

Sorghum bicolor, commonly called **sorghum**^[2] (/ˈsɔːrɡəm/) and also known as **broomcorn**,^[3] **great millet**,^[4] **Indian millet**,^[5] **Guinea corn**,^[6] or **jowar**,^[7] is a species in the grass genus *Sorghum* cultivated chiefly for its grain. The grain is used as food by humans, while the plant is used for animal feed and ethanol production. The stalk of sweet sorghum varieties, called *sorgo* or *sorgho* and taller than those grown for grain, can be used for forage or silage or crushed for juice that can be boiled down into edible syrup or fermented into ethanol.^[8]

Sorghum originated and was domesticated in Sudan,^[9] and is widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions. It is the world's fifth-most important cereal crop after rice, wheat, maize, and barley.^[10] It is typically an annual, but some cultivars are perennial. It grows in clumps that may reach over 4 metres (13 ft) high. The grain is small, 2 to 4 millimetres (0.08 to 0.2 in) in diameter.

Description

Sorghum is a large stout grass that grows up to 2.4 metres (7.9 ft) tall. It has large bushy flowerheads or panicles that provide an edible starchy grain with up to 3,000 seeds in each flowerhead. It grows in warm climates worldwide for food and forage.^{[11][12][13]} Sorghum is native to Africa with many cultivated forms.^{[14][15]} Most production uses annual cultivars, but some wild species of *Sorghum* are perennial; the Land Institute is attempting to develop a perennial cultivar for "repeated, sufficient grain harvests without resowing."^{[16][17]} The name sorghum derives from Italian *sorgo*, which in turn most likely comes from 12th century Medieval Latin *surgum* or *suricum*. This in turn may be from Latin *syricum*, meaning "[grass] of Syria".^[18]

Types include milo,^[19] durra,^[20] imphee,^[21] hegari,^[22] kaffir, feterita, shallu, and kaoliang.^[23]



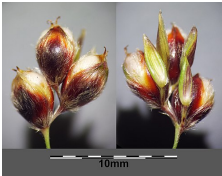
Botanical illustration



Maturing crop, Germany



Ripe panicle, India



Branch of panicle with spikelets

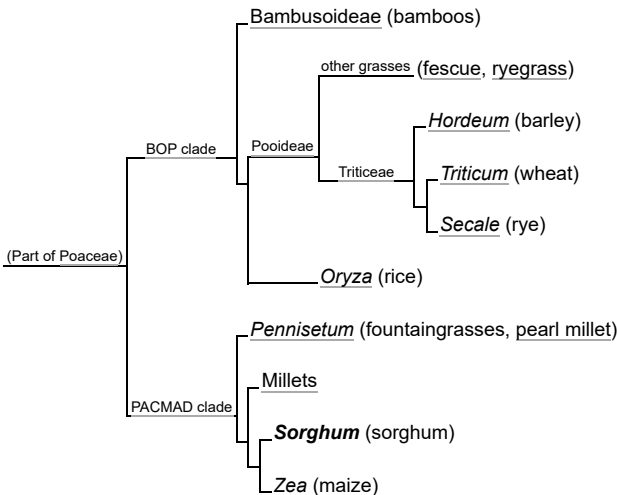


Scientific classification	
Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Tracheophytes
Clade:	Angiosperms
Clade:	Monocots
Clade:	Commelinids
Order:	Poales
Family:	Poaceae
Subfamily:	Panicoideae
Genus:	<i>Sorghum</i>
Species:	<i>S. bicolor</i>
Binomial name	
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	
(L.) Moench	
Synonyms ^[1]	
List	

Evolution

Phylogeny

Sorghum is closely related to maize and the millets within the PACMAD clade of grasses, and more distantly to the cereals of the BOP clade such as wheat and barley.^[24]

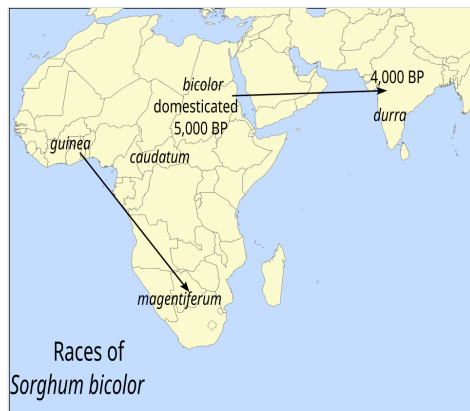


History

Domestication

S. bicolor was domesticated from its wild ancestor more than 5,000 years ago in Eastern Sudan in the area of the Rivers Atbara and Gash.^{[26][27]} It has been found at an archaeological site near Kassala in eastern Sudan, dating from 3500 to 3000 BC, and is associated with the Neolithic Butana Group culture.^[28] Sorghum bread from graves in Predynastic Egypt, some 5,100 years ago, is displayed in the Egyptian Museum, Turin, Italy.^[25]

