

Diospyros kaki Thunb., 1780 (Plaqueminier)

Identifiants : 1399/diokak

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze ([Le Potager de mes/nos Rêves](#))
Dernière modification le 26/09/2020

- Classification/taxinomie :
 - Famille : Ebenaceae ;
- Synonymes français : kaki {fruit}, figuier caque, figue-caque {fruit}, rague mine ;
- Nom(s) anglais et/ou international(aux) : persimmon, Chinese persimmon, Japanese persimmon, kaki, kaki persimmon, Oriental persimmon, shi (cn transcrit), ye shi [var. sylvestris] (cn transcrit), Kakibaum (de), Kakipflaume (de), yama-gaki [var. sylvestris] (jp romaji), gamnamu (ko transcrit), pisang kaki (ms), caqui (es), kaki del Japón (es), placa minera (es), kaki (sv) ;
- Rusticité (résistance face au froid/gel) : -20°C (-5°C?) ;



- Note : *****
- Note perso : *****
- Rapport de consommation et comestibilité/consommabilité inférée (partie(s) utilisable(s) et usage(s) alimentaire(s) correspondant(s)) : Fruitμ0(+x)μ (fruits27(+)) bien mûrsμ{{{0(+x)},{{{27(+x)μ {crusμ0(+x),27(+x)μ ou cuitsμ0(+x)μ ; fraisμ(dp*)μ ou séchésμ0(+x)μ} : pulpe/chair [nourriture/aliment et base boissons/brevagesμ{{{(dp*)μ} ; et grainesμ0(+x)μ torréfiées [base boissons/brevages {substitutμ{{{(dp*)μ caféμ0(+x)μ}}] et feuille (feuillesμ0(+x)μ [base boissons/brevages {substitutμ{{{(dp*)μ tisanesμ0(+x)μ}}] comestiblesμ0(+x)μ. ;

Peau également comestible et consommable ? (qp*). Les fruits doivent être entièrement mûrs et doux ; ils peuvent être congelés ; la congélation durant tout une nuit peut améliorer leur douceur ; ils sont utilisés dans les tartes, puddings, gâteaux, pains, crèmes glacées et autres desserts ; ils sont également utilisés pour le vin et le vinaigre. Les feuilles sont utilisées pour améliorer la saveur des radis marinésμ{{{0(+x)μ. Plante anciennement cultivée au Japon et largement aujourd'hui dans le monde ; plusieurs cultivarsμ{{{27(+x)μ. ;



Précautions à prendre :

néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- Nombre de graines au gramme : 7,2 ;
- Illustration(s) (photographie(s) et/ou dessin(s)):



• Liens, sources et/ou références :

dont classification :

- ["The Plant List" \(en anglais\)](#) ;
- ["GRIN" \(en anglais\)](#) ;
- [INPI \(recherche en anglais\)](#) ;

dont Google (recherche de/pour) "Diospyros kaki" : [pages](#), [images](#) | "Plaqueminier" : [pages](#) ;

dont livres et bases de données : 0"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" (en anglais), 27Dictionnaire des plantes comestibles (livre, page 118, par Louis Bubenicek) ;

