Ethnobotany of Bakuriani-Tskhratskaro - use and conservation of a high mountain flora

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Research

Abstract

Background: The Bakuriani–Tskhratskaro region of southern Georgia, in the Caucasus Mountains, supports diverse mountain flora and a rich tradition of plant use. Documenting botanical diversity and ethnobotanical knowledge is important for understanding the relationships between local communities and their natural environment, as well as identifying potential conservation concerns.

Methods: This study documented the vegetation and ethnobotanical knowledge of the Bakuriani–Tskhratskaro region using botanical field surveys, semi-structured interviews, questionnaires, and information from previous studies. Ethnobotanical data were collected between 2013 and 2026, with snowball sampling used to identify informants. Botanical surveys covered subalpine meadows, forests, shrublands, rocky and scree habitats, wetlands, and other mountain environments. Plant identification and nomenclature were supported by botanical references and herbarium vouchers.

Results: The surveys documented a range of plant communities and species across the region's diverse mountain habitats. Local plant knowledge encompassed multiple uses, including traditional medicine, food, livestock care and veterinary practices, construction, tool-making, dyes, household materials, ornamental purposes, and beekeeping. Wild plants were incorporated into traditional foods, including leafy dishes, fillings, pickles, and teas. The study also recorded rare and endemic taxa, including *Paeonia steveniana, Heracleum wilhelmsii, Scilla rosenii*, and *Primula ruprechtii*. Intensive collection of *Grossheimia macrocephala* for ornamental purposes was identified as a concern. The documentation of local plant names and practices also highlighted the cultural and linguistic significance of ethnobotanical knowledge among communities living in the region.

Conclusions: The Bakuriani–Tskhratskaro region combines considerable botanical diversity with extensive traditional knowledge of plant resources. Documenting these resources provides a foundation for future botanical research, cultural heritage preservation, and conservation planning. Further research using standardized vegetation sampling, broader ethnobotanical representation, and systematic assessment of harvesting pressures is needed to strengthen conservation priorities and support the sustainable use of local plant resources. Reported traditional medicinal uses should be considered records of local knowledge rather than evidence of clinical efficacy or safety.

Keywords: ethnobotany; mountain flora; plant diversity; traditional plant knowledge; Caucasus; Bakuriani–Tskhratskaro; traditional medicine; wild edible plants; biodiversity conservation; cultural heritage.

Background

Bakuriani is Georgia's outstanding mountain resort and skiing center of international importance (1700m above sea level, 29km away from Borjomi). It is situated in a broad hollow surrounded by forested mountain slopes. Its relief, and climate make ideal conditions for winter sport development. The first ski-base was set up in 1932 there. Bakuriani can offer the visitors not only ski-routes, ropeways, sport and health bases, efficient hotel service and helio-therapeutic effect but also a great scope of tourist activity. Bakuriani belongs to the Samtskhe-Javakheti (Georgian: სამცხე-ჯავახეთი), formed in the 1990s in southern Georgia from the historical provinces of Meskheti (Samtskhe), Javakheti and Tori, with Akhaltsikhe as its capital. The region comprises six administrative districts (Akhaltsikhe, Adigeni, Aspindza, Borjomi, Akhalkalak and Ninotsminda). Samtskhe-Javakheti is bordered by the regions of Adjara to the west, Guria and Imereti to the north, Shida Kartli and Kvemo Kartli to the north-east and to the east, and by Armenia and Turkey to the south and southwest. The territory of Samtskhe-Javakheti region is 5200 km², which represents 7.5 % of the entire territory of Georgia (Bussmann et al. 2016a; Nakhutsrishvili et al. 2009).

The Bakuriani volcanic plateau is surrounded by mountain ranges on three sides. The relatively low Bakuriani range with a maximum elevation of about 2000m a.s.l. lies north of the area. The Trialeti range lying south of the Bakuriani plateau separates the latter from the Javakheti volcanic upland. The main peaks of this part of the Trialeti range are (from the West to the East): Sanislo (2850m), Karakaia (2853m), Tskhratskaro (2683m), Sakvelosmta (2811m), Kenchkara (2300m), Sabatkne (2400m), Kokhta (2150m) and others. The Kodiana range, stretched north-westwards from the Magara peak, creates the western border of the region (Nakhutsrishvili et al. 2009).

The topography of the Borjomi-Bakuriani region is characterized mainly by Paleogenic folded structure with deposited volcanic covers, which have formed the plateau. Paleocenic and Eocenic volcanic layers have given rise to formation of the topography of the region. Andesite tuff breccias of the Middle Eocene prevail in the area. Volcanism has created lava intrusions and effusions, the latter being predominant in the region. Large plains spread out at rather high elevations (up to 2000 m) are characteristic of the Borjomi-Bakuriani area. The influence of lava cover accounts for the existence of such plains in high mountains. The lava cover functioning as a shield has protected old layers from weathering. Overflown lava dammed rivers and as a result temporary basins were formed. Tracks of such phenomena are found in Bakuriani and the settlement Tsikhisdjvari. Bakuriani and Tsikhis-djvari depressions are thought to be the bottoms of vanished lakes. At present none of the peaks in the region are covered with glaciers, because the highest ones (2600-2800 m) just reach the snowline. Soil cover is characterized by quite high diversity. In the forest zone the mountain-forest brown soils predominate. The secondary meadows usually grow on the forest brown soils transformed into the meadow soils. The mountain meadow, mountain meadow peat, mountain meadow soddy and mountain meadow soddy-peat soils prevail at the treeline and in the alpine belt (Nakhutsrishvili et al. 2009).

The rivers Shavi Tskali and Bakurianistskali and their tributaries constitute the hydrological system of the region. Lake Tabatskuri, the deepest lake in Georgia, is located on Javakheti upland 35 km away from Bakuriani. Besides, there are several small lakes in the region. Two of them called "Sakochavis Tbebi" are located near the settlement Sakochavi, three - Kakhistba, Tserostba and Gomistba are situated in the surroundings of the settlement Dabadzveli. They are slowly drying up, which is indicated by abundance of aquatic and swamp vegetation in these lakes. Springs running out on the sides of the Trialeti range are the main water sources for these rivers. The northern part of the range including Tskhratskaro pass is especially rich in springs - the name ''Tskhratskaro" means "nine (implying a great number) springs_". The water of the most part of the springs is quite cold (2.5-7.0°C). Small mountain rivers are fed with rain-water as well as water derived from thawing snow (Nakhutsrishvili et al. 2009).

The Borjomi-Bakuriani region belongs to the transitional climatic zone between humid oceanic and humid continental types of the climate. Climatic indices of Bakuriani are shown on the climatic diagram: The extreme of cold is equal to - 26°C in Bakuriani. Summer period, with average daily temperatures above 15°C, lasts from the second third of July until the second third of August. Easterly and westerly winds prevail in Bakuriani. The average annual precipitation is 800 mm in Bakuriani. The main precipitation maximum falls on July and the secondary maximum - on November; the main minimum falls on January and the secondary minimum - on August/October. The average number of days with precipitation in Bakuriani is 175. Stable snow cover persists for 155 days. The maximum ten-day period depth of snow cover is recorded in February and is equal to 60 cm; however, sometimes the depth of snow cover exceeds 1 m (Nakhutsrishvili et al. 2009).

The Bakuriani region is particularly interesting in this context, given that it has been a true cultural melting pot for almost a century, with almost all different ethnic groups of Georgia present in the region, including a considerable Pontic-Greek population, very large Armenian population, and large numbers of Azeri shepherds using the region as summer pasture. In this publication we present a review on the uses of all species for which ethnobotanical data exist.

Materials and Methods

Ethnobotanical survey

Georgia has become the ethnobotanically best studied countries in the Caucasus over the last decade (Bussmann et al. 2014; 2016a,b,c; 2017a,b,c; 2018; 2020a,b; 2021a,b; 2024; 2025; Bussmann 2017).

For the current study we interviewed a large. number of participants in the wider Bakuriani region from 2013 to 2026 and incorporated the data from our previous studies. Interviews using semi-structured questionnaires were conducted after obtaining the oral prior informed consent of the participants, which were selected by snowball sampling, trying to reach gender balance, and representing different age-groups, following Bussmann et al. 2014; 2016a,b,c; 2017a,b,c; 2018; 2020a,b; 2021a,b; 2024). Most participants were however over 50 years old. All interviews were carried out in the participants' homes and gardens by native speakers of Georgian and its dialects (Imeretian, Rachian, Lechkhumian, Tush, Khevsurian, Psavian, Kakhetian), other Kartvelian languages (Megrelian, Svan) and minority languages (Ossetian, Ude, Azeri, Armenian, Greek). Plants grown in home gardens were used as prompts, while wild-collected species were free listed. We classified species as "garden" when they were grown/collected in cultivated areas, and as "forest / wild-collected" when growing and harvested in the wild. We maintained the distinction of "forest" and "garden" because it was used in previous publications from the region to maintain consistency. In contrast to many other countries Georgia benefits from a complete overview ¡on its vegetation and a comprehensive flora (Dolukhanov 2010; Fedorov 1942; Flora of Georgia Committee 1941-1952; 1971-2011; Gagnidze 2005; Grossheim 1936, 1948; Ketskhoveli et al. 2011; Kimeridze 1965a,b; Nakhutsrishvili 1999, 2013; Sakhokia & Khutsishvili 1975.) and a broad inventory of vernacular names in all languages (Makashvili 1991). Species were identified directly in the field, using this literature, and vouchers collected and deposited in the National Herbarium of Georgia (TBI). The nomenclature of all species follows www.worldfloraonline.org. Collection permits were provided through the Institute of Botany, Ilia State University, Tbilisi.

Vegetation and floristic survey

The Bakuriani Region counts on the same comprehensive analyses of flora and vegetation as Georgia as a whole, and a comprehensive checklist for the region exists (Nakhutsrishvili et al. 2009). One of the components of the current project was to identify the main vegetation types and plant communities (habitats) within the study area and to determine the core of their floristic composition. The project was not intended to undertake phytosociological studies of plant communities. Accordingly, the survey methodology was limited to compiling floristic lists for individual plant communities (habitats) at different locations. Given that the principal objective was to determine the core floristic composition of the habitats, the size of the survey plots was not fixed. Vouchers of the species of the study area have previously been collected over decades and are stored in the Herbarium of the Bakuriani Alpine Botanical Garden and the National Herbarium of Georgia. Vouchers of the present study are stored at the National Herbarium of Georgia (TBI), and duplicates at the Herbarium KB.

The study area included the following localities: (1) the Bakuriani–Tskhratskaro Pass section, (2) the surroundings of Lake Tabatskuri, and (3) dry slopes and rocky ecotopes in the vicinity of the village of Tsaghveri.

Results

Details on Flora and Vegetation

So far 1725 species of vascular plants (pteridophytes, gymno- and angiosperms) are recorded in the Borjomi district. Forests (primarily coniferous) cover 57,4 per cent of the region total territory, while agricultural arable land area (primarily sub-alpine and alpine pastures) amounts to 35,7 per cent. The eastern part of the Trialeti range, which is often called ''Tskhratskaro'', being the most elevated area of the Borjomi district, creates a quite sharp climatic boundary. The area located south of Tskhratskaro is subject to the influence of the warm and humid climate of West Georgia (Colchis). This circumstance has brought about development of treeless landscapes in the southern part of the Trialeti range, while the extreme northern part of the range is covered with forests. The forests of the Borjomi district particularly include spruce forests made up of Picea orientalis; pine forests made up of *Pinus sylvestris* var. *hamata*; beech forests made up of *Fagus orientalis*; mixed spruce and beech, as well as abies -*Abies nordmanniana* - and beech forests. In the Borjomi-Bakuriani gorge the following vertical belts of vegetation can be distinguished: middle mountain forest (800-1500 m), upper mountain forest (1500-1800 m), subalpine (1800-2400 m) belts and an alpine belt forming a fringe (2400-2600 m) around the region (Nakhutsrishvili et al. 2009).

The general classification of the vegetation (habitats) within the study area and summary data from the surveys conducted are presented below.

Subalpine meadows – 6 surveys
Grass–forb meadows – 4 surveys - *Number of species:* 85
***Festuca varia* community** – 1 survey - *Number of species:* 26
***Alchemilla* sp. community** – 1 survey - *Number of species:* 21

Subalpine forests – 3 surveys
***Sorbus caucasigena* community** – 1 survey - *Number of species:* 12
***Betula litwinowii* community** – 1 survey - *Number of species:* 16
***Pinus sylvestris* subsp. *hamata* community** – 1 survey - *Number of species:* 21

Subalpine shrublands – 2 surveys
***Rhododendron caucasicum* community** – 2 surveys - *Number of species:* 19
Rock and scree floristic complexes – 6 surveys
Bakuriani–Tskhratskaro section – 5 surveys - *Number of species:* 50
Tsaghveri–Timotesubani section – 1 survey - *Number of species:* 7

Tragacanth shrublands – 1 survey
***Astragalus microcephalus* community** – 1 survey - *Number of species:* 38

Wetland vegetation – 3 surveys
***Equisetum palustre* community** – 1 survey - *Number of species:* 3
***Phalaroides arundinacea* community** – 1 survey - *Number of species:* 5
Polydominant community – 1 survey - *Number of species:* 8

Total number of surveys – 21

Middle Mountain Forest Belt

North-facing slopes in the middle mountain forest belt are mainly covered by spruce and beech-spruce forests often with admixed abies (*Abies nordmanniana*),hornbeam (*Carpinus caucasica*), maple (*Acer platanoides*), pear (*Pyrus caucasica*), and hop hornbeam (*Ostrya carpinifolia*). South-facing slopes arc mainly occupied by pine (*Pinus kochiana*), spruce (*Picea orientalis*), oak (*Quercus iberica*), and maple (*Acer campestre*). In surroundings of the village Mitarbi there is beech-spruce forest with abies admixed (Nakhutsrishvili et al. 2009).

Upper Mountain Forest Belt

The upper mountain forest belt (1600-1800 m) is distinguished by a great diversity of plant species as well as vegetation. A major part of the area is occupied by spruce and spruce-beech forest. Only individual abies trees can be found in this belt. Pine dominates on south-facing slopes and high mountain oak (*Quercus macranthera*) replaces Georgian oak (*Q. iberica*).

Wild fruit-trees and berries such as *Pyrus caucasica*, *Malus orientalis*, *Prunus divaricata*, *Mespilus germanica*, *Rubus idaeus*, *Ribes biebersteini*, *Grossularia reclinata*, *Fragaria vesca*, etc. frequently occur in the belt. Meadows with the following dominants are formed in places where forests have been cleared: *Bromopsis variegata*, Koeleria sp., Poa pratensis, *Agrostis tenuis*, *Trifolium pratense*, *Alchemilla* spp., *Polygonum carneum*, *Ranunculus* spp., *Tragopogon* spp., *Dactylorhiza euxina*, etc. These meadows bear almost no similarity to the forest grass cover and consist of species typical of the meadows. Plant communities made up of species with rather different ecology and phytocoenologicaJ origin can be found in forest clearings. Oak forest dominated by *Quercus macranthera* was described by A. Javakhishvili on a south-facing slope. Plant cover of a north-west-facing slope is different being represented by beech forest (Nakhutsrishvili et al. 2009).

Subalpine Belt

In the subalpine belt of the Bakuriani region lower (1850-2250 m) and upper (2250-2450 m) lines can be clearly distinguished. Natural light forest, tall herbaceous vegetation as well as meadows in forest clearings form the lower line, while elfin forest, shrubbery (thickets of *Rhododendron caucasicum*) and meadows are characteristic of the upper line. The following species are principal dominants in light forests: *Fagus orientalis*, *Acer trautvetteri*, *Picea orientalis*, *Pyrus caucasica*, *Betula litwinowii*, *Pinus sylvestris* var. *hamata* on slopes of the northern aspect and plain places; *Quercus macranthera*, *Pinus sylvestris* var. *hamata*, *Picea orientalis*, *Pyrus caucasica* on slopes of the southern aspect Plant cover of this zone is strongly modified as a result of human intrusions. It is worth noting that there are some species in the above list that are important for biodiversity studies; these are: *Lilium szovitsianum*, *Paeonia steveniana*, *Heracleum wilhelmsii*. The last two species are endemic and, moreover, quite rare in Georgia. It is also essential to mention *Grossheimia macrocephala*, a species of tall herbaceous vegetation, occurring along the road towards Tskhratskaro. This species has a large distribution range, but it is being intensely collected as a highly ornamental plant, which is causing a persistent decline of its populations. The upper line of the subalpine belt forms an ecotone of the upper forest belt. First of all, elfin forest vegetation persists mainly on north-facing slopes should be mentioned. *Salix caprea*, *Sorbus caucasigena* and *Betula litwinowii* are principal components of this forest. It is noteworthy that birch species are key components of elfin forests on the Greater Caucasus. Their abundance on the Minor Caucasus is relatively low. At about 2200-2250 m the distribution range of Rhododendretum caucasici starts. This community occurs only on north- and north-west-facing slopes. *Rhododendron caucasicum* is a semi-prostrate evergreen vegetatively motile shrub depending on snow cover. It is spread almost in the whole Caucasus forming dense thickets, where the coverage of this species is usually not less than 90-100%. The community is monodominant. *Rh. caucasicum* forms an endotrophic mycorrhiza, which enables the shrub to settle successfully on poor, acidic soils. Plants of rather different ecology are gathered in thickets of *Rhododendron caucasicum*. There are, for instance, *Festuca varia* typical of dry habitats; *Betonica macrantha*, and *Polygonum carneum* typical of subalpine meadows; *Aconitum orientale* and *Cephalaria gigantea* characteristic to tall herbaceous vegetation; *Oxalis acetosella*, a forest shade-enduring plant; etc. The treeline of south-facing slopes is made up of *Pinus sylvestris* var. *hamata* and *Quercus macranthera*; however, presumably on account of clearing they do not reach elevations above 2200-2250 m. Subalpine meadows of the Bakuriani surroundings are very interesting. Comparatively dry forb-grass as well as grass-forb and broad-leaved forb meadows can be found there, wet lumpy meadows also frequently occur. These meadows are especially interesting in spring, at the end of May/beginning of June, when the following plants make picturesque aspects: *Scilla rosenii*, *Primula ruprechtii* two Caucasian endemics, also *Anemone fasciculata*, *Trollius patulus*, *Myosotis* alpestris, etc. Meadows dominated by *Bromopsis variegata* are widespread on 25-30° slopes of almost all the aspects. Their floristic composition is quite diverse (45-50 species per 25 m2). The following species are characteristic of these meadows: *Agrostis planifolia*, *Koeleria* spp., *Trifolium ambiguum*, *T. trichocephalum*, *Betonica macrantha*, *Leontodon hispidus*. Meadows dominated by *Koeleria caucasica*, *K. caucasica* ssp. *fominii* are formed mostly on very steep south-facing slopes. Very often these communities occur at high altitudes too (2600-2660 m). The following species are characteristic of these meadows: *Agrostis tenuis*, *Bromopsis variegata*, *Alchemilla erythriopoda*, *Sibbaldia parviflora*, *Scabiosa caucasica*, *Ranunculus oreophilus*, *Potentilla crantzii*, *Veronica gentianoides*, etc. Meadows dominated by *Festuca varia* are also formed mostly on very steep south-facing slopes between 2200-2600 m. Very often they form complexes with *Rhododendron caucasicum*. In such cases the following species are characteristic to these meadows: *Calamagrostis arundinacea*, *Carex tristis*, *Polygonatum carneum*, *Minuartia caucasica*, *Betonica macrantha*, often *Vaccinium uliginosum*, etc. Communities dominated by *Festuca ovina* also occur in the subalpine belt. These communities can be found at quite high altitudes (2600 m). *F. ovina* is usually accompanied by: *Koeleria* spp., *Bromopsis variegata*, *Sibbaldia parviflora*, *Alchemilla* spp., *Carex tristis*, *Ranunculus oreophilus*, *Colpodium versicolor*, etc. Subalpine broad-leaved meadows are most attractive for botanists as well as tourists with wonderful aspects of different colors and great diversity of plants. Meadows dominated by *Anemone fasciculata* are spread between 2000-2400 m on steep slopes (35-55°) of south-western as well as north-eastern aspect. The meadows create a white-rose aspect in June with blue spots of flowering *Dactylorhiza eux*ina, somewhat later *Geranium ibericum* and *Betonica macrantha* and yellow (lemon) spots of *Primula ruprechtii*. Such xerophytes as *Koeleria caucasica*, *Festuca ovina*, *Dianthus cretaceus* can be found in these meadows. Meadows dominated by *Betonica macrantha* occur on

very steep (40-50°) slopes of eastern and south-eastern aspects. The following species are characteristic of these meadow communities: *Koeleria fominii*, *Phleum* spp., *Bromopsis variegata*, *Trifolium trichocephalum*, *Polygonum carneum*, *Scabiosa caucasica*, *Gentiana septemfida*, *Ranunculus caucasicus*, *Aconitum confertiflorum*, *Astrantia trifida*, *Geranium ibericum*, *Primula pallasii*, etc. Meadows dominated by *Geranium ibericum* generally occur on north- and west-facing slopes (40-55°) between 2200-2500 m. These meadows, similar to the communities with *Betonica macrantha*, are quite rich in plant species. Their main components are: *Anthoxanthum odor*atum, *Poa iberica*, *Bromus erecta*, *Koeleria caucasica* ssp. *fominii*, *Trifolium canescens*, *Gentiana septemfida*, *Ranunculus caucasicus*, *Astrantia maxim*a, *Betonica macranthae*, tc. *Meadows dominated* by *Scabiosa caucasica* are mainly spread on south- and south-west-facing slopes (30-35°). Their principal components are *Festuca ovina*, Koeleria spp., *Trifolium ambiguum*, *Dianthus cretaceus*, *Polygonum carneum*, *Potentilla elatior*, *Aethopappus pulcherrimus*, Gymnadenia *conopsea*, *Papaver monanthum*, *Pimpinella saxifraga*, *Betonica macrantha*, etc. Meadows with *Allium victorialis* form one of the rare plant communities in the high mountains of Georgia. It occurs between the Tskhratskaro Pass and village Andeziti (2000 m) in a very moist plant habitat. The following species are characteristic of the community: *Anemone fasciculata*, *Fritillaria collina*, *Dactylorhiza euxina*, *Poa alpina* (Nakhutsrishvili et al. 2009).

Alpine belt

As mentioned above, the alpine belt forms a narrow line around the high mountains of Balruriani (2450-2660 m). Flat places along with rather steep slopes occur in this belt. Coenoses of *Rhododendron caucasicum* and those of *Vaccinium uliginosum* are worth attention among shrub communities. Phytocoenoses of *Vaccinium uliginosum* are formed on the top of the Tskhratskaro Pass, on stony slopes of 35-40° inclination. *Carex* tristis is a co-dominant to the shrub. Floristic composition is not very diverse (18 species per 25 m2): *Festuca ovina*, *Bromopsis variegata*, *Alchemilla erythropoda*, *Primula* ruprechtii, *Empetrum caucasicum*, *Helictotrychon versicolor*, *Valeriana alpestris*, *Ranunculus oreophilus*, *Campanula tridentata*, *Luzula pseudosudetica*, etc. At the highest altitude, i.e. 2660 m on a south-facing slope west of the Tskhratskaro Pass a community dominated by of *Carex tristis*, *Alchemilla erythropoda* and *Carum caucasicum* is described by A. Javakhishvili. Along with these species xerophytes such as *Festuca ovina*, *Koeleria caucasica*, *Astragalus incertus*, *Onobrychis oxytropoides*, also *Antennaria caucasica*, *Gentiana pyrenaica, Campanula tridentata*, *Anthemis marschalliana*, *Primula ruprechtii, P. pallasii*, *Valeriana alpestris*, *Viola oreades*, *Scorzonera zeidlitzii*, etc. occur there. On the Tskhratskaro Pass (2450 m) alpine meadows are formed. The south-facing slope of the Tskhratskaro Pass is mainly occupied by meadows made up of *Sibbaldia parviflora*. They are followed by communities of *Alchemilla* spp. Meadows with *Nardus* and *Festuca ovina* are fragmentarily distributed in this area (Nakhutsrishvili et al. 2009).

Species of Bakuriani - Tskhratskaro and their uses

Overall, we documented use data for 337 individual plant species of 202 genera in 72 families, representing a considerable part of the flora of Georgia. In addition, a variety of species of *Echinops* and *Gagea* were used, but in these cases a correct identification of all species was not feasible as only sterile material was collected.

Bakuriani species and their uses in detail:

***Acer campestre* L., *Acer laetum* C.A. Mey., *Acer platanoides* L., *Acer trautvetteri* Medw. - SAPINDACEAE**

Synonyms

***Acer campestre* L.:** *Acer affine* Hoffmanns. ex Walp.; *Acer affine* Opiz; *Acer bedoi Borbás; Acer* c*ampestre* f. *aegaeicum* Drenk.; *Acer campestre* f. *argenteovariegatum* Schwer.; *Acer campestre* f. *bedoi* (Borbás) Schwer.; *Acer campestre* f. *bedoioides* R.Drenkovski; *Acer campestre* f. *boomii* Geerinck; *Acer campestre* f. *brachypterum* Borbás & Pax; *Acer campestre* f. *collinum* (DC.) Schwer.; *Acer campestre* f. *compactum* Schwer.; *Acer campestre* f. *ferrugineum* Jovan.; *Acer campestre* f. *glabratum* (Wimm. & Grab.) Schwer.; *Acer campestre* f. *hirtivalvum* (Borbás) Schwer.; *Acer campestre* f. *josifovicii* (Gajic & Diklic) Jovan.; *Acer campestre* f. *jovanovicii* Gajic & Drenk.; *Acer campestre* f. *laetum* Schwer.; *Acer campestre* f. *latilobum* Jovan.; *Acer campestre* f. *longipetiolatum* Jovan.; *Acer campestre* f. *microcarpon* (Masson ex Opiz) Schwer.; *Acer campestre* f. *microphyllum* Jovan.; *Acer campestre* f. *molle* (Opiz) Schwer.; *Acer campestre* f. *oblongifolium* Racib.; *Acer campestre* f. *pendulum* Schwer.; *Acer campestre* f. *platypterum* Jovan.; *Acer campestre* f. *pulverulentum* (G.Kirchn.) Pax; *Acer campestre* f. puncticulatum Schwer.; *Acer campestre* f. *quinquelobum* Schwer.; *Acer campestre* f. *subtrilobum* R.Uechtr. & Sint.; *Acer campestre* f. *tauricum* Schwer.; *Acer campestre* f. *variegatum* (G.Nicholson) Pax; *Acer campestre* subsp. *hebecarpum* (DC.) Schwer.; *Acer campestre* var. *collinum* DC.; *Acer campestre* var. *fastigiatum* Springer; *Acer campestre var*. *foliis-variegatis* Loudon; *Acer campestre* var. *glabratum* Wimm. & Grab.; *Acer campestre var*. *hebecarpum* DC.; *Acer campestre* var. *hirtivalvum* Borbás; *Acer campestre* var. *integrilobum* Tausch; *Acer campestre* var. *josifovicii* Gajić & Diklić; *Acer campestre var*. *laevigatum* Loudon; *Acer campestre var*. *lobatum* Pax; *Acer campestre* var. *macrocarpum* Tausch; *Acer campestre* var. *microcarpum* Tausch; *Acer campestre* var. *mollissimum* Tausch; *Acer campestre var*. *nanum* Loudon; *Acer campestre* var. *oxytomum* Borbás; *Acer campestre* var. *palmatifidum* Tausch; *Acer campestre* var. *palmatisectum* Celak.; *Acer campestre*

var. *serotinum* Kit.; *Acer campestre* var. *variegatum* G.Nicholson; *Acer collinum* Dalla Torre & Sarnth.; *Acer collinum* Ten.; *Acer eriocarpon* Opiz; *Acer erythrocarpum* Opiz ex Rouy & Fouc.; *Acer haplolobum* Borbás; *Acer heterolobum* Opiz; *Acer heterotomum* Borbás; *Acer macrocarpon* Opiz; *Acer marucum* Walp.; *Acer microcarpon Masson* ex Opiz; *Acer microphyllum* Opiz; *Acer orthopteron Masson* ex Opiz; *Acer palmatisectum Ortmann* ex Čelak.; *Acer polycarpon* Opiz; *Acer praecox* Opiz; *Acer quinquelobatum* J.Wagner ex Opiz; *Acer robustum* Opiz; *Acer suberosum* Dumort.; *Acer tauricum* Dippel; *Acer tauschianum* Opiz; *Acer tomentosum* Kit.; *Acer trilobum* Gilib.; *Euacer affine* Opiz; *Euacer austriacum* Opiz; *Euacer campestre* Opiz; *Euacer eriocarpon* Opiz; *Euacer erythrocarpon* Opiz; *Euacer kablikianum* Opiz; *Euacer leiocarpon* Opiz; *Euacer macrocarpon* Opiz; *Euacer microcarpon* Opiz; *Euacer molle* Opiz; *Euacer obtusilobum* Opiz; *Euacer orthopteron* Opiz; *Euacer pallens* Opiz; *Euacer palmatisectum* Opiz; *Euacer polycarpon* Opiz; *Euacer quinquelobatum* Opiz; *Euacer rubescens* Opiz; *Euacer rubrotinctum* Opiz; *Euacer scharkense* Opiz; *Euacer stenopteron* Opiz; *Euacer subquinquelobatum* Opiz

***Acer laetum* C.A. Mey.:** *Acer cappadocicum* f. *barbinerve* (Schwer.) A.E.Murray; *Acer cappadocicum* f. *glaucum* (Koidz.) A.E.Murray; *Acer cappadocicum f. rubrocarpum* A.E.Murray; *Acer cappadocicum subsp. Cappadocicum; Acer cappadocicum* var. *glabrescens* A.E.Murray; *Acer cappadocicum* var. *indicum* (Pax) Rehder; *Acer cappadocicum* var. *stenocarpum* Yalt.; *Acer colchicum* Hartwiss; *Acer laetum* C.A.Mey.; *Acer laetum* f. *rubrum* Schwer.; *Acer laetum* f. *tricolor* Schwer.; *Acer laetum* f. *viride* Schwer.; *Acer laetum* var. *colchicum* (Hartwiss) Schwer.; *Acer lobelii* f. *horticolum* Pax; *Acer lobelii subsp. laetum* (C.A.Mey.) Pax; *Acer lobelii* var. *colchicum* (Hartwiss) Pax

***Acer platanoides* L.:** *Acer dieckii* (Pax) Pax; *Acer dieckii* f. *integrilobum* Schwer.; *Acer dieckii* f. *monstrosum* Schwer.; *Acer fallax* Pax; *Acer laciniatum* (Aiton) Borkh. ex Tratt.; *Acer lactescens* Pers.; *Acer laetum* var. *cordifolium* R.Uechtr. & Sint.; *Acer lobelii* var. *dieckii* Pax; *Acer lobergii* Dippel; *Acer palmatifidum* Tausch ex Steud.; *Acer platanifolium* Stokes; *Acer platanoides f. acuminatum* Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *adspersum* Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *albescens* Dippel ex Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *albodentatum* Schwer.; *Acer platanoides f. albovariegatum* (G.Nicholson) Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *argutum* Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *aureomarginatum* Pax; *Acer platanoides* f. *bicolor* Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *buntzleri* (Wittm.) Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *coloratum* Pax; *Acer platanoides* f. *columnare* Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *commune* Pax; *Acer platanoides* f. *cucullatum* (G.Nicholson) Pax; *Acer platanoides* f. *cucullatum* (G.Nicholson) Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *cuneatum* Pax; *Acer platanoides* f. *dilaceratum* Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *dissectum* J.Jacq. ex Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *drummondii* (Drummond ex Schwer.) Geerinck; *Acer platanoides* f. *erectum* A.D.Slavin; *Acer platanoides* f. *globosum* (G.Nicholson) Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *incumbens* (Pax) Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *irregulare* Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *laciniatum* (Aiton) Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *laetum* Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *latifolium* Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *lorbergii* Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *meyeringii* Geerinck; *Acer platanoides* f. *nanum* (G.Nicholson) Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *pictum* Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *platanoides; Acer platanoides* f. *plicatum* Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *productum* Pax; *Acer platanoides* f. *pseudotruncatum* Pax; *Acer platanoides* f. *puckleri* Schwer.; *Acer platanoides f. pygmaeum* Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *reitenbachii* (G.Nicholson) Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *roseobullatum* Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *rubrum* (Herder) Pax; *Acer platanoides* f. *rufescens* Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *schwedleri* (K.Koch) Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *undulatum* (Dippel) Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* f. *variegatum* (Loudon) Dippel; *Acer platanoides* var. *albovariegatum* G.Nicholson; *Acer platanoides* var. *aureovariegatum* Loudon; *Acer platanoides* var. *bullatum* Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* var. *buntzleri* Wittm.; *Acer platanoides* var. *coloratum* (Pax) Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* var. *columnare* Carrière; *Acer platanoides* var. *crispum* Spach; *Acer platanoides* var. *cucullatum* G.Nicholson; *Acer platanoides* var. *decussatum* G.Nicholson; *Acer platanoides* var. *drummondii* J.Drumm. ex Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* var. *globosum* G.Nicholson; *Acer platanoides* var. *hederifolium* Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* var. *heterophyllum* Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* var. *heterophyllum-variegatum* G.Nicholson; *Acer platanoides* var. *incumbens* Pax; *Acer platanoides* var. *laciniatum* Aiton; *Acer platanoides var. lactescens* G.Nicholson; *Acer platanoides* var. *lobatum* Aiton; *Acer platanoides* var. *macrocarpum* Spach; *Acer platanoides* var. *minimum* Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* var. *nanum* G.Nicholson; *Acer platanoides* var. *palmatifidum* Tausch; *Acer platanoides* var. *palmatum* G.Nicholson; *Acer platanoides* var. *palmipartitum* Spach; *Acer platanoides* var. *pubescens* Hayne ex Loudon; *Acer platanoides* var. *purpureum* G.Nicholson; *Acer platanoides* var. *reitenbachii* G.Nicholson; *Acer platanoides* var. *rubrum* Herder; *Acer platanoides* var. *schwedleri* K.Koch; *Acer platanoides var. stollii* Schwer.; *Acer platanoides* var. *undulatum* Dippel; *Acer platanoides* var. *variegatum* Loudon; *Acer reitenbachii* Dippel; *Acer rotundum* Dulac; *Acer schwedleri* K.Koch; *Acer vitifolium* Opiz ex Tausch.; *Euacer acutifolium* Opiz; *Euacer platanoides* Opiz

***Acer trautvetteri* Medw.:** *Acer insigne* var. *trautvetteri* (Medw.) Pax; *Acer trautvetteri* Medw.; *Acer trautvetteri* f. *erythrocarpum* Schwer.; *Acer velutinum* Pax

Local names

***Acer campestre* Armenian:** Թխկի դաշտային – T'khki dashtajin; **Georgia**: ნეკერჩხალი - nek'erchkhali

***Acer laetum* C.A. Mey.: Georgia**: ქორაფი - Qorapi, ნეკერჩხალი - Nekerchkhali (Kartlian); ლეკა - Leka (Lower Kartlian); ლეკის ხე - lekis Khe (Tushetian); ლეკი - Leki (Imeretiamn); ლეკენცხალი - Lekentskhali (Gurian); ლეკმაკენჩხა -

Lekmakenchkha (Ajarian), ლეკმაკურჩხა - Lekmakurchkha (Ajarian); ანჭა (Megrelian), ცხალი - Tskhali (Megrelian); ფიხვრა - Pikhvra (Svan), Клен красивый. Klen krasivyj; **Armenian*:*** Թխկի դուրեկան - T'khki durekan

Acer platanoides: **Georgia**: ლეკა - lek'a, ლეკის ხე - lek'is khe, ლეკი - lek'i, ნეკერჩხალი - nek'erchkhali, ლეკი - lek'i (Pshavian, Khevsurian, Rachian, Lechkhumian), ლეკიხე - lek'ikhe (Acharian), ქორაფი - korapi (Upper Imeretian), ძელქვა - dzelkva (Mthiuletian), თეკრა - thekra (Svanetian); Клен остролистный - Klen ostrolistnyj; **English**: Maple; **Armenian*:*** Թխկի սրատերև - T'khki sraterev;

Acer trautvetteri* Medw.*:* Armenian*: Թխկի բարձրլեռնյա-կովկասյան - T'khki barcrlernajin-kovkasjan; **Georgia**: მაღალმთის ბოკვი - Magalmtis bokvi, ტრაუტფეტერის ბოკვი - Trautfeteris bokvi, ჩამჰვა - Chamhva (Megrelian), ჩამფა - Champa (Megrelian), ჩამქვა - Chamqva (Megrelian); თეკრა - Tekra Svan), Клен высокогорный - Klen vysokogornyj

***Acer* sp. Georgia**: ლეკენჩხალა - lek'enchkhala, ლეკი -lek'i, ლეკი -lek'i, ნეკერჩხალი -nek'erchkhali, ქორაფი - korapi

Local medicinal uses

In traditional medicine the leaves of ***Acer*** sp. are used as remedy for scurvy and liver disease. The flowers and fruits are used to treat diarrhea and as antipyretic.

Acer platanoides is used for diseases of the liver, kidneys and gastrointestinal tract: A water infusion and decoction of young leaves is used in jaundice, urolithiasis as well as diuretic, antiemetic and for tonic means. Pulverized and crushed fresh leaves are applied to purulent wounds and ulcers. The fruits have an antipyretic effect. A water infusion and decoction of young leaves, bark and fruits is applied for scurvy. The flowers are used for tea Lek'is khe (*A. platanoides*) was the major tree species used to make local variety carts called "seli" in Adjara, where elm wood was also used for the same purpose but the latter mainly for wheel parts and "kopo", major bars connecting the arms of a cartload frame. Lek'is khe was considered a good material for "perso", a quarter portion of a cartwheel by Adjarian artisans. According to the same author, lek'is khe along with hornbeam, hop hornbeam, and beech was used to make runners as well as other parts of various types of sledges used in different parts of Adjara. According from ethnographic data from Imereti, lek'is khe was also used to make harnesses of a special low type of cart called "tushi" and used for transportation of "kvevri", a big clay vessel used in vine production. In Racha maple along with linden was used to make cart whole wheels. Maple wood was used to make cover handles of "k'odi", a wooden vessel made of spruce timber and used to measure, store and transport food products such as diary (the major purpose), cereals, etc.

Local food uses

***Acer campestre* L.: Georgia**: Construction timber, firewood, carts, tools, yokes.

***Acer platanoides* L.: Armenia**: Edible: sometime sap is used as sweet sirup

The flowers of ***Acer*** sp. are used for tea.

Local handicraft and other uses

All species are nectariferous and polliniferous plants. The trees have dark green crown and shining leaves. The plants are especially beautiful in spring during the period of flowering and in autumn when the leaves turn yellow-red. Light-demanding and frost resistant tree species that need good soil. Grow well in the fresh, deep and fertile soils. Good for urban greenery and creation of parks and garden complexes***.* Georgia*:*** Construction timber, firewood, snowshoes, tools.

***Acer campestre* L.: Armenia**: wood for construction.

Acer laetum is used for dyeing: A dye solution is prepared from bark and leaves to obtain yellow, green and beige colors. The solution is used for dyeing wool as well as products made of wool. The wood is white, firm and hard. It is used for diversified mill works and as construction material. **Georgia**: It is a very decorative and good honey plant. The wood is used for carpentry work, firewood, yokes.

***Acer platanoides* L.:** Lek'is khe (*A. platanoides*) was the major tree species used to make local variety carts called "seli" in Adjara, where elm wood was also used for the same purpose but the latter mainly for wheel parts and "kopo", major bars connecting the arms of a cartload frame. Lek'is khe was considered a good material for "perso", a quarter portion of a cartwheel by Adjarian artisans. According to the same author, lek'is khe along with hornbeam, hop hornbeam, and beech was used to make runners as well as other parts of various types of sledges used in different parts of Adjara. According from ethnographic data from Imereti, lek'is khe was also used to make harnesses of a special low type of cart called "tushi" and used for transportation of "kvevri", a big clay vessel used in vine production. In Racha maple along with linden was used to make cart whole wheels. Maple wood was used to make cover handles of "k'odi", a wooden vessel made of spruce timber and used to measure, store and transport food products such as diary (the major purpose), cereals, etc. As reported by the same author, in recent centuries in Adjara one "k'odi" corresponded to one "puti", an old unit of weight, which is about 16 kg. It is a very decorative and good honey plant. The wood is used for carpentry work for making plywood. A yellow dye is

obtained from the leaves to coloring woolen cloth. Generally used for utensils and tools (Bussmann et al. 2020). Firewood, snowshoes. **Armenia**: wood for construction**.** Used for dyeing: A dye solution is prepared from bark and leaves to obtain yellow, green and beige colors. The wood is white, firm and hard. It is used for diversified mill works and as construction material, as well as for joinery and turning operations, and is used in furniture and vehicle-production for manufacture of musical instruments, shovels, and axes.

Acer trautvetteri **Medw. Georgia:** It is a good honey and decorative plant. Generally used for utensils and tools.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025a).

Achillea millefolium **L. - ASTERACEAE**

Synonyms

Achillea millefolium **L.:** *Achillea albicaulis* C.A. Mey.; *Achillea albida* Willd.; *Achillea alpicola* (Rydb.) Rydb; *Achillea ambigua* Pollini; *Achillea ambigua* Boiss.; *Achillea anethifolia* Fisch. ex Herder; *Achillea angustissima* Rydb.; *Achillea arenaria* A. Heller; *Achillea arenicola* A. Heller; *Achillea bicolor* Wender.; *Achillea borealis* Bong.; *Achillea borealis* var. *arenicola* (A. Heller) J.T. Howell; *Achillea borealis* subsp. *Arenicola* (A. Heller) D.D. Keck; *Achillea borealis* subsp. *californica* (Pollard) D.D. Keck; *Achillea borealis* var. *californica* (Pollard) J.T. Howell; *Achillea borealis* f. *fusca* (Rydb.) Hultén; *Achillea borealis* var.*fusca* (Rydb.) G.N. Jones; *Achillea borealis* subsp. *typica* D.D. Keck; *Achillea californica* Pollard; *Achillea compacta* Lam.; *Achillea coronopifolia* Willd.; *Achillea crassifolia* Steud.; *Achillea crassifolia* Dietr. ex Colla; *Achillea cristata* DC.; *Achillea cuspidata* Wall.; *Achillea dentifera* DC.; *Achillea dentifera* Rchb.; *Achillea eradiata* Piper; *Achillea fusca* Rydb.; *Achillea gigantea* Pollard; *Achillea gracilis* Raf.; *Achillea haenkeana* Tausch; *Achillea intermedia* Schleich.; *Achillea lanata* Spreng.; *Achillea lanata* Lam.; *Achillea lanulosa* Nutt.; *Achillea lanulosa* subsp. *alpicola* (Rydb.) D.D. Keck; *Achillea lanulosa* var. *alpicola* Rydb.; *Achillea lanulosa* var. *arachnoidea* Lunell; *Achillea lanulosa* var. *eradiata* (Piper) M. Peck; *Achillea lanulosa* subsp. *megacephala* (Raup) Argus; *Achillea lanulosa* f.*peroutkyi* F.Seym.; *Achillea lanulosa* f. *rubicunda* Farw. *Achillea lanulosa* subsp. *typica* D.D. Keck; *Achillea laxiflora* Pollard & Cockerell; *Achillea magna* Haenke; *Achillea magna* L.; *Achillea magna*; *Achillea marginata* Turcz. ex Ledeb.; *Achillea megacephala* Raup; *Achillea millefolium* f. *albiflora* Dabrowska; *Achillea millefolium* var. *alpicola* (Rydb.) Garrett; *Achillea millefolium* var. *arenicola* (A. Heller) Ferris; *Achillea millefolium* subsp. *atrotegula* B. Boivin; *Achillea millefolium* subsp. *balearica* Sennen; *Achillea millefolium* var. *asplenifolia* (Vent.) Farw.; *Achillea millefolium* var. *borealis* (Bong.) Farw.; *Achillea millefolium* subsp. *borealis* (Bong.) Breitung; *Achillea millefolium* f. *californica* (Pollard) H.M. Hall; *Achillea millefolium* var. *californica* (Pollard) Jeps.; *Achillea millefolium* var. *colliniformis* Dabrowska; *Achillea millefolium* var. *densiloba* P.D. Sell; *Achillea millefolium* var. *dipetala* Dabrowska; *Achillea millefolium* f.*discolor* B. Boivin; *Achillea millefolium* var.*dissecta* Dabrowska; *Achillea millefolium* var.*fulva* B. Boivin; *Achillea millefolium* var. *fusca* (Rydb.) G.N. Jones; *Achillea millefolium* var.*gigantea* (Pollard) Ferris; *Achillea millefolium* var.*gracilis* Raf. ex DC.; *Achillea millefolium* var. *iserana* Podp.; *Achillea millefolium* f. *iserana* Hayek; *Achillea millefolium* var. *lanata* W.D.J. Koch; *Achillea millefolium* subsp. *lanulosa* (Nutt.) Piper; *Achillea millefolium* var. *lanulosa* (Nutt.) Piper; *Achillea millefolium* var. *litoralis* Ehrend. ex Ferris; *Achillea millefolium* var. *lobata* Dabrowska; *Achillea millefolium* var. *maritima* Dabrowska; *Achillea millefolium* var.*maritima* Jeps.; *Achillea millefolium* var. *megacephala* (Raup) B. Boivin; *Achillea millefolium* var. *nigrescens* E. Mey.; *Achillea millefolium* var. *occidentalis* DC.; *Achillea millefolium* subsp. *occidentalis* (DC.) Hyl.; *Achillea millefolium* var. *pacifica* (Rydb.) G.N. Jones; *Achillea millefolium* subsp. *pallidotegula* B. Boivin; *Achillea millefolium* var. *parviligula* B. Boivin; *Achillea millefolium* subvar. *parviligulata* Farw.; *Achillea millefolium* var. *parvula* B. Boivin; *Achillea millefolium* f. *pseudopannonica* Pamp.; *Achillea millefolium* var.*puberula* (Rydb.) Ferris; *Achillea millefolium* var. *purpurea* Wirtg.; *Achillea millefolium* f. *rhodantha* Lepage; *Achillea millefolium* var. *rosea* Gray; *Achillea millefolium* f. *roseiflora* B. Boivin; *Achillea millefolium* f. *roseoides* Breitung; *Achillea millefolium* f. *rubicunda* (Farw.) Farw.; *Achillea millefolium* var. *russeolata* B. Boivin; *Achillea millefolium* var. *sordida* W.D.J. Koch; *Achillea millefolium* var. *spathulata* Dabrowska; *Achillea millefolium* var.*sylvatica* Wirtg.; *Achillea nabelekii* Heimerl; *Achillea nigrescens* (E. Mey.) Rydb.; *Achillea occidentalis* (DC.) Raf. ex Rydb.; *Achillea ochroleuca* Eichw.; *Achillea ossica* K.Koch; *Achillea pacifica* Rydb.; *Achillea palmeri* Rydb.; *Achillea pecten-veneris* Pollard; *Achillea pratensis* Saukel & R. Länger; *Achillea pseudotanacetifolia* Wierzb. ex Rchb.; *Achillea puberula* Rydb.; Achillea rosea Desf.; *Achillea scabra* Host; *Achillea setacea* Schwein.; *Achillea sordida* (W.D.J. Koch) Dalla Torre & Sarnth.; *Achillea subalpina* Greene; *Achillea subhirsuta* Gilib.; *Achillea submellifolium* Klokov & Krytzka; Achillea sudetica Opitz; *Achillea sylvatica* Becker; *Achillea tanacetifolia* Mill.; *Achillea tanacetifolia* var. *dentifera* W.D.J. Koch; *Achillea tenuifolia* Salisb.; *Achillea tenuis* Schur; *Achillea tomentosa* Pursh; *Achillea virgata* DC.; *Achillios millefoliatus* St.-Lag.; *Alitubus millefolium* (L.) Dulac; *Chamaemelum millefolium* (L.) E.H.L. Krause; *Chamaemelum tanacetifolium* E.H.L.Krause; *Millefolium officinale* Gueldenst. ex Ledeb.; *Millefolium vulgare* Gueldenst. ex Ledeb.; *Ptarmica borealis* (Bong.) DC.; *Santolina millefolium* Baill.

Local names

***Achillea millefolium* L.: Georgia**: მელიკუდა - Melikuda (Kartlian, Kakhetian, Pshavian), მელისკუდა - Meliskuda (Kartlian, Kakhetian, Pshavian), თავყვითელა - Tavkvitela (Kizquigian), ციცასკუდა - Tsitsaskuda (Khevsurian), მელაგუნდა - Melagunda (Mtiuletian), წყლულის ბალახი - Tsklulis balakhi (Tushetian), ყვავისკუდა - Kvaviskuda (Meskhetian, Javakhetian, Adjarian), ყვავკუდა -Kvavkuda (Meskhetian, Javakhetian, Adjarian), ჩიჩქვის ბალახი - Chichqvis balakhi (Meskhetian, Javakhetian, Adjarian), კრავიკუდა - Kravikuda (Rachian, Imeretian), ქორიკუდა - Qorikuda (Rachian, Imeretian), მუღმურილ - Mughmurul (Svan), Тысячелистник - Tysijachelistnik, деревей - Derevej, порезник - Poreznik; **Armenia:** Հազարատերևուկ սովորական - Hazaraterevuk sovorakan; **Russian**: Деревей - derebei; **Azerbaijan**: боймадерен - doimaderei; **Armenia**: хазаратеревук - chazaraterevyk, Мелетник - Meletnik; **English:** Common yarrow;

Local medicinal uses

All species are widely used as wound healing agent and included in a variety of official pharmacopoeiae. In the Ural the leaves are chewed for toothache, and the plants are used as diuretic, antitumor, and wound-healing agent. In the Ural the decoction is used as hemostatic for internal bleeding and nosebleeds, as laxatives, for gastric problems, hemorrhoids, gastritis, stomach ulcers, kidney and urinary diseases, skin diseases and burns. In the Caucasus the leaves are used for rheumatism, bronchial asthma, heart disease, kidney disease, as diuretic, hemostatic and antipyretic as well as anthelmintic, for anemia, diarrhea and amenorrhea. In the Northern Caucasus *A. grandiflora* is used for conjunctivitis and for diseases of the stomach.
Achillea millefolium: **Georgia**: The leaves are used as anti-inflammatory, cholagogic, diuretic, kidneys, liver, sore throat, stomach, ulcers, and wounds, diarrhea. *Achillea millefolium* is an old well-known hemostatic. **Armenia:** as hemostatic, tea as antidiarrheal

Local food uses

Achillea millefolium: **Georgia**:The whole plant is used as filling for Khachapuri. The flowers are used as tea. **Armenia:** tea (in composition with other herbs – with *Thymus kotschyanus*, and other)

Local handicraft and other uses

Achillea millefolium: **Georgia**: used against parasites and in gastrointestinal diseases in calves. The mixture of the plant with hay contributes to its digestibility in livestock.Used as insect repellent. Serves as fodder for cattle, sheep, horses and camels. Planted as ornamental. **Armenia:** dye plant (carpet weaving – from yellow to brown)

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al.- 2025a)

***Aconitum orientale* Mill - RANUNCULACEAE**

Local names

***Aconitum orientale* Mill: Azerbaijan:** Şərq kəpənəkçiçəyi

Local medicinal uses

***Aconitum orientale* Mill.: Azerbaijan:** Tinctures prepared from tubers were used for rheumatism, radiculitis and neuralgia as an irritating and distracting agent.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Aconitum orientale* Mill.: Azerbaijan:** A dyeing solution is made from the flowers to obtain a yellow color. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. It can be used in group plantings on lawns, as well as for bordering shady alleys and paths**.**

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025b.)

***Actaea spicata* L. - ROSACEAE**

Synonyms

***Actaea spicata* L.:** *Actaea corymbosa* Stokes; *Actaea densiflora* M.Kral; *Actaea nigra* G.Gaertn., B.Mey. & Scherb.; *Actaea spicata var. melanocarpa* Ledeb.; *Actaea spicata var. nigra* L.; *Actaea vulgaris* Spach; *Christophoriana spicata* Moench; *Christophoriana vulgaris* Rupr.

Local names

***Actaea spicata* L.: Georgia:** დათვის ყურძენი **-** Datvis kurdzeni; Воронец - Vorones, волчьи ягоды - volch'i iagody

Local handicraft and other uses

***Actaea spicata* L.: Georgia:** All parts of the plant are poisonous. Makes a good black dye for woolen material.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025b).

***Adonis aestivalis* L. - RANUNCULACEAE**

Synonyms

***Adonis aestivalis* L.**; *Adonis aestivalis* f. *citrina* (Hoffm.) Nyár.; *Adonis aestivalis* subsp. *aestivalis*; *Adonis aestivalis* subsp. *marginata* C.H.Steinb. ex W.T.Wang; *Adonis aestivalis* var. *aestivalis*; *Adonis aestivalis* var. *velutina* Lipsky; *Adonis ambigua* Gaudin; *Adonis ambigua* var. *flavus* Gaudin; *Adonis annua* var. *phoenicea* L.; *Adonis autumnalis* M.Bieb.; *Adonis bienertii* Butkov ex Riedl; *Adonis citrina* Hoffm.; *Adonis crinita* Hoffm.; *Adonis cristata* Stapf; *Adonis flammea* Schleich. ex Steud.; *Adonis flava* Vill.; *Adonis inermis* Stapf; *Adonis inglisii* Royle; *Adonis linnaei* Sennen; *Adonis maculata* Wallr.; *Adonis maculata* var. *miniata* Wallr.; *Adonis maculata* var. *ochroleuca* Wallr.; *Adonis maculata* var. *pallens* Wallr.; *Adonis micrantha* DC.; *Adonis miniata* Jacq.; *Adonis polymorpha* Zumagl.; *Cosmarium aestivale* Dulac

Local names

***Adonis aestivalis* L.: Armenia:** Կուժկոտրուկ ամառային - Kuzhkotruk amarayin; **Azerbaijan**: Yay xoruzgülü; **Georgia**: ცხვირის სატეხელა - Tskhviris satekhela, Горицвет - Goritsvet, მეკენძალა - mek'endzali

Local medicinal uses

***Adonis aestivalis* L.: Azerbaijan:** A decoction of the roots was used as a laxative and emetic, and the leaves were used for urolithiasis. Pounded aerial parts of the plant in the form of gruel were used as a wound healing agent, applied to wounds with erysipelas, and mixed with barley flour was applied to burn wounds.

Local food uses

***Adonis aestivalis* L.** Stems used in small quantities in phkhali (herb pie).

Local handicraft and other uses

***Adonis aestivalis* L.: Azerbaijan:** A dyeing solution is made from the rhizomes and grass to obtain a brown color. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. Honey plant, ornamental.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025c).

***Aethusa cynapium* L. - APIACEAE**

Synonyms

Aethusa cicuta Neck.; *Aethusa cynica* Dulac; *Aethusa elata* j.Friedl. ex Fisch.; *Aethusa micrantha* Opiz ex Nyman; *Aethusa petroselinifolia* Gilib.; *Aethusa tenuifolia* Gray; *Aethusa toxicaria* Salisb.; *Cicuta cynapicum* Crantz; *Cicuta cynapium* O.Targ.Tozz.; *Cicuta minor* Garsault; *Coriandrum cynapium* Crantz; *Selinum cynapium* E.H.L.Krause; *Sium cynapium* Vest

Local names

***Aethusa cynapium* L.: Georgian**: dzaghlis kindzi , მარიამძმარა - mariamdzmara; **Russian**: кокорыш - kokorish, Собачья петрушка - Sobch'ia petrushka; **Armenian**: шикарос - shikaros

Local medicinal uses

***Aethusa cynapium* L.:** The leaves are used to treat gum disease.

Local food uses
***Aethusa cynapium* L.:** The leaves are used as food.

Local handicraft and other uses
Aethusa cynapium contains the poisonous alkaloid cynapine and causes poisoning in horses, cows and pigs who usually avoid the plant because of its disagreeable odor. The leaves are used to dye wool yellow.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025c).

***Agasyllis latifolia* (Bieb.) Boiss. - APIACEAE**
Synonyms
Archangelica latifolia Koso-Pol.; *Cachrys decursiva* Hornem.; *Cachrys latifolia* M.Bieb.; *Siler latifolia* (M.Bieb.) M.Hiroe

Local names
***Agasyllis latifolia* (Bieb.) Boiss. Georgia**: დუცი – dutsi, მდუსი – mdusi (Rachian), ლაგი - laghi (Khevsuretian), ღეჰი - ghehi (Svanetian); **English**: Broad leafed agasyllis. **Armenia:** Լիբուկ լայնատերև - Libuk laynaterev; **Russian:** Агазиллис широколистный -Agazilis shirocolistniy.

Local medicinal uses
***Agasyllis latifolia* (Bieb.) Boiss. Georgia**: In the Western Georgia the plant is used to heal stomachache. *Agasyllis* does not grow everywhere but thrives on mountain slopes and is considered a remedy against flatworms. In Svaneti, the sick with chronic stomachache is advised to eat raw *Agasyllis* or drink its broth before breakfast. *Agasyllis* helps the digestion and is a favorite snack after dinner for the Svans. Cough was healed with tinctures or broths made of liquorice roots, persimmon, *Origanum*, rose hips, marsh-mallow, *Agasyllis*, raspberries, quince fruit hearts and leaves, blueberries, *Viburnum*, kilamuna კილამუნა roots, and linden flowers. Traditional knowledge ascribes powerful medicinal effects to *Agasyllis*. The whole plant is used as anthelminthic. The root helps digestive problems, and the stem bark is used for asthma.

Local food uses
***Agasyllis latifolia* (Bieb.) Boiss. Georgia**: Young leaves and stems are eaten in chachapuri (vegetable filled pie). The leaves are ingredient of chave (a dish with vegetables boiled with coarse flour), and petioles and stems are often used for phkhali (a vegetable spread made from a variety of mixed herbs). Leaves and stems are also pickled.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025d).

***Ajuga genevensis* L.*; Ajuga reptans* L. - LAMIACEAE**
Synonyms
***Ajuga reptans* L.:** *Ajuga abnormis* Rouy; *Ajuga alpina* Fr.; *Ajuga barrelieri* Ten.; *Ajuga breviproles* Borbás; *Ajuga candolleana* Rouy; *Ajuga densiflora* Ten.; *Ajuga pyramidalis* Huds.; *Ajuga repens* Gueldenst. ex Ledeb.; *Ajuga reptans* var. *albiflora* Tinant; *Ajuga reptans var. alpina* Nyman; *Ajuga reptans* var. *lerezana* Blanco-Dios; *Ajuga reptans* var. *pyramidata* Zalewski; *Ajuga stolonifera* Jeanb. & Timb.-Lagr.; *Ajuga vulgaris* Rouy; *Ajuga vulgaris* subsp. *abnormis* Rouy; *Bugula decumbens* Mill.; *Bugula reptans* Crantz; *Teucrium reptans* Salisb.

Local names
***Ajuga genevensis* L.: Azerbaijan:** Cenevre dirçəyi
***Ajuga reptans* L.: Azerbaijan:** Sürünən dirçək

Local medicinal uses
***Ajuga genevensis* L. and *Ajuga reptans* L.: Azerbaijan:** A decoction of the leaves is used for tuberculosis, hemoptysis, bloody diarrhea, and also for bleeding hair extensions.

Local food uses
***Ajuga genevensis* L. and *Ajuga reptans* L.: Azerbaijan:** Young leaves are used in salads and soups (Akhundov et al., 1989). The leaves are eaten in soups and as a salad.

Local handicraft and other uses
***Ajuga genevensis* L. and *Ajuga reptans* L.: Azerbaijan:** Honey plant.
(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025d).

***Alchemilla vulgaris* L. - ROSACEAE**
Synonyms
***Alchemilla vulgaris* L.**; *Alchemilla acutangula* Buser; *Alchemilla acutiloba* Buser

Local names
***Alchemilla* spp.: Georgia:** მარმუჭი **-** Marmuchi**,** ნამა - Nama (Tushetian)**,** დათვთფეხა - Datvtpekha (Tushetian)**,** ფაფანგა - Papanga (Khevsurian)**,** შაფარ-შუფარა Shafar-Shupara (Meskhetian), ბორბალა-ბალახი - Borbala-balakhi (Rachian)**,** არმუჯი - Armuji (Lechkhumian)**,** ხაჭაპურა ბალახი - Khachapura balakhi (Imeretian)**,** ჩიქი - Chiqi (Megrelian), Ясменник душистый - Iasmenik dushistyj
***Alchemilla vulgaris* L.: Georgia**: მარმუჭი - Marmuchi

Local medicinal uses
***Alchemilla vulgaris* L.: Georgia:** arthritis.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025e).

***Alisma plantago-aquatica* L. - ALISMATACEAE**
Synonyms
***Alisma plantago-aquatica* L.:** *Alisma latifolium* Gilib., *Alisma major* Gray, *Alisma major* var. *lanceolatum* Gray, *Alisma natans* Pollich, *Alisma plantago-aquatica* f. *latifolium* Lunell, Alisma *plantago-aquatica* var. *latifolium* Kunth, *Alisma plantago-aquatica* var. *michaletii* (Asch. & Graebn.) Buchenau, *Alisma plantago-aquatica* var. *plantago-aquatica*, *Alisma plantago-aquatica* var. *pygmaeum* Regel

Local names
***Alisma plantago-aquatica* L. Russian:** bobovnik, vodianoi podorozhnik; **Azerbaijan**: Yol baqəvəri

Local medicinal uses
***Alisma plantago-aquatica* L.**: **Azerbaijan:** Powder of the dry root is used for dropsy, hemorrhoids, against rabies and a decoction of crushed leaves - from the accumulation of milk in the breasts and urinary retention, as well as an astringent and diuretic. Freshly squeezed juice helps to contract abscesses.

Local food uses
***Alisma plantago-aquatica* L.**: **Azerbaijan:** The rhizome is rich in starch and therefore is used as baked food. Honey plant.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva 2025e).

***Alkanna orientalis* (L.) Boiss. - BORAGINACEAE**
Synonyms
***Alkanna orientalis* (L.) Boiss.:** *Alkanna orientalis var. hellenica* Boiss.; *Anchusa orientalis* L.; *Baphorhiza orientalis* (L.) Font Quer & Rothm.; *Camptocarpus orientalis* K.Koch; *Lithospermum orientale* L.; *Lycopsis mollis* Vis.; *Oskampia trichotoma* Moench

Local names
***Alkanna orientalis* (L.) Boiss.: Armenia:** Խարի արևելյան - Khari arevelyan; Georgia: ალკანა - Alkana, Алканна - Alkanna

Local handicraft and other uses

***Alkanna orientalis* (L.) Boiss.: Armenia**: dye plant (carpet weaving – from yellow to orange). **Georgia**: A blue dye is obtained from the roots.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025f).

***Allium atroviolaceum* Boiss, *Allium kunthianum* Vved., *Allium ursinum* L., *Allium victorialis* L. - AMARYLLIDACEAE**

Synonyms

***Allium atroviolaceum* Boiss**: *Allium ampeloprasum subsp. atroviolaceum* (Boiss.) K.Richt.; *Allium ampeloprasum var. atroviolaceum* (Boiss.) Regel; *Allium atroviolaceum var. caucasicum* Sommier & Levier; *Allium atroviolaceum var. firmotunicatum* (Fomin) Grossh.; *Allium atroviolaceum var. ruderale* Grossh.; *Allium firmotunicatum* Fomin

***Allium kunthianum* Vved.:** *Allium kunthianum* var. *grandiflorum* Grossh.; *Allium lepidum* Kunth; *Allium lepidum* var. *humile* Miscz. ex Grossh.; *Allium lepidum* var. *rehmanii* Boiss.

***Allium ursinum* L.:** *Allium latifolium* Gillb.

***Allium victorialis* L.:** *Allium microdictyum* Prokh.; *Allium ochotense* Prokh.; *Allium latissimum* Prokh.

Local names

***Allium atroviolaceum* Boiss: Georgia:** ყანის ნიორი **-** Kanis niori, მაღლნიორა - Dzaghlniora (Kakhetian, Pshavian), ხახვნიორა- Khakhvniora (Khevsurian), მინდვრის ნიორი; Mindvris niori (Meshkhetian), კატა-ნივარა - (Mokhetian), ნაზმა- Nazma (Mokhetian), თიამულაი - (Mtiuletian), მაღლხახვა - Dzaghlkhakhva (Javakhetian), პრასუნა - Prasuna (Imeretian), პრასანა - Prasana (Imeretian), გვესიო - Gvesimo (Rachian), თიუმულა - Timula (Rachian), კატაპრსა - Kataprasa (Megrelian), კატაპურასკია - Katapurskia (Megrelian), ჯოღოსამეგრიში ნიორი - (Joghorishi niori Megrelian), Дикий чеснок - Dikij chesnok, полевой чеснок - Polevoj chesnok

***Allium kunthianum* Vved.: Georgia:** კლდის ხახვი - Kldis khakhvi**,** კლდის ნიორა - Kldis niora, (Khevsurian), Tusa (Khevsurian), მუჭკულ - Mutshkul (Svan), Лук Кунта - Luk Kuntha

***Allium ursinum* L.: Azerbaijan**: Ayı soğanı; *Allium victorialis*: Qalib soğanı; **Georgia**: ღანძილი - ghandzili, ღანზილ - ghanzil (Ingolian), ღანძელი - ghandzeli (Khevsuretian), შიშგილ - shishgil (Svanetian), ნიხანძილ - nikhandzil (Svanetian), ხანძილი - khandzili (Pshavian), ჯიშკილა - jishk'ila (Imeretian, Gurian, Megrelian), ღანძილი - Ghandzili**,** ხანძილი- Khandzili (Pshavian), ღანძელი - Ghandzeli (Khevurian), ჯიშკილა - (Gurian, Megrelian, Imeretian), შიშგილ - Shishgil (Svan), Чеснок медвежий, лук медвежий,черемша, Chesnok medvezhij, Luk medvezhij, Cheremsha;

***Allium victorialis* L.: Georgia**: მთის ღანძილი - mtis ghandzili, ბაშო - basho (Mokhevian), ნიორაი - niorai (Mthiuletian), შებუ - shebu (Tushetian), შიბუ - shibu (Pshavian), მაღდენა - maghdena (Svanetian), დეშდვ ნივრა - dashden nivra (Svanetian); **English**: Wild onion.

Local medicinal uses

Armenia: All species of wild onion with garlic scent are widely used in folk medicine in Armenia. The tincture has antimicrobial properties and is used in atherosclerosis, colitis, and diarrhea. Fresh or cooked onions are applied topically for certain skin diseases (abrasions, sores). Fresh juice from the leaves and bulbs with sugar used for the treatment of diseases of the upper respiratory tract. According to Armenian healers onion improves vision, onion juice prevents the development of cataracts in the early stages. Alcohol tinctures regulate blood pressure improve the elasticity of capillaries.

***Allium ursinum* L. Azerbaijan**: is used for wound healing in the form of a decoction, gargle and applications as disinfectant and wound healing remedy in diseases of the skin, for abscess and women's diseases. The plant us used raw in scurvy. *Allium* species are used as anthelminthic.

***Allium victorialis:* Azerbaijan**: Used for Infectious diseases: Used in the fresh form as antimicrobial and anthelmintic remedy.

Local food uses

***Allium atroviolaceum* Boiss.: Georgia**: Leaves boiled, fermented in brine, snack.

***Allium victorialis* L.: Azerbaijan** has a very strong garlic taste. It is used fresh, fermented and salted (. **Georgia**: Wisely consumed. Especially consumed at higher altitudes. The use of the latter species is more frequent. It was customary to eat the leaves pickled or boiled and prepared in a form of "mkhali" (a meal of boiled, squashed and chopped herbs). There were also various ways of "mkhali" (a mixture of herbs prepared as spread) preparation: in alpine regions melted butter was mixed with boiled, squashed and chopped leaves, while in the lowlands oil was used instead of butter and vinegar was also added. Greens as cilantro, mint, summer savory, and basil were added to "mkhali". Sometimes chopped and boiled leaves were

mixed with curds, wrapped in pastry and. Pickles were sometimes not only eaten raw, but rather used for “ketseuli” – a pie filled with herbs and sometimes mixed with cheese. Leaves were also stored for winter dried or salted in pots. In Khevi leaves were eaten raw. Bulbs were used as garlic substitute in Svan salt. In Khevi bulbs were eaten as garlic. Leaves and stems are also pickled. Leaves boiled and eaten with vinegar, boiled for mkhali, fermented in brine, snack.

(for additional data see: Aliev Muradalievich et al. 2025a).

***Alnus glutinosa* subsp. *barbata* (C.A.Mey.) Yalt. - BETULACEAE**

Synonyms

***Alnus glutinosa* subsp. *barbata* (C.A.Mey.) Yalt.:** *Alnus barbata* C.A.Mey.; *Alnus denticulata* C.A.Mey.; *Alnus glutinosa* var. *acutifolia* Spach; *Alnus glutinosa* var. *barbata* (C.A.Mey.) Ledeb.; *Alnus glutinosa* var. *denticulata* (C.A.Mey.) Ledeb.

Local name

***Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn. ssp. barbata: Georgia**: თხემლი - tkhemli, თხმელა - thkhmela, მურყანი - Murq’ani, ნახო - nakho, რთხმელა - rtkhmela, ბელყაც - belqhats (Svan), თხემლა - tkhemla (Svan), თხმელა - tkhmela (Svan), ჩვეულებრივი მურყანი - Chveulebrivi murkani, მურყანაის ხე - Murkanais khe (Mokhevian), თხმელა - Thkhmela (Imeretian, Rachian, Lechkhumian), რთხმელა - Rthkhmela (Imeretian, Rachian, Lechkhumian), თხემლა - Thkhemla (Gurian), რთხმელა - Rthkhmela (Gurian), თხომუ - Tkhomu (Gurian), თხომ - Thkhom (Megrelian), თხუმ - Thkhum (Megrelian), თხუმუ - Thkhumu (Megrelian), ბელყაჩ - Belkach (Svan), ბელყეჩ - Belkech (Svan), Ольха бородаиая - O'lkha borodataia; **Russia**: Ольха - olha; **Azerbaijan**: гызылагач - geiveilagatsh; **Armenia**: ластени - lasteni; **English**: Caucasian Alder

Local medicinal uses

In the Caucasus ***Alnus*** is used as diaphoretic, astringent gastrointestinal problems, and for diarrhea.

***Alnus glutinosa* ssp. *barbata*:** The leaves are used for the treatment of wounds.

Local food uses

***Alnus glutinosa* ssp. *barbata*:** The leaves are used to make tea.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Alnus glutinosa* ssp. *barbata*: Georgia:** The fruits and leaves yield black, grayish-yellow, red and yellow dyes for silk and wool. The leaves and bark are also used for tanning, and the branches for weaving baskets and fences. The wood is very rot resistant and used for constructions in wet areas, e.g. bridges. In early spring the trees produce a lot of pollen. the pollen mixed with sugar and honey, can serve as a feed for bees. The wood is used for construction, especially for posts, as well as for firewood. The inner bark and leaves yield black and brown dyes. The wood is used to make utensils like tool handles and wine presses, and the fruits are applied in veterinary medicine, also as firewood. The wood is characterized by great solidity in water, tolerates damp conditions well, and is used in mines for poles, water channels, wells, etc. also in carpentry and carpentry work; Its decoction is used to make gunpowder. Unmatched in the afforestation of moist areas in the plains. Used to make utensils and tools. Yields black and brown dye.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025g).

***Amaranthus hybridus* L., *Amaranthus retroflexus* L. - AMARANTHACEAE**

Synonyms

***Amaranthus hybridus* L.:** *Amaranthus aureus* hort. ex Moq.; *Amaranthus batalleri* Sennen; *Amaranthus bellardii* hort. ex Moq.; *Amaranthus berchtholdii* Moq.; *Amaranthus catechu* Moq.; *Amaranthus chlorostachys* Willd.; *Amaranthus chlorostachys* var. *hybridus* (L.) S.Watson; *Amaranthus cruentus* var. *patulus* (Bertol.) Lambinon; *Amaranthus eugenii* Sennen; *Amaranthus flavescens* hort. ex Moq.; *Amaranthus hecticus* Willd.; *Amaranthus hybridus* f. *aciculatus* Thell.; *Amaranthus hybridus* subsp. *hybridus*; *Amaranthus hybridus* subsp. *incurvatus* (Timeroy ex Gren. & Godr.) Brenan; *Amaranthus hybridus* var. *batalleri* (Sennen) Carretero; *Amaranthus hybridus* var. *bellardii* Moq.; *Amaranthus hybridus* var. *chlorostachys* Thell.; *Amaranthus hybridus* var. *densus* Farw.; *Amaranthus hybridus* var. *hecticus* (Willd.) Moq.; *Amaranthus hybridus* var. *hybridus*; *Amaranthus hybridus* var. *laetus* (Willd.) Moq.; *Amaranthus hybridus* var. *prostratus* Moq.; *Amaranthus hybridus* var. *rubricaulis* Moq.; *Amaranthus hybridus* var. *sanguineus* Farw.; *Amaranthus incurvatus* Gren. & Godr.; *Amaranthus*

intermedius Guss. ex Moq.; *Amaranthus laetus* Willd.; *Amaranthus laxiflorus* Comell. ex Poll.; *Amaranthus neglectus* hort. ex Moq.; *Amaranthus nepalensis* Cat.; *Amaranthus paniculatus* var. *sanguineus* Regel; *Amaranthus patulus* Bertol.; *Amaranthus patulus* f. *multispiculatus* (Sennen) Priszter; *Amaranthus patulus* var. *multispiculatus* Sennen; *Amaranthus pseudoretroflexus* (Thell.) Almq.; *Amaranthus retroflexus* var. *chlorostachys* (Willd.) A.Gray; *Amaranthus retroflexus* var. *hybridus* (L.) A.Gray; *Amaranthus spicatus* Rchb.; *Amaranthus timeroyi* Jord. ex Moq.; *Amaranthus trivialis* Rota*; Galliaria hybrida* Nieuwl.; *Galliaria patula* Bubani

***Amaranthus retroflexus* L.**: *Amaranthus bulgaricus* Kov.; *Amaranthus bullatus* Besser ex Spreng.; *Amaranthus curvifolius* Spreng.; *Amaranthus delilei* Richter & Loret; *Amaranthus johnstonii* Kov.; *Amaranthus recurvatus* Desf.*; Amaranthus retroflexus* f. *rubricaulis* Thell. ex Probst; *Amaranthus retroflexus* subsp. *delilei* (Richt. & Loret) Tzvelev; *Amaranthus retroflexus* var. *delilei* (Richt. & Loret) Thell.; *Amaranthus retroflexus* var. *retroflexus*; *Amaranthus retroflexus* var. *rubricaulis* Thell. in Asch. & Graebn.; *Amaranthus retroflexus* var. *salicifolius* I.M.Johnst.; *Amaranthus rigidus* Schult. ex Steud.; *Amaranthus spicatus* Lam.; *Amaranthus strictus* Ten.; *Galliaria retroflexa* (L.) Nieuwl.; *Galliaria scabra* Bubani

Local names

Amaranthus hybridus: **Georgia:** წითელი ხალი - Ts'iteli Mkhali), წითელი ჯიჯლაყა -ts'iteli jijlaq'a) (ts'iteli = red), წითელი ჯიჯლაყა - Ts'iteli jijlaq'a, თათრულა ფხალი - tatrula pkhali); წითელი ფხალი - ts'iteli pkhali, ჯიჯლაყა-ყვავილი - jijlaq'a-q'vavili; ლერტაგიჭი - lertagich'I (Ossetian)

***Amaranthus retroflexus* L.: Azerbaijan**: Qara pəncər, qara tərə; **Georgia**: ჩვეულებრივი ჯიჯლაყა - chveulebrivi jijlaq'a, გაბროლ - gabrol (Svanetian), დედალი მხალი - dedali mkhali (Ertso-Tianetian), თეთრაი მხალაი - tetrai mkhalai (Pshavian, Khevsurian), თეთრამხალა - tetramkhala (Pshavian, Khevsurian), თეთრი მხალი - tetri mkhali (Kartlian, Pshavian, Khevsurian), თეთრმხალა - tetrmkhala (Pshavian, Khevsurian), თეთრმხალი - tetrmkhali (Pshavian, Khevsurian), თვითმავალა - tvitmavala (Pshavian, Khevsurian), თითმავალა - titmavala (Pshavian, Khevsurian), რუხი ფხალი - rukhi pkhali (Rachian.), ღობურა - ghobura (Meskhetian.), შავი ფხალი - shavi pkhali (Meskhetian), შავმხალა - shavmkhala (Upper Rachian), წეწნორი - ts'ets'nori (Kakhetian), წიწილაყა - ts'its'ilaq'a (Chanetian), წიწინაფხალი - ts'its'inapkhali (Lechkhumian), წიწკა - ts'its'ka (Lechkhumian), წოწნარა - ts'ots'nara (Kakhetian), ჭიჭილაყა - ch'ich'ilaq'a (Acharian, Chanetian), ჯიჯაე - jijae (Megrelian), ჯიჯალე - jijale (Megrelian), ხალე - khale (Laz); ჯიჯილაყა - jijilaq'a (Imeretian, Gurian), ჯუმენე - jumene (Megrelian); **English**: Amaranth; **Russian**: Щирица (shuriza); **Armenia:** гавакатар (gawakatar, Հավակատար սովարական - Havakatar sovorakan

Local medicinal uses

***Amaranthus hybridus*:** An infusion is used to treat colitis, intestinal colic, and as a laxative for constipation, as hemostatic to treat hemoptysis, and menstrual and hemorrhoid hemorrhages, as anti-protist and anti-bacterial, to treat guinea worm and jaundice, and to treat headaches.

***Amaranthus retroflexus* L.*:* Azerbaijan**: A decoction and extract is used in diseases of the stomach as sedative and to normalize stomach activity, in constipation as laxative, in diarrhea as obstipated. Infectious diseases: A decoction and extract is used in dysentery. The decoction and extract of the aboveground parts of the plant is used as antitumor agent and for in skin diseases. Leaves and their extract are used as wound healing remedy. A decoction of dried leaves is applied in fever, as well as in the form of gargle for ulcers, and pustules in the mouth.

Local food uses

***Amaranthus hybridus*:** The young leaves are cooked as herb pie. Young stems are used as a source of vitamins. Pshavi people pickle mekendzala მეკენძალა *Aruncus vulgaris* Raf., ghimi ღიმი *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L. etc. They used as food shup'q'a შუპყა *Heracleum asperum* M. Bieb., ts'iteli jijilaq'a წითელი ჯიჯილაყა *Amaranthus hybridus* L., ghimi ღიმი *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L. In Tianeti District jijilaq'a ჯიჯილაყა *Amaranthus hybridus* L., tvitmavala თვითმავალა *Amaranthus retroflexus* L., mch'ivana მჭივანა *Silene wallichiana* Klotzsch. are used for mkhali (pkhali). Eaten raw, in Phkhali, sometimes Khachapuri. The young leaves are cooked as herb pie. Young stems are used as a source of vitamins. The leaves and shoots are used sometimes eaten. Eaten raw, in Phkhali, sometimes Khachapuri. The leaves and shoots are used for Pkhali (herb pie). Eaten raw, in Phkhali, sometimes Khachapuri.

***Amaranthus retroflexus:* Azerbaijan**: Young shoots and leaves are used in food in raw and boiled form, as well as in the preparation of different meals. Seeds are used as food cereals **Georgia**: The consumption of young shoots is widespread in Georgia. It was customary to eat them boiled and prepared in a form of mkhali/phkhali (a vegetable spread made from mixed herbs) or in a mixture of various other herbs such as natsarkatama (*Chenopodium album* L.), ch'inch'ari (*Urtica dioica* L.), ts'its'marita (*Cardamine hirsuta* L.), kharik'bila (*Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik.), andzla (*Cirsium incanum* Fisch.),

katmikona (*Ranunculus chius* D.C.), msukana (*Portulaca oleracea* L.), balba (*Malva sylvestris* L.) in Imereti; natsarkatama (*Ch. album*), danduri (*P. oleracea*), ts'q'lis niakhura (*Ranunculus repens* L.), kona (*R. chius*), ok'nat'ua (*Ficaria* sp.), or tavshava (*Origanum vulgare* L.), asistava (*Centaurium erythraea* Rafn), ch'q'ima-mkhali (*Anthriscus cerefolium* (L.) Hoffm.), chit'istava (*Gagea* sp.), ch'inch'ari (*U. dioica*), danduri (*P. oleracea*), ek'ala (*Smilax excelsa* L.), young fronds of jokhia (*Matteuccia struthiopteris* (L.) Tod.) in Guria; ch'inch'ari (*U. dioica*), moloka (*Malva syvlestris* L.) and natsarkatama (*Ch. album*) in Racha-Lechkhumi (in this recipe of "mkhali" *A. retroflexus* is an optional component; natsarkatama (*Ch. album*), ch'inch'ari (*U. dioica*), also q'aq'acho (*Papaver* sp.) in Shida Kartli, Mtiuleti-Gudamakari; ch'inch'ari (*U. dioica*), svia (*Humulus lupulus* L.), beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.) leaves in Shida Kartli f all greens coriander is most commonly used throughout the country; however, other greens and spices such as parsley, celery, dill, fennel, mint are also used in dressings. Either ground walnut (sometimes steered in herb broth) or stewed onion (the latter option practiced in East Georgia) are mixed with boiled, squashed and chopped herb mass. Onion is stewed in oil, melted butter or grease. Mainly in West Georgia vinegar or pomegranate juice (Guria) is added to the "mkhali" herb mass. Boiled herb mass with *A. retroflexus* alone or in mixture with other herbs, e.g. ch'inch'ari (*U. dioica*), natsarkatama (*Ch. album*), q'aq'acho (*Papaver* sp.), and cheese or curds is used as pie ("mkhlovani") filling in East Georgia; in Shida Kartli the pie is called "ch'akhrak'ina". In Mtiuleti-Gudamakari tetrai mkhalai (*A. retroflexus*) and ts'it'elai mkhalai (*Beta vulgaris* L. ssp. *cicla* (L.) Moq.) mixed with curds and melted butter are used as filling for "khinkali" or "kada". In Khevi many species are mixed together for Pkhali. The herbs are only gathered in early spring, during summer and even autumn, until tomatoes, eggplants, spinach, cucumbers can be harvested. By this time, the ingredients of pkhali (mostly weeds) loose softness, tenderness, taste; they become rough already producing seeds and probably for this reason are not collected by late autumn. Early spring they taste very differently than in summer. While making pkhali, some finely minced kitchen herbs are added after boiling the main herbs: a little dill (კამა), a little tseretso dill (ცერეცო), a little p'rasa პრასა, coriander, parsley, celery, green onions, estragon, mint. All these herbs are mixed with finely crushed walnuts; the boiled pkhali will be minced, desirably on a wooden gobi (wide shallow bowl with a flat bottom) and seasoned with herbs, walnuts, add salt and pepper by your taste. In Khevi many species are mixed together for Pkhali: ghoris nats'q'la-i ღორის ნაწყლა-ი *Sonchus* ssp., mch'ivana-i მჭივანა-ი – *Silene wallichiana* Klotzsch; maq'randutsa-i მაყრანდუცა-ი *Anthriscus sylvestris* (L.) Hoffm. maq'rats'ela მაყრაწელა-ი; diq'inch'ora-ghrich'ola დიყინჭორა-ღრინჭოლა / j'q'imi'ჭყიმი *Anthriscus nemorosa* (M. Bieb.) Spreng; k'ats'a-i კაწა-ი *Campanula rapunculoides* L. (its root is also edible), ts'iteli pkhali წითელი / jijilaq'a წითელი ჯიჯილაყა *Amaranthus hybridus* L., nadirmkhalai ნადირმხალაი *Aruncus vulgaris* Raf., saskhep'iai სასხეპიაი *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., ch'inch'ari ჭინჭარი *Urtica dioica* L., gholo ღოლო *Rumex* ssp., tatami თათამას *Atriplex hortensis* L., Khevi people use as food the following plants: shalgi შალგი *Brassica campestris* L**.,** khakhot'i ხახოტი *Bunias orientalis* L., mamula მამულა *Artemisia vulgaris* L., ts'its'mat'ura წიწმატურა *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik., khboshublai ხბოშუბლაი *Galega orientalis* Lam. People of Kazbegi mostly bake various herbs together: Ch'inch'ari ჭინჭარი *Urtica dioica* L., cha'ak'ari ჭაკარი (gholo ღოლო) *Rumex* ssp., tatami თათამა *Atriplex hortensis* L., ts'vril mkhala წვრილ მხალა *Stellaria media* (L.) Vill., are cut, mixed with cheese and clarified butter, wrapped in a dough and baked. Mkhlovani მხლოვანი herb pie was originally widely baked. This type of pie was prepared from a several pkhali plants cut in thin pieces: kvishamkhalai ქვიშამხალაი *Silene lacera* Sims., khboshublai ხბოშუბლაი *Galega orientalis* Lam. (there is another species of this genus in the list), tatamai თათამაი *Atriplex hortensis* L., mch'vanai მჭივანაი *Silene wallichiana* Klotzsch, ghoris nats'lavai ღორის ნაწლევი *Sonchus* spp. In Mtiuleti-Gudamakari boiled mkhali is mixed with with clarified butter, or sometimes boied, then wrapped in a dough and baked in a furnace or on ketsi კეცი (a clay plate-shaped pan for baking). Mkhali plants are: ch'inch'ari ჭინჭარი *Urtica dioica* L., natsarkatama ნაცარქათამა *Chenopodium album* L., tik'niq'ura თიკნიყურა *Myosotis sparsiflora* J.C. Mikan ex Pohl, bolok'ai ბოლოკაი (redish without bulbs) *Rapistrum rugosum* (L.) All., tskhenis sakhvremela ცხენის სახვრემელა *Sonchus ssp.*, gholo ღოლოს *Rumex ssp*., gvirila გვირილა *Pyrethrum ssp.* (the "ramashka""რამაშკა"flowers are discarded); tetra mkhalai თეთრაი მხალაის *Amaranthus retroflexus* L., ts'itelai mkhalai წითელაი მხალაი *Amaranthus hybridus* L. In Pshavi plants used for mkhali (pkhali) are: მხალეულად იყენებენ *Amaranthus albus* L., tetrmkhala თეთრმხალა *Amaranthus retroflexus* L., ts'itelmkhala წითელმხალა *Amaranthus hybridus* L., mek'endzela მეკენძელას *Aruncus vulgaris* Raf., khipkhlis q'iva ხიფხლის ყივა *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., shup'q'a შუპყა *Heracleum asperum* M.Bieb., k'enk'esha კენკეშას *Campanula lactiflora* M.Bieb., khipkhola ხიფხოლა (q'int'ora ყინტორა) *Chaerophyllum aureum* L. In Khevsureti the local population uses a varity of plants growing in wild for cooking mixed mkhali, e.g. dzirkhvena ძირხვენა *Arctium lappa* L.; k'enk'esha კენკეშა *Campanula lactiflora* M. Bieb.- young, peeled shoots are used as food; tvitmavala თვითმავალა *Amaranthus retroflexsus* L. grows in vegetable gardens and ruderal places he aboveground parts of the plant are harvested, boiled, mixed withn clarified butter, onions, herbs and eaten; ckhenis sakhvremi ცხენის სახვრემი *Sonchus* ssp., mochik'ais t'ari მოჩიკაის ტარი *Campanula rapunculoides* L., mch'ivana მჭივანა *Silene wallichiana* Klotzsch. Plants used as mkhali Kaheti: tatruli mkhali თათრული

მხალი *Amaranthus hybridus* L., ts'ots'nara mkhali წოწნარა მხალს *Amaranthus retroflexus* L., khach'ich'ora ხაჭიჭორა *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik., vazisdzira ვაზიძირა *Lapsana grandiflora* M. Bieb., bolok'a ბოლოკა *Rapistrum rugosum* (L.) All., q'int'ora ყინტორა *Chaerophyllum aureum* L., natsarkatama ნაცარქათამა *Chenopodium album* L., shalgi შალგი (shelga შელგა) *Brassica campestris* L., sve სვე *Humulus lupulus* L., khboshubla ხბოშუბლა *Galega orientalis* Lam. ნორჩ, ch'inch'ari ჭინჭარი *Urtica dioica* L., ghoris kada ღორის ქადა *Lactuca serriola* L., Balba ბალბა *Malva neglecta* l., natsarkatama ნაცარქათამა or dzaghltzhola ძაღლთჟოლა *Chenopodium foliosum,* tatabo თათაბო *Atriplex hortensis* L., saghvidzla საღვიძლა or burbushela ბურბუშელა *Taraxacum confusum* Schischk., tskhenis tsertsvela ც ხენის ცერცველა- *Vicia narborensis*, vazis dzira ვაზის ძირა *Lapsana grandiflora* M. Bieb., mravaldzarghva მრავალძარღვა *Plantago major* L., babuats'vera ბაბუაწვერა *Taraxacum* ssp., gareuli ts'its'mat'i გარეული წიწმატი *Cardamine hirsuta* L., ghinch'a-ghinch'a ღინჭა-ღინჭა *Sonchus* ssp. In Kartli kalak'oda ქალაკოდა *Arum orientale* M. Bieb.**,** shavmkhala შავმხალა *Amaranthus retroflexus* L., kharik'bila ხარიკბილა / khach'mach'ich'a ხაჭმაჭიჭა / odelia-khali ოდელია-ხალი *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik., shalgi შალგი *Brassica campestris* L., ghrinch'ola ღრინჭოლა *Anthriscus nemorosa* (M. Bieb.) Spreng., kalak'oda ქალაკოდა *Arum orientale* M. Bieb., ghoriskona-khali ღორისქონა-ხალი *Sonchus* ssp. are used for pkhali. In spring people in Apkhazeti collected young shoots of jampezia (ჯამფეზია, *Phytolacca americana* L.) and mixed with green sot'eia (სოტეია *Amaranthus hybridus* L.). It (was like a red pkhali), then boiled, pressed, minced and mixed with mats'oni, salt, chili pepper and coriander. In Apkhazeti Natsarkatama ნაცარქათამა (*Chenopodium album* L.) and jijilaq'a (*Amaranthus retroflexus* L. were boiled together, put to drain on a colander, after draining we pressed out the remaining water with our hands and put aside the pressed handfuls; seasoned with young t'q'emali, garlic, finely minced green onions and young coriander either ground through meat-grinding machine or finely minced together with garlic and chili pepper, added vinegar and salt to your taste. In Svaneti natsarkatama ნაცარქათამა (*Chenopodium album* L.) and jijilaq'a ჯიჯილაყა (*Amaranthus retroflexus* L.) are boiled together, after boiling press the water out well, add mats'oni, svan salt, minced green coriander and green onion. Racha people used wild plants as food from ancient times and make herb pie of ts'iteli pkhali წითელი ფხალი *Amaranthus hybridus* L., jijilaq'a ჯიჯილაყა *Amaranthus retroflexus* L., khbosshubla ხბოსშუბლა *Galega orientalis* Lam., burt'q'ila ბურტყილა *Lapsana grandiflora* M.Bieb. In Samegrelo ch'riant'eli ჭრიანტელი (*Amaranthus* spp.), babuats'vera ბაბუაწვერა (*Taraxacum* ssp.), jumena ჯუმენა *Amaranthus hybridus* L., natsarkatama ნაცარქათამა (*Chenopodium* spp.), ბალბა (*Malva silvestris* L.), ch'inch'ari ჭინჭარი (*Urtica dioica* L.), machit'a მაჩიტა (*Campanula rapunculoides* L.), ginishjonjgho გინიშჯღონჯღო *Sonchus* ssp., mumlish k'vaji მუმლიშ კვაჯი *Ficaria* ssp., are often boild together for Phkhali. Soft shoots of jumena ჯუმენა *Amaranthus hybridus* L., when cooled down after boiling, are pressed and seasoned with walnuts, garlic, pepper salt and young t'q'emali or mats'oni (yoghurt) for taste. Plants mixed together for pkhali in Adjara include dvarula dvalura დვარულა დვალურა *Polygonum carneum* C. Koch, dondoli დონდოლი *Gadellia lactiflora* (M.Bieb.), ch'inch'ari ჭინჭარი *Urtica dioica* L., katamnatsara ქათამნაცარა *Chenopodium album* L., ch'ich'laq'a ჭიჭლაყა *Amaranthus retroflexus* L., perapera ფერაფერა *Phytolacca americana* L., k'uk'umzhava კუკუმჟავა, svint'ri სვინტრი *Polygonatum* ssp., ch'arbadelo ჭარბადელო *Arctium lappa* L., and also young leaves of motsvi მოცვი *Vaccinium* ssp., venakhi ვენახი *Vitis vinifera* L., babuats'vera ბაბუასწვერა *Taraxacum* ssp., Kajiloja ქაჯილოჯა *Daucus carota* L., Ts'its'marit'a წიწმარიტა *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik., burt'q'ila ბურტყილა *Lapsana. grandiflora* M. Bieb., , the plants used by Adjara people as food are: ajark'ela აჯარკელა *Lathyrus roseus* Steven, ajorik'a აჯორიკას *Aruncus vulgaris* Raf. (young leaves are pickled), bobots'vera ბობოწვერა *Taraxacum* ssp. (ground roasted dry roots used instead of cichorium), dilq'a დილყა *Heracleum* sp. (shoots are peeled and eaten), k'onst'ant'ila კონსტანტილა (white roots are edible), ozaghina ოზაღინა *Chaerophyllum aureum* L. (young leaves are pickled), ghima ღიმა *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L. (mixed with leek or ajorik'a აჯორიკა *Aruncus vulgaris* Raf. and pickled), and dvalura დვალურა *Polygonum carneum*. Wild pkhali plants can be cooked in various ways: can be pickled, boiled, seasoned with vinegar, walnuts and various spice herbs. In Imereti the following plants are mixed together for cooking "meadow pkhali" "მინდვრის ფხალი": natsarkatama ნაცარათამა *Chenopodium album* (a lot), jijilaq'a ჯიჯილაყა *Amaranthus retroflexus* L. (a lot), ts'its'marit'a წიწმარიტა or kharik'bila ხარიკბილა *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik (a lot), andzla ანძლა *Cirsium incanum* (S.G. Gmel.) Fisch. (a lot), katmikona ქათმიქონა *Valerianella locusta* (L.) Laterr. (a lot), dedaput'k'ara დედაფუტკარა *Lamium album* L. (a few), msukana მსუქანა *Portulaca oleracea* L. (a lot, makes pkhali slimy), birk'abalakhi ბირკაბალახი *Xanthium spinosum* L. (a few, early spring), zhunzhruk'o ჟუნჟრუკო *Stellaria media* (L.) Vill., mat'it'ela მატიტელა *Polygonum aviculare* L. (moderately), ხვართქლა *Convolvulus arvensis* L. (moderately), k'obchkhila კობჩხილა, bat'ispekhebi ბატისფეხები *Falcaria vulgaris* Bernh. (a few), ჭინჭარი *Urtica dioica* L. (a lot), Ch'inch'ris deda ჭინჭრის დედა *Lamium album* (a few, adds bitterness), samq'ura სამყურა *Trifolium* ssp. (a few), ionja იონჯა *Medicago* ssp. (a few), tavshava თავშავა *Origanum vulgare* L. (a few), purtskhala ფურცხალა *Sonchus* ssp. (a few), young leaves of potato k'art'opili კარტოფილი (a few,

slimy), Ia ია *Viola* ssp. (a few, makes slimy and dangerous if used a lot, can be in a way intoxicating), babuats'vera ბაბუაწვერა *Taraxacum* ssp. (a few, adds bitterness), leaves of endro ენდრო *Rubia tinctorum* L. (a few), msukana მსუქანა *Portulaca oleracea* L., khbosshubla ხბოშუბლა *Galega orientalis* Lam., ia ია *Viola* sp. dedabrik'onk'a დედაბრიკონკა *Lamium purpureum* L. (a few), vardk'ach'ach'i ვარდკაჭაჭი *Cichorium intybus* L. (a few, makes bitter), gholo ღოლო *Rumex* (a few, makes the dish brown), q'aq'acho ყაყაჩო *Papaver* ssp. (a few), mzhauna მჟაუნა *Rumex acetosa* L. (a few, makes sour), balba ბალბა *Malva sylvestris* L., *Malva neglecta* Wallr. (a lot, makes slimy), ch'lak'vi ჭლაკვი (*Allium fistulosum*). The herbs are only gathered in early spring, during summer and even autumn, until tomatoes, eggplants, spinach, cucumbers can be harvested. By this time, the ingredients of pkhali (mostly weeds) loose softness, tenderness, taste; they become rough already producing seeds and probably for this reason are not collected by late autumn. Early spring they taste very differently than in summer. While making pkhali, some finely minced kitchen herbs are added after boiling the main herbs: a little dill (კამა), a little tseretso dill (ცერეცო), a little p'rasa პრასა, coriander, parsley, celery, green onions, estragon, mint. All these herbs are mixed with finely crushed walnuts; the boiled pkhali will be minced, desirably on a wooden gobi (wide shallow bowl with a flat bottom) and seasoned with herbs, walnuts, add salt and pepper by your taste. In Guria, wild plants used as food together include: dzigura ძიგურა (ek'ala ეკალა) *Smilax excelsa* L., chit'istava ჩიტისთავა *Ornithogalum woronowii* Krasch., moloka მოლოქა *Malva sylvestris* L., mt'redis ok'nat'ua მტრედის ოკნატუა *Ficaria ssp.*, wild ts'its'mat'i წიწმატი *Cardamine hirsuta* L., dedlis kona დედლის ქონა *Ranunculus chius* DC., khokhbismk'erda ხოხბისმკერდა. To cook pkhali people crushe walnuts and mix it wioth vinegar (t'q'emali or pomegranate sauce), coriander, garlic and salt mix and season the pkhali with it. jijilaq'a ჯიჯილაყა *Amaranthus retroflexus* L. if young, must be seasoned with mk'ukhi მკუხი (juice from crushed green grapes added as seasoning), if grapes are already mature, vinegar is used. Other pkhali plants in Guria are: jijilaq'a ჯიჯილაყა *Amaranthus retroflexus* L., svint'ri სვინტრი *Polygonatum* ssp., ch'q'ana ჭყანა *Anthriscus cerefolium* (L.) Hoffm., ch'andua ჭანდუა, ch'inch'ari ჭინჭარი *Urtica dioica* L., molokai მოლოქაი *Malva sylvestris* L., umbalo უმბალო *Mentha pulegium* L., dedlikonai დედლიქონაი *Ranunculus chius* DC., pshalai ფშალაი *Humulus lupulus* L., ek'ala ეკალა *Smilax excelsa* L., katanatsarai ქათანაცარაი *Chenopodium album* L., khvartklai ხვართქლაი *Convolvulus arvensis*, katmikonai ქათმიქონაი *Valerianella locusta* (L.) Laterr., danduri დანდური *Portulaca oleracea* L., dzrokhis-ena ძროხის-ენა *Phyllitis scolopendrium* (L.) Newman, k'at'a კატა, k'at'abarda კატაბარდას *Clematis orientalis* L., *C. vitalba* L., sukana სუქანა, tz'q'lis niakhura წყლის ნიახურა *Ranunculus repens* L., dedliskona დედლისქონა *Ranunculus chius* DC., ok'nat'ua ოკნატუა *Ficaria* ssp., tavshava თავშავა *Origanum vulgare*, asistava ასისთავა *Genista ssp.*, ch'q'ima-mkhali ჭყიმა-მხალი *Anthriscus nemorosa* (M.Bieb.) Spreng., chit'is tava ჩიტის თავა *Ornithogalum woronowii* Krasch., jijilaq'a ჯიჯილაყა *Amaranthus retroflexus* L., ch'inch'ari ჭინჭარი *Urtica dioica* L., danduri დანდური *Portulaca oleracea* L., ek'ala ეკალა *Smilax excelsa* L., jokhia ჯოხია *Matteuccia struthiopteris* (L.) Tod. Sometimes all these were mixed to cook pkhali; but only young shoots and leaves can be used. They are washed, boiled and minced, seasoned with vinegar, salt and pepper at your taste. Crushed walnuts or hazelnuts are added". The leaves and shoots are used for Pkhali (herb pie). Eaten raw, in Phkhali, sometimes Khachapuri.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Amaranthus hybridus*:** As fodder for pigs and to make brooms. Used as forage and said to increase the yield of milk in cattle. However, the spines can cause injury to the mouths of grazing animals and cases of poisoning in cattle have also been reported. In Uganda the ash of burnt *Amaranthus* plants is used as a tenderizer in cooking tough vegetables such as cowpea leaves and pigeon peas. Used to make brooms.

Amaranthus retroflexus: **Georgia**: Used as ornamental. **Azerbaijan**: The plant can be used in designing of parks and gardens. The seeds are used to feed poultry. Useful for of silage for cattle.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025h).

***Anagallis arvensis* L. - PRIMULACEAE**

Synonyms

Anagallis arvensis* L.*: *Anagallis arvensis* fo. *coerulea* (Schreb) Arechav.; *Anagallis arvensis* subsp. *latifolia* (L.) Arcang.; *Anagallis arvensis* subsp. *phoenicea* (Scop.) Schinz & R. Keller; *Anagallis arvensis* var. *coerulea* (Schreb.) Gren. & Godr.; *Anagallis arvensis* var. *latifolia* Lange; *Anagallis arvensis* var. *phoenicea* Gouan; *Anagallis coerulea* Schreb; *Anagallis latifolia* L.; *Anagallis phoenicea* Scop., *Anagallis arabica* Duby; *Anagallis arvensis* L.; *Anagallis arvensis* f. *arvensis; Anagallis arvensis* f. *carnea* (Schrank) Schinz & R.Keller; *Anagallis arvensis* f. *coerulea* Arechav.; *Anagallis arvensis* f. *decipiens* (Uechtr.) Schinz & R.Keller; *Anagallis arvensis* f. *lilacina* (Alef.) Schinz & R.Keller; *Anagallis arvensis* f. *purpurea* (Douie) P.D.Sell; *Anagallis*

arvensis subsp. *latifolia* (L.) Arcang.; *Anagallis arvensis* subsp. *phoenicea* (Scop.) Vollm.; *Anagallis arvensis* subsp. *phoenicea* (Scop.) Vollm.; *Anagallis arvensis* var. *latifolia* (L.) Lange; *Anagallis arvensis* var. *lilacina* Alef.; *Anagallis arvensis* var. *phoenicea* (Scop.) Baumg.; *Anagallis arvensis* var. *phoenicea* Gouan; *Anagallis arvensis* var. *platyphylloides* Pau; *Anagallis arvensis* var. *purpurea* Douie; *Anagallis carnea* Schrank; *Anagallis hadidii* Chrtek & Osb.-Kos.; *Anagallis indica* Sweet; *Anagallis jacquemontii* Duby; *Anagallis latifolia* L.; *Anagallis mas* Vill.; *Anagallis orientalis* hort. ex Fisch., C.A.Mey. & Avé-Lall.; *Anagallis parviflora* Loisel.; *Anagallis phoenicea* Scop.; *Anagallis platyphylla* Baudo; *Anagallis pulchella* Salisb.; *Anagallis punctifolia* Stokes; *Anagallis repens* DC.; *Lysimachia arvensis* f. *latifolia* (L.) B.Bock; *Lysimachia arvensis* subsp. *latifolia* (L.) Peruzzi

Local names

***Anagallis arvensis* L.: Russian**: Очныйцветпашенный - Ochnyy tsvet pashennyy; **English**: Scarlet pimpernel

Local medicinal uses

***Anagallis arvensis* L.:** A decoction of fresh material serves as diuretic, for jaundice, gynecological diseases, hernia, and as calmative for cough and dyspnea, for wound healing, pulmonary problems, kidney stones, urinary system infections, gout, and rheumatism; as enemas as a laxative.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Anagallis arvensis* L.:** The flowers yield a yellow dye. All parts of the plant are poisonous and can lead to poisoning in horses and domestic birds.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025i.)

