

ISE Newsletter



May 2004, Volume 4, Issue 1

editorial

Dear reader

This is a very Britain focused Newsletter. Most of the activities described in the contributions will take part or have been initiated in the UK! There are only a few days left until the Canterbury-meeting starts. Please find all the important web links on page 2. For those who will not attend we will provide abstracts and reports of the ISE sponsored panels in the next newsletter. If you have a special interest in Traditional Chinese Medicine you better travel two days earlier and participate in the TCM Meeting at Kew Gardens (all details p.2). While 3 student's abstracts are rather global, the author of the forth is based in Scotland. She tells us on page 9 also about the possibilities to study (virtually) ethnobotany - among other subjects-at the University of the Highlands and Islands Millennium Institute.

The People and Plants Initiative programme was started in 1992 and will go on until at least 2005. Time to reflect what great steps have been achieved in increasing capacity in ethnobotany applied to conservation and sustainable development. Still, it also implies that all arrangements are made in order to guarantee continuation of such an innovative idea. I, personally, do like both the program's concept and also the highly scientific and educational publications who have come out in the last years. Look out for special orders and new editions of the conservation series titles (p.7)!

Lastly, at the end of the Newsletter Elsevier lists a selection of recently published articles, which have attracted considerable interest in the scientific community!

With best regards and hope to see and get to know you in Canterbury

Barbara Frei Haller, Editor



9th International Congress of Ethnobiology

in collaboration with

45th Annual Meeting of the Society for Economic Botany
8th International Congress of the International Society of Ethnopharmacology



Ethnobiology, Social Change and Displacement

Plenary speakers include: Arun Agrawal, Ganesan Balachander, Brent Berlin, Gerald Bodeker, Javier Caballero, Gordon Hillman, Sir Iain Prance

13-17th JUNE 2004

University of Kent at Canterbury

For programme details and information about attending:

www.kent.ac.uk/anthropology/ice2004

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Web links to congress:

For full information please visit:

<http://www.kent.ac.uk/anthropology/ice2004/>

For registration and booking:

<http://www.kent.ac.uk/anthropology/ice2004/confcosts.html>

For field trips and visits:

<http://www.kent.ac.uk/anthropology/ice2004/trips.html>

→ → → → *Final conference timetable now online* ← ← ← ←

<http://www.kent.ac.uk/anthropology/ice2004/timetable.html>

If you have any queries about any aspect of the Congress, please email the Congress Administrator at ice2004@kent.ac.uk

Final Program of pre-conference-meeting



Royal Pharmaceutical Society, Academy of Pharmaceutical Sciences,
Society for Medicinal Plant Research and International Society for Ethnopharmacology

Traditional Chinese Medicines

Friday 11 and Saturday 12 June, 2004

Jodrell Laboratory, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

FRIDAY 11 JUNE

- 17:30-18:00 Registration
- 18:00-19:00 PLENARY Introductory lecture
Overview: Chinese medicinal plants and their impact in the West
Professor Kelvin Chan, Hong Kong Baptist University

SATURDAY 12 JUNE

- 9:00 - 9:30 Registration
- 9:30 -10:15 PLENARY LECTURE: **Authentication of Chinese herbs**
Professor Monique Simmonds, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
- 10:15 -11:00 Three short presentations
- 11:00 - 11:30 COFFEE BREAK

11:30 - 12:15	PLENARY LECTURE Toxicological aspects <i>Professor Paul But, Chinese University of Hong Kong</i>
12:15 - 13:00	Three short presentations
13:00 - 14:30	Buffet hot lunch and attended poster session
14:30 - 15:15	PLENARY LECTURE Chemical and biological activity studies on Chinese plants <i>Professor R Bauer, Institut for Pharmacognosy, Graz</i>
15:15 - 16:00	Three short presentations
16:00 - 16:30	TEA BREAK
16:30 - 17:00	Two short presentations
17:00 - 17:30	DISCUSSION FORUM Clinical studies on Chinese herbs
17:30 onwards	Reception and guided tour of Kew Gardens.

