

# ***Citrus sudachi hort. ex Shirai, 1933*** **(Sudachi)**

**Identifiants : 8261/citsud**

**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 : Sapindales ;**
- **Famille : Rutaceae ;**

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- **Règne : Plantae ;**
- **Division : Magnoliophyta ;**
- **Classe : Magnoliopsida ;**
- **Ordre : Sapindales ;**
- **Famille : Rutaceae ;**
- **Genre : Citrus ;**

- **Synonymes :** *Citrus ichangensis* x *Citrus reticulata*, *Citrus medica* L. 1753 (nom accepté et "synonyme de" {nom retenu}, selon TPL), *Sudachi ichandrin*, dont homonymes : *Citrus sudachi* Yu.Tanaka 1935 (synonyme de *Citrus medica* L., selon TPL) ;

- **Synonymes français :** citron sudachi, ichandarin sudachi, papeda sudachi ;

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** sudachi , Yuzu ;

- **Rusticité (résistance face au froid/gel) :** -10/11°C ;



- **Note comestibilité :** \*\*\*

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

**Fruit (fruits<sup>0(+x),27(+x)</sup>) et feuille (feuilles<sup>0(+x)</sup>) comestibles<sup>0(+x)</sup>. Le fruit est utilisé comme arôme. Ils sont acides. Ils sont également utilisés pour les boissons**

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

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
92.5	84	20	0.5	0	0	0.2	0



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

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



Par Davidals (Travail personnel), via wikipedia

- Autres infos :

dont infos de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

- Distribution :

C'est une plante tempérée. Il peut tolérer du gel<sup>(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique)</sup>.

Original : It is a temperate plant. It can tolerate some frost<sup>(((0(+x))</sup>.

- Localisation :

Asie, Japon<sup>(((0(+x)) (traduction automatique)</sup>.

Original : Asia, Japan<sup>(((0(+x))</sup>.

- Liens, sources et/ou références :

- <sup>5</sup>"Plants For a Future" (en anglais) : [https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Citrus\\_sudachi](https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Citrus_sudachi) ;

dont classification :

- "The Plant List" (en anglais) : [www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/kew-2724373](http://www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/kew-2724373) ;

- "GRIN" (en anglais) : <https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxon/taxonomydetail?id=314333> ;

dont livres et bases de données : <sup>0</sup>"Food Plants International" (en anglais), 27Dictionnaire des plantes comestibles (livre, page 89 [Citrus medica L.], par Louis Bubenicek) ;

dont biographie/références de <sup>0</sup>"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

*Citrus medica L. (synonyme selon TPL) : ; PLAAK, 1980, Bertanam Pohon Buah-buahan. Penerbitan Yayasan Kanisius, Jogjakarta. p 33 ; AAK, 1994, Jeruk, Penerbit Kanisius, Jogjakarta. p 201 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 129 ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, Plants and people of the Golden Triangle. Dioscorides Press. p 206 ; Barwick, M., 2004, Tropical and Subtropical Trees. A Worldwide Encyclopedic Guide. Thames and Hudson p 118 ; Bekele-Tesemma A., Birnie, A., & Tengnas, B., 1993, Useful Trees and Shrubs for Ethiopia. Regional Soil Conservation Unit. Technical Handbook No 5. p 152 ; Blamey, M and Grey-Wilson, C., 2005, Wild flowers of the Mediterranean. A & C Black London. p 123 ; Bodkin, F., 1991, Encyclopedia Botanica. Cornstalk publishing, p 261 ; Brouk, B., 1975, Plants Consumed by Man. Academic Press, London. p 294 ; Brown, D., 2002, The Royal Horticultural Society encyclopedia of Herbs and their uses. DK Books. p 172 ; Burkill, H. M., 1985, The useful plants of west tropical Africa, Vol. 4. Kew. ; 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 578 ; Cameron, J.W. & Soost, R.K., 1979, Citrus, in Simmonds, N.W., (ed), Crop Plant Evolution. Longmans. London. p 261 ; Cheifetz, A., (ed), 1999, 500 popular vegetables, herbs, fruits and nuts for Australian Gardeners. Random House p 181 ; Coronel, R.E., 1982, Fruit Collections in the Philippines. IBPGR Newsletter p 6 ; Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible. ABC Books. p 384 ; Elevitch, C.R.(ed.), 2006, Traditional Trees of the Pacific Islands: Their Culture, Environment and Use. Permanent Agriculture Resources, Holualoa, Hawaii. p 245 ; Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, Botanica's Trees & Shrubs. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs. Random House, Australia. p 215 ; Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 217 ; Flora of Pakistan. www.eFloras.org ; French, B.R., 1986, Food Plants of Papua New Guinea, A Compendium. Asia Pacific Science Foundation p 228 ; Gangwar, A. K. & Ramakrishnan, P. S., 1990, Ethnobotanical Notes on Some Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, Northeastern India. Economic Botany, Vol. 44, No. 1 pp. 94-105 ; Hani Medicine of Xishuangbanna, 1999, p 651 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 201 ; Hibbert, M., 2002, The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium. p 68 ; Hu, Shiu-ying, 2005, Food*

