

Dactyloctenium aegyptium (L.) Beauv.

Identifiants : 10883/dacaeg

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 : Monocotylédones ;
- Clade : Commelinidées ;
- Ordre : Poales ;
- Famille : Poaceae ;

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Liliopsida ;
- Ordre : Cyperales ;
- Famille : Poaceae ;
- Genre : Dactyloctenium ;

- Synonymes : *Cynosurus aegypticus* L, *Chloris mucronata* Michaux, *Eleusine aegyptia* (L.) Desf., *Eleusine pectinata* Moench, *Dactyloctenium aegyptiacum* Willd, *Dactyloctenium aegyptium* (L.) P. Beauv, *Dactylenium mucronatum* (Michx.) Willd ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Comb fringe grass, Coast Button Grass, , Abou AsabÃ©, Absabe, Abuasabee, Ahitrombilahy, Anchu Manchu, Bahma, Betombo, Bou, Chikara, Chimbari, Crowâ's Foot Grass, Crowfoot, Cuaci, Cunher, Didok-chi, Duck grass, Eleusine, Father of fingers, Kakuriya, Koreeb, Kreb, Maahui, Madhana, Makara, Makra, Manchi anchi, Manchi, Mathna, Muttengapilloo, Myet-lay-gwa, Najm, Naparapare, Nasei, Nsonko, Sodee, Tamida, Te utuete ;



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

Parties comestibles : graines, céréales, rhizome, racine^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique) | Original : Seeds, Cereal, Rhizome, Root^{{{0(+x)}}}
Les graines sont décortiquées puis bouillies en bouillie. Ils sont également rôtis dans une marmite pour les ramollir. Il est ensuite pilé en farine et cuit en bouillie. Le rhizome ou les coureurs sont consommés crus. Il est utilisé au kreb un mélange de céréales consommé au Tchad et au Soudan

Partie testée : graines^{{{0(+x)}}} (traduction automatique)

Original : Seeds^{{{0(+x)}}}

Taux d'humidité	Énergie (kj)	Énergie (kcal)	Protéines (g)	Pro-vitamines A (µg)	Vitamines C (mg)	Fer (mg)	Zinc (mg)
11.4	1438	344	15.7	0	0	0	0



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

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

- Liens, sources et/ou références :

dont classification :

dont livres et bases de données : ⁰"Food Plants International" (en anglais) ;

dont biographie/références de ⁰"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 ; ABDELMUTI, ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India.* p 160 ; BHANDARI, ; 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 1 (A-H) p 758 ; Busson, 1965, ; Chen Shouliang, Lu Shenglian, Wu Zhenlan, et al *Poaceae Tribe 19 Eragrostidae Flora of China* ; Cowie, I, 2006, *A Survey of Flora and vegetation of the proposed Jaco-Tutuala-Lore National Park. Timor-Lests (East Timor)* www.territorystories.nt.gov.au p 52 ; CRÄ%AC'H, ; Cribb, A.B. & J.W., 1976, *Wild Food in Australia, Fontana.* p 103 ; Enum. pl. 2:1029. 1809 "aegyptiacum" (As (L.) Willd.) ; *Flora of Pakistan.* www.eFloras.org ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, *Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses. Kew.* p 69 ; Franklin, J., Keppel, G., & Whistler, W., 2008, *The vegetation and flora of Lakeba, Nayau and Aiva Islands, Central Lau Group, Fiji. Micronesica* 40(1/2): 169â€"225, 2008 ; Gallagher, D. E., 2010, *Farming beyond the escarpment: Society, Environment, and Mobility in Precolonial Southeastern Burkina Faso. PhD University of Michigan.* ; Goode, P., 1989, *Edible Plants of Uganda. FAO* p 30 ; 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 41 ; GUPTA & KANODIA, ; http://www.sabonet.org.za/downloads/20_namibian_grasses/d_namgrass_list1.pdf ; 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 50 ; Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.* p 2 ; Kenneally, K.E., Edinger, D. C., and Willing T., 1996, *Broome and Beyond, Plants and People of the Dampier Peninsula, Kimberley, Western Australia. Department of Conservation and Land Management.* p 217 ; Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, *Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia, CSIRO.* p 76 ; Long, C., 2005, *Swaziland's Flora - siSwati names and Uses* <http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora/> ; 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 147 (As Eleusine Ågyptiaca) ; National Research Council, 1996, *Lost crops of Africa. Volume 1 grains,* p 258 ; Paczkowska, G. & Chapman, A.R., 2000, *The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Catalogue. Western Australian Herbarium.* p 100 ; PATON & DUNLOP, ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, *Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa. Kew.* p 20 ; Phillips, D.C., 1988, *Wild Flowers of Bahrain. A Field Guide to Herbs, Shrubs, and Trees. Privately published.* p 113 ; *Plants of Haiti Smithsonian Institute* [http://botany.si.edu/antilles/West Indies](http://botany.si.edu/antilles/West%20Indies) ; Rivera, D. et al, 2006, *Gathered Mediterranean Food Plants - Ethnobotanical Investigations and Historical Development, in Heinrich M, MÄ¼ller WE, Galli C (eds): Local Mediterranean Food Plants and Nutraceuticals. Forum Nutr. Basel, Karger, 2006, vol 59, pp 18â€"74* ; 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 8th May 2011] ; Ruffo, C. K., Birnie, A. & Tengnas, B., 2002, *Edible Wild Plants of Tanzania. RELMA* p 252 ; SAXENA, ; SHANKARNARAYAN & SAXENA, ; SHORTT, (As Eleusine aegyptiaca) ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.* p 84 ; Smith, A.C., 1979, *Flora Vitiensis Nova, Lawaii, Kuai, Hawaii, Volume 1* p 306 ; Sujanapal, P., & Sankaran, K. V., 2016, *Common Plants of Maldives. FAO & Kerala FRI,* p 107 ; *Swaziland's Flora Database* <http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora> ; Thaman, R. R., 1987, *Plants of Kiribati: A listing and analysis of vernacular names. Atoll Research Bulletin No. 296* ; Thaman, R. R., 2016, *The flora of Tuvalu. Atoll Research Bulletin No. 611. Smithsonian Institute* p 53 ; Vernon, R., 1983, *Field Guide to Important Arable Weeds of Zambia. Dept of Agriculture, Chilanga, Zambia.* p 110 ; Wehmeyer, A. S, 1986, *Edible Wild Plants of Southern Africa. Data on the Nutrient Contents of over 300 species* ; Wheeler, J.R.(ed.), 1992, *Flora of the Kimberley Region. CALM, Western Australian Herbarium,* p 1144 ; Yuncker, T.G., 1959, *Plants of Tonga, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Hawaii, Bulletin 220.* p 55