

plantes medicinals

plantes medicinals have been used for centuries across various cultures for their healing properties and natural benefits. These medicinal plants offer a rich source of bioactive compounds that support health and wellness, ranging from boosting immunity to alleviating common ailments. With growing interest in natural remedies, understanding the uses, types, and preparation methods of plantes medicinals is crucial for both healthcare professionals and individuals seeking alternative treatments. This article delves into the definition, benefits, popular species, and practical applications of medicinal plants. Additionally, it explores safety considerations and modern scientific perspectives on the efficacy of these natural remedies. The following sections provide a comprehensive guide to navigating the world of plantes medicinals.

- Definition and Importance of Plantes Medicinals
- Common Types of Medicinal Plants and Their Uses
- Preparation and Application Methods
- Scientific Research and Efficacy
- Safety, Precautions, and Regulatory Aspects

Definition and Importance of Plantes Medicinals

Plantes medicinals refer to plants that contain therapeutic properties used to prevent or treat diseases and promote health. These plants have been integral to traditional medicine systems such as Ayurveda, Traditional Chinese Medicine, and Indigenous healing practices. Their importance lies in their accessibility, natural origin, and the diverse phytochemicals they possess, including alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins, and essential oils. These compounds are responsible for various pharmacological effects such as anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, antioxidant, and analgesic activities. Understanding the significance of plantes medicinals fosters appreciation for natural healthcare and supports sustainable use of botanical resources.

Historical Context and Cultural Significance

The use of medicinal plants dates back thousands of years, as evidenced by ancient texts and archaeological findings. Different cultures have developed unique herbal traditions, adapting local flora for healing purposes. For example, Native American tribes utilized plants like echinacea and ginseng, while ancient Egyptians documented the use of garlic and myrrh. This rich heritage underpins many modern pharmaceutical discoveries and underscores the continued relevance of plantes medicinals in contemporary health practices.

Ecological and Economic Value

Beyond health, medicinal plants contribute to ecological balance by supporting biodiversity and sustaining traditional livelihoods. Cultivation and harvesting of these plants offer economic opportunities for rural communities and promote conservation efforts. The global herbal medicine market continues to expand, driven by consumer demand for natural and organic products derived from *plantes medicinales*.

Common Types of Medicinal Plants and Their Uses

A wide variety of *plantes medicinales* exist, each with specific therapeutic applications. Some species are well-known for their effectiveness, while others are regionally significant. Identifying common medicinal plants and understanding their primary uses can guide appropriate selection and utilization in healthcare.

Chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla*)

Chamomile is renowned for its calming and anti-inflammatory properties. It is commonly used to alleviate digestive issues, reduce anxiety, and promote restful sleep. The flowers are typically prepared as a tea or infusion.

Lavender (*Lavandula angustifolia*)

Lavender offers antiseptic and anti-inflammatory benefits, often employed to soothe skin irritations, reduce stress, and enhance relaxation. Its essential oils are widely used in aromatherapy and topical applications.

Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*)

Ginger is recognized for its digestive aid and anti-nausea effects. It also exhibits anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties, making it valuable for managing conditions like arthritis and colds.

Aloe Vera (*Aloe barbadensis miller*)

Aloe Vera is prized for its skin-healing capabilities. The gel extracted from its leaves is used to treat burns, wounds, and various skin conditions due to its moisturizing and anti-inflammatory effects.

Other Notable Medicinal Plants

- Echinacea – boosts immune system function
- Turmeric – contains curcumin, an anti-inflammatory compound

- Peppermint – relieves digestive discomfort and headaches
- Valerian – used as a natural sedative and sleep aid
- Ginseng – supports energy levels and cognitive function

Preparation and Application Methods

Proper preparation and application of plantes medicinals are essential to maximize their therapeutic potential. Various methods exist depending on the plant species, desired effect, and traditional practices.

Infusions and Teas

Infusions involve steeping plant parts such as leaves, flowers, or roots in hot water to extract active compounds. This method is commonly used for delicate materials like chamomile and peppermint.

Decoctions

Decoctions require boiling tougher plant materials like bark, roots, or seeds to release medicinal properties. This process is typical for plants like ginger and turmeric.

Tinctures and Extracts

Tinctures are concentrated liquid extracts obtained by soaking plants in alcohol or vinegar. They offer a longer shelf life and potent dosage, suitable for plants like echinacea and ginseng.