***Anchusa italica* Retz. - BORAGINACEAE**

Synonyms

***Anchusa italica* Retz.:** *Anchusa amoena* J.F.Gmel.; *Anchusa biceps* Vest; *Anchusa italica* Retz.; *Anchusa lucida* Vitman; *Anchusa macrophylla* Lam.; *Anchusa paniculata* Aiton; *Buglossum amoenum* Gaertn.; *Buglossum caeruleum* Pers.; *Buglossum elatum* Moench; *Buglossum italicum* Tausch; *Buglossum paniculatum* Tausch; *Buglossum vulgare* Tausch; *Lycopsis macrophylla* Desr.

Local names

***Anchusa italica* Retz.: Armenia:** Կավաժիպակ լազուր - Kavazhipak lazur; **Azerbaijan**: İtaliya anxuzası; **Georgia**: პატარძალა - Patardzala, ძროხიენა - Dzrokhiena (Rachian, Imeretian), Воловик - Volovik

Local medicinal uses

***Anchusa italica* Retz.: Azerbaijan**: The aerial parts of the plant are used in the form of an infusion as an antipyretic, as well as for constipation. Together with violet flowers, it is used as a laxative. The flowers are used as a wound healing agent. Roots boiled in cow's milk are used as an ointment after circumcision against tumors and as a sedative. A decoction of the aerial parts was used as an antidiarrheal agent, with a delay in menstruation, as well as melancholy, shortness of breath and cough. Pounded aerial parts of the plant were used for erysipelas.

Local food uses

***Anchusa italica* Retz.: Armenia:** tea (in composition with *Thymus* and other herbs)

Local handicraft and other uses

***Anchusa italica* Retz.: Azerbaijan**: Good honey plant. Purple, gray and red paint is obtained from roots and grass. **Georgia**: Honey plant. The roots yield red dye.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025j).

***Anemonoides caucasica* (Rupr.) Holub, *Anemonoides ranunculoides* (L.) Holub - RANUNCULACEAE**

Synonyms

***Anemonoides caucasica* (Rupr.) Holub:** *Anemone apennina* var. *parvula* DC.; *Anemone blanda* var. *parvula* (DC.) Boiss.; *Anemone caucasica* Willd. ex Rupr.

***Anemonoides ranunculoides* (L.) Holub:** *Anemanthus ranunculoides* Fourr.; *Anemonanthea ranunculoides* Gray; *Anemone flava* Gilib.; *Anemone jenisseensis* (Korsh.) Krylov & Steinb.; *Anemone lutea* Lam.; *Anemone nemorosa* subsp. *ranunculoides* (L.) Ces. in C.Catt.; *Anemone nemorosa-lutea* Crantz; *Anemone ranunculiflora* St.-Lag.; *Anemone ranunculiformis* St.-Lag.; *Anemone ranunculoides* L.; *Anemone ranunculoides* subsp. *jenisseensis* Korsh.; *Anemone ranunculoides* subsp. *wockeana* (Asch. & Graebn.) Hegi; *Pulsatilla ranunculoides* Schrank

Local names

***Anemonoides caucasica* (Rupr.) Holub: Azerbaijan:** Qafqaz anemonoidesi, Qafqaz əsməsi

***Anemonoides ranunculoides* (L.) Holub: Azerbaijan:** Qaymaqçiçəkli anemonoides, Qaymaqçiçəkli əsmə

Local medicinal uses

***Anemonoides caucasica* (Rupr.) Holub: Azerbaijan:** Aerial parts are used for eye diseases, runny nose, as well as for purulent wounds and ulcers as a wound healing.

***Anemonoides ranunculoides* (L.) Holub: Azerbaijan:** Leaves, rhizome and fruits in the form of water infusion and decoction are used for heart neurosis as a sedative.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Anemonoides caucasica* (Rupr.) Holub / *Anemonoides ranunculoides* (L.) Holub: Azerbaijan:** A dyeing solution is made from flowers and young shoots to obtain yellow, purple and green. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it**.**

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025f).

***Anethum graveolens* L. - APIACEAE**

Synonyms

***Anethum graveolens* L.**: *Anethum arvense* Salisb.; *Anethum graveolens* subsp. *australe* Koren'; *Anethum graveolens* subsp. *sowa* (Roxb. ex Flem.) Koren'; *Anethum graveolens* var. *anatolicum* Koren'; *Anethum graveolens* var. *chevallieri* Maire; *Anethum graveolens* var. *copiosum* Koren'; *Anethum graveolens* var. *nanum* Koren'; *Anethum graveolens* var. *parvifolium* Koren'; *Anethum graveolens* var. *tenerifrons* Koren'; *Anethum sowa* Roxb.; *Angelica graveolens* Steud.; *Ferula graveolens* Spreng.; *Ferula marathrophylla* Walp.; *Pastinaca anethum* Spreng.; *Peucedanum anethum* Jess.; *Peucedanum graveolens* (L.) C.B.Clarke; *Peucedanum sowa* Kurz; *Selinum anethum* Roth; *Selinum graveolens* Vest

Local names

***Anethum graveolens* L.: Russian**: Укроп - ukrop, **Azerbaijan**: шюют - shjujut, шивит - shivit; **Armenia**: самит - samit; **Georgia**: კამა - K'ama - ცერეცო - tseretso (Imeretian, Kizquigan), დიდი კამა - didi k'ama, რუსული კამა - rusuli k'ama, კვლიავი - Kvliavi (Gurian), კლიავი - Kliavi (Gurian), ცერეცო - Tseretso (Megrelian), ცოროცო - Tsorotso (Megrelian), ძერო Dzero - (Megrelian), Укроп - Ukrop; **English**: Dill

Local medicinal uses

***Anethum graveolens* L.**: The leaves and shoots are used for digestive system disorders.

Local food uses

***Anethum graveolens* L.**: The young shoots are used as vegetables, often as a seasoning for food and pickles. The seeds are used as flavoring agent for liquor and as spice. Used as spice for meals, but also for canning and liquor. *A. graveolens* leaves are eaten fresh and dry as vegetable and the leaves can be used as a condiment. The seeds and leaves are an important ingredient of Svanetian salt. Dill is widely used as spice, but especially in the Caucasus and wider Eurasia. The fruits are used as condiment.

Local handicraft and other uses

Anethum graveolens: The seed oil is used in soaps.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025k).

***Angelica tatianae* Bordz. - APIACEAE**

Local names

***Angelica tatianae* Bordz.: Georgia:** ანგელოზა **-** Angeloza**,** Ангелика - Angelika, дудник - Dudnik, дягил - Diagil; **Russian**: Дудник - dudnik; **Armenian**: кех - kekh).

Local medicinal uses

Angelica is included in a variety of official herbal pharmacopoeiae. In the Ural the roots are used diuretic, expectorant, for bronchitis, neurasthenia, insomnia, gastritis, ascites, and as tincture for for rheumatism, gout, sciatica, as well as with otitis and toothache.

Local food uses

Angelica tatianae: The young shoots are eaten raw and pickled. The seeds are used as spice. In Northern Armenia highly valued as edible plant. The leaf petioles with spicy bitter taste are eaten raw, rarely salted Probably also has medicinal properties. The leaf petioles with spicy bitter taste are eaten raw, rarely salted (*Jaroshenko*). Probably also has medicinal properties. In Kevsureti dutsi დუცი (*Angelica tatianae* Bordz.) petioles are peeled and used as food. In Tusheti many herbaceous plants are used as food and are kept for winter, either dried or pickled, to make mixed mkhali and sauces, and to accompany the main dishes, including kumeli ქუმელი q'va ყვა. It is used all-year round, is made of roasted keri ქერი (barley) grains. Can be made of ipkli იფქლი (Georgian endemic wheat), corn, svili სვილი (rye), kersvili ქერსვილი (mixture of barley and rye) and tsetsvi ცერცვი (faba bean, when mixed with corn: giera-i გიერა-ი *Brassica campestris* subsp. *oleifera* (DC.) Schübl. & Mart., gomat'i გომატი *Bunias orientalis* L., dutsi დუცი *Angelica tatianae Bordz.*, kharnuq'a-i ხარნუყა-ი *Lactuca serriola* L., buera ბუერა *Petasites ssp.*, shubq'a-i შუბყა-ი *Heracleum asperum* M. Bieb., khap'ara-i ხაპარა-ი *Cichorium intybus* L., mariamdzmara მარიამძმარა *Ligusticum alatum* (M. Bieb.) Spreng. ch'imi ჭიმი *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., diq'i დიყი *Heracleum* ssp., jortk'uda-i ჯორთკუდა-ი *Artemisia vulgaris* L., sagvidzla საღვიძლა *Taraxacum officinale* (L.) Weber ex F.H. Wigg., dzirkhvena ძირხვენა *Arctium lappa* L., ch'ivana ჭივანა *Silene wallichiana* Klotzsch, kvishamkhala ქვიშამხალა *Silene laera* (Stev.) Sims, khavrat'ai ხავრატაი *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik., jorik'udai ჯორიკუდაი *Artemisia vulgaris* L., and giera გიერა *Sinapis arvensis* L. There are several ways to season mkhali in Tusheti: 1. well-cleaned plants are placed in a pot and cooked without water. The cooked plants are placed on a sieve to cool and cut into pieces. After that the dish is seasoned with onions browned in clarified butter, egges and salt. 2. After cooking the plants in the same way, fresh cottage cheese, onions browned in clarified butter, eggs and salt are added. 3. After boiling the mkhali is seasoned with vinegar, garlic and salt. Normally, in Tusheti mkhali is not seasoned with walnuts and vinegar. Chave ჩავე is made in Tusheti using saghvidzlia საღვიძლია or sajaraq'i საჯარაყი *Taraxacum officinale* (L.) Weber ex F.H. Wigg., gomat'i გომატი *Bunias orientalis* L., dutsi დუცი *Angelica tatianae* Bordz., kharnuq'a ხარნუყა *Lactuca serriola* L. (another name is mts'aria მწარია because it is bitter "mts'are" means "bitter" in Georgian), and buera ბუერა *Petasites* ssp., p'it'na პიტნა *Mentha* ssp., gholo ღოლო *Rumex* ssp., sasuka სასუქა *Seseli transcaucasicum* Pimenov & Sdobnina, vashlisula ვაშლისულა *Primula woronowii* Losinsk., boiled together, with added milk, sach'irai საჭარაი (sheep internal fat), and flour thinned with milk or water, as well as salt and garlic. In Tusheti ch'imi ჭიმი *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., giera გიერა *Brassica campestris* subsp. *oleifera* (DC.) Schübl. & Mart., machigt'ara მაჩიგტარა *Campanula rapunculoides* L., khap'ara ხაპარა (ვარდკაჭაჭა) *Cichorium intybus* L., diq'i დიყი *Heracleum* ssp., shup'q'a შუპყა *Heracleum asperum* M. Bieb., ap'q'i აპყი *Heracleum leskovii* Grossh., dutsi დუცი *Angelica tatianae* Bordz, giera გიერა *Sinapis arvensis* L., jortk'uda ჯორთკუდა (wild estragon) *Artemisia vulgaris* L., mariamdzmara მარიამძმარა *Ligusticum alatum* (M.Bieb.) Spreng., and kharnuq'a ხარნუყა *Lactuca serriola* L. are eaten raw and also dipped in sour milk. These herbaceous plants for dipping (sats'ebaci, sats'ebi "chatseba" means "dip" in Georgian) are harvested and a bowl with curd "shegdebul ze" „ შეგდებულ ზე" is filled; then leaves and young shoots from the mentioned herbaceous plants are plucked, dipped in the curd and eaten.

Local handicraft and other uses

Angelica tatianae: The essential oils are used for perfumes.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025l)

***Anthemis cotula* L. - ASTERACEAE**

Synonyms

***Anthemis cotula* L.:** *Anthemis cotula* subsp. *Cotula; Anthemis cotula* subsp. *psorosperma* (Ten.) Arcang.; *Anthemis cotula* var. *cotula; Anthemis foetida* Lam.; *Anthemis foetida* var. *foetida; Anthemis psorosperma* Ten.; *Anthemis ramosa* Link ex Spreng.; *Chamaemelum cotula* All.; *Maruta cotula* DC.; *Maruta cotula* var. *cotula; Maruta foetida* Cass.; *Maruta vulgaris* Bluff & Fingerh.; *Matricaria cotula* Baill.

Local names

***Anthemis cotula* L.: Azerbaijan:** Pişiy sağırgözü

Local medicinal uses

***Anthemis cotula* L.: Azerbaijan:** A decoction or infusion of flowers is used for uterine bleeding.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025g).

***Anthoxanthum odoratum* L. - POACEAE**

Synonyms

***Anthoxanthum odoratum* L.:** *Anthoxanthum alpinum* Schur; *Anthoxanthum asperum* W.Mann ex Opiz; *Anthoxanthum nebrodense* Lojac.; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* f. *montanum* A.Nyár.; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* f. *odoratum*; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* f. tenerum (Asch. & Graebn.) A.Nyár.; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* subsp. *odoratum*; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* subvar. *corsicum* Briq; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* subvar. *foucaudii* Briq.; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* subvar. *marsillyanum* Briq.; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *altissimum* Eaton & Wright; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *asperum* (Mann ex Opiz) Opiz; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *bulgaricum* Velen.; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *ciliatum* Grossh.; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *corsicum* (Briq.) Rouy; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *effusum* Gray; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *glabrum* Lefèvre; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *hirsutulum* Legendre; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *humile* Tinant; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *kovarovicii* Opiz; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *laxum* Wimm. & Grab.; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *montanum* Asch. & Graebn.; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *odoratum*; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *opizii* Uechtr.; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *paniculatum* Rchb.; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *pilosum* Döll; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *pubescens* Uechtr.; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *pubiculmis* Rohlena; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *ramosum* Hausskn.; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *rigidum* Beauverd; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *rothii* Opiz; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *saxatile* Opiz; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *semiglabrum* Schur; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *sommierianum* (Ricci) Fiori; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *subramosum* DC.; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *tenerum* Asch. & Graebn.; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *triaristatum* Beck; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *umbrosum* Asch.; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *verticillatum* Rohlena; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *villosissimum* Freyn; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *villosum* (Dumort.) Syme; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *villosum* Loisel.; *Anthoxanthum odoratum* var. *vulgare* Alef.; *Anthoxanthum ovatum* var. *montanum* Asch. & Graebn.; *Anthoxanthum ovatum* var. *strictum* Asch. & Graebn.; *Anthoxanthum ovatum* var. *tenerum* Asch. & Graebn.; *Anthoxanthum pauciflorum* Adamovic; *Anthoxanthum pilosum* Döll; *Anthoxanthum sommierianum* Ricci; *Anthoxanthum villosum* (Loisel.) Tinant; *Anthoxanthum villosum* Dumort.; *Phalaris ciliata* Pourr.; *Xanthonanthos odoratum* (L.) St.-Lag.

Local names

***Anthoxanthum odoratum* L.: Azerbaijan:** Ətirlicünbül

Local medicinal uses

***Anthoxanthum odoratum* L.: Azerbaijan:** It is used for shortness of breath and chest diseases.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Anthoxanthum odoratum* L.: Azerbaijan:** It is well eaten by cattle at a young age.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025h).

***Anthriscus nemorosus* (M. Bieb.) Spreng., *Anthriscus sylvestris* L. - APIACEAE**

Synonyms:

***Anthriscus nemorosus* (M. Bieb.) Spreng:** *Anthriscus aemula* (Woronow) Schischk.; *Anthriscus aemula* f. *hirtifructa* (Ohwi) Kitag.; *Anthriscus anatolica* Boiss; *Anthriscus macrocarpa* Boiss. & Heldr.; *Anthriscus nemorosa* var. *glabriuscula* Nasi; *Anthriscus rivularis* Dolliner ex Vuk.; *Anthriscus sylvestris* f. *hirtifructus* (Ohwi) H.Ohba; *Anthriscus sylvestris* subsp. *nemorosa* (M.Bieb.) C.Y.Wu & F.T.Pu; *Anthriscus sylvestris* var. *aemula* Woronow; *Anthriscus sylvestris* var. *nemorosa* (M.Bieb.) Trautv.; *Anthriscus villosa* Boiss.; *Centhriscus nemorosa* Spreng.; *Chaerefolium nemorosum* Bornm.; *Chaerophyllum lucidum* Desf.; *Chaerophyllum nemorosum* Hoffm.; *Chaerophyllum nemorosum* M.Bieb.; *Myrrhodes nemorosa* Kuntze; *Scandix nemorosa* (M.Bieb.) Hornem.

***Anthriscus sylvestris* L.:** *Anthriscus alpina* Jord.; *Anthriscus candollei* Rouy & E.G.Camus; *Anthriscus chaerophyllea* Druce; *Anthriscus elatior* Besser; *Anthriscus intermedia* Schur; *Anthriscus keniensis* H.Wolff; *Anthriscus keniensis* f. *gracilis* H.Wolff; *Anthriscus laevigata* Griseb.; *Anthriscus nemorosa* Baker & S.Moore; *Anthriscus pilosa* Schur; *Anthriscus procera* Besser; *Anthriscus sylvestris* subsp. *aemula* Kitag.; *Anthriscus sylvestris* subsp. *alpina* (Vill.) Nyman; *Anthriscus sylvestris* subsp. *sylvestris*; *Anthriscus sylvestris* var. *abyssinica* A.Rich.; *Anthriscus sylvestris* var. *sylvestris*; *Anthriscus torquata* Duby; *Anthriscus yunnanensis* W.W.Sm.; *Carum sylvestre* Baill.; *Caucalis aequicolorum* All.; *Cerefolium sylvestre* Bubani; *Cerefolium tenuifolium* Beck; *Chaerefolium silvestre* Schinz; *Chaerophyllum affine* Steud.; *Chaerophyllum alpinum* Vill.; *Chaerophyllum angulatum* Kit. ex Spreng.; *Chaerophyllum ateanum* Pau; *Chaerophyllum cadonense* Schult. ex Steud.; *Chaerophyllum ghilanicum* Stapf & Wettst.; *Chaerophyllum infestum* Salisb.; *Chaerophyllum lactescens* Rochel ex Steud.; *Chaerophyllum sylvestre* L.; *Chaerophyllum sylvestre* var. *ateanum* Pau; *Chaerophyllum tumidum* Gilib.; *Myrrhis chaerophyllea* Lam.; *Myrrhis chaerophylloides* Hance; *Myrrhis sylvestris* Spreng.; *Myrrhis torquata* Schult.; *Oreochorte yunnanensis* Koso-Pol.; *Peucedanum dissectum* (C.H.Wright) Dawe; *Ptychotis sylvestris* Royle; *Scandix sylvestris* Vest

Local names:

***Anthriscus nemorosus* (M. Bieb.) Spreng.: Azerbaijan: -** Meşə dişəvəri; **Georgia**: ჭყიმი - Tskimi, ღრინჭოლა - Ghrintshola (Kartlian), ლიმი - Limi (Tushetian); ჭიმი - Tshimi (Tushetian), მაყრანწალა - Makrantsala (Mtiuletian), დიყინჭორა - Dikintschora (Mtiuletian), მაყალურწა - Makalurtsa (Pshavian), მაწარა - Matsara (Rachian)

***Anthriscus sylvestris*: Georgian**: მათუთი - Matuti, ჭყიმი - ch'q'imi, მაწარა -matsara, ღიმის დედა - g'imis deda, ლიმი - Limi (Svan); **Russian**: Бутень - buten; **Armenian**: хидатерев - khidaterev, mandag; Azerbaijan: **Azerbaijan: -** Meşə dişəvəri

Local medicinal uses

***Anthriscus nemorosus* (M. Bieb.) Spreng.: Azerbaijan:** Pounded leaves in the form of applications are used for burns and abscesses.

***Anthriscus sylvestris* L.:** Traditionally the leaves are used as poultice for burns and abscesses. The seeds help to treat problems of the gastrointestinal tract, female diseases, as anticonvulsant, for tuberculosis, scrofululosis and eczema. **Azerbaijan:** Pounded leaves in the form of applications are used for burns and abscesses.

Local food uses

***Anthriscus nemorosus* (M. Bieb.) Spreng.: Azerbaijan:** Not hardened petioles of young leaves, collected before flowering, are used in a salted form (Petrov, 1940). Roots, leaves and young stems are used as food as a vegetable. **Georgia**: Stems mostly lactofermented, cooked in Phkhali, or eaten raw.

***Anthriscus sylvestris* (L.) Hoffm.:** The leaves and young shoots are eaten in salads, the stems pickled. Boiled roots are eaten. Leaves and shoots are used for Pkhali (herb pie). The young stems and shoots are pickled. However, the plant is regarded as slightly toxic and used with a large number of other species to reduce toxicity. In Khevi many species are mixed together for Pkhali: ghoris nats'q'la-i ღორის ნაწყლა-ი *Sonchus* ssp., mch'ivana-i მჭივანა-ი – *Silene wallichiana* Klotzsch; maq'randutsa-i მაყრანდუცა-ი *Anthriscus sylvestris* (L.) Hoffm. maq'rats'ela მაყრაწელა-ი; diq'inch'ora-ghrich'ola დიყინჭორა-ღრინჭოლა / j'q'imi'ჭყიმი *Anthriscus nemorosa* (M. Bieb.) Spreng; k'ats'a-i კაწა-ი *Campanula rapunculoides* L. (its root is also edible), ts'iteli pkhali წითელი / jijilaq'a წითელი ჯიჯილაყა *Amaranthus hybridus* L., nadirmkhalai ნადირმხალაი *Aruncus vulgaris* Raf., saskhep'iai სასხეპიაი *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., ch'inch'ari ჭინჭარი *Urtica dioica* L., gholo ღოლო *Rumex* ssp., tatami თათამას *Atriplex hortensis* L., Khevi people use as food the following plants: shalgi შალგი *Brassica campestris* L., khakhot'i ხახოტი *Bunias orientalis* L., mamula მამულა *Artemisia vulgaris* L., ts'its'mat'ura წიწმატურა *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik., khboshublai ხბოშუბლაი *Galega orientalis* Lam. In Mtiuleti, raw eaten plants are: vardutsa ვარდუცა, alkvasha ალქვაშა *Campanula latifolia* L., k'ank'esha კანკეშა *Gadellia lactiflora* (M.Bieb.) Schulkina, dutsi დუცი *Agasyllis latifolia* Boiss, mzhavana მჟავანა *Rumex acetosa* L., pkholis taxa ფხოლის თავა *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., diq'i დიყი *Heracleum* ssp., t'q'is niori ტყის ნიორი *Galanthus ssp.*, ღოლო gholo *Rumex ssp.*, maq'valdzirgha

მაყვალღირძა *Anthriscus sylvestris* (L.) Hoffm., dzirkhvena ძირხვენა, machik'a მაჩიკას *Campanula rapunculoides* L., mits'is vashli მიწის ვაშლს *Helianthus tuberosus* L. In Pshavi young, peeled shoots and leaves of maq'alordza მაყალორძა *Anthriscus nemorosa* (M. Bieb.) Spreng. are eateb while the flowers are still in buda. Other pkhali plants in Guria are: jijilaq'a ჯიჯილაყა *Amaranthus retroflexus* L., svint'ri სვინტრი *Polygonatum* ssp., ch'q'ana ჭყანა *Anthriscus cerefolium* (L.) Hoffm., ch'andua ჭანდუა, ch'inch'ari ჭინჭარი *Urtica dioica* L., molokai მოლოქაი *Malva sylvestris* L., umbalo უმბალო *Mentha pulegium* L., dedlikonai დედლიქონაი *Ranunculus chius* DC., pshalai ფშალაი *Humulus lupulus* L., ek'ala ეკალა *Smilax excelsa* L., katanatsarai ქათანაცარაი *Chenopodium album* L., khvartklai ხვართქლაი *Convolvulus arvensis*, katmikonai ქათმიქონაი *Valerianella locusta* (L.) Laterr., danduri დანდური *Portulaca oleracea* L., dzrokhis-ena ძროხის-ენა *Phyllitis scolopendrium* (L.) Newman, k'at'a კატა, k'at'abarda კატაბარდას *Clematis orientalis* L., *C. vitalba* L., sukana სუქანა, tz'q'lis niakhura წყლის ნიახურა *Ranunculus repens* L., dedliskona დედლისქონა *Ranunculus chius* DC., ok'nat'ua ოკნატუა *Ficaria* ssp., tavshava თავშავა *Origanum vulgare*, asistava ასისთავა *Genista ssp.*, ch'q'ima-mkhali ჭყიმა-მხალი *Anthriscus nemorosa* (M.Bieb.) Spreng., chit'is tava ჩიტის თავა *Ornithogalum woronowii* Krasch., jijilaq'a ჯიჯილაყა *Amaranthus retroflexus* L., ch'inch'ari ჭინჭარი *Urtica dioica* L., danduri დანდური *Portulaca oleracea* L., ek'ala ეკალა *Smilax excelsa* L., jokhia ჯოხია *Matteuccia struthiopteris* (L.) Tod. Sometimes all these were mixed to cook pkhali; but only young shoots and leaves can be used. They are washed, boiled and minced, seasoned with vinegar, salt and pepper at your taste. Crushed walnuts or hazelnuts are added. (Bussmann et al. 2019). Stems mostly lactofermented, cooked in Phkhali, or eatenr raw. **Azerbaijan:** Not hardened petioles of young leaves, collected before flowering, are used in a salted form. Roots, leaves and young stems are used as food as a vegetable.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Anthriscus nemorosus* (M. Bieb.) Spreng. / *Anthriscus sylvestris* (L.) Hoffm.: Azerbaijan:** Honey plant. From the aerial parts of the plant, a dyeing solution is made to obtain a yellow color. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025m).

***Anthyllis lachnophora* Tuz., *Anthyllis variegata* Bois. - FABACEAE**

Synonyms

***Anthyllis lachnophora* Tuz:** *Anthyllis boissieri* (Sagorski) Rech.f.; *Anthyllis lachnophora* Juz.; *Anthyllis taurica* Juz.; *Anthyllis vulneraria* var. *boissieri* Sagorski; *Anthyllis vulneraria* var. *stenophylla* Boiss.

***Anthyllis variegata* Bois.:** *Anthyllis caucasica* (Grossh.) Juz.; *Anthyllis grossheimii* Chinth.; *Anthyllis irenae* Juz.; *Anthyllis variegata* Grossh.; *Anthyllis variegata* var. *caucasica* Grossh.; *Anthyllis vulneraria* var. *variegata* Boiss.

Local names

***Anthyllis lachnophora* Tuz.: Georgia:**კურდღლის ბალახი - Kurdglis balakhi, Язвенник - Iazvennik, Заячий клевер - Zaiachij klever

***Anthyllis variegata* Bois.: Georgia:** კურდღლის ბალახი - Kurdglis balakhi, Язвенник- Iazvennik

Local handicraft and other uses

***Anthyllis lachnophora* Tuz *and Anthyllis variegata* Bois.: Georgia:** used as dye plant.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025n).

***Armoracia rusticana* (G. Gaertn.) B. Mey. & Scherb. - BRASSICACEAE**

Synonyms:

Armoracia rusticana* G. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb.Armoracia armoracia* Cockerell ex Daniels; *Armoracia austriaca* (Jacq.) Bluff, Nees & Schauer; *Armoracia lapathifolia* Gilib.; *Armoracia rustica* Schur; *Armoracia sativa* Bernh.; *Cochlearia armoracia* L.; *Cochlearia lancifolia* Stokes; *Cochlearia lapathifolia* Gilib.; *Cochlearia rusticana* Lam.; *Cochlearia variifolia* Salisb.; *Crucifera armoracia* E.H.L.Krause; *Nasturtium armoracia* (L.) Fr.; *Radicula armoracia* B.L.Rob.; *Raphanis magna* Moench; *Raphanus rusticanus* Garsault; *Rorippa rusticana* (G.Gaertn., B.Mey. & Scherb.) Gren. & Godr.

Local names

Armoracia rusticana* P. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb*:* English*: Horseraddish; **Georgia**: პირშუშხა - P'irshushkha, ხრენი - khreni; **Russia**: Хрен (chren); **Azerbaijan**: гытыготу - gytygotu. **Armenia:** Կծվիq ռուսաց - Ktsviz rusac

Local medicinal uses

***Armoracia rusticana* P. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb:** As anti-inflammatory; antiviral; bactericidal; painkiller; exhilarating; choleretic; diuretic; blood cleansing; general strengthening. Traditional medicine has been using grated horseradish root since ancient times as an external remedy - instead of mustard cakes for colds and coughs; in the form of applications for radiculitis, rheumatism, joint and headaches. In the Caucasus gruel, fresh juice, and infusions are used to induce gastric emptying, improve digestion, and remedy liver diseases, urinary problems, and as antiscorbutic and expectorant. Poultices are employed for skin cancer and other skin diseases. The root is used for toothache, and as anti-inflammatory. **Georgia**: Decoctions serve to treat diseases of the throat, mucous membranes, otitis, purulent wounds, rheumatism, radiculitis, neuralgia, sciatica, baldness, seborrhea and urticaria. For cosmetic purposes the plant is used to remove freckles and pigmentary spots. Contains lizacim in the roots that acts as antibacterial. The roots are chewed for gum inflammations. As remedy for scorbut and gum inflammation.

Local food uses

***Armoracia rusticana* P. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb: Georgia**: As spice and seasoning for food, and in the canning industry *Armoracia* extract help to preserve fruits, vegetables and meat. The roots and leaves are used as spice; the leaves are eaten raw and in. **Armenia**: used as flavoring for meat and fish. All parts in soup, as vegetable, spice paste, and spice for pickles and in meat. Horseradish rhizomes are consumed as a seasoning for meat and fish dishes. The leaves are used in salting cucumbers and tomatoes.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Armoracia rusticana* P. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb:** In folk cosmetology, horseradish is used as an excellent agent for bleaching skin, removing freckles and pigment spots. They can treat acne and dilated pores, as well as rejuvenate and tone the skin. Hair silkiness, volume and shine will help hair masks with horseradish. Such masks will help both strengthen the hair and increase its number. Infusion of horseradish leaves is the most effective remedy for aphids. Horseradish leaves must be poured with water, left for three days, and it can be successfully and absolutely safe for health to spray with this infusion, for example, cabbage or cucumbers attacked by aphids. Ornamental. In large doses the plant extract causes renal cramping and can lead to poisoning of cattle and pigs.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025o).

***Arum italicum* subsp. *albispathum* (Steven ex Ledeb.) Prime - ARACEAE**

Synonyms

***Arum italicum* subsp. *albispathum* (Steven ex Ledeb.) Prime:** *Arum albispathum* Steven ex Ledeb.; *Arum orientale* subsp. *albispathum* (Steven ex Ledeb.) Nyman; *Arum orientale var. albispathum* (Steven ex Ledeb.) Engl.

Local names

***Arum italicum* subsp. *albispathum* (Steven ex Ledeb.) Prime**: **Georgia**: ნიუკა - Niuka

***Arum* sp.: Georgia:** ნიუკა - niuk'a; ქალაკოდა - kalak'oda

Local medicinal uses

In the Ural *Arum* is externally for eczema, sunburns erythema, herpes, and bleeding gums and insect bites. The decoction is ingested to treat gastritis, bronchitis, heartburn, liver diseases, gout, hemorrhoids.

Local food uses

***Arum* sp**. In the Caucasus the young for herb stew, for soups and salads, and the tubers dried and ground as flour. The plants are toxic and cannot be eaten without processing. Fresh tuber-like rhizomes of Araceae are very poisonous but boiling and drying removes poison and they are used for food to grind as flour. In Northern **Armenia** young leaves of *A. orientale* are dried and shortly boiled; broth is removed to remove bitter taste, and leaves are further boiled to make souse of soup. The product is highly valued by population as a delicacy. **Georgia**: Stems are pickled and used for pkhali Needs to be dried because

it is not edible raw. It is braided while raw and hung to dry, then prepared as follows: put in a boiling water. After, barley flour is added, and seasoned with coriander, mint and salt and kept for winter woven in double braids.
***Arum italicum* subsp. *albispathum* (Steven ex Ledeb.) Prime: Georgia.** ornamental**.**

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025p).

***Aruncus dioicus* (Walter) Fernald - ROSACEAE**
Synonyms
***Aruncus dioicus* (Walter) Fernald:** *Actaea dioica* Walter; *Aruncus allegheniensis* Rydb.; *Aruncus americanus* Raf.; *Aruncus aruncus* H.Karst.; *Aruncus barbacaprae* Fourr.; *Aruncus capribarba* Wender.; *Aruncus dioicus* var. *dioicus*; *Aruncus dioicus* var. *kamtschaticus* (Maxim.) H.Hara; *Aruncus kamtschaticus* Rydb.; *Aruncus kamtschaticus* var. *tomentosus* (Koidz.) Miyabe & Tatew.; *Aruncus sylvester* Kostel.; *Aruncus sylvester* var. *kamtschaticus* Maxim.; *Aruncus sylvester* var. *triternatus* Maxim.; *Aruncus sylvestris* Kostel.; *Aruncus sylvestris* Kostel. ex Maxim.; *Aruncus sylvestris* Kostel. ex Opiz; *Aruncus vulgaris* Raf.; *Astilbe aruncus* Trev.; *Spiraea paniculata* St.-Lag.; *Ulmaria arunca* (L.) Hill; *Ulmaria aruncus* Hill

Local names
Aruncus dioicus* (Walter) Fernald**: **Georgia**: Marts'q'vi, მეკენძალა - Mek'endzala, მეჭეხი - metchekhi (Svan), მონადირისმხალა - Monadirismkhala (Pshavian), ყოვიპწკალა - Koviptskala (Pshavian), კოპრწკალა - Koprtskala (Mtiuletian), ყვავისპწკალაი - Kvavisptskalai (Mtiuletian), აჯორიკა - Ajorika (Adjarian, აჯარკელა - Ajarkela (Adjarian), ძირმაგარა - Dzirmagara (Imeretian), მეჭეხი - Metshekhi (Lechkhumian), მეჭეხა - Metshekha (Gurian), ირმისბაწარა - Irmisbatsara (Gurian), ნადირთმხალა - Nadirtmkhala (Khevsurian), Волжанка обикновенная - Volzhanka obiknovennaia, აჯორიკა - ajorik'a (Laz), აჯორიკელა - ajorik'ela (Laz), ნეკენძალა - nek'endzala (Svan); **Azerbaijan:* Adi arunkus

Local medicinal uses
Aruncus dioicus* (Walter) Fernald*: Georgia: Leaves and flowers used as antipyretic. Roots, leaves and flowers are used in traditional medicine as antipyretic. **Azerbaijan:** A decoction of leaves, flowers and rhizomes is used for fever, and also as a tonic and astringent.

Local food uses
***Aruncus dioicus* (Walter) Fernald**: In the Caucasus used in herb pie (Phkhali), also lactofermented. Sometimes pickled for winter, and with crushed walnuts, garlic, chili pepper, onion, pennyroyal, vinegar, salt added and mixed.

Local handicraft and other uses
***Aruncus dioicus* (Walter) Fernald**: **Azerbaijan:** A dyeing solution is made from young shoots and leaves to obtain a yellow color. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025q).

***Asperula arvensis* L., *Asperula odorata* L. - RUBIACEAE**
Synonyms
***Asperula arvensis* L.:** *Asperula dubia* Willd.; *Asperula dubia* Willd. ex Roem. & Schult.; *Galium arvense* (L.) Hermann; *Galium sherardiiflorum* E.H.L.Krause
Asperula odorata L.: *Asperula eugeniae* K.Richt.; *Asperula matrisylva* Gilib.; *Asperula odora* Salisb.; *Asperula odorata* L.; *Asterophyllum asperula* K.F.Schimp. & Spenn; *Asterophyllum sylvaticum* K.F.Schimp. & Spenn.; *Chlorostemma odoratum* Fourr.; *Galium matrisylva* Wigg.; *Galium odoratum* var*. eugeniae* (K.Richt.) Ehrend.

Local names
Asperula arvensis: Georgia: ყანის ჩიტისთვალა - Kanis chitisthvala, წიკწიკელა - Tsiktsikela (Kiz) - Ясменник полевой - Iasmennik polevoj, Шерошница - Sheroshnitsa
Asperula odorata L.: Georgia: ტყის ჩიტისთვალა - Tkis chitistvala, Ясменник душистый - Iasmennik dushistyj; **Azerbaijan:** İyli çətiryarpaq

Local medicinal uses
***Asperula odorata* L.: Azerbaijan:** A tincture from the aerial parts in Talysh is used for colds and heart diseases.

Local handicraft and other uses
***Asperula odorata* L.: Azerbaijan:** Honey plant.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025 r).

***Asplenium trichomanes* L. - ASPLENIACEAE**
Local names
***Asplenium trichomanes*: Azerbaijan**: Tükvari qamcılıca; **Georgia**: მამასწარა - mamats'ara, გველის გვიმრა - gvelis gvimra (Imeretian), კლდის კილამურა - k'ldis k'ilamura (Chanetian), მომასწარა - momasts'ara (Uper Imeretian), გველის გვიმრა Gvelis gvimra - (Imeretian). მომასწარა - Momastsara (Imeretian), ინდორე - Indore (Lechkhumian), Костенец волосовидный - Kostenets volosovidnyj; **English**: Mouse-ear fern; **Armenia:** Ասպլեն մազանման - Asplen mazanman

Local medicinal uses
***Asplenium trichomanes*: Azerbaijan**: The decoction of leaves is used as expectorant in diseases of the lungs, for scurvy and hair loss, as tonic, lactigenous, as well as for fever. Used also against diarrhea. Dried leaves used in decoction for kidney problems. **Georgia**: unspecified medicinal use.

Local handicraft and other uses of other species
***Asplenium trichomanes* Georgia**: Beautiful fern, can be used in designing gardens and parks. The whole plant is given to livestock in case of urine retention.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025s).

***Astrantia maxima* Pall. - APIACEAE**
Synonyms
***Astrantia maxima* Pall.:** *Astrantia helleborifolia* Salisb.; *Astrantia heterophylla* Willd.; *Astrantia speciosa* hort. ex Heynh.; *Transcaucasia armwnia* M.Hiroe

Local names
***Astrantia maxima* Pall.: Georgian**: ვარსკვლავა (varsk'vlava), თესიგირი (tesigiri); ინგირი (ingiri), უკვდავა (Uk'vdava); თესიგირი (tesigiri), ინგირი (ingiri); **Russian**: Звездовка (svesdovka); **Armenian**: астхабуйс (astkhabuys).

Local medicinal uses
***Astrantia maxima* Pall.:** The roots are used as laxative. The leaves, roots and stems are used as laxative and digestive. The root is used for diarrhea, as well as digestive problems.

Local handicraft and other uses
***Astrantia maxima* Pall.:** In veterinary medicine used as laxative. Toxic. Perfect melliferous plant producing abundant nectar. Gives light-colored high-quality honey. Decorative. Used as ornamental .

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025t).

***Athyrium filix-femina* (L.) Roth - ATHYRIACEAE**
Synonyms
***Athyrium filix-femina* (L.) Roth:** *Athyrium filix-femina var. filix-femina; Athyrium paucifrons* C.Chr.; *Polypodium filix-femina* L.

Local names
***Athyrium filix-femina* (L.) Roth: Azerbaijan:** Dişi ayıdöşəyi

Local medicinal uses
***Athyrium filix-femina* (L.) Roth: Azerbaijan:** An aqueous decoction of the roots is used as an anthelmintic.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025i).

***Atriplex hortensis* L. - AMARANTHACEAE**
Synonyms
***Atriplex hortensis* L.**: *Atriplex acuminata* M.Bieb.; *Atriplex atrosanguinea* Voss; *Atriplex benghalensis* Lam.; *Atriplex heterantha Wight*; *Atriplex hortensis* subsp. *nitens* S.Pons; *Atriplex hortensis* var. *hortensis*; *Atriplex purpurea* Voss; *Atriplex ruberrima* Moq.; *Atriplex rubra* (L.) Crantz; *Atriplex spectabilis* Ehrh. ex Moq.; *Atriplex virgata* Roth; *Chenopodium benghalense* (Lam.) Spielm. ex Steud.

Local names
Atriplex hortensis* L.: English*: Garden Orache; **Azerbaijan**: Bağ sirkəni – orach;

Local medicinal uses
Atriplex hortensis*:** In the Caucasus the leaves are used as diuretic and hemostatic. **Azerbaijan**: *U*sed as diuretic and anastasic. A decoction of the leaves is used as diuretic, as well as against hemorrhage. *Atriplex tatarica* is used for diseases of liver and urinary tracts. The decoction is used for jaundice, and as diuretic, and a decoction of the seed serves as emetic and laxative. ***Atriplex sp. is used to strengthen the immune system.

Local food uses
***Atriplex hortensis*: Georgia**: *Atriplex hortensis* leaves are used for phkhali (vegetable spread from a variety of herbs). Leaves (esp. young) of *A. hortensis* and *A. nitens* are used as spinach and with sorrel for green soup; they are also eaten boiled with oil / butter. The leaves are used for Pkhali (herb pie).
***Atriplex* sp: Azerbaijan**: Young leaves of all species are used raw, boiled and fried, as one of the ingredients for preparation national dishes Dovga (a soup cooked from curdled milk (yogurt), various greens, a small amount of rice and egg. In some regions of the country a small amount of peas is added to it. It is considered good for digestion and for relief of intestinal cramps), and Dolma (rice and minced meat with herbs wrapped in leaves (mostly grape).

Local handicraft and other uses
***Atriplex hortensis*: Georgia**: Stems are used to produce blue dye. Seeds for green dye. As silage for cattle and other livestock. **Azerbaijan**: *Atriplex hortensis* is decorative, beautiful plant, especially in the period of fructification, can be used in designing gardens and parks. Nectariferous plant. *Atriplex tatarica* serves for dyeing, the dye solution is prepared from roots to obtain a green color. The solution is used for dyeing wool yarn as well as products made of wool.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2026u).

***Atropa caucasica* Kreyer - SOLANACEAE**
Synonyms
***Atropa caucasica* Kreyer:** *Atropa baetica* Willk; *Atropa bella-donna* f. *lutea* (Döll) G.Dietr.; *Atropa bella-donna* subsp. *bella-donna; Atropa bella-donna* subsp. *caucasica* (Kreyer) V.E.Avet.; *Atropa bella-donna* var. *lutea* Döll; *Atropa caucasica* Kreyer; *Boberella belladonna* (L.) E.H.L.Krause; *Pauia belladonna* Deb & R.M.Dutta

Local names
***Atropa caucasica* Kreyer: Armenia:** Մահամորմ – Mahamorm; **Georgia**: შმაგა - Shmaga, კავკასიური ბელადონა - Kavkasiuri beladona (Kakhetian), დევსურა - Devsura (Kartlian), გიჟანა - Gijana (Pshavian), ცოფის ბალახი - Tsopis balakhi, ლემა - Lema (Rachian, შავბალახა - Shavbalakha (Rachian), მატატა - Matata (Svan), Белладона кавказская - Belladona kavkazskaia

Local medicinal uses
Atropa caucasica Kreyer: Armenian / Georgia: not very wide uses in folk medicine, mainly as pain reliver, poisonous plant.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025v).

***Barbarea vulgaris* R. Br. - BRASSICACEAE**
Synonyms
***Barbarea vulgaris* R. Br.:** *Arabis barbarea* Bernh.; *Barbarea abortiva* Hausskn.; *Barbarea altaica* Andrz. ex Steud.; *Barbarea arcuata* Andrz. ex DC.; *Barbarea arcuata f. brachycarpa* (Rouy & Fouc.) Kuusk; *Barbarea arcuata* f. *pubescens* (N.Busch) Kuusk; *Barbarea arcuata* var. *pubescens* Busch; *Barbarea augustana* Boiss.; *Barbarea barbarea* MacMill.; *Barbarea barbarea* subsp. *brachycarpa* (Rouy & Foucaud) Piper; *Barbarea barbarea* var. *longisiliquosa* Farw.; *Barbarea hirsuta* Weihe; *Barbarea iberica* DC.; *Barbarea kayserii* Schur; *Barbarea linnaei* Spenn.; *Barbarea lyrata* Asch.; *Barbarea macrophylla* Halácsy; *Barbarea pyrenaica* Jord.; *Barbarea rivularis* Martrin-Donos; *Barbarea rivularis* Pančić; *Barbarea rupestris* Steud.; *Barbarea sicula* Gren. & Godr.; *Barbarea stolonifera* Pomel; *Barbarea stricta* Willk.; *Barbarea sylvestris* Jord.; *Barbarea vicina* Martrin-Donos; *Barbarea vulgaris* f. *hirsuta* (Weihe) Fernald; *Barbarea vulgaris f. plena* Fernald; *Barbarea vulgaris* f. *vulgaris; Barbarea vulgaris* subsp. *arcuata* Čelak.; *Barbarea vulgaris* subsp. *vulgaris; Barbarea vulgaris* var. *arcuata* (Opiz ex J.Presl & C.Presl) Fr.; *Barbarea vulgaris* var. *brachycarpa* Rouy & Foucaud; *Barbarea vulgaris var. gracilis* DC.; *Barbarea vulgaris* var. *hirsuta* Fernald; *Barbarea vulgaris* var. *longisiliquosa* Carion; *Barbarea vulgaris* var. *macrophylla* Halácsy; *Barbarea vulgaris* var. *sylvestris* Fr.; *Barbarea vulgaris* var. *taurica* (DC.) Hook.f. & T.Anderson; *Barbarea vulgaris* var. *vulgaris; Campe barbarea* W.Wight; *Campe barbarea* var. *hirsuta* House; *Campe rivularis* A.Heller; *Campe vulgaris* Dulac; *Crucifera barbaraea* E.H.L.Krause; *Eruca barbarea* Lam.; *Erysimum barbarea* L.; *Erysimum lucidum* Salisb.; *Erysimum lyratum* Gilib.; *Erysimum lyrifolium* Stokes; *Sisymbrium barbarea* Garsault

Local names
***Barbarea vulgaris* R.Br.: Armenia:** Կծմնձուկ սովորական – Ktsmndzuk sovorakan

Local food uses
***Barbarea vulgaris* R.Br.: Armenia:** for salads, as spice.

Local handicraft and other uses
***Barbarea vulgaris* R.Br.: Armenia:** sometimes cultivated for fodder.

(F for additional data see: ayvush et al. 2025a).

***Betonica officinalis* L. - LAMIACEAE**
Synonyms:
Betonica officinalis* L.: Betonica bjelorussica* Kossko ex Klok.; *Betonica brachydonta* Klokov; *Betonica fusca* Klokov; *Betonica glabrata* K. Koch; *Betonica peraucata* Klokov; *Stachys betonica* Benth.; *Stachys officinalis* (L.) Trevis. ex Briq.

Local names
Betonica officinalis* L.:*

Local medicinal uses
The leaves are used to treat hysteria, hypertension, epilepsy, fainting, gout, jaundice, and rheumatism, gastrointestinal pain, hemoptysis, respiratory disease, inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, as laxative and as sedative.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025w).

***Betula pubescens* var. *litwinowii* (Doluch.) Ashburner & Mc. All. - BETULACAE**
Synonyms
***Betula pubescens* var. *litwinowii* (Doluch.) Ashburner & Mc. All.**: *Betula browicziana* Güner; *Betula caucasica* Litv. ex Leskov; *Betula pubescens var. litwinowii* (Doluch.) Ashburner & Mc. All.*; Betula litwinowii* var. *recurvata* I.V.Vassil.; *Betula recurvata*

(I.V.Vassil.) V.N.Vassil.; *Betula transcaucasica* V.N.Vassil.

Local names

***Betula pubescens var. litwinowii* (Doluch.) Ashburner & Mc. All.: Azerbaijan**: Litvinov tozağaçı; **Georgia**: არყი - arq'I, თეთრი არყი – tetri arq'i, ლიტვინოვის არყი - lit'vinovis arq'I, ბელყაც - belqhats (Svan), ჟახვარ - zhakhvar (Svan), Береза Литвинова - Bereza Litvinova , **English**: Litvinov' birch.; **Armenia:** Կեչի Լիտվինովի – Kechi Litvinovi

Local medicinal uses

***Betula pubescens* var. *litwinowii* (Doluch.) Ashburner & Mc. All.:** A decoction and alcoholic extracts of buds and leaves are used as diuretic, and choleretic, for edemas, diseases of the kidney, inflammation of gall bladder and liver. The decoction is used as anthelminthic, as well as poultice in case of bad healing wounds and ulcers. Birch catkins, young shoots, leaves and sap are used medicinally. Traditional medicine recommends birch sap to heal scurvy, also as a diuretic, a remedy for tonsillitis, bronchitis and lung diseases, and also for blood cleansing. In Zemo Tsageri (Lechkhumi), broth made of birch buds is given to the sick with lung diseases, especially tuberculosis. Broth or tincture made of bark was used as mouthwash to heal tooth ache and also scurvy. A leaf and bark extract in water is used against dandruff and hair-loss. Leaf tea is used to cure colds, and as panacea. The bark is chewed for toothache. The catkins are applied to wounds, and the stem sap helps against goiter.

Local food uses

***Betula pendula* var. *litwinowii*: Georgia:** Sap as food.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Betula pubescens* var. *litwinowii* (Doluch.) Ashburner & Mc. All.: Georgia:** A dye solution is prepared from bark, wood and roots to obtain red-yellow, from leaves for grey-green and greenish-blue color and their shades. The solution is used for dyeing wool, cotton and silk yarn as well as products from them. The bark ("chkhlak'vi") was used to make roofs in Tusheti. Birch as well as ash wood were used for war chariots and were exported to ancient Egypt from Subareti. According to ancient Chaldean sources, Menua IX, the King of Chaldea, took a large number of horses and war chariots as trophy from the country of Taokhi, an ancient commonwealth of the Georgian tribes on the eastern coast of the Black Sea in the II-I millennia BC. In ancient Georgian manuscripts the Georgian word "et'li", which means "chariot", is rarely mentioned, and in the late Medieval period it only maintains the meaning of fortune, a wheel of fate. Birch wood along with spruce, linden, maple, and alder was used to make harnesses of carts and plows in Adjara, while for the same purpose elm and ash were used in Kartli, Kakheti, Hereti (Saingilo), Imereti and Samegrelo, and oak in Guria. Birch wood was the only tree species used to make tools in Tusheti: plows, sleighs, crooks for taking hay from bundles. It was also used to make household wooden utensils like milk barrels, bowls,and soup ladles. . Bark was used to make small vessels used by shepherds during field stay with flocks of sheep, i.e. dry curds or salt. Twigs shipshape or cut long ways into half-pieces - was used to wind around wooden (linden) vessel used as a fresh milk container and a part of beer and vodka production equipment. Birch along with goat willow, hackberry, mountain ash, wood was also used to make bows. Birch as well as poplar and goad willow undergrowth was used to feed cattle in winter. Birch together is used as firewood, and the bark, which burns even wet, is used as fire-starter. Birch stems are sometimes used as posts. The wood is used to make lots of tools, including beer ladles, bowls, candlesticks, cups, dippers, mortars, plows, spinning wheels, spoons, tool handles, vessels to store alcohol and pickles, walking sticks and yokes. It also serves for carts, furniture, and sleds, and the branches make good brooms. Wood, bark, branches and leaves have many uses. Gives good quality firewood and charcoal. Construction timber, firewood.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025x).

***Bistorta carnea* (C. Koch) Kom. - POLYGONACEAE**

Synonyms

***Bistorta carnea* (C. Koch) Kom.:** *Persicaria bistorta* Samp.; *Bistorta abbreviata* Kom.; *Bistorta carnea* Kom.; *Bistorta elliptica* (Willd. ex Spreng.) V.V.Petrovsky, D.F.Murray & Elven; *Bistorta ensigera* (Juz.) Tzvelev; *Bistorta lapidosa* Kitag.; *Bistorta major* Gray; *Bistorta major* subsp. *carnea* (K.Koch) Soják; *Bistorta major* subsp. *cordifolia* (Turcz.) Soják; *Bistorta major* subsp. *elliptica* (Willd. ex Spreng.) Soják; *Bistorta major* subsp. *ensigera* (Juz.) Soják; *Bistorta major* subsp. *nitens* (Fisch. & C.A.Mey.) Soják; *Bistorta major* subsp. *plumosa* (Small) H.Hara; *Bistorta major* var. *ovata* Nakai ex H.Hara; *Bistorta major* var. *pacifica* (Petrov ex Kom.) H.Hara; *Bistorta nitens* Kom.; *Bistorta officinalis* Delarbre; *Bistorta officinalis* subsp. *japonica* (H.Hara) Yonek.; *Bistorta officinalis* subsp. *pacifica* (Petrov ex Kom.) Yonek.; *Bistorta pacifica* Kom.*; Bistorta pacifica* f. *velutina* Kitag.;

Bistorta pacifica var. *tomentella* (Kom.) Tzvelev; *Bistorta plumosa* (Small) Greene; *Bistorta subauriculata* Kom.; *Bistorta vulgaris* Hill; *Bistorta vulgaris* var. *nitens* (Fisch. & C.A.Mey.) Nakai; *Bistorta vulgaris* var. *pacifica* (Petrov ex Kom.) Miyabe; *Colubrina intorta* Montandon; *Polygonum bistorta* L.; *Polygonum bistorta* subsp. *plumosum* (Small) Hultén; *Polygonum bistorta* var. *plumosum* (Small) B.Boivin; *Polygonum lapidosum* Kitag.; *Polygonum plumosum* Small *Bistorta officinalis* Delarbre: *Bistorta abbreviata* Kom.; *Bistorta carnea* Kom.; *Bistorta elliptica* (Willd. ex Spreng.) V.V.Petrovsky, D.F.Murray & Elven; *Bistorta ensigera* (Juz.) Tzvelev; *Bistorta lapidosa* Kitag.; *Bistorta major* Gray; *Bistorta major* subsp. *carnea* (K.Koch) Soják; *Bistorta major* subsp. *cordifolia* (Turcz.) Soják; *Bistorta major* subsp. *elliptica* (Willd. ex Spreng.) Soják; *Bistorta major* subsp. *ensigera* (Juz.) Soják; *Bistorta major* subsp. *nitens* (Fisch. & C.A.Mey.) Soják; *Bistorta major* subsp. *plumosa* (Small) H.Hara; *Bistorta major* var. *ovata* Nakai ex H.Hara; *Bistorta major* var. *pacifica* (Petrov ex Kom.) H.Hara; *Bistorta nitens* Kom.; *Bistorta officinalis* Delarbre; *Bistorta officinalis* subsp. *japonica* (H.Hara) Yonek.; *Bistorta officinalis* subsp. *pacifica* (Petrov ex Kom.) Yonek.; *Bistorta pacifica* Kom.; *Bistorta pacifica* f. *velutina* Kitag.; *Bistorta pacifica* var. *tomentella* (Kom.) Tzvelev; *Bistorta plumosa* (Small) Greene; *Bistorta subauriculata* Kom.; *Bistorta vulgaris* Hill; *Bistorta vulgaris* var. *nitens* (Fisch. & C.A.Mey.) Nakai; *Bistorta vulgaris* var. *pacifica* (Petrov ex Kom.) Miyabe; *Colubrina intorta* Montandon; *Polygonum bistorta* L.; *Polygonum bistorta* subsp. *plumosum* (Small) Hultén; *Polygonum bistorta* var. *plumosum* (Small) B.Boivin; *Polygonum lapidosum* Kitag.; *Polygonum plumosum* Small

Local names

***Bistorta carnea* (C. Koch) Kom**: **Azeri:** Ətrəng bistorta, Ətrəng qırxbuğum; **Georgia**: *olygonum carneum*: დვალურა - dvalura, მატიტელა - matitela, დვალური - dvaluri (Acharian), უზუნჩიჩაგ - uzunchichag (Meshkhetian), ჭიჭიშვილი - Tchitchishvili (Khevsurian), ქუჩუჩილ - kuchuchil (Svanetian); *P. hydropiper:* წალიკა - ts'alika, ანწლიკა - ants'lika (Gurian), დათვის ჩაღანდრი – datvis chaghandri (Meskhetian), მიარდალორდ - miardalord (Svanetian), მუვერდელოოლ - muverdelool (Svanetian), ჟალტამი - zhaltami (Gurian), სალდა – salda (Imeretian, Rachian), სალდა–ბალახი – salda-balakhi (Imeretian), სადრაკი - sadrak'i (Chanetian), სანდაკია - sandak'ia (Megrelian), სანდრაკია - sandrak'ia (Megrelian), სარდაკი - sardak'i (Chanetian), სარდაკია - sardak'ia (Megrelian), სარდალა – sardala (Mthiuletian, Rachian), ფსარდაკი - phsardak'i (Chanetian), ღორი ინაი - ghori inai (Ingiloian), ცხენის ინა - tskhenis ina (Kartlian, Kakhetian), წყლის ინა - ts'q'lis ina (Kartlian, Kakhetian), წყლის მატიტელა - ts'q'lis mat'it'ela (Kiziqian.); **English:** Knotweed

Local medicinal uses

Bistorta carnea: **Georgia**: used to treat cancer and pancreas problems. Used to stop bleeding and as anti-inflammatory agent, also to heal intestinal disorders (dysentery, diarrhea). The flowers and roots are also used to treat lung problems and are externally applied to fractures and bruises. The plant is effective during its flowering period. It is widely used in traditional medicine, mostly to heal renal, liver and stomach illnesses, against fatigue, later catarrh of bladder, old and new wounds. It is believed to be especially effective against gallstones. It can actively remove sand from the body. The residents of Baraleti collect knotgrass, wash it and keep it in the shade. They consider it as a remedy that drives out salts and "poisons" from the body. A handful of dry knotgrass is put in a ceramic vessel and 1 liter of boiling water is added. After 15 min (or boiling 5 min) it is decanted and the resulted broth is drunk instead of water. Alternatively, the sick drinks a wine glass of this broth three times a day. The entire herb is also crushed and is used like a mustard plaster, and it is used to prepare a remedy for pancreatitis; the broth is given to heal gastro-intestinal disorders and hemorrhoids. **Azerbaijan**: Used for gastroenteric diseases, a decoction and liquid extract of the rhizome, as well as powder is ingested for diseases of the stomach and as astringent in acute and protracted diarrhea. The rhizome is used to treat snakebite .

Local food uses

***Bistorta carnea* (C. Koch) Kom.:** The fried rhizome is used for food. Leaves in Pkhkhali.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Bistorta carnea* (C. Koch) Kom.: Azerbaijan**: used for dyeing: Yellow and black colors are obtained from the rhizome. Can be used as decorative in gardens and parks. The rhizome is used for tanning leather.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025y).

***Botrychium lunaria* (L.) Sw. - OPHIOGLOSSACEAE**

Synonyms

***Botrychium lunaria* (L.) Sw.:** *Botrychium onondagense* Underw.; *Botrypus lunaria* (L.) Rich.; *Osmunda lunaria* L.

Local names

***Botrychium lunaria* (L.) Sw.: Georgian**: მარგალიტა - Margalit'a, წყლულის ბალახი - Ts'q'lulis balakhi

Local medicinal uses

***Botrychium lunaria* (L.) Sw.:** The whole plant is used to cure wounds.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025z).

***Brassica campestris* L., *Brassica napus* L. - BRASSICACEAE**

Synonyms

***Brassica campestris* L:** *Barbarea derchiensis* S.S.Ying; *Brassica amplexicaulis* Hochst. ex A.Rich.; *Brassica antiquorum* H.Lév.; *Brassica asperifolia* Lam.; *Brassica asperifolia* var. *esculenta* Gren. & Godr.; *Brassica asperifolia* var. *oleifera* Godr.; *Brassica brassicata* A.Chev.; *Brassica briggsii* Varenne; *Brassica campestris* L.; *Brassica campestris* f. *auriculata* O.E.Schulz; *Brassica campestris* f. *briggsii* (Watson) O.E.Schulz; *Brassica campestris* f. *oblonga* (Mill.) Prain; *Brassica campestris* f. *praecox* DC.; *Brassica campestris* f. *tenuis* O.E.Schulz; *Brassica campestris* subsp. *chinensis* (L.) Makino; *Brassica campestris* subsp. *dichotoma* G.Olsson; *Brassica campestris* subsp. *narinosa* (L.H.Bailey) G.Olsson; *Brassica campestris* subsp. *oleifera* (DC.) Schübl. & Mart.; *Brassica campestris* subsp. *pekinensis* (Lour.) G.Olsson; *Brassica campestris* subsp. *rapa* (L.) Hook.f.; *Brassica campestris* subsp. *trilocularis* G.Olsson; *Brassica campestris* var. *agrestis* Prain; *Brassica campestris* var. *akana* Makino; *Brassica campestris* var. *amplexicaulis* Makino; *Brassica campestris* var. *annua* (Koch) Rchb.; *Brassica campestris* var. *autumnalis* DC.; *Brassica campestris* var. *biennis* (Schübl. & G.Martens) Rchb.; *Brassica campestris* var. *chinensis* (L.) N.Busch; *Brassica campestris* var. *glabra* Sinskaya; *Brassica campestris* var. *hiroshimana* Makino; *Brassica campestris* var. *mana* Makino; *Brassica campestris* var. *musifolia* Makino; *Brassica campestris* var. *narinosa* (L.H.Bailey) Kitam.; *Brassica campestris* var. *oleifera* DC.; *Brassica campestris* var. *osakana* Makino; *Brassica campestris* var. *parachinensis* (L.H.Bailey) Makino; *Brassica campestris* var. *pekinensis* (Lour.) Viehoever; *Brassica campestris* var. *purpuraria* L.H.Bailey; *Brassica campestris* var. *rapa* (L.) C.Hartm.; *Brassica campestris* var. *sarson* Prain; *Brassica campestris* var. *setulosa* Caruel; *Brassica campestris* var. *sotetsuna* Makino; B*rassica celerifolia* (Tsen & S.H.Lee) Y.Z.Lan & T.Y.Cheo; *Brassica chinensis* L.; *Brassica chinensis* f. *hiroshimana* (Makino) M.Hiroe; *Brassica chinensis* f. *indivisa* (Makino) M.Hiroe; *Brassica chinensis* f. *komatsuna* (Matsum. & Nakai) M.Hiroe; *Brassica chinensis* f. *mana* (Makino) M.Hiroe; *Brassica chinensis* f. *osakana* (Makino) M.Hiroe; *Brassica chinensis* f. *piaoh-tsai* (Kitam.) M.Hiroe; *Brassica chinensis* f. *youngtungtsai* (Kitam.) M.Hiroe; *Brassica chinensis* var. *angustifolia* V.G.Sun; *Brassica chinensis* var. *dentata* (Matsum. & Nakai) M.Hiroe; *Brassica chinensis* var. *komatsuna* Matsum. & Nakai; *Brassica chinensis* var. *musifolia* (Makino) M.Hiroe; *Brassica chinensis* var. *narinosa* (Bailey) M.Hiroe; *Brassica chinensis* var. *oleifera* Makino & Nemoto; *Brassica chinensis* var. *parachinensis* (L.H.Bailey) Sinskaya; *Brassica chinensis* var. *pekinensis* (Lour.) V.G.Sun; *Brassica chinensis* var. *petsai* (L.H.Bailey) Maire & Weiller; *Brassica chinensis* var. *rosularis* Tsen & S.H.Lee; *Brassica cibaria* Dierb.; *Brassica colza* H.Lév.; *Brassica cyrenaica* Spreng.; *Brassica dubiosa* L.H.Bailey; *Brassica japonica* Makino; *Brassica japonica* var. *indivisa* Makino; *Brassica japonica* var. *isena* Makino; *Brassica japonica* var. *suigikuna* Makino; *Brassica juncea* var. *celerifolia* Tsen & S.H.Lee; *Brassica lutea* Gilib.; *Brassica macrorhiza* Gray; *Brassica musifolia* Makino; *Brassica napella* Chaix; *Brassica napus* var. *chinensis* (L.) O.E.Schulz; *Brassica napus* var. *longirostris* Borbás; *Brassica narinosa* L.H.Bailey; *Brassica nipposinica* L.H.Bailey; *Brassica nipposinica* var. *laciniifolia* L.H.Bailey; *Brassica oleracea* var. *chinensis* (L.) Prain; *Brassica oleracea* var. *taquetii* H.Lév. & Vaniot; *Brassica oleronensis* A.Sav. ex Foucaud; *Brassica parachinensis* L.H.Bailey; *Brassica pe-tsai* var. *dentata* Matsum. & Nakai; *Brassica pekinensis* (Lour.) Rupr.; *Brassica pekinensis* Skeels; *Brassica pekinensis* var. *cephalata* Tsen & S.H.Lee; *Brassica pekinensis* var. *cylindrica* Tsen & S.H.Lee; *Brassica pekinensis var. hiroshimana* Makino; *Brassica pekinensis* var. *laxa* Tsen & S.H.Lee; *Brassica pekinensis* var. *petsai* Lour.; *Brassica perfoliata* Crantz; *Brassica perviridis* (L.H.Bailey) L.H.Bailey; *Brassica petsai* (Lour.) L.H.Bailey; *Brassica polymorpha* Syme; *Brassica pseudocolza* H.Lév.; *Brassica purpuraria* (L.H.Bailey) L.H.Bailey; *Brassica rapa* f. *alba* DC.; *Brassica rapa* f. *arenaria* Alef.; *Brassica rapa* f. *chloroplax* Alef.; *Brassica rapa* f. *cinerascens* Alef.; *Brassica rapa* f. *depressa* (DC.) Prain; *Brassica rapa* f. *erythroplax* Alef.; *Brassica rapa* f. *flavescens* DC.; *Brassica rapa* f. *jodopyrga* Alef.; *Brassica rapa* f. *leucoplax* Alef.; *Brassica rapa* f. *leucopyrga* Alef.; *Brassica rapa* f. *lugdunensis* Alef.; *Brassica rapa* f. *media* Alef.; *Brassica rapa* f. *melaina* Alef.; *Brassica rapa* f. *morignyana* Alef.; *Brassica rapa* f. *nagakabu* Kitam.; *Brassica rapa* f. *nigricans* DC.; *Brassica rapa* f. *punicea* DC.; *Brassica rapa* f. *variegata* Alef.; *Brassica rapa* f. *viridis* DC.; *Brassica rapa* f. *xanthocona* Alef.; *Brassica rapa* f. *xanthoplax* Alef.; *Brassica rapa subsp. afghanica* (Sinskaya) Shebalina; *Brassica rapa* subsp. *campestris* (L.) A.R.Clapham; *Brassica rapa* subsp. *chinensis* (L.) Hanelt; *Brassica rapa* subsp. *dichotoma* (Roxb.) Hanelt; *Brassica rapa* subsp. *japonica* Shebalina; *Brassica rapa* subsp. *narinosa* (L.H.Bailey) Hanelt; *Brassica rapa* subsp. *nipposinica* (Bailey) Kitam.; *Brassica rapa* subsp. *nipposinica* (L.H.Bailey) Kitam.; *Brassica rapa* subsp. *oleifera* (DC.) Metzg.; *Brassica rapa* subsp. *pekinensis* (Lour.) Hanelt; *Brassica rapa* subsp. *pekinensis* (Lour.) Kitam.; *Brassica rapa* subsp. *Rapa; Brassica rapa* subsp. *sarson* (Prain)

Denford; *Brassica rapa* subsp*. silvestris* Janch. & Wendelb.; *Brassica rapa* subsp*. trilocularis* (Roxb.) Hanelt; *Brassica rapa subvar. pe-tsai* (L.H.Bailey) Kitam.; *Brassica rapa* var*. alborosea* Shebalina; *Brassica rapa* var*. amplexicaulis* Yo.Tanaka & Ono; *Brassica rapa* var*. annua* W.D.J.Koch; *Brassica rapa* var*. briggsii* Briggs; *Brassica rapa* var*. campestris* (L.) Kitam.; *Brassica rapa* var*. cephalata* (Tsen & S.H.Lee) Hanelt; *Brassica rapa* var*. chinensis* (L.) Kitam.; *Brassica rapa* var*. communis* (Tsen & S.H.Lee) Hanelt; *Brassica rapa* var*. cylindrica* (Tsen & S.H.Lee) Hanelt; *Brassica rapa* var*. depressa* DC.; *Brassica rapa* var*. dichotoma* (Roxb.) Kitam.; *Brassica rapa* var*. dissecta* (O.E.Schulz) Gladis; *Brassica rapa* var*. glabra* Regel; *Brassica rapa* var*. globosa* Peterm; *Brassica rapa* var*. hybrida* Shebalina; *Brassica rapa* var*. intermedia* Shebalina; *Brassica rapa* var*. laxa* (Tsen & S.H.Lee) Hanelt; *Brassica rapa* var*. leptorhiza* Spach; *Brassica rapa* var*. lorifolia* L.H.Bailey; *Brassica rapa* var*. narinosa* (L.H.Bailey) Kitam.; *Brassica rapa* var*. nipposinica* (L.H.Bailey) Hanelt; *Brassica rapa* var*. oblonga* (Mill.) T.Tacik; *Brassica rapa* var*. oleifera* DC.; *Brassica rapa* var*. oleronensis* (A.Sav. ex Foucaud) Sav.; *Brassica rapa* var*. pandurata* (V.G.Sun) Gladis; *Brassica rapa* var*. parachinensis* (L.H.Bailey) Hanelt; *Brassica rapa* var*. pekinensis* (Lour.) Hanelt; *Brassica rapa* var*. perviridis* L.H.Bailey; *Brassica rapa* var*. purpuraria* (L.H.Bailey) Kitam.; *Brassica rapa* var*. quadrivalvis* (Hook.f. & Thomson) Kitam.; *Brassica rapa* var*. rapa; Brassica rapa* var*. rosularis* (Tsen & S.H.Lee) Hanelt; *Brassica rapa* var*. rubra* (Sinskaya) Shebalina; *Brassica rapa* var*. sarcorhiza* Spach; *Brassica rapa* var*. sativa* Mérat; *Brassica rapa* var*. septiceps* L.H.Bailey; *Brassica rapa* var*. trilocularis* Kitam.; *Brassica rapa* var*. violascens* Shebalina; *Brassica rapifera* (Metzg.) Dalla Torre & Sarnth.; *Brassica rapoasiatica* Sinskaya; *Brassica rapoeuropea* Sinskaya; *Brassica saruna* Siebold; *Brassica sativa* var*. campestris* (L.) Clavaud; *Brassica sativa* var*. rapa* (L.) Clavaud; *Brassica septiceps* (L.H.Bailey) L.H.Bailey; *Brassica sphaerorhiza* Gray; *Brassica trilocularis* Hook.f. & Thomson; *Brassica trimestris* Boenn.; *Brassica tuberosa* Salisb.; *Caulanthus sulfureus* Payson; *Crucifera rapa* E.H.L.Krause; *Napus campestris* K.F.Schimp. & Spenn.; *Napus rapa* K.F.Schimp. & Spenn.; *Rapa oblonga* Mill.; *Raphanus amplexicaulis* Viv; *Raphanus campestris* Crantz; *Raphanus chinensis* Crantz; *Raphanus rapa* Crantz; *Sinapis auriculata* DC.; *Sinapis campestris* Besser; *Sinapis dichotoma* Roxb.; *Sinapis pekinensis* Lour.; *Sinapis rapa* Brot.; *Sinapis trilocularis* Roxb.; *Sinapis tuberosa* Poir.

***Brassica napus* L.:** *Brassica campestris* f. *glauca* (Roxb.) Prain; *Brassica campestris* f. *luteoalba* Makino; *Brassica campestris* f. *quadrivalvis* (Hook.f. & Thomson) Prain; *Brassica campestris* f. *simplex* Prain; *Brassica campestris* f. *spontanea* Makino; *Brassica campestris* f. *trilocularis* (Roxb.) Prain; *Brassica campestris* subsp. *annua* Schübl. & G.Martens; *Brassica campestris* subsp. *biennis* Schübl. & G.Martens; *Brassica campestris* subsp. *napobrassica* (L.) Schübl. & G.Martens; *Brassica campestris* subsp. *napus* (L.) Hook.f.; *Brassica campestris* subsp. *rapifera* (Metzg.) Sinskaya; *Brassica campestris* var. *bullatopetsai* Makino; *Brassica campestris* var. *dentatopetsai* Makino; *Brassica campestris* var. *dichotoma* Duthie & Fuller; *Brassica campestris* var. *glauca* (Roxb.) Duthie & Fuller; *Brassica campestris* var. *napobrassica* (L.) Prain; *Brassica campestris* var. *napobrassica* (L.) Schübl. & G.Martens; *Brassica campestris* var. *napus* (L.) Bab.; *Brassica campestris* var. *nippo-oleifera* Makino; *Brassica campestris* var. *oleifera* (Moench) Prain; *Brassica campestris* var. *pabularia* DC.; *Brassica campestris* var. *quadrivalvis* (Hook.f. & Thomson) Duthie & Fuller; *Brassica campestris* var. *toria* Duthie & Fuller; *Brassica campestris* var. *trilocularis* (Roxb.) Duthie & Fuller; *Brassica carinatua* var. *saharensis* A.Chev.; *Brassica gongylodes* Mill.; *Brassica napobrassica* Mill.; *Brassica napus* f. *alba* DC.; *Brassica napus* f. *dissecta* Peterm.; *Brassica napus* f. *dolichocarpa* O.E.Schulz; *Brassica napus* f. *flava* DC.; *Brassica napus* f. *micrantha* O.E.Schulz; *Brassica napus* f. *nigricans* DC.; *Brassica napus* f. *rubescens* Peterm.; *Brassica napus* subsp. *napobrassica* (L.) Hanelt; *Brassica napus* subsp. *napobrassica* (L.) Jafri; *Brassica napus* subsp. *napus*; *Brassica napus* subsp. *oleifera* (DC.) Metzg.; *Brassica napus* subsp. *pabularia* (DC.) Janch.; *Brassica napus* subsp. *rapifera* Metzg.; *Brassica napus* var. *aestiva* Endl.; *Brassica napus* var. *annua* K.Koch; *Brassica napus* var. *arabica* O.E.Schulz; *Brassica napus* var. *arvensis* (Duchesne) Thell.; *Brassica napus* var. *biennis* (Schübl. & Mart.) Rchb.; *Brassica napus* var. *brevirostris* Borbás; *Brassica napus* var. *edulis* Delile; *Brassica napus* var. *esculenta* DC.; *Brassica napus* var. *glauca* (Roxb.) O.E.Schulz; *Brassica napus* var. *hiemalis* Döll; *Brassica napus* var. *italica* Alef.; *Brassica napus* var. *leptorhiza* Spach; *Brassica napus* var. *napobrassica* (L.) Rchb.; *Brassica napus* var. *napu*; *Brassica napus* var. *oleifera* (Moench) Delile; *Brassica napus* var. *oleifera* DC.; *Brassica napus* var. *pabularia* (DC.) Rchb.; *Brassica napus* var. *quadrivalvis* (Hook.f. & Thomson) O.E.Schulz; *Brassica napus* var. *rapifera* Metzg.; *Brassica napus* var. *rossica* Alef.; *Brassica napus* var. *rutila* Alef.; *Brassica napus* var. *sahariensis* A.Chev.; *Brassica napus* var. *sarcorhiza* Spach; *Brassica napus* var. *schebalinae* Bondar. & Pivov.; *Brassica napus* var. *syntomocarpa* O.E.Schulz; *Brassica napus* var. *trilocularis* (Roxb.) O.E.Schulz; *Brassica napus* var. *trimestris* Boenn.; *Brassica napus* var. *ulti* (Prain) O.E.Schulz; *Brassica oleifera* Moench; *Brassica oleracea* f. *praecox* Spreng.; *Brassica oleracea* var. *arvensis* Duchesne; *Brassica oleracea* var. *hongnoensis* H.Lév.; *Brassica oleracea* var. *napobrassica* L.; *Brassica oleracea* var. *pseudocolza* H.Lév.; *Brassica praecox* Kit. ex Hornem.; *Brassica praecox* Waldst. & Kit. ex DC.; *Brassica quadrivalvis* Hook.f. & Thomson; *Brassica rapa* subsp. *napus* (L.) Briq.; *Brassica rapa* subsp. *rapifera* Metzg.; *Brassica rutabaga* (DC.) Druce; *Brassica rutabaga* H.Lév.; *Brassica sativa* subsp. *napus* (L.) Clavaud; *Brassica stricta* Nestl. ex DC.; *Brassica* × *harmsiana* O.E.Schulz; *Braya campestris* f. *rutabaga* DC.; *Crucifera napus* E.H.L.Krause; *Napus oleifera* K.F.Schimp. & Spenn.; *Rapa napus* Mill.; *Raphanus napus* Crantz; *Sinapis glauca* Roxb.; *Sinapis napus* Brot.

Local names

***Brassica campestris* L. ssp. *oleifera* DC.: Georgia:** შალგი - Shalgi, შელგა - Shelga (Kakhetian, Kartlian), შლეგა - Shlega (Kakhetian, Kartlian), გიერა - Giera (Tushetian), ბოსტანა - Bostana (Khevsurian), მდოგ - Mdogi (Mokhevian), ყანის მდოგი - Kanis mdogi (Mokhevian), Сурепица - Surepitsa, сурепка - Surepka

***Brassica napus* L. English:** kale

Local food uses

***Brassica campestris* subsp. *oleifera* (DC.) Schübl. & Mart.: Georgia**: The young shoots of are pickled. Also eaten raw and also dipped in sour milk.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025aa).

***Bryonia alba* L. - CUCURBITACEAE**

Synonyms

***Bryonia alba* L.**: *Bryonia dioica* M.Bieb.; *Bryonia monoeca* E.H.L.Krause; *Bryonia nigra* Gilib.; *Bryonia vulgaris* Gueldenst. ex Ledeb.

Local names

***Bryonia alba* L.*:* Armenia:** Լոշտակ սպիտակ – Loshtak spitak; **Azerbaijan**: Ağ küstüşam

Local medicinal uses

Bryonia alba L. Armenia: adaptogen, different diseases connected with nervous system, including psoriasis. **Azerbaijan:** The powder of dried roots crushed with milk is used as a laxative and for stomach pain. The powder also has a good wound-healing effect, it is sprinkled on wounds and used as a remedy for rashes.

Local food uses

***Bryonia alba* L.*:* Georgia**: Leaves for Phkhali.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Bryonia alba* L.: Azerbaijan:** The powder is sprinkled on the ulcers of animals. A dyeing solution is made from leaves and berries to obtain yellow and red. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it.

(for additional data see: Khajoei Nasab et al. 2025).

***Bunias orientalis* L. - BRASSICACEAE**

Synonyms

***Bunias orientalis* L.:** *Bunias perennis* (L.) Sm.; *Bunias winterlii* Schult.; *Crucifera laelia* E.H.L.Krause; *Laelia orientalis* Rchb.; *Laelia podocarpa* C.A.Mey. ex Rupr.; *Myagrum taraxacifolium* Lam.; *Rapistrum glandulosum* J.P.Bergeret

Local names

***Bunias orientalis* L.: Georgia**: ხატოტი - Khat'ot'i, ხოხნუტა - Khotchadi, გომატი - Gomat'i (Tushetian), გომატი -Gomat'i (Tushetian), ხოხნუტა - Khokhnuta (Khevsurian); **Russia**: Свербига - sverbiga; **Armenia**: кцвук - ktsvuk.

Local medicinal uses

Bunias orientalis: In **Armenia** *Bunias* is used as antiscorbutic and to treat ascariasis. The leaves serve to treat poisoning, hangover and snakebites.

Local food uses

***Bunias orientalis* L.: Georgia:** The fresh roots are edible raw in the early spring and used instead of horseradish. If dried they lose their bitterness and are suitable for cooking sauces and seasonings. The young stems are peeled for salads or boiled to replace asparagus, and serve for soups, and eaten with mashed potatoes. The leaves are boiled for soups and puree, for the preparation of national Armenian dishes. The leaves are eaten boiled (*getzug* in Armenian); the young stems are peeled and

eaten raw. Kept for winter, either dried or pickled, to make mixed mkhali and sauces, and to accompany the main dishes. There are several ways to season mkhali: 1. well-cleaned plants are placed in a pot and cooked without water. The cooked plants are placed on a sieve to cool and cut into pieces. After that the dish is seasoned with onions browned in clarified butter, egges and salt. 2. After cooking the plants in the same way, fresh cottage cheese, onions browned in clarified butter, eggs and salt are added. 3. After boiling the mkhali is seasoned with vinegar, garlic and salt. Normally, mkhali is not seasoned with walnuts and vinegar. The flowers are eaten, and the young leaves are used for Chave and Phkhali. The stems are pickled.
Bunias orientalis: **Georgia**: Used for honey production. The seeds are used to treat parasites in animals.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025bb).

***Calamagrostis arundinacea* (L.) Roth - POACEAE**

Synonyms

***Calamagrostis arundinacea* (L.) Roth:** *Agrostis arundinacea* L.; *Agrostis pseudoarundinacea* Schleich. ex Gaudin; *Arundo agrostis* Scop.; *Arundo clarionis* Loisel.; *Arundo montana* Gaud.; *Arundo sylvatica* Schrad.; *Athernotus pyramidalis* Dulac; *Calamagrostis abietina* Schur; *Calamagrostis adpressi-ramea* Ohwi; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* f. *effusa* I.C.Chung; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* f. *rufescens* Matuszk.; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* f. *turfosa* (Schur) Soó; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* subsp. *adpressi-ramea* (Ohwi) T.Koyama; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* subsp. *brachytricha* (Steud.) Tzvelev; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* subsp. *distantiflora* (Luczn.) Tzvelev; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* subsp. *heterogluma* (Nakai) T.Koyama; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* subsp. *hymenoglossa* (Ohwi) T.Koyama; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* subsp. *monticola* (V.Petrov ex Kom.) Tzvelev; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* subsp. *sugawarae* (Ohwi) Tzvelev; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* var. *adpressiramea* (Ohwi) Ohwi; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* var. *alpina* (Schur) Şerb. & Beldie; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* var. *austro-jeholensis* (Honda) Kitag.; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* var. *brachytricha* (Steud.) Hack.; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* var. *ciliata* Honda; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* var. *densa* Honda; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* var. *grandiflora* Litv.; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* var. *heterogluma* (Nakai) I.C.Chung; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* var. *hirsuta* Hack.; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* var. *hsinganensis* Kitag.; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* var. *inaequata* Hack. ex Honda; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* var. *latifolia* (Rendle) Kitag.; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* var. *ligulata* (Rendle) Kitag.; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* var. *macrotricha* Litv.; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* var. *montana* (Gaudin) Celak.; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* var. *nipponica* (Franch. & Sav.) Hack.; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* var. *pubescens* Podp.; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* var. *pyramidalis* (Host) O.Fedtsch.; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* var. *robusta* Raclaru; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* var. *sciuroides* (Franch. & Sav.) Hack.; *Calamagrostis arundinacea* var. *subvaria* Torges; *Calamagrostis arundinacea var. sylvatica* (Schrad.) Celak.; *Calamagrostis austrojeholensis* Honda; *Calamagrostis brachytricha* Steud.; *Calamagrostis brachytricha* var. *ciliata* (Honda) Ibaragi & H.Ohashi; *Calamagrostis brevifolia* Steud. ex Miq.; *Calamagrostis brevipila* Steud. ex Miq.; *Calamagrostis chassanensis* Prob.; *Calamagrostis clarionis* Loisel.; *Calamagrostis collina* Franch.; *Calamagrostis distantiflora* Luchnik; *Calamagrostis formosana* Hayata; *Calamagrostis glabriflora* Popov; *Calamagrostis henryi* (Rendle) P.C.Kuo & S.L.Lu ex J.L.Yang; *Calamagrostis heterogluma* Honda; *Calamagrostis hsinganensis* (Kitag.) Kitag.; *Calamagrostis hupehensis* (Rendle) Chase; *Calamagrostis hymenoglossa* Ohwi; *Calamagrostis korotkyi subsp. monticola* (Petrov ex Kom.) Vorosch.; *Calamagrostis licentiana* Hand.-Mazz.; *Calamagrostis longiseta var. heterogluma* Nakai; *Calamagrostis matsudana* Honda; *Calamagrostis montana* DC.; *Calamagrostis monticola* Petrov ex Komarov; *Calamagrostis morrisonensis* Hayata; *Calamagrostis nipponica* Franch. & Sav.; *Calamagrostis parviflora* Rupr.; *Calamagrostis pyramidalis* Host; *Calamagrostis rariflora* Schur; *Calamagrostis robusta* Franch. & Sav.; *Calamagrostis sciuroides* Franch. & Sav.; *Calamagrostis subalpina* Schur; *Calamagrostis sublanceolata* Honda; *Calamagrostis sugawarai* Ohwi; *Calamagrostis sylvatica* Besser; *Calamagrostis sylvatica* var. *abietina* Schur; *Calamagrostis sylvatica* var. *pyramidalis* (Host) Mutel; *Calamagrostis sylvatica* var. *rariflora* Schur; *Calamagrostis varia* var. *longiaristata* Korsh.; *Calamagrostis variflora* Müll.Berol.; *Cinna agrostoidea* P.Beauv.; *Cinna arundinacea* (L.) P.Beauv.; *Deyeuxia abietina* Fuss; *Deyeuxia ampla* Keng; *Deyeuxia arundinacea* (L.) Jansen; *Deyeuxia arundinacea* var. *borealis* (Rendle) P.C.Kuo & S.L.Lu; *Deyeuxia arundinacea* var. *brachytricha* (Steud.) P.C.Kuo & S.L.Lu; *Deyeuxia arundinacea var. ciliata* (Honda) P.C.Kuo & S.L.Lu; *Deyeuxia arundinacea* var. *collina* (Franch.) P.C.Kuo & S.L.Lu; *Deyeuxia arundinacea* var. *hirsuta* (Hack.) P.C.Kuo & S.L.Lu; *Deyeuxia arundinacea var. latifolia* (Rendle) P.C.Kuo & S.L.Lu; *Deyeuxia arundinacea* var. *ligulata* (Rendle) P.C.Kuo & S.L.Lu; *Deyeuxia arundinacea var. robusta* (Franch. & Sav.) P.C.Kuo & S.L.Lu; *Deyeuxia arundinacea* var. *sciuroides* (Franch. & Sav.) P.C.Kuo & S.L.Lu; *Deyeuxia brachytricha* (Steud.) Chang; *Deyeuxia collina* (Franch.) Pilg.; *Deyeuxia formosana* (Hayata) C.C.Hsu; *Deyeuxia henryi* Rendle; *Deyeuxia hupehensis* Rendle; *Deyeuxia matsudana* (Honda) Keng; *Deyeuxia montana* P.Beauv.; D*eyeuxia multiflora* Beauv. ex Nyman; *Deyeuxia pyramidalis* (Host) Veldkamp; *Deyeuxia rariflora* Fuss; *Deyeuxia robusta* (Franch. & Sav.) Makino; *Deyeuxia sciuroides* (Franch. & Savat.) Keng; *Deyeuxia subalpina* Schur; *Deyeuxia sylvatica* (Schrad.) Kunth; *Deyeuxia sylvatica* f. *turfosa* Schur; *Deyeuxia sylvatica* var. *adpressiramea* (Ohwi) Ohwi; *Deyeuxia sylvatica* var. *alpina* Schur; *Deyeuxia sylvatica* var. *borealis*

Rendle; *Deyeuxia sylvatica* var. *brachtricha* (Steud.) Hack.; *Deyeuxia sylvatica* var. *brachytricha* (Steud.) Rendle; *Deyeuxia sylvatica* var. *ciliata* (Honda) Keng; *Deyeuxia sylvatica* var. *collina* (Franch.) Rendle; *Deyeuxia sylvatica* var. *hirsuta* (Hack.) Rendle; *Deyeuxia sylvatica* var. *inaequata* (Honda) Ohwi; *Deyeuxia sylvatica* var. *latifolia* Rendle; *Deyeuxia sylvatica* var. *ligulata* Rendle; *Deyeuxia sylvatica* var. *sciuroides* (Franch. & Sav.) Rendle; *Deyeuxia sylvatica* var. *turfosa* Schur; *Deyeuxia zhongdianensis* L.Liou; *Donax montanus* P.Beauv.

Local names

***Calamagrostis arundinacea* (L.) Roth: Georgia:** ბრძამი **-** Brdzami**,** ბრძანი - Brdzani (Kartlian), ბრძამა - Brdzama (Kakhetian), ბრზამი - Brzami (Kakhetian), თვაზა - Tvaza (Megrelian), Вейник тростниковидный - Vejnik trostikovidnyj

Local handicraft and other uses

***Calamagrostis arundinacea* (L.) Roth: Georgia:** used to make brooms (.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025j).

***Caltha palustris* L. - RANUNCULACEAE**

Synonyms

***Caltha palustris* L**: *Caltha alpestris* Schott, Nyman & Kotschy; *Caltha alpina* Schur; *Caltha arctica* R.Br.; *Caltha arctica* subsp. *caespitosa* (Schipcz) Khokhryakov; *Caltha arctica* subsp. *caespitosa* (Schipcz.) Khokhr.; *Caltha arctica* subsp. *membranacea* (Turcz.) Khokhr.; *Caltha arctica* subsp. *membranacea* (Turcz.) Khokhryakov; *Caltha arctica* subsp. *sibirica* (Regel) Tolm.; *Caltha asarifolia* DC.; *Caltha caespitosa* Schipcz.; *Caltha confinis* Greene; *Caltha cornuta* Schott, Nyman & Kotschy; *Caltha coronata* Schur; *Caltha crenata* Belyaeva & Sipliv.; *Caltha dentata* Muhl.; *Caltha elata* Duthie; *Caltha emodorum* Spreng.; *Caltha ficarioides* Pursh; *Caltha flabellifolia* Pursh; *Caltha freyniana* Heldr. ex Beck; *Caltha glabra* Gilib.; *Caltha gorovii* Vorosch.; *Caltha grosse-serrata* Pant.; *Caltha guerangerii* Boreau; *Caltha himalayanus* Royle; *Caltha himalensis* D.Don; *Caltha integerrima* Pursh; *Caltha intermedia* Schott, Nym. & Kotschy; *Caltha laeta* Schott, Nyman & Kotschy; *Caltha laeta* subsp. *rostrata* (Borbás) Jáv.; *Caltha latifolia* Schott, Nyman & Kotschy; *Caltha longirostris* Beck; *Caltha major* Mill.; *Caltha membranacea* Schipcz.; *Caltha membranacea* var. *grandiflora* S.H.Li & Y.H.Huang; *Caltha minor* Mill.; *Caltha minor* subsp. *arctica* (R.Br.) Á.Löve & D.Löve; *Caltha napalensis* Royle; *Caltha natans* var. *arctica* (R.Br.) Á.Löve & D.Löve; *Caltha natans* var. *asarifolia* (DC.) Huth; *Caltha orthorhyncha* Rupr.; *Caltha pallidiflora* Martrin-Donos; *Caltha palustris* f. *arrabonensis* Soó; *Caltha palustris* f. *cornuta* Huth; *Caltha palustris* f. *czarnohorensis* (Zapał.) Soó & Kovács-Lang; *Caltha palustris* f. *decumbens* Makino; *Caltha palustris* f. *dentata* (Čelak.) Huth; *Caltha palustris* f. *erecta* Makino; *Caltha palustris* f. *gigas* H.Lév.; *Caltha palustris* f. *integerrima* Huth; *Caltha palustris* f. *minor* (Mill.) Huth; *Caltha palustris* f. *orthocarpa* (Rupr.) Huth; *Caltha palustris* f. *platycarpa* Soó & Kovács-Lang; *Caltha palustris* f. *plena* Huth; *Caltha palustris* f. *plurisepala* Huth; *Caltha palustris* f. *pratensis* Huth; *Caltha palustris* f. *radicans* (T.F.Forst.) Kjellm.; *Caltha palustris* f. *retyzatensis* Soó; *Caltha palustris* f. *simonkaiana* Soó; *Caltha palustris* f. *transsilvanica* Soó & Kovács-Lang; *Caltha palustris* f. *ucrainica* Racib.; *Caltha palustris* f. *vulgaris* Huth; *Caltha palustris* subsp. *araneosa* (Steenis) Meijden; *Caltha palustris* subsp. *arctica* (R.Br.) Hultén; *Caltha palustris* subsp. *asarifolia* (DC.) Hultén; *Caltha palustris* subsp. *membranacea* (Turcz.) Hultén; *Caltha palustris* subsp. *minor* (Mill.) Vorosch.; *Caltha palustris* subsp. *nymphiifolia* Vorosch. & Gorovoj; *Caltha palustris* subsp. *palustris*; *Caltha palustris* subsp. *polysepala* (Turcz.) Vorosch.; *Caltha palustris* subsp. *radicans* (T.F.Forst.) Hook.; *Caltha palustris* subsp. *renifolia* (Tolm.) Luferov; *Caltha palustris* subsp. *sibirica* (Regel) Hultén; *Caltha palustris* subsp. *thracica* Velen.; *Caltha palustris* subsp. *violacea* (Khokhr.) Luferov; *Caltha palustris* var. *acutiserrata* Huth; *Caltha palustris* var. *aleutensis* Huth; *Caltha palustris* var. *alpestris* (Schott, Nyman & Kotschy) Rouy & Foucaud; *Caltha palustris* var. *alpina* Schur; *Caltha palustris* var. *araneosa* Steenis; *Caltha palustris* var. *arctica* Huth; *Caltha palustris* var. *asarifolia* (DC.) Rothr.; *Caltha palustris* var. *asarifolia* Huth; *Caltha palustris* var. *borbasii* Soó; *Caltha palustris* var. *bosnica* Huth; *Caltha palustris* var. *cornuta* (Schott, Nyman & Kotschy) Rouy & Foucaud; *Caltha palustris* var. *dentata* Čelak.; *Caltha palustris* var. *enkoso* H.Hara; *Caltha palustris* var. *flabellifolia* (Pursh) Torr. & A.Gray; *Caltha palustris* var. *himalensis* (D.Don) Mukh.; *Caltha palustris* var. *integerrima* (Pursh) Torr. & A.Gray; *Caltha palustris* var. *laeta* (Schott, Nyman & Kotschy) Huth; *Caltha palustris* var. *latifolia* (Schott, Nyman & Kotschy) Rouy & Foucaud; *Caltha palustris* var. *major* (Mill.) DC.; *Caltha palustris* var. *minima* Regel; *Caltha palustris* var. *minor* (Mill.) DC.; *Caltha palustris* var. *nipponica* H.Hara; *Caltha palustris* var. *orbicularis* Briq.; *Caltha palustris* var. *orientalisinensis* X.H.Guo; *Caltha palustris* var. *palustris*; *Caltha palustris* var. *parnassifolia* (Raf.) Torr. & A.Gray; *Caltha palustris* var. *polypetala* (Hochst. ex Lorent) Huth; *Caltha palustris* var. *polysepala* Turcz.; *Caltha palustris* var. *radicans* (T.F.Forst.) Beck; *Caltha palustris* var. *sibirica* Regel; *Caltha palustris* var. *stagnalis* Rouy & Foucaud; *Caltha palustris* var. *vulgaris* (Schott, Nyman & Kotschy) Rouy & Foucaud; *Caltha palustris* var. *zetlandica* Beeby; *Caltha paniculata* Wall.; *Caltha parnassifolia* Raf.; *Caltha polypetala* Hochst.; *Caltha polypetala* var. *colchica* Kem.-Nath.; *Caltha polypetala* var. *orthoryncha* (Rupr.) Kem.-

Nath.; *Caltha populago* Gouan; *Caltha procumbens* Huth; *Caltha pumila* Schur; *Caltha pygmaea* Makino; *Caltha radicans* T.F.Forst.; *Caltha ranunculoides* Schur; *Caltha riparia* G.Don; *Caltha rostrata* Borbás; *Caltha serotina* Tolm.; *Caltha sibirica* (Regel) Tolm.; *Caltha sibirica* Makino; *Caltha silvestris* Vorosch.; *Caltha stagnalis* Magnier ex Rouy & Foucaud; *Caltha thracica* Adamović ex Graebn. & Graebn.f.; *Caltha ucrainica* (Racib.) Nyman; *Caltha violacea* Khokhryakov; *Caltha vulgaris* Pall. ex Steud.; *Caltha vulgaris* Schott, Nyman & Kotschy; *Caltha zetlandica* Dörfl.; *Populago palustris* Scop.

Local names

***Caltha palustris* L.: Georgia:** დიდბაია - Didbaia, ჭყანტა - Tshkanta, ბაყაყის ყვავილი - Bakakis kvavili (Mokhevian), Калужница - Kaluzhnitsa

Local medicinal uses

***Caltha palustris* L.:** Infusion as diuretic, laxative, sedative; renal and digestive disorders.

Local food uses

***Caltha palustris* L.:** Leaves used for preparing sarma, their toxicity is removed via preliminary blanching.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025cc).

***Campanula lactiflora* M. Bieb., *Campanula latifolia* L., *Campanula rapunculoides* L. - CAMPANULACEAE**

Synonyms

***Campanula lactiflora* M. Bieb.**: *Campanula biserrata* C.Koch; *Campanula biserrata* K.Koch; *Campanula celtidifolia* Boiss.; *Campanula hispida* Fisch. ex Hornem.; *Campanula lactiflora* f. *coerulea* Voss; *Campanula lactiflora* var. *glabra* Trautv.; *Campanula lactiflora* var. *glabriuscula* K.Koch; *Campanula lactiflora* var. *hirta* K.Koch; *Campanula lactiflora* var. *olympica* Griseb.; *Campanula lactiflora* var. *pilosa* Trautv.; *Campanula volubilis* Willd. ex Roem. & Schult.; *Gadellia biserrata* (K.Koch) A.P.Khokhr.; *Gadellia lactiflora* (M.Bieb.) Schulkina

***Campanula latifolia* L.**: *Campanula brunonis* Wall.; *Campanula latifolia* f. *alba* Voss; *Campanula latifolia* f. *macrantha* (Fisch. ex Hornem.) Voss; *Campanula latifolia* var. *canescens* Trautv.; *Campanula latifolia* var. *eriocarpa* (M.Bieb.) Fisch. ex A.DC.; *Campanula latifolia* var. *intermedia* Trautv.; *Campanula latifolia* var. *leiocarpa* Trautv.; *Campanula latifolia* var. *macrantha* (Fisch. ex Hornem.) Sims; *Campanula macrantha* Fisch. ex Hornem.; *Campanula macrantha* var. *polyantha* Hook.; *Campanula urticifolia* All.; *Drymocodon latifolius* Fourr.; *Trachelioides latifolia* (L.) Opiz.

***Campanula rapunculoides* L.**: *Campanula bocconei* J.F.Gmel.; *Campanula chysnysuensis* Czerep.; *Campanula crenata* Link; *Campanula foliosa* Galushko; *Campanula macrostachya* Panz. ex Roem. & Schult.; *Campanula morifolia* Salisb.; *Campanula neglecta* Besser; *Campanula rapunculiformis* St Lager; *Campanula rapunculoides* f. *crenata* Hayek & Hegi; *Campanula rapunculoides f. secunda* (F.W.Schmidt) Hayek & Hegi; *Campanula rapunculoides* f. *trachelioides* (M.Bieb.) Hayek & Hegi; *Campanula rapunculoides* f. *ucrainica* (Besser) Hayek & Hegi; *Campanula rapunculoides* var. *glabrata* Trautv.; *Campanula rapunculoides* var. *macrophylla* A.DC.; *Campanula rapunculoides var. nana* A.DC.; *Campanula rapunculoides* var. *nemorosa* (A.DC.) Nyman; *Campanula rapunculoides* var. *oenipontana* A.DC.; *Campanula rapunculoides* var. *racemosa* Peterm.; *Campanula rapunculoides* var. *ramosissima* Schur; *Campanula rapunculoides* var. *rapunculoides; Campanula rapunculoides* var. *reflexa* Peterm.; *Campanula rapunculoides* var. *speciosa* Knaf; *Campanula rapunculoides* var. *subsimplex* Schur; *Campanula rapunculoides* var. *trachelioides* (M.Bieb.) K.Koch; *Campanula rhomboidalis* Gorter; *Campanula rhomboidea* Falk; *Campanula rigida* Gilib.; *Campanula rigida* Stokes; *Campanula setosa* Fisch. ex DC.; *Campanula speciosa* Willd. ex Spreng.; *Campanula ucranica* Besser; *Campanula urticifolia* Turra; *Cenekia rapunculoides* Opiz; *Cenekia rapunculoides* var. *racemosa* (Peterm.) Opiz; *Cenekia rapunculoides* var. *reflexa* (Peterm.) Opiz; *Cenekia rapunculoides* var. *speciosa* (Knaf) Opiz; *Drymocodon rapunculoides* Fourr.; *Rapunculus redivivus*

Local names

***Campanula lactiflora* M. Bieb: Georgia:** დონდოლა - dondola, კენკეშა - k'enk'esha, დონდოლო - dondolo (Adjarian, Laz), კანკეშა - k'ank'esha (Megrelian, Svan), კირზა - k'irza (Khevsurian), კიც - k'its (Svan), მუკუდო - muk'udo (Mthiuletian), მუყუდო - muq'udo (Rachian, Khevsurian), საფურცქვნელა - sapurtskvnela (Khevsurian), ტკიც - t'k'its (Svan), ძოწია - dzots'ia (Lechkhumian), კენკეშა - k'enk'esha, კიცძიშლ - Kitsdzishl (Svan), mak'udo, ქიც (Kizquigian), ჭურია - ch'uria (Megrelian) , კანკეშა - Kankesha (Gudamakarian), კირზა - Kirza (Khevsurian), მუკუდო - Mukudo (Mtiuletian), ძოწია - Dzotsia (Lechkhumian), მუყუდო - Mukudo (Rachian), დონდოლო - Dondolo (Adjarian), ჭურია - Tschuria (Megrelian),

ტკიც - Tkits (Svan), კიც - Kits (Svan), Колокольчик млечноцветный - Kolokol'chik mlechnotsvetnij, **English**: Milky flowered bellflower.

Campanula latifolia: **Georgia**: ალოშა - alosha, დონდოლა - dondola, Колокольчик широколистный - Kolokol'chik shirokolistnij; **Russia**: Колокольчиа - kolokoltsia; **Azeribaijan**: джынгыро оту - dsheingeiro otu; **Armenia**: зангаа - sangaa.

Campanula rapunculoides: **Georgia**: მაჩიტა - Machit'a, მიჩიგტარაი - Michigt'arai (Khevsurian), მაჩიკა - Machika (Khevsurian), ჩიტითავა - chit'itava (Khevdurian), მაჩიტა - Machita, მაჩიკა - Machika (Pshavian, Tushetian), ნაჩიკა - Nachika (Pshavian, Tushetian), მიჩიკა - Michika (Pshavian, Tushetian), მიჩიკტარა - Michiktara (Pshavian, Tushetian), სატყლაშუნა - Satklashuna (Pshavian, Tushetian), კაწაი - Katsai (Kokhetian, Mtiuletian), საფეთქებელა - Sapetqebela (Kokhetian, Mtiuletian), სატყეშებლა - Satkeshebla (Kokhetian, Mtiuletian), ჩიტითავა - Chititava (Rachian, Imeretian), სათითურა - Satitura (Lechkhumian), კოსტანტილა - Kostantila (Adjarian), შუშულუბა - Shushuluba (Megrelian), ღვაჭი - Ghvaji (Svan), მგლეჯა - Mgleja (Svan), Колокольчик репчатый - Kolokol'chik repchatij, елокоренник - Belokorennik

Local food uses

Campanula lactiflora: **Georgia:** Young leaves and shoots are eaten as Phkhali (herb pie) and also pickled.