*Plants of China. The Chinese University Press. p 494 ; Jardin, C., 1970, List of Foods Used In Africa, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 128 ; John, L., & Stevenson, V., 1979, The Complete Book of Fruit. Angus & Robertson p 115 ; Kiple, K.F. & Ornelas, K.C., (eds), 2000, The Cambridge World History of Food. CUP p 432, 1757, 1886 ; Kuo, W. H. J., (Ed.) Taiwan's Ethnobotanical Database (1900-2000), <https://tk.agron.ntu.edu.tw/ethnobot/DB1.htm> ; Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia, CSIRO. p 61 ; Lembaga Biologi Nasional, 1977, Buah-Buahan, Balai Pustaka, Jakarta. p 54 ; Llamas, K.A., 2003, Tropical Flowering Plants. Timber Press. p 339 ; Lorenzi, H., Bacher, L., Lacerda, M. & Sartori, S., 2006, Brazilian Fruits & Cultivated Exotics. Sao Paulo, Instituto Plantarum de Estudos da Flora Ltda. p 545 ; Lyle, S., 2006, Discovering fruit and nuts. Land Links. p 138 ; Macmillan, H.F. (Revised Barlow, H.S., et al) 1991, Tropical Planting and Gardening. Sixth edition. Malayan Nature Society. Kuala Lumpur. p 314 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, Plants and People of Nepal. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 157 ; 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 180 ; Morton, J. F., 1987, Fruits of Warm Climates. Wipf & Stock Publishers p 179 ; Mulherin, J., 1994, Spices and natural flavourings. Tiger Books, London. p 104 ; Omawale, 1973, Guyana's edible plants. Guyana University, Georgetown p 14 ; Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, Wild Edible Plants of Assam. Geethaki Publishers. p 21 ; Peekel, P.G., 1984, (Translation E.E.Henty), Flora of the Bismarck Archipelago for Naturalists, Division of Botany, Lae, PNG. p 272, 273 ; Phon, P., 2000, Plants used in Cambodia. © Pauline Dy Phon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. p 159 ; Plants of Haiti Smithsonian Institute <https://botany.si.edu/antilles/West Indies> ; PROSEA handbook Volume 13 Spices. p 275 ; PROSEA (Plant Resources of South East Asia) handbook, Volume 2, 1991, Edible fruits and nuts. ; Purseglove, J.W., 1968, Tropical Crops Dicotyledons, Longmans. p 504 ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India. Natural Product Radiance Vol. 6(5): p 414 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 53 ; Singh, P.K., Singh, N.I., and Singh, L.J., 1988, Ethnobotanical Studies on Wild Edible Plants in the Markets of Manipur - 2. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 12 No. 1 pp 113-119 ; Solomon, C., 2001, Encyclopedia of Asian Food. New Holland. p 98 ; Solomon Islands Ministry of Agriculture, 1996, Solomon Islands: Country report to the FAO International Technical Report of Plant Genetic Resources. Leipzig. p 23 ; Sp. pl. 2:782. 1753 ; Staples, G.W. and Herbst, D.R., 2005, A tropical Garden Flora. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawaii. p 505 ; Thaman, R.R., 1976, The Tongan Agricultural System, University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji. p 389 ; 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 253 ; van Wyk, B., 2005, Food Plants of the World. An illustrated guide. Timber press. p 142 ; Vickery, M.L. and Vickery, B., 1979, Plant Products of Tropical Africa, Macmillan. p 43 ; Walter, A. & Lebot, V., 2007, Gardens of Oceania. ACIAR Monograph No. 122. CD-ROM minor species p 8*