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# Research Article
# Distribution and Recognition of medicinal plants in the Mamasani city at Fars province

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**Keywords**

Mamasani,
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**Abstract**

Mamasani is a city that is located in North West of Fars province. As regards, the traditional use of medicinal plants in the region was immense; So Study of medicinal plants is useful for understanding their traditional application. The purpose of this study was to identify Medicinal plants, which are the most used. Their distribution was identified using the knowledge and experience of indigenous and introduced the properties and characteristics of these plants. After identification of plant samples using authentic flora, full details of each species were recorded. In this research 32 species of medicinal plants were collected and identified and distribution was mentioned. In this research 80 species of medicinal plants were collected but 51 spice identified and distribution was mentioned (Table 1). This indicates the high diversity of medicinal plants species in Mamasani City. Abundance of species is: Family of Labiatae with 7 spices is abundant spices. Composite is 5 species. 3 species was belonging to the family of Apiaceous (umbelifereae) and Astracea and Aracardiaceae. Oleacea, Malvaceae, Rosacea, Legominose and Rosacea are 2 species. Liliaceous, Cucurbitaceous, Plantginaceae, Capparacea, Zygophyllacea, Boraginaceae, Rhamnacea, Caryophyllacea, Aracea, Anacardiacea , Malvacea, Polypodiaceae, Portulacea , cruciferae, Plantogonacea, pedaliacea and papilionacea includes minimum species in this research (1 species). Among medicinal plants, the recorded species of herbs, shrubs, trees are 19, 25 and 7 percent, respectively.

## Introduction

Medicinal plants play a significant role in the life of people and are present in innumerable forms. These medicinal plants consider as a rich resources of ingredients which can be used in drug development and synthesis. Besides that these plants play a critical role in the development of human cultures around the whole world. Moreover, some plants consider as important source of nutrition and as a result of that these plants recommended for their therapeutic values. But the current belief that medicines which come in capsules or pills are the only medicines that we can trust and use. Even so most of these pills and capsules we take and use during our daily life came from plants. Medicinal plants frequently used as raw materials for extraction of active ingredients which used in the synthesis of different drugs. Like in case of laxatives, blood thinners, antibiotics and ant malaria medications, contain ingredients from plants. Moreover the active ingredients of Taxol, vincristine, and morphine isolated from foxglove, periwinkle, yew, and opium poppy, respectively.

Mamasani is located in Eastern North of Fars Province. It has 4 parts. As regards, the traditional use of medicinal plants in the region was immense, but they don't have sufficient information about their application; So Study of medicinal plants is useful for understanding their traditional application.
The purpose of this study was to identify Medicinal plants, which are the most used. Their distribution was identified using the knowledge and experience of indigenous and introduced the properties and characteristics of these plants.

## Materials and Methods

Extensive field surveys were undertaken the year 2015 to gather data on medicinal plant species and their uses in Mamasani in Fars Province. During the surveys, attempts were made to collect all possible information regarding the traditional use of medicinal plants, part(s) used and ailment

cured. A semi-structured questionnaire survey, consultation and group discussion with local herbal practitioner were conducted. Direct interviews were conducted with local people having knowledge about the medicinal plants and their uses. At first interviews were conducted using the 'specimen display' method. In this method, after collecting plant specimens for research, we showed these fresh specimens to the locals in order to elicit information. Later we also recorded photo of these plants and showed to the people to confirm the identity. The same plant specimens were shown to different people to confirm the accuracy of the results. When convenient to the participants, they were asked to accompany the information gathering. Several village headman, local healers, and shepherds were consulted to verify the information on indigenous use of plant species. The plant collections were identified with the help of Flora iranica, Flora of turkey, Flora of Iran [5, 6, and 7].

After identification of plant samples using authentic flora, full details of each species were recorded.

## Results

In this research 80 species of medicinal plants were collected but 51 spice identified and distribution was mentioned (Table 1). This indicates the high diversity of medicinal plants species in Mamasani City. Abundance of species is: Family of Labiatae with 7 spices is abundant spices. Composite is 5 species. 3 species was belonging to the family of Apiaceous (umbelifereae) and Astracea and Aracardiaceae. Oleacea, Malvaceae, Rosacea, Legominose and Rosacea are 2 species. Liliaceous, Cucurbitaceous, Plantginaceae, Capparacea, Zygophyllacea, Boraginaceae, Rhamnacea, Caryophyllacea, Aracea, Anacardiacea , Malvacea, Polypodiaceae, Portulacea , cruciferae, Plantogonacea, pedaliacea and papilionacea includes minimum species in this reaserch(1 species). Among medicinal plants, the recorded species of herbs, shrubs, trees are 19, 25 and 7 percent, respectively. The main problems treated by traditional medicine in the study area are stomach pain, fever, cough, wounds, diabetes and diarrhea, and there is also a consensus about the plants to treat these ailments. The people of the area possessing good knowledge of herbal drugs but due to modernization, their knowledge of traditional uses of plants may be lost in due course. So it is important to study and document the uses of plants by different local communities. The substantial increase in the popularity of plant-based medicine for a variety of illnesses and symptoms is reported recently which reflects that medicinal plants had continued to be used extensively as a major source of drugs for the treatment of many ailments.

