

Fagopyrum dibotrys (D. Don) Hara (Épinard d'Asie)

Identifiants : 13721/fagdib

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze

Dernière modification le 12/05/2024

- **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 :** Fagopyrum ;

- **Synonymes :** *Fagopyrum cymosum* (Trev.) Miesn, *Polygonum dibotrys* D. Don, *Polygonum cymosum* Treviranus, *Polygonum emarginatum* Roxb, *Polygonum triangulare* Wall.ex Meisn, Probably now *Fagopyrum acutatu* ;

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** Perennial buckwheat, Notch-seeded buckwheat, , An-bawng, Banbhande, Banogal, Banogol, Ban phapar, Ban phaper, Barbande, Buckwheat, Da goe, Eqiaobie, Geye, Hechung, Hhaoqqail, Hukku, Ja-rain, Jarian, Kandya, Pabong, Phaphra, Phopra, Pre, Pullip-bi, Saidiku, Sambodom bong, Shakuchiri-soba, Talkyung, Tawu, Titefaper, Titi-phapar, Wanao, ;



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

Parties comestibles : feuilles, graines, légumes^{[[[0(+x)]] (traduction automatique)} | **Original :** Leaves, Seeds, Vegetable^{[[[0(+x)]]} **Les pousses tendres et les feuilles sont bouillies et consommées comme légume. Ils sont également cuits dans des sautés. Les graines sont cuites et mangées ou moulues en farine**



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 : 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 218 (As *Fagopyrum cymosum*) ; Anderson, E. F., 1993, *Plants and people of the Golden Triangle*. Dioscorides Press. p 211 ; Campbell, C.G., 1979, Buckwheat, in Simmonds, N.W., (ed), *Crop Plant Evolution*. Longmans. London. p 235 (As *Fagopyrum cymosum*) ; Campbell, C.G., 1979, Buckwheat, in Simmonds, N.W., (ed), *Crop Plant Evolution*. Longmans. London. p 235 (As *Fagopyrum emarginatum*) ; Facciola, S., 1998, *Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants*. Kampong Publications, p 184 (As *Fagopyrum cymosum*) ; *Flora of China @ efloras.org* Volume 5 ; *Flora of Pakistan*. www.efloras.org ; Gangwar, A. K. & Ramakrishnan, P. S., 1990, *Ethnobotanical Notes on Some Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, Northeastern India*. *Economic Botany*, Vol. 44, No. 1 pp. 94-105 ; Geng, Y., et al, 2016, Traditional knowledge and its transmission of wild edibles used by the Naxi in Baidi Village, northwest Yunnan province. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine*. 12:10 ; Ghimire, S. K., et al, 2008, Non-Timber Forest Products of Nepal Himalaya. *WWF Nepal* p 114 ; Ghorbani, A., et al, 2012, A comparison of the wild food plant use knowledge of ethnic minorities in Naban River Watershed Nature Reserve, Yunnan, SW China. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine*; 8:17 ; GUPTA, (As *Fagopyrum cymosum*) ; Hani Medicine of Xishuangbanna, 1999, p 291 ; Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), *Sturtevant's edible plants of the world*. p 305 (As *Fagopyrum cymosum*) ; Hibbert, M., 2002, *The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium*. p 100 ; Joshi, N., et al, 2007, Traditional neglected vegetables of Nepal: Their sustainable utilization for meeting human needs. *Tropentag 2007. Conference on International Agricultural Research for Development*. ; Joshi, N. & Siwakoti, M., 2012, *Wild Vegetables Used by Local Community of Makawanpur District and Their Contribution to Food Security and Income Generation*. *Nepal Journal of Science and Technology* Vol. 13, No. 1 (2012) 59-66 ; Ju, Y., et al, 2013, Eating from the wild: diversity of wild edible plants used by Tibetans in Shangri-la region, Yunnan, China, *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* 9:28 ; Kar, A., et al, 2013, *Wild Edible Plant Resources used by the Mizos of Mizoram, India*. *Kathmandu University Journal of Science, Engineering and Technology*. Vol. 9, No. 1, July, 2013, 106-126 ; Manandhar, N.P., 2002, *Plants and People of Nepal*. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. p 231 ; Misra, S. et al, 2008, Wild leafy vegetables: A study of their subsistence dietetic support to the inhabitants of Nanda Devi Biosphere reserve, India. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine*. 4:15 ; Murtem, G. & Chaudhrey, P., 2016, An ethnobotanical note on wild edible plants of Upper Eastern Himalaya, India. *Brazilian Journal of Biological Sciences*, 2016, v. 3, no. 5, p. 63-81 ; Phawa, G. M., Dkhar, E. K. & Marbaniang, D., 2019, Indigenous Wild Edible Plants of Bataw Village, East Jaintia Hills District, Meghalaya. *International Journal of Arts, Science and Humanities*. 7(2) ; *Plants for a Future database, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK*. <http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/> ; Radha, B., et al, 2013, *Wild Edible Plant Resources of the Lohba Range of Kedarnath Forest Division (KFD), Garhwal Himalaya, India*. *Int. Res J. Biological Sci.* Vol. 2 (11), 65-73 ; Rashid, A., Anand, V.K. & Serwar, J., 2008, Less Known Wild Plants Used by the Gujjar Tribe of District Rajouri, Jammu and Kashmir State. *International Journal of Botany* 4(2):219-244 ; Rawat, G.S., & Pangtey, Y.P.S., 1987, A Contribution to the Ethnobotany of Alpine Regions of Kumaon. *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* Vol. 11 No. 1 pp 139-147 (As *Fagopyrum cymosum*) ; Sawian, J. T., et al, 2007, Wild edible plants of Meghalaya, North-east India. *Natural Product Radiance* Vol. 6(5): p 417 ; Sharma, P., et al, 2013, Wild edibles of Murari Devi and surrounding areas in Mandi district of Himachal Pradesh, India. *International Journal of Biodiversity and Conservation*. Vol. 5(9), pp. 580-592, September 2013 ; Singh, B., et al, 2012, Wild edible plants used by Garo tribes of Nokrek Biosphere Reserve in Meghalaya, India. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. 11(1) pp 166-171 ; Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, *Wild edible Plants of India*. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 25 (As *Fagopyrum cymosum*) ; Terra, G.J.A., 1973, *Tropical Vegetables*. Communication 54e Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, p 46 (As *Fagopyrum cymosum*) ; www.efloras.org *Flora of China* ; Xu, You-Kai, et al, 2004, *Wild Vegetable Resources and Market Survey in Xishuangbanna, Southwest China*. *Economic Botany*. 58(4): 647-667.