



Historical-analytical study of leaf morphology in Islamic Iran (from Dinouri to Qazvini)

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Abstract:

researching about Islamic Iranian Botanical literature shows that Iranian botanists have presented a detailed morphological description of the different plant organs. They have a lot of descriptive measures that are compatible with modern science. So reviewing and classification of this disorganized and scattered information in the literature is useful for the sciences related to modern botany and will acquaintances with the achievements, methods and knowledge on Islamic civilization and invaluable heritage. **Materials and Methods:** This study ranged from third to seventh century AH and the area IS where the Iranian cultural. The research method is descriptive-analytical. **FIRST** Have been identified the scientists who studied IN his works aspect of the morphology of the leaf tissues **AND THEN** Information analysis and classification is based on today's knowledge. Based on information obtained during **THIS** period is divided **TO** three **BRANCH**: formation Efflorescence and Stagnation. **Discussion and conclusions** **SCIENCE** of limb morphology of leaves in the third century Is formed **AFTER** Compilation **THE BOOK AL-NABAT AND** Descriptive criteria DinawarI is evident in the book Alhavy. **TGIS SCIENCE HAS REACHED ITS PEAK** in the indicator works such as Avicenna **QANON** and al-seydaneh **BIRUNI** But then just repeat information and purifying botanical descriptions of the ancestors. Taken together the data analysis can be found in the literature in terms of size, scale leaves divided to: Broad, narrow, elongated, small and large, In terms of the lamina, leaves have circle, shield, needle, rectangles, triangles and compound ternate. Leaf margins are also divided into the a variety of Like Saw, slim, congregations, sharp, split (cilantro). Leaf surface also divided to forms a coarse, smooth, soft, sticky, fluffy (Mozaghab), Downy, Fat (Dasam), Thorny and Striated. The leaves also have a variety of colors green, red, yellow, khaki, black and white. Back and front some of the leaves are also two different colors. Placement arrangement of leaves on the stem are als divided to o frequently cross-dispersed, laid on the ground, close to the ground, clinging to shoot, shoot tip and are far apart. The fragrant smell divided to the stink and rosy.

Keywords: Botany, morphology, leaf, leaf size, leaf margin, leaf area, leaf color, leaf arrangement on the stem.

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