**Table 1. List of medicinal plants form Mamasani city and their medicinal uses**

| Species | Family | Growth habit | Used part | Use(s)/ailment treated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rosmarinas officinalis | Labiatae | shrub | leaf, Flower heads and root | colic dissolve, Treatment of liver disease and arthritis, Soothing Bile, Anti cough, anti toxin, increase energy |
| Foenum triogonella | Legominosae(Fabiaceae) | herb | Seed, leaf | Treatment of Diabetes disease, decrease colic, treatment of bronchitis and throat, |
| Cichorium Intubus | Compositea | Herb | Leaf, rhizome | Jaundice treatment, Artery disease treatment, Measles, Skin inflammation, tonic, Blood purifier, Excretion of urinary tract |
| Portuace Oleracea | Portulacaceae | herb | Leaf, stem, seed | Blood purifier, Excretion of urinary tract, anti scurvy, remove fever, Treatment of liver disease |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amygdaluss Coparia | Rosaceae | shrub | Fruit | pain Relive, straighten seeing, Old wound |
| C.Melo | Cucurbitaceous | Shrub | Seed and fruit | Blood purifier, Excretion of urinary tract, Nephrolithiasis, Gout treatment, Removing wrinkles, Elimination of Dysuria |
| Citrullus Colocynthis | Cucurbitaceae | herb | Fruit | Treatment diabetes diseases, antivirus, antimicrobial, |
| Capparis Spinosa | Capparaceae | shrub | fruit | |
| Zataria Multiflora | Labiatae | shrub | Flower heads, leaf | Treatment of asthma and dry cough and bronchitis, anti colic, anti Hair loss, |
| Teucrium Polium | Labiatae | Herb | Flower heads | Diabetic treatment, rheumatism treatment, opposite of convulsion, |
| Peganum Harmala | Zygophyllaceae | Shrub | Seed | Expectorant drug, disinfection |
| Alhaji Cametorum | Paplionaceae | Shrub | Stem, leaf | Cough calmative, febrifuge, colic dissolve, spasm |
| Echium Amoenumfisch | Boraginaceae | herb | leaf | Laxative and cooling, Blood purifier, eliminating The fear and the loss of blood soda, anti asthma, removal fever, treatment of swelling |
| Chicoriym Intyobus | Asteracea | herb | Root, fruit, leaf, stem | Blood purifier, laxative and tonic, increase sexual power |
| Adiantum Capillusveneris | Polypodiaceae | Herb | Leaf | Anti cough, diuretic, bladder stone, hot tempers |
| Ziziphusspina Christi | Rhmnaceae | Shrub | Fruit | Fatal stomach worms, For Cool temperament is harmful, is harmful. Causes Strengthen the hair. Causes Strengthen the nerves. |
| Dianthus spp | Caryophyllacea | Tree | Seed, Flower heads | Elimination of inflammation and pain, strengthen the gum and eliminate bad breath |

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| Origanum Vulgare | Labiatea | Herb | Leaf | Full of antibiotics and C and B and A vitamin, to eliminate bruising |
| Allium | Liliacea | Herb | Leaf, stem | regulate blood sugar and treat diabetes |
| Ferulago Angulata | Umbeliferae | Herb | Leaf, Flower heads | Antiseptic properties and prevent spoilage of meat |
| Astragalus Bisulcatus | Leguminosea | shrub | stem | Anti stress, treatment eyes bruising, great tonic, |
| Cyrnaras colymous | Compositeae | Shrub | Leaf, stem, Flower | In gum industry, stimulating the kidneys, low energy, limited energy, hot property |
| Carthamus Oxyacantha | Compositeae | Shrub | flower | Diuretic, lowers cholesterol |
| Arum maculatum | Aracea | Herb | Stem, leaf | Treatment of prostate gland, treatment for urinary tract irritation and asthma |
| Dorema Aucheri | Umbeliferea (Apiacea) | Shrub | Root | Treatment of diabetes |
| Pistacia Altantica | | Tree | Seed | Spasm contrary, bronchitis, treatment cough, influenza, colic treatment, muscular obstruction |
| Glycyrrhiza Glabra | Legominose | Shrub | Stem, leaf, root | Colic opposite, stomach treatment |
| Rheum Ribes | Polygonaceae | Shrub | Stem, leaf | Food and dyeing industry, easy to digest, thirst quenching, disposal bacteria |
| Allium hirtifolium | Liliacea | Shrub | Root | Antiseptic |
| Atraphaxis Spinosa | Rosacea | Shrub and tree | Fruit | Laxative properties, anti jaundice for bodies, remove fever, treatment of chicken pox |
| Febal Prangos | Asteracea | Shrub | Flower heads, seed | Pain relief, relief teeth pain, kidney disease cure, urinary tract opener, anti inflammatory, against digestive disorders, |
| L Ficus | Moraceae | Tree | Fruit and leaf | Opposite of scurvy, fatigue removal and tonic, anti cancer, treatment of throat and cold and bad smile of mouth, |

