

# ***Psidium guajava* L., 1753**

## **(Goyavier)**

**Identifiants : 26123/psigua**

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

**Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze**

**Dernière modification le 09/05/2024**

- **Classification phylogénétique :**

- *Clade : Angiospermes* ;
- *Clade : Dicotylédones vraies* ;
- *Clade : Rosidées* ;
- *Clade : Malvidées* ;
- *Ordre : Myrtales* ;
- *Famille : Myrtaceae* ;

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- *Règne : Plantae* ;
- *Division : Magnoliophyta* ;
- *Classe : Magnoliopsida* ;
- *Ordre : Myrtales* ;
- *Famille : Myrtaceae* ;
- *Genre : Psidium* ;

- **Synonymes : *Psidium guayava* ((nom invalide [erreur = écriture/orthographe incorrecte/fausse/erronée] ou variante orthographique valide ? (qp\*)) ;**

- **Synonymes français : prune des sables {fruit}, goyave {fruit}, goyavier pomme [Groupe Pomifera], goyave rouge [Groupe Pomifera], goyave pomme [Groupe Pomifera], goyavier à fruits rouges [Groupe Pomifera], goyave chair rouge [Groupe Pomifera], goyavier poire [Groupe Pyrifera], goyave blanc [Groupe Pyrifera], goyave poire [Groupe Pyrifera], goyave chair blanche [Groupe Pyrifera] ;**

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : common guava, guava, lemon guava, yellow guava , koejawel (af), Guave (de), Guavenbaum (de), Guayave (de), amrood (in,hi), banjir? (jp romaji), goiaba (pt), goiabeiro (pt), araçá-goiaba (pt,br), araçá-guaçú (pt,br), guaiaba (pt,br), guaiava (pt,br), guayaba (es), guayabo (es), guava (sv) ;**

- **Rusticité (résistance face au froid/gel) : -1/-3/-3,5 (0?) ;**



- **Note comestibilité : \*\*\*\***

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

**Fruits consommés crus, en confiture et en boissons<sup>{(27+x)}</sup>.**

**Les jeunes feuilles sont consommées crues ou cuites. Les fruits sont consommés crus. Le fruit peut être utilisé pour les confitures et les gelées. Des fruits à moitié mûrs sont ajoutés pour aider la gelée à prendre. Le liquide des graines de goyave bouillies est utilisé pour aromatiser le fromage. Les graines sont la source d'une huile comestible. Les racines peuvent être utilisées pour la soupe**

**Partie testée : fruit<sup>{(0+x)} (traduction automatique)</sup>**

**Original : Fru<sup>{(0+x)}</sup>**

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
77.1	238	57	1.1	60	184	1.4	0.2



*néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.*

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



*De gauche à droite :*

*Par Britton, N.L., Horne, F.W., Popular flora of Puerto Rico, Flora Borinqueña [unpublished watercolors] Popular Fl. Puerto Rico t. 472], via plantillustrations*

*Par Blanco, M., Flora de Filipinas, ed. 3 (1877-1883) Fl. Filip., ed. 3 t. 48, via plantillustrations*

*Par Descourtilz, M.E., Flore [pittoresque et] médicale des Antilles (1821-1829) Fl. Méd. Antilles vol. 2 (1822) [tt. 69-152] t. 72, via plantillustrations*

*Par Max Antheunisse, via plantillustrations*

- **Autres infos : Plante cultivée sous les tropiques ; plusieurs cultivars<sup>(((27(+x)))</sup>.**

*dont infos de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :*

- **Statut :**

*Les arbres sont largement répandus dans tout le pays et les fruits sont particulièrement appréciés des enfants.  
Les arbres poussent principalement naturellement dans les zones côtières<sup>(((0(+x)))</sup> (traduction automatique).*

*Original : The trees are widely spread throughout the country and fruit are popular particularly with children. Trees mostly grow naturally in coastal areas<sup>(((0(+x)))</sup>.*