Campanula latifolia: **Georgia:** Young leaves and shoots are eaten as Phkhali (herb pie) and Khachapuri.

Campanula rapunculoides **L. Georgia:** is eaten raw in and in herb pie. In sat'sebai, raw, phkhali. Young leaves, roots, and shoots are eaten as Phkhali (herb pie). The young stems and leaves are edible and tasty. kats'a კაწა *Campanula rapunculoides* L. is eaten raw in Khevi. In Mtiuleti, raw eaten plants are: vardutsa ვარდუცა, alkvasha ალქვაშა *Campanula latifolia* L., k'ank'esha კანკეშა *Gadellia lactiflora* (M.Bieb.) Schulkina, dutsi დუცი *Agasyllis latifolia* Boiss, mzhavana მჟავანა *Rumex acetosa* L., pkholis taxa ფხოლის თავა *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., diq'i დიყი *Heracleum* ssp., t'q'is niori ტყის ნიორი *Galanthus ssp.*, ღოლო gholo *Rumex ssp*., maq'valdzirgha მაყვალღირძა *Anthriscus sylvestris* (L.) Hoffm., dzirkhvena ძირხვენა, machik'a მაჩიკას *Campanula rapunculoides* L., mits'is vashli მიწის ვაშლს *Helianthus tuberosus* L. In Pshavi young shoots of shurshena ამჟავებენ *Campanula lactiflora* M.Bieb. k'enk'esha კენკეშა, are peeled and eaten. In Pshavi plants used for mkhali (pkhali) are: მხალეულად იყენებენ *Amaranthus albus* L., tetrmkhala თეთრმხალა *Amaranthus retroflexus* L., ts'itelmkhala წითელმხალა *Amaranthus hybridus* L., mek'endzela მეკენძელას *Aruncus vulgaris* Raf., khipkhlis q'iva ხიფხლის ყივა *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., shup'q'a შუპყა *Heracleum asperum* M.Bieb., k'enk'esha კენკეშას *Campanula lactiflora* M.Bieb., khipkhola ხიფხოლა (q'int'ora ყინტორა) *Chaerophyllum aureum* L. In Tianeti District: the stems of (peeled) shup'q'a შუპყა *Heracleum asperum* M. Bieb, diq'i დიყი Heracleum ssp., lagi ლაგი *Heracleum leskovii* Grossh. and k'enk'esha კენკეშას *Campanula lactiflora* M. Bieb. are eaten raw. In Khevsureti the local population uses a varity of plants growing in wild for cooking mixed mkhali, e.g. dzirkhvena ძირხვენა *Arctium lappa* L.; k'enk'esha კენკეშა *Campanula lactiflora* M. Bieb.- young, peeled shoots are used as food; tvitmavala თვითმავალა *Amaranthus retroflexsus* L. grows in vegetable gardens and ruderal places he aboveground parts of the plant are harvested, boiled, mixed withn clarified butter, onions, herbs and eaten; ckhenis sakhvremi ცხენის სახვრემი *Sonchus* ssp., mochik'ais t'ari მოჩიკაის ტარი *Campanula rapunculoides* L., mch'ivana მჭივანა *Silene wallichiana* Klotzsch. The young shoots of k'nk'esha კენკეშა *Campanula lactiflora* M. Bieb*.* and mochik'a მოჩიკა *Campanula rapunculoides* L. are edible until the plant flowers. Some people peele them some without peeling. Both taste sweet. In Khevsureti, sometimes at wedding parties the guests were treated with ts'ertkhali წერთხალი *Polygonum dshawachischwilii* Kharkev and k'enk'esha კენკეშა *Campanula lactiflora* M.Bieb*.* dipped in the cream and vinegar (the stems of both plants are dipped and eaten together). The raw roots of *Campanula rapunculoides* L. are eaten in Tusheti. The young shoots of giera გიერა *Brassica campestris* subsp. *oleifera* (DC.) Schübl. & Mart., mariamdzmara მარიამძმარა *Ligusticum alatum* (M. Bieb.) Spreng., shup'q'a შუპყა *Heracleum asperum* M. Bieb., diq'i დიყი *Heracleum* ssp., jortk'uda ჯორთკუდა *Artemisia vulgaris* L., and kartskhvi ქარცხვს *Campanula tridentata* Schreb., and k'enk'esha კენკეშას *Campanula lactiflora* M. Bieb. are pickled in Tusheti. If the cattle eat shup'q'a შუპყას *Heracleum asperum* M. Bieb. it gives yellow clarified butter. In Tusheti ch'imi ჭიმი *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., giera გიერა *Brassica campestris* subsp. *oleifera* (DC.) Schübl. & Mart., machigt'ara მაჩიგტარა *Campanula rapunculoides* L., khap'ara ხაპარა (ვარდკაჭაჭა) *Cichorium intybus* L., diq'i დიყი *Heracleum* ssp., shup'q'a შუპყა *Heracleum asperum* M. Bieb., ap'q'i აპყი *Heracleum leskovii* Grossh., dutsi დუცი *Angelica tatianae* Bordz, giera გიერა *Sinapis arvensis* L., jortk'uda ჯორთკუდა (wild estragon) *Artemisia vulgaris* L., mariamdzmara მარიამძმარა *Ligusticum alatum* (M.Bieb.) Spreng., and kharnuq'a ხარნუყა *Lactuca serriola* L. are eaten raw and also dipped in sour milk. These herbaceous plants for dipping (sats'ebaci, sats'ebi "chatseba" means "dip" in Georgian) are harvested and a bowl with curd "shegdebul ze" „შეგდებულ ზე" is filled; then leaves and young shoots from the mentioned herbaceous plants are plucked, dipped in the curd and eaten. In Kakheti shepherds eat the flowers kartskhvi ქარცხვი *Campanula biebersteiniana* Roem. & Schult. raw. In Samegrelo ch'riant'eli ჭრიანტელი (*Amaranthus* spp.), babuats'vera ბაბუაწვერა (*Taraxacum* ssp.), jumena

ჯუმენა *Amaranthus hybridus* L., natsarkatama ნაცარქათამა (*Chenopodium* spp.), ბალზა (*Malva silvestris* L.), ch'inch'ari ჭინჭარი (*Urtica dioica* L.), machit'a მაჩიტა (*Campanula rapunculoides* L.), ginishjonjgho გინიშჯღონჯღო *Sonchus* ssp., mumlish k'vaji მუმლიშ კვაჯი *Ficaria* ssp., are often boild together for Phkhali. Soft shoots of jumena ჯუმენა *Amaranthus hybridus* L., when cooled down after boiling, are pressed and seasoned with walnuts, garlic, pepper salt and young t'q'emali or mats'oni (yoghurt) for taste.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025dd).

***Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik - BRASSICACEAE**

Synonyms

***Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik:** *Bursa bursa-pastoris* (L.) Britton; *Bursa bursa*-pastoris (L.) Shafer; *Bursa djurdjurae* Shull; *Bursa fracticruris* Borbás; *Birsa grandiflora* Kuntze; *Bursa nana* Borbás; *Bursa occidentalis* Shull; *Bursa orientalis* Shull; *Bursa pastoris* Weber ex F.H. Wigg.; *Bursa penarthae* Shull; *Bursa rubella* (Reut.) Decne; *Bursa tuscaloosae* Shell; *Bursa viguieri* Shull; *Capsella agrestis* Jord.; *Capsella añpestris* (E.B. Almq.) E.B. Almq.; *Capsella apetala* Opitz; *Capsella batavorum* (E.B. Almq.) E.B. Almq.; *Capsella bursa-pastoris* subsp. *bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik.; *Capsella bursa-pastoris* subsp. *eu-bursa* Briq.; *Capsella bursa-pastoris* subsp. *occidentalis* (Shull) Maire; *Capsella bursa-pastoris* var. *integrifolia* DC.; *Capsella bursa-pastoris* var. *minuta* Post; *Capsella concava* (E.A. Almq.) E.B. Almq.; *Capsella heegeri* Solms; *Capsella Hyrcana* Grossh.; *Capsella lycia* Stapf; *Capsella mediterranea* (E.B. Almq.) E.B. Almq.); *Capsella patagonica* (E.B. Almq.) E.B. Almq.; *Capsella penarthae* (Shull) Wilmott; *Capsella polymorpha* Cav.; *Capsella rideralis* Jord.; *Capsella stanocarpa* Timb.-Lagr.; *Capsella thomsonii* Hook. f.; *Capsella treviorum* E.B. Almq.; *Capsella turoniensis* E.B. Almq.; *Capsella viguieri* Blaringhem; *Crucifera capsella* E.H.L. Krause; *Iberis bursa-pastoris* (L.) Willd.; *Nasturtium bursa-pastoris* Roth; *Solmsiella heegeri* (Solms) Borbás; *Thlaspi bursa-pastoris* L.

Local names

***Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik: Russian**: Пастушья сумка обыкновенная (Pastush'ya sumka obyknovennaya)

Local medicinal uses

***Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik:** Used as hemostatic (especially the root), and urinary diseases, as an astringent, diuretic, antiscorbutic, and with hematuria. The plant is also used as contraceptive (delays ovulation), dysentery and eye diseases, and has antibacterial properties. in the Altai the plant is used for dysentery, gastritis, bleeding, tuberculosis, malaria, heart disease, liver problems, venereal diseases, vomiting, catarrhal diseases, metabolic disorders, and for the treatment of infected wounds. The extract lowers blood pressure strengthens the motility of the intestines and uterus and accelerates blood clotting.

Local food uses

***Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik:** can be eaten as a salad, frequently with many other species, and with mashed potatoes, and for pickling. The seeds as mustard substitute.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik:** In veterinary medicine the plant helps to treat diarrhea and internal bleeding. Serves as fodder for rabbits.

(for additional data see: Vagabova Askeralievna et al. 2025a).

***Carpinus caucasica* Grossh. - BETULACEAE**

Synonyms

Carpinus caucasica Grossh.: *Carpinus betulus* f. *cucullata* H.J.P.Winkl.; *Carpinus betulus* f. *horizontalis* Simon-Louis; *Carpinus betulus* f. *incisa* Aiton; *Carpinus betulus* f. *obtusifolia* Petz. & G.Kirchn.; *Carpinus betulus* f. *purpurea* Dippel; *Carpinus betulus* f. *pyramidalis* Dippel; *Carpinus betulus* f. *quercifolia* Desf.; *Carpinus betulus* f. *variegata* Dippel; *Carpinus betulus* subsp. *carpinizza* (Kil.) O.Schwarz; *Carpinus betulus* subsp. *serrata* (Beck) O.Schwarz; *Carpinus betulus* var. *carpinizza* (Kil.) Nyman; *Carpinus betulus* var. *pendula* Petz. & G.Kirchn.; *Carpinus betulus* var. *provincialis* Gay ex Gren. & Godr.; *Carpinus betulus* var. *quercifolia* (Desf.) Tzvelev; *Carpinus betulus* var. *serrata* Beck; *Carpinus carpinizza* Kil.; *Carpinus caucasica* Grossh.; *Carpinus compressus* Gilib.; *Carpinus intermedia* Wierzb. ex Rchb.; *Carpinus nervata* Dulac; *Carpinus quercifolia* Desf. ex Steud.; *Carpinus sepium* Lam.; *Carpinus ulmifolia* Salisb.; *Carpinus ulmifolia* St.-Lag.; *Carpinus ulmoides* Gray; *Carpinus vulgaris* Mill.

Local names

***Carpinus caucasica* Grossh.: Azerbaijan**: Qafqaz vələsi; **Georgia**: კავკასიური რცხილა – k'avk'asiuri rtskhila, კირცხილა – k'irtskhila (Mthiuletian, Phshavian), მცხუბრი – mtskhubri (Chanetian), რცხემლა – rtskhemla (Gurian, Acharian), რცხმელა – rtskhmela (Rachian, Lechkhumian), ქრცხემლი – krtskhemli (Svan), ცხემლა - tskhemla (Gurian, Acharian), ცხემური – tskhemuri (Megrelian), ცხემური – tskhemuri (Chanetian), ცხვიმრა – tskhvimra (Svan), ცხილაი – tskhilai (Ingiloian), ცხიმური – tskhimuri (Megrelian), ცხუმ - tskhum (Svnan), შავი რცხილა – shavi rtskhila (Kartlian), შავრცხილა - shavrtskhila (Kartlian) , კავკასიური რცხილა - Kavkasiuri rcxila, შავი რცხილა - Shavi rtskhila (Kartlian), შავრცხილა - Shavrtskhila (Kartlian), კირცხილა - Kirtskhila (Mtiuletian, Pshavian), რცხმელა - Rtskhmela (Rachian. Lechkhumian), რცხმელა - Rtskhmela (Gurian, Adjarian), ცხმელა - Tskhmela (Gurian, Adjarian), სამეგრ.-ცხიმური - Tskhimuri (Megrelian), ცხემური - Tskhemuri (Megrelian), ცხვიმრა - Tskhvimra (Svan), ცხუმ - Tskhum (Svan), Граб кавказский - Grab kavkazskij; **English**: Caucasian hornbeam. **Armenia**: Բոխի կովկասյան – Bokhi kovkasjan

Local handicraft and other uses

***Carpinus caucasica*:** The inner layer of the bark of hornbeam is used for dyeing wool and its products in yellow color. The wood of hornbeam is very firm, especially when condition. Different utensils, e.g. shoe, handles for hammers, axes, pitchforks and plaids, frames, wheels and shaft for wagons, wooden screws, gear-wheels, rollers, and mechanisms of wooden mills and other economic appliances, and joinery can be made from the wood. The tree is used in gardens and parks, to plant green hedges, and around summerhouses. Hornbeam is very important in prevention of erosion, as it strengthens soil in slopes . The wood is highly valued as fuel. Charcoal obtained from horn-beech keeps heat for a long period and smokes low. The ash has much potash. Fruits of horn-beech can be used as fuel suitable boiling oil and soups . Timber of Caucasian hornbeam was used to make various parts of the traditional Georgian cart. Hornbeam or elm wood was used to make frames of a cartload; hornbeam or beech wood was used to make "perso" - quarters of a cartwheel circle in Gare Kakheti; in other regions of Georgia elm, beech, walnut, mulberry, and also black locust wood was used for the same purpose. Caucasian hornbeam along with beech as well as ash, wild apple, hawthorn, was also used to make "gherdzi" - the wheel kernel of a cart in Kartli, Hereti (Saingilo). In Kakheti and Imererti beech wood was the major material for making kernels, while in Samegrelo mulberry and black locust wood was used instead The three poles (in the front, middle and back parts of a cart frame - "Latnebi") were usually made of hornbeam (both Caucasian and Oriental) and beech wood. According to folk observations, hornbeam grows twisted and is hard when dries up, but more important is that it is elastic, can be bent without breaking, which is important for certain parts of a cart. The wood of hornbeam along with beech and maple is used to make runners as well as other parts of sledges. The wood also serves for construction, furniture and tool handles, and as firewood. Its hard wood is the best heating material. The bark contains tanning and coloring substances, are used to dye wool yellow.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025ee).

***Carum carvi* L. - APIACEAE**

Synonyms

***Carum carvi* L.:** *Apium carvi* (L.) Crantz, *Bunium carvi* M.Bieb., *Carum aromaticum* Salisb., *Carum carvi* f. *carvi* , *Carum carvi* f. *gracile* (Lindl.) H.Wolff, *Carum carvi* f. *rhodochranthum* A.H.Moor, *Carum carvi* f. *rubriflorum* H.Wolff, *Carum carvi* subsp. *rosellum* (Woronow) Vorosch., *Carum carvi* var. *gracile* (Lindl.) H.Wolff*, Carum decussatum* Gilib., *Carum gracile* Lindl, *Carum officinale* Gray*, Carum rosellum* Woronow, *Carum velenovskyi* Rohlena, *Carvi careum* Bubani, *Falcaria carvifolia* C.A.Mey., *Foeniculum carvi* Link, *Karos carvi* Nieuwl. & Lunell, *Ligusticum carvi* (L.) Roth, *Pimpinella carvi* Jess., *Selinum carvi* E.H.L.Krause, *Seseli carum* Scop., *Seseli carvi* Spreng., *Sium carvi* Bernh.

Local names

***Carum carvi* L.: Russian**: **English**: Caraway (Sokolov 1988). **Armenia**: *Carum sp.:* Քիմոն սովորական - Kimon sovorakan; **Azerbaijan**: Adi zirə; **Georgia**: კვლიავი - k'vliavi, წყალთქონდარა - ts'q'altkondara, გიცრულ - gitsrul (Svan), ზირა - zira (Kartlian, Upper Rachian.), კვლია - k'vlia (Pshavian, Khevsurian), მკვლიავი - mk'vliavi (Mokhevian, Mthiuletian.) წყლის ქონდარი - ts'q'lis kondari (Tushetian), Тмин - Tmin; **English**: Carraway.

Local medicinal uses

***Carum carvi* L.: Georgia**: fruits are used as hypotensive, stimulant, diuretic, antispasmodic, anthelminthic mean. In folk medicine of Armenia an infusion of the fruits is used for functional disorders of the gastrointestinal tract of nervous nature, for diseases of liver and gallbladder, as well as for the treatment of inflammation of the respiratory tract. *Carum carvi* is used

for intestinal diseases; the decoction and infusion of the fruits are applied as laxative and for carminative means. Other use, a decoction of the fruits is also applied as sedative, expectorant, diuretic and anthelminthic. A tincture made from the seeds is used for heartburn and diarrhea.

Local food uses

Azerbaijan: condiment for sausages and meat, bread and cheese. **Caucasus**: The seeds are widely used as spice, for sweets, for fermented cabbage and sausages. **Georgia**: spice, pickled (lactofermented), ingredient in Svan salt, Phkhali.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025ff).

***Chaerophyllum aureum* L., *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L. - APIACEAE**

Synonyms

***Chaerophyllum aureum* L.:** *Bellia aurata* Bubani; *Chaerophyllum hybridum* Ten.; *Chaerophyllum maculatum* Willd.; *Chaerophyllum maculatum* Willd. ex DC.; *Chaerophyllum monogonum* Kit. ex Link; *Chaerophyllum temuloides* Boiss.; *Chaerophyllum temuloides* var. *trapezutinum* Boiss.; *Chaerophyllum trapezuntinum* Boiss.; *Croaspila aurea* (L.) Raf.; *Myrrhis aurea* All.; *Myrrhis maculata* Sweet; *Scandix aurea* Roth; *Selinum aureum* E.H.L.Krause

***Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L.:** *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* f. *glabrum* Cheshm. & Delip.; *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* var. *caucasicum* Fisch. ex Hoffm.; *Chaerophyllum caucasicum* (Fisch. ex Hoffm.) Schischk.; *Chaerophyllum laevigatum* Vis.; *Chaerophyllum neglectum* W.J.Zinger; *Chaerophyllum rapaceum* Alef.; *Chaerophyllum verticillatum* Pers.; *Myrrhis tuberosa* Jundz.; *Polgidon bulbosum* (L.) Raf.; *Scandix bulbosa* Roth; *Selinum bulbosum* E.H.L.Krause

Local names

***Chaerophyllum aureum*: Georgia:** ყინტორა - q'int'ora, ძენწკლია - dzents'k'lia, ძენწკლია - dzents'k'li, ყვასგსვან - qhvasg (Svan), ჭიმი - Ch'imi (Tush); **Russian**: ҳожо - khozo, Бутень - buten, ყინტორა - Kintora, ეშმაჭიმა - Eshmatshima (Khevsurian), ლახჭიმა - Lakhtshima (Pshavian), ყინტრისყივა - Kintriskiva (Pshavian), მთიულ.-ҳожо - Khozo (Mtiuletian), ოზაღინა - Ozaghina (Adjarian), ოძაღინა - Odzaghina (Adjarian), ძენწლა - Dzentsla (Rachian, Lechkhumian), ზენწოლია - Zentsolia (Rachian, Lechkhumian), ყვასგ - Kvasg (Svan), Бутень золотистый - Buten' zolotistij; **Armenia**: хми - chmi, шушинбанджар - shushinbandshar; Շուշանաբանջար ոսկեզոծ - Shushanabanjar voskezots **;Azerbaijan**: джаджыг - dshadsheig;

***Chaerophyllum bulbosum*: Georgia**: ღიმი - g'imi, ატოლი - at'oli, ჭიმი - Ch'imi (Tush), ღიმი - Ghimi, ატოლი - Atoli, ღიმა - Ghima (Kartlian), ყინტორა - Kintora (Kakhetian), ხევს.-ხიფხოლა - Khipkhola (Khevsurian), ჭიმა - Tshima (Khevurian), ხიფხლის ყივა - Khipkhlis kiva (Pshavian), ხაფხოლი - Khapkholi (Tushetian), სასხეპია - Saskhepia (Mtiuletian, Mokhetian), Pkholi (Mtiuletian, Mokhetian), ფხოლისთავა - Pkholistava (Mtiuletian, Mokhetian), ჭიმა - Tshima (Meskhetian), ატოლი - Atoli (Javakhetian), ღოსკი Ghoski (Rachian), ღოსკისთავა - Ghoskistava (Rachian), მუყვსგურ - Mukvsgur (Svan), Бутень кавказский - Buten' caucazskij; **Armenia**: Бутень - buten; Շուշանաբանջար սոխուկավոր - Shushanabanjar sokhukavor, Pampara, Shushan.

Local medicinal uses

Chaerophyllum aureum: The root extract is used to remedy nervous system problems.

Local food uses

***Chaerophyllum aureum:* Georgia:** The leaves are boiled or fried and eaten in the Ural. In the Northern Caucasus the young leaves are used as spice for soups and salads, and the stems are pickled. In the Caucasus the thick roots are eaten raw as salad as well as roasted or boiled like potato. Young stems are edible both raw and boiled like asparagus. Young leaves are used for soup. (Grossheim 1952; Sokolov 1988). The buds and roots are eaten in Phkhali (herb pie), the stems can be pickled.

***Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L. Armenia:** young shoots fried or boiled, with eggs and other different components.

***Chaerophyllum aureum / Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L.*:* Georgia:** Young stems are edible both raw and boiled like asparagus. Young leaves are used for soup. In Khevi many species are mixed together for Pkhali: ghoris nats'q'la-i ღორის ნაწყლა-ი *Sonchus* ssp., mch'ivana-i მჭივანა-ი – *Silene wallichiana* Klotzsch; maq'randutsa-i მაყრანდუცა-ი *Anthriscus sylvestris* (L.) Hoffm. maq'rats'ela მაყრაწელა-ი; diq'inch'ora-ghrich'ola დიყინჭორა-ღრინჭოლა / j'q'imi'ჭყიმი *Anthriscus nemorosa* (M. Bieb.) Spreng; k'ats'a-i კაწა-ი *Campanula rapunculoides* L. (its root is also edible), ts'iteli pkhali წითელი / jijilaq'a წითელი ჯიჯილაყა *Amaranthus hybridus* L., nadirmkhalai ნადირმხალაი *Aruncus vulgaris* Raf., saskhep'iai სასხეპიაი

Chaerophyllum bulbosum L., ch'inch'ari ჭინჭარი *Urtica dioica* L., gholo ღოლო *Rumex* ssp., tatami თათამას *Atriplex hortensis* L., Khevi people use as food the following plants: shalgi შალგი *Brassica campestris* L**.**, khakhot'i ხახოტი *Bunias orientalis* L., mamula მამულა *Artemisia vulgaris* L., ts'its'mat'ura წიწმატურა *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik., khboshublai ხბოშუბლაი *Galega orientalis* Lam., sakhep'ia სახეპია *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L. is eaten raw in Khevi. In Khevi, pickles are made from local plants: saskhep'ia სასხეპია *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., diq'i დიყი *Heracleum ssp.*, mdogi მდოგი *Sinapis arvensis* L. Shoots of saskhep'ia სასხეპია *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., are cut in thin pieces and salted in a jar or barrel, seasoned with pepper and caraway, poured with a spring water. The shoots of დიყი *Heracleum ssp.* re peeled, cut and put in a jar layer-by-layer, salt placed between the layers, the upper layer was topped with mzhavela მჟაველა *Rumex acetosa* L. ფოთლებს, mk'vliavi მკვლიავი *Carum carvi* L. and finally water was added. Mdogi მდოგი *Sinapis arvensis* L. pickles do not last long. Ghandzili ღანძილი (*Allium victorialis* L.) and mdogi მდოგი are put in salted but not boiling water and seasoned with caraway. In Khevi, pickles are made from local plants: saskhep'ia სასხეპია *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., diq'i დიყი *Heracleum ssp.*, mdogi მდოგი *Sinapis arvensis* L. Shoots of saskhep'ia სასხეპია *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., are cut in thin pieces and salted in a jar or barrel, seasoned with pepper and caraway, poured with a spring water. The shoots of დიყი *Heracleum* ssp*.* are peeled, cut and put in a jar layer-by-layer, salt placed between the layers, the upper layer was topped with mzhavela მჟაველა *Rumex acetosa* L. ფოთლებს, mk'vliavi მკვლიავი *Carum carvi* L. and finally water was added. Mdogi მდოგი *Sinapis arvensis* L. pickles do not last long. Ghandzili ღანძილი (*Allium victorialis* L.) and mdogi მდოგი are put in salted but not boiling water and seasoned with caraway. A slightly sweet cake can be prepared from boiled ფხოლი *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L. and shamakrulai შამაკრულაისაგან (latin name not determined). In Mtiuleti, raw eaten plants are: vardutsa ვარდუცა, alkvasha ალქვაშა *Campanula latifolia* L., k'ank'esha კანკეშა *Gadellia lactiflora* (M.Bieb.) Schulkina, dutsi დუცი *Agasyllis latifolia* Boiss, mzhavana მჟავანა *Rumex acetosa* L., pkholis taxa ფხოლის თავა *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., diq'i დიყი *Heracleum* ssp., t'q'is niori ტყის ნიორი *Galanthus ssp.*, ღოლო gholo *Rumex ssp*., maq'valdzirgha მაყვალღირმა *Anthriscus sylvestris* (L.) Hoffm., dzirkhvena ძირხვენა, machik'a მაჩიკას *Campanula rapunculoides* L., mits'is vashli მიწის ვაშლს *Helianthus tuberosus* L. Pshavi people use a wide variety of wild plants mixed together as food: khipkhola ხიფხოლა *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., k'enk'esha კენკეშა *Gadellia lactiflora* (M. Bieb.) Schulkina. (slightly sweet), mzhavana მჟავანა *Rumex acetosa* L. (it is sour, Khevsurians like it more, Durians also eat it), dutsi დუცი *Agasyllis latifolia* Boiss, (shape like a gun barrel broadleaved, with bitter taste), shup'q'a შუპყა *Heracleum asperum* M. Bieb. (resembles dutsi დუცი by structure, but taste is sweat). Most of these plants are only edible when young, becaus in mature state they turn bitter. In Pshavi young shoots and roots of ch'ima ჭიმა *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* , the roots often pickled. In Pshavi young, peeled shoots and the young leaves of eshmach'ima ეშმაჭიმა *Chaerophyllum aureum* L. and ch'ima ჭიმა *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L*.* are eaten. In Pshavi plants used for mkhali (pkhali) are: მხალეულად იყენებენ *Amaranthus albus* L., tetrmkhala თეთრმხალა *Amaranthus retroflexus* L., ts'itelmkhala წითელმხალა *Amaranthus hybridus* L., mek'endzela მეკენძელას *Aruncus vulgaris* Raf., khipkhlis q'iva ხიფხლის ყივა *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., shup'q'a შუპყა *Heracleum asperum* M.Bieb., k'enk'esha კენკეშას *Campanula lactiflora* M.Bieb., khipkhola ხიფხოლა (q'int'ora ყინტორა) *Chaerophyllum aureum* L. In Tianeti District ghjimi ღიმი *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., diq'i დიყი *Heracleum* ssp., khozo ხოზო *Chaerophyllum aureum* L., kalta-k'ovza ქალთა-კოვზა *Arum orientale* M. Bieb., *Arum albispathum* Steven ex Ledeb**.** stems are pickled. In Khevsureti ch'ima ჭიმა refers to aboveground parts and khipkhola ხიფხოლა to the roots of *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L. Both have sweet taste. Especially ch'ima-khipkhola ჭიმა-ხიფხოლა are dipped into a cottage cheese thinned with ayran. Children used to eat khipkhola uprooted during ploughing – they referred to this activity as "going to khiphkolaoba". The stem is eaten mostly unpeeled, although some people peeled it. The most popular combination was ch'ima ჭიმა with ts'ertkhali called "ch'ima-ts'ertkhali" Now in Roshka ch'ima does not grow. While digging, children used to say: "gamachint'i k'ints'olai (can be seen as thin), gamahq'evi k'olikhao (follow and becomes large) „გამაჩინტი კინწოლაი (წვრილი), გამაჰყევი კოლიხაო (დიდი)". In Khevsureti shibu შიბუ *Allium victorialis* L., ts'ertkhala წერთხალა *Polygonum dshawachischwilii* Kharkev., and ch'ima ჭიმა-ის *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L are softened with boiling water, put ina wooden barrel, salted and water added for pickling. In Tusheti many herbaceous plants are used as food and are kept for winter, either dried or pickled, to make mixed mkhali and sauces, and to accompany the main dishes, including kumeli ქუმელი q'va ყვა. It is used all-year round, is made of roasted keri ქერი (barley) grains. Can be made of ipkli იფქლი (Georgian endemic wheat), corn, svili სვილი (rye), kersvili ქერსვილი (mixture of barley and rye) and tsetsvi ცერცვი (faba bean, when mixed with corn: giera-i გიერა-ი *Brassica campestris* subsp. *oleifera* (DC.) Schübl. & Mart., gomat'i გომატი *Bunias orientalis* L., dutsi დუცი *Angelica tatianae Bordz.*, kharnuq'a-i ხარნუყა-ი *Lactuca serriola* L., buera ბუერა *Petasites ssp.*, shubq'a-i შუბყა-ი *Heracleum asperum* M. Bieb., khap'ara-i ხაპარა-ი *Cichorium intybus* L., mariamdzmara მარიამძმარა *Ligusticum alatum* (M. Bieb.) Spreng. ch'imi ჭიმი *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., diq'i დიყი

Heracleum ssp., jortk'uda-i ჯორთკუდა-ი *Artemisia vulgaris* L., sagvidzla საღვიძლა *Taraxacum officinale* (L.) Weber ex F.H. Wigg., dzirkhvena ძირხვენა *Arctium lappa* L., ch'ivana ჭივანა *Silene wallichiana* Klotzsch, kvishamkhala ქვიშამხალა *Silene laera* (Stev.) Sims, khavrat'ai ხავრატაი *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik., jorik'udai ჯორიკუდაი *Artemisia vulgaris* L., and giera გიერა *Sinapis arvensis* L. There are several ways to season mkhali in Tusheti: 1. well-cleaned plants are placed in a pot and cooked without water. The cooked plants are placed on a sieve to cool and cut into pieces. After that the dish is seasoned with onions browned in clarified butter, egges and salt. 2. After cooking the plants in the same way, fresh cottage cheese, onions browned in clarified butter, eggs and salt are added. 3. After boiling the mkhali is seasoned with vinegar, garlic and salt. Normally, in Tusheti mkhali is not seasoned with walnuts and vinegar. Plants used as mkhali Kaheti: tatruli mkhali თათრული მხალი *Amaranthus hybridus* L., ts'ots'nara mkhali წოწნარა მხალს *Amaranthus retroflexus* L., khach'ich'ora ხაჭიჭორა *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik., vazisdzira ვაზიძირა *Lapsana grandiflora* M. Bieb., bolok'a ბოლოკა *Rapistrum rugosum* (L.) All., q'int'ora ყინტორა *Chaerophyllum aureum* L., natsarkatama ნაცარქათამა *Chenopodium album* L., shalgi შალგი (shelga შელგა) *Brassica campestris* L., sve სვე *Humulus lupulus* L., khboshubla ხბოშუბლა *Galega orientalis* Lam. ნორჩ, ch'inch'ari ჭინჭარი *Urtica dioica* L., ghoris kada ღორის ქადა *Lactuca serriola* L., Balba ბალბა *Malva neglecta* l., natsarkatama ნაცარქათამა or dzaghltzhola ძაღლთჟოლა *Chenopodium foliosum,* tatabo თათაბო *Atriplex hortensis* L., saghvidzla საღვიძლა or burbushela ბურბუშელა *Taraxacum confusum* Schischk., tskhenis tsertsvela ც ხენის ცერცველა- *Vicia narborensis*, vazis dzira ვაზის ძირა *Lapsana grandiflora* M. Bieb., mravaldzarghva მრავალძარღვა *Plantago major* L., babuats'vera ბაბუაწვერა *Taraxacum* ssp., gareuli ts'its'mat'i გარეული წიწმატი *Cardamine hirsuta* L., ghinch'a-ghinch'a ღინჭა-ღინჭა *Sonchus* ssp. Ghima ღიმა, q'int'ora ყინტორა *Chaerophyllum aureum* L. mostly its aboveground parts were eaten in Kakheti. In South Georgia, young stems of diq'a – დიყა *Heracleum* ssp., ghimi ღიმი *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L. are pickled. In Svaneti q'int'ora (ყინტორა *Chaerophyllum aureum* L., Svan name khargsli (ხარსგლი)) is consumed as peeled young shoots, which taste slightly sweetish, while its tubers (q'vasgis ყვასგის) can be eaten both raw and boiled. In Adjara the young leaves of Ozaghina ოზაღინა *Chaerophyllum aureum* L. are pickle. Plants mixed together for pkhali in Adjara include dvarula dvalura დვარულა დვალურა *Polygonum carneum* C. Koch, dondoli დონდოლი *Gadellia lactiflora* (M.Bieb.), ch'inch'ari ჭინჭარი *Urtica dioica* L., katamnatsara ქათამნაცარა *Chenopodium album* L., ch'ich'laq'a ჭიჭლაყა *Amaranthus retroflexus* L., perapera ფერაფერა *Phytolacca americana* L., k'uk'umzhava კუკუმჟავა, svint'ri სვინტრი *Polygonatum* ssp., ch'arbadelo ჭარბადელო *Arctium lappa* L., and also young leaves of motsvi მოცვი *Vaccinium* ssp., venakhi ვენახი *Vitis vinifera* L., babuats'vera ბაბუასწვერა *Taraxacum* ssp., Kajiloja ქაჯილოჯა *Daucus carota* L., Ts'its'marit'a წიწმარიტა *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik., burt'q'ila ბურტყილა *Lapsana. grandiflora* M. Bieb., , the plants used by Adjara people as food are: ajark'ela აჯარკელა *Lathyrus roseus* Steven, ajorik'a აჯორიკას *Aruncus vulgaris* Raf. (young leaves are pickled), bobots'vera ბობოწვერა *Taraxacum* ssp. (ground roasted dry roots used instead of cichorium), dilq'a დილყა *Heracleum* sp. (shoots are peeled and eaten), k'onst'ant'ila კონსტანტილა (white roots are edible), ozaghina ოზაღინა *Chaerophyllum aureum* L. (young leaves are pickled), ghima ღიმა *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L. (mixed with leek or ajorik'a აჯორიკა *Aruncus vulgaris* Raf. and pickled), and dvalura დვალურა *Polygonum carneum*. Wild pkhali plants can be cooked in various ways: can be pickled, boiled, seasoned with vinegar, walnuts and various spice herbs.

Chaerophyllum bulbosum: The leaves, seeds and roots are pickled. The leaves are eaten in Khachapuri and Phkhali (herb pie) and can also be pickled together with the stems and roots.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025gg).

***Chelidonium majus* L. - PAPAVERACEAE**

Synonyms

***Chelidonium majus* L.:** *Chelidonium haematodes* Moench; *Chelidonium laciniatum* Mill.; *Chelidonium laciniatum* var. *fumariifolium* DC.; *Chelidonium luteum* Gilib.; *Chelidonium majus* f. *laciniatum* Schube; *Chelidonium majus* f. *majus*; *Chelidonium majus* f. *quercifolium* (Willemet) Fast; *Chelidonium majus* subsp. *laciniatum* (Mill.) Domin; *Chelidonium majus* var. *fumariifolium* (DC.) K.Koch; *Chelidonium majus* var. *grandiflorum* DC.; *Chelidonium majus* var. *laciniatum* (Mill.) Lam. & DC.; *Chelidonium majus* var. *laciniatum* Roth; *Chelidonium majus* var. *pleniflorum* Lawalrée; *Chelidonium majus* var. *plenum* Latourr.; *Chelidonium majus* var. *tenuifolium* Lilj.; *Chelidonium murale* P.Renault; *Chelidonium olidum* Tarscher. ex Ott; *Chelidonium quercifolium* Willemet; *Chelidonium ruderale* Salisb.; *Chelidonium umbelliferum* Stokes

Local names

***Chelidonium majus* L.: Azeibarjan**: Ziyilotu; **Georgia**: ქრისტესისხლა – krist'esiskhla, მგღფი – mgghphi (Svanetian), მელილდ – melild (Svanetian), ნაწიფი – nats'iphi (Megrelian), ნაწიფუ – nats'iphu (Megrelian), საყვითლო – saq'vitlo (Acharian), სისხლაბალახი - siskhlabalakhi (Khevsurian), სურსულაი – sursulai (Ingilioian), ქარცეცხლა – khartsetskhla (Acharian), ყორის ყაყაჩო – q'oris q'aq'acho (Kizikian), ცხენისოფა – tskhenisopha (Rachian, Lechkhumian), წამალ – ts'amal (Ingiloian), ჭედიშ მელილდ - ch'edish melild (Svanetian), ჯაში ზისხირი – jashi ziskhiti (Megrelian), Чистотел - Chistotel, ხევს.- სისხლა-ბალახი - Siskhla-balakhi (Khevsurian), ქიზ.- ყორის ყაყაჩო - Koris kakacho (Kiz.), ცხენისოფა - Tskhenisopa (Rachian, Lechkhumian), ქარცეცხლა - Qartsetskhla (Adjarian), საყვითალო - Sakvitalo (Adjarian), ნაწიფუ - Natsipu (Megrelian), ნაწიფი - Natsipi (Megrelian), ჯაში ზისხირი - Jashi ziskhiri (Megrelian), მგღფი მელილდ - Mghpi melild (Svan), ჭედიშ მელილდ - Tschedish melild (Svan); **English**: Swallow wort, Greater celandine; **Armenia:** Հողմաբույս մեծ - Hoghmabuys mets

Local medicinal uses

***Chelidonium majus* L.*:* Azerbaijan**: The latex is used for removal of warts and treatment of other dermic formations and sores. **Georgia**: The entire aboveground parts are used as medicine and collected once the vegetation season starts. Drying takes away 80% of the latex, and therefore raw shoots are used when producing pharmaceuticals. The raw juice possesses strong laxative and diuretic properties. The same juice is used to remove callosities. The yellowish milky sap is rich in solid alkaloids such as chelidonin, homochelidonin, and pure essential oils. The greater celandine is still in wide use as a diuretic, tranquilizer, and analgesic remedy in the form of an infusion to be drunk by the sick. To remove the warts, the affected skin is cleaned with alcohol and then the milky sap of the greater celandine is applied. The healing process takes about one week. In Batumi District the name of the plant was "saq'vitlo" ("for jaundice") and it used to heal jaundice. The roots of the plant were washed, ground and the powder inhaled. Khevsuretians living in the village of Verona call this plant "siskhla balakhi" ("blood herb"). The latex is used to cure warts and disinfect wounds and is believed to contain anti-neoplasic agents. A broth of აბზინდა - abzinda (*Artemisia*), greater celandine, გულაბი მსხალი - gulabi mskhali (Duchess pear), ბზა - bza (box, *Buxus colchica*) leaves are used to heal renal disorders. The greater celandine is also used as a choleretic agent to help liver and gallbladder disorders. Gallbladder, warts, liver ailments. **Armenia**: skin diseases, stomach diseases (ulcers)

Local handicraft and other uses

***Chelidonium majus* L.: Azerbaijan**: A dye solution is prepared from the aboveground parts of the plant to obtain green and yellow color. The solution is used for dyeing wool yarn as well as products made of wool. **Georgia**: The leaves are used as dye.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025hh).

***Chenopodium album* L.; *Chenopodium botrys* L.; *Chenopodium urbicum* L. - AMARANTHACEAE**

Synonyms

***Chenopodium album* L.:** *Anserina candidans* (Lam.) Montandon; *Atriplex alba* (L.) Crantz; *Atriplex viridis* (L.) Crantz; *Blitum viride* (L.) Moench; *Botrys alba* (L.) Nieuwl.; *Botrys alba* var. *pauper* Lunell; *Botrys pagana* (Rchb.) Lunell; *Chenopodium agreste* E.H.L.Krause; *Chenopodium album* f. *cymigerum* (W.D.J.Koch) Aellen; *Chenopodium album* f. *dubium* Arlt & Jüttersonke; *Chenopodium album* f. *glomerulosum* (Rchb.) Aellen;*Chenopodium album* f. *heterophyllum* Wang-Wei & P.Y.Fu; *Chenopodium album* f. *lanceolatum* (Muhl. ex Willd.) Schinz & Thell.; *Chenopodium album* f. *leiospermum* Kuntze; *Chenopodium album* f. *opuliforme* Aellen; *Chenopodium album* f. *ovalifolium* Aellen; *Chenopodium album* f. *paucidentatum* Aellen; *Chenopodium album* f. *pseudozschackei* Aellen; *Chenopodium album* f. *spicatum* (W.D.J.Koch) Aelle; *Chenopodium album* subsp. *bernburgense* Murr; *Chenopodium album* subsp. *collinsii* Murr; *Chenopodium album* subsp. *densifoliatum* Ludw. & Aellen; *Chenopodium album* subsp. *pedunculare* (Bertol.) Murr; *Chenopodium album* subsp. *pseudopulifolium* (Scholz) Murray; *Chenopodium album* var. *album*; *Chenopodium album* var. *candicans* Moq.; *Chenopodium album* var. *coronatum* Beauge; *Chenopodium album* var. *cymigerum* W.D.J.Koch; *Chenopodium album* var. *dacoticum* Aellen; *Chenopodium album* var. *desertorum* Kuntze; *Chenopodium album* var. *glomerulosum* (Rchb.) Peterm.; *Chenopodium album* var. *lanceolatum* (Muhl. ex Willd.) Coss. & Germ.; *Chenopodium album* var. *laxiflorum* Wang-Wei & P.Y.Fu; *Chenopodium album* var. *missouriense* (Aellen) Bassett & Crompton; *Chenopodium album* var. *paganum* (Rchb.) Syme; *Chenopodium album* var. *polymorphum* Aellen; *Chenopodium album* var. *pseudopulifolium* (Scholz) Abrom.; *Chenopodium album* var. *spicatum* W.D.J.Koch; *Chenopodium album* var. *stevensii* Aellen; *Chenopodium album* var. *subaphyllum* (Phil.) Reiche; *Chenopodium album* var. *viride* (L.) Moq.; *Chenopodium album* var. *viride* (L.) Pursh; *Chenopodium bernburgense* (Murr) Druce;

Chenopodium bicolor Bojer ex Moq.; *Chenopodium borbasiforme* (Murr) Druce; *Chenopodium borbasii* Murr; *Chenopodium browneanum* Schult.; *Chenopodium candicans* Lam.; *Chenopodium catenulatum* Schleich. ex Steud.; *Chenopodium c*oncatenatum Willd.; *Chenopodium diversifolium* var. *montuosum* F.Dvorák; *Chenopodium elatum* Shuttlew. ex Moq.; *Chenopodium glomerulosum* Rchb.; *Chenopodium laciniatum* Roxb.; *Chenopodium lanceolatum* Muhl. ex Willd.; *Chenopodium lanceolatum* R.Br.; *Chenopodium lanceolatum* f. *opizii* F.Dvorák; *Chenopodium lanceolatum* f. *sessiliflorum* F.Dvorák; *Chenopodium lanceolatum* var. *antiquitum* F.Dvorák; *Chenopodium leiospermum* DC.; *Chenopodium lobatum* (Prodan) F.Dvorák; *Chenopodium missouriense* Aellen; *Chenopodium missouriense* var. *bushianum* Aellen; *Chenopodium neglectum* Dumort.; *Chenopodium neoalbum* F.Dvorák; *Chenopodium opulaceum* Neck.; *Chenopodium ovalifolium* F.Dvorák; *Chenopodium paganum* Rchb.; *Chenopodium paucidentatum* (Aellen) F.Dvorák; *Chenopodium pedunculare* Bertol.; *Chenopodium probstii* Aellen; *Chenopodium probstii* f. *lanceolatum* Aellen; *Chenopodium probstii* f. *parvoangustifolium* Aellen; *Chenopodium pseudoborbasii* f. *aellenii* F.Dvorák; *Chenopodium pseudoborbasii* f. *albiforme* F.Dvořák; *Chenopodium pseudoborbasii* f. *borbasiiforme* F.Dvořák; *Chenopodium pseudoborbasii* f. *longipedicellatum* F.Dvořák; *Chenopodium pseudoborbasii* f. *ramosum* F.Dvořák; *Chenopodium riparium* Boenn. ex Moq.; *Chenopodium serotinum* Ledeb.; *Chenopodium subaphyllum* Phil.; *Chenopodium superalbum* F.Dvorák; *Chenopodium superalbum* f. *kuehnii* F.Dvořák; *Chenopodium viride* L.; *Chenopodium viridescens* (St.-Amans) Dalla Torre & Sarnth.; *Chenopodium vulgare* Gueldenst. ex Ledeb.; *Chenopodium vulpinum* Buch.-Ham.; *Chenopodium zobelii* Murr ex Asch. & Graebn.; *Chenopodium zobelii* f. *hircinifolium* Aellen; *Chenopodium zobelii* f. *multidentatum* Aellen; *Chenopodium zobelli* A.Ludw. & Aellen; *Chenopodium* × *borbasioides* f. hircinifolium (Aellen) Hyl.; *Chenopodium* × *densifoliatum* (Ludw. & Aellen) F.Dvorák

Chenopodium botrys* L.:* *Ambrina botrys* Moq.; *Ambrina foetida* Moq.; *Atriplex botrys* (L.) Crantz; *Botrydium aromaticum* Spach; *Botrydium botrys* (L.) Small; *Botrys aromatica* (Spach) Nieuwl.; *Chenopodium aromaticum* auct.; *Chenopodium botrydium* St.-Lag.; *Chenopodium botryoides* Raf. ex Moq.; *Chenopodium ilicifolium* Griff.; *Chenopodium nepalense* Moq.; Dysphania botrys (L.) Mosyakin & Clemants; *Neobotrydium botrys* (L.) Moldenke; *Roubieva botrys* Fuss; *Teloxys botrys* (L.) W.A.Weber; *Vulvaria botrys* (L.) Bubani

***Chenopodium urbicum* L.:** *Anserina urbica* (L.) Montandon; *Atriplex urbica* (L.) Crantz; *Chenopodium chrysomelanospermum* Zuccagni; *Chenopodium chrysomenalospermum* Zuccani; *Chenopodium deltoideum* Lam.; *Chenopodium intermedium* Mert. & W.D.J.Koch; *Chenopodium melanospermum* Wallr.; *Chenopodium microspermum* Wallr.; *Chenopodium rhombifolium* Muhl. ex Willd.; *Chenopodium rubrum* var. *intermedium* (Mert. & W.D.J.Koch) Jauzein; *Chenopodium urbicum* subsp. *urbicum*; *Chenopodium urbicum* var. *deltoideum* (Lam.) Neilr.; *Chenopodium urbicum* var. *intermedium* (Mert. & W.D.J.Koch) W.D.J.Koch

Local names

***Chenopodium album* L.: Armenia:** Թելուկ սպիտակ – Teluk spitak; **Georgia:** ნაცარქათამა - natsarkatama, ერბოვანა - erbovana (Mokhevian), თათაბო - tatabo (Tushetian), თათამაი - tatamai (Mokhevian), მესგელა - mesgela (Svan), მესგვლა - mesgvla (Svan), მოჭარხლუე - moch'arkhlue (Lechkhumian), მუსკვილა - muskvila (Svan), მხალი - mkhali (Kartlian, Kakhetian), ნაცარა - natsara (Gurian), ნაცარბნევია - natsarbnevia (Meskhetian), ნაცარბნია - natsarbnia (Meskhetian), ქათამნაცარა - katamnatsara (Imeretian), ქათანაცარა - katanatsara (Imeretian), ქათმათო - katmato (Javakhetian), ქეროფე - kerope (Megrelian), ქორაფა - korapa (Gurian), ქოროფე - korope (Megrelian), ჩე ჯუმენე - che jumene (Megrelian), მხალი - Mkhali (Kartlian, Kakhetian), თათაბო - Tatabo (Tushetian), ერბოვანა - Erbovana (Mokhetian), ნაცარბნევია - Natsarbnevia (Mokhetian), ნაცარბნია - Nacarbnia (Mokhetian), ქათმათი - Qatmati (Javakhetian), ქათანაცარა - Qatanacara (Imeretian), ქათამნაცარა - Qatamnacara (Imeretian), მოჭარხლუე - Motscharkhlue (Lechkhumian), ქორაფა - Qorapa (Gurian), ნაცარა - Nacara (Gurian), ჩე ჯუმენე - Che jumene (Megrelian), ქოროფე - Qorope (Megrelian), ქეროფე - Qerope (Megrelian), მესგელა - Mesgela (Svan), მესგვლა - Mesgvla (Svan), მუსკვილა - Muskvila (Svan), Маръ - Mar **English**: Goose foot.

***Chenopodium botrys* L.: Azerbaijan:** İyli tərə

Local medicinal uses

***Chenopodium botrys* L.: Azerbaijan:** A decoction of the aerial parts is used to wash the head from scabs (a crust covering the surface of a wound) and skin disease, as well as a remedy for asthma, catarrhs, spasms and migraines.

Local food uses

***Chenopodium album* L.**: The leaves are thoroughly boiled and fried in oil and eaten as a vegetable or prepared with yogurt and chili as a salad. The dried leaves are also consumable as a winter vegetable. The tender part of the plant is boiled and put spices and condiments with boiled oil. It is very tasty with beaten rice (shown below). Fruits are used for beer-making. The consumption of young shoots is widespread in the Caucasus. It is customary to eat them boiled and prepared in a form

of mkhal/phkhali (a vegetable spread made from various herbs). The leaves are edible, although they should be consumed ideally cooked. They are usually used as a substitute for chard and spinach in different preparations, including soup.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Chenopodium botrys* L.: Azerbaijan:** From the aerial parts, a dyeing solution is made to obtain a red color. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025ii).

***Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop., *Cirsium vulgare* L. - ASTERACEAE**

Synonyms

***Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop.:** *Aplotaxis pungens* DC.; *Breea arvensis* (L.) Less.; *Breea dioica* Less.; *Breea ochrolepidia* (Juz.) Soják; *Breea praealta* Less.; *Breea segeta* f. *segeta; Breea setosa* (Willd.) Kitam.; *Breea setosa* (Willd.) Kitam.; *Carduus arvensis* (L.) Robson; *Carduus arvensis* var. *arvensis; Carduus haemorrhoidalis* Auct. ex DC.; *Carduus serratuloides* Neck.; *Cephalonoplos arvense* (L.) Fourr.; *Cephalonoplos arvensis* Fourr.; *Cephalonoplos arvensis* var. *arvensis; Cephalonoplos ochrolepidium* (Juz.) Juz.; *Cephalonoplos setosus* (Willd.) Kitam.; *Cirsium albicans* Willk.; *Cirsium albiflorum* Kitag.; *Cirsium argenteum* Peyer ex Vest; *Cirsium argunense* DC.; *Cirsium arvense* f. *albiflorum* Kitag.; *Cirsium arvense* f. *albiflorum* Ralph Hoffm.; *Cirsium arvense* f. *arvense; Cirsium arvense* f. *incanum* (Beck) Gajić; *Cirsium arvense* f. *rubricaule* Lepage; *Cirsium arvense* subsp. *Arvense; Cirsium arvense* subsp. *incanum* (S.G.Gmel.) Iljin; *Cirsium arvense* subsp. *setosum* (Willd.) Ilijn; *Cirsium arvense* subsp. *setosum* (Willd.) Iljin; *Cirsium arvense* subsp. *vestitum* (Wimm. & Grab.) Petr.; *Cirsium arvense* var. *argenteum* (Peyer ex Vest) Fiori; *Cirsium arvense* var. *arvense; Cirsium arvense* var. *horridum* Wimm. & Grab.; *Cirsium arvense* var. *incanum* (S.G.Gmel.) Ledeb.; *Cirsium arvense* var. *mite* Wimm. & Grab.; *Cirsium arvense* var. *setosum* (Willd.) Ledeb.; *Cirsium arvense* var. *subulatum* (Ledeb.) Ledeb.; *Cirsium arvense* var. *vestitum* Wimm. & Grab.; *Cirsium celakovskianum* K.Knaf; *Cirsium dioicum* Cass.; *Cirsium halophilum* Turcz. ex Herder; *Cirsium horridum* (Wimm. & Grab.) Stankov; *Cirsium incanum* (S.G.Gmel.) Fisch.; *Cirsium incanum* M.Bieb.; *Cirsium laevigatum* Tausch; *Cirsium macrostylon* Rchb.; *Cirsium mutatum* Menyh.; *Cirsium mutatum* Menyh.; *Cirsium neglectum* Fisch. ex Spreng.; *Cirsium ochrolepidium* Juz.; *Cirsium praealtum* Cass.; *Cirsium rubricaule* Novopokr.; *Cirsium ruthenicum* Fisch.; *Cirsium segetum* f. *segetum; Cirsium setosum* (Willd.) Besser ex M.Bieb.; *Cirsium setosum* f. *albiflorum* Kitag.; *Cirsium setosum* var. *mite* (Wimm. & Grab.) Tzvelev; *Cirsium setosum* var. *setosm; Cirsium setosum* var. *subulatum* Ledeb.; *Cirsium sordidum* Wallr.; *Cirsium stocksii* Boiss.; *Cnicus arvensis* (L.) G.Gaertn. & al.; *Cnicus arvensis* (L.) Hoffm.; *Cnicus arvensis* (L.) Roth; *Cnicus arvensis* f. *albiflorus* E.L.Rand & Redfield; *Cnicus arvensis* f. *arvensis; Cnicus arvensis* var. *arvensis; Cnicus arvensis* var. *setosus* (Willd.) Maxim.; *Cnicus lanatus* Willd.; *Cnicus macrostylus* Moretti; *Cnicus ruthenicus* J.Henning; *Cnicus setosus* Besser; *Cynara repens* Stokes; *Ixine arvensis* Hill; *Saussurea pungens* (DC.) Sch.Bip.; *Serratula arvensis* L.; *Serratula campestris* Schweigg. ex DC.; *Serratula complanata* Schweigg.; *Serratula incana* S.G.Gmel.; *Serratula lanata* Poir.; *Serratula setosa* Willd.; *Serratula spinosa* Forssk.; *Serratula spinosa* Gilib.

Cirsium vulgare L.: *Ascalea lanceolata* (L.) Hill; *Carduus lanceolatus* var. *lanceolatus; Carduus vulgaris* Savi; *Cirsium firmum* (C.Presl) Arcang.; *Cirsium lanceolatum* (L.) Scop.; *Cirsium lanceolatum* subsp. *Lanceolatum; Cirsium lanceolatum* subsp. *sylvaticum* (Tausch) Arènes; *Cirsium lanceolatum* var. *abyssinicum* (Sch.Bip. ex A.Rich.) Chiov.; *Cirsium lanceolatum* var. *hypoleucum* DC.; *Cirsium lanceolatum* var. *nemorale* Nägeli ex K.Koch; *Cirsium lanceolatum* var. *rhiphaeum* Pau & Font Quer; *Cirsium lanceolatum* var. *vulgare* Nägeli ex K.Koch; *Cirsium microcephalum* Lange; *Cirsium vulgare* (Savi) Petr.; *Cirsium vulgare* f. *vulgare; Cirsium vulgare* subsp. *silvaticum* (Tausch) Dostál; *Cnicus lanceolatus* var. *abyssinicus* (Sch.Bip. ex A.Rich.) Vatke; *Cnicus lanceolatus* var. *lanceolatus; Cnicus strigosus* Hoffmanns. & Link

Local names

***Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop.: Armenia:** Տատասկ դաշտային – Tatask dashtajin; **Azerbaijan**: Çöl qanqalı; **Georgia**: ნარი - nari; **English**: Thistle.

***Cirsium vulgare* L.: Georgia:** ჩვეულებრივი ნარი - chveulebrivi nari, ქუაცაცხი - kuatskhatskhi (Megrelian)

Local food uses

Cirsium arvense: Thistle leaves are used to make sats'ebai (a dish with vegetables dipped in sour milk). Stems are sometimes eaten raw, also in phkhali.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Cirsium vulgare* L.: Georgia:** honey plant.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025 kk).

***Clinopodium vulgare* L. - LAMIACEAE**

Synonyms

Clinopodium vulgare L.: *Acinos vulgaris* Pers.; *Calamintha clinopodium* Benth.; *Calamintha vulgaris* Druce; *Clinopodium clinopodium* Degen; *Clinopodium origanifacie* Gilib.; *Clinopodium variegatum* Hort ex Steud.; *Clinopodium vulgare* f. *minus* Šilić; *Clinopodium vulgare* f. *parviflorum* (Rohlena) Šilić; *Clinopodium vulgare* f. *rubrotinctum* Šilić; *Clinopodium vulgare* f. *unicephalum* Šilić; *Clinopodium vulgare* var. *glabratum* Vandas; *Clinopodium vulgare* var. *gracile* Lange; *Clinopodium vulgare* var. *neogaeum* (Fernald) C.F.Reed; *Clinopodium vulgare* var. *parviflorum* Rohlena; *Melissa clinopodium* Benth.; *Melissa vulgaris* Trevis.; *Satureja clinopodium* var. *diminuta* (Simon) Rouy; *Satureja vulgaris* (L.) Fritsch; *Satureja vulgaris* Beguin.; *Satureja vulgaris* var. *neogaea* Fernald

Local names

***Clinopodium vulgare* L.: Georgia**: მოპიტნაო - mopit'nao, ტყარი ყვალმინთა - Tkari kvalminta (Megrelian), Душевик обыкновенный - Dushevik obiknovennyj, пахучка обыкновенная - Pakhuchka obyknovennaja.

Local medicinal uses

***Clinopodium vulgare* L.:** The leaves are used to treat hypertension.

Local food uses

***Clinopodium vulgare* L.:** Used as aromatic plant, tea substitute and condiment.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025ll).

***Comarum palustre* L. - ROSACEAE**

Synonyms

Comarum palustre* L.: Argentina rubra* Lam.; *Comarum angustifolium* Raf.; *Comarum arcticum* Gand.; *Comarum digitatum* Raf.; *Comarum palustre* var. *ambifaria* (Gunnarsson) Tzvelev; *Comarum palustre* var. *myriotrichum* Borbás; *Comarum palustre* var. *villosum* Pers.; *Comarum rubrum* Gilib.; *Comarum tomentosum* Raf.; *Fragaria palustris* (L.) Crantz; *Fragaria pinnatifida* Stokes; *Pancovia angustifolia* Raf.; *Pancovia digitata* Raf.; *Pancovia palustris* Raf.; *Potentilla angustifolia* Raf.; *Potentilla comariformis* St.-Lag.; *Potentilla comarum* Nestl.; *Potentilla digitata* Raf.; *Potentilla palustris* (L.) Scop.; *Potentilla palustris* f. *ambifaria* Gunnarsson; *Potentilla palustris* var. *villosa* (Pers.) Lehm.; *Potentilla rubra* Hall.f.

Local names

***Comarum palustre* L.: Georgia:** წყლის მარწყვა-ბალახი - Tsklis martskva-balakhi; Сабельник - Sabel'nik

Local medicinal use

***Comarum palustre* L.: Georgia**: Used in traditional medicine.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Comarum palustre* L.: Georgia**: Contains tanning substances.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025mm).

***Conium maculatum* L. - APIACEAE**

Synonyms

***Conium maculatum* L.:** *Cicuta major* Lam.; *Cicuta officinalis* Crantz; *Conium cicuta* Neck.; *Conium maculatum* Pall.; *Coriandrum cicuta* Crantz; *Coriandrum cicuta* Roth; *Coriandrum maculatum* (L.) Roth; *Selinum conium* (Vest) E.H.L. Krause; *Sium conium* Vest

Local names

***Conium maculatum* L.: Russian**: Болиголовпятнистый (Boligolov pyatnistyy); **English**: Poison hemlock

Local medicinal uses

***Conium maculatum* L.:** In the Western Ural the leaf extract is used as an analgesic, sedative, anti-asthmatic, anticancer; for stomach problems, dysmenorrhea, syphilis, anti-convulsant, for epilepsy, pertussis, migraine headaches, cancer, and uterine fibroids. This is a poisonous plant and is rarely used as medicine. The root is used against skin allergies; and for treatment of colic pains. The leaves and seeds are used as sedative, anti-spasm, respiratory and digestive system spasms, and against asthma.

Local food uses

***Conium maculatum* L.:** In the Northern Caucasus the young stems are pickled.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Conium maculatum* L.:** Highly toxic.

(for additional data see: Guseynova Agamirzoevna et al. 2025).

***Convolvulus arvensis* L. - CONVOLVULACEAE**

Synonyms

***Convolvulus arvensis* L.**: *Convolvulus ambigens* House; *Convolvulus arvensis* f. *arvensis; Convolvulus arvensis* f. *decarrhabdotus* P.D.Sell; *Convolvulus arvensis* f. *decemvulnerus* P.D.Sell; *Convolvulus arvensis* f. *notatus* P.D.Sell; *Convolvulus arvensis* f. *pallidinotatus* P.D.Sell; *Convolvulus arvensis* f. *pallidiroseus* P.D.Sell; *Convolvulus arvensis* f. *pentarrhabdotus* P.D.Sell; *Convolvulus arvensis* f. *pentastictus* P.D.Sell; *Convolvulus arvensis* f. *perroseus* P.D.Sell; *Convolvulus arvensis* f. *quinquevulnerus* P.D.Sell; *Convolvulus arvensis* subsp. *crispatus* Franco; *Convolvulus arvensis* var. *angustatus* Ledeb.; *Convolvulus arvensis* var. *crassifolius* Choisy; *Convolvulus arvensis* var. *hastulatus* Meisn.; *Convolvulus arvensis* var. *linearifolius* Choisy; *Convolvulus arvensis* var. *parvifolius* Choisy; *Convolvulus arvensis* var. *sagittatus* Ledeb.; *Convolvulus arvensis* var. *sagittifolius* Turcz.; *Convolvulus arvensis* var. *villosus* Choisy; *Convolvulus auriculatus* Desr.; *Convolvulus cherleri* Agardh ex Roem. & Schult.; *Convolvulus cirrhosus* R.Br.; *Convolvulus corsicus* Roem. & Schult.; *Convolvulus europaeus* Barb.-Gamp.; *Convolvulus hastifolius* Poir.; *Convolvulus incanus* var. *glabratus* Farw.; *Convolvulus mahur* Buch.-Ham. ex Wall.; *Convolvulus minor* Gilib.; *Convolvulus quinquelobus* Lindem.; *Convolvulus segobricencis* Pau; *Pantocsekia illyrica* Griseb.; *Strophocaulos arvensis* Small

Local names

***Convolvulus arvensis* L: English**: Field bindweed. **Russia**: Вьюнокполевой - V'yunok polevoy; **Azerbaijan**: Çöl sarmaşığı; **Georgia**: ხვართქლა - Khvartqla, ფათალა - Patala (Pshavian, Khevsurian, Mokhetian, Mtiuletian), მხვევარა - Mkhvevara (Pshavian, Khevsurian, Mokhetian, Mtiuletian), ხორთქლა - Khortqla (Pshavian, Khevsurian, Mokhetian, Mtiuletian), ხვევნურა - Khvevnura (Tushetian), გოჭიწელა - Gotshitsela (Imeretian), ხვიარა - Khviara (Imeretian), ხორავა - Khorava (Imeretian), მაბგრა - Mabgra (Megrelian), მაბურა - Mabura (Megrelian), დიხაში სურო - Dikhashi suro (Megrelian), დიხასი ცურუ - Dikhasi tsuru (Megrelian), ბადადია - Badadia(Megrelian) , ნახგრწელ - Nakhgrtsel (Svan), ნაწგრხელ - Natsgrkhel (Svan), Вьюнок полевой - V'iunok polevoj, березка - Berezka

Local medicinal uses

***Convolvulus arvensis* L.:** To treat enuresis, eye diseases, pruritus dermatitis, also as a sedative. Topically for wounds, bruises, mastitis, toothache. **Azerbaijan**: The leaves and stems have been used as a healing agent for wounds, burns, asthma, and as a head lice exterminator. The milky juice from the leaves of the plant was used as a depilatory. Fresh leaves boiled in wine were used as a wound healing agent, for fire burns, as well as for chronic headaches and liver diseases. The roots of the plant, due to the content of resin in them, have laxative properties. A decoction of the roots is also used for diseases of the stomach.

Local food uses

***Convolvulus arvensis* L.: Georgia:** The leaves can be cooked and eaten, normally mixed with a large number of other species in Phkhali.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Convolvulus arvensis* L.: Georgia**: Serves as food for livestock. **Azerbaijan**: Honey plant.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025k).

***Coriandrum sativum* L. - APIACEAE**

Synonyms

***Coriandrum sativum* L.:** *Bifora loureiroi* Kostel.; *Coriandropsis syriaca* H.Wolff; *Coriandrum diversifolium Gilib.; Coriandrum globosum* Salisb.; *Coriandrum majus* Garsault; *Coriandrum majus* Gouan; *Coriandrum melphitense* Ten. & Guss.; *Coriandrum sativum* subsp. *asiaticum* Stolet.; *Coriandrum sativum* subsp. *indicum* Stolet.; *Coriandrum sativum* subsp. *vavilovii* Stolet.; *Coriandrum sativum* var. *afghanicum* Stolet.; *Coriandrum sativum* var. *africanum* Stolet.; *Coriandrum sativum* var. *anatolicum* Stolet.; *Coriandrum sativum* var. *arabicum* Stolet.; *Coriandrum sativum* var. *asiaticum* Stolet.; *Coriandrum sativum* var. *indicum* Stolet.; *Coriandrum sativum* var. *microcarpum* DC.; *Coriandrum sativum* var. *pygmaeum* Stolet.; *Coriandrum sativum* var. *vavilovii* Stolet.; *Selinum coriandrum* E.H.L.Krause; *Sium coriandrum* Vest

Local names

***Coriandrum sativum* L.: Georgia**: ქინძი - Kindzi, Кишнец - Kishnets, çкориандр - Koriandr, кинза - Kinza; **Russia**: Кинза - kinva; **Azerbaijan**: кишниш - kishnish; **Armenia**: хамем - chamem, киндз - kindz; **English**: Coriander

Local medicinal uses

***Coriandrum sativum* L.** Coriander is generally used for diseases of the stomach and stomach colics, neurosis, anti-inflammatory, hemostatic for nosebleeds, as anthelhelminthic and cystitis. Externally the extract is used to rinse inflamed eyes, and for afts. The seeds, leaves, and stems of this species helping to heal diabetes and acne (and to relieve dental pain, headache, and sore throat. They are used as aphrodisiac, appetizer, carminative, stomach tonic, vermifuge, and diuretic. Likewise, coriander seeds can increase lactation in nursing mothers. The whole plant is used in Pakistan as remedy for hypertension.

Local food uses

***Coriandrum sativum* L.:** The leaves, seeds and shoots are used for phkhali. The leaves are often used as garnish; the seeds are an ingredient of Svanetian salt. The young stems, seeds and leaves are used as spice in the Northern Caucasus also for fish canning, meat, and as spice for beer. Common spice to various dishes; leaves used raw as well as added to soups, pickled cucumber, cabbage. Also used as spice for wodka. The leaves of *C. sativum* are used as vegetable and seeds used as flavoring and spice.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Coriandrum sativum*:** The extract is used as insecticide. Though to be a good melliferous plant.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025nn).

***Coronilla varia* L. - FABACEAE**

Synonyms

***Coronilla varia* L.:** *Astragalus glaucoides* S.G.Gmel.; *Callistephana varia* (L.) Fourr.; *Coronilla haussknechtii* Reut. ex Boiss.; *Coronilla hirta* Bunge ex Boiss.; *Coronilla multiflora* DC.; *Coronilla pallescens* Gand.; *Coronilla pendula* Kit.; *Coronilla petraea* Gand.; *Coronilla pyrenaica* Mailho ex Giraudias; *Coronilla varia* f. *bulgarica* A.Jahn; *Coronilla varia* f. *herbida* H.Jahn; *Coronilla varia* f. *hypopedunculata* H.Jahn; *Coronilla varia f. macrantha* H.Jahn; *Coronilla varia* f. *macrophylla* A.Jahn; *Coronilla varia* f. *multipinnata* H.Jahn; *Coronilla varia* f. *pallescens* (Uhr) A.Jahn; *Coronilla varia* f. *pauciflora* (Gris.) A.Jahn; *Coronilla varia* f. *pedemontana* H.Jahn; *Coronilla varia* f. *recta* Hayek; *Coronilla varia* f. *robusta* H.Jahn; *Coronilla varia* f. *stricta* H.Jahn; *Coronilla varia* f. *tenera* H.Jahn; *Coronilla varia* subsp. *hirta* (Bunge ex Boiss.) Rech.f.; *Coronilla varia* subsp. *orientalis* H.Jahn; *Coronilla varia* var. *ghilana* H.Jahn; *Coronilla varia* var. *hirta; Coronilla varia* var. *orientalis; Coronilla varia* var. *pauciflora* Griseb.; *Coronilla varia* var. *pyrenaica* (Mailho ex Giraudias) Rouy; *Ornithopus varius* (L.) Hornem.; *Securigera varia* (L.) Lassen; *Securigera varia* subsp. *hirta* (Bunge ex Boiss.) Czerep.; *Securigera varia* subsp. *orientalis* A.Jahn

Local names

***Coronilla varia* L.: Georgia**: ყვავისფრჩხილა - Q'vavisprchkhila, ცხენის იონჯა Tskhenis ionja (Kartlian), ხრიანა - Khriana (Imeretian), ბროწეულა - Brotseula (Meskhetian), Вязель - Viazel'; **Russian**: Вязельа - vjasela; **Azerbaijan**: джы йонджа - dshei yondsha; **Armenia**: кар-арвуйт - kar-arbuit.

Local medicinal uses

***Coronilla varia* L.**: Traditionally a leaf and root extract is used for tuberculosis, colica, fever, diathesis, diarrhea, dysentery, tumors, diuretic, cardiotonic. The seeds are used in Azerbaijan as diuretic.

Local food uses

***Coronilla varia* L.**: The leaves are used in small amounts as filling for Khachapuri, and for Phkhali (herb pie).

Local handicraft and other uses

***Coronilla varia* L.**: All parts of the plant are toxic, especially the seeds. The leaves contain coumarin and are considered poisonous at a young age.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025oo).

***Corylus avellana* L. - BETULACEAE**

Synonyms

Corylus avellana* L.*: *Corylus arborea* Steud.; *Corylus avellana* f. *atropurpurea* Petz. & G.Kirchn.; *Corylus avellana* f. *aurea* Petz. & G.Kirchn.; *Corylus avellana* f. *glomerata* W.T.Aiton; *Corylus avellana* f. *grandis* (Aiton) Lam.; *Corylus avellana* f. *laciniata* Petz. & G.Kirchn.; *Corylus avellana* f. *microphylla* Gajic & Korac; *Corylus avellana* f. *peltata* De Langhe; *Corylus avellana* f. *variegata* A.DC.; *Corylus avellana* var. *pendula* Goeschke; *Corylus avellana* var. *zimmermannii* Hahne; *Corylus filicifolia* A.DC.; *Corylus grandis* Aiton; *Corylus hispanica* Mill. ex D.Rivera, Obón, S.Ríos, Selma, F.Méndez, Verde & F.Cano; *Corylus laciniata* hort. ex A.DC.; *Corylus ovata* Lam. ex Steud.; *Corylus pontica* Dochnahl; *Corylus quercifolia* A.DC.; *Corylus sylvestris* Salisb.

Local names

Corylus avellana* L.*: **English**: Hazel; **Armenia**: Տխլենի սովորական - Tekhleni sovorakan; **Azerbaijan**: *Corylus avellana:* Adi fındı;q; **Georgia**: ***Corylus* sp.:** თხილი - tkhili, თხირი - tkhiri (Megrelian), მთხირი - mtkhiri (Chanetian), ფთხირი - ptkhiri (Rachian), ფთხილი - ptkhili (Rachian), შდიხ - shdikh (Svan), შდგხგნდ - shdgkhgnd (Svan), შდიხგნდ - shdikhgnd (Svan), კახა - khaka (Svan), ნემსი - nemsa (Svan)

Local medicinal uses

Corylus avellana* L.: Armenia**: In folk medicine a decoction of the leaves of *Corylus avellana* and *Corylus colurna* is used in the treatment of diseases of the liver and gall bladder. A decoction of the leaves and the bark of the branches is used to reduce blood cholesterol levels, and their infusion is used for varicose vein disease. **Azerbaijan*: *Corylus avellana* is used for intestinal diseases, the shell of hazelnut and dried acorn-cups are powdered and ingested for diarrhea. Oil from the kernels is used as anthelminthic, mainly against ascaris. Fresh, as well as fried and crushed nut kernels are mixed with honey and ingested. A water emulsion with crushed nut kernels is taken internally as enveloping and emollient in urolithiasis. A decoction and infusion of the bark is used for malaria and fever. Fried and crushed nut kernels mixed with honey are also taken internally for general weakness and low libido. The shells in a water decoction are locally called “findigchayi” and applied for dizziness as well as against hemorrhoids. Tea from the leaves is considered to be strengthening and stimulating. **Georgia**: Fruits, bark, shoots, leaves, roots and oil of all species are used medicinally as antidiarrheal, anti-microbial, anti-inflammatory remedy. Traditional medicine uses “hazelnut milk” to help those weakened by disease, the sick with lung disorders, gallstones. The fruit mixed with honey is used for anemia and rheumatism. In Akhmeta District, a remedy for hemorrhoids and rectum diseases is made from a mixture of hazelnut and mistletoes. The seeds and fruits of mistletoe ფითრი pitri (*Viscum album*) are given to those with asthma. In Telavi, a broth made of mistletoe seeds, celery and fruits of paliurus ძეძვი dzedzvi (*Paliurus spina-christi*) and hazel is given to the sick as a diuretic. The leaves serve to treat gangrene. The fruits are sometimes used to treat cough.

Local food uses

***Corylus avellana* L.:** Fruits are used fresh or a bit dried to confectionery. Young leaves sometimes are used for dolma (small portions of the minced meat filled and rice with various spices, wrapped in leaves (mostly grape). Cooked with a small amount of water and often eaten with yoghurt.) Instead of grape leaves. Sometimes young leaves are used for the preparation of special tea. Fruits of *Corylus colurna* are used fresh, a bit dried, and in confectionery. Fruits contain vitamins A, B_1, C. Edible oil can be extracted from the nuts. The nut of *Corylus avellana* is very tasty and nutritious, used both in raw and fried form also for making bakhlava (widely produced sweet. In Azerbaijan it consists of thin sheets of oiled dough, rolled and stacked

in at least 8-12 layers, between which crushed walnuts mixed with granulated sugar and various spices are spread. Sometimes almonds or hazelnuts are used. The semi-finished product is cut into separate parts of a diamond-shaped form and sprinkled with a mix of sugar syrup with an extract of saffron and baked in the oven), shekerbura (a sweet used as stuffing). Nuts (e.g. walnuts, hazelnuts, almonds, etc.) are crushed and mixed with granulated sugar and various spices Sherbet – common sweet. In Azerbaijan a sweet fragrant drink, of which many versions exist, depending on ingredients (gyulsherbet, zyafyaransherbet, nanyalisherbet), mutaky (a sweet, used as a stuffing), made from nuts (walnut, hazelnut, almonds, etc.). The nuts crushed and mixed with granulated sugar and various spices), isfaham halva (a widespread sweet. Depending on ingredients there are many versions, and other confectionery. Young leaves are used for making dolma small portions of the minced meat filled and rice with various spices, wrapped in leaves (mostly grape). Cooked with a small amount of water and often eaten with yoghurt and dovga (a soup cooked from curdled milk (yogurt), various greens, a small amount of rice and egg). In some regions of the country also a small amount of peas is added. It is considered good for digestion and for intestinal cramps. Fruits of all species are widely used for food in Georgia. In West Georgia was used to make "churchkhela", sweets made by dipping nuts (walnut or hazelnut) beaded on a thread into a boiling semi-liquid mass prepared of grape juice with flour (wheat or corn). The leaves can be used for phkhali (a vegetable and walnut spread). **Georgia:** fruits of all species are eaten, leaves sometiomes ues for Phkhali.

Local handicraft and other uses

In veterinary medicine pollen of ***Corylus avellana*** in a water infusion are used against diarrhea in livestock. Wood is used for small crafts. The bark of *Corylus avellana* is used for tanning and for dyeing in yellow color. The wood is moderately firm, very elastic, fine-grained, and white with a pink shade. Hazel is used for baskets, fences, sticks and other items. The wood yield good charcoal that can be used for drawings. Cuttings are used to clean cloudy wine and purify of vinegar . An emulsion of nuts of hazel and sweet almond is used for wiping the face to remove spots and softening the skin. Blackened hazelnut is used for dyeing eyebrows and eyelashes. Hazel is suitable for erosion control and as decorative shrub in gardens and parks. The wood is used for production of valuable furniture, accessories. Hazel wood is used to make "igha", a double-armed tool with the length of each arm reaching 1 m and the distance between arms about 40 cm, and "ghanghvili", a short crook-shaped piece of wood, both used to load and tie hay bundles on a cart in Zemo (upper) Imereti. In Tusheti hazel as well as poplar charcoal and sulphur were used to make gunpowder (Bochoridze, 1993). In Kakheti hazel and cornelian cherry wood was used to make bows. *Corylus* is used to make fences. Branches and bark serve to make baskets, carts, furniture, walking sticks and household items. Both branches and bark can be used to make coarse rope. **Georgia:** beautiful building material, baskets, carts, rope, tool handles, walking sticks. During Soviet time the wood of ***Corylus colurna*** was used for furniture production. *Corylus colurna* an also used in parks and gardens. A dye solution is prepared from the bark and leaves to obtain yellow color. The solution is used for dyeing wool yarn as well as products made of wool. **Georgia:** building material, baskets, carts, rope, tool handles, walking sticks.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025pp).

***Crataegus kyrtostyla* Fingerh., *Crataegus pentagyna* Waldst. - ROSACEAE**

Synonyms

***Crataegus kyrtostyla* Fingerh.:** *Crataegus alemanniensis* var. *heterodonta* (Pojark.) Cinovskis; *Crataegus heterodonta* Pojark.; *Crataegus heterodonta* Pojark.; *Crataegus monogyna* var. *kyrtostyla* (Fingerh.) Beck; *Crataegus oxyacantha* var. *kyrtostyla* (Fingerh.) Regel; *Crataegus oxyacantha* var. *kyrtostyla* (Fingerh.) Rouy & E.G.Camus; *Crataegus silvicola* Gand.; *Crataegus subsphaericea* Gand.; *Mespilus monogyna* f. *kyrtostyla* (Fingerh.) K.Koch; *Oxyacantha kyrtostyla* M.Roem.

Crataegus pentagyna Waldst.: *Azarolus oliveriana* M.Roem.; *Azarolus platyphylla* M.Roem.; *Crataegus atrofusca* Steven; *Crataegus colchica* Grossh.; *Crataegus elbursensis* Rech.f.; *Crataegus melanocarpa* M.Bieb.; *Crataegus melanocarpa* subsp. *elbursensis* (Rech.f.) Riedl; *Crataegus melanocarpa* var. *atrofusca* (Steven ex K.Koch) Boiss.; *Crataegus melanocarpa* var. *heterophylla* Boiss.; *Crataegus oliveriana* (Poir.) Bosc; *Crataegus oxyacantha* var. *melanocarpa* (M.Bieb.) Loudon; *Crataegus oxyacantha* var. *oliveriana* (Dum.Cours.) Lindl.; *Crataegus oxyacantha* var. *pentagyna* (Waldst. & Kit. ex Willd.) Sanio; *Crataegus pentagyna* subsp. *Pentagyna; Crataegus pentagyna* var. *glabrata* Trautv. ex Pojark.; *Crataegus pentagyna* var. *oliveriana* (Dum.Cours.) Rehder; *Crataegus platyphylla* Lindl.; *Mespilus atrofusca* K.Koch; *Mespilus melanocarpa* (M.Bieb.) Poir.; *Mespilus oliveriana* Dum.Cours.; *Mespilus pentagyna* (Waldst. & Kit. ex Willd.) Wenz.; *Mespilus pentagyna* Spreng.; *Phaenopyrum melanocarpum* M.Roem.; *Phaenopyrum pentagynum* M.Roem.

Local names

***Crataegus pentagyna* Waldst.: Armenia**: Սզնի - Sezni; **Georgia**: კუნელი-k'uneli, შდიხ-shdikh, ეშმაკის მათრახი - eshmak'is matrakhi (Megrelian), კვინელი - k'vineli (Kizikian.), კნოლ - k'nol (Ingiloian), კუნელა - k'unela (Mthiuletian, Tushetian, Imeretian, Rachian, Lechkhumian), კუმელა - k'umela (Imeretian), კურკანტელა - k'urk'ant'ela (Gurian), ლიცვი - litsvi (Adjarian), სკუნელი - sk'uneli (Kartlian), ქუნცი - kuntsi (Megrelian), ცაანცი - tsaantsi (Svanetian), ცანცი - tsantsi (Svanetian), ხინჭკი - khinch'k'i (Megrelian); **English**: Hawthorn.

***Crataegus* sp. Georgia:** კუნელი - k'uneli, კურნელა - k'urnela, კუნელი - q'avisperi k'uneli; ბია-ბია - bia-bia (Udin)

Local medicinal uses

Crataegus pentagyna* Waldst.: Armenia**: Fruits help to lower blood pressure, tone and regulate the heart's activity, and calm the central nervous system. In folk medicine of Armenia an infusion of flowers is used for heart diseases, hypertension, dizziness, cardiac-neurosis. In medieval Armenian medicine a decoction of the fruit was used to improve the activity of the stomach and liver, treat fevers, and for the treatment of dysentery. **Georgia**: fruits for heart issuesFruits help to lower blood pressure, tone and regulate the heart's activity, and calm the central nervous system. In folk medicine of Armenia an infusion of flowers is used for heart diseases, hypertension, dizziness, cardiac-neurosis. In medieval Armenian medicine a decoction of the fruit was used to improve the activity of the stomach and liver, treat fevers, and for the treatment of dysentery. A tea from immature fruits and bark is used in diarrhea. A refreshing tea with pleasant taste is made from young leaves and used in diseases of the heart. Juice from mature and immature fruits is applied as refreshing agent. For medicinal purposes, the fruits, leaves and flowers were used. Hawthorn has cardiologic, hypotensive, antispasmodic, vasodilator, tranquilizing, anti-atherosclerotic, antidiarrheal, diuretic properties and has been in medicinal use from the most ancient times. It enhances contractions of the heart muscle, boosts circulation in the vessels of heart and brain, and is also used against atherosclerosis, neuroses and menopause. It can reduce cholesterol in the blood. ***Crataegus – is used as a cardiotonic remedy at the early stages of hypertension (Kuchuxidze and Jokhadze, 2012). Various species, especially Shavi K'uneli (small-flowered black hawthorn, ***Crataegus pentagyna***) was considered a best remedy for heart disorders, and a tincture was made. For healing cardiovascular disorders, hawthorn, თრიმლი trimli (European smoketree *Cotinus coggygria*), ზღვის კომბოსტო-zghvis k'ombost'o (*Laminaria* sp.), შროშანა-Shroshana (Lily of the valley, *Convallaria majalis*), ოლეანდრე - oleandre -(oleander *Nerium oleander*), ფუტკარა-put'k'ara (foxgloves *Digitalis ferruginea*), ევკომია-evk'omia (*Eucommia ulmoides*), ჩაის ბუჩქი chais buchki (tea, *Camellia sinensis*), and ფითრი-pitri (mistletoe *Viscum album*) were use.

Local food uses

***Crataegus pentagyna* Waldst.: Georgia:** Fruits are used fresh, dried or after a freeze (frozen fruits are sweeter. From them people prepare jams, compotes, and sweets. From the dried and shredded leaves and fruits people prepare teas. The dried and shredded flesh of the fruit is added to wheat flour for baking special sweet bread. The fruits are sometimes eaten, and flowers and fruits are used for tea. **Armenia**: Fruits are used fresh, dried or after a freeze (frozen fruits are sweeter). From them people prepare jams, compotes, and sweets. From the dried and shredded leaves and fruits people prepare teas. The dried and shredded flesh of the fruit is added to wheat flour for baking special sweet bread. **Azerbaijan**: Compote and jam are made of fruits of *Crataegus curvisepala*.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Crataegus pentagyna* Waldst.: Georgia:** The leaves and bark are used for red dye for wool used in carpet making. A dye solution is prepared from bark, leaves and young branches to obtain yellow, orange, coffee, black-coffee, brown, black, brown, chestnut, snuff, turquois and other different colors and shades. The solution is used for dyeing wool, cotton and silk yarn as well as its products. K'uneli was used to make plough rods. The fruits yield dye. The leaves and bark are used for red dye for wool used in carpet making. **Azerbaijan**: A dye solution is prepared from bark, leaves and young branches of *Crataegus curvisepala* to obtain yellow, orange, coffee, black-coffee, brown, black, brown, chestnut, snuff, turquois and other different colors and shades. The solution is used for dyeing wool, cotton and silk yarn as well as its products.

(for additional data see: Zeraatkar et al. 2025a).

***Crocus speciosus* M. Bieb. - IRIDACEAE**

Synonyms

***Crocus speciosus* M. Bieb:** *Crocus multifidus* Rochel ex Ledeb.; *Crocus nudiflorus* Hohen.; *Crocus polyanthus* Grossh.; *Crocus speciosus* subsp*. Speciosus; Crocus speciosus* var*. laxior* Herb.; *Crocus speciosus* var*. transylvanicus* Herb; *Crocus tauricus* Steven ex Nyman

Local names

Crocus *speciosus* M. Bieb.: Azerbaijan: Gözəl zəfəran; **English**: Saffron; **Armenia:** Քրքում հրաշալի – Krkum hrashali

Local medicinal uses

***Crocus speciosus* M. Bieb.: Azerbaijan**: Used for diseases of cardiovascular system, liver and eyes. An infusion and decoction of flowers is taken internally, also as a soaking therapy and drops for eyes. The decoction of flowers is also used against cough.

Local food uses

***Crocus speciosus* M. Bieb.: Azerbaijan**: Bulbs are used in food in fried form. A jam is made from the flowers. The anthers are used for flavoring and dyeing plov (a common dish in the east. In Azerbaijan rice is boiled on a small fire until soft, in combination with other ingredients like meat, birds, fish, dried fruits, greens, beans), bakhlava (a widely produced sweet. In Azerbaijan it consists of thin sheets of oiled dough, rolled and stacked in at least 8-12 layers, between which crushed walnuts mixed with granulated sugar and various spices are spread. Sometimes almonds or hazelnuts are used. The semi-finished product is cut into separate parts of a diamond-shaped form and sprinkled with a mix of sugar syrup with an extract of saffron and baked in the oven), sherbet, piti (a mutton dish, with added peas, stewed in a clay pot for one portion) and other national dishes.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Crocus speciosus* M. Bieb.: Azerbaijan**: Can be used for gardens and parks. A dye solution is prepared from flowers to obtain a violet color. The solution is used for dyeing wool.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025l).

***Cruciata glabra* (L.) Opiz - RUBIACEAE**

Synonyms

***Cruciata glabra* (L.) Opiz**: *Cruciata glabra* f. *halleri* (DC.) Soó; *Galium bauhini* Roem. & Schult.; *Galium bauhinii* var. *scopolianum* Besser; *Galium glabrum* (L.) Röhl.; *Galium halleri* Roem. & Schult.; *Galium vernum* Sieber ex Tausch; *Galium vernum* var. *bauhinii* (Roem. & Schult.) DC.; *Galium vernum* var. *halleri* DC.; *Galium vernum* var. *hirsutissimum* Briq.; *Valantia bauhini* Schur; *Valantia glabra* L.

Local names

***Cruciata glabra* (L.) Opiz**: **Azerbaijan**: Xaçvari dilqanadan, qatıqotu

Local medicinal uses

***Cruciata glabra* (L.) Opiz**: **Azerbaijan:** Aerial parts in fresh form are used as a good wound healing agent, especially for deep wounds and local muscle rupture.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025qq).

***Cuscuta europaea* L. - CONVOLVULACEAE**

Synonyms

***Cuscuta europaea* L.:** *Cuscuta capillaris* Edgew.; *Cuscuta europaea* subsp*. halophyta* (Fr.) Hartm.; *Cuscuta filiformis* Lam.; *Cuscuta tetrandra* Moench; *Cuscuta urceolata* Stokes; *Cuscuta viciae* F.Schultz ex Des Moul.; *Cuscuta vulgaris* Pers.

Local names

***Cuscuta europaea* L.: Azerbaijan:** Avropa qızılsarmaşığı

Local medicinal uses

***Cuscuta europaea* L.: Azerbaijan:** A decoction of the whole plant has been used as an anthelminthic and for melancholy. Mixed with *Cassia angustifolia*, it is used as a laxative.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025m.)

***Cynoglossum officinale* L. - BORAGINACEAE**

Synonyms

***Cynoglossum officinale* L:** *Cynoglossum bicolor* Willd.; *Cynoglossum foetens* Gilib.; *Cynoglossum hybridum* Thuill.; *Cynoglossum paucisetum* Borbás; *Cynoglossum ruderale* Salisb.; *Cynoglossum vulgare* Gueldenst. ex Ledeb.; *Cynoglossum × album* Gueldenst. ex Ledeb.; *Cynoglossum × bicolor* Willd.; *Cynoglossum × hybridum* Thuill.

Local names

***Cynoglossum officinale* L.: Azerbaijan:** Dərman köpəkdiliotu

Local medicinal uses

***Cynoglossum officinale* L.: Azerbaijan:** The root in the form of an aqueous infusion and decoction is used as an antitussive for lung diseases, an emollient for diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, and also as a poultice for tumors. Decoction and infusion of herbs, roots and fruits are used as an anticonvulsant.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Cynoglossum officinale* L.: Azerbaijan:** Roots in the form of a powder and plant juice are used as an insecticidal agent. Root in the form of a powder - with snake bites. A dyeing solution is made from the grass to obtain a green color. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. Honey plant.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025n).

***Dactylorhiza urvilleana* (Steud.) H. Baumann & Künkele - ORCHIDACEAE**

Synonyms

Dactylorhiza urvilleana (Steud.) H. Baumann & Künkele: *Dactylorchis ambloyoloba* (Nevski) Soó; *Dactylorchis lancibracteata* (C.Koch) Soó; *Dactylorchis maculata* subsp. *cartaliniae* Soó; *Dactylorchis maculata* subsp. *lancibracteata* Soó; *Dactylorhiza affinis* (K.Koch) Aver.; *Dactylorhiza amblyoloba* (Nevski) Aver.; *Dactylorhiza ilgazica* Kreutz; *Dactylorhiza lancibracteata* (K.Koch) Renz; *Dactylorhiza maculata* subsp. *triphylla* (K.Koch) H.Sund.; *Dactylorhiza saccifera* subsp. *amblyoloba* (Nevski) Eccarius; *Dactylorhiza saccifera* subsp. *cartaliniae* (Klinge) Soó; *Dactylorhiza saccifera* subsp. *lancibracteata* (K.Koch) Soó; *Dactylorhiza saccifera* var. *pontica* (H.Fleischm. & Hand.-Mazz.) Soó; *Dactylorhiza triphylla* (K.Koch) Czerep.; *Dactylorhiza urvilleana* subsp. *ilgazica* (Kreutz) Kreutz; *Dactylorhiza urvilleana* var. *pontica* (H.Fleischm. & Hand.-Mazz.) P.Delforge; *Orchis affinis* K.Koch; *Orchis amblyoloba* Nevski; *Orchis basilica* subsp. *cartaliniae* Klinge; *Orchis cartaliniae* Medvyedev; *Orchis lancibracteata* K.Koch; *Orchis maculata* subsp. *lancibracteata* (K.Koch) Soó; *Orchis maculata* var. *broteri* Sommier & Levier; *Orchis maculata* var. *cartaliniae* (Klinge) Schltr.; *Orchis maculata* var. *pontica* (H.Fleischm. & Hand.-Mazz.) Soó; *Orchis pontica* H.Fleischm. & Hand.-Mazz.; *Orchis saccata* d'Urv.; *Orchis triphylla* K.Koch; *Orchis urvilleana* Steud.

Local names

***Dactylorhiza urvilleana* (Steud.) H.Baumann & Künkele: Russian**: Дактилориза теневая - Daktiloriza tenevaya, Яртышник теневой Yartyshnik tenevoy (Sokolov 1994); **Azerbaijan**: Koruşdil barmaqvarikök, Üçyarpaq səhləb; Georgia: გუგულის კაბა - Gugulis kaba, Ярышник туполопастный - Iaryshnik tupolopastyij

Local medicinal uses

***Dactylorhiza urvilleana* (Steud.) H.Baumann & Künkele: Azerbaijan:** Tubers as an anticonvulsant**.**

Local handicraft and other uses

***Dactylorhiza urvilleana* (Steud.) H.Baumann & Künkele: Azerbaijan:** A dyeing solution is made from the flowers to obtain a purple color. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it.

(for additional data see: Aliev Muradalievich et al. 2025b).

***Daphne glomerata* L., *Daphne mezereum* L. - THYMELEACEAE**

Synonyms

***Daphne glomerata* L.:** *Daphne comosa* Adams; *Daphne glomerata* subsp. *ziganae* Browicz; *Daphne glomerata* var. *nivalis* K.Koch; *Daphne glomerata* var. *pauciflora* Meisn.; *Daphne glomerata* var. *puberula* Sosn.; *Daphne glomerata* var. *ziganae* Browicz; *Daphne imerica* K.Koch

***Daphne mezereum* L.**: *Daphne albiflora* Joh.Wolf; *Daphne florida* Salisb.; *Daphne lateriflora* Raf.; *Daphne lateriflora* St.-Lag.; *Daphne liottardi* Vill.; *Daphne mezereum* var. *albaplena* Rehder; *Daphne mezereum* var. *albida* Meisn.; *Daphne mezereum* var. *album* Aiton; *Daphne mezereum* var. *rubrum* Aiton; *Laureola foemina* Garsault; *Mezereum officinarum* C.A.Mey.; *Thymelaea mezereum* Scop.

Local names

***Daphne glomerata* Lam.: Georgia**: წიბა - Ts'iba, წიბლა - Ts'ibla, მოგოცხარა - Magozhara (Khevsurian), Волчник скученный - Volchnik skuchennyj

***Daphne mezereum:* Georgia**: მაჯაღვერი - majaghveri, წიბლა - ts'ibla, ჯანჯღამურა - janjghgamura; მოგოცხარა - magozhara (Kh Khevsurian evsur), მაჯაღვერი - Majaghveri, ჭანჭყაბურა - Tshantshkabura (Adjarian), ძუზუმყრალა - Dzdzumkrala (Mtiuletian, Kartlian), ჯანჯღამურა - Janjghamura (Gurian), მაჯვარა - Majvara (Svan), მაჯორა - Majora (Svan), ჭანჭყაპურა - ch'anch'q'ap'ura (Laz), Волчник - Volchnik, вольче лыко - Vol'che lyko, волчеягодник - Volcheiagodnik,; **Russian**: Волчеягодник - voltsejagodnik; **Azeribaijan**: джанавар гилеси - dshanavar gileci; **Armenia**: Տերևատ անտառային - Terevat antarayin, дапняк - dapnyak.

Local medicinal uses

***Daphne glomerata* Lam.:** A bark extract is used rheumatism and gout. The leaves are chewed for toothache. The bark of all species can be used to weave small baskets and hats.

***Daphne mezereum* L.: Georgia**: Ripening agent; and in the form of an ointment - against podagra and gout. The leaves are used for treating jaundice and dysentery. A root extract is used as hypnotics and antiepileptic, as well as for malignant tumors. In **Armenia** *Daphne* is used to treat colitis and gastrointestinal diseases. Fruits and leaves are used as antiseptic and fungicide in scab, fungus diseases, and for insect bite. An ointment is used externally in vitiligo and applied to ulcerous wound mixed with honey. *Daphne* is used to treat colitis and gastrointestinal diseases. **Azerbaijan**: The decoction of all plant parts is used in urethritis and as anthelmintic. An infusion and decoction are also applied for toothache and hemorrhages. The exudate of the bark, collected in early spring, is used as external sedative for neuralgic and rheumatic problems. The leaves are chewed for toothache. The leaves are used for treating jaundice and dysentery. A root extract is used as hypnotics and antiepileptic, as well as for malignant tumors.

Local handicraft and other uses

Daphne mezereum: Leaves and stems are boiled and the concoction applied against ectoparasites. Insect repellent. A beautiful shrub, mainly during flowering season (flowers have fragrant flavor). **Azerbaijan**: A beautiful shrub, mainly during flowering season (flowers have fragrant flavor). Can be used in parks and gardens . A dye solution is prepared from the bark and fruits to obtain yellow and beige colors. The dye is used for dyeing wool yarn as well as products made of wool. Small wickers are made from branches. Nectariferous plant .

***Daphne* sp.**: The bark of many species can be used to weave small baskets and hats. All species are planted as ornamentals. All parts of all the species are poisonous and skin irritants. Very good honey plants. The bark of all species can be used to weave small baskets and hats. All species are planted as ornamentals. All parts of all the species are poisonous and skin irritants. Very good honey plants.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025rr).

***Descurainia sophia* (L.) Schur. - BRASSICACEAE**

Synonyms

***Descurainia sophia* (L.) Schur.:** *Arabis sophia* Bernh.; *Crucifera sophia* E.H.L.Krause; *Descurainia sophia* var. *brachycarpa* O.E.Schulz; *Descurainia sophia* var. *glabrata* N.Busch; *Descurainia sophia* var. *macrophylla* Prantl; *Descurainia sophia* var.

sophia; Discurea sophia Schur; *Hesperis hermanniana* Kuntze; *Hesperis sophia* Kuntze; *Hesperis tripinnata* Kuntze; *Phryne sophia* Bubani; *Sinapis tripinnata* Burch.; *Sisymbrium absinthoides* Gray; *Sisymbrium parviflorum* Lam.; *Sisymbrium persicum* Schrad. ex Spreng.; *Sisymbrium pseudosophia* Boiss. & A.Huet; *Sisymbrium robesetti* Steud.; *Sisymbrium sophia* L.; *Sisymbrium sophia var. brachycarpum* Boiss.; *Sisymbrium tripinnatum* DC.; *Sophia chirurgorum* Garsault; *Sophia lobelii* Rupr.; *Sophia parviflora* Standl.; *Sophia sophia* Britton; *Sophia vulgaris* Fourr.

Local names
***Descurainia sophia* (L.) Schur.: Russian**: Дескурения Софьи - Deskureniya Sof'i; **Azerbaijan**: Sofiya şüvərəni, Гулявник, шюверен - guljabnik shjuberen; **English:** Flixweed, herb-Sophia, Tansy mustard.

Local medicinal uses
***Descurainia sophia* (L.) Schur.:** The decoction is used as febrifuge especially in laryngeal diseases, measles, diarrhea and dysentery, and also as a hemostatic. Fresh leaves are used to treat wounds. Traditionally used as astringent, diuretic, irritant, antiemetic, anti-hepatic, well as for tuberculosis. In Central Asia especially applied for pain related to sore throat, as antipyretic, for measles and smallpox, and hemostatic. The juice is applied to inflamed ulcers and infected wounds. Medicinal Preparations are syrup, infusion, orally and decoction. **Azerbaijan**: In Nakhchivan, the seeds are washed in cold water and used for weakness of the heart (the local name for the disease is "urek gyzyshmasy"), constipation and diarrhea, and as a means of regulating the activity of the stomach. Local residents believe that the seeds are useful for healthy people.

Local food uses
***Descurainia sophia* (L.) Schur.:** In the Northern Caucasus used as mustard replacement. The seeds have a pungent flavor and are used instead of mustard in the Caucasus but do contain some toxic glycosides. Seeds are used in cold syrup drinks in summer as refreshment.

Local handicraft and other uses
***Descurainia sophia* (L.) Schur.:** In veterinary medicine the root decoction is used for diarrhea and helminthosis in cattle and horses.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025o).

***Dianthus orientalis* Adams - CARYOPHYLLACEAE**
Synonyms
***Dianthus orientalis* Adams:** *Dianthus fimbriatus* M.Bieb.; *Dianthus pogonopetalus* Boiss. & Kotschy

Local names
***Dianthus orientalis* Adams: Azerbaijan:** Şərq qərənfili

Local medicinal uses
***Dianthus orientalis* Adams: Azerbaijan:** In Lerik region, this plant is valued as a remedy for bruises and muscle ruptures. Crushed green parts are mixed with crushed meat and applied to a bruise or to the places of muscle ruptures. In some villages of this region, crushed shells (*Bluminus* sp.) are used instead of meat.

Local handicraft and other uses
***Dianthus orientalis* Adams: Azerbaijan:** A dyeing solution is made from the flowers to obtain pink and crimson. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva 2025p).

***Digitalis ferruginea* L. - PLANTAGINACEAE**
Synonyms
***Digitalis ferruginea* L.: *Digitalis aurea* Lindl.; *Digitalis brachyantha* Griseb.; *Digitalis ferruginea* f. *membranaceoviolacea* Sigunov; *Digitalis pichleri* Huter**

Local names

***Digitalis ferruginea* L.: Armenia:** Մատնոցուկ ժանգոտ - Matnocuk zhangot; **Georgia:** ფუტკარა - Putkara, ტყის სარო - Tkis saro (Khevsurian), სასუტკა - Sasutka (Pshavian), სასუტელა - Sasutela (Pshavian), თაფლანა - Taplana (Mtiuletian), ძაღლისენა - Dzaghlisena (Mtiuletian), ჯიღამშვილდა - Jighamshvilda (Imeretian), მაწვიმარა - Matsvimara (Adjarian), საშხაფუნა - Sashkhapuna (Adjarian), Наперстянка - Naperstianka

Local medicinal uses

***Digitalis ferruginea* L.: Georgia:** used in traditional medicine

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025ss).

