Cenchrus biflorus Roxb.

Identifiants : 7217/cenbif

Association du Potager de mes/nos Rêves (https://lepotager-demesreves.fr)
Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 14/05/2024

- ***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 : Cenchrus ;***
- ***Synonymes : Cenchrus barbatus Schumach, Cenchrus catharticus Delile, Cenchrus catharticus Schltdl, Cenchrus setigerus Vahl ;***
- ***Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Sandbur grass, , Ascanit abou choc, Ascanit abu shock, Askanit, Bhurat Bhurat, Bur grass, Cacam, Cram-cram, Dani, Gallonâ's Curse, Haskaneet khishin, Haskaneet, Indian sandbur, K'arangiya, Kangamba, Kanyata, Kram kram, Ngibbi, Nogo, Quebe, Spiny cram-cram' ;***

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

  Parties comestibles : graines, céréales{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)} | Original : Seeds, Cereal{{{0(+x} Les graines sont consommées crues, utilisées dans le pain ou pour faire de la bouillie. Il est également utilisé pour faire une boisson comme substitut du lait

  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)*
9.8	*1547*	*370*	*17.8*	*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 114 (As Cenchrus setigerus) (Also as Cenchrus barbatus) ; Beskr. Guin. pl. 63. 1827 (As Cenchrus barbatus) ; Brink, M., 2006. Cenchrus biflorus Roxb. [Internet] Record from Protabase. Brink, M. & Belay, G. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa), Wageningen, Netherlands. < http://database.prota.org/search.htm>. Accessed 14 October 2009. ; Burkill, H. M., 1985, The useful plants of west tropical Africa, Vol. 2. Kew. ; Busson, 1965, ; CRÃ‰AC'H. (As Cenchrus catharticus) ; Dalziel, J. M., 1937, The Useful plants of west tropical Africa. Crown Agents for the Colonies London. ; Dobriyal, M. J. R. & Dobriyal, R., 2014, Non Wood Forest Produce an Option for Ethnic Food and Nutritional Security in India. Int. J. of Usuf. Mngt. 15(1):17-37 ; Famine foods (Also as Cenchrus catharticus) ; Fl. ind. 1:238. 1820 ; Flora of Pakistan. www.eFloras.org ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses. Kew. p 69 ; 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 ; Hall, N. et al, 1972, The Use of Trees and Shrubs in the Dry Country of Australia, AGPS, Canberra. p 50 ; Harris, F. M. A. and Mohammed, S., 2003, Relying on Nature: Wild Foods in Northern Nigeria. Ambio Vol. 32 No. 1. p 25-30 ; 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 46 ; Jardin, C., 1970, List of Foods Used In Africa, FAO Nutrition Information Document Series No 2.p 1 ; 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 216 ; Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia, CSIRO. p 53 ; MORTIMORE, ; National Research Council, 1996, Lost crops of Africa. Volume 1 grains, p 258 ; NOUR & HARPER, ; Paczkowska, G. & Chapman, A.R., 2000, The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Catalogue. Western Australian Herbarium. p 99 ; Pedersen J. and Benjaminsen, T. A., 2008, One Leg or Two? Food Security and Pastoralism in the Northern Sahel. Human Ecology 36:43-57 ; Peters, C. R., O'Brien, E. M., and Drummond, R.B., 1992, Edible Wild plants of Sub-saharan Africa. Kew. p 20 ; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database. Published on the Internet; http://www.rbgkew.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet [Accessed 8th May 2011] ; SAXENA; ; SALIH, ; SHANKARNARAYAN & SAXENA. ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K.,1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 84 ; Vanderjagt, F. J., et al, 2000, The trypsin inhibitor content of 61 wild edible plant foods of Niger. Plant Foods for Human Nutrition 55: 335â€“346, 2000. ; Wheeler, J.R.(ed.), 1992, Flora of the Kimberley Region. CALM, Western Australian Herbarium, p 1135