

Wild edible plants in Ethiopia: a review on their potential to combat food insecurity

Ermias Lulekal (1), Zemed Asfaw (2), Ensermu Kelbessa (2),
Patrick Van Damme (1,3)

- (1) Department of Plant Production, Ghent University, Belgium
 (2) Department of Biology, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia
 (3) ICRAF, Nairobi, Kenya

This work reviews literature on ethnobotanical knowledge of wild edible plants and their potential role in combating food insecurity in Ethiopia. Information on a total of 413 wild edible plants belonging to 224 genera and 77 families was compiled in this review. Shrubs represented 31% of species followed by trees (30%), herbs (29%) and climbers (9%). Families Fabaceae (35 species), Tiliaceae (20) and Capparidaceae (19) were found to be represented by the highest number of edible species. About 56% (233) of species have edibility reports from more than one community in Ethiopia. Fruits were reported as the commonly utilized edible part in 51% of species. It was found that studies on wild edible plants of Ethiopia cover only about 5% of the country's districts which indicates the need for more ethnobotanical research addressing all districts. Although there have been some attempts to conduct nutritional analyses of wild edible plants, available results were found to be insignificant when compared to the wild edible plant wealth of the country. Results also show that wild edible plants of Ethiopia are used as supplementary, seasonal or survival food sources in many cultural groups, and hence play a role in combating food insecurity. The presence of anthropogenic and environmental factors affecting the wild plant wealth of the country calls for immediate action so as to effectively document, produce a development plan and utilize the plants.

Key words: ethnobotany, cultural diversity, food insecurity, indigenous knowledge, nutritional analysis

Introduction

Ethnobotanical investigations into wild edible plants

Wild edible plants (WEPs) refer to species that are neither cultivated nor domesticated, but are available from their wild natural habitat and used as sources of food (Beluhan and Ranogajec, 2010). Despite the primary reliance of most agricultural societies on staple crop plants, the tradition of eating WEP products continues in the present day. In addition to their role in closing food gaps during periods of drought or scarcity, WEPs play an important role in maintaining livelihood security for many people in developing countries (Afolayan and Jimoh, 2009).

WEPs have been a focus of research for many ethnobotanists in recent decades. Currently, there is renewed global interest in documenting ethnobotanical information on neglected wild edible food sources (Bharucha and Pretty, 2010). Since traditional knowledge on WEPs is being eroded through acculturation and the loss of plant biodiversity along with indigenous people and their cultural background, promoting research on wild food plants is crucial in order to safeguard this information for future societies (Asfaw, 2009).

A major objective of ethnobotanical investigation into wild food plants is the documentation of indigenous knowledge associated with these plants. Comparative studies on WEPs in different cultures or ethnic groups of a country or among different countries, may contribute to the identification of the most widely used species for further nutritional analysis (Termote *et al.*, 2009; De Caluwé, 2010a and 2010b). Nutritional analysis results provide clues to aid the promotion of those species that have the best nutritional values which helps to ensure dietetic diversity and combat food insecurity (Tardio *et al.*, 2006).

A considerable amount of research has been conducted worldwide on WEP ethnobotany with an emphasis on field surveys and documentation, to cite but a few: Asfaw and Tadesse (2001); Pieroni *et al.* (2002); Ertug (2004); Reyes-Garcia *et al.* (2005); Balemie and Kibebew (2006); Tardio *et al.* (2006); Arenas and Scarpa (2007); Rashid *et al.* (2008); Asfaw (2009); Giday *et al.* (2009); and Teklehaymanot and Giday (2010). Moreover, research on nutritional value and health benefits of WEPs has been reported from Grivetti and Ogle (2000); Ohiokpehal (2003); Heinrich *et al.* (2005); Balemie and Kibebew (2006); Termote *et al.* (2009, 2010 and 2011); De Caluwé (2010a and 2010b); Beluhan and Ranogajec (2010) and Feyssa *et al.* (2011). Regardless of the numerous efforts to document WEPs and associated indigenous knowledge, underestimation of the value of these WEPs can lead to the neglect of ecosystems that nurture them and the indigenous knowledge systems that are related to them (Pilgrim *et al.*, 2008). Hence, we found it worthwhile to go through ethnobotanical information on WEPs of Ethiopia and compile existing information as a basis lead for further investigations into these plants.

Potential contribution to food security

When compared to domesticated plant food sources, wild plant foods tend to be overlooked. However there is substantial evidence that indicates the importance of wild edibles in terms of the global food basket. Since WEPs are freely accessible within natural habitats, indigenous people have knowledge of how to gather and prepare the foods (Somnasang and Moreno-Black, 2000). According to Abermound (2009), about one billion people in the world use wild foods (mostly from plants) on a daily basis. Moreover, over 300 million people obtain a substantial part of their livelihood in the form of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) from wild forests (Belcher *et al.*, 2005).

According to Jaenicke and Hoschle-Zeledon (2006), over 50 percent of the world's daily requirement of proteins and calories is obtained from only three crops: wheat, maize and rice. The dependence on a few domesticated species limits dietetic diversity and leads

to over dependence on limited resources. By contrast, ethnobotanical investigations on WEPs suggest that more than 7,000 species have been used for food in human history (Grivetti and Ogle, 2000). In countries such as China, India, Thailand and Bangladesh hundreds of WEPs are still consumed along with domesticated species (Mazhar et al., 2007). The document of Rathore (2009) shows the presence of 600 WEP species in India. Moreover, Boa (2004) documented the presence of over 1000 species of wild edible fungi (which do not belong to the plant kingdom but are closely related to it) worldwide. These figures show the intimate link between WEPs and the diets of many people, hence wild edibles can be considered to be useful resources in the efforts to achieve food security. Further to their roles in food security, many WEPs such as *Adansonia digitata* L. (Malvaceae), *Moringa stenopetala* (Bak. f.) Cufod. (Moringaceae), *Syzygium guineense* (Willd.) DC. (Myrtaceae) and *Ximenia americana* L. (Olacaceae) are acknowledged for their medicinal, cultural, forage and economic values (Johns et al., 1996; Ogle et al., 2003; Reyes-Garcia et al., 2005; Shrestha and Dhillon, 2006).

Nutritional value of WEPs

Leaves, stems, fruits, flowers, tubers, barks, seeds, roots, and so on, of lots of WEPs are still consumed for their dietary value in many communities around the globe. Some of these WEPs are used as primary food sources while others are used as secondary condiments in dishes prepared from domesticated cultivars (Lockett and Grivetti, 2000). These plants play an important role as a source of energy and micronutrients (Afolayan and Jimoh, 2009; De Caluwé, 2010a and 2010b). Currently, preliminary research results on dietary analysis of many WEPs provide promising information (Table 1.)

No	WEP species	Family	Nutritional value	Where?	Source
1	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Fabaceae	Protein, Ca, Fe, K, Na, Mg, Mn and Zn	Cameroun	Glew et al., 2010
2	<i>Burnatia enneandra</i> Micheli	Alismataceae	Protein, Ca, Fe, K, Na, Mg, Mn and Zn		
3	<i>Cadaba farinosa</i>	Capparidaceae	Protein, fat, Ca, Fe, K, Na, Mg, Mn and Zn		
4	<i>Agave salmiana</i> Otto	Agavaceae	Protein	Mexico	Lopez-Garcia & Basurto-Pena, 2007
5	<i>Aloe vera</i> L.	Aloaceae			
6	<i>Arbutus xalapensis</i> Kunth	Ericaceae			
7	<i>Erythrina americana</i> Mill.	Fabaceae			
8	<i>Euphorbia radians</i> Benth.	Euphorbiaceae			
9	<i>Yucca filifera</i> Chabaud	Agavaceae			
10	<i>Ximenia americana</i> L.	Olacaceae	Ca, P, Mg	Niger	Freiberger et al., 1998
11	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Protein, Ca, Fe, P		
12	<i>Corchorus tridens</i> L.	Tiliaceae	Protein, fat, P, Cu		
13	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> L.	Malvaceae	Protein, fat, P		
14	<i>Maerua Crassifolia</i> Forssk	Capparidaceae	Fat, Ca, P		
15	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Moringaceae	Protein, fat, P		
16	<i>Leptadenia hastata</i> Decne	Asclepiadaceae	Protein, fat, Ca, P		
17	<i>Borassus aethiopum</i> Mart.	Arecaceae	Protein, zn		
18	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Fabaceae	Carbohydrate, protein and fat		
19	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	Portulacaceae	Protein and fat	India, Iran	Aberoumand & Deokule, 2009
20	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L.	Asparagaceae	Protein and fat		

Table 1. Nutritional analysis reports on WEPs in some countries

In addition, Becker (1983) reported the presence of vitamins A, B₂, and C in WEPs of Senegal. Research on six WEPs from Spain also confirmed the occurrence of lipids, fatty acids and carotenes in the leaves of these species (Guill-Guerrero and Rodriguez-Garcia,

1999). Protein content in a proportion that is comparable to the amount in domesticated plants was also reported from a nutritional study of WEPs in South Africa (Afolayan and Jimoh, 2009). A study on the dietary value of eight wild edibles in Iran and India also showed the presence of sodium, calcium, potassium, iron, zinc, protein, and fat in a ratio comparable to that found in cultivated plants (Aberoumand, 2009). Many wild leafy vegetables of Poland are also mentioned for their rich source of vitamin C, natural antioxidants, carotenoids and folic acid (Luczaj, 2010). Generally, the information available from the nutritional analysis of WEPs shows their potential contribution to dietetic diversity and food security.

WEPs in Ethiopia

Ethiopia is a country with varied a topography and a wide spectrum of habitats presenting a large number of endemic plants and animals. The country has about 6000 higher plant species of which about 10% are endemic (Hedberg *et al.*, 2009). Ethiopia also harbours two of the 34 global biodiversity hotspots (CI, 2004) and is recognized as a Vavilov centre of origin and diversification for many food plants and their wild relatives (Edwards, 1991). Forests, grasslands, riverine environments and wetlands are home to numerous WEPs in the country (Asfaw, 2009). Local communities in Ethiopia are also endowed with diverse indigenous knowledge, related to the rich biodiversity of the country.

In most parts of Ethiopia, wild edibles form integral parts of the feeding habits of many communities (Balemie and Kibebew, 2006). However, consumption of wild edibles is more common in food insecure areas than in other areas in the country (Teklehaymanot and Giday, 2010). For example, the Konso people in southern Ethiopia managed to endure three severe drought seasons of crop failure between 1996 and 1999 by consuming WEPs available in the region (Guinand and Lemessa, 2001). Despite the wide availability and utilization of WEPs in Ethiopia, ethnobotanical information on cultural, socio-economic and nutritional values of Ethiopian plants is limited. Hence, there is still a need for documentation, nutritional analysis and domestication of WEPs to assist in the nationwide effort to combat food insecurity and ensure dietetic diversity.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the present work is to review existing literature on ethnobotanical knowledge of WEPs and their role in combating food insecurity in Ethiopia. Although there are 85 cultural groups and a great number of WEPs in Ethiopia, past research has only addressed a statistically insignificant proportion of them. This work intends to document the status of available ethnobotanical information on WEPs in the country so as to identify existing gaps in research and information on Ethiopian WEPs. Hence as offered by Web of science (WOS), the authors have included all information on WEPs of Ethiopia from published documents including journal articles, books, reports and proceedings. The literature search also addressed online publications on WEPs from other countries in order to point out useful research practices that could be used for future ethnobotanical research on WEPs of Ethiopia. Databases comprising information on WEPs were

browsed using the following main search terms: ‘wild edible plants’, ‘wild edible plants of Ethiopia’, ‘ethnobotanical study of wild edible plants’ and ‘food security in Ethiopia’.

Data on Ethiopian WEPs with their scientific and local names, growth form, parts used and specific cultural groups consuming the plants was gathered and compiled after assessing all available Ethiopian ethnobotanical documents. Data was then entered in an Excel spreadsheet and analysed using descriptive statistics to identify the number and percentage of species, genera and families of WEPs, their growth forms and percentage of commonly utilized plant parts. The output of this review can serve as a basis for future ethnobotanical studies on WEPs of Ethiopia. Readers are referred to original articles on Ethiopian WEPs for detailed analytical methods and interpretation of results; all resources used for this review are duly cited.

Results and discussion

Traditional knowledge on wild edible plants of Ethiopia

In total, ethnobotanical information on 413 WEPs belonging to 224 genera and 77 families was compiled (Appendix 1). About 17% of families were found to be represented by more than 10 edible species, 18% had 5 to 10 species, 36% 2 to 4, whereas the remaining 29% of families were represented by single species only. Families *Fabaceae* (35 species), *Tiliaceae* (20) and *Capparidaceae* (19) were found to be represented by the highest number of edible species (Fig. 1).

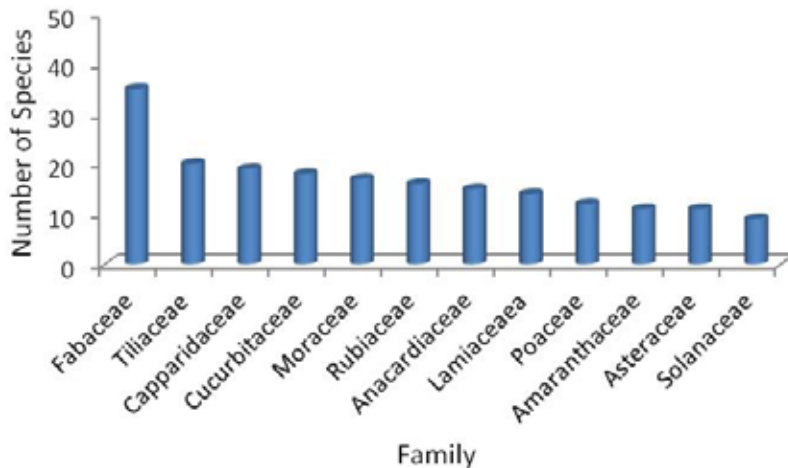


Figure 1. Families represented by highest number of WEP species in Ethiopia

Results show that the country is rich in WEP diversity. The wide utilization of wild edible species of the family *Fabaceae* could be attributed to the highest number of species in Ethiopian Flora residing in it besides their wider distribution.

Growth form analysis of Ethiopian WEPs indicates that shrubs (129 species, 32%) represented the dominant growth form, followed by trees (127 species, 30%), herbs (121 species, 29%) and climbers (36 species, 9%), respectively. Fruits were the most commonly reported edible parts of about 51% (210 species) of plants reported for food, followed by leaves (97 species, 23%) and seeds (43 species, 10%) (Fig. 2). Moreover, other parts or products such as gum, nectar, bark, inflorescence, tubers or a combination of two or more of these parts or products were also reported for edibility in different communities. This indicates that the different cultural groups in Ethiopia make use of diverse WEP parts as food sources.

