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%60 %61.8 %74.2 %79

(*Matricaria aurea* (Loefl) Schults Bip.)

Scorzonera schweinfuorthii)

(*Malva Sylvestris* (L.))

(*Thymus bovei*, Benth.)

(17)

(Boiss.

(*Artemisia judaica* L.)

(*Artemisia herba-alba* Asso)

Citrullus colocynthis)

(*Teucrium polium* L.)

(*Achillea fragrantissima* L.)

(*Peganum harmala* L)

(L.Schrader

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(Smith *et al.*,
1996;Guil *et al.*, 1996; Daughy, 1979; Kunkle,
1984; Ogle and Grivette, 1985)

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(Ahmad *et al.*, 2006)

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(Tukan *et al.*, 1998 1993

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(Tukan *et al.*, 1998)

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%79

Matricaria) (1)
(*aurea* (Loefl.) Schults Bip
(*Thymus bovei* & *Origanum syriacum*)
(%61.8)(*Malva sylvestris* L.) (%74.2)
(*Scorzonera schweinfurthii* Boiss)
(*Artimesia herba-alba* Asso) (%60.4)
(*Achillea fragrantissima*) (%37.8)
(*Terfezia claveryi* Chatin) (%25)
(%10.4)

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(AOAC, 1995) 450

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(Mahadevan, 1967

(*Origanum syriacum* L.)
Thymus)
(*bovei*, Bentham

(AOAC, 1995) (14 -1-45)
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((<i>Salvia fruticosa</i> Miller)	
)	(<i>Mentha longifolia</i> , Hudson)	(<i>Teucrium polium</i> L.)
	(<i>Verbena triphylla</i> L'Herit)	(<i>Peganum harmala</i> L.)
	(<i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> Blume.)	(<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> L.Schrader)
	(<i>Pimpinella anisum</i> L.)	(<i>Paronchia argentea</i> Lam.)

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			:(1)
			%
79.0	395	<i>Matricaria aurea</i> (Loefl.) Schults Bip.	
74.2	371	<i>Thymus bovei</i> , Bentham & <i>Origanum syriacum</i> L.	
61.8	309	<i>Malva sylvestris</i> L.	
60.4	302	<i>Scorzonera schweinfurthii</i> Boiss.	
37.8	189	<i>Artemisia herba-alba</i> Asso	
25.0	125	<i>Achillea fragrantissima</i> L.	
10.4	52	<i>Terfezia claveryi</i> Chatin	
7.8	39	<i>Teucrium polium</i> L.	
6.2	31	<i>Artemisia judaica</i> L.	
6.0	30	<i>Lepidium aucheri</i> Boiss.	
4.6	23	<i>Salvia fruticosa</i> Miller	
3.6	18	<i>Mentha longifolia</i> , Hudson	
3.0	15	<i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> Blume.	
3.0	15	<i>Cichorium pumilum</i> (Jacq.)	
3.0	15	<i>Gundelia tournefortii</i> , (L.)	
2.6	13	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i> L.	
2.6	13	<i>Scorzonera papposa</i> (DC.)	
2.6	13	<i>Paronychia argentea</i> Lam.	
2.4	12	(L'Her) <i>Erodium gruinum</i> (L.)	
1.0	5	<i>Verbena triphylla</i> L'Herit	()
0.6	3	<i>Purtulaca oleracea</i> , (L.)	()
0.4	2	<i>Eryngium glomeratum</i> Lam	
0.4	2	<i>Centaurea iberica</i> Trev.ex Sprengel	
0.4	2	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L.	
0.2	1	<i>Peganum harmala</i> L.	
0.2	1	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> L.Schrader	

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(2) .(Tukan *et al.*, 1998)

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Eminium spiculatum (Blumekuntze)

(1986)

(*Thymus bovei* Benth.)

(*Atriplex halimus* L.)

(*Cichorium pumilum* (Jacq.))

:

(*Origanum syriacum* L.) ()

Lepidium)

(*ancheri* Boiss.

:

(*Rheum palestinum* Finber.) ()

Centaurea iberica Trev. ex)

(sprengel

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(*Artemisia judaica* L.)

(*Geropogon hybridus* (L.) Schultz Bip.)

(*Tragopogon buphthalmoides* (DC.)

(Boiss.

(1986)

(Oran and Al-Eisawi, 1998)

Notobasis

Gundalia tournefortii (L.)

syriaca (L.) Cass

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(Oran and Al-Eisawi, 1998)

(Al-Khalil, 1995)

(Al-Eisawi and Takerri, 1989; Tukan *et al.*, 1998)

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Ethnobotanical uses	Parts used	Family	Scientific name	
()	()	Araceae	<i>Eminium spiculatum</i> (Blumekuntze)	
:	()	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Paronychia argentea</i> Lam.	
		Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex halimus</i> L.	
:	()	Compositae	<i>Artemisia herba-alba</i> Asso	
:	()	Compositae	<i>Artemisia judaica</i> L.	()
:	()	Compositae	<i>Achillea fragrantissima</i> (Forskal) Schultz Bip.	
		Compositae	<i>Centaurea iberica</i> Trev. ex sprengel	()
		Compositae	<i>Cichorium pumilum</i> (Jacq.)	()
) (Compositae	<i>Geropogon hybridus</i> (L.) Schultz Bip.	