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| Khaya senpervivens | | Shrub and tree | Fruit | Anti muscle cramps, Insect repellent, Carminative, Facilitating digestion, tonic, Expectorant drug, Antitoxin |
| Pistacia Khinjuk | Anacardiacea | Tree | Seed | Anti inflammatory, anti microbial |
| Malva sylustvis | Malvacea | Shrub | shrub | Jaundice treatment, Artery disease treatment, Measles, Skin inflammation, tonic, Blood purifier, Excretion of urinary tract |
| Fueni culunvulgare | Umbeliferea (Apiacea) | Shrub | Seed | degreaser Blood pressure, ` |
| Anthum Graveolensdhi | Umbeliferea | Herb | Leaf | Increased secretion of milk, reduce colic, Reduce stomach pain, Hemorrhoid, Insomnia, Jaundice, Wound |
| Salvia sp | Labiatea (Lamiacea) | Shrub | Flower heads | Opposite cough, tonic, stomach upset, disinfection, decreased blood glucose, |
| Morels | | Shrub | Fruit | Full of protein, Blood thinners, Prevent cancer, controlling Blood pressure, |
| Fumaria Officinalis | Parvifelora | Herb | Whole plant | Resolution of liver problems, Cardiovascular, Appetizer, Remove fever, anti acne, Blood purification, |
| Securidaca | Fabacea | Herb | Seed | It decreases glucose of Diabetes disease but recent studies showed that it does have any useful effect on diabetes disease. |
| Antemisia Scoperia | Compositea | Herb | Flower heads | For kidney stone, hammer, Dyspepsia, indigestion, opposite of swelling, indigestion, disinfection, heart burn treatment, Stomach ache treatment |

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| Achitlea Mitlefolium | Asteraceae | Herb | Leaf and Flower heads | degreaser Blood pressure |
| Trifolia | Fabacea | shrub | Stem, leaf | Blood purifier, treatment of cough, |
| Mehla Pulejiah | Labiate | shrub | Stem, leaf | Colic treatment, Anorexia |
| Orchis Morio | Orchidaceae | shrub | | Nourish stomach (promotes peristalsis and gastric secretions), Reduce fever, |
| Eruca Sativa | Cruciferae | herb | Seed, leaf | Anti scurvy, tonic, remove tiring |
| Plantago Ovate | Plantaginaceae | herb | seed | Wound relief, treatment of swollen eyes and stomach disease and liver disease |
| Salvia Sp | Labiatea | Shrub | Flower heads | Anti cough, stomach tonic, decrease diabetes, |
| Portuace Oleracea | Portualaceae | herb | Leaf | Anti scurvy, Blood purifier, quench remove, remove fever, relief liver and stomach disease, decrease heart attack, |
| Sesamum indicum | Pedaliaceae | shrub | seed | Fattening, decrease pressure blood, anti rheumatism, Elimination of dysuria, Strengthening sexual, |
| Artemisia Scoperia | Compositea | shrub | seed | Hammer stone for kidney |

## Discussion

Mamasani city is rich in plant diversity and local inhabitants are using medicinal plants traditionally for curing different ailments. So, preservation of the indigenous knowledge of plants used in traditional health care is very important. People utilize different parts of the plant for medicinal purposes.

So it is important to study and document the uses of plants by different local communities. The substantial increase in the popularity of plant-based medicine for a variety of illnesses and symptoms is reported recently which reflects that medicinal plants had continued to be used extensively as a major source of drugs for the treatment of many ailments.

I offer more research about Recognition of Application because there is not sufficient information about medicine plant in Mamasani.

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