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TRADITIONAL FOLK MEDICINE IN BALI VILLAGE/KIBRISCIK, BOLU (TURKEY)

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Field surveys were made to determine the traditional medicinal plants in Bah village in 2012. Semi-structured interviews were made to collect information from the villagers and herbarium specimens were taken from each plant taxa. Totally, 17 people were interviewed. We recorded information about informants' age, education, income, subsistence type, etc. More than 50% of the informants were older than 50 and majority of them were women. After identification of the specimens, we determined 15 different wild plant taxa with medicinal usage. Information about these plants, methods of preparation and their local usage are given in the presentation.

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ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDY OF "KAILI INDE TRIBE" IN CENTRAL SULAWESI, INDONESIA

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The research entitled "Ethnobotanical Study of Kaili Inde Tribe in Central Sulawesi Indonesia" has been conducted from April to June 2012 at the Mantikole, a village of Kaili Inde which is located in Palu Valley. This village administratively belongs to Mantikole, District, Sigi Regency and Central Sulawesi. In order to know the interaction between local people with their environment especially plant biodiversity being used in their daily lives. The basic data such as traditional plant use in the village has been collected by using direct interview and establishment of transect. Village leaders, religious leaders, traditional healers, government officers and craft-people are the target groups were interviewed during the study. These interviews were recorded with audio recorders and notebooks. Photographs were also

taken to record information. To understand the effect of daily activity of local people studied on their environment, transect or plot has been established where size and form of transect or plot is very depend on environment condition. The observation was included vernacular name, scientific name, family, and plant habitus. All of plant materials used for this purpose have been collected in the field and then identified at the Herbarium Celebense (CEB) Tadulako University. Data were analyzed quantitatively using the formula Cultural Significance Index (CSI). The results showed that there were 94 plant species consisted of 46 families used by tribes kaili Inde. 39 species used as food, 62 species as medicine, as a building material 6 species, 23 species used for traditional rituals and 10 plant species for use as handicrafts. Plant species that have the highest CSI was "Untoku" (*Oryza sativa* L.), followed by sweet potato "Pa'e" (*Ipomea batatas*), "Pia'lei" (*Allium cepa*), "affo" (*Schyzotachyum brachy-cladum*), "kamonji" (*Artocarpus communis*), "tunau" (*Arenga pinnata*), "lemo barangay" (*Cirrus aurantiifolia*), "cangkore" (*Arachis hypogea*), "gampaya" (*Carica papaya*), "sirainindi" (*Kalanchoe pinnata*), "kasubi" (*Manihot esculenta*) and "srikaya" (*Ammona squamosa*), while the lowest CSI was "Camara" (*Casuarina junghiana*).

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SALVIA SEED OIL: A RICHEST SOURCE OF OMEGA-3 AND OMEGA-6 FATTY ACIDS

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Salvia L. is one of the most important genera of the Lamiceae family that some species of this genus have a vast usage in traditional medicine and culinary. A very limited number of investigations for fatty acid patterns have been reported in this genus. This study was accomplished in order to appraise the fatty acid composition of the oils obtained from the seeds of some wild *Salvia* species from Iran. Seeds of eight *Salvia* species (*S. ceratophylla* L., *S. macrocephala* Boiss., *S. nemorosa* L., *S. reuterana* Boiss., *S. sclarea* L., *S. spinosa* L., *S. verticillata* L., *S. virgata* Jacq) were collected from their natural habitats. Seed oils were extracted using *n*-hexane as solvent in a Soxhlet apparatus. The fatty acid compositions were analyzed by GC and GC/MS as methyl ester derivatives after trans-methylation reaction. The average of total oil ranged from 22.04% in *S. verticillata* to 38.45% in *S. sclarea*. Major fatty acids were linoleic