An ethnobotanical study on medicinal plants of Shexian Dryland Stone Terraced System in northern China

Yu Bai1,2, Qing Zhang1,2, Xianlin He3, Haifei Wang3, Wanlin Li1,2, Jinfeng Zhu1,2, Yuan Meng1,2 and Chunlin Long1,2,4,5*

Abstract

Background: Shexian Dryland Stone Terraced System (SDSTS) in the Taihang Mountains was formally recognized as Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) by Food and Agriculture Organization on May 20, 2022. People there have been relying on the terraced fields for centuries, using various plants, including medicinal plants. However, little information was reported about the flora in SDSTS, nor medicinal plants. Thus, the present study aims to identify and document medicinal plants traditionally used by the local people living around the SDSTS and associated ethnobotanical knowledge.

Methods: We conducted investigations in Shexian County, Hebei Province, North China, where SDSTS is distributed. Then, Wangjinzhuan, a community located in the core zone of SDSTS, was chosen as the case site. We selected the informants through purposive and snowball sampling. The data were collected through semi-structured interviews, participant observation, and key informant interviews. The medicinal plants traditionally used by the local people were documented and analyzed. We examined and confirmed the botanical identification based on voucher specimens and by cross-checking the descriptions with the series of books, scientific papers on medicinal plants, and the plant databases.

Results: The local people have rich traditional knowledge to collect and use medicinal plants in SDSTS. Records of 123 medicinal plant species belonging to 51 families were obtained from SDSTS. Asteraceae was represented by 16 species, followed by Fabaceae, Lamiaceae and Ranunculaceae. (They all have 8 species.) The majority of the reported plant species were commonly processed into decoctions. And 180 diseases affecting humans were reported to be treated with traditional medicinal plants from SDSTS.

Conclusion: It is the first ethnobotanical study on medicinal plants in China-Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems, and in globally important agricultural heritage systems as well. Medicinal plants are crucial for people living in Shexian County. It is necessary to recognize and respect traditional knowledge peculiar to the mountainous region of northern China, especially for those involved in the human–nature interaction and the role of knowledge in agrobiodiversity conservation and rural development that local residents have persisted for centuries.

Introduction

Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) are defined as "remarkable land use systems and landscapes which are rich in globally significant biological diversity evolving from the co-adaptation of a community with its environment and its needs and
aspirations for sustainable development.” according to Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) [1]. GIAHS have resulted not only in outstanding aesthetic beauty, maintenance of globally significant agricultural biodiversity, resilient ecosystems and valuable cultural inheritance, but sustainably provided multiple goods and services, food and livelihood security for millions of people. Thus, the focus of the GIAHS is the dynamic conservation and adaptive management of traditional agricultural systems, to protect unique and vulnerable landscapes, and to preserve traditional knowledge and cultural heritage of local farming communities [2]. By the end of May 2022, there were 65 heritages having been identified as GIAHS by FAO from 22 countries around the world. As the first country that identifies and conserves agricultural heritage systems at the national level, China ranks the top one with 18 heritages until now, starting with the Qingtian Rice-Fish Culture System in Zhejiang Province which was selected as the first GIAHS pilot site in China by FAO in 2005. With a long history of agricultural development, Chinese farmers have been performing a variety of agricultural practices suitable for different natural conditions and created splendid agricultural heritage systems, including agricultural landscapes, knowledge, techniques and so on [3]. The Chinese Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) initiated the designation of China-Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (China-NIAHS) in 2012, devoting to reinforcing the awareness on the values of China-NIAHS and promoting the ecological protection of heritage sites, cultural inheritance and economic development [4]. Shexian Dryland Stone Terraced System (SDSTS) had been identified as China-NIAHS in 2014. In May 2022, SDSTS was formally recognized as GIAHS by FAO, for its unique ways of using traditional practices and knowledge while maintaining local biodiversity and ecosystems.

Both GIAHS and China-NIAHS are traditional farming systems that have emerged over centuries of coevolution between indigenous farmers and their environment using inventive self-reliance, experiential knowledge, and locally available resources, which represents accumulated experiences of peasants interacting with the environment without access to external inputs, capital, or scientific knowledge [5–8]. These systems are well adapted to their particular environment with significant elements of sustainability and tend to conserve natural resource base, allowing traditional farmers to maximize harvest security under low levels of technology and with limited environmental impact based on the cultivation of various crops and varieties in time and space [9]. Therefore, these systems are of considerable importance because of the significance, the wealth and breadth of accumulated knowledge and experiences in the management and use of resources they represent. It is imperative that they be considered globally significant resources and should be protected and preserved as well as allowed to evolve under the threats of modern agriculture [10].

Rich biodiversity is one of the salient features of GIAHS or China-NIAHS. Such systems support a high degree of plant diversity in the form of polycultures and/or agroforestry patterns [5, 9]. However, diversity is maintained not only within a cultivated area, it also involves natural vegetation adjacent to their fields except for crops. Many of them are wild or weedy relatives of crop plants, from which local farmers obtain their living requirements by means of multiple usage patterns such as construction material, firewood, tools, medicines, livestock feed and human food. For example, the Hani people in the Honghe Prefecture of Southeastern Yunnan, China, have collected and used a total of 224 wild edible plants from the Hani Rice Terraced System [11]. The Purhepecha Indians who lived around Lake Patzcuaro in Mexico have used at least 224 species of native and naturalized vascular plants for dietary, medicinal, household, and fuel needs [12]. But the most existing studies were prone to focus on peculiar cultivated species that dominated the agricultural system [13–16]. The wild plant resources growing in the surroundings are largely overlooked, which is happening to Shexian Dryland Stone Terraced System (SDSTS) as well [17].

Shexian Dryland Stone Terraced System (SDSTS) is a typical mountainous farming ecosystem that lies in the Taishang Mountains. Diverse terrains allow SDSTS to harbor abundant biodiversity including wildlife and wild herbal medicines. The vegetation regionalization of Shexian County belongs to the subregion of North China mountainous flora, located in the transition band between Taishang Mountains–Lüliang Mountains flora district and South Taishang Mountains–Zhongtiao Mountains flora district [18]. Both temperate coniferous forests and warm-temperate deciduous broad-leaved forests are existing there, with herbs and shrubs dominating the wild plants [19]. During the human and nature’s coordinated development for over 700 years, a unique rain-fed agricultural system with characteristic eco-agriculture products has emerged and developed through the process of agroforestry systems. The local people intercroppingly grow millet, pulses, walnut, persimmon, Sichuan pepper (Zanthoxylum bungeanum), Bupleurum (one of the most important herbal medicinal plants in China) and other crops in the systems. There is abundant ecological intelligence of “planting crops in field, storing grain into granary, saving food from mouth.” The five-in-one compound socio-ecological system of “terraces-villagers-crops-donkeys-stone” plays a crucial ecological role in the conservation of genetic resources, biodiversity, soil,
water and so on [20]. Various plants in SDSTS involving food crops, vegetable crops, and medicinal plants, serve as the primary food sources in people's daily life and the crucial material reserve confronted with disasters and famines. People in local have gotten through a few famines due to crop failure falling back on the edible and medicinal plants in history.

As a matter of fact, Shexian Dryland Stone Terraced System (SDSTS) had received considerable attention since it was identified as China-National Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (China-NIAHS) in 2014, but seldom on medicinal plants. Studies were mainly about its farming technique [17, 20–22], soil erosion and soil element characteristics [23, 24], ecological value of landscape [19, 25, 26] and economic efficiency. Shexian dryland terraces’ origins, classifications and features were studied [22], through the systematic research to collect abundant agricultural species and traditional landraces [27], as well as the conservation and utilization experiences and associated technologies in Wangjinzhuang Community. Han focused on the diet of villagers living in the core area of SDSTS and described the whole process from planting to eating through the food system by cultivating grain on the terrace, storing grain in the house, and saving food from the mouth. The article illustrated how local residents eat the wild plants and they also collected the wild medicinal plants during famines [21].

Zhang combed the characteristics of the agricultural landscape system in Shexian County [19], indicating that the landscape system of mountain agriculture in Shexian County was comprised of nature matrix, stone terraces, settlement and culture. A rich variety of wild vegetation acted as the fundamental background, increasing the stratification of landscape and preventing flood as well.

Shexian County has been one of the most traditional Chinese medicine-cultivated counties in Hebei Province and one of the top three manufacturing locations of Bupleurum in China. These medicinal plants had also played a vital role in the victories of 129 Division led by Bocheng Liu and Xiaoping Deng in World War II, the Anti-Japanese war from 1937 to 1945. Among them, Bupleurum and Forsythia (another famous herbal medicine plant in China) represented remarkable contributions to healing and rescuing the wounded in the war. They exhibited a long history and a valuable tradition in making clever use of medicinal plants that appeared. As a result, medicinal plants and associated traditional knowledge composed an important proportion of the local cultural system.

Plants resources are indispensable to SDSTS, but existing researches have been keeping eye on the cultivated species, losing sight of the wild which are crucial and irreplaceable supplies when the surroundings become more tough, let alone medicinal plants. In particular, under the impulsion of modernization, more and more people prefer to head for towns. Thus, there is a devastating threat to inheriting the traditional knowledge of using medicinal plants [28]. As a representative of the mountain farming system in North China, it is significant to study and explore medicinal plants of SDSTS, and document their traditional knowledge, which may help to protect them from disappearing in a rapid-developing era.

Methods
Study area
Wangjinzhuang Community, belonging to Jingdian Township, Shexian County, Hebei Province, China, is composed of 5 villages. These villages are connected with each other. It covers an area of 12 square kilometers and accommodates 4406 families [25, 26]. Wangjinzhuang has been the typical representative for SDSTS due to its wide distribution of dryland stone terraced fields and complete historical traditions. It is also the core conservation area of the heritage site located in the east of Shexian County. The terraces constructed in Wangjinzhuang Community have been called “the Second Great Wall of China” because it has a large scale of dryland stone terraces up to 8 square kilometers [20, 22]. As an agricultural heritage site, Wangjinzhuang Community has significant heritage values in addition to its splendid terraced landscape, including donkey culture, stone culture, farming culture, and revolutionary culture [29]. During the long time when local people live on the terraces in a fragile ecosystem, people still preserve and inherit the rich biodiversity-associated knowledge there, accumulating the precious, unique, varied and unsophisticated cultural resources including the traditional knowledge about medicinal plants (Fig. 1).

Wangjinzhuang Community lies between latitudes 36° 17′ 0″ N to 36° 55′ 0″ N, and longitudes 113° 26′ 0″ E to 114° 00′ 0″ E, which is mountainous and stony at an average elevation of 856.5 m above sea level. From the view of terrain, the community is high in the northwest and low in the southeast under a complex topographical condition, where floods and droughts are frequent due to the severe lack of soil and water on this barren land [30]. Therefore, stones can be found here and there. Wangjinzhuang Community has a northern temperate continental monsoon climate with clearly distinct dry–wet seasons, in the semiarid and semihumid regions. The annual average temperature of the community was 13.5 °C. The coldest month is January and the hottest is July whose highest average temperature can reach 26.9 °C [26]. The annual average precipitation there is 540 mm, peculiar to SDSTS among any other terraced system as GIAHS. It provides suitable
conditions for dryland crops such as *Setaria italica* (L.) Beauv. and *Glycine max* (L.) Merr., and indicates a significant interannual variation because of the topography condition, causing the rainstorm and then floods (Fig. 2).

