A Study on The Antitumor Role of Dorema Kopektaghese Pimono (Apirease) in Khorsan
A STUDY ON THE AUTOECOLOGY OF DOREMA KOPETDAGHENSE
PIMENOV (APIACEAE) IN KHORASAN RAZAVI PROVINCE

Saeideh Shafiee-Nick* and Hamid Ejtehadi

Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran
E-mail: sdh.nick65@yahoo.com

Dorema kopetdaghense Pimenov is one of the seven species of the genus Dorema (Apiaceae) which in Flora Iranica (Rechinger, 1987) treated as a synonym of D. hyrcanum Koso-Pol. Phylogenetic analysis of nrDNA ITS sequences showed that these two species should be retained as separate species (Ajani et al, 2008). Since the two species, D. ammoniacum D. Don and D. aucheri Boiss., are a part of valuable Iranian medicinal plants and also for the other species of this genus, medicinal properties have mentioned, it is likely that the D. kopetdaghense would be a valuable medicinal plant which its properties is almost unknown. In this study; the ecological, anatomical and phenological properties of D. kopetdaghense were investigated. At first, based on the previous studies, the distribution of the plant was identified and three regions, viz. dorbadam, karimabad and kalat were chosen. Climate, soil characteristics, and topography of the habitat, along with cover, density, frequency, associated species and regeneration strategy and phenology of the species were investigated and anatomical properties of root, stem and leaves were studied. The soil texture of the habitat was Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Loamy Sand, Loam and Clay Loam. EC and pH values of the soils were 0.67-1.03 dS/m and 7.48-7.73, respectively. Vegetative growth started in the late March followed by flowering in June and seed ripening in July. Plant reproduction is done mainly through seeds.