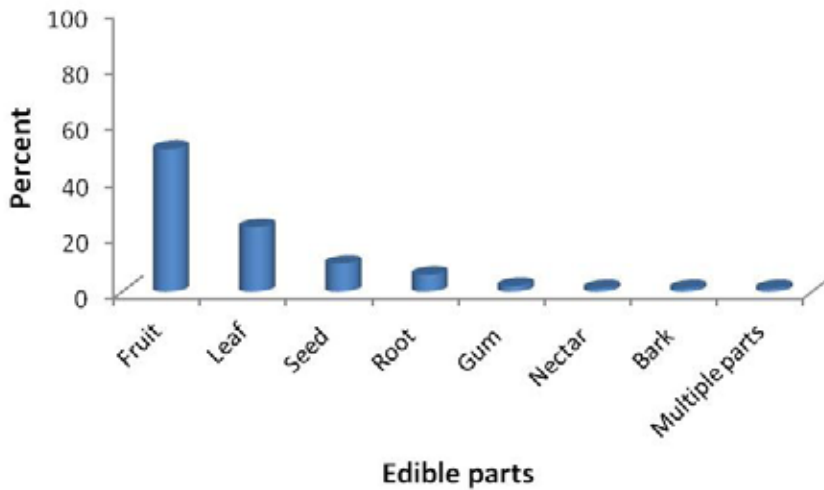


Figure 2. The most commonly reported edible parts of Ethiopian WEPs

A total of 233 species (56%) were also reported as edible from more than one community in Ethiopia. This shows that the different cultural groups of the country share relatively similar knowledge on WEPs utilisation. Moreover, it shows that the age-old cultural practice of using WEPs brought people to share the knowledge regarding identification, preparation and consumption of similar WEPs.

Status of research into WEPs of Ethiopia

In this review, it was found that the existing ethnobotanical information on WEPs of Ethiopia is very limited and fragmentary. The areas in Ethiopia for which at least some information has been documented for their WEPs were: southwestern Ethiopia (Abbink, 1993; Guinand and Lemessa, 2001), Alamata, Cheha, Goma, Yilmana Densa districts (Addis et al., 2005), Derashe and Kucha districts (Balemie and Kibebew, 2006), Dera town in Dodotana Sire district (Wondimu et al., 2006), Hamar and Xonso districts (Ad-

dis, 2009), Addi Arkay, Debark and Dejen districts (Fantahun and Hager, 2010), Kara and Kewego people of South Omo zone in Kuraz and Hamar districts (Teklehaymanot and Giday, 2010) and Fantalle and Boosat districts (Feyssa *et al.*, 2011)(Fig. 3). Moreover, the ethnobotanical writings by Getahun (1974), Asfaw and Tadesse (2001) and Asfaw (2009) were found to give some general information on WEPs in the country. In addition, a book by Teketay *et al.* (2010) was found to be the only one that provides information on 378 WEPs of Ethiopia of which only 262 were presented with specific locality information where they are utilised, while the remaining 116 species were found to be listed in appendices with no locality information. Hence, it was found that all available ethnobotanical research outputs on Ethiopian WEPs address only about 5 percent of the 494 Ethiopian districts which is an insignificant share when the immense geographic, ethnic and cultural diversity of the country is taken into account. Moreover, research appears to focus only on commonly known and widely available plants most of which occur in the central and highland regions of the country.

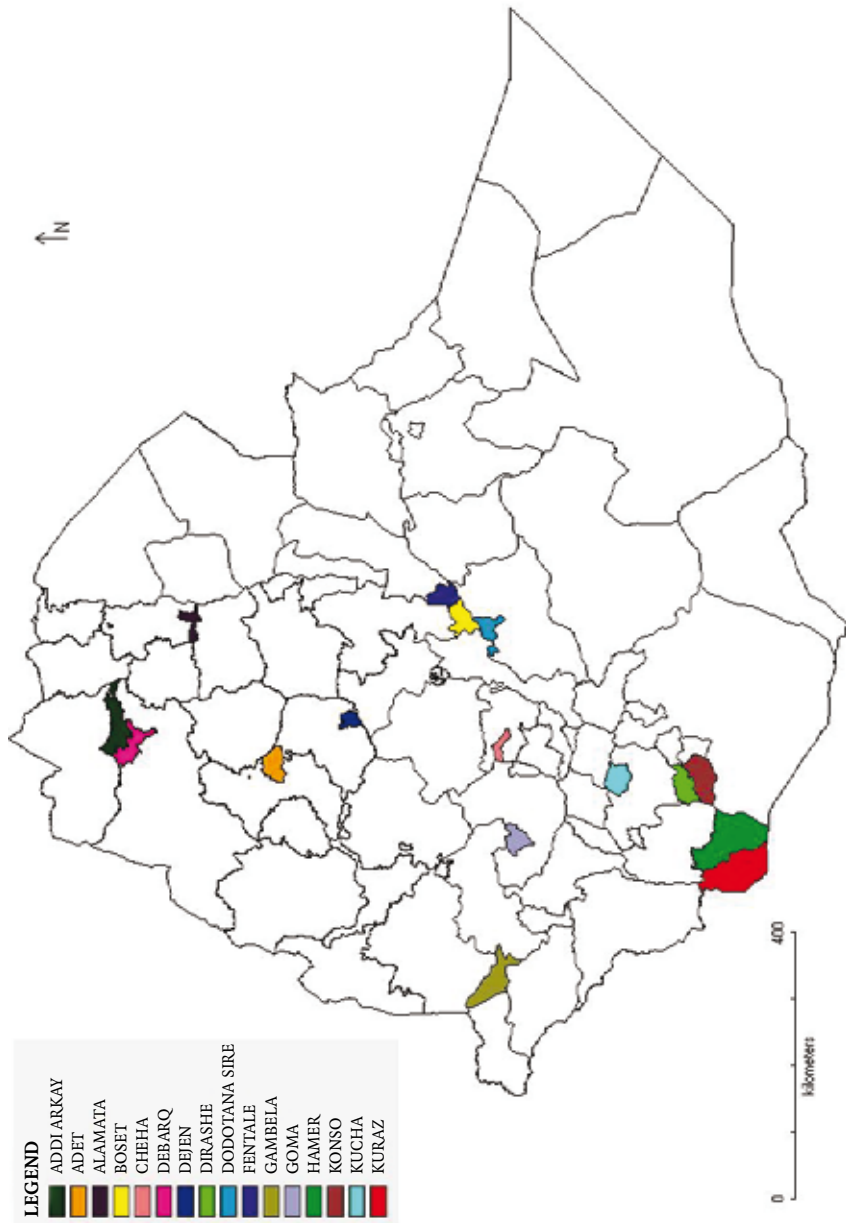


Figure 3. Map showing Ethiopian Districts partly explored for ethnobotany of WEPs

None of the available research outputs addressed the drier lowlands of Ethiopia where many cultural groups live with indigenous knowledge of WEPs that are used during dry spells. Moreover, earlier research outputs on WEPs of Ethiopia were not systematic and mainly only report names of plants. It was observed that current research on Ethiopian WEPs is becoming more systematic focusing on indigenous knowledge of specific communities as noted in the writings of Addis (2009).

Among the list of WEPs, the species most commonly reported for utilization include *Urtica simensis* Steudel. (endemic species), *Cordia africana* Lam., *Ximenia americana* L., *Tamarindus indica*, L., *Syzygium guineense* (Willd.) DC., *Dovyalis abyssinica* (A. Rich.) Warb, *Ficus sur* Forssk, *Ficus vasta* Forssk, *Physalis peruviana* L., *Rosa abyssinica* Lindley, *Rubus steudnerii* Schweinf, *Carissa spinarum* L., *Moringa stenopetala* (Bak.f.) Cuf., *Opuntia ficus-indica* (L.) Miller, and *Solanum nigrum* L. (Fig. 4) (Appendix 1) (Balemie and Kibebew, 2006; Addis, 2009; Teklehaymanot and Giday, 2010; Fantahun and Hager, 2010; Teketay et al., 2010). However, we did not find any nutritional analysis of these commonly reported species.



Cordia africana Lam.



Urtica simensis Steudel



Tamarindus indica L.



Syzygium guineense (Willd.) DC.

Figure 4. Some of the most commonly reported Ethiopian WEPs. (Photo source: <http://database.prota.org>)

Knocking at the gate of Ethiopian wild habitats

Many WEPs from other countries were also found reported for their occurrence in Ethiopian wild habitats, but with no ethnobotanical information about their edibility. For instance, wild plant species including *Abutilon hirtum* (Lam.) Sweet, *Asparagus racemosus* Willd., *Centella asiatica* (L.) Urban, *Chenopodium album* L., *Commelina africana* L., *Pennisetum purpureum* Schumach. and *Plantago lanceolata* L. are documented for edibility in other countries as noted in the writings of Ryan (2000); Ghirardini *et al.* (2007); Bandyopadhyay and Mukherjee (2008); Misra *et al.* (2008); Afolayan and Jimoh (2009); Okaraonye and Ikewuchi (2009) and Binu (2010). However, despite their importance no information on the edibility of these species was found in any of the Ethiopian ethnobotanical documents. This shows the need to carry out further comparative ethnobotanical studies on WEPs of Ethiopia and other countries, so that the information could be used as a tool to further research Ethiopian wild habitats to identify unexplored, but reportedly important, WEPs in the country.

Ethiopian wild edibles and their role in combating food insecurity

According to FAO (2010), more than 35% of Ethiopian people are food insecure. The country's ever increasing population along with recurrent drought, war and poor agricultural practices with low productivity, have pulled the country into a vicious circle of food insecurity. In addition, over dependence on a limited number of food sources, and poor efforts to diversify dietary sources aggravate the country's food insecurity problem.

Many WEPs in Ethiopia were reported as emergency, supplementary or seasonal food sources to avert food insecurity in households of Ethiopian cultural groups. For example, the invasive *Opuntia ficus-indica* (L.) Miller (Cactaceae), was found to be widely exploited for its fruit in many parts of northern Ethiopia, playing a significant role in food

source diversification (Addis, 2009). The fruits of this plant are also sold in many local markets in the Tigray region of Ethiopia along with other cultivated food sources such as potato, carrot, bean and maize. *Amorphophallus gallaensis* (Engl.) N. E. Br and *Caralluma sprengeri* N. E. Br. were also reported for their role in fighting food insecurity during periods of drought and famine in Konso district (Guinand and Lemessa, 2000). This shows the role that WEPs of Ethiopia play, at least at local levels, to combat food insecurity and their potential to address existing food insecurity at national level if properly managed.

WEPs in Ethiopia that are reported to have nutritional and commercial properties that are valued in other countries (for example, *Adansonia digitata* L., *Tamarindus indica* L., and *Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam.) are found to be underutilized in the country. Hence it is important that policy and decision makers consider all available ethnobotanical information on Ethiopian WEPs so as to develop regional and national plans for the conservation, management and sustainable utilization of the country's underused wealth of WEPs.

Conservation of WEPs in Ethiopia

Despite their importance, WEPs face serious anthropogenic and environmental threats. Many threats are similar to those that affect plant diversity as a whole. The most common threats reported were agricultural expansion, overgrazing/overstocking, deforestation and urbanization (Kelbessa *et al.*, 1992; Addis, 2009; Asfaw, 2009; Teklehaymanot and Giday, 2010). The reported anthropogenic pressures in the country have resulted in a loss of thousands of hectares of forest that harbour useful WEPs. This loss was also reported to limit benefits gained from the plants and indigenous knowledge associated with these plants. The continuity of knowledge on the utilisation of WEPs has also faced problems because of change in the feeding culture of the people (Teklehaymanot and Giday, 2010).

The reviewed research outputs on WEPs of the country indicate the need for conservation as well as documentation (Balemie and Kibebew, 2006; Addis, 2009; Asfaw, 2009; Teklehaymanot and Giday, 2010; Fantahun and Hager, 2010). Conserving Ethiopian WEPs *in situ* (in their natural habitat as in nature reserves and parks) or *ex situ* (e.g. in field gene banks, botanic gardens or cold rooms) is mandatory (Teklehaymanot and Giday, 2010). Moreover, effective protection or sustainable management of the 58 National Forest Priority Areas (NFPAs) of the country will play a major role in conserving a great number of WEPs that cannot be economically cultivated, require very specific habitats, and are exceptionally difficult to reproduce in nurseries.

Lessons learnt from other countries

In the last decade, many countries have given priority to the documenting of WEPs and the associated indigenous knowledge. In countries such as India, Mexico, Bolivia, Spain and Turkey, in-depth ethnobotanical information on WEPs is available (Reyes-Garcia *et al.*, 2005; Tardio *et al.*, 2006; Rashid *et al.*, 2008). By contrast, in this review it was found that research conducted on WEPs of Ethiopia was shallow and addressed only an insignificant portion of the country. Hence, there is a need for extensive research to accumulate WEP knowledge from all 85 cultural groups of the country.

Existing dietary analyses in Ethiopia were found to be very limited and still to be at a basic stage when compared to studies in other countries. In South Africa, Mexico, Niger and India, for example, in-depth nutritional analyses of many WEPs have been reported (Ogle and Grivetti, 1985; Frieberger *et al.*, 1998; Lopez-Garcia and Basurto-Pena, 2007; Afolayan and Jimoh, 2009; Rathore, 2009; Abdillahi *et al.*, 2010). A report on nutritional value assessment of *Ziziphus spina-christi* (L) Desf. (Rhamnaceae), *Balanites aegyptiaca* (L.) Del. (Balanitaceae) and *Grewia flavescens* A. Juss (Tiliaceae) in Ethiopia shows that these species are rich in carbohydrate, protein, and lipid (Feyssa *et al.*, 2011). Further research at least on commonly reported Ethiopian WEPs will help to identify more food supplements with rich nutritional values that can help to avert food insecurity. In addition to nutritional analyses, many research reports are also available documenting anti-nutritional and toxicity studies of WEPs from different countries (Guill-Guerrero *et al.*, 1997; Vanderjagt *et al.*, 2000; Lopez-Garcia and Basurto-Pena, 2007; Spina *et al.*, 2008), which have not been done for WEPs of Ethiopia except for a limited attempt made by Addis (2009).