**Informants interviewed**

Five key informants were initially recruited via purposive sampling by representatives working in the local administrative authorities from the Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Affairs in Shexian County, and Conservation and Utilization Association of Shexian Dryland Stone Terraced System (CUA-SDSTS). The criterion for the sampling was being known in the community to have knowledge of medicinal plants and their use to treat ailments. Further informants were recruited thereafter by snowball sampling. The 78 informants consisted of 76 practitioners who were members in CUA-SDSTS and 2 herbalists who had their own clinics there. Informants were aged between 30 and 75, with an average age of mid-forties.

**Ethnobotanical data collection and plants identification**

First, the permission for this study was supported by the Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of Shexian County and a prior informed oral consent was obtained from the informants through the administrative officials in the local government. We arranged an inventory of wild plants locally based on what the local did in the previous work before interviewing informants. Then, a verification was made by semi-structured interviews [31, 32] and field surveys. The semi-structured interviews were performed by asking informants to share information related to medicinal plants, including used plant parts, drug preparations and diseases treated [33, 34]. The frequency of use of medicinal plants was classified into “frequent,” “moderate” and “scarce” marked with “***,” “**” and “*”, respectively, and the key informants for purposes of classifying these species were selected randomly from all informants.

The field surveys were conducted between June 2020 and May 2021. We made on-the-spot investigations in Jingdian Township, Gengle Township and Guanfang Township of Shexian County, then focused on the
western slope corner of Houjiao Gully for the fourth street village and Gaoyan Glover of Dishui Gully for the fifth street village after that. The herbalists firstly mentioned the medicinal plants they had used and later led us to the wild where we can find them.

Voucher specimens were collected during the field trips. They were deposited in the Herbarium of Minzu University of China. For plants identification, taxonomic nomenclature was mainly based on Plants of the World Online (https://powo.science.kew.org/) and the Plant Plus of China (http://www.iplant.cn/) databases. We also took photographs of all the medicinal plants as a special disposition for the infeasibility of the voucher collecting. All data were analyzed in Microsoft Excel.

Results
Diversity of medicinal plant species in Shexian Dryland Stone Terraced System

A total of 123 medicinal plant species belonging to 51 families were reported to be used for treating human ailments in SDSTS (Table 1). Among them, 38 plant families were represented by one or two species while 13 families were represented by three species or more. Asteraceae was the most represented family with 16 species, followed by Fabaceae, Lamiaceae and Ranunculaceae with 8 species, respectively. Of the total, Bupleurum chinense DC., Bupleurum scorzonerifolium Willd., Periploca sepium Bunge, Anemarrhena asphodeloides Bunge, Cirsium arvense var. integrifolium C. Wimm. et Grabowski, Taraxacum mongolicum Hand. -Mazz., Adenophora stricta Miq., Vigna radiata (L.) Wilczek, Scutellaria baicalensis Georgi, Forsythia suspensa (Thunb.) Vahl, Polygala tenuifolia Willd., Rumex crispus L., Agrimonia pilosa Ledeb. and Zanthoxylum bungeanum Maxim. are the most frequently used species in the study area.

The life habits of medicinal plants in SDSTS are mostly herbaceous (70%), represented by 86 species. Other forms like trees, lianas and shrubs were represented with 15 species (12%), 10 species (8%) and 12 species (10%), respectively.

It is reported that the whole plant (referring to the aerial part of the plant in the present research) and other parts such as bark, root, leaf, fruit, seed, stem, bulb, flower, kernel, rhizome, thorn and tuber are collected as medicine. Even though about 13 different plants parts were reported to be used for remedy preparation in different ways, a larger proportion (30.8%) of the preparations were obtained from the whole plant followed by root (18.3%) and fruit (11.2%). The leaf was used for 8.3% preparations and stem for 6.5%, rhizome and seed part both were 5.9%, whereas bark, flower, tuber, bulb, thorn and kernel were 5.3%, 3%, 1.8%, 1.2%, 1.2% and 0.6%, respectively.