Topical Applications

Many plantes medicinals are applied externally as creams, gels, or poultices to treat skin conditions, inflammation, or injuries. Aloe vera gel and lavender oil are prime examples of topical use.

Essential Oils

Essential oils are highly concentrated volatile compounds extracted by distillation. They are used in aromatherapy, massage, and as antiseptics due to their strong bioactivity.

Scientific Research and Efficacy

Modern scientific studies increasingly validate the traditional uses of plantes medicinals by identifying

active constituents and elucidating mechanisms of action. Clinical trials and pharmacological research contribute to understanding their safety and effectiveness.

Phytochemical Analysis

Phytochemical analysis involves isolating and characterizing bioactive compounds within medicinal plants. These include alkaloids, phenolics, terpenoids, and glycosides, which are responsible for therapeutic effects.

Clinical Studies and Evidence

Several plantes medicinals have undergone clinical evaluation to assess efficacy in treating conditions such as inflammation, infections, and chronic diseases. For instance, turmeric's curcumin has been extensively studied for its anti-inflammatory properties.

Integration with Conventional Medicine

Many healthcare systems now incorporate plantes medicinals as complementary therapies. Their integration requires evidence-based guidelines to ensure safety, avoid interactions with pharmaceuticals, and optimize patient outcomes.

Safety, Precautions, and Regulatory Aspects

While plantes medicinals offer health benefits, proper usage and awareness of potential risks are critical. Safety considerations include dosage, contraindications, and quality control.

Potential Side Effects and Interactions

Some medicinal plants can cause allergic reactions, toxicity, or interfere with prescription medications. For example, St. John's Wort may reduce the effectiveness of certain drugs by affecting liver enzymes.

Quality and Standardization

The efficacy of plantes medicinals depends on factors such as plant species, cultivation conditions, and extraction methods. Standardization ensures consistent potency and safety in herbal products.

Regulatory Frameworks

Various countries regulate medicinal plants through agencies that oversee herbal supplements and traditional medicines. Compliance with these regulations protects consumers and promotes responsible use.

Guidelines for Safe Use

1. Consult healthcare professionals before starting any herbal treatment.
2. Use recommended dosages and adhere to preparation instructions.
3. Purchase products from reputable sources with quality certification.
4. Monitor for adverse reactions and discontinue use if necessary.
5. Inform medical providers about any herbal supplements being used.

Frequently Asked Questions

Quines són les plantes medicinals més populars i els seus usos principals?

Algunes de les plantes medicinals més populars inclouen la camamilla per a la relaxació i problemes digestius, l'àloe vera per a la cura de la pell, la menta per a problemes digestius i el gingebre per a nàusees i inflamacions.

Com es poden cultivar plantes medicinals a casa?

Per cultivar plantes medicinals a casa cal escollir un lloc amb bona llum solar, utilitzar terra ben drenada, regar amb moderació segons la planta, i assegurar-se que les plantes tinguin espai suficient per créixer.

Quins són els beneficis de les plantes medicinals per a la salut mental?

Plantes com la valeriana, la passiflora i la lavanda poden ajudar a reduir l'ansietat, millorar la qualitat del son i alleujar l'estrès de manera natural.

És segur utilitzar plantes medicinals juntament amb medicaments convencionals?

Tot i que moltes plantes medicinals són segures, poden interactuar amb medicaments convencionals. És important consultar un professional de la salut abans de combinar-los.

Quina és la diferència entre plantes medicinals i plantes aromàtiques?

Les plantes medicinals s'utilitzen principalment per les seves propietats terapèutiques, mentre que

les aromàtiques s'utilitzen sobretot per la seva aroma en cuina o aromateràpia, tot i que moltes plantes poden ser ambdues coses.

Com es preparen les infusions amb plantes medicinals?

Les infusions es preparen abocant aigua bullent sobre les fulles o parts de la planta, deixant reposar entre 5 i 10 minuts, i després filtrant per beure. És important respectar les dosis recomanades.

Quines plantes medicinals són recomanades per a problemes digestius?

La menta, la camamilla, el fonoll i el gingebre són plantes molt utilitzades per alleujar problemes digestius com inflor, gasos i nàusees.

Com es poden conservar les plantes medicinals per mantenir les seves propietats?

Les plantes medicinals s'han de conservar en llocs secs, foscos i frescos, preferiblement en pots hermètics per evitar la humitat i la pèrdua d'aromes i principis actius.

Quins són els riscos de l'automedicació amb plantes medicinals?