Schedule

The symposium will be held at the Jodrell Laboratory, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 3AB.

Registration starts at 17.30 h on Friday 11 June at the Jodrell Laboratory.

The symposium starts at 18.00 h with the Plenary Lecture, which finishes at 19.00 h. Delegates then have a free evening and are encouraged to form informal group to visit local restaurants in the Richmond and Chiswick area.

The Plenary Lecture on Saturday starts at 9.30 h and the symposium closes with a Discussion Forum at 17.30 h. This is followed by an informal reception and a guided tour of Kew Gardens.

Details about Kew are available at: <http://www.rbgkew.org.uk/visitor/index.html>

Registration costs (including lunch, refreshments and VAT at 17.5%)

Non-members of the organising societies	£110
Members of GA, ISE or APS	£ 75
Students (must have letter from supervisor)	£ 30

Short research presentations

Research presentations on aspects of traditional Chinese medicines are invited for either oral (15 minute) or poster presentation. Abstracts should follow the format requested for submissions to the Society of Economic Botany / The International Society of Ethnobiology / ISE conference at University of Kent. Details can be found on website <http://www.kent.ac.uk/anthropology/ice2004>

Closing date for abstracts is Friday 14 May 2004 /**CLOSED NOW!!!**

Please send abstracts as email attachments in Word 2000 to peter.houghton@kcl.ac.uk

Accommodation

Delegates are responsible for making their own arrangements for accommodation. Details can be found at <http://www.guidetorichmond.co.uk/accommodation.html>

Traditional Chinese Medicines
Friday 11 June and Saturday 12, 2004,
Jodrell Laboratory, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

REGISTRATION FORM

→ → Registration for meeting still possible!!

I enclose a fee of £110

OR

I am a member of the Academy of Pharmaceutical Sciences OR Royal Pharmaceutical Society
OR Society for Medicinal Plant Research OR International Society for Ethnopharmacology
and enclose a fee of £75

OR

I am a bona fide student and enclose a fee of £30

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.....

I am interested in presenting an Abstract.
The deadline for submissions is (FRIDAY 14th MAY 2004) closed now

I require details of hotel accommodation

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TITLE (Miss/Mrs/Ms/Mr/Dr/Prof)FORENAMES

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Email address.....

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Abstracts of Student's Thesis

Studies on Microscopic Identification of Chinese Materia Medica (1)

Identification of *Cordyceps sinensis* and its Counterfeits

Hu Yani (MPhil, PhD candidate)

Email address: 03414736@hkbu.edu.hk

Supervisors: Dr. Zhao Zhongzhen, School of Chinese Medicine, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong, Prof. Kang Tingguo, Dept. of Chinese Material Medica, Liaoning College of TCM, Shenyang 110032, China

Funding institutions: JCICM-36-02R

Cordyceps sinensis is a complex of epiphyte - *Cordyceps sinensis* (Berk.) Sacc. stroma, which belongs to the family of Clavicipitaceae, and larval corpse of the host such as *Hepialus armoricanus* Oberthür, which belongs to the family of Hepialidae. It is one of the most valuable medicinal materia in China and abroad with pharmacological effect on relieving cough and resolving phlegm, and also has the function of tonifying kidney and lung. But its high market values & demands led to the series reports of counterfeits. Up to now, most of the studies on identification of *Cordyceps sinensis* and its counterfeits are focused on the descriptions of macroscopic characteristics with some microscopic or physical / chemical analysis. However, none of these could be reached for differentiating *Cordyceps sinensis* from its counterfeits, especially with the complication of its source and in the form of prepared drugs. The setae on the body of polypides, one of its unique biological features, could be observed under microscope even though the Chinese Medicinal Materia were comminuted and put into patent medicines. Therefore, a comparative study was performed on microscopic characteristics of setae in *Cordyceps sinensis* (A) and its seven counterfeits forged by *Cordyceps hawkesii* (B), *Dendrolimus spp.* adhibited with *Hemerocallis spp.* (C), *Polypodioids nipponica* (D), starch (E~G), and *Stachys sieboldii* (H) separately. The result indicated that the appearance of polypide seta and the different features of polypide setae between genuine and counterfeits could be complied as a useful index in identification of *Cordyceps sinensis* from its forged products. The method proved to be quick, handy, simple and convenient. It was concluded that the setae, as a kind of ramification on the body surface of insects and little animals, could be a useful index in identification of animal drugs with its characteristics of biological stable.