Among them, 97 species were reported to be used with only one part. Eleven species were used with two parts,
| Family              | Scientific name               | Chinese name | Frequency | Habit | Habitat | Parts used | Preparations and uses                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------|---------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Adoxaceae           | *Sambucus williamsii Hance.*  | Jiegumu     | *         | Tree  | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for hemostasis and promoting blood circulation, promoting reunion of bone and dispelling wind, draining dampness, treating for fracture, traumatic injury, rheumatic arthritis, gout, kashin-beck disease, chronic nephritis; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for traumatic bleeding |
| Amaranthaceae       | *Achyranthes bidentata Blume* | Niuxi       | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Root       | Decoction; taken orally for activating blood, promoting menstruation, liver and kidney, diuresis, treating for postpartum abdominal pain, irregular menstruation, hemorrhinia, kidney deficiency, amenorrhea                                 |
| Amaranthaceae       | *Bassia scoparia (L.) A.J.Scott* | Difu        | **        | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and draining dampness, diuresis; treating for dysuria, gonorrhea, sexual impotence; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for bite, furuncle, scabies, rubella                              |
| Amaryllidaceae      | *Allium macrostemon Bunge*    | Xiebai      | **        | Herb  | Wild    | Bulb       | Decoction; taken orally for eliminating stagnation, analgesia effect, antibacterial effect, anti-inflammatory effect, antiviral effect, anti-tumor effect, reducing blood glucose and lipid, reducing cholesterol, tonifying Yang, anticoagulation and immune effect, preventing diabetes, preventing atherosclerosis and cerebral infarction, treating for asthma, stable angina, coronary heart disease, acute or chronic bronchitis, hyperlipidemia, diarrhea, dysentery |
| Amaryllidaceae      | *Allium ramosum L.*           | Yejiu       | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Seed       | Decoction; taken orally for controlling nocturnal emission, promoting kidney and tonifying Yang, antibacterial effect, anti-inflammatory effect, antiviral effect, anti-tumor effect, analgesia and immune effect, antioxidant and antimutagenesis, treating for toothache, enuresis, hiccup, indigestion, gastric cavity |
| Family         | Scientific name                  | Chinese name       | Frequency | Habit | Habitat | Parts used | Preparations and uses                                                                 |
|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Anacardiaceae  | Pistacia chinensis Bunge         | Huanglianmu        | *         | Tree  | Wild    | Bark, leaf | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, draining dampness,        |
|                |                                  |                    |           |       |         |           | moisturizing, anti-aging effect, treating for dysentery, psoriasis, hemorrhoids,      |
|                |                                  |                    |           |       |         |           | stranguia, rheumatism sores, dermatitis rhus, pyogenic infections                      |
| Apiaceae       | Bupleurum chinense DC.           | Beichaihu北柴胡    | ***       | Herb  | Wild    | Root      | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat, promoting blood circulation and regulating |
|                |                                  |                    |           |       |         |           | the flow of vital energy, promoting liver, strengthening spleen and kidney, relieving |
|                |                                  |                    |           |       |         |           | depression, tonifying Yang, treating for wind-heat cold and fever, liver qi stagnation,|
|                |                                  |                    |           |       |         |           | abnormal menstruation, rectocele, rheumatic arthritis, epigastric pain, liver         |
|                |                                  |                    |           |       |         |           | depression and spleen deficiency, gastroenteritis, dysmenorrhea                      |
| Apiaceae       | Bupleurum scorzonerifolium Wild. | Hongchaihu红柴胡   | ***       | Herb  | Wild    | Root      | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat, promoting blood circulation and regulating |
|                |                                  |                    |           |       |         |           | the flow of vital energy, promoting liver, strengthening spleen and kidney, relieving |
|                |                                  |                    |           |       |         |           | depression, tonifying Yang, treating for wind-heat cold and fever, liver qi stagnation,|
|                |                                  |                    |           |       |         |           | abnormal menstruation, rectocele, rheumatic arthritis, epigastric pain, liver         |
|                |                                  |                    |           |       |         |           | depression and spleen deficiency, gastroenteritis, dysmenorrhea                      |
|                |                                  |                    |           |       |         |           |                                                      |
| Apiaceae       | Foeniculum vulgare Mill.         | Huixiang茴香       | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Fruit     | Decoction; taken orally for regulating the flow of vital energy, analgesia effect,    |
|                |                                  |                    |           |       |         |           | antibacterial and anti-inflammatory effect, promoting stomach and spleen, promoting   |
|                |                                  |                    |           |       |         |           | gastrointestinal motility, strengthening liver, treating for cold hernia and abdominal|
|                |                                  |                    |           |       |         |           | pain, dysmenorrhea, epigastric distension, sagging of one testicle, inappetence      |
| Apocynaceae    | Vincetoxicum atratum (Bunge) Morren et Decne. | Baiwei白薇   | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Root, stem | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and cooling blood, diuresis and detoxicating, |
|                |                                  |                    |           |       |         |           | anti-tumor and anti-inflammatory effect, treating for syncope, lymphangitis            |
| Family      | Scientific name                                      | Chinese name | Frequency | Habit | Habitat | Parts used | Preparations and uses                                                                                                                                 |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------|---------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Apocynaceae| Cynanchum chinense R. Br                           | Erongteng 鹅绒藤 | *         | Liana | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, dispelling wind and analgesia effect, promoting stomach, detumescence, treating for retention of food, diarrhea due to damp-heat, verruca vulgaris |
| Apocynaceae| Cynanchum rostellatum (Turcz.) Liede & Khanum       | Luomo 萝藦    | *         | Liana | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for tonifying Yang, promoting kidney, regulating the flow of vital energy, hemostasis, detumescence and detoxification, analgesia and anti-tumor effect, moistening the lung and relieving asthma, treating for bronchitis and pneumonia, lactagogue method, leucorrhoea, spermatorrhoea, cough and asthma, impotence; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for pyogenic infections, bite, herpes zoster |
| Apocynaceae| Periploca sepium Bunge                               | Gangliu 杠柳  | ***        | Shrub | Wild    | Bark       | Decoction; taken orally for promoting muscles and bones, detumescence and draining dampness, analgesia and anti-tumor effect, dispelling wind, diuresis, treating edema of lower limbs, palpitation and short of breath, rheumatalgia, soreness and weakness of waist and knees, rheumatoid arthritis, dysuria |
| Araceae    | Pinellia ternata (Thunb.) Breit.                    | Banxia 半夏    | **         | Herb  | Wild    | Tuber      | Decoction; taken orally for dissolving distension, arresting cough and eliminating phlegm, eliminating stagnation, antibacterial effect, anti-inflammatory effect, antiviral effect, anti-tumor effect, anticoagulation, preventing emesis, antioxidation, insecticidal effect, treating for cough due to excessive phlegm, epigastric distension and depression, headache dizziness, ulcer and pyogenic infections, nausea and vomiting; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for acute mastitis, suppurative otitis media |
| Aristolochiaceae | Aristolochia debilis Sieb. et Zucc. | Madouling 马兜铃 | *         | Liana | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for promoting blood circulation and relieving pain, diuresis, treating for cough, chronic bronchitis, rheumatoid arthritis, hypertension, swelling and pain in throat, toothache |
| Family          | Scientific name                  | Chinese name | Frequency | Habit | Habitat | Parts used | Preparations and uses                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------|---------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Aristolochiaceae| *Asarum heterotropoides* Fr. Schmidt | Xixin细辛      | **        | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant| Decoction; taken orally for dispelling wind and cold, promoting blood circulation and detoxicating, analgesic effect and relieving asthma, treating for cough and asthma, wind-cold headache, hyperthermia and abdominal pain, traumatic injury, edema; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for snakebite |
| Asparagaceae    | *Anemarrhena asphodeloides* Bunge | Zhimu知母      | ***       | Herb  | Wild    | Rhizome    | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat, purging intense heat, quenching thirst and relieving restlessness, nourishing Yin and moistening dryness, anti-inflammatory effect, anti-tumor effect, reducing blood glucose and lipid, anti-thrombus, treating for Alzheimer’s disease, fever with thirst, cough due to heat in lungs, deficiency of liver-yin and kidney-yin, intestinal dryness with constipation |
| Asparagaceae    | *Asparagus cochinchinensis* (Lour.) Merr. | Tianmendong天门冬 | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Tuber      | Decoction; taken orally for nourishing Yin and moistening dryness, moistening the lung and engendering liquid, anti-inflammatory effect, anti-tumor effect, reducing blood glucose and lipid, anti-thrombus, treating for dry throat and thirst, intestinal dryness with constipation, dry cough, phlegm, pulmonary tuberculosis, bronchitis, diphtheria, pertussis, diabetes, cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for sore and ulcer, pyogenic infections, snakebite |
| Asparagaceae    | *Polygonatum odoratum* (Mill.) Druce | Yuzhu玉竹      | **        | Herb  | Wild    | Rhizome    | Decoction; taken orally for moistening the lung, nourishing Yin, hemostasis, promoting spleen and stomach, promoting kidney, protecting heart and bones, antibacterial effect, anti-tumor effect, analgesia and immune effect, anti-fatigue effect, anti-aging effect and antioxidation, reducing blood glucose and lipid, helping digestion, treating for cough without phlegm, dry throat and thirst, deficiency of Yin |
| Family             | Scientific name                          | Chinese name | Frequency | Habit      | Habitat | Parts used | Preparations and uses                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|---------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Asparagaceae       | Polygonatum sibiricum Delar. ex Redoute  | Huangjing    | **        | Herb       | Wild    | Rhizome    | Decoction; taken orally for moistening the lung, nourishing Yin, hemostasis, promoting spleen and stomach, promoting kidney, anti-diabetic and anti-Alzheimer's disease effect, protecting heart and bones, antibacterial effect, anti-tumor effect, analgesia and immune effect, anti-fatigue effect, reducing blood glucose and lipid, treating for fracture, spleen and stomach qi deficiency, chronic hepatitis, inappetence, neurodermitis, acne vulgaris, chloasma, psoriasis, osteoporosis |
| Asparagaceae       | Ophiopogon japonicos (L. f.) Ker-Gawl.  | Maidong      | *         | Herb       | Wild    | Tuber      | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and resolving phlegm, stopping emesis, nourishing Yin and engendering liquid, moistening the lung and calming the nerves, protecting cardiovascular system, anti-aging and anti-tumor effect, anti-inflammatory effect, treating for heart disease damaging liquid, thirsty and upset, insomnia with restlessness, intestinal dryness with constipation, dry cough, swelling and pain in throat, cough and asthma |
| Asphodelaceae      | Hemerocallis citrina Baroni              | Huanghua     | *         | Herb       | Wild    | Whole plant| Decoction; taken orally for promoting spleen and stomach, promote lactation, replenishing blood, calming the nerves, diuresis and detumescence, preventing gastrointestinal cancer, treating for hypogalactia, edema and dysuria, neurasthenia, insomnia with restlessness, out of lunch, forgetfulness, hypertension |
| Asphodelaceae      | Hemerocallis fulva (L.) L.               | Xuancao      | **        | Herb       | Wild & cultivated | Whole plant| Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and draining dampness, diuresis and cooling blood, hemostasis, antibacterial effect, anti-inflammatory effect, insecticidal effect, anti-tumor effect, anti-oxidation, treating for edema, dysuria, stranguria, morbid leukorrhea, jaundice, hematocyesia and metrorrhagia and metrostaxis, acute mastitis, breast milk stoppage, scrofula |
| Family         | Scientific name          | Chinese name | Frequency | Habit | Habitat | Parts used               | Preparations and uses                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------|---------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Asteraceae    | *Actium lappa* L.        | niubang牛蒡   | **        | Herb  | Wild    | Fruit, root, leaf, flower| Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, detumescence and removing phlegm, analgesia effect, promoting eruption and relieving sore throat, treating for diabetes, hyperlipidemia, hypertension, wind-heat common cold, swelling and pain in throat, cough, atherosclerosis; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for mammary pain and pruritus, headache |
| Asteraceae    | Artemisia annua L.       | Huanghuahao黄花蒿   | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant              | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, diuresis and cooling blood, treating for night sweat, malaria, heatstroke, cold; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for malignant sore, scabies |
| Asteraceae    | Artemisia argyi Levl. et Van | Aihao艾蒿     | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant              | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, hemostasis, dispelling cold and removing dampness, relieving asthma and cough, miscarriage prevention, anti-inflammatory and antiallergic effect, treating for dysmenorrhea, chronic bronchitis and asthma; Washing in soup for infection of maternal and infant diseases in delivery period; Hanging on doors as antibiosis and repellents |
| Asteraceae    | Artemisia capillaries Thunb. | Yinchenhao茵陈蒿   | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant              | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, treating for jaundice |
| Asteraceae    | Artemisia caruifolia Buch. -Ham. ex Roxb. | Qinghao青蒿       | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant              | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and clearing summer heat, diuresis and miscarriage prevention, hemostasis and cooling blood, treating for cough due to heat in lungs, swelling and pain in throat, jaundice, malaria, gonorrhea, hematemesis, rheumatalgia, hemoptysis, bleeding due to external injury, malignant sore |
| Family     | Scientific name                  | Chinese name | Frequency | Habit | Habitat | Parts used | Preparations and uses                                                                 |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------|---------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Asteraceae | Atractylodes lancea (Thunb.) DC. | Gangzhū      | **        | Herb  | Wild    | Rhizome    | Decoction; taken orally for dispelling cold and wind; removing dampness, promoting eyesight and spleen, analgesia effect, immunomodulatory effect, anti-inflammatory effect, anti-tumor effect, promoting liver, treating for gastric ulcer, epigastric distension and depression, center burner damp obstruction, nyctalopia |
| Asteraceae | Bidens parviflora Willd.         | Guizhencao   | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant| Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, promoting blood circulation and dissipating blood stasis, analgesia effect, antibacterial and anti-inflammatory effect, anti-tumor effect, promoting liver, reducing blood sugar and blood lipids, treating for infection of the upper respiratory tract, swelling and pain in throat, hypertension, acute appendicitis, acute icteric hepatitis, gastroenteritis, rheumatalgia, arthralgia and malaria; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for snakebite, furuncle, traumatic injury |
| Asteraceae | Bidens pilosa L.                 | Guizhencao   | **        | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant| Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, dispersing blood stasis, analgesia effect, antibacterial and anti-inflammatory effect, anti-tumor effect, promoting liver, reducing blood sugar and blood lipids, treating for malaria, diarrhea, hepatitis, dysentery, acute nephritis, stomach ache, dysphagia, intestinal carbuncle, swelling and pain in throat, traumatic injury, hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, tracheophyma, xerophthalmia, chronic bronchitis, emphysema and neurasthenia; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for snakebite, furuncle |