L'automedicació pot causar efectes adversos, interaccions amb altres medicaments o empitjorar malalties. És important utilitzar-les amb coneixement o sota supervisió professional.

Quines plantes medicinals són més efectives per reforçar el sistema immunitari?

Plantes com l'equinàcia, l'all, la cúrcuma i el ginseng són conegudes per ajudar a reforçar el sistema immunitari i protegir contra infeccions.

Additional Resources

1. The Herbal Medicine-Maker's Handbook

This comprehensive guide provides detailed instructions on how to create your own herbal remedies at home. It covers the basics of herbal medicine, including harvesting, drying, and preparing plants for medicinal use. Perfect for beginners and experienced herbalists alike, the book emphasizes sustainable and ethical practices.

2. Medicinal Plants of the World

A global exploration of medicinal plants, this book offers descriptions and uses of hundreds of species from various cultures and climates. It combines scientific research with traditional knowledge, highlighting the therapeutic properties of each plant. The rich illustrations and photographs make it a valuable resource for students and practitioners.

3. *Healing Plants: Traditional Uses and Scientific Bases*

This title bridges the gap between traditional herbal medicine and modern science by presenting clinical studies alongside ethnobotanical information. Readers learn about the active compounds in plants and their effects on human health. The book is ideal for those interested in the pharmacological aspects of medicinal plants.

4. *The Complete Guide to Medicinal Herbs*

Offering an encyclopedic overview, this guide lists over 200 medicinal herbs with detailed profiles that include history, uses, and preparation methods. It also features safety advice and contraindications to help readers use herbs responsibly. The approachable language makes it accessible to all levels of herbal enthusiasts.

5. *Herbs for Health and Healing*

Focused on practical applications, this book provides recipes and remedies for common ailments using everyday medicinal plants. It emphasizes natural healing and prevention, encouraging readers to integrate herbs into their daily wellness routines. The engaging anecdotes and case studies add a personal touch.

6. *Wild Medicinal Plants: Identification and Uses*

A field guide that helps readers identify and utilize wild medicinal plants found in various regions. It includes detailed photographs, habitat descriptions, and preparation techniques. This book is an excellent companion for foragers and nature lovers interested in herbal medicine.

7. *The Art of Herbal Healing*

Combining artistry and science, this book explores the cultural significance and healing properties of medicinal plants. It features beautifully illustrated botanical drawings and traditional herbal recipes from around the world. The narrative style invites readers to appreciate the holistic nature of herbal medicine.

8. *Plant Power: Natural Remedies from Garden to Medicine Cabinet*

This practical handbook encourages growing your own medicinal plants and using them to create effective home remedies. It covers cultivation tips, harvesting, and step-by-step instructions for tinctures, salves, and teas. Ideal for gardeners and DIY health enthusiasts seeking natural alternatives.

9. *Botanical Medicine for Beginners*

Designed for those new to herbalism, this introductory book explains the basics of plant-based healing in clear, straightforward terms. It discusses the most common medicinal plants, their benefits, and safe usage guidelines. The book also includes simple recipes to get started with herbal remedies right away.

Plantes Medicinales

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Medicinal Plants: A Comprehensive Guide

Ebook Title: The Healing Power of Plants: A Guide to Medicinal Herbs and Their Uses

Outline:

Introduction: The History and Significance of Medicinal Plants

Chapter 1: Identifying and Harvesting Medicinal Plants: Ethical Considerations and Sustainable Practices

Chapter 2: Major Plant Families with Medicinal Properties (e.g., Lamiaceae, Asteraceae, Rosaceae) – focusing on specific examples within each family.

Chapter 3: Preparation and Usage of Medicinal Plants: Tinctures, Decoctions, Infusions, Poultices, and more.

Chapter 4: Therapeutic Applications of Medicinal Plants: Addressing Common Ailments

Chapter 5: Safety and Precautions: Interactions, Contraindications, and Dosage

Chapter 6: The Future of Medicinal Plants: Research and Development

Conclusion: Embracing the Wisdom of Traditional Medicine

Appendix: Glossary of Terms & Resources

The Healing Power of Plants: A Guide to Medicinal Herbs and Their Uses

Introduction: The History and Significance of Medicinal Plants

Medicinal plants, the foundation of traditional medicine systems across the globe, represent a rich tapestry of human history and cultural heritage. For millennia, societies have relied on the therapeutic properties of plants to treat ailments, prevent diseases, and maintain overall well-being. From the ancient Ebers Papyrus of Egypt detailing remedies dating back to 1550 BC to the intricate Ayurvedic practices of India and the Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) system, the utilization of plants for healing purposes has been a universal constant. This deep-rooted connection underscores the enduring significance of medicinal plants in healthcare, even in the face of modern pharmaceutical advancements.