Plants and People in the Shuiluo Valley

Ethnobotanical research in the Hengduan Mountains of SW China

Caroline S. Weckerle (PhD, postdoc)

Email address: weckerle@systbot.unizh.ch

Supervisors: Prof. Yang Yongping, Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences; Prof. Paul A. Cox, National Tropical Botanical Garden, Kalaheo, Hawaii

Collaborators: local co-workers Peiga and Su Lazhi, Markus Schiesser (Ethnologist and Ph.D. student), Franz K. Huber (Botanist), two students from the Kunming Institute of Botany (translators)

Funding institutions: Swiss National Science Foundation

The project focuses on the mutual influence of biological and cultural diversity in the Hengduan Mountains of SW China, one of the world's 25 biodiversity hotspots. It aims comparative ethnobotanical research among five different Tibeto-Burman ethnic groups in the Shuiluo Valley, a geographically distinct region in the south of Hengduan Mountains. The Gami-Tibetans, Mosuo, Naxi, Pumi, and Shimi are known to differ among their languages, and preliminary results reveal differences among their agricultural systems, related agricultural festivals, religions, and the residence and marriage forms. Besides the field crops four other categories of plants have been identified as playing a major role in community life, including wild collected food additives, fiber and construction plants, medicinal plants, and ritual plants. According to studies in adjacent regions, differences in plant use among these categories can be expected between the ethnic communities in the Shuiluo Valley.

The aims of the project are:

- (1) to investigate the influence of plant accessibility and traditional culture on the use of plants by local communities,
- (2) to examine the ecological impact of repeated harvesting of wild plants on different habitats or ecological zones.

To achieve this I will:

- (1) compare the five ethnic groups in the Shuiluo Valley according to the different plant categories mentioned above,
- (2) contrast the ecological impact of repeated harvesting of wild plants for local use vs. harvesting for trading purposes.

Dongba-Shamans and the Use of Plants: Ritual, Mythology and Environment in the Shuiluo-Valley, SW-China

Markus Schiesser (PhD student, University of Zurich)

Email address: maschiesser_cn@yahoo.com

Supervisors: Prof. Michael Oppitz, Völkerkundemuseum Zürich

Collaborators: Dr. Caroline Weckerle and Franz Huber (Botanists, University of Zurich), local co-workers Gami Peiga, Siweng village and Su Lazhi, Muli town.

Funding institutions: No funding so far

The project presented focuses on a comparative research of the activities of non-buddhist religious specialists in five different ethnic groups in the Shuiluo-Valley, a remote and hardly explored mountain area in SW-China's Sichuan province. Dongba-Shamanism is a unique religious practice in the multiethnic borderland between Tibetan and Hanchinese cultures. It has been developed under the influence of Tibetan Buddhism, original Bön-Religion, as well as Chinese Daoism.

The Shamans are the guardians of local traditional knowledge. Their ritual practice and mythology transmits this knowledge through the generations. It does not only reflect local religious thinking, but also local perception of environment which forms the basis of resource management and medical knowledge in the region. The main objectives of the study are:

- 1) Analysis of the Shamans activities, their rituals, ritual objects, and mythology. The aim is to formulate the concepts about nature and humans embodied in ritual and mythology.
- 2) Examination of the impact of these concepts on the local use of resources with special attention on medicinal and ritual plants.
- 3) Biographies of the Shamans, their role in village and family.

Ritual practice is complex but visually attractive and often contains images and objects referring to the other world. Therefore video and photography are important research tools in this project.