| Family         | Scientific name                          | Chinese name            | Frequency | Habit | Habitat | Parts used | Preparations and uses                                                                 |
|----------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Asteraceae     | *Carpesium cernuum* L.                   | *Yanguantoucao*烟管头草 | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant| Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, removing phlegm, preventing malaria, antibacterial and anti-inflammatory effect, anti-tumor effect, promoting liver, treating for toothache, malaria, laryngalgia; fumigating and washing in soup for scabies, impetigo, hemorrhoids |
| Asteraceae     | *Cirsium japonicum* Fisch. ex DC.        | *Daji大蓟*               | **        | Herb  | Wild    | Leaf, root | Decoction; taken orally for hemostasis and cooling blood, eliminating blood stasis and carbuncles, detoxicating, reducing blood sugar, anti-tumor effect, protecting liver and antioxidation, treating for acute tonsillitis, pulmonary tuberculosis, stenocardia, hypertension, myocardial infarction, high-cholesterol, traumatic injury, diabetes, abcess and sore toxin, intestinal carbuncle, traumatic hemorrhage, hemoptysis, hematuria, metrorrhagia and metrostaxis |
| Asteraceae     | *Cirsium arvense* var. integrifolium* C. Wimm. et Grabowski | *Ciercai刺儿菜*           | ***       | Herb  | Wild    | Leaf, root | Decoction; taken orally for hemostasis and cooling blood, dissipating blood stasis, detumescence and detoxicating, antibacterial effect, anti-inflammatory effect, preventing gastric mucosal lesion, reducing blood sugar, anti-tumor effect, protecting liver and antioxidation, treating for traumatic hemorrhage, acute tonsillitis, pulmonary tuberculosis, hemoptysis, hematuria, metrorrhagia and metrostaxis |
| Asteraceae     | *Erigeron canadensis* L.                | *Xiaofeipeng小飞蓬*     | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant| Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, diuresis, antibacterial and anti-inflammatory effect, hemostasis, treating for enteritis, dysentery, infectious hepatitis and cholecystitis, rheumatalgia |
| Family   | Scientific name                                                                 | Chinese name | Frequency | Habit | Habitat | Parts used | Preparations and uses                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------|---------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Asteraceae | Takhtajaniantha austriaca (Willd.) Zaika, Sukhor. & N. Kilian                  | Yacong鸦葱  | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, lactagogue method, dispelling wind and removing dampness, regulating the flow of vital energy, promoting blood circulation, diuresis, antibacterial and analgesia effect, anti-inflammatory effect, antiviral and anti-stress effect, anti-tumor effect, antioxidation, promoting liver, anti-depression effect, reducing blood lipids, treating for pernicious vomiting |
| Asteraceae | Senecio scandens Buch. -Ham.                                                     | Qianliguang千里光 | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, detumescence, removing nebula for improving eyesight, dissipation blood stasis, relieving itching, insecticidal effect, antibacterial and analgesia effect, anti-inflammatory effect, antiviral and anti-trichomonal effect, anti-tumor effect, antioxidation, promoting liver, treating for trichomomas vaginals, wind-heat common cold, swelling and pain of eye, diarrhea and dysentery, eczema, infection of the upper respiratory tract, acute tonsillitis, swelling and pain in throat, pneumonia |
| Asteraceae | Taraxacum mongolicum Hand. -Mazz.                                               | Pugongying蒲公英 | ***       | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, detumescence, removing stasis, diuresis and treating strangury, cholagogue, anti-radiation, anti-fatigue effect, antibacterial effect, anti-inflammatory effect, anti-tumor effect, promoting liver, promoting the resumption of gastrointestinal function, treating for acute upper respiratory tract infection, diabetes, ulcer, subacute eczema, demodicidosis, gastric cancer, climacteric syndrome, abdominal pain, milk withdrawal, infertility, external hemorrhoid, suppurative otitis media, erysipelas, leucorhea, Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for acute mastitis |
| Family       | Scientific name                          | Chinese name | Frequency | Habit | Habitat | Parts used            | Preparations and uses                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------|------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------|---------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Asteraceae   | *Xanthium sibiricum* Patrin. ex Widder. | *Canger*     | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant, fruit    | Whole plant: Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, removing wind dampness, diuresis, anti-allergic effect, treating for chronic rhinitis, acute paranasitis, leprosy, leiothyphus, skin cancer; functional uterine bleeding, rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatic heart disease, urticaria, allergic asthma; Fruit: treating for wind-cold headache, epistaxis, rubella and pruritus |
| Bignoniaceae | *Incarvillea sinensis* Lam.            | *Jiaohao*    | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant           | Decoction; taken as a water bath or pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for promoting blood circulation, regulating menstruation, anti-inflammatory and analgesia effect, treating for hepatitis, stomachache, abnormal menstruation, hypertension, gall of fracture, dizziness, anemia, calculus |
| Brassicaceae | *Raphanus sativus* L.                   | *Luobo*      | **        | Herb  | Cultivated | Seed              | Decoction; taken orally for promoting digestion and eliminating flatulence, resolving phlegm, treating for constipation, chronic bronchitis, chronic lung disease, halitosis and traumatic injury |
| Campanulaceae| *Adenophora stricta* Miq.              | *Shashen*    | ***       | Herb  | Wild    | Root                 | Decoction; taken orally for nourishing Yin, moistening lung, clearing heat and resolving phlegm, cooling blood, regulating the flow of vital energy, anti-ulcer and anti-tumor effect, immunoregulatory function and antioxidation, anti-radiation effect, improving learning and memory, antifungal effect, treating for cough due to heat in lungs, tussiculation due to phlegm |
| Campanulaceae| *Codonopsis pilosula* (Franch.) Nannf. | *Dangshen*   | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Root                 | Decoction; taken orally for engendering liquid and nourishing blood, anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor effect, antioxidation and promoting liver, benefiting for spleen and lung, decreasing blood lipids, treating for heart failure, palpitations, shortness of breath, panasthenia, asthenia of qi and blood, anemia |
| Family            | Scientific name                              | Chinese name | Frequency | Habit | Habitat | Parts used | Preparations and uses                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------|---------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Campanulaceae     | Platycodon grandiflorus (Jacq.) A. DC.       | Jiegeng桔梗   | **        | Herb  | Wild    | Root       | Decoction; taken orally for moistening lung and engendering liquid, relieving asthma and relieving a cough; promoting spleen and lung, anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor effect, treating for cough due to excessive phlegm, swelling and pain in throat, thoracic fullness and rib-side pain, pulmonary abscess, dysentery and abdominal pain, dysuria |
| Cannabaceae       | Humulus scandens (Lour.) Merr.               | Lücao葎草     | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant| Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, diuresis, treating heat stranguria, treating for cough due to heat in lungs; dysuria; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for edema, pruritus, carbuncle |
| Caprifoliaceae    | Lonicera japonica Thunb.                    | Rendong忍冬   | *         | Liana | Wild    | Flower, stem, fruit | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, detumescence, anti-bacterial and anti-inflammatory effect, anti-tumor effect, analgesic effect and antioxidation, antiviral and anti-allergy effect, benefiting for early pregnancy, reducing blood sugar and blood lipid, treating for dysentery with bloody stool, sore and furuncle |
| Celastraceae      | Celastrus orbiculatus Thunb.                | Nansheteng南蛇藤 | *         | Shrub | Wild    | Stem, leaf, root, seed, fruit | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, calming the nerves, promoting blood circulation, dispelling wing and removing dampness, detumescence, anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor effect, antioxidation, treating for arthralgia and myalgia, lumbago, rheumatic arthritis, toothache, amenorrhea, dysentery; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for traumatic injury, abscess, furuncle and carbuncle, snakebite, eczema |
| Family        | Scientific name          | Chinese name | Frequency | Habit  | Habitat | Parts used | Preparations and uses                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------|---------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Celastraceae | * Euonymus alatus (Thunb.) Sieb. | Weimao卫矛 | *         | Shrub  | Wild    | Stem, leaf, root, fruit | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, anti-inflammatory and antibacterial effect, dispelling wind and relieving pain, dissipating blood stasis, regulating menstruation, hemostasis, promoting blood circulation, treating for hypertension and hyperlipidemia, metrorrhagia and metrostaxis, abdominal distension and pain, diabetes, coronary heart disease, nephrosis, hernia; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for traumaic injury, snakebite, rheumatalgia, dermatitis |
| Convolvulaceae | * Cuscuta chinensis Lam. | Tusizi菟丝子 | *         | Herb   | Wild    | Seed       | Decoction; taken orally for tonifying Yang, miscarriage prevention, promoting liver and kidney, improving eyesight, anti-aging and immunomodulatory effect, treating for lactagogue method, impotence, diabetes, spermatorrhoea, kidney deficiency, threatened abortion; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for leucoderma |
| Crassulaceae | Phedimus aizoon (L.)’t Hart | Feicai费菜 | **        | Herb   | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, dissipating blood stasis, hemostasis, tranquilization, treating for hemoptysis, hematemesis, hematochezia, hematuria, palpitation and insomnia; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for traumaic injury, sore and furuncle, carbuncle and burn |
| Crassulaceae | Sedum sarmentosum Bunge  | Chuipencao垂盆草 | *         | Herb   | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, diuresis and detumescence, apocenosis and promoting tissue regeneration, anti-inflammatory effect, treating for jaundice, dysuria, hepatitis, pancreatitis and swelling and pain in throat; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for sore and furuncle, carbuncle |
| Family            | Scientific name                     | Chinese name       | Frequency | Habit     | Habitat | Parts used | Preparations and uses                                                                 |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dioscoreaceae     | * Dioscorea nipponica Makino        | Chuanlongshuyu穿龙薯蓣 | *         | Liana     | Wild    | Rhizome    | Decoction; taken orally for resolving phlegm, antibacterial effect, anti-inflammatory effect, antiviral effect, anti-tumor effect, immune effect, antioxidation, reducing blood glucose, promoting liver and kidney, treating for coronary heart disease, stable angina, rheumatic arthritis, chronic bronchitis, bronchitic asthma, diabetes, thyroid adenoma, acute cerebral infarction |
| Dioscoreaceae     | * Dioscorea polystachya Turczaninow | Shuyu薯蓣          | *         | Liana     | Wild    | Rhizome    | Decoction; taken orally for antibacterial effect, anti-inflammatory effect, antiviral effect, anti-tumor effect, immune effect, antioxidation, reducing blood glucose, promoting liver and kidney, reducing phlegm, treating for diarrhea, dysentery, seminal discharge and amnesia |
| Ebenaceae         | * Diospyros kaki Thunb.             | Shishu柿树          | *         | Tree      | Cultivated | Root, fruit, leaf | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and cooling blood, moistening lung and engendering liquid, hemostasis and reducing blood pressure, treating for cough due to lung heat, swelling and pain in throat, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, hypertension, bleeding from hemorrhoids, dysentery with bloody stool |
| Ebenaceae         | * Diospyros lotus L                 | Junqianzi君迁子     | *         | Tree      | Wild    | Leaf, fruit, seed | Decoction; taken orally for promoting spleen and stomach, nourishing the blood and calming the nerves, antibacterial and anti-AIDS effect, increasing immunity, nourishing yin, improving digestion, preventing osteoporosis and postpartum anemia, treating for hypertension, senile cataract, premature graying, cough |
| Fabaceae          | * Albizia julibrissin Durazz.       | Hehuan合欢         | *         | Tree      | Wild    | Flower, bark | Decoction; taken orally for resolving depression, calming the nerves and promoting appetite, antibacterial effect, treating for insomnia, depression, obesity, pulmonary abscess; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for traumatic injury |
| Family   | Scientific name                  | Chinese name            | Frequency | Habit | Habitat | Parts used | Preparations and uses                                                                                                                                 |
|----------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fabaceae | * Caragana sinica (Buchhoz) Rehd. | Jinji鸡儿              | *         | Shrub | Wild    | Flower     | Decoction; taken orally for dispelling wind and relieving pain, expelling phlegm and relieving a cough, promoting spleen and stomach, clearing heat and detumescence, anti-inflammatory and antibacterial effect, anti-tumor effect and antioxidation, analgesic effect, treating for rheumatalgia, arthralgia, edema due to spleen deficiency, infantile malnutrition |
| Fabaceae | Gleditsia japonica Miq.          | Shanzaojia山皂荚       | **        | Tree  | Wild    | Seed, fruit, bark, thorn | Decoction; taken orally for relaxing bowels, dispelling wind and detumescence, eliminating phlegm, treating for constipation, hernia, cough; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for scrofula, sore and tinea, abscess |
| Fabaceae | Gleditsia sinensis Lam.          | Zaojia皂荚              | *         | Tree  | Wild    | Thorn      | Decoction; taken orally for expelling toxins and detumescence, apocenosis, anti-tumor effect, treating for cancer |
| Fabaceae | Vigna radiata (L.) Wilczek       | Lüdou绿豆              | ***       | Herb  | Wild    | Seed       | Decoction; taken orally for detoxicating, promoting liver, antibacterial and anti-tumor effect, nourishing skin, treating for indigestion, hypertension, diabetes, nephritis, heatstroke, urinary tract infection, chronic prostatitis, cephalalgia, eczema, parotitis; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for traumatic injury, dysentery, swelling |
| Fabaceae | Sophora flavescens Alt.          | Kushen苦参              | **        | Herb  | Wild    | Root       | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, anti-inflammatory and analgesic effect, anti-tumor effect, bacteriostasis and diuretics, anti-hepatic fibrosis, treating for heat dysentery, hematochezia, chronic hepatitis B, chronic hepatitis C, eczema and arrhythmia, abnormal leukorrea, pruritus of vagina; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for vaginosis |
| Family      | Scientific name                  | Chinese name       | Frequency | Habit | Habitat | Parts used | Preparations and uses                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------|---------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fabaceae    | Vicia amoena Fisch.              | Shanye wandou      | **        | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant| Decoction; taken orally for dispelling wind and removing dampness, promoting blood circulation and analgesia, treating for functional uterine hemorrhage, epistaxis; Fumigating and washing the affected area for rheumatalgia, eczema; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for fall damage, unknown pyogenic infections                                                                 |
| Fabaceae    | Vigna umbellata (Thunb.) Ohwi et Ohashi | Chxiaoddou | *         | Herb  | Cultivated | Seed       | Decoction; taken orally for diuresis, detumescence, treating stranguria, promoting digestion and spleen, replenishing blood and removing dampness, treating for acute nephritis, cirrhotic ascites, jaundice and crystals, mumps                                                                 |
| Gentianaceae| Gentiana squarrosa Ledeb.        | Linyelongdan       | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Root, rhizome | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and draining dampness, promoting digestion, reducing blood pressure, clearing liver fire, anti-inflammatory and antiallergic effect, antiinflammatory effect, treating for acute icteric infectious hepatitis, damp-heat jaundice, leucorrhoea, epilepsy, pruritus of private parts, infantile malnutrition, swelling and pain in throat and eczema |
| Geraniaceae | Erodium stephanianum Willd.      | Mangniurmeiao      | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, dredging collaterals, promoting blood circulation, treating for arthralgia and myalgia, numb hands and feet, dysuria, hemiplegia, diarhhea                                                                 |
| Iridaceae   | Belamcanda chinensis (L.) DC     | Shegan             | **        | Herb  | Wild    | Rhizome    | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, dissipating blood stasis and detumescence, dissolving phlegm, benefiting throat, antibacterial effect, anti-inflammatory effect, eliminating stagnation, treating for influenza, infection of the upper respiratory tract, swelling and pain in throat and cough |

