

Baccaurea ramiflora Lour., 1790 (Raisin birmane)

Identifiants : 4008/bacram

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 : Malpighiales ;
- Famille : Phyllanthaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Euphorbiales ;
- Famille : Euphorbiaceae ;
- Tribu : Antidesmeae ;
- Genre : Baccaurea ;

- Synonymes : x (=) basionym, *Baccaurea cauliflora* Lour. 1790, *Baccaurea sapida* (Roxb.) Müll. Arg. 1866, *Pierardia sapida* Roxb. 1832 ;

- Synonymes français : mafai ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : *baccaurea*, *Burmese-grape*, *lantern tree*, *mafaï*, *ma fai* (local), *mafaï* (id,th) ;



- 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),65(+x)}) (chair^(dp*), feuille (jeunes et tendres feuilles^{{{65(+x)}}} [nourriture/aliment^{{{(dp*)}}}]) et fleur (jeunes et tendres fleurs crues^{{{65(+x)}}} ou cuites^(dp*) [nourriture/aliment^{{{(dp*)}}}]) comestible.

Détails :

Fruits consommés localement^{{{27(+x)}}}. L'arillode, douce à aigre, et pulpeuse, du fruit mûr, est mangée fraîche. Pour consommer le fruit il est conseillé de rompre le fruit ouvert avec les doigts et / ou de peler la peau ; la pulpe est ensuite consommée directement et le plus souvent les graines sont également ingérées. Le fruit est riche en vitamine C. En Thaïlande, une boisson du même nom est très populaire. Les fruits sont également utilisés pour la fabrication de vin. L'écorce des fruits est parfois utilisée pour la fabrication de chutney. Les jeunes et tendres feuilles et fleurs sont également consommées ; la fleur se mange crue en Inde du nord^{{{65(+x)}}}. Jeunes et tendres feuilles cuites (ex. : comme potherbe) ? (qp*).

Les fruits mûrs sont consommés crus. La couche charnue autour des graines est mangée. L'écorce du fruit peut être utilisée pour le chutney. Ils sont aigres / sucrés. Ils sont également utilisés pour le vin. Les jeunes feuilles et les fleurs sont consommées.

Partie testée : feuilles^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique)

Original : Leaves^{{{0(+x)}}}

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
	118	28	0.6	0	2	0	0



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

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



De gauche à droite :

Par Phuong Tran, via wikimedia

Par Xufanc, via wikimedia

- Petite histoire-géo :
- Autres infos :

dont infos de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

- Statut :

C'est une plante alimentaire cultivée. Les fruits sont vendus sur les marchés. Les fruits sont populaires^{{{0(+x)}}}
(traduction automatique).

Original : It is a cultivated food plant. Fruit are sold in markets. The fruit are popular^{{{0(+x)}}}.

- Distribution :

Une plante tropicale. Il pousse dans une forêt dense. Ils conviennent aux basses terres tropicales humides. Dans le Yunnan en Chine, il pousse entre 800 et 1100 m d'altitude. Il pousse dans les zones calcaires. Dans XTBG Yunnan^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : A tropical plant. It grows in dense forest. They suit the humid tropical lowlands. In Yunnan in China it grows between 800-1100 m altitude. It grows in limestone areas. In XTBG Yunnan^{{{0(+x)}}}.

- Localisation :

Andamans, Asie, Bangladesh, Bhoutan, Cambodge, Chine, Himalaya, Inde, Indochine, Indonésie, Laos, Malaisie, Myanmar, Népal, Nord-est de l'Inde, Asie du Sud-Est, Sikkim, Thaïlande, Vietnam^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique).

Original : Andamans, Asia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Himalayas, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Northeastern India, SE Asia, Sikkim, Thailand, Vietnam^{{{0(+x)}}}.

- Notes :

Il existe environ 80 espèces de Baccaurea. Il est riche en activité antioxydante. Il est riche en vitamine C^{{{0(+x)}}}
(traduction automatique).

Original : There are about 80 Baccaurea species. It is high in antioxidant activity. It is rich in Vitamin C^{{{0(+x)}}}.

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

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

dont classification :

° "The Plant List" (en anglais) : www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/kew-18676 ;

° "GRIN" (en anglais) : <https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxon/taxonomydetail?id=312576> ;

dont livres et bases de données : ²⁷ Dictionnaire des plantes comestibles (livre, page 44, par Louis Bubenicek), 65 "Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants" (livre en anglais, volume 4, page 248 à 251, par T.K. Lim) ;

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

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AUC Press. p 51 (Also as *Baccaurea wrayi* and *Baccaurea cauliflora* and *Baccaurea oxycarpa* and *Baccaurea sapida* and *Baccaurea wrayi*) ; Brahma, S., et al, 2013, Wild edible fruits of Kokrajhar district of Assam, North-East India, Asian Journal of Plant Science and Research 3(6):95-100 ; Burkill, I.H., 1966, A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Vol 1 (A-H) p 284 (As *Baccaurea wrayi*) ; Cengel, D. J. & Dany. C., (Eds), 2016, Integrating Forest Biodiversity Resource Management and Sustainable Community Livelihood Development in the Preah Vihear Protected Forest. International Tropical Timber Organization p 110 ; Chakraborty, S. & Chaturvedi, H. P., 2014, Some Wild Edible Fruits of Tripura- A Survey. Indian Journal of Applied research. (4) 9 ; Das, T. & Das, A. K., 2005, Inventorying plant biodiversity in homegardens: A case study in Barak Valley, Assam, North East India. 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Â© Pauline Dy Phon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. p 83 ; PROSEA (Plant Resources of South East Asia) handbook, Volume 2, 1991, Edible fruits and nut. p 98 ; PROSEA handbook Volume 9 Plants yielding non-seed carbohydrates. p 187 ; Purseglove, J.W., 1968, Tropical Crops Dicotyledons, Longmans. p 139 (As *Baccaurea sapida*) ; Rymbai, H., et al, 2016, Analysis study on potential underutilized edible fruit genetic resources of the foothills track of Eastern Himalayas, India. *Genetic. Resourc. Crop Evol.* (2016) 63:125-139 ; Sang, D. T., & Mizoue, K. O. 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