The first race to be domesticated was *bicolor*; it had tight husks that had to be removed forcibly. Around 4,000 years ago, this spread to the Indian subcontinent; around 3,000 years ago it reached West Africa.^[26] Four other races evolved through cultivation to have larger grains and to become free-threshing, making harvests easier and more productive. These were *caudatum* in the Sahel; *durra*, most likely in India; *guinea* in West Africa (later reaching India), and from that race *mageritiferum* that gave rise to the varieties of Southern Africa.^[26]



Domestication and the five major races of sorghum^[26]



Piece of sorghum bread contained in basket, Predynastic Egypt, c. 3100 BC (5,100 years ago). [Egyptian Museum, Turin](#)^[25]

Spread

In the Middle Ages, the [Arab Agricultural Revolution](#) spread sorghum and other crops from Africa and Asia across the Arab world as far as Al-Andalus in Spain.^[29] Sorghum remained the staple food of the medieval kingdom of [Alodia](#) and most Sub-Saharan cultures prior to European colonialism.^[30]

Tall varieties of sorghum with a high sugar content are called sweet sorghum; these are useful for producing a sugar-rich syrup and as forage.^{[31][32]} Sweet sorghum was important to the [sugar trade](#) in the 19th century.^[33] The price of sugar was rising because of decreased production in the British West Indies and more demand for confectionery and fruit preserves, and the United States was actively searching for a sugar plant that could be produced in northern states. The "Chinese sugar-cane", sweet sorghum, was viewed as a plant that would be productive in the West Indies.^[34]



Making sweet sorghum molasses in rural Tennessee, 1933

Cultivation

Agronomy

Most varieties of sorghum are [drought-](#) and heat-tolerant, [nitrogen-efficient](#),^[35] and are grown particularly in [arid](#) and [semi-arid](#) regions where the grain is one of the staples for poor and rural people. These varieties provide [forage](#) in many tropical regions. *S. bicolor* is a [food crop](#) in Africa, [Central America](#), and [South Asia](#), and is the fifth most common cereal crop grown in the world.^{[36][37]} It is usually grown without fertilizers or other inputs by small-holder farmers in developing countries.^[38] They benefit from sorghum's ability to compete effectively with weeds, especially when planted in narrow rows. Sorghum [actively suppresses weeds](#) by producing sorgoleone, an [alkylresorcinol](#).^[39]

Sorghum grows in a wide range of temperatures. It can tolerate high altitude and toxic soils, and can recover growth after some drought.^[31] Optimum growth temperature range is 12–34 °C (54–93 °F), and the growing season lasts for around 115–140 days.^[40] It can grow in a wide range of soils, such as heavy clay to sandy soils with the pH tolerance ranging from 5.0 to 8.5.^[41] It requires an arable field that has been left fallow for at least two years or where [crop rotation](#) with legumes has taken place in the previous year.^[42] Diversified 2- or 4-year crop rotation can improve sorghum yield, making it more resilient to inconsistent growth conditions.^[43] Nutrients required by sorghum are comparable to other cereal grain crops with nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium needed for growth.^[44]

The [International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics](#) has improved sorghum using traditional genetic improvement and integrated genetic and natural resources management practices.^[45] Some 194 improved cultivars are planted worldwide.^[46] In [India](#), increases in sorghum productivity resulting from improved cultivars have freed up 7 million hectares (17 million acres) of land, enabling farmers to [diversify](#) into high-income cash crops and boost their livelihoods.^[47] Sorghum is used primarily as poultry feed, and also as cattle feed and in brewing.^[48]



Sorghum harvest at the shore of Lake Hayq, Ethiopia, 2012



Harvesting sorghum in Oklahoma, USA, with a combine harvester



Drying sorghum in the open air, Uganda, 2020



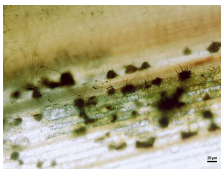
Women drying sorghum seeds by tossing them in trays, 2022