***Dioscorea communis* (L.) Caddick & Wilkin - DIOSCOREACEAE**

Synonyms

***Dioscorea communis* (L.) Caddick & Wilkin:** *Dioscorea canariensis* Webb & Berthel.; *Smilax rubra* Willd.; *Tamus baccifera* St Lager; *Tamus canariensis* Willd. ex Kunth; *Tamus cirrhosa* Hausskn. ex Bornm.; *Tamus communis* L.; *Tamus communis* f. *subtriloba* (Guss.) O.Bolòs & Vigo; *Tamus communis* subsp. *cretica* (L.) Kit Tan; *Tamus communis* var. *cretica* (L.) Boiss.; *Tamus communis* var. *subtriloba* Guss.; *Tamus communis* var. *triloba* Simonk.; *Tamus cordifolia* Stokes; *Tamus cretica* L.; *Tamus edulis* Lowe; *Tamus norsa* Lowe; *Tamus parviflora* Kunth; *Tamus racemosa* Gouan

Local names

***Dioscorea communis* (L.) Caddick & Wilkin: Azerbaijan:** Adi giləzəhər; **Georgia**: ძაღლის სატაცური - Dzaghlis satatsuri, მიხელტა - Mikhelta, მიწისქონა - Mitsisqona (Kartlian), ძაღლფსელა - Dzaghlpsela (Pshavian), დათვთყურძენა - Datvtkurdzena (Tushetian), ლეფშურა - Lepshura (Imeretian), ლემშური - Lemshuri (Adjarian), ქავილა - -Qavila (Adjarian), ფუტკრიქავა - Putkriqava (Rachian, Lechkhumian, Imeretian), ფუთრიკავა - Putrikava (Rachian, Lechkhumian, Imeretian), ძირიწამალი - Dziriwamali (Gurian), მორთა - Morta (Megrelian), უნთო - Unto (Megrelian), უნთოში ჯინჯი - Untoshi jinji (Megrelian), ძარხუხუ - Dzarkhukhu(Megrelian), მგთ - Mgt (Svan), მუუთა - Muuta (Svan), Водогон - Vodogon, переступ обыкновенный - Perestup obyknovennyi, ლემშური - lemshuri (Laz)

Local medicinal uses¡

***Dioscorea communis* (L.) Caddick & Wilkin: Azerbaijan:** A decoction of clubs is used as a diuretic, emetic and laxative, and the powder is used as a wound healing agent. Root powder was used as a wound healing agent, and in a mashed, mushy form, it was applied to bruises. Root tincture in vodka is used externally for the treatment of rheumatism and sciatica. **Georgia**: The root has diuretic, emetic, and laxative properties. A powder made from the roots is used for dressing wounds.

Local food uses

***Dioscorea communis* (L.) Caddick & Wilkin: Azerbaijan / Georgia**: Berries poisonous, with deadly effect on children. Young shoots are used as a substitute for asparagus.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Dioscorea communis* (L.) Caddick & Wilkin: Azerbaijan:** A coloring solution is made from the flowers to obtain a yellow color. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. Beautiful climbing plant that can be used for landscaping in shady areas of parks.

(for additional data see: Mehdyieva et al. 2025q).

***Doronicum macrophyllum* Fisch. - ASTERACEAE**

Synonyms

Doronicum macrophyllum* Fisch.: *Arnica austriaca* (Jacq.) Hoppe; *Doronicum macrophyllum* f. *macrophyllum

Local names

***Doronicum macrophyllum* Fisch.: Azerbaijan:** İriyarpaq doronikum

Local medicinal uses

***Doronicum macrophyllum* Fisch.**: **Azerbaijan:** In traditional medicine of medieval Azerbaijan, the roots of the plant were used as a tonic, strengthening the liver, spleen, heart, sharpening the senses, improving digestion. A decoction of the root was used for tachycardia, arrhythmia, heart rhythm disturbances, and also as an antidote for scorpion or tarantula stings. The leaves were applied externally against psoriasis.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Doronicum macrophyllum* Fisch.**: **Azerbaijan**: Can be used in ornamental gardening. A dyeing solution is made from the flowers to obtain yellow, olive and tobacco colors. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it**.**

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025r).

***Dryopteris carthusiana* (Vill.) H.P.; *Dryopteris filix-mas* (L.) Schott., *Dryopteris oreades* Fomin - DRYOPTERIDACEAE**

Synonyms

***Dryopteris carthusiana* (Vill.) H.P.:** *Aspidium callipteris* Wilms; *Aspidium spinulosum* (Retz.) Sw.; *Aspidium spinulosum* f. *anadenium* B.L.Rob.; *Dryopteris austriaca* var. *spinulosa* (O.F.Müll.) Fiori; *Dryopteris eu-spinulosa* (Asch.) Fomin; *Dryopteris spinulosa* (O.F.Müll.) Watt; *Dryopteris spinulosa* var. *glandulosa* Gilbert; *Filix spinulosa* (O.F.Müll.) Farw.; *Filix-mas spinulosa* Farw.; *Lastrea spinosa* Newm.; *Lastrea spinulosa* C.Presl; *Lophodium spinosum* Newman; *Nephrodium jordanii* Rouy; *Nephrodium spinulosum* f. *anadenium* Clute in Fernald; *Polypodium carthusianum* Vill.; *Polypodium spinulosum* O.F.Müll.; *Polypodium spinulosum* Retz.; *Polypodium tanacetifolium* Hoffm.; *Polystichum angustatum* Schumach.; *Polystichum callipteris* Bernh.; *Polystichum conifolium* Schumach.; *Polystichum mulleri* Schumach.

***Dryopteris filix-mas* (L.) Schott:** *Aspidium filix-mas* (L.) Sw.; *Nephrodium filix-mas* (L.) Rich.; *Polypodium umbilicatum* Poir.; *Aspidium depastum* Schkuhr; *Aspidium erosum* Schkuhr; *Aspidium umbilicatum* (Poir.) Desv.; *Nephrodium crenatum* Stokes; *Datisca glabra* Stokes; *Aspidium nemorale* (Salisb.) Gray; *Datisca nepalensis* D. Don; *Aspidium expansum* D. Dietr.; *Lastrea filix-mas* (L.) C. Presl; *Aspidium opizii* Wierzb.; *Aspidium mildeanum* Göpp.; *Polypodium filix-mas* L.; *Polypodium nemorale* Salisb.; *Polypodium heleopteris* Borkh.; *Polystichum filix-mas* (L.) Roth; *Polystichum polysorum* Tod.; *Aspidium veselskii* Hazsl. ex Domin; *Dryoteris patagonica* Diem

Local names

***Dryopteris filix-mas* L.: Azerbaijan**: Ərkək ayıdöşəyi; **Georgia:** მთის ჩადუნა – mtis chaduna, ტაბელა - t'abela, ბლენცნარა – blentsnara (Chanetian), დათვისაგებელა – datvisagebela (Kartlian), იმხლა - imkhla (Mthiuletian, Rachian), იფხლა – iphkhla (Mthiuletian, Rachian), მჩადა – mchada (Tushetian), მუჩუ – muchu (Lechkhumian), ტყის გვიმრაი – t'q'is gvimrai (Gurian), ღორთიფქლა – ghortiphkla (Upper Imeretian), ჩადა - chada (Tushetian), გვრიმარა - gvrimara (Megrelian); **English**: Wood fern; **Armenia:** Պտեր առական – Pter arakan

***Dryopteris oreades* Fomin:** ჩადუნა - Chaduna, ტაბელა - t'abela, Щитовик - Shchitovik

Local medicinal uses

***Dryopteris carthusiana* (Vill.) H.P.:** Rejuvenating.

***Dryopteris filix-mas* (L.) Schott: Azerbaijan**: Highly poisonous plant. An infusion of the rhizome is used as anthelminthic (taeniacide) and externally as bath and application in rheumatism, hemorrhoids, septic wounds and ulcers.

Georgia: *Dryopteris* rhizome was used to prepare powders and extracts for pharmaceutical laboratories as a remedy against flatworms. The rhizome is collected after mid-October, collecting in early spring is also possible. The roots of *Dryopteris* are used to reduce fever. The male fern was used from the most ancient times in traditional medicine against worms (Mikeladze 1965). In traditional medicine an infusion or a syrup was prepared from the leaves and used to heal cough and catarrh. *Dryopteris* rhizome was used to prepare powders and extracts for pharmaceutical laboratories as a remedy against flatworms. The rhizome is collected after mid-October, collecting in early spring is also possible. The roots of *Dryopteris* are used to reduce fever. The male fern was used from the most ancient times in traditional medicine against worms. In traditional medicine an infusion or a syrup was prepared from the leaves and used to heal cough and catarrh. Mostly used as vermifuge.

Local food uses

***Dryopteris filix-mas* (L.) Schott:** The leaves are eaten as phkhali (vegetable spread with walnuts), and pickled.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Dryopteris filix-mas* (L.) Schott: Azerbaijan**: A dye solution is prepared from the leaves to obtain olive color and used for dyeing wool (Qasimov, 1980). **Georgia**: ornamental. Filter for wine.

***Dryopteris oreades* Fomin: Georgia**: ornamental

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025tt).

***Echinops* sp. L. - ASTERACEAE**

Local names

***Echinops* sp.: Georgia:** თავკომბალა - Tavkombala**,** კოწიწბურთა - Kotsitsburta (Kartlian)**,** ზღარბა-ნარი - Zgharba-nari (Kakhetian)**,** თავბურთა - Tavburta (Pshavian)**,** გოლგოთინი - Golgotini (Meskhetian)**,** კოსტარდილა - Kostardila (Meskhetian)**,** გორგოშა-ბალახი - Gorgosha-balakhi (Javakhetian)**,** გოლგოთო - Golgoto (Javakhetian)**,** აბოს კვერცხი - Abos kvertskhi (Javakhetian)**,** ვირიბალახი Viribalakhi (Lechkhumian)**,** Мордовник - Mordovnik, ежонвик - Ezhovnik

Local food uses

***Echinops* sp.: Georgia**: Seeds of various species are eaten raw.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025uu).

***Epilobium angustifolium* L.; *Epilobium montanum* L.; *Epilobium palustre* L.; *Epilobium parviflorum* Schreber - ONAGRACEAE**

Synonyms

***Epilobium angustifolium* L.:** *Chamaenerion angustifolium* (L.) Scop.; *Chamaenerion angustifolium* f. *leiostylum* Berlin; *Chamaenerion angustifolium* f. *pubescens* (Hausskn.) Kitag.; *Chamaenerion angustifolium* var. *abbreviatum* Lunell; *Chamaenerion angustifolium* var. *album* Yue Zhang & J.Y.Ma; *Chamaenerion angustifolium* var. *karsianum* Tzvelev; *Chamaenerion angustifolium* var. *pubescens* (Hausskn.) Tzvelev; *Chamaenerion angustifolium* var. *spectabile* Simmons; *Chamaenerion denticulatum* Schur; *Chamaenerion spicatum* Gray; *Chamaenerion spicatum* f. *alba* Cockerell; *Chamerion angustifolium* (L.) Holub; *Chamerion angustifolium* f. *pleniflorum* (Nakai) Yonek.; *Epilobium angustifolium* f. *albiflorum* E.L.Rand & Redfield; *Epilobium angustifolium* f. *angustifolium*; *Epilobium angustifolium* f. *spectabile* (Simmons) Fernald; *Epilobium angustifolium* subsp. *albiflorum* Dumort.; *Epilobium angustifolium* subsp. *angustifolium*; *Epilobium angustifolium* var. *abbreviatum* (Lunell) Munz; *Epilobium angustifolium* var. *angustifolium*; *Epilobium angustifolium* var. *macrophyllum* (Hausskn.) Fernald; *Epilobium antonianum* Auct. ex Pers.; *Epilobium brachycarpum* Leight.; *Epilobium difforme* Gilib.; *Epilobium elatum* Munro ex Hausskn.; *Epilobium gesneri* Vill.; *Epilobium gracile* Brügger; *Epilobium latifolium* F.W.Schmidt; *Epilobium latifolium* Matt.; *Epilobium leiostylon* Peterm.; *Epilobium macrocarpum* Steph.; *Epilobium montanum* Hacq.; *Epilobium neriifolium* H.Lév.; *Epilobium persicifolium* Vill.; *Epilobium rubrum* Luce; *Epilobium salicifolium* Bojer; *Epilobium salicifolium* Stokes; *Epilobium spicatum* Lam.; *Epilobium spicatum* f. *albiflorum* Britton; *Epilobium variabile* Luce; *Epilobium verticillatum* Ten.; *Pyrogennema angustifolium* (L.) Lunell

***Epilobium montanum* L**: *Chamaenerion montanum* Scop.; *Epilobium bonsdorffii* Montell; *Epilobium glabrum* Gilib.; *Epilobium hypericifolium* Tausch; *Epilobium laeve* Royle; *Epilobium larambergianum* F.W.Schultz; *Epilobium montanum* f. *cordifolium* Sennen; *Epilobium montanum* var. *thellungianum* H.Lév.; *Epilobium mutabile* Wender.; *Epilobium nutans* G.Don; *Epilobium ozanonis* F.W.Schultz; *Epilobium perramosum* Schur; *Epilobium radicans* Hausskn.; *Epilobium sylvaticum* Boreau; *Epilobium sylvaticum* var. *sessilifolium* Sennen; *Epilobium sylvestre* Dierb.; *Epilobium verticillatum* Schur

***Epilobium palustre* L.:** *Chamaenerion americanum* Sweet; *Chamaenerion palustre* Schreb.; *Chamaenerion palustre* Scop.; *Epilobium alpinum* L.; *Epilobium alpinum* var. *albiflorum* (Suksd.) C.L.Hitchc.; *Epilobium alpinum* var. *gavei* H.Lév.; *Epilobium alsineifolium* Wirtg. ex Hausskn.; *Epilobium clavatotrichon* (Rohlena) A.W.Hill; *Epilobium empetrifolium* Kunze ex Hausskn.; *Epilobium fischerianum* (Hausskn.) Pavlov; *Epilobium kerneri* Borbás; *Epilobium laestadii* Kytöv.; *Epilobium ligulatum* Baker; *Epilobium lineare* Muhl.; *Epilobium lineare* f. *angustissimum* Hausskn.; *Epilobium lineare* f. *latifolium* E.L.Rand & Redfield; *Epilobium lineare* f. *pennsylvanicum* Hausskn.; *Epilobium lineare* f. *simplex* Hausskn.; *Epilobium lineare* var. *oliganthum* Trel.; *Epilobium nutans* Kern.; *Epilobium oliganthum* Michx.; *Epilobium oliganthum* var. *albescens* Farw.; *Epilobium oliganthum* var. *gracile* Farw.; *Epilobium palustre* subsp. *slendzinskii* Tacik; *Epilobium palustre* var. *adenophorum* Hausskn.; *Epilobium palustre* var. *albescens* Richards; *Epilobium palustre* var. *albiflorum* Lehm. in Hook.; *Epilobium palustre* var. *alpicola* Hausskn.; *Epilobium palustre* var. *altaicum* Hausskn.; *Epilobium palustre* var. *confertum* Hausskn.; *Epilobium palustre* var. *fischerianum* Hausskn.; *Epilobium palustre* var. *fontanum* Hausskn.; *Epilobium palustre* var. *gracile* (Farw.) Dorn; *Epilobium palustre* var.

grammadophyllum Hausskn.; *Epilobium palustre* var. *labradoricum* Hausskn.; *Epilobium palustre* var. *lapponicum* Wahlenb.; *Epilobium palustre* var. *lavandulifolium* Lecoq & Lamotte ex Hausskn.; *Epilobium palustre* var. *lineare* (Muhl.) A.Gray; *Epilobium palustre* var. *longirameum* Fernald & Wiegand; *Epilobium palustre* var. *majus* Benth. ex C.B.Clarke; *Epilobium palustre* var. *minimum* Benth. ex C.B.Clarke; *Epilobium palustre* var. *monticola* Hausskn.; *Epilobium palustre* var. *oliganthum* (Michx.) Fernald; *Epilobium palustre* var. *palustre*; *Epilobium pulchrum* Suksd.; *Epilobium pulchrum* var. *albiflorum* Suksd.; *Epilobium pumilum* Steud.; *Epilobium pusillum* Gillies ex Hook.; *Epilobium pylaieanum* Fernald; *Epilobium ramiflorum* Hegetschw.; *Epilobium rhynchocarpum* Boiss.; *Epilobium scaturiginium* Wimm. ex Uechtr.; *Epilobium simplex* Tratt.; *Epilobium sudeticum* Beurl.; *Epilobium tetragonum Aitch*.; *Epilobium tundrarum* Sam.; *Epilobium vogesiacum* Hausskn.; *Epilobium wyomingense* A.Nelson

***Epilobium parviflorum* Schreber:** *Chamaenerion parviflorum* Schreb.; *Chamaenerion pubescens* Moench; *Epilobium caballeroi* Pau; *Epilobium cordatum* Biv.; *Epilobium foliosum* Heynh.; *Epilobium menthoides* Boiss. & Heldr.; *Epilobium molle* Lam.; *Epilobium mollissimum* Schur; *Epilobium neutrum* Pall. ex Hausskn.; *Epilobium numidicum* Batt.; *Epilobium palustre* Willd.; *Epilobium parviflorum* var. *lanuginosum* Sennen; *Epilobium parviflorum* var. *numidicum* Batt.; *Epilobium parviflorum* var. *vestitum* Benth. ex C.B.Clarke; *Epilobium pubescens* Roth; *Epilobium rivulare* Hegetschw.; *Epilobium tauschii* Knaf ex Hausskn.; *Epilobium umbrosum* Dumort.; *Epilobium uralense* Hort.Petrop. ex Hausskn.; *Epilobium villosum* Curtis

Local names

***Epilobium angustifolium* (L.) Holub.: Armenia:** Եղտերևի նեղատերև - Neghterevi neghaterev; **Georgia**: თხაწართხალა - Tkhatsartkhala, ყულაფი - Kulapi (Adjarian), ხარიკუდა - Kharikuda (Adjarian), Иван чай - Ivan chaj, капорский чай - Kaporskij chaj

Local medicinal uses

***Epilobium angustifolium* (L.) Holub.: Armenia:** Medicinal: anti hemorrhoidal tea

Local food uses

***Epilobium angustifolium* (L.) Holub. Georgia:** The roots are sweet, edible. The dried leaves are used as a tea substitute and contain vitamin C. Leaves also eaten in Khachapuri.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Epilobium angustifolium* (L.) Holub. Georgia:** The roots contain tannage. It is a good honey plant.

(for additional data see: Fayvush et al. 2025b).

***Equisetum arvense* L., *Equisetum hymenale* L. - EQUISETACEAE**

Synonyms

***Equisetum arvense* L.:** *Allostelites arvensis* (L.) Börner; *Equisetum alpestre* (Wahlenb.) Landolt; *Equisetum arvense* f. *alpestre* (Wahlenb.) Döll; *Equisetum arvense* var. *alpestre* Wahlenb. *Equisetum arvense* subsp. *arcticum* Rupr.; *Equisetum arvense* f. *arcticum* (Rupr.) M.Broun; *Equisetum arvense* f. *atratidens* Lepage; *Equisetum arvense* subsp. *boreale* (Bong.) Tolm.; *Equisetum arvense* subsp. *boreale* (Bong.) Rupr.; *Equisetum arvense* f. *caespitosum* J.Rousseau; *Equisetum arvense* var. *campestre* (Schultz) Milde; *Equisetum arvense* var. *decumbens* Döll; *Equisetum arvense* f. *decumbens* W.D.J.Koch; *Equisetum arvense* subvar. *decumbens* G.Mey.; *Equisetum arvense* f. *diffusum* (A.A.Eaton) Clute; *Equisetum arvense* var. *diffusum* A.A.Eaton; *Equisetum arvense* var. *frondescens* Döll; *Equisetum arvense* var. *granulatum* G.Lawson; *Equisetum arvense* f. *microstachyum* A.A.Eaton; *Equisetum arvense* f. *nanum* (A.Braun ex Döll) M.Broun; *Equisetum arvense* var. *nanum* A.Braun ex Döll; *Equisetum arvense* f. *nemorosum* A.Braun ex Döll; *Equisetum arvense* var. *nemorosum* (A.Braun ex Döll) A.Braun & Engelm.; *Equisetum arvense* var. *nudum* Milde ex Farw.; *Equisetum arvense* var. *polystachyon* A.A.Eaton; *Equisetum arvense* f. *polystachyon* (A.A.Eaton) M.Broun; *Equisetum arvense* f. *proliferum* (Luerss.) M.Broun; *Equisetum arvense* var. *proliferum* (Luerss.) Farw.; *Equisetum arvense* monstr. *proliferum* Luerss.; *Equisetum arvense* f. *pseudoalpestre* Vict.; *Equisetum arvense* f. *pseudonemorosum* B.Boivin; *Equisetum arvense* f. *pseudovarium* Vict.; *Equisetum arvense* f. *ramulosum* (Rupr.) Klinge ex Scoggan; *Equisetum arvense* subsp. *ramulosum* (Rupr.) W.F.Rapp; *Equisetum arvense* var. *ramulosum* Rupr.; *Equisetum arvense* var. *riparium* (Fr.) Milde; *Equisetum arvense* var. *triangulare* Waters; *Equisetum boreale* Bong.; *Equisetum calderi* B.Boivin; *Equisetum riparium* Fr.; *Equisetum saxicola* Suksd.

***Equisetum hymenale* L.:** *Equisetum hyemale* f. *hondae* (Satou) Nakaike; *Equisetum hyemale* subsp. *hyemale*; *Hippochaete hyemalis* f. *hondae* Satou

Local names

***Equisetum arvense* L.**: **English**: Field horsetail; **Georgia**: დათვის ფანჩარა - datvis panchara, შვიტა - shvit'a, დათვის ფანჩარი - datvis panchari, დათვიბალახა - datvibalakha, ვირიძუა - viridzua, ნაძვა ბალახი - nadzva balakhi, შვიტა - Shvita, მუხლა ნაწყვეტა - Mukhla natskveta (Kartlian), ცხენის ძუა - Tskhenis dzua (Kakhetian, Imeretian), ჯორის-ძუა - Joris dzua (Kakhetian, Imeretian), ბორბალა - Borbala (Khevsurian), თოფისახოცელა - Topisakhotsela (Meskhetian), დათვიფანჩარი - Datvipanchari (Rachian, Lechkhumian), ვირიძუა - Viridzua (Rachian, Lechkhumian), მონაძუა - Monadzua (Rachian, Lechkhumian), ნაძვაბალახა - Nadzvabalakha (Adjarian), თუნთიში ჭემი - Tunishi Tschemi (Megrelian), დემიში ჭემი - Demishi Tshemi (Megrelian), მაჭყვადური - Matshkvaduri (Megrelian), სვან.-ბგზგლდ - Bgzgld (Svan); **Russian**: Хвощ - chvosh; **Azerbaijan**: катыргуйругу - kateirgyirygy; **Armenia**: дзнадзет - dsnadset

***Equisetum hyemenale* L. Georgia:** შვიტა - shvit'a, ცხენისკუდა - tskhenisk'uda

Local medicinal uses

***Equisetum arvense* L.: Georgia**: Used as a diuretic. The leaves and stems are used to remedy problems of the kidneys, urinary system, and to treat wounds.

***Equisetum hymenale* L. Georgia:** unspecified medicinal use.

Local food uses

***Equisetum arvense* L.: Georgia**: The rhizomes are rich in starch and are gathered in some places for food, while the stems are eaten for their sweetness. Young spore-bearing shoots are eaten raw and used in herb pies.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Equisetum arvense* L.: Georgia:** Used as feed for horses. Yields a grayish-yellow dye for wool.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025vv).

***Erodium cicutarium* (L.) L'Hér. ex Aiton - GERANIACEAE**

Synonyms

***Erodium cicutarium* (L.) L'Hér. ex Aiton:** *Erodium albidum* Picard; *Erodium alsiniflorum* Delile; *Erodium arenarium* Jord.; *Erodium atomarium* Delile ex Godr.; *Erodium boraeanum* Jord.; *Erodium carneum* Jord.; *Erodium chaerophyllum* (Cav.) Steud. ex Coss.; *Erodium chaerophyllum* Steud.; *Erodium cicutarium* forma *chaerophyllum* (Cav.) DC.; *Erodium cicutarium* subsp. *dunense* Andrea; *Erodium cicutarium* subsp. *ontigolanum* Guitt.; *Erodium cicutarium* subsp. *zairae* A.P.Khokhr.; *Erodium cicutarium* var. *arenicola* Speg.; *Erodium cicutarium* var. *immaculatum* W.D.J.Koch; *Erodium cicutarium* var. *triviale* Trautv.; *Erodium cicutifolium* Salisb.; *Erodium commixtum* Jord. ex Schultz.; *Erodium danicum* K.Larsen; *Erodium dissectum* Rouy; *Erodium filicinum* Pomel; *Erodium glutinosum* Dumort.; *Erodium himalayanum* Royle; *Erodium hirsutum* Schur; *Erodium immaculatum* P.Fourn.; *Erodium melanostigma* Mart.; *Erodium millefolium* Willd. ex Kunth; *Erodium minutiflorum* Godr.; *Erodium moranense* Willd. ex Kunth; *Erodium pallidiflorum* Jord.; *Erodium parviflorum* Jord.; *Erodium pentalobum* Dulac; *Erodium petroselinum* L'Hér. ex DC.; *Erodium pilosum* Menyh.; *Erodium pimpinellifolium* (With.) Sibth.; *Erodium praetermissum* Jord. ex Boreau; *Erodium sabulicolum* Jord. ex Nyman; *Erodium subalbidum* Jord.; *Erodium tenuisectum* Lange; *Erodium triviale* Jord.; *Erodium verbenifolium* Delile; Geranium arenicolum Steud.; *Geranium chaerophyllum* Cav.; *Geranium cicutarium* L.; *Geranium pentandrum* Gilib.; *Geranium petroselinum* L'Hér. ex Webb & Berthel.; *Geranium pimpinellifolium* Moench; *Geranium pimpinellifolium* With.; *Myrrhina inodora* Rupr.

Local names

***Erodium cicutarium* (L.) L'Hér. ex Aiton*:* English**: Redstem stork's bill (Sokolov 1988); **Georgia:** სავარცხელა - Savartskhela, ბატიფეხა - Batipekha (Rachian, Imeretian, Lechkhumian), ჯიჯიბერა - Jijibera (Imeretian), ნემსიყლაპია - Nemsiklapia (Kizquigan), საათა - Saata (Meskhetian, Javakhetian), Яистник - Iaistnik, гребельник - Grebel'nik, журавельник - Zhuravel'nik

Local food uses

***Erodium cicutarium* (L.) L'Hér. ex Aiton*:* Georgia:** The leaves are sometimes eaten, in mixture with other species as phkhali.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Erodium cicutarium* (L.) L'Hér. ex Aiton*:* Georgia:** In veterinary medicine as insecticide against larvae of insects.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025ww).

***Euonymus europaeus* L. - CELASTRACEAE**

Synonyms

Euonymus europaeus L.: *Euonymus angustifolius* Gilib.; *Euonymus bulgarica* Velen.; *Euonymus bulgaricus* Velen.; *Euonymus czernjaevii* Klokov; *Euonymus europaeus* f. *albus* (Weston) Rehder; *Euonymus europaeus* f. *aldenhamensis* (Gibbs) Rehder; *Euonymus europaeus* f. *angustifolius* Gančev; *Euonymus europaeus* f. *atropurpureus* (Mouill.) Hegi; *Euonymus europaeus* f. *atrorubens* (C.K.Schneid.) Hegi; *Euonymus europaeus* f. *bulgaricus* (Velen.) Gančev; *Euonymus europaeus* f. *microphyllus* (Beck) Gančev; *Euonymus europaeus* f. *nanus* (Lodd. ex Loudon) Besser; *Euonymus europaeus* f. *scaberulus* (Beck ex Hayek) Jovan.; *Euonymus europaeus subf. scaberulus* Beck ex Hayek; *Euonymus europaeus* subsp. *moldavicus* (Klokov) Grosset; *Euonymus europaeus* subsp. *ponticus* Savul. & Rayss; *Euonymus europaeus* subsp. *subvelutinus* (Săvul. & Rayss) Grosset; *Euonymus europaeus* subsp. *tenuifolius* (L.) Ehrh.; *Euonymus europaeus unr. aldenhamensis* Gibbs; *Euonymus europaeus* var. *albus* Weston; *Euonymus europaeus* var. *aldenhamensis* (Gibbs) Bean; *Euonymus europaeus* var. *angustifolius* Schultz; *Euonymus europaeus* var. *atropurpureus* Mouill.; *Euonymus europaeus* var. *australis* Kom.; *Euonymus europaeus* var. *fibrillifer* (Fisch. & C.A.Mey.) Medw. ex N.Busch; *Euonymus europaeus* var. *fibrilliferus* (Fisch. & C.A.Mey.) Medw. ex N.Busch; *Euonymus europaeus* var. *intermedius* Gaudin; *Euonymus europaeus* var. *involutus* Lindem; *Euonymus europaeus* var. *nanus* Lodd. ex Loudon; *Euonymus europaeus* var. *pumilus* G.Don; *Euonymus europaeus* var. *suberoso-alatus* Lindem.; *Euonymus europaeus* var. *suberosus* (Klokov) Tzvelev; *Euonymus europaeus* var. *subvelutinus* Săvul. & Rayss; *Euonymus europaeus* var. *tenuifolius* L.; *Euonymus flavescens* Paul; *Euonymus floribundus* Steven; *Euonymus latifolius* S.G.Gmel.; *Euonymus medirossica* Klokov; *Euonymus medirossicus* Klokov; *Euonymus medius* Kit.; *Euonymus moldavica* Klokov; *Euonymus moldavicus* Klokov; *Euonymus multiflorus* Opiz; *Euonymus odessanus* Klokov; *Euonymus pubescens* Steven; *Euonymus quadrigonus* Gueldenst. ex Ledeb.; *Euonymus suberosus* Klokov; *Euonymus vulgaris* Mill.; *Euonymus vulgaris* var. *atrorubens* C.K.Schneid.; *Euonymus vulgaris* var. *microphyllus* Beck

Local names

***Euonymus europaeus* L.: Georgia**: ევროპული ჭანჭყატი - evrop'uli ch'anch'q'ati, კამფურის ხე - k'ampuris khe, კიდობანა - Kidobana, ჩვეულებრივი ჭანჭყატი - Chveulebrivi tshantshkati, ნაზუქა - Nazuqa (Kartlian), სეფსკერ - Sepsker (Svan), Бересклет обикновенный - Beresklet obiknovennyj

Local handicraft and other uses

***Euonymus* sp.: Georgia:** all species are used as ornamentals and for carving and utensils, e.g. mouthpieces for tobacco pipes.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025xx).

***Eupatorium cannabinum* L. - ASTERACEAE**

Synonyms

***Eupatorium cannabinum* L.:** *Chone heterophylla* Dulac; *Chrone heterophylla* Dulac; *Cunigunda vulgaris* Bubani; *Eupatorium cannabifolium* Salisb.; *Eupatorium cannabinum* var. *cannabinum*; *Eupatorium cannabinum* var. *syriacum* (Jacq.) Boiss.; *Eupatorium corsicum* Req. ex Loisel.; *Eupatorium lindleyanum* F.Muell.; *Eupatorium soleirolii* Loisel.; *Eupatorium wallichii* var. *heterophyllum* (DC.) Diels

Local names

***Eupatorium cannabinum* L.: English:** hemp agrimony **Azerbaijan**: Kənəfvari eupator; **Georgia**: ვარდკანაფა - Vardkanapa, თითა - Thitha (Imeretian), თავქუჩეჩა - Thavquchecha (Imeretian), კანაფურა - Kanapuea (Gurian), ჭითაქარიში წამალი - Tshithaqarishi tsamali (Megrelian), Посконник - Poskonnik, Седаш - Sedash

Local medicinal uses

***Eupatorium cannabinum* L.: Azerbaijan**: The leaves and flowers of the plant were used for diseases of the liver, spleen, stomach and as a wound healing agent. Leaf juice with old sheep fat was used to lubricate difficult-to-heal wounds. The juice of the plant, mixed with the juice of *Artemisia absinthium*, has been widely used to treat chronic and chronic fevers. As an external remedy, it was used for tarantula pruritus and scabies (.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Eupatorium cannabinum* L.: Azerbaijan / Georgia**: A coloring solution is made from the stems and leaves to obtain a blue color. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025s).

***Fagus orientalis*; Lipsky - FAGACEAE**

Synonyms

***Fagus orientalis* Lipsky:** *Fagus hohenackeri* Palib. ex Grossh.; *Fagus hohenackeriana* Palib.; *Fagus macrophylla* (Hohen. ex A.DC.) Koidz.; *Fagus orientalis* var. *dentata* V.V.Byalt & Firsov; *Fagus pyramidalis* Litv.; *Fagus sylvatica* subsp. *orientalis* (Lipsky) Greuter & Burdet; *Fagus sylvatica* var. *asiatica* A.DC.; *Fagus sylvatica* var. *macrophylla* Hohen. ex A.DC.

Local names

***Fagus orientalis*: Armenia**: Հաճարենի արևելյան (Hatchareni areveljan); **Azerbaijan**: Şərq fıstığı; **Georgia**: აღმოსავლური წიფელი - aghmosavluri ts'ipeli, წიფ - ts'ip (Svan), წიფრა - ts'ipra (Chanetian, Svan), წიფური - ts'ipuri (Chanetian, Megrelian), Бук восточный - Buk vostochnij; **English**: Oriental beech

Local medicinal uses

***Fagus orientalis*:** Tar obtained from beech is used for the treatment of skin diseases. Beech seeds and oil were uses in folk medicine. Oil was rubbed on the back to treat kidney diseases.

Local food uses

***Fagus orientalis*:** The fruits are used in forest regions of North **Armenia** fresh or slightly roasted. The ground and roasted nut pulp is used for the preparation of a specific coffee beverage. **Georgia**: Beechnuts are edible and used in food fresh or fried. However fresh nuts in great numbers cause headache as they contain poisonous alkaloids. A flavoring for coffee is prepared from young nuts. Young leaves both fresh and salted are used for cooking dolma (small portions of the minced meat filled and rice with various spices, wrapped in leaves (mostly grape). Cooked with a small amount of water and often eaten with yoghurt. The nuts contain much oil, which is light yellow, transparent, odorless and has a very pleasant taste. The oil is used in food. Seeds are widely used for food in Georgia. Racha-Lechkhumi: Young leaves and shoots of ts'ipeli are eaten raw. The leaves are used in phkhali.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Fagus orientalis* L.: Azerbaijan**: The timber is used in construction of houses, buildings, and for furniture. A dye solution is prepared from leaves and bark to obtain yellow and chestnut. The solution is used for dyeing wool. Decorative: Used in gardens and parks. The main value of the tree lies in its timber which is white, waterproof, very strong, firm, elastic, solid, finely-layered, easily breaking and burning, producing low fume. The charcoal heats for a long time. Applied in the construction for submarine structures, in shipbuilding, in joinery production for spokes, wheels and other details of wagons, weaving machines, oars, trunks, buckets as well as for winnowing machines, and household utensils, e.g. "okhlo". Nectariferous plant produces nectar and pollen . The oil is used as fuel for lamps . **Georgia**: Beech wood was used to make traditional cartwheel kernels, which must have been resilient to wear and heating caused by wheel turning. Oak is not used to make wheel kernels as its wood easily ignites when rubbed. Beech best meets the wheel kernel requirements and was most frequently used by artisans for this purpose. Besides, beech wood surface is readily brought to a gloss in the area of wheel turning, which reduces rubbing intensity. Among other woody species used for cartwheel kernels were elm, hornbeam, wild apple, chequers, hawthorn, etc. Beech wood along with elm, hornbeam, walnut, was also used for "perso", a quarter portions of a wheel circle. In Guria and Samegrelo mulberry and black locust were used for the kernels and wheel circles; the latter were also made of elm in these regions of West Georgia. Until recent decades in Racha-Lechkhumi carts with whole wheels were used, which were made of beech, linden, oak wood. Whole wheels called "gogora" were made in Adjara of beech and elm wood. In Adjara beech was also used for sleigh runners along with hop hornbeam, hornbeam and maple. *Fagus* also serves to make furniture, tool handles, and as preferred construction timber, as well as firewood. Wood is widely used in carpentry for making furniture, shipbuilding, railway sleepers, musical instruments, etc. to prepare. Young branches and fruits are used as feed for livestock. Leaves and shoots are used as feed for goats and cattle.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025yy).

***Festuca varia* Haenke - POACEAE**

Synonyms

***Festuca varia* Haenke:** *Avena varia* Raspail; *Festuca alpina* Host; *Festuca bellardii* Schott ex Steud.; *Festuca brachystachys* (Hack.) K.Richt.; *Festuca brachystachys* var*. pallidula* (Hack.) Richt.; *Festuca karabaghensis* Mussajev; *Festuca lagascae* Steud.; *Festuca laxa* Schleich. ex Steud.; *Festuca lubrica* Lapeyr.; *Festuca picta* J.F.Gmel.; *Festuca pumila subsp. varia* (Haenke) Litard.; *Festuca spadicea* Geners.; *Festuca spadicea* Geners. ex Roem. & Schult.; *Festuca sudetica* Tausch ex Steud.; *Festuca varia* subsp*. brachystachys* (Hack.) Hegi; *Festuca varia* subsp*. woronowii* (Hack.) Tzvelev; *Festuca varia* subvar*. pallidula* Hack.; *Festuca varia* var*. brachystachys* Hack.; *Festuca varia* var*. caucasica* St.-Yves; *Festuca varia* var*. croatica* Hack.; *Festuca varia* var*. firmior* Belli & Hack.; *Festuca varia* var*. woronowii* (Hack.) St.-Yves; *Festuca versicolor* subsp*. brachystachys* (Hack.) Markgr.-Dann.; *Festuca versicolor* subsp*. pallidula* (Hack.) Markgr.-Dann.; *Festuca woronowii* Hack.; *Festuca woronowii* subsp*. argaea* Markgr.-Dann; *Festuca woronowii* subsp*. caucasica* (St.-Yves) E.B.Alexeev; *Festuca woronowii* subsp*. turcica* Markgr.-Dann.; *Schedonorus varius* (Haenke) P.Beauv.; *Tragus varius* Panz.

Local names

***Festuca varia* Haenke: Georgia:** ჭრელი წივანა - Tshreli tsivana**,** წივანა - ts'ivana, ლერწამქუჩი - Lertsamquchi, Овсяница пестрая - Ovsjanitsa pestraja

Local handicraft and other uses

Georgia: Fodder for cows and stuffing for shoes.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025zz).

***Filipendula ulmaria* (L.) Mill. - ROSACEAE**

Synonyms

***Filipendula ulmaria* L.:** *Filipendula denudata* (J.Presl & C.Presl) Fritsch; *Filipendula glauca* (Schultz) Asch. & Graebn. ex Dalla Torre & Sarnth.; *Filipendula megalocarpa* Juz.; *Filipendula subdenudata* Fritsch; *Filipendula ulmaria* f. *megalocarpa* (Juz.) T.Shimizu; *Filipendula ulmaria* subsp. *denudata* (J.Presl & C.Presl) Hayek; *Filipendula ulmaria* subsp. *megalocarpa* (Juz.) Shantser; *Filipendula ulmaria* subsp. *nivea* (Wallr.) Hayek; *Filipendula ulmaria* subsp. *pentapetala* Gilib. ex Dost l; *Filipendula ulmaria* subsp. *quinqueloba* (Baumg.) Podp.; *Filipendula ulmaria* subsp. *ulmaria*; *Filipendula ulmaria* var. *denudata* (J.Presl & C.Presl) Maxim.; *Filipendula ulmaria* var. *glaberrima* (Beck) Beck; *Filipendula ulmaria* var. *glauca* (Schultz) Asch. & Graebn.; *Filipendula ulmaria* var. *nivea* (Wallr.) Schinz & R.Keller; *Filipendula ulmaria* var. *subdenudata* (Fritsch) Schanzer; *Filipendula ulmaria* var. *tomentosa* (Cambess.) Maxim.; *Spiraea contorta* Stokes; *Spiraea denudata* J.Presl & C.Presl; *Spiraea filipendula* var. *tomentosa* Cambess.; *Spiraea glauca* Schultz; *Spiraea odorata* Gray; *Spiraea palustris* Salisb.; *Spiraea quinqueloba* Baumg.; *Spiraea ulmaria* L.; *Spiraea ulmaria* subsp. *denudata* (J.Presl & C.Presl) Schübler & G.Martens; *Spiraea ulmaria* subsp. *discolor* (W.D.J.Koch) Arcang.; *Spiraea ulmaria* var. *concolor* Neilr.; *Spiraea ulmaria* var. *denudata* (J.Presl & C.Presl) Hayne; *Spiraea ulmaria* var. *discolor* Dumort.; *Spiraea ulmaria* var. *discolor* W.D.J.Koch; *Spiraea ulmaria* var. *glaberrima* (Beck) Rouy & E.G.Camus; *Spiraea ulmaria* var. *glabrescens* Rouy & E.G.Camus; *Spiraea ulmaria* var. *glauca* (Schultz) Wallr.; *Spiraea ulmaria* var. *incana* Desv.; *Spiraea ulmaria* var. *nivea* Wallr.; *Spiraea ulmaria* var. *tomentosa* Gaudin; *Spiraea ulmaria* var. *unicolor* Rouy & E.G.Camus; *Spiraea ulmaria* var. *viridis* Desv.; *Spiraea ulmaria* var. *viridis* Wallr.; *Spiraea unguiculata* Dulac; *Thecanisia discolor* (Pursh) Raf.; *Thecanisia ulmaria* (L.) Raf.; *Thecanisia ulmaria* (L.) Raf. ex B.D.Jacks.; *Ulmaria denudata* Opiz; *Ulmaria glauca* Fourr.; *Ulmaria obtusiloba* Opiz; *Ulmaria palustris* Moench; *Ulmaria palustris* var. *denudata* (J.Presl & C.Presl) Focke; *Ulmaria palustris* var. *glauca* (Schultz) Opiz; *Ulmaria pentapetala* Gilib.; *Ulmaria pentapetala* var. *denudata* (J.Presl & C.Presl) Asch.; *Ulmaria pentapetala* var. *discolor* (W.D.J.Koch) Schinz & R.Keller; *Ulmaria pentapetala* var. *glauca* (Schultz) Asch.; *Ulmaria quinqueloba* Baumg.; *Ulmaria spiraea-ulmaria* Hill; *Ulmaria ulmaria* Barnhart; *Ulmaria vulgaris* Hill

***Filipendula vulgaris* Moench:** *Filipendula filipendula* Voss in Vilm.; *Filipendula hexapetala* Gilib.; *Filipendula hexapetala* Gilib. ex Maxim.; *Filipendula pubescens* Fourr.; *Filipendula vulgaris* Hill; *Spiraea filipendula* L.; *Spiraea filipendula* var. *minor* Cambess.; *Spiraea filipendula* var. *pubescens* Cambess.; *Spiraea filipendula* var. *vulgaris* Cambess.; *Spiraea gigantea* Gand.; *Spiraea noeana* Gand.; *Spiraea pubescens* DC.; *Spiraea tuberosa* Salisb.; *Spiraea vulgaris* Gray; *Ulmaria filipendula* (L.) A.Braun ex Asch.; *Ulmaria filipendula* (L.) Hill

Local names

***Filipendula ulmaria* (L.) Maxim.: Azerbaijan**: Qarağaçyarpaq quşqonmaz; **Georgia**: ქაფურა - kapura; **English**: Dropwort; **Armenia:** Փրփրուկ թեղանման - Prpruk teghanman

***Filipendula vulgaris* Moench**: **English**: Dropwort; **Georgia**: ქაფურა - qapura, ძლიერი - Dzlieri (Kakhetian), Таволжанка - Tavolzhanka, лабазник - Labaznik, земляные орешки - Zemlianye oreshki; **Armenia:** Փրփրուկ սովորական – Prpruk sovorakan

Local medicinal uses

***Filipendula ulmaria* (L.) Maxim.: Azerbaijan**: Leaves, flowers and rhizome are prepared as water infusion and used in diarrhea and dysentery as astringent. Also used as anthelmintic. Leaves, flowers and rhizome are prepared as water infusion and the decoction is used in uterine, pneumonic, and intestinal hemorrhage, and for hemorrhoids. The water decoction of leaves and flower powder are used to treat colds, and as sudorific. The water decoction of leaves and root serves as diuretic. **Georgia**: The whole plant is used as tea to cure colds.

Local food uses

***Filipendula ulmaria* (L.) Maxim.: Azerbaijan**: Young shoots are used as salad. The rhizome is also edible. A tea is made from flowers.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Filipendula ulmaria* L*.: Filipendula ulmaria* (L.) Maxim.: Azerbaijan**: A dye solution is prepared from aboveground parts to obtain green and snuff colors. The solution is used for dyeing wool yarn as well as products made of wool. The roots are rich in tanning material and can be used for skin curing. Beautiful nectariferous plant, producing much nectar.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025A).

***Fragaria moschata* Duchesne ex Weston, *Fragaria vesca* L., *Fragaria viridis* Duch. - ROSACEAE**

Synonyms

***Fragaria moschata* Weston:** *Fragaria elatior* Ehrh.; *Fragaria elatior* var. *magna* (Thuill.) Mutel; *Fragaria elatior* var. *moschata* (Duchesne ex Weston) Sm.; *Fragaria grandiflora* Chevall.; *Fragaria grandiflora* Crantz *Fragaria magna* Thuill.; *Fragaria magna* var. *moschata* (Weston) Sm.; *Fragaria muricata* Mill.; *Fragaria reversa* Kit.; *Fragaria vesca* subsp. *elatior* (Thuill.) Bonnier & Layens; *Fragaria vesca* var. *elatior* Ehrh. ex T.Lestib.; *Fragaria vesca* var. *magna* (Thuill.) DC.; *Potentilla moschata* (Duchesne) Prantl

Fragaria vesca* L.*: *Dactylophyllum fragaria* Spenn.; *Fragaria abnormis* Tratt.; *Fragaria aliena* Weihe; *Fragaria alpina* Steud.; *Fragaria botryformis* Duchesne; *Fragaria concolor* Kitag.; *Fragaria eflagellis* (Weston) Duchesne ex Rozier; *Fragaria eflagellis* Duchesne; *Fragaria elatior* var. *muricata* (L.) Willd.; *Fragaria florentina* Poit. & Turpin; *Fragaria gillmanii* Clinton; *Fragaria hortensis* (Weston) Duchesne ex Rozier; *Fragaria hortensis* Duchesne; *Fragaria insularis* Rydb.; *Fragaria minor* Duchesne; *Fragaria monophylla* L.; *Fragaria multiplex* Duchesn; *Fragaria multiplex* Duchesne ex Poit. & Turpin; *Fragaria muricata* L.; *Fragaria nemoralis* Salisb.; *Fragaria nuda* Pers.; *Fragaria portentosa* Poit. & Turpin; *Fragaria retrorsa* Greene; *Fragaria roseiflora* Boulay; *Fragaria semperflorens* Duchesne; *Fragaria semperflorens* Duchesne ex Rozier; *Fragaria silvestris* Duchesne; *Fragaria succulenta* Gilib.; *Fragaria sylvestris* (L.) Duchesne; *Fragaria sylvestris* (L.) Weston; *Fragaria sylvestris* var. *alba* Duchesne; *Fragaria sylvestris* var. *alba* Weston; *Fragaria sylvestris* var. *alpina* Weston; *Fragaria sylvestris* var. *argenteovariegata* Weston; *Fragaria sylvestris* var. *eflagellis* Weston; *Fragaria sylvestris* var. *hortensis* Weston; *Fragaria sylvestris* var. *minor* Weston; *Fragaria sylvestris* var. *monophylla* (L.) Weston; *Fragaria sylvestris* var. *muricata* (L.) Weston; *Fragaria sylvestris* var. *nigricans* Weston; *Fragaria unifolia* Steud.; *Fragaria vesca* f. *alba* (Duchesne) Staudt; *Fragaria vesca* f. *eflagellis* (Duchesne) Staudt; *Fragaria vesca* f. *semperflorens* Jamin; *Fragaria vesca* f. *vesca*; *Fragaria vesca* subsp. *monophylla* (L.) Nyman; *Fragaria vesca* subsp. *semperflorens* (Duchesne) Bertsch & F.Bertsch; *Fragaria vesca* subsp. *vesca*; *Fragaria vesca* var. *alba* Dudley; *Fragaria vesca* var. *alba* Rydb.; *Fragaria vesca* var. *alpina* (Weston) Pers.; *Fragaria vesca* var. *corsica* Briq.; *Fragaria vesca* var. *eflagellis* (Weston) DC.; *Fragaria vesca* var. *hortensis* (Duchesne) Ser.; *Fragaria vesca* var. *minor* (Weston) Sm.; *Fragaria vesca* var. *monophylla* (L.) Pers.; *Fragaria vesca* var. *multiplex* (Duchesne ex Poit. & Turpin) Ser.; *Fragaria vesca* var. *muricata* (L.) L.; *Fragaria vesca* var. *rosea* Rostr.; *Fragaria vesca* var. *roseiflora* (Boulay) Rouy & E.G.Camus; *Fragaria vesca* var. *semperflorens* (Duchesne ex Rozier) Sm.; *Fragaria vesca* var. *sylvestris* L.; *Fragaria vulgaris* Ehrh.; *Fragaria vulgaris* var. *alba* Ehrh.; *Fragaria vulgaris* var. *eflagellis* (Weston) Duchesne ex Chevall.; *Fragaria vulgaris* var. *hortensis* (Weston) Chevall.; *Fragaria vulgaris* var. *minor* (Weston) Duchesne ex Chevall.; *Fragaria vulgaris* var. *monophylla* (L.) Chevall.; *Fragaria vulgaris* var. *muricata* (L.) Chevall.; *Fragaria vulgaris* var. *rubra* Ehrh.; *Fragaria vulgaris* var. *semperflorens* (Duchesne ex Rozier) Chevall.; *Potentilla vesca* (L.) Scop.

***Fragaria viridis* Duc**: *Dactylophyllum ehrhartii* Spenn.; *Fragaria bargea* Poit. & Turpin; *Fragaria bifera* (Duchesne ex Sm.) Duchesne ex Steud.; *Fragaria breslingea* Ser.; *Fragaria breslingea* var. *pratensis* (L.) Ser.; *Fragaria breslingea* var. *viridis*

(Duchesne) Ser.; *Fragaria calycina* Loisel.; *Fragaria campana* Poit. & Turpin; *Fragaria cerino-alba* Jord. & Fourr.; *Fragaria collina* Ehrh.; *Fragaria collina* var. *pratensis* L. ex Pers.; *Fragaria collivaga* Jord. & Fourr.; *Fragaria consobrina* Jour. & Fourr.; *Fragaria drymophila* Jord. & Fourr.; *Fragaria dumetorum* Jord.; *Fragaria grandiflora* Thuill.; *Fragaria heterophilla* Poit. & Turpin; *Fragaria hispida* Duchesne; *Fragaria majaufea* Ser.; *Fragaria nigra* (Duchesne ex Sm.) Duchesne ex Steud.; *Fragaria nigra* Duchesne; *Fragaria pendula* Duchesne; *Fragaria pistillaris* Poit. & Turpin; *Fragaria pratensis* Duchesne; *Fragaria pratensis* Duchesne; *Fragaria rubricaulis* Jord. & Fourr.; *Fragaria soyeriana* Jord. & Fourr.; *Fragaria suecica* Jord. & Fourr.; *Fragaria sylvulicola* Jord. & Fourr.; *Fragaria thomasiana* Jord. & Fourr.; *Fragaria vesca* subsp. *viridis* (Weston) Rivas Goday & Borja; *Fragaria vesca* var. *pratensis* L.; *Fragaria vesca* var. *pratensis* L.; *Fragaria vesca* var. *viridis* (Duchesne) Fiori; *Fragaria viridis* Duchesne; *Fragaria viridis subsp*. *viridis*; *Fragaria zapateriana* Pau.; *Potentilla viridis* (Duchesne) Prantl

Local names

Fragaria moschata **Duchesne ex Weston Georgia:** მუშკის მარწყვი **-** Mushkis martskvi**,** Клубника **-** Klubnika

Fragaria vesca **L.: Russian**: Земляника лесная - Zemlyanika lesnay; **English**: Woodland strawberry (Sokolov 1987); **Armenia:** Ելազ անտառային - Elag antarayin

Fragaria viridis **Duch.: Azerbaijan:** Göy çiyələk; **Georgia**: მარწყვი - Martskvi, დარდალა - Dardala (Imeretian), წიწინდერა - Tsitsindera (Rachian), ცგმუა - Tsgmua (Megrelian), ცგმცუა - Tsgmtsua (Megrelian), წიწიმდერა - Tsimtsimdera (Megrelian), წიწინდარა - Tsitsindara (Megrelian), ხვიხვინია - Khvikhvina (Megrelian), ბასყი - Baski (Svan), ბასყ - Bask (Svan), Земляника - Zemlianika

Local medicinal uses

Fragaria viridis **Duch.: Azerbaijan:** Berries are used as a heart and brain tonic, emollient and choleretic agent (for jaundice and gallstones). An aqueous infusion of dry leaves and berries, a decoction of the rhizome, as well as fresh berries or juice from them, is used as a diuretic for dropsy and urolithiasis. Strawberry water made from berries is given to young children with urinary retention. A decoction of the rhizome is used against hemorrhoids. Strawberry tea made from dried berries and leaves is used for rheumatism, gout, anemia, and diabetes. Fresh berries and juice from them, as well as leaves and fruits in the form of tea, are used as an antipyretic and antiscorbutic agent for other vitamin deficiencies.

Local food uses

Fragaria vesca: **Georgia**: The leaves are used as tea replacement, and the fruits are eaten fresh and for the production of jams, syrups, and pies. Leaves used as tea, and sometimes in phkhali, fruits sometimes as ingredient for tkhemali. **Armenia:** eaten fresh and in the form of jam, juice

Fragaria viridis **Duch.: Azerbaijan:** The fruits are consumed fresh, as well as for making jams and compotes.

Local handicraft and other uses in other regions

Fragaria vesca: The leaves are eaten by cattle, sheep and pigs. The flowers yield good honey.

Fragaria viridis **Duch.: Azerbaijan:** A dyeing solution is made from leaves and fruits to obtain yellow and pink colors. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. Honey plant.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025B).

Gagea **sp. - LILIACEAE**

Local names

Gagea **sp.: Georgia:** ჩიტისთავა **-** Chitistava, Гусиный лук - Gusinyj luk

Local food uses

Gagea **sp.: Georgia:** Leaves are used on phkhali.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025C).

***Fraxinus excelsior* L. - OLEACEAE**

Synonyms

Fraxinus excelsior* L.*: *Fraxinus appendiculata* Pers., *Fraxinus atra* hort. ex Dum.Cours., *Fraxinus bumelia* Bedevian, *Fraxinus excelsior f. antonii* Nyár., *Fraxinus excelsior f. argentea* (Dum.Cours.) Dippel, *Fraxinus excelsior f. argenteovariegata* (Weston) Schelle, *Fraxinus excelsior f. asplenifolia* (G.Kirchn.) Rehder, *Fraxinus excelsior f. aurea* (Willd.) Schelle, *Fraxinus excelsior f. aurea-pendula* (Dum.Cours.) Rehder, *Fraxinus excelsior f. aurea-punctata* Dippel, *Fraxinus excelsior f. aureopunctata* Beissner, *Fraxinus excelsior f. aureovariegata* (Weston) Rehder

Local names

***Fraxinus excelsior* L.: Georgia**: იფანი - Ipani, კოპიტი - k'op'it'i, ზიდ -zid (Udin), იფან - ipan (Ossetian), წითელა - tzithela (Svan), იაფანი - Ipani, კოპიტი - Kopiti, იფენი Ipeni (Kartlian, Kakhetian, Pshavian, Adjarian), იფნი Ipni (Kartlian, Kakhetian, Pshavian, Adjarian), იფნა - Ipna (Rachian, Lechkhumian), კოპიტი - Kopiti (Imeretian, Gurian), ლაჯი - mlaji (Megrelian), ლაჯი - Laji (Megrelian), ლანჯი - Lanji (Megrelian), იფ - Ip (Svan), იფნა - Ipna (Svan), ლაჯრა - Lajra (Svan), Ясень - Iasen'; **Russian**: Ясень (jasen); **Azerbaijan:** Adi göyrüş, вэн - ven; **Armenia**: Հացենի բարձր - Haceni bardzr, хацени - chazeni

Local medicinal uses

***Fraxinus excelsior* L.: Azerbaijan:** In Traditional medicine of medieval Azerbaijan, fruits and leaves were used as a wound healing, general tonic, and also for palpitations. The leaves were also applied to ulcers as an antiseptic. The bark of the tree was applied for traumatic injuries of soft tissues, and was also used as an anti-febrile, anthelminthic and laxative.

Local food uses

***Fraxinus excelsior* L.: Georgia:** The leaves are sometimes pickled., the fruits are also pickled. Leaves used in phkhali. **Azerbaijan:** The seeds were eaten as a general tonic.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Fraxinus excelsior* L.: Azerbaijan:** A coloring solution is made from the leaves and bark to produce yellow and brown. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. **Georgia**: Wood is used as a building material, as well as in the production of furniture. The bark contains a tannin, blue, black and brown dyes are obtained from it. The leaves contain vitamin. It is very decorative. Used in landscaping. Wood strong, elastic, heavy, flexible, easy to polish, for shipbuilding, construction, interior decoration, wagons, musical instruments, caskets, household utensils. Fodder for sheep, goats, cattle, horses, pigs (fruits). Planted as ornamental. Black and brown dyes can be obtained from the bark. Also used for firewood and to make utensils and tools.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025D).

***Fritillaria collina* Adams - LILIACEAE**

Synonyms

***Fritillaria collina* Adams:** *Fritillaria lutea* M. Bieb.; *Fritillaria biebersteiana* (M. Bieb.) Kharkev.

Local names

***Fritillaria collina* Adams: Georgia:** ყვითელი ღვინა - q'viteli ghvina, კიტრა - k'it'ra (Mthiuletian), კიტრიკობალა - k'it'rik'obala (Mokhevian), კიტრიკოშოლა - k'it'rik'oshola (Khvsurian), დათვკიტრა - datvk'it'ra (Khevsurian); **English**: Chess flower; **Armenia:** Արքայածաղիկ բլրակային – Arkajatsaghik blrakain

Local food uses

***Fritillaria collina* Adams: Georgia**: The plant is eaten. Khevsureti: The plant is called k'it'rik'oshola, while it flowers; after flowers fall down, a 3-4 cm long stalk grows up and is eaten raw and immature. The plant flowers from mid-May and is edible until the first half of June. Immature fruits are eaten raw at the beginning of summer in alpine areas of East Georgia.

Local medicinal uses

***Fritillaria collina* Adams: Georgia**: The bulbs are eaten for heart ailments, and to treat hangover.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025E).

***Fumaria officinalis* L.; *Fumaria schleicheri* Soy-Will. - PAPAVERACEAE**

Synonyms

***Fumaria officinalis* L.:** *Fumaria angustifolia* Gilib.; *Fumaria diffusa* Arn. ex Parl.; *Fumaria gasparinii* Bab.; *Fumaria major* V.Ten.; *Fumaria media* Loisel.; *Fumaria muralis* Gren. & Godr.; *Fumaria officinalis* subsp. *officinalis*; *Fumaria officinalis* var. *elegans* Pugsley; *Fumaria officinarum* Neck.; *Fumaria petteri* V.Ten.; *Fumaria pulchella* Salisb.

Fumaria schleicheri Soy-Will.: *Fumaria acrocarpa* Peterm.; *Fumaria acrocarpa* Peterm. ex Hammar; *Fumaria laggeri* Janka ex Nyman; *Fumaria laggeri* Jord.; *Fumaria supina* Janka

Local names

***Fumaria officinalis* L.: English**: fumitory; **Azerbaijan:** Aptek şahtərəsi; **Georgia:** შავთარა- Shavthara, დაჭრილის წამალი - Datshrilis tsamali (Kartlian), კაკბისაწელა - Kakbisatsela (Javakhetian), Дымянка - Dymianka

***Fumaria schleicheri* Soy-Will.: Azerbaijan:** Şleyxer şahtərəsi**; Georgia:** შავთარა- Shavthara, დაჭრილის წამალი - Datshrilis tsamali (Kartlian), კაკბისაწელა - Kakbisatsela (Javakhetian), Дымянка - Dymianka

Local medicinal uses

***Fumaria officinalis* L.: Azerbaijan:** In Traditional medicine of medieval Azerbaijan, fruits and leaves were used as a wound healing, general tonic, and also for palpitations. The leaves were also applied to ulcers as an antiseptic. The bark of the tree was applied for traumatic injuries of soft tissues, and was also used as an anti-febrile, anthelminthic and laxative.

***Fumaria schleicheri* Soy-Will.:** Azerbaijan: A decoction of crushed aerial parts (herbs) in Talysh is used for all internal diseases, stomach diseases, tuberculosis, general weakness, and also as a wound healing and hemostatic agent. Grass mixed with henna is used to lubricate the head with a headache.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Fumaria officinalis* L.: Azerbaijan**: A coloring solution is made from the flowers to obtain a purple color. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it**.**

***Fumaria schleicheri* Soy-Will.: Azerbaijan**: Honey plant**.**

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025t).

***Galega orientalis* Lam. - FABACEAE**

Synonyms

Galega orientalis Lam.: *Galega montana* Georgi

Local names

***Galega orientalis* Lam.: Georgia**: ხბოშუბლა - Khboshubla; **Russian**: Козлятник - kozljatnik, ჩოკი - Choki (Kartlian), ხორშუბლა Khorshubla (Kakhetian, Meskhetian, Pshavian), ხბოთშუბლა - Khbotshubla (Tushetian), ხორშუბა - Khorshubla (Tushetian), Козлятник - Kozliatnik, Козлятник лекарственный - Kozliatnik lekarstvennyj; **Armenia**: ишаркох - isharkoch.

Local medicinal uses

Galega orientalis: The leaves used as decoction with sugar or honey as diuretic, for sweating, ectogenous, anthelmintic in the Caucasus. A leaf decoction is used in the Caucasus as diuretic, hypo-glycemic, with convulsions, rabies, skin diseases, for sweating. The alcohol extract improves heart function and has an antihypertensive effect. Sometimes used to reduce blood sugar. The whole plant is collected and sold for pharmaceutical purposes and use sin traditional medicine.

Local food uses

***Galega orientalis* Lam.:** Young stems and leaves cooked in salty water and eaten. In Khevi many species are mixed together for Pkhali: ghoris nats'q'la-i ღორის ნაწყლა-ი *Sonchus* ssp., mch'ivana-i მჭივანა-ი – *Silene wallichiana* Klotzsch; maq'randutsa-i მაყრანდუცა-ი *Anthriscus sylvestris* (L.) Hoffm. maq'rats'ela მაყრაწელა-ი; diq'inch'ora-ghrich'ola დიყინჭორა-ღრინჭოლა / j'q'imi'ჭყიმი *Anthriscus nemorosa* (M. Bieb.) Spreng; k'ats'a-i კაწა-ი *Campanula rapunculoides* L. (its root is also edible), ts'iteli pkhali წითელი / jijilaq'a წითელი ჯიჯილაყა *Amaranthus hybridus* L., nadirmkhalai ნადირმხალაი *Aruncus vulgaris* Raf., saskhep'iai სასხეპიაი *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., ch'inch'ari ჭინჭარი *Urtica dioica* L., gholo ღოლო *Rumex* ssp., tatami თათამას *Atriplex hortensis* L., Khevi people use as food the following plants: shalgi

შალგი *Brassica campestris* L.**,** khakhot'i ხახოტი *Bunias orientalis* L., mamula მამულა *Artemisia vulgaris* L., ts'its'mat'ura წიწმატურა *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik., khboshublai ხბოშუბლაი *Galega orientalis* Lam. Mkhlovani მხლოვანი herb pie was originally widely baked. This type of pie was prepared from a several pkhali plants cut in thin pieces: kvishamkhalai ქვიშამხალაი *Silene lacera* Sims., khboshublai ხბოშუბლაი *Galega orientalis* Lam. (there is another species of this genus in the list), tatamai თათამაი *Atriplex hortensis* L., mch'vanai მჭივანაი *Silene wallichiana* Klotzsch, ghoris nats'lavai ღორის ნაწლევი *Sonchus* spp. Plants used as mkhali Kaheti: tatruli mkhali თათრული მხალი *Amaranthus hybridus* L., ts'ots'nara mkhali წოწნარა მხალს *Amaranthus retroflexus* L., khach'ich'ora ხაჭიჭორა *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik., vazisdzira ვაზისძირა *Lapsana grandiflora* M. Bieb., bolok'a ბოლოკა *Rapistrum rugosum* (L.) All., q'int'ora ყინტორა *Chaerophyllum aureum* L., natsarkatama ნაცარქათამა *Chenopodium album* L., shalgi შალგი (shelga შელგა) *Brassica campestris* L., sve სვე *Humulus lupulus* L., khboshubla ხბოშუბლა *Galega orientalis* Lam. ნორჩ, ch'inch'ari ჭინჭარი *Urtica dioica* L., ghoris kada ღორის ქადა *Lactuca serriola* L., Balba ბალბა *Malva neglecta* l.*,* natsarkatama ნაცარქათამა or dzaghltzhola ძაღლთჟოლა *Chenopodium foliosum,* tatabo თათაბო *Atriplex hortensis* L., saghvidzla საღვიძლა or burbushela ბურბუშელა *Taraxacum confusum* Schischk., tskhenis tsertsvela ც ხენის ცერცველა- *Vicia narborensis*, vazis dzira ვაზის ძირა *Lapsana grandiflora* M. Bieb., mravaldzarghva მრავალძარღვა *Plantago major* L., babuats'vera ბაბუაწვერა *Taraxacum* ssp., gareuli ts'its'mat'i გარეული წიწმატი *Cardamine hirsuta* L., ghinch'a-ghinch'a ღინჭა-ღინჭა *Sonchus* ssp*.* In Kartili young shoots of at'it'ela მატიტელა *Polygonum* ssp., q'aq'acho ყაყაჩო *Papaver* ssp., khbosshubla ხბოსშუბლა *Galega orientalis* Lam. ,and svia სვია *Humulus lupulus* L. are collected in spring, young shoots are washed and fried with onions, seasoned with coriander, garlic, salt and pepper. Racha people used wild plants as food from ancient times and make herb pie of ts'iteli pkhali წითელი ფხალი *Amaranthus hybridus* L., jijilaq'a ჯიჯილაყა *Amaranthus retroflexus* L., khbosshubla ხბოსშუბლა *Galega orientalis* Lam., burt'q'ila ბურტყილა *Lapsana grandiflora* M.Bieb. In Imereti the following plants are mixed together for cooking "meadow pkhali" "მინდვრის ფხალი": natsarkatama ნაცარათამა *Chenopodium album* (a lot), jijilaq'a ჯიჯილაყა *Amaranthus retroflexus* L. (a lot), ts'its'marit'a წიწმარიტა or kharik'bila ხარიკბილა *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik (a lot), andzla ანძლა *Cirsium incanum* (S.G. Gmel.) Fisch. (a lot), katmikona ქათმიქონა *Valerianella locusta* (L.) Laterr. (a lot), dedaput'k'ara დედაფუტკარა *Lamium album* L. (a few), msukana მსუქანა *Portulaca oleracea* L. (a lot, makes pkhali slimy), birk'abalakhi ბირკაბალახი *Xanthium spinosum* L. (a few, early spring), zhunzhruk'o ჟუნჟრუკო *Stellaria media* (L.) Vill., mat'it'ela მატიტელა *Polygonum aviculare* L. (moderately), ხვართქლა *Convolvulus arvensis* L. (moderately), k'obchkhila კობჩხილა, bat'ispekhebi ბატისფეხები *Falcaria vulgaris* Bernh. (a few), ჭინჭარი *Urtica dioica* L. (a lot), Ch'inch'ris deda ჭინჭრის დედა *Lamium album* (a few, adds bitterness), samq'ura სამყურა *Trifolium* ssp. (a few), ionja იონჯა *Medicago* ssp. (a few), tavshava თავშავა *Origanum vulgare* L. (a few), purtskhala ფურცხალა *Sonchus* ssp*.* (a few), young leaves of potato k'art'opili კარტოფილი (a few, slimy), Ia ია *Viola* ssp. (a few, makes slimy and dangerous if used a lot, can be in a way intoxicating), babuats'vera ბაბუაწვერა *Taraxacum* ssp. (a few, adds bitterness), leaves of endro ენდრო *Rubia tinctorum* L. (a few), msukana მსუქანა *Portulaca oleracea* L., khbosshubla ხბოშუბლა *Galega orientalis* Lam., ia ია *Viola* sp. dedabrik'onk'a დედაბრიკონკა *Lamium purpureum* L. (a few), vardk'ach'ach'i ვარდკაჭაჭი *Cichorium intybus* L. (a few, makes bitter), gholo ღოლო *Rumex* (a few, makes the dish brown), q'aq'acho ყაყაჩო *Papaver* ssp. (a few), mzhauna მჟაუნა *Rumex acetosa* L. (a few, makes sour), balba ბალბა *Malva sylvestris* L., *Malva neglecta* Wallr. (a lot, makes slimy), ch'lak'vi ჭლაკვი (*Allium fistulosum*). The herbs are only gathered in early spring, during summer and even autumn, until tomatoes, eggplants, spinach, cucumbers can be harvested. By this time, the ingredients of pkhali (mostly weeds) loose softness, tenderness, taste; they become rough already producing seeds and probably for this reason are not collected by late autumn. Early spring they taste very differently than in summer. While making pkhali, some finely minced kitchen herbs are added after boiling the main herbs: a little dill (კამა), a little tseretso dill (ცერეცო), a little p'rasa პრასა, coriander, parsley, celery, green onions, estragon, mint. All these herbs are mixed with finely crushed walnuts; the boiled pkhali will be minced, desirably on a wooden gobi (wide shallow bowl with a flat bottom) and seasoned with herbs, walnuts, add salt and pepper by your taste. Leaves cooked in salty water and eaten.

Local handicraft and other uses

Galega orientalis: **Georgia** is used as fodder for all types of farm animals. Planted as ornamental.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025F).

***Galium verum* L. - GERANIACEAE**

Synonyms

Galium verum L.: *Asterophyllum galium* K.F.Schimp. & Spenn.; *Galium floridum* Salisb.; *Galium verum* f. *verum; Galium verum* subsp. *euverum* Hyl.; *Galium verum* subsp. *ruthenicum* P.Fourn.; *Galium verum* var. *typicum* Rouy; *Galium verum* var. *verum; Galium verum* var. *vulgare* Hartm.; *Rubia vera* (L.) Baill.

Local names

***Galium verum* L.: Georgia:** მინდვრისნემსა **-** Mindvrisnemsa**,** ჯღიბა - Jghiba (Tushetian)**,** Подмаренник настоящий **-** Podmarennik nastoiaschij

Local medcinal uses

***Galium verum* L.: Azerbaijan:** Aerial parts are used for hysteria, epilepsy, convulsions in children, skin rashes, downtime and bloody diarrhea, as well as for powdering wounds.

Local food uses

Galium verum: The plant is used in cheese production as rennet substitute.

Local handicraft and other uses

Galium verum: The plant yields in red, purple, pink violet and orange, yellow, green-yellow dyes for wool and silk. Fodder for cattle, horses, camels, however toxic to sheep and goats when flowering. Sometimes planted as ornamental. **Azerbaijan:** Decorative. A dyeing solution is made from the herb and root to obtain green, beige and pink. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. Honey. A good honey plant that provides nectar.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025G).

***Gentiana septemfida* Pall. - GENTIANACEAE**

Synonyms

Gentiana septemfida Pall.: *Dasystephana septemfida* (Pall.) J.Sojak; *Dasystephana septemfida* (Pall.) Zuev; *Gentiana corifolia* C.Koch; *Gentiana rossica* Raf.; *Pneumonanthe septemfida* (Pall.) F.W.Schmidt

Local names

Gentiana septemfida: **Aerbaijan**: Yeddidilim acıçiçək; **Georgia**: ნაღველა - naghvela, ასისთავა - Asistava (Meskhetian, Kakhetian), მაიასილის ბალახი - Maiasilis balakhi (Javakhetian), მწარია - Mtsaria (Tushetian), ბაბლაურა - Bablaura (Tushetian), მამის ყვავილი - Mamis kvavili (Tushetian), გვრიტა - Gvrita (Lechkhumian), ასისთავა - Asistava (Adjarian), ბერძნული ენდრო - Berdznuli endro (Adjarian), შხამა - Shkhama (Adjarian), Горечавка - Gorechavka; **English**: Gentian; **Armenia:** Բոգ յոթաբաժան – Bog jotabazhan

Local medicinal uses

Gentiana septemfida: The roots are prepared as water extract and the decoction is used to treat malaria and for stomach problems. The leaves are prepared as tea, and used as cholagogue, for stomach pain, and liver and gallbladder ailments.

Local handicraft and other uses

Gentiana septemfida: Can be used as ornamental in parks and gardens.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025H).

***Geranium robertianum* L. - GERANIACEAE**

Synonyms

***Geranium robertianum* L.:** *Geranium eriophorum* H.Lév.; *Geranium foetidum* Gilib.; *Geranium graveolens* Stokes; *Geranium inodorum* G.Don; *Geranium lebelii* Boreau; *Geranium lindleyanum* Royle; *Geranium mosquense* Gold.; *Geranium neapolitanum* A.Terracc.; *Geranium palmatisectum* Dulac; *Geranium pedunculatum* Royle; *Geranium purpureum* var. *littorale* Rouy; *Geranium robertianum* f. *albiflorum* House; *Geranium robertianum* f. *robertianum; Geranium robertianum*

var. *albiflorum* G.Don; *Geranium robertianum* var. *eriophorum* (H.Lév.) H.Lév; *Geranium robertianum* var. *glabrinux* Petrova & Kožuharov; *Geranium rubellum* Moench; *Geranium scopulicolum* Jord. ex Nyman; *Robertiella robertianum* (L.) Hanks; *Robertium modestum* Fourr.; *Robertium vulgare* Picard

Local names

***Geranium robertianum* L. : Georgia:** უჟმურა - Uzhmura, უჟმურის ბალახი - Uzhmuris balakhi (Adjarian), Герань роберта - Geran' roberta, ნემსიწვერა - nemsits'vera

***Geranium* sp.**: **Georgia**: ნემსიწვერა - nemsits'vera, ოქროსბეჭედა - okrosbech'eda

Local food uses

***Geranium robertianum* L.**: **Georgia**: used for phkhali.

***Geranium* sp**. **Georgia**: used for phkhali.

(for additional data see: Medyieva et al. 2025u).

***Geum rivale* L., *Geum urbanum* L. - ROSACEAE**

Synonyms

***Geum rivale* L.:** *Anemone dodecaphylla* Krock.; *Bernoullia hybrida* Raf.; *Bernoullia rivalis* (L.) Raf.; *Caryophyllata aquatica* Lam.; *Caryophyllata nutans* Moench; *Caryophyllata rivalis* Scop.; Geum hybridum Wulfen; *Geum nutans* Crantz; *Geum pallidum* Fisch. & C.A.Mey.; *Geum rivale* f. *rivale; Geum rivale* f. *subalpinum* Neuman; *Geum rivale* subsp. *islandicum* Á.Löve & D.Löve; *Geum rivale* subsp. *subalpinum* (Neuman) Selander; *Geum rivale* var. *lividum* Chitr.; *Geum rivale* var. *luxurians* Tratt.; *Geum rivale* var. *subalpinum* (Neuman) Selander

***Geum urbanum* L.:** *Caryophyllata officinalis* Moench; *Caryophyllata urbana* Scop.; *Caryophyllata vulgaris* Lam.; *Geum caryophyllata* Gilib.; *Geum hederifolium* C.C.Gmel.; *Geum hirtum* Wahlb.; *Geum hyrcanum* C.A.Mey. ex Fisch. & C.A.Mey.; *Geum klattianum* Peterm.; *Geum rivale* subsp. *urbanum* (L.) Á.Löve & D.Löve; *Geum robustum* Schur; *Geum roylei* Wall. ex F.Bolle; *Geum sordidum* Salisb.; *Geum urbanum* var. *mauritanicum* Pomel; *Geum urbanum* var. *platyolobum* Rouy & E.G.Camus; *Geum urbanum* var. *stenolobum* Rouy & E.G.Camus; *Geum vidalii* Sennen; *Geum* ×*rubifolium* Lej.; *Streptilon odoratum* Raf.

Local names

***Geum rivale* L.*:* English**: Purple avens, water avens; **Russian**: Гравилат речной Gravilat rechnoy (Sokolov 1987); **Georgia**: ნიგვზის ძირა - Nigvzis dzira, Гравилат - Gravilat

***Geum urbanum* L.: English**: wood avens; **Azerbaijan**: Şəhər çınqılotu; **Georgia**: ნიგვზის ძირა - Nigvzis dzira, ქვეშნიგვზისა - Qveshnigvzisa (Imeretian, Gurian), მარიამხელა - Mariamkhela (Adjarian), Гравилат городской - Gravilat gorodskoj

Local medicinal uses

Geum rivale* L.*:* Georgia*: The rhizomes are used for headache and insomnia, eye diseases, rheumatism, and hemorrhoids, stomach problems, dysentery, colitis, vomiting, intestinal colics, especially in children. A leaf infusion is used to treat periodontal disease, stomatitis, laryngitis, as hemostatic, antiseptic, anti-inflammatory, for wound-healing, as diaphoretic, antimalarial, for liver disease, nephritis, cystitis, pulmonary tuberculosis, bronchial asthma, and cough.

***Geum urbanum* L.: Azerbaijan**: Powder from the leaves is used as a wound-healing agent, and a decoction of the roots is used as an astringent.

Local food uses

***Geum urbanum* L.: Azerbaijan**: The roots are used as a spicy seasoning for dishes. Young leaves are used in the preparation of gutabs and soups.

Local handicraft and other uses

Geum rivale* L.*:* Georgia*: Suitable as fodder for sheep, pigs, horses. The species is used for tanning of leather, and as greenish dye for wool.

***Geum urbanum* L.: Azerbaijan**: A coloring solution is made from the root and rhizomes to obtain red, pink, olive and greenish colors. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. Insecticide.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025I).

***Gypsophila elegans* M. Bieb. - CARYOPHYLLACEAE**

Synonyms

***Gypsophila elegans* M. Bieb.:** *Gypsophila carminea* auct.; *Gypsophila ceballosi* Pau & Vicioso; *Gypsophila elegans* var. *elegans*; *Gypsophila elegans* var. *latipetala* Barkoudah; *Gypsophila producta* Stapf

Local names

***Gypsophila elegans* M. Bieb.: Azerbaijan:** Zərif çoğan

Local medicinal uses

***Gypsophila elegans* M. Bieb.: Azerbaijan:** In Traditional medicine of medieval Azerbaijan, the root was used for diseases of the liver and stomach, skin diseases, and as a diuretic and emetic. A decoction of the root was used for black lichen and vitiligo, as well as for nephrolithiasis.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025v).

***Helichrysum graveolens* (M. Bieb.) Sweet - ASTERACEAE**

Synonyms

Helichrysum graveolens (M. Bieb.) Sweet: *Gnaphalium arenarium* Sibth. & Sm.; *Gnaphalium arenarium* Sm.; *Gnaphalium graveolens* M.Bieb.; *Gnaphalium lavandulifolium* Willd.; *Helichrysum commixtum* K.Koch; *Helichrysum lavandulifolium* D.Don; *Helichrysum lavandulifolium* var. *lavandulifolium*

Local Names

***Helichrysum graveolens* (M.Bieb.) Sweet**: **Georgia**: ნეგო - nego, უკვდავა - uk'vdava; Цмин - Tsmin, бессмертник - Bessmertnik

Local medicinal uses

Helichrysum graveolens: **Georgia**: heart problems.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025K).

***Heracleum sosnowskyi* Manden., *Heracleum wilhelmsii* Fisch. & Ave-Lall. - APIACEAE**

Synonyms

***Heracleum wilhelmsii* Fisch. & Ave-Lall.:** *Selinum wilhelmsii* E.H.L.Krause

Local names

***Heracleum* spp.: Georgia**: დიყი - diq'i, დილყა - dilq'a (Acharian.), დიყა - diq'a (Imeretian), დიყვი - diq'vi (Ing.), დიყინა - diq'ina (Lower Kartlian), დუყ - duq' (Ingiloian), დიცე - ditse (Megrelian), თელახარში - telakharshi (Javakhetian, Meskhetian, Somkhitian), თილახარჩილა - tilakharchila (Gurian, Acharian), ლახვაშ ჩიჩვლა - lakhvash chichvla (Svanetian), მდიყი - mdiq'i (Rachian), მთუთი ბუღი - mtuti bughi (Chanetian), ფალახარჯი - palakharji (Megrelian), ქოლგანა - kolgana (Lechkhumian), ღოღე - ghoghe (Megrelian), ღოღელია - ghoghelia (Megrelian), ჩილახარჩილა - chilakharchila (Gurian, Acharian.), ჩინჩვლა - chinchvla (Lechkhumian), ჩიჩვლა - chichvla (Svanetian), ხელახაში - khelakhashi (Kartlian); *H. asperum*: შუპყა - shup'q'a; *H. leskovii*: თეთრი დიყი - tetri diq'i, აპყი - ap'q'i (Tushetian), ლაგი - lagi (Pshavian, Khevsurian), ლატი - lat'i (Pshavian, Khevsurian); **English**: Hogweed.

Heracleum sosnowskyi: **Georgia**: დიყი - Diq'i, ხევსურის დიყი - khevsuris diq'i, დიყინა - diq'ina,ჩიჩვა Chichva (Svan), Борщевик Сосновского - Borschevik Sosnovskogo; **Armenia:** Բալդրղան Սոսնովսկու – Baldrghan Sosnovsku

Heracleum wilhelmsii: **Georgia**: დიყი - Diq'i, დიყი - Marts'q'vi

Local medicinal uses

Heracleum sosnowskyi: In **Georgian** Ajara the root decoction is used for lung diseases. The leaves are used as poultice for wounds. In Georgia a decoction of roots was mentioned by a local healer in Svaneti as a remedy purifying the body and used to cure cancer. *Hieracium asperum* roots are chewed for toothache. The roots are used to treat cancer and tumors.

Heracleum wilhelmsii: In **Georgia** *Hieracium wilhelmsii* roots are used to treat stomach ailments. The roots are used to treat stomach problems.

***Heracleum* sp. Georgia**: The leaves are used to treat mastitis.

Local food uses

***Heracleum* ssp. Georgia:** Leaves in Phkhali, young stems pickled. Eaten raw in Khevi. In Khevi, pickles are made from local plants: saskhep'ia სასხეპია *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., diq'i დიყი *Heracleum ssp.*, mdogi მდოგი *Sinapis arvensis* L. Shoots of saskhep'ia სასხეპია *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., are cut in thin pieces and salted in a jar or barrel, seasoned with pepper and caraway, poured with a spring water. The shoots of დიყი *Heracleum* ssp.are peeled, cut and put in a jar layer-by-layer, salt placed between the layers, the upper layer was topped with mzhavela მჟაველა *Rumex acetosa* L. ფოთლებს, mk'vliavi მკვლიავი *Carum carvi* L. and finally water was added. Mdogi მდოგი *Sinapis arvensis* L. pickles do not last long. Ghandzili ღანძილი (*Allium victorialis* L.) and mdogi მდოგი are put in salted but not boiling water and seasoned with caraway. In Mtiuleti, raw eaten plants are: vardutsa ვარდუცა, alkvasha ალქვაშა *Campanula latifolia* L., k'ank'esha კანკეშა *Gadellia lactiflora* (M.Bieb.) Schulkina, dutsi დუცი *Agasyllis latifolia* Boiss, mzhavana მჟავანა *Rumex acetosa* L., pkholis taxa ფხოლის თავა *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., diq'i დიყი *Heracleum* ssp., t'q'is niori ტყის ნიორი *Galanthus ssp.*, ღოლო gholo *Rumex ssp*., maq'valdzirgha მაყვალღირძა *Anthriscus sylvestris* (L.) Hoffm., dzirkhvena ძირხვენა, machik'a მაჩიკას *Campanula rapunculoides* L., mits'is vashli მიწის ვაშლს *Helianthus tuberosus* L. Pshavi people use a wide variety of wild plants mixed together as food: khipkhola ხიფხოლა *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., k'enk'esha კენკეშა *Gadellia lactiflora* (M. Bieb.) Schulkina. (slightly sweet), mzhavana მჟავანა *Rumex acetosa* L. (it is sour, Khevsurians like it more, Durians also eat it), dutsi დუცი *Agasyllis latifolia* Boiss, (shape like a gun barrel broadleaved, with bitter taste), shup'q'a შუპყა *Heracleum asperum* M. Bieb. (resembles dutsi დუცი by structure, but taste is sweat). Most of these plants are only edible when young, becaus in mature state they turn bitter. In Pshavi young, peeled shoots of shup'q'a შუპყა *Heracleum asperum* M. Bieb., diq'i დიყი *Heracleum sosnowskyi* Manden. and lagi ლაგი *Heracleum leskovii* Grossh. are eaten with salt or a sauce.

Heracleum sosnowskyi / wilhelmsii: **Georgia:** The young stems and leaves are eaten, especially in cabbage soup, herb pies, and pickled. Especially in Georgia the species are widely used as food. *Heracleum* sp.: Khevi: *Heracleum* is eaten raw. Mtiuleti-Gudamakari: *Heracleum* is eaten raw Pshavi:*Heracleum* is pickled, eaten fresh with stem (stem is peeled). Khevsureti: (1) Fresh young side (k'ap'i – sing., k'ap'ebi – pl.) of *Heracleum* are eaten before flowering. *Heracleum* is eaten with caution as it causes rash, so-called nadiq'ari, which transforms into itching pustules; *Heracleum* is eaten raw Tusheti: *Heracleum* is eaten and pickled. Young shoots of the species of *Heracleum* were used as fresh food is spring in various alpine regions of West and East Georgia. Fresh shoots were also eaten with sour milk (as a meal called "sats'eba") in summer. The plant was pickled as well. *H. asperum*: Pshavi: *H. asperum* stem is eaten: it is peeled and only inner tissues are eaten, it has slightly sweet taste; shup'q'a is not stored as it withers on the following day; *H. asperum* is eaten raw the stem is peeled and eaten: Fresh young side shoots (k'ap'i – sing., k'ap'ebi – pl.) of *H. asperum* are collected, peeled and eaten Tusheti: *H. asperum* was eaten with sour milk in summer, and the stems are pickled; *H. asperum* it is one of the herbs used for "sats'eba"; *H. leskovii*: Racha: Young shoots were peeled and eaten. Pshavi: *H. leskovii* is eaten fresh, with stem (peeled). Khevsureti: *H. leskovii* is eaten raw (Bakhtadze & Koghuashvili, 2009). *Hieracium asperum, H. leskovii* and *H. wilhelmsii* stems are pickled. *Hieracium asperum* leaves are used for sats'ebai (herbs dipped in sour milk). Young side shoots (k'ap'ebi კაპები) of shup'q'a შუპყა (*Heracleum asperum* M. Bieb.) are harvested, peeled and eaten. In Tusheti many herbaceous plants are used as food and are kept for winter, either dried or pickled, to make mixed mkhali and sauces, and to accompany the main dishes, including kumeli ქუმელი q'va ყვა. It is used all-year round, is made of roasted keri ქერი (barley) grains. Can be made of ipkli იფქლი (Georgian endemic wheat), corn, svili სვილი (rye), kersvili ქერსვილი (mixture of barley and rye) and tsetsvi ცერცვი (faba bean, when mixed with corn: giera-i გიერა-ი *Brassica campestris* subsp. *oleifera* (DC.) Schübl. & Mart., gomat'i გომატი *Bunias orientalis* L., dutsi დუცი *Angelica tatianae Bordz.*, kharnuq'a-i ხარნუყა-ი *Lactuca serriola* L., buera ბუერა *Petasites ssp.*, shubq'a-i შუბყა-ი *Heracleum asperum* M. Bieb., khap'ara-i ხაპარა-ი *Cichorium intybus* L., mariamdzmara მარიამძმარა *Ligusticum alatum* (M. Bieb.) Spreng. ch'imi ჭიმი *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., diq'i დიყი *Heracleum* ssp., jortk'uda-i ჯორთკუდა-ი *Artemisia vulgaris* L., sagvidzla საღვიძლა *Taraxacum officinale* (L.) Weber ex F.H. Wigg., dzirkhvena ძირხვენა *Arctium lappa* L., ch'ivana ჭივანა *Silene wallichiana* Klotzsch, kvishamkhala ქვიშამხალა *Silene laera* (Stev.) Sims, khavrat'ai ხავრატაი *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik., jorik'udai ჯორიკუდაი *Artemisia vulgaris* L., and giera გიერა *Sinapis arvensis* L.

Heracleum sosnowskyi: **Georgia:** The leaves and seeds are widely used as food. The stems are pickled or used in sats'ebai and chave. **Armenia**: young shoots pickled.
***Heracleum* sp. Georgia:** The leaves are eaten in Pkhali (herb pie) and the stems are pickled.

Local handicraft and other uses
All species contain phototoxic compounds (furanocoumarins) that can cause strong allergic reactions. Used to dye wool and silk with aluminum.
***Heracleum sosnowskyi*: Georgia:** As fodder for livestock when in silage. Used to dye wool and silk with aluminum. Ornamental. Used for silage
Heracleum wilhelmsii: **Georgia:** As fodder for pigs and rabbits.
***Heracleum* sp. Georgia:** The leaves are used to treat mastitis in cows.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025L).

***Hibiscus trionum* L. - MALVACEAE**
Synonyms
***Hibiscus trionum* L.:** *Abelmoschus collinsianus* Wood; *Hibiscus africanus* Mill.; *Hibiscus dissectus* Wall.; *Hibiscus djabinianus* Parsa; *Hibiscus hastifolius* E.Mey. ex Harv. & Sond.; *Hibiscus hispidus* Mill.; *Hibiscus humboldtii* Schrank ex Colla; *Hibiscus humboldtii* hort. ex Fisch. & C.A.Mey.; *Hibiscus marchallianus* hort. ex Fisch. & Mey; *Hibiscus pallidus* Raf. ex S.Watson; *Hibiscus physodes* E.Mey. ex Harv. & Sond.; *Hibiscus ternatus* Cav.; *Hibiscus trionum* var. *cordifolius* DC.; *Hibiscus trionum* var. *vesicarius* Hochr.; *Hibiscus uniflorus* E.Mey. ex Harv. & Sond.; *Hibiscus vesicarius* Cav.; *Ketmia trionum* (L.) Scop.; *Laguna ternata* Willd.; *Trionum annuum* Medik.; *Trionum cordifolium* Moench; *Trionum diffusum* Moench; *Trionum frutescens* Medik.

Local names
***Hibiscus trionum* L.: Azerbaijan:** Üçər hibiscus

Local medicinal uses
***Hibiscus trionum* L.: Azerbaijan:** Leaf syrup was used as a diaphoretic and expectorant.

Local handicraft and other uses
***Hibiscus trionum* L.: Azerbaijan:** Purple dye is obtained from leaves and flowers for dyeing fabrics.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025w).

***Hieracium umbellatum* L. - ASTERACEAE**
Synonyms
***Hieracium umbellatum* L.:** *Hieracium acranthophorum* var. *acranthophorum; Hieracium canadense* f. *canadense; Hieracium canadense* var. *canadense; Hieracium hispidum* Forssk.; *Hieracium kalmii* var. *kalmii; Hieracium rigorosum* var. *nanusekense* Om.; *Hieracium rigorosum* var. *rigorosum; Hieracium rigorosum* var. *sermilikense* Om.; *Hieracium rigorosum* var. *unanakense* Om.; *Hieracium salicifolium* Arv.-Touv.; *Hieracium scabriusculum* f. *scabriusculum; Hieracium scabriusculum* var. *scabriusculum; Hieracium umbellatum* f. *scabrum* Komar.; *Hieracium umbellatum* f. *umbellatum; Hieracium umbellatum* subsp. *canadense* (Michx.) G.A.Guppy; *Hieracium umbellatum* subsp. *coronopifolium* (Hornem.) Fr.; *Hieracium umbellatum* subsp. *monticola* (Jord.) Nyman; *Hieracium umbellatum* var. *commune* Fr.; *Hieracium umbellatum* var. *coronopifolium* Bernh. ex Komar.; *Hieracium umbellatum* var. *mongolicum* Fr.; *Hieracium umbellatum* var. *umbellatum*

Local names
***Hieracium umbellatum* L.: Georgia:** ხარნუყა **-** Kharnuka**,** ნგერიში ნინა - Ngerishi nina (Megrelian), ჯეგეჩა - Jegeucha (Megrelian), Ястребинник - Iastrebnik

Local handicraft and other uses
***Hieracium umbellatum* L.: Georgia:** used to dye fabrics.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025M).

***Hordeum violaceum* Boiss. & Huet - POACEAE**

Synonyms

Hordeum violaceum Boiss. & Huet: *Critesion brevisubulatum* (Trin.) Á.Löve; *Critesion brevisubulatum* subsp*. nevskianum* (Bowden) Á.Löve; *Critesion brevisubulatum* subsp*. turkestanicum* (Nevski) Á.Löve; *Critesion iranicum* (Bothmer) Á.Löve; *Critesion nevskianum* (Bowden) Tzvelev; *Critesion turkestanicum* (Nevski) Tzvelev; *Critesion violaceum* (Boiss. & Hohen.) Á.Löve; *Hordeum brevisubulatum* subsp*. Brevisubulatum; Hordeum brevisubulatum* subsp*. iranicum* Bothmer; *Hordeum brevisubulatum* subsp*. nevskianum* (Bowden) Tzvelev; *Hordeum brevisubulatum* subsp*. turkestanicum* (Nevski) Tzvelev; *Hordeum brevisubulatum subsp. violaceum* (Boiss. & Hohen.) Tzvelev; *Hordeum brevisubulatum* var*. hirtellum* Z.S.Qin & S.D.Zhao; *Hordeum brevisubulatum* var*. nevskianum* (Bowden) Tzvelev; *Hordeum brevisubulatum* var*. puberulum* (Krylov) Melderis; *Hordeum brevisubulatum* var*. turkestanicum* (Nevski) P.C.Kuo; *Hordeum iranicum* (Bothmer) Tzvelev; *Hordeum macilentum* Steud.; *Hordeum nevskianum* Bowden; *Hordeum secalinum* f. *puberulum* Krylov; *Hordeum secalinum* subsp*. brevisubulatum* (Trin.) Krylov; *Hordeum secalinum* var*. brevisubulatum* Trin.; *Hordeum turkestanicum* Nevski; *Hordeum turkestanicum* var*. iranicum* (Bothmer) C.Yen & J.L.Yang; *Hordeum violaceum* Boiss. & Hohen.

Local names

Hordeum violaceum: **Georgia**: ქერი - Qeri, Чмень - Iachmen'

Local medicinal uses

Hordeum violaceum: The leaves are used in **Georgia** for the treatment of cancer.

Local handicraft and other uses

Hordeum violaceum Planted as winter crop and fodder and as hay plant.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025MX).

***Humulus lupulus* L. - CANNABACEAE**

Synonyms

Humulus lupulus* L.:* *Humulus lupulus* var. *cordifolius* (Miq.) Maxim. ex Franch. & Sav.; *Humulus lupulus* var. *lupulus*; *Humulus volubilis* Salisb.; *Humulus vulgaris* Gilib.; *Lupulus amarus* Gilib.; *Lupulus communis* Gaertn.; *Lupulus humulus* Mill.; *Lupulus scandens* Lam.

Local names

***Humulus lupulus* L.: Russia**: хмель - chmieĺ; **English**: Hops; **Azerbaijan**: Adi xamırmaya; **Georgia**: სვია - Svia, სვე - Sve (Pshavian, Khevsurian), გარმაშო- Garmasho (Meskhetian), ფშალა - Pshala (Imeretian), მშრალა - Mshrala (Imeretian), ფშალო - Pshalo (Imneretian, Gurian), შრალაი - Shralai (Adjarian), მაფშალია - Mapshalia (Megrelian), ფშალე - Pshale (Megrelian), ფშალაი - Pshalai (Svan), სვიჯ - Svij (Svan), Хмель. Khmel'

Local medicinal uses

***Humulus lupulus* L.: Georgia:** The roots are used as abortive. The flowers are used as sedative. The female flowers, leaves and shoots are used as sedative and calmative for nervous system problems. The flowers are employed to treat prostate problems. **Azerbaijan:** An alcoholic infusion of crushed cones is used for insomnia, a decoction for vein dilation, and a powder for jaundice.

Local food uses

***Humulus lupulus* L.: Georgia:** The flowers are widely used as flavoring agent for beer. Young shoots are consumed raw before leafing as a salad or boiled as asparagus, sometimes walnut sauce, and also eaten in soup. In Mingrelia they eat in the form of a mushy soup, also in phkhali. **Azerbaijan:** Young shoots are eaten in spring. The flowers are used as a sourdough starter (yogurt).

Local handicraft and other uses

***Humulus lupulus* L.: Georgia:** The fibers are used for ropes. Planted as ornamental. Fodder for cattle. **Azerbaijan:** A dyeing solution is made from the leaves to obtain a yellow color. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. Ropes and bags are made from hop stalks after processing. Decorative. Can be used for vertical gardening. Honey plant.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025M).

***Hyoscyamus niger* L. - SOLANACEAE**

Synonyms

***Hyoscyamus niger* L.:** *Hyoscarpus niger* (L.) Dulac; *Hyoscyamus agrestis* Kit. ex Schult.; *Hyoscyamus auriculatus* Ten.; *Hyoscyamus bohemicus* F.W.Schmidt; *Hyoscyamus lethalis* Salisb.; *Hyoscyamus niger* subsp. *agrestis* (Kit.) Hultén; *Hyoscyamus niger* var. *annuus* Sims; *Hyoscyamus niger* var. *chinensis* Makino; *Hyoscyamus pallidus* Waldst. & Kit. ex Willd.; *Hyoscyamus persicus* Boiss. & Buhse; *Hyoscyamus pictus* Roth; *Hyoscyamus syspirensis* K.Koch; *Hyoscyamus verviensis* Lej.

Local names

***Hyoscyamus niger* L.: English**: Henbane; **Azerbaijan:** Batbat; **Georgia**: ლენცოფა - Lentsopa, ღრიანცოფა - Ghriantsopa (Kartlian), ბარის ჩხამაი - Baris chlhamai (Mokhetian), საქოთნია - Saqotnia (Mokhetian), საბაკნია - Sabaknia (Mtiuletian), საჯამია - Sajamia (Mtiuletian), ლემხურა - Lemkhura (Pshavian), ჯამია - Jamia (Pshavian), საპინა - Sapina (Tushetian), ძაღლაფსელა - Dzaghlpsela (Khevsurian), ლორცოფინა - Lortsopina (Meskhetian, Javalhetian), ტყის თუთუნი - Tkis tutuni (Lechkhumian), წირკეს წამალი - Tsitkes tsamali (Megrelian), მგპრტახ - Mgprtax (Svan), მეჭმალ - Metshal (Svan), Белена черная - Belena chernaia, блекота - Blekota

Local medicinal uses

***Hyoscyamus niger* L.: Georgia:** The plant is used as analgesic; to treat tumors and earaches, the seeds are burnt for toothaches and convulsions. As poultice the leaves are used for abscesses. The leaves are used as painkiller and and sedative, remedy for asthma, hepatic stones, and rheumatism. The leaves are locally used as antifungal. The seeds are used to treat toothache. **Azerbaijan:** Fresh leaves are used to dress wounds as a wound healing agent and also as a sedative. Root decoction - for hydrophobia, seeds - for headache, runny nose, insomnia, cough, hemoptysis and bleeding. Leaf extract prepared in sunflower oil is used for rubbing against rheumatism and gout and as an analgesic for neuralgia.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Hyoscyamus niger* L.:** Used as insecticide (decoction, powder) for aphids, moths, spider mites. Highly toxic. *Hyoscyamus* is a very old ceremonial plant, and the leaves are still locally used as hallucinogenic. **Azerbaijan:** Dyeing: A dyeing solution is made from leaves and fruits to obtain yellow and green. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. Honey plant.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025NX).

***Hypericum perforatum* L. - HYPERICACEAE**

Synonyms

***Hypericum perforatum* L.:** *Hypericum assurgens* Peterm. ex Rouy; *Hypericum officinale* Gaterau; *Hypericum officinarum* Crantz; *Hypericum perforatum* f. *brevispathum* A.Fröhl.; *Hypericum perforatum* f. *lineolatum* (Jord.) A.Fröhl.; *Hypericum perforatum* f. *lucidum* A.Fröhl.; *Hypericum perforatum* var. *albiflorum* Choisy; *Hypericum perforatum* var. *alpinum* Parl.; *Hypericum perforatum* var. *anomalum* Frid.; *Hypericum perforatum* var. *decompositum* Nyár.; *Hypericum perforatum* var. *lineolatum* (Jord.) Hayek; *Hypericum perforatum* var. *petiolatum* Peterm.; *Hypericum perforatum* var. *semihumifusum* Nyár.; *Hypericum vulgare* Lam.

Local names

***Hypericum perforatum* L.: Georgia**: კრაზანა - k'razana, Зверобой - Zveroboj; **Russian**: Зверобой - sveroboi; **Azerbaijan** Zəyif dazıotu, бой чичаи - boi tsitsai; **Armenia**: Սրոհունդ խոցված – Srohund khocvac, аревкурик - arevkuryk; **English**: St. John's wort

Local medicinal uses

***Hypericum perforatum* L.:** The plant is used for its stimulating activity, heart and tissue regeneration and as a diuretic, for wound healing and as rheostatic, as well as with neurasthenia and neuralgia, and for gynecological diseases. Other traditional applications are stomach ulcers, increased acidity, gout, sciatica, rheumatism, hemorrhoids, nocturnal enuresis in children, and diarrhea. **Georgia**: The infusion of flowers and leaves are used as anti-depressant, duretic, pain killer, wound healing and as sedative, relaxant. In Pshavi chais q'vavili ჩაის ყვავილი *Hypericum sp.* flowers are boiled and drunk as tea. The leaves are used to treat nervous system problems and as sedative. The leaves and shoots act as anti-inflammatory, and to treat diarrhea, gum inflammations, hemorrhoids, and liver problems. Anti-iarrhea, fertility, gum inflammation, hemorarhoids, liver, nerves, tea, wounds. **Armenia**: mainly for digestive tract problems as tea. **Azerbaijan:** In Traditional medicine of medieval Azerbaijan, St. John's wort root paste with honey was used as an anthelmintic; with prolapse and hardening of the uterus, they took baths in a decoction of this plant; an ointment prepared from St. John's wort and olive oil was used for hemorrhoids. In modern folk medicine, a decoction of the aerial part is used for intestinal disorders, as an antidiarrheal and analgesic and astringent for abdominal pain, stomach and duodenal ulcers, mild forms of diabetes, cough, liver diseases and as a diuretic. Water infusion is taken for diseases of the nervous system as a stimulant and sedative.

Local food uses

***Hypericum perforatum* L.:** The flowers serve as tea surrogate. Ingredient for beer.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Hypericum perforatum* L.: Azerbaijan:** From the aerial parts, a dyeing solution is made to obtain yellow, orange, red, black, beige, and other colors. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. Honey plant. Tanning. In veterinary medicine *Hypericum* is employed as an anthelmintic. The flowers can be used to dye wool in silk in golden, yellow and green tones. The whole plant is toxic for sheep and can be lethal when causing hypertrophic liver cirrhosis and nephritis. Photosensitization has been observed in white sheep. **Georgia**: used as dye.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025O).

***Impatiens noli-tangere* L. - BALSAMIACEAE**

Synonyms

***Impatiens noli-tangere* L.:** *Balsamina lutea* Delarbre; *Balsamina noli-tangere* (L.) Scop.; *Impatiens borealis* Sweet; *Impatiens caucasica* Steven; *Impatiens cucullata* Gilib.; *Impatiens komarovii* Pobed.; *Impatiens lutea* Lam.; *Impatiens noli-me-tangere* Crantz; *Impatiens noli-tangere* f. *hemileuca* Koji Ito & Hinoma; *Impatiens occidentalis* Rydb.; *Impatiens palustris* Pers.; *Impatiens penduliflora* St.-Lag.

