

# ***Eriobotrya japonica* (Thunb.) Lindl., 1821**

## **(Néflier du Japon)**

**Identifiants : 1508/erijap**

**Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze ([Le Potager de mes/nos Rêves](#))**  
**Dernière modification le 19/09/2020**

- **Classification/taxinomie :**

- **Famille : Rosaceae ;**

- **Synonymes français : loquat, bibacier (bibassier), nèfle du Japon {fruit}, bibace (bibasse) {fruit} ;**

- **Nom(s) anglais et/ou international(aux) : Japanese-medlar, loquat , lukwart (af), pi ba (cn transcrit), japanische Mispel (de), japanische Wollmispel (de), nespereira (pt), nispero (es), nispero del Japón (es), nispero (es), japansk mispel (sv), bibasse (local) ;**

- **Rusticité (résistance face au froid/gel) : -0,066666667 ;**



**0µ (chair/pulpeµ<~0,<~27**

- **Note : \*\*\*\***

- **Rapport de consommation et comestibilité/comestibilité inférée (partie(s) utilisable(s) et usage(s) alimentaire(s) correspondant(s)) : Fruitµ0(+x)µ (fruitsµ27(+x)µ {chair/pulpeµ{{{(dp\*)µ} mûrs fraisµ{{{0(+x)µ : crusµ27(+x)µ ou cuitsµ(dp\*)µ ; et graines grilléesµ{{{0(+x)µ [base boissons/brevagesµ{{{(dp\*)µ {substitut de caféµ{{{0(+x)µ}}}) comestibleµ0(+x)µ ;**

**Les fruits sont utilisés pour la production d'alcool (attention : l'alcool est une cause de cancer).**

**Les fruits sont également utilisés en confitures, gelées, sauces, compotes et tartes ; s'ils sont cuits, les graines doivent être enlevées car elles donnent un goût amerµ{{{0(+x)µ. Plante cultivée dans les zones favorables du monde : pays d'origine et zones de l'orangerµ{{{27(+x)µ ;**



**Précautions à prendre :**

**néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.**

- **Nombre de graines au gramme : 0,7 ;**

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

De gauche à droite :

Botanical Register (vol. 5: t. 365, 1819) [S. Edwards], via [plantillustrations.org](http://plantillustrations.org)

Par Jacquin N.J. von (Fragmenta botanica, figuris coloratis illustrata, t. 136, 1809), via [plantillustrations.org](http://plantillustrations.org)

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

- ["Plants For a Future" \(en anglais\)](#) et sa traduction [Plantes d'Avenir](#) ;
- **Wikipedia** :
  - [https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eriobotrya\\_japonica](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eriobotrya_japonica) (en français) ;
  - <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loquat> (source en anglais) ;
- **Jardin! L'Encyclopédie** : [https://nature.jardin.free.fr/arbre/ft\\_neflier.html](https://nature.jardin.free.fr/arbre/ft_neflier.html) ;
- **"Fruits of Warm Climates"** (livre en anglais, pages 309 à 310, par Julia F. Morton), via Purdue Agriculture (NewCROP) : <https://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton/loquat.html> ;
- **auJardin.info** : [https://www.aujardin.info/plantes/neflier\\_japon.php](https://www.aujardin.info/plantes/neflier_japon.php) ;

dont classification :

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

dont Google (recherche de/pour) "Eriobotrya japonica" : [pages](#), [images](#) / "Néflier du japon" : [pages](#) ;

dont livres et bases de données : 0"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" (en anglais), 27Dictionnaire des plantes comestibles (livre, page 127, par Louis Bubenicek) ;