The use of plants for medicinal purposes is not merely a historical relic; it remains profoundly relevant today. In many parts of the world, particularly in developing countries, medicinal plants constitute the primary source of healthcare, offering accessible and affordable treatment options. Furthermore, the rising interest in natural and holistic remedies has led to a global resurgence in the popularity of herbal medicine. This renewed interest stems from a growing awareness of the potential side effects of synthetic drugs and a desire for more natural and sustainable approaches to health and wellness. The study of ethnobotany, which explores the traditional knowledge of plants and their uses by different cultures, plays a vital role in uncovering and preserving this invaluable

legacy. This knowledge, coupled with modern scientific research, allows us to better understand the chemical composition and pharmacological properties of these plants, ensuring their safe and effective use.

Chapter 1: Identifying and Harvesting Medicinal Plants: Ethical Considerations and Sustainable Practices

Correct identification is paramount when working with medicinal plants. Misidentification can lead to adverse effects, ranging from mild discomfort to severe toxicity. Accurate identification requires a combination of careful observation (leaf shape, flower structure, stem characteristics, etc.), the use of reliable field guides, and, ideally, verification by a qualified botanist or herbalist. Learning to distinguish between similar-looking species is crucial, as many poisonous plants bear a striking resemblance to their medicinal counterparts.

Harvesting medicinal plants requires a mindful and responsible approach. Over-harvesting can lead to depletion of wild populations, threatening the long-term availability of these valuable resources. Sustainable harvesting practices involve taking only what is needed, leaving sufficient plant material for regeneration, and avoiding the removal of entire plants unless absolutely necessary. Propagation techniques, such as seed collection and vegetative propagation (e.g., cuttings), are essential for ensuring the continuation of valuable medicinal plant species. Respect for the environment and the ecosystems where these plants thrive is equally critical, and it is essential to obtain permission before harvesting from private land or protected areas. Ethical harvesting further demands consideration of the indigenous communities who possess deep traditional knowledge of these plants and their uses; fair compensation and collaboration are crucial aspects of sustainable practice.

Chapter 2: Major Plant Families with Medicinal Properties

Several plant families are renowned for their concentration of medicinal species. Let's explore a few key examples:

Lamiaceae (Mint Family): This family boasts a plethora of aromatic herbs, many with significant medicinal applications. Examples include *Mentha* species (mint) used for digestive issues, *Salvia officinalis* (sage) known for its antimicrobial properties, and *Lavandula* (lavender) utilized for its calming effects. The volatile oils characteristic of this family are responsible for their diverse therapeutic actions.

Asteraceae (Daisy Family): This vast family comprises numerous plants with medicinal value. *Chamomilla recutita* (chamomile) is widely used for its calming and anti-inflammatory properties. *Arnica montana* (arnica) is known for its topical anti-inflammatory effects, though it should be used with caution. *Echinacea* species are popular for their immune-boosting properties.

Rosaceae (Rose Family): This family includes several plants with significant medicinal uses. The fruits of *Rosa canina* (dog rose) are rich in vitamin C, and its hips are used in traditional remedies.

Prunus species, including cherries and plums, offer various health benefits.

Each plant within these families possesses unique properties and requires careful study to understand its specific applications and potential side effects. This chapter will delve into specific examples from each family, offering detailed descriptions of their medicinal uses and chemical constituents.

Chapter 3: Preparation and Usage of Medicinal Plants

Various methods exist for preparing medicinal plants for use, each impacting the potency and bioavailability of the active compounds. These include:

Infusion: Steeping plant material in hot water to extract water-soluble compounds (e.g., teas).

Decoction: Boiling plant material in water for an extended period to extract both water-soluble and fat-soluble compounds.

Tincture: Extracting plant compounds using alcohol, creating a concentrated liquid extract.

Poultice: Applying crushed or mashed plant material directly to the skin.

Ointment: Mixing plant extracts with a base, such as beeswax or lanolin, to create a topical application.

The appropriate method depends on the plant material and the desired therapeutic effect. Accurate dosage is vital, and it's crucial to consult reliable sources for guidance, as incorrect preparation or dosage can lead to ineffective treatment or adverse effects.