Local names

***Impatiens noli tangere* L.: Georgia** უკადრისა **-** Ukadrisa**,** ტყის ინა - Tkis ina (Imeretian)**,** ღელის ინა - Ghelis ina (Gurian, Adjarian), Недотрога - Nedotroga**,** Прыгун - Prygun, Бальзамин - Bal'zamin, Не тронь меня - Ne tron' menia

Local handicraft and other uses

***Impatiens noli-tangere* L.:** Georgia: yellow dye.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025P).

***Inula britannica* L.; *Inula helenium* L. - ASTERACEAE**

***Inula helenium* L.**

Synonyms: *Aster helenium* (L.) Scop.; *Aster officinalis* All.; *Corvisartia helenium* (L.) Mérat; *Helenium grandiflorum* Gilib.

Local names

***Inula britannica* L.: Armenia:** Կղմուխ բրիտանական – Kghmukh britanakan

Inula helenium: **Russian**: Девясил высокий - Devyasil vysokiy; **English:** Elecampane, Greek spikenard. **Azerbaijan**: - Uca andız; **Georgia**: კულმუხო - k'ulmukho, ანდუზა - anduza (Acharian), ანდუზ - anduz (Ingiloian), კუმუხა - k'umukha (Megrelian), კუმუხო - k'umukho (Megrelian), ლუხუმა - lukhuma (Pshavian); **Armenia:** Կղմուխ մեծ – Kghmukh mets

Local medicinal uses

Inula britannica: In the whole region the infusion is used to treat cystitis, diabetes, jaundice, respiratory catarrh, bone tuberculosis, rheumatism, and hemorrhoids, and is used as a vermifuge, hemostatic for uterine bleeding, and to improve the appetite.

***Inula helenium* L.**: In traditional medicine the plant is sued widely to treat diabetes, problems of stomach and pancreas, gall bladder, acute respiratory infections, gastric ulcers, hemorrhoids, liver cirrhosis, pneumonia, bronchitis, bronchial asthma, angina, gastrointestinal diseases, malaria, cystitis, tuberculosis, rheumatism, radiculitis, tonsillitis, laryngitis, psoriasis and acne, and is also used for wound care. Flowers in the form of a water infusion (tea) are applied as expectorant in bronchitis, cold, inflammation and tuberculosis. Root and flowers are prepared as water infusion and used in diseases of gastrointestinal tract as emollient, and for stomachache. An infusion of leaves and roots is used as diuretic in dropsy. Powder from dry roots is applied to trophic ulcers, and as ointment to furuncles, carbuncles and septic wound. The roots are used to heal eye pains by external application; elecampane is also used to heal renal disorders. Stumps were collected in autumn, stringed on threads and dried on air. A broth from the roots and leaves sweetened with sugar was used to reduce fever and help stomach pains. Elecampane was also used to heal upper respiratory tract diseases. The roots, seeds and oil of elecampane were used to heal renal disorders, urinary incontinence, nosebleed, and tachycardia. The modern medicine uses the rhizomes of this plant for lung diseases as an expectorant. It also enhances metabolism. In Adjara (Kobuleti District) it is still in use against snakebites and the local name can be translated as "the remedy against snake bite". The rhizome of elecampane is washed and then crushed. Then water is added and squeezed, the filtrate is given to the snakebite to drink. Once drunk, the sick starts vomiting. Meanwhile the leaves of elecampane are boiled in a vinegar or wine, put on the bitten place and banded. By the traditional belief, the zigzagged white lines on the leaves of elecampane are an infallible sign that this plant can cure snake bites. A root decoction is used to treat gastro-intestinal disorders, as well as respiratory tract infections and asthma. Flowers in the form of a water infusion (tea) are applied as expectorant in bronchitis, cold, inflammation and tuberculosis. Root and flowers are prepared as water infusion and used in diseases of gastrointestinal tract as emollient, and for stomachache. An infusion of leaves and roots is used as diuretic in dropsy. Powder from dry roots is applied to trophic ulcers, and as ointment to furuncles, carbuncles and septic wound. The roots are used to heal eye pains by external application; elecampane is also used to heal renal disorders. A broth from the roots and leaves sweetened with sugar was used to reduce fever and help stomach pains. The roots, seeds and oil of elecampane were used to heal renal disorders, urinary incontinence, nosebleed, and tachycardia. The modern medicine uses the rhizomes of this plant for lung diseases as an expectorant. It also enhances metabolism. In Adjara (Kobuleti District) it is still in use against snakebites and the local name can be translated as "the remedy against snake bite". The rhizome of elecampane is washed and then crushed. Then water is added and squeezed, the filtrate is given to the snakebite to drink. Once drunk, the sick starts vomiting. Meanwhile the leaves of elecampane are boiled in a vinegar or wine, put on the bitten place and banded. By the traditional belief, the zigzagged white lines on the leaves of elecampane are an infallible sign that this plant can cure snake bites. A root decoction is used to treat gastro-intestinal disorders, as well as respiratory tract infections and asthma. Leaves and roots are used as panacea, and to treat cough.

Local food uses

***Inula helenium* L.**: In the western Ural the leaf oils are used for aromatization of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, for candies, baked goods, jelly, puddings. The root is boild and eaten. (Can be used as source for obtaining sugar due to availability of inulin in the roots, rootstock is used to make liquor and vodka.

Local handicraft and other uses

Inula britannica: Fodder for camels and sheep.

***Inula helenium* L.**: The oils are used to make soaps and perfumes. The plant yields a blue dye for wool and silk. Planted also as ornamental. A dye solution is prepared from roots and flowers to obtain yellow, golden-yellow, bright-yellow, brown-orange, coffee, olive, grey-green, dark blue, bluish-brown and other different colors and shades and used for dyeing wool, cotton and silk yarn as well as its products. The leaves are sometimes smoked; It is a honey and decorative plant. Rootstock to obtain blue dye. A leaf decoction is used to treat pig plague.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025Q).

***Juncus articulatus* L., *Juncus effusus* L. - JUNCACEAE**

Synonyms

Juncus articulatus L.: *Juncus acutiflorus* var. *pallidiflorus* Schur; *Juncus adscendens* Host; *Juncus affinis* Gaudin; *Juncus amblyocarpus* Rydb.; *Juncus aquaticus* (L.) All.; *Juncus aristiflorus* Clairv.; *Juncus articulatus* f. *alpicola* (Asch. & Graebn.) Soó; *Juncus articulatus* f. *alpigenus* (Schur) Soó; *Juncus articulatus* f. *macrocarpus* (Döll) Soó; *Juncus articulatus* f. *macrocephalus* (Viv.) B.Bock; *Juncus articulatus* f. *natans* (Glück) Soó; *Juncus articulatus* f. *nigrescens* (Zapał.) Soó; *Juncus articulatus* f. *pauciflorus* (Sonder) Soó; *Juncus articulatus* f. *stolonifer* (Wohll.) Raymond; *Juncus articulatus* f. *submersus* (Glück) Soó; *Juncus articulatus* f. *subobtusatus* (Asch. & Graebn.) Soó; *Juncus articulatus* f. *viridiflorus* (Asch. & Graebn.) I.Grint.; *Juncus articulatus* f. *zapalowiczii* (Zapał.) Soó; *Juncus articulatus* subsp. *aquaticus* (L.) Ehrh.; *Juncus articulatus* subsp. *lampocarpus* (Ehrh. ex Hoffm.) Bonnier & Layens; *Juncus articulatus* subsp. *macrocephalus* (Viv.) K.Richt.; *Juncus articulatus* subsp. *nigritellus* (F.W.Schultz) K.Richt.; *Juncus articulatus* subsp. *tatewakii* (Satake) Vorosch. ex A.K.Skvortsov; *Juncus articulatus unr. coarctatus* G.Mey.; *Juncus articulatus unr. fluitans* G.Mey.; *Juncus articulatus unr. maritimus* G.Mey.; *Juncus articulatus unr. radicans* G.Mey.; *Juncus articulatus* var. *adscendens* Beck; *Juncus articulatus* var. *aquaticus* L.; *Juncus articulatus* var. *brachycarpus* (Trab.) Maire; *Juncus articulatus* var. *cuspidatus* (Brenner) Maire; *Juncus articulatus* var. *fluitans* G.Mey.; *Juncus articulatus* var. *fluitans* Wahlenb.; *Juncus articulatus* var. *hylanderi* Hämet-Ahti; *Juncus articulatus* var. *lindhardii* (Wiinst.) Wiinst.; *Juncus articulatus* var. *littoralis* Patze, E.Mey. & Elkan; *Juncus articulatus* var. *maritimus* G.Mey.; *Juncus articulatus* var. *nigrescens* Lindem.; *Juncus articulatus* var. *obtusatus* Engelm.; *Juncus articulatus* var. *pallescens* Lindem.; *Juncus articulatus* var. *setiformis* Patze, E.Mey. & Elkan; *Juncus articulatus* var. *stolonifer* (Wohll.) House; *Juncus articulatus* var. *subalpinus* Borbás; *Juncus bracteosus* Kit. ex Kanitz; *Juncus castelli* Tineo; *Juncus erecticulmis* G.H.Loos; *Juncus geniculatus* Schrank; *Juncus gussonei* Parl.; *Juncus hylanderi* (Hämet-Ahti) Tzvelev & Glazkova; *Juncus isthmiacus* Neck.; *Juncus lampocarpus* Ehrh. ex Hoffm.; *Juncus lampocarpus* f. *aquaticus* (L.) Neuman; *Juncus lampocarpus* f. *brachycarpus* Trab.; *Juncus lampocarpus* f. *gracilis* Montell; *Juncus lampocarpus* f. *maximus* Erdner; *Juncus lampocarpus* f. *nanus* Neuman; *Juncus lampocarpus* f. *natans* Glück; *Juncus lampocarpus* f. *nigrescens* Zapał.; *Juncus lampocarpus* f. *parviflorus* Racib.; *Juncus lampocarpus* f. *submersus* Glück; *Juncus lampocarpus* f. *viridans* Kneuck.; *Juncus lampocarpus* f. *viridiflorus* Zapał.; *Juncus lampocarpus* f. *viviparus* (Gaudin) Neuman; *Juncus lampocarpus* subsp. *macrocephalus* (Viv.) Rouy; *Juncus lampocarpus* subsp. *nigritellus* (F.W.Schultz) Nyman; *Juncus lampocarpus* subsp. *repens* (Sond.) Asch. & Graebn.; *Juncus lampocarpus unr. alpicola* Asch. & Graebn.; *Juncus lampocarpus unr. congestus* Asch. & Graebn.; *Juncus lampocarpus unr. eulampocarpus* Asch. & Graebn; *Juncus lampocarpus unr. niger* Asch. & Graebn.; *Juncus lampocarpus unr. olympicus* (Schott, Nyman & Kotschy) Asch. & Graebn.; *Juncus lampocarpus unr. pallescens* Asch. & Graebn.; *Juncus lampocarpus unr. pallidiflorus* Asch. & Graebn.; *Juncus lampocarpus unr. subobtusatus* Asch. & Graebn.; *Juncus lampocarpus unr. virescens* Döll; *Juncus lampocarpus unr. viridiflorus* Asch. & Graebn.; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *adscendens* (Host) Čelak.; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *affinis* (Gaudin) Gaudin; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *alpigenus* Schur; *Juncus lampocarpus var. alpinus* Spenn.; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *caespitosus* Zapał.; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *corymbosus* Neuman; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *cuspidatus* Brenner; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *erectus* Klett & Richt.; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *fluitans* Klett & Richt; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *lindhardii* Wiinst.; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *littoralis* (Patze, E.Mey. & Elkan) Buchenau; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *macrocarpus* Döll; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *macrocephalus* (Viv.) Döll; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *multiflorus* Lange; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *natans* Vayr.; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *nigritellus* (F.W.Schultz) Macreight; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *pallidus* Schur; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *parviflorus* (Racib.) Zapał.; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *patens* Ser. ex Gaudin; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *pauciflorus* Sond.; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *prolifer* Parl.; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *prolifer* Schur; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *repens* Lange; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *repens* Parl.; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *repens* Sond.; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *reptans* Klett & Richt; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *salinus* Schur; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *senescens* Buchenau; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *stolonifer* (Wohll.) Asch. & Graebn.; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *suberectus* Spenn.; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *subobtusus* Neuman; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *viviparus* Gaudin; *Juncus lampocarpus* var. *viviparus* Schur; *Juncus longicapsularis* Chevall.; *Juncus macrocephalus* Viv.; *Juncus multicapitatus* Schult. & Schult.f.; *Juncus nigritellus* D.Don; *Juncus olympicus* Schott, Nyman & Kotschy; *Juncus polycephalus* D.Don ex Hook.; *Juncus stolonifer* Wohll; *Juncus subarticulatus* Zakirov & Novopokr.; *Juncus supinus* var. *nigritellus* F.W.Schultz; *Juncus tatewakii* Satake; *Juncus tricephalus* J.Gay ex Laharpe; *Juncus vallis-demonis* Lojac.; *Phylloschoenus lampocarpus* (Ehrh. ex Hoffm.) Fourr.; *Tristemon falcatus* Raf.

Juncus effusus L.: *Juncus communis* E.Mey.; *Juncus communis prol. effusus* (L.) Rouy; *Juncus communis subsp. effusus* (L.) Čelak.; *Juncus communis* var. *effusus* (L.) E.Mey.; *Juncus conglomeratus* var. *effusus* (L.) Kostel.; *Juncus effusus unr. Laxiflorus; Juncus effusus* var. *compactus* Lej.; *Juncus effusus* var. *conglomeratus* (L.) Engelm.; *Juncus effusus* var. *effusus; Juncus effusus* var. *oblongicarpus* Vayr.; *Juncus effusus* var. *subglomeratus* Lam. & DC.; *Juncus laevis* Wallr.; *Juncus laevis* var. *effusus* (L.) Wallr.; *Tristemon conglomeratus* Raf.

Local names
***Juncus articulates*: Azerbaijan**: Düyümlü cıq; **English**: Rush.
***Juncus effusus* L.: Georgia:** ჭილი - ch'ili

Local medicinal uses
***Juncus articulatus:* Azerbaijan**: Both species are used for diseases of urogenital organs. An infusion and decoction of flowers and fruits is applied as diuretic, as well as in woman's diseases and diarrhea. The inflorescence and root of are used as hypnagogic, sedative, spasmolytic, local anesthetic and anticancer agent. Used to treat bone dislocations and fractures. Used for diseases of urogenital organs. An infusion and decoction of flowers and fruits is applied as diuretic, as well as in woman's diseases and diarrhea. The inflorescence and root of *Juncus articulatus* are used as hypnagogic, sedative, spasmolytic, local anesthetic and anticancer agent.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025x)

***Juniperus hemisphaerica* C.Presl, *Juniperus oblonga* Bieb. - CUPRESSACEAE**
Synonyms
***Juniperus hemisphaerica* C.Presl:** *Juniperus hemisphaerica* C.Presl
***Juniperus oblonga* Bieb.:** *Juniperus alpina* Gray, *Juniperus alpina* Hill; *Juniperus caesia* Regel; *Juniperus communis* f. *aureospica* (Rehder) O.L.Lipa; *Juniperus communis* f. *pygmaea* (K.Koch) R.P.Adams & Tashev; *Juniperus communis* subsp. *alpina* (Suter) Čelak; *Juniperus communis* subsp. *nana* (Willd.) Syme; *Juniperus communis* subsp. *pygmaea* (K.Koch) Imkhan.; *Juniperus communis* subsp. *saxatilis* (Pall.) A.E.Murray; *Juniperus communis* var. *alpina* Suter; *Juniperus communis* var. *arborea* Suter; *Juniperus communis* var. *aureospica* Rehder; *Juniperus communis* var. *caucasica* Endl.; *Juniperus communis* var. *jackii* Rehder; *Juniperus communis* var. *kamchatkensis* R.P.Adams; *Juniperus communis* var. *montana* Aiton; *Juniperus communis* var. *nana* (Willd.) Baumg.; *Juniperus communis* var. *nana* (Willd.) Loudon; *Juniperus communis* var. *sibirica* (Burgsd.) Rydb.; *Juniperus hartwissiana* Steven ex. Köppen; *Juniperus jackii* (Rehder) R.P.Adams; *Juniperus montana* (Aiton) Lindl. & Gordon; *Juniperus nana* Willd.; *Juniperus nana* f. *canadensis-aurea* Beissn.; *Juniperus nana* var. *alpina* (Suter) Endl.; *Juniperus nana* var. *montana* (Aiton) Endl.; *Juniperus oblonga* M.Bieb.; *Juniperus pygmaea* K.Koch; *Juniperus rebunensis* Kudô & Sasaki; *Juniperus sibirica* Burgsd.; *Juniperus sibirica* var. *montana* (Aiton) Beck

Local names
***Juniperus hemisphaerica*: Svan**: წყერო (tzqhero)
***Juniperus oblonga* Bieb. Georgia: Georgia:** ღვია - Gvia, ოდაღაჯი - Odagaji (Adjarian), ღვიო - Gvio (Kizquigian), Можжевельник - Mojevel'nik, Арча - Archa; **Azerbaijan:** Uzunsov ardıc, Qafqaz ardıcı, Можжевельник (moshshelnik), ардыж (ardeish); **Armenian**: гихи (gichi).

Local medicinal uses
In **Georgia** decoctions of needles and fruits of ***Juniperus*** sp. originally were widely used in folk medicine to treat diseases of the genitourinary apparatus as anti-inflammatory and diuretic remedy. It was considered effective for urinary retention . Decoction was also used to treat rheumatism and skin diseases incl. dermatitis. One of the sources indicates use of juniper "water" as a painkiller for various pains, however, the plant part used is not specified. Fruit and oil made of fruit are used in folk medicine. Its "water" (presumably, infusion or possibly decoction, but unclear of which plant part) was used as a painkiller for various pains. Decoction of needles and fruit was used to treat urinary retention. Decoctions are widely used in folk medicine to treat chronic inflammation of kidneys and urinary bladder as well as rheumatism, skin diseases including dermatitis. Used to treat diseases of the genitourinary apparatus.
Juniperus hemisphaerica: The branches are used for blood cleansing, kidney problems and the urinary system in general.
***Juniperus oblonga* Bieb.: Azerbaijan:** A decoction of pine needles and pinecones is used as a provosingotic, anthelminthic, analgesic, and also diuretic for dropsy. The branches are used for blood cleansing, kidney problems and the urinary system in general. (

Local handicraft and other uses
Juniperus oblonga: The stems are used as firewood.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025R).

***Kickxia caucasica* (Mussin) Kuprian. - PLANTAGINACEAE**

Synonyms

***Kickxia caucasica* (Mussin) Kuprian.:** *Kickxia elatine* subsp*. caucasica* (Muss.Puschk. ex Spreng.) Chrtek; *Linaria caucasica* Muss.Puschk. ex Spreng.

Local names

***Kickxia caucasica* (Mussin) Kuprian.: Azerbaijan:** Qafqaz kiksiyası

Local medicinal use

***Kickxia caucasica* (Mussin) Kuprian.: Azerbaijan:** Crushed fresh above-ground in Lankaran region is applied to cuts as a hemostatic and wound healing agent.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025y).

***Knautia arvensis* (L.) Coult. - CAPRIFOLIACEAE**

Synonyms

***Knautia arvensis* (L.) Coult:** *Anisodens arvensis* (L.) Dulac; *Columbaria pratensis* Fourr.; *Knautia alboi* Sennen; *Knautia alpigena* Schur; *Knautia arvensis* f. *ceretanica* (Senn.) O.Bolòs & Vigo; *Knautia arvensis* subsp. *meridionalis* (Briq.) O.Bolòs & Vigo; *Knautia arvensis* subsp. *pannonica* (Heuff.) O.Schwartz; *Knautia arvensis* subsp. *rosea* (Baumg.) Soó; *Knautia arvensis* var. *alboi* (Senn.) O.Bolòs & Vigo; *Knautia arvensis* var. *involucrata* (Senn.) O.Bolòs & Vigo; *Knautia borderei* Szabó; *Knautia bosniaca* (Conrath) Beck; *Knautia budensis* Borbás; *Knautia campestris* (Andrz. ex Besser) Fritsch; *Knautia ceretana* Sennen; *Knautia communis* Godr.; *Knautia cupularis* Janka & Simonk.; *Knautia dumetorum* Heuff.; *Knautia dumetorum* var. breindlinii Beck; *Knautia exaltata* Schur; *Knautia hirsuta* (Lapeyr.) Breistr.; *Knautia indivisa* Boreau; *Knautia involucrata* Sennen; *Knautia kitaibelii* subsp. *alpigena* (Schur) Soó; *Knautia leucophaea* Briq.; *Knautia neglecta* F.Meurer; *Knautia pannonica* (Jacq.) Wettst.; *Knautia pannonica* Heuff.; *Knautia subacaulis* Schur; *Knautia subscaposa* subsp. *alboi* (Sennen) Molero, L.Sáez & Vallv.; *Knautia subscaposa* var. *alboi* (Sennen) Devesa, Ortega Oliv. & J.López; *Knautia timeroyi* Jord.; *Knautia variabilis* F.W.Schultz; *Scabiosa agrestis* F.W.Schmidt; *Scabiosa alpigena* Schur; *Scabiosa arvensis* L.; *Scabiosa arvensis* var. *rosea* Baumg.; *Scabiosa bellidifolia* Lam.; *Scabiosa bohemica* F.W.Schmidt; *Scabiosa campestris* Andrz. ex Besser; *Scabiosa hirsuta* Lapeyr.; *Scabiosa mixta* De Not.; *Scabiosa montana* Mill.; *Scabiosa officinarum-arvensis* Crantz; *Scabiosa pratensis* F.W.Schmidt; *Scabiosa radiata* F.W.Schmidt; *Scabiosa subpubescens* Schult. & Schult.f.; *Scabiosa timeroyi* (Jord.) Fourr.; *Scabiosa trivialis* F.W.Schmidt; *Scabiosa vulgaris* Garsault; *Succisa arvensis* (L.) Raf.; *Trichera arvensis* (L.) Schrad. ex Roem. & Schult.; *Trichera arvensis* subsp. *pannonica* (Heuff.) Soják; *Trichera arvensis* subsp. *pseudolongifolia* (Szabó) Holub; *Trichera arvensis* subsp. *rosea* (Baumg.) Soják; *Trichera arvensis* var. *agrestis* (F.W.Schmidt) Roem. & Schult.; *Trichera arvensis* var. *stricta* Roem. & Schult.; *Trichera bohemica* (F.W.Schmidt) Nyman; *Trichera bosniaca* Conrath; *Trichera campestris* Schult. & Schult.f.; *Trichera exaltata* (Schur) Nyman; *Trichera hirsuta* (Lapeyr.) Schult. & Schult.f.; *Trichera indivisa* (Boreau) Nyman; *Trichera mollis* Nyman; *Trichera neglecta* Conrath; *Trichera timeroyi* (Jord.) Nyman; *Trichera trivialis* Nyman; *Trichera virgata* Nyman

Local handicraft and other uses

***Knautia arvensis* (L.) Coult.:** Fodder.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025S).

***Lallemantia iberica* (Stev.) Fisch. et Mey - LAMIACEAE**

Synonyms

Lallemantia iberica* (Stev.) Fisch. et Mey: Dracocephalum aristatum* Bertol.; *Dracocephalum ibericum* M.Bieb.; *Lallemantia kopetdaghensis* Boriss.; *Lallemantia sulphurea* K.Koch

Local names

***Lallemantia iberica* (Stev.) Fisch. et Mey: Georgia:** ქართული ლალემანცია **-** Kartuli Lalemantia**,** Лаллеманция грузинская - Lallemantia gruzinskaia; **Azerbaijan:** Gürcü lallemansiyası

Local handicraft and other uses

***Lallemantia iberica* (Stev.) Fisch. et Mey: Azerbaijan:** Honey plant. From flowers and seeds, a coloring solution is made to obtain purple and yellow. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. The seeds contain 24-38% oil. The oil has excellent industrial properties and is used in preparation of high-quality drying oil, varnishes, oil paints, lubricating and lighting oil.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025z).

***Lamium album* L. - LAMIACEAE**

Synonyms

***Lamium album* L.:** *Lamium album* var. *brachyodon* Bordz.; *Lamium album* var. *parietariifolium* (Benth.) Nyman; *Lamium album* var. *roseum* Dumort.; *Lamium album* var. *viciosoi* Pau; *Lamium niveum* hort. ex Rchb.f.; *Lamium vulgatum* Benth.

Local names

***Lamium album* L.: English**: White dead nettle; **Armenia:** Խուլ եղինջ սպիտակ - Khul eghinj spitak; **Azerbaijan**: Ağ dalamaz; **Georgia**: ჯინჭრის დედა - jinch'ris deda, ჭინჭრის-დედა - ch'inch'ris-deda, დედაფუტკარა - dedaput'kara (Upper Imeretian), მაჭუჭელაია - mach'uch'elaia (Megrelian), ოწოწია -ots'ots'ia (Megrelian), სასუტებელა - sasut'ebela (Mokhevian), საწოვაი - sats'ovai (Mokhevian), საწუწკნელა - sats'uts'k'nela (Javakhetian), უსუსხავი ჭინჭარი - ususkhavi ch'inch'ari (Ertso-Tianetian), წუწკნელა - ts'uts'k'nela (Javakhetian), ჭინჭრიდედუე - ch'inch'ridedue (Lechkhumian), ჭუჭელეშ დიდა - ch'uch'elesh dida (Megrelian), ჯილჯედუა - jiljedua (Gurian), ჯინჭრის-დედა - jinch'ris-deda (Ingiloian), ჯინჭრის-დედო - jinch'ris-dedo (Acharian), ჯინჯოდუა - jinjodua (Gurian), Глухая крапива - Glukhaia krapiva, სასუტებელა - Sasustebela (Mokhetian), საწოვაი - Satsovai (Mokhetian), საწუწკნელა - Satsutsknela (Meskhetian, Javakhetian), წუწკნელა - Tsutsknela (Meskhetian, Javakhetian), დედაფუტკარა - Dedaputkara (Imeretian), ჯილჯედუა - Jiljedua (Gurian, Imeretian), ჯინჯოდუა - Jinjodua - (Gurian, Imeretian), ჭინჭრის დედუე - Tshintshris dedue (Letskhumian), ჯინჭრის-დედო.- Jintshris-dedo (Adjarian), ჭუჭელეშ დიდა - Tshutshelesh dida (Megrelian); **English**: White dead nettle.

Local medicinal uses

***Lamium album* L.*:* Georgia:** Flowers as tea and alcoholic extract are used as hemostatic in pneumonic and uterine hemorrhages, as well as sedative and weak hypnotic agent. The infusion of flowers is used as gargle in angina, as well as externally for washings, to treat hemorrhoids, hives, ulcers and burns. Leaves of used in gynecological practice (to treat vaginal discharge) and against bleeding in internal organs. Used to bath small children and to treat hair loss. Leaves of ch'inch'ris-deda were used in gynecological practice (to treat vaginal discharge), and against bleeding in internal organs (Kuchukhidze & Jokhadze, 2012). Leaves of ch'inch'ris-deda were used in gyneaecological practice (to treat vaginal discharge) and against bleeding in internal organs. In Tusheti is used to bath small children and to treat hair loss. **Azerbaijan**: Flowers as tea and alcoholic extract are used as hemostatic in pneumonic and uterine hemorrhages, as well as sedative and weak hypnotic agent. The infusion of flowers is used as gargle in angina, as well as externally for washings, to treat hemorrhoids, hives, ulcers and burns .

Local food uses

***Lamium album* L.*:*Georgia**: Young shoots of *Lamium album* are eaten boiled and prepared in a form of mkhali (a vegetable spread of mixed herbs) separately, or in a mixture of various other herbs such as natsarkatama (*Chenopodium album* L.), jijilaq'a (*Amaranthus retroflexus* L.), ch'inch'ari (*Urtica dioica* L.), ts'its'marita (*Cardamine hirsuta* L.), kharik'bila (*Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik.), andzla (*Cirsium incanum* Fisch.), katmikona (*Ranunculus chius* D.C.), msukana (*Portulaca oleracea* L.) and balba (*Malva sylvestris* L., *M. neglecta* Wallr.). When cooking *L. album* shoots, the water is changed after 10 minutes of boiling (Melikishvili, 1976). Coriander is most commonly added in East Georgia, while in Imereti dill, fennel, leek, coriander, parsley, celery, green onion shoots, silky wormwood, mint are added. Either crushed walnut, or onion stewed in fat are mixed with chopped herbs in mkhali. The herb can also be cooked in soup with beaten egg. In Tusheti shepherds used the herb to filter milk, to make cheese with a special aroma w. Imereti: The major components of "pkhali" are: natsarkatama (*Chenopodium album*), jijilaq'a (*Amaranthus retroflexus*), ch'inch'ari (*Urtica dioica* L.), ts'its'marita (*Cardamine hirsuta* L.), kharik'bila (*Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik.), andzla (*Cirsium incanum* Fisch.), katmikona (*Ranunculus chius* D.C.), msukana (*Portulaca oleracea* L.) and balba (*Malva* sp.), other herbs used in small amounts are: dedaput'k'ara (*Stachys* sp.),

birk'abalakhi (presumably, *Arctium lappa* L.) – collected only in early spring, zhunzhruko (*Stellaria media* (L.) Cirillo), matitela (*Polygonum aviculare* L.) and khvartkla (*Convolvulus arvensis* L.), kobrchkhila (*Falcaria vulgaris* Bernh.), batispekhebi (*Erodium cicutarium* (L.) L'Her.), ch'inch'ris-deda (*Lamium album* L.) – gives slightly bitter taste, samq'ura (*Trifolium* sp.), ionja (*Medicago* sp.), tavshava (*Origanum vulgare* L.), young potato leaves, ia (*Viola* sp., large amounts must not be used as the plant is somewhat toxic, babuats'vera (*Taraxacum* F. H. Wigg., endro (*Rubia tinctorium* L.) leaves, dedabrik'onk'a (*Lamium purpureum* L.), vardk'ach'ach'a (*Cichorium intybus* L.), gholo (*R. crispus* L. group), q'aq'acho (*Papaver* sp.), and mzhauna (*Rumex acetosa* L.). Pshavi: Ch'inch'ris-deda is poured into boiling water and soup is cooked, finely chopped onion, garlic, coriander are added, beaten egg is poured and the boiling soup is steered, then salted; ch'inch'ris-deda is also prepared dry by draining the broth and further preparation according to the same recipe. Kakheti: The herb is poured into boiling water, the water is drained, the boiled herb mass cooled, squashed fist, and then chopped on "tabaki" or "khoncha" (different kinds of trays). Onion is stewed in fat, chopped herb is poured into stewing onion and stewing is continued for a short time; otherwise, the herb is dressed with walnut. Young leaves and shoots of ch'inch'ris-deda are boiled and "shech'amandi" is cooked. The herb is collected in spring, sorted out and boiling water is poured is poured onto it; in about 10 minutes the broth is drained, herb is poured again into boiling water and well boiled; the herb is dressed with walnut and vinegar. Sometimes ch'inch'ris-deda is mixed with other herbs.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Lamium album* L.*:* Azerbaijan**: Very good nectariferous plant, producing much nectar and pollen.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025T).

***Lapsana communis* L., *Lapsana communis* subsp*. grandiflora* (M. Bieb) P.D Sell - ASTERACEAE**

Synonyms

***Lapsana communis* L.:** *Lapsana cancellata* var. *cancellata*; *Lapsana communis* subsp. *pubescens* (Hornem.) Arcang.

***Lapsana communis* subsp*. grandiflora* (M. Bieb) P.D Sell:** *Hieracium lampsanoides* hort. ex DC.; *Lapsana glandulifera* Cass.; *Lapsana grandiflora* M.Bieb.; *Lapsana grandiflora* f. *grandiflora; Lapsana grandiflora* var. *grandiflora; Lapsana lyrata* Willd.

Local names

***Lapsana communis* L.: Russian**: Бородавник (borodavnyk); **Georgia**: ვაზისძირა - Vazisdzira, ფუჩფუჩა - puchpucha, ბურტყალე - burt'q'ale (Megrelian), ვაზისძირა - rdzia-rdzia, ბურტყილა - burt'q'ila, პურტყელა - p'urt'q'ela; **Russian**: Бородавник - borodavnyk; **Azerbaijan**: зикил ату - zikil atu; **Armenia**: хубук - chubuk

***Lapsana grandiflora*: Georgia**: მწარე ხარნუყა - mts'are kharnuq'a

Local medicinal uses

***Lapsana communis* L.:** A leaf infusion is used as purgative and wound-healing, as poultice with tumors and to heal with nipple cracks in nursing mothers.

Local food uses

***Lapsana communis* L.: Georgia**: The young leaves of both species are eaten as salad and in pkhali. Plants used as mkhali Kaheti: tatruli mkhali თათრული მხალი *Amaranthus hybridus* L., ts'ots'nara mkhali წოწნარა მხალს *Amaranthus retroflexus* L., khach'ich'ora ხაჭიჭორა *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik., vazisdzira ვაზიძირა *Lapsana grandiflora* M. Bieb., bolok'a ბოლოკა *Rapistrum rugosum* (L.) All., q'int'ora ყინტორა *Chaerophyllum aureum* L., natsarkatama ნაცარქათამა *Chenopodium album* L., shalgi შალგი (shelga შელგა) *Brassica campestris* L., sve სვე *Humulus lupulus* L., khboshubla ხბოშუბლა *Galega orientalis* Lam. ნორჩ, ch'inch'ari ჭინჭარი *Urtica dioica* L., ghoris kada ღორის ქადა *Lactuca serriola* L., Balba ბალბა *Malva neglecta* l.*,* natsarkatama ნაცარქათამა or dzaghltzhola ძაღლთჟოლა *Chenopodium foliosum,* tatabo თათაბო *Atriplex hortensis* L., saghvidzla საღვიძლა or burbushela ბურბუშელა *Taraxacum confusum* Schischk., tskhenis tsertsvela ც ხენის ცერცველა- *Vicia narborensis*, vazis dzira ვაზის ძირა *Lapsana grandiflora* M. Bieb., mravaldzarghva მრავალძარღვა *Plantago major* L., babuats'vera ბაბუაწვერა *Taraxacum* ssp., gareuli ts'its'mat'i გარეული წიწმატი *Cardamine hirsuta* L., ghinch'a-ghinch'a ღინჭა-ღინჭა *Sonchus* ssp. (Javakhishvili 1986 1986, Menteshahsvili 1943). Racha people used wild plants as food from ancient times and make herb pie of ts'iteli pkhali წითელი ფხალი *Amaranthus hybridus* L., jijilaq'a ჯიჯილაყა *Amaranthus retroflexus* L., khbosshubla ხბოსშუბლა *Galega orientalis* Lam., burt'q'ila ბურტყილა *Lapsana grandiflora* M.Bieb. The young leaves are eaten as salad and in herb pies. The leaves are used for soups, salads and Pkhali (herb pie).

***Lapsana communis* subsp. *grandiflora* (M. Bieb) P.D Sell**: The leaves are used for soups, salads and Pkhali (herb pie).

Local handicraft and other uses
***Lapsana communis*:** In veterinary medicine the crushed leaves are applied to cracked udders and for mastitis in cows.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025U).

***Lathyrus roseus* Steven; *Lathyrus sylvestris* L.; *Lathyrus tuberosus* L. - FABACEAE**
Synonyms
***Lathyrus roseus* Steven:** *Orobus roseus* (Steven) Ledeb.
***Lathyrus sylvestris* L.:** *Lathyrus angustifolius* Medik.; *Lathyrus grandiflorus* Láng; *Lathyrus heterophyllus* Lapeyr.; *Lathyrus intermedius* Wallr.; *Lathyrus noeanus* Alef.; *Lathyrus platyphyllos* (Retz.) W.D.J.Koch; *Lathyrus platyphyllus* Retz.; *Lathyrus pyrenaicus* Jord.; *Lathyrus silvester* sensu auct.; *Lathyrus silvestris* L.; *Lathyrus sylvestris* f. *pyrenaicus* (Jord.) Rouy; *Lathyrus sylvestris* prol. *pyrenaicus* (Jord.) Rouy; *Lathyrus sylvestris* subsp. *angustifolius* (Medik.) Rothm.; *Lathyrus sylvestris* subsp. *platyphyllos* (Retz.) Nyman; *Lathyrus sylvestris* subsp. *pyrenaicus* (Jord.) O.Bolòs & Vigo; *Lathyrus sylvestris* var. *ensifolius* Ser.; *Lathyrus sylvestris* var. *intermedius* Kožuharov; *Lathyrus sylvestris* var. *intermedius* Lamotte; *Lathyrus sylvestris* var. *oblongus* Ser.; *Lathyrus variegatus* Gilib.; *Pisum silvestre* (L.) E.H.L.Krause
***Lathyrus tuberosus* L.:** *Lathyrus attenuatus* Viv.; *Lathyrus festivus* Sennen; *Lathyrus tuberculatus* Gaudin; *Pisum tuberosum* (L.) E.H.L.Krause

Local names
***Lathyrus roseus* Steven: Armenia:** Տափոլոռ վարդագույն - Tapolor vardaguyn**; Georgia:** არჯაკელი - Arjakeli**,** არჯაკელი Arjakeli (Pshavian, Khevsurian), ცერცვისწვერა - Tsertsvistsvera (Tushetian), ჭაკუნტელა - Tshkuantela (Tushetian), ზერჩო - Zercho (Rachian, Lechkhumian)**,** Чина розовая - China rozovaia**,**:ვაზისძირა - vazisdzira, აჟანკელ - azhank'el (Ingiloian), აჟენკარ - azhenk'ar (Ingiloian), ზერჩო - zercho (Rachian, Lechkhumian), ცერცვისწვერა - tsertsvists'vera (Tushetian), ჭაკუნტელა - ch'ak'unt'ela (Tushetian), არჯაკელი - arjak'eli (Tushetian)
***Lathyrus sylvestris* L. Georgia:** არჯაკელი - Arjakeli, Чина - China; **Armenia:** Տափոլոռ անտառային – Tapolot antarajin
***Lathyrus tuberosus* L.: Armenia:** Տափոլոռ պալարավոր – Tapolor palaravor**; Georgia:** არჯაკელი - Arjakeli**;** თეთრო - Thero

Local medicinal uses
***Lathyrus sylvestris* L. Georgia:** used in traditional medicine

Local food uses
Lathyrus roseus: Fresh young stems of are used for food in East **Georgia**: the plant is eaten raw, cooked to prepare mkhali and also pickled. The herb can also be boiled, drained or squashed and mixed with melted butter or grease, or ground walnut. Racha-Lechkhumi: Young stems were eaten as tasty mkhaleuli (herbs used to make mkhali). Pshavi: Arjak'eli was used to make mkhali (vegetable spread) but needs much oil. Arjak'eli is collected, sorted, washed, boiled, squashed, kneaded with melted butter or mixed with ground walnut. The plant can also be pickled. Khevsureti: *Lathyrus* is eaten raw. Kakheti: Fresh young stems of *Lathyrus* are one of the best mkhali. The boiled herb can be prepared with grease, oil or walnut. Kartli: In some mountain villages of Kartli fresh young stems of arjak'eli are eaten as tasty mkhali.
***Lathyrus tuberosus* L.:** Georgia: tuiers eaten cooked

Local handicraft and other uses
***Lathyrus sylvestris* L.:** Georgia**:** It is a honey plant.
***Lathyrus tuberosus* L.:** Georgia**:** It is a good food plant. Cattle eat well mixed in hay, as well as on spring pastures.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025V).

***Lavatera thuringiaca* L. - MALVACEAE**
Synonyms
***Lavatera thuringiaca* L.:** *Althaea thuringiaca* (L.) Kuntze; *Malva thuringiaca* (L.) Vis.; *Olbia thuringiaca* (L.) Medik.

Local names
***Lavatera thuringiaca* L.*:* Azerbaijan**: Türüngə xətmi; **English**: Treemallow.

Local medicinal uses
Lavatera thuringiaca* L.*: A decoction of roots is used to gargle in case of colds and cough. The decoction from fresh flowers is ingested for bellyache, from dry flowers for headache.

Local handicraft and other uses
***Lavatera thuringiaca* L.*:* Azerbaijan**: A dye solution is made from flowers to obtain pink color and used for dyeing wool yarn as well as products made of wool. Can be used in parks and gardens. Fibers are obtained from the stalk of the plant, and used for the production of string, rope and cord.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025aa).

***Lens culinaris* Medik. - FABACEAE**
Synonyms
***Lens culinaris* Medik.:** *Cicer lens* (L.) Willd.; *Ervum lens* L.; *Ervum lens* Wall.; *Lathyrus lens* (L.) Bernh.; *Lens esculenta* Moench; *Lens lens* (L.) Huth; *Lentilla lens* (L.) W.Wight; *Orobus lens* (L.) Stokes

Local names
***Lens culinaris* Medik.: English:** lentil; **Georgia**: ოსპი - Ospi, ქირს - Qirs (Svan), ქირც - Qirts (Svan), Чечевица - Chechevitsa; **Azerbaijan:** Adi mərci

Local medicinal uses
***Lens culinaris* Medik.: Azerbaijan:** Flour from the seeds is used as an external wound healing against burns; for this, a special ointment is prepared, obtained by mixing flour with cow butter. In Traditional medicine of medieval Azerbaijan, lentil infusion was used for skin diseases.

Local food uses
***Lens culinaris* Medik.: Georgia:** Grown for human food. **Azerbaijan:** Seeds are used in the preparation of various dishes (soups, pilaf, etc.)

Local handicraft and other uses
***Lens culinaris* Medik.: Georgia:** Grown as cattle food. **Azerbaijan**: fodder.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025bb).

***Leonurus cardiaca* L. - LAMIACEAE**
Synonyms
***Leonurus cardiaca* L.:** *Cardiaca crispa* Moench; *Cardiaca glabra* Gilib.; *Cardiaca stachys* Medik.; *Cardiaca trilobata* Lam.; *Cardiaca vulgaris* Moench; *Lamium cardiaca* Baill.; *Leonurus aconitifolius* Schlecht. ex Ledeb.; *Leonurus campestris* Andrz. ex Benth.; *Leonurus canescens* Dumort.; *Leonurus cardiaca subsp. intermedius* (Holub) Dostál; *Leonurus cardiaca var. adscendens* K.Koch; *Leonurus cardiaca var. canescens* (Dumort.) T.Durand; *Leonurus cardiaca var. hirtella* Holub; *Leonurus cardiaca var. intermedium* Holub; *Leonurus cardiaca var. rotundifolia* Zalewski; *Leonurus crispus* Murr.; *Leonurus discolor* K.Koch; *Leonurus glabra* Gilib.; *Leonurus illyricus* hort. ex Benth; *Leonurus intermedius* Holub; *Leonurus lacerus* Lindl.; *Leonurus multifidus* Raf.; *Leonurus neglectus* Schrank; *Leonurus ruderalis* Salisb.; *Leonurus trilobatus* Dulac; *Stachys triloba* Stokes

Local names
Leonurus cardiaca: **Georgia:** შავბალახა - shavbalakha, ნაწყენის ბალახი - Natskenis balakhi (Kakhetian), კანაფა-ბალახი - Kanapa-balakhi (Javakhetian), ჭინჭარი - Dzaghla-tshintshari (Javakhetian), Пустырник - Pustirnik; **Armenia:** Առյուծագի սովորական - Aryutsagi sovorakan

Local medicinal uses
***Leonurus cardiaca* L.: Armenia:** cardiovascular diseases

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025W).

***Lepidium latifolium* L.; *Lepidium ruderale* L. - BRASSICACEAE**
Synonyms
***Lepidium latifolium* L.:** *Cardaria latifolia* Spach; *Crucifera latifolia* E.H.L.Krause; *Lepidium dioscoridis* Bubani; *Lepidium latifolium* var. *affine* (Ledeb.) C.A.Mey.; *Lepidium latifolium* var. *latifolium*; *Lepidium latifolium* var. *mongolicum* Franch.; *Lepidium sativum* var. *latifolium* DC.; *Lepidium sibiricum* Schweigg.; *Nasturtiastrum latifolium* (L.) Gillet & Magne; *Nasturtium latifolium* Crantz; *Nasturtium latifolium* Kuntze
***Lepidium ruderale* L.:** *Crucifera ruderalis* E.H.L.Krause; *Iberis ruderalis* Crantz; *Lepidium ambiguum* Lange; *Lepidium glaucescens* Dumort.; *Lepidium ruderale* f. *incanum* Grütter; *Lepidium texanum* Buckley; *Lepidium virginicum* subsp. *texanum* Thell.; *Nasturtiastrum ruderale* (L.) Gillet & Magne; *Nasturtioides inconspicua* Medik.; *Nasturtium ruderale* Scop.; *Senckenbergia ruderalis* G.Gaertn., B.Mey. & Scherb.; *Thlaspi ruderale* All.; *Thlaspi tenuifolium* Lam.

Local names
***Lepidium latifolium* L.: Azerbaijan:** Enliyarpaq bozalaq

Local medicinal uses
***Lepidium latifolium* L.: Azerbaijan:** The root, leaves, and seeds in Traditional medicine of medieval Azerbaijan have been used as a remedy for vitiligo, scab, flaking, scabies, rheumatism, and spleen diseases. An ointment prepared from the roots with vinegar was applied to skin areas affected by lichen, vitiligo and scab. The decoction was drunk for pain in the joints and applied to the spleen with dropsy. In Talysh, it is used as a wound healing agent for diseases of the oral cavity and gums, for this, either a fresh plant is applied to the wounds or chewed.

Local handicraft and other uses
Lepidium species be used as fodder for all types of farm animals. Yields honey. Traditionally the seed oil is used as fuel and for and soap making. Can be used as fodder for all types of farm animals. Yields honey. Traditionally the seed oil is used as fuel and for and soap making.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025X).

***Leucanthemum vulgare* Lam. - ASTERACEAE**
Synonyms
***Leucanthemum vulgare* Lam.:** *Chrysanthemum lanceolatum* Pers.; *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* f. *leucanthemum*; *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* subsp. *lanceolatum* (DC.) E.Mayer; *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* subsp. *leucanthemum*; *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* var. *leucanthemum*; *Chrysanthemum montanum* Willd.; *Chrysanthemum montanum* var. *heterophyllum* (Willd.) Koch; *Chrysanthemum vulgare* var. *vulgare*; *Leucanthemum atratum* var. *heterophyllum* (Willd.) Rouy; *Leucanthemum lanceolatum* DC.; *Leucanthemum vulgare* subsp. *incisum* Arcang.; *Leucanthemum vulgare* subsp. *praecox* Horvatić; *Leucanthemum vulgare* var. *vulgare*

Local names
***Leucanthemum vulgare* Lam.: Georgia:** მინდვრის გვირილა - Mindvris gvirila, Ромашка луговая - Romashka lugovaia, пивяник - Pivianik, поповник - Popovnik

Local handicraft and other uses
***Leucanthemum vulgare* Lam.: Georgia:** ornamental.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2026Y).

***Lilium szovitsianum* Fisch. & Avé-Lall. - LILIACEAE**
Synonyms
***Lilium szovitsianum* Fisch. & Avé-Lall.:** *Lilium colchicum* Hort ex Planch.; *Lilium monadelphum* var. *szovitsianum* (Fisch. & Avé-Lall.) Elwes

Local names
***Lilium szovitsianum* Fisch. & Avé-Lall.:** მთის შროშანი - Mtis shroshani, ვირისკვერცხა - Viriskvertskha (Kartlian), ვირისყვერა - Viriskvera (Kartlian), თარიში - Tarishi (Kisquigan), კიტრა - Kitra (Pshavian), ჩუკოკიტრა - Chukokitra (Mokhetian), კიტრანა - Kitrana (Mtiuletian), დათვისკიტრა - Datvikitra (Tushetian), ბარის კიტრა - Baris kitra (Khevsurian), ლეჩხ.-თიორში - Tiorshi (Lechkhumian), თიოში - Tioshi (Lechkhumian), თიოშა - Tiosha (Imeretian), ქიორშა - Qiorsha (Imeretian), შროშანი - Shroshani (Adjarian), ჩირიშ - Chirishi (Adjarian), ლახვაშ კგნტგრ - Lakhvash kgntgr (Svan), Лилия Шовица - Lilia Shovitsa, თიორში - tiorshi, კიტრა - k'it'ra

Local food uses
***Lilium szovitsianum* Fisch. & Avé-Lall.: Georgia:** leaves eaten as phkhali.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025Z).

***Lonicera caucasica* Pall., *Lonicera iberica* M. Bieb. - CAPRIFOLIACEAE**
Synonyms
***Lonicera caucasica* Pall.:** *Caprifolium caucasicum* Kuntze

Local names
***Lonicera caucasica* Pall.: Georgia:** წერწა - Tseretsa, ქართ.-თხაფსელა - Tkhapsela (Kartlian)**,** თხიფსელა - Tkhipsela (Kartlian)**,** ტყის საფერავი - Tkis saperavi (Kakhetian)**,** ჭიკოტი - Tshikoti (Tushetian)**,** დათვამოცვა - Datvamotsva (Adjarian)**,** კეჭკეჭა - Ketshketsha (Imeretian), Жимолость кавказская - Zhimolost' kavkazskaia
***Lonicera* sp.: Georgia:** ცხრატყავა - tskhrat'q'ava, თხიფსელა - tkhipsela, თხიმსელა - tkhimsela

Local food uses
***Lonicera caucasica* Pall.: Georgia:** fruits eaten raw.

Local handicraft and other uses
***Lonicera caucasica* Pall.: Georgia:** good honey plant
***Lonicera iberica* M. Bieb.** Wood very dense, hard, with beautiful markings, good for fine lathework.
***Lonicera* sp.: Georgia:** wood uses in construction.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025cc).

***Lotus corniculatus* L. - FABACEAE**
Synonyms
***Lotus corniculatus* L.:** *Lotus corniculatus* var. *corniculatus*; *Lotus corniculatus* var. *crassifolia* Fr.; *Lotus corniculatus* var. *kochii* Chrtková; *Lotus corniculatus* var. *maritimus* Rupr.

Local names
***Lotus corniculatus* L.: Georgia:** კურდღლისფრჩხილა - Kurdghlisprchkhila, ბიზონი - Bizoni (Kizquigian), ფართხა - Partkha (Gurian), საბეგველა - Sabegvela (Rachian), სამყური - Samkuri (Rachian), Лядвенец- Liadvenets; **Azerbaijan**: Лядвенец кавказский.

Local medicinal uses
***Lotus caucasicus* Kuprian: Azerbaijan:** Young boiled beans are eaten by local residents.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Lotus caucasicus* Kuprian: Azerbaijan:** Honey plant. From the aerial parts, a dyeing solution is made to obtain pink and green. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. Decorative.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025dd).

***Malus orientalis* Uglizk. - ROSACEAE**

Local names

***Malus orientalis*: Georgia**: მაჟალო - Mazhalo, პანტა-ვაშლი - p'ant'a-vashli, ჭკუტავაშლი - Tshkutavashla (Rachian, Imeretian, Gurian), პანტა - Panta (Rachian; Imeretian, Gurian), პანტა-ვაშლი - Panta-vashli (Rachian, Imeretian, Gurian), ტყის ვაშლი - Tkis vashli (Lechkhumian), მწარე ვაშლი - Mtsare vashli (Lechkhumian), პანტე უშქური - Pante ushquri (Megrelian), ტყარ უშქური - Tkar ushquri (Megrelian), კვეტელე უშქური - Kvetele ushquri (Megrelian), გოწო ვისგ - Gotso visg (Svan), Яблоня дикая восточная - Iablonia dikaia vostochnaia, кислица- Kislitsa, VARIETIES: ანტონოვკა - ant'onovk'a, ბანანა - banana, ბანანი - banani, ბერა - bera, გონივრა - gonivra, გორდელი - gordeli, გორის ვაშლი - goris vashli, დემირალა - demirala, დემირმა - demirma, ივერია - iveria, კეხურა - k'ekhura, კიტრა - k'it'ra, კიტრავაშლა - k'it'ravashla, ლიტრივკა - lit'rivk'a, პანტე უშქური - p'ant'e ushkuri, რუსული ვაშლი - rusuli vashli, სენაპი - senap'i, შამპანურა - shamp'anura, შამპანური - shamp'anuri, შაფრანი - shaprani, ჭალია - ch'alia, ანტონოვკა - antonovk'a - Canadian renet, ბროცკა - brotsk'a, ბუკისვაშლი - buk'is vashli, გოლდენი - goldeni, დემირა - demira, თეთრი ვაშლი - tetri vashli, კეხურა - k'ekhura, ლიმონის ვაშლი - limonis vashli, მიჩურინის ვაშლი - Michurin, ნაცარა - natsara, სამეფო - samepo, სანეფო - sanefo, სახაჭუნა - sakhach'una, სენაპი - senap'i, შამპანსკი ვაშლი - shampanski vashli, შამპანური - shampanuri, შაფრანი - shaprani, ხაზარულა - khazarula, **Russian**: Яблоня - jablani; **Azerbaijan**: Şərq alması, алма-агаджы - alma-agadshei; **Armenia**: хидзорени - chidzoreni.

Local medicinal uses

***Malus orientalis* Uglitzk.: Georgia**: The sour fruits are used to strengthen digestion and for the treatment of chronic diarrhea, and acute enteritis. In the Caucasus apples are often used as panacea. From it, malic acid iron extract (Extractum Ferre pomati) is prepared, which is used in medicine**. Azerbaijan:** The fruits are used for gastrointestinal diseases, anemia and beriberi. The juice of unripe fruits is used for dysentery, the treatment of diabetes mellitus, scurvy, the juice of ripe fruits is used for heart diseases and as a sedative, for obesity, etc. Malic acid extract prepared from juice and tincture are used for anemia in order to improve metabolism. The dried peel of the fruit is used as a diuretic, with nephrolithiasis, and their water decoction is instilled into the ears for ear pain. In Lankaran region, a mixture of apple juice, egg yolk, peppermint leaves, granulated sugar and cognac is used to treat dyspepsia in children. With bronchitis, apples boiled in a small amount of water are eaten hot.

Local food uses

***Malus orientalis* Uglitzk.: Azerbaijan:** The fruits are used in dried, baked, sauerkraut (together with cabbage) and fresh, they are used to prepare compote, jam and vinegar. **Georgia:** Used in food and raw, but more often for baking and for making alcohol, kvass, for lemonades and soft drinks and for cidermaking, as well as for making vinegar. The leaves are a surrogate for tea. The fruits are eaten, used to produce alcohol and Svanetian vinegar and are an ingredient for Svanetian salt, also jam, thlapi.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Malus orientalis* Uglitzk.: Azerbaijan:** A dyeing solution is made from the bark and leaves to obtain yellow and green. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. Honey. Decorative. **Georgia:** The bark yields source of yellow, green, brown and black dyes for wool. The wood is used for ornamental works in carpentry, turning and carving. Fruits and leaves eaten by pigs and wildlife. The wood is used to make snowshoes.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025AA).

***Malva neglecta* L. - MALVACEAE**

Synonyms

***Malva neglecta* Wallr.**; *Malva fruticans* Dorn. ex Rchb.; *Malva orbiculata* Pomel; *Malva salvitellensis* Briganti

Local names

***Malva neglecta* Wallr.: Armenia**: Փիփերթ արհամարհված - Pipert arhamarhvats; **Azerbaijan**: Alaq əməköməci, Meşə əməköməci; **English**: Mallow; **Georgia**: ბალბა - Balba, ჩიტიპურა - Chitipura (Kartlian) კორკოტინა - Korkotina (Javakhetian, Mokhetian), აბაზა - Abaza (Khevsurian), კორკოტაი - Korkotai (Mokhetian), დონგის ფხალი - Dongis pkhali (Imeretian), მოლოქი - Moloqi (Rachian, Leckkhumian, Imeretian. Gurian), მოლოქა - Moloqa (Rachian, Leckkhumian, Imeretian. Gurian), მალოქი - Maloqi (Rachian, Leckkhumian, Imeretian. Gurian), ბოდორია - Bodoria (Megrelian), ბოდერია - Boderia (Megrelian), მოლექ - Moleq (Svan), მოლოქ - Moloq (Svan), Мальва - Mal'va, просвирник - Prosvirnik, калачики - Kalachiki, зизивер - Ziziver

Local food uses

***Malva neglecta* Wallr**. Leaves used for sarma. The leaves are cooked with rice as food and brewed as local tea. All species have edible fruits and leaves. Mainly fresh and cooked leaves and young fruits; traditional soup is preparing as well. Tender leaves and stems are consumed all over the Caucasus. **Azerbaijan**: Young leaves all species are used as food in the form of a green soup. **Georgia**: Racha-Lechkhumi: Moloka (*Malva sylvestris*) and natsarkatama (*Chenopodium album* L.) together with ch'inch'ari (*Urtica dioica* L.) are the major components of pkhali (vegetable spread of mixed herbs). Other, optional, herbs are: jijilaq'a (*Amaranthus retroflexus* L.), tik'niq'ura (*Myosotis* sp. in Racha), satitura (*Campanula rapunculoides* L.), dukht'i (*Althaea* sp.), fine stems and leaves of glikhorkha (*Cirsium incanum* Fisch.); tsatskhvi (*Tilia* sp.) leaves and flowers may also be added. All the herbs should be collected while young. Plants are sorted, well washed and boiled. The boiled mass is drained, placed on a plate (formerly wooden bowls "gobi" (these were made of linden, elm) and chopped. The chopped mass is dressed with ground walnut, finely cut greens: green onion shoots (chopped onion bulbs can also be used), coriander, fennel, dill, a little mint, salt and well mixed. If the resulting mass is too thick, a little broth is added (ground walnut can be stirred in broth at the beginning of pkhali preparation). Imereti: *Malva* is one of the major components of "pkhali"; other major herbs are: jijilaq'a (*Amaranthus retroflexus*), ch'inch'ari (*Urtica dioica*), ts'its'marita (*Cardamine hirsuta* L.), kharik'bila (*Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik.), andzla (*Cirsium incanum*), katmikona (*Ranunculus chius* D.C.), msukana (*Portulaca oleracea* L.) and balba (*Malva* sp.) – both make the mass smoother; other herbs used in small amounts are: dedaput'k'ara (*Stachys* sp., birk'abalakhi (*Arctium lappa* L.) – collected only in early spring, zhunzhruko (*Stellaria media* (L.) Cirillo), mat'it'ela (*Polygonum aviculare* L.) and khvartkla (*Convolvulus arvensis* L.) – in larger amounts than other accessory herbs, k'obrchkhila (*Falcaria vulgaris* Bernh.), bat'ispekhebi (*Erodium cicutarium* (L.) L'Her.), ch'inch'ris-deda (*Lamium album* L.) – gives slightly bitter taste, samq'ura (*Trifolium* sp.), ionja (*Medicago* sp.), tavshava (*Origanum vulgare* L.), young potato leaves (makes the mass smoother), ia (*Viola* sp., a large amount must not be used as the plant is somewhat toxic), babuats'vera (*Taraxacum* sp.) – gives slightly bitter taste, endro (*Rubia tinctorium* L.) leaves, dedabrik'onk'a (*Lamium purpureum* L.), vardk'ach'ach'a (*Cichorium intybus* L.) – gives a bitter taste, gholo (*R. crispus* L.) – gives brown colour, q'aq'acho (*Papaver* sp.), and mzhauna (*Rumex acetosa* L.) – gives sour taste. The herbs are collected in early spring as well as summer, and autumn but after first harvest of tomato, eggplant, spinach, and cucumber. In early spring the taste of the herbs is very different from that in summer. When preparing pkhali from all these field weeds, the following greens are used as spices, and they are not boiled with the rest of the mixture: dill, fennel, leek, coriander, parsley, celery, green onion shoots, silky wormwood, mint, garlic is also added. All these components of pkhali dressing are mixed with ground walnut; boiled herb mass is chopped. Guria: During fasting periods sick people were given moloka mkhali. Khevi: *Malva* can be eaten raw or boiled. Pshavi: *Malva* is boiled, mixed with melted butter and egg, salted and eaten with broth. Tusheti: *Malva* is used used to prepare mkhali; the herb is dried in large amounts for winter. Kakheti: Young leaves are boiled, squashed, mixed with onion stewed in advance in oil or melted butter; beaten egg can be added. *Malva* is seasoned with vinegar and garlic. In autumn pomegranate juice can be used. *Malva* is also boiled, the water is drained from the pot, then only garlic and salt are added, and the pot is kept on fire until the broth evaporates. Boiled, squashed and chopped young leaves of *Malva* are also mixed with vinegar, walnut, chopped coriander, the mass is then salted. Shida Kartli: A semi-liquid meal called "shech'amandi" was made of *Malva*. In spring fresh leaves are collected, scalded, onion is stewed in oil, course flour is stirred in the water, the liquid is poured into herb mass, stewed onion is added and the meal is seasoned with coriander, some garlic and finally salted. *Malva* should be collected in June while young and before it makes seeds. The herb is washed, boiled and chopped with a knife; onion is stewed in oil, black bread flour, garlic, pepper, fresh coriander. Kvemo Kartli: *Malva*, natsarkatama (*Chenopodium album*), ia-ia (*Viola* sp.), shavi pkhali (*Amaranthus retroflexus*), gholo (*Rumex* sp.) (only in winter) are boiled together, squashed, chopped, seasoned with greens: coriander, parsley, onion stewed in oil, salted and finally "mats'oni" (Georgian / Caucasian yogurt) is added. Samtskhe-Javakheti (Lesser Caucasus *Malva*, koprchkhila (*Falcaria vulgaris*), natsarkatama (*Chenopodium album*), ia-ia (*Viola* sp.), balba (*Malva sylvestris, M. neglecta*), ghvalo (*Rumex crispus*), danduri (*Portulaca oleracea*), mravaldzarghva (*Plantago major*) and ch'inch'ari (*Urtica dioica*) are mixed. One part of each of the listed herbs with two parts of nettles are scalded, chopped, put into a bowl, seasoned with estragon, coriander, parsley, dill, green onion and some

p'rasa (*Allium porrum* L.); the broth is added to produce cream-like mass and crashed walnut, garlic, pepper are added; eaten with "mch'adi" (corn pie). Young shoots of *Malva sylvestris* are used alone to make in Pshavi, Kakheti. *M. sylvestris* was taken in relatively large amounts to give a multi-herb mkhali smother consistence. Coriander is most commonly used throughout the country; however, other greens and spices such as parsley, celery, dill, fennel, and mint are also used in dressings. Either ground walnut (sometimes stirred in herb broth) or stewed onion (the latter option practiced in East Georgia) are mixed with boiled, squashed and chopped herb mass; onion is stewed in oil, melted butter or grease. Sometimes beaten egg was added to the recipe. In Samtskhe-Javakheti "mats'oni" (Georgian / Caucasian yogurt) was added to the herb mass mixed with stewed onion and seasoned with. Vinegar or pomegranate juice (the latter in autumn) and garlic were the only dressing added to the *M. sylvestris* mkhali in some recipes. *M. sylvestris* in combination with other herbs and mixed with cheese and melted butter was used to make pie filling. In Tusheti the herb is dried in large amounts for winter. All *Malva* species are frequent components of Phkhali all over Georgia

Local handicraft and other uses

Malva neglecta: **Azerbaijan*:*** A dye solution is prepared from flowers. *Malva neglecta* yields pink and lilac colors and shades. Solution is used for dyeing wool yarn as well as products made of wool. *Malva sylvestris* yields black-blue, dark-violet or grey color and shade is obtained from flowers (depending on stain) for dyeing wool and its products. Honey plant. **Armenia**: All species are used as fodder and as honey plants. **Georgia:** The leaves are food for animals, especially pigs.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025BB).

Medicago lupulina **L. - LAMIACEAE**

Synonyms

Medicago lupulina **L.:** *Lupularia parviflora* Opiz; *Lupulina aurata* Noulet; *Medica lupulina* (L.) Scop.; *Medicago apennina* J.Woods; *Medicago appenina* Woods; *Medicago breviflora* Gilib.; *Medicago canescens* Menyh.; *Medicago corymbifera* W.L.E.Schmidt ex Schltdl.; *Medicago cupianiana* Guss.; *Medicago eriocarpa* Rouy*; Medicago lupulina f. corymbosa* (Ser.) Urb.; *Medicago lupulina* f. *leiocarpa* Urb.; *Medicago lupulina* f. *polystachya* (Ser.) Urb.; *Medicago lupulina* f. *stipularis* (Wallr.) Urb.; *Medicago lupulina* f. unguiculata (Ser.) Urb.; *Medicago lupulina* f. *willdenowiana* (W.D.J.Koch) Urb.; *Medicago lupulina* subsp. *cupianiana* (Guss.) Nyman; *Medicago lupulina* subsp. *eurasiatica* Braun-Blanq.; *Medicago lupulina* subsp. *willdenowiana* (W.D.J.Koch) Soják; *Medicago lupulina* subsp. *willdenowii* (Márat) Arcang.; *Medicago lupulina* var. *axilis* Merino; *Medicago lupulina* var. *canescens* Moris; *Medicago lupulina* var. *cinerea* Alleiz.; *Medicago lupulina* var. *corymbosa* Ser.; *Medicago lupulina* var. *dzumgalensis* Ubuk.;*Medicago lupulina* var. *eriocarpa* (Rouy) Maire; *Medicago lupulina* var. *glabra* Gray; *Medicago lupulina* var. *glanduligera* Neuman; *Medicago lupulina* var. *glandulosa* W.D.J.Koch; *Medicago lupulina* var. *hispida* Klett & Richt.; *Medicago lupulina* var. *lupulina; Medicago lupulina* var. *perennans* HalÃ¡csy; *Medicago lupulina* var. *polystachya* Ser.; *Medicago lupulina* var. *scabra* Gray; *Medicago lupulina* var. *stipularis* (Wallr.) Hallier; *Medicago lupulina* var. *unguiculata* Ser.; *Medicago lupulina* var. *vassilczennkoi* Ubuk.; *Medicago lupulina* var. *willdenowiana* W.D.J.Koch; *Medicago mniocarpa* Wallr. ex Ser.; *Medicago reniformis* Dulac; *Medicago revolii* H.J.Coste & Soulié; *Medicago stipularis* Wallr.; *Medicago wildenowii* Merat; *Medicago willdenowii* Mérat; *Medicago willdenowii* var. *retorta* Márat; *Medicula lupulina* subsp. *jalasii* (Rothm.) Holub; *Medicula lupulina* subsp. willdenowiana (W.D.J.Koch) Holub; *Melilotus lupulinus* (L.) Trautv.; *Melilotus medicaginoides* Zumagl.; *Trifolium lupulinum* (L.) Savi; *Trigonella mniocarpa* Wallr. ex DC.

Local names

Medicago lupulina **L.: Georgia:** სვიისებრი იონჯა - Sviisebri ionja, ჩიტის იონჯა - Chitis ionja, Люцерна хмелевидная - Liutserna khmelevidnaja**,** буркунчик - Burkunchik

Local handicraft and other uses

Medicago lupulina **L.: Georgia:** fodder.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025CC).

Melandrium divaricatum **Fenzl;** ***Silene wallichiana*** **Klotzsch - CARYOPHYLLACEAE**

Synonyms

Melandrium divaricatum **Fenzl:** *Melandrium balansae* Boiss.; *Melandrium boissieri* Schischk.; *Silene alba* subsp. *divaricata* (Rchb.) Walters

Local names

***Melandrium divaricatum* Fenzl: Georgia**: ვირთბატრა - Virtbat'ra, სასტვენა - Tsik'niq'ura, სასტვენა - Sastvena, ბალანსა - Balansa (Khevsur)

***Silene wallachiana* Klotzsch**: **Georgia**: ჭყიპანტა - ch'q'ip'ant'a, ტკაცუნა - tkatsuna (Laz), მზივანა - mch'ivana, ჭრიჭინა - ch'ritchina, ჭყიპანტა - Tshkipanta, სატყეშებელა - Satkeshebela (Mokhetian), Смолевка - Smolevka (Makashvili 1991); **English**: Catchfly.

Local medicinal uses

***Silene wallichiana*: Azerbaijan**: used for wound healing: The juice of the plant is used externally in the treatment of different wounds.

Local food uses

***Melandrium divaricatum* Fenzl:** The young leaves are cooked as herb pie. The leaves and sometimes young stems are used for Phkhali (herb pie).

***Silene wallachiana* Klotzsch**: **Georgia:** phkhali. **Azerbaijan**: Young shoots of have the taste of asparagus and are used in food raw and marinated; boiled leaves are used like spinach.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Melandrium divaricatum* Fenzl:** The stems can be used as whistles.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025DD).

***Melilotus officinalis* (L.) Lam. - LAMIACEAE**

Synonyms

***Melilotus officinalis* (L.) Pall.:** *Medicago officinalis* (L.) E.H.L.Krause; *Melilotus arvensis* Wallr.; *Melilotus neglectus* Ten.; *Melilotus pallidus* Besser; *Melilotus petitpierreanus* Willd.; *Trifolium melilotus-officinalis* L.; *Trifolium officinale* L.

Local names

***Melilotus officinalis* (L.) Pall.: English**: Yellow sweetclover; **Russian**: Донниклекарственный - Donnik lekarstvennyy; **Azerbaijan:** Dərman xəşənbülü

Local medicinal uses

***Melilotus officinalis* (L.) Pall.*:* Azerbaijan**: A decoction of the aerial parts of the plant is externally used for skin wounds, abscesses, furunculosis and mastitis as an emollient, anti-inflammatory and wound healing agent, as well as lactogenic. The aerial parts extract has been used for ear pain.

Local food uses

***Melilotus* sp.:** The green plant material is used for flavoring beer and snuff. The leaf extract can be used for bitter vodka.

***Melilotus officinalis*: Azerbaijan**: The young roots are eaten raw and boiled, and the young leaves are used to make green cheese and as a kitchen spice.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Melilotus* sp.:** The stems yield coarse fibers suitable for making for ropes and sacks. A water extract of the plant serves as insecticide and rodicide. The flowers yield good honey. Fodder for all species of farm animals and poultry. The oil obtained from the leaves contains coumarin and is used for flavoring tobacco. Planted as feed crop. Very good honey plants.

***Melilotus officinalis*: Azerbaijan**: From the aerial parts, a coloring solution is made to obtain a yellow color. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. Honey plant. Insecticidal.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025EE).

***Mentha arvensis* L.; *Mentha longifolia* (L.) L. - LAMIACEAE**

Synonyms

***Mentha arvensis* L.:** *Calamintha arvensis* Garsault; *Mentha agrestis* Hegetschw.; *Mentha agrestis* Sole; *Mentha agrestis* var. subrotunda Schur ex Heinr.Braun; *Mentha albae-carolinae* Heinr.Braun; *Mentha alberti* Sennen & Sennen; *Mentha allionii* Boreau; *Mentha angustifolia* Schreb. ex Schweigg. & Körte; *Mentha anomala* Hérib.; *Mentha approximata* Strail; *Mentha arenaria* Topitz; *Mentha arguta* Opiz; *Mentha argutissima* Borbás ex Heinr.Braun; *Mentha argutissima* var. *recedens* Heinr.Braun; *Mentha argutissima* var. *subpilosa* Topitz; *Mentha arvensihirsuta* Wirtg.; *Mentha arvensis* f. *adrophylloides* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *albensis* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *alverniensis* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *ambleodonta* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *arvensis; Mentha arvensis* f. *borsodensis* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *bracteoligera* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *campicola* (Heinr.Braun) Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *campylocormos* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *confertidens* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *cuneisecta* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *deflexa* (Dumort.) Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *diffusa* (Lej.) Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *divaricata* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *divergens* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *dolichophylla* (Borbás ex Topitz) Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *domita* Heinr.Braun ex Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *durolleana* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *gallica* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *garonnensis* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *hirticalyx* Heinr.Braun ex Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *holubyana* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *hymenophylla* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *lanceolata* (Becker) Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *licaensis* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *losarvensis* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *lucorum* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *macrodonta* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *mutabilis* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *neesiana* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *nummularia* (Schreb.) Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *obtusidentata* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *ocymoides* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *olynthodos* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *pacheri* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *pacheriana* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *palustris* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *pastoritia* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *plagensis* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *procumbens* (Thuill.) Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *pseudoagrestis* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *pulegiformis* (Heinr.Braun) Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *regularis* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *salebrosa* (Boreau) Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *savensis* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *serpentina* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *setigera* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. sphenophylla Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *styriaca* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *subarguta* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *subrotunda* (Schur ex Heinr.Braun) Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *suecica* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *sylvatica* (Host) Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *tenuifolia* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* f. *vicearvensis* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* subsp. *agrestis* (Sole) Briq.; *Mentha arvensis* subsp. *austriaca* (Jacq.) Briq.; *Mentha arvensis* subsp. *fontana* (Weihe ex Strail) Nyman; *Mentha arvensis* subsp. *lapponica* (Wahlenb.) Nyman; *Mentha arvensis* subsp. *parietariifolia* (Becker) Briq.; *Mentha arvensis* subsp. *sylvatica* (Host) Briq.; *Mentha arvensis* var. *agrestis* (Sole) Becker; *Mentha arvensis* var. *allionii* (Boreau) Baker; *Mentha arvensis* var. *angustifolia* (Schreb.) Rouy; *Mentha arvensis* var. *approximata* Wirtg.; *Mentha arvensis* var. *araiodonta* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* var. *argutissima* (Borbás & Heinr.Braun) Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* var. *arvensis; Mentha arvensis* var. *austriaca* (Jacq.) Briq.; *Mentha arvensis* var. *axioprepa* Briq.; *Mentha arvensis* var. *badensis* (C.C.Gmel.) Briq.; *Mentha arvensis* var. *beckeriana* Rouy; *Mentha arvensis* var. *caespitosa* Boenn.; *Mentha arvensis* var. *campeomischos* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* var. *crispa* Benth.; *Mentha arvensis* var. *cryptodonta* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* var. *cuneifolia* Lej. & Courtois; *Mentha arvensis* var. *cyrtodonta* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* var. *deflexa* (Dumort.) Nyman; *Mentha arvensis* var. *diaphana* Briq.; *Mentha arvensis* var. *diffusa* (Lej.) Rchb.; *Mentha arvensis* var. *distans* (Heinr.Braun ex Formánek) Heinr.Braun; *Mentha arvensis* var. *domita* (Heinr.Braun ex Topitz) Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* var. *dubia* Schreb. ex Strail; *Mentha arvensis* var. *duftschmidii* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* var. *foliicoma* (Opiz ex Déségl.) Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* var. *fontana* (Weihe ex Strail) Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* var. *ginsiensis* (Heinr.Braun ex Trautm.) Soó; *Mentha arvensis* var. *glabriuscula* W.D.J.Koch; *Mentha arvensis* var. *hillebrandtii* (Ortmann ex Malinv.) Briq.; *Mentha arvensis* var. *hispidula* Soó; *Mentha arvensis* var. *hostii* (Boreau) Rouy; *Mentha arvensis* var. *illecebrosa* Briq.; *Mentha arvensis* var. *lamprophyllos* (Borbás ex Heinr.Braun) Soó; *Mentha arvensis* var. *lanceolata* Becker; *Mentha arvensis* var. *legitima* Becker; *Mentha arvensis* var. *major* Lej. & Courtois; *Mentha arvensis* var. *marrubiastrum* F.W.Schultz; *Mentha arvensis* var. *melanochroa* Briq.; *Mentha arvensis* var. *minor* Becker; *Mentha arvensis* var. *multiflora* (Host) Nyman; *Mentha arvensis* var. *nobilis* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* var. *obtusifolia* Lej. & Courtois; *Mentha arvensis* var. *palitzensis* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* var. *parietariifolia* Becker; *Mentha arvensis* var. *parviflora* Boenn.; *Mentha arvensis* var. *pascuorum* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* var. *pegaia* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* var. *praeclara* (Topitz) Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* var. *praecox* Becker; *Mentha arvensis* var. *procumbens* Becker; *Mentha arvensis* var. *radicans* Boenn.; *Mentha arvensis* var. *riparia* Fr.; *Mentha arvensis* var. *sabranskyi* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* var. *salicetorum* (Borbás) Soó; *Mentha arvensis* var. *silvicola* Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* var. *simplex* Timb.-Lagr.; *Mentha arvensis* var. *slichoviensis* (Opiz) Topitz; *Mentha arvensis* var. *stenodonta* (Borbás) Soó; *Mentha arvensis* var. *subcordata* Rouy; *Mentha arvensis* var. *sylvatica* (Host) Briq.; *Mentha arvensis* var. *varians* (Host) Topitz; *Mentha arvicola* Pérard; *Mentha atrovirens* Host; *Mentha austriaca* Jacq.; *Mentha austriaca* var. *salicetorum* Borbás; *Mentha badensis* C.C.Gmel.; *Mentha badensis* Fellm. ex Ledeb.; *Mentha baguetiana* Strail; *Mentha barbata* Opiz ex Déségl.; *Mentha bracteolata* Opiz ex Déségl.; *Mentha campestris* Schur; *Mentha campicola* Heinr.Braun; *Mentha collina* Topitz; *Mentha cuneifolia* (Lej. & Courtois) Domin; *Mentha deflexa* Dumort.; *Mentha densiflora* Opiz; *Mentha densifoliata* Strail; *Mentha diffusa* Lej.; *Mentha dissitiflora* Senne; *Mentha distans* Heinr.Braun ex Formánek; *Mentha divaricata* Host; *Mentha divergens*

Topitz; *Mentha dubia* Schleich. ex Suter; *Mentha duffourii* Sennen; *Mentha duftschmidii* Topitz; *Mentha duftschmidii* Trautm.; *Mentha ehrhartiana* Lej. & Courtois; *Mentha exigua* Luce; *Mentha flagellifera* Schur; *Mentha flexuosa* Strail; *Mentha florida* Heinr.Braun; *Mentha fochii* Sennen & Sennen; *Mentha foliicoma* Opiz ex Heinr.Braun; *Mentha fontana* Weihe ex Strail; *Mentha fontana* var. *brevibracteata* Topitz & Heinr.Braun; *Mentha fontana* var. *conferta* Topitz; *Mentha fontqueri* Sennen & Sennen; *Mentha fossicola* Heinr.Braun; *Mentha gallica* (Topitz) Domin; *Mentha gentiliformis* Strail; *Mentha gentilis* Georgi; *Mentha gintliana* Opiz ex Heinr.Braun; *Mentha gracilescens* Opiz ex Strail; *Mentha graveolens* Opiz; *Mentha hakka* Siebold; *Mentha hillebrandtii* Ortm. ex Malinv.; *Mentha hispidula* Borbás; *Mentha hostii* Boreau; *Mentha hostii* var. *arvina* Topitz; *Mentha intermedia* Nees ex Bluff & Fingerh.; *Mentha jahniana* Heinr.Braun & Topitz; *Mentha joffrei* Sennen & Sennen; *Mentha kitaibeliana* Heinr.Braun ex Haring; *Mentha lamiifolia* Host; *Mentha lamprophyllos* Borbás ex Heinr.Braun; *Mentha lanceolata* (Becker) Heinr.Braun; *Mentha lanceolata* Benth.; *Mentha lanceolata* var. *sublanata* Heinr.Braun; *Mentha lapponica* Wahlenb.; *Mentha lata* Opiz ex Déségl.; *Mentha lata* var. *agraria* Heinr.Braun; *Mentha latifolia* Host; *Mentha latissima* Schur; *Mentha laxa* Host; *Mentha longibracteata* Heinr.Braun; *Mentha maculata* Host; *Mentha marrubiastrum* F.Schultz ex Nyman; *Mentha melissifolia* Host; *Mentha minor* Opiz ex Déségl.; *Mentha moenchii* Pérard; *Mentha moldavica* Heinr.Braun; *Mentha mosana* Lej. & Courtois; *Mentha multiflora* Host; *Mentha multiflora* var. *serpentina* Topitz; *Mentha mutabilis* (Topitz) Domin; *Mentha neesiana* Opiz ex Steud.; *Mentha nemorosa* Host; *Mentha nemorum* Boreau; *Mentha nobilis* Weihe ex Fingerh.; *Mentha nummularia* Schreb.; *Mentha obtusata* Opiz; *Mentha obtuso-dentata* (Topitz) Domin; *Mentha ocymoides* Host; *Mentha odorata* Opiz ex Déségl.; *Mentha origanifolia* Host; *Mentha ovata* Schur; *Mentha palitzensis* Topitz; *Mentha paludosa* Nees ex Bluff & Fingerh.; *Mentha palustris* Moench; *Mentha palustris* var. *reflexifolia* Strail; *Mentha parietariifolia* Beck. ex Strail; *Mentha parietariifolia* var. *ginsiensis* Heinr.Braun ex Trautm.; *Mentha parvifolia* Opiz; *Mentha parvula* Topitz; *Mentha pascuorum* Trautm.; *Mentha pastoris* Sennen & Sennen; *Mentha piersiana* Borbás; *Mentha pilosa* Spreng. ex Wallr.; *Mentha pilosella* Pérard; *Mentha plagensis* Topitz; *Mentha plicata* Opiz; *Mentha polymorpha* Host; *Mentha praeclara* Topitz; *Mentha praecox* Sole; *Mentha praticola* Opiz; *Mentha procumbens* Thuill.; *Mentha procumbens* var. *ehrhartiana* (Lej. & Courtois) Heinr.Braun; *Mentha procumbens* var. *rigida* (Strail) Heinr.Braun; *Mentha procumbens* var. *ruralis* (Pérard) Heinr.Braun; *Mentha procumbens* var. *salebrosa* (Boreau) Heinr.Braun; *Mentha procumbens* var. *segetalis* (Opiz) Heinr.Braun; *Mentha procumbens* var. *uliginosa* Heinr.Braun; *Mentha prostrata* Host; *Mentha pulchella* Host; *Mentha pulchella* var. *approximata* Heinr.Braun; *Mentha pulegiformis* Heinr.Braun; *Mentha pumila* Host; *Mentha rigida* Strail;*Mentha rothii* Nees ex Bluff & Fingerh.; *Mentha rotundata* Opiz; *Mentha ruderalis* Topitz; *Mentha ruralis* Pérard; *Mentha salebrosa* Boreau; *Mentha sativa* Roxb.; *Mentha schreberi* Pérard; *Mentha scrophulariifolia* Lej. & Courtois; *Mentha segetalis* Opiz; *Mentha silvicola* Heinr.Braun; *Mentha simplex* Host; *Mentha slichoviensis* Opiz; *Mentha slichoviensis* var. *campicola* (Heinr.Braun) Heinr.Braun; *Mentha slichoviensis* var. *fossicola* (Heinr.Braun) Heinr.Braun; *Mentha sparsiflora* Heinr.Braun; *Mentha sparsiflora* var. *pascuorum* Topitz; *Mentha subcollina* Topitz; *Mentha subcordata* Colla ex Lamotte; *Mentha subfontanea* Topitz; *Mentha subinodora* Schur; *Mentha sylvatica* Host; *Mentha tenuicaulis* Strail; *Mentha tenuifolia* Host; *Mentha thayana* Heinr.Braun; *Mentha uliginosa* Strail; *Mentha vanhaesendonckii* Strail; *Mentha varians* Host; *Mentha verisimilis* Strail; *Mentha viridula* Host; *Mentha* ×*brachystachya* var. *stenodonta* Borbás; *Mentha* ×*sativa* var. *flexuosa* Becker; *Mentha* ×*sativa* var. *gracilis* Becker; *Mentha* ×*sativa* var. *subrotundifolia* Becker; *Mentha* ×*verticillata* f. *rothii* (Nees ex Bluff & Fingerh.) Topitz; *Mentha* ×*verticillata* var. *arguta* (Opiz) Rouy; *Mentha* ×*verticillata* var. *moenchiana* Rouy; *Mentha* ×*verticillata* var. *obtusata* (Opiz) Rouy; *Mentha* ×*verticillata* var. *origanifolia* Rouy

Local names

***Mentha longifolia* (L.) Huds.**: **English:** Peppermint, Spearmint, American mint, Brandy mint, Lamb mint, Lammint; **Armenia**: Դաղձ երկարատերև (dakhdz yerkarateref); **Azerbaijan**: Uzunyarpaq yarpız; **Georgia**: ტყის პიტნა - t'q'is p'it'na, ვირიპიტნა - virip'it'na (Kartlian, Upper Imeretian), მინთვ - mintv (Svan), მინთუ - Mintu (Svan), პიტნურა - p'it'nura(Kakhetian), ტენცო - t'entso (Acharian), ტყარ მინთვ - t'q'ar mintv (Svanetian), ცვალმითა - tsvalmita (Megrelian), ცვალმინთა - tsvalminta (Megrelian), ცხენის პიტნა - tskhenis p'it'na (Kartlian), ცხენიპიტნა - tskhenip'it'na (Kartlian, Upper Imeretian), პიტნურა - Pitnura (Kahketian), ცხენის პიტნა - Tskhenis pitna (Kartlian), ცხენიპიტნა - Tskhenipitna (Imeretian), ვირიპიტნა - Viripitna (Imeretian), ტენცო - Tentso (Adjarian), ცვალმითა - Tsvalmita (Megrelian), ცვალმინთა - Tsvalminta (Megrelian), მინთ - Mintv (Svan), მინთუ - Mintu (Svan), მინთოორ - Mintoor (Svan), ტყარ მინთვ - Tkar mintv (Svan), Мята лесная - Miata lesnaia

Local medicinal uses

***Menta* sp**.: Generally mint species are widely used as infusion as spasmolytic, diuretic, antipyretic, with gastric disorders as diarrhea and gastric colic, as anti-inflammatory, for wound-healing, geostatic, for gastritis, dysentery, diarrhea, gastric colic, gastralgia, respiratory infections, whooping cough, mastitis and toothache.

Mentha arvensis: The plant is widely used in folk medicine in Tajikistan. It increases appetite, improves digestion, reduces the acidity of gastric fluid, weakens or stops pain and cramps of the stomach and intestines. It is used to treat dysentery, diarrhea, gastritis, dyspepsia, and gastrointestinal colic. An infusion of herbs and decoction of the leaves is used to treat coughs, pulmonary tuberculosis and as an expectorant for diseases of the upper respiratory tract (Nuraliev, 1989). A decoction of leaves is used to normalize the menstrual cycle, reduce pain, and during menopause to reduce the discomfort associated with hormonal change. *Mentha arvensis* is used for indigestion and It increases appetite, improves digestion, reduces the acidity of gastric fluid, weakens or stops pain and cramps of the stomach and intestines. It is used to treat dysentery, diarrhea, gastritis, dyspepsia, and gastrointestinal colic. An infusion of herbs and decoction of the leaves is used to treat coughs, pulmonary tuberculosis and as an expectorant for diseases of the upper respiratory tract. A decoction of leaves is used to normalize the menstrual cycle, reduce pain, and during menopause to reduce the discomfort associated with hormonal changes. Employed for vomiting and indigestion.
***Mentha longifolia* (L.) Huds.**: **Armenia**: helps to treat muscle pain, positively affects brain functioning, improves memory, and helps in case of insomnia and nausea. It has sedative and analgesic properties. It's useful for disorders of the gastrointestinal system, increasing appetite, contributes to the reduction of gastric acidity, and is used in the treatment of liver and gallbladder stones. Mint is used for fever, pharyngitis, and as sudorific. This plant is also useful in inflammatory diseases of the urinary and respiratory tracts. It has a positive influence on the cardiovascular system, calms heartbeat, headache, and contributes to a reduction in vascular pressure. Excellent way to combat migraine. Mint tincture is antiseptic; it can be used as mouth rinse and breath freshening, eliminating bacteria, and inflammation. Drops and tincture for baths can be used for children with rickets, and diseases of the parathyroid glands. Leave lotions are used for rheumatic joint pain, as well as diabetes. **Azerbaijan:** used for diseases of the stomach, respiratory apparatus, and mouth cavity. The decoction of leaves is used as gastric, diuretic, expectorant, antiseptic, carminative, wound healing and sedative tonic, as well as in stomatitis. **Georgia**: It has been introduced into culture since ancient times and is used in the food industry, cheese production, as an essential and honey plant, for the preparation of medicinal preparations and in perfumery, soap industry, etc. The leaves contain a large amount of vitamin C.

Local food uses
***Mentha arvensis* L.*:* Georgia:** Used for phkhali, as ingredient of svan salt and sulguni cheese, spice, tea. Taken as tea (Mahisi et al. 2005).
***Mentha longifolia* (L.) Nath.: Armenia**: leaves are used as a raw and in salads. Young stems, usually before flowering, are used as food, and as spice. **Georgia**: leaves are used in chave (boiled dry herbs with coarse flour), phkhali, and as spice as well as tea. *Mentha pulegium* is used in Georgia as a spice for “t’q’emali”, a sour sauce made of *Prunus divaricata* Ledeb. fruit. *Mentha longifolia* was used as a food plant to cook a juicy meal called “chave”. “Chave” was made of a variety of boiled herbs. It was also used to make tea. Tusheti: (1) P’it’na was used to make tea; (2) P’it’na is used as a food plant to cook a juicy meal called “chave”. “chave” was made of a variety of boiled herbs incl. p’it’na. The species is included in phkhali (an herb and walnut spread), and an important ingredient in Svan salt (a mixture of salt and a variety of herbs which is very popular throughout Georgia). *Mentha pulegium* leaves are used to flavor suluguni cheese, and as tea. Used for phkhali, as ingredient of svan salt and sulguni cheese, spice, tea.

Local handicraft and other uses
Menth arvensis: used for fragrance.
Mentha longifolia: **Armenia**: From leaves and flowers of essential oils can be distilled. Mint has broad use in cosmetology, for creams, gels, masks, lotions, and perfume production.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025FF).

***Mespilus germanica* L. - ROSACEAE**
Synonyms
***Mespilus germanica* L.**: *Mespilus domestica* Gaterau; *Mespilus germanica* var. *sylvestris* (Mill.) P.D.Sell; *Mespilus portentosa* Poit. & Turpin; *Mespilus vulgaris* Gueldenst.; *Mespilus vulgaris* Rchb.

Local names
***Mespilus germanica* L.*:* Armenia**: Զկեռ սովորական - Zker sovorakan; **Azerbaijan**: Qafqaz əzgili; **Georgia**: ზღმარტლი – zghmart’li, სხმარტლი -skhmart'li, ბაცუ – batsu (Megrelian), ზიმარტლი – zimartli (Kiziquian), ზუნტი – zunt’i (Svan), ზუნქი - zunki (Svan), ჟუუნტუ - zhuunt’u (Svan), ჟღმარტლი – zhghmart’li (Lower Kartlian), სიმარტლ – simart’l

(Ingiloian), სიმარტლი – simart'li (Rachian, Lechkhumian, Gurian), სხმარტლი – skhmart'li (Imeretian), ცქირმუტური – tskirmut'uri (Chanetian), ცხუმუნტური – tskhumunturi (Megrelian), ხუთგულა – khutgula (Pshavian, Khevsurian), ხუთყურა – khutq'ura (Pshavian, Khevsurian), ყირიპ - q'irip', მონტლე - mont'le (Ossetian), Мушмула обыкновенная - Mushmula obiknovennaia, шишки - Shishki; **English**: Caucasian medlar

Local medicinal uses

***Mespilus germanica* L.*:* Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan:** Medlar is a honey and medicinal plant. For medicine fruits and leaves are used. In traditional medicine the tincture of leaves and fruits is used for kidney disease, hemorrhoids, gastroenterology diseases, and removal of urinary calculi. The tincture of leaves is useful for washings. Root, bark and leaves are used to treat some malignant tumors. Fruits and bark contain tannins and vitamins A, C. Leaves and fruits possess strong astringency. A decoction of leaves and fruits is used in diarrhea, and dysentery. A decoction and infusion of leaves is used to treat hemorrhoids, as gargle for angina and laryngitis, and the juice of fresh leaves is applied for toothache. A broth made of meddlar bark was used in traditional medicine. Wet patches were applied to heal varicose veins, a process that lasted around one month. Traditional medicine uses meddlar fruits and bark to heal scabies. Meddlar leaves, seeds, and fruits were also used to heal inflamed digestive tracts, and urolithiasis.

Local food uses

***Mespilus germanica* L.: Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan:** The fruits are used fresh and processed (confectionery, for making juices, lemonade, kvass etc.). This is the best food for sick and newly recovered people. Ripe fruits can be used for porridge. Fruits are edible only after a fermentation process or after impact of frost. Fruits are used in raw and marinated condition, used for making fruit paste and juice . Fruit consumption is common throughout Georgia both raw and as jam.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Mespilus germanica* L.*:* Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan:** Roots and leaves are used in traditional carpet weaving as source of brown and yellow dye. Decorative species, with perspective for reforestation and landscaping. A dye solution is prepared from bark, leaves and fruits to obtain yellow and beige colors and used for dyeing wool yarn as well as products made of wool. Bark and leaves are rich in tannins and are used to cure leather. Especially beautiful during flowering and fruiting . The wood is used for furniture.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025GG).

***Molinia arundinacea* Schrank - POACEAE**

Synonyms

***Molinia arundinacea* Schrank:** *Enodium caeruleum* var. *altissimum* (Link) Lange; *Enodium caeruleum* var. *major* Andersson; *Festuca caerulea* var. *littoralis* (Host) Mutel; *Molinia altissima* Link; *Molinia arundinacea* subsp. *freyi* Dancák; *Molinia arundinacea* var. *altissima* (Link) Grabherr; *Molinia arundinacea* var. *litoralis* (Host) Grabherr; *Molinia arundinacea* var. *robusta* Milk.; *Molinia caerulea* f. *gracilis* Simmons; *Molinia caerulea* f. *interrupta* Simmons; *Molinia caerulea* f. *rigida* Simmons; *Molinia caerulea* subsp. *altissima* (Link) Domin; *Molinia caerulea* subsp. *arundinacea* (Schrank) K.Richt.; *Molinia caerulea* subsp. *litoralis* (Host) Braun-Blanq.; *Molinia caerulea* var. *altissima* (Link) Schrad.; *Molinia caerulea* var. *elatior* Peterm.; *Molinia caerulea* var. *laxa* Albert; *Molinia caerulea* var. *litoralis* (Host) Griseb.; *Molinia caerulea var. littoralis* (Host) Blytt; *Molinia caerulea* var. *silvestris* Schltdl.; *Molinia litoralis* Host; *Molinia pocsii* Milk.; *Molinia ujhelyii* Milk.; *Molinia varia* var. *arundinacea* (Schrank) Beck; *Molinia varia* var. *litoralis* (Host) Beck

Local names

Molinia arundinacea* Schrank: Georgia*: იმერული ისლი -Imeruli isli, ისლი - Isli (Imeretian, Gurian), ისრი - Isri (Megrelian), სამეგრ - Lisiri (Megrelian), Безколенник - Bezkolennik, молиния прибережная -Molinia priberezhnaia

Local handicraft and other uses

***Molinia arundinacea* Schrank: Georgia:** used for roofing.

(for additional data see: Bussmann rt al. 2025HH).

***Myosotis arvensis* (L.) Hill - BORAGINACEAE**

Synonyms

***Myosotis arvensis* (L.) Hill**: *Echioides annua* Moench; *Myosotis intermedia* Link ex Schultz; *Myosotis scorpioides* var. *arvensis* L.

Local names

***Myosotis arvensis* (L.) Hill**: **Azerbaijan**: Çöl unutmaçiçəyi; **English**: Forget-me-not; **Armenia:** Անմոռուկ դաշտային – Anmoruk dashtain

***Myosotis* sp.: Georgia:** კესანე - Kesane, ცისანა - Tsisana, კონკიძველა - Konkidzvela (Kartlian), ციცინო - Tsitsino (Imeretian), ციცუნია - Tsitsunia (Imeretian), ჭორი - Tshori (Imeretian), თიკნიყურა - Tiknikura (Rachian), ხასიათა - Khasiata (Gurian), Незабудка - Nezabudkaთი, კნისყურა - tik'nisq'ura, კურდღლისსაკნატუნო k'urdghlis sak'nat'uno

Local medicinal uses

***Myosotis arvensis* (L.) Hill**: **Azerbaijan**: An infusion of *Myosotis* is drunk to treat tuberculosis, chronic bronchitis, and cough. Possesses hemostatic and anti-inflammatory properties. A strong decoction of *Myosotis* is externally used as bath for exanthema and dry eczema. Flowers, leaves and roots are used as antiseptic, vesicant, wound healing remedy, and for facial paralysis, epilepsy, and nervous diseases.

Local food uses

***Myosotis* sp.: Georgia**: stems and leaves for phkhali.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Myosotis arvensis* (L.) Hill**: **Azerbaijan**: Beautiful plant during flowering. Can be used in gardens and parks.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025ee).

***Myricaria germanica* (L.) Desv. - TAMARICACEAE**

Synonyms

***Myricaria germanica* (L.) Desv.:** *Myrica pannonica* Bubani; *Myricaria alopecuroides* Schrenk; *Myricaria armena* Boiss.; *Myricaria bracteata* Royle; *Myricaria germanica* subsp*. alopecuroides* (Schrenk ex Fisch. & C.A.Mey.) Kitam.; *Myricaria germanica* var*. alopecuroides* (Schrenk ex Fisch. & C.A.Mey.) Maxim.; *Myricaria germanica* var*. bracteata* (Royle) Franch.; *Myricaria germanica* var. *squamosa* (Desv.) Maxim.; *Myricaria hoffmeisteri* Klotzsch; *Myricaria squamosa* Desv.; *Tamariscus germanicus* Scop.; *Tamarix germanica* L.

Local names

***Myricaria germanica* (L.) Desv.: Azerbaijan**: Tülküquyruq çayyovşanı; **Georgia**: მთის იალღუნი - Mtis ialghuni; Мирикария - Mirikarja

Local medical uses

***Myricaria germanica* (L.) Desv.: Azerbaijan**: Powdered dried leaves in the Guba region (village Susai) are used as a hemostatic agent for cuts. Branches and seeds - for rheumatism and women's diseases.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Myricaria germanica* (L.) Desv.: Azerbaijan**: A dyeing solution is made from the whole plant to obtain a black color. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. **Georgia**: Often grown in gardens. All parts of the plant contain black dye. Bark, branches and leaves contain tannic substances. The leaves contain vitamin C.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025ff).

***Nardus stricta* L. - POACEAE**

Synonyms

***Nardus stricta* L.:** *Nardus glabriculmis* Sakalo; *Nardus stricta* var. *elatior* Gaudin;*Nardus stricta* var. *elongata* Legendre; *Nardus stricta* var. *glabriculmis* (Sakalo) Tzvelev; *Nardus stricta* var. *minor* Guffroy;*Natschia stricta* (L.) Bubani

Local names

***Nardus stricta* L.**: ძიგვა - Dzigva, ქისრიბა - Qisriba, ქოსა-ბალახი - Qosa-balakhi (Kartlian), ქუჩიმკვრივა - Quchimkvriva (Mokhetian), ცხენის ქუჩი - Tskhenis quchi (Tushetian), ვირის ქუჩი - Viris quchi (Tushetian), ვაციწვერა - Vatsitvera (Imeretian), ბაგვი - Bagvi (Lechkhumian), Белоус - Belous

Local handicraft and other uses

***Nardus stricta* L.: Georgia:** animal fodder.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025II).

***Nepeta grandiflora* M. Bieb. - LAMIACEAE**

Synonyms

***Nepeta grandiflora* M. Bieb.:** *Glechoma grandiflora* Kuntze; *Nepeta argentea* hort. ex Benth.; *Nepeta colorata* Willd.; *Nepeta grandis* hort. ex Benth.; *Nepeta lamiifolia* Adams ex Hoffm.; *Nepeta lanceolata* St.-Lag.; *Nepeta melissifolia* Pers.; *Nepeta mussinii* var. *colorata* (Willd.) K.Koch

Local names

***Nepeta grandiflora* M. Bieb.: Azerbaijan**: İriçiçək pişiknanəsi.

Local medicinal uses

***Nepeta grandiflora* M. Bieb.: Azerbaijan**: In Traditional medicine of medieval Azerbaijan, a decoction of the stems is used externally for headaches. Tea from fresh and dried aerial parts is used for anemia after childbirth. In Guba region, such tea is considered a useful tool for restoring health.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Nepeta grandiflora* M. Bieb.: Azerbaijan**: Honey . A dyeing solution is made from grass to obtain green and tobacco colors. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from. Honey plant.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025JJ).

***Neslia paniculata* (L.) Desv. - BRASSICACEAE**

Synonyms

***Neslia paniculata* (L.) Desv.:** *Alyssum paniculatum* Willd.; *Bunias paniculata* L'Hér. ex DC.; *Chamaelinum paniculatum* Host; *Cochlearia sagittata* Crantz; *Crambe paniculata* All.; *Crucifera neslia* E.H.L.Krause; *Kernera sagittata* Miégev.; *Myagrum paniculatum* L.; *Nasturtium paniculatum* Crantz; *Neslia paniculata subsp. paniculata*; *Rapistrum paniculatum* Gaertn.; *Vogelia paniculata* Hornem.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Neslia paniculata* (L.) Desv.: Georgia:** used as dye plant.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025KK).

***Onoclea struthiopteris* Roth - ONOCLEACEAE**

Synonyms

***Onoclea struthiopteris* Roth:** *Matteuccia nodulosa* Fernald; *Matteuccia struthiopteris* (L.) Tod.; *Matteuccia struthiopteris* subsp. *sinuata* (Thunb.) Á.Löve & D.Löve; *Matteuccia struthiopteris* var. *acutiloba* Ching; *Onoclea nodulosa* Schkuhr; *Osmunda struthiopteris* L.; *Pteretis struthiopteris* Nieuwl.; *Pterinodes struthiopteris* Kuntze; *Struthiopteris cordi* Nieuwl.;

Struthiopteris europaea Hornem.; *Struthiopteris filicastrum* All.; *Struthiopteris germanica* Willd.; *Struthiopteris heterophylla* Opiz; *Struthiopteris struthiopteris* Farw.

Local names

***Onoclea struthiopteris* Roth: Azerbaijan**: Qara ayıdöşəyi; **Georgia**: შავი გვიმრა - shavi gvimra, ჩადუნა - chaduna (Kakhetian, Khevsurian, Pshavian, Tushetian); **English**: Ostrich fern.

Local food uses

***Onoclea struthiopteris* Roth: Georgia**: Widely eaten. Guria: Jijilaq'a (*Amaranthus retroflexus*), tavshava (*Origanum vulgare*), asistava (*Centaurium erythraea* Rafn),ch'q'ima-mkhali (*Anthriscus cerefolium* (L.) Hoffm.), chitistava (*Gagea* sp.), ch'inch'ari (*Urtica dioica*), danduri (*Portulaca oleracea*), ekala (*Smilax excelsa* L.), and young fronds of jokhia (*Matteuccia struthiopteris* (L.) Tod.) were collected out, boiled, squashed and dressed with vinegar, walnut, garlic, pepper and salt; sometimes pomegranate juice was used instead of vinegar. Pshavi: The fern is pickled; also eaten raw. (When it grows, it has a first curled head that should be collected while young. In mountains chaduna is the best mkhaleuli, and it is also pickled. It is boiled, drained, squashed and mixed with melted butter, and curds. It is so delicious; one will never meet a mountain dweller not going mad of it. Khevsureti: Young curled fronds of chaduna are collected, cleaned, boiled and seasoned. Chada is boiled in salted water, stewed in melted butter and eaten. Tusheti: Chada is boiled, mixed with salted melted butter and eaten; some people chop this plant, boil in water, add coarse flour - "sapaneli" stirred in water and eaten. Kakheti: Chaduna is boiled, drained or squashed, stewed in melted butter, salted. Young, curled fronds of *Matteuccia struthiopteris* were used in several regions of West and East Georgia. The fern was eaten raw in Pshavi. It was used to make mkhali (vegetable spread) in montane-alpine areas of East Georgia, where it was considered the best plant for "mkhali" or in combination with other plants such as jijilaq'a (*Amaranthus retroflexus* L.), tavshava (*Origanum vulgare* L.), asistava (Centaurium erythraea Rafn), ch'q'ima-mkhali (*Anthriscus cerefolium* (L.) Hoffm.), chitistava (*Gagea* sp.), ch'inch'ari (*Urtica dioica* L.), danduri (*Portulaca oleracea* L.), ekala (*Smilax excelsa* L.) as in Guria. Either ground walnut with vinegar or pomegranate juice or stewed onion (the latter option practiced in East Georgia) is mixed with the boiled, squashed and chopped herb mass; onion is stewed in melted butter; sometimes curds are added. Stems and leaves are often pickled and included in chachapuri.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Onoclea struthiopteris* Roth: Azerbaijan**: The leaves are used as material for wrapping and coating apples, pears and other fruits for packaging them in box and cases. **Georgia**: A decoction of the rootstock is used as insecticide. It was used in traditional medicine as a remedy for worms; Spores were also used. Sterile fronds are used in some places to wrap fruits. It is a decorative plant.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025LL).