Ethnobotanical uses	Parts used	Family	Scientific name	
		Compositae	<i>Gundelia tournefortii</i> , (L.)	
(: :) (Compositae	<i>Matricaria aurea</i> (Loefl) Schultz Bip.	
		Compositae	<i>Notobasis syriaca</i> (L.) Cass	
		Compositae	<i>Scorzonera schweinfuorthii</i> Boiss.	()
		Compositae	<i>Scorzonera papposa</i> (DC.)	
		Compositae	<i>Tragopogon buphthalmoides</i> (DC.) Boiss.	
:	()	Compositae	<i>Achillea santolina</i> L.	
		Cruciferae	<i>Lepidium aucheri</i> Boiss.	
		Cruciferae	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i> (L.)	()
		Geraniaceae	(L'Her) <i>Erodium gruinum</i> (L.)	()
) (Labiatae	<i>Mentha longifolia</i> (L.) Hudson.	

Ethnobotanical uses	Parts used	Family	Scientific name	
) (Labiatae	<i>Thymus bovei</i> Benth.	
:	()	Labiatae	<i>Teucrium polium</i> L.	
()	()	Leguminosae	<i>Trigonella stellata</i> Forsk.) (
		Malvaceae	<i>Malva Sylvestris</i> (L.)	
		Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> (L.)	()
		Tuberaceae	<i>Terfezia claveryi</i> Chatin	
		Umbelliferae	<i>Eryngium glomeratum</i> Lam	

.(*Lepidium aucheri* Boiss.)

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Eryngium)

(Tukan *et al.*, 1998)

(*glomeratum* Lam

: .1

(*Coriandrum sativum* L.)

de-Sloover and 1993)

(Goossens, 1982

(Corlett *et al.*, 2003)

.(Neil, 1980)

(Luckett and Grivette, 2001)

: .3

.(Salih and Harper, 2002)

(Gomez, 1981)

- 200-175 ° .
 (Tukan *et al.*, 1998; Ottogalli and Testolin, 1991)
 (*Sinapis alba* L.)
 (*Pistacia palaestina* Boiss.)
 (*Nasturum officinale* R. B.)
 (*Sisymbrium irio* (L.)) ()
 (Tukan *et al.*, 1998)
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 (4) (*Purtulaca oleracea* (L.)) ()
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 .(Tukan *et al.*, 1998)
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 Gomez, 1989 ()
 (Pellett and Shadarevian, 1970; Packard and McWilliams, 1993)
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 (*Origanum*)
 (*syriacum* L.)

Testolin *et al.*,)

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.(Kuhnlein, 1985)

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) ** (* ()	()	()	()	()	()		
279	54.8	22.0	10.2	1.6	11.4	87.0	<i>Eryngium glomeratum</i> Lam.	.1
361	49.5	14.2	12.7	4.9	18.8	91.5	<i>Cichorium pumilum</i> (Jacq.)	.2
356	60.8	6.8	7.2	2.4	22.8	84.4	<i>Eminium spiculatum</i> Blumekuntze	.3
318	60.4	13.7	10.2	2.8	12.9	96.8	<i>Tragopogon</i> <i>buphthalmoides</i> (DC.) Boiss	.4
301	42.9	13.5	15.4	3.3	25.0	93.5	<i>Gundalia tournefortii</i> , (L.)	.5

) ** (* ()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
274	36.4	15.8	18.9	2.6	26.3	90.5	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i> (L.)	.6 ()		
262	43.9	19.9	15.4	0.6	20.2	94.8	<i>Malva sylvestris</i> L.	.7		
156	52.1	14.0	4.9	2.9	30.3	87.2	<i>Artiplex halimus</i> L.	.8		
324	47.9	15.5	8.9	4.4	23.3	91.0	<i>Purtulaca oleracea</i> L.	.9		
272	49.0	14.4	19.4	1.4	15.8	93.3	<i>Centaurea iberica</i> Trev. ex sprengel	.10		
296	38.6	21.9	15.0	1.5	23.0	94.0	<i>Notobasis syriaca</i> (L.) Cass	.11		
337	49.9	6.5	9.0	0.6	34.6	78.9	<i>Thymus bovei</i> , Benth	.12		
296	34.8	16.6	16.8	6.0	25.8	85.0	<i>Geropogon hybridus</i> (L.) Schultz Bip.	.13		
358	65.5	4.5	10.3	3.1	16.7	76.7	<i>Terfezia claveryi</i> Chatin	.14		
345	46.4	10.9	11.0	7.8	23.9	82.0	<i>Scorzonera schweinfuorthii</i> Boiss.	.15		
332	43.9	11.7	12.3	6.5	25.6	83.5	<i>Scorzonera papposa</i> DC.	.16		
276	41.8	10.3	21.4	0.5	26.0	94.4	<i>Mentha longifolia</i> (L.) Hudson.	.17		