Chapter 4: Therapeutic Applications of Medicinal Plants

Medicinal plants have been traditionally used to address a wide range of health concerns. Examples include:

Respiratory ailments: Plants like Eucalyptus and Mentha species offer relief from coughs and congestion.

Digestive issues: Chamomile, ginger, and peppermint are used for digestive upset, nausea, and bloating.

Inflammation: Arnica, turmeric, and willow bark possess anti-inflammatory properties.

Immune support: Echinacea and elderberry are traditionally used to boost the immune system.

Wound healing: Calendula and comfrey are known for their wound-healing properties.

This chapter will explore specific examples of medicinal plants and their traditional and contemporary uses for various ailments, emphasizing the importance of consulting with healthcare professionals for appropriate diagnosis and treatment.

Chapter 5: Safety and Precautions: Interactions, Contraindications, and Dosage

While medicinal plants offer numerous therapeutic benefits, it's crucial to understand their potential risks. Some plants can interact with medications, causing adverse reactions. Others may have contraindications for certain individuals, such as pregnant women or those with specific medical conditions. Dosage is critical; excessive consumption can lead to toxicity. Always consult with a qualified healthcare professional before using medicinal plants, especially if you are taking other medications or have pre-existing health conditions. Proper identification of the plant is crucial to avoid accidental ingestion of toxic species. Furthermore, sourcing plants from reputable suppliers helps ensure quality and purity, minimizing the risk of contamination or adulteration.

Chapter 6: The Future of Medicinal Plants: Research and Development

Modern scientific research continues to unveil the intricate mechanisms of action and pharmacological properties of medicinal plants. Phytochemistry, the study of plant chemicals, plays a vital role in identifying and isolating active compounds, paving the way for the development of new drugs and therapies. This research also helps validate traditional knowledge and improve the safety and efficacy of herbal remedies. The integration of traditional knowledge with modern scientific methods offers a promising avenue for discovering new therapeutic agents and advancing healthcare globally. Furthermore, sustainable cultivation and conservation efforts are crucial for ensuring the continued availability of these valuable resources for future generations.

Conclusion: Embracing the Wisdom of Traditional Medicine

Medicinal plants represent a treasure trove of therapeutic potential, offering a rich legacy of traditional knowledge and a promising future for scientific discovery. By embracing sustainable practices, respecting cultural heritage, and integrating traditional knowledge with modern science, we can harness the healing power of plants for the benefit of present and future generations. Remember, while medicinal plants offer numerous benefits, responsible use, proper identification, and consultation with healthcare professionals are paramount for ensuring safety and efficacy.

FAQs:

1. Are medicinal plants safe to use? While generally safe when used correctly, medicinal plants can have side effects and interactions. Consult a healthcare professional before use.

2. Where can I find reliable information on medicinal plants? Reputable sources include scientific journals, books written by qualified herbalists, and databases of medicinal plants.
3. How do I identify medicinal plants accurately? Use reliable field guides, consult experts, and carefully compare characteristics to ensure correct identification.
4. What are the sustainable harvesting practices for medicinal plants? Harvest only what you need, leave enough for regeneration, and propagate plants to ensure sustainability.
5. Can medicinal plants interact with other medications? Yes, interactions are possible. Consult a healthcare professional before combining medicinal plants with other medications.
6. What are the potential risks associated with using medicinal plants? Risks include allergic reactions, interactions with medications, and toxicity from incorrect dosage or misidentification.
7. Where can I purchase high-quality medicinal plants or extracts? Reputable suppliers who prioritize quality and purity are essential.
8. Can I grow medicinal plants myself? Yes, many medicinal plants can be cultivated at home, providing a source of fresh herbs.
9. What are the legal aspects of harvesting and using medicinal plants? Laws regarding the harvesting and use of medicinal plants vary by region; always check local regulations.

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arranged by tribe, usage, and common name, making it easy to access the wealth of information in the detailed catalog of plants. It is an essential reference for students and professionals in the fields of anthropology, botany, and naturopathy and an engaging read for anyone interested in ethnobotany and natural healing.

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glacial forest refuges that influence the pattern of present-day floristic composition. Some reports on floral biology and the uses of African plants conclude these proceedings. The book is intended for readers in all disciplines of botany, vegetation science, forestry and nature management in Africa.

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of color-coded bands, denoting the part of the plant used, leads quickly to the correct section of the book. Detailed, full-color illustrations and a concise text provide information on collecting, preparing, and using the many remedies in Nature's medicine chest.

