

STUDIES of Floristical, ethnobotanical & phytochemical OF Some Lamiaceae members in sarband (shazand-markazi province)

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Abstract:

Background and Purpose: Plants were one of the first and available useable sources in treatment. Phytotherapy has been customary from past years in many countries such as Iran by the reason having various and reach flora. Unfortunately current people have a less knowledge and information in this condition. Recently many of countries are planning to enter ancient medicine and ethnobotanical findings to their health and safety system. This can help to discovering new drugs and connecting between ancient and modern medicine. In this research results of floristical, ethnobotanical and phytochemical studies of 22 collected Lamiaceae plant species from Sarband (Shazand-Markazi Province) has been reported.

Methods and Materials: Twenty two plant species of ten Lamiaceae genera were collected from Sarband (Shazand-Markazi Province) by field walking and then identified using available references. Herbarium voucher samples were prepared and kept in Arak University Herbarium. Also a part of plant material was prepared for primary phytochemical experiments. Collecting information from endemic people believes and present documents were done for each species. Data of the all studies were ordered in Tables.

Results: Results showed existing 22 Lamiaceae species from 10 genera in Sarband (Shazand-Markazi Province). Salvia with 7 species had the most species and 4 genera had one. Secondary metabolites based on used methods were differently found in all of examined species with the exception of Ziziphora species. Alkaloids were found just in Eremostachys mollucelloides and Salvia sulcata. Heart glycosides just were found in Salvia syriaca. All of studies species exceptional two species of Teucrium lacked anthraquinone. Almost studied plants in this research were used as infused and boiled form from aerial parts special leaf, flower, fruit and seed. Most of them were used for cough and digestive disease treatment. Most of them were valuable as medicinal and nutritional plant by the reason having polyphenolic compounds special flavonids and essential oils.

Conclusion: Day by day genetic resources and habitats of endemic and medicinal plant are decreased by the reason of increasing urbanism, modernism and industrializing of human societies. Also endemic knowledge and information of ancient people are forgotten. Then conservation of medicinal plant species, endemic knowledge and connecting between ancient and modern medicine are necessary by doing floristically, ethnobotanical and phytochemical studies in each region for society health and safety system improvement and work production in sustainable development direction.

Keywords: Lamiaceae, Sarband, Shazand, ethnobotany, floristic, phytochemical, Iran.

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