

Paspalum scrobiculatum L.

Identifiants : 23164/passcr

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 18/05/2024

- 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 : Paspalum ;

- Synonymes : *Paspalum auriculatum* Presl, *Paspalum borbatum* Schum, *Paspalum borbonicum* Steud, *Paspalum cartilagineum* Presl, *Paspalum commersonii* Lamk, *Paspalum dissectum* var. *grande* Nees, *Paspalum ledermannii* Mez, *Paspalum orbiculare* G. Forst, *Paspalum polystachyum* R. Br, *Paspalum scrobiculatum* var. *commersonii* Stapf, *Paspalum scrobiculatum* var. *frumentaceum* Stapf, *Paspalum scrobiculatum* var. *polystachyum* (R. Br.) Stapf ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Kodo millet, Creeping paspalum, , Allu, Arikalu, Arugu, Bastard millet, Bull Paspalum, Cumba-djuputurum, Cuntenterem, Ditch Millet, Djaba-maudo, Fareho, Faro, Fatao, Genjoran, Indian paspalum, Jarangan, Juket pingping kasir, Karaka, Kodo, Kodoa dhan, Kodoan, Kodra, Kodrava, Kodus, Mane baso, Mauu-laiki, Menya, Myet-khayen, Peupeujeuhan, Quenquessama, Scrobic, Suket kinangan, Utchi-tcho, Varagu, Ya jie cao, ;



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

Parties comestibles : graines, céréales, prudence^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)} | Original : Seeds, Cereal, Caution^{{{0(+x)}}} La graine est utilisée après un lavage soigneux pour éliminer une infection fongique du grain. (Ergot) Le grain mature mûri pendant 6 mois doit être utilisé car le nouveau grain est toxique. Des formes non toxiques doivent être sélectionnées. Il est cuit et utilisé comme du riz. Il peut être éclaté comme du maïs. Il est utilisé pour les gâteaux fermentés

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)
11.6	1175	281	10.6	0	0	0	0



cf. consommation

- 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 26 ; Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India.* p 433 ; Arora, R. K., 2014, *Diversity in Underutilized Plant Species - An Asia-Pacific Perspective. Bioversity International.* p 18 ; Aiyer, A. K. Y. N., 1958, *Field Crops of India. Bangalore Printing and Publishing Company.* p ; Borrell, O.W., 1989, *An Annotated Checklist of the Flora of Kairiru Island, New Guinea. Marcellin College, Victoria Australia.* p 24 ; 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 1703 ; Chapman, J. D. & Chapman, H. M., 2001, The Forest Flora of Taraba and Andamawa States, Nigeria. WWF & University of Canterbury. p 212 ; Dangol, D. R., 2002, Economic uses of forest plant resources in western Chitwan, Nepal. Banko Janakari, 12(2): 56-64 ; Dalziel, J. M., 1937, *The Useful plants of west tropical Africa. Crown Agents for the Colonies London.* ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications,* p 178 ; *Flora of Australia Volume 49, Oceanic Islands 1, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra. (1994) p 483 ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses. Kew. p 87 ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses. Kew. p 71 (As Paspalum commersonii) ; Fox, F. W. & Young, M. E. N., 1982, Food from the Veld. Delta Books. p 302 ; Gallagher, D. E., 2010, Farming beyond the escarpment: Society, Environment, and Mobility in Precolonial Southeastern Burkina Faso. PhD University of Michigan. ; 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 32 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world.* p 465 ; 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 ; INFOODSUpdatedFGU-list.xls ; Jardin, C., 1970, *List of Foods Used In Africa, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 5 (As Paspalum commersonii) ; Kiple, K.F. & Ornelas, K.C., (eds), 2000, The Cambridge World History of Food. CUP p 117 ; Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia, CSIRO. p 183 ; Long, C., 2005, Swaziland's Flora - siSwati names and Uses <http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora/> ; Macmillan, H.F. (Revised Barlow, H.S., et al), 1991, *Tropical Planting and Gardening. Sixth edition. Malayan Nature Society. Kuala Lumpur.* p 353 ; Mal, B., S., et al, (Eds), 2010, *Minor Millets in South Asia. Bioversity.* ; Mant. pl. 1:29. 1767 ; Menninger, E.A., 1977, *Edible Nuts of the World. Horticultural Books. Florida* p 150 ; Mishra, S. & Chaudhury, S. S., 2012, *Ethnobotanical flora used by four major tribes of Koraput, Odisha, India. Genetic Resources Crop Evolution* 59:793-804 ; 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 ; Pullaiah, Y., Krishnamurthy, K. V. & Bahadur, B., (Eds.), 2016, *Ethnobotany of India, Volume 1: Eastern Ghats and Deccan.* ; Purseglove, J.W., 1972, *Tropical Crops. Monocotyledons. Longmans* p 202 ; Rajapaksha, U., 1998, *Traditional Food Plants in Sri Lanka. HARTI, Sri Lanka.* p 396 ; Rashid, H. E., 1977, *Geography of Bangladesh. Westview* p 251 ; 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] ; Sujanalpal, P., & Sankaran, K. V., 2016, Common Plants of Maldives. FAO & Kerala FRI, p 195 ; Swaziland's Flora Database <http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora/> ; Tabl. encycl. 1:175. 1791 (As Paspalum commersonii) ; 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) ; von Katja Rembold, 2011, Conservation status of the vascular plants in East African rain forests. Dissertation Universität Koblenz-Landau p 176 ; Wheeler, J.R.(ed.), 1992, *Flora of the Kimberley Region. CALM, Western Australian Herbarium,* p 1203 ; 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 39****