classification phylogénétique :**

- **Clade : Angiospermes ;**
- **Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;**
- **Clade : Rosidées ;**
- **Clade : Fabidées ;**
- **Ordre : Fabales ;**
- **Famille : Fabaceae ;**

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- **Règne : Plantae ;**
- **Division : Magnoliophyta ;**
- **Classe : Magnoliopsida ;**
- **Ordre : Fabales ;**
- **Famille : Fabaceae ;**
- **Genre : Tylosema ;**

- **Synonymes : Bauhinia bainesii Schinz, Bauhinia esculenta Burch, Tylosema esculentum (Burch.) A.Schreib. (1960) ;**

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Gemsbok bean, Marama bean, Camel's foot, , Bauhinia, Ditsidi, Ganu, Gami, Lai, Litam-mani, Marumama, Morama, Muraki, Ombanui, Otjipiva, Ozombanui, Rama, Tammani, Tsi/tsin, Ts"hi ;**



- **Note comestibilité : ******

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

Parties comestibles : graines, tubercules, feuilles, gousses, racines, légumes {{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)} / **Original : Seeds, Tubers, Leaves, Pods, Roots, Vegetable** {{{0(+x)}}} La racine est douce et nutritive. Ils sont cuits, bouillis ou rôtis. Les graines sont rôties ou bouillies et mangées. Ils sont décortiqués et pilés et ajoutés à l'eau pour faire de la soupe. Les graines produisent également une huile comestible. Les jeunes tiges sont grillées et mangées. Les jeunes pousses feuillues sont parfois consommées

Partie testée : graine {{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)}
Original : Seed {{{0(+x)}}}

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
3.9	2660	636	32.9	0	0	0	0



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

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



De gauche à droite :

*Par Pole-Evans, I.B., Phillips, E.P., Dyer, R.A., flowering plants of South Africa (flowering plants of Africa) [originals] Fl. Pl. S. Afr. vol. 33 (1959) t. 1311, via plantillustrations
Par NoodleToo, via wikipedia*

- *Liens, sources et/ou références :*

- *Wikipedia :*
 - [https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tylosema_esculentum_\(en français\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tylosema_esculentum_(en_français)) ;
 - ⁵"*Plants For a Future*" (en anglais) : https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Tylosema_esculenta ;

dont classification :

dont livres et bases de données : ⁰"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

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

Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics. AUC Press. p 55 (As Bauhinia bainesii and Bauhinia esculenta) ; Dakora, F. D., 2013, Biogeographic Distribution, Nodulation and Nutritional Attributes of Underutilized Indigenous African Legumes. Acta Horticulturae Number 979 Vol. 1. p 53 ; Engelter, C. & Wehmeyer, A. S., 1970, Fatty Acid Composition of Oils of Some Edible Seeds of Wild Plants. Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry. 18(1): 25-26 (As Bauhinia esculenta) ; Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 66 (As Tylosema esculentum) ; Food Composition Tables for use in Africa FAO <http://www.fao.org/infoods/directory>No. 645> ; Fox, F. W. & Young, M. E. N., 1982, Food from the Veld. Delta Books. p 217 ; 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 80 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 94 (As Bauhinia esculenta) ; Jardin, C., 1970, List of Foods Used In Africa, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 24, 58 (As Bauhinia esculenta) ; Kays, S. J., and Dias, J. C. S., 1995, Common Names of Commercially Cultivated Vegetables of the World in 15 languages. Economic Botany, Vol. 49, No. 2, pp. 115-152 (As Bauhinia esculenta) ; Kays, S. J., and Dias, J. C. S., 1995, Common Names of Commercially Cultivated Vegetables of the World in 15 languages. Economic Botany, Vol. 49, No. 2, pp. 115-152 (As Bauhinia esculenta) ; Keith, M. E. & Renew, A., 1975, Notes on some edible wild plants found in the Kalahari. Koedoe 18:1-12 ; Kermath, B. M., et al, 2014, Food Plants in the Americas: A survey of the domesticated, cultivated and wild plants used for Human food in North, Central and South America and the Caribbean. On line draft. p 885 ; Leger, S., 1997, A Description of Today's Use of Plants in West Bushmanland (Namibia). German Development Service. PO Box 220035, 14061 Berlin, Germany. <http://www.sigridleger.de/book/> ; Lim, T. K., 2015, Edible Medicinal and Non Medicinal Plants. Volume 9, Modified Stems, Roots, Bulbs. Springer p 83 ; Macmillan, H.F. (Revised Barlow, H.S., et al) 1991, Tropical Planting and Gardening. Sixth edition. Malayan Nature Society. Kuala Lumpur. p 329 ; Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, Edible Leaves of the Tropics. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 198 (As Bauhinia esculenta) ; Menninger, E.A., 1977, Edible Nuts of the World. Horticultural Books. Florida p 101 ; Mitt. Bot. Staatssamml. Muunchen 3:611. 1960 ; Okigbo, B.N., Vegetables in Tropical Africa, in Opena, R.T. & Kyomo, M.L., 1990, Vegetable Research and development in SADCC countries. Asian Vegetable Research and development Centre. Taiwan. p 42 (As Bauhinia esculenta) ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B.,

1992, *Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa*. Kew. p 125 ; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database. Published on the Internet; <http://www.rbhkew.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet> [Accessed 26th April 2011] ; Tanno, T., Plant Utilization of the Mbuti Pygmies. (As *Bauhinia esculenta*) ; Terra, G.J.A., 1973, Tropical Vegetables. Communication 54e Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, p 29 (As *Bauhinia esculenta*) ; USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). [Online Database] National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. Available: www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/econ.pl (10 April 2000) (As *Bauhinia esculenta*) ; van der Maesen, L.J.G., 2006. *Tylosema esculentum* (Burch.) A.Schreib. [Internet] Record from Protabase. Brink, M. & Belay, G. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa), Wageningen, Netherlands. <<http://database.prota.org/search.htm>>. Accessed 23 October 2009 ; van Wyk, B., 2005, *Food Plants of the World. An illustrated guide*. Timber press. p 409 (As *Bauhinia esculenta*) ; van Wyk, Be, & Gericke, N., 2007, *People's plants. A Guide to Useful Plants of Southern Africa*. Briza. p 26 ; van Wyk, B-E., 2011, *The potential of South African plants in the development of new food and beverage products*. *South African Journal of Botany* 77 (2011) 857â€“868 ; Wehmeyer, A. S, 1986, *Edible Wild Plants of Southern Africa. Data on the Nutrient Contents of over 300 species* ; Wickens, G.E., 1995, *Edible Nuts*. FAO Non-wood forest products. FAO, Rome. p 141 ; Wilson, J.M. & Witcombe, J.R., *Crops for Arid lands*, in Wickens, G.E., Goodin, J.R., and Field, D.V.,(Eds.) 1985, *Plants for Arid Lands*. Unwin Hyman, London, p 44