Integrating WEPs into agricultural landscapes plays an important role in achieving household food security and in the conservation of plants. The practice of integrating fruit-bearing WEPs into agricultural landscapes has been reported in Uganda, Cameroon and Nigeria (Degrande *et al.*, 2006; Agea *et al.*, 2007). In Ethiopia, Fantahun and Hager (2010), reported the extent of integrating wild fruit-bearing species into agricultural landscapes of the Amhara region, and indicated that about 17 species including *Ziziphus spina-christi* (L) Desf., *Cordia africana* Lam. (Boraginaceae), *Tamarindus indica* L. (Fabaceae) and *Rosa abyssinica* Lindley (Rosaceae) were found integrated in the agricultural settings in the area. Despite such attempts, the overall practice of integrating WEPs into the agricultural landscapes of Ethiopia is limited when compared to other countries, hence the need to address the gap.

Although some WEPs including *Opuntia ficus-indica* (L.) Miller, *Moringa stenopetala* (Bak. f.) Cufod., *Sclerocarya birrea* (A. Rich) Hochst. and *Leptadenia hastata* (Pers.) Decne, were reported to be available in rural markets of Ethiopia (Balemie and Kibebew, 2006, Addis, 2009), research on market chain analysis and economic value of these plants has not yet been addressed. A lesson on exploring the economic use of WEPs to supplement household income could be taken from the rational economic assessment of these plants from other countries such as Thailand and India (Delang, 2006, Misra *et al.*, 2008).

In many countries, edible forms of wild mushrooms have been identified, cultivated and incorporated as staple foods (Boa, 2004). Extensive collections and herbarium data have also been documented in different countries (Beluhan and Ranogajec, 2010). In contrast to this, in Ethiopia, a country that possesses numerous species of wild mushroom, (Abate, 1999), there is very little information available on such species.

Tuno (2001) reported on the wild edible mushroom utilization by the Majanjir tribe in Ethiopia, and this was found to be the only attempt to address a specific cultural group. This indicates the need for further assessment and documentation of the wild edible mushroom utilization of all other cultural groups in the country.

Some wild fruits that grow in the forests of Ethiopia were found to have important

dietetic value in other countries. For example, *Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam. (Rhamnaceae) yields a sweet edible fruit (Van Damme and Termote, 2008). This plant has now been improved through grafting and genetic technologies to produce bigger, edible fruits with sweeter flavours (Van Damme and Termote, 2008). In addition, *Adansonia digitata* L. (Malvaceae) is serving as a source of sweet juice and is now widely available from markets in France and Italy (Van Damme and Termote, 2008). Despite the presence of these useful WEPs in Ethiopia, no report was found on their promotion. Hence, to attain dietetic and economic benefit from such useful WEPs in the country extensive promotion activities on target plants are important.

The diverse groups of epiphytes and orchids available in Ethiopia were also found to be unexplored, hence no ethnobotanical data was found on edible forms of these species. A lesson in this respect could be taken from neighbouring Tanzania that possesses documents on 85 edible orchids and epiphytes (Davenport and Ndangalasi, 2003, Challe and Struik, 2008).

Conclusions

Despite the wide utilization of WEPs in Ethiopia, ethnobotanical information regarding local knowledge of these plants is very limited. Available research information on Ethiopian WEPs represents only about 5% of the country's districts indicating the need for further ethnobotanical research addressing unexplored regions of the country. Moreover, taking inspiration from the experience of other countries and conducting applied research on ecological distribution, nutritional analysis, toxicity, germplasm collection, promotion and domestication of WEPs is a timely endeavour to utilise potential food sources.

Many people in Ethiopia are undernourished due to factors related to economic, environmental and/or political problems. The availability and utilization of about 413 WEPs in the country, including those with high nutritional and market value, shows the food resource potential that could play a role in averting the recurrent undernourishment and also generate an economic gain.

Although about 413 WEPs have been investigated during the present work, this number could have increased considerably if all Ethiopian cultural groups had been addressed through ethnobotanical investigations. Ethiopian WEPs are faced with threats related to habitat loss and degradation; hence a complementary *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation measure is vital to conserve the WEP wealth of the country.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Mr. Desalegn Chala from Natural History Museum, Oslo University, Norway, and Mr. Wouter Vanhove from University of Ghent for their assistance in developing the map. Staff members of digital libraries of Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Addis Ababa University (AAU), Ghent University (UGent) and the National Herbarium of Ethiopia (ETH) are also acknowledged for providing available resources on WEPs.

References

- Abate, D. (1999). *Agaricus campestris* in upland Ethiopia. *Mycologist*, 13: 28.
- Abbink, J. (1993). *Me'en ritual, medicinal and other plants: A contribution to South-West Ethiopian Ethnobotany*. *Journal of Ethiopian Studies* 26(2): 1-21.
- Abdillahi, H., Stafford, G., Finnie, J., Staden, J. (2010). Ethnobotany, phytochemistry and pharmacology of *Podocarpus sensu latissimo* (S.I.). *South Afr. J. Bot.* 76(1): 1-24.
- Aberoumand, A. (2009). Nutritional evaluation of edible *Portulaca oleracea* as plant food. *Food Analyt. Meth.* (2): 204-207.
- Aberoumand, A. and Deokule, S. (2009). Studies on nutritional values of some wild edible plants from Iran and India. *Pakistan Journal of Nutrition* 8 (1): 26-31.
- Addis, G. (2006). Depth and breadth of collecting and documenting plant-use data through herbarium specimen labels and Ethiopian Flora volumes: the case of five Angiosperm families. Addis Ababa University.
- Addis, G. (2009). Wild and Semi-wild edible plants of Hamar and Xonso (South Ethiopia) with emphasis on their ethnobotany and nutritional composition of selected species. PhD thesis, Addis Ababa University.
- Addis, G., Urga, K. and Dikasso, D. (2005). Ethnobotanical study of edible wild plants in some selected districts of Ethiopia. *Human Ecology* 33(1): 83-118.
- Afolayan, A. and Jimoh, F. (2009). Nutritional quality of some wild leafy vegetables in South Africa. *International Journal of Food Science and Nutrition* 60 (5): 424-431.
- Agea, J., Kabboggoza, J. and Waisaw, D. (2007). Diversity of indigenous fruit trees in the traditional cotton-millet farming system: the case of Adwari sub county, Lira district, Uganda. *Afr. J. Ecol.* (45): 39-43.
- Awais, T. (2007). Plant diversity in Western Ethiopia: ecology, ethnobotany and conservation. PhD thesis, University of Oslo.
- Arenas, P. and Scarpa, G. (2007). Edible wild plants of Chorote Indians, Gran Chacho, Argentina. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 153: 73-85.
- Asfaw, Z. (1999). *Ethnobotany of Nations, Nationalities and Peoples in Gambella, Benishangul-Gumuz and southern regions of Ethiopia*. Research and Publication Office, Addis Ababa University.
- (2009). The future of wild food plants in southern Ethiopia: Ecosystem conservation coupled with enhancement of the roles of key social groups. *Acta Horticulturae* 806: 701-707.
- Asfaw, Z. & Tadesse, M. (2001). Prospects for sustainable use and development of wild food plants in Ethiopia. *Econ.Bot.* 55: 47-62.
- Balemie, K. and Kibebew, F. (2006). Ethnobotanical study of wild edible plants in Derashe and Kucha Districts, South Ethiopia. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* 2006, 2: 53.
- Bandyopadhyay, S. and Mukherjee, S. (2008). Wild edible plants of Koch Bihar district, West Bangal. *Natural Product Radiance* 8(1): 64-72.
- Becker, B. (1983). The contribution of wild plants to human nutrition in the Ferlo (North Senegal). *Agroforestry Systems* 1: 257-267.
- Belcher, B., Rui'z-Pe'rez, M. and Achidiawan, R. (2005). Global patterns and trends in the use and management of commercial NTFPs. *World Dev.* 33: 1435-1452.
- Beluhan, S. and Ranogajec, A. (2010). Chemical composition and non-volatile components of Croatian wild edible mushrooms. *Food Chemistry* 124: 1076-1082.
- Bharucha, Z. and Pretty, J. (2010). The roles and values of wild foods in agricultural systems. *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. B.* 365: 2913-2926.
- Binu, S. (2010). Wild edible plants used by the tribals in Pathanmathitta district, Kerela. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge* 9 (2): 309-312.
- Boa, E. (2004). *Wild edible fungi: a global overview of their use and importance to people*. Non-Wood Forest Products, No. 17, FAO, Forestry Department, Rome, Italy.
- Challe, J. and Struik, P. (2008). The impact on orchid species abundance of gathering their edible tubers by HIV/AIDS orphans: a case of three villages in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania. *NJAS* 56 (3): 261-279.

- CI (2004). *Hotspots Revised*. (R. A. Mittermeier, P. R. Gil, M. Hoffman, J. Pilgrim, T. Brooks, C. G. Mittermeier, J. L. Gustavo and A. B. Fonseca. eds.) Conservation International. Cemex.
- Clarke, C. B. (1977). *Edible and useful plants of California*. University of California Press. 280 pp.
- Davenport, R. B., Ndangalasi, J. (2003). An escalating trade in orchid tubers across Tanzania's Southern Highlands: assessment, dynamics and conservation implications. *Oryx* 37(1) 55-61.
- De Caluwé, E., Halamová, K., and Van Damme, P. (2010a). *Adansonia digitata* L. – A review of traditional uses, phytochemistry and pharmacology. *Afrika Focus* 23(1): 11-51.
- (2010b). *Tamarindus indica* L. – A review of traditional uses, phytochemistry and pharmacology. *Afrika Focus* 23(1): 53-83.
- Degrande, A., Schreckenberger, K. and Mbosso, C. (2006). Farmers fruit tree growing strategies in the humid forest zone of Cameroon and Nigeria. *Agroforest Syst* 67: 159-175.
- Delang, C. (2006). Economic valuation of non-marketed wild edible plants in Thailand. *Environmental Conservation* 32: 285-287.
- Edwards, S. B. (1991). Crops with wild relatives found in Ethiopia. In: *Plant Genetic Resources of Ethiopia*. (J.M.M. Engels, J.G. Hawkes and Melaku Werede, eds.). pp. 42-74. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Ertug, F. (2004). Wild edible plants of the Bodrum Area (Mugla, Turkey). *Turkish Journal of Botany* 28: 161-174.
- Fantahun, M. and Hager, H. (2010). Integration of indigenous wild woody perennial edible fruit bearing species in the agricultural landscapes of Amhara region. *Agroforest Syst* 78: 79-95.
- Feyssa, D., H., Njoka, J. T., Asfaw, Z. and Nyangito, M. M. (2011). Wild edible fruits of importance for human nutrition in semi-arid parts of east Shewa Zone, Ethiopia: Associated indigenous knowledge and implications to food security. *Pakistan Journal of Nutrition* 10 (1): 40-50.
- Freiberger, C., Vanderjagt, D., Pastuszyn, A., Glew, R. S., Mounkaila, G., Millson, M. and Glew, R. H. (1998). Nutrient content of the edible leaves of seven wild plants from Niger. *Plant Foods Hum Nutr* 53: 57-69.
- Gebauer, J., Patzelt, A., Hammer, K. and Buerkert, A. (2007). First record of *Grewia tenax* (Forssk.) Fiori in Northern Oman, a valuable fruit producing shrub. *Genet Resour Crop Evol* 54: 1153-1158.
- Getahun, A. (1974). The role of wild plants in the native diet in Ethiopia. *Agro. Ecosystems* 1: 45-56.
- Ghirardini, M., Carli, M., del Vecchio, N., Rovati, A., Cova, A., Valigi, A., Agnetti, G., Macconi, M., Adamo, D., Traina, M., Laudini, F., Marcheselli, I., Caruso, N., Gedda, T., Donati, F., Marzadro, A., Russi, P., Spaggiari, C., Bianco, M., Binda, R., Barattieri, E., Tognacci, A., Girardo, M., Vaschetti, L., Caprino, P., Sesti, E., Andreozzi, G., Coletto, E., Belzer, G. and Pieroni, A. (2007). The importance of a taste. A comparative study on wild food plant consumption in twenty-one local communities in Italy. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* 2007, 3: 22.
- Giday, M., Asfaw, Z. and Woldu, Z. (2009). Medicinal plants of the Meinit ethnic group of Ethiopia: An ethnobotanical study. *J Ethnopharmacol* 124 (3): 513-521.
- Glew, S., Vanderjagt, D., Chuang, L., Huang, Y., Millson, M., and Glew, R. (2005). Nutrient content of four edible wild plants from West Africa. *Plant Foods for Human Nutrition* 60 (4): 187-193.
- Glew, R., Kramer, J., Hernandez, M., Pastuszyn, A., Ernst, J., Djmodi, N., Vanderjagt, D. (2010). The amino acid, mineral and fatty acid content of three species of human plant foods in Cameroon. *Food* (4) 1: 1-6.
- Grivetti, L. and Ogle, B. (2000). Value of traditional foods in meeting macro and micronutrient needs: the wild plant connection. *Nutr. Res. Rev.* 13: 31-46.
- Grosskinsky, B. and Gullick, C. (eds.) (1999). Exploring the potential of wild food plants in Southern Sudan. Proceedings of a workshop held in Lokichoggio, Kenya, June 3-5, 1999.
- Guill-Guerrero, J. and Rodríguez-García, I. (1999). Lipids classes, fatty acids and carotenes of the leaves of six edible wild plants. *Eur Food Res Technol* 209: 313-316.
- Guill-Guerrero, J., Rodríguez-García, I. and Torija, E. (1997). Nutritional and toxic factors in selected wild edible plants. *Plant Foods for Human Nutrition* 51(2): 99-107.

