PLANT FACT SHEET

Persicaria orientalis (L.) Spach

GENUS *Persicaria* **FAMILY** Polygonaceae

COMMON NAMES Prince's Feathers, Prince's Plume

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Leaves

The leaves are cooked as a pot herb.

DESCRIPTION

A herb which can grow each year from seed or keeps growing from year to year. It can grow in water or on land. It grows 1-2 m high and spreads 1-2 m wide. Young growth is very hairy. The stems are robust and finely hairy. The stem is 1-1.5 cm thick but slender in the upper part. It is often covered with grey hairs. The leaves are 6-25 cm long by 3.5-12 cm wide. They are oval and taper to the tip and have stalks. They are green and hairy on both surfaces. The flower spikes have 3-6 flowers and are 2-8 cm long and drooping. They occur in clusters at the ends of branches at the top of the plant. The flowers are 0.4 cm long and pink. The fruit is a small brown nut.

HABITAT

It is a warm temperate plant. It grows at the edges of swamps. It grows in wetlands. It can survive a dry season. It grows at low altitudes. It suits hardiness zones 8-10. In Yunnan.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants can be grown from seed or cuttings.

NOTES

There are about 75 Persicaria species. It can irritate the skin.

REFERENCES

Ambasta, S.P. (Ed.), 2000, The Useful Plants of India. CSIR India. p 481 (As Polygonum orientale)

Brickell, C. (Ed.), 1999, The Royal Horticultural Society A-Z Encyclopedia of Garden Plants. Convent Garden Books. p 775

Burkill, I.H., 1966, A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Vol 2 (I-Z) p 1821 (As Polygonum orientale)

Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible. ABC Books. p 1013

Duke, J.A., 1992, Handbook of Edible Weeds. CRC Press. p 154 (As Polygonum orientale)

Elliot, W.R., & Jones, D.L., 1997, Encyclopedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation. Vol 7. Lothian. p 204

Flora of Pakistan. www.eFloras.org

Henty, E.E., & Pritchard, G.S., 1973, Weeds of New Guinea and their control. Botany Bulletin No 7, Division of Botany, Lae, PNG. p 140 (As Polygonum orientale)

Henty, E.E., in Womersley, J.S., (ed), 1978, Handbooks of the Flora of Papua New Guinea. Melbourne University Press,Victoria. Vol 1, p 240 (As Polygonum orientale)

Henty, E.E., 1980, Harmful Plants in Papua New Guinea. Botany Bulletin No 12. Division Botany, Lae, Papua New Guinea. p 116, 118 (As Polygonum orientale)

Hist. nat. veg. 10:537. 1841

Kachenchart, B., et al, 2008, Phenology of Edible Plants at Sakaerat Forest. In Proceedings of the FORTROP II: Tropical Forestry Change in a Changing World. Bangkok, Thailand.

(As Polygonum nepalense)

Lazarides, M. & Hince, B., 1993, Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia, CSIRO. p 195 (As Polygonum orientale)

Leach, G.J., & Osborne, P.L., 1985, Freshwater Plants of Papua New Guinea. UPNG Press, p 216 (As Polygonum orientale)

Martin, F.W. & Ruberte, R.M., 1979, Edible Leaves of the Tropics. Antillian College Press, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. p 214 (As Polygonum orientale)

Paczkowska, G . & Chapman, A.R., 2000, The Western Australian Flora. A Descriptive Calatogue. Western Australian Herbarium. p 460

Pagag, K. & Borthakur, S.K., 2012, Wild edible wetland plants from Lakhimpur district of Assam, India. Pleione 6(2): 322 - 327

Patiri, B. & Borah, A., 2007, Wild Edible Plants of Assam. Geethaki Publishers. p 116 (As Polygonum orientale)

Pegu, R., et al, 2013, Ethnobotanical study of Wild Edible Plants in Poba Reserved Forest, Assam, India. Research Journal of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences 1(3):1-10 (As Polygonum orientale)

Pham-Hoang Ho, 1999, An Illustrated Flora of Vietnam. Nha Xuat Ban Tre. p 748 (As Polygonum orientale)

Plants for a Future database, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/ (As Polygonum orientale)

Rao, R.R. & Neogi, B., 1980, Observation on the Ethnobotany of the Khasi and Garo tribes in Meghalaya (India). J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 1 pp 157-162 (As Polygonum orientale)

Romanowski, N., 2007, Edible Water Gardens. Hyland House. p 77

Sainty, G.R. & Jacobs, S.W.L., 1981, Waterplants of New South Wales. Water Resources Commission. NSW p 351 (As Polygonum orientale)

Sarma, H., et al, 2010, Updated Estimates of Wild Edible and Threatened Plants of Assam: A Meta-analysis. International Journal of Botany 6(4): 414-423 (As Polygonum orientale)

Singh, H.B., Arora R.K.,1978, Wild edible Plants of India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. p 33 (As Polygonum orientale)

Singh, P.K., Singh, N.I., and Singh, L.J., 1988, Ethnobotanical Studies on Wild Edible Plants in the Markets of Manipur - 2. J. Econ. Tax. Bot. Vol. 12 No. 1 pp 113-119 (As Polygonum orientale)

Sp. pl. 1:362. 1753 (As Polygonum orientale)

Stephens, K.M., & Dowling, R.M., 2002, Wetland Plants of Queensland. A field guide. CSIRO p 75

Terra, G.J.A., 1973, Tropical Vegetables. Communication 54e Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, p 68

Valder, P., 1999, The Garden Plants of China. Florilegium. p 378

World Checklist of Useful Plant Species 2020. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Xu, You-Kai, et al, 2004, Wild Vegetable Resources and Market Survey in Xishuangbanna, Southwest China. Economic Botany. 58(4): 647-667. (As Polygonum orientale)

Zhang, Y., et al, 2014, Diversity of wetland plants used traditionally in China: a literature review. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. 10:72 (As Polygonum orientale)

PROVIDED BY **Food Plants International**

French, B.R. & Maynard, A.R. Food Plants International Database. Food Plants International

LICENCE CC BY-NC-SA 3.0

ONLINE FACT SHEET https://www.echocommunity.org/en/resources/cb0b1aa7-a4cf-450d-8a85-4a814fb21e70