Pests and diseases

Insect damage is a major threat to sorghum plants. Over 150 species damage crop plants at different stages of development, resulting in significant biomass loss.^[49] Stored sorghum grain is attacked by insect pests such as the [lesser grain borer beetle](#).^[50] Sorghum is a host of the parasitic plant *Striga hermonthica*, purple witchweed; that can reduce production.^[51] Sorghum is subject to a variety of [plant pathogens](#). The fungus *Colletotrichum sublineolum* causes anthracnose.^[52] The toxic ergot fungus attacks the grain, risking harm to humans and livestock.^[53] Sorghum produces [chitinases](#) as [defensive compounds](#) against [fungal diseases](#). [Transgenesis](#) of additional [chitinases](#) increases the crop's disease resistance.^[54]



The lesser grain borer is a serious pest of sorghum.



Acervuli of *Colletotrichum sublineolum*, the cause of anthracnose, on sweet sorghum



Sorghum leaves showing anthracnose damage

Genetics and genomics

The genome of *S. bicolor* was sequenced between 2005 and 2007.^{[55][56]} It is generally considered diploid and contains 20 chromosomes,^[57] however, there is evidence to suggest a tetraploid origin for *S. bicolor*.^[58] The genome size is approximately 800 Mbp.^[59]

Paterson *et al.*, 2009 provides a genome assembly of 739 megabase. The most commonly used genome database is SorGSD maintained by Luo *et al.*, 2016. A gene expression atlas is available from Shakoor *et al.*, 2014 with 27,577 genes. For molecular breeding (or other purposes) an SNP array has been created by Bekele *et al.*, 2013, a 3K SNP Infinium from Illumina, Inc.^[60]

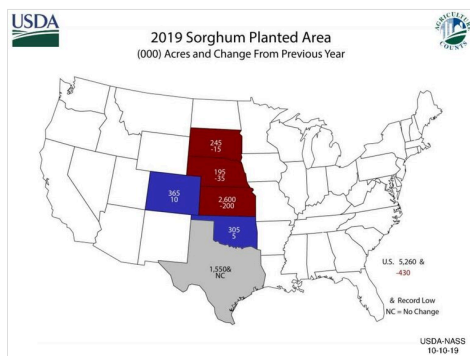
Agrobacterium transformation can be used on sorghum, as shown in a 2018 report of such a transformation system.^[61] A 2013 study developed and validated an SNP array for molecular breeding.^{[60][62]}

Production

In 2023, world production of sorghum was 57 million tonnes, led by the United States with 14% of the total (table). Mexico, Ethiopia, and India were secondary producers.^[63]

Sorghum production 2023, tonnes

 United States	8.1
 Mexico	4.8
 Ethiopia	4.0
 India	3.8
 China	3.0
 Argentina	1.6
World	57.3
Source: FAOSTAT, United Nations ^[63]	



Sorghum-growing areas of the US, the world's largest producer

International trade

In 2013, China began purchasing American sorghum as a complementary livestock feed to its domestically grown maize. It imported around \$1 billion worth per year until April 2018, when it imposed retaliatory tariffs as part of a trade war.^[64] By 2020, the tariffs had been waived, and trade volumes increased^[65] before declining again as China began buying sorghum from other countries.^[66] As of 2020, China is the world's largest sorghum importer, importing more than all other countries combined.^[65] Mexico also accounts for 7% of global sorghum production.^[67]

Nutrition

The grain is edible and nutritious. It can be eaten raw when young and milky, but has to be boiled or ground into flour when mature.^[70]

Sorghum grain is 72% carbohydrates including 7% dietary fiber, 11% protein, 3% fat, and 12% water (table). In a reference amount of 100 grams (3.5 oz), sorghum grain supplies 79 calories and rich contents (20% or more of the Daily Value, DV) of several B vitamins and dietary minerals (table).^[71]

In the early stages of plant growth, some sorghum species may contain levels of hydrogen cyanide, hordenine, and nitrates lethal to grazing animals.^[72] Plants stressed by drought or heat can also contain toxic levels of cyanide and nitrates at later stages in growth.^[73]

Use

Food and drink

Sorghum is widely used for food and animal fodder. It is also used to make alcoholic beverages.^[12] It can be made into couscous, porridge, or flatbreads such as Indian *Jōlada rotti* or tortillas; and it can be burst in hot oil to make a popcorn, smaller than that of maize. Since it does not contain gluten, it can be used in gluten-free diets.^[74]

