

## **Abstract**

The subject of ethnobotany science is the use of medicinal herbs in the lives of people. Information and knowledge of each region about medicinal plants around it can be used as a guide for the cultivation of medicinal plants and the production of herbal medicinal products. The purpose of this study was to study the herbs of botanical plants the southern province of Sistan and Balouchestan in order to familiarize themselves with the customs, traditions and methods of using medicinal plants in this area. Data collection was done by using a questionnaire in four districts (Saravan, Khash, Mehrestan, and Suran). In this study, data such as local names, health benefits, use, use, and organs used by the plants were recorded and recorded. The results of this study showed that the family Apiaceae and Lamiaceae in the cities of Soran, Khashan, Saravan and Lamiaceae, Malvaceae, Apiaceae and Polygonaceae in the city of Mehrestan had the highest share in Combination of medicinal species in the studied areas. In this study, the majority of the interviewees consisted of elderly, often untrained or elementary, women. Based on the results, Medicinal Plants in Saravan, Khash and Suran have a higher level of pain relief and pain relief, While the Medicinal Plants in the Mehrestan region have more of a boring aspect (urinating). aspect. Among the applications of plant organs, the most used was Medicinal Plants leaf. The most commonly used method was boiled in the studied areas. In Saravan, the value of using the range ranged from 0.06 to 0.36. The level of loyalty has a value between 60 and 100, and the agreement factor of the interviewees was between 0.692 and 1. The results of the Jacquard index show that the similarity of species between Saravan and Khash (15/68) is more than in the cities of Suran and Mehrestan. In Khash, the value of using the range ranged from 0.66 to 0.56. The level of loyalty was between 52.9 to 100 and the agreement factor of the interviewees was between 0.464 and 1. The results of Jacquard index showed that the similarity of species between Khash and Saravan (15/68) is more than that of Souran and Mehrestan. In Khash, the value of using the range ranged from 0.66 to 0.56. The level of loyalty was between 52.9 to 100 and the agreement factor of the interviewees was between 0.464 and 1. The results of Jacquard index showed that the similarity of species between Khash and Saravan (15/68) is more than that of Souran and Mehrestan. In the city of Suran, the value of using was ranged from 0.06 to 0.63. The level of loyalty has a value between 55 and 100, and the agreed factor values of interviewees were between 0.71 and 1. The results of Jacquard index showed that the similarity of species between the cities of Suran and Mehrestan (12.76) is more than that of Khash and Saravan. In the city of Mehrestan it was worth using a range between 0.1 and 0.43. The level of loyalty has a value between 53/82 to 100 and the agreement factor of interviewees was between 0.791 and 1. The results of the Jacquard index showed that the similarity between the species between the cities of Mehrestan and Suran (12.76) is more than that of Khash and Saravan. These areas can be considered as a genetic reserve, which, if necessary, can be used from genetic sources to modify and revive similar areas.

**Keywords:** Consumption organs, Indigenous knowledge, Saravan, Traditional medicine, Properties remedial, Jaccard Index, Genetic reserves.



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