dont biographie/références de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Kaki persimmon references ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 176 ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, *Plants and people of the Golden Triangle*. Dioscorides Press. p 209 ; Barwick, M., 2004, *Tropical and Subtropical Trees. A Worldwide Encyclopedic Guide*. Thames and Hudson p 149 ; Bianchini, F., Corbetta, F., and Pistoia, M., 1975, *Fruits of the Earth*. Cassell. p 178 ; Blamey, M and Grey-Wilson, C., 2005, *Wild flowers of the Mediterranean. A & C Black London*. p 173 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, *Encyclopedia Botanica*. Cornstalk publishing, p 346 ; Brickell, C. (Ed.), 1999, *The Royal Horticultural Society A-Z Encyclopedia of Garden Plants*. Convent Garden Books. p 370 ; Brouk, B., 1975, *Plants Consumed by Man*. Academic Press, London. p 193 ; Brown, D., 2002, *The Royal Horticultural Society encyclopedia of Herbs and their uses*. DK Books. p 195 ; 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 844 ; Cheifetz, A., (ed), 1999, *500 popular vegetables, herbs, fruits and nuts for Australian Gardeners*. Random House p 189 ; Coombes, A.J., 2000, *Trees*. Dorling Kindersley Handbooks. p 138 ; Cull, B.W., 1995, *Fruit Growing in Warm Climates*. Reed. p 172 ; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, *Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible*. ABC Books. p 503 ; Darley, J.J., 1993, *Know and Enjoy Tropical Fruit*. P & S Publishers. p 27 ; Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, *Botanica's Trees & Shrubs. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs*. Random House, Australia. p 263 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 92 ; *Flora reipublicae popularis sinicae.* ; *Flora of Pakistan* www.eFloras.org ; Flowerdew, B., 2000, *Complete Fruit Book*. Kyle Cathie Ltd., London. p 139 ; French, B.R., 1986, *Food Plants of Papua New Guinea, A Compendium*. Asia Pacific Science Foundation p 288 ; Gouldstone, S., 1983, *Growing your own Food-bearing Plants in Australia*. Macmillan p 122 ; Hara, H., et al. 1978-1982. *An enumeration of the flowering plants of Nepal.* ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 277 ; Heywood, V.H., Brummitt, R.K., Culham, A., and Seberg, O. 2007, *Flowering Plant Families of the World*. Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew. p 135 ; Hibbert, M., 2002, *The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium*. p 87 ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, *Food Plants of China*. The Chinese University Press. p 623 ; Huxley, ed. *The new Royal Horticultural Society dictionary of gardening*. 1992 ; Iwatsuki, K., et al. 1993-. *Flora of Japan.* ; Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa*, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 133 ; Jayaraman, U., & Singh, V., 1987, *A Census of Edible Species of Diospyros L. in India*. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 10 No. 2 pp 416-419 ; John, L., & Stevenson, V., 1979, *The Complete Book of Fruit*. Angus & Robertson p 227 ; Kiple, K.F. & Ornelas, K.C., (eds), 2000, *The Cambridge World History of Food*. CUP p 1833 ; Kuo, W. H. J., (Ed.) *Taiwan's Ethnobotanical Database (1900-2000)*, <http://tk.agron.ntu.edu.tw/ethnobot/DB1.htm> ; Lazarides, M., & B. Hince. 1993. *CSIRO Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia.* ; Lembaga Biologi Nasional, 1977, *Buah-Buahan*, Balai Pustaka, Jakarta. p 70 ; Lord, E.E., & Willis, J.H., 1999, *Shrubs and Trees for Australian gardens*. Lothian. p 53 ; Lorenzi, H., Bacher, L., Lacerda, M. & Sartori, S., 2006, *Brazilian Fruits & Cultivated Exotics*. Sao Paulo, Instituto Plantarum de Estuados da Flora Ltda. p 401 ; Lyle, S., 2006, *Discovering fruit and nuts*. Land Links. p 181 ; Macmillan, H.F. (Revised Barlow, H.S., et al) 1991, *Tropical Planting and Gardening*. Sixth edition. Malayan Nature Society. Kuala Lumpur. p 314 ; Maituthisakul, P., et al, 2007, *Assessment of phenolic content and free radical-scavenging capacity of some Thai indigenous plants*. *Food Chemistry* 100: 1409-1418 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal*. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 203 ; Marinelli, J. (Ed), 2004, *Plant*. DK. p 102 ; Martin, F. W., et al, 1987, *Perennial Edible Fruits of the Tropics*. USDA Handbook 642 p 25 ; Meyer, F. G., et al. 1994. *A catalog of cultivated woody plants of the southeastern United States*. 65. ; *Nova Acta Regiae Soc. Sci. Upsal.* 3:208. 1780 - non D. kaki L. f. (1781) ; Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, *Wild Edible Plants of Assam*. Geethaki Publishers. p 79 ; Peekel, P.G., 1984, (Translation E.E.Henty), *Flora of the Bismarck Archipelago for Naturalists*, Division of Botany, Lae, PNG. p 432, 430 ; Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, *An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam*. Nha Xuat Ban Tre. p 641 ; Phon, P., 2000, *Plants used in Cambodia*. © Pauline Dy Phon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. p 240 ; Pieroni, A., 1999, *Gathered wild food plants in the Upper Valley of the Serchio River (Garfagnana)*, *Central Italy*. *Economic Botany* 53(3) pp 327-341 ; *Plants for a Future database*, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. <http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/> ; Rashid, H. E., 1977, *Geography of Bangladesh*. Westview. p 346 ; Recher, P, 2001, *Fruit Spirit Botanical Gardens Plant Index*. www.nrg.com.au/~recher/seedlist.html p 2 ; Sarma, H., et al, 2010, *Updated Estimates of Wild Edible and Threatened Plants of Assam: A Meta-analysis*. *International Journal of Botany* 6(4): 414-423 ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, *Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India*. *Natural Product Radiance* Vol. 6(5): p 415 ; Self, M., 199, *Phoenix Seeds catalogue*. p 16 ; Sharma, B.B., 2005, *Growing fruits and vegetables*. Publications Division. Ministry of Information and broadcasting. India. p 117 ; Sher, H. et al, 2011, *Ethnobotanical and Economic Observations of Some Plant Resources from the Northern Parts of Pakistan*. *Ethnobotany research & Applications* 9:027-041 ; Shukang, L., Gilbert, M.G., & White, F., Ebenaceae. *Flora of China.* ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of*

India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 55 ; Smith, K., 1998. *Growing Uncommon Fruits and Vegetables*. New Holland. p 89 ; Smith, P.M., 1979, *Persimmon*, in Simmonds, N.W., (ed), *Crop Plant Evolution*. Longmans. London. p 306 ; Solomon, C., 2001, *Encyclopedia of Asian Food*. New Holland. p 279 ; Staples, G.W. and Herbst, D.R., 2005, *A tropical Garden Flora*. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawaii. p 272 ; Tankard, G., 1990, *Tropical fruit. An Australian Guide to Growing and using exotic fruit*. Viking p 86 ; Tate, D., 1999, *Tropical Fruit*. Archipelago Press. Singapore. p 58 ; Terrell et al. 1986. *Agric. Handb.* no. 505. ; 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) ; Valder, P., 1999, *The Garden Plants of China. Florilegium*. p 280 ; van Wyk, B., 2005, *Food Plants of the World. An illustrated guide*. Timber press. p 180 ; Verheij, E. W. M., and R. E. Coronel, eds. 1991. *Edible fruits and nuts*. In: E. W. M. Verheij & R. E. Coronel (eds.), *Plant Resources of South-East Asia (PROSEA)*. 2:154. ; www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/afdbases/af