

Koenigia mollis D. Don

Identifiants : 122832/koenmoll

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

Fiche réalisée par Patrick Le Ménahèze
Dernière modification le 24/07/2026

- **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 : Koenigia ;



- **Synonymes :** Aconogonum molle (D. Don) H. Hara; Persicaria mollis (D. Don) H. Gross; Polygonum paniculatum Bl.; Polygonum rude Meissn.; Polygonum frondosum Meissn.;

- **Nom(s) anglais, local(aux) et/ou international(aux) :** , Anbongalen, Bhamcha, Bonkung, Chawa-nle, Chomcha, Evau, Kandyeo-pam, Kochomah, Longjo, Ngyalo, Nyalowa, Patusua, Phamjo, Phamjya, Syakum, Tarodi, Tharam, Thothne, Thotne, Thotney, Tuknu, Vah-vu, Yocham, ;



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

Détails : La tige tendre se consomme crue. Elle est acide et se mange comme la rhubarbe. Il est utilisé dans la préparation de gelées. Les fruits sont sucrés et mangés. Les jeunes pousses et feuilles sont bouillies avec de la viande sèche et consommées. Ils sont également utilisés dans le curry et les cornichons.{{{0(+x)}} (traduction automatique)

Original : The tender stem is eaten raw. It is acid and eaten like rhubarb. It is used in the preparation of jellies. The fruit are sweet and eaten. The young shoots and leaves are boiled with dry meat and eaten. They are also used in curry and pickles {{{0(+x)}}



Précautions : néant, inconnus ou indéterminés.

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

dont classification :

Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 480 (As Polygonum molle) Dangol, D. R. et al, 2017, Wild Edible Plants in Nepal. Proceedings of 2nd National Workshop on CUAOGR, 2017. (As Polygonum molle) Devi, O.S., P. Komor & D. Das, 2010, A checklist of traditional edible bio-resources from Ima markets of Imphal Valley, Manipur, India. Journal of Threatened Taxa 2(11): 1291-1296 (As Polygonum molle) Dobriyal, M. J. R. & Dobriyal, R., 2014, Non Wood Forest Produce an Option for Ethnic Food and Nutritional Security in India. Int. J. of Usuf. Mngt. 15(1):17-37 (As Polygonum molle) Dutt, B., et al, 2011, Ethnobotanical Survey of Plants used by Gaddi Tribe of Bharmour Area in Himachal Pradesh. ENVIS Bulletin: Himalayan Ecology 19, 2011 (As Aconogonum molle) 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. Taxon. 40(1) (As Aconogonum molle) Ghimire, S. K., et al, 2008, Non-Timber Forest Products of Nepal Himalaya. WWF Nepal p 111 (As Aconogonum molle) Gosh, C. & Das A. P., 2011, Some useful and poisonous tea garden weeds from the Darjiling District of West Bengal, India. Pleione 5(1): 91 - 114 (As Aconogonum molle) 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. (As Polygonum molle) 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 (As Aconogonum molle) Konsam, S., et al, 2016, Assessment of wild leafy vegetables traditionally consumed by the ethnic communities of Manipur, northeast India. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine, 12:9 (As Polygonum molle) Pfoze, N. L., et al, 2012, Survey and assessment of floral diversity on wild edible plants from Senapati district of Manipur, Northeast India. Journal of Biodiversity and Environmental Sciences. 1(6):50-52 (As Polygonum molle) Plants for a Future database, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. <http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/> (As Polygonum molle) Prodr. fl. nepal. 72. 1825 (As Polygonum molle) Singh, H.B., Arora R.K., 1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 33 (As Polygonum molle) Srivastava, R. C., 2010, Traditional knowledge of Nyishi (Daffla) tribe of Arunachal Pradesh. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. 9(1):26-37 (As Polygonum molle) Sundriyal, M., et al, 1998, Wild edibles and other useful plants from the Sikkim Himalaya, India. Oecologia Montana 7:43-54 (As Polygonum molle) Sundriyal, M., et al, 2004, Dietary Use of Wild Plant Resources in the Sikkim Himalaya, India. Economic Botany 58(4) pp 626-638 (As Polygonum molle) Tamang, J. P. & Thapa, M., 2014, Some nonfermented ethnic foods of Sikkim in India. Journal of Ethnic Foods. 1:29-33 (As Aconogonum molle) Thothathri, K., & Pal, G.D., 1987, Further Contribution to the Ethnobotany of Subansiri District, Aranchal Pradesh. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 10 No. 1 pp 149-157 (As Polygonum molle) Tsering, J., et al, 2017, Ethnobotanical appraisal on wild edible plants used by the Monpa community of Arunchal Pradesh. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. Vol 16(4), October 2017, pp 626-637 (As Polygonum molle) World Checklist of Useful Plant Species 2020. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew