

Echinochloa colona (L.) Link

Identifiants : 12334/echcol

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

- Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :

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

- Synonymes : *Brachiaria longifolia* Gilli, *Digitaria cuspidata* (Roxb.) Schult, *Echinochloa crus-galli* (L.) P Beauv. var. *frumentacea* (Link.) Trimen, *Echinochloa colona* (L.) Link var. *frumentaceum* (Roxb.) Ridley, *Echinochloa divaricata* Andersson, *Echinochloa frumentacea* (Roxb.) Link, *Oplismenus colonus* (Linn.) H.B. & K, *Panicum colonum* L, et beaucoup d'autres ;

- Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Jungle Rice , Ahibary, Arrocillo, Awnless Barnyard grass, Be-sa-myet, Be-sar-myet, Borur, Canevao, Capim-arroz, Capim-carrapicho, Capimjau, Capituva, Cham, Diffra, Diffra©, Difra, Djiba-djide, Gervao, Grama pintada, Gramilla de rastrojo, Hama, Homa, Hualcacho, Jangli sawuk, Jervao, Karumpul, Kereib, Liendre de puerco, Nhamo, Nhandandium, Othagaddi, Pachushama, Paja de puerco, Pakud, Pasto colorado, Pasto overito, Pazun-sa-myet, Queo, Queu, Sama, Sama banso, Samo, Sanwak, Sawa, Sawan, Sawank, Sawuk, Shama millet, Shama, Soma, Tani, Varsanam pillu, Wild rice, Winnbe-sa-myet, Wunba-sa-myet, Wun-be-sar, Wundu, Zari ;



- Note comestibilité : **

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

Parties comestibles : graines, feuilles, céréales, pousses, céréales, tiges, racines, légumes^{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)} | Original : Seeds, Leaves, Cereal, Shoots, Grain, Stems, Roots, Vegetable^{{{0(+x)}}} La graine est moulue en farine et cuite pour le pain ou la bouillie. Les jeunes pousses sont consommées crues ou cuites. Les graines sont bouillies et mangées comme substitut du riz. Les graines sont moulues en farine puis mélangées avec du maïs ou des haricots avant de faire du pain. Les graines sont séchées au soleil puis broyées et vannées avant d'être cuites avec du sel et mangées avec des haricots. Il est utilisé en kreb un mélange de céréales consommé au Tchad et au Soudan



néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

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

• Liens, sources et/ou références :

° 5 "Plants For a Future" (en anglais) : https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Echinochloa_colona ;

dont classification :

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

dont biographie/références de ° "FOOD PLANTS INTERNATIONAL" :

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Vol 1 (A-H) p 902* ; Busson, 1965, ; Cherikoff V. & Isaacs, J., *The Bush Food Handbook. How to gather, grow, process and cook Australian Wild Foods. Ti Tree Press, Australia* p 189, 195 ; Coble, L.S. (rev. Steele, W.M.) 2nd Ed., 1976, *An Introduction to the Botany of Tropical Crops. Longmans.* p 56 ; CRÃ%AC'H, ; Cribb, A.B. & J.W., 1976, *Wild Food in Australia, Fontana.* p 136 ; Dangol, D. R., 2002, *Economic uses of forest plant resources in western Chitwan, Nepal. Banko Janakari, 12(2): 56-64* ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications,* p 175 ; *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 Aiwa Islands, Central Lau Group, Fiji. Micronesica 40(1/2): 169â€“225, 2008* ; GAMMIE, (As *Panicum colonum*) ; Gangwar, A. K. & Ramakrishnan, P. 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P., 2009, *Aboriginal uses and management of ethnobotanical species in deciduous forests of Chhattisgarh state in India. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. 5:32* ; 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 218 ; 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 86 ; 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 351 ; Malezas Comestibles del Cono Sur, INTA, 2009, Buenos Aires ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal. Timber Press. 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