- Guinand, Y. and Lemessa, D. (2000). *Wild-food plants in Southern Ethiopia: Reflections on the role of famine-foods at a time of drought*. UNDP-EUE. Field mission report, Addis Ababa, 2000.
- Hadjichambis, A., Hadjichambis, D., Della, A., Elena, M., de Pasquale, C., Lenzarini, C., Censorii, E., Tejero, M., Rojas, C., Gutierrez, J., Skoula, M., Johnson, C., Sarpaki, A., Hmamouchi, M., Jorhi, S., El-Demerdash, M., El-Zayat, M., and Pieroni, A. (2008). *Wild and semi-domesticated food plant consumption in seven circum-Mediterranean areas*. *International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition* 59(5): 383-414.
- Hedberg, I., Friis, I., Person, E. (eds.) (2009). *General Part and Index to Vol 1-7. Flora of Ethiopia and Eritrea Volume 8*. The National Herbarium, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and Uppsala, Sweden.
- Heinrich, M., Leonti, M., Nebel, S. and Peschel, W. (2005). 'Local food-nutraceuticals': an example of a multidisciplinary research project on local knowledge. *Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology* 56: 5-22.
- [Http://database.prota.org](http://database.prota.org) Useful plants of tropical Africa, Accessed on 26 July 2011.
- Jaenicke, H. and Hoschle-Zeledon, I. (eds.) (2006). *Strategic framework for underutilized plant species research and development*. Rome, Italy: ICUC, Colombo and Global Facilitation Unit for Underutilized Species.
- Johns, T., Mohoro, E. B. and Sanaya, P. (1996). *Food plants and masticants of the Batemi of Ngorongoro District, Tanzania*. *Econ. Bot.* 50: 115-121.
- Ryan, K. (2000). *Edible plants as digestive aids*. *Expedition* 42(3): 7-8.
- Kelbessa, E., Demissew, S., Woldu, Z. and Edwards, S. (1992). *Some threatened Endemic Plants of Ethiopia*. In: *The status of some plants in parts of tropical Africa* (Edwards, S. and Asfaw Z. eds.). NAPRECA, No. 2. Botany 2000: East and Central Africa, pp. 35-55.
- Lockett, C. and Grivetti, L. (2000). *Food related behaviours during drought: a study of rural Fulani, North-eastern Nigeria*. *International Journal of Food Science and Nutrition* 51: 91-107.
- Loghurst, R. (1986). *Household food strategies in response to seasonality and famine*. *IDS Bulletin* 17: 27-35.
- Lopez-Garcia, S. and Basurto-Pena, F. (2007). *Content of nutrient and Antinutrient in Edible Flowers of Wild Plants in Mexico*. *Plant Foods Hum Nutr* 62: 133-138.
- Luczaj, L. (2010). *Changes in the utilization of wild green vegetables in Poland since 19th century: A comparison of four ethnobotanical surveys*. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 128: 395-404.
- Lulekal, E. (2009). *Ethnobotanical study of four important Angiosperm families (Rubiaceae, Solanaceae, Cucurbitaceae, and Burseraceae) based on the collections at the National Herbarium of Ethiopia and their accounts in the Flora of Ethiopia and Eritrea*, Addis Ababa University.
- Martin, G. J. (1995). *Ethnobotany: A method Manual*. Chapman and Hall, London. 268 pp.
- Mazhar, F., Buckles, D., Satheesh, P. V. and Akhter, F. (2007). *Food sovereignty and uncultivated biodiversity in South Asia*. Academic Foundation. New Delhi, India. 84 p.
- Misra, S., Maikhuri, R., Kala, C., Rao, K. and Saxena, K. (2008). *Wild leafy vegetables: a study of their subsistence dietetic support to the inhabitants of Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve, India*. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* 2008, 4: 15.
- Mothanka, D. M., Mothanka, P. and Selbatso, T. (2008). *Edible indigenous Wild fruit Plants of Eastern Botswana*. *International Journal of Poultry Science* 7 (5): 57-460.
- Ogle, B. M. and Grivetti, L. E. (1985). *Legacy of the chameleon edible wild plants in the kingdom of Swaziland, South Africa. A cultural, ecological and nutritional study. Part II-IV, species availability and dietary use, analysis by ecological zone*. *Ecology of Food and Nutrition* 17: 1-30.
- Ogle, B. M., Tuyet, H. T., Duyet, H. N. and Dung, N. X. (2003). *Food, feed or medicine: the multiple functions of edible wild plants in Vietnam*. *Econ. Bot.* 57: 103-117.
- Ohiokpehal, O. (2003). *Promoting the nutritional goodness of traditional food products*. *Pakistan Journal of Nutrition* 2 (4): 267-270.
- Okaraonye, C. and Ikewuchi, J. (2009). *Nutritional and antinutritional components of Pennisetum purpureum (Schumach)*. *Pakistan Journal of Nutrition* 8(1): 32-34.

- Pieroni, A., Nebel, S., Quave, C., Münz, H., Heinrich, M. (2002). Ethnopharmacology of Liakra: traditional weedy vegetables of the Arbëreshë of the Vulture area in southern Italy. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 81: 165-185.
- Pilgrim, S., Cullen, L., Smith, D. J. and Pretty, J. (2008). Ecological knowledge is lost in wealthier communities and countries. *Environ. Sci. Tech.* 42: 1004-1009.
- Rashid, A., Anand, V. K. and Serwar, J. (2008). Less known wild edible plants used by the Gujjar tribe of district Rajouri, Jammu and Kashmir State. *Int. J. Bot.* 4: 219-224.
- Rathore, M. (2009). Nutrient content of important fruit trees from arid zone of Rajasthan. *J. Hort. Forestry* 1: 103-108.
- Reyes-Garcia, V., Vadez, V., Huanca, T., Leonard, W. and Wilkie, D. (2005). Knowledge and consumption of wild plants: A comparative study in two Tsimane villages in the Bolivian Amazon. *Ethnobotany Research and Applications* 3: 201-207.
- Shrestha, P.M. and Dhillon, S.S. (2006). Diversity and traditional knowledge concerning wild food species in a locally managed forest in Nepal. *Agroforest. Syst.* 66: 55-63.
- Somnasang, P. and Moreno-Black, G. (2000). Knowing, gathering and eating: knowledge and attribute about wild food in an Asian village in North-eastern Thailand. *J. Ethnobiol.* 20: 197-216.
- Spina, M., Cuccioloni, M., Sparapani, L., Acciari, S., Eleuteri, A., Fioretti, E. and Angeletti, M. (2008). Comparative evaluation of flavonoid content in assessing quality of wild and cultivated vegetables for human consumption. *Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture* 88: 294-304.
- Tabuti, J. (2007). Status of non-cultivated food plants in Bulamogi County, Uganda. *African Journal of Ecology* 45 (Suppl. 1), 96-101.
- Tardio, J., Pardo-de-Santayana, M., and Morales, R. (2006). Ethnobotanical review of wild edible plants in Spain. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 152: 27-71.
- Teketay, D., Senbeta, F., Maclachlan, M., Bekele, M. and Barklund, P. (2010). *Edible Wild Plants in Ethiopia*. Addis Ababa University Press, 575pp.
- Teklehaymanot, T. and Giday, M. (2010). Ethnobotanical study of wild edible plants of Kara and Kewego semi-pastoralist people in Lower Omo River valley, Debub Omo Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia. *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* 2010, 6: 23.
- Termote, C., Meyi, M., Ndjango, J., Van Damme, P. and Dhed'a Djailo, B. (2009). Use and socioeconomic importance of wild edible plants in tropical rainforest around Kisangani district, Tshopo, DR Congo. In: *Systematics and conservation of African plants* (X. Van der Burgt, J. Van der Maesen and J. M. Onana eds.). pp. 415-425. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.
- Termote, C., Van Damme, P. and Dhed'a Djailo, B. (2010). Eating from the wild. Turumbu indigenous knowledge on non-cultivated edible plants, district Tshopo, DR. Congo. *Ecology of Food and Nutrition*, 49:3, 173-207.
- (2011). Eating from the wild. Turumbu, Mbole and Bali traditional knowledge on non-cultivated edible plants, Tshopo district, DR. Congo. *Ecology of Food and Nutrition*, 49:3, 173-207.
- Tuno, N. (2001). Mushroom utilization by the Majangir, an Ethiopian tribe. *The Mycologist*, 15: 78-79.
- Turan, M., Kordali, S., Zengin, H., Dursun, A. and Sezen, Y. (2003). Macro and micro mineral content of some wild edible leaves consumed in Eastern Anatolia. *Acta Agric. Scand., Sect. B, Soil and Plant Sci.* 2003, 53: 129-137.
- Van Damme, P. and Termote, C. (2008). African botanical heritage for new crop development. *Afrika Focus*: 21(1): 45-64.
- Vanderjagt, D., Freiburger, C., Mounkaila, G., Glew, R.S., and Glew, R.H. (2000). The Trypsin inhibitor content of 61 wild edible plant foods of Niger, *Plant Foods for Human Nutrition* 55: 335-346.
- Wondimu, T., Asfaw, Z., and Kelbessa, E. (2006). Ethnobotanical study of food plants around Dheeraa Town, Arsi, Ethiopia. *SINET: Ethiop. J. Sci.* 29:71-80

Appendix

Appendix 1 Wild edible plants of Ethiopia

Abbreviations and Symbols **Habit:**T=tree, S=shrub, H=herb, C=Climber. **Local names:** Afa-Afar, Amh-Amharic, Anu-Anuak, Awi-Awi, Ben-Bena, Bench-Bench, Ber-Berta, D-Derashe, G-Gamo, Gum-Gumuz, Gur-Gurage, Had-Hadiya, Ham-Hamar K-Kusume, KA-Kara, Kaf-Kafficho, Kon-Xonso, KW-Kwego, NM-Not mentioned, Maj-Majanjir, Mur-Mursi, Nue-Nuer, Oro-Affan Oromo, She-Sheko, Sid-Sidamo, Som-Somali, Tig-Tigray, Tse-Tsemay, Wel- Welaita, Zay-Zay. **Source:** 1- Balemie and Kibebew, 2006, 2- Teklehaymanot and Giday, 2010, 3- Teketay *et al.*, 2010, 4- Addis *et al.*, 2005, 5- Fantahun and Hager, 2010, 6- Guinand and Lemessa, 2000, 7- Lulekal, 2009, 8- Addis, 2006, 9- Addis, 2009, 10- Asfaw & Tadesse, 2001, 11- Wondimu *et al.*, 2006, 12- Awas, 2007, 13- Asfaw, 1999.

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
1	<i>Acacia abyssinica</i> Hochst. ex. Benth	Fabaceae	Grar	T	Gum	Central Ethiopia	10
2	<i>Acacia albida</i> Del.	Fabaceae	Grar (Amh)	T	Seed	Gamo Gofa	3
3	<i>Acacia etbaica</i> Schweinf.	Fabaceae	Girar (Amh)	T	Gum	Adiarkay	5
4	<i>Acacia hockii</i> De Wild.	Fabaceae	Chachana (Oro)	T	Bark	Gamo Gofa	3, 9
5	<i>Acacia negrii</i> Pic.Serm.	Fabaceae	Tedecha (Oro)	T	Bark	Benishangul Gumuz	3
6	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Willd. ex Del.	Fabaceae	Grar (Amh)	T	Bark and fruit	Gamo Gofa	3
7	<i>Acacia polyacantha</i> Willd.	Fabaceae	Gnuer (Nue)	T	Gum	Kafa, Nuer	3, 13
8	<i>Acacia senegal</i> (L.) Willd.	Fabaceae	Grara (Amh)	T	Seed	Gamo Gofa	3, 9
9	<i>Acacia seyal</i> Del.	Fabaceae	Lorkeyuee (Mur)	T	Fruit	Mursi, Majanjir	3, 9, 13
10	<i>Acacia sieberiana</i> var. <i>woodii</i> (Burr-Davy) Keay and Brenan	Fabaceae	Nech-girar (Amh)	T	Gum	Yilmana Densa	4
11	<i>Acacia tortilis</i> (Forssk.) Hayne	Fabaceae	Timad (Som)	T	Fruit	Somali region	3
12	<i>Acalypha fruticosa</i> Forssk.	Euphorbiaceae	Keryaya Hola (Mur)	T	Leaf	Mursi and Kaffa	3
13	<i>Acalypha ornata</i> A. Rich.	Euphorbiaceae	Anyhomerpap (Anu)	S	Leaf	Anuak	13
14	<i>Acanthus sennii</i> Chiov.	Acanthaceae	Kusheshilie (Amh)	S	Nectar	Yilmana Densa	4
15	<i>Acokanthera schimperii</i> (A. DC.) Schweinf.	Apocynaceae	Merenz (Amh)	S	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
16	<i>Adansonia digitata</i> L.	Malvaceae	Momret (Tig)	T	Fruit	Waghumra and Tekeze area, Berta	3, 10, 13
17	<i>Adenia ellenbeckii</i> Harms	Passifloraceae	Kaguto (Kon)	H	Leaf	Hamar and Xonso	3
18	<i>Adenia venenata</i> Forssk.	Passifloraceae	Nama (Kon)	C	Leaf	Hamar and Xonso	9
19	<i>Aframomum albiviolaecum</i> (Ridl.) K. Schum.	Zingiberaceae	Ola (Gum)	H	Fruit	Gumuz	13
20	<i>Albizia grandibractea</i> Taub.	Fabaceae	Bamu (Anu)	T	Bark	Anuak, Majanjir	13
21	<i>Albizia schimperiana</i> Oliv.	Fabaceae	Sessa (Amh)	T	Gum	Yilmana Densa	4
22	<i>Allophylus abyssinicus</i> (Hochst.) Radlk.	Sapindaceae	Imbis (Amh)	T	Fruit	Aw Zone	3
23	<i>Allophylus macrobotrys</i> Gilg	Sapindaceae	Athrow (Anu)	T	Fruit	Anuak, Kara and Kwegu	2, 13
24	<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Gegebsa (G)	H	Seed	Derashe, Kucha, Xonso and Gamo	1, 3, 9
25	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Tsunata (Ber)	H	Leaf	Berta, Kefficho, Majanjir, Xonso	10, 13
26	<i>Amaranthus dubius</i> Thell.	Amaranthaceae	Cayo (Som)	H	Young shoots	Gambella	3
27	<i>Amaranthus graecizans</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Horoqota (D)	H	Young leaves	Derashe and Kucha, Gamo	1, 3
28	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Amugnaeder (Anu)	H	Leaf	Anuak, Komo, Nuer	13