In South Africa, characteristically sour malwa beer is made from sorghum or millet. The process involves souring the mashed grain with lactic acid bacteria, followed by fermenting by the wild yeasts that were on the grain.^[75] In China and Taiwan, sorghum is one of the main materials of Kaoliang liquor, a type of the colourless distilled alcoholic drink baijiu.^{[76][77]}

Sorghum grain

Nutritional value per 100 g (3.5 oz)	
Energy	1,380 kJ (330 kcal)
Carbohydrates	72.1 g
Sugars	2.53 g
Dietary fiber	6.7 g
Fat	3.46 g
Saturated	0.61 g
Monounsaturated	1.13 g
Polyunsaturated	1.56 g
Protein	10.6 g
Vitamins and minerals	
Other constituents	Quantity
Water	12.4 g
Link to USDA Database entry (https://fdc.nal.usda.gov/food-details/169716/nutrients)	
[†] Percentages estimated using US recommendations for adults, ^[68] except for potassium, which is estimated based on expert recommendation from the National Academies. ^[69]	

In countries including the US, the stalks of sweet sorghum varieties are crushed in a cane juicer to extract the sweet molasses-like juice. The juice is sold as syrup,^{[78][79][80]} and used as a feedstock to make biofuel.^[81]



Sorghum beer, *Omalovu giilya*, fermenting in gourds, Namibia



A bottle of Kaoliang liquor



A horse-driven sorghum cane juicer at work in North Carolina



A jar of sweet sorghum syrup



Brooms made of panicle stalks



Sorghum dough in a gourd bowl of the Didinga people of South Sudan



Jōlada rotti flatbread, Karnataka, India



Maize popcorn and popped sorghum



Sorghum forage, Maharashtra, India

Biofuel

Sorghum can be used to produce fuel ethanol as an alternative to maize. The energy ratio for the production of ethanol is similar to that of sugarcane, and much higher than that of maize.^[82] Extracted carbohydrates can readily be fermented into ethanol because of their simple sugar structure. Residuals contain enough energy to power the ethanol processing facilities used to produce the fuel.^[83] As of 2018, production costs (including price of produce,^[84] transport and processing costs) are competitive with maize,^[85] while sorghum has a lower nitrogen fertilizer requirement than maize.^[86] To turn it into fuel ethanol, sorghum juice is concentrated into syrup for long term storage, then fermented in a batch fermentation process.^[87]

Other uses

In Nigeria, the pulverized red leaf-sheaths of sorghum have been used to dye leather, while in Algeria, sorghum has been used to dye wool.^[88]

In India, the panicle stalks are used as bristles for brooms.^[89]

Sorghum seeds and bagasse have the potential to produce lactic acid via fermentation which can be used to make polylactic acid, a biodegradable thermoplastic resin.^[90]

In human culture

In Australia, sorghum is personified as a spirit among the Dagoman people of Northern Territory, as well as being used for food; the local species are *S. intrans* and *S. plumosum*.^[91]

In Korea, the origin tale "Brother and sister who became the Sun and Moon" is also called "The reason sorghum is red".^[92] In the tale, a tiger who is chasing a brother and sister follows them up a rotten rope as they climb into the sky, and become the sun and moon. The rope breaks, and the tiger falls to its death, impaling itself on a sorghum stalk, which becomes red with its blood.^[93]

In Northeastern Italy in the early modern period, sticks of sorghum were used by *Benandanti* visionaries of the Friuli district to fight off witches who were thought to threaten crops and people.^[94]

See also

- 3-Deoxyanthocyanidin
- Apigeninidin
- List of antioxidants in food

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External links

- Crop Wild Relatives Inventory (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131211151022/http://www.cwrdiversity.org/checklist/genepool-details.php?id%5b%5d=21>): information source on where and what to conserve *ex-situ*, regarding *Sorghum* genepool
- Taxon: *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench subsp. *bicolor* – information from National Plant Germplasm System/GRIN (<https://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?454806>)
- *Sorghum bicolor* (http://www.westafricanplants.senckenberg.de/root/index.php?page_id=13&preview=true&searchTextMenue=Sorghum+bicolor&search=Wikipedia) in West African plants – A Photo Guide. (<http://www.westafricanplants.senckenberg.de/>)

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