Table 1 (continued)
| Family         | Scientific name                      | Chinese name | Frequency | Habit | Habitat | Parts used | Preparations and uses                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------|---------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Iridaceae     | Iris dichotoma pall.                 | Yeyuanwei野鸢尾 | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Rhizome    | Decoction; taken orally for removing food retention, dissipating blood stasis and detumescence, detoxicating, antibacterial effect, anti-infectious effect, antiviral effect, anti-tumor effect, treating for arthritis, swelling and pain in throat, hepatitis, dyspepsia, bronchitis and traumatic injury; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for dermatitis |
| Juglandaceae  | Juglans regia L.                     | Hutao胡桃    | *         | Tree  | Wild    | Kernel     | Taken as nut or cooked with meat for benefiting qi and nourishing blood, calming nerves, relaxing the bowels, promoting kidney and brain, treating for neurasthenia, emission due to the kidney deficiency, frequent micturition and amnesia |
| Lamiaceae     | Ajuga ciliata Bunge                   | Jingucao筋骨草 | **        | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, cooling blood and detumescence, analgesia and anti-inflammatory effect, antibacterial and anti-tumor effect, treating for swelling and pain in throat, hemoptysis due to lung heat, chronic bronchitis, chronic glomerulonephritis, hepatitis, acute pneumonia; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for traumatic injury, traumatic bleeding |
| Lamiaceae     | Elsholtzia ciliata (Thunb.) Hyland.  | Xiangru香薷    | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, relieving exterior syndrome by diaphoresis, analgesia and anti-inflammatory effect, diuresis and detumescence, treating for acute gastritis, vomiting and diarrhea, abdominal pain, cholera, hyperthermia, epistaxis, edema, barbiers and halitosis |
| Lamiaceae     | Lagopsis supina (Steph. ex Willd.) lk. | Xiazhicao夏至草 | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for promoting blood circulation, removing blood stasis, regulating menstruation, treating for abnormal menstruation, hemiplegia, amenorrhea, anemia |
| Family     | Scientific name                      | Chinese name | Frequency | Habit | Habitat | Parts used | Preparations and uses                                                                 |
|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------|---------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lamiaceae  | Leonurus japonicus Houttunyn         | Yimucao 益母草 | **        | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, diuresis and improving eyesight; promoting blood circulation, removing blood stasis, regulating menstruation, detumescence, treating for leukorrhea, prolapse of uterus, metrorrhagia, dysmenorrhea, dysuria, edema, hypertension, abnormal menstruation, hemiplegia, amenorrhea, anemia |
| Lamiaceae  | Salvia miltiorrhiza Bunge             | Danshen 丹参   | **        | Herb  | Wild    | Root       | Decoction; taken orally for promoting blood circulation, removing blood stasis, regulating menstruation, nourishing blood for tranquillization, analgesic effect, cooling blood, treating for ulcer and carbuncle, angina pectoris, irregular menstruation, amenorrhea, postpartum blood stasis and abdominal pain, insomnia, emesis, cough due to heat in lungs, kidney deficiency and mild lumbago, traumatic injury, dysmenorrhea |
| Lamiaceae  | Scutellaria baicalensis Georgi       | Huangqin 黄芩  | ***       | Herb  | Wild    | Root       | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and purging fire, hemostasis and anti-inflammatory effect, antibacterial and anti-tumor effect, antioxidation, preventing cardiovascular and cerebrovascular disease, diuresis, promoting kidney, treating for hemoptysis, ententis, dysentery, jaundice, hypertension, cold, headache due to wind-heat, oppression in chest, lung heat, pneumonia, threatened abortion |
| Lamiaceae  | Vitex negundo L. var. heterophylla (Franch.) Rehd. | Jingtiao 荆条   | *         | Shrub | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for relieving exterior syndrome, resolving dampness, analgesia and insecticidal effect, clearing heat and detoxicating, relieving a cough and asthma, immunomodulatory and anti-early pregnancy effect, treating for common cold due to wind-cold, acute gastroenteritis, dysentery chronic bronchitis, malaria, gonorrhea, enterobiasis, stomachache, toothache, washing in soup for dermatitis, eczema, pellagra |
| Family         | Scientific name                      | Chinese name | Frequency | Habit | Habitat | Parts used | Preparations and uses                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------|---------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lamiaceae     | Schnabelia terniflora (Maxim.) P.D. Cantino | Sanhuayou 三花莸 | *         | Shrub | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for relieving exterior syndrome and dispelling cold, facilitating lung, treating for headache, cough, nebula and burn |
| Liliaceae     | Lilium browaii var. viridulum Baker   | Baihe 百合   | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Bulb       | Decoction; taken orally for moistening the lung, nourishing Yin, hemostasis, relieving cough and asthma, removing phlegm, calming the nerves, anti-depression, anti-tumor effect, analgesia and immune effect, anti-fatigue and antioxidation, reducing blood glucose, treating for cough and asthma due to heat in lungs; cough with blood-flecked phlegm, pulmonary abscess, senile chronic bronchitis, neurasthenia, palpitations, sleeplessness |
| Malvaceae     | Abutilon theophrasti Medicus         | Qingma 荷麻  | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Seed       | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, draining dampness, removing nebula, treating for dysentery, stranguria, pyogenic infections |
| Menispermaceae| Menispermum dauricum DC.              | Bianfuge 蝙蝠葛 | *         | Liana  | Wild    | Root, stem  | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects, dispelling wind, relieving pain, treating for enteritis, dysentery, rheumatic arthritis, amygdalitis, swelling and pain in throat, cerebrovascular diseases |
| Moraceae      | Broussonetia papyrifera (L.) (Heritier ex Ventenat) | Gou 构       | *         | Tree  | Wild    | Bark, root, fruit | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and removing dampness, cooling blood and insectoidal action, promoting eyesight, reinforcing kidney, treating for sexual impotence, dysentery,enteritis, soreness and weakness of waist and knees; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for neurodermatitis, tinea |
| Moraceae      | Morus alba L.                         | Sang 桑      | *         | Tree  | Wild    | Leaf, root, stem, fruit, bark | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and dispelling the wind, promoting eyesight and clearing away the lung heat, treating for cough due to heat in lungs, trachitis, rheumatoid arthritis, diarrhea; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for traumatic injury, acarasis |
| Family     | Scientific name          | Chinese name | Frequency | Habit | Habitat | Parts used | Preparations and uses                                                                                                                                 |
|------------|--------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------|---------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Oleaceae   | *Forsythia suspensa* (Thunb.) Vahl | Lianqiao 连翘 | ***       | Shrub | Wild    | Fruit      | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, strengthening heart, antibacterial and analgesia effect, anti-inflammatory and antiviral effect, promoting liver, treating for urinary obstruction, erythrogenic toxin, scrofula, acute mastitis |
| Oleaceae   | *Fraxinus bungeana* DC.  | Xiaoyecen 小叶梣 | *         | Tree  | Wild    | Bark       | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and draining dampness, diuresis, promoting liver and eyesight, antibacterial and analgesia effect, anti-inflammatory and antiviral effect, antiallergic and anti-tumor effect, antioxidation, calming the nerves, treating for enteritis, chronic bronchitis, dysentery, nebula, hot eyes |
| Oleaceae   | *Syringa oblata* Lindl.  | Zidingxiang 紫丁香 | *         | Shrub | Wild    | Leaf       | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and quenching one’s thirst, antibacterial and anti-inflammatory effect, promoting eyesight, treating for emesis, diarrhea, rheumatalgia, hema, keratitis and conjunctivitis |
| Orobancheae | *Siphonostegia chinensis* Benth. | Yinxingcao 阴行草 (北刘寄奴) | **        | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and draining dampness, promoting blood circulation, dissipating blood stasis, diuresis, antibacterial effect, anti-inflammatory effect, removing phlegm, relieving asthma and cough, reducing serum cholesterol and blood lipid, cholagogue and promoting liver, treating for acute and chronic icteric hepatitis, chronic bronchitis, cervical cancer, skin cancer, cholecystitis, dysuria, abdominal distension, postpartum abdominal pain and dysentery with bloody stool |
| Family         | Scientific name                        | Chinese name  | Frequency | Habit  | Habitat | Parts used | Preparations and uses                                                                 |
|---------------|----------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|--------|---------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Orobancheae   | *Rehmannia glutinosa* (Gaert.) Libosch. ex Fisch. et Mey. | Dihuang 地黄 | **        | Herb   | Wild    | Root, stem | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and cooling blood, promoting liver and heart, nourishing yin, promoting kidney, immunomodulatory effect, anti-tumor and anti-inflammatory effect, antibacterial effect, preventing osteoporosis, hemostasis, treating for spontaneous external bleeding, hemafecia, hematuria, hematemesis, hemoptysis, metrorrhagia and metrorrhagia, retinal hemorrhage, depression, abnormal menstruation, keratocyanosis, diabetes |
| Papaveraceae  | *Chelidonium majus* L.                   | Baiqucai 白屈菜 | *         | Herb   | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for relieving a cough and pain, detoxification, bactericidal effect, diuresis, treating for fever, liver cirrhosis, beriberi, duodenal ulcer, gastritis, gastric ulcer; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for scabies, detomescence |
| Papaveraceae  | *Corydalis racemosa* (Thunb.) Pers.     | Xiaohuahuangjin 小花黄堇 | *         | Herb   | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, moistening lung, relieving a cough and itching, astrignent effect, Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for scabies, carbuncle, sore and furuncle, snakebite, stubborn dermatitis |
| Papaveraceae  | *Dicranostigma leptopodum* (Maxim.) Fedde | Tuchuanghua 秃疮花 | *         | Herb   | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, anti-inflammatory effect, detomescence, relieving pain, insecticidal effect, treating for toothache; Washed with water for tinea, itch |
| Phrymaceae    | *Phrym leptostachya* L. var. asiatica Hara | Tougucao 透骨草 | **        | Herb   | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for spawning induction, insecticidal effect, treating for dystocia; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for furuncle and carbuncle, swelling |
| Phyllanthaceae | *Leptopus chinensis* (Bunge) Pojak.   | Queershetou雀儿舌头 | *         | Shrub  | Wild    | Root       | Decoction; taken orally for regulating the flow of vital energy and relieving pain, promoting spleen and stomach, treating for stomachache, diarrhea, edema, jaundice, abdominal distension and pain, inappetence |
| Family         | Scientific name                        | Chinese name | Frequency | Habit | Habitat | Parts used | Preparations and uses                                                                 |
|---------------|----------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------|---------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Plantaginaceae| *Plantago asiatica* L.                 | Cheqian车前 |           | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant| Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, diuresis, promoting liver and   |
|               |                                        |              |           |       |         |            | eyesight, antibacterial and anti-inflammatory effect, reducing blood pressure, relieving   |
|               |                                        |              |           |       |         |            | asthma, cough due to phlegm, treating for asthma, cough due to phlegm, diarrhea, chronic  |
|               |                                        |              |           |       |         |            | active hepatitis, latent glomerulonephritis, pancreatitis, dysentery and hematuria. Pounded |
|               |                                        |              |           |       |         |            | fresh part applied on the affected area for decubitus, postpartum urinary retention,    |
|               |                                        |              |           |       |         |            | acute mastitis, Washing in soup for elytritis                                          |
| Poaceae       | *Setaria italica* var. *germanica* (Mill.) Schred. | Qinggu青谷 |           | Herb  | Cultivated | Fruit     | Decoction; taken orally for promoting digestion, promoting spleen and stomach, diuresis,  |
|               |                                        |              |           |       |         |            | treating for retention of food, abdominal distension, halitosis, spleen-stomach        |
|               |                                        |              |           |       |         |            | deficiency, inappetence, constipation                                                  |
| Polygonaceae  | *Polygala sibirica* L.                 | Xiboliya亚远志|           | Herb  | Wild    | Root       | Decoction; taken orally for calming the nerves and dispelling depression, diuresis,     |
|               |                                        |              |           |       |         |            | promoting liver and heart, anti senile dementia and anti-tumor effect, eliminating      |
|               |                                        |              |           |       |         |            | phlegm and detumesence, anti-inflammatory effect, improving memory, regulating blood    |
|               |                                        |              |           |       |         |            | sugar, treating for hypertension and neurasthenia, acute mastitis, insomnia and dreamful |
|               |                                        |              |           |       |         |            | sleep, forgetfulness and pavor, dizziness, breast pain, sore and pyogenic infections    |
|               |                                        |              | ***       | Herb  | Wild    | Root       | Decoction; taken orally for treating similar ailments as *Polygala sibirica*            |
| Polygonaceae  | *Polygala tenuifolia* Wild.            | Yuanzhi远志  | ***       | Herb  | Wild    | Root       | Decoction; taken orally for strengthening the kidney, diuresis, promoting circulation   |
|               |                                        |              |           |       |         |            | and hemostasis, diuresis, treating for pulmonary abscess, vomiting blood, constipation, |
|               |                                        |              |           |       |         |            | indigestion. Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for dermatitis, furuncle,  |
|               |                                        |              |           |       |         |            | scabies, eczema, burn                                                                    |
| Pteridaceae   | *Aleuritopteris argentea* (Gmel.) Fee  | Yinfenbeijue银粉背蕨 |           | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant| Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, treating for hemostasis      |
| Family          | Scientific name          | Chinese name      | Frequency | Habit | Habitat | Parts used | Preparations and uses                                                                 |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------|---------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ranunculaceae   | Aconitum kusnezoffii Rchb. | 北乌头            | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Root       | Decoction; taken orally for dispelling wind, relieving pain, removing dampness, treating for arthritis, neuralgia, toothache, stroke |
| Ranunculaceae   | Aconitum sinomontanum Nakai | 高乌头            | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Root       | Decoction; taken orally for analgesia effect, removing phlegm, treating for palpitation, apoplexy, wind-cold-dampness, arthralgia; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for traumatic injury |
| Ranunculaceae   | Anemone tomentosa (Maxim.) Pei | 大火草            | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Stem       | Decoction; taken orally for reducing phlegm, dissipating blood stasis, insecticidal effect, clearing heat and detoxicating, treating for malaria, infantile malnutrition, cough asthma, dysentery; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for sore, furuncle, carbuncle, traumatic injury |
| Ranunculaceae   | Aquilegia viridiflora Pall. | 楞斗菜            | **        | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, promoting blood circulation and hemostasis, treating for abnormal menstruation, metrorrhagia and metrorrhagia and dysmenorrhea and dysentery |
| Ranunculaceae   | Clematis heracleifolia DC. | 大叶铁线莲        | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for dispelling wind and eliminating dampness, clearing heat and detumesence, treating for rheumatic joint pains, tuberculous ulcer, fistula |
| Ranunculaceae   | Clematis kirilowii Maxim. | 太行铁线莲        | *         | Liana  | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for detoxification, dredging channels and collaterals, diuresis, treating for digestion, urinary tract infection, constipation, breast milk stoppage, rheumatic arthritis, amenorrhea; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for bite, toothache, web-eye |
| Ranunculaceae   | Clematis intricata Bunge  | 黄花铁线莲        | *         | Liana  | Wild    | Whole plant | Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for expelling wind-damp, treating for chronic rheumatoid arthritis, rash |
| Family          | Scientific name                  | Chinese name | Frequency | Habit | Habitat | Parts used | Preparations and uses                                      |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------|---------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Ranunculaceae   | *Pulsatilla chinensis* (Bunge) Regel | Baitouweng白头翁 | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Stem       | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, cooling blood and checking dysentery, draining dampness, insecticidal effect, treating for bloody flux, warm malaria, epistaxis; bleeding from hemorrhoids |
| Rhamnaceae      | *Ziziphus jujuba* var. *spinosa* (Bunge) Hu ex H.F. Chow | Suanzao酸枣 | **        | Shrub  | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for calming the nerves, promoting heart and liver, detoxicating, reducing blood pressure, softening blood vessel, treating for scurvy, insomnia, coronary heart disease, hypertension |
| Rosaceae        | *Agrimonia pilosa* Ledeb. | Longyao草 | ***       | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for cooling blood and hemostasis, strengthening heart and promoting stomach, treating for hemoptysis, dysentery, hematuria, hemorrhage of internal lesion caused by overexertion |
| Rosaceae        | *Crataegus cuneata* Sied. et. Zucc. | Yeshanzha野山楂 | *         | Shrub  | Wild    | Fruit      | Decoction; taken orally for helping digestion and promoting stomach, promoting heart, dissipation blood stasis, softening blood vessel, decreasing hemorrhologic, treating for constipation, diarrhea, hypertension |
| Rosaceae        | *Potentilla chinensis* Ser. | Weilingcai委陵菜 | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant | Taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, dispelling wind, treating for rheumatic pain, dysentery, paralysis, epilepsy |
| Rosaceae        | *Potentilla discolor* Bge. | Fanbaicao翻白草 | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant | Taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, hemostasis and detumescence, treating for dysentery, cough, pulmonary abscess, hemoptysis, metronidazole and metronidazole, abscess |
| Rosaceae        | *Pyrus betulifolia* Bunge | Duli杜梨 | **        | Tree   | Wild    | Fruit      | Decoction; taken orally for helping digestion, treating for diarrhea, dysentery, stomachache, dyspepsia, retention of food |
| Family       | Scientific name               | Chinese name | Frequency | Habit | Habitat | Parts used   | Preparations and uses                                                                 |
|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------|---------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Rosaceae     | Sanguisorba officinalis L.    | 地榆         | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Root         | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, cooling blood and hemostasis, treating for hypertension, hematemesis, hemoptysis, metrorrhagia and metrorrhagia, dysentery with bloody stool, hemorrhoids; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for sore and furuncle, fester, snakebite, burn |
| Rutaceae     | Zanthoxylum bungeanum Maxim.  | 花椒         | ***       | Tree  | Wild    | Fruit, root, seed, leaf | Decoction; taken orally for preventing thrombosis, analgesia, anti-inflammatory effect, promoting appetite and digestion, strengthening spleen and stomach, treating for diarrhea, vomiting; Fumigating and washing the affected area for pruritus of vagina |
| Rutaceae     | Zanthoxylum simulans Hance    | 野花椒        | *         | Tree  | Wild    | Fruit, root, stem, leaf | Decoction; taken orally for detumescence and analgesia, regulating the flow of vital energy, removing cold and detoxicating, diuresis and promoting stomach, anti-inflammatory effect, treating for diarrhea and vomiting |
| Selaginellaceae | Selaginella tamayiscina (Beauv.) Spring | 卷柏            | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for dysmenorrhea and amenorrhea, traumatic injury, charcoal of it treating for vomiting blood, Metrorrhagia |
| Smilacaceae  | Smilax riparia A.DC.          | 牛尾菜        | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Root or rhizome | Decoction; taken orally for dispersing blood stasis, relieving rigidity of muscles and activating collaterals; antioxidation, anti-tumor effect; promoting blood circulation, dispelling wind, analgesia effect, treating for rheumatic arthritis, arthralgia and myalgia, lumbar muscle strain |
| Solanaceae   | Datura stramonium L.          | 曼陀罗        | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Flower, leaf and seed | Decoction; taken orally for sedative and analgesic effect, anesthetic and anticonvulsive effect, relieving asthma and cough, treating for epilepsy, asthma; Washing in soup for rheumatalgia |
Table 1 (continued)

