

# **Acacia senegal (L.) Willd.**

## **Identifiants : 301/acasee**

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

**Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze**

**Dernière modification le 28/04/2024**

- **Classification phylogénétique :**

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

- **Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :**

- Règne : Plantae ;
- 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 verek* 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*, *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<sup>((0+x) traduction automatique)</sup> | **Original :** Seeds, Bark, Gum, Vegetable<sup>((0+x))</sup>  
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)):**

- **Liens, sources et/ou références :**

*dont classification :*

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

*dont biographie/références de "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. 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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. W., 1981, Ethnobotany of the Turkana: Use of plants by a Pastoral People and Their Livestock in Kenya. 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*Southern Africa. in Smartt, L. & Haq. (Eds) Domestication, Production and Utilization of New Crops. ICUC p 184* (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Purseglove, J.W., 1968, *Tropical Crops Dicotyledons*, Longmans. p 209 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; RILEY & BROKENDA (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Roodt, V., 1998, *Trees & Shrubs of the Okavango Delta. Medicinal Uses and Nutritional value. The Shell Field Guide Series: Part 1. Shell Botswana*. p 195 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1999). *Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (SEPASAL) database*. Published on the Internet; <http://www.rbge.org.uk/ceb/sepasal/internet> [Accessed 27th April 2011] (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Ruffo, C. K., Birnie, A. & Tengnas, B., 2002, *Edible Wild Plants of Tanzania*. RELMA p 88 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; SAXENA; (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Shah, G.L. et al, 1981, *An account of the Ethnobotany of Saurashtra in Gujarat State (India)*. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol 2 pp 173-182 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; SHANKARNARAYAN & SAXENA. (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Sharma, R. & Kaur, S., 2016, *Antimicrobial and phytochemical screening of Trikuta-traditional food of western Rajasthan*. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge Vol. 16(2), April 2017, pp. 270-276 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Shumsky, S., et al, 2014, *Institutional factors affecting wild edible plant (WEP) harvest and consumption in semi-arid Kenya*. Land Use Policy 38(2014) 48-69 ; Singh, D. et al, 2014, *Local wild plants from the Thar Desert for improved health and food security*. in *Promotion of Underutilized Indigenous Food Resources for Food Security and Nutrition in Asia and Pacific*. FAO. Bangkok p 147 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Smith, P.M., 1979, *Wattle*, in Simmonds, N.W., (ed), *Crop Plant Evolution*. Longmans. London. p 311 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Sp. pl. 4(2):1077. 1806 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Swaziland's Flora Database <http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora> (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Usher, G., 1974, *A Dictionary of Plants Used by Man*. Constable. p 14 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; van Wyk, B., van Wyk, P., and van Wyk B., 2000, *Photographic guide to Trees of Southern Africa*. Briza. p 42 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; van Wyk, B., 2005, *Food Plants of the World. An illustrated guide*. Timber press. p 39 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; Vickery, M.L. and Vickery, B., 1979, *Plant Products of Tropical Africa*, Macmillan. p 97 (As *Acacia senegal*) ; [www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/afdbases/af](http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/afdbases/af) (As *Acacia senegal*)