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
29	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Passa (Kon)	H	Young shoots	Xonso	3
30	<i>Amorphophallus abyssinicus</i> (A. Rich.) N.E. Br.	Araceae	Bagane (Kon)	H	Tuber	Xonso	3
31	<i>Amorphophallus gallaensis</i> (Engl.) N.E. Br.	Araceae	Luyano (Anu)	H	Tuber	Anuak	10, 13
32	<i>Amorphophallus gombocianus</i> Pic.Serm.	Araceae	Pakanna (Kon)	H	Root	Hamar and Xonso	9
33	<i>Ampelocissus bombycina</i> (Bak.) Planch.	Vitaceae	Astigena (Gum)	H	Fruit	Benishangul Gumuz	3
34	<i>Ampelocissus schimperiana</i> (Hochst. ex A. Rich.) Planch.	Vitaceae	Omok (Anu)	C	Fruit	Anuak, Berta, Gumuz, Komo	10, 13
35	<i>Pouteria altissima</i> (A. Chev.) Baehni	Sapotaceae	Gomu (Maj)	T	Fruit	Majanjir	13
36	<i>Aneilema beniniense</i> (P. Beauv.) Kunth	Commelinaceae	Aretekodo (Anu)	H	Leaf	Gambella	3
37	<i>Annona senegalensis</i> Pers.	Annonaceae	Monoqo (G)	T	Fruit	Derashe and Kucha, Gamo, Berta and Gumuz	1, 10, 13
38	<i>Antidesma venosum</i> Tul.	Euphorbiaceae	Huda (Oro)	H	Fruit	Metu	3
39	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	Papaveraceae	Dandaro (Amh)	H	Seed	Hamar and Xonso	9
40	<i>Arisaema flavum</i> (Forssk.) Schott	Araceae	Qoltso (G)	H	Tuber	Gamo	3, 9
41	<i>Arisaema schimperianum</i> Schott	Araceae	Qoltso (G)	H	Roots	Gamo	13

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
42	<i>Arundinaria alpina</i> K. Schum.	Poaceae	Kerkeha (Amh)	T	Young shoots	Sheko and Bench- menit area	3
43	<i>Asparagus africanus</i> Lam.	Asparagaceae	Hingarta (Kon)	S	Seed	Hamar and Xonso	9
44	<i>Asparagus scaberulus</i> A. Rich.	Asparagaceae	Mertediye (Gur)	S	Rhizome	Cheha, Hamar and Xonso	4, 9
45	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i> (L.) T. Anders.	Acanthaceae	Mella (Anu)	H	Leaf	Anuak, Gumuz, Komo	9, 13
46	<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> (L.) Del.	Balanitaceae	Hangala (K)	T	Fruit and leaf	Derashe and Kucha, Anuak, Gamo, Komo, Majanjir, Nuer	1, 9, 10, 13
47	<i>Balanites rotundifolia</i> (van Tieghem) Blatter	Balanitaceae	Kurarta (K)	S	Fruit	Derashe and Kucha, Kara and Kwego	1, 2, 9
48	<i>Barleria acanthoides</i> Vahl	Acanthaceae	Boko (Ham)	S	Flower/ nectar	Hamar and Xonso	9
49	<i>Barleria eranthemoides</i> R. Br.	Acanthaceae	Gaya-Oukunba (Ham)	S	Flower/ nectar	Hamar and Xonso	9
50	<i>Barleria longissima</i> Lindau	Acanthaceae	Bichbichat (Kon)	S	Flower/ nectar	Hamar and Xonso	9
51	<i>Becium grandiflorum</i> (Lam.) Pic.Serm.	Lamiaceae	Tabab (Tig)	S	Fruit	Tigray	3
52	<i>Berchemia discolor</i> (Klotzsch) Hemsl.	Rhamnaceae	Qanantab (Kon)	T	Fruit	Xonso	3, 9, 10
53	<i>Bidens borianiana</i> (Sch. Bip. ex Schweinf.) Cufod.	Asteraceae	Ade(Gur)	H	Leaf	Cheha	4

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
54	<i>Bidens pachyloma</i> (Oliv. & Hiern) Cufod.	Asteraceae	Chujii (Oro)	H	Leaf	Kaffa	3
55	<i>Bidens pilosa</i> L.	Asteraceae	Kaella (Anu)	H	Leaf	Anuak, Gumuz	13
56	<i>Bidens prestinaria</i> (Sch. Bip.) Cufod.	Asteraceae	Assegetsiya (Ber)	H	Leaf	Berta	13
57	<i>Blyttia fruticosum</i> (Decne.) D. V. Field	Asclepiadaceae	Lamtta (Kon)	S	Fruit	Hamar and Xonso	9
58	<i>Borassus aethiopicum</i> Mart.	Areaceae	Thuwa (Anu)	T	Fruit, young seedlings and root	Benishangul Gumuz, Kara and Kwego, Anuak, Komo	2,3, 13
59	<i>Boscia coriacea</i> Pax	Capparidaceae	Geri (Som)	S	Fruit	Dassanach, Xonso	3, 9
60	<i>Boscia salicifolia</i> Oliv.	Capparidaceae	Mudaqelle (Ham)	T	Leaf	Hamar and Xonso	9
61	<i>Boscia senegalensis</i> Lam. ex Poir.	Capparidaceae	Tubaqe (Tse)	S	Fruit	South Ethio	3
62	<i>Boswellia papyrifera</i> (Del.) Hochst.	Burseraceae	Meker (Amh)	T	Gum	Fililikilik	7
63	<i>Bridelia micrantha</i> (Hochst.) Baill.	Euphorbiaceae	Welakoo (Sid)	S	Fruit	Benishangul Gumuz, Derashe and Kucha	1,3
64	<i>Bridelia scleroneura</i> Muell. Arg.	Euphorbiaceae	Haragjello (Ber)	S	Fruit	Berta, Gumuz	9, 10, 13
65	<i>Buddlejia polystachya</i> Fresen.	Loganiaceae	Madera (Afa)	S	Fruit	Afar	3

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
66	<i>Butyrospermum paradoxum</i> (Gaertn. f.) Hepper	Sapotaceae	Wado (Anu)	T	Fruit	Anuak	13
67	<i>Cadaba farinosa</i> Forssk.	Capparidaceae	Anaedo (Anu)	S	Fruit	Xonso, Anuak, Nuer, Kara and Kwego	2, 3, 13
68	<i>Canthium bogosense</i> (Martelli) Penzig	Rubiaceae	Ajarse (Som)	S	Fruit	Gursum	7
69	<i>Canthium pseudostiflorum</i> Bridson	Rubiaceae	Timir Lojir (Som)	S	Fruit	Zeyisse, Hamar and Xonso	3, 9
70	<i>Capparis decidua</i> (Forssk.) Edgew.	Capparidaceae	Gumero (Amh)	S	Fruit	Wollo	3
71	<i>Capparis erythrocarpos</i> Isert	Capparidaceae	Omono (Anu)	S	Fruit	Anuak	13
72	<i>Capparis fascicularis</i> DC.	Capparidaceae	Qawisa (Oro)	S	Fruit	Dheeraa	11
73	<i>Capparis tomentosa</i> Lam.	Capparidaceae	Ungiero (Anu)	S	Fruit	Gambella	3
74	<i>Caralluma sprengeri</i> N. E. Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Baqibaqa (Kon)	S	Leaf	Xonso	6
75	<i>Cardamine trichocarpa</i> A. Rich.	Brassicaceae	Okoy (Maj)	H	Young shoots	Gambella	3
76	<i>Carrisa spinarum</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Agam (Amh)	S	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
77	<i>Catunaregam nilotica</i> (Stapf) Tieveng.	Rubiaceae	Ondorko (Tse)	T	Fruit	Bena	7
78	<i>Caylusea abyssinica</i> (Fresen.) Fisch. & Mey	Resedaceae	Xomita (K)	H	Leaf	Derashe and Kucha	1, 10

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
79	<i>Cayratia ibuensis</i> (Hook.f.) Suesseng.	Vitaceae	Daole (Mur)	H	Tuber	Gambella	3
80	<i>Celosia antheilmintiflora</i> Asch. In Schweinf.	Amaranthaceae	Chicho (Ham)	H	Leaf	Hamar and Konso	9
81	<i>Celosia argentea</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Horbaita (Kon)	H	Leaf	Hamar and Konso	9
82	<i>Celosia trigyna</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Torchata (Kon)	H	Young shoots	Xonso, Gambella, Gumuz	3, 13
83	<i>Celtis africana</i> Burm. f.	Ulmaceae	Dhawashya (D)	T	Fruit	Derashe and Kucha, Kara and Kwego, Gambella	1, 2, 3
84	<i>Celtis toka</i> (Forssk.) Hepper & Wood	Ulmaceae	Laere (Anu)	S	Fruit	Anuak, Kara and Kwego, Komo	2, 3, 13
85	<i>Celtis zenkeri</i> Engl.	Ulmaceae	Bado (Anu)	S	Fruit	Anuak	13
86	<i>Cephalopentandra ecirrhosa</i> (Cogn.) C. Jeffrey	Cucurbitaceae	NM	S	Fruit	Harar	8
87	<i>Chasmanthera dependens</i> Hochst.	Menispermaceae	Tsatsa (Ham)	C	Fruit	Hamar and Konso	9
88	<i>Cissus cornifolia</i> (Bak.) Planch.	Vitaceae	Asinsidhi (Ber)	C	Fruit	Berta	10
89	<i>Cissus populnea</i> Guill. & Perr.	Vitaceae	Gniallo (Anu)	C	Stem	Anuak, Komo	13
90	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (Thunb.) Matsum & Nakai	Cucurbitaceae	Blass (Kon)	C	Fruit	Hamar and Konso	9
91	<i>Clausena anisata</i> (Willd.) Benth.	Rutaceae	Funata (K)	S	Fruit	Derashe and Kucha, Bench Menit	1,3

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
92	<i>Cleome allamantii</i> Chiov.	Capparidaceae	Erreso (Kon)	C	Leaf	Hamar and Xonso	9
93	<i>Cleome gallaensis</i> Gilg and Bened.	Capparidaceae	Armagussa (Amh)	S	Leaf	Goma	4
94	<i>Cleome gynandra</i> L.	Capparidaceae	Akiya (Anu)	H	Young shoots	Nuer, Kara and Kwego, Komo	2, 3, 10, 13
95	<i>Cleome hanturyana</i> Penz.	Capparidaceae	Kedhi (Ben)	H	Leaf	Humbo	3
96	<i>Cleome monophylla</i> L.	Capparidaceae	Doran (Som)	H	Leaf	Bena	3
97	<i>Coccoloba abyssinica</i> (Lam.) Cogn.	Cucurbitaceae	Anchote (Oro)	C	Young shoots, tubers and fruits	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
98	<i>Coccoloba adoensis</i> (Hochst ex A. Rich) Cogn.	Cucurbitaceae	Thong-dit (Nue)	H	Fruit	Nuer	10, 13
99	<i>Coccoloba grandis</i> (L.) Voigt	Cucurbitaceae	Buta (KA)	C	Fruit	Kara and Kwego, Mursi, Anuak	2, 3, 10, 13
100	<i>Combretum aculeatum</i> Vent.	Combretaceae	Kalawuri (Mur)	S	Seed	Mursi, Xonso	3
101	<i>Combretum molle</i> R. Br ex G. Don	Combretaceae	Sebe (Ham)	T	Gum	Hamar and Xonso	9, 13
102	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> L.	Commelinaceae	Geneya (Ham)	H	Roots and leaves	Hamar and Xonso	9, 10
103	<i>Commelina diffusa</i> Burm. f.	Commelinaceae	Welilo (G)	H	Young leaves	Derashe and Kucha, Gamo, Gambella	1, 3
104	<i>Commelina erecta</i> L.	Commelinaceae	Surnate (Mur)	H	Leaf	Mursi	3

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
105	<i>Commelina foliacea</i> Chiov.	Commeliaceae	Qorde (Ham)	H	Leaf	Hamar and Xonso	9
106	<i>Commelina imberbis</i> Ehrenb. ex Hassk.	Commeliaceae	Aretokodo (Anu)	H	Leaf	Anuak, Komo	9, 13
107	<i>Commelina peterstii</i> Haask.	Commeliaceae	Korde (Ham)	H	Leaf	Hamar and Xonso	9
108	<i>Commelina zambesica</i> C. B. Clarke	Commeliaceae	Gnok (Nue)	H	Leaf	Gambella, Komo	3, 13
109	<i>Commiphora africana</i> (A. Rich.) Engl.	Burseraceae	Qahitta (Kon)	S	Leaf, fruit and root	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
110	<i>Commiphora baluensis</i> Engl.	Burseraceae	Hagar madow (Som)	T	Fruit	Keyafer	7
111	<i>Commiphora boiviniana</i> Engl.	Burseraceae	Elawa (Kon)	S	Fruit	Sidamo	3
112	<i>Commiphora corifusa</i> Vollesen	Burseraceae	Qeyi(Ham)	T	Root	Hamar and Xonso	9
113	<i>Commiphora habessinica</i> (Berg) Engl.	Burseraceae	Mesh-Qeyi(Ham)	T	Root, stem	Hamar and Xonso	9
114	<i>Commiphora kataf</i> (Forssk.) Engl.	Burseraceae	Kahatta-ata(Kon)	T	Leaf	Hamar and Xonso	9
115	<i>Commiphora rostrata</i> Engl.	Burseraceae	Dirraa (Oro)	S	Young leaves and shoots	Kelafo	3
116	<i>Commiphora schimperii</i> (Berg.) Engl.	Burseraceae	Qeyi (Ham)	T	Root	Hamar and Xonso	9
117	<i>Commiphora terebinthina</i> Vollesen	Burseraceae	Kahatta-tima(Kon)	T	Root	Hamar and Xonso	9
118	<i>Convolvulus glomeratus</i> Hochst ex Choisy	Convolvulaceae	Bolok (KW)	H	Leaf	Kara and Kwegu	2

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
119	<i>Corallocarpus schimperii</i> (Naud.) Hook. f.	Cucurbitaceae	Dangesha (Ham)	C	Leaf	Hamar and Xonso	9
120	<i>Corbithonia decumbens</i> (Forssk.) Exell	Molluginaceae	Gnomai (Mur)	H	Whole	Mursi, Hamar and Xonso	3
121	<i>Corchorus aestuans</i> L.	Tiliaceae	Awachuwaey (Anu)	H	Leaf	Anuak	13
122	<i>Corchorus fascicularis</i> Lam.	Tiliaceae	Awachuwaey (Anu)	H	Leaf	Gambella	3
123	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i> L.	Tiliaceae	Awachuwaey (Anu)	H	Young leaves	Derashe and Kucha, Kara and Kwego, Anuak, Komo	1, 2, 10
124	<i>Corchorus tridens</i> L.	Tiliaceae	Maero (Nue)	H	Leaf	Gambella, Hamar and Xonso	3, 9
125	<i>Corchorus trilobularis</i> L.	Tiliaceae	Shosha interse (G)	H	Young leaves	Derashe and Kucha Gamo	1, 3, 9
126	<i>Cordeauxia edulis</i> Hems l.	Fabaceae	Yeheb (Som)	S	seed	Ogaden	3
127	<i>Cordia africana</i> Lam.	Boraginaceae	Wanza (Amh)	T	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3, 10, 13
128	<i>Cordia monoica</i> Roxb.	Boraginaceae	Adebot (Afa)	T	Fruit	Derashe, Xonso, Kumsu	3
129	<i>Cordia ovalis</i> R. Br. ex DC.	Boraginaceae	Luketa (D)	S	Fruit	Derashe and Kucha	1
130	<i>Cordia sinensis</i> Lam	Boraginaceae	Maderra (Oro)	T	Fruit	Borana, Xonso, Kara and Kwego, Mursi, Somali, Mursi	2, 3
131	<i>Crassocephalum montuosum</i> (S. Moore) Milne-Redh.	Asteraceae	Mimingi (Maj)	H	Leaf	Gambella	3