| Family     | Scientific name | Chinese name | Frequency | Habit   | Habitat | Parts used | Preparations and uses |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|---------|---------|------------|-----------------------|
| Solanaceae | *Lycium chinense* Miller | Gouqi 枸杞 | *         | Shrub   | Wild    | Fruit, bark | Decoction; taken orally for moistening the lung and promoting kidney, improving eyesight and cooling blood, anti-aging and anti-tumor effect, anti-inflammatory effect, clearing heat and relieving a cough, preventing atherosclerosis, protecting liver and cardiovascular, treating for hypertension, hyperlipidemia and diabetes, liver cancer |
| Solanaceae | *Solanum nigrum* L. | Longkui 龙葵 | *         | Herb    | Wild    | Whole plant | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, promoting blood circulation, detumescence, diuresis and resolving phlegm, relieving itching, anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor effect, treating for chronic bronchitis, hypertension, acute nephritis, bladder cancer, dysuria, dysentery, leukorrhrea, urinary tract infection; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for urticaria, cervical erosion, eczema, venomous snake bite, furuncle |
| Ulmaceae   | *Ulmus parvifolia* Jacq. | Langyu 榆榆 | *         | Tree    | Wild    | Bark, leaf, stem | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, cooling blood and hemostasis, detoxification, relieving swelling, treating for heat strangury, difficult urination, back pain, dysentery; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for acute mastitis, burn, sore |
| Family        | Scientific name          | Chinese name  | Frequency | Habit | Habitat | Parts used     | Preparations and uses                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------|-------|---------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Urticaceae    | *Urtica fissa* E. Pritz. | Qianma荨麻     | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant    | Decoction, taken orally for dispelling wind and eliminating dampness, arresting convulsion, diuresis and hemostasis, preventing hair loss, removing phlegm, treating for rheumatoid arthritis, febrile convulsion, dyspepsia; Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area for seborrhoeic dermatitis, urticaria, dandruff and snakebite |
| Violaceae     | *Viola yedoensis* Makino.| Zihuaddiding紫花地丁 | *         | Herb  | Wild    | Whole plant    | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat and detoxicating, cooling blood and detumescence, anti-inflammatory and antibacterial effect, antioxidation, treating for carbuncle abscess, furuncle, pyogenic infections, acute mastitis, periappendicular abscess, snakebite                                      |
| Vitaceae      | *Vitis amurensis* Rupr. | Shanputao山葡萄 | *         | Liana | Wild    | Root, stem, fruit | Decoction; taken orally for clearing heat, diuresis, dispelling wind and relieving pain, treating for urinary tract infection, dampness-heat of bladder, abdominal pain, headache, traumatic pain, rheumatalgia                                           |
and there were 7 species with three parts used, 5 and 2 with four and five parts, respectively. *Celastrus orbiculatus* Thunb. and *Morus alba* L. have the most parts used for medicinal purposes.

