# *Rumex nepalensis Sprengel*

## *Identifiants : 28229/rumnep*


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

### *Dernière modification le 07/05/2024*

- ***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 : Rumex ;***
- ***Synonymes : Rumex bequaertii De Wild, Rumex bequaertii var. quarrei (De Wild.) Robyns, Rumex quarrei De Wild, Rumex steudelii Hochst. ex A. Rich ;***
- ***Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) : Nepal dock, Field sorrel , Alvi, Amlya, Bhasya, Duongde Nepal, Hale, Halhalesag, Halhaley, Hali, Halya, Kandyem-dung, Kholya, Khoya, Kikushi, Kulii, Lung-sho, Malora, Olvi, Pahari palang, Palak, Sheep sorrel, Shomang, Somang, Syomakpa, Torong-khongchak, Yalak ao, Yellow doek ;***

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

  ***Parties comestibles : feuilles, légumes, racines**{{{0(+x) (traduction automatique)}}} | Original : Leaves, Vegetable, Roots**{{{0(+x)}}} Les feuilles tendres et les pousses sont cuites comme légume. Ils sont utilisés en période de pénurie et mélangés à d'autres légumes. Ils sont également utilisés dans le curry. Les racines et les feuilles contiennent de l'acide oxalique et doivent être cuites et éventuellement changer l'eau de cuisson***

  ***néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.***

- ***Note médicinale : ****
- ***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=Rumex_nepalensis ***;***

      ***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 534 ; 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 ; Bhattarai, S and Chaudary, R. P., 2009, Wild Edible Plants Used by the People of Manang District, Central Nepal. Ecology of Food and Nutrition, 48:1-20 ; Dangol, D. R. et al, 2017, Wild Edible Plants in Nepal. Proceedings of 2nd National Workshop on CUAOGR, 2017. ; Flora of China @ efloras.org Volume 5 ; Flora of Pakistan. www.eFloras.org ; Fox, F. W. & Young, M. E. N., 1982, Food from the Veld. Delta Books. p 308 ; 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 ; Ghimeray, A. K., Lamsal, K., et al, 2010, Wild edible angiospermic plants of the Illam Hills (Eastern Nepal) and their mode of use by local community. Korean J. Pl. 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