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
132	<i>Crassocephalum rubens</i> (Juss. ex Jacq.) S. Moore	Asteraceae	Shekaadona (Ber)	H	Leaf	Berta	13
133	<i>Cratogeomys adamsonii</i> DC.	Capparidaceae	Bado (Anu)	S	Fruit	Anuak, Komo, Nuer	13
134	<i>Crotalaria incana</i> L.	Fabaceae	Qilibush (Ham)	H	Leaf	Hamar and Xonso	9
135	<i>Crotalaria philippiae</i> Bak.	Fabaceae	Dengesha (Ham)	H	Leaf	Hamar and Xonso	9
136	<i>Crotalaria polysperma</i> Kotschy	Fabaceae	Tekera (Ham)	H	Leaf	Hamar and Xonso	9
137	<i>Cucumella kelleri</i> (Cogn.) C. Jeffrey	Cucurbitaceae	Uneexo (Som)	C	Fruit	Degahabur 38499	7
138	<i>Cucumis dipsaceus</i> Ehrenb ex. Spach	Cucurbitaceae	Bequnba (Ham)	C	Leaf	Hamar and Xonso	9
139	<i>Cucumis jeffreyanus</i> Thulin	Cucurbitaceae	Qalfon (Som)	S	Fruit	Somali	7
140	<i>Cucumis pustulatus</i> Naud. ex Hook. f.	Cucurbitaceae	Qalfoon (Som)	C	Fruit	Degahabur	7
141	<i>Cymbopogon caesii</i> (Hook. & Arn.) Stapf	Poaceae	Gnieera Woni (Ber)	H	Inflorescence	Berta	13
142	<i>Cyperus bulbosus</i> Vahl	Cyperaceae	Kunti (Tig)	H	Bulb	Tigray, Hamar and Xonso	3, 9
143	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i> L.	Cyperaceae	Kwentii (Tig)	H	Tubers	Tigray	3
144	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	Cyperaceae	Kuntayle (Ham)	H	Root	Hamar and Xonso	9
145	<i>Cyperus usitatus</i> Burch.	Cyperaceae	Engicha (Amh)	H	Bulb	Yilmana Densa	4

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
146	<i>Cyphostemma adenocaula</i> (A. Rich.) Wild & Drummond	Vitaceae	Okoto (KA)	H	Root (peeled)	Kara and Kwegu	2
147	<i>Datura stramonium</i> L.	Solanaceae	Astenagir (Amh)	S	Nectar	Yilmana Densa	4
148	<i>Delonix regia</i> (Boj. ex. Hook) Raf.	Fabaceae	Merqaya (Ham)	T	Seed	Hamar and Xonso	9
149	<i>Digera muricata</i> (L.) Mart.	Amaranthaceae	Kogatu (Kon)	H	Leaf	Xonso	3, 9
150	<i>Dioscorea abyssinica</i> Hochst. ex Kunth	Dioscoreaceae	Boye (Sid)	C	Tubers	Kafa	3
151	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	Dioscoreaceae	Muwana (Anu)	C	Tubers	Anuak, Gamo, Berta, Komo	3, 13
152	<i>Dioscorea dumetorum</i> (Kunth) Pax	Dioscoreaceae	NM	H	Root	Gambella	3, 10
153	<i>Dioscorea praehensilis</i> Benth.	Dioscoreaceae	Modo (Anu)	C	Tubers	Gamo and Anuak, Derashe and Kucha, Komo, Majanjir	1, 13
154	<i>Dioscorea quartiniana</i> A. Rich.	Dioscoreaceae	Kuba (Oro)	C	Tubers	Kafa	3
155	<i>Dioscorea schimperiana</i> Kunth	Dioscoreaceae	Ankorumbaa (Oro)	C	Root	Kafa	3
156	<i>Diospyros abyssinica</i> (Hiem) F. White	Ebenaceae	Dul'o (G)	T	Fruit	Derashe and Kucha, Gamo, Hamar	1, 3, 9
157	<i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i> Hochst. ex A. DC.	Ebenaceae	Betre Musie (Amh)	T	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3, 10
158	<i>Dobera glabra</i> (Forssk.) Poir.	Salvadoraceae	Kerseteta (K)	T	Seed	Derashe and Kucha, Kara and Kwegu, Xonso	1, 2, 3, 9

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
159	<i>Dombeya longibracteolata</i> Seyani	Sterculiaceae	Kamil (Ham)	S	Fruit	Hamar and Xonso	9
160	<i>Dombeya torrida</i> (G.F. Gmel.) P. Bamps	Sterculiaceae	Akota (K)	T	Fruit	Kusume, Derashe and Kucha	3
161	<i>Dorstenia barnimiana</i> Schweinf.	Moraceae	Kuritata (Kon)	H	Root	Hamar and Xonso	9
162	<i>Dovyalis abyssinica</i> (A. Rich.) Warb.	Flacourtiaceae	Koshim (Amh)	S	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
163	<i>Dracaena afromontana</i> Mildbr.	Dracaenaceae	Shuda (Kaf)	S	Young shoots	Sheko and Bench-Menit	3
164	<i>Ehretia cymosa</i> Thonn.	Boraginaceae	Borborta (K)	T	Fruit	Derashe and Kucha, Hamar	1, 3
165	<i>Ekebergia capensis</i> (Sparrm.)	Meliaceae	Sheru (Bench)	T	Fruit	Bench-Menit	3
166	<i>Elaeodendron buchamanii</i> (Loes.) Loes	Celastraceae	Chogaey (Maj)	T	Fruit	Majanjir	13
167	<i>Embelia schimperi</i> Vatke	Myrsinaceae	Inqoko (D)	S	Fruit	Derashe and Kucha	1
168	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i> (All.) Vign. ex Janchen	Poaceae	Ginchile (Ham)	H	Seed	Hamar and Xonso	9
169	<i>Eragrostis papposa</i> (Roem. & Schult.) Steud.	Poaceae	Qercha (Ham)	H	Seed	Hamar and Xonso	9
170	<i>Eragrostis tremula</i> Hochst. ex Steud	Poaceae	Buska (Ham)	H	Seed	Hamar and Xonso	9
171	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> (Thunb.) Lindl.	Rosaceae	Woshimela (Amh)	T	Fruit	Goma	4

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
172	<i>Eriosema cordifolium</i> Hochst. ex A. Rich.	Fabaceae	Silinga (Oro)	H	Root	Guji, Gamo, Wolaita	3, 10
173	<i>Erucastrum abyssinicum</i> (A. Rich.) R. E. Fries	Brassicaceae	Bushkin (Maj)	H	Leaf and stem	Gambella	3
174	<i>Erucastrum arabicum</i> Fisch. & Mey.	Brassicaceae	Shimpa (Oro)	H	Leaf and stem	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
175	<i>Erythrina Brucei</i> Schweinf.	Fabaceae	Korch (Amh)	T	Root	Dheeraa	11
176	<i>Erythrococca abyssinica</i> Pax	Euphorbiaceae	Beskwi (Ham)	S	Fruit	Hamar and Xonso	9
177	<i>Ethulia gracilis</i> Del.	Asteraceae	Apuda (Anu)	H	Whole part burned	Anuak, Nuer	13
178	<i>Euclia divinorum</i> Hiern	Ebenaceae	Unsi (Ben)	T	Fruit	Bena, Derashe and Kucha	1, 3, 9
179	<i>Euclia racemosa</i> Murr.	Ebenaceae	Dedaho (Amh)	T	Fruit	Xonso, Abay Gorge, Nefas Mewcha	3
180	<i>Ferula communis</i> L.	Apiaceae	Dog (Amh)	H	Young shoot	Alamata	4
181	<i>Ficus abutilifolia</i> (Miq.) Miq.	Moraceae	Hobanhobata (Kon)	T	Fruit	Hamar and Xonso	9
182	<i>Ficus capreaefolia</i> Del.	Moraceae	Ageta (Anu)	T	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
183	<i>Ficus glumosa</i> Del.	Moraceae	Kilta (Oro)	T	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
184	<i>Ficus ingens</i> (Miq.) Miq	Moraceae	Lugo (Som)	T	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
185	<i>Ficus mucosa</i> Ficalho	Moraceae	Shola (Bench)	T	Fruit	Gambella and Bench Menit	3
186	<i>Ficus ovata</i> Vahl.	Moraceae	Warika (Amh)	T	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
187	<i>Ficus palmata</i> Forssk.	Moraceae	Yekola-Beles (Amh)	T	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
188	<i>Ficus platyphylla</i> Del.	Moraceae	Leiya (Kon)	T	Fruit	Hamar and Xonso	9
189	<i>Ficus sur</i> Forssk.	Moraceae	Worrka (Tig)	T	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3, 9
190	<i>Ficus sycomorus</i> L.	Moraceae	Wola (Wel)	T	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	1, 2, 3, 13
191	<i>Ficus thomningii</i> Blume	Moraceae	Ata (Ham)	T	Fruit and gum	Hamar and Xonso	9, 10, 12
192	<i>Ficus vallis-choudae</i> Del.	Moraceae	Boba (Zay)	T	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
193	<i>Ficus vasta</i> Forssk.	Moraceae	Artyita (D)	T	Fruit	Derashe and Kucha, Gumuz	1, 10
194	<i>Flacourtia indica</i> (Burm. f.) Merr.	Flacourtiaceae	Toleta (Kon)	T	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
195	<i>Flueggea leucopyrus</i> Willd.	Euphorbiaceae	Rarata (K)	S	Seed	Derashe and Kucha, Xonso	1
196	<i>Flueggea virosa</i> (Willd.) Voigt.	Euphorbiaceae	Tanta (KA)	T	Fruit	Kara and Kwego, Benishangul Gumuz, Xonso, Nuer & Komo	2, 3, 10
197	<i>Garcinia livingstonei</i> T. Anders	Clusiaceae	Shamper (Ham)	S	Fruit	Hamar and Xonso	9

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
198	<i>Garcinia ovalifolia</i> Oliver	Clusiaceae	Karawwayyuu (Maj)	T	Fruit	Gambella & Metu	3
199	<i>Gardenia florii</i> Chiov.	Rubiaceae	Himir (Som)	S	Fruit	Wardheer	7
200	<i>Gardenia ternifolia</i> Schumacher & Thonn.	Rubiaceae	Duwong (Anu)	S	Fruit	Benishangul Gumuz, Anuak, Komo, Shinasha	10
201	<i>Girardinia diversifolia</i> (Link) Friis	Urticaceae	Doba (Tig)	H	Leaf	Darassa	3
202	<i>Grewia arborea</i> (Forssk.) Lam.	Tiliaceae	Wideir (Som)	T	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
203	<i>Grewia balensis</i> Sebsebe	Tiliaceae	Bereza (K)	T	Fruit	Konso	9
204	<i>Grewia bicolor</i> Juss.	Tiliaceae	Bereza (K)	T	Fruit	Kara and Kwegu, Xonso & Kusume, Derashe and Kucha	1, 2, 3
205	<i>Grewia erythraea</i> Schweinfurth	Tiliaceae	Midho-Cas (Som)	S	Fruit	Hargeisa	3
206	<i>Grewia ferruginea</i> Hochst. ex A. Rich.	Tiliaceae	Lenkwata (Amh)	T	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
207	<i>Grewia flavescens</i> A. Juss.	Tiliaceae	Dhabi-Qurquraale (Som)	S	Fruit	Jijiga, Hamar and Xonso	3, 9
208	<i>Grewia kalthamnos</i> K. Schum.	Tiliaceae	Demak (KA)	S	Fruit	Kara and Kwegu	2
209	<i>Grewia ilacina</i> K. Schum.	Tiliaceae	Kocheta (Kon)	S	Fruit	Hamar and Xonso	9
210	<i>Grewia mollis</i> A. Juss.	Tiliaceae	Tema (Wel)	T	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3, 10, 13

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
211	<i>Grewia schwartzii</i> Burret	Tiliaceae	Qorawaqo (K)	S	Fruit	Derashe and Kucha	I
212	<i>Grewia tenax</i> (Forsk.) Fiori	Tiliaceae	Kanatol (Tig)	S	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
213	<i>Grewia trichocarpa</i> Hochst. ex A. Rich	Tiliaceae	Roboy (Tig)	T	Fruit	Alamata, Dheeraa	4, II
214	<i>Grewia velutina</i> (Forsk.) Vahl	Tiliaceae	Dhayita (Kon)	T	Fruit	Bena, Tsemay, Zeyse, Xonso	3
215	<i>Grewia villosa</i> Willd.	Tiliaceae	Rug (KA)	S	Fruit	Derashe, Kucha, Kara and Kwego, Hamar	2, 3, 9
216	<i>Guizotia scabra</i> (Vis.) Chiov.	Asteraceae	Gagie (Amh)	H	Young leaves	Gambella	3
217	<i>Heliotropium steudneri</i> Vatke	Boraginaceae	Gabo (KA)	T	Fruit	Kara and Kwego	2
218	<i>Hibiscus calyphyllus</i> Cavan.	Malvaceae	Gnilorbey (Anu)	H	Leaf	Anuak	13
219	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> L.	Malvaceae	Wuya (Anu)	H	Leaf	Berta	13
220	<i>Hoslundia opposita</i> Vahl	Lamiaceae	Kabushuie (Mur)	S	Fruit	Mursi, Hamar and Xonso	3, 9
221	<i>Hydnora johannis</i> Becc.	Hydnoraceae	Likeh (Som)	H	Roots	Deghabour, Hamar and Xonso	3, 9
222	<i>Hygrophila schulli</i> (Hamilt.) M.R. & S.M. Almeida	Acanthaceae	Utiwaello (Anu)	H	Whole dried	Gambella	3
223	<i>Hygrophila spiciformis</i> Lindau	Acanthaceae	Utiwaello (Anu)	S	Leaf and wood ash	Gambella	13

