

***Pennisetum glaucum* (L.) R.Br., 1810 (Millet perlé)**

Identifiants : 2494/pengla

**Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze ([Le Potager de mes/nos Rêves](#))
Dernière modification le 21/09/2020**

- **Classification/taxinomie :**
 - **Famille :** Poaceae ;
- **Synonymes :** *Chaetochloa glauca* (L.) Scribn. 1897, *Chamaeraphis glauca* (L.) Kuntze 1891, *Holcus spicatus* L. 1759, *Panicum glaucum* L. 1753, *Panicum spicatum* (L.) Roxb. 1820, *Pennisetum americanum* (L.) Leeke 1907, *Pennisetum spicatum* (L.) Körn. 1885 ;
- **Synonymes français :** mil, millet à chandelles, mil pénicillaire, petit mil, mil à chandelle, mil perlé, babala, bajra, cumbu, dukhn, gero, saje, sanio, souna ;
- **Nom(s) anglais et/ou international(aux) :** bullrush millet, pearl millet ;
- **Rapport de consommation et comestibilité/consommabilité inférée (partie(s) utilisable(s) et usage(s) alimentaire(s) correspondant(s)) :** Partie(s) comestible(s)μ{{0(+x)μ : graines, céréaleμ{{0(+x)μ.
Utilisation(s)/usage(s)μ{{0(+x)μ culinaire(s) :
 - les graines sont consommées comme le riz ; elles sont également broyées en farine et utilisées pour le pain et les gâteaux ; elles sont utilisées pour faire des boissons alcoolisées (attention : l'alcool est une cause de cancer) ;
 - elles sont mélangées avec d'autres grains et graines pour faire des aliments fermentés ;
 - certains types ont des tiges sucrées que l'on mâche ;
 - les jeunes épis peuvent être grillés et consommés comme le maïs sucréμ{{0(+x)μ.



Précautions à prendre :

néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

- **Nombre de graines au gramme :** 300 ;

- **Liens, sources et/ou références :**

dont classification :

- [INPI \(recherche en anglais\)](#) ;

dont Google (recherche de/pour) "*Pennisetum glaucum*" : [pages](#), [images](#) / "*Millet perlé*" : [pages](#) ;

dont livres et bases de données : 0"FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" (en anglais) ;

dont biographie/références de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

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 25 (As *Pennisetum americanum*) ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India.* p 439 (As *Pennisetum typhoides*) ; Andrews, D.J. & Kumar, K.A., 2006. *Pennisetum glaucum* (L.) R.Br. [Internet] Record from Protabase. Brink, M. & Belay, G. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa), Wageningen, Netherlands. < <http://database.prota.org/search.htm>>. Accessed 20 October 2009 19 October 2009. ; Burkill, H. M., 1985, *The useful plants of west tropical Africa, Vol. 2.* Kew. ; Burkill, I.H., 1966, *A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.* Vol 2 (I-Z) p 1717 ; Cobley, L.S. (rev. Steele, W.M.) 2nd Ed., 1976, *An Introduction to the Botany of Tropical Crops.* Longmans. p 50 ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants.* Kampong Publications, p 178 (As *Pennisetum americanum*) ; FAO, 1988, *Traditional Food Plants,*

FAO Food and Nutrition Paper 42. FAO Rome p 394 ; Flora of Pakistan. www.eFloras.org ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, *Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses*. Kew. p 71 ; Grivetti, L. E., 1980, *Agricultural development: present and potential role of edible wild plants. Part 2: Sub-Saharan Africa, Report to the Department of State Agency for International Development*. p 30 (As *Pennisetum gambiense*) p 41 as *Pennisetum typhoideum* ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 470 (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) ; Heywood, V.H., Brummitt, R.K., Culham, A., and Seberg, O., 2007, *Flowering Plant Families of the World*. Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew. p 394 ; 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 62 ; Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa*, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 7 (As *Pennisetum typhoides*) ; Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa*, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 6 (As *Pennisetum echinurus* and *Pennisetum malachochaete* and *Pennisetum maiwa*) ; Kiple, K.F. & Ornelas, K.C., (eds), 2000, *The Cambridge World History of Food*. CUP p 114 ; Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, *Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia*, CSIRO. p 185 ; Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, *Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia*, CSIRO. p 185 (As *Pennisetum americanum*) ; Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, *Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia*, CSIRO. p 185 (As *Pennisetum typhoides*) ; Lykke, A. M., Mertz, O, and Ganaba, S., 2002, *Food Consumption in Rural Burkina Faso, Ecology of Food and Nutrition*, 41:119-152 ; Macmillan, H.F. (Revised Barlow, H.S., et al), 1991, *Tropical Planting and Gardening*. Sixth edition. Malayan Nature Society. Kuala Lumpur. p 354 (As *Pennisetum americanum*) ; Maundu, P. et al, 1999, *Traditional Food Plants of Kenya*. National Museum of Kenya. 288p ; Menninger, E.A., 1977, *Edible Nuts of the World*. Horticultural Books. Florida p 150 (As *Pennisetum typhoides*) ; Molla, A., *Ethiopian Plant Names*. <http://www.ethiopic.com/aplants.htm> ; National Research Council, 1996, *Lost Crops of Africa. Volume 1: Grains*. National Academy Press, Washington, D.C. p 77 ; Paczkowska, G. & Chapman, A.R., 2000, *The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Catalogue*. Western Australian Herbarium. p 113 ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, *Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa*. Kew. p 25 ; *Plants for a Future database, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK*. <http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/> ; Prodr. 195. 1810 ; PROSEA (Plant Resources of South East Asia) handbook Volume 10 Cereals. p 118 ; Purseglove, J.W., 1979, *Millets*, in Simmonds N.W.,(ed), *Crop Plant Evolution*. Longmans. London. p 91 (As *Pennisetum americanum*) ; Purseglove, J.W., 1972, *Tropical Crops. Monocotyledons*. Longmans p 204 (As *Pennisetum typhoides*) ; Rashid, H. E., 1977, *Geography of Bangladesh*. Westview p 251 (As *Pennisetum typhoideum*) ; Rodin, R.J., *The Ethnobotany of the Kwanyama Ovambos*, Missouri Botanical Garden. p 145 (As *Pennisetum typhoides*) ; 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 3rd June 2011] ; Solomon, C., 2001, *Encyclopedia of Asian Food*. New Holland. p 234 (As *Pennisetum typhoides*) ; Terrell, 1976, *Taxon* 25:297-304 ; Tredgold, M.H., 1986, *Food Plants of Zimbabwe*. Mambo Press. p 26 ; 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) ; van Wyk, B., 2005, *Food Plants of the World. An illustrated guide*. Timber press. p 283 ; van Wyk, Be, & Gericke, N., 2007, *People's plants. A Guide to Useful Plants of Southern Africa*. Briza. p 12 ; Vickery, M.L. and Vickery, B., 1979, *Plant Products of Tropical Africa*, Macmillan. p 11 (As *Pennisetum typhoides*) ; Williamson, J., 2005, *Useful Plants of Malawi*. 3rd. Edition. Mdadzi Book Trust. p 189 (As *Pennisetum americanum*) ; Wilson, J.M. & Witcombe, J.R., *Crops for Arid lands*, in Wickens, G.E., Goodin, J.R., and Field, D.V.,(Eds.) 1985, *Plants for Arid Lands*. Unwin Hyman, London, p 38 ; www.zimbabweflora.co.zw 2011