***Onopordum acanthium* L. -ASTERACEAE**

Synonyms

***Onopordum acanthium* L.:** Onopordum acanthifolium K.Koch; *Onopordum acanthium* var. *acanthium*

Local names

***Onopordum acanthium* L.: English**: Dobkey thistle; **Russian**: Татарник обыкновенный - Tatarnik obyknovennyy; **English**: Dobkey thistle

Local medicinal uses

***Onopordum acanthium* L.:** In the Caucasus, the decoction serves to remedy problems of the kidney sand urinary system, and for wound healing. The decoction is used treat inflammation of the bladder and urinary system, bronchial asthma, pertussis, scrofula, hypostasis of various origins, common colds, hemorrhoids, also as a blood cleanser, and for treating skin diseases, purulent wounds, ulcers, and furuncles.

Local food uses

***Onopordum acanthium* L.: Georgia:** The young leaves are used as vegetable. the sed oil can be used like sunflower oil.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Onopordum acanthium* L.: Georgia:** The plant yields a purple dye for wool and silk. Planted as ornamental. Fodder for camels and donkeys.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025gg).

***Orchis mascula* (L.) L. - ORCHIDACEAE**

Synonyms

***Orchis mascula* (L.) L.:** *Androrchis mascula* (L.) D.Tyteca & E.Klein; *Orchis mascula* f. *carnea* Mendonça & Vasc.; *Orchis mascula* var. *marizii* J.A.Guim.; *Orchis morio* f. *mascula* L.; *Orchis morio* var. *mascula* L.; *Orchis olbiensis* var. *balearica* L.Chodat; *Orchis pinetorum* Lacaita; *Orchis rectiflorus* St.-Lag.

Local names

***Orchis mascula*: Azerbaijan**: Erkək səhləb; **English**: Salep orchid; **Armenia:** Խոլորձ արական – Kholordz arakan

Local medicinal uses

Azerbaijan: All species are spasmolytic and tonic: The tubers are used against spasms, and also as an anticonvulsant, and have tonic properties. The plants are a source of salep.

Local food uses

Azerbaijan: All species are used to prepare soft drinks, and jelly is prepared from flour of boiled tuber. A concoction to improve appetite is prepared from the dried tuber.

Local handicraft and other uses

Azerbaijan: All species are decorative.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025hh).

***Origanum vulgare* L. - LAMIACEAE**

Synonyms

***Origanum vulgare* L.:** *Micromeria formosana* C. Marquand; *Origanum creticum* Lour.; *Origanum dilatatum* Klokov; *Origanum glaucum* Rech. f. & Edelb.; *Origanum gracile* C. Koch.; *Origanum kopetdaghense* Boris.; *Origanum normale* D. Don.; *Origanum puberulum* Klokov; *Origanum tyttanthum Gontsch.; Origanum vulgare* subsp*. gracile* (C. Koch) Letsw.; *Origanum vulgare* subsp*. viride* (Boiss.) Hayek; *Origanum vulgare* L. subsp. *vulgare; Origanum vulgare* var*. formosanum* Hayata; *Origanum vulgare* var*. glaucum* (Rech. f. & Edelb.) Hedge & Lamond; *Origanum vulgare* var*. puberulum* Beck*; Origanum vulgare* var*. viride* Boiss.; *Origanum watsonii* Schlagint. in T.A. Schmidt

Local names

***Origanum vulgare* L.: Russian:** Материнк; **English**: Oregano; **Armenia:** Խնկածաղիկ սովորական - Khnkatsaghik sovorakan, звирак - zvirak; **Azerbaijan**: Adi qaraot; гараот - garaot; **Georgia**: თავშავა - Tavshava

Local medicinal uses

Origanum vulgare: Widely used as washing for dermatoses, furuncles, arthritis and rheumatism, and internally to treat disorders like hepatitis, diarrhea, dyspepsiabronchial asthma, respiratory diseases, stomach ailments, colds, and gynecological problems. Used externally as poultice and in bathes for eczema, infected skin. **Armenia**: calming, digestive herb, usually for good sleep. **Azerbaijan:** A decoction of the aerial parts is used as a diaphoretic for colds, as well as for skin rashes (baths), headaches, insomnia, delayed menstruation. Water infusion is used for diseases of the gastrointestinal tract as a spasmodic agent, to enhance digestion and improve appetite. Gruel from fresh leaves in Traditional medicine of medieval Azerbaijan was used for abscesses, bruises and edema

Local food uses

***Origanum vulgare:* Georgia**: The leaves are used as spice and tea surrogate. Used as spice, including for kvass. In Imereti the following plants are mixed together for cooking “meadow pkhali” “მინდვრის ფხალი”: natsarkatama ნაცარათამა

Chenopodium album (a lot), jijilaq'a ჯიჯილაყა *Amaranthus retroflexus* L. (a lot), ts'its'marit'a წიწმარიტა or kharik'bila ხარიკბილა *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik (a lot), andzla ანძლა *Cirsium incanum* (S.G. Gmel.) Fisch. (a lot), katmikona ქათმიქონა *Valerianella locusta* (L.) Laterr. (a lot), dedaput'k'ara დედაფუტკარა *Lamium album* L. (a few), msukana მსუქანა *Portulaca oleracea* L. (a lot, makes pkhali slimy), birk'abalakhi ბირკაბალახი *Xanthium spinosum* L. (a few, early spring), zhunzhruk'o ჟუნჟრუკო *Stellaria media* (L.) Vill., mat'it'ela მატიტელა *Polygonum aviculare* L. (moderately), ხვართქლა *Convolvulus arvensis* L. (moderately), k'obchkhila კობჩხილა, bat'ispekhebi ბატისფეხები *Falcaria vulgaris* Bernh. (a few), ჭინჭარი *Urtica dioica* L. (a lot), Ch'inch'ris deda ჭინჭრის დედა *Lamium album* (a few, adds bitterness), samq'ura სამყურა *Trifolium* ssp. (a few), ionja იონჯა *Medicago* ssp. (a few), tavshava თავშავა *Origanum vulgare* L. (a few), purtskhala ფურცხალა *Sonchus* ssp. (a few), young leaves of potato k'art'opili კარტოფილი (a few, slimy), Ia ია *Viola* ssp. (a few, makes slimy and dangerous if used a lot, can be in a way intoxicating), babuats'vera ბაბუაწვერა *Taraxacum* ssp. (a few, adds bitterness), leaves of endro ენდრო *Rubia tinctorum* L. (a few), msukana მსუქანა *Portulaca oleracea* L., khbosshubla ხბოშუბლა *Galega orientalis* Lam., ia ია *Viola* sp. dedabrik'onk'a დედაბრიკონკა *Lamium purpureum* L. (a few), vardk'ach'ach'i ვარდკაჭაჭი *Cichorium intybus* L. (a few, makes bitter), gholo ღოლო *Rumex* (a few, makes the dish brown), q'aq'acho ყაყაჩო *Papaver* ssp. (a few), mzhauna მჟაუნა *Rumex acetosa* L. (a few, makes sour), balba ბალბა *Malva sylvestris* L., *Malva neglecta* Wallr. (a lot, makes slimy), ch'lak'vi ჭლაკვი (*Allium fistulosum*). The herbs are only gathered in early spring, during summer and even autumn, until tomatoes, eggplants, spinach, cucumbers can be harvested. By this time, the ingredients of pkhali (mostly weeds) loose softness, tenderness, taste; they become rough already producing seeds and probably for this reason are not collected by late autumn. Early spring they taste very differently than in summer. While making pkhali, some finely minced kitchen herbs are added after boiling the main herbs: a little dill (კამა), a little tseretso dill (ცერეცო), a little p'rasa პრასა, coriander, parsley, celery, green onions, estragon, mint. All these herbs are mixed with finely crushed walnuts; the boiled pkhali will be minced, desirably on a wooden gobi (wide shallow bowl with a flat bottom) and seasoned with herbs, walnuts, add salt and pepper by your taste. Other pkhali plants in Guria are: jijilaq'a ჯიჯილაყა *Amaranthus retroflexus* L., svint'ri სვინტრი *Polygonatum* ssp., ch'q'ana ჭყანა *Anthriscus cerefolium* (L.) Hoffm., ch'andua ჭანდუა, ch'inch'ari ჭინჭარი *Urtica dioica* L., molokai მოლოქაი *Malva sylvestris* L., umbalo უმბალო *Mentha pulegium* L., dedlikonai დედლიქონაი *Ranunculus chius* DC., pshalai ფშალაი *Humulus lupulus* L., ek'ala ეკალა *Smilax excelsa* L., katanatsarai ქათანაცარაი *Chenopodium album* L., khvartklai ხვართქლაი *Convolvulus arvensis*, katmikonai ქათმიქონაი *Valerianella locusta* (L.) Laterr., danduri დანდური *Portulaca oleracea* L., dzrokhis-ena ძროხის-ენა *Phyllitis scolopendrium* (L.) Newman, k'at'a კატა, k'at'abarda კატაბარდას *Clematis orientalis* L., *C. vitalba* L., sukana სუქანა, tz'q'lis niakhura წყლის ნიახურა *Ranunculus repens* L., dedliskona დედლისქონა *Ranunculus chius* DC., ok'nat'ua ოკნატუა *Ficaria* ssp., tavshava თავშავა *Origanum vulgare*, asistava ასისთავა *Genista ssp.*, ch'q'ima-mkhali ჭყიმა-მხალი *Anthriscus nemorosa* (M.Bieb.) Spreng., chit'is tava ჩიტის თავა *Ornithogalum woronowii* Krasch., jijilaq'a ჯიჯილაყა *Amaranthus retroflexus* L., ch'inch'ari ჭინჭარი *Urtica dioica* L., danduri დანდური *Portulaca oleracea* L., ek'ala ეკალა *Smilax excelsa* L., jokhia ჯოხია *Matteuccia struthiopteris* (L.) Tod. (Gvaramadze 1997). Sometimes all these were mixed to cook pkhali; but only young shoots and leaves can be used. They are washed, boiled and minced, seasoned with vinegar, salt and pepper at your taste. Crushed walnuts or hazelnuts are added". The leaves are uses as condiment and spice, as tea, and also to clarify beer. Leaves and shoots serve for phkhali (herb pie), together with a large number of other species. The leaves are used as spice and tea surrogate. The leaves are uses as condiment and spice, as tea, and also to clarify beer. Leaves and shoots are eaten mixed with a large number of other species. The leaves serve as a condiment for foods such as soups and meats. **Armenia**: tea (in composition with other herbs). **Azerbaijan:** Aerial parts are one of the components in pickling cucumbers, tomatoes and other vegetables. The aerial parts are used as a spice due to their spicy and refreshing taste and smell; they are used to flavor tea and make refreshing sherbet.

Local handicraft and other uses

Origanum vulgare: **Georgia**: Yields yellowish-green dyes for wool and silk. Fodder for goats and sheep. The oil is valuable for the paint industry. Good honey plant. The leaves and stems yield a brown dye. **Azerbaijan:** A dyeing solution is made from the aerial parts to obtain tobacco, red, black-ocher color. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. Insecticidal. A good honey plant . Fodder**.**

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025MM).

***Ostrya carpinifolia* Scop. - BETULACEAE**

Synonyms

***Ostrya carpinifolia* Scop.:** *Carpinus italica* Scop. ex Steud.; *Carpinus ostrya* L.; *Ostrya carpinifolia* var. *genuina* Fliche; *Ostrya italica* P.Micheli ex Spach; *Ostrya italica* subsp. *carpinifolia* (Scop.) H.J.P.Winkl.; *Ostrya ladelchii* Sanguin.; *Ostrya virginiana* subsp. *carpinifolia* (Scop.) Briq.; *Ostrya vulgaris* Willd.

Local names

***Ostrya carpinifolia* Scop.: Georgia:** უხრავი - Ukhravi**,** უხრავა - Ukhrava , Хмелеграб - Khmelegrab, Незнайка - Neznajka

Local handicraft and other uses

***Ostrya carpinifolia* Scop. Georgia:** A beautiful tree deserving cultivation in garden and pleasure grounds. The very firm wood is suitable for production of various small articles. The bark, with a tannin content of 6.5%, is useful for tanning.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025NN).

***Pedicularis caucasica* M. Bieb*, Pedicularis crassirostris* Bunge*, Pedicularis eriantha* (Boiss. & Buhse) T.N.Popova*, Pedicularius nordmanniana* Bunge*, Pedicularis wilhelmsiana* Fisch. ex M. Bieb. - OROBANCHACEAE**

Synonyms

Pedicularis caucasica* M. Bieb*: *Pedicularis armena* Boiss. & A.Huet; *Pedicularis caucasica var. albiflora* Boiss.; *Pedicularis caucasica var. apiculata* Boiss.; *Pedicularis caucasica var. glabrescens* Boiss.; *Pedicularis nudicaulis* K.Koch; *Pedicularis persica* Willd. ex Steven

***Pedicularis crassirostris* Bunge:** *Pedicularis araratica* Bunge; *Pedicularis armena* Bunge; *Pedicularis bungii* Tchich.; *Pedicularis rubra* Gueldenst.

***Pedicularis eriantha* (Boiss. & Buhse) T.N.Popova:** *Pedicularis sibthorpii var. eriantha*

***Pedicularis wilhelmsiana* Fisch. ex. M. Bieb.:** *Pedicularis callicoma* Steven; *Pedicularis laniflora* Steven ex Bunge

Local names

***Pedicularis* sp.: Georgia:** სატილია - Satilia, კიტრაფურცელა - k'it'rapurtsela; Мытник - Mitnik

Local food uses

Georgia: Leaves of ***Pedicularis*** species are widely used in phkhali.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025OO).

***Petasites albus* (L.) Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb.; *Petasites hybridus* (L.) G. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb.: – ASTERACEAE**

Synonyms

***Petasites albus* (L.) Gaertn:** *Petasites glabrescens* Hoppe ex DC.; *Petasites ramosus* Baumg.; *Tussilago alba* L.; *Tussilago glabrescens* Steud.; *Tussilago lutea* J.F.Gmel.; *Tussilago ramosa* Hoppe

***Petasites hybridus* (L.) G. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb.:** *Cineraria hybrida* (L.) Bernh.; *Petasites georgicus* Manden.; *Petasites hybridus* subsp. *georgicus* (Manden.) Toman; *Petasites officinalis* Moench; *Petasites ovatus* Hill; *Petasites pratensis* Jord.; *Petasites vulgaris* Desf.; *Tussilago hybrida* L.; *Tussilago petasites* L.

Local names

***Petasites* sp**.: **Georgian**: ბუერა - buera, ბარამბო - barambo (Adjarian), ბულღო - bulgho (Adjarian); ბირღვ- birghv (Svan), ბუურღუ - buurghu (Svan), მუკურთხი - mukurtkhi (Svan), ბურღვილ - burghvil (Svan), ბორხვენა - borkhvena (Kartlian), ბუარა - buara Khevsurian), ბუერას დედა - bueras deda (Pshavian), ბულღავა - bulghava (Rachian), დილმა - dilma (Rachian), დიმელა -dimela (Rachian), ყარდიმელა - q'ardimela (Rachian), ბულღავაი - bulghavai (Gurian), ბულღვა - bulghva (Gurian), ბურღავაი - burghavai (Gurian), ბურღველა - burghvela (Imeretian), ლეშხი - leshkhi (Imeretian), ფურღველა - purghvela (Imeretian), ბურღი - burghi (Megrelian), ბუღი - bughi (Megrelian); **English**: Butterbur.

***Petasites albus* (L.) Gaertn.: Armenia:** Հազի դեղ սպիտակ – Hazi degh spitak, Հազի դեղ հիբրիդային – Hazi degh hybridajin; **Georgia**: ბუერა - Buera, ქარქვეტა - Qarqveta (Kartlian, Kakhetian), გორგორა - Gorgora (Kartlian, Kakhetian),

Перекати поле - Perekati pole ბუერა (buera); ბუურღუ - buurg'u, ბუღი - bughi (Megrelian), ბურღი - burghi (Megrelian); დილმა - dilma (Laz)

***Petasites hybridus* (L.) G. Gaertner, B. Meyer and Scherb**.: **English**: Butterbur; **Armenia:** Հազի դեղ սպիտակ – Hazi degh spitak, Հազի դեղ հիբրիդային – Hazi degh hybridajin; **Georgia**: ბუერა - buera, ბურღვა გურიაში - gurghvi guriashi, დიმელა - dimela, ბურღვილ - burghvil (Svan), ბარამბო - barambo (Adjarian), ბურღვა - burghva (Gurian)

Local medicinal uses

Petasites leaves are used in the Ural and Caucasus as diaphoretic, diuretic, antispastic, anthelmintic, for respiratory infections, and cysts. The root extract is used to treat furuncles and wounds. The leaves can be used for stomachache and applied to wounds. The **Armenian** name of this genus tells the use – hazi degh – medicine against cough.

***Petasites albus* (L.) Gaertn.: Georgia:** stomachache.

***Petasites hybridus* (L.) G. Gaertner, B. Meyer and Scherb**.: **Georgia**: Leaves applied for stomachache

Local food uses

***Petasites albus* (L.) Gaertn.: Georgia:** : lactofermented and used in phlhali.

***Petasites hybridus* (L.) G. Gaertner, B. Meyer and Scherb**.: **Georgia**: lactofermented and used in Phlhali and chave.

***Petasites* sp. Georgia**: The young leaves and petioles are cooked and eaten as herb pie. In Svaneti: young, peeled leaf petioles are edible. Racha: Young shoots were peeled and eaten. Tusheti: *Petasites* is boiled to make mkhali (herb spread), the herb is mixed with salted melted butter and eaten. *Petasites* is also boiled it in water, coarse flour (sapaneli) is added, and eaten; this meal is called “chave”. Young shoots or only leaf petioles of *Petasites* species are eaten raw in Svaneti. The plant was used in Tusheti to make *Petasites* mkhali with salted melted butter. Leaves and stems are also pickled. In Tusheti many herbaceous plants are used as food and are kept for winter, either dried or pickled, to make mixed mkhali and sauces, and to accompany the main dishes. It is used all-year round. There are several ways to season mkhali in Tusheti: 1. well-cleaned plants are placed in a pot and cooked without water. The cooked plants are placed on a sieve to cool and cut into pieces. After that the dish is seasoned with onions browned in clarified butter, egges and salt. 2. After cooking the plants in the same way, fresh cottage cheese, onions browned in clarified butter, eggs and salt are added. 3. After boiling the mkhali is seasoned with vinegar, garlic and salt. Normally, in Tusheti mkhali is not seasoned with walnuts and vinegar. In Svaneti peeled young leaf stalks are edible In Racha people used the young shoots which were peeled and eaten raw. The young leaves and stems are used for chave and phkhali (herb pie) and also pickled. The young leaves and petioles are cooked and eaten as herb pie. In Svaneti: young, peeled leaf petioles are edible. Racha: Young shoots were peeled and eaten. Tusheti: *Petasites* is boiled to make mkhali (herb spread), the herb is mixed with salted melted butter and eaten. *Petasites* is also boiled it in water, coarse flour (sapaneli) is added, and eaten; this meal is called “chave”. Young shoots or only leaf petioles of *Petasites* species are eaten raw in Svaneti. The plant was used in Tusheti to make *Petasites* mkhali with salted melted butter (Zurebiani, 1978). Leaves and stems are also pickled. In Tusheti many herbaceous plants are used as food and are kept for winter, either dried or pickled, to make mixed mkhali and sauces, and to accompany the main dishes, including kumeli ქუმელი q’va ყვა. It is used all-year round, is made of roasted keri ქერი (barley) grains. Can be made of ipkli იფქლი (Georgian endemic wheat), corn, svili სვილი (rye), kersvili ქერსვილი (mixture of barley and rye) and tsetsvi ცერცვი (faba bean, when mixed with corn: giera-i გიერა-ი *Brassica campestris* subsp. *oleifera* (DC.) Schübl. & Mart., gomat’i გომატი *Bunias orientalis* L., dutsi დუცი *Angelica tatianae Bordz.*, kharnuq’a-i ხარნუყა-ი *Lactuca serriola* L., buera ბუერა *Petasites ssp.*, shubq’a-i შუბყა-ი *Heracleum asperum* M. Bieb., khap’ara-i ხაპარა-ი *Cichorium intybus* L., mariamdzmara მარიამძმარა *Ligusticum alatum* (M. Bieb.) Spreng. ch’imi ჭიმი *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., diq’i დიყი *Heracleum* ssp., jortk’uda-i ჯორთკუდა-ი *Artemisia vulgaris* L., sagvidzla საღვიძლა *Taraxacum officinale* (L.) Weber ex F.H. Wigg., dzirkhvena ძირხვენა *Arctium lappa* L., ch’ivana ჭივანა *Silene wallichiana* Klotzsch, kvishamkhala ქვიშამხალა *Silene laera* (Stev.) Sims, khavrat’ai ხავრატაი *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik., jorik’udai ჯორიკუდაი *Artemisia vulgaris* L., and giera გიერა *Sinapis arvensis* L. There are several ways to season mkhali in Tusheti: 1. well-cleaned plants are placed in a pot and cooked without water. The cooked plants are placed on a sieve to cool and cut into pieces. After that the dish is seasoned with onions browned in clarified butter, egges and salt. 2. After cooking the plants in the same way, fresh cottage cheese, onions browned in clarified butter, eggs and salt are added. 3. After boiling the mkhali is seasoned with vinegar, garlic and salt. Normally, in Tusheti mkhali is not seasoned with walnuts and vinegar. Chave ჩავე is made in Tusheti using saghvidzlia საღვიძლია or sajaraq’i საჯარაყი *Taraxacum officinale* (L.) Weber ex F.H. Wigg., gomat’i გომატი *Bunias orientalis* L., dutsi დუცი *Angelica tatianae* Bordz., kharnuq’a ხარნუყა *Lactuca serriola* L. (another name is mts’aria მწარია because it is bitter “mts’are” means “bitter” in Georgian), and buera ბუერა *Petasites* ssp., p’it’na პიტნა *Mentha* ssp., gholo ღოლო *Rumex* ssp., sasuka სასუქა *Seseli transcaucasicum* Pimenov & Sdobnina, vashlisula ვაშლისულა *Primula woronowii*

Losinsk., boiled together, with added milk, sach'irai საჭარაი (sheep internal fat), and flour thinned with milk or water, as well as salt and garlic. In Svaneti buera (ბუერა *Petasites* ssp., Svan name burghvi (ბურღვი)): peeled young leaf stalks are edible (Zurebiani 1978). A dish called is made in Lower Svaneti with (*Aruncus vulgaris* Raf. mech'ekhi naq'un -მეჭეხი ნაყუნ). Leaves are taken away and the shoot "k'elar" (კელარ) alone is boiled for half an hour, is seasoned only with walnuts and salt. In Svaneti burghu (ბურღუ *Petasites* ssp.) is used to preserve cheese, gives a nice flavor. In Racha Pruidze (1986) found that perople use the young shoots of diq'i დიყი *Heracleum* ssp., q'ardimela ყარდიმელა, gogsodimela გოგსოდიმელა (*Petasites* ssp.), which are peeled and eaten raw. The young leaves and stems are used for chave and phkhali (herb pie) and also pickled.

Local handicraft and other uses
Georgia: The leaves and shoots of all species serve as fodder for cows. Fodder for cattle, sheep and pigs.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025PP).

***Phleum pratense* L. - POACEAE**
Synonyms
***Phleum pratense* L.:** *Achnodonton bulbosum* (Gouan) J.Woods; *Panicum pratense* var. *intermedium* Gaudin; *Phleum alpinum* subsp. *trabutii* Litard. & Maire; *Phleum bertolonii* subsp. *trabutii* (Litard. & Maire) Kerguélen; *Phleum brachystachyum* (Salis) Gamisans, A.T.Romero & C.Morales; *Phleum bulbosum* Gouan; *Phleum deckeri* Roem. ex Trin.; *Phleum fallax* Janka; *Phleum maximum* Pryor; *Phleum microstachyum* Ruiz ex Nym.; *Phleum microstachyum* Ruiz ex Nyman; *Phleum nodosum* L.; *Phleum nodosum* var. *pratense* (L.) St.-Amans; *Phleum parnassicum* Boiss. & Heldr. ex Nyman; *Phleum pratense* f. *alpinoides* Norm.; *Phleum pratense* f. *bracteatum* Asch. & Graebn.; *Phleum pratense* f. *elongatum* (Schur) Serb. & Nyár.; *Phleum pratense* f. *fallax* (Janka) Serb. & Nyár.; *Phleum pratense f. monstrosa* Brenner; *Phleum pratense* f. *pratense*; *Phleum pratense* f. *viviparum* (Gray) Louis-Marie; *Phleum pratense subsp. brachystachyum* (Salis) Gamisans; *Phleum pratense* subsp. *microstachyum* (Ruiz ex Nyman) Malag.; *Phleum pratense* subsp. *nodosum* (L.) Arcang.; *Phleum pratense* subsp. *nodosum* (L.) Dumort.; *Phleum pratense* subsp. *Pratense*; *Phleum pratense* subsp. *roshevitzii* (Pavlov) Tzvelev; *Phleum pratense* subsp. *trabutii* (Litard. & Maire) Kerguélen; *Phleum pratense* subsp. *vulgare* (Čelak.) Hyl.; *Phleum pratense* var. *armatum* Druce; *Phleum pratense* var. *brachystachyum* Salis; *Phleum pratense* var. *caespitosum* Neilr.; *Phleum pratense* var. *chlorostachyum* N.H.F.Desp.; *Phleum pratense* var. *elongatum* Schur; *Phleum pratense* var. *fallax* (Janka) C.Klinggr.; *Phleum pratense var. longiaristatum* Parn.; *Phleum pratense var. longiciliatum* Parn.; *Phleum pratense* var. *macrochaeton* Döll; *Phleum pratense* var. *minus* Gray; *Phleum pratense* var. *nodosum* (L.) Huds.; *Phleum pratense* var. *nodosum* (L.) Schrad.; *Phleum pratense* var. *pratense*; *Phleum pratense* var. *stoloniferum* (Host) Rchb.; *Phleum pratense* var. *stoloniformis* (Host) Steud.; *Phleum pratense* var. *viviparum* Gray; *Phleum pratense* var. *vulgare* Celak.; *Phleum roshevitzii* Pavlov; *Phleum stoloniferum* Host; *Phleum trabutii* (Litard. & Maire) Rivas Mart., A.Asensi, Molero Mesa & F.Valle; *Phleum tuberosum* Panz. ex Trin.; *Phleum villosum* Opiz; *Phleum vulgare* (Čelak.) Chase & Niles; *Phleum vulgare* Chase & Niles; *Plantinia pratensis* (L.) Bubani; *Stelephuros pratensis* (L.) Lunell

Local names
***Phleum pratense* L.: Georgia:** ტიმოთელა - Timotela, ტიმოთის ბალახი - Timotis balakhi, წინოლი - Tsinoli (Mtiuletian. Rachian), თივათესლა - Tivatesla (Adjarian), Тимофеевка - Timofeevka**,** аржанец луговой - Arzhanets lugovoj

Local handicraft and other uses
***Phleum pratense* L.: Georgia:** fodder species.

(for additional data see: Fayvush et al. 2025c).

***Picea orientalis* (L.) Peterm. - PINACEAE**
Synonyms
***Picea orientalis* (L.) Peterm.:** *Abies orientalis* (L.) Poir.; *Abies wittmanniana* Voss; *Picea orientalis* f. *atrovirens* Schelle; *Picea orientalis* f. *aurea* (Otto) Beissn.; *Picea orientalis* f. *aureospicata* Beissn.; *Picea orientalis* f. *nana* (Carrière) Rehder; *Picea orientalis* f. *nutans* Schelle; *Picea orientalis* var. *aurea* Otto; *Picea orientalis* var. *nana* Carrière; *Picea withmanniana* Carrière; *Picea wittmanniana* Fisch. ex. Gordon; *Pinus orientalis* L.

Local names

***Picea orientalis* (L.) Peterm.: Georgia**: აღმოსავლური ნაძვი – aghmosavluri nadzvi, ნეზვრა – nezvra (Svan), ნუზუ - nuzu (Chanetian, Megrelian), ღუმირ - ghumir (Svan), ხაარ - qaar (Svan), ცველა – tsvela (Lower Rachian), ღუმირ - Ghumir (Svan), Ель восточная - El' vostochnaia, ტახრა - takhra (Laz); **English**: Oriental Spruce.

Local medicinal uses

***Picea orientalis:* Georgia**: pollen s eaten for bronchitis, while a spruce needle concoction is drunk to cure tuberculosis and ulcers. The resin is applied to wounds.

Local food uses

***Picea orientalis:* Georgia:** Spruce leaves are sometimes eaten, and the resin is used as masticate instead of chewing gum. Leaves and young cones eaten in phkhali.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Picea orientalis*: Georgia**: Spruce used in construction, especially for roof shingles and. Spruce along with fir and pine was used to make rafts, a traditional ancient handicraft, e.g. in Borjomi gorge with rich forest resources and the river Mtkvari (Kura) as a log conveyor. Traditional patterns of procedure existed for each stage of raft construction works. Spruce with other tree species was used in traditional cart making for harnesses, it was also used for sleighs. Spruce wood was considered the best material for making roof boards. Wooden vessels used as measuring unit for cereal grains called “k’abits’i”, which is considered the same as “k’odi” used in later periods, was also made of spruce (or linden) wood: spruce boards were boiled in water to give the boards the desired shape, remove bitter taste and pitch; the shaped planks were stitched by threads made of spruce roots and smeared by spruce pitch. The vessel was best for product storage and transportation. Artisans from Adjara were especially well-known “k’abits’i”-vessel makers. The wood serves also for tool handles, sleds and walking sticks, as well as for roof shingles, walls and household utensils and as firewood. Its wood is a valuable raw material for paper production. The bark contains a tannic substance. Turpentine and other useful substances are obtained from the twigs and bark. It is a good and beautiful decorative plant for gardens and parks.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025QQ).

***Pinus sylvestris* var. *hamata* Steven - PINACEAE**

Synonyms

***Pinus sylvestris* var. *hamata* Steven:** *Pinus kochiana Klotzsch ex Koch: Pinus binatofolio* Gilib.; *Pinus borealis* Salisb.; *Pinus cretacea* Kalen.; *Pinus ericetorum* Thore; *Pinus erzeroomica* Calvert ex. Gordon; *Pinus fominii* Kondr.; *Pinus fominii* subsp. *cretacea* (Kalen.) L.V.Orlova; *Pinus frieseana* Wich.; *Pinus genevensis* Carrière; Pin*us* genovensis Garsault; *Pinus hagenaviensis* K.Koch; *Pinus krylovii* Serg. & Kondr.; *Pinus mughus* Jacq.; *Pinus resinosa* Savi; *Pinus scariosa* Lodd. ex. Loudon; *Pinus sylvestris* f. *aurea* (A.H.Kent) Beissn.; *Pinus sylvestris* f. *compacta* Kandemir & Mataracı; *Pinus sylvestris* f. *fastigiata* (Carrière) Beissn.; *Pinus sylvestris* f. *fruticosa* Borbás; *Pinus sylvestris* f. *nana* (Pall.) O.L.Lipa; *Pinus sylvestris* f. *parvifolia* (Heer) Schröd.; *Pinus sylvestris* f. *pendula* (C.Lawson) Beissn.; *Pinus sylvestris* f. *watereri* Rehder; *Pinus sylvestris* subsp. *amurensis* L.V.Orlova, *Pinus sylvestris* var. *hamata* Steven

Local names

***Pinus sylvestris* var. *hamata:* Armenia**: սոճի սովորական - sochi sovorokan, **Azerbaijan**: Kox şamı; **Georgia**: ფიჭვი - pich’vi, ბუკვანი - buk’vani, ხალცუცა - khaltsutsa, გვგიბ - gvgib (Svan), კატარი - k’at’ari (Imeretian, Acharian, Meskhetian), პიტო - p’it’o (Ertso-Tianetian), ჟინაყი - zhinaq’i (Tushetian), ჩირაღის ხე - (Mokhevian); **English**: Koch's pine

Local medicinal uses

***Pinus kochiana* Klotsch:** As a rule, pollen is mixed with honey; a teaspoon of the mixture is taken once a day half an hour before a meal. Pollen is usually collected in late April or in May. It is produced by yellow male cones that grow on branch tips. Male cones are picked by women in dry and calm weather. Then they are dried for several days in the shade while occasionally being stirred. During this time, the cones shed their pollen, which is later sifted and stored in a refrigerator in a glass container. Pinecones, as well as resin were used to heal eczema and scabs. Pine oil serves to relief skin allergies, burns and fungal infections. The cones are cooked in honey and taken as cure for asthma, bronchitis, lung infections and

tuberculosis. A decoction of needles helps urinary problems and serves as diuretic, as well as for tuberculosis and ulcers. Pine roots are also used to treat tuberculosis. Pollen is eaten dried to help bronchitis and inhaled for sinusitis.

Local food uses

Pinus sylvestris* var. *hamata:* Georgia*: Local people make honey and jam from young pinecones. This is also used as medicine for cough. In the Caucasus children cut off the bark of young pine trees called “zhina”, and eat the slimy inner layer called “mots’i”, which is sweet and tasty. The resin is used as masticate (instead of chewing gum). Leaves and young cones are sometimes eaten as famine food.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Pinus sylvestris* var. *hamata*: Georgia**: A dye solution is prepared from the bark and cones to obtain pink and beige colors. The solution is used for dyeing wool and silk. Pine is used in construction, especially for posts, and roof shingles, construction, firewood.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025RR).

***Plantago lanceolata* L.; *Plantago major* L. - PLANTAGINACEAE**

Synonyms:

***Plantago lanceolata* L.:** *Arnoglossum lanceolatum* (L.) Gray; *Lagopus lanceolatus* Fourr.; *Lagopus timbali* Fourr.; *Plantago ambigua* Guss.; *Plantago azorica* Hochst. ex Seub.; *Plantago byzantina* K.Koch; *Plantago capitata* Ten.; *Plantago contorta* Guss.; *Plantago dubia* L.; *Plantago elata* Steud.; *Plantago eriophora* Hoffmanns. & Link; *Plantago flexuosa* Gaud. ex Rapin; *Plantago fontis-curvae* Komarov; *Plantago glabriflora* Sakalo; *Plantago glareosa* Kern. ex Meynh.; *Plantago glauca* C.A.Mey.; *Plantago hungarica* Waldst. & Kit.; *Plantago kurdica* Vatke; *Plantago lanceolata* f. *lanceolata*; *Plantago lanceolata* subsp. *lanuginosa* Arcang.; *Plantago lanceolata* var. *dubia* (L.) Wahlenb.; *Plantago lanceolata* var. *lanceolata*; *Plantago lanceolata* var. *lanuginosa* Bastard; *Plantago lanceolata* var. *minor* Schltdl.; *Plantago lanceolata* var. *sphaerostachya* Mert. & W.D.J.Koch; *Plantago lanuginosa* DC.; *Plantago linkii* Roem. & Schult.; *Plantago longiscapa* Mazziari; *Plantago nutans* Poir.; *Plantago orientalis* Stapf; *Plantago preslii* Ten.; *Plantago pseudopatagonica* Vatke; *Plantago schottii* Roem. & Schult.; *Plantago succisa* Lyons; *Plantago sylvatica* H.Mart.; *Plantago trinervis* Mazziari; *Plantago variabilis* Link ex Barnéoud; *Plantago yezomaritima* Koidz.

***Plantago major* L.:** *Plantago adriatica* Campana; *Plantago angustata* Schur; *Plantago borysthenica* (Rogov.) Wissjul.; *Plantago bracteata* Moench; *Plantago compressiscapa* Opiz; *Plantago crenata* Blanco; *Plantago dilatata* Opiz; *Plantago dostalii* Domin; *Plantago dregeana* C.Presl; *Plantago exaltata* Hornem.; *Plantago fonticola* Kom.; *Plantago gigas* H.Lév.; *Plantago gouanii* J.F.Gmel.; *Plantago humifusa* Bernh. ex Rchb.; *Plantago japonica* Franch. & Sav.; *Plantago jehohlensis* Koidz.; *Plantago laciniosa* Domin; *Plantago latifolia* Salisb.; *Plantago limosa* Kit. ex Roem. & Schult.; *Plantago limosa* Kit. ex Sloboda; *Plantago littoralis* Nakai; *Plantago loureiroi* Roem. & Schult.; *Plantago macro-nipponica* Yamam.; *Plantago major* f. *major*; *Plantago major* f. *scopulorum* (Fr. & Broberg) Pilg.; *Plantago major* f. *sinuata* (Lam.) Pilg.; *Plantago major* var. *borysthenica* Rogow.; *Plantago major* var. *brachystachya* Wallr.; *Plantago major* var. *gigas* (H.Lév.) H.Lév.; *Plantago major* var. *jehohlensis* (Koidz.) S.X.Li; *Plantago major* var. *kimurae* Yamam.; *Plantago major* var. *leptostachya* Wallr.; *Plantago major* var. *major*; *Plantago major* var. *paludosa* Bég.; *Plantago major* var. *pauciflora* (Gilib.) Bég.; *Plantago major* var. *sawadai* Yamam.; *Plantago major* var. *scopulorum* Fr. & Broberg; *Plantago major* var. *sinuata* (Lam.) Decne.; *Plantago minima* DC.; *Plantago namikawae* Masam.; *Plantago nana* Tratt.; *Plantago officinarum* Crantz; *Plantago polystachia* Mazziari; *Plantago rocae* Lorentz; *Plantago rosea* hort. ex Rchb.; *Plantago sawadai* (Yamam.) Yamam.; *Plantago scopulorum* (Fries) Pavlova; *Plantago sinuata* Lam.; *Plantago sorokinii* Bunge; *Plantago subsinuata* Hornem.; *Plantago tabernaemontani* Baumg.; *Plantago togashii* Miyabe & Tatew.; *Plantago villifera* Kitag.; *Plantago vulgaris* (Hayne) Pavlova

Local names

***Plantago lanceolata* L.: Georgia**: მრავალძარღვა - mravaldzarghva, ლანცეტა მრავალძარღვა - Lantseta mravaldzarghva, ძაღლის-ენა - Dzaghlis-ena (Kartlian), ეშმაკის სარკე - Eshmakis sarke (Kakhetian), შვინდისძირა - Shvindisdzira (Kakhetian), ეშმაკის კიბე - Eshmakis kibe (Kiz.), საბუზელა - Sabuzela (Kiz.), დაკოდილაი - Dakodilai (Adjarian), ჟაღვეძ ნინ - Zhaghvedz nin (Svan), Подорожник ланцетный - Podorozhnik lantsetnyj; **Russian**: Подорожник - podoroshnik; **Azerbaijan**: бага ярпагы (baga jarpagei); **English:** Ribwort Plantain, Narrowleaf plantain; **Armenia:** Եզան լեզու նշտարատերև - Ezan lezu nshtararterev

***Plantago major* L.: Georgian**: მრავალძარღვა - mravaldzarg'va;: ცხრაძარღვა - tskhradzargva (Khevsur), კუთკვახ - kuthkvakh (Svan), ჯოოდიბალე - jo'odibale (Svan), მრავალძარღვა- Mravaldzarghva, ლავარძარღვა Lavardzarghva (Kakhetian, Meskhetian, Javakhetian), ლავარძაღა - Lavardzagha (Mokhetian, Mtiuletian, Pshavian, Khevsurian), ცხრაძარღვა - Tskhradzarghva (Mokhetian, Mtiuletian, Pshavian, Khevsurian), მოგზაურა - Mogzaura (Khevsurian), ბამბაძარღვა - Bambadzarghva (Imeretian), ძარღვა-ძარღვა - Dzarghvadzarghva (Gurian), ბერაძარღვა - Beradzarghva (Adjarian), მაჯარღვია - Majarghvia (Megrelian), მაჯარღვალაია - Majarghvalaia (Megrelian), მაჯერღვაია - Majaghveria (Megrelian), მგძაარღოოლ - Mgdzaarghool (Svan), მუხვატელ - Mukhvatel (Svan), მაჯარღოლ - Majarghol (Svan), შვარაშბალე - Shvarashbale (Svan), მუდრუწა - Mudrutsa (Svan), Подорожник большой - Podorozhnik bol'shoj, попутник - Poputnik; **Russian**: Подорожник - podoroshnik; **Armenia:** Եզան լեզու մեծ - Ezan lezu mets

Local medicinal uses

***Plantago lanceolata* L.: Armenia**: wound healing.

***Plantago major* L.: Armenia**: would healing. **Georgia**: It is used in traditional medicine as a means of stopping blood flow and healing wounds, anti-inflammatory.

Local food uses

Plantago lanceolata* L.:* Used for *sarma*.

***Plantago major*: Georgia:** The leaves and shoots are used in phkhali (herb pie), normally with other species. Dried and ground *Plantago major* is used for cooking sauces, as seasoning for soup, in meat and fish dishes, and sugared with milk. In Samtskhe-Javakheti natsarkatama ნაცარქათამა *Chenopodium album* L., ia-ia ია-ია *Viola* ssp., balba ბალბა *Malva sylvestris* L., *Malva neglecta* Wallr., ghvalo ღვალო *Rumex* ssp., dnaduri დანდური *Portulaca oleracea* L., pochkhila ფოჩხილა, marvaldzarghva მარვალძარღვა *Plantago major* L. and ch'inch'ari ჭინჭარი *Urtica dioica* L. are used for pkhali. The leaves and shoots are used in phkhali (herb pie), normally with other species The leaves contain vitamin A, B and C

Local handicraft and other uses

***Plantago* sp.:** Fodder for cattle, sheep and camels. The whole plant is rich in tannins and is often used for tanning. The whole plants are rich in tannins and used to tan leather.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025SS).

***Persicaria amphibia* (L.) Delabre; *Persicaria hydropiper* (L.) Spach; *Persicaria lapathifolia* (L.) Delarbre; *Persicaria maculosa* Gray - POLYGONACEAE**

Synonyms

***Persicaria amphibia* (L.) Delabre:** *Chulusium amphibium* (L.) Raf.; *Chulusium fluitans* Raf.; *Chulusium natans* Raf.; *Persicaria amphibia* (L.) Gray; *Persicaria amphibia* var. *emersa* (Michx.) J.C.Hickman; *Persicaria amphibia* var. *stipulacea* (N.Coleman) H.Hara; *Persicaria amphibia* var. *terrestris* (Leyss.) Munshi & Javeid; *Persicaria amurensis* Nieuwl.; *Persicaria coccinea* (Muhl. ex Willd.) Greene; *Persicaria hartwrightii* (A.Gray) Greene; *Persicaria muhlenbergii* (S.Watson) Small; *Polygonum amphibium* L.; *Polygonum amphibium* subsp. *laevimarginatum* Hultén; *Polygonum amphibium* var. *amurense* Korsh.; *Polygonum amphibium* var. *emersum* Michx.; *Polygonum amphibium* var. *muehlenbergii* Meisn.; *Polygonum amphibium* var. *stipulaceum* N.Coleman; *Polygonum amphibium* var. *terrestre* Leyss.; *Polygonum amphibium* var. *vestitum* Hemsl.; *Polygonum coccineum* Muhl. ex Willd.; *Polygonum coccineum* var. *pratincola* Stanford; *Polygonum coccineum* var. *rigidulum* Stanford; *Polygonum emersum* (Michx.) Britton; *Polygonum hartwrightii* A.Gray; *Polygonum muhlenbergii* S.Watson; *Polygonum natans* Eaton; *Polygonum rigidulum* E.Sheld.; *Polygonum salicifolium Schur*

***Persicaria hydropiper* (L.) Spach:** *Polygonum hydropiper* L., *Polygonum hydropiper* L. var. *projectum* Stanford

***Persicaria lapathifolia* (L.) Delarbre:** *Dioctis maculatum* Raf.; *Dioctis vernum* Raf.; *Discolenta lapathifolia* Raf.; *Discolenta scabra* Raf.; *Persicaria attenuata subsp. pulchra* (Blume) K.L.Wilson; *Persicaria hypanica* (Klokov) Tzvelev; *Persicaria lapathifolia* (L.) Gray; *Persicaria lapathifolia* subsp. *andrzejowskiana* (Klokov) Soják; *Persicaria lapathifolia* subsp. *brittingeri* (Opiz) Soják; *Persicaria lapathifolia* subsp. *hypanica* (Klokov) Soják; *Persicaria lapathifolia* subsp. *linicola* (Sutulov) Tzvelev; *Persicaria lapathifolia* subsp. *nodosa* (Pers.) Á.Löve; *Persicaria lapathifolia* subsp. *pallida* (With.) S.Ekman & T.Knutsson; *Persicaria lapathifolia* subsp. *saporoviensis* (Klokov) Soják; *Persicaria lapathifolia* var. *incana* (Roth) S.Ekman & T.Knutsson; *Persicaria lapathifolia* var. *lapathifolia*; *Persicaria lapathifolia* var. *linicola* (Sutulov) S.Ekman & T.Knutsson; *Persicaria lapathifolia* var. *nodosa* (Pers.) Qaiser; *Persicaria lapathifolia var. tomentosa* (Schrank) Tzvelev; *Persicaria linicola* Nenukow; *Persicaria oneillii* Brenckle; *Persicaria saporoviensis* (Klokov) Tzvelev; *Persicaria scabra* (Moench) Moldenke; *Persicaria*

scabra var. *incana* (F.W.Schmidt) Tzvelev; *Persicaria tomentosa* (Schrank) E.P.Bicknel; *Peutalis nodosa* Raf.; *Polygonum andrzejowskianum* Klokov; *Polygonum brittingeri* Opiz; *Polygonum ferrugineum* var. *patagonicum* (Speg.) Macloskie; *Polygonum hypanicum* Klokov; *Polygonum incanum* F.W.Schmidt; *Polygonum incarnatum* Elliott; *Polygonum lapathifolium* L.; *Polygonum lapathifolium* f. *nodosum* (Pers.) Beck; *Polygonum lapathifolium* var. *incanum* (F.W.Schmidt) W.D.J.Koch; *Polygonum lapathifolium* var. *incanum* Ledeb.; *Polygonum lapathifolium* var. *nodosum* (Pers.) Hook.f.; *Polygonum lapathifolium* var. *ovatum* A.Br.; *Polygonum lapathifolium* var. *salicifolium* Sibth.; *Polygonum linicola* Sutulov; *Polygonum nodosum* Pers.; *Polygonum nodosum* var. *incanum* Ledeb.; *Polygonum pallidum* With.; *Polygonum paniculatum* Andrz.; *Polygonum pensylvanicum* subsp. *oneilii* (Brenckle) Hultén; *Polygonum persicaria* var. *incanum* (F.W.Schmidt) Meisn.; *Polygonum persicaria* var. *incanum* Roth; *Polygonum persicaria* var. *vernicosum* Cham. & Schltdl.; *Polygonum saporoviense* Klokov; *Polygonum scabrum* Moench; *Polygonum spectabile. patagonica* Speg.; *Polygonum tomentosum* Schrank; *Polygonum utriculatum* J.Rémy

Persicaria maculosa: *Persicaria dolichopoda* (Ohki) Ohki ex Nakai; *Persicaria fusiformis* (Greene) Greene; *Persicaria maculosa* var. argentea Gray; *Persicaria mitis* Garsault; *Persicaria salicifolia* Gray; *Polygonum dolichopodum* Ohwi; *Polygonum fusiforme* Greene; *Polygonum persicaria* L.; *Polygonum persicaria* var. *ruderale* Meisn.; *Polygonum puritanorum* Fernald; *Polygonum ruderale* Salisb.

Local names

***Persicaria hydropiper*: Georgia:** წალიკა **-** Tsalika**,** წყლის ინა - Tsklis ina (Kartlian, Kakhetian), ცხენის ინა - Tskhenis ina (Kartlian, Kakhetian), ჟალტამი - Zhaltami (Gurian), ანწლიკა - Antslika (Gurian), წყლის მატიტელა - Tsklis matitela (Kizkiqian),დათვისჩაღანდრი - Datvischaghandri (Mezkhetian), სალდა - Salda (Imeretian), სარდალა - Sardala (Mtiuletian, Rachian), სარდაკია - Sardakia (Megrelian), სანდაკია, სანდრაკია - Sandrakia (Megrelian), მიარდალორდ - Miardalord (Svam), მუვერდელოოლ - Muverdelool (Svan), Водяной перец - Vodianoj perets, гречиха перечная - Grechikha perechnaia; **English**: Knotweed; **Azerbaijan**: Su bibəri

***Persicaria lapathifolia* (L.) Delarbre: Azerbaijan:** Turşənkyarpaqlı persikariya; Düyümlü qırxbuğum

***Persicaria maculosa* Gray: Georgia:** ბოსტნის წალიკა **-** Bostnis tsalika**,** ქრისტეს ქრისტეს ცერი - Qristes tseri (Gurian), ქრისტეს ნეკი - Qristes neki (Gurian)**,** ქრისტეს ცერის დანაბიჯი - Qristes tceris danabiji (Gurian)**,** Почечуйная трава - Pochechujnaia trava; **Azerbaijan:** Qırmızıbaş qırxbuğum

Local medicinal uses

***Persicaria lapathifolia* (L.) S.F.Gray: Azerbaijan:** An infusion of leaves is used as a diuretic for urolithiasis, as well as kidney diseases. Herbal tea is taken for hemorrhoids. Fresh grass is applied to the back of the head with a headache, as well as on wounds and burnt places. In Talysh used as a hemostatic agent.

***Persicaria hydropiper*: Georgia:** The extract of the leaves of this plant is used in medicine as a blood-stopping agent**,** to treat fungal and other skin infections.

***Persicaria lapathifolia (L.) Delarbre:* Azerbaijan:** Crushed leaves in Talysh are considered a good hemostatic and wound healing agent, for this they are applied to cuts of the hands and other organs, and they are also used against boils and skin diseases mixed with other medicines.

***Persicaria maculosa* Gray:** In rare cases the leaves are employed as medicine. **Azerbaijan:** A decoction of the herb is used as a diuretic in diseases of the kidneys and urolithiasis. Aerial parts in the form of tea from are used for hemorrhoids, applied fresh to the back of the head for headaches, as well as on wounds and burnt places.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Persicaria lapathifolia* (L.) S.F.Gray: Azerbaijan:** Seeds serve as food for poultry. The leaves are used as food as a vegetable. A dyeing solution is made from the roots to obtain a yellow color. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. Honey plant .

***Persicaria maculosa* Gray: Georgia:** A yellow dye is obtained from the roots. It has medicinal value as a diuretic. It is a honey plant**. Azerbaijan:** The roots are used to dye fabrics yellow. Honey plant.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025TT).

***Polygonatum glaberrimum* K. Koch.; *Polygonatum multiflorum* (L.) All. - ASPARAGACEAE**

Synonyms

***Polygonatum glaberrimum* K. Koch.:** *Polygonatum mischtschenkoanum* Greuter; *Polygonatum odoratum subsp.*

glaberrimum (K.Koch) Elenevsky & Zernov; *Polygonatum ovatum* Miscz. ex Tamanian; *Polygonatum pruinosum* Boiss.
***Polygonatum multiflorum* (L.) All.:** *Convallaria ambigua* Schrank; *Convallaria bracteata* B.Thomas; *Convallaria govaniana* Wall.; *Convallaria multiflora* L.; *Convallaria multiflora* var. *ambigua* Des Moul.; *Convallaria multiflora* var. *bracteata* Gaudin; *Convallaria multiflora* var. *ramosa* Döll; *Polygonatum ambiguum* (Des Moul.) B.D.Jacks.; *Polygonatum bracteatum* (Gaudin) G.Don; *Polygonatum intermedium* Dumort.; *Polygonatum multiflorum* subsp. *bracteatum* (B.Thomas) K.Richt.; *Polygonatum multiflorum* subsp. *broteroi* (Guss.) K.Richt.; *Polygonatum multiflorum* var. *bracteatum* (B.Thomas) Kunth; *Polygonatum multiflorum* var. *latifolium* Kunth; *Polygonatum multiflorum* var. *ramosum* (Döll) Geisenh.; *Polygonatum salomonis* Friche-Joset & Montandon

Local names
***Polygonatum glaberrimum* K. Koch.: Armenia**: Սինդրիկ արևելյան - Sindrik arevelyan; **Georgia**: სვინტრაი - svintrai, სვინტრი - Svintri, დათვჟოლაი - Datvjolai (Tushetian), მარიალე - Mariale (Megrelian), სკვანტილა - sk'vant'ila (Megrelian), ქისლად - Qislad (Svan), Купена - Kupena, Соломонова печать - Solomonova pechat'; **Azerbaijan:** Hamar güyənə; **English**: Solomon's seal.
***Polygonatum multiflorum* (L.) All.: Georgia:** სვინტრი - Svintri, დათვჟოლაი - Datvjolai (Tushetian), მარიალე - Mariale (Megrelian), ქისლად - Qislad (Svan), Купена - Kupena, Соломонова печать - Solomonova pechat'

Local medicinal uses
***Polygonatum glaberrimum* K. Koch. Armenia**: Traditional medicine uses roots, leaves and young stems. The plant has blood and stomach-cleansing properties are also used for cosmetic purposes. Crushed leaves and roots are used as anti-inflammatory for infected wounds, arthritis, and rheumatism. Boiled leaves and an alcoholic extract lower the blood sugar).
***Polygonatum multiflorum* (L.) All.: Georgia:** unspecified medicinal use.

Local food uses
***Polygonatum glaberrimum* K. Koch.: Armenia**: Young plants are used as a vegetable and can be prepared as asparagus (with oil and eggs, in salads, marinade with vinegar). **Georgia**: leaves are sometimes used in chave (a combination of dry herbs with coarse flour stirred in water). Also eaten in Phkhali. **Azerbaijan:** In spring, young shoots and rhizomes soaked in water are used as food in boiled or fried form.

Local handicraft and other uses
***Polygonatum glaberrimum* K. Koch. Armenia**: The roots are used for making glue by simply mashing them and using the resulting resinous mass. **Azerbaijan**: In folk cosmetics, creeping rhizomes were used as a blush. A dyeing solution is made from the fruits to obtain black and purple. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it**.** Ornamental plants suitable for cultivation in shady gardens and parks. Poisonous**.**

(for additional data see: Fayvush et al. 2025d).

***Polypodium vulgare* L. - POLYPODIACEAE**
Synonyms
***Polypodium vulgare* L.:** *Ctenopteris vulgaris* (L.) Newman; *Polypodium vulgare* subsp. *issaevii* Askerov & A.E.Bobrov; *Polypodium vulgare* var. *vulgare*

Local names
***Polypodium vulgare* L.*:* Georgia**: თავშავა - tavshava; **Russian**: Душица - dushiza; **Azerbaijan**: rapaот - garaot, Adi şirinkök; **Armenia**: звирак - zvirak; **English**: Oregano, wild marjoram, Greek oregano

Local medicinal uses
***Polypodium vulgare* L.*:* Georgia:** Occasionally used in medicine against bronchitis, cough, and for wound care. **Azerbaijan:** In Traditional medicine of medieval Azerbaijan, the rhizome was used as an expectorant, choleretic agent, for colitis, as well as an antitumor and antispasmodic. The crushed root of the plant, mixed with honey water, was taken as a choleretic and laxative agent. The rhizome has also been used in bronchial catarrh. A decoction of the rhizome in Talysh is used for rheumatism, and the leaves are used as part of complex medicines against wounds, boiled warm leaves are placed on tumors, on painful places with rheumatism.

Local food uses
***Polypodium vulgare* L.*:* Georgia:** Used as sugar replacement for its sweet taste. The sweet root is eaten.

Local handicraft and other uses
***Polypodium vulgare* L.*:* Azerbaijan:** A dyeing solution is made from the root to obtain a brown color. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025UU).

***Polystichum aculeatum* (L.) Roth, *Polystichum braunii* (Spenn.) Feé - DRYOPTERIDACEAE**
Synonyms
***Polystichum aculeatum* (L.) Roth:** *Aetopteron aculeatum* (L.) House; *Aspidium aculeatum* (L.) Sw.; *Aspidium bosniacum* Formánek; *Aspidium haleakalense* Mann; *Aspidium lobatum* (Huds.) Sw.; *Aspidium lobatum* var. *rigidum* Christ; *Aspidium plukenetii* Steud.; *Aspidium pseudolonchitis* Dumort.; *Aspidium sublobatum* Blume; *Dryopteris aculeata* (L.) Kuntze; *Dryopteris lobata* (Huds.) Schinz & Thell.; *Hypopeltis aculeata* (L.) Tod.; *Hypopeltis lobulata* Bory; *Nephrodium aculeatum* (L.) Coss. & Germ.; *Phymatodes plukenetii* C.Presl; *aculeatum* L.; *Polypodium lobatum* Huds.; *Polystichum lobatum* (Huds.) C.Presl; *Polystichum plukenetii* DC.; *Polystichum stipitatum* Chauvin; *Tectaria aculeata* (L.) Lag., Garcia & Clem.
***Polystichum braunii* (Spenn.) Feé:** *Aspidium braunii* Spenn.; *Aspidium pilosum* Schur; *Dryopteris aculeata* var. *braunii* Underw.; *Dryopteris braunii* (Spenn.) Underw.; *Polystichum aculeatum* var. *braunii* Davenp.; *Polystichum braunii* subsp. *purshii* (Fernald) Calder & Roy L.Taylor; *Polystichum braunii* var. *braunii*; *Polystichum braunii* var. *purshii* Fernald; *Polystichum shennongense* Ching, Boufford & K.H.Shing

Local names
***Polystichum* sp.: Georgia:** გუგულის სელი - Gugulis seli, Кукушкин лен - Kukushkin len

Local medicinal uses
***Polystichum* sp.: Georgia**: used to treat mastitis in cows.

Local handicraft and other uses
***Polystichum aculeatum* (L.) Roth ex Mert.** and ***Polystichum braunii* (Spenn.) Fée: Georgia:** can be used as an ornamental plant in shady rocky and stony places.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025ii).

***Populus tremula* L. - SALICACEAE**
Synonyms
***Populus tremula* L.:** *Populus australis* Ten.; *Populus bonatii* H.Lév.; *Populus duclouxiana* Dode; *Populus microcarpa* Hook.f. & Thomson ex Hook.f.; *Populus pseudotremula* N.I.Rubtzov; *Populus repanda* Baumg.; *Populus rotundifolia* Griff.; *Populus rotundifolia* var. *bonati* (Lévl.) Z.Wang & S.L.Tung; *Populus rotundifolia* var. *duclouxiana* (Dode) Gombócz; *Populus tremula* var. *australis* (Ten.) Nyman; *Populus tremula* var. *repanda* (Baumg.) Nyman; *Populus villosa* Láng; *Tremula vulgaris* Opiz

Local names
***Populus tremula* L.: Georgia:** ვერხვი - Verkhvi**,** ფრიალე - Phriale (Megrelian)**,** ვერხველა - Verkhela (Svan)**,** ერხელა - Erkhela (Svan), ერხ - Erkh (Svan), Осина - Osina

Local handicraft and other uses
***Populus tremula* L.: Georgia:** used for utensils and tools, construction timber and firewood.
***Populus* sp.: Georgia:** used for utensils and tools.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025VV).

***Potamogeton natans* L. - POTAMOGETONACEAE**

Synonyms

***Potamogeton natans* L.:** *Buccaferrea natans* (L.) Bubani; *Potamogeton affinis* Boenn. ex Cham. & Schlecht.; *Potamogeton besseri* Steud.; *Potamogeton fluitans* subsp. *petiolaris* (Nyman) Cif. & Giacom.; *Potamogeton fluitans* var. *petiolatus* (Wolfg.) Nyman; *Potamogeton kirkii* Syme; *Potamogeton morongii* A.Benn.; *Potamogeton natans* f. *angustifolius* Regel; *Potamogeton natans* f. *fluviatilis* (Fr.) Hagstr.; *Potamogeton natans* f. *lancifolius* (Fieber) Rchb.; *Potamogeton natans* f. *ovalifolius* (Fieber) Rchb.; *Potamogeton natans* f. *rotundifolius* (Bréb.) Hagstr.; *Potamogeton natans* f. *terrestris* (Gray) Hagstr.; *Potamogeton natans* f. *vulgaris* Rchb.; *Potamogeton natans* subsp. *ellipticus* Gaudin; *Potamogeton natans* subsp. *explanatus* (Mert. & W.D.J.Koch) K.Richt.; *Potamogeton natans* subsp. *kirkii* (Syme) Nyman; *Potamogeton natans* subsp. *petiolaris* (Nyman) Arcang.; *Potamogeton natans* subsp. *petiolatus* (Wolfg.) K.Richt.; *Potamogeton natans* subsp. *vulgaris* Gaudin; *Potamogeton natans* var. *acaulis* Wahlb.; *Potamogeton natans* var. *angustifolius* G.Mey.; *Potamogeton natans* var. *explanatus* Mert. & W.D.J.Koch; *Potamogeton natans* var. *fluviatilis* Fr.; *Potamogeton natans* var. *intermedius* Mert. & W.D.J.Koch; *Potamogeton natans* var. *lancifolius* Fieber; *Potamogeton natans* var. *major* W.D.J.Koch & Ziz; *Potamogeton natans* var. *media* W.D.J.Koch & Ziz; *Potamogeton natans* var. *minor* Hook.f.; *Potamogeton natans* var. *ovalifolius* Fieber; *Potamogeton natans* var. *petiolaris* Nyman; *Potamogeton natans* var. *petiolatus* (Wolfg.) Nyman; *Potamogeton natans* var. *prolixus* W.D.J.Koch; *Potamogeton natans* var. *pygmaeus* Gaudin; *Potamogeton natans* var. *rotundifolius* Bréb.; *Potamogeton natans* var. *subnatans* Wahlenb.; *Potamogeton natans* var. *terrestris* Gray; *Potamogeton natans* var. *vulgaris* Mert. & W.D.J.Koch; *Potamogeton paludosus* Bory ex Cham. & Schltdl.; *Potamogeton petiolaris* C.Presl; *Potamogeton petiolatus* Wolfg.; *Potamogeton plantago* T.Bastard; *Potamogeton samariformis* Hagstr.; *Potamogeton sparganiifolius* Bab.; *Potamogeton uliginosus* Boenn. ex Cham. & Schlecht.; *Spirillus natans* (L.) Nieuwl.

Local names

***Potamogeton natans* L.: Azerbaijan:** Üzən suçiçəyi

Local medicinal uses

***Potamogeton natans* L.: Azerbaijan:** A decoction of the leaves is taken orally for ordinary and bloody diarrhea, and fresh leaves are used for lichen and abscesses as an external cooling agent.

Local food uses

***Potamogeton natans* L.: Azerbaijan:** The roots of the plant are eaten.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025kk).

***Portulaca oleracea* L. - PORTULACACEAE**

Synonyms

***Portulaca oleracea* L.:** *Portulaca consanguinea* Schltdl; *Portulaca fosbergii* Poelln.; *Portulaca fosbergii* var. *major* Poelln.; *Portulaca hortensis* Rupr.; *Portulaca intermedia* Link ex Schltdl.; *Portulaca latifolia* Hornem.; *Portulaca marginata* Kunth; *Portulaca neglecta* Mack. & Bush; *Portulaca officinarum* Crantz; *Portulaca oleracea* f. *alba* Alef.; *Portulaca oleracea* f. *aurantia* Alef.; *Portulaca oleracea* f. *aurea* Alef.; *Portulaca oleracea* f. *caryophyllina* Alef.; *Portulaca oleracea* f. *gillesii* Alef.; *Portulaca oleracea* f. *haageana* Alef.; *Portulaca oleracea* f. *parvifolia* (Haw.) Alef.; *Portulaca oleracea* f. *rosea* Alef.; *Portulaca oleracea* f. *sativa* (DC.) Alef.; *Portulaca oleracea* f. *striata* Alef.; *Portulaca oleracea* f. *sulfurea* Alef.; *Portulaca oleracea* f. *violacea* Alef.; *Portulaca oleracea* subsp. *granulatostellulata* (Poelln.) Danin & H.G.Baker; *Portulaca oleracea* subsp. *oleracea* L.; *Portulaca oleracea* subsp. *sativa* (Haw.) Čelak.; *Portulaca oleracea* subsp. *stellata* Danin & H.G.Baker; *Portulaca oleracea* subsp. *sylvestris* (Garsault) Thell.; *Portulaca oleracea* var. *macrantha* Speg.; *Portulaca oleracea* var. *micrantha* Speg.; *Portulaca oleracea* var. *opposita* Poelln.; *Portulaca oleracea* var. *parvifolia* (Haw.) Griseb.; *Portulaca oleracea* var. *sativa* (Haw.) DC.; *Portulaca olitoria* Pall.; *Portulaca parvifolia* Haw.; *Portulaca pilosa* var. *marginata* (Kunth) Kuntze; *Portulaca retusa* Engelm.; *Portulaca sativa* Haw.; *Portulaca stellata* (Danin & H.G.Baker) Ricceri & Arrigoni; *Portulaca suffruticosa* Thwaites; *Portulaca sylvestris* Friche-Joset & Montandon; *Portulaca sylvestris* Garsault

Local names

***Portulaca oleracea* L.: English**: Purslane; **Armenia**: Դանդուռ սովորական - Dandur sovorakan; **Azerbaijan**. Bağça pərpərəni; **Georgia**: დანდური - danduri, დანდრანუკა - dandranuk'a (Chanetian, Ingiloian), ვაღურია - vaghuria (Megrelian), კატკატო - k'at'k'at'o (Kiziqian), კერატა - k'erat'a (Lower Imeretian), მსუქანა - msukana (Javakhetian,

Meskhetian, Rachian, Lechkhumian, Upper Imeretian), უკვდავა - uk'vdava (Gurian), უღურალე - ughurale (Megrelian), Портулак - Portulak; **English**: Purslane; Портулак огородный - Portulak ogorodnyy

Local medicinal uses

***Portulaca oleracea* L.:** Used as a choleretic, antipyretic, for hepatitis, nephritis, cystitis, intestinal ulcers, bloody diarrhea, intestinal infections. Traditional medicine usually used the green parts of the plant and its seeds to treat impotence, stroke, urinary tract infections, psoriasis, liver and stomach. The fresh juice has anthelmintic properties and quenches thirst. Drinking "milk" made from crushed seeds will help in healing tumors of the digestive tract. The intravenous injection of plant-derived preparations enhances the heart rhythm, narrows blood vessels and raises blood pressure. Ii is recommended to eat *Portulaca* in the early stages of 2-type diabetes. Crushed seeds mixed with honey reduce the frequency of asthma attacks. A tincture is recommended as poultice for muscle cramps. Leaf juice soothes itching caused by insect bites. Fresh or marinated *purslane regulate the blood platelet formation*. Contains vitamin C, carotene, alkaloids, proteins and organic acids. Pulverized leaves of the plant and a decoction of seeds are used in diarrhea, treatment of dysentery and as antipyretic. Pulverized leaves used as poultice to treat bee stings and skin tumors. The plant is also used as general panacea to strengthen the organism.

Local food uses

***Portulaca oleracea* L.:** Well-known food plant, which is used fresh and marinated. Young plants are used cooked, as spice in soups and sauces, and like spinach with oil, vinegar, and garlic). The fruits have cooling properties and are used in food in raw in salads or boiled. Is one of the sources of vitamin C (. Young shoots of *Portulaca oleracea* are used in the Causcasus to make mkhali/phkhali (an herb and walnut spread). The plant is used alone in Kartli and Kakheti as well as in a mixture of various herbs. Leaves are used as food.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Portulaca oleracea* L.:** According to local belief, common *purslane* put in the bed can help to avoid nightmares. A dye solution is prepared from the flowers to obtain violet and grey colors and is used for dyeing wool yarn as well as products made of wool.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025WW).

***Potentilla anserina* L. - ROSACEAE**

Synonyms

Potentilla anserina* L.: Argentina vulgaris* Lam.; *Potentilla anserina* subsp*. anserina*; *Potentilla anserina* var*. anserina*; *Potentilla anserina* var*. concolor* Ser.; *Potentilla anserina* var*. discolor* Wallr.; *Potentilla anserina* var*. hirsuta* Th.Wolf; *Potentilla anserina* var*. holosericea* Gaudin; *Potentilla anserina* var*. nuda* Gaudin; *Potentilla anserina* var*. tenella* Lange; *Potentilla anserina* var*. vulgaris* Hayne; *Potentilla argentina* Huds.; *Potentilla concolor* (Wallr.) Zimmeter; *Potentilla geminiflora* Zimmeter; *Potentilla pratincola* B.Boivin; *Potentilla pulchra* Salisb.

Local names

***Potentilla anserina* L**. **Georgia**: ბატის მარწყვა-ბალახი - Batis martskva-balakhi, Лапчатка гусиная - Lapchatka gusinaia;

Local food uses

***Potentilla anserina* L.: Georgia:** Its young twigs are used as a salad. All parts of the plant contain tannins. The leaves contain vitamin C.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Potentilla anserina* L.: Georgia:** The green parts of the plant are the best food for domestic birds. A yellow dye is obtained from the stem and leaves

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025XX).

***Primula auriculata* Lam.; *Primula macrocalyx* Bunge; *Primula woronovii* (Standl.) Bruniera & C.M.Taylor - PRIMULACEAE**

Synonyms

***Primula auriculata* Lam.:** *Aleuritia auriculata* (Lam.) Soják; *Primula longifolia* Curtis; *Primula pycnorhiza* Ledeb.

***Primula woronovii* (Standl.) Bruniera & C.M.Taylor:** *Rudgea woronovii* Standl.

Local names

***Primula macrocalyx* Bunge: Armenia:** Գնարբուկ խոշորաբաժակ - Gnarbuk khoshorabajak; **Azerbaijan**: İrikasacıqlı novruzçiçəyi; **Georgia**: დიდჯამა ფურისულა - didjama purisula, ამაღლების ყვავილი - amaghlebis q'vavili (Tsalka), გოგრის ყვავილი - gogris q'vavili (Lower Kartlian), გუგუტას მუხლა - gugut'as mukhla (Tushetian), ლუსუმა - lusuma (Pshavian), ნიფხვისტოტა - bipkhvist'ot'a (Kartlian), უზუნდარა - uzundara (Meskhetian), ფანდურიკი - pandurik'i (Kartlian);

***Primula woronowii* Losinsk.: Armenia:** Գնարբուկ Վորոնովի - Gnarbuk Voronovi**; Azerbaijan:** Voronov novruzçiçəyi; **Georgia**: ტყის ფურისულა - t'q'is purisula, ბაბილო - babilo (Acharian), ვაშლისუნა - vashlisuna (Tushetian), საწრიპინა - sats'rip'ina (Acharian), სახემშვენიერა - sakhemshveniera (Gurian, Lower Imeretian, Upper Acharian), ფილისულა - pilisula (Rachian, Imeretian, Lechkhumian), ფირისულა - pirisula (Rachian, Imeretian, Lechkhumian), ფურისვილა - purisvila (Pshavian), ფურის ია - puris ia (Kakhetian), ფურის ძუძუ - puris dzudzu (Kakhetian); **English**: Primula.

***Primula* spp.: Georgia**: ფურისულა - phurisula, ჯოღორიში ნინა - joghorishi nina (Megrelian)

Local medicinal uses

***Primula macrocalyx* Bunge: Azerbaijan:** Used as vitamin supplement, the leaves are used to treat hypo-and avitaminosis, as well as scurvy to decrease the bleeding of the gums, and to improve vision in avitaminosis and increase appetite. The plant has also diuretic properties . The aerial parts of the plant are used as a diuretic and expectorant. Used as vitamin supplement, the leaves are used to treat hypo-and avitaminosis, as well as scurvy to decrease the bleeding of the gums, and to improve vision in avitaminosis and increase appetite. The plant has also diuretic properties.

***Primula macrocalyx / Primula woronovii:* Georgia**: Raw roots of all species are used against cough. Leaves are used to cure barrenness. The leaves and flowers are also used against cough, and to cure kidney problems.

Local food uses

***Primula macrocalyx**:* In spring fresh leaves are used in food as salad and also in soups A tea is prepared from the flowers. In Adjara plants are washed and boiled in salted water, then drained and chopped, walnut is crushed with garlic, red pepper, salt and coriander, mixed with vinegar and then with the boiled herbs. *Primula macrocalyx* is eaten raw, or boiled as mkhali (herb spread), mixed with salted melted butter and eaten. Some people chop this herb, boil it in water, and add "sapaneli" (coarse flour) to make a meal called "chave".

Primula macrocalyx and ***Primula woronowii* Georgia**: leaves are often served in spring in phkhali (a mixture of cut herbs and walnuts). The leaves can also be pickled. In Adjara plants are washed and boiled in salted water, then drained and chopped, walnut is crushed with garlic, red pepper, salt and coriander, mixed with vinegar and then with the boiled herbs. Tusheti: *Primula macrocalyx* is eaten raw or boiled as mkhali (herb spread), mixed with salted melted butter and eaten. Some people chop this herb, boil it in water, and add "sapaneli" (coarse flour) to make a meal called "chave". Leaves of *Primula macrpocalyx* and *Primula woronowii* are often served in spring in phkhali (a mixture of cut herbs and walnuts). The leaves can also be pickled.

***Primula* spp**.: **Georgia**: leaves for phkhali.

Local handicraft and other uses

Primula macrophylla: Used as forage and smoked like tobacco. **Azerbaijan:** A dyeing solution is made from the grass to produce yellow and orange. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it**.** Honey plant. Ornamental.

***Primula woronovii* Losinsk.: Azerbaijan:** A dyeing solution is made from the grass to obtain green and gray colors. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. Honey plant. Ornamental.

***Primula* sp.: Azerbaijan:** All species used for dyeing: A dye solution is prepared from flowers to obtain yellow color and its shades. The solution is used for dyeing wool yarn as well as products made of wool. Extremely decorative during flowering. Used in gardens and parks (Akhundov et al., 1989). Good nectariferous plant, producing much nectar.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025YY).

***Prunella vulgaris* L. - LAMIACEAE**

Synonyms

***Prunella vulgaris* L.**: *Prunella parviflora* Lej.; *Prunella pennsylvanica* Bigelow; *Prunella vulgaris* f. *vulgaris*; *Prunella vulgaris* var. *albiflora* Tinant; *Prunella vulgaris* var. *capitellata* (Beck) Nyman; *Prunella vulgaris* var. *japonica* Kudô; *Prunella vulgaris*

var. *leucantha* Schur ex L.H.Bailey; *Prunella vulgaris* var. *parviflora* (Gilib.) J.W.Moore; *Prunella vulgaris* var. *recta* Tinant; *Prunella vulgaris* var. *vulgaris*;

Local names

***Prunella vulgaris* L.: Azerbaijan:** Adi boğazotu; **English**: Common self-heal;

Local medicinal uses

***Prunella vulgaris* L.:** A decoction of inflorescences with leaves is used as a wound healing agent, as well as for diarrhea, bleeding, catarrhal diseases of the throat, in the form of poultices from tumors.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Prunella vulgaris* L.:** A dyeing solution is made from grass and flowers to obtain green and purple. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. Honey plant.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025ll).

***Prunus avium* (L.) L.; *Prunus cerasifera* L.; *Prunus spinosa* L. - ROSACEAE**

Synonyms

***Prunus avium* (L.) L.:** *Cerasus anglica* Poit. & Turpin; *Cerasus avicularis* Dulac; *Cerasus avium var. duracina* (L.) Lej. & Courtois; *Cerasus dulcis* G.Gaertn., B.Mey. & Scherb.; *Cerasus nigra* Mill.; *Cerasus nigricans* Borkh.; *Cerasus pallida* M.Roem.; *Cerasus varia* Borkh.; *Druparia avium* [Clairv.]; *Prunus avium subsp. juliana* (L.) Schübl. & G.Martens; *Prunus cerasus var. avium* L.; *Prunus cerasus var. bigarella* L.; *Prunus cerasus var. dulcis* L.; *Prunus cerasus var. duracina* L.; *Prunus cerasus var. juliana* L.; *Prunus duracina* Sweet; *Prunus nigricans* Ehrh.; *Prunus varia* Ehrh.

***Prunus cerasifera* L.:** *Cerasus myrobalanos* hort.; *Padus racemosa* (Lam.) C.K.Schneid.; *Padus racemosa subsp. racemosa; Prunus alpestris* Schischkin; *Prunus cerasifera subsp. myrobalana* (L.) C.K.Schneid.; *Prunus divaricata* Ledeb.; *Prunus domestica var. myrobalan* L.; *Prunus domestica var. myrobolana* Ser.; *Prunus mirabilis* Poit. & Turpin; *Prunus mirobalanus* Poit. & Turpin; *Prunus myrobalana* Loisel.; *Prunus sogdiana* Vassilcz.

***Prunus spinosa* L.:** *Druparia spinosa* [Clairv.]; *Prunus acacia* Crantz; *Prunus acacia* Crantz ex Poir.; *Prunus acacia-germanica* Crantz; *Prunus domestica var. spinosa* (L.) Kuntze; *Prunus ericiflora* A.Sav.; *Prunus glomerata* A.Sav.

Local names

***Prunus avium* (L.) Moench: Azerbaijan:** Gilas albalısı; **Georgia**: ბალამწარა - Balamts'ara), ბალი - Bali, კახამბალი - k'akhambali, ცხეკიშ - tskhekish (Svan), ჰებრა - hebra (Svan)

***Prunus cerasifera* Ehrh.: Armenia**: շլոր - shlor, алуча - alutsha; **Azerbaijan**: Alça; **Georgia**: ტყემალი - t'q'emali, ბარყენ დ - barq'end (Svan), ბარყვენ - barq'ven (Svan), ომური - omuri (Megrelian), ტყიმალ - t'q'imal (Ingiloian), ტყიმალი - t'q'imali (Kiziqian), ცომური - tsomuri (Chanetian), Алыча - Alycha . **English**: Cherry plum

***Prunus spinosa* L.**: **Armeni**: ամխենի - mamkheni) **Azerbaijan**: Göyəm; **Georgia**: კვრინჩხი - k'vrinchkhi, ტყის მურაკი - t'q'is murak'i, კვრინჩხი - kvrinchkhi, ზაღლი ტყიმალ - zaghli T'q'imal (Ingiloian), მურაკი - murak'i (Kiziqian), ჟღმარტლი - zhghmart'li (Mwskhian), ღოღნაშო - ghoghnasho (Meskhian), ღორტყემალა - ghort'q'egross (Upper Rachian), Терн - Tern, терновник - Ternovnik ; **English**: Blackthorn

Local medicinal uses

***Prunus avium* L.**: A bark decoction is used as a tonic and sedative, for headaches, heart diseases, gastrointestinal problems, the treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, malaria, respiratory infections, and spasms of the stomach. The leaf decoction serves for dysentery. A tincture can be used to treat rheumatism. **Azerbaijan:** The fruits, both fresh and dried, are used for diseases of the urinary tract, urolithiasis, to improve appetite, and also as a dietary remedy for gastrointestinal diseases. Fruit juice is used to improve metabolism.

***Prunus cerasifera* Ehrh.:** In the Talysh, and in northern Tajikistan and Turkmenistan the leaves are used in acute respiratory diseases. In the Caucasus the fruit extract is used for wound-healing. A fruit extract of this plant is used internally, and also as soaking therapy, to relieve cough and angina. In the Talish resin extracted from the stems is used for the same purpose. The plant extract is used internally as tonic and antiscorbutic agent, and as bath to treat wounds. It is used widely against blastema. Fruit juice is mixed with *Potentilla reptans* leaf extract to remedy bee stings. The leaves are used in acute respiratory diseases.

***Prunus spinosa* L.: Georgia**: Flowers, fruits, bark and roots are known in traditional medicine as a cure for nausea, toothache.

Local food uses

***Prunus avium* (L.) Moench: Azerbaijan:** The fruits are used fresh and dried; they are used to make jam and compotes. The fruits are eaten and used to produce alcohol.

Prunus cerasifera: One of the most important wild fruit trees of the Caucasus. Widely distributed in the forests of the whole Caucasus. The fruits are eaten raw. Unripe fruits are widely consumed throughout the Caucasus, as a favorite seasoning for soups. The fruits are also dried, and used as jam, candy, for jellies, pie fillings, and sweets. The fruits are eaten raw and used for sauces (Tkhemali) and jams, compotes, and marinades. Ripe and unripe fruits are used as spice for soups, for thin sheets of sour plum puree, sauces, compotes, jam, juices, and oils Fruits are used both in fresh and dried form in cooking different national dishes. They are especially added to kofta (meatballs), arishta (noodles), and fish dishes. Jam, compote, and jelly is made of the fruits, which are also marinated. This makes good seasoning for dishes, contributes to increase the appetite and fast digestion. T'q'emali is widely used to make sour sauce also called "t'q'emali" which is used for meat, pastry, fish, etc. Fruits (not very ripe) are collected, boiled in water, smashed, rubbed on a sieve to remove peel and stones, them boiled again to make thick semi-liquid; coriander, summer savory, basil, parsley are finely chopped and poured into the pot with t'q'emali. The mass is salted, cooled, poured into glass bottles and stored. T'q'emali is also used to make "t'q'lap'i", flat pieces of dry fruit lather. Ripe fruits are put into a pot and crushed by hand, then put into an oven. Once boiled the pot is taken out of the oven and the mass is rubbed on a sieve to remove peel and stones, then boiled again to make a thick mass. The mass is then poured onto a wooden board and dried under the sun; when one side is dry the mass is turned over to dry the other side. A meal called "ch'riant'eli" is also made of t'q'emali: Unripe fruits (1-2 bowls) with already solid stones are collected, boiled in a pot, cooled, smashed by hands, rubbed on a sieve to remove peel and stones. The mass is seasoned in the following way: ts'iteli mkhali (also called ch'riant'lis mkhali, beet leaves) or titmavala mkhali (*Amaranthus retroflexus* shoots) are boiled, drained, finely chopped, put one handful into boiled mass and steered; two chopped onion bulbs and greens: coriander, summer savory, dill, basil, balsam herb. The fruits are also used to make alcohol.

Prunus spinosa: **Georgia**: The leaves are sometimes used instead of tea. Compotes and jams are made from the fruit. Freshly picked fruits are rarely used for eating, they are enjoyed after the first frosts. The fruits are used for alcohol production. Leaves and shoots can be used for chave.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Prunus avium* (L.) Moench: Azerbaijan:** A good honey plant that gives nectar and bee bread. Small strips of cherry bark are used for weaving baskets, and large layers of it, like the bark of *Fraxinus excelsior*, are used to make large beehives. From the bark, leaves and fruits, a coloring solution is made to obtain yellow and red. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it**.** The wood is used for turning and furniture. The leaf powder is used in veterinary medicine for the treatment of slow healing wounds, as well as insecticide. The leaves can be used as fodder for reindeer, sheep, and goats. The wood is used for musical instruments

***Prunus cerasifera* L.:** Planted as ornamental The seed oil can be used to extract essential oils for perfumes and soap. The wood is suitable for carpentry. Planted as ornamental. The wood is very heavy, persistent, hard. Suitable for solid carpentry. The tree has a heavy and hard wood, which is used for preparing small utensils. Cherry plum is a good honey and decorative plant and also used for afforestation and landscaping. This is a hardy fruit species that makes a good stock for grafting plum, apricot, peach and other fruits . Considered to be good nectareous plant, producing much nectar . A dye solution is prepared from the bark and leaves to obtain yellow and beige colors and used for dyeing wool yarn as well as products made of wool.

***Prunus spinosa* L.: Georgia:** Brown-reddish wood is used in carving. It is a honey plant, planting as a green fence.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025ZZ).

***Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn. - PTERIDACEAE**

Synonyms

***Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn:** *Allosorus acutifolius* C.Presl; *Allosorus aquilinus* (L.) C.Presl; *Allosorus capensis* (Kaulf.) C.Presl; *Allosorus tauricus* C.Presl; *Allosorus villosus* C.Presl; *Asplenium aquilinum* (L.) Bernh.; *Cincinalis aquilina* (L.) Trevis.; *Cincinalis gleditschii* Gueldenst.; *Cincinalis lanuginosa* Trevis.; *Eupteris aquilina* (L.) Newman; *Filix aquilina* (L.) Woyn.; *Filix-foemina aquilina* Farw.; *Filix-foemina vulgaris* Hill; *Onychium capense* Kaulf.; *Ornithopteris aquilina* (L.) J.Sm.; *Paesia aquilina* Keyserl.; *Polypodium austriacum* Jacq; *Pteridium aquilinum* subsp. *aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn; *Pteridium aquilinum* subsp. *atlanticum* C.N.Page; *Pteridium aquilinum* subsp. *brevipes* (Tausch) E.Wulff; *Pteridium aquilinum* subsp. *fulvum* C.N.Page; *Pteridium aquilinum* subsp. *herediae* (Colmeiro) Jerm; *Pteridium aquilinum* subsp. *tauricum* (C.Presl) Gureeva & C.N.Page; *Pteridium*

aquilinum subsp. *typicum* R.M.Tryon; *Pteridium aquilinum* var. *aquilinum*; *Pteridium aquilinum* var. *lanuginosum* Fernald; *Pteridium aquilinum* var. *lanuginosum* Henriq.; *Pteridium aquilinum* var. *osmundaceum* Christ; *Pteridium ceheginense* Joaquin; *Pteridium heredia* (Colmeiro) Joaquin; *Pteridium pinetorum* subsp. *osmundaceum* (Christ) C.N.Page; *Pteridium pinetorum* subsp. *sajanense* Stepanov; *Pteridium pinetorum* subsp. *sibiricum* Gureeva & C.N.Page; *Pteridium tauricum* (C.Presl) V.I.Krecz. ex Grossh.; *Pteris aquilina* L.; *Pteris aquilina* f. *glabrior* Carruth.; *Pteris aquilina* var. *languinosa* Bong.; *Pteris aquilina* var. *transcaucasica* Rupr.; *Pteris auriculata* Goldm.; *Pteris borealis* Salisb.; *Pteris brevipes* Tausch; *Pteris firma* Wall.; *Pteris foemina* Gray; *Pteris gardneri* Ettingsh.; *Pteris heredia* Colmeiro; *Pteris nudicaulis* Gueldenst.; *Pteris recurvata* Wall.

Local names

***Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn: English**: Bracken, Eagle Fern, Northern, Bracken Fern; **Georgia**: ეწრის გვიმრა - ets'ris gvimra, ეწერი - ets'eri, გვიმარა - gvimara (Megrelian), ეწერი - Etseri (Gurian, Adjarian), გუმბრა - Gumbra (Imeretian, Rachian, Lechkhumian), გვიმარა - Gvimara (Magrelian), გუმარა - Gumara (Megrelia), ჩაჟვემ გვიმორ - Chazhvem gvimor (Svan), ხოლა გვიმორ - Khola gvimor (Svan), Папоротник орляк - Paporotnik orliak; **Russia**: paporotnik;

Local medicinal uses

***Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn: Georgia**: unspecified medicinal use, bone and joint pain, kidney pain, infertility in women.

Local food uses

***Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn: Georgia:** young still enrolled fronds lactof-ermented

Local handicraft and other uses

***Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn: Georgia**: The leaves are used to wrap fruits and vegetables (scares away insects), to cover various small buildings and to underlaying for cattle. Aggressive weed plant.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025a1)

***Tanacetum balsamita* L.; *Tanacetum* coccineum (Willd.) Grierson ssp. *coccineum*; *Tanacetum macrophyllum* Sch. Bip. - ASTERACEAE**

Synonyms

***Tanacetum balsamita* L.:** *Balsamita balsamita* Rydb.; *Balsamita major* Desf.; *Balsamita major* subsp. *major*; *Balsamita major* var. *major*; *Balsamita suaveolens* Pers.; *Balsamita vulgaris* Willd.; *Chamaemelum balsamita* E.H.L.Krause; *Chrysanthemum balsamita* Baill.; *Chrysanthemum balsamita* var. *tanacetoides* Boiss.; *Chrysanthemum grandiflorum* (Desf.) Dum.Cours.; *Chrysanthemum majus* Asch.; *Leucanthemum balsamita* Over; *Matricaria apetala* Hort.Erf. ex DC.; *Matricaria balsamita* Desr.; *Pyrethrum balsamita* Willd.; *Pyrethrum majus* (Desf.) Tzvelev; *Pyrethrum tanaceum* DC.; *Tanacetum balsamita* subsp. *balsamita*; *Tanacetum balsamita* var. *balsamita*; *Tanacetum ovatifolium* Stokes; *Tanacetum simplicifolium* Salisb.

***Tanacetum* coccineum (Willd.) Grierson ssp. *coccineum*:** *Pyrethrum roseum* M.Bieb.;

***Tanacetum macrophyllum* Sch. Bip.**; *Achillea latifolia* Salisb.; *Achillea sambucifolia* C.C.Gmel.; *Achillea sambucifolia* Desf.; *Chamaemelum leucocephalum* E.H.L.Krause; *Chrysanthemum macrophyllum* Waldst. & Kit.; *Chrysanthemum microphyllum* (DC.) Caball.; *Gymnocline leucocephala* Cass.; *Gymnocline macrophylla* Bluff & Fingerh.; *Pyrethrum hybridum* Wender.; *Pyrethrum hybridum* var. *hybridum*; *Pyrethrum macrophyllum* Willd.

Local names

***Tanacetum* coccineum (Willd.) Grierson ssp. *coccineum*: Azerbaijan**: Al birəotu; **Georgia:** სარწყილა - sarts'q'ila, წითელი გვირილა - Tsiteli gvirila, რწყილი კალია - Rtskili kalia (Kartlian, Kakhetian), რწყილის წამალი Rtskilis tsamali (Kvemo Kartlian), სარწყილა - Sartskila (Tushetian), სომხის ბულულა - Somkhis bulula (Pshavian), წითელი ბულულა - Tsiteli bulula (Pshavian), ბუბულა - Bubula (Khevsurian), ბულულა - Bulula (Khevsurian), კაკუტი - Kakuti (Rachian, Imeratian), წითელი კაკული - Tsiteli kakuli (Rachian, Imeratian), წითელი ჩიჩაგი - Tsiteli chichagi (Javakhetian), Ромашка розовая - Romashka rozovaia, Ромашка персидская - Romashka persidskaia, Ромашка кавказская - Romashka kavkazskaia; **English**: Pyrethrum.

***Tanacetum macrophyllum* Willd.**: **Georgia:** სამტატა - Samtata, ლეკის კენკეშა - Lekis kenkesha (Khevsurian, Pshavian), აფხაზურა - Apkhazura (Lechkhumian), მყრალა - Mkrala (Rachian), იამყრალა - Lamkrala (Gurian), აფხაზურა - Apkhazura (Svan), Ромашка крупнолистная - Romashka krupnolistnaia

Local medicinal uses

Species of ***Tanacetum*** are widely used as analgesic and tonic, or headache, for diarrhea, against skin infections and wounds, for inflammations and oral cavity problems in the **Caucasus**.

***Tanacetum* coccineum (Willd.) Grierson ssp*. coccineum*:** is used for infectious and skin diseases. The decoction of flowers is used internally as anthelminthic, externally as soaking therapy to treat skin diseases. The leaves are used to prepare tea to treat the flu. The concoction can be applied externally to treat infected wounds, and orally to treat caries and oral inflammations.

Local handicraft and other uses

Tancetum* sp.: Azerbaijan:* All species are decorative and can be used in parks and gardens. The plant is widely used as insecticide.

***Tanacetum macrophyllum* Sch. Bip.: Georgia:** fodder for cows.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025b1).

***Pyrus caucasica* Fed. - ROSACEAE**

Local names

***Pyrus caucasica*: Armenia**: Տանձենի կովկասյան - Tandzeni kovkasyan; **Azerbaijan**: qaz armudu; **Georgia**: პანტა - p'ant'a, გოწო ვიცხ - gots'o vitskh (Svan), კვეტელე სხული - k'vet'ele skhuli (Megrelian), კვიჭიჭი - k'vich'ich'i (Gurian), კვიჭიჭი-მსხალი - k'vich'ich'I - mskhali (Gurian), მტკუი მცხული - mt'k'ui mtskhuli (Chanetian), პატნა-მსხალი - p'ant'a-mskhali (Upper Rachian.), პანტე სხული - p'ant'e skhuli (Megrelian), ტყარი სხული - t'k'ari skhuli (Megrelian), ჩიკუ სხული - ch'ik'u skhuli (Megrelian), ჩირჭმა - ch'irch'ma (Ingiloian), ჭკუტა - ch'k'ut'a (Lechkhumian), ჭკუტა-მსხალი - ch'k'ut'a-mskhali (Rachicn, Lower Imeretian), ჯარჯი - jarji (Upper Imeretian); **English:** Caucasian pear

Local medicinal uses

Pyrus caucasica: The fruits have astringent and fixative properties. A decoction of fruits is applied externally on wounds. A fruit decoction was used to treat diarrhea in children, inflammatory disorders of the gastro-intestinal tract and tuberculosis. Juice and infusion were thought to be efficient remedies for urinary stones. *Pyrus* leaves with radish root, white alum and complete basil plant were crashed, mixed and the mixture used to treat sores. Pyrus was used to treat diarrhea in children. The fruit decoction was also used to treat gastro-intestinal inflammation, tuberculosis; juice and infusion were thought to be efficient remedies for urinary stones, and the plant was used to treat stomachache. *Pyrus* leaves with radish root, white alum and complete basil plant were crushed, mixed and the mixture used to treat sores. The fruits are used for diabetes and to treat urinary problems. The fruits have astringent and fixative properties. A decoction of fruits is applied externally on wounds. A fruit decoction was used to treat diarrhea in children, inflammatory disorders of the gastro-intestinal tract, tuberculosis. Juice and infusion were thought to be efficient remedies for urinary stones. P'ant'a leaves with radish root, white alum and complete basil plant were crashed, mixed and the mixture used to treat sores. Panta was used to treat diarrhea in children. The fruit decoction was also used to treat gastro-intestinal inflammation, tuberculosis; juice and infusion were thought to be efficient remedies for urinary stones, and the plant was used to treat stomachache in West Georgia. P'ant'a leaves with radish root, white alum and complete basil plant were crushed, mixed and the mixture used to treat sores. The fruits are used for diabetes and to treat urinary problems.

Local food uses

Pyrus caucasica: The fruits are used fresh and processed (as sauces, jam, pastes, juices), dried, and also to produce fruit wine and vodka. Crushed fruits are added to flour for bread. The fruits contain sugars, *citric* acid, malic acid, carotene, vitamin C, pectins, and tannins. Fruits are used raw, boiled and for bakery. Jam and wine are made of fruits. The fruit was used to make winter preserves. The fruits are also used to make alcohol, syrup, and can be included in phkhali (a vegetable spread with walnuts). In Adjara the fruits ***Pyrus caucasica*** were roasted in the furnace and were preserved for the winter. Then they were boiled into a syrup, calle. The fruits are eaten and are a bese for kvass and soft drinks. The dried seeds are sometimes used to make a coffee substitute.

Local handicraft and other uses

Pyrus caucasica: Pear has flexible and lustrous wood that is usually is used for preparing precious goods. Musical instruments are made of this wood, which includes zurna (band), kamancha and saz (bow and strings). Wooden spoons, tubs and other

household objects are made from pear. Considered to be moderate nectariferous plant, producing much nectar . A dye solution is prepared from bark and leaves to obtain yellow and beige colors. The solution is used for dyeing wool yarn as well as products made of wool. The wood serves for construction, and to make tough household utensils, e.g. mortars, and is sometimes used as firewood. The wood is used in carving and carpentry work. Chestnut-colored dye is obtained from the bark.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025c1).

***Quercus macranthera* Fisch. & C. A. Mey. ex Hoen. - FAGACEAE**

Local names

***Quercus macranthera* Fisch. & C.A. Mey. ex Hohen.: Azerbaijan**: Şərq palıd; **Georgia:** მაღალმთის მუხა - Maghalmtis mukha, Дуб восточный - Dub vostochnij

***Quercus* spp**.: **Georgia**: რკო - rko (Lower imeretian, Adjarian), ჭკონი - ch'k'oni (Chanetian), ჭყონი - ch'q'oni (Megrelian), ჯირა - jira (Svan), ჯიჰრა - jihra (Svan);

Local medicinal uses

***Quercus macranthera* Fisch. & C.A. Mey. ex Hohen.: Azerbaijan**: A decoction of leaves and acorns is used as an astringent, anti-inflammatory and antiseptic agent for gastrointestinal diseases and diarrhea.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Quercus macranthera* Fisch. & C.A. Mey. ex Hohen.: Azerbaijan**: The wood is the strongest and most durable, especially valued for the preparation of wine staves. A dyeing solution is made from the leaves and bark to obtain yellow and chestnut color. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. **Georgia**: A hardy and, above all, drought - resistant oak that constitutes the only high-mountain forest-forming species in arid areas of E. and S. Transcaucasia. Deserves attention for afforestation and ornamental planting in the dry parts of Transcaucasia and Central Asia. The wood is used like that of other oaks. The leaves often display very large spherical long-villous galls.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025d1).

***Ranunculus repens* L. - RANUNCULACEAE**

Synonyms

***Ranunculus repens* L.:** *Ranunculastrum repens* Fourr.; *Ranunculastrum reptabundum* Fourr.; *Ranunculus belvisii* DC.; *Ranunculus caleyanus* G.Don; *Ranunculus clintonii* L.C.Beck; *Ranunculus intermedius* Eaton; *Ranunculus lagascanus* DC.; *Ranunculus lucidus* Poir.; *Ranunculus oenanthefolius* Ten. & Guss.; *Ranunculus prostratus* Poir.; *Ranunculus pubescens* Lag.; *Ranunculus repens* f. *polypetalus* S.H.Li & Y.H.Huang; *Ranunculus repens* f. *schlechtendalii* Kurtz; *Ranunculus repens* var. *brevistylus* Maxim.; *Ranunculus repens* var. *erectus* DC.; *Ranunculus repens* var. *glabratus* DC.; *Ranunculus repens* var. *linearilobus* DC.; *Ranunculus repens* var. *major* Nakai; *Ranunculus repens* var. *pleniflorus* Fernald; *Ranunculus repens* var. *repens*; *Ranunculus repens* var. *villosus* Lamotte; *Ranunculus schlechtendalii* Hook.; *Ranunculus semidecurrens* Opiz

Local names

***Ranunculus repens* L.: Azerbaijan:** Sürünən qaymaqçiçək, şiştökən; **Georgia**: ნიახურა - Niakhura, წყლის ნიახურა - Tsklis niakhura (Gurian, Kakhetian), ნიახურა ბალახი - Niakhura balakhi (Gurian, Kakhetian), წყლის ლობიო - Tsklis lobio (Rachian), ჭანწახურაი - Tshantsakhurai (Adjarian), Лютик ползучий - Liutik polzuchij

***Ranuculus* sp. Georgia:** ბაია - baia, მუმულიში ყვაჯი - mumulishi q'vaji (Megrelian)

Local medicinal uses

***Ranunculus repens* L.: Azerbaijan**: The green parts of the plant (when fresh or boiled) are considered an effective remedy against tumors and as a wound healing agent against wounds rubbed on the legs (the name of the plant corresponds to its medicinal properties).

***Ranunculus* sp.: Georgia**: unspecified medicinal use, rheumatism, external application, plaster.

Local food uses
***Ranunculus repens* L.: Georgia:** used in phkhali.
***Ranunculus* sp.: Georgia**: used in phkhali.

Local handicraft and other uses
***Ranunculus repens* L.: Azerbaijan:** A dyeing solution is made from the flowers to obtain a yellow color. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it**.**

(for additional data see: Aliev Muradalievich et al. 2025c).

***Rapistrum rugosum* (L.) All. - BRASSICACEAE**
Synonyms
***Rapistrum rugosum* (L.) All.:** *Arthrolobus rugosus* Andrz. ex DC.; *Bunias perennis* Moench; *Bunias raphanifolia* Sm.*; Bunias verrucosa* Moench; *Cakile clavata* Spreng.; *Cakile rugosa* L'Hér. ex DC.; *Cakile rugosa* var. *stylosa* DC.; *Cochlearia rugosa* (L.) Crantz; *Cordylocarpus glaber* Dietr. ex Steud.; *Crucifera erratica* E.H.L.Krause; *Crucifera rugosa* E.H.L.Krause; *Hirschfeldia hispanica* (L.) Linding.; *Myagrum clavatum* Poir.; *Myagrum hispanicum* L.; *Myagrum monospermum* Forssk.; *Myagrum orientale* L.; *Myagrum procumbens* Pourr.; *Myagrum rugosum* L.; *Myagrum venosum* Pers.; *Rapistrum clavatum* (Poir.) DC.; *Rapistrum confusum* Pomel; *Rapistrum conoideum* Pomel; *Rapistrum glabrum* Host; *Rapistrum hirsutum* Host; *Rapistrum hirtum* Host; *Rapistrum hispanicum* Crantz; *Rapistrum hispidum* Godr.; *Rapistrum linnaeanum* Boiss. & Reut.; *Rapistrum longeracemosum* Sennen; *Rapistrum longiracemosum* Sennen; *Rapistrum microcarpum* Jord. ex Loret; *Rapistrum nemausense* (Roux ex Cabanes) P.Fourn. & Cabanes; *Rapistrum orientale* Crantz; *Rapistrum rugosum* subsp. *linnaeanum* Rouy & Foucaud; *Rapistrum rugosum* subsp. *orientale* (L.) Arcang.; *Rapistrum rugosum* subsp. *rugosum*; *Rapistrum rugosum* var. *rugosum* (L.) Bergeret; *Rapistrum rugosum* var. *stylosum* (DC.) DC.; *Rapistrum rugosum* var. *venosum* (Pers.) DC.; *Rapistrum strictissimum* Pomel; *Rapistrum venosum* Nyman; *Schrankia rugosa* Medik.; *Schrankia sulcata* Moench

Local names
***Rapistrum rugosum* (L.) All.*:* Georgia**: ბოლოკა - bolok'a, მყვავანი - mq'vavani (Upper Rachian), შალგი - shalgi (Kakhetian), შლეგა (Kakhetian); **English**: Bastard cabbage; **Armenia:** Շաղգամախոտ կմախոտ - Shaghgamakhot knchrot

Local food uses
***Rapistrum rugosum* (L.) All.*:* Georgia**: Young shoots of *Rapistrum* are eaten in Khevi. Kakheti: *Rapistrum* is put into boiling water, boiled, drained, cooled, squashed in fist chopped on "tabaki" or "khoncha" (trays). Onion is stewed in fat, chopped herb is poured into the pan with stewed onion and stewing continued; otherwise, the chopped herb is mixed with ground walnut. *Rapistrum* can be left whole and just put into vinegar and eaten prepared in this simple way. Mainly young shoots are used: washed, boiled, mixed with onion stewed in melted butter or oil, finely chopped coriander, garlic, pepper, and salt. Young shoots of *Rapistrum rugosum* were used to make mkhali (vegetable spread of mixed herbs). The boiled, squashed and chopped herb was mixed with either onion stewed in melted butter/oil, or ground walnut. Garlic, pepper and coriander were used for seasoning. Sometimes the whole shoots of boiled herb were just put into vinegar. Leaves and stems can be used for phkhali.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025e1).

