

Borassus aethiopum Mart.

(Borasse d'Éthiopie)

Identifiants : 4868/boraet

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 28/04/2024

- Classification phylogénétique :

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Monocotylédones ;
- Clade : Commelinidées ;
- Ordre : Arecales ;
- Famille : Arecaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Liliopsida ;
- Ordre : Arecales ;
- Famille : Arecaceae ;
- Tribu : Borasseae ;
- Genre : Borassus ;

- Synonymes : x (=) basionym, *Borassus aethiopum* Mart. var. *bagamojensis* Becc, *Borassus aethiopum* Mart. var. *senegalensis* Becc, *Borassus flabellifer* var. *aethiopicum* (Mart.) Warb, *Borassus deleb* Becc, *Borassus sambiranensis* Jum. & H. Pierrier ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : African fan palm, *Borassus palm*, African Palmyra palm, , Agbon, Akuugh, Bace, Ba di madibu, Ba di ndingi, Bam, Bazlawar, Berembe, Buane, Buar, Cibe, Cibedje, Cibo, Daleib, Deleb palm, Deleib, Delep, Difundi, Dimaka, Doubbi, Dube, Dzova, Edukanait, Edukudukut, Ekituugu, Euda, Gangami, Ginginya, Goha, Goworo-ijhacoongo, Kambili, Katungo, Kebala, Kpareeyu, Makoma, Mchapa, Mhama, Mkamu, Mtapu, Muhama, Mukae, Mukpiatimu, Mupama, Mvuma, Mvumo, N'bene, Ncora, Ng'hama, Opane, Ope-okunkun, Palmier-ronier, Ron, Ronier, Sabize, Thuwa, Tugo, Tugu, Umbena, Vumo, Zambaba, Zembaba ;



- Note comestibilité : ****

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

Parties comestibles : fruits, chou, sève, graines, coeur de palmier, légumes, jeunes racines, semis^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)} |
Original : Fruit, Cabbage, Sap, Seeds, Palm heart, Vegetable, Young roots, Seedling^{{{0(+x)}} La sève de la tige du fruit fait une boisson agréable. Les fruits sont consommés soit mûrs, soit non mûrs. La pulpe juteuse de fruits mûrs est ajoutée à la bouillie pour améliorer la saveur. Le noyau de la graine immature est mangé. Les graines germées sont consommées cuites. Les tiges des jeunes plants sont mangées. Le point de croissance du chou de palme est comestible. (Cela tue le palmier!) _ X000B_La longue racine charnue "plombée" de la graine est consommée comme légume.}

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

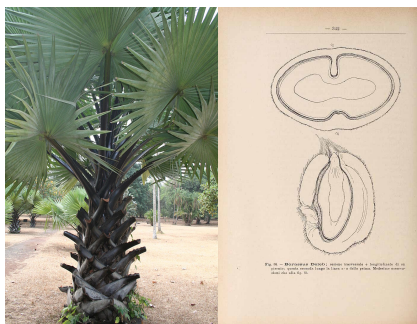
Original : Fruit^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)}

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
87.6	180	43	0.8	0	4.0	1.0	0



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

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



De gauche à droite :

Par Marco Schmidt, via wikimedia

Par Webbia Webbia vol. 4 , via plantillustrations

- Liens, sources et/ou références :

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

dont classification :

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

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

Abbiw, D.K., 1990, *Useful Plants of Ghana. West African uses of wild and cultivated plants. Intermediate Technology Publications and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.* p 49 ; ABDELMUTI, ; Agea, J. G., et al 2011, *Wild and Semi-wild Food Plants of Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom of Uganda: etc. Environmental Research Journal* 5(2) 74-86 ; 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 ; Anywar, G., et al, 2014, *Wild Plants Used as Nutraceuticals from Nebbi District, Uganda. European Journal of medicinal Plants.* 4(6):641-660 ; 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 ; Assogbadjo, A. E. et al, 2013, *Specific Richness and Cultural Importance of Wild Edible Trees in Benin. Acta Hort.* 979, ISHS 2013 ; Atato, A., et al, 2010, *Diversity of Edible Wild Fruit Tree Species of Togo. Global Science Books.* ; Ballal, M. E., et al, 2014, *Ethno-botany of Natural Forests of Nuba Mountains, South Kordofan State, Sudan. Journal of Forest Products & Industries.* 3(1):13-19 ; Bekele-Tesemma A., Birnie, A., & Tengnas, B., 1993, *Useful Trees and Shrubs for Ethiopia. Regional Soil Conservation Unit. Technical Handbook No 5.* p 112 ; Balick, M.J. and Beck, H.T., (Ed.), 1990, *Useful palms of the World. A Synoptic Bibliography.* Colombia p 328, 500, 560, 638 ; 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 ; Bernholt, H. et al, 2009, *Plant species richness and diversity in urban and peri-urban gardens of Niamey, Niger. Agroforestry Systems* 77:159-179 ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, *Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics.* AUC Press. p 61 ; Blomberry, A. & Rodd, T., 1982, *Palms. An informative practical guide.* Angus & Robertson. p 64 ; Bonou, A., et al, 2013, *Valeur économique des Produits Forestiers Non Ligneux (PFNL) au Bénin. Editions Universitaires Européennes* p 91 ; Burkill, H. M., 1985, *The useful plants of west tropical Africa*, Vol. 3. Kew. ; Catarino, L., et al, 2016, *Ecological data in support of an analysis of Guinea-Bissau's medicinal flora. Data in Brief* 7 (2016):1078-1097 ; Chapman, J. D. & Chapman, H. M., 2001, *The Forest Flora of Taraba and Andamawa States, Nigeria. WWF & University of Canterbury.* p 210 ; Codjia, J. T. C., et al, 2003, *Diversity and local valorisation of vegetal edible products in Benin. Cahiers Agricultures* 12:1-12 ; CRÄ%AC'H. ; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, *Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible.* ABC Books. p 243 ; Dale, I. R. and Greenway, P. J., 1961, *Kenya Trees and Shrubs.* Nairobi. p 11 ; Danforth, R.M., & Boren, P.D., 1997, *Congo Native fruits. Twenty-five of the best. Privately published.* p 57 ; Dharani, N., 2002, *Field Guide to common Trees & Shrubs of East Africa.* Struik. p 284 ; Djihounouck, Y., et al, 2018, *DiversitÄ© Et Importance Socio-Economique Des EspÄ©ces FruitiÄ©res Sauvages Comestibles En Zone Kasa (Sud-Ouest Du SÄ©nÄ©gal).* European Scientific Journal December 2018 edition Vol.14, No.36 ISSN: 1857 â€“ 7881 ; Dransfield, J. & Beentje, H., 1995, *The Palms of Madagascar. Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew and The International Palm Society.* p 54 (As *Borassus sambiranensis*) ; Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, *Botanica's Trees & Shrubs. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs.* Random House, Australia. p 134 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants.* Kampong Publications, p 27 ; FAO, 1988, *Traditional Food Plants, FAO Food and Nutrition Paper* 42. FAO Rome p 109 ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, *Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses.* Kew. p 64 ; Fox, F. W. & Young, M. E. N., 1982, *Food from the Veld.* Delta Books. p 99 ; Gallagher, D. E., 2010, *Farming beyond the escarpment: Society, Environment, and Mobility in Precolonial Southeastern Burkina Faso. PhD University of Michigan ; Gel. Anz.* 4:639. 1838 (Hist. nat.

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