**Modes of preparation and administration**

As herbalists reported in the study area, ways of preparing remedies include three main types: decoction, pounding and cooking. The major way of herbal medicine preparation was decoction through boiling with clean water including 123 species, from those, 39 species have another method that is crushing the plant parts. *Juglans regia* L. tends to be eaten directly or cooked with meat.

The majority of the reported plant species were commonly processed into decoctions, which have been reported as one of the best approaches to extracting beneficial secondary metabolites [35, 36]. Some species for both medicinal and food purposes belong to this category. Representatives include rhizomes of *Polygonatum*, and roots of *Platycodon grandiflorus* and *Arctium lappa*.

Results of analysis of route of administration of medicinal preparations revealed that oral application was the most common route of administration (121 preparations), combined with external application (39 preparations), fumigating (3 preparations) and washing in soup (9 preparations), which is derived from decoction preparation. They vary based on different collocations with each other. All species but *Incarvillea sinensis* Lam. were reported to be orally administered. Some of them have more than one route. *Artemisia argyi* Lev. et Van were also hung on doors as antibiosis and repellents.

**Major types of diseases occurred in the study area**

There were 180 mentioned human diseases, and the top 29 kinds of them are listed in Table 2. All of the diseases were identified on the International Classification of Diseases 11th Revision (ICD-11) System according to the description and explanation from herbalists, and classified into 20 kinds as shown in Fig. 3. The most cited health problems belong to “Symptoms, signs or clinical findings, not elsewhere classified” (22 diseases) and “Diseases of the genitourinary system” (22 diseases), “Supplementary Chapter Traditional Medicine Conditions-Module I” (20 diseases) and “Certain infectious or parasitic diseases” (19 diseases) Chapter.

**Edible use of medicinal plants**

All 123 medicinal plant species recorded for treating human ailments in the study area were also cited for the edible use. The medicinal and edible plant species, as well as edible methods for them, are summarized in Table 3.

The most important medicinal plants in SDSTS

*Bupleurum scorzonerefolium* Willd., *Bupleurum chinense* DC., *Forsythia suspensa* (Thunb.) Vahl, *Zanthoxylum bungeanum* Maxim. and *Periploca sepium* Bunge were the highly utilized and the most significant medicinal species in SDSTS. As native species, they indicate that the local flora of SDSTS delivers significant medicinal uses. There even have Products of Geographical Indication of them—“Shexian Chaihu”, “Shexian Lianqiao” and “Shexian Huajiao”, in which *Chaihu* refers to the dried roots of *Bupleurum*, *Lianqiao* to the dried fruits of *Forsythia* and *Huajiao* to *Zanthoxylum* fruits, respectively. *Juglans* and *Taraxacum* have a great symbiosis highly acclimatized to the local mountainous environment [37]. For all native species above, the local has a large area under cultivation and a long history of planting, as well as rich experience in cultivation and production other than in the wild. For example, there was a cultivated area of 66.7 square kilometers for *Bupleurum* and 80 square kilometers for *Forsythia* in Shexian County by 2020, attaining a total production value of up to 247 million RMB (36.9 million USD). Particularly, *Bupleurum* and *Forsythia* are prominent varieties of the characteristic industry for traditional Chinese medicine, promoting the implementation of strategy for rural revitalization in Shexian County. They not only contributed to the development of the industry of traditional Chinese medicinal materials in Shexian County, but also promoted the agricultural production and farmers’ income. The locals depend on them for living.

*Bupleurum* exists on the slopes and in the shrubs at an elevation of 400 to 1500 m above sea level in the wild. They were mainly cultivated in Piancheng and Guanfang townships. With a yield of 1600 kg per square kilometer, the dried roots of *Bupleurum* were sold to domestic traditional Chinese medicine markets and even overseas. Previous studies have also shown that the total flavonoids in different parts of *Bupleurum* in Shexian County had strong antioxidant activities and great potential as a natural antioxidant in food [38]. In SDSTS, some species have been cultivated traditionally (Fig. 4).

**Discussion**

A verification for local traditional Chinese medicine capacity

Shexian County has a sound foundation of traditional Chinese medicine whether in the history or in modern life [39], which are the basic materials for National Traditional Chinese Medicine with a large cultivated area, such as *Bupleurum chinense* DC., *Forsythia suspensa* (Thunb.) Vahl, *Zanthoxylum bungeanum* Maxim., *Belamcanda chinensis* (L.) Redouté, *Scutellaria baicalensis*
Georgi, *Nepeta cataria* L., *Salvia miltiorrhiza* Bunge and *Anemarrhena asphodeloides* Bunge. In Shexian Dryland Stone Terraced System, a total of 123 medicinal plant species were reported to treat human ailments traditionally, indicating the presence of a considerable diversity of medicinal plants and a huge exploiting potential of traditional Chinese medicine there. At the same time, this study can provide the local traditional Chinese medicine industry a valuable reference data. The existence and utilization of a large number of medicinal plants might demonstrate that the majority of people continue to employ indigenous medicinal practices to date. Patients could collect medicinal herbs to treat themselves after the herbalists gave them diagnoses in a descriptive way when the ailments they got are common like the traumatic injury, fever, swelling and pain in throat, snakebites, cold and cough, and so on. The reality shows that local people have got a good command of the relevant knowledge and skills while using medicinal plants because they knew what kind of herbs can treat the ailment they got, where to collect and how to process them.

**A legendary history of “Bupleurum injection” in Shexian County**

The wild *Bupleurum* has a time-honored history and civilization as the speciality in Shexian County. During the Anti-Japanese war period (1937–1945), the local wild *Bupleurum* resources were used to research and develop into “*Bupleurum injection*” by the Chinese Eighth Route Army’s 129 Division, the troops commanded by two famous leaders of the People’s Republic of China, Liu Bocheng and Deng Xiaoping. Liu was conferred on marshal in 1955, and Deng became the top Chinese leader in 1978. *Bupleurum injection* had been used to cure influenza and fever, and treat malaria, making a great contribution to the victory of the Anti-Japanese War. The adequate medicinal plants around the Taihang Mountains were widely applied by the Chinese Eighth Route Army.
to the Anti-Japanese war as crucial substitutes when the Japanese army cut off their supplies and the drugs such as sulfonamides, aspirins and quinines were severely scarce. In order to meet the challenges of war, like the storage and transportation, the wild *Bupleurum* resources had been developed into injections led by Gang Han in 1941, the director of LiHua Pharmaceutical Factory. That was how the first intramuscular injection of the traditional Chinese medicine was brought forth. As the first traditional Chinese medicine injection, it was a remarkable invention for the manufacture of traditional Chinese medicines using a western way, making it possible for the traditional Chinese medicine to give first-aid treatment. The manufacture of “Bupleurum injection” survived the Japanese army’s medicine blockade, supporting the Anti-Japanese war to a great extent. The valuable history of the wild *Bupleurum* is not only an important component of local cultural heritage but a typical example to demonstrate what an irreplaceable position of traditional medicinal plants played in the history of the world.

The medicinal and edible plants
There are 28 species listed in Table 3 used for both medicine and food, which indicated that the roles indigenous people taking plant resources are sufficient and diverse. As one of three precious local specialties in Shexian County, *Zanthoxylum bungeanum* Maxim. possesses huge and various values including promoting appetite and digestion, strengthening spleen and stomach for medical function, being a natural flavor in daily life to make the dish taste better, and having insecticidal and antisepsis effect using in food and clothing. *Aquilegia viridiflora* Pall. is similar. Local people picked the wild for promoting blood circulation, treating mainly for gynopothy like abnormal menstruation. This species also served as palatable homemade dishes. The specific culinary procedures for it are as follows: firstly clean up the plants, then boil them with water, and finally put them into the millet congee, or cooked as the vegetable soup directly. As is often the case with *Hemerocallis citrina* Baroni and *Taraxacum mongolicum* Hand.-Mazz., they are common on the dining tables as salads with sauce, or as a kind of dumpling stuffing. In the long-term interaction of living and thriving, much traditional knowledge about wild medicinal plants and edible plants has been developed and accumulated by the local people owing to this northerly limestone mountainous area, poor transportation and abundant natural resources. As far as SDSTS is concerned, it has been undergoing drought and flood disasters and had the cruel wars. Therefore, the medicinal and edible uses of wild plants in local are likely to be the most primary

