

Acacia senegal (L.) Willd.

Identifiants : 301/acasee

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

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- **Classification phylogénétique :**

- Clade : Angiospermes ;
- Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;
- Clade : Rosidées ;
- Clade : Fabidées ;
- Ordre : Fabales ;
- Famille : Fabaceae ;

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- Règne : Plantae ;
- Sous-règne : Tracheobionta ;
- Division : Magnoliophyta ;
- Classe : Magnoliopsida ;
- Ordre : Fabales ;
- Famille : Fabaceae ;
- Genre : Acacia ;

- **Synonymes :** *Acacia circummarginata* Chiov, *Acacia cufodontii* Chiov, *Acacia glaucophylla* sensu Brenan, *Acacia kinionge* sensu Brenan, *Acacia oxyosprion* Chiov, *Acacia rupestris* Boiss, *Acacia senegal* subsp. *modesta* (Wallich) Roberty, *Acacia senegal* subsp. *senegalensis* Roberty, *Acacia somalensis* Brenan, *Acacia spinosa* Marloth & Engl, *Acacia thomasii* Brenan, *Acacia vereke* Guill. & Perr, *Acacia volkii* Suesseng, *Mimosa senegal* L, *Senegalia senegal* (L.) Britton ;

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** Sudan Gum Arabic, , Cadaad, Cape Gum, Dakwara, Danga, Ekonoit, Gombier blanc, Goradio-babul, Hidhaadhoo, Kher, Khor, Kikwata, Kordofan gum, Kumata, Kumbat, Kumbatiyo, Kumta, Kumut, mu -Nyua, Muyumu, Mzasa, Olibilie, Pohitata, Saphansa adi, Senegal gum, Sneta khadira, Three thorned acacia ;



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

Parties comestibles : graines, écorce, gomme, légumes^{{{(0+X)}}} (traduction automatique) | **Original :** Seeds, Bark, Gum, Vegetable^{{{(0+X)}}}
La gomme est mangée. C'est très nutritif. Les personnes qui consomment 200 g par jour peuvent survivre plusieurs jours. La gomme arabique a une utilisation importante dans les produits alimentaires qu'elle permet de mélanger l'huile et l'eau. La gomme a peu de goût. Il est utilisé dans la confiserie et la gomme à mâcher. L'écorce interne molle est également mâchée. Les graines sont consommées comme légume. Ils peuvent être séchés et stockés



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

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

- **Autres infos :**

dont infos de "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

- **Statut :**

C'est un aliment important à certains endroits^{{{(0+X)}} (traduction automatique)}.

Original : It is a significant food in some places^{{{(0+X)}}.}

- **Distribution :**

C'est une plante tropicale. Il se produit naturellement en Afrique tropicale. Il pousse au Sahel. Il préfère les sols sableux profonds. Il nécessite une position ensoleillée ouverte. Il résiste à la sécheresse et au gel. Il pousse dans les zones semi-arides. Il est très tolérant à la sécheresse et peut survivre à de longues saisons sèches. Il peut pousser dans des endroits arides. Ses larges racines latérales aident à lier le sol. Dans les régions équatoriales, il pousse de 600 à 1700 m d'altitude. Il pousse dans les zones avec une pluviométrie de 25 à 35 mm. Il peut pousser dans des endroits arides. Il convient aux zones de rusticité 10-12^{{{(0+X)}} (traduction automatique)}.

Original : It is a tropical plant. It occurs naturally in tropical Africa. It grows in the Sahel. It prefers deep sandy soils. It requires an open sunny position. It is drought and frost resistant. It grows in semi arid zones. It is very drought tolerant and can survive long dry seasons. It can grow in arid places. Its extensive side roots help bind the soil. In equatorial regions it grows from 600-1700 m altitude. It grows in areas with a rainfall of 25 to 35 mm. It can grow in arid places. It suits hardiness zones 10-12^{{{(0+X)}}.}

- **Localisation :**

Afrique, Angola, Asie, Australie, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Afrique centrale, République centrafricaine, RCA, Tchad, Chine, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Afrique de l'Est, Egypte, Eswatini, Ethiopie, Gambie, Ghana, Afrique du Nord, Haïti, Inde, Iran, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Mali, Mauritanie, Maroc, Mozambique, Namibie, Niger, Nigéria, Oman, Pakistan, Porto Rico, Rwanda, Sahel, Sénégal, Somalie, Afrique du Sud, Sud Soudan, Soudan, Swaziland, Taiwan, Tanzanie, Ouganda, Afrique de l'Ouest, Zambie, Zimbabwe^{{{(0+X)}} (traduction automatique)}.

Original : Africa, Angola, Asia, Australia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central Africa, Central African Republic, CAR, Chad, China, Congo, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, East Africa, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Haiti, India, Iran, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, North Africa, Oman, Pakistan, Puerto Rico, Rwanda, Sahel, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Southern Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Uganda, West Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe^{{{(0+X)}}.}

- **Notes :**

Il existe environ 1350 espèces d'Acacia. Plus de 1 000 se produisent en Australie. Aussi comme Mimosaceae^{{{(0+X)}} (traduction automatique)}.

