Persicaria chinensis L.

Identifiants : 23725/perchi

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

Dernière modification le 01/05/2024

- ***Classification phylogénétique :***
    - ***Clade : Angiospermes ;***
    - ***Clade : Dicotylédones vraies ;***
    - ***Ordre : Caryophyllales ;***
    - ***Famille : Polygonaceae ;***
- ***Classification/taxinomie traditionnelle :***
    - ***Règne : Plantae ;***
    - ***Division : Magnoliophyta ;***
    - ***Classe : Magnoliopsida ;***
    - ***Ordre : Polygonales ;***
    - ***Famille : Polygonaceae ;***
    - ***Genre : Persicaria ;***
- ***Synonymes : Polygonum chinense L, Ampelygonum chinense (L.) Lindley, Coccoloba crispata Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb, Polygonum auriculatum Lam, Polygonum brachiatum Lam, Polygonum patens D.Don ;***
- ***Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : , Ameta, Angom-yensil, Bai fan teng, Bai-vu, Bakhre thotne, Behu, Besongali, Bilichini, Boktaung, Chorakam, Delap, Duoi tom, Ganigalu, Gelaiche, Heganturia, Ja-lynnong, Jampera, Kakka karumbu, Kakur thotne, Kelnap, Kuki, Kundyut-pam, La lom, Lorum, Lymbeh, Madhu soleng, Madhuri tenga, Maha-gar-kyan-sit, Maikhri thai, Mekri donok, Modhu soleng, Narali, Obiovu, Okhi morokpo, Okung, Paral, Phiahapa, Pokok semuloh, Qaub yag, Ta-ham, Theidon, Thom lom, Wetkyein, Yerumai naakku chedi ;***

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

  Parties comestibles : fruit{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)* | *Original : Fruit{{{0(+x)* Les jeunes feuilles se mangent en salade ou en condiment. Les feuilles récoltées peuvent être conservées pendant 4 à 5 jours. Ils sont cuits et utilisés comme légume. Ils sont utilisés dans les currys et les chutney. Les feuilles tendres et les pousses sont marinées. Ils sont également consommés frais. Les petites nucules sont également consommées. ATTENTION Plusieurs Polygonums ou mauvaises herbes intelligentes sont considérés comme toxiques pour les animaux

  cf. consommation

- ***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" :

Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 479 ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, Plants and people of the Golden Triangle. Dioscorides Press. p 218 (As Polygonum chinense) ; Angami, A., et al, 2006, Status and potential of wild edible plants of Arunachal Pradesh. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge 5(4) October 2006, pp 541-550 ; Bandyopadhyay, S. et al, 2009, Wild edible plants of Koch Bihar district, West Bengal. Natural Products Radiance 8(1) 64-72 ; Baro, D., Baruah, S. and Borthukar, S. K. 2015, Documentation on wild vegetables of Baksa district, BTAD (Assam). Scholars Research Library. Archives of Applied Science Research, 2015, 7 (9):19-2 (As Polygonum chinense) ; Barua, U., et al, 2007, Wild edible plants of Majuli island and Darrang districts of Assam. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge 6(1) pp 191-194 ; Burkill, I.H., 1966, A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. 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