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plantas medicinales: *Medicinal Plants of East Africa* J. O. Kokwaro, 2009 *Medicinal Plants of East Africa* is a revised edition of the book first published in 1976 on herbal remedies and traditional medical practice of East Africa. The book covers the rich diversity of plants found in

Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, from sea to alpine plants. East Africa also has a rich ethnic diversity and a large number of herbalists whose traditional knowledge and practices are also covered in the book. Over 1500 species are described and for the first time over 200 of these herbs have been illustrated. Also included are maps detailing where the herbs were collected and an ethnographic map detailing the tribes of each herbalist whose knowledge is contained in the book. John Kokwaro is an Eminent Professor of Botany and a research specialist on herbal remedies at the University of Nairobi.

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Jayne T. MacLean, 1985

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plantes medicinals: Medicinal Plants P. C. Trivedi, 2006 Mankind has used plants as a source of medicine since ancient times. Initially, these formed the bulk of folk or ethnomedicine, practiced in India and other parts of the world. Later, a considerable part of this indigenous knowledge was documented and merged with the organised system of medicine. This book contains articles covering information on medicinal plants used for curing various ailments, with a special focus on India. It covers herbal formulation and its standardization, herbal remedies in antibacterial therapy, commercial use of medicinal plants and the ethno-medico-botany of some sacred plants. The book also provides an account of traditional medicinal plants and their prospective applications in the modern day world. This book will serve as a useful reference for botanists, phytochemists, and those related to the pharmaceutical industry.

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uses; and selected/cited references. Each volume covers about a hundred species arranged according to families and species. Each volume has separate scientific and common names indices and separate scientific and medical glossaries.

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plantes medicinals: Tibetan Medicinal Plants Christa Kletter, Monika Kriechbaum, 2001 Increasingly, modern medicine relies on so called traditional or ancient medical knowledge. Holistic practices such as adhering to proper diet, observing rules for appropriate behavior, and administering medical preparations are coupled with the latest technology and methods to treat the whole patient. In light of this trend, there is much to be gained from understanding of one of the oldest medical systems still in existence. Tibetan Medicinal Plants provides you a detailed analysis of how Tibetan plants are used in this centuries old system. The book opens with a summary of Tibetan medicine and covers the various habitats in which the plants are found. The main part of this volume encompasses 60 monographs listed by the Tibetan plant name. Each monograph consists of several chapters addressing different topics related either to the Tibetan or the Western approach. Most of the monographs contain a description of the macroscopic and microscopic characteristics of the used plant parts, and anatomical features of 76 plants are provided. Each monograph presents an overview of the known chemical constituents and pharmacological properties of each plant and describes their use in Tibetan medicine. In contrast to other publications on Tibetan medicine, where translations of the Tibetan terms are given in other languages, this book treats the Tibetan word as a technical term, keeps the Tibetan term and explains its meaning, lessening confusion by reducing the number of translations. Traditional Tibetan medicine has been in existence for centuries. Curative practices existed in the prebuddhist era, and the art of healing developed more than 2500 years ago. Tibetan Medicinal Plants provides a comprehensive overview of all plant types, thus making it easier to grasp the Tibetan concept. It gives you a comprehensive look at this centuries old science.

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ancient medicinal plants, and you will definitely be able to use these both in modern living, and to treat ailments from long ago.

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tubers) and unmodified subterranean stem stolons, above ground swollen stems and hypocotyls, storage roots (tap root, lateral roots, root tubers), and bulbs, that are eaten as conventional or functional food as vegetables and spices, as herbal teas, and may provide a source of food additive or nutraceuticals. This volume covers selected plant species with edible modified stems, roots and bulbs in the families Iridaceae, Lamiaceae, Marantaceae, Nelumbonaceae, Nyctaginaceae, Nymphaeaceae, Orchidaceae, Oxalidaceae, Piperaceae, Poaceae, Rubiaceae and Simaroubaceae. The edible species dealt with in this work include wild and underutilized crops and also common and widely grown ornamentals. To help in identification of the plant and edible parts coloured illustrations are included. As in the preceding ten volumes, topics covered include: taxonomy (botanical name and synonyms); common English and vernacular names; origin and distribution; agro-ecological requirements; edible plant parts and uses; plant botany; nutritive, medicinal and pharmacological properties with up-to-date research findings; traditional medicinal uses; other non-edible uses; and selected/cited references for further reading. This volume has separate indices for scientific and common names; and separate scientific and medical glossaries.

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