PLANT FACT SHEET

Cordyla pinnata (Lepr. ex A. Rich.) Milne-Redh.

GENUS *Cordyla* **FAMILY** Fabaceae

COMMON NAMES Bush mango, Wild Mango

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit, Seeds

The fruit pulp is eaten raw. It is also cooked with spices and added to millet porridge.
The fruit are also ground into flour. The fruit can be dried and stored.
The seeds are dried and pounded into flour and used a food.

DESCRIPTION

A tree. It grows to 20 m high. The trunk is straight. The bark is thick and corky. The fruit has green flesh and a few very large seeds.

HABITAT

A tropical plant. It grows in dry forest and woody savannah in West Africa. It can grow in arid places.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants can be grown by seed.

NOTES

The fruit are rich in Vitamin C.

REFERENCES

Ayesson, N. C., 2011, Nutritional Contribution of Some Senegalese Forest Fruits Running across Soudano-Sahelian Zone. Food and Nutrition Sciences, 2011, 2, 606-612

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

Dalziel, J. M., 1937, The Useful plants of west tropical Africa. Crown Agents for the Colonies London.

Diarra, N. et al, 2016, Etude ethnobotanique des plantes alimentaires utilisées en période de soudure
dans les régions Sud du Mali. Int. J. Biol. Chem. Sci. 10(1): 184-197

Food Composition Tables for use in Africa FAO
http://www.fao.org/infoods/directory No. 879

Gueye, M., et al, 2014, Wild Fruits Traditionally Gathered by the Malinke Ethnic Group in the Edge of Niokolo Koba Park (Senegal). American Journal of Plant Sciences 5, 1306-1317

Hahn, K., et al, 2018, The use of wild plants for food: a national scale analysis for Burkina Faso (West Africa). FVSS FoodPlants Supplement

Jardin, C., 1970, List of Foods Used In Africa, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 130

Martin, F. W., et al, 1987, Perennial Edible Fruits of the Tropics. USDA Handbook 642 p 33

Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa. Kew. p 131

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database. Published on the Internet; http://www.rbgkew.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet [Accessed 28th April 2011]

Sambou, A., et al, 2016, The contribution of trees and palms to a blanced diet in three rural villages of the Fatick Province, Senegal. FORESTS, TREES AND LIVELIHOODS, 2016 VOL. 25, NO. 3, 212–225

Terra, G.J.A., 1973, Tropical Vegetables. Communication 54e Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, p 41

Vivien, J., & Faure, J.J., 1996, Fruitiers Sauvages d'Afrique. Especes du Cameroun. CTA p 258

World Checklist of Useful Plant Species 2020. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

PROVIDED BY **Food Plants International**

French, B.R. & Maynard, A.R. Food Plants International Database. Food Plants International

LICENCE CC BY-NC-SA 3.0

ONLINE FACT SHEET https://www.echocommunity.org/en/resources/7c0d67f3-7fff-488b-a084-0871b571b152