- **Distribution :**

*Une plante tropicale. Il est originaire d'Amérique du C et du S. Les goyaves prospèrent dans les climats tropicaux humides et secs. Ils font mieux dans des positions ensoleillées. Ils poussent à l'état sauvage et sont également cultivés. En Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, il pousse bien du niveau de la mer jusqu'à 1600 m et se produit jusqu'à 1900 m. Au Népal, il pousse jusqu'à 1400 m d'altitude. Il est tué par le gel. Ils fructifient mieux là où il y a une saison plus fraîche. Des températures proches de 30 °C donnent la meilleure production. Ils sont très largement répandus dans les endroits ouverts et les forêts secondaires des îles des Philippines et de Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée et peuvent devenir des mauvaises herbes dans certaines conditions. Ils produisent mieux dans les sols avec une bonne matière organique. Ils préfèrent un sol bien drainé mais peuvent supporter une certaine saturation en eau. Un pH de 5 à 7 convient. Il peut tolérer un pH de 4,6 à 8,9. Les arbres ne peuvent tolérer les conditions salines. Cela ne marche pas bien sur les atolls. Il peut pousser dans des endroits arides. Une pluviométrie annuelle entre 1 000 et 2 000 mm est la meilleure. Il pousse dans la forêt de Miombo en Afrique. Il convient aux zones de rusticité 9-12. Au Sichuan et au Yunnan<sup>(((0(+x)))</sup> (traduction automatique).*

*Original : A tropical plant. It is native to C and S America. Guavas thrive in both humid and dry tropical climates. They do best in sunny positions. They grow wild and are also cultivated. In Papua New Guinea it grows well from sea level up to 1600 m and occurs up to 1900 m. In Nepal it grows up to 1400 m altitude. It is killed by frost. They fruit better where there is a cooler season. Temperatures near 30°C give best production. They are very widely distributed in open places and secondary forests throughout the islands of the Philippines and Papua New Guinea and can become weedy under some conditions. They produce better in soils with good organic matter. They prefer a well drained soil but can stand some water-logging. A pH of 5 to 7 is suitable. It can tolerate a pH from 4.6-8.9. Trees cannot tolerate salty conditions. It does not do well on atolls. It can grow in arid places. An annual rainfall between 1,000-2,000 mm is best. It grows in Miombo woodland in Africa. It suits hardiness zones 9-12. In Sichuan and Yunnan<sup>(((0(+x)))</sup>.*

◦ Localisation :

Afrique, Algérie, Amazonie, Samoa américaines, Andamans, Angola, Anguilla, Antigua-et-Barbuda, Argentine, Asie, Australie, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbade, Belize, Bénin, Bolivie, Brésil, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Cambodge, Cameroun, Cap-Vert, Afrique centrale, Amérique centrale\*, Chine, Chuuk, Colombie, République démocratique du Congo, îles Cook, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominique, République dominicaine, Afrique de l'Est, Timor oriental, île de Pâques, Équateur, Égypte, El Salvador, Érythrée, Eswatini, Éthiopie, Fidji, Guyane française, FSM, Gabon, Galapagos, Gambie, Ghana, Grèce, Grenade, Guadeloupe, Guam, Guatemala, Guyanes, Guinée, Guinée, Guinée-Bissau, Guyane, Haïti, Hawaï, Himalaya, Hispaniola, Honduras, Inde, Indochine, Indonésie, Israël, Côte d'Ivoire, Jamaïque, Japon, Kenya, Kiribati, Kosrae, Laos, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaisie, Maldives, Mali, Marquises, Martinique, Mauritanie, Mexique, Micronésie, Montserrat, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Népal, Antilles néerlandaises, Nouvelle-Calédonie, Nicaragua, Nigéria, île Norfolk, Amérique du Nord, Inde du nord-est, Pacifique, Pakistan, Palau, Palestine, Panama, Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, PNG Afrique du Sud, Paraguay, Pérou, Philippines, Pohnpei, Porto Rico, Samoa, Sao Tomé-et-Principe, Asie du Sud-Est, Sénégal, Sierra Leone, Sikkim, Singapour, îles Salomon, Somalie, Afrique australe, Amérique du Sud, Sri Lanka, Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis, Sainte-Lucie, Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines, Soudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Taïwan, Tanzanie, Thaïlande, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinité-et-Tobago, Tuvalu, Ouganda, États-Unis, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Wallis et Futuna, Afrique de l'Ouest, Antilles, Yap, Zambie, Zimbabwe, Nouvelle-Calédonie, Nicaragua, Nigéria, île Norfolk, Amérique du Nord, Inde du Nord-Est, Pacifique, Pakistan, Palaos, Palestine, Panama, Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, PNG, Paraguay, Pérou, Philippines, Pohnpei, Porto Rico, Samoa, Sao Tomé-et-Principe, Arabie saoudite, Asie du Sud-Est, Sénégal, Sierra Leone, Sikkim, Singapour, îles Salomon, Somalie, Afrique du Sud, Afrique australe, Amérique du Sud, Sri Lanka, Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis, Sainte-Lucie, Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines, Soudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Taïwan, Tanzanie, Thaïlande, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinité-et-Tobago, Tuvalu, Ouganda, États-Unis, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Wallis et Futuna, Afrique de l'Ouest, Antilles, Yap, Zambie, Zimbabwe, Afrique du Sud, Porto Rico, Samoa, Sao Tomé et Principe, Arabie saoudite, Asie du Sud-Est, Sénégal, Sierra Leone, Sikkim, Singapour, îles Salomon, Somalie, Afrique du Sud, Amérique du Sud, Sri Lanka, Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis, St. Lucie, Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines, Soudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Taïwan, Tanzanie, Thaïlande, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinité-et-Tobago, Tuvalu, Ouganda, États-Unis, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Wallis et Futuna, Afrique de l'Ouest, Antilles, Yap, Zambie, Zimbabwe, Venezuela, Vietnam, Wallis et Futuna, Afrique de l'Ouest, Antilles, Yap, Zambie, Zimbabwe, Venezuela, Vietnam, Wallis et Futuna, Afrique de l'Ouest, Antilles, Yap, Zambie, Zimbabwe<sup>(((0+x))</sup> traduction automatique).