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
224	<i>Hyphaene compressa</i> H. Wendl.	Arecaceae	Annui (Mur)	T	Fruit	Mursi	3
225	<i>Hyphaene tibeatica</i> (L.) Mart.	Arecaceae	Bar (Som)	T	Fruit	Gambella	3, 9
226	<i>Hypoestes aristata</i> (Vahl) Roem. & Schult.	Acanthaceae	Hamshika (Oro)	H	Leaf	Metu	3
227	<i>Hypoestes forskaolii</i> (Vahl) R. Br.	Acanthaceae	Ononayta (D)	H	Leaf	Kusume and Derashe	3
228	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> Forssk.	Convolvulaceae	Tach (Nue)	H	Leaf	Gambella, Komo	3, 10
229	<i>Ipomoea coscinospema</i> Hochst. ex Choisy	Convolvulaceae	Songoderderta (Kon)	H	Fruit	Hamar and Xonso	9
230	<i>Ipomoea marmorata</i> Britt. & Rendle	Convolvulaceae	Omborooke (Oro)	S	Root	Kara and Kewego, Afar, Gambella	2, 9
231	<i>Ipomoea plebeia</i> R. Br.	Convolvulaceae	Boloko (KA)	S	Leaf	Kara and Kewego	2
232	<i>Ipomoea sinensis</i> (Desr.) Choisy	Convolvulaceae	Kamiwi (Ham)	S	Leaf	Hamar and Xonso	9
233	<i>Justicia calyculata</i> Deflers	Acanthaceae	Randolla (Kon)	H	Leaf	Hamar and Xonso	9
234	<i>Justicia flava</i> (Vahl) Vahl	Acanthaceae	Honnona (Kon)	H	Leaf	Hamar and Xonso	9
235	<i>Justicia ladanooides</i> Lam.	Acanthaceae	Aelangiya (Gum)	H	Leaf	Gumuz, Hamar and Xonso	9, 13
236	<i>Justicia schimperiana</i> (Hochst. ex Nees) T. Anders.	Acanthaceae	Dhummugaa (Oro)	S	Nectar	Metu	3

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
237	<i>Kedrostis foetidissima</i> (Jacq.) Cogn.	Cucurbitaceae	Shunto (KA)	C	Leaf	Kara, Kwego, Hamar and Xonso	2, 9
238	<i>Kedrostis ilejoja</i> (Forssk.) C. Jeffrey	Cucurbitaceae	Garto (Ham)	C	Fruit and leaf	Hamar and Xonso	9
239	<i>Kedrostis pseudogijgf</i> (Gilg) C. Jeffrey	Cucurbitaceae	Naja (Ham)	C	Leaf	Gamo, Hamar and Xonso	3, 9
240	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Molina) Standl.	Cucurbitaceae	K'hil (Kaf)	C	Young fruit	Kafa	3
241	<i>Landolphia buchananii</i> (Hall.f.) Stapf	Apocynaceae	Yemo (Kaf)	C	Fruit	Kafa, Shinasha	3,13
242	<i>Lantana rhodensis</i> Mold.	Verbenaceae	Untaorayitate (D)	S	Seed and leaf	Derashe and Kucha	1
243	<i>Lannea humilis</i> (Oliv.) Engl.	Anacardiaceae	Gumedaa (Ben)	T	Root bark	Omo, Hamar and Xonso	3, 9
244	<i>Lannea malifolia</i> (Chiov.) Sacl.	Anacardiaceae	Wuh-Andri (Som)	T	Fruit and seed	Somali	3
245	<i>Lannea schimperi</i> (A. Rich.) Engl.	Anacardiaceae	Dobbe (Zay)	T	Fruit and seed	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
246	<i>Lannea schweinfurthii</i> (Engl.) Engl.	Anacardiaceae	Kiringenni (Mur)	T	Fruit	Mursi & Gambella	3
247	<i>Lannea triphylla</i> (A. Rich.) Engl.	Anacardiaceae	Waanri (Som)	S	Root	Somali, Waghmra	3
248	<i>Lannea welwitschii</i> (Hiern) Engl.	Anacardiaceae	Arim (Anu)	T	Fruit	Anuak, Komo	13
249	<i>Lantana camara</i> L.	Verbenaceae	Yeregna genfo (Amh)	S	Fruit	Yilmana Densa	4

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
250	<i>Lantana ukambensis</i> (Vatke) Verdc.	Verbenaceae	Untaorayitate(Der)	S	Leaf	Derashe	3
251	<i>Launaea intyubacea</i> (Jacq.) Beauv.	Asteraceae	Hankolayita (Kon)	H	Leaf	Xonso	3
252	<i>Launaea taraxacifolia</i> (willd.) Amin ex C. Jeffrey	Asteraceae	Hangoleita (Kon)	H	Leaf	Xonso, Komo	3, 10
253	<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i> (L.) R. Br.	Lamiaceae	Angesho (Ber)	H	Nectar	Berta	13
254	<i>Lecaniodiscus fraxinifolius</i> Bak.	Sapindaceae	Choro (KA)	T	Fruit	Kara and Kwego	2
255	<i>Lepidorrhichia volkensii</i> (Gurke) Leroy	Meliaceae	Kijang (Anu)	T	Fruit	Anuak	13
256	<i>Lepisanthes senegalensis</i> (Juss. ex Poir.) Leenh	Sapindaceae	Sembo (Amh)	T	Fruit	Gambella, Derashe and Kucha	1, 3
257	<i>Leptadenia hastata</i> (Pers.) Decne	Asclepiadaceae	Haila (Kus)	C	Leaf	Derashe, Xonso, Kumsame, Anuak	1,9,13
258	<i>Leucas glabrata</i> (Vahl) Sm. In Rees	Lamiaceae	Ountingama (Ham)	S	Leaf	Hamar and Xonso	9
259	<i>Limnophyton obtusifolium</i> (L.) Miq.	Alismataceae	Tuytuy (Anu)	H	Whole Ash	Anuak	13
260	<i>Luffa cylindrica</i> (L.) M. J. Roem.	Cucurbitaceae	Lipa (Anu)	C	Fruit and leaf	Majanjir	10
261	<i>Lycium shawii</i> Roem. & Schult.	Solanaceae	Doreda(KA)	T	Leaf	Kara and Kwego	2
262	<i>Maerua angolensis</i> DC.	Capparidaceae	Kadhii (Ben)	S	Leaf	Bena, Tsemay, Hamar	3, 9

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
263	<i>Maenia oblongifolia</i> (Forssk.) A. Rich.	Capparidaceae	Lecho (KA)	S	Leaf	Kara and Kwego, Mursi	2, 3
264	<i>Maenia subcordata</i> (Gilg) De Wolf	Capparidaceae	Kulup (KA)	T	Fruit	Kara and Kwego, Hamar	2, 9
265	<i>Maenia triphylla</i> A. Rich.	Capparidaceae	Anaedo (Anu)	S	Leaf	Anuak	13
266	<i>Manilkara butugi</i> Chiov.	Sapotaceae	Wonni (Maj)	T	Fruit	Majanjir	10
267	<i>Maytenus senegalensis</i> (Lam.) Exell	Celastraceae	Lele (KW)	S	Leaf	Kara and Kwego, Berta, Gumuz	2, 13
268	<i>Mimusops kummel</i> Bruce ex A. DC.	Sapotaceae	Ishe (Amh)	T	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3, 9, 10, 13
269	<i>Mimusops laurifolia</i> (Forssk.) Friis	Sapotaceae	Geza (Gur)	S	Fruit	Cheha	4
270	<i>Momordica foetida</i> Schumacher.	Cucurbitaceae	Ye'kurra areg (Amh)	S	Fruit and tuber	Yilmana Densa, Berta, Komo	4, 13
271	<i>Momordica rostrata</i> A. Zimm.	Cucurbitaceae	Kulo (Ham)	C	Fruit and leaf	Hamar and Xonso	9
272	<i>Moringa stenopetala</i> (Bak. f.) Cufod.	Moringaceae	Haleko (KA)	T	Leaf	Kara and Kwego, Mursi, Sidamo	2, 3, 9
273	<i>Morus alba</i> L.	Moraceae	Injori (Amh)	S	Fruit	Cheha	4
274	<i>Morus mesozygia</i> Stapf	Moraceae	Ochik (Anu)	T	Fruit	Anuak	13
275	<i>Mussaenda arcuata</i> Poir.	Rubiaceae	Mixaro (G)	C	Fruit	Gamo, Derashe and Kucha	1, 3

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
276	<i>Myrsine africana</i> L.	Myrsinaceae	Xinqitata (D)	T	Fruit and Seed	Derashe and Kucha, Hamar	1, 9
277	<i>Nicandra physaloides</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Solanaceae	Peet (Nue)	H	Fruit	Nuer	13
278	<i>Nymphaea lotus</i> L.	Nymphaeaceae	Kutako (KA)	H	Root	Kara and Kwegu	2
279	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> Burm.f.	Nymphaeaceae	Geleila (Af)	H	Tuber	Kara and Kewego, Afar, Gambella	2, 3, 13
280	<i>Ochna leucophloea</i> Hochst. ex A. Rich.	Ochnaceae	Anddha (Gum)	S	Fruit	Gumuz, Komo, Nuer	13
281	<i>Ocimum americanum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Meno (Anu)	H	Inflorescence	Gambella	3
282	<i>Ocimum forskolei</i> Benth.	Lamiaceae	Kurutattita (Kon)	H	Leaf and nectar	Hamar and Xonso	9
283	<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>cuspidata</i> (Wall. ex G. Don) Cif.	Oleaceae	Shemaho (G)	T	Leaf	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
284	<i>Olea capensis</i> subsp. <i>macrocarpa</i> (C.A. Wright.) Verdc.	Oleaceae	Bulumtsee (Ber)	T	Fruit	Berta	13
285	<i>Oncoba spinosa</i> Forssk.	Flacourtiaceae	Hagile (G)	S	Fruit	Derashe and Kucha Gamo, Anuak, Komo, Shinasha	1, 3, 10, 13
286	<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> (L.) Miller	Cactaceae	Holeta (K)	H	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	1, 9
287	<i>Opuntia stricta</i> (Haworth) Haworth	Cactaceae		S	Fruit and leaf	Komo	13
288	<i>Ormocarpum trichocarpum</i> (Taub.) Engl.	Fabaceae	Shibde (Tse)	S	Flower	Tsemay	3

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
289	<i>Oryza barthii</i> A. Chev.	Poaceae	Alumo (Anu)	H	Seed	Anuak	13
290	<i>Oryza longistaminata</i> A. Chev. & Roehr.	Poaceae	Alumo (Anu)	H	Seed	Anuak, Nuer	13
291	<i>Osyris quadripartita</i> Decn.	Santalaceae	Wato (Kon)	S	Fruit	Hamar and Xonso	9
292	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	Oxalidaceae	Melgissa (Kon)	H	Leaves, flower and seed	Hamar and Xonso	9, 10
293	<i>Oxygonum sinuatum</i> (Meisn.) Dammer	Polygonaceae	Chew-mirahut (Tig)	S	Leaf	Alamata, Hamar and Xonso	4, 9
294	<i>Oxytenanthera abyssinica</i> (A. Rich.) Munro	Poaceae	Enta (Gum)	T	Young shoots, fruits, Rhizome, seeds	Benishangul Gumuz, Berta	3, 10
295	<i>Pachycymbium sprengeri</i> (N. E. Br.) M. G. Gilbert	Asclepiadaceae	Baqibaqa (Kon)	H	Young shoot	Xonso	3
296	<i>Pappaea capensis</i> Eckl. & Zeyh.	Sapindaceae	Defi (Ham)	T	Fruit and seed	Hamar and Xonso	9, 11
297	<i>Pavetta abyssinica</i> Fresen.	Rubiaceae	Maduginata (K)	S	Fruit	Derashe and Kucha	1
298	<i>Pavetta crassipes</i> K. Schum.	Rubiaceae	Yetsewuha (Gum)	T	Fruit	Benishangul Gumuz	3
299	<i>Pavetta gardenifolia</i> A. Rich.	Rubiaceae	Shambulo (Ham)	S	Fruit	Hamar and Xonso	9

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
300	<i>Pentarrhinum inspidum</i> E. Mey	Asclepiadaceae	Kokorpha (D)	C	Leaf	Derashe and Kucha	1
301	<i>Pentarrhinum somaliense</i> (N.E. Br.) Liede	Asclepiadaceae	Guriso (Tig)	S	Fruit and seed	Alamata	4
302	<i>Peponium vogelii</i> (Hook. f.) Engl.	Cucurbitaceae	Tojo (Kaf)	C	Fruit	Kafa	3
303	<i>Pergularia daemia</i> (Forssk.) Chiov.	Asclepiadaceae	Korroda (Kon)	C	Leaf	Xonso	3
304	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i> Jacq.	Arecaceae	Zamba (D)	S	Fruit	Derashe and Kucha, Berta, Kefficho	1, 13
305	<i>Phyllanthus boehmi</i> Pax	Euphorbiaceae	Butbot (Nue)	H	Leaves and young shoots	Nuer	13
306	<i>Phyllanthus limmuensis</i> Cufod.	Euphorbiaceae	Karacho (Mur)	S	Fruit	Mursi	3
307	<i>Physalis micrantha</i> Link	Solanaceae	Yefereng Awit (Amh)	S	Fruit	Wonji	7
308	<i>Physalis peruviana</i> L.	Solanaceae	Awxetecha (D)	H	Fruit	Derashe and Kucha, Gamo, Majanjir	1, 10
309	<i>Phytolaca dodocandra</i> L. H' erit.	Phytolacaceae	Indod (Amh)	S	Leaf	Goma	4
310	<i>Phliostigma thonningii</i> (Schumach.) Milne-Redh	Fabaceae	Qalqala (Gam)	T	Fruit, seed and leaves	Derashe and Kucha, South Omo, Gamo, Chagorsa, Gumuz, Komo	1, 3, 10