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()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
0.18	0.47	0.73	324	62	2.4	225	262	20.4	582	<i>Eryngium glomeratum</i> Lam.	.1
0.10	0.20	0.15	201	5	1.1	20	89	16.0	333	<i>Cichorium pumilum</i> (Jacq.)	.2

()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()		
0.24	0.30	0.81	199	45	9.5	48	176	126.1	607	<i>Eminium spiculatum</i> Blumekuntze	.3	
0.15	0.74	0.67	326	52	4.8	20	124	7.4	112	<i>Tragopogon buphthalmoides</i> (DC.) Boiss	.4	
0.22	0.42	0.11	452	22	2.2	39	68	7.3	48	<i>Gundalia tournefortii</i> (L.)	.5	
0.40	1.00	0.20	175	19	9.2	33	124	50.3	120	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i> (L.)	.6	()
0.24	0.45	0.65	371	27	3.5	22	89	79.0	1505	<i>Malva sylvestris</i> L.	.7	
0.20	0.45	0.30	403	92	4.1	63	180	36.0	510	<i>Artiplex halimus</i> L.	.8	
0.30	0.30	0.40	650	56	2.7	32	79	50.2	122	<i>Purtulaca oleracea</i> L.	.9	
0.15	0.15	0.02	372	5	3.3	41	132	9.9	70	<i>Centaurea iberica</i> Trev. ex sprengel	.10	
0.23	0.29	0.25	209	6	4.5	21	74	10.3	44	<i>Notobasis syriaca</i> (L.) Cass	.11	
0.35	0.80	0.70	42	7	12.5	45	56	32.8	529	<i>Thymus bovei</i> , Benth	.12	
-	0.31	0.31	295	21	3.1	31	116	3.1	140	<i>Geropogon hybridus</i> (L.) Schultz Bip.	.13	
0.50	0.20	0.30	161	4	4.8	52	9	8.0	-	<i>Terfezia claveryi</i> Chatin	.14	
0.10	0.11	0.07	68	4	2.1	10	27	18.2	110	<i>Scorzonera schweinfuorthii</i> Boiss.	.15	

()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()		
0.07	0.20	0.05	73	9	1.4	21	26	25.4	95	<i>Scorzonera papposa</i> DC.	.16	
0.21	0.44	0.45	413	14	4.1	62	131	32.8	1170	<i>Mentha longifolia</i> (L.) Hudson.	.17	

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1986

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Medicinal and Edible Wild Plants Used by the Community of Northern Badia of Jordan

Hamed R. Tahruri*, Salma K. Tukan* and Musa N. Ahmad*

ABSTRACT

This study aimed at documenting the importance of medicinal and edible local wild plants in some parts of the Jordanian Badia through several visits to the Northern Badia of Jordan/Mafraq Governorate to collect data on these plants regarding the edible parts and ways of consumption. The experience of aged people and interview of a sample of 500 women were utilized. The collected wild plants were classified in the Herbarium of the Department of Biological Sciences and analyzed for their proximate composition and contents of vitamins A and C and content of the minerals Ca, P, Na, K, Fe, Zn, Cu and Mn in the Department of Nutrition and Food Technology, University of Jordan. Results showed that 79%, 74.2%, 61.8% and 60% of the women sample consumed chamomile (*Matricaria aurea* (Loefl) Schults Bip), thyme (*Thymus bovei*, Benth), mallow (*Malva Sylvestris* (L.)) and viper's grass (*Scorzonera schweinfurthii* Boiss.), respectively, and that 17 other plants were consumed to a lesser extent. Additionally, few medicinal plants, most of which are locally obtained, are used including artimesia (*Artemisia herba-alba* Asso), lavender cotton (*Achillea fragrantissima*), germander (*Teucrium polium* L.), harmel (*Peganum harmala* L.) and colocynth (*Citrullus colocynthis* L.Schrader). There was a variation in the proximate analysis values of the 17 edible plants analyzed. Some of these plants were rich in vitamins A and C and in certain trace elements. The parts used included the roots, stems, leaves, the flowering buds and the whole plant either fresh or dried and varied from one plant to another. It is concluded that medicinal and wild edible plants are common in the food habits in the northern Badia community, and that some of them are important sources of some micronutrients (minerals and vitamins).

KEYWORDS: Wild plants, Medicinal plants, Jordan Badia, Edible wild herbs.

* Department of Nutrition and Food Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan.

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