Use and Management of Edible Non-Crop Plants in Southern Ecuador.

Ir. Veerle Van den Eynden (PhD candidate)

Email address: Veerle@btopenworld.com

Supervisors: Prof. Patrick Van Damme; University involved: University of Gent, Belgium

Collaborations: Centro Andino de Tecnología Rural, Universidad Nacional de Loja, Ecuador.

Funding institutions: VLIR (Flemish Inter-University Council), VVOB (Flemish Org. for Co-operation)

An ethnobotanical inventory of edible non-crop plants in southern Ecuador, an area with high plant species diversity, inhabited by mestizo farmers and small communities of indigenous Shuar and Saraguros, resulted in the documentation of 354 species. Edible non-crop plants contribute little to the household economy. The number and species of edible plants known and used throughout the region is highly variable due to ecological, ethnical and socio-economic factors. High numbers of edible species were recorded in the Shuar-inhabited Amazonian lowlands, the dry central part of Loja province and the higher western Andes. Knowledge and use of edible plants differs for mestizo and Shuar people. Many non-crop plants, especially trees and economic species, are managed within the agricultural system. The main management strategies in the Andean area are actively introducing edible plants to homegardens and coffee groves and tolerating them in homegardens, hedges and pastures. These strategies are linked with prevailing agricultural practices. The result of such management is that relatively high numbers of edible non-crop plants occur in agricultural areas where few forests remain. This is a traditional way of conserving biodiversity in agricultural environments. The common names recorded throughout the region meant that the way in which mestizo and Shuar people name plants could be analysed.

The People and Plants Initiative: plans for its legacy



The People and Plants Initiative is a programme of WWF, UNESCO and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, aimed at increasing capacity in ethnobotany applied to conservation and sustainable development. The programme started in 1992 and will end in 2005, though not (hopefully!) without leaving a more permanent legacy. Part of this legacy is in the form of the hundreds of people from developing countries who have received support in their training through the programme. The Initiative has also helped a number of new non-governmental societies to become established, including ethnobotanical or ethnoecological societies in China, Kenya, Nepal, Pakistan Tanzania and Uganda, as well as the new international group – People and Plants International – of which more below. It has also been active in promoting courses in ethnobotany, with some success in several countries. Currently, substantial field projects of the programme are concentrated in Kenya, Nepal and Pakistan, in all of which it is hoped that the work will feed into new projects or programmes, though not under the People and Plants banner.

People and Plants International is already launched as a not-for-profit organisation. A part-time officer will be supported by the People and Plants Initiative, based in New York Botanic Gardens, until the end of 2004. The purpose of People

and Plants International is to make work in applied ethnobotany and ethnoecology more effective, through collaborating with individuals and organisations around the world in setting and testing hypotheses about more effective conservation practices. The charity has been established in support of Target 13 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, agreed under the Convention on Biological Diversity in 2002. Target 13 is concerned with ensuring that plant resources are available to support local livelihoods, including in relation to food security and healthcare.

It is currently planned that management of the website of the People and Plants Initiative will be transferred to People and Plants International at the end of the latter programme. Discussions are currently under way on the future of the book series of the People and Plants Initiative, published in English by Earthscan (see below, special offer), but also with many titles now being produced in Chinese and Spanish through other publishing arrangements. WWF, as a member of the People and Plants Initiative, is keen to find ways to ensure that this publication legacy of the programme can continue to exist as, we believe, a vibrant tool for conservation and sustainable development.

For information on People and Plants International, please contact *Louis Putzel*:
lputzel@nygb.org

People and Plants website:
www.rbgekew.org.uk/peopleplants/

Alan Hamilton
WWF Co-ordinator, People and Plants Initiative

People and Plants Conservation Series at



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For further details go to: <http://www.earthscan.co.uk/asp/bookdetails.asp?key=3588>

NEW Edition, 2004

ETHNOBOTANY: A Methods Manual

Gary J Martin

Published by Earthscan

Ethnobotany, the study of the classification, use and management of plants by people, draws on a range of disciplines, including natural and social sciences, to show how conservation of plants and of local knowledge about them can be achieved. Ethnobotany is critical to the growing importance of developing new crops and products such as drugs from traditional plants.