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
311	<i>Plectranthus edulis</i> (Vatke) Agnew	Lamiaceae	Ajo (Kaf)	H	Rhizome and leaves	Kafa	3
312	<i>Podocarpus falcatus</i> (Thunb.) R. Br. ex Mirb.	Podocarpaceae	Daguch (Sid)	T	Fruit oil	Chercher	3
313	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	Portulacaceae	Adilagae (Anu)	H	Leaves and young shoots	Jinka, Nuer, Hamar	3, 9, 10
314	<i>Portulaca quadrifida</i> L.	Portulacaceae	Mereita (Kon)	H	Leaves and young shoots	Derashe and Kucha, Jinka and Gambella	1, 3, 9
315	<i>Pouteria altissima</i> (A. Chev.) Baehni	Sapotaceae	Gomu (Maj)	T	Fruit	Gambella	3
316	<i>Premna resinosa</i> (Hochst.) Schauer	Lamiaceae	Mermer (Ham)	S	Fruit	Hamar and Xonso	9
317	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i> (Sw.) DC.	Fabaceae	Woyane Zaf (Amh)	T	Fruit	Dheeraa	10, 11
318	<i>Prunus africana</i> (Hook.f.) Kalkm.	Rosaceae	Chachu (Bench)	T	Fruit	Bench-menit	3
319	<i>Psychotax schimperiana</i> (A. Rich.) Bridson	Rubiaceae	Kaheltra (Kon)	S	Fruit	Xonso	3, 9
320	<i>Pupalia micrantha</i> Hauman	Amaranthaceae	Yedena (Ham)	H	Leaf	Hamar and Xonso	9
321	<i>Pycnostachys abyssinica</i> Fresen.	Lamiaceae	Fanfua (Gur)	S	Leaf	Cheha	4
322	<i>Pyrenacantha kaurabassana</i> Baill.	Icacinaceae	Appel (Anu)	C	Tubers	Anuak, Komo	10

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
323	<i>Pyrostria phyllanthoides</i> (Baill.) Bridson	Rubiaceae	Qoodho-Orgi (Som)	S	Fruit	Gaara Dalacha	7
324	<i>Rhamnus prinoidea</i> L'Herit.	Rhamnaceae	Gesho (Amh)	T	Leaf and stem	Many parts of Ethiopia	8
325	<i>Rhamnus staddo</i> A. Rich.	Rhamnaceae	Teddo (Oro)	T	Leaf and stem	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
326	<i>Rhoicissus revoluta</i> Planch.	Vitaceae	Daga-Cebsa (Oro)	C	Fruit	Gambella	3
327	<i>Rhoicissus tridentata</i> (L.f.) Wild & Drummond	Vitaceae	Qashro (Tig)	C	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
328	<i>Rhus glutinosa</i> A. Rich.	Anacardiaceae	Letata (D)	T	Fruit	Derashe, Gamo, Zeyise	3
329	<i>Rhus longipes</i> Engl.	Anacardiaceae	Ungafree (G)	S	Seed	Derashe and Kucha, Gamo	1, 3
330	<i>Rhus natalensis</i> Krauss	Anacardiaceae	Ongaprie (Wel)	T	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
331	<i>Rhus retinorrhoea</i> Oliv.	Anacardiaceae	Debeluca (Oro)	T	Fruit	Dheeraa	II
332	<i>Rhus ruspolii</i> Engl.	Anacardiaceae	Qacawuleteta (D)	S	Seed	Derashe and Kucha, Gamo, Benishangul Gumuz	1,3
333	<i>Rhus tenuinervis</i> Engl.	Anacardiaceae	Dadaraiya (G)	S	Fruit	Gamo	3
334	<i>Rhus vulgaris</i> Meikle	Anacardiaceae	Kemmo (Oro)	S	Fruit	Kafa, Berta, Hamar and Xonso	3, 10

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
335	<i>Rhynchosia allaudii</i> Sacl.	Fabaceae	Holla (Kon)	S	Fruit	Hamar and Xonso	9
336	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i> (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	Sharkuma (Ham)	H	Leaves, flower and seed	Hamar and Xonso	9
337	<i>Ritchiea albersii</i> Gilg	Capparidaceae	Gabo (Kaf)	S	Fruit	Kafa	3
338	<i>Rosa abyssinica</i> Lindley	Rosaceae	Kega (Amh)	S	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
339	<i>Rubus aethiopicus</i> R. A. Grah.	Rosaceae	Hinjaro (Had)	S	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
340	<i>Rubus apetalus</i> Poir.	Rosaceae	Gorra (Oro)	S	Fruit	Manyparts of Ethiopia	1, 3
341	<i>Rubus erlangeri</i> Engl.	Rosaceae	Henjoriya (Wel)	S	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
342	<i>Rubus stuedneri</i> Schweinf.	Rosaceae	Garo (Kaf)	S	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
343	<i>Rubus volkenisii</i> Engl.	Rosaceae	Yedega Injorii (Amh)	S	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
344	<i>Rumex abyssinicus</i> Jacq.	Polygonaceae	Sholsholo (Maij)	H	Shoot and root	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
345	<i>Rumex nervosus</i> Vahl	Polygonaceae	Abiche (Awi)	S	Leaves, Shoot and Inner part of stem	Awi	3

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
346	<i>Rytigynia neglecta</i> (Hiern) Robyns	Rubiaceae	Mitto (Oro)	T	Fruit	Goma	4
347	<i>Saba comorensis</i> (Boj.) Pichon	Apocynaceae	Goriza (KA)	T	Fruit	Kara and Kwego, Mursi, Gambella	2, 3
348	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> L.	Poaceae	Maqesha (D)	H	Stem	Derashe and Kucha	1
349	<i>Sarcocaulis latifolius</i> (Smith) N. E. Bruce	Rubiaceae	Moyo (Anu)	S	Fruit	Komo	10
350	<i>Sageretia thea</i> (Osbeck) M.C. Johnston	Rhamnaceae	Kichil agam (T)	S	Fruit	Alamata	4
351	<i>Salvadora persica</i> L.	Salvadoraceae	Mero (Amh)	S	Fruit	Kara, Kwego, Hamar and Xonso	2
352	<i>Satureja punctata</i> (Benth.) Briq.	Lamiaceae	Gemuri (Ben)	S	Leaf	Bena, Zeyisse	3
353	<i>Satyrium aethiopicum</i> Summerh.	Orchidaceae	Aziburt (Gur)	H	Tuber	Cheha	4
354	<i>Schinus molle</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Qundo (Amh)	S	Fruit	Yilmana Densa	4
355	<i>Schlechterella abyssinica</i> (Chiov.) Venter & R. L. Verh.	Asclepiadaceae	Potoro (Ham)	C	Root	Hamar and Xonso	9
356	<i>Sclerocarya birrea</i> subsp. <i>birrea</i> (A. Rich.) Hochst.	Anacardiaceae	Pasha (D)	T	Fruit and seed	Derashe, Gamo, Kusue, Mursi, Zeyise, Komo, Majanjir, Nuer	1, 10

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
357	<i>Scolopia theifolia</i> Gilg	Flacourtiaceae	Kokofia (Oro)	T	Fruit	Menagesha	3
358	<i>Scutia myrtina</i> (Burm. f.) Kurz	Rhamnaceae	Haraang (Oro)	T	Fruit	Dheeraa	II
359	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i> (L.) Irwin & Barneby	Fabaceae	Ajada (Anu)	S	Leaf	Anuak, Komo, Nuer	9, 10
360	<i>Senna occidentalis</i> (L.) Link	Fabaceae	Senemeki (Oro)	H	Seed	Gambella	3
361	<i>Senna singueana</i> (Del.) Lock	Fabaceae	Hanqarar (Kon)	S	Seed	Hamar and Xonso	9
362	<i>Sida collina</i> Schlechtend.	Malvaceae	Adik (Anu)	H	Leaves and Young Shoot	Anuak, Nuer	13
363	<i>Sideroxylon oxyacanthum</i> Baill.	Sapotaceae	Davesa (Tig)	S	Fruit	Metu	3
364	<i>Solanum americanum</i> Miller	Solanaceae	NM	S	Fruit and leaf	Shashamane	7
365	<i>Solanum memphiticum</i> Gmel.	Solanaceae	NM	S	Fruit	Shashamane	7
366	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	Solanaceae	Tsepo (Kaf)	S	Leaf	Derashe and Kucha, Kara and Kwego, Gumuz, Kefficho	1, 2, 10
367	<i>Solanum tarderemotum</i> Bitter	Solanaceae	NM	S	Fruit and leaf	Dilla	7

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
368	<i>Sparmannia ricinocarpa</i> (Eckl. and Zeyh.) O. Ktze.	Tiliaceae	Wulkifa (Amh)	S	Bark	Alamata	4
369	<i>Sphenostylis stenocarpa</i> (Hochst. ex A. Rich.) Harms	Fabaceae	Adagora Barracha (Tig)	H	Seed and root	Tigray	3
370	<i>Sporobolus africanus</i> (Poir) Robyns and Tournay	Poaceae	Muriye (Amh)	H	Seed	Goma	4
371	<i>Sporobolus indicus</i> (L.) R. Br.	Poaceae	Harataa (Oro)	H	Seed	Sega Choqorsa	6
372	<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> P. Beauv.	Poaceae	Girole (G)	H	Seed	Derashe and Kucha, Gamo	1, 3
373	<i>Sterculia africana</i> (Lour.) Fiori	Sterculiaceae	Ourae (Ben)	T	Seed	Derashe, Xonso, Kuume	1, 3
374	<i>Sterculia rhynchocarpa</i> K. Schum	Sterculiaceae	Qeytso (Ben)	S	Seed	Bena, Tsemay	3
375	<i>Struchnos innocua</i> Del.	Loganiaceae	Ugugee (G)	S	Fruit	Derashe and Kucha, Berta	1,13
376	<i>Struchnos mitis</i> S. Moote	Loganiaceae	Chatto (She)	T	Fruit	Bale	3
377	<i>Syzygium guineense</i> (Willd.) DC.	Myrtaceae	Dokma (Amh)	T	Fruit and Leaf	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
378	<i>Tagetes minuta</i> L.	Asteraceae	Zwdearem (Amh)	H	Leaf	Dheeraa	II
379	<i>Talinum portulacifolium</i> (Forssk.) Aschers. ex Schwein	Portulacaceae	Dongdongi (Mur)	H	Leaf	Mursi	3

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
380	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Fabaceae	Kore (G)	T	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	10
381	<i>Tarenna graveolens</i> (S. Moore) Bremek.	Rubiaceae	Bela (Ham)	S	Fruit	Hamar and Xonso	9, 10
382	<i>Tetlea nobilis</i> Del.	Rutaceae	Tsaki (Ham)	T	Fruit	Hamar and Xonso	9, 10
383	<i>Thymus serrulatus</i> Hochst. ex Benth.	Lamiaceae	Yedega Tosign (Amh)	H	Whole part	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
384	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i> (L.) Lam.	Rutaceae	Barbari-Burreed (Som)	S	Fruit	Harar	3
385	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	Zygophyllaceae	Qumputia (Wel)	H	Leaf	North Omo	3
386	<i>Trichilia dregeana</i> Sond.	Meliaceae	Gereche (Anu)	T	Seed	Gambella	3
387	<i>Trilepisium madagascariensis</i> DC.	Moraceae	Gabo (She)	T	Fruit	Majanjir and Sheko	3, 13
388	<i>Tristemma mauritanum</i> J.F. Gmel	Melastomaceae	Gashgano (Kaf)	S	Fruit	Metu	3
389	<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i> Jacq.	Tiliaceae	Weeo (Anu)	H	Leaf	Gambella	3
390	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i> L.	Tropaeolaceae	NM	H	Fruit	Cheha	4
391	<i>Tylosema fassogalensis</i> (Kotschy ex Schweinf.) Torre & Hillc.	Fabaceae	Ballai (Mur)	S	Fruit and seed	Mursi, Hamar and Xonso	3, 9

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
392	<i>Urtica simensis</i> Steudel	Urticaceae	Sama (Amh)	H	Leaf and stem	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
393	<i>Uvaria angolensis</i> Oliv.	Annonaceae	Boyinya (Wel)	S	Fruit	North Omo	3
394	<i>Uvaria leptoclados</i> Oliv.	Annonaceae	Chochum (KW)	T	Fruit	Kara and Kwegu	2
395	<i>Vangueria apiculata</i> K. Schum.	Rubiaceae	Gurmase (G)	S	Fruit	Derashe and Kucha, Gamo and, Komo	1, 13
396	<i>Vangueria madagascariensis</i> Gmel.	Rubiaceae	Mesho (Kaf)	S	Fruit	Xonso	9
397	<i>Vatouaea pseudolablab</i> (Harms) Gillett	Fabaceae	Kullayya (Kon)	C	Tuber, Seed, Pod, flower and leaf	Xonso	3, 9
398	<i>Vepris eugenifolia</i> (Engl.) Verdoorn	Rutaceae	Tsaki (Ham)	S	Fruit	Hamar and Xonso	9
399	<i>Vepris glomerata</i> (E. Hoffm.) Engl.	Rutaceae	Kena (Ham)	C	Fruit	Hamar and Xonso	9
400	<i>Vigna membranacea</i> A. Rich.	Fabaceae	Bog Ajowm (Anu)	H	Leaf	Anuak, Berta, Komo	13
401	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i> (L.) Walp.	Fabaceae	Shirshira (Kon)	H	Tuber	Xonso	6
402	<i>Vigna vexillata</i> (L.) A. Rich.	Fabaceae	Qwruh-Dibela (Tig)	H	Root	Many parts of Ethiopia	3
403	<i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i> Gaertn. f.	Sapotaceae	Wado(Anu)	T	Seed and fruit	Gambella	3

No	Scientific name	Family	Local name	Habit	Part used	Where in Ethiopia	Source
404	<i>Vitex doniana</i> Sweet	Lamiaceae	Jwelo (Anu)	T	Fruit	Gojam, North Omo, Gumuz	3, 10
405	<i>Whitfieldia elongata</i> (P. De Beauv.) De Wild. & T. Durand	Acanthaceae	Adibuch (G)	S	Nectar	Berta	13
406	<i>Ximenia americana</i> L.	Olacaceae	Inkoy (Amh)	T	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3, 10
407	<i>Ximenia caffra</i> Sond.	Olacaceae	Inginkada (Kon)	T	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3, 10
408	<i>Zanthoxylum chalybeum</i> Engl.	Rutaceae	Ketata (K)	T	Seed and Leaf	Derashe and Kucha, Gamo	1
409	<i>Ziziphus abyssinica</i> Hochst. ex A. Rich	Rhamnaceae	Lang (Anu)	S	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	3, 13
410	<i>Ziziphus hamur</i> Engl.	Rhamnaceae	Haamud (Som)	S	Fruit	Harar	1, 3
411	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lam.	Rhamnaceae	Gusura (Afa)	T	Fruit	Derashe and Kucha, Afar and Gamo	1, 3
412	<i>Ziziphus mucronata</i> Willd.	Rhamnaceae	Kobta (K)	T	Fruit	Derashe and Kucha, Bena, Kusume, Xonso, Zeyse	1, 3, 9
413	<i>Ziziphus spina-christi</i> (L.) Desf.	Rhamnaceae	Bow (Nue)	T	Fruit	Many parts of Ethiopia	1, 3, 9, 13