PLANT FACT SHEET

Anonidium mannii (Oliv.) Engl. et Diels

GENUS *Anonidium* **FAMILY** Annonaceae

COMMON NAMES Junglesop

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit

The fruit are eaten raw.

DESCRIPTION

A tree. It grows to 30 m high. The trunk is 80 cm across. The leaves are large and papery. They are alternate and oblong to sword shaped and 30 cm long by 10 cm wide. They have short leaf stalks. The flowering stalks are 30 cm long. The flowers are brownish or yellow green. The petals are thick and leathery. The fruit is large and elongated. They are golden yellow. The flesh is soft and yellow.

HABITAT

A tropical plant. It grows in forests along rivers.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants are grown from seed. Seeds are often slow to germinate.

Harvesting and Seed Production

Plants flower in February and March. A fruit can weigh 4-7 kg. In Congo the fruiting season is July to October.

REFERENCES

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 46

Billong Fils, P. E., et al, 2020, Ethnobotanical survey of wild edible plants used by Baka people in southeastern Cameroon. Journal or Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. 16:64 p 7

Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics. AUC Press. p 33

Boutique, R., 1951, Flore du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi: Annonaceae. vol. 2, p. 277

Burkill, H. M., 1985, The useful plants of west tropical Africa, Vol. 1. Kew.

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

Danforth, R.M., & Boren, P.D., 1997, Congo Native fruits. Twenty-five of the best. Privately published. p 89

Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 13

Food Composition Tables for use in Africa FAO http://www.fao.org/infoods/directory No. 858

Global Plants JSTOR

Harris, D. J., 2002, The vascular plants of the Dzanga-Sangha Reserve, Central African Republic. National Botanic Garden of Belgium, 2002. – 274 pages p 41

Hart. T. B. and Hart, J. A., 1986, The Ecological Basis of Hunter-Gatherer Subsistence in African Rain Forests: The Mbuti of eastern Zaire. Human Ecology. Vol. 14, No. 1. pp 29-55 (As Annonidium)

Ingram, V. & Schure, J. 2010, Review of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) in Central Africa, Cameroon. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFR). p 34

Jardin, C., 1970, List of Foods Used In Africa, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 121

Latham, P., 2004, Useful Plants of Bas-Congo province. Latham & DFID p 35

Latham, P. & Mbuta, A. K., 2017, Plants of Kongo Central Province, Democratic Republic of Congo. Volume 1. 3rd ed p 57

Liengola, I. B., 2001, A contribution to the study of native edible plants by the Turumbu and Lokele of the Tshopo District, Province Orientale, D. R. Congo. Syst. Geogr. Pl. 71:687-698

Mosango M., Szafranski F., 1985, Plantes sauvages à fruits comestibles dans les environs de Kisangani (Zaïre). In: Journal d'agriculture traditionnelle et de botanique appliquée, 32e année, pp. 177-190

Moutsambote, J., 1996, Vegetation forestiere et plantes alimentaires de la region de la Sangha. Chp. 11 of Bien Manger et Bien Vivre. ORSTOM p 119

Nkeoua, G. & Boundzanga, G. C., 1999, Donnees sur les produits forestieres non ligneux en Republique du Congo. FAO. p 20

Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa. Kew. p 54

Latham, P. & Mbuta, A. K., 2014, Useful Plants of Bas-Congo Province, Democratic Republic of Congo. Volume 1. p 53

Raponda-Walker, A & Sillans, R., 1961, Les Plantes Utiles du Gabon. Editions Paul Lechevalier, Paris. p 64

Tanno, T., 1981, Plant Utilization of the Mbuti Pygmies: With Special reference to their Material Culture and Use of Wild Vegetable Foods. Kyoto University Research. African Study Monographs 1:1-53

Terashima, H., et al, 1992, Ethnobotany of the Lega in the Tropical Rainforest of Eastern Zaire (Congo): Part Two, Zone de Walikale, African Study Monographs, Suppl. 19:1-60

Terashima, H., & Ichikawa, M., 2003, A comparative ethnobotany of the Mbuti and Efe hunter-gatherers in the Ituri Forest, Democratic Republic of Congo. African Study Monographs, 24 (1, 2): 1-168, March 2003

Termote, C., et al, 2011, Eating from the wild: Turumbu, Mbole and Bali traditional knowledge of non-cultivated edible plants, District Tshopo, DRCongo, Gen Resourc Crop Evol. 58:585-618

Termote, C., et al, 2012, Wild Edible Plant Markets in Kisangani, Democratic Republic of Congo. Human Ecology 40:269-285

Termote, C., 2012, Wild edible plant use in Tshopo District, Democratic Republic of Congo. Universiteit Gent. p 69

The Digital Flora of Central Africa, 2013, (Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda & Burundi) Botanical Garden Meise

Uphof,

Vivien, J. & Faure, J.J., 1985, Abres des forets dense d'Afrique Centrale. Agence de Cooperation Culturelle et Technique. Paris. p 10

Vivien, J., & Faure, J.J., 1996, Fruitiers Sauvages d'Afrique. Especes du Cameroun. CTA p 40

von Katja Rembold, 2011, Conservation status of the vascular plants in East African rain forests. Dissertation Universitat Koblenz-Landau p 157

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/985cf5e7-5f7c-414e-bfb1-ab24e5940145