Original : Africa, Algeria, Amazon, American Samoa, Andamans, Angola, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Asia, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central Africa, Central America\*, China, Chuuk, Colombia, Congo DR, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, East Africa, East Timor, Easter Island, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, French Guiana, FSM, Gabon, Galapagos, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guam, Guatemala, Guianas, Guinea, Guinée, Guinée-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hawaii, Himalayas, Hispaniola, Honduras, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kosrae, Laos, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marquesas, Martinique, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia, Montserrat, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norfolk Island, North America, Northeastern India, Pacific, Pakistan, Palau, Palestine, Panama, Papua New Guinea, PNG, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Pohnpei, Puerto Rico, Samoa, São Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, SE Asia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sikkim, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Southern Africa, South America, Sri Lanka, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, USA, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Wallis & Futuna, West Africa, West Indies, Yap, Zambia, Zimbabwe<sup>(((0+x))</sup>.

◦ Notes :

Les plantes peuvent devenir sauvages et envahissantes dans certains endroits, principalement dans le Pacifique. Il existe environ 150 espèces de Psidium. Fruit est riche en folates 467g / 100g<sup>(((0+x))</sup> traduction automatique).

Original : Plants can become feral and invasive in some locations mainly in the Pacific. There are about 150 Psidium species. Fruit are high in folates 467g/100g<sup>(((0+x))</sup>.

- Nombre de graines au gramme : 80 ;

- Liens, sources et/ou références :

- <sup>5</sup>"Plants For a Future" (en anglais) : [https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Psidium\\_guajava](https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Psidium_guajava) ;  
dont classification :
- "The Plant List" (en anglais) : [www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/kew-166741](http://www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/kew-166741) ;  
dont livres et bases de données : <sup>27</sup>Dictionnaire des plantes comestibles (livre, page 248, par Louis Bubenicek) ;  
dont biographie/références de <sup>0</sup>"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :  
  

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[http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/forestry/data/Timor/Timor\\_trees.html](http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/forestry/data/Timor/Timor_trees.html) ; Furusawa, T., et al, 2014, Interaction between forest biodiversity and people's used of forest resources in Roviana, Solomon Islands: implications for biocultural conservation under socioeconomic changes. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine*, 10:10 ; Garner, R.J., and Chaudhri, S.A., (Ed.) 1976, The Propagation of Tropical fruit Trees. FAO/CAB. p 530 ; Giraldi, M. & Hanazaki, N., 2014, Use of Cultivated and Harvested Edible Plants by CaiÃš Sarasâ€”What Can Ethnobotany Add to Food Security Discussions? *Human Ecology Review*, Volume 20, Number 2, 2014 ; Gohre, A., et al, 2016, Plants from disturbed savannah vegetation and their usage by Bakongo tribes in UÃ¢ge, Northern Angola. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* (2016) 12:42 ; Goode, P., 1989, Edible Plants of Uganda. FAO p 27 ; Grandtner, M. M., 2008, World Dictionary of Trees. 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