***Reseda lutea* L. - RESEDACEAE**

Local names
***Reseda lutea* L.: Azerbaijan:** Sarı rezeda

Local medicinal uses
***Reseda lutea* L.: Azerbaijan:** Roots and leaves for heart disease, as well as a diuretic and diaphoretic.

Local handicraft and other uses
***Reseda lutea* L.:** The flowers are used as yellow and orange-yellow dye for silk. The seed oil can be used as lacquer and in painting. Serves as fodder for sheep. As fodder for livestock. **Azerbaijan:** From the aerial parts, a coloring solution is made

to obtain yellow, olive, chestnut, grayish and dark orange. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. Honey plant.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025mm).

***Rhamnus imeretina* Booth, Petz. & G.Kirchn. - RHAMNACEAE**

Synonyms

***Rhamnus imeretina* Booth, Petz. & G.Kirchn.:** *Atadinus imeretinus* (Booth, Petz. & G.Kirchn.) Hauenschild, *Oreoherzogia imeretina* (Booth, Petz. & G.Kirchn.) W.Vent, *Rhamnus colchica* (Kusnez.) Sommier & Levier

Local names

***Rhamnus imeretina* Booth, Petz. & Kirchn.: Georgia:** იმერული ხეჭრელა - Imeruli khetshrela**,** დათვის ბალი - Datvis bali (Adjarian, Kartlian)**,** დათვყურძენა - Datvkurdzena (Adjarian, Kartlian)**,** გოგოსაბუჩქი - Gogosabuchqi (Rachian)**,** დათვიკაკალი - Datvikakali (Rachian, Adjarian), დათვინიგოზა - Datvinigoza (Rachian, Adjarian), ნიგვზნარა - Nigvznara (Rachian; Mtiuletian), ხეშავა - Kheshava (Adjarian)**,** Крушина имеретинская - Krushina imeretinskaia

Local medicinal uses

Rhamnus imeretina fruits are used for digestive problems in the Caucasus and as purgative.

Local food uses

Rhamnus imeretina fruits are eaten in the Caucasus.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025f1).

***Rhododendron caucasicum* Pall. - ERICACEAE**

Synonyms

***Rhododendron caucasicum* Pall.:** *Azalea caucasica* (Pall.) Kuntze; *Rhododendron caucaseum* Sims

Local names

***Rhododendron caucasicum:* Azerbaijan**: Qafqaz xamməli; **Georgia** დეკა – dek'a, ზიშაორა – zishaora (Svan), შკერი - shk'eri (Imeretian, Gurian), შქერი – shkeri (Imeretian, Gurian), ხვამცა – khvamtsa (Megrelian), ხვანცა - khvantsa (Megrelian), წითელა - ts'itela, შქერი - shgver (Svan), Рододоендрон кавказский - Rododendron kavkazskij; **English**: Yellow azalea; **Armenia:** Մրտավարդ կովկասյան - Mrtavard kovkasyan

Local medicinal uses

Rhododendron caucasicum: The leaves possess diaphoretic and diuretic properties. The plant is applied against rheumatism, podagra and fever . In traditional medicine *Rhododendron* used as a tincture made from the leaves that is used to heal rheumatism, heart and vascular disorders. A tea made from the flowers and leaves is used as anti-inflammatory, and to help digestive system problems. The leaves only are used to remedy colds, gallstones, act as diuretic, and help intestinal pain. The leaf tea is also used to lower the potency and expel gallstones and is applied to the scalp against hair loss. The seeds are used to treat hangover. **Azerbaijan**: The leaves possess diaphoretic and diuretic properties. The plant is applied against rheumatism, podagra and fever . **Georgia**: In traditional medicine *Rhododendron* used as a tincture made from the leaves that is used to heal rheumatism, heart and vascular disorders. A tea made from the flowers and leaves is used as anti-inflammatory, and to help digestive system problems. The leaves only are used to remedy colds, gallstones, act as diuretic, and help intestinal pain. The leaf tea is also used to lower the potency and expel gallstones and is applied to the scalp against hair loss.

Local food uses

***Rhododendron caucasicum:* Georgia**: Leaves, fruits and flowers are used for making tea, and fruits are edible raw (Khevi). The flowers of the snow rose are edible raw, the flowering season lasts from mid-May to mid-June; when we children went up in the mountains to drove the oxen back to the village, we ate it. Just beat the flowers over the palms to see whether

there were no caterpillars and ate them raw (Khevsureti). Snow rose flowers can be pickled too. Some made it just from flowers, some added young shoots (below the flowers where the bark is sticky). Only brine was used, some people rinsed the flowers in hot water before putting in the brine, but some just put them after rinsing. A jam also can be made of the snow rose flowers. (Khevsureti). Snow rose leaves were used to prepare infusions (Tusheti), and e can be pickled (Tusheti). The branches and leaves are used to clarify beer. The flowers are used to make sats'ebai (a dish of herbs dipped in sour milk), and the leaves can be used in phkhali and sats'ebai(a spread made from mashed vegetables and walnuts).

Local handicraft and other uses

Rhododendron caucasicum: **Azerbaijan**: A dye solution is prepared from leaves and young branches to obtain olive, grey and green colors and is used for dyeing wool. Decorative: Highly decorative shrubs, mainly in the period of flowering). Considered to be a good nectarous plant, producing much nectar. Toxins contained in the nectar are destroyed by the heat during boiling, so the honey becomes non-hazardous. The plant contains andromedotoxin and cattle should not be allowed to graze in pastures where *Rhododendron* grows. **Georgia**: The leaves are used to produce dye; the stems are used as roof support. Also, as firewood. Fodder for cows.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025g1).

***Ribes alpinum* L., *Ribes biebersteinii* Berl. ex DC - GROSSULARIACEAE**

Synonyms

***Ribes alpinum* L.:** *Grossularia alpestris* Bubani; *Grossularia insipida* Rupr.; *Liebichia alpina* (L.) Opiz; *Liebichia gottsteinii* Opiz; *Ribes album* Gilib.; *Ribes alpinum* f. *aureum* (Van Geert) Rehder; *Ribes alpinum* f. *laciniatum* (G.Kirchn.) Rehder; *Ribes alpinum* f. *pumilum* (Lindl.) Rehder; *Ribes alpinum* subsp. *lucidum* (Kit.) Jasicová; *Ribes alpinum* subsp. *lucidum* (Kit.) Soják; *Ribes alpinum* unr. *aureum* Van Geert; *Ribes alpinum* var. *bacciferum* Wallr.; *Ribes alpinum* var. *dioicum* Gray; *Ribes alpinum* var. *laciniatum* G.Kirchn.; *Ribes alpinum* var. *parvifolium* Regel; *Ribes alpinum* var. *pilosum* Regel; *Ribes alpinum* var. *pumilum* Lindl.; *Ribes alpinum* var. *sterile* Wallr.; *Ribes alpinum* var. *subglabrum* Regel; *Ribes bacciferum* K.Koch; *Ribes dioicum* Moench; *Ribes grossulariifolium* Rchb. ex K.Koch; *Ribes hladnikii* Rchb. ex Nyman; *Ribes humile* Dippel; *Ribes leucocladon* Rchb. ex K.Koch; *Ribes lucidum* Kit.; *Ribes multiflorum* Willd.; *Ribes opulifolium* K.Koch; *Ribes pallidigemmum* Simonk.; *Ribes pilosum* Rchb. ex K.Koch; *Ribes scopolii* Hladnik; *Ribes scopolii* Rchb. ex K.Koch; *Ribes sennenii* Simonk.; *Ribes sterile* K.Koch; *Ribes tortuosum* K.Koch; *Ribes viridissimum* Rchb. ex K.Koch

***Ribes biebersteinii* Berl. ex DC:** *Ribes caucasicum* M.Bieb.; *Ribes petraeum* var. *biebersteinii* (Berland. ex DC.) C.K.Schneid.; *Ribes petraeum* var. *caucasicum* Jancz.

Local names

***Ribes* spp.**: **Armenia**: հաղարջենի - hagharjeni **Georgia**: მოცხარი - motskhari, სმაროდინა - smarodina, ალუდა - aluda (Tushetian, Pshavian, Khevsurian), ხუნწი - Khunts'i (Tushetian, Pshavian, Khevsurian), მაცხარი - matskhari (Mthiuletian), ხუნწაი - khunts'ai (Mokhevian), ხუნწი - khunts'i(Mokhevian)

Ribes alpinum: **Georgia:** მთის მოცხარი - mtis motskhari, ლაბა - laba (Tushetian, Khevsurian), ალუდა - aluda (Tushetian, Khevsurian), დათვიმოცხარი - datvimotskhari (Rachian, Lechkhumian), კლდის-დუხი - k'ldis-dukhi (Tushetian), მაცხარი - matskhari (Mthiuletian), მერცხალი - metskhali (Acharian), ხუნწაი - khunts'ai (Mokhevian), ხუნწი - khunts'i (Mokhevian), მენცხვარი - mantskhald (Svan)

Ribes biebersteini: **Russian:** Смородина - smorodina; **Azerbaijan**: rapa-гат - gara-gat; **Armenia**: ахорч - achorts; **Georgia**: მოცხარი - motschari, კლდის მოცხარი - Kldis motskhari, ხუნწი - Khuntsi (Mokhevian), ალუდა - Aluda (Tushetian, Pshavian, Khevsurian), მაცხარი - Matskhari (Mtiuletian), არახილი - Arakhili (Kartlian), Смородина каменная - Smorodina kamennaia, смородина Биберштейна - Smorodina Bibershtejna

Local medicinal uses

***Ribes* spp.:** **Armenia**: Species from this genus have a large use in scientific and traditional medicine. For medicinal use leaves, berries and sprouts are preferred. Berries act as antiscorbutic and have diuretic and sudorific effects. Fresh berries are used for syrup used to change the taste of medicines. The berries are also used for stomach and 12 duodenal ulcers, inflammatory diseases of the urinary tract, and for the treatment of cardiac rhythm disorders. They are used for avitaminosis, anemia, nerve irritation, inflammation or stones of kidneys and bladder, eczema and other skin diseases, as well as for strengthening the blood vessels, blood pressure regulation, atherosclerosis, spastic colitis and intestinal inflammation. The berries have an analgesic, diuretic, gall-controlling, cholesterol-lowering, and anti-cancer property. The leaf extract is used for rheumatism,

gout, tuberculosis of lymph nodes, and constipation in children. Leaves and berries contain vitamin A, B_1, C, P, organic acids, sugars, pectin, and essential oils. Fresh juice of currant mixed with honey in small quantities is used as an anti-inflammatory remedy, especially for throat inflammations. For acute inflammation of the skin (rashes, burns caused by poisonous plants) fresh juice of ripe berries is applied to the damaged skin, which immediately brings relief.

Local food uses

***Ribes* spp**. : **Armenia**: Berries can be used fresh and processed as syrup, juices, jam, comfitures, for preparing liquors, lemonade, tea, and as spice. The leaves are used in pickling because they help to keep vegetables solid. Using currant in food helps to remove diatheses salts and toxins from the body. **Georgia**: Often eaten as a local wild fruit. The leaves are used as tea. Distinguished by its abundant fruiting and pleasant taste of fruit. Deserves attention as a baccate plant; the fruits may be used like those of the cultivated red currant. Fruits of all species are eaten in Khevi.

Ribes biebersteinii: The fruits are tasteless and small, but edible, and used to prepare a refreshing drink. The leaves are used as tea. The fruits are made into jams.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Ribes* spp.:** Ornamental owing to large, lustrous, deeply lobed leaves.). **Georgia**: In veterinary medicine *Ribes* sp. serve as diaphoretic, diuretic, and antirheumatic.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025h1).

***Rosa canina* L.; *Rosa boissieri* Crép. - ROSACEAE**

Synonyms

***Rosa boissieri* Crép.:** *Rosa britzensis* Koehne; *Rosa dumalis* subsp*. boissieri* (Crép.) Ö.Nilsson; *Rosa sosnovskyana* Tamamsch.; *Rosa woronowii* Lonatsch.

***Rosa canina* L.:** *Rosa aciphylla* A. Rau; *Rosa adenocalyx* Gren.; *Rosa adscita* Déségl.; *Rosa afzeliana* Fr.; *Rosa agraria* Ripart ex Déségl.; *Rosa agrestina* Ripart ex Déségl.; *Rosa albolutescens* Ripart ex Déségl.; *Rosa amansii* Déségl. & Ripart; *Rosa analoga* Déségl.; *Rosa ancarensis* Pau & Merino; *Rosa armata* Steven ex Besser; *Rosa armoricana* Boullu; *Rosa aspratilis* Crép. ex Déségl.; *Rosa calvatostyla* Gren.; *Rosa canina* var. *glandulosa* A.Rau; *Rosa canina* var. *libertiae* (Dumort.) P.V.Heath; *Rosa canina* f. *pedunculipilosa* Popek; *Rosa canina* var*. ramosissima* A.Rau; *Rosa canina* var. *vulgaris* A.Rau; *Rosa cariotii* Chabert; *Rosa catalaunica* Costa; *Rosa caucasea* Lindl. *Rosa caucasica* Pall.; *Rosa caucasica* var. *lindleyana* Ser.; *Rosa cinerascens* Cariot; *Rosa cinerosa* Déségl.; *Rosa cladoleia* Ripart ex Crép.; *Rosa communis* Rouy & E.G.Camus; *Rosa controversa* Ripart ex Déségl.; *Rosa cuneata* Chast.; *Rosa curticola* Puget ex Déségl.; *Rosa didoensis* Boiss.; *Rosa dilucida* Déségl. & Ozanon; *Rosa disparilis* Lucand & Ozanon; *Rosa dollineriana* J.B.Keller; *Rosa dumosa* Salisb.; *Rosa edita* Déségl.; *Rosa eriostyla* Ripart & Déségl.; *Rosa erythrantha* Boreau; *Rosa exilis* Crép. & Wirtg.; *Rosa fallens* Déségl.; *Rosa firmula* Godet; *Rosa fissispina* Wierzb. ex Heuff.; *Rosa flavidifolia* Vuk.; *Rosa flexibilis* Déségl.; *Rosa flexuosa* Raf.; *Rosa fraxinoides* (Heinr.Braun) Heinr.Braun; *Rosa frivaldskyi* Heinr.Braun; *Rosa frondosa* Steven ex Spreng.; *Rosa generalis* Chast.; *Rosa glaberrima* Dumort.; *Rosa glaucescens* Besser; *Rosa globularis* Franch. ex Boreau; *Rosa heterostyla* Chrshan.; *Rosa hirtella* Ripart ex Crép.; *Rosa horridula* Déségl.; *Rosa inconspicua* Déségl.; *Rosa intercedens* Heinr. Braun; *Rosa kalmiussica* Chrshan. & Lasebna; *Rosa laxifolia* (Borbás) Borbás; *Rosa leucantha* Loisel.; *Rosa lioclada* Boullu; *Rosa litigiosa* Crép.; *Rosa lonaczevskii* Dubovik; *Rosa ludibunda* Gren. & Paill.; *Rosa lutetiana* Léman; *Rosa macroacantha* Ripart ex Déségl.; *Rosa macrocarpa* Mérat; *Rosa macrostylis* Borbás & Vuk.; *Rosa maeotica* Dubovik; *Rosa maialis* Desf.; *Rosa marisensis* Simonk. & Heinr.Braun; *Rosa mediata* Dubovik; *Rosa mexicana* Willd. ex Spreng.; *Rosa mollardiana* Moutin; *Rosa montezumae* Humb. & Bonpl. ex Thory; *Rosa montivaga* Déségl.; *Rosa mygindii* Heinr.Braun; *Rosa myrtilloides* (Tratt.) Heinr.Braun; *Rosa nemophila* Déségl. & Ozanon; *Rosa nervulosa* Gand. & Debeaux; *Rosa novella* Sennen & T.S.Elias; *Rosa oblongata* Opiz; *Rosa occulta* Crép.; *Rosa oenensis* A.Kern.; *Rosa oreades* Cottet & Castella; *Rosa oxyphylla* Ripart ex Déségl.; *Rosa penchinatii* Gand. & Debeaux; *Rosa polyodon* Gand.; *Rosa porrectidens* Chrshan. & Lasebna; *Rosa praeterita* Ripartex Déségl.; *Rosa pratincola* Heinr.Braun; *Rosa prutensis* Chrshan.; *Rosa pseudoblondeana* (A.Félix) A.Félix; *Rosa psilophylla* A.Rau; *Rosa pubens* Déségl. & Ozanon; *Rosa raui* Tratt.; *Rosa retusa* Déségl. & Ozanon; *Rosa rhynchocarpa* Ripart ex Déségl.; *Rosa rorida* Cottet & Castella; *Rosa rougeonensis* Ozanon; *Rosa rubelliflora* Ripart ex Déségl.; *Rosa rubescens* Ripart ex Déségl.; *Rosa sarmentacea* Woods; *Rosa sazilliacensis* Chast.; *Rosa scabrata* Crép.; *Rosa semibiserrata* (Borbás) Heinr.Braun; *Rosa senticosa* Ach.; *Rosa separabilis* Déségl.; *Rosa sepium* Lam.; *Rosa seposita* Déségl.; *Rosa simplicidens* Dubovik; *Rosa sosnovskyi* Chrshan.; *Rosa sphaerica* Gren.; *Rosa spuria* Puget ex Déségl.; *Rosa stenocarpa* Puget ex Déségl.; *Rosa stipularis* Mérat; *Rosa subertii* Ripart ex Déségl.; *Rosa sylvularum* Ripart ex Déségl.; *Rosa systylomorpha* Gren.; *Rosa touranginiana* Déségl. & Ripart; *Rosa transsilvanica* Schur; *Rosa trichoneura* Ripart ex Crép.; *Rosa tyraica* Chrshan. & Lasebna; *Rosa venosa* Steven ex Tratt.; *Rosa verlotii* Crép.;

Rosa villosiuscula Ripart ex Crép.; *Rosa vinealis* Ripart ex Déségl.; *Rosa vinetorum* Ripart ex Déségl.; *Rosa viridicata* Puget ex Crép.; *Rosa wettsteinii* Heinr.Braun

Local names

Rosa canina* L.*: **Azerbaijan**: Itburnu*;* **Georgia**: ასკილი - ask'ili, ესკალაი - esk'alai (Pshavian, Khevsurian, Mokhevian, Tushetian), ეშმაკიშივარდი - eshmak'ishi vardi (Megrelian), ეშმაკიშიმართახი - eshmak'ishi martakhi (Megrelian), თეთრვარდ - tetr vard (Ingiloian), მინდვრისვარდი - mindvris vardi (Kartlian), მტკუიგული - mt'k'ui guli (Chanetian), ტყივარდ - t'k'ivard (Ingiloian), ტყისვარდი - t'k'is vardi (Lechkhumian, Okribian), ქაქია - kakia (Ingiloian), ქორნიკარტა - kornik'art'a (Imeretian), ხვარ - khvar (Svan), Шиповник - Shipovnik, роза дикая - Roza dikaia,; **English**: Dogrose.

Local medicinal uses

Rosa canina: Ripe hips are used orally for anemia, constipation, liver and digestive problems. Decoction of hips is used as stomach tonic, anti-parasite and hypertension. Flowers and leaves are used for urinary duct stones, wounds and burns. A root decoction is used to treat gallbladder problems, urolithiasis, malaria, liver disease, spleen problems, hypertension, cystitis, intermittent fever, heart disease, and can be used on infected wounds. A leaf decoction is used for diarrhea, dyspepsia, rheumatism, enteritis, colitis, as analgesic for gastralgia, scarlet fever, typhoid, diarrhea, nephritis, pulmonary tuberculosis, as analgesic for colics, gastralgia, and during childbirth Fruit decoctions help to alleviate diarrhea, stomach cramps, gastritis, cystitis, nephritis, urine and cholelithiasis, anemia, respiratory infections, pneumonia, ulcers, and diabetes, and are used as antipyretic, astringent, hemostatic and anthelmintic, as well as wounds and burns. Also acts as a diuretic. A water infusion of fruits is used in cold as sudorific. The water infusion of petals and buds is used as antipyretic and sudorific. In the Talish a decoction of petals is applied to treat cough, bronchitis and serves as antipyretic . Tea is made of immature fruits and is drunk against cough. Dried leaves, petals and buds in the form of a water infusion or decoction are used as antibechic. "Gulgand" (flower sugar) is made from the petals and added to tea as antibechic and sudorific, as well as used to treat tuberculosis. The petals that are dried and crushed to powder and strewn on pieces of pear to be eaten against fever. The are used to improve digestion and can be used in diarrhea as obstipated and astringent, as well as anastaltic for internal hemorrhages. Pancakes and sweets are made from the fruits together with buckthorn bark and taken internally as light laxative. Fruits galls are used to treat diarrhea. Crushed fruits are mixed with aluminum sulfate and used externally to treat wounds. A decoction of fruits is applied as dressing to wounds and burns. The branches are burnt to yield a resinous substances used for psoriasis. The water infusion of fruits is used as antidiabetic mixed with honey, and also remedies diseases of liver and gallbladder, and anemia. Gulgend (flower sugar) is also used for rheumatism. "Gul sherbet" (flower sherbet) is used for diseases of the heart. Dried sugared petals are used for tea and help to relieve fatigue and improve the appetite. In **Georgia** *Rosa canina* flowers, leaves, seeds were used to produce oil, sharbat, and pills. The rose boiled in honey was called გვილანგუბინი (gvilangubini) or გულასალი (gulasali). Gvilangubini was given to the sick almost against any sickness; the seed were used to heal eye hemorrhage and was used produce a complex ointment for applying to a swelled palate. Another ointment based on rose oil was used to heal burnings; the seeds were used to stop gum bleeding. Also, dog rose helps and enhances gull secretion; it is used to prepare the drug Cholosas. Dog-rose fruits contain sugars, pectins, organic acids, essential fatty acids, tannins, and vitamin C. The locals collect the fruits in October and November. The collected fruits are cleaned, dried and kept. It is documented that broths made of dog-rose fruits and leaves are used in Georgia from times immemorial to heal cough, stomach colic's, and generally to refresh the body . Dog rose was also used to heal cough. People used young dog-rose shoots as a narcotic (painkiller) especially in the case of bladder stones, against thyroid problems, and to help people bitten by dogs with rabies. A Dog-rose infusion helps kidneys and stomachache; the tincture was used in ancient times to heal snake bites. In Kakheti Dog-rose broth or tincture is used for cough. The plants are used both dried and fresh. Dog-rose root broth or tincture is given to the sick with urine retention , and used to heal liver diseases (Burduli, 2010). Dog-rose flowers boiled with sugar are used as panacea, but especially to help against heartaches. The plant is also used as a mouthwash and diuretic. Fruits of all species are used to produce tea to cure kidney and gallbladder problems, colds and cough, as well as supplementing vitamins. Used to pass kidney stones, to treat diabetes, to heal eye strain, to treat hemorrhoids, bronchitis, ulcers, gallstones, inflamed gall bladder, and as hypotensive. A root decoction is used to treat gallbladder problems, urolithiasis, malaria, liver disease, spleen problems, hypertension, cystitis, intermittent fever, heart disease, and can be used on infected wounds. The root bark extract is used to treat bites of rabid dogs. A leaf decoction is used for diarrhea, dyspepsia, rheumatism, enteritis, colitis, as analgesic for gastralgia, scarlet fever, typhoid, diarrhea, nephritis, pulmonary tuberculosis, as analgesic for colics, gastralgia, and during childbirth Fruit decoctions help to alleviate diarrhea, stomach cramps, gastritis, cystitis, nephritis, urIne and cholelithiasis, anemia, respiratory infections, pneumonia, ulcers, and diabetes, and are used as antipyretic, astringent, hemostatic and anthelmintic, as well as wounds

and burns. Also acts as a diuretic. Fruits of all species are used to produce tea to cure kidney and gallbladder problems, colds and cough, as well as supplementing vitamins.

Local food uses

Rosa canina: Jam, compote, gulsuyu (flower water), gul sherbet (flower sherbet) and gulab (infusion of rose petals in water, slowly cooked and the liquid evaporated. Used for aromatization of drinks, sweets, jams. Must be stored in densely closed glassware) are made of petals, juice from fresh fruits rich in vitamin C. All of these are used with the purpose of treatment both as flavor and aromatic additions in making different dishes, juice and confectionery. Fruits and flowers also used to produce alcohol, are added to flavor beer, and are consumed as tea. jams are also produced from fruits. The fruits can be prepared as compotes, jam, soft drinks, and roasted as surrogate for coffee. Used as tea, fruits also eaten.

Local handicraft and other uses

Rosa canina: The fruits and bark are used for tanning leather, and the seed oil can be used for paints. The oils from the petals are used in cosmetics and soaps. Grown as ornamental. A dye solution is prepared from fruits turned into gall to obtain brown, grey, coffee, black, grey-coffee, snuff, brown-orange and other different colors and shades. This solution is used for dyeing wool, cotton and silk yarn as well as its products. Beautiful shrubs used for parks and gardens. Aromatic cushions are made of petals. Roses are used for ceremonial purposes as fragrance.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025i1).

***Rubus hirtus* Waldst. & Kit.; *Rubus idaeus* L.; *Rubus saxatilis* L.; *Rubus vulgaris* Weihe & Nees - ROSACEAE**

Synonyms

***Rubus hirtus* Waldts. & Kit.:** *Rubus fruticosus* f. *hirtus* (Waldst. & Kit.) Kuntze, *Rubus fruticosus* var. *hirtus* (Waldst. & Kit.) Syme, *Rubus glandulosus* subsp. *hirtus* (Waldst. & Kit.) Čelak., *Rubus glandulosus* var. *hirtus* (Waldst. & Kit.) Bréb.

***Rubus idaeus* L.:** *Batidaea idea* Nieuwl.; *Batidaea peramoena* Greene; *Batidaea strigosa* subsp. *itascica* Greene; *Batidaea vulgaris* Nieuwl.; *Rubus acanthoclados* Borbás; *Rubus buschii* (Rozanova) Grossh. *Rubus chrysocarpus* Čelak. ex Gyer; *Rubus diamantina* H.Lév.; *Rubus diamantinus* H.Lév.; *Rubus fragrans* Salisb.; *Rubus frambaesianus* Lam.; *Rubus glaber* Mill.; *Rubus glaber* Mill. ex Simonk.; *Rubus greeneanus* L.H.Bailey; *Rubus idaeus* f. *anomalus* Arrh.; *Rubus idaeus* f. *idaeus*; *Rubus idaeus* f. *maritimus* Arrh.; *Rubus idaeus* f. *phyllanthus* Frid. & Gelert; *Rubus idaeus* f. *strobilaceus* Focke; *Rubus idaeus* f. *vulgatus* Arrh.; *Rubus idaeus* subsp. *maritimus* Focke; *Rubus idaeus* subsp. *subcandicans* Borb s; *Rubus idaeus* var. *angustifolius* Schmidely; *Rubus idaeus* var. *borealisinensis* T.T.Yu & L.T.Lu; *Rubus idaeus* var. *caudatus* (B.L.Rob.) Fernald; *Rubus idaeus* var. *denudatus* K.F.Schimp. & Spenn.; *Rubus idaeus* var. *eucyclus* Fernald & Weath.; *Rubus idaeus* var. *glabratus* T.T.Yu & L.T.Lu; *Rubus idaeus* var. *heterolasius* Fernald; *Rubus idaeus* var. *inermis* Hayne; *Rubus idaeus* var. *integrifolius* Blytt ex Lindeb.; *Rubus idaeus* var. *leesii* Bab.; *Rubus idaeus* var. *leucocarpus* Hayne; *Rubus idaeus* var. *matsumurae* Nakai; *Rubus idaeus* var. *matsumurianus* (H.L,v. & Vaniot) Koidz.; *Rubus idaeus* var. *matsumurianus* (H.L,v. & Vaniot) Nakai; *Rubus idaeus* var. *obtusifolius* (Willd.) Focke; *Rubus idaeus* var. *peramoenus* (Greene ex Fedde) Fernald; *Rubus idaeus* var. *purpureus* Focke; *Rubus idaeus* var. *simplicifolius* Blytt ex F.Aresch.; *Rubus idaeus* var. *viridis* Düll; *Rubus jizogatakensis* Koidz.; *Rubus kanayamensis* H.Lév. & Vaniot; *Rubus karafutoanus* Koidz.; *Rubus leesii* Bab.; *Rubus marmoratus* H.Lév. & Vaniot; *Rubus matsumuranus* H.Lév. & Vaniot; *Rubus nipponicus* Koidz.; *Rubus obtusifolius* Willd.; *Rubus sericeus* Gilib.; *Rubus strigosus* var. *caudatus* B.L.Rob. & H.Schrenk; *Rubus vulgatus* Rozanova; *Rubus vulgatus* subsp. *buschii* Rozanova; *Rubus vulgatus* var. *illuminatus* Rozanova; *Rubus vulgatus* var. *umbrosus* Rozanova; *Rubus yatsugatekensis* Koidz.; *Rubus* ×*euroasiaticus* Sinkova; *Rubus* ×*norikurensis* Ohwi

***Rubus saxatilis* L.:** *Cylactis saxatilis* (L.) Á.Löve; *Rubus fragaria* F.W.Schmidt; *Rubus ruber* Gilib.; *Selnorition saxa*tilis Raf.

***Rubus vulgaris* Weihe & Nees:** *Rubus communis* Bayer; *Rubus commutatus* G.Braun; *Rubus fruticosus* L. ex Dierb.; *Rubus fruticosus* var. *vulgaris* (Weihe & Nees) Br.; *Rubus nitidus* T.B.Salter; *Rubus pilosus* var. *vulgaris* (Weihe & Nees) Dumort.; *Rubus pubescens* var. *vulgaris* (Weihe & Nees) Karsch; *Rubus sanctus* var. *vulgaris* (Weihe & Nees) Kuntze; *Rubus villicaulis* subsp. *vulgaris* (Weihe & Nees) Čelak.; *Rubus villicaulis* var. *minor* Walpert; *Rubus vulgaris* f. *commutatus* (G.Braun) H.E.Weber; *Rubus vulgaris* f. *cuneatus* Braeucker; *Rubus vulgaris* f. *elatior* G.Braun; *Rubus vulgaris* f. *ramosissimus* G.Braun; *Rubus vulgaris* f. *viridis* (Weihe & Nees)Braeucker; *Rubus vulgaris* subsp. *viridis* (Weihe & Nees) Focke; *Rubus vulgaris* var. *elatior* G.Braun ex Utsch; *Rubus vulgaris* var. *micranthus* G.Braun ex Utsch; *Rubus vulgaris* var. *viridis* Weihe & Nees

Local names

***Rubus hirtus* Waldst. et Kit: Azerbaijan:** Kələkotur büyurtkan

Rubus idaeus: **Georgian**: ჟოლო - zholo, ჟოლი - zholi; ინღა - ingha (Svan); ხვაფა Khvapa (Tushetian); მალინა - malina (Ossetian), იმღვა - img'va (Megrelian), ბაღიშ - bag'ish (Megrelian), მუყი - muqi (Megrelian); **Russian**: Малина - Malina; **English**: Red raspberry; **Azerbaijan:** Buş böyürtkanı

Rubus saxatilis: **Georgia**: ჟოლის-დედა - zholis-deda, ხახამა - khakhama, მწყერთიფქლა - Mts'q'ertipkla (Khevsurian), წერტიფხლა - T'sert'ipkhla (Khevsurian).

Rubus vulgaris: **Georgia** Name: მაყვალი - ma'qvali, რუსული მაყვალი - Rusuli maq'vali, ბარდი - bardi, უეკლო მაყვალი - uek'lo maq'vali, ვიღვი - vighv (Svan), უღვ - ughv (Svan); **Russian**: Малина - Malina

Local medicinal uses

Rubus hirtus **Waldst. et Kit: Azerbaijan:** Leaves - for herpes, fruit juice - aphthae, blood diseases, and also as an antidiarrheal agent.

Rubus idaeus **L.**: The flower decoction serves for gastralgia and respiratory infections, and topically for acne, eye diseases, and erysipelas. The root extract is used for fevers and respiratory infections. Raspberry leaf tea with immature fruits and flowers is used for respiratory diseases. Fresh leaves are applied as poultice to fresh wounds. The leaf infusion is also used for diarrhea, gastritis, enteritis, hemorrhages, menorrhagia, pneumonia, in cases of dermatitis, and for oral infections. The flower decoction serves for gastralgia and respiratory infections, and topically for acne, eye diseases, and erysipelas. The fruits and leaves are used to treat wounds, anemia, colds and inflammations, the leaves for colds. **Azerbaijan:** Dry fruits in the form of hot water infusion and jam are widely used for colds, especially in children and fever, like diaphoretic.

Rubus vulgaris **Weihe & Nees*:*** Used as antipyretic and hemostatic. The root decoction is diuretic and anti-inflammatory, and used for liver diseases and colitis, as hemorrhoidal, and for hemorrhages, for colitis, diarrhea and dysentery. The leaves are used to remedy gastritis, diarrhea, as anthelmintic, to enhance intestinal motility, for anemia, and externally for skin problems like eczema, chronic ulcers, purulent wounds, as gargle for angina, pharyngitis, and ulcerative stomatitis. Fresh leaves are applied as poultice for the treatment of wounds and dermatoses, and trophic ulcers. The immature fruits are astringent, and mildly laxative. They are used for diarrhea and dysentery in children, gastritis, acute respiratory diseases, hemoptysis, and are used as soothing and restorative, especially during the menopause. The fruits and leaves are used to treat wounds, anemia, colds and inflammations, the leaves for colds.

***Rubus saxatilis*:** The leaves are used for angina, headache, pain, gynecological problems, hemorrhoids, epididymitis, metabolic disorders, nephrolithiasis, acute respiratory diseases, gout, for gastrointestinal diseases, hernia. A flower infusion and a tincture is used for scurvy, hemorrhoids and eye diseases.

Local food uses

Rubus idaeus*:* **Georgia**: The leaves serve as tea surrogate, the fruits are eaten fresh and cooked for jams, syrup, and distilled for alcohol. The flowers and fruits are eaten; the leaves are used as tea The fruits are widely eaten. Fruits are also used for compote, jam, marmalade. In Pshavi the leaves and shoots of zholi ჟოლი *Rubus idaeus* L.- are used as tea and infudion. The fruits of zholi ჟოლი *Rubus idaeus* are eaten in in Khevsureti. In Tusheti the fruits of khvapai ხვაფაი *Rubus idaeus* are eaten. In Svaneti motsvi (მოცვი) locally tsinq'a ცინყა (*Vaccinium myrtillus* L.), maq'vali მაყვალი locally vighv ვიღვ (*Rubus* ssp.), zholo ჟოლო locally ingha ინღა (*Rubus idaeus* L.) fruits are used to make compotes and marmalades, while their leaves are used in infusions. In Pshavi the leaves and shoots of *Rubus idaeus* L.- are used as tea.

Fruits of ***Rubus idaeus*** L. and ***Rubus saxatilis*** L. are eaten in Khevi.

Rubus hirtus **Waldst. et Kit: Azerbaijan:** Berries are used both fresh and in the form of compotes and jams.

Rubus vulgaris / Rubus idaeus: The leaves serve as tea surrogate, the fruits are eaten fresh and cooked for jams, syrup, and distilled for alcohol. The flowers and fruits are eaten; the leaves are used as tea. Fruits of maq'vali მაყვალი ***Rubus* ssp**. are used in Adjara to make compote, jam, even wine is possible. Fruits of malina მალინა *Rubus idaeus* L. are also used ror compote, jam, marmalade.

***Rubus saxatilis*:** The flowers and flower buds are used as surrogate for hops. The fruits are eaten raw and cooked as, compotes, syrups, for kvass, seasonings and jelly. The ground seeds serve as seasoning for food. The fruits are eaten raw and used in Chave.

Local handicraft and other uses

Rubus hirtus **Waldst. et Kit: Azerbaijan:** From the stems, leaves, fruits and roots, a coloring solution is made to obtain yellow, red and green. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. Honey plant .

***Rubus idaeus*: Azerbaijan:** From the stems, leaves, fruits and roots, a coloring solution is made to obtain yellow, red and green. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. Honey plant. **Georgia**: The fruit extract is used as violet and red-violet, blue, purple, brownish-violet, and dark pink color dye for wool. The leaves yield a brown dye, the

flowers a yellow dye. Fodder for cattle, chicken. Planted as ornamentalThe leaves are used in baking to cover the base of the stove.

Rubus vulgaris: The fruit extract is used as violet and red-violet, blue, purple, brownish-violet, and dark pink color dye for wool. The leaves yield a brown dye, the flowers a yellow dye. Fodder for cattle, chicken. Planted as ornamental. The leaves are used in baking to cover the base of the stove.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025j1).

***Rumex acetosa* L.; *Rumex acetosella* L.; *Rumex alpinus* L.; *Rumex crispus* L.; *Rumex obtusifolius* L.; *Rumex tuberosus* L. - POLYGONACAE**

Synonyms

***Rumex acetosa* L.:** *Acetosa agrestis* Raf.; *Acetosa amplexicaulis* Raf.; *Acetosa angustata* Raf.; *Acetosa bidentula* Raf.; *Acetosa fontanopaludosa* (Kalela) Holub; *Acetosa hastifolia* Schur; *Acetosa hastulata* Raf.; *Acetosa magna* Gilib.; *Acetosa officinalis* Gueldenst. ex Ledeb.; *Acetosa olitoria* Raf.; *Acetosa pratensis* Garsault; *Acetosa pratensis* Mill.; *Acetosa pratensis* subsp. *fontanopaludosa* (Kalela) Tzvele; *Acetosa subalpina* Schur; *Rumex acetosa* subsp. *acetosa*; *Rumex acetosa* subsp. *biformis* (Lange) Valdés Berm. & Castrov.; *Rumex acetosa* subsp. *fontanopaludosus* (Kalela) Hyl.; *Rumex acetosa* var. *fontanopaludosus* (Kalela) Hyl.; *Rumex biformis* Lange; *Rumex fontanopaludosus* Kalela

***Rumex acetosella* L.:** *Acetosa acetosella* Mill.; *Acetosa arvensis* Friche-Joset & Montandon; *Acetosa hastata* Moench; *Acetosa multifida* Chaz.; *Acetosa parva* Gilib.; *Acetosa repens* Gray; *Acetosa sterilis* Mill.; *Acetosella acetosella* (L.) Small; *Acetosella multifida* (L.) Á.Löve; *Acetosella multifida* subsp. *angiocarpa* (Murb.) Kubát; *Acetosella multifida* subsp. *australis* (Willk.) Kubát; *Acetosella multifida* subsp. *tenuifolia* (Wallr.) Kubát; *Acetosella multifida* subsp. *vulgaris* (W.D.J.Koch) Kubát; *Acetosella tenuifolia* (Wallr.) Á.Löve; *Acetosella vulgaris* Fourr.; *Acetosella vulgaris*f. *integrifolia* (Wallr.) Dostál; *Acetosella vulgaris* f. *multifida* (L.) Dostál; *Lapathum arvense* Lam.; *Rumex acetosella* f. *acetosella*; *Rumex acetosella* subsp. *acetosella*; *Rumex acetosella* subsp. *tenuifolius* O.Schwarz; *Rumex acetosella* var. *acetosella*; *Rumex acetosella* var. *multifidus* (L.) DC.; *Rumex acetosella* var. *tenuifolius* Wallr.; *Rumex acetosella* var. *vulgaris* W.D.J.Koch; *Rumex arvensis* Dulac; *Rumex fascilobus* Klokov; *Rumex multifidus* L.; *Rumex tenuifolius* (Wallr.) Á.Löve

***Rumex alpinus* L.:** *Acetosa alpina* Moench; *Rhabarbarum monachorum* Garsault

***Rumex crispus* L.**: *Lapathum crispum* Garsault; *Lapathum crispum* Scop.; *Rumex odontocarpus* (Sándor ex Borbás) Borbás

***Rumex obtusifolius* L.**: *Acetosa obtusifolia* (L.) M.Gómez; *Lapathum obtusifolium* Moench; *Lapathum sylvestre* Lam.; *Rumex agrestis* Schu; *Rumex crispatulus* Michx.; *Rumex laevigatus* Willd. ex Spreng.; *Rumex obtusifolius* subsp. *agrestis* (Fr.) Danser; *Rumex obtusifolius* subsp. *obtusifolius*; *Rumex obtusifolius* var. *agrestis* Fr.

***Rumex tuberosus* L.:** *Acetosa tuberosa* Chaz.; *Rumex euxinus* Klokov; *Rumex tuberosus* subsp. *euxinus* (Klokov) Borodina; *Rumex tuberosus* subsp. *euxinus* Berod.; *Rumex tuberosus* var. *taurocaucasisus* Sirj.

Local names

***Rumex acetosa* L.: English:** Sorrel; **Armenia**: ավելուկ սովորական (aveluk sovorakan); **Azerbaijan**: Adi əvəlik; **Georgia**: მჟაუნა - Mzhauna, მჟავანა - Mzhavana (Pshavian, Khevsurian, Tushetian), მჟავია - Mzhavia (Pshavian, Khevsurian, Tushetian), მასისტარა - Masistara (Mokhetian, Mtiuletian), მეცხვარის მჟავია - Metskhvaris mzhavia (Tushetian), მჟავე ღვალო - Mzhave ghvalo (Rachian), მჟაველა - Mzhavela (Rachian), მურთხვალი - Murtkhvali (Svan), ჟაველაი - Zhavelai (Svan), Щавель - Shavel', кислый - Kislyj, მწყემსთმჟავიაი - mts'q'emst mzhaviai, ყანის მჟავიაი - q'anis mzhaviai, ტელეფ - teleph (Svanetian)

***Rumex acetosella* L.**: **English:** Red Sorrel; **Armenia**: Ավելուկ ավելուկանման (aveluk avelukanman), **Azerbaijan**: Turşəngvari əvəlik

***Rumex alpinus* L.: English:** Alpine Dock**; Georgia**: ღოლო - gholo, ჭირტალი - Ch'irt'ali (Tushetian), მთის ღოლო - Mtis gholo, ჭირტალი - Tshirtali (Tushetian), საგოგა - Sagoga (Khevsurian), საგუგა - Saguga (Khevsurian), ტელეფი - Telepi (Svan), Щавель альпийский - Shchavel' al'pijskij, ოღვალოგურიაში - oghvaloburiashi (Gurian), კოკომჟავააჭარაშ - k'ok'omzhava (Adjarian), ღვალო - ghvalo, კიტრაკიტრი - k'it'rak'it'ri

***Rumex crispus* L.: English:** Curly Dock**; Armenia**: Ավելուկ գանգուր (Aveluk gangur); **Azerbaijan**: Qumral əvəlik; **Georgia**: ჩვეულებრივი ღოლო – chveulebrivi gholo, ღოლო - gholo, Щавель конский - Shchavel' konskij

***Rumex obtusifolius* L.: Azerbaijan:** Kütyarpaq əvəlik**; English:** Broad-Leaved Dock

***Rumex tuberosus* L.: English:** Swollen Sorrel; **Azerbaijan**: Qaradəniz əvəlik; **Georgia**: მჟაუნა - mzhavia; ღოლომჟავა - Gholomzhava, მამალი ღოლო Mamali gholo (Pshavian), Щавель клубневый - Shchavel' klubnevyj; **English**: Sorrel.

***Rumex* sp. Georgia:** ღოლ - g'ol 8Ossetian)

Local medicinal uses

***Rumex acetosa* L.:** It is applied for urinary in continence, tuberculosis, pneumonia, cough, scabies, adrenal gland, metabolic gastrointestinal diseases, depression, palpitations, neck swellings and ulcers. It also serves for allergic skin disorders, dysentery, as well as lung problems, uterine bleeding and hemorrhoids. Fresh leaves are put on wounds, abrasions, and skin ulcers. In case of burns and purulent wounds a fruit tincture is used as compresses. In allopathic medicine the root tincture is recommended for colitis, enterocolitis, hemorrhoids and as hemostatic remedy The plant possesses an invigorating effect. The roots tincture applied externally relieves parathyroid disease; a leaf extract is used for mastoid inflammation. Seed extracts help stopping blood in the sputum, vomiting, heartburn, hematuria and pyuria. Chopped roots are prepared with vinegar and applied to eczema and leprosy. The leaf extract can treat gum inflammation and jaundice. The root powder ear pain and inflammation. Roots and leaves are used as antidiarrheal, and leaves and stems are used as appetizer and mouthwash.

Rumex acetosella: In Armenian traditional medicine roots are used for melancholia, palpitations, infectious disease, gastrointestinal tract disorders, gastric acidity, metabolic disorders, diseases of the adrenal glands, skin diseases, and neck tumors.

Rumex alpinus leaves are applied to swellings and skin tumors, and the seeds are ingested to cure colitis, and intestinal problems, as well as hemorrhoids. *Rumex crispus* is used in a water broth made of roots to heal tuberculosis. The mushed mass of roots is mixed with cream and used against rash and dermatitis. Ground roots are applied on the swellings after snakebite. Swellings also are healed with root broth, whilst seed broth is used as antidiarrheal (Roloff, 1887). A tincture or broth is used to heal renal disorders. Curly dock is used to heal gastro-intestinal disorders: salt and garlic was added and well mushed, then given to the sick. Curly dock soaked in hot milk is used to reduce swellings. In Javakheti curly dock is widely used both for cooking and healing. The plant contains anthraquinone glycosides and is used to heal tonsillitis. The dried leaves of curly dock are boiled and applied as patches to the throat of the sick till hot, then the throat is wrapped to keep it warm. In a few hours the body temperature of the sick goes back to norm and tonsillitis is gone. As for the seeds, they are boiled, filtered and the broth is given to the sick with gastro-intestinal or renal disorders. The roots are well washed, boiled and squashed, then used for veterinary purposes as anti-diarrheal. In August shoots are cut, collected and dried. In winter, infusion is made which heals the cough and cold. *Rumex* sp. was also used to heal jaundice. Digestive, hemorrhoids.

***Rumex obtusifolius* L.: Azerbaijan:** A decoction of the root is used as an astringent for bloody diarrhea, and as an antiscorbutic and antiseptic. A decoction of the root and leaves with flour in the form of a dough is applied to furunculosis wounds. Leaf juice is used as a hemostatic agent.

Rumex tuberosus: Roots, leaves, fruits, their infusion and decoction are used as astringent in diarrhea.

Local food uses

Rumex acetosa and ***R. acetosella*** leaves are eaten fresh and cooked in salads and soups. *R. acetosella* contains vitamin C, B_1, tannins, fatty oils, proteins, oxalic acid, glycosides.

The leaves of ***Rumex acetosa, Rumex acetosella, Rumex alpinus*** are used as mkhali/phkhali (a spread made of crushed vegetables and walnuts), as well as in chave (a combination of dry herbs with coarse flour steered in water) and both leaves and stems are pickled. Prepared in chave, khachapuri, pickled (lactofermented) (

R. acetosa and ***Rumex acetosella*** are also used in Chachapuri (pie filled with vegetables), and *Rumex acetosa* leaves are used for sats'ebai (herbs dipped in sour milk). Dried and weaved leaves were also kept for winter. Curly dock soup is prepared as follows: young leaves are collected and boiled and mixed with onions browned in vegetable oil. Then minced coriander and a little flour is added and cooked. Salt and pepper as you like. Curly dock is put in boiling water and after it is cooked, water is decanted and the mass is cooled. Then it is squeezed with hands and put on a board to mince. Onion is browned in a pan with vegetable oil and the minced is added to cook further or is mixed with walnuts. It is possible not to mince curly dock leaves after wringing but put in vinegar and serve in this way. In early spring, young leaves and shoots of curly dock were collected, boiled, wrung, minced, mixed with onions browned in vegetable oil or erbo (ერბო, clarified butter); some broth would stay with the curly dock, then garlic, vinegar, salt and pepper are added. In Kakheti, boiled plants are minced on a wooden board, then put back in the broth and boiled, flour, garlic and salt added. In spring young shoots with leaves are collected (before the first thunder), washed, rinsed in brine and dried in the shade, e.g., in a cellar where the air can move. Braids are woven and hung under ceiling and kept for winter. The dried curly dock is soaked in water a day before cooking, separately onion is browned in erbo (ერბო clarified butter) or vegetable oil, boiling water is added and curly dock is put in. While boiling, a little roasted flour is added. Spiced with raw coriander, a little celery, little savory and basil. Other herbs can be used dry. Garlic, pepper and salt as you like. It is possible to add minced walnuts in vinegar instead or in mixture with flour (Shida Kartli). Curly dock is used only in winter – boiled, wrung, minced, spiced with herbs like coriander, parsley, onions browned in oil, salt and finally matsoni (მაწონი, local yoghurt) is added. Prepared in phkali, chave, khachapuri, pickled (lactofermented).

Rumex tuberosus: **Georgia**: Leaves are used as spice and for food.

Local handicraft and other uses

Rumex acetosella roots are used in the leather industry, as well as for making black dye.

Rumex acetosa: Black color is obtained from the roots for dyeing wool and its products. The plant is nectariferous . All other species are also used for dyeing: A dye solution is prepared from roots to obtain yellow, yellow-pink, pink, brown, brown-coffee, green, olive, snuff, brown, grey-black and other different colors and shades. The roots of *Rumex alpinus* and *Rumex crispus* are used as dye.

Rumex alpinus: **Georgia**: yields a green dye, fodder for cows.

Rumex obtusifolius **L.: Azerbaijan:** A dyeing solution is made from the root to obtain a brownish color. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it.

Rumex tuberosus**: Georgia:** The roots are used for red dye.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025k1).

Salix caprea **L. - SALICACEAE**

Synonyms

Salix caprea **L.:** *Capraea vulgaris* Opiz; *Nectopix caprea* (L.) Raf.; *Salix aurigerana* Lapeyr.; *Salix bakko* Kimura; *Salix caprea* f. elongata (Nakai) Kitag.; *Salix caprea* f. *subglabra* (Chang & Skvortzov) Kitag.; *Salix caprea subsp. hultenii* Kom.; *Salix caprea* var. *lanatifolia* Björnstr.; *Salix caprea* var. *pendula* T.Lang; *Salix coaetanea* Flod.; *Salix grandifolia* Ser.; *Salix hallisanensis* H.Lév.; *Salix hallisanensis* f. *elongata* Nakai; *Salix hultenii* Flod.; *Salix hultenii* f. *angustifolia* (Kimura) Kimura; *Salix hultenii* var. *angustifolia* Kimura; *Salix ishidoyana* Nakai; *Salix lanata* Vill.; *Salix proteifolia* J.Forbes; *Salix raddeana* var. *subglabra* Y.L.Chang & Skvortsov; *Salix sphacelata* Sm.; *Salix tomentosa* Ser.; *Salix tomentosa var. androgyna* Ser.; *Salix tomentosa* var. *macrophylla* Ser.; *Salix tomentosa* var. *rotundifolia* Ser.; *Salix tomentosa* var. *tenuifolia* Ser.; *Salix tomentosa* var. *ternata* Ser.; *Salix ulmifolia* Thuill.

Local names

Salix caprea **L. : Georgia**: მდგნალი - Mdgnali, ბატიკჭა - Batikitsha (Kakhetian), დგნარი - Dgnari (Mtiuletian, Pshavian, Khevsurian), დგნალი - Dgnali (Mtiuletian, Pshavian, Khevsurian), ფოხვი - Pokhvi (Pshavian), ბაგუნდი - Bagundi (Lechkhumian), ჩიჭვინი - Chitshvini (Lechkhumian), ციცელა - Tsitsela (Adjarian), ციცა - Tsitsa (Adjarian), კატუჯვარი - Katujvari (Megrelian), კატუჯვარიში ჯა - Katujvarishi (Megrelian), ბაგვრა - Bagvra (Svan), ბაია - Baia (Svan), მდგნალი - mdgnali, ჭიჭუნი - chitchuni (Svan), პოლპალა - p'olp'ala, ტირიფი - t'iripi, ბაგუნდ - bagund (Svan), კატუჯვარი - k'at'ujvari, კატუშჯა - katusja (Megrelian), ფართოფოთლიანი ტირიფი - partopotliani t'iripi, ძეწნა - dzets'na, Ива козья - Iva koz'ia, верболов - Verbolov, бредина - Bredina

Local medicinal uses

Salix caprea **L.: Georgia:** analgesic, goiter . The bark and leaves are used to treat arthritis, the leaves also for gallstones and kidney problems. The bark is used as analgesic.

Local food uses

Salix caprea **L.: Georgia:** The bark is used to clarify beer.

Local handicraft and other uses

Salix caprea **L.: Georgia:** The bark contains tannins and can be used as a tanner and also to make black dye. Goats eat the leaves. It is a honey plant. Used to darken beer. Used for construction, the branches especially for fences and walls, and to weave baskets, and to make tool handles, bows, household utensils, snow-shovels, flutes.

Salix **sp.:** The root bark is used in the Caucasus for tanning fishing tackle. The wood serves for manufacturing of household goods, sometimes as a building material and fuel. The branches are mostly used for weaving, baskets and fences. Preparations from the bark cause in animals a decrease in diuresis and an increase in blood. The infusion and decoction are used as antipyretic and hemostatic. Shoots (young) and leaves are browsed by sheep, goats and deer. The root bark is used in the Caucasus for tanning fishing tackle. The wood serves for manufacturing of household goods, sometimes as a building material and fuel. The branches are mostly used for weaving, baskets and fences. Also used for tanning leather, and as dye to color wool, silk and leather in red-brown and yellow colors. The bast-fibers can be turned into ropes. Also used for

reforestation on wet sites, and to secure embankments, sometimes ornamental. The wood is sometimes in the Caucasus used as water resistant construction material for underground structures, for manufacturing bent utensils (hoops, arcs) and small household artifacts. It is also used as fuel and can be turned into charcoal. *Salix* yields a black dye for wool and can be used to tan leather. The branches are used for weaving baskets and fences. Young branches and leaves can be browsed by sheep and goats.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025nn).

***Salvia glutinosa* L.; *Salvia verticillata* L. - LAMIACEAE**

Synonyms

***Salvia glutinosa* L.:** *Drymosphace glutinosa* Opiz; *Glutinaria acuminata* Raf.; *Glutinaria glutinosa* Raf.; *Sclarea glutinosa* Mill.
***Salvia verticillata* L.:** *Covola verticillata* Medik.; *Hemisphace verticillata* Opiz; *Horminum verticillatum* Mill.; *Salvia verticillata f. natronata* Simonk.; *Salvia verticillata var. parvifolia* K.Koch; *Sphacopsis verticillata* Briq.

Local names

***Salvia glutinosa* L.: Armenia:** Եղեսպակ կպչուն - Eghespak kpchun**; Azerbaijan**: Vəzili sürvə**; English**: Sticky sage; **Georgia**: შალამანდილი - Shalamandili, ბოყანა - Bokana (Kartlian, Pshavian), თაფლანა - Taplana (Pshavian), ქურჩუმელა - Qurchumela (Imeretian, Gurian), შარამანდილა - Sharamandila (Rachian), ფურჩუმელა - Purchumela (Adjarian), ფურჩუმალე - Purchumale (Megrelian), ქუჩმანია - Quchmania (Megrelian), ფიონ ცხვილ - Pion tskhvil (Svan), Шалфей железистый - Shalfej zhelezistyj
***Salvia verticillata* L. Azerbaijan**: Qırçınlı sürvə; **Armenia:** Եղեսպակ օղակաձև - Eghespak oghakadzev; **Georgia**: დაჯირა - dajira, ყვანჩალა - q'vanchala, შავბალახი - Shavbalakhi (Kartlian), დაჯორა - Dajora (Kakhetian), თაჯაი - Tajai (Mokhevian), ნეხვბალახა - Nekhvbalakha (Mtiuletian), შავტრაკა - Shavtraka (Meskhetian, Kavakhetian), ყვანჩალა - Kvanchala (Rachian), პურშო - Pursho (Lechkhumian), პურშუე - Purshue (Lechkhumian), პიშე - Pishe (Svan), Шалфей мутовчатый - Shalfej mutovchatyj (

Local medicinal uses

***Salvia glutinosa* L.: Azerbaijan**: A mixture in equal amounts of *Salvia glutinosa*, *Artemisia absinthium* and *Thalictrum minus* in the Guba region (Susai village) is used as an antitumor and wound healing agent. Decoctions of the aerial parts and root are used for urolithiasis.
***Salvia verticillata* L.: Azerbaijan:** A decoction of seeds is used internally for urinary incontinence, in the form of lotions - for eye diseases and boils. **Georgia**: The leaves are used as ant-inflammatory, for enuresis and wound treatments. **Armenia**: problems in oral cavity, toothache.

Local food uses

***Salvia glutinosa* L.: Azerbaijan:** A dyeing solution is made from grass and flowers to obtain a green color. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. Good honey plant .
***Salvia verticillata* L.: Azerbaijan:** A dyeing solution is made from grass and flowers to obtain a green color. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. Good honey plant. **Georgia**: The leaves and shoots are eaten as phkhali (herb pie).

Local handicraft and other uses

***Salvia verticillata:* Georgia**: The leaves and shoots serve as fodder and can be used as filter.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025l1).

***Sambucus ebulus* L.; *Sambucus nigra* L. - ADOXACEAE**

Synonyms

***Sambucus ebulus* L.:** *Ebulum humile* (Mill.) Garcke; *Sambucus humilis* Mill.; *Sambucus paucijuga* Steven; *Viburnum ebulus* (L.) Martinovský
***Sambucus nigra* L.:** *Sambucus alba* Raf.; *Sambucus aurea* (Sweet) Carrière; *Sambucus columnaris* Lebas; *Sambucus dissecta* K.Koch; *Sambucus elegans* K.Koch; *Sambucus graveolens* Willd. ex Schult.; *Sambucus hirta* Tausch; *Sambucus laciniata* (L.)

Mill.; *Sambucus leucocarpa* K.Koch; *Sambucus lucida* Tausch; *Sambucus monstrosa* Loudon; *Sambucus nigra* f. *pendula* Dippel; *Sambucus nigra* subsp. *nigra*; *Sambucus pulverulenta* K.Koch; *Sambucus pyramidata* Lebas; *Sambucus virescens* Desf.; *Sambucus vulgaris* Neck.

Local names

***Sambucus ebulus* L.**: **English**: danewort, dwarf elderberry; **Armenia:** Կտտկենի խոտային - Kttkeni khotayin; **Georgia**: ანწლი - Antsli, ანწლიკა - Antslika (Gurian, Imeretian), სამეგრ.- ინჭირია Intshiria (Megrelian), ინჭილია - Intshilia (Megrelian), ინჭირი - Intshiri (Megrelian), სვან.-განჭვ - Gantshv (Svan), Бузина вонючая - Buzina voniuchaia, Бузник - Buznik, Зеленик -Zelenik

***Sambucus nigra* L.: Armenia**: կտտկենի սև (kettkeni sev); **Azerbaijan**: Qara gəndəlaş; **Georgia**: დიდგულა – didgula, ანწლი – antsli (Kvemo Imeretian), გეყრუაი – geq'ruai (Megrelian), გეყრუი – geq'rui (Svan), გულყრუ – gulq'ru (Zemo Imeretia), გულყურო – gulq'uro (Zemo Imeretian), დუდგულა – dudgula (Kartlian, Kakhetian, Acharian), თახვანტია – takhvant'ia (Megrelian), თახვანტიაშ ჯა – takhvant'iash ja (Megrelian), თვეფილა – tvephila (Megrelian), თვეფილა – tvephila (Svanetian), თოფრა – tophra (Megrelian), თოფრა – tophra (Svanetian), თოფჩი – tophchi (Chanetian), თხიფსელა - tkhiphsela (Gurian), ინჭირაია – inch'iraia (Megrelian), კამპაა – k'ampaa (Chanetian), კამპარა – k'ampara (Chanetian), სართოფელა – sartophela (Acharian), ყრუა ხე – q'rua khe (Ertso-Tianetian), ჩიჩვაბი – chichvabi (Megrelian), ჩვაჩვაბე – chvachvabe (Megrelian), ხეკრო – khek'ro (Zemo Imeretian), ხელთოფა – kheltopha (Gurian), ხეღრუე – kheghrue (Lechkhumian), ხეყრუა – kheq'rua (Rachian, Lechkhumian), ხინთობალაში ჯა – khintobalashi ja (Megrelian), თოფილაი - thophilai (Svanetian), ხრეკოლა – khrek'ola (Okribian, Kvemo Rachian), ხრიკოლა - khrik'ola (Okribian, Kvemo Rachian), დიდგულა - Didgula, დუდგულა - Dudgula (Kartlia, Kakhetian, Adjarian), ხეკრო - Khekro (Imeretian), გულყრუ - Gulkru (Imeretian), გულყურო - Gulkuro (Imeretian), ანწლი - Antsli (Imeretian), ხეღრუე - Kheghrue (Lechkhumian), ხრეკოლა - Khrekola (Rachian, Lechkhumian), ხრიკოლა - Khrikola (Rachian, Lechkhumian), ხელთოფა - Kheltopa (Gurian), თხიფსელა - Tkhipsela (Gurian), სართოფელა - Sartopela (Adjarian), თახვანტია - Takhvantia (Megrelian), თახვანტიაშ ჯა - Tavkhvantiash ja (Megrelian), ხინთობალაში ჯა - Khintobalashi ja (Megrelian), ინჭირაია - Intshiraia (Megrelian), ჩვაჩვაბე - Chvachvabe (Megrelian), ჩიჩვაბი - Chichvabi (Megrelian), გეყრუაი - Gekruai (Megrelian), თვეფილა - Tvepila (Megrelian), თოფრა - Topra (Megrelian), გეყრუი - Gekrui (Svan), თვეფილა - Tvepila (Svan), თოფრა - Tofra (Svan), Бузина черная - Buzina chernaia, бузок - Buzok; **English:** Elder

Local medicinal uses

***Sambucus ebulus:* Georgia**: Cough, diarrhea, gastro-intestinal system, hypertension, stomach, weak ankles, wounds. All parts of the plant have been used in traditional medicine since ancient times. Fruits as a remedy for vomiting. The seeds contain fatty oil, which is also an emetic. Flowers are rich in nectar. Vodka and others are made from fruits. Tincture of ripe fruits (with sugar admixture) made in the sun is the best remedy for stomach disorders, dysentery and colitis. Traditional medicine uses ripe fruits with sugar and flour. The resulting broth is given for diarrhea, whilst the broth from the entire plant is given to those with red skin. In traditional medicine, the jam made of fruits is used against tuberculosis and hemorrhoids, and the broth made from roots is taken against renal disorders, whilst flower broth is used to help urine retention. A broth from leaves is used against colitis as well as to heal upper respiratory catarrh, neuralgia, rheumatism, and urticaria (hives). The juice was drunk against malaria, the broth from leaves against rheumatism and at the same time, the leaves were applied to the hurting body parts. In Western Georgia a tincture of this plant is used to heal stomachaches. In Svaneti syrup is made of danewort fruits is considered the best remedy to heal diarrhea. Some people healed bruises with danewort leaves. They cool the bruise and reduce the swelling. Danewort fruits are used as a remedy to heal gastro-intestinal inflammations. The rhizome is characterized by diuretic, diaphoretic, laxative properties. Fruits and flowers are used in a tincture to cure coughs, colds and affection of the lungs. The tincture can also be used for liver problems, and most commonly to remedy diarrhea and other intestinal problems.

***Sambucus nigra:* Armenia**: has wide use in allopathic and traditional medicine as diaphoretic and for diseases of the genitourinary system. The roots prepared with wine for internal use is very useful for women's diseases. It can also be used for coloring hair black. The fruits and flowers contain sambunigrin, choline, rutoside, essential oils, acetic acid, tannins, vitamin C, E, and malic acid. **Azerbaijan**: Fresh leaves with barley flour can be used as bandage for inflammatory tumors, dog bites, burn and fistula. Leaves juice for internal use is recommended for fractures. All parts of plant are poisonous, except flowers, and mature berry. Jam is made of full ripe fruits. *Sambucus* is used to treat colds. The tea from dried flowers is used in case of colds as sudorific, and against cough. Young leaves, boiled in milk, are applied externally as anti-inflammatory in burns, furuncles, and for hemorrhoids. Leaves and young branches are used as laxative. The bark of branches has strong uretic properties. Fresh fruits are used for rheumatism and as light laxative. The fruits of elder are used for medicinal

purposes. People know the plant as an emetic and laxative, whilst the roots are used against rabies. The sick with fever drink the fruit juice raw. **Georgia**: The species has wide use in traditional medicine. Dried flowers are used to make a diaphoretic infusion. The infusion made of elder flowers is considered a remedy for cold. A tincture is used as diaphoretic and diuretic. It is documented that both the elder and the greater celandine have been in medicinal use from times immemorial. The fruits are poured with homemade alcohol and let stay under the sun for two or three weeks. The tincture obtained this way is given to the sick with diarrhea and rheumatism. To heal varicose veins young shoots of elder with flowers were collected boiled in water and a bath is taken with this water for 10 days. People with heavy diarrhea are treated with a kissel made of elder fruits. In Lagodekhi, the sick with rheumatism is bathed in the broth of elder leaves, whilst the milky sap of elder roots is used to heal ear inflammations. The elder is used to heal rheumatism in Kvareli and Telavi. Elder has also vasodilatory, anti-atherosclerotic, cholagogic, expectorant properties. A tincture made of its flowers was used to heal cold, also as a cholagogic agent to help liver disorders. Elder bark possesses diuretic properties.

Local food uses

Sambucus ebulus: **Georgia**: The fruits are fermented to produce alcohol, and sometimes also eaten raw. The leaves are used in phkhali and khinkali (dumplings with meat and vegetable filling) in spring.

Sambucus nigra: **Armenia:** Fruits are usually used for preparing jelly, jam, vinegar, syrup, tea, marmalade and can be used as a spice for soups. Flowers are used as a spice for cakes, brandy, and liquor. The fruits are sometimes eaten.

Local handicraft and other uses

Sambucus ebulus: A concoction of the whole plant is used to cure swollen stomachs in ruminants. Fodder.

Sambucus nigra: **Armenia**: Honey and decorative plant, used for afforestation and landscaping. A dye solution is prepared from leaves, bark, fruits and stalk to obtain yellow, orange, brown, grey, green, greenish, snuff, olive, green-coffee, brown, blue, green-blue, pink, grey-green and other different colors and shades. The solution is used for dyeing wool, cotton and silk yarn as well as its products. Dye obtained from mature fruits is used for dressing of appearance and improvement of quality of different confectionery products and drinks. **Azerbaijan**: Beautiful plant, mainly in the period of flowering and fruiting. Can be used in parks and gardens . **Georgia**: The juice of elder's fruits was used to dye wool.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025m1).

Sanguisorba officinalis **L. - ROSACEAE**

Synonyms

Sanguisorba officinalis **L.:** *Pimpinella officinalis* (L.) Gaertn.; *Pimpinella officinalis* (L.) Lam.; *Poterium boreale* Salisb.; *Poterium officinale* (L.) A.Gray; *Poterium officinale* Benth. & Hook.f. ex Hemsl. & F.B.Forbes; *Sanguisorba altissima* Moench; *Sanguisorba andersonii* G.Don; *Sanguisorba angustifolia* Radde; *Sanguisorba auriculata* Scop.; *Sanguisorba baicalensis* Poplawska; *Sanguisorba bracteosa* Besser ex Eichw.; *Sanguisorba carnea* Fisch. ex Link; *Sanguisorba cernua* Besser; *Sanguisorba cordifolia* Opiz; *Sanguisorba cylindrica* Charb.; *Sanguisorba formosana* Hayata; *Sanguisorba glandulosa* Kom.; *Sanguisorba hispanica* Mill.; *Sanguisorba komaroviana* Nedol.; *Sanguisorba konradii* Opiz; *Sanguisorba major* Bubani; *Sanguisorba major* Gilib.; *Sanguisorba major* Hill; *Sanguisorba media* L.; *Sanguisorba menziesii* Rydb.; Sanguisorba microcephala C.Presl; *Sanguisorba montana* Jord. ex Boreau; *Sanguisorba montana* Jord. ex Boreau; *Sanguisorba nudicaulis* Raf.; *Sanguisorba officinalis* f. *microcephala* (Kitag.) Kitag.; *Sanguisorba officinalis* f. *pilosella* (Ohwi) H.Hara; *Sanguisorba officinalis* subsp. *microcephala* (C.Presl) Calder & Roy L.Taylor; *Sanguisorba officinalis* subsp. *montana* (Jord. ex Boreau) Gremli; *Sanguisorba officinalis* subsp. *officinalis; Sanguisorba officinalis* var. *altissima* Moench ex Steud.; *Sanguisorba officinalis*var. *auriculata* (Scop.) Steud.; *Sanguisorba officinalis* var. *carnea* (Fisch. ex Link) Regel ex Maxim.; *Sanguisorba officinalis* var. *glandulosa* (Kom.) Vorosch.; *Sanguisorba officinalis* var. *globularis* (Nakai ex Chung) W.Lee; *Sanguisorba officinalis* var. *hispanica* (Mill.) Willd.; *Sanguisorba officinalis* var. *longa* Kitag.; *Sanguisorba officinalis* var. *microcephala* Kitag.; *Sanguisorba officinalis* var. *montana* (Jord. ex Boreau) A.Braun & Bouch; *Sanguisorba officinalis* var. *montana* (Jord. ex Boreau) Focke; *Sanguisorba officinalis* var. *nana* Rouy; *Sanguisorba officinalis* var. *officinalis*; *Sanguisorba officinalis* var. *polygama* (F.Nyl.) Mela & Cajander; *Sanguisorba officinalis* var. *polygama* (F.Nyl.) Serg.; *Sanguisorba officinalis* var. *sabauda* (Mill.) Steud.; *Sanguisorba officinalis* var. *serotina* (Jord.) A.Braun & Bouch; *Sanguisorba officinalis* var. *serpentini* (H.J.Coste & Puech) Rouy & E.G.Camus; *Sanguisorba polygama* F.Nyl.; *Sanguisorba praecox* Besser ex Rchb.; *Sanguisorba rubra* Schrank; *Sanguisorba sabauda* Mill.; *Sanguisorba serotina* Jord.; *Sanguisorba serpentini* H.J.Coste & Puech; *Sanguisorba taurica* Juz.; *Sanguisorba unsanensis* Nakai

Local names

***Sanguisorba officinalis* L.*:* Russian**: Кровохлёбка аптечная - Krovokhlyobka aptechnaya; **English**: Great burnet (Sokolov 1987). **Armenia:** Արյունաքամ դեղատու - Aryunaqam deghatu; **Azerbaijan**: Aptek qambatı; **Georgia**: თავსისხლა - Tavsisxla, Кровохлебка - Krovokhlebka

Local medicinal uses

***Sanguisorba officinalis* L.:** Used as an astringent and hemostatic, to treat gastrointestinal diseases, tuberculosis, hemoptysis, uterine bleeding, and as poultice to heal wounds. **Armenia**: prevent and stop bleeding, anti-fever. **Azerbaijan**: A decoction of the roots is used as an astringent, hemostatic for hemorrhoids and diarrhea, and young leaves - for pulmonary tuberculosis and women's diseases. **Georgia**: unspecified medicinal use.

Local food uses

***Sanguisorba officinalis* L.: Azerbaijan:** Young leaves are used in the preparation of kutabs. A dyeing solution is made from the fruit, root and bark to produce black, pinkish and beige. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025n1).

***Satureja spicigera* (C. Koch) Boiss. - LAMIACEAE**

Synonyms

***Satureja spicigera* Boiss.:** *Clinopodium alternipilosum* Kuntze; *Clinopodium spicigerum* Kuntze; *Hyssopus majae* A.P.Khokhr.; *Micromeria alternipilosa* K.Koch; *Micromeria spicigera* K.Koch; *Satureja alternipilosa* K.Koch; *Satureja diffusa* Benth. ex Boiss.

Local names

Satureja spicigera: **Georgia**: ონჭო – onch’o, ენჭო – ench’o (Kvemo Acharian), ჭვინ - tchvin (Svan), მექონდროლ – mekondrool (Svan), ტყის ქონდარი – tq’is kondari (Imeretian), ქონდარა – kondara (Rachian), ტყის ქონდარი - t'q'is kondari, ქონდარი - Kondari, ონჭო - onch’o (Acharian), ენჭო - ench’o (Acharian), ტყის ქონდარი - tq’is kondari (Imeretian) ქონдара - kondara (Rachian), Чабер клосоносный - Chaber kolosonosnyj; **English**: Savory.

Local medicinal uses

Satureja spicigera contains essential oils, tannins, resins and salts. A savory broth is used to heal hypertension and the cough. The broth is used to heal inflamed gum, eyes, and kidneys as well stomachache. To treat hemorrhoids, the sick was advised to sit in a vapor bath of savory broth. Savory regulates digestion, metabolisms, and acts as an antiflatulent. Savory leaves and stems are used to spice dietetic food and as a mouthwash. The leaves are taken as tea to relieve the symptoms of diabetes, and as bath for rheumatism. Leaves and shoots are used to treat diabetes.

Local food uses

***Satureja spicigera:* Georgia:** The leaves are used as condiment, tea, and as ingredient of Svanetian salt. Onch’o ონჭო *Satureja spicigera* (K. Koch) Boiss., is a wild spice. The leaves are used as condiment, tea, and as ingredient of Svanetian salt, and also used in phkhali (herb pie).

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025o1).

***Sedum stoloniferum* S.G.Gmel. - CRASSULACEAE**

Synoyms

***Sedum stoloniferum* S.G.Gmel.:** *Asterosedum stoloniferum* (S.G.Gmel.) Grulich; *Phedimus spurius* (M.Bieb.) 't Hart*, Phedimus stolonifer* (S.G.Gmel.) ‘t Hart; *Sedum ibericum* Steven ex M.Bieb.;

Local names

Sedum stoloniferum Gmel.: Georgia: მსუქანა - Msuqana

Local food uses

Sedum stoloniferum:* Georgia*: Leaves eaten raw and as phkhali.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025oo).

***Seseli transcaucasicum* (Schischk.) Pimenov & Sdobina - APIACEAE**
Synonyms
***Seseli transcaucasicum* (Schischk.) Pimenov & Sdobina:** *Libanotis transcaucasica* Schischk.

Local names
***Seseli transcaucasicum* Pimenov & Sdobina: Azerbaijan**: Zaqafqaziya kəsikotu; **Georgia**: სასუქა - sasuka; აპურსი - ap'ursi (Svan); კაკბის-მკერდა - k'ak'bis-mk'erda (Khevsur); ყარანდუცა - q'arandutsa (Mokhevian); ძაბრა - dzabra (Kartlian); **English**: Seseli.

Local medicinal uses
Seseli transcaucasicum* (Schischk.) Pimenov & Sdobina*: Used as a diuretic and in meteorism. Also, a calmative for wounds, menstrual regulation, and toothache.

Local food uses
Seseli transcaucasicum* (Schischk.) Pimenov & Sdobina*: Sprouts of *Seseli transcaucasicum* are eaten raw, used to cook mkhali (vegetable spread) prepared by mixing a boiled and chopped herb mass with salted melted butter, "chave" made of dried herbs by boiling them, adding flour, fat (with or without meat) and salt, and "sats'eba", fresh herbs dipped into sour milk. Peeled stems of the herb are also pickled.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025pp).

***Sinapis arvensis* L. - BRACSSICACEAE**
Synonyms
***Sinapis arvensis* L.:** *Brassica arvensis* (L.) Rabenh.; *Brassica arvensis* var. *orientalis* (L.) Farw; *Brassica arvensis* var. *schkuhriana* Thell. in Schinz & R.Keller; *Brassica barbareifolia* Ball; *Brassica kaber* (DC.) Wheeler; *Brassica kaber* var. *orientalis* (L.) Scoggan; *Brassica kaber* var. *pinnatifida* (Stokes) L.C.Wheeler; *Brassica kaber* var. *schkuhriana* (Rchb.) L.C.Wheeler; *Brassica kaber* var. *stricta* (Celakovsky) Shinners; *Brassica sinapis* Vis.; *Brassica sinapistrum* Boiss; *Brassica sinapistrum* var. *orientalis* Samp.; *Brassica sinapistrum* var. *schkuhriana* (Rchb.) Samp.; *Brassica xinjiangensis* Y.Z.Lan & T.Y.Cheo; *Crucifera sinapistra* E.H.L.Kraus; *Napus agriasinapis* K.F.Schimp. & Spenn.; *Raphanus arvensis* Crantz; *Raphanus orientalis* Crantz; *Rhamphospermum arvense* Andrz. ex Besser; *Rhamphospermum orientale* Andrz.; *Sinapis arvensis* f. *orientalis* (L.) D.Löve & J.-P.Bernard; *Sinapis arvensis* subsp. *arvensis*; *Sinapis arvensis* var. *arvensis; Sinapis arvensis* var. *leiocarpa* Gaudin; *Sinapis arvensis* var. *nilotica* O.E.Schulz; *Sinapis arvensis* var. *orientalis* (L.) Koch & Ziz; *Sinapis arvensis* var. *orientalis* (L.) W.D.J.Koch & Ziz; *Sinapis arvensis* var. *pinnatifida* Stokes; *Sinapis arvensis* var. *schkuhriana* (Rchb.) Hagenb.; *Sinapis kaber* DC.; *Sinapis orientalis* L.; *Sinapis polymorpha* Geners. ex Schult.; *Sinapis retrohispida* Boreau; *Sinapis schkuhriana* Rchb.; *Sinapis villosa* Mérat; *Sinapistrum arvense* Spach

Local names
***Sinapis arvensis* L. Georgia**: გიერა - giera, მდოგვი - mdogvi, მინდვრის მდოგვი - mindvris mdogvi; **Russian**: Горчицаполевая - gortsizapolebaja; **Azerbaijan**: чёл хардалы - tsoel chardalei; **Armenia**: мананех - mananech

Local medicinal uses
***Sinapis arvensis* L.** The seeds are used as diuretic and for scurvy.

Local food uses
***Sinapis arvensis* L.** Its young leaves are eaten as a salad or like spinach. Source of mustard. The oil extracted from the seeds is edible. mdogvi მდოგვი *Sinapis arvensis* L. is eaten raw in Khevi. In Khevi, pickles are made from local plants: saskhep'ia სასხეპია *Chaerophyllum bulbsum* L., diq'i დიყი *Heracleum ssp.*, mdogi მდოგი *Sinapis arvensis* L. Shoots of saskhep'ia სასხეპია *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., are cut in thin pieces and salted in a jar or barrel, seasoned with pepper and caraway, poured with a spring water. The shoots of დიყი *Heracleum ssp.* re peeled, cut and put in a jar layer-by-layer, salt placed between the layers, the upper layer was topped with mzhavela მჟაველა *Rumex acetosa* L. ფოთლებს, mk'vliavi მკვლიავი

Carum carvi L. and finally water was added. Mdogi მდოგი *Sinapis arvensis* L. pickles do not last long. Ghandzili ღანძილი (*Allium victorialis* L.) and mdogi მდოგი are put in salted but not boiling water and seasoned with caraway. In Tusheti many herbaceous plants are used as food and are kept for winter, either dried or pickled, to make mixed mkhali and sauces, and to accompany the main dishes, including kumeli ქუმელი q'va ყვა. It is used all-year round, is made of roasted keri ქერი (barley) grains. Can be made of ipkli იფქლი (Georgian endemic wheat), corn, svili სვილი (rye), kersvili ქერსვილი (mixture of barley and rye) and tsetsvi ცერცვი (faba bean, when mixed with corn: giera-i გიერა-ი *Brassica campestris* subsp. *oleifera* (DC.) Schübl. & Mart., gomat'i გომატი *Bunias orientalis* L., dutsi დუცი *Angelica tatianae Bordz.*, kharnuq'a-i ხარნუყა-ი *Lactuca serriola* L., buera ბუერა *Petasites ssp.*, shubq'a-i შუბყა-ი *Heracleum asperum* M. Bieb., khap'ara-i ხაპარა-ი *Cichorium intybus* L., mariamdzmara მარიამძმარა *Ligusticum alatum* (M. Bieb.) Spreng. ch'imi ჭიმი *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., diq'i დიყი *Heracleum* ssp., jortk'uda-i ჯორთკუდა-ი *Artemisia vulgaris* L., sagvidzla საღვიძლა *Taraxacum officinale* (L.) Weber ex F.H. Wigg., dzirkhvena ძირხვენა *Arctium lappa* L., ch'ivana ჭივანა *Silene wallichiana* Klotzsch, kvishamkhala ქვიშამხალა *Silene laera* (Stev.) Sims, khavrat'ai ხავრატაი *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik., and giera გიერა *Sinapis arvensis* L. There are several ways to season mkhali in Tusheti: 1. well-cleaned plants are placed in a pot and cooked without water. The cooked plants are placed on a sieve to cool and cut into pieces. After that the dish is seasoned with onions browned in clarified butter, egges and salt. 2. After cooking the plants in the same way, fresh cottage cheese, onions browned in clarified butter, eggs and salt are added. 3. After boiling the mkhali is seasoned with vinegar, garlic and salt. Normally, in Tusheti mkhali is not seasoned with walnuts and vinegar. Some plants are used to make khinkali in Tusheti. For example, giera გიერა *Sinapis arvensis* L. is cut, mixed with cottage cheese, put in the dough and boiled. Before eating, khinkali is bitten to open slightly and put a butter on it, or butter is placed on the top. In Tusheti ch'imi ჭიმი *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L., giera გიერა *Brassica campestris* subsp. *oleifera* (DC.) Schübl. & Mart., machigt'ara მაჩიგტარა *Campanula rapunculoides* L., khap'ara ხაპარა (ვარდკაჭაჭა) *Cichorium intybus* L., diq'i დიყი *Heracleum* ssp., shup'q'a შუპყა *Heracleum asperum* M. Bieb., ap'q'i აპყი *Heracleum leskovii* Grossh., dutsi დუცი *Angelica tatianae* Bordz, giera გიერა *Sinapis arvensis* L., jortk'uda ჯორთკუდა (wild estragon) *Artemisia vulgaris* L., mariamdzmara მარიამძმარა *Ligusticum alatum* (M.Bieb.) Spreng., and kharnuq'a ხარნუყა *Lactuca serriola* L. are eaten raw and also dipped in sour milk. (These herbaceous plants for dipping (sats'ebaci, sats'ebi "chatseba" means "dip" in Georgian) are harvested and a bowl with curd "shegdebul ze" „ შეგდებულ ზე" is filled; then leaves and young shoots from the mentioned herbaceous plants are plucked, dipped in the curd and eaten. Now relatively rarely grown. The leaves are used for pkhkhali (herb pie) and are also pickled. The seeds serve as spice.

Local handicraft and other uses
***Sinapis arvensis* L.** The plant is poisonous to livestock when fruiting. Excellent honey and pollen plant. Seed oil can be used for lighting.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025p1).

***Sisymbrium loeselii* L. - BRASSICACEAE**
Local names
***Sisymbrium loeselii* L.: Azerbaijan:** Lezel şüvərəni

Local medicinal uses
***Sisymbrium loeselii* L.: Azerbaijan**: The water infusion and decoction is used for weakness of cardiac activity and palpitations.

Local handicraft and other uses
***Sisymbrium loeselii* L.: Azerbaijan**: Honey plant .

(for additional data see: Mehdyeva et al. 2025qq).

***Solanum nigrum* L. - SOLANACEAE**
Synonyms
***Solanum nigrum* L.**: *Solanum acutifolium* Kit. ex Kanitz; *Solanum bidentatum* Raf.; *Solanum cechicum* Opiz; *Solanum cestrifolium* Jacq. ex Spreng.; *Solanum chenopodiifolium* H.Lév.; *Solanum chenopodium* Raf.; *Solanum chlorocarpum* Schur;

Solanum cuneifolium Dunal; *Solanum decipiens* Opiz; *Solanum deppei* Dunal; *Solanum exaratum* Raf.; *Solanum ganchouenense* H.Lév.; *Solanum guineense* var. *nepalense* Dunal; *Solanum hirsutum* Kit. ex Kanitz; *Solanum humile* Nocca; *Solanum humile* Salisb.; *Solanum judaicum* Besser; *Solanum judaicum* Hack. ex Dunal; *Solanum memphiticum* var. *repandum* Dunal; *Solanum morella* subsp. *nigrum* (L.) Rouy; *Solanum moschatum* C.Presl; *Solanum nigrum* Tausch ex Dunal; *Solanum nigrum* f. *chlorocarpum* A.Braun ex Döll; *Solanum nigrum* f. *genuinum* Döll; *Solanum nigrum* f. *judaicum* Miq.; *Solanum nigrum* f. *luridum* Wessely; *Solanum nigrum* f. *pallidum* Wessely; *Solanum nigrum* f. *paludosum* (Dunal) Miq.; *Solanum nigrum* f. *stenopetalum* A.Braun ex Döll; *Solanum nigrum judaicum* (L.) Miq.; *Solanum nigrum paludosum* (Dunal) Miq.; *Solanum nigrum* subsp. *australiense* Filov; *Solanum nigrum* subsp. *europaeum* Filov; *Solanum nigrum* subsp. *schultesii* (Opiz) Wessely; *Solanum nigrum* subvar. *atriplicifolium* (Desp. ex Dunal) Schinz & (Thell.); *Solanum nigrum uliginosum* (Blume) Miq.; *Solanum nigrum uniflorum* Miq.; *Solanum nigrum* var. *atriplicifolium* Desp. ex Filov; *Solanum nigrum* var. *atriplicifolium* Desp. ex G.Don; *Solanum nigrum* var. *atriplicifolium* Dunal; *Solanum nigrum* var. *atriplicifolium* G.Mey.; *Solanum nigrum* var. *chlorocarpum* Koch; *Solanum nigrum* var. *chlorocarpum* Spenn.; *Solanum nigrum* var. *flavidum* S.Z.Liou & W.Q.Wang; *Solanum nigrum* var. *genuinum* (Döll) Döll; *Solanum nigrum* var. *genuinum* Godr.; *Solanum nigrum* var. *genuinum* Hassl.; *Solanum nigrum* var. *glabrum* Lowe; *Solanum nigrum* var. *griseocarpum* Filov; *Solanum nigrum* var. *hebecaulon* Lowe; *Solanum nigrum* var. *hirsutum* G.Mey.; *Solanum nigrum* var. *incisum* Täckh. & Boulos; *Solanum nigrum* var. *inerme* K.Koch; *Solanum nigrum* var. *judaicum* L.; *Solanum nigrum* var. *legitimum* Neilr.; *Solanum nigrum* var. *macrocarpum* Schur; *Solanum nigrum* var. *perennans* Bertol.; *Solanum nigrum* var. *schultesii* (Opiz) Rouy; *Solanum nigrum* var. *stenopetalum* (A.Braun ex Döll) Döll; *Solanum nigrum* var. *vulgare* L.; *Solanum nigrum* var. *vulgatum* Dunal; *Solanum nigrum* var. *vulgatum* L.; *Solanum paludosum* Dunal; *Solanum parviflorum* Moretti ex Badarò; *Solanum peregrinum* E.P.Bicknell; *Solanum probstianum* Polg.; *Solanum pseudoflavum* Pojark.; *Solanum reineggeri* Opiz; *Solanum repens* Noronha; *Solanum roxburghii* Dunal; *Solanum schultesii* Opiz; *Solanum stenopetalum* (A.Braun ex Döll) A.Braun*; Solanum suffruticosum* Schousb. ex Willd.; *Solanum tauschii* Opiz; *Solanum villosum* Opiz ex Dunal; *Solanum viride* Schur; *Solanum vulgare* Hegetschw.; *Solanum vulgare* Kittell; *Solanum vulgatum* Baumg.; *Solanum vulgatum* var. *chlorocarpum* Spenn.; *Solanum vulgatum* var. *nigrum* (L.) Spenn.; *Solanum nigrum* L. subsp. *nigrum Solanum sodomaeum* L. *Solanum sinuatum* Salisb.

Local names

Solanum nigrum* L.: English**: Black nightshade, Blackberry nightshade, Common nightshade, Poisonberry, Garden nightshade, European black nightshade (Särkinen et al. 2018;)**; Georgian:.**ძაღლყურძენა - Dzaghlkurdzena, ძაღლყურძენა - Dzaglkurdzena (Adjarian)**,** დიხაში მელიშია - Dikhashi melishia (Megrelian)**,** ჯოღორიში მაყურზენაია - Jorhorishi makurzenaia (Megrelian)**,** ღვინჯა-ღვინჯა - Gvinja-gvinja (Megrelian)**,** უჩა ტყა - Ucha tka (Megrelian), მუყურძენოოლ - Mukurdzenool (Svan), Паслен дикий - Paslen dikij; **Russia*: Пасленчерный - paslentserneii; **Azerbaijan**: гуш юзуму - gush jusumi; **Armenia**: Մորմ սև - Morm sev; **English**: Black nightshade

Local medicinal uses

Solanum nigrum: **Azerbaijan**: The juice of fresh plants and fruits together with sour milk is used for healing sordid wound and abscess. Leaves, stems and fruits are prepared as infusion and decoction and used in diseases of respiratory organs as sedative and expectorant. Intestinal diseases: The infusion and decoction of leaves, stems and fruits is used as laxative. An infusion of fruits is used as diuretic in dropsy and edemas, and as antipyretic in malaria. The fruits serve as vitamin supplement in scurvy. **Georgia**: The stems and roots are chewed to relieve toothache and inflammations of the gums. The fruits and roots are used for rheumatism and wounds. The stems and roots are chewed to relieve toothache and inflammations of the gums.

Local food uses

***Solanum nigrum*:** Ripe fruits are edible with sweetish, somewhat sugary taste. Used limited quantities, raw, and in the form of filling for pies. The young leaves can be used like spinach. Both fruits and leaves are eaten. **Azerbaijan**: Mature fruits with sweetish taste are used in food raw (limited) and to make jam. Young leaves are used as spinach.

Local handicraft and other uses

Solanum nigrum: A dye solution is prepared from flowers, leaves and fruits to obtain yellow and orange colors and used for dyeing wool yarn as well as products made of wool.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025q1).

***Solidago virga-aurea* L. - ASTERACEAE**
Synonyms
***Solidago virga-aurea* L.**: *Amphirhapis pubescens* DC.

Local names
***Solidago virga-aurea* L.: Georgia:** ოქროწკეპლა **-** Okrotskepla**,** Золотарник - Zolotarnik, Золотая роза - Zolotaia roza, Золотуха - Zolotukha

Local medicinal uses
***Solidago virga-aurea*:** Although an ancient medicinal plant (radix et herba, virgae aureae), in recent times its importance in this regard has been lost.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025r1).

***Sonchus asper* (L.) Hill.; *Sonchus oleraceus* L. - ASTERACEAE**
Synonyms:
***Sonchus arvensis* L.:** *Sonchus arvensis* f. *arvensis*; *Sonchus arvensis* var. *arvensis*; *Sonchus arvensis* var. *tenggerensis* Hochr.; *Sonchus vulgaris* subsp. *arvensis* (L.) Rouy; *Sonchus vulgaris* subsp. *vulgaris*
***Sonchus asper* (L.) Hill:** *Carduus amplexicaulis* Noronha; *Hieracium asperum* Bernh.; *Hieracium sonchus* E.H.L.Krause; *Sonchus asper* All.; *Sonchus asper* Garsault; *Sonchus asper* f. *adenotrichus* Soó; *Sonchus asper* f. *asper*; *Sonchus asper* f. *laevis* (Wallr.) V.Kuusk; *Sonchus asper* f. *lignosus* A.T.Szabó; *Sonchus asper* var. *asper*; *Sonchus asper* var. *inermis* Bisch.; *Sonchus asper* var. *pungens* Bisch.; *Sonchus asper* var. *sabulosus* P.D.Sell; *Sonchus carolinianus* Walter; *Sonchus crocifolius* hort. ex Sch.Bip.; *Sonchus decipiens* Zenari; *Sonchus eryngioides* DC.; *Sonchus fallax* Wallr.; *Sonchus fallax* var. *asper* Wallr.; *Sonchus fallax* var. *decipiens* De Not.; *Sonchus fallax* var. *fallax*; *Sonchus fallax* var. *laevis* Wallr.; *Sonchus ferox* Wall.; *Sonchus glaber* Gilib.; *Sonchus glaber* Thunb.; *Sonchus gracilis* Sennen; *Sonchus infestus* Poepp. ex DC.; *Sonchus laevis* Sloane; *Sonchus macrotus* Fenzl; *Sonchus oleraceus* Wall.; *Sonchus oleraceus* subsp. *asper* (L.) Ehrh.; *Sonchus oleraceus* var. *laevis* L.; *Sonchus runcinatus* Zenari; *Sonchus schmidianus* K.Koch; *Sonchus spinosus* Lam.; *Sonchus spinulifolius* Sennen; *Sonchus spinulosus* Bigelow; *Sonchus sulphureus* Boiss.; *Sonchus tenerrimus* Schur; *Sonchus tibesticus* Quézel; *Sonchus umbellatus* E.Mey. ex DC.; *Sonchus viridis* Zenari

Local names
***Sonchus asper* (L.) Hill**: **English**: Prickly sow thistle, rough sow thistle, spiny sowthistle; **Georgia:** ღიჭა - Ghitsha, ღერეჭო - Gheretsho (Tushetian), ღერეჭი - Gheretshi (Tushetian), ღრეჭო - Ghretsho (Tushetian), ღორის ნაწყალაი - Ghoris natskalai (Mokhevian), ღორიქადა - Ghorisqada (Pshavian)**,** მთიულ.-ცხენისახვრემელა - Tskhenisakhvremela (Mtiuletian)**,** ბატისუქანა - Batisuqana (Meskhetian), ბურცხალა - Burtskhala (Imeretian, Gurian), ბურცხალი - Burtskhali (Imeretian, Gurian), ღინჭა - Ghintsha (Imeretian), ღენჭლა - Ghentshla (Rachian), ღენჭო - Ghentsho (Rachian), ღენჭეპო - Ghentshepo (Lechkhumian), ღენჭოპა - Ghentshopa (Lechkhumian), ნარკოკობა - Narkokoba (Adjarian), ბურცხალე - Burtskhale (Megrelian), გინისი ჯღონჯღო - Ginisi jghonjgho (Megrelian), Осот - Osot
***Sonchus oleraceus* L.**: **English**: Smooth sow thistle, annual sow thistle, common sowthistle, milk thistle; **Georgia:** ღიჭა - Ghitsha, ღერეჭო - Gheretsho (Tushetian), ღერეჭი - Gheretshi (Tushetian), ღრეჭო - Ghretsho (Tushetian), ღორის ნაწყალაი - Ghoris natskalai (Mokhevian), ღორიქადა - Ghorisqada (Pshavian)**,** მთიულ.-ცხენისახვრემელა - Tskhenisakhvremela (Mtiuletian)**,** ბატისუქანა - Batisuqana (Meskhetian), ბურცხალა - Burtskhala (Imeretian, Gurian), ბურცხალი - Burtskhali (Imeretian, Gurian), ღინჭა - Ghintsha (Imeretian), ღენჭლა - Ghentshla (Rachian), ღენჭო - Ghentsho (Rachian), ღენჭეპო - Ghentshepo (Lechkhumian), ღენჭოპა - Ghentshopa (Lechkhumian), ნარკოკობა - Narkokoba (Adjarian), ბურცხალე - Burtskhale (Megrelian), გინისი ჯღონჯღო - Ginisi jghonjgho (Megrelian), Осот - Osot
***Sonchus* sp.*:* Georgia**: ღიჭა - ghich'a, ღენჭო - ghench'o; **Russian**: Осот - osot; **Armenia**: ишомарон - ishomaron

Local medicinal uses
In the region the plants are widely used for wound healing and as diuretic.

Local food uses
In the Caucasus the young leaves are used as a salad, and many species are mixed together for pkhali.

Local handicraft and other uses
Fodder for livestock. They are also good honey plants. (

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025s1).

***Sorbus caucasigena* Kom.**; **Sorbus *graeca* (Spach) Lodd. ex S.Schauer**; ***Sorbus torminalis* (L.) Crantz - ROSACEAE**
Synonyms
Sorbus *graeca* (Spach) Lodd. ex S.Schauer: Sorbus meridionalis (Guss.) Fritsch; Sorbus obtusifolia (DC.) Hedl.; Sorbus stankovii Juz.
***Sorbus torminalis* (L.) Crantz:** *Aria torminalis* (L.) Beck; *Crataegus torminalis* L.; *Hahnia torminalis* (L.) Medik.; *Pyrus torminalis* (L.) Ehrh.; *Sorbus orientalis* Schönb.-Tem.; *Torminalis clusii* (M. Roem.) K. R. Robertson & J. B. Phipps; *Torminaria clusii* M. Roem.

Local names
Sorbus caucasigena Kom.: Georgia: ცირცელი - Tsirtseli**,** წორო - Tsoro (Mokhevian, Mtiuletian)**,** მწორო - Mtsoro (Mokhevian, Mtiuletian)**,** ჭნავი - Tshnavi (Meskhetian, Rachian, Lechkhumian, Imerertyian, Gurian)**,** მჭკნავი - Mtshnavi (Adjarian)**,** მჭნავი - Mtshnavi (Mtiukletian, Rachian)**,** გოგლანდი - Goglandi (Lechkhumian**,** ამჩვაში - Amchavashi (Megrelian)**,** ჩვახა - Chvakha (Megrelian)
***Sorbus graeca* (Spach) Lodd.: Azerbaijan:** Yunan quşarmudu**; Georgia:** ამპურა - Ampura**,** დათვის ბაბა - Datvis baba (Kartlian, Adjarian)**,** კომაშა - Komasha (Kahketian), კომშარ - Komshara (Kakhetian)**,** პურისცომა - Puristsoma (Meskhetian), პურადა - Purada (Mtiuletian), პურისგულა - Purisgula (Mtiuletian), პურგულა - Purgula (Mtiuletian), საპურე - Sapure (Mtiuletian) , თუმთიში ბაცუ - Thumthishi batsu (Megrelian)**,** სამპურა - Sampura (Khevsurian)**,** Рябина греческая - Riabina grecheskaia, Гусеничник - Gusenichnik
***Sorbus torminalis* C.Crantz.: Georgia:** თამელი - Tameli**,** დათვიხალა - Datvikhala (Rachian, Imeretian)**,** დათვიმსხალა - Datvimskhala (Rachian, Imeretian)**,** ბალღოჯი - Balghoji (Imeretian), დათვამსხალა - Datvmskhala (Gurian, Adjarian)**,** თუნთიში სხული - Tuntishi skhuli (Megrelian)**,** შხერაჯი - Shkheraji (Megrelian)**,** დაშდვ მურგვი - Dashdv murgvi (Svan)**,** მუურგუ - Muurgu (Svan), Берека - Bereka, берек - Berek, глотовина - Glotovina, ჭვახა - Tshvakha (Megrelian), гогланд - Gogland (Svan), Рябина кавказская - Riabina kavkazskaia**; English**: Mountain Ash.

Local medicinal use
***Sorbus caucasigena:* Georgia:** Fruits eaten raw and fermented to distill alcohol. Digestive, colds, urinary problems.
***Sorbus torminalis*: Georgia:** unspecified medicinal use, Digestive, colds, urinary problems.

Local food uses
***Sorbus caucasigena:* Georgia:** Fruits eaten raw and fermented to distill alcohol (.
***Sorbus graeca* (Spach) Lodd.: Azerbaijan:** The fruits are used for food in raw and processed form.
***Sorbus torminalis:* Georgia:** Fruits eaten raw and fermented to distill alcohol.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025t1).

***Spiraea hypericifolia* L. - ROSACEAE**
Synonyms
***Spiraea hypericifolia* L.:** *Eleiosina virgata* Raf.; *Spiraea acutifolia* Willd.; *Spiraea ambigua* Pall.; *Spiraea aquilegiifolia* Pall.; *Spiraea crenata* Pall.; *Spiraea crenata* auct.; *Spiraea hookeriana* Raf.; *Spiraea hypericifolia* subsp. *hypericifolia*; *Spiraea hypericifolia* var. *acutifolia* (Willd.) Dippel; *Spiraea hypericifolia var. genuina* Ledeb.; *Spiraea hypericifolia* var. *plukenetiana* Ser.; *Spiraea hypericifolia* var. *typica* Maxim.; *Spiraea orbicularis* Hoffmanns.; *Spiraea sibirica* hort. ex Zabel; *Spiraea speciosa* hort. ex K.Koch; *Spiraea thalictroides* Pall.; *Spiraea uralensis* Sweet; *Spiraea virgata* var. *hookeriana* Raf.

Local names
***Spiraea hypericifolia* L.: Azerbaijan:** Dişli topulqa; Georgia: გრაკლა - Grakla, ბრაწი - Bratsi (Pshavian), მაკატი - Makati (Tushetian), მახატი - Makhati (Tushetian), მაქაცი - Maqatsi (Khevsuretian), ჩინჩხი - Chinchkhi (Mtiuletian), ჩიბარი - Chibari (Megrelian), ჩიბაბარი - Chibabari (Megrelian), Таволга - Tavolga

Local medicinal uses

***Spiraea hypericifolia* L.: Azerbaijan:** The flower decoction was used as an anthelmintic, and the root decoction was used externally for skin diseases.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Spiraea hypericifolia* L.: Azerbaijan:** Leaves and young shoots are readily eaten by goats**.** From flowers, leaves and fruits, a coloring solution is made to obtain purple, brown-black and yellow. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. Abundantly flowering shrub**. Azerbaijan / Georgia:** A good honey plant that gives a lot of nectar and pollen, ornamental.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025rr).

***Stachys sylvatica* L. - LAMIACEAE**

Synonyms

***Stachys sylvatica* L.**: *Stachys canariensis* Jacq.; *Stachys cordata* Gilib.; *Stachys cordato-folia* Gilib.; *Stachys foetida* Gueldenst. ex Ledeb.; *Stachys glaucescens* Mussin. ex Spreng.; *Stachys trapezuntea* Boiss.

Local names

***Stachys sylvatica* L.: Azerbaijan:** Meşə poruqu, **Georgia**: ყვანჩალა - Kvanchala, Змеевик - Zmeevik

Local medicinal uses

***Stachys sylvatica* L.: Azerbaijan:** The aerial parts have a hemostatic property in uterine bleeding.
***Stachys* sp.: Georgia:** unspecifiued medicinal use.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Stachys sylvatica* L.: Azerbaijan:** Honey plant.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025ss).