dont biographie/références de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India*. CSIR India. p 201 ; Barwick, M., 2004, *Tropical and Subtropical Trees. A Worldwide Encyclopedic Guide*. Thames and Hudson p 165 ; Bianchini, F., Corbetta, F., and Pistoia, M., 1975, *Fruits of the Earth*. Cassell. p 134 ; Blamey, M and Grey-Wilson, C., 2005, *Wild flowers of the Mediterranean*. A & C Black London. p 78 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, *Encyclopedia Botanica*. Cornstalk publishing, p 396 ; Brickell, C. (Ed.), 1999, *The Royal Horticultural Society A-Z Encyclopedia of Garden Plants*. Convent Garden Books. p 411 ; Brouk, B., 1975, *Plants Consumed by Man*. Academic Press, London. p 182 ; Brown, D., 2002, *The Royal Horticultural Society encyclopedia of Herbs and their uses*. DK Books. p 203 ; 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 952 ; Cheifetz, A., (ed), 1999, *500 popular vegetables, herbs, fruits and nuts for Australian Gardeners*. Random House p 191 ; Coronel, R.E., 1982, *Fruit Collections in the Philippines*. IBPGR Newsletter p 6, 9 ; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, *Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible*. ABC Books. p 556 ; Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, *Botanica's Trees & Shrubs. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs*. Random House, Australia. p 289 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 198 ; *Flora of Australia Volume 49, Oceanic Islands 1*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra. (1994) p 163 ; Flowerdew, B., 2000, *Complete Fruit Book*. Kyle Cathie Ltd., London. p 140 ; *Forest Inventory and Planning Institute, 1996, Vietnam Forest Trees*. Agriculture Publishing House p 613 ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, *Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses*. Kew. p 83 ; French, B.R., 1986, *Food Plants of Papua New Guinea, A Compendium*. Asia Pacific Science Foundation p 268 ; Glowinski, L., 1999, *The Complete Book of Fruit Growing in Australia*. Lothian. p 46 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 292 ; Hibbert, M., 2002, *The Aussie Plant Finder 2002*, Florilegium. p 94 ; Hussey, B.M.J., Keighery, G.J., Cousens, R.D., Dodd, J., Lloyd, S.G., 1997, *Western Weeds. A guide to the weeds of Western Australia*. Plant Protection Society of Western Australia. p 208 ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, *Food Plants of China*. The Chinese University Press. p 432 ; Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa*, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 135 ; John, L., & Stevenson, V., 1979, *The Complete Book of Fruit*. Angus & Robertson p 181 ; Katende, A.B., Birnie, A & Tengnas B., 1995, *Useful Trees and Shrubs for Uganda. Identification, Propagation and Management for Agricultural and Pastoral Communities*. Technical handbook No 10. Regional Soil Conservation Unit, Nairobi, Kenya. p 276 ; Kiple, K.F. & Ornelas, K.C., (eds), 2000, *The Cambridge World History of Food*. CUP p 1803 ; Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, *Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia*, CSIRO. p 94 ; *Trans. Linn. Soc. London 13(1):102. 1821* ; Lord, E.E., & Willis, J.H., 1999, *Shrubs and Trees for Australian gardens*. Lothian. p 226 ; Lorenzi, H., Bacher, L., Lacerda, M. & Sartori, S., 2006, *Brazilian Fruits & Cultivated Exotics*. Sao Paulo, Instituto Plantarum de Estudos da Flora Ltda. p 482 ; Lulekal, E., et al, 2011, *Wild edible plants in Ethiopia: a review on their potential to combat food insecurity*. *Afrika Focus - Vol. 24, No 2*. pp 71-121 ; Lyle, S., 2006, *Discovering fruit and nuts*. Land Links. p 192 ; Macmillan, H.F. (Revised Barlow, H.S., et al) 1991, *Tropical Planting and Gardening*. Sixth edition. Malayan Nature Society. Kuala Lumpur. p 281 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal*. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 222 ; Martin, F. W., et al, 1987, *Perennial Edible Fruits of the Tropics*. USDA Handbook 642 p 54 ; Mbuya, L.P., Msanga, H.P., Ruffo, C.K., Birnie, A & Tengnas, B., 1994, *Useful Trees and Shrubs for Tanzania*. Regional Soil Conservation Unit. Technical Handbook No 6. p 248 ; Morton, J. F., 1987, *Fruits of Warm Climates*. Wipf & Stock Publishers p 103 ; Omawale, 1973, *Guyana's edible plants*. Guyana University, Georgetown p 28 ; Paczkowska, G. & Chapman, A.R., 2000, *The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Catalogue*. Western Australian Herbarium. p 512 ; Perry, F., and

Hay, R., 1982, *Guide to Tropical and Subtropical Plants*. Sun Books p 56 ; Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, *An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam*. Nha Xuat Ban Tre. p 776 ; Phon, P., 2000, *Plants used in Cambodia*. © Pauline Dy Phon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. p 277 ; *Plants for a Future database*, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. <http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/> ; PROSEA (Plant Resources of South East Asia) handbook, Volume 2, 1991, *Edible fruits and nut*. p 162 ; Recher, P, 2001, *Fruit Spirit Botanical Gardens Plant Index*. [www.nrg.com.au/~recher/seedlist.html](http://www.nrg.com.au/~recher/seedlist.html) p 2 ; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). *Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database*. Published on the Internet; <http://www.rbgekew.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet> [Accessed 10th June 2011] ; Russell, T., Cutler, C., & Walters, M., 2005, *The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Trees of the Americas*. Lorenz Books. p 159 ; Sharma, B.B., 2005, *Growing fruits and vegetables*. Publications Division. Ministry of Information and broadcasting. India. p 84 ; Sinclair, V., 1992, *The Floral Charm of Cyprus*. Interworld Publications. p 132 ; Smith, A.C., 1985, *Flora Vitiensis Nova*, Lawaii, Kuai, Hawaii, Volume 3 p 41 ; Solomon, C., 2001, *Encyclopedia of Asian Food*. New Holland. p 223 ; Staples, G.W. and Herbst, D.R., 2005, *A tropical Garden Flora*. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawaii. p 474 (Drawing) ; Swaminathan, M.S., and Kochnar, S.L., 2007, *An Atlas of Major Flowering Trees in India*. Macmillan. p 100 ; Swaziland's Flora Database <http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora> ; Tankard, G., 1990, *Tropical fruit. An Australian Guide to Growing and using exotic fruit*. Viking p 110 ; 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](http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/econ.pl) (10 April 2000) ; Valder, P., 1999, *The Garden Plants of China*. Florilegium. p 283 ; van Wyk, B., 2005, *Food Plants of the World. An illustrated guide*. Timber press. p 190 ; Vivien, J., & Faure, J.J., 1996, *Fruitiers Sauvages d'Afrique. Especies du Cameroun*. CTA p 277 ; Young, J., (Ed.), 2001, *Botanica's Pocket Trees and Shrubs*. Random House. p 347 ; Yuncker, T.G., 1959, *Plants of Tonga*, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Hawaii, Bulletin 220. p 127