Original : There are about 1,350 Acacia species. Over 1,000 occur in Australia. Also as Mimosaceae^{{{(0+X)}}.}

- **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" :

Addis, G., Asfaw, Z & Woldu, Z., 2013, *Ethnobotany of Wild and Semi-wild Edible Plants of Konso Ethnic Community, South Ethiopia. Ethnobotany Research and Applications.* 11:121-141 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Addis. G. et al, 2013, *The Role of Wild and Semi-wild Edible Plants in Household Food Sovereignty in Hamer and Konso Communities, South Ethiopia. Ethnobotany Research & Applications.* 11:251-271 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Asfaw, Z. and Tadesse, M., 2001, *Prospects for Sustainable Use and Development of Wild Food Plants in Ethiopia. Economic Botany, Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. 47-62 (As Acacia senegal)* ; Ambasta S.P. (Ed.), 2000, *The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India.* p 7 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Ballal, M. E., et al, 2014, *Ethno-botany of Natural Forests of Nuba Mountains, South Kordofan State, Sudan. Journal of Forest Products & Industries.* 3(1):13-19 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Bekele-Tesemma A., Birnie, A., & Tengnas, B., 1993, *Useful Trees and Shrubs for Ethiopia. Regional Soil Conservation Unit. Technical Handbook No 5.* p 62 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Bernholt, H. et al, 2009, *Plant species richness and diversity*

in urban and peri-urban gardens of Niamey, Niger. *Agroforestry Systems* 77:159-179 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Bircher, A. G. & Bircher, W. H., 2000, *Encyclopedia of Fruit Trees and Edible Flowering Plants in Egypt and the Subtropics*. AUC Press. p 5 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Bodkin, F., 1991, *Encyclopedia Botanica*. Cornstalk publishing, p 33 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; BROKENSHA & RILEY, (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Brouk, B., 1975, *Plants Consumed by Man*. Academic Press, London. p 260 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Brown, D., 2002, *The Royal Horticultural Society encyclopedia of Herbs and their uses*. DK Books. p 98 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Burkill, H. M., 1985, *The useful plants of west tropical Africa*, Vol. 3. Kew. (As *Acacia senegal*) ; COSSALTER, (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Dale, I. R. and Greenway, P. J., 1961, *Kenya Trees and Shrubs*. Nairobi. p 293 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Dalziel, J. M., 1937, *The Useful plants of west tropical Africa*. Crown Agents for the Colonies London. (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Dharani, N., 2002, *Field Guide to common Trees & Shrubs of East Africa*. Struik. p 193 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; 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 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Etherington, K., & Imwold, D., (Eds), 2001, *Botanica's Trees & Shrubs. The illustrated A-Z of over 8500 trees and shrubs*. Random House, Australia. p 56 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 151 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Feyssa, D. H., et al, 2011, *Seasonal availability an consumption of wild edible plants in semiarid Ethiopia; Implications to food security and climate change adaptation*. *Journal of Horticulture and Forestry* 3(5): 138-149 ; Fowler, D. G., 2007, *Zambian Plants: Their Vernacular Names and Uses*. Kew. p 33 (var. *leiorachis*) ; Fox, F. W. & Young, M. E. N., 1982, *Food from the Veld*. Delta Books. p 201 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Gaisberger, H., et al, 2017, *Spatially explicit multi-threat assessment of food tree species in Burkina Faso: A fine-scale approach*. *PLoS ONE* 12 (9): e0184457 ; Gemedo-Dalle, T., et al, 2005, *Plant Biodiversity and Ethnobotany of Borana Pastoralists in Southern Oromia, Ethiopia*. *Economic Botany* 59(1) pp. 43-65 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Hall, N. et al, 1972, *The Use of Trees and Shrubs in the Dry Country of Australia*, AGPS, Canberra. p 342 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 20 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; ILDIS Legumes of the World <http://www.ildis.org/Legume/Web> (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Katende, A.B., Birnie, A & Tengnas B., 1995, *Useful Trees and Shrubs for Uganda. Identification, Propagation and Management for Agricultural and Pastoral Communities*. Technical handbook No 10. Regional Soil Conservation Unit, Nairobi, Kenya. p 54 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Kiple, K.F. & Ornelas, K.C., (eds), 2000, *The Cambridge World History of Food*. CUP p 1713 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Krishen P., 2006, *Trees of Delhi, A Field Guide*. DK Books. p 273 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Kuhnlein, H. V., et al, 2009, *Indigenous Peoples' food systems*. FAO Rome p 239 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Le Houerou, H. N., (Ed.), 1980, *Browse in Africa. The current state of knowledge*. International Livestock Centre for Africa, Ethiopia. p 162 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Long, C., 2005, *Swaziland's Flora - siSwati names and Uses* <http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora/> (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Lulekal, E., et al, 2011, *Wild edible plants in Ethiopia: a review on their potential to combat food insecurity*. *Afrika Focus - Vol. 24, No 2*. pp 71-121 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Mannheimer, C. A. & Curtis. B.A. (eds), 2009, *Le Roux and Muller's Field Guide to the Trees and Shrubs of Namibia*. Windhoek: Macmillan Education Namibia. p 118 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Marwah, R. G., et al, 2006, *Antioxidant capacity of some edible and wound healing plants in Oman*. *Journal of Food Chemistry*. (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Maundu, P. et al, 1999, *Traditional Food Plants of Kenya*. National Museum of Kenya. p 45 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Maydell, H. von, 1990 *Trees and shrubs of the Sahel: their characteristics and uses*. Margraf. p 133 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; 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 66 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Morgan, W. T. 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www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/afdbases/af (As *Acacia senegal*)**