![Fig. 3 Classifications of diseases based on ICD-11](image-url)
| Scientific name                  | Folk Chinese name | Edible purposes | Habit | Medicinal purposes |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------|--------------------|
|                                |                   | Edible purposes |       |                    |
|                                |                   | Parts used      | Preparations |                   |
| **Abutilon theophrasti Medicus** | qing ma zi        | Fruit, tender leaf | Tender leaf; juiced, tea substitute Fruit: eaten raw | Herb | Seed Decoction |
| **Achyranthes bidentata Blume**  | shan xian cai     | Tender leaf     | Stir-fried | Herb Root Decoction |
| **Albizia julibrissin Durazz**   | ye he shu         | Tender leaf, flower | Tea substitute, stewed as tonic soup | Tree Flower, bark Decoction |
| **Allium macrostemon Bunge**     | shan suan         | Tender leaf, bulb | Stir-fried, dipped in sauce, used for seasoning, pickled | Herb Bulb Decoction |
| **Arctium lappa L**              |                   | Tender stem, tender leaf and root | Tender leaf and stem: juiced, stir-fried Root: stewed as tonic soup, tea substitute | Herb | Fruit, root, leaf, flower Decoction Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area |
| **Bassia scoparia (L.) A.J.Scott** | tie sao zhou      | Tender stem, tender leaf and seed | Tender stem and leaf: blanched before made into salad, stir-fried Seed: oil manufacture | Herb Whole plant Decoction Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area |
| **Cirsium arvense var. integrifo- lium C. Wimm. et Grabowski** | ci ji cai         | Tender stem, tender leaf | Tender stem and leaf: blanched before made into salad, stewed as tonic soup | Herb Leaf, root Decoction |
| **Cuscuta chinensis Lam.**        | tu er si          | Tender leaf     | Tea substitute | Herb Seed Decoction Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area |
| **Diospyros kaki Thunb.**         |                   | Fruit, leaf     | Fruit: eaten raw Leaf: tea substitute | Tree Root, fruit, leaf Decoction |
| **Forsythia suspensa (Thunb.) Vahl.** | Leaf              | Stewed as tonic soup, tea substitute | Shrub | Fruit Decoction |
| **Hemerocallis fulva (L.) L.**    | shan jin zhen     | Flower          | Stir-fried, stewed as tonic soup, blanched before made into salad | Herb Whole plant Decoction |
| **Juglans regia L.**              | he tao mao mao    | Fruit, flower   | Fruit: eaten raw, oil manufacture, juiced, boiled and consumed as salad, dried and made into nuts Flower: stir-fried, made into salad after soaked in water for a few days | Tree Kernel Taken as nut or cooked with meat |
| Scientific name                        | Folk Chinese name               | Edible purposes                           | Habit       | Medicinal purposes                           |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Leonurus japonicus Houttuyn          | rao wei, you bin chou cao     | Tender leaf                              | Herb        | Whole plant Decocion                        |
|                                       |                                | Blanched before made into salad, stewed as tonic soup, Stir-fried with eggs, tea substitute |             |                                             |
| Lilium browaii var. viridulum Baker  | Bulb, flower                  | Bulb: stir-fried, stewed as tonic soup, tea substitute Flower: tea substitute | Herb        | Bulb Decocion                              |
| Lonicerajaponica Thunb               | Flower                        | Tea substitute, stewed as tonic soup      | Liana       | Flower, stem, fruit Decocion                |
| Morus alba L                         | Fruit, bark and tender leaf   | Fruit: eaten raw                         | Tree        | Leaf, root, stem, fruit, bark Decocion      |
|                                       |                                | Bark: tea substitute,                    |             | Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area |
|                                       |                                | Tender leaf: tea substitute,              |             |                                             |
|                                       |                                | Blanched before made into salad,         |             |                                             |
|                                       |                                | stewed as tonic soup,                    |             |                                             |
|                                       |                                | blanched before made into salad,         |             |                                             |
|                                       |                                | stewed as tonic soup                     |             |                                             |
|                                       |                                | Pounded fresh part applied on the        |             |                                             |
|                                       |                                | affected area                            |             |                                             |
| Periplaca sepium Bunge               | yang tao, wu bei zi           | Tender leaf                              | Shrub       | Bark Decocion                              |
| Pistacia chinensis Bunge             | huang lian                    | Tender leaf, seed                        | Tree        | Bark, leaf Decocion                        |
|                                       |                                | Tender leaf: tea substitute,              |             |                                             |
|                                       |                                | stir-fried, pickled                      |             |                                             |
| Plantago asiatica L                  | niu lun cai, yang ti miao,    | Tender leaf, seed                        | Herb        | Whole plant Decocion                       |
|                                       | zhu er duo                    | Blanched before made into salad,         |             |                                             |
|                                       |                                | stewed as tonic soup                     |             |                                             |
|                                       |                                | Pounded fresh part applied on the        |             |                                             |
|                                       |                                | affected area                            |             |                                             |
|                                       |                                | Washing in soup                          |             |                                             |
| Platycodon grandiflorus (Jacq.) A. DC| Tender leaf, root             | Tender leaf: stir-fried                   | Root        | Decocion                                    |
| Polygala sibirica L                  | Leaf, root                    | Root: pickled                            |             |                                             |
| Polygonatum odoratum (Mill.) Druce   | Leaf, root                    | Leaf: stir-fried                          | Herb        | Decocion                                    |
|                                       |                                | Root: tea substitute,                    |             |                                             |
|                                       |                                | stewed as tonic soup                     |             |                                             |
| Polygonatum sibiricum Delar. ex Redoute | ye sheng jiang               | Tender leaf, root                         | Herb        | Rhizome Decocion                           |
|                                       |                                | Root: tea substitute,                    |             |                                             |
|                                       |                                | stewed as tonic soup                     |             |                                             |
|                                       |                                | Root: boiled as congee                   |             |                                             |
| Rumex crispus L                      | (niu) she tou cai              | Leaf, root                               | Herb        | Decocion                                    |
|                                       |                                | Blanched before made into salad,         |             |                                             |
|                                       |                                | stir-fried, stewed as tonic soup,        |             |                                             |
|                                       |                                | used for seasoning                        |             |                                             |
|                                       |                                | Root Decocion                            |             |                                             |
|                                       |                                | Pounded fresh part applied on the        |             |                                             |
|                                       |                                | affected area                            |             |                                             |
| Scientific name                      | Folk Chinese name | Edible purposes | Habit | Medicinal purposes |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------|-------------------|
| *Taraxacum mongolicum* Hand.-Mazz    | bo bo ding cai    | Tender leaf, whole plant | Herb  | Whole plant        |
|                                      |                   | Tender leaf: tea substitute. Whole plant: blanched before made into salad, stewed as tonic soup, dipped in sauce, stir-fried. |       | Decoction Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area. |
| *Takhtajananth a austriaca* (Willd.) Zaika, Sukhor. & N. Kilian | lu lu cao         | Stem, leaf and root | Herb  | Whole plant        |
|                                      |                   | Eaten raw and dipped in sauce; stir-fried. |       | Decoction. |
| *Vicia amoena* Fisch                 | Fruit             | Boiled         | Herb  | Whole plant        |
|                                      |                   | Fumigating and washing the affected area. Pounded fresh part applied on the affected area. |       | Decoction. |
use patterns. It is equally important and urgent to study edible plants in SDSTS and their traditional knowledge.

**Agrobiodiversity in SDSTS**

According to Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), agrobiodiversity is defined as “the variety and variability of animals, plants and microorganisms that are used directly or indirectly for food and agriculture, including crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries. It comprises the diversity of genetic resources (varieties, breeds) and species used for food, fodder, fiber, fuel and pharmaceuticals. It also includes the diversity of non-harvested species that support production (soil micro-organisms, predators, pollinators), and those in the wider environment that support agro-ecosystems (agricultural, pastoral, forest and aquatic) as well as the diversity of the agro-ecosystems.” Agrobiodiversity is a vital sub-set of biodiversity, guaranteeing the livelihoods and food security of local communities and providing multiple ecological functions [40]. Agrobiodiversity is regarded as the central to overall biodiversity, but overlooked to a great extent and under threat [41]. Issues on agrobiodiversity in agricultural heritage sites are particularly highlighted.

The Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) program of FAO aims to identify agricultural systems of global importance, preserve landscape, agrobiodiversity and traditional knowledge and apply the principles of dynamic conservation to promote sustainable development. Agrobiodiversity is one of the most important components of agricultural heritage systems. Many farmers who live in difficult environments, rely on diverse traditional varieties of crops. This helps them maintain their livelihood in the face of pathogen infections, uncertain rainfall and fluctuation in the price of cash crops, sociopolitical disruption and the unpredictable availability of agro-chemicals. The need for different agricultural products at different times and agroecological conditions, however, is more clearly and commonly noted than the others of agrobiodiversity. As a result, there are now considerable studies about the amounts of crop genetic and species diversity maintained in agricultural heritage systems and the reasons for this [16, 17, 42, 43]. However, mostly wild species were neglected in those studies on agrobiodiversity. More accurately, for those that are frequently found next to the main staple or cash crops, and native plants emerged spontaneously in the system. They often appeared in daily life and their importance is often misjudged.
Fortunately, agrobiodiversity in SDSTS has been emphasized since it was assigned as a China-nationally Important Agricultural Heritage System site in 2014. The local people traditionally conserved their crop genetic resources in the stone terraced fields. Previous research conducted in Wangjingzhuang Community revealed that there is rich agrobiodiversity in SDSTS. Researchers identified 77 species in 57 genera and 26 families, including 171 landraces cultivated or managed in the Shexian Dryland Terrace System. These plant species covered 15 grain crops, 31 vegetables, 5 oil-bearing crops, 14 fruits, and 12 medicinal, textile, and tobacco plants. The landraces discovered in SDSTS are grains (62), vegetables (57), fruits (33), oil-bearing crops (7), and others (12 varieties of medicinal, textile, and tobacco plants) [17]. More importantly, the present study dealt with wild plants in SDSTS, focusing on their medicinal plants. To compare with other GIAHS sites, our research in SDSTS initiated an aspect of agrobiodiversity investigation, which refers to medicinal plants traditionally used by the local people. Our findings would probably provide a reference for other GIAHS sites.

Conclusions
Shexian Dryland Stone Terraced System (SDSTS) retains substantial medicinal plants and associated traditional knowledge, which has been reflected in our surveys. There were 123 medicinal plant species belonging to 51 families documented from SDSTS. Asteraceae is the largest family with 16 species followed by Fabaceae, Lamiaceae and Ranunculaceae (8 species). The majority of the medicinal plants were commonly processed into decoctions. And 180 diseases affecting humans were reported to be treated traditionally with medicinal plants in SDSTS. It is the first case study to identify medicinal plants that were traditionally used in agricultural heritage sites.

Designated as GIAHS by FAO, Shexian Dryland Stone Terraced System has been proven to be of global importance. This study helps to fill a gap in surveys of wild plant resources in SDSTS. The ethnobotanical survey provides a foundation and reference for the conservation and sustainable development of agrobiodiversity in GIAHS.

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Author contributions
CLL conceived and designed the study and funded this study. YB, OZ, XLH, HFW, WLL, JFZ, YM and CLL conducted the field surveys and collected the data. CLL, HFW and YB identified the plant species. YB performed the literature review, analyzed the data and wrote the manuscript. CLL edited the final version. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Availability of data and materials
All data, materials, and information are collected from the study sites.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate
All informants were asked for their free prior informed consent before interviews were conducted.

Consent for publication
Not applicable.

Competing interests
The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Author details
1 Key Laboratory of Ecology and Environment in Minority Areas (Minzu University of China), National Ethnic Affairs Commission, Beijing 100081, China. 2 College of Life and Environmental Sciences, Minzu University of China, Beijing 100081, China. 3 Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of Shexian, Hebei Province, Shexian 056400, China. 4 Key Laboratory of Ethnomedicine (Minzu University of China), Ministry of Education, Beijing 100081, China. 5 Institute of National Security Studies, Minzu University of China, Beijing 100081, China.

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