***Stellaria media* (L.) Vill. - CARYOPHYLLACEAE**

Synonyms

***Stellaria media* (L.) Vill.:** *Alsine apetala* Kit. ex Nyman*; Alsine avicularum* Lam.; *Alsine barbata* Stokes; *Alsine bipartita* Gilib.; *Alsine brachypetala* Opiz; *Alsine elongata* Jord. & Fourr.; *Alsine glabella* Jord. & Fourr.; *Alsine gussonii* Jord. & Fourr.; *Alsine media* Druce; *Alsine media* L.; *Alsine media* var. *transiens* (Bég.) Tzvelev; *Alsine pallida* Dumort.; *Alsine repens* Vell.; *Alsine vulgaris* Moench; *Alsinella wallichiana* Benth.; *Arenaria vulgaris* Bernh.; *Stellaria abortiva* Gay; *Stellaria boraeana* Jord.; *Stellaria glabra* Raunk.; *Stellaria hiemalis* (Bég.) Raunk.; *Stellaria media* f. *apetala* Rouy & Foucaud; *Stellaria media* f. *malachioides* Macloskie; *Stellaria media* var. *apetala* Speg.; *Stellaria media* var. *media*; *Stellaria media* var. *normalis* Speg.; *Stellaria monogyna* D.Don; *Stellularia media* (L.) Kuntze

Local names

***Stellaria media* (L.) Vill.: Armenia**: Աստղիկ սովորական (Astghik sovorakan); **Azerbaijan**: Cincilim; **Georgia**: ჟუნჟრუკი - zhunzhruki, ჯუნჯრუკო - junjruko (Kartlian, Kakhetian), ჯუნჯრუკი - junjruki (Kartlian, Kakhetian), წვრილი მხალაი - ts'vrili mkhalai (Mokhevian), ჩიტის თოლაი - chit'is tolai (Mokhevian), წვრილმხალაი - ts'vrilmkhalai (Mokhevian), ოსურმხალაი - osurmkhalai (Mokhevian), ოსური მხალი - osuri mkhali (Mthiuletian), ნაცარა - natsara (Meskhetian), ბოწვა - bots'va (Kvemo Imeretian), ბოწოწია - bots'ots'ia (Zemo Imeretian), ბოწოწო - bots'ots'o (Gurian), ბოწოწუა - bots'ots'ua (Gurian), სირისუა - sirisua (Gurian), კინკა - k'ink'a (Okribian), ჟრიჭა - zhrich'a (Acharian); **English**: Middle startwort, chickweed;

Local medicinal uses

***Stellaria media* (L.) Vill.: Armenia:** Used as a hemostatic and anti-inflammatory remedy, for liver diseases, rheumatism, and psoriasis. The leaves contain Vitamin C, E, flavonoids, saponins, and tannins. An infusion of the leaves has anti-inflammatory and antiseptic properties and is used externally bath, and wet poultice in skin diseases, septic wounds and ulcers, as well as

analgesic in gastro enteric diseases. **Azerbaijan / Georgia:** The infusion and juice of leaves is applied in diseases of liver, lungs and for hemorrhoids. The plant has antiscorbutic properties.

Local food uses

***Stellaria media* (L.) Vill.: Armenia**: In spring young stems and leaves are used for salads, soups, stuffing. It is a common component for "zhengalov hats" (a special type of bread with many different herbs). **Azerbaijan**: Fresh plant is used for making kutab (a mixture of herbs baked in thinly rolled dough in a frying pan. In some regions of the country white cheese, or cottage cheese is added. Before eating it the dish it is greased with butter, and often eaten with yoghurt), dovga (a soup cooked from curdled milk (yogurt), various greens, a small amount of rice and egg. In some regions of the country also a small amount of peas is added. It is considered good for digestion and for intestinal cramps) and as spinach. **Georgia**: Young shoots of *Stellaria media* were used to make mkhali (a vegetable spread of a veriety of herbs) mostly in combination with other herbs, e.g. with ch'inch'ari (*Urtica dioica* L.), natsarkatama (*Chenopodium album* L.), balba (*Malva sylvestris* L.), etc. In Imereti "mkhali" is seasoned with mixture of greens (dill, fennel, leek, coriander, parsley, celery, green onion shoots, silky wormwood, mint), walnut, garlic, and pepper. In East Georgia separately or together with other herbs is boiled or stewed in oil, onion and greens are added. In Adjara "Mkhali" is prepared either with ground walnut and vinegar mixed with crashed garlic and coriander, or with stewed onion or leek, parsley, as well as beaten egg added to the herb mass while stewing; if "moregvili" (soup) is cooked, the herb is boiled (water is changed after first boiling), melted butter, oil, grease, pepper and salt are put into the boiling mass, later flour is poured onto it, the mass is well beaten, crashed garlic, "kvats'arakhi" or "q'orao" (juice of "t'q'emali" – *Prunus divaricata*) added, some liquid evaporated and the meal is ready. In Khevi the boiled, chopped, and squashed herb mass is mixed with melted butter and cheese, the mass is divided into rounded pieces and used as filling for a pie. Raw: Imereti: The major component of "mkhali": natsarkatama (*Chenopodium album*), jijilaq'a (*Amaranthus retroflexus*), ch'inch'ari (*Urtica dioica* L.), ts'its'marita (*Cardamine hirsuta* L.), kharik'bila (*Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik.), andzla (*Cirsium incanum* Fisch.), katmikona (*Ranunculus chius* D.C.), msukana (*Portulaca oleracea* L.) and balba (*Malva* sp.)– both make the mass smoother; other herbs used in small amounts are: dedaput'k'ara (*Stachys* sp.), birk'abalakhi (presumably, *Arctium lappa* L.) – collected only in early spring, zhunzhruko (*Stellaria media* (L.) Cirillo), matitela (*Polygonum aviculare* L.) and khvartkla (*Convolvulus arvensis* L.) – in larger amounts that other accessory herbs, kobrchkhila (*Falcaria vulgaris* Bernh.), batispekhebi (*Erodium cicutarium* (L.) L'Her.), ch'inch'ris-deda (*Lamium album* L.) – gives slightly bitter taste, samq'ura (*Trifolium* sp.), ionja (*Medicago* sp.), tavshava (*Origanum vulgare* L.), purtskhala (not identified), young potato leaves (makes the mass smoother), ia (*Viola* sp.) – large amount must not be used as the plant is somewhat intoxicant, babuats'vera (*Taraxacum* F. H. Wigg.) - gives slightly bitter taste, endro (*Rubia tinctorium* L.) leaves, natsarkatama with fleshy leaves (*Chenopodium* sp.), dedabrik'onk'a (*Lamium purpureum* L.), vardk'ach'ach'a (*Cichorium intybus* L.) - gives bitter taste, gholo (*Rumex* spp. of *R. crispus* L. group) – gives brown colour), q'aq'acho (*Papaver* sp.), mzhauna (*Rumex acetosa* L.) – gives sour taste. Together with a number of other field herbs the young shoots are collected in early spring as well as summer, and autumn but after first harvest of tomato, eggplant, spinach, and cucumber. In early spring their taste is very different from that in summer. When preparing "pkhali" from all these field weeds, the following greens are used as seasoning: dill, fennel, leek, coriander, parsley, celery, green onion shoots, silky wormwood, mint, garlic is also added. All these components of "pkhali" dressing are mixed with ground walnut; boiled herb mass is chopped, it is desired to chop it on wooden "gobi" and is dressed with the mixture of greens, walnut and garlic, as well as some pepper. Adjara: Young shoots with stems, leaves and buds are eaten. Bots'ots'ia is collected in April, May and first half of June. Some people collect this plant is later periods but at that time only upper parts should be collected; otherwise, tough stems will lower the quality of "mkhali". This kind of "mkhali" is prepared with walnut and vinegar and beaten egg. If "moregvili" (soup) is cooked, the herb is poured into boiling water, the first broth is removed and boiling continued is fresh water; some fat (melted butter, oil, grease, pepper and salt are put into the boiling mass. Sometime later flour is poured, the mass is well beaten (the verb "moregva"); crashed garlic, "kvats'arakhi" or "q'orao" (juice of "t'q'emali" – *Prunus divaricata*) are added, some juice is evaporated, and the meal is ready. If the herb is seasoned with walnut and vinegar, then the herb boiled and squashed in a usual way is put into already prepared walnut-vinegar mixture, which also contains crashed garlic, peper, coriander and salt. Juice should be in amount that "mkhali" itself could absorb and almost dry it up. When "mkali" is prepared with beaten egg, finely chopped onion or leek and parsley are stewed in a heated bowl, into which boiled and squashed herb is put afterwards. After a short time, the mass is salted, beaten egg is poured onto it and stewing is continued to dry the mass up. Khevi: Balba (*Malva sylvestris* L.), chit'istvala (presumably *Stellaria media* called chit'is tolai), natsarkatama (*Chenopodium album*), k'ork'ot'i, gholo (*Rumex* spp. of *R. crispus* group), etc. are boiled, chopped, squashed, mixed with melted butter and cheese, the mass is divided into rounded pieces and used as filling for a pie. Mtiuleti-Gudamakari: Jinjruki is boiled, squashed, chopped; onion stewed in melted butter us added; salted. This is dry "mkhali". Kakheti: Bots'ots'ia separately or together with other herbs is boiled or stewed in oil, onion and greens are added.

Local veterinary and fodder use

***Stellaria media* (L.) Vill.:** A dye solution is prepared from the leaves to obtain blue color for dyeing wool yarn as well as products made of wool.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025u1).

***Swertia iberica* Fisch. & C.A. Mey. - GENTIANACEAE**

Synonyms

***Swertia iberica* Fisch. & C.A. Mey.:** *Swertia balansae* Boiss.; *Swertia haussknechtii* Gilg ex Pissjauk.; *Swertia iberica* subsp. *haussknechtii* (Gilg ex Pissjauk.) V.E.Avet.; *Swertia iberica* var. *albida* C.A.Mey.; *Swertia iberica* var. *coerulea* C.A.Mey.; *Swertia obtusa* var. *albiflora* Ledeb.; *Swertia punctata* var. *concolor* Albov

Local names

***Swertia iberica* Fisch. & C.A. Mey.Georgia**: გაბლუარაი -Gabluarai, გაბლაურა - Gablaura, ცხენისგვერდა - Tskhenisgverda (Pshavian, Khevsurian), ცხენისმკერდა - Tskhenismkerda (Pshavian, Khevsurian), Болотный василек - Bolotnij vasilek, сверция грузинская - Svertsia gruzinskaia

Local food uses

***Swertia iberica* Fisch. & C.A. Mey.:** The leaves are sometimes used in chave.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Swertia iberica* Fisch. & C.A. Mey.:** In the Northern Caucasus (Ossetia) the root extract is used as anthelminthic and for wound infections by fly larvae in cattle. Very bitter, used in liquors.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025v1).

***Symphytum caucasicum* M. Bieb. - BORAGINACEAE**

Local names

***Symphytum caucasicum:* Armenia**: քարխոտ կովկասյան (qarxot kovkasyan); **Azerbaijan**: Qafqaz xəndəкotu; **Georgia**: ლაშქარა - Lashqara, შალდაყი - Shaldaq'i, მელენ - melen (Svan), სარო - Saro (Kartlian, Meskhetian, Javakhetian, Rachian, Lechkhumian), პატარძალა - Patardzala (Kakhetian), ჭენგარა - Tshengara (Mtiuletian), ქალბატონები - Qalbatonebi (Mtiuletian), პატარძლის კაბები - Patardzlis kabebi (Mtiuletian), შალდაყი - Shaldaki (Tushetian), შალარი - Shalari (Pshavian, Khevsurian), Shalani (Pshavian, Khevsurian), სარო - Saro (Megrelian), მელენი - Meleni (Svan), Окопник кавказский - Okopnik kavkazskij; **English**: Bonewell

Local medicinal uses

***Symphytum caucasicum*: Armenia**: The roots are raw material for pharmacology and traditional medicine. It's a good remedy for sciatic nerve inflammation and for fractures. The roots contain tannins, essential oils, choline, allantoin, and asparagine acid. **Azerbaijan**: A water infusion of the root is used for diarrhea and other gastroenteric diseases. An infusion of the root is used for baths, compress for fractures, dislocations, injury and aches of joints, and also for different skin diseases, and old and bad healing wounds and ulcers. An ointment from the roots is also used for the same purposes. The water infusion and decoction of the roots has anti-inflammatory, antiseptic and hemostatic property and is used to stop hemorrhage. **Georgia**: Leaves and roots are used in salves and to cure fractures. The leaves are also applied to furuncles, and the root is prepared as tea to treat gastrointestinal problems.

Local food uses

***Symphytum caucasicum*: Armenia**: Young leaves are used in salads and soups, adult leaves as spinach. **Georgia**: eaten as pkhali.

Local handicraft and other uses

Symphytum caucasicum: An extract of the plant can stimulate plant growth. A dye solution is prepared from root to obtain red and violet color and used for dyeing wool yarn as well as products made of wool.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025w1).

***Taraxacum officinale* F.H.Wigg. -ASTERACEAE**

Synonyms

***Taraxacum officinale* F.H. Wigg:** *Chondrilla taraxacum* (L.) Stokes; *Leontodon taraxacum* L.; *Leontodon taraxacum* var. *vulgare* Benth.; *Taraxacum dens-leonis* Desf.; *Taraxacum officinale* subsp. *vulgare* (Benth.) Schinz & R.Keller

Local names

***Taraxacum officinale* Wigg.: Georgia:** ბურბუშელა - Burbushela, ბაბუაწვერა - Babuatsvera, მღვდელისწვერა - Mghvdlistsvera (Tushetian), საღვიძლა - Saghvidzla (Tushetian), ღვიძლა - Ghvidzla (Tushetian), კაბაკუბა - Kabakuba (Javakhetian), ქაქაბუა - Qaqabua (Javakhetian), კაკაბუკა - Kakabuka (Javakhetian), ვარდკაჭაჭა - Vardkatshkatsha (Mokhevian), სადღობელაი - Sadghobelai (Mokhevian), ბაბუაწვერა - Babuatsvera (Imeretian), ქარაფშუტა - Qarapshuta (Lechkhumien), ფუ - Pu (Gurian), ფუბაბუა - Pubabua (Gurian), ფუსფუსა - Puspusa (Gurian), ყურისავსებელა - Kurisavsebela (Gurian), პაპასი ღვინი - Papasi ghvini (Megrelian), ქორგილ - Qorgil (Svan), Одуванчик - Oduvanchik, подойник - Podojnik

Local medicinal uses

***Taraxacum officinale*: Georgia:** medicinal tea, diabetes, colds. Used as stimulant, to treat alcoholism, digestive system, indigestion, intestinal worms, as laxative, for liver ailments, mouth blisters, stomach disorders, as tonic, for backache, as blood purifier, for body ache, bone fractures, diarrhea, gastric ulcers, general weakness, jaundice, swellings, urinary irritation abdominal pain, as anti-pyretic, blood diseases, as blood purifier, for chest infection, cold, dropsy, dyspepsia, headache, hepatic stimulant, jaundice, kidney complaints, as laxative, rheumatism, sedative, tonic, for vertigo, vitiligo, ulcers.

Local food uses

Taraxacum officinale: Puree and salads are made from the leaves. The roots collected in spring or autumn are dried, roasted and added to natural coffee. In addition, they are eaten fried or baked. The roasted roots are used as coffee surrogate and included in sweets and as flavoring agents. The young leaves are eaten as salad. The herbs are only gathered in early spring, during summer and even autumn, until tomatoes, eggplants, spinach, cucumbers can be harvested. By this time, the ingredients of pkhali (mostly weeds) loose softness, tenderness, taste; they become rough already producing seeds and probably for this reason are not collected by late autumn. Early spring they taste very differently than in summer. While making pkhali, some finely minced kitchen herbs are added after boiling the main herbs: a little dill, a little dill, a little, coriander, parsley, celery, green onions, estragon, mint. All these herbs are mixed with finely crushed walnuts; the boiled pkhali will be minced, desirably on a wooden gobi (wide shallow bowl with a flat bottom) and seasoned with herbs, walnuts, add salt and pepper by your taste. The flowers are boiled with sugar as substitute for honey. The leaves and shoots are eaten as salad, and in chave and phkhali (herb pie), cooked with eggs and yoghurt as soup, and as tea.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025x1).

***Taxus baccata* L. - TAXACEAE**

Synonyms

***Taxus baccata* L.:** *Cephalotaxus adpressa* Beissn.; *Cephalotaxus brevifolia* Beissn.; *Cephalotaxus tardiva* Siebold ex. Endl.; *Taxus adpressa* Carrière; *Taxus aurea* K.Koch; *Taxus baccata* f. *aurea* Pilg.; *Taxus baccata* f. *dovastoniana* (Leight.) Rehder; *Taxus baccata* f. *elegantissima* (C.Lawson) Beissn.; *Taxus baccata* f. *erecta* (Loudon) Pilg.; *Taxus baccata* f. *ericoides* Pilg.; *Taxus baccata* f. *expansa* Rehder; *Taxus baccata* f. *glauca* (Jacques ex. Carrière) Beissn.; *Taxus baccata* f. *linearis* Beissn.; *Taxus baccata* f. *lutea* Rehder; *Taxus baccata* f. *pendula* (J.Nelson) Pilg.; *Taxus baccata* f. *pendula-graciosa* Beissn.; *Taxus baccata* f. *pyramidalis* (C.Lawson) Beissn.; *Taxus baccata* f. *repandens* Rehder; T*axus baccata* f. *semperaurea* Rehder; *Taxus baccata* f. *stricta* Rehder; *Taxus baccata* f. *variegata* (Weston) Rehder; *Taxus baccata* f. *xanthocarpa* Kuntze; *Taxus baccata* var. *adpressa-aurea* A.Henry; *Taxus baccata* var. *cavendishii* Hornibr.; *Taxus baccata* var. *dovastoniana* Leight.; *Taxus*

baccata var. *dovastonii-aurea* Sénécl.; *Taxus baccata* var. *dovastonii-aureovariegata* Beissn.; *Taxus baccata* var. *dovastonii-variegata* Gordon; *Taxus baccata* var. *elegantissima* C.Lawson; *Taxus baccata* var. *erecta* Loudon; *Taxus baccata* var. *glauca* Jacques ex. Carrière; *Taxus baccata* var. *lutea* Endl.; *Taxus baccata* var. *macrocarpa* Lavallée; *Taxus baccata* var. *pendula-overeynderi* Fitschen; *Taxus baccata* var. *prostrata* Bean; *Taxus baccata* var. *pyramidalis* C.Lawson; *Taxus baccata* var. *variegata* Weston; *Taxus baccifera* Theophr. ex. Bubani; *Taxus columnaris* K.Koch; *Taxus communis* J.Nelson; *Taxus communis var. pyramidalis* (C.Lawson) J.Nelson; *Taxus disticha* Wender. ex. Henkel & W.Hochst.; *Taxus dovastonii* Carrière; *Taxus elegantissima* Carrière; *Taxus elvastonensis* Beissn.; *Taxus empetrifolia* Gordon; *Taxus erecta* Carrière; *Taxus ericoides* Carrière; *Taxus expansa* K.Koch; *Taxus fastigiata* Lindl.; *Taxus foxii* Carrière; *Taxus hibernica* Hook. ex. Loudon; *Taxus horizontalis* Carrière; *Taxus imperialis* Gordon; *Taxus jacksonii* K.Koch; *Taxus lugubris* Salisb.; *Taxus marginata* Carrière; *Taxus michelii* Carrière; *Taxus microphylla* Gordon; *Taxus mitchellii* Carrière; *Taxus monstrosa* Gordon; *Taxus nana* Parl.; *Taxus parvifolia* Wender.; *Taxus pectinata* Gilib.; *Taxus pendula* Carrière; *Taxus pyramidalis* (C.Lawson) Severin; *Taxus pyramidalis* Carrière; *Taxus recurvata* C.Lawson; *Taxus sparsifolia* Loudon; *Taxus tardiva* (Siebold ex. Endl.) C.Lawson; *Taxus variegata* Carrière; *Taxus virgata* Wall. ex. Gordon; *Verataxus adpressa* (Carrière) Carrière

Local names

Armenia: Կենի հատապտղային (keni hataptkhayin); **Azerbaijan**: Qaraçöhrə; **Georgia**: ურთხელი - Urtkheli, უთხოვარი - Utkhovari (Kakhetian, Pskavian. Khevsurian, ურთხმელა - Urtkhmela (Rachian, Lechkhumian, Imeretian, Gurian), ურთხველა - Urtkhvela (Rachian, Lechkhumian, Imeretian, Gurian), მჟადა - Mtshada (Adjarian), რთხმელა - Urtkhmela (Adjarian), სატილია - Satilia (Adjarian), წუთული - Tsutuli (Rachian), ურთხლი - Urtkhali (Kartlian), ურთხელი - Urtkheli (Megrelian), ურთხელ - Urtkhel (Svan), შაირა - Shaira (Svan), Тис - Tis, негной дерево - Negnoj derevo, მეგეფი - megepi (Laz); **English**: Yew

Local medicinal uses

***Taxus baccata* L.: Armenia:** Can be used for diseases of the cardiovascular system. Seeds contain essential and fatty oils. The water decoction of needles is used internally in heart diseases and as gastric remedy. **Azerbaijan**: A water decoction of needles is used externally as antirheumatic.

Local food uses

***Taxus baccata* L.: Armenia**: The fruits are sweet and edible. **Georgia**: The fruits are eaten and made into jam.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Taxus baccata* L.: Armenia**: Common yew has high quality wood, which is used in construction and furniture. **Azerbaijan**: A dye solution is prepared from fruits and wood to obtain violet color. The solution is used for dyeing wool. Good nectariferous plant, producing much nectar. **Georgia**: The wood is very hard and used for tool handles and construction. Also serves as posts in constantly wet areas.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025tt).

***Thymus caucasicus* Willd. ex Benth.; *Thymus collinus* Bieb.; *Thymus transcaucasicus* Ronninger - LAMIACEAE**

Synonyms

***Thymus collinus* Bieb.:** *Thymus armeniacus* Klokov & Des.-Shost.; *Thymus deflexus* Klokov; *Thymus perplexus* Klokov; *Thymus terekensis* Klokov; *Thymus trialeticus* Vasjukov

***Thymus transcaucasicus* Ronninger:** *Thymus bakurianicus* Klokov; *Thymus fominii* Klokov & Des.-Shost.; *Thymus superbus* Ronniger; *Thymus ziaratinus* Klokov & Des.-Shost.

Local names

***Thymus caucasicus* Willd.ex Ronn**: **Azerbaijan**: Qafqaz kəklikotu; **Georgia**: ბეგქონდარა - Begqondara, ქონდარა - Qondara (Mtiuletian, Mokhetian), ბუქნა - Buqna (Mesklhetian), ველთქონდარა - Veltqondara (Tushetian), Богородская трава - Bogorodsakia trava, чабрец - Chabrets, тимьян - Tim'ian

***Thymus collinus* Bieb.: Azerbaijan:** Təpəlik kəklikotu;

***Thymus* sp.: Georgia**: ბეგქონდარა – begkondara, ბუქნა – bukna (Meskhetian), ველთქონდარა – veltkondara (Tushetian) ქონდარა – kondara (Mthiuletian, Mokhevian). **English**: Thyme

Local medicinal uses

Thymus caucasiscus: **Azerbaijan**: *Thymus caucasiscus* is used for diseases of the upper respiratory passages and lungs: A water infusion of aboveground parts is applied as expectorant, antitussive, as well as diuretic. The same decoction is used externally as gargle for angina and foul smell in the mouth. The water infusion of aboveground parts is also used internally to treat apnea, hypertonia and as anthelmintic.

Thymus collinus has anti-inflammatory properties. A decoction and water infusion of aboveground parts is applied internally to treat colds and as an expectorant.

Thymus caucasicus and ***T. collinus*** are used as an expectorant to heal diseased upper respiratory tract. The dry leaves of thyme are used to relieve spasms and crams. Also, its tincture based on spirit was used against rheumatism. The leaves are also used for cough and hypertension.

Thymus transcaucasicus **Ronn.: Azerbaijan:** An aqueous infusion of the aerial parts is used internally as an expectorant and antitussive, also for insomnia, flatulence and abdominal pain, and in Nakhchivan - for heart diseases, especially palpitations. An aqueous infusion mixed with plantain is used for hyperthoria. mixed with burnt sugar - dysentery, poor digestion, bloating, and also as an anthelminthic and diuretic. Grass powder is used for fainting as a snuff.

Local food uses

Thymus caucasicus and ***T. collinus*** are used as spice for cooking meat dishes and also for tea and are used to prepare an infusion in Tusheti. All plant parts are used for tea, and the leaves serve as spice.

Thymus transcaucasicus **Ronn.: Azerbaijan:** The aerial parts are brewed as tea and are also used in the preparation of meat dishes and various vegetable and fruit marinades.

Local handicraft and other uses

Thymus transcaucasicus **Ronn.: Azerbaijan:** A dyeing solution is made from the grass to produce yellow and orange. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. A good honey plant that provides nectar.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025y1).

Tilia dasystyla **subsp*. caucasica* (V.Engl.) Pigott - MALVACEAE**

Synonyms

Tilia dasystyla **subsp*. caucasica* (V.Engl.) Pigott**:*Tilia begonifolia* Steven; *Tilia caucasica* f*. begoniifolia* lg.Vassil.; *Tilia platyphyllos* subsp*. caucasica* Loria

Local names

Tilia dasystyla **subsp*. caucasica* (V.Engl.) Pigott**: **Azerbaijan**: Beqoniyayarpaq çökə, Qafqaz çökəsi; **Georgia**: ცაცხვი - tsatskhvi, ცაცხვი - phacha, დუცხუ - dutskhu (Chanetian), კავაღი - k'avaghi (Chanetian), ზესხრა - zeskhra (Svan), ფაცა - patsa (Svan), ცაცხვ - tsatskhv (Svan), მაჭი - mach'i (Mokhevian), ცაცხ - tsatskh (Ingiloian), ცაცხუ - tsatskhu (Megrelian), ცხაცხვი - tskhatskhvi (Megrelian), ცხაცხუ - tskhatskhu (Megrelian). **Armenia:** Լորենի բեգոնիատերև - Loreni begoniaterev

Local medicinal uses

Tilia dasystyla **subsp*. caucasica* (V.Engl.) Pigott:** Used to treat tuberculosis, belching and flatulence, diarrhea, dysentery and for oral hygiene. Tar from the trunks and branches is used for its antibacterial properties, especially to treat pyoderma, carbuncles, boils and skin ulcers, otitis, gunshot wounds, abscesses and osteomyelitis. Bark decoctions are used for burns, hemorrhoids and gout. The bas is used as poultice for burns. Fresh crushed leaves serve for burns, mastitis and furuncles. The infusion of leaves and flowers has a calming effect, much like the roots of *Valeriana*, and is often used for catarrhal diseases, cough, headache, rheumatism, pneumonia, measles, angina, partum, with bleeding, infertility, neuroses, urolithiasis, urethritis, fainting, convulsions and epilepsy, as well as nephritis and bronchial asthma. In the region the plant is used to treat colds. A tea from dried flowers is taken internally as sudorific. The fruit is used to treat thrombosis. Cough is healed with tinctures or broths made of a combination of liquorice roots, persimmon, *Origanum*, rose hips, marsh-mallow, *Agasyllis*, raspberries, quince fruit hearts and leaves, blueberries, viburnum, kilamuna კილამუნა roots, and linden flowers. A tea from dried flowers is taken internally as sudorific.

Local food uses

***Tilia dasystyla* subsp*. caucasica* (V.Engl.) Pigott:** The leaves and flowers are used as substitute for tea. The seed oils can be used in cooking. The seeds are edible and have a pleasant taste. They contain much oil and are very nutritious. Young leaves are used for making salad. Leaves and flowers are eaten as pkhkali (vegetable spread). The seeds are edible and have a pleasant taste. They contain much oil and are very nutritious. Young leaves are used for making salad. Leaves and flowers are eaten as pkhkali (vegetable spread), together with other species, especially *Malva* sp.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Tilia dasystyla* subsp*. caucasica* (V.Engl.) Pigott:** The essential oils can be distilled to elaborate perfumes. The wood is widely used for soft household utensils, beehives, furniture and carvings, and can also be turned into charcoal. The bark can be woven into mats, sponges, bags, ropes, and harnesses. The wood contains a tall amount of starch and can be ground and fed to cattle. Planted as ornamental. The flowers yield large amounts of honey. A dye solution is prepared from leaves and flowers to obtain yellow, orange, greenish, green-yellow, brown, grey, snuff, olive and other different colors and shades. The dye is used for dyeing wool, cotton and silk yarn as well as its products (Qasimov, 1980). Beautiful tree, used for parks and gardens. Good nectariferous plant. Produces honey of high quality. The wood is soft, well processing, and suitable for different joinery and turning products and carving. Ropes, mats, bath puff and so on re made from linden best. Oil obtained from the seed is suitable as fuel agent for lighting. Linden wood is used for winemaking vessels such as “sats’nekheli”, where grapes are pressed, “ghari”, a trough connecting “sats’nekheli” with “kvevri”, a bid clay vessel in the ground of “marani”, a vinemaking chamber. Linden wood along with some other species (elm, alder, white willow) is used to make such household utensils as “gobi”, a whole-wood or compound wooden vessel mostly used to knead dough, store food products, “geja”, a wooden vessel in some regions used for beekeeping, milking barrels “k’asri”, as stable material that does not crack and does not have juice. Linden wood is used to make traditional cart harnesses (Davitadze, 1983), cartwheels called “gogora”, which were also made of beech or oak wood. *Tilia* is often used for household utensils and furniture. The bark can be used to fabricate ropes and can also be smoked. The wood is used in construction. A dye solution is prepared from leaves and flowers to obtain yellow, orange, greenish, green-yellow, brown, grey, snuff, olive and other different colors and shades. The dye is used for dyeing wool, cotton and silk yarn as well as its products. Beautiful tree, used for parks and gardens. Good nectariferous plant. Produces honey of high quality. The wood is soft, well processing, and suitable for different joinery and turning products and carving. Ropes, mats, bath puff and so on re made from linden best. Oil obtained from the seed is suitable as fuel agent for lighting. Linden wood is used for winemaking vessels such as “sats’nekheli”, where grapes are pressed, “ghari”, a trough connecting “sats’nekheli” with “kvevri”, a bid clay vessel in the ground of “marani”, a vinemaking chamber. Linden wood along with some other species (elm, alder, white willow) is used to make such household utensils as “gobi”, a whole-wood or compound wooden vessel mostly used to knead dough, store food products, “geja”, a wooden vessel in some regions used for beekeeping, milking barrels “k’asri”, as stable material that does not crack and does not have juice. Linden wood is used to make traditional cart harnesses, cartwheels called “gogora”, which were also made of beech or oak wood. *Tilia* is often used for household utensils and furniture, tool handles, vessels for pickling and wine presses. The bark can be used to fabricate ropes and can also be smoked. The wood is used in construction.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025z1).

***Tragopogon reticulatus* Boiss. et Huet - ASTERACEAE**

Synonyms

***Tragopogon reticulatus* Boiss. et Huet:** *Tragopogon kurdicus* Blakelock; *Tragopogon reticulatus var. reticulatus*; *Tragopogon reticulatus var. stenophyllus* Boiss.; *Tragopogon stenophyllus* Boiss. & A.Huet; *Tragopogon talyschensis* Boiss. & Buhse

Local names

***Tragopogon reticulatus* Boiss. & A. Huet: Armenia**: sintz, sindz; **Georgia**: phamphara, pampara; **Azerbaijan:** Sing, Yemlis, Torvari yemlik

***Tragopogon* sp.: Armenia:** Ketket, Səpəng, Sinch, Sindz, Zunzunas; **Georgia:** ფამფარა - Pampara, ჰამზა - Hamza (Kakhetian), ფამფარო - Pamparo (Kiz.)**,** ვაციწვერა - Vatsitsvera (Pshavian)**,** მძივანა - Mdzivana (Tushetian), ჭაფხვირ - Tshapkhvir (Svan), Козлобородник - Kozloborodnik

Local medicinal uses

***Tragopogon* sp.: Georgia**: arthritis.

Local food uses

***Tragopogon reticulatus* Boiss. & A. Huet: Georgia:** boiled vegetable. **Azerbaijan:** Qutab, snack, Fresh stems (before flowering) and roots are eaten raw and boiled. **Armenia:** Young leaves and stems as salads, fried, chewing gum from latex.
***Tragopogon* sp.: Armenia:** eaten as snack. **Georgia**: stems pickled, leaves pkhali.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025uu).

***Trifolium arvense* L.; *Trifolium campestre* Schreb.; *Trifolium pratense* L.; *Trifolium repens* L. - FABACEAE**

Synonyms

***Trifolium arvense* L.** *Trifolium agrestinum* Jord. ex Boreau; *Trifolium agrestinum subsp. lagopinum* (Jord.) P.Fourn.; *Trifolium agrestinum subsp. littorale* (Jord.) P.Fourn.; *Trifolium arenivagum* Jord. ex Boreau; *Trifolium arvense subsp. agrestinum* (Boreau) Berher; *Trifolium arvense subsp. agrestinum* (Jord. ex Boreau) Rouy; *Trifolium arvense subsp. brittingeri* (Weitenweb. ex Opiz) Rouy; *Trifolium arvense subsp. gracile* (Thuill.) Teles; *Trifolium arvense subsp. longisetosum* (Boiss. & Balansa) Braun-Blanq.; *Trifolium arvense subsp. longisetum* (Boiss. & Balansa) Rouy; *Trifolium arvense subsp. preslianum* (Boiss.) Gibelli & Belli; *Trifolium arvense var. aetnense* Guss.; *Trifolium arvense var. alopecuroides* Rouy; *Trifolium arvense var. angustifolium* Lej.; *Trifolium arvense var. arenivagum* (Jord. ex Boreau) Rouy; *Trifolium arvense var. arvense*; *Trifolium arvense var. australe* Ten.; *Trifolium arvense var. ballii* Murb.; *Trifolium arvense var. brachyodon* Celak.; *Trifolium arvense var. capitatum* Ser.; *Trifolium arvense var. crassicaule* Ser.; *Trifolium arvense var. cyrenaicum* Pamp.; *Trifolium arvense var. exiguum* Gaudin; *Trifolium arvense var. glabrum* Vis.; *Trifolium arvense var. gracile* (Thuill.) DC.; *Trifolium arvense var. lagopinum* (Jord.) Pit. & Proust; *Trifolium arvense var. latifolium* Lej.; *Trifolium arvense var. littorale* (Jord. ex Boreau) Rouy; *Trifolium arvense var. longisetum* (Boiss. & Balansa) Boiss.; *Trifolium arvense var. maritimum* Rouy; *Trifolium arvense var. nanum* Gray; *Trifolium arvense var. perpusillum* Ser.; *Trifolium arvense var. preslianum* (Boiss.) Ball; *Trifolium arvense var. rubellum* (Jord.) Beck; *Trifolium arvense var. rubellum* (Jord.) St.-Lag.; *Trifolium arvense var. rubellum* Rouy; *Trifolium arvense var. sabuletorum* (Jord. ex Boreau) Rouy; *Trifolium arvense var. strictior* W.D.J.Koch; *Trifolium brachyodon* (Celak.) A.Kern.; *Trifolium brittingeri* Weitenweb. ex Opiz; *Trifolium capitellatum* Pau; *Trifolium capitellatum var. elatius* Merino; *Trifolium capitulatum* Pau; *Trifolium ceretanum* Sennen; *Trifolium cyrenaicum* (Pamp.) Maire & Weiller; *Trifolium gracile* Thuill.; *Trifolium lagopinum* Jord.; *Trifolium littorale* Jord. ex Boreau; *Trifolium longisetum* Boiss. & Balansa; *Trifolium preslianum* Boiss; *Trifolium rubellum* Jord.; *Trifolium sabuletorum* Jord. ex Boreau.

***Trifolium campestre* Schreb.:** *Amarenus campestris* (Schreb.) Fourr.; *Chrysaspis campestre* Desv.; *Chrysaspis campestris* (Schreb.) Desv.; *Trifolium agrarium* L., p.p.; *Trifolium campestre var. campestre; Trifolium procumbens* L.; *Trifolium procumbens subsp. campestre* (Schreb.) Gaudin; *Trifolium procumbens var. campestre* DC.

***Trifolium pratense* L.:** *Lagopus pratensis* (L.) Bernh.; *Trifolium borysthenicum Gruner; Trifolium pratense* f. *pratense*; *Trifolium pratense* var. *pratense* L.; *Trifolium ukrainicum* Opperman

***Trifolium repens* L.:** *Amoria repens* (L.) C.Presl; *Trifolium repens* f. *repens*; *Trifolium repens* f. *riparia* Hauman; *Trifolium repens* var. *giganteum* Lagr.-Foss.; *Trifolium repens* var. *repens* L.

Local names

***Trifolium arvense* L.: English** haresfoot clover

***Trifolium campestre* Schreb.: English** large hop clover (Knight, 2015)**; Georgia:** სამყურა - Samkura, სუმცუჯა - Sumtsuja (Megrelian)**,** სუმცუჯაში ტყა - Sumtsujashi tka (Megrelianj)**,** ტოფური - Topuri (Megrelian)**,** სამყურ - Samkur (Svan), პირპილ - Pirpil (Svan), Клевер - Klever, трилистник - Trilistnik, дятлина - Diatlina

***Trifolium pratense* L.** : **English**: Red clover; **Azerbaijan**: Çəmən yoncası; **Georgia:**წითელი სამყურა - Tsiteli samkura**,** საწოწნელა - Satsotsnela (Megrelian)**,** ტოფური - Topuri (Megrelian)**,** Клевер красный - Klever krasnyj, Клевер лугово - Klever lugovoj, кашка - Kashka, дятлина красная - Diatila krasnaia

***Trifolium repens* L.: Georgia:** თეთრი სამყურ- Tetri samkura**,** ტაბაკაი - Tabakai (Mokhevian)**,** Клевер белый - Klever belyj, Клевер ползучий - Klever polzuchij

Local medicinal uses

Trifolium pratense: In the **Caucasus** a leaf infusion is used for gynecological diseases, for scrofula and wound healing. A tincture is prepared for gout, and as remedy for poisoning. in Karachay-Cherkessia a water-alcohol tincture is used to treat pulmonary tuberculosis and hernias. The leaf juice is used for scrofula, abscesses, burns, skin tumors, as emollient, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, for rheumatic pain, hypertension and headache. **Azerbaijan:** A decoction of leaves, inflorescences and

seeds in the form of emollient poultices is used as a wound healing agent for abscesses, burns, etc. Water infusion and decoction of dried inflorescences are used as an expectorant for diseases of the respiratory organs.

Local food uses in other regions
***Trifolium* sp.:** The fresh leaves are eaten as salad and boiled like spinach (as phkhali), mostly as admixture to other species.

Local handicraft and other uses in other regions
***Trifolium pratense:* Georgia**: Fodder for all types of livestock, however, extensive consumption can be poisonous to cattle and especially pigs. **Azerbaijan:** From the aerial parts and flowers, a coloring solution is made to obtain yellow, green and tobacco green. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. It is well eaten by all types of livestock, gives gentle nutritious hay, and its straw is used as raw material for silage. Honey plant.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025A1).

***Tussilago farfara* L. - ASTERACEAE**
Synonyms
***Tussilago farfara* L.:** *Cineraria farfara* (L.) Bernh.; *Farfara radiata* Gilib.; *Petasites farfara* Baill.; *Tussilago alpestris* Hegetschw.; *Tussilago generalis* E.H.L.Krause; *Tussilago radiata* Gilib.; *Tussilago ruderalis* Salisb.; *Tussilago rupestris* Wall.; *Tussilago umbertina* Borbás; *Tussilago vulgaris* Lam.

Local names
***Tussilago farfara* L.: English:** coltsfoot; **Armenia:** Տատրակ սովորական, Խոճկորիկ - Tatrak sovorakan, Khotchkorik**; Georgia**: ვირისტერფა - Viristerfa, ჯორისქუსლა - Jorisqusla (Kartlian), პირბამბა - Pirbamba (Kartlian), ხავერდი - Khaverdi (Kartlian), მთიულ.-თეთრი ბუარა - Tetri buara (Mokhevian, Mtiuletian), ვირის ბუარა - Viris buara (Pshavian), ტერფაბუერა - Terpabuera (Pshavian), თავყვითელა - Tavkvitela (Pshavian), ცხენისტერფა - Tskhenisterpa (Khevsurian), დათვთბუერა - Datvtbuera (Tushetian), ტირიფი - Tiripi (Kakhetian), გულბამბა - Gulbamba (Adjarian), პირბამბა - Pirbamba (Adjarian), Мать-и-мачеха - Mat'-i-machekha

Local medicinal uses
***Tussilago farfara* L.: Georgia:** In modern traditional medicine widely used, especially for colds and cough, bronchitis, as expectorant, but also for lung problems and as vasodilator, for flu treatments, anti-inflammatory, and for wounds. **Armenia:** against respiratory diseases, bronchitis, asthma, as well against cold and fever.

Local handicraft and other uses
***Tussilago farfara:* Georgia:** In veterinary medicine for diseases of the gastrointestinal organs, tract, urinary tract, to stimulate appetite and improve digestion, as expectorant respiratory diseases, and for wound care. Good fodder for cattle.

(F for additional data see: ayvush et al. 2025e).

***Typha latifolia* L. - TYPHACEAE**
Synonyms
***Typha latifolia* L.:** *Massula latifolia* Dulac; *Typha ambigua* Schur ex Rohrb.; *Typha angustifolia* var. *inaequalis* Kronf.; *Typha angustifolia* var. *media* Kronf.; *Typha angustifolia* var. *sonderi* Kronf.; *Typha crassa* Raf.; *Typha elatior* Boreau; *Typha elatior* Raf.; *Typha elongata* (Dudley) Dudley; *Typha engelmannii* A.Braun ex Rohrb.; *Typha intermedia* Schur; *Typha latifolia* f. *divisa* Louis-Marie*; Typha latifolia* f. *latifolia*; *Typha latifolia* subsp. *eulatifolia* Graebn.; *Typha latifolia* var. *ambigua* Sond.; *Typha latifolia* var. *angustifolia* Hausskn.; *Typha latifolia* var. *elata* Kronf.; *Typha latifolia* var. *elatior* Graebn.; *Typha latifolia* var. *elongata* Dudley; *Typha latifolia* var. *gracilis* Godr.; *Typha latifolia* var. *obconica* Tkachik; *Typha latifolia* var. *remotiuscula* (Schur) Simonk.; *Typha latifolia* var. *typica* Rothm.; *Typha major* Curtis; *Typha media* Pollini; *Typha palustris* Bubani; *Typha pendula* Fisch. ex Sond.; *Typha remotiuscula* Schur; *Typha spathulifolia* Kronfeld

Local names
***Typha latifolia* L.: Azerbaijan**: Enliyarpaq çiyən

Local medicinal uses

***Typha* latifolia L.: Azerbaijan:** A decoction of the underground parts is used internally as an anti-inflammatory, astringent, emollient, for gastritis, diarrhea. Scurvy, venereal diseases, and externally - with stomatitis, abscesses and warts. An infusion of underground parts and leaves is used for dysentery.
Household and industrial.

Local food uses

***Typha* sp**.: The rootstock contains a large amount of edible starch. The pollen is also being collected and eaten.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Typha* sp**.: The leaves are employed in cooperage and for weaving of baskets, mats, and rugs. The Whole plants are used for paper-making and are ensilaged for feed. The inflorescence hairs are used for the production of cellulose, as packing and filling material; mixed with wool, they are used in the manufacture of felt for hat making. Decorative. **Azerbaijan**: A dyeing solution is made from young stems to obtain an olive color. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. Above-ground parts are harvested for silage.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025vv).

***Ulmus glabra* Huds.*, Ulmus minor* Mill. - ULMACEAE**

Synonyms

***Ulmus glabra* Huds.:** *Ulmus adiantifolia* hort. ex Dippel; *Ulmus antarctica* hort. ex K.Koch; *Ulmus campestris* L.; *Ulmus campestris f. major* (Sm.) Herder; *Ulmus campestris* var. *latifolia* Aiton; *Ulmus campestris* var. *major* (Sm.) Walp.; *Ulmus cebennensis* Audib. ex Planch.*; Ulmus cinerea* hort. ex Planch.; *Ulmus communis* Carrière; *Ulmus corylacea* Dumort.; *Ulmus crispa* Willd.; *Ulmus excelsa* Borkh.*; Ulmus expansa* Rota; *Ulmus forficata* C.Presl; *Ulmus gigantea* hort. ex K.Koch; *Ulmus glabra f. macrophylla* (Dippel) Soó; *Ulmus glabra* var. *horizontalis* (G.Kirchn.) Dippel; *Ulmus glutinosa* Willd.; *Ulmus horizontalis* hort. ex Loudon; *Ulmus inflexa* (Hayne) Sloboda; *Ulmus latifolia* Moench; *Ulmus leucocarpa* Schur; *Ulmus montana* With.; *Ulmus montana* var. *pendula* Loudon*; Ulmus montana* var. *pendula-variegata* Hartwig & Rümpler; *Ulmus podolica* Klokov; *Ulmus pyramidalis* hort. ex Dippel*; Ulmus scabra* Mill.; *Ulmus scabra f. horizontalis* (G.Kirchn.) Dippel; *Ulmus scabra f. pendula* (Loudon) Dippel; *Ulmus sukaczevii* Andronov; *Ulmus tomentosa* Borkh.; *Ulmus urticifolia* Audib.; *Ulmus* ×*mossii* A.Henry
***Ulmus minor* Miller**; *Ulmus angustifolia* Moench; *Ulmus campestris* unr. *minor* (Mill.) Asch. & Graebn.; *Ulmus campestris* var. *minor* (Mill.) St.-Lag.; *Ulmus carpinifolia* Borkh.; *Ulmus foliacea* Gilib.; *Ulmus foliacea* var. *pilosula* Johanss.; *Ulmus glabra f. minor* (Mill.) C.K.Schneid.; *Ulmus minor* var. *suberosa* (Moench) Dostál; *Ulmus sarniensis* Lodd.; *Ulmus vulgaris* prol. *minor* (Mill.) Rouy

Local names

***Ulmus glabra* L.: English**: Mountain Elm; **Georgia**: თელა - Tela; **Azerbaijan**: Dağ qaraağacı, Ильм - Ilm, гара агач - gara arats; **Armenia**: техн - techi.
***Ulmus minor* subsp*. minor:* Azerbaijan:** Qaraağac, Probka qarağac; **Georgia**: თელადუმა - Teladuma, თელამუში - Telamushi, ცგ - Tsg (Megrelian), ცაირა - Tsaira (Svan), Берест - Berest, ильм - Il'm, илим - Ilim, ცაირა - tsaira (Laz); ჭიჭენდი - ch'ich'endi (Megrelian), სველჯ - svelj (Ossetian)

Local medicinal uses

***Ulmus glabra* L.**: **Georgia**: The inner bark is applied as poultice for skin rashes and scrofulous, and as infusion used as anticoagulant and astringent. **Azerbaijan:** A decoction of the bark is used internally as an expectorant, and externally - for fractures, dislocations, bruises, purulent wounds and ulcers.
***Ulmus minor* subsp*. minor:* Azerbaijan:** In Traditional medicine of medieval Azerbaijan, the bark and roots were applied externally for bruises and against boils. Fresh crushed bark was mixed with flour, and the resulting dough was applied to festering wounds for cleansing. In Talysh, when preparing such a dough, sorrel roots are added to the decoction of the roots; roots boiled in milk are used for chronic hard wounds. A decoction of the bark was taken orally as an expectorant. **Georgia**: to treat fractures.

Local food uses

***Ulmus minor* subsp*. minor:* Azerbaijan:** Young spring leaves are used for food. **Georgia**: leaves for phkhali.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Ulmus glabra* L. Georgia:** The wood is used in carpentry and for utensils. The bast can be used for ropes. Plantes as ornamental. The seed oil is used to make soaps. Good honey plants. The bark is excellent for tanning and give skins a yellow color. The timber is used for construction, especially rot-resistant posts, as firewood, and for tools, tool handles, furniture and carts. **Azerbaijan:** The wood is very elastic, viscous, hard and is used in carpentry and carriage industries. Decorative. Honey plant.

***Ulmus minor* subsp*. minor:* Azerbaijan:** The wood is used to make hubs and wheel spokes for carts. Especially valuable for turning work, handicrafts, especially cartwheels. Honey plant. Yellow dye is obtained from the bark Powerful cult trees standing on the sites of ancient feasts ("sanctuaries") and in cemeteries, eczematous patients crawled through the hollow of such trees **Georgia**: construction, utensils and tools.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025B1).

***Urtica dioica* L. - URTICACEAE**

Synonyms

***Urtica dioica* L.:** *Urtica dioica* subsp. *eu-dioica* Selander; *Urtica dioica* var. *dioica*; *Urtica dioica* var. *vulgaris* Wedd.; *Urtica eckloniana* Blume; *Urtica galeopsifolia* Wierzb. ex Opiz; *Urtica haussknechtii* Boiss.; *Urtica sicula* Gasp. ex Guss.; *Urtica submitis* Boiss.; *Urtica tibetica* W.T.Wang ex C.J.Chen

Local names

***Urtica dioica* L.: English**: stinging nettle (Fedorov 1984); **Armenia**: եղինջ երկտուն (yeghinj erktun); **Azerbaijan**: İkievli gicitkan; **Georgia**: ჯინჭარი – jinch'ari, დინჭკიჯი – dinch'k'iji (Chanetian), დინჭყიჯი – dinch'q'iji (Chanetian), მერხელ – merkhel (Svanetian), ჟინჭარ – zhinch'ar (Ingiloian), ჭახიანა – ch'akhiana (Meskhetian), ჭინჭარი - Tshintshari, ჭახიანა - Tshakhiana (Mokhetian), ჭუჭელია - Tshutshelia (Megrelian), ჭუჭელე - Tshutshele (Megrelian), მერხელ - Merkhel (Svan), Крапива - Krapiva, стрекава - Strekava, стрекива - Strekiva

Local medicinal uses

***Urtica dioica* L.:** Nettle is widely used in allopathic and traditional medicine. Fresh leaves can be used for joint pain. An alcoholic tincture of leaves and stems is a remedy for skin diseases and serves as antiseptic. The tincture of dry leaves is useful for diathesis. Nettle tea is used as sedative and to lower blood pressure. **The p**lant helps to prevent bleeding, gallbladder problems, and is a diuretic, and anti-inflammatory. It also has estrogen effects and lowers the level of cholesterol in the blood, regulates digestion and carbohydrate exchange. Nettle has positive effects on the cardiovascular system, in cases of anemia increases the hemoglobin in the blood and promotes healing of damaged tissues. Nettle preparations are used in dermatology, helping to heal eczema, psoriasis, acne, oily seborrhea, and serve for hair loss therapies. The tincture of nettle is useful for radiculitis, rheumatism, kidney infections, bladder inflammation, liver disease, and hemorrhoids. Leaves and stem contain organic acids, starch, sugars, Vitamin A, K, B_2, C. In seeds - fatty oils. A water infusion and decoction of nettle is applied in diseases of liver, biliary tract, stone diseases, chronic constipation and as diuretic. The water infusion is used for hemorrhoid, uterine, pneumonic and intestinal hemorrhages. A water infusion and decoction is also used in dysentery, hemorrhoids, podagra. A decoction from leaves is used to strengthen hair growth. The leaves have diuretic, purgative, expectorant, anastatic, anticonvulsant, anti-inflammatory, antiseptic, and antipyretic properties. A decoction and powder of leaves is used as a diuretic, laxative, expectorant, vasoconstrictor, and hemostatic to treat internal bleeding and hemorrhoids, and also to treat rheumatism, stomach diseases, diabetes, and chronic ulcers. It is used in a bath to treat various types of swelling. The roots and fruits are used to treat diarrhea. The leaves are used in a wash to treat hair loss. *Urtica dioica* is also used for sciatica, as rheumatism, boils, and skin ailments, as diuretic, for jaundice, as astringent and anthelminthic, and to treat kidney bleeding. Sometimes the plant is used to treat fractures and blood pressure instabilities. In the Caucasus *Urtica dioica* is used as antiseptic, for burns, hypertension, to increase hemoglobin, for joint pain and nervous system problems. One of the few species sold as medicinal plants in markets. The nettle is used in as bactericidal, healing, anti-inflammatory, anti-hemorrhagic, vasodilator and to lower blood sugar. Nettle is used as a stimulant for the production of lymphocytes. The roots are used as a diuretic and in cases of enlargement of the prostate. The leaves of the Nettle are used internally as diuretics and in disorders of the biliary tract, externally they are applied as an antiarthritic, to relieve osteo-muscular pains and as a cicatrizant.

Local food uses

***Urtica dioica* L.: Armenia**: Usually young leaves are used fresh with salt and dried leaves and stems are used as a spice for soups and salads. Nettles' antiseptic quality helps maintain food freshness. It is used to fill fish for frying and can be put on meat. **Azerbaijan**: Leaves contain significant quantities of vitamins A, C and K. Soups, kuku Leaves are used as fodder. Leaves are used in traditional carpet weaving as source of green, and roots as yellow dye. It's possible to make absolutely harmless green dye for the food industry. Fresh nettle extract increases resistance of plants to diseases and is used in the fight against insects of plants from families Rosaceae and Fabaceae. Stimulates the chlorophyll production in leaves. From ancient times magical properties were attributed to Nettle. It was believed that items made from nettles keep the house from evil forces. In order to cultivate the land around the fencing. Also used as amulet. Nettle is most useful when the plant is still green but already has seeds. Nettle was used in ancient times in the economy, given the fiber, prepared the bags, ropes and nets. A dye solution is prepared from leaves to obtain green, grey-green, yellow, green-brown, greenish-pink, greenish-coffee, greenish-brown and other different colors and shades. The solution is used for dyeing wool fabric. In the past ropes, and coarse fabrics (sacking) were made of it. **Georgia**: Nettle is one of the most commonly used wild herbs in Georgian cuisine. Ch'inch'ari (*Urtica dioica* L.) is one of the major components of "pkhali" (other major herbs are: natsarkatama (*Chenopodium album*), jijilaka (*Amaranthus retroflexus*), ts'its'marita (*Cardamine hirsuta* L.), kharik'bila (*Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik.), andzla (*Cirsium incanum* Fisch.), katmikona (*Ranunculus chius* D.C.), msukana (*Portulaca oleracea* L.) and balba (*Malva* sp.)– both make the mass smoother; other herbs used in small amounts are: dedaput'k'ara (*Stachys* sp.), birk'abalakhi (presumably, *Arctium lappa* L.) – collected only in early spring, zhunzhruko (*Stellaria media* (L.) Cirillo), matitela (*Polygonum aviculare* L.) and khvartkla (*Convolvulus arvensis* L.) – in larger amounts that other accessory herbs, kobrchkhila (*Falcaria vulgaris* Bernh.), batispekhebi (*Erodium cicutarium* (L.) L'Her.), ch'inch'ris-deda (*Lamium album* L.) – gives slightly bitter taste, samq'ura (*Trifolium* sp.), ionja (*Medicago* sp.), tavshava (*Origanum vulgare* L.), purtskhala (not identified), young potato leaves (makes the mass smoother), ia (*Viola* sp.) – large amount must not be used as the plant is somewhat intoxicant, babuats'vera (*Taraxacum* F. H. Wigg.) - gives slightly bitter taste, endro (*Rubia tinctorium* L.) leaves, natsarkatama with fleshy leaves (*Chenopodium* sp.), dedabrik'onk'a (*Lamium purpureum* L.), vardk'ach'ach'a (*Cichorium intybus* L.) - gives bitter taste, gholo (*Rumex* spp. of *R. crispus* L. group) – gives brown colour), q'aq'acho (*Papaver* sp.), mzhauna (*Rumex acetosa* L.) – gives sour taste. Together with a number of other field herbs its young shoots are collected in early spring as well as summer, and autumn but after first harvest of tomato, eggplant, spinach, and cucumber. In early spring their taste is very different from that in summer. When preparing pkhali from all these field weeds, the following greens are used as seasoning for the mix and not boiled: dill, fennel, leek, coriander, parsley, celery, green onion shoots, silky wormwood, mint, garlic is also added. All these components of pkhali dressing are mixed with ground walnut, then the boiled herb mass is chopped, and is dressed with the mixture of greens, walnut and garlic, as well as some pepper. In Svaneti young leaves of ch'inch'ari are cleaned, washed, boiled, cut with "lapertkhi" (a kind of a knife) and a dense barley flour is added to the mixture boiled. The boiled nettles are cooled, then coriander, mint, salt are added. Ch'inch'ari "shech'amandi" (a semi-liquid meal with flour added) requires coriander, mint and salt. In Samegrelo in early spring ch'uch'ule (ch'inch'ari) is collected, boiled, seasoned with walnut mixed with spices and vinegar or spices steered in t'q'emali (*Prunus divaricata*) juice. In lent people boil and eat ch'inch'ari particularly often because it grows near houses and is easy to obtain (Lamberti, 1938). In Kazbegi the herbs are boiled, finely chopped, squashed, mixed with cheese and melted butter, shaped as rolls, which are put in pasta and the pie is baked. Khevsureti: Ch'inch'ari is collected early in spring, boiled in salted water, then mashed with a stone in a "latba" (a big wooden or copper vessel used for traditional beer production in Khevsureti and Tusheti Metreveli, 2011), salted and melted butter is poured on the mass. Kvemo Kartli: Q'aq'acho (poppy *Papaver* sp.), k'oprchkhila (sickleweed *Falcaria vulgaris*) are boiled separately, squeezed and mixed with browned onions, then spiced with cilantro, garlic and salt. Natsarkatama Goosefoot, ia-ia (*Viola* sp.), shavi pkhali (jijilaq'a – amaranth) are boiled and water discarded, spiced with garlic, walnuts, pepper, herbs; does not need oil (butter, fat). Nettle is collected in spring before first thunderstorms, boiled and the first water is thrown away. Then it is prepared as a soup. The boiled plants are minced, mixed with boiled milk and corn flour (suspended in a water or cool milk previously boiled), spiced with garlic and a little young cilantro or its seeds, ground with salt and pepper. Alternatively, the boiled nettle is mushed; browned onions with scrambled eggs or spice with walnuts, garlic, pepper and salt or just Svaneti salt is added. Nettle leaves are included in chave (a combination of dry herbs with coarse flour steered in water and included in khachapuri (herb pie) and khinkali. Leaves are also pickled, and a beverage (tea) is prepared from them. Used for phkhali.

Local handicraft and other uses

Georgia: Leaves are used as fodder. **Azerbaijan**: Young shoots are good food for horses and cows. A dye solution is prepared from leaves to obtain green, grey-green, yellow, green-brown, greenish-pink, greenish-coffee, greenish-brown and other different colors and shades. The solution is used for dyeing wool fabric. Best fiber of nettle is suitable household use. In the past ropes, and coarse fabrics (sacking) were made of it. **Armenia**: Leaves are used in traditional carpet weaving as source

of green, and roots as yellow dye. It's possible to make absolutely harmless green dye for the food industry. Fresh nettle extract increases resistance of plants to diseases and is used in the fight against insects of plants from families Rosaceae and Fabaceae. Stimulates the chlorophyll production in leaves. From ancient times magical properties were attributed to Nettle. It was believed that items made from nettles keep the house from evil forces. In order to cultivate the land around the fencing. As well as keep as amulet. Nettle is most useful when the plant is still green but already has seeds. Nettle was used in ancient times in the economy, given the fiber, prepared the bags, ropes and nets.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025C1).

***Vaccinium myrtillus* L.; *Vaccinium uliginosum* L.; *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* L. - ERICACEAE**

Synonyms

***Vaccinium myrtillus* L.:** *Vaccinium myrtillus* subsp. *oreophilum* (Rydb.) Á.Löve, D.Löve & B.M.Kapoor *Vaccinium myrtillus* var. *oreophilum* (Rydb.) Dorn; *Vaccinium oreophilum* Rydb. *Vitis-idaea myrtillus* (L.) Moench

***Vaccinium uliginosum* L.:** *Myrtillus uliginosus* Drejer; *Vaccinium gaultherioides* Bigelow; *Vaccinium occidentale* A.Gray; *Vaccinium pedris* (Harshberger) Holub; *Vaccinium pubescens* Wormsk. ex Hornem.; *Vaccinium uliginosum* f. *pubescens* (Wormsk. ex Hornem.) Polunin; *Vaccinium uliginosum* subsp. *gaultherioides* (Bigelow) S.B.Young; *Vaccinium uliginosum* subsp. *occidentale* (A.Gray) Hultén; *Vaccinium uliginosum* subsp. *pubescens* (Wormsk. ex Hornem.) S.B.Young; *Vaccinium uliginosum* subsp. *uliginosum*; *Vaccinium uliginosum* var. *album* J.Y.Ma & Yue Zhang; *Vaccinium uliginosum* var. *gaultherioides* (Bigelow) Bigelow; *Vaccinium uliginosum* var. *occidentale* (A.Gray) H.Hara; *Vaccinium uliginosum* var. *pedris* Harshb.; *Vaccinium uliginosum* var. *pubescens* (Wormsk. ex Hornem.) Hornem.

***Vaccinium vitis-idaea* L.:** *Rhodococcum vitis-idaea* (L.) Avrorin; *Vaccinium jesoense* Miq.; *Vitis-idaea punctata* Moench

Local names

***Vaccinium myrtillus* L.**: **English**: Bilberry, Blueberry; **Georgia**: მთის მოცვი -mtis motsvi, მოცვი - motsvi, მოდგინარი - modginari, იღვი - ighvi (Svan), მეგმულდ - megmuld) (Svan), ჟოლი - Zholi (Tushetian), შალშავი - shalshavi (Khevsurian), შელშავი - Shelshavi (Khevsurian), შავხილაი - Shavkhilai (Mokhevian), შავი ხილი - Shavi khili (Mokhevian), ხილის ტყე - Khilis tke (Mokhevian), ხილი - Khili (Mokhevian), სელშავი - Selshavi (Pshavian), შალშავი - Shalshavi (Pshavian), შილშავი - Shilshavi (Pshavian), ილი - Ili (Mtiuletian), ჟოლი - Modginari (Rachian), მთიულ.,რაჭ.-მოდგინარი -, მიწამოცვი - Mitsamotsvi (Adjarian), სამეგრ.-მელიშია - Melishia (Megrelian), მელგმგლ - Melgmgl (Svan), მეგმგლ - Megmgl (Svan), Черника - Chernika; **Azerbaijan**: Adi qaragilə, Черника - tsernika, гара гиле - gara gile; **Armenia**: мртенакан гапаласин - mrtenakan gapalacin

Vaccinium uliginosum* L.**: **English**: Bogberry. **Russia:* Голубика - golubika; **Armenia**: гайгани капуйт гапаласин - gaigani kapuyit gapalacin. **Georgia**: Голубика - Golubinka, гонобобел - Gonobobel', дурника Durnika

***Vaccinium vitis-idaea* L**.: **English**: Lingonberry, cowberry; **Georgia**: წითელი - Ts'iteli, წითელი მოცვი - Ts'iteli motsvi, ვიღვი - vighv (Svan), მაიოლ - maiol (Svan), მაია - maia (Svan), სტომი - Stomi (Tushetian), წითელმოჩა - Tsitelimocha (Khevsurian) თეთრწითელა - Tetrtsitela (Pshavian), თაგვისტომა - Tagvistoma (Khevsurian), სტომი - Stomi (Tushetian), წითელხილაი - Tsitelkhilai (Mokhevian), წითელი ხილი - Tsiteli khili (Mokhevian), Брусника - Brusnika; **Russia**: Брусника - brusnika; **Azeribaijan**: гапаласенин - gapalacenin

Local medicinal uses

Vaccinium myrtillus*:* In Karachay-Cherkessia as tincture for colds, as infusion for diarrhea, gastralgia, diabetes, menorrhagia, leukemia, typhoid, scrofululosis and to treat fungal infections. The leaves as infusion are especially used to treat diabetes, diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, pyelitis, cystitis, urethritis, diseases of the liver and pancreas peritonitis, and hemorrhoidal hemorrhage (as enemas). External applications include the treatment of purulent wounds, ulcers, and eczema. The fruits are used for colds, try throat, and as medicinal tea. The leaves help to decrease blood sugar and help to remedy kidney stones. Also used as tea. **Azerbaijan:** An infusion of the leaves is taken in diabetes. Water infusion and decoction of dried ripe berries, jelly and jam from them are taken orally for acute and chronic disorders of the gastrointestinal tract with diarrhea in children, as an astringent for dysentery.

Vaccinium vitis-idaea:* Georgia*: A leaf decoction is used as diuretic, with hypertension, cough, pulmonary tuberculosis, diarrhea, uterine bleeding, gout, nephrolithiasis and rheumatism. in Karachayevo- Cherkesskia the leaf extract serves for catarrhal diseases, and the tincture for wound care. The branches are used for liver ailment and to prevent bedwetting in children.

Local food uses

The leaves of all species are used as tea substitute in the Caucasus, the fruits are eaten and used as jam and juice, and to produce alcohol. In Adjara the leaves of motsvi მოცვი ***Vaccinium*** sp. were used to cook a kind of dish called motsvizhveripkhala.

***Vaccinium myrtillus*: Georgia**: In Adjara the leaves of motsvi მოცვი *Vaccinium* sp. were used to cook a kind of dish called motsvizhveripkhala მოცვიჟვერიფხალა. Fruits are eaten raw and used to color vodka red. The dried and roasted fruits serve as coffee subsititute. The berries of shavshavi შავშავი *Vaccinium myrtillus* L. are edible when ripe in Pshavi. The roots are used for infusions. The harvested berries can be kept up to one week. In Khevsureti motsvi მოცვი *Vaccinium myrtillus* L. leaves are used as tea in Tusheti. In Svaneti motsvi (მოცვი) locally tsinq'a ცინყა (*Vaccinium myrtillus* L.), maq'vali მაყვალი locally vighv ვიღვ (*Rubus* ssp.), zholo ჟოლო locally ingha ინღა (*Rubus idaeus* L.) fruits are used to make compotes and marmalades, while their leaves are used in infusions. Plants mixed together for pkhali in Adjara include dvarula dvalura დვარულა დვალურა *Polygonum carneum* C. Koch, dondoli დონდოლი *Gadellia lactiflora* (M.Bieb.), ch'inch'ari ჭინჭარი *Urtica dioica* L., katamnatsara ქათამნაცარა *Chenopodium album* L., ch'ich'laq'a ჭიჭლაყა *Amaranthus retroflexus* L., perapera ფერაფერა *Phytolacca americana* L., k'uk'umzhava კუკუმჟავა, svint'ri სვინტრი *Polygonatum* ssp., ch'arbadelo ჭარბადელო *Arctium lappa* L., and also young leaves of motsvi მოცვი *Vaccinium* ssp., venakhi ვენახი *Vitis vinifera* L., babuats'vera ბაბუასწვერა *Taraxacum* ssp., Kajiloja ქაჯილოჯა *Daucus carota* L., Ts'its'marit'a წიწმარიტა *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik., burt'q'ila ბურტყილა *Lapsana. grandiflora* M. Bieb., , the plants used by Adjara people as food are: ajark'ela აჯარკელა *Lathyrus roseus* Steven, ajorik'a აჯორიკას *Aruncus vulgaris* Raf. (young leaves are pickled), bobots'vera ბობოწვერა *Taraxacum* ssp*.* (ground roasted dry roots used instead of cichorium), dilq'a დილყა *Heracleum* sp. (shoots are peeled and eaten), k'onst'ant'ila კონსტანტილა (white roots are edible), ozaghina ოზაღინა *Chaerophyllum aureum* L. (young leaves are pickled), ghima ღიმა *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* L. (mixed with leek or ajorik'a აჯორიკა *Aruncus vulgaris* Raf. and pickled), and dvalura დვალურა *Polygonum carneum*. Wild pkhali plants can be cooked in various ways: can be pickled, boiled, seasoned with vinegar, walnuts and various spice herbs. Leaves are used for tea. The fruits are eaten raw, used for marmalade, and also to make berry wine and distill alcohol. Fruits are eaten raw and used to color vodka red. The dried and roasted fruits serve as coffee subsititute. The berries of *Vaccinium myrtillus* L. are edible when ripe in Pshavi. The roots are used for infusions. The harvested berries can be kept up to one week. In Khevsureti *Vaccinium myrtillus* L. leaves are used as tea in Tusheti. In Svaneti *Vaccinium myrtillus* L. fruits are used to make compotes and marmalades, while their leaves are used in infusions. In *Vaccinium* ssp are used for herb pie. Wild pkhali plants can be cooked in various ways: can be pickled, boiled, seasoned with vinegar, walnuts and various spice herbs. Leaves are used for tea. The fruits are eaten raw, used for marmalade, and also to make berry wine. **Azerbaijan:** The fruits are edible fresh and dried, they are used to make compote, jam and jelly.

Vaccinium vitis-idaea: The branches are used for tea, the fruits eaten raw. **Georgia:** fruits eaten raw.

***Vaccinium uliginosum*: Georgia:** fruits eaten raw.

Local handicraft and other uses outside the region

The leaves of all species can be used for tanning leather. A leaf extract can be used as fungicide against *Fusarium*. The fruits are used to yield a brown, red and violet dye for cotton, wool and silk.

The branches of ***Vaccinium myrtillus*** and fruits of ***Vaccinium vitis-idaea*** are used as dye. **Azerbaijan:** A coloring solution is made from the leaves and fruits to obtain yellow and purple. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it. Honey is fragrant, pleasant to the taste.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025D1).

***Valeriana alliariifolia* Vahl, *Valeriana alliariifolia* var. *tiliifolia* (Troickij) V.E.Avet.** - **CAPRIFOLIACEAE**

Synonyms

***Valeriana alliariifolia* Vahl:** *Valeriana macrophylla* M.Bieb.

***Valeriana alliariifolia var. tiliifolia* (Troickij) V.E.Avet.:** *Valeriana tiliifolia* Troickij

Local names

***Valeriana alliariifolia* Adams - Azerbaijan:** Sarımsaqyarpaqlı pişikotu

***Valeriana alliariifolia* var. *tiliifolia* (Troickij) V.E.Avet.: Azerbaijan**: Çökəyarpaq pişikotu

Local medicinal uses

***Valeriana alliariifolia* Adams - Azerbaijan:** A soothing tea is prepared from the dried flowers and taken for insomnia.
***Valeriana alliariifolia* var. *tiliifolia* (Troickij) V.E.Avet.: Azerbaijan**: A decoction of the rhizome is used as a soothing tea.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025ww).

***Veratrum lobelianum* Bernh. - MELANTHIACEAE**

Synonyms

Veratrum lobelianum* Bernh: Veratrum album* f. *lobelianum* (Bernh.) Rchb.; *Veratrum album* prol. *lobelianum* (Bernh.) Rouy; *Veratrum album* subsp. *lobelianum* (Bernh.) Schübl. & G.Martens; *Veratrum album* unr. *virescens* Gaudin; *Veratrum album* var. *lobelianum* (Bernh.) Nyman; *Veratrum album* var. *lobelianum* (Bernh.) Trevir.; *Veratrum album* var. *lobelianum* Koch; *Veratrum lobelianum* var. *asiaticum* O.Loes.; *Veratrum lobelianum* var. *obtusum* Zapał.

Local names

***Veratrum lobelianum* Bernh.: Georgia:** შხამა - Shkhama, ალსიყარა - Alsikara (Kvemo Kartlian), აპუტარაკი - Aputaraki (Javakhetian, Meskhetian), შხამა - Shkhama (Khevsurian, Tushetian), მთიულ.-ჩხამა - Chkhama (Mtiuletian, Mokhevian), შხამი - Shkhami (Mtiuletian, Rachian), აბუდარაკი - Abudaraki (Imeretian), აპუნტრაკი - Apumtraki (Rachian, Lechkhumian), ხაპუტრაკი - Xaputraki (Gurian), აპურტაკი - Aputraki (Megrelian), ამტრაკ - Amtrak (Svan), Чемерица - Chemeritsa

Local food uses

***Veratrum lobelianum* Berhn**.: **Georgia:** Despite the toxicity of the plant young leaves are sometimes eaten as phkhali after careful preparation.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Veratrum lobelianum* Berhn**.: **Georgia** Decoction and fresh plant for rumination problems in cows, against ticks and other skin parasites in livestock.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025E1).

***Verbascum thapsus* L. - SCROPHULARIACEAE**

Synonyms

***Verbascum thapsus* L.;** *Leiosandra cuspidata* Raf.; *Thapsus linnaei* Opiz; *Thapsus schraderi* Opiz; *Verbascum alatum* Lam.; *Verbascum angustius* Schrank; *Verbascum canescens* Jord. ex Boreau; *Verbascum decurrens* Stokes; *Verbascum indicum* Wall.; *Verbascum kickxianum* Dumort.; *Verbascum lanatum* Gilib.; *Verbascum linnaei* Opiz; *Verbascum majus* Bubani; *Verbascum neglectum* Guss.; *Verbascum officinarum* Crantz; *Verbascum pallidum* Nees; *Verbascum plantagineum* Moris; *Verbascum schraderi* G.Mey.; *Verbascum seminigrum* Fr.; *Verbascum subalpinum* Schur; *Verbascum thapsus* var. *australe* Franch.; *Verbascum thapsus* var. *boreale* Franch.; *Verbascum thapsus* var. *intermedium* Franch.

Local names

***Verbascum thapsus* L.: Georgia**: ქერიფქლა - Keripkla; **Russian**: Коровяк обыкновенный - Korovyak obyknovennyy; **English**: Common mullein

Verbascum sp. **Georgia**: ქერიფქლა - Qeripqla, გულსოსანა - Gulsosana, გულყვითელა - Gulkvitela (Kiz.), თაფლა-თაფლა - Tapla-tapla (Gurian), Коровяк - Koroviak; **Azerbaijan**: Коровяк - korovjak, кечи гулагы - ketsi gylagei; **Armenia**: хрндат - chradat

Local medicinal uses

Verbascum thapsus: A leaf decoction is used as light sedative, as bath and washing for hemorrhoids, scrofululosis, rachitis, wound healing and eye diseases. In Armenia the leaf extract is mixed with milk to treat tuberculosis. The roots are used as antipyretic, diuretic, for kidney stones and gout, and kidney edema. In the Altai the roots and leaves are used for dysentery and chronic cystitis, and with honey for respiratory infections. Poultices are applied to wounds. The flowers are used for skin problems, the leaves to treat gallbladder and kidney ailments as well as hemorroids. (Bussmann et al. 2016a,b). Poultices are applied to wounds.

Local handicraft and other uses

Verbascum thapsus: Yields yellow and red dyes for wool and silk. Used as insecticide in the Ural. Toxic to livestock, especially when seeding, but can be used boiled as cattle feed to increase the fat content in milk. Sometimes planted as ornamental.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva et al. 2025xx).

***Verbena officinalis* L. - VERBENACEAE**

Synonyms

***Verbena officinalis* L.:** *Verbena officinalis* subsp. *officinalis*; *Verbena officinalis* var. *grandiflora* Hausskn.; *Verbena officinalis* var. *prostrata* Gren. & Godr.; *Verbena officinalis* var. *ramosa* H.Lév.; *Verbena officinalis* var. *spuria* (L.) Hook.; *Verbena spicata* Gilib.; *Verbena urticifolia* var. *riparia* (Raf. ex Small & A.Heller) Britton; *Verbena* ×*adulterina* Hausskn. ex Nyman; *Vitex adulterina* Hausskn.

Local names

***Verbena officinalis* L.*:* English**: Verbena, Vervain; **Georgia**: ცოცხანა - Tsotskhana, ცოცხობა - Tsotskhoba, შავი ცოცხი - Savi tsotskhi (Imeretian), სამაჭრია - Samatshria (Imeretian), ცოცხმაგარა - Tsotskhmagara (Rachian, Kakhetian), Chadi (Kakhetian, Kizquigian), მოზვრიკუდე - Mozvrikude (Lechkhumian), ცოცხა-ცოცხა - Tsotskha-tsotskha (Gurian), მაქოსალაია - Maqosalaia (Megrelian), მაწკინტია - Matskintia (Megrelian), ჩე ოქოსალე - Che oqosale (Megrelian), Вербена аптечная - Verbena aptechnaia, желязняк аптечный - Zheliazniak aptechny

Local medicinal uses

***Verbena offcinalis* L.*:* Georgia**: unspecified medicinal use.

Local food uses

***Verbena offcinalis* L.*:* Georgia**: roots used as spice.

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025F1).

***Veronica anagallis-aquatica* L., *Veronica anagallis* L. - PLANTAGINACEAE**

Synonyms:

***Veronica anagallis-aquatica* L.:** *Beccabunga anagallis-aquatica* L.) Fourr.; *Veronica anagallis* var. *latifolia* Britton; *Veronica aquatica* f. *subeglandulosa* Holmb.

Local names

***Veronica anagallis-aquatica* L.: Azerbaijan:** Bulaq bulaqotu

***Veronica anagalis* L.: Georgia:** ჩაღანდარი - chag'andari, ჯიხანდარი - jikhandari (Laz)**,** ჩიხანდარი - Chikhandari (Adjarian), ჯიხანდარი - Jikhandari (Adjarian)**,** დასტურჩაღანდრი - Dasturchaghani (Meskhetian)**,** Водная вероника - Vodnaia veronika**,** обережник - Poberezhnik**,** супротивница - Suprotivnitsa

Local medicinal uses

***Veronica anagallis-aquatica* L., *Veronica anagalis* L.: Azerbaijan:** Aerial parts in fresh form are used as a good wound healing agent against tumors. For this purpose, crushed leaves are applied to wounds and tumors (in humans and animals) and are especially widely used for postpartum tumors. An aqueous infusion of the leaves is used as a diuretic and hemostatic.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Veronica anagallis-aquatica* L., *Veronica anagalis* L.: Azerbaijan:** A dyeing solution is made from the grass to obtain a green color. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it.

(for additional data see: Mehdiyeva, et al. 2025yy).

***Viburnum lantana* L., *Viburnum opulus* L. - ADOXACEAE**

Synonyms

***Viburnum lantana* L.:** *Viburnum aragonense* Pau; *Viburnum farinosum* Stokes; *Viburnum lantana* var. *europaeum* Aiton; *Viburnum maculatum* Pant.; *Viburnum tomentosum* Lam.

***Viburnum opulus* L.:** *Opulus edulis* J.Presl; *Opulus glandulosa* Moench; *Opulus oxycoccos* (Pursh) J.Presl; *Opulus palustris* Gray; *Opulus vulgaris* Borkh.; *Viburnum americanum* Mill.; *Viburnum glandulosum* Salisb.; *Viburnum lobatum* Lam.; *Viburnum nanum* Dippel; *Viburnum opuloides* Muhl.; *Viburnum opulus* f. *glabrifolium* Gajić; *Viburnum opulus* subsp. *americanum* (Mill.) Piper & Beattie; *Viburnum opulus* subsp. *opulus*; *Viburnum opulus* subsp. *trilobum* (Marshall) R.T.Clausen; *Viburnum opulus* var. *flavum* Horw.; *Viburnum opulus* var. *opulus*; *Viburnum opulus* var. *pimina* Michx.; *Viburnum opulus* var. *subintegrifolium* (Hook.) Torr. & A.Gray; *Viburnum opulus* var. *trilobum* (Marshall) McAtee; *Viburnum opulus* var. *vasicii* Gajić; *Viburnum oxycoccos* Pursh; *Viburnum oxycoccos* var. *eradiatum* Oakes; *Viburnum oxycoccos* var. *subintegrifolium* Hook.; *Viburnum palustre* Raf.; *Viburnum pinnina* Raf.; *Viburnum primina* Raf.; *Viburnum trilobum* Marshall

Local names

***Viburnum lantana* L.: English**: Gordovin guelder-rose; **Azerbaijan**: Adigərməşov; **Georgia**: უზანი - uzani, თურსა - tursa (Tushetian), მერცხალა - mertskhala (Acharian), უზნი - uzni (Kartlian, Kakhetian, Acharian), ურძანი - urdzani (Kartlian, Mthiuletian, Khevsuretian, Pshavian), ურძენი - urdzeni (Kartlian, Mthiuletian, Khevsuretian, Pshavian), ურძნი - urdzni (Kartlian, Mthiuletian, Khevsuretian, Pshavian), ღუზანი - ghuzani (Megrelian), ცლიხვა - tslikhva (Khevsuretian), წონწოფ - tzontzoph (Svanetian); fruit names: სამწიფელა - samts'ipela (Kakhetian), ცლიფა - tslipa (Khevsuretian), სამწიფელა - Samtsipela (Kakhetian), ურძენი - Urdzeni (Kartlian, Mtiuletian, Khevsurian, Pshavian), ცლიფა - Tslipa (Khevsurian), უზნი - Uzni (Kartlian, Kakhetian, Adjarian), მერცხალა - Mertskhala (Adjarian), ღუზანი - Ghuzani (Megrelian), Гордовина - Gordovina, калина черная - Kalina chernaia . **English**: Gordovin guelder-rose; **Armenia:** Գերիմաստի – Gerimasti

***Viburnum opulus* L.: English**: Guelder rose; **Azerbaijan**: Adi başınaqacı, Калина, башын агаджы; **Armenia**: геримастин; **Georgia**: дзахвели, dzakhveli ძახველი - Dzakhveli, ძახველა - Dzakhvela, ძახველა - Dzakhvela (Kartlian, Kakhetian), მძახველი - Mdzakhveli (Mtiuletian, Pshavian, Khevsurian, Rachian), ძეხველი - Dzekhveli (Tushetian), ჯახველა - Jakhvela (Kartlian, Meskhetian, Rachian, lechkhumian, Imeretian, Megrelian), ჯანხველი - Jankhveli (Kartlian, Meskhetian, Rachian, lechkhumian, Imeretian), სამეგრ.-ძარწუფა - Dzartsupa (Megrelian), წანწოფ - Tsantsop (Svan) (Svan), წონწოფ - Tsontsop (Svan) (Svan), სანწვეფ - Santsvep (Svan), Калина обыкновенная - Kalina obiknovennaia

Local medicinal uses

Viburnum opulus* L.: Azerbaijan*: Infusion and decoction of the bark are used for convulsions, hysteria, insomnia, and berries - as a laxative, diaphoretic and disinfectant. A decoction of berries with honey is taken for inflammatory diseases of the upper respiratory tract and against diarrhea, and an infusion of berries for peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum. **Georgia**; blood pressure, hypertension, cough.

***Viburnum lantana* L.**: **Azerbaijan**: The plant is toxic. A decoction of leaves is used as astringent, as well to treat septic wounds, diarrhea and angina. The plant is spasmolytic, sedative, and antihemorrhagic. An alcoholic tincture is prepared from fruits and leaves and used to treat blood pressure problems (hypertension) and colds. The same tincture is used externally to treat inflammations. **Georgia:** In the Caucasus the leaves and fruits of both species are used for treating colds, cough, hypertension, inflammations, lung and heart ailments.

Viburnum opulus* L.: Azerbaijan*: Infusion and decoction of the bark are used for convulsions, hysteria, insomnia, and berries - as a laxative, diaphoretic and disinfectant. A decoction of berries with honey is taken for inflammatory diseases of the upper respiratory tract and against diarrhea, and an infusion of berries for peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum.

Local food uses

***Viburnum lantana* L.: Georgia:** The fruit is edible but not frequently eaten. The stem is sometimes pickled.

***Viburnum opulus* L.: Georgia:** The fruit becomes edible after first frost; taste is bitter-sweet. Jam can be prepared from fruits together with apples. The fruit contains 78-86% C-vitamin. Rarely used raw, more frequently as pie filling. After 55 mins boiling the bitter taste disappears. ½ of viburnum and ½ of apple gives marmalade; adding 35% viburnum to apples gives excellent paste. In general, population rarely uses viburnum fruit. Fruit of *V. lantana* and *V. orientale* are of lower edibility. Fruit can be used to make vinegar with specific smell. Seeds can be used as coffee surrogate. The fruits are eaten, used for jams, and for the production of alcohol. **Azerbaijan:** Berries are used both fresh and dried. Juices and kissels are prepared from fresh ones, decoctions and vitamin teas are prepared from dry ones.

Local handicraft and other uses

Viburnum lantana and ***Viburnum opulus*****: Azerbaijan:** A dye solution is prepared from leaves to obtain a straw color, and the solution is used for dyeing wool yarn as well as products made of wool. A beautiful shrub especially during fruiting. Can be used in park and gardens, as well as for hedges. Suitable also for erosion protection in steep slopes. The young branches are useful for coarse plaiting. Sticks and other household items are made of the wood. Nectariferous plant produces nectar and pollen. **Georgia**: Birch and tursa (*Viburnum lantana*) are used for walking sticks in Tusheti. Tursa is warmer and thus is better for walking sticks than birch; but birch is harder. The tree is thought to be sacred. People went to collect its timber without speaking early in the morning of vernal equinox (the 25th of March), when the first furrow was ploughed, made beads of the timber and tied them to their children to turn away the evil eye. Tursa is a plant saving from evil eye. Beads made of it are hung on red thread and tied to child's hand, to a churn, a cow tail. Chkhuti (churn) still has it. At vernal equinox (10 or 19 April) Tushetians had a celebration, early in the morning people took tursa from the forest and was tied with red threat to doors, cow tail, children´s beds and then to children wrist to avoid evil eye. Now the tradition of tying tursa beads to a child wrist or waist is still alive. Crosses are always made of tursa, e.g. crosses for Alaverdi cathedral. The branches are used for weaving baskets. The fruit and bark contain a tannic substance. Ink is also obtained from the bark, and straw-yellow dye from the leaves.

Viburnum opulus **L.: Georgia:** Decorative especially during flowering and fruiting. The leaves and fruits are eaten by cattle and horses only during frosts. Planted as ornamental. Good melliferous plant producing abundant nectar and pollen. Necklaces are made from the stems and branches for protection. **Azerbaijan:** From the bark, leaves and fruits, a coloring solution is made to obtain yellow, beige and purple. The solution is used for dyeing woolen yarn, as well as products from it**.**

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025G1).

Vicia faba **L.;** ***Vicia sativa*** **L.,** ***Vicia villosa*** **Roth - FABACEAE**

Synonyms

Vivia faba **L**: *Faba bona* subsp. *equina* (Medik.) Soják; *Faba equina* Medik.; *Faba faba* (L.) House; *Faba major* Desf.; *Faba major* var. *longisiliqua* Poit.; *Faba major* var. *minor* Poit.*; Faba major* var. *viridis* Poit.; *Faba minor* Roxb.; *Faba sativa* Bernh.; *Faba vulgaris* Moench; *Faba vulgaris* var. *agrorum* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *albida* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *albiflora* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *arcuata* Alef.*; Faba vulgaris* var. *atra* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *atriflora* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *atropurpurea* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *aurorea* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *circularis* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *equina* (Medik.) Lej.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *flabellata* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *fuliginiflora* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *hortensis* Lej.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *humillima* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *macrocarpa* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *macrochloris* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *macrosperma* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *major* Nois.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *mazagana* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *mediolana* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *megalosperma* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *microchloris* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *minor* Mácrat; *Faba vulgaris* var. *nebulosa* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *nebulosa-violacea* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *nitidissima* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *notatopurpurea* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *orbicularis* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *paucijuga* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *picea* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *purpurea* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *purpuriflora* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *quisquilina* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *sanguinea* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *schlagintweitii* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *subviridis* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *superba* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *tockeri* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *violacea* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *viridinana* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *viridis* Nois.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *viridissima* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *viridopaca* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *waterlooensis* Alef.; *Faba vulgaris* var. *windsoriana* Alef.; *Orobus faba* (L.) Brot.; *Vicia equina* (Medik.) Steud.; *Vicia esculenta* Salisb.; *Vicia faba* subsp. *equina* (Steud.) Schäubl. & G.Martens; *Vicia faba* subsp. *faba* L.; *Vicia faba* var. *pliniana* Trab.; *Vicia pliniana* (Trab.) Muratova; *Vicia porphyrea* Rchb.; *Vicia vulgaris* Gray; *Vicia vulgaris* var. *equina* Gray

Vicia sativa **L.**: *Vicia alba* Moench; *Vicia bacla* Moench; *Vicia bobartii* E. Forster; *Vicia canadensis* Zuccagni; *Vicia communis* Rouy; *Vicia cordata* Wulfen ex Hoppe; *Vicia costenini* Guss; *Vicia cuneata* Gren. & Godr.; *Vicia erythrosperma* Rchb.; *Vicia glabra* Schleich.; *Vicia globosa* Retz.; *Vicia incisa* M. Bieb.; *Vicia intermedia* Viv.; *Vicia leucosperma* Moench; *Vicia macrocarpa* (Moris) Bertol.; *Vicia maculata* C. Presl.; *Vicia maculata* Rouy; *Vicia melanosperma* Rchb.; *Vicia morisiana* Jord. ex Boreau; *Vicia nemoralis* Boreau; *Vicia nemoralis* Ten.; *Vicia nototа* Gilib.; *Vicia pallida* Jacquem. ex Baker; *Vicia pimpinelloides* Mauri; *Vicia sativa* var. *nigra* L.; *Vicia subterranea* Gerard ex Dorthes; *Vicia vulgaris* Uspensky

Vicia villosa **Roth:** *Cracca villosa* (Roth) Gren. & Godr.; *Ervum villosum* (Roth) Trautv.; *Vicia boissieri* Freyn*; Vicia consentina* Spreng.; *Vicia elegantissima* R.J.Shuttlew.; *Vicia glabrescens* Kern.; *Vicia godronii* A.W.Hill; *Vicia polyphylla* Waldst. & Kit.; *Vicia unguiculata* subsp. *villosa* (Roth) Bonnier & Layens; *Vicia varia* subsp. *villosa* (Roth) H.J.Coste; *Vicia villosa* var. *villosa*; *Vicia vulcanica* A.Huet ex Nyman

Local names

***Vicia faba* L.: English**: Faba bean; **Azerbaijan:** At lərgəsi; **Georgia:** ცერცვი - Tsertsvi, ბაკლ - Bakla (Javakhetian), მიწის ცერცვი - Mitsis tsertsvi (Gurian), ხაჯი - Khaji (Megrelian), როგ - Rog (Svan), Бобы конские - Boby konskie, Бобы русские - Boby russkie

***Vicia sativa* L.: Russian**: Горошек посевной (Goroshek Posevnoy); Вика посевная (Vika Posevnaya); **English**: Garden Bean; **Azerbaijan:** Əkin lərgə; **Georgia:** ჩვეულებრივი ცერცველა - Cveulebrivi tsertsvela, ხბოშუბლა - Khboshubla (Kartlian), აჭკანა - (Atshkana) (Khevsurian), აჭკანტა - Atshkanta (Khevsurian), ნაცერცალა - Natsertsala (Khevsurian),ქვაცერცვა - Qvatsertsva (Tushetian), ჭეკო - Tsheko (Pshavian), მთიულ.-თავმტკივანა - Tavmtkivana (Mtiuletian), გოროხა - Gorokha (Mtiuletian), გაზაფხულის ფიგი - Gazapkhulis pigi (Meskhetian, Javakhetian), გორველა Gorvela (Imeretian), გორველა-ბალახი - Gorvela-balakhi (Imeretian), კატიცერცვა - Katitsertsva (Imeretian), უკადრისა - Ukadrisa (Imeretian), ყვავის ცერცვი - Kvavis tsertsvi (Gurian), კვარიაში ხაჯი - Kvariashi khaji (Megrelian), ჟეღი ცხამ - Zheghi tskham (Svan), Вика посевная - Vika posevnaia, Вика обыкновенная - Vika obyknovennaia

Local medicinal uses

***Vicia faba* L.: Georgia:** *Vicia faba* seeds are used to treat heartburn. **Azerbaijan:** A decoction of beans in traditional medicine of medieval Azerbaijan was used orally for hemoptysis and cough.

***Vicia sativa* L.: Azerbaijan:** A decoction of beans in Traditional medicine of medieval Azerbaijan was applied externally for hernia and rheumatism.

Local food uses

Vicia faba* L.:** Edible but rarely used for human consumption in Europe, due to prevalence of Favism especially in the mediterranean. Used to prepare soups, among other foods and to produce flour. **Azerbaijan:** Beans are used as food in the preparation of pilaf. The leaves of ***Vicia sativa are used in Sats'ebai. Good food plan.

In Pshavi leaves and fruits of ***Vicia*** sp. are used as food. Now only sporadically grown in the region. The seeds are eaten.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Vicia faba* L.:** Good fodder plant. **Georgia**: fodder for cows.

Vicia sativa* L.: Azerbaijan:** Excellent fodder plant. Also used as an addition to feed. **Georgia*: Used as animal feed, especially in the Northern Caucasus.

(for additional data see: Aliev Muradalievich et al. 2025d).

***Viola alba* Besser - VIOLACEAE**

Synonyms

Viola alba* Besser: Viola alba* var. *albiflora* Wiesb. ex Dichtl; *Viola alba* var. *violacea* Wiesb. ex Dichtl; *Viola praecox* Heuff. ex Fuss; *Viola scotophylla* Jord.; *Viola thessala* Boiss. & Spruner; *Viola virescens* Jord. ex Boreau

Local names

***Viola* sp.: Georgia:** ია - ia, ია-ია - ia-ia (Tushetian);

Local food uses

***Viola* sp.*:* Georgia**: used as food. Leaves are often used for phkhali (green vegetable mixed with walnut and spices into a paste), and Chachapuri (vegetable filled bread), while roots are pickled. However, one has to be careful not to use large quantities because the plants are slightly toxic.

Local handicraft and other uses

***Viola* sp.: Azerbaijan**: A dye solution is prepared from flowers and leaves to obtain yellow and violet colors. The solution is used for dyeing wool yarn as well as products made of wool. Decorative plant used in designing of gardens and parks. Good nectareous plant produces much nectar. Violaceous oil obtained from flowers, leaves and roots is widely applied in perfumery

(for additional data see: Bussmann et al. 2025H1).

General considerations

The present study highlights the botanical diversity and ethnobotanical importance of the Bakuriani–Tskhratskaro region in southern Georgia. The combination of diverse mountain habitats and traditional plant knowledge demonstrates the close relationship between local communities and the surrounding natural environment. The findings provide a regional overview of plant diversity, vegetation types, and the different ways plants are incorporated into local livelihoods and cultural practices. At the same time, the results indicate areas where further botanical and conservation research is needed.

Botanical diversity and vegetation patterns

The botanical surveys documented vegetation across a range of habitats, including subalpine meadows, forests, shrublands, rocky slopes, scree, wetlands, and other mountain environments. This habitat diversity provides an important context for understanding the distribution of plant species in the Bakuriani–Tskhratskaro region. The occurrence of different vegetation types within the surveyed area reflects the ecological variation characteristic of mountain landscapes.

The documented plant communities also provide a basis for further investigation of the relationship between vegetation composition, habitat conditions, and human activities. However, because the vegetation surveys were not designed as standardized quantitative phytosociological studies and plot sizes were not fixed, the results should primarily be interpreted as a descriptive account of the surveyed communities. They do not provide a comprehensive quantitative assessment of vegetation structure, species abundance, or differences among habitats. Future research using standardized plots, replicated sampling, and quantitative vegetation analysis would enable more robust comparisons between plant communities and provide a stronger baseline for monitoring ecological change.

Ethnobotanical knowledge and the diversity of plant uses

The recorded ethnobotanical information demonstrates that plants remain important resources for local communities. The documented uses encompass traditional medicine, food, livestock care and veterinary practices, construction, tool-making, dyes, household materials, ornamental purposes, and beekeeping. This diversity of applications illustrates the practical importance of local flora and the range of relationships that communities have developed with their environment.

Wild edible plants are particularly relevant to the connection between biodiversity and traditional food culture. Their use in leafy dishes, fillings, pickled and fermented products, and teas reflects the incorporation of locally available plant resources into regional culinary practices. Documenting these uses helps preserve information about traditional food preparation and the cultural significance of particular species. It may also provide a starting point for future research into seasonal harvesting, food traditions, and the contribution of wild plants to local diets. Nevertheless, the present findings do not quantify the frequency of use or the nutritional contribution of individual species, and such questions would require more targeted investigation.

The recorded medicinal uses further demonstrate the importance of plants in local healthcare traditions. Ethnobotanical documentation can identify species and preparation methods that warrant further pharmacological, toxicological, or clinical investigation. However, traditional reports should not be interpreted as evidence of therapeutic efficacy or safety. The study documents local knowledge and reported practices rather than establishing the medical effectiveness of the plants concerned. Future studies could examine how medicinal knowledge is transmitted, which species remain in regular use, and how traditional practices relate to contemporary healthcare.

Traditional knowledge and cultural heritage

The documentation of local plant names and uses is an important contribution of this study. The region is home to communities with different cultural and linguistic backgrounds, including Georgian and Armenian residents and Azerbaijani shepherds. This diversity provides an important context for examining how plant knowledge is expressed, shared, and maintained across communities.

Ethnobotanical knowledge encompasses more than the identification of useful species. It can also include knowledge of habitats, harvesting periods, preparation methods, and the practical circumstances in which plants are used. Recording this information contributes to the preservation of cultural heritage and provides a reference for future generations. It may be especially valuable where traditional knowledge is held primarily by older community members or transmitted through informal, family-based learning.

The study's reliance on informants who were predominantly aged 50 years and older is relevant to the interpretation of the findings. These informants may provide valuable information about longstanding practices and local plant names, but the age distribution limits the extent to which the results can represent knowledge across all generations. The use of snowball sampling also means that the participants may not represent the full diversity of knowledge and practices within the region. Further research involving younger residents, different occupations, and a broader range of households could help establish which practices are maintained, which are changing, and how knowledge is transmitted between generations.

Plant use and conservation concerns

The findings demonstrate that documenting plant uses and documenting plant diversity are complementary activities. Knowledge of how plants are collected and used can help identify species that may warrant closer conservation attention. The reported intensive collection of *Grossheimia macrocephala* for ornamental purposes is a particularly relevant example. The observation raises concern about possible pressure on local populations and illustrates how demand for attractive wild plants may intersect with conservation priorities.

However, the available information does not establish the extent of population decline, the rate of collection, or the precise conservation status of this species within the study area. Its reported collection should therefore be treated as a potential conservation concern requiring further assessment, rather than definitive evidence of a quantified decline. Population surveys, observations of flowering and regeneration, and documentation of harvesting intensity would help determine whether collection is affecting the species and whether management measures are necessary.

The study also records species of conservation interest, including *Paeonia steveniana*, *Heracleum wilhelmsii*, *Scilla rosenii*, and *Primula ruprechtii*. Their inclusion emphasizes the importance of maintaining the habitats that support the region's botanical diversity. Nevertheless, the presence of these species in the surveyed area does not, by itself, establish their local abundance, population trends, or level of threat. Further surveys and verification against relevant regional and national conservation assessments would be required to define appropriate priorities.

Human modification of the landscape, including forest clearing, is another issue identified in the manuscript. Such activities may alter habitats and affect the availability of plant resources, although their specific effects on the surveyed vegetation were not quantitatively evaluated. The possible influence of tourism development and climate change also merits future investigation, but the present study does not provide direct measurements sufficient to attribute observed vegetation patterns or species changes to these factors. Distinguishing documented observations from potential threats is important for developing evidence-based conservation strategies.

Methodological considerations and future research

The combination of botanical field surveys, interviews, questionnaires, and information from previous studies provides a useful foundation for regional ethnobotanical documentation. Botanical identification supported by references and herbarium vouchers also helps establish a basis for verifying species records and connecting local plant names with scientific nomenclature.

Several methodological limitations should nevertheless be considered when interpreting the results. First, the vegetation surveys were descriptive rather than fully standardized quantitative assessments. Second, the interview sample was predominantly composed of older informants and was assembled using snowball sampling, which may limit representativeness. Third, although the study documents a broad range of plant uses, the available findings do not provide a comprehensive quantitative comparison of the cultural importance, frequency of use, or harvesting intensity of individual species. Finally, the conservation concerns identified are not supported by a comprehensive, quantified assessment of population trends and threats.

These limitations do not diminish the value of the documented observations, but they define the scope of the conclusions that can be drawn. Future research could strengthen the evidence base through standardized vegetation sampling, repeated monitoring of selected habitats, more representative ethnobotanical interviews, and systematic recording of plant-use frequency and harvesting practices. Particular attention could be given to species that are heavily collected, locally uncommon, or of conservation interest. Collaborative research involving local communities would also help ensure that conservation initiatives take account of local priorities and traditional knowledge.

Implications for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

The findings support an integrated approach to the study and management of mountain plant resources. Botanical inventories can document which species occur in the region, while ethnobotanical research explains how those species are valued and used by local communities. Considered together, these perspectives can help identify where conservation objectives and traditional resource use may complement one another and where potential conflicts require further investigation.

The documentation of traditional plant knowledge should therefore be viewed as part of a broader effort to understand the ecological and cultural importance of the region's flora. Preserving knowledge of food plants, medicinal plants, and other useful species can contribute to cultural continuity, while monitoring vulnerable populations can help ensure that plant resources remain available in the future. Where harvesting pressures are confirmed, management responses should be based on evidence about species ecology, population status, and local patterns of use rather than on assumptions about the impacts of traditional practices.

Overall significance

Overall, this study provides a useful regional account of the botanical diversity and ethnobotanical knowledge of the Bakuriani–Tskhratskaro area. It demonstrates the range of habitats represented in the surveyed landscape, documents diverse traditional applications of plants, and identifies species and practices that warrant additional conservation attention. Its principal contribution is the establishment of a foundation for future research rather than a definitive assessment of vegetation dynamics or conservation status.

By combining botanical documentation with the recording of local knowledge, the study contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship between biodiversity and human communities in the Caucasus. Further quantitative and community-based research will be essential to clarify conservation priorities, assess the sustainability of plant harvesting, and support the continued preservation of both botanical resources and traditional ethnobotanical knowledge.

Conclusions

The Bakuriani–Tskhratskaro region of southern Georgia is characterized by diverse mountain vegetation and a rich tradition of plant use. The botanical surveys documented plant communities across a range of habitats, including subalpine meadows, forests, shrublands, rocky slopes, scree, and wetlands. Together, these findings highlight the ecological importance of the region and its value as a source of botanical diversity in the Caucasus.

The ethnobotanical findings demonstrate that local communities have developed extensive knowledge of plants and their practical applications. Wild plants are used for food, traditional medicine, livestock care, construction, tool-making, dyeing, household purposes, ornamental cultivation, and beekeeping. This knowledge represents an important component of local cultural heritage, reflecting the relationship between communities, their environment, and traditional practices. Recording local plant names and uses is particularly valuable for preserving knowledge that may otherwise be lost as lifestyles and patterns of knowledge transmission change.

The documentation of rare and endemic species also emphasizes the importance of conserving the region’s botanical resources. The reported intensive collection of *Grossheimia macrocephala* for ornamental purposes indicates a potential pressure on local plant populations and highlights the need for further assessment of harvesting practices. More broadly, the sustainable management of plant resources should consider both the ecological requirements of individual species and the cultural and livelihood needs of local communities.

This study provides a foundation for future botanical, ethnobotanical, and conservation research in the Bakuriani–Tskhratskaro region. Further work should include standardized quantitative vegetation surveys, broader representation of local knowledge holders, systematic evaluation of threats to rare and heavily collected species, and documentation of changes in traditional plant use. Research into medicinal plants should also distinguish reported traditional applications from scientifically established efficacy and safety.

Overall, integrating botanical documentation with ethnobotanical knowledge can contribute to biodiversity conservation, the preservation of cultural heritage, and the sustainable use of mountain plant resources. Strengthening collaboration with

local communities and incorporating their knowledge into future research and conservation initiatives will be important for maintaining both the region's botanical diversity and its traditional relationship with plants.

Declarations

Ethics statement: Prior to the survey, we obtained oral informed consent from each participant.
Consent to publish: This manuscript does not contain any personal data and does not require publishing permission.
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Author contribution: RWB and NPZ wrote the draft manuscript. RWB revised the manuscript. SS and DK organized and coordinated the fieldwork and data collection. RWB, NPZ, NL, DC, MK, and KK conducted field surveys and collected botanical data. YIK, MOM, SHH, and HGO participated in field surveys and assisted in field data collection. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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