



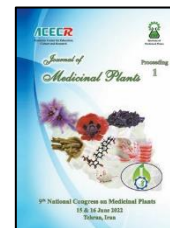
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***Salvia abrotanoides* (Kar.) Sytsma: An Ethnobotanical Study among the Border Resident Ethnicities of Northeast Iran**

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ABSTRACT

As one of the traditional medicinal species of the family Lamiaceae, *Salvia abrotanoides* (Kar.) Sytsma (previously named as *Perovskia abrotanoides* Kar.) has a wide distribution range in Iran. The common name of the plant is "Barazambal"[1]. The present study aims to document the ethnobotanical features of *S. abrotanoides* among border residents of northeast Iran. Field studies were carried out from September 2018 to October 2021 in the eight border cities of Khorasan-e Razavi province using semi-structured interviews. A total of 42 informants, aged between 33 to 87, were chosen based on a snowball sampling in 34 villages. The local names, as well as ethnobotanical uses of *S. abrotanoides*, were documented and voucher specimens deposited at the Herbarium of Ferdowsi University of Mashhad. Local names of the plant among the Turk, Lak, and Kurd ethnicities (living in the villages of Quchan, Dargaz, and Kalat) are Pallek, Gol-e Kabood, and Housh, respectively. They use *S. abrotanoides* to treat fever, colds, digestive problems, kidney stones, vaginal infections, bleeding, and wound disinfection. It is also used for dyeing yarn. The Fars and Baluch border residents of Saleh Abad, Torbat-e Jam and Sarakhs locally name the plant as Gol-e Manzar and use it for treating digestive problems. The local name of the plant among the Fars ethnicities of Khaf and Taybad is Ostokhodos. They use it to treat backache. Aerial parts are the only plant part used in the whole study area, and decoction is the most common preparation method, followed by raw (fresh or dried). This study documents indigenous knowledge about the local names and ethnobotanical uses of *S. abrotanoides* among the border resident ethnicities of Khorasan-e Razavi. Five local names, eight medicinal uses and one industrial usage are registered for this plant. Considering high usage and different applications of *S. abrotanoides*, this species is suggested as a proper candidate for further phytochemical, pharmacological and clinical studies.

References

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