- Part of the *People and Plants Conservation Series*, this book is the basic introduction to ethnobotany.
- Shows how botany, anthropology, ecology, economics and linguistics are all

- employed in the techniques and methods involved.
- It explains data collection and hypothesis testing and provides practical ideas on fieldwork ethics and the application of results to conservation and community development.
- Case studies illustrate the explanations, demonstrating the importance of collaboration in achieving results.

Gary Martin is Director of the Global Diversity Foundation and a Research Fellow and Lecturer in the Anthropology Department at the University of Kent at Canterbury.

Jennifer Poole
Marketing Executive
Earthscan /

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More Upcoming Conferences

- July 19-22, 2004 – Dakar, Senegal – 4th International Conference & Exhibition on Traditional Medicine; Traditional Healing and HIV/AIDS. [Hhttp://www.africa-first.com/4thICTM.asp](http://www.africa-first.com/4thICTM.asp)
- September 13-18, 2004 – Metz, France – Formation „Ethnopharmacologie appliquée. Pharmacopées traditionnelles des plantes médicinales“. Hsfe-see@wanadoo.fr and [Hwww.ethnopharmacologia.org](http://www.ethnopharmacologia.org)
- October 4-7, 2004 – Teheran, Iran - 2nd International Congress on Traditional Medicine and Materia Medica. [Hhttp://www.itmrc.org](http://www.itmrc.org)
- November 9-12, 2005 - Oaxaca , Mexico - First DIVERSITAS International Conference on Biodiversity: Integrating biodiversity Science for Human Well-Being. http://www.diversitas-international.org/bioconf_2005.PDF

University of the Highlands and Islands Millennium Institute (UHI)

University of the Highlands and Islands Millennium Institute (UHI) is a higher education institution providing university-level courses and research opportunities throughout the Highlands & Islands of Scotland and beyond. UHI was designated as a higher education institution in 2001 by the Scottish Executive and aims to achieve university status in 2007.

UHI is an educational partnership of colleges, research institutions and a network of over 50 learning centres across the Highlands and Islands, offering many courses on-line and through media like videoconferencing and virtual learning environments, allowing you to study from anywhere in the Highlands and Islands, Scotland and beyond. One recently developed UHI course (2000) is the **BA Cultural Studies (Highlands and Islands)**. This innovative course gives you the opportunity to immerse yourself in the varied and fascinating cultural identity of the Highlands and Islands. The course takes an interdisciplinary approach to theory and research, drawing mainly from the humanities and social sciences. Areas to be studied comparatively or individually include:

- Archaeology
- Cultural History
- Economics
- Environmental Science
- **Ethnobotany**
- Ethnology/Ethnography
- Language
- Literature

- Music
- Politics
- Religious/Theological Studies
- Sociology

One module offered in the third year of the Cultural Studies course is "**Ethnobotany - Plant use and plant perceptions in the Highlands and Islands and beyond**". This module focuses on contemporary issues, not just on the folklore and heritage of plant uses. The aim is to look at the role plants play in our modern society today. Studied topics include practical methods and techniques for research, plants for food and medicine, ethnobotany and plant conservation, cultural plant uses, plant naming and archaeo-ethnobotany. Students are also engaged in practical research projects. This module is available for any person interested to study on an individual basis.

For more information on the module contact lecturer Veerle Van den Eynden:
veerle@btopenworld.com

For more information on the BA Cultural Studies:
<http://www.uhi.ac.uk/courses/index.php?page=4&course=3&language=en>
or contact Dr. Donna Heddle, Orkney College,
East Road, Kirkwall KW15 1LX, 01856 569000,
E-mail: Donna.Heddle@orkney.uhi.ac.uk

*Veerle Van den Eynden
Lecturer at the UHI*

News from Elsevier

Journal of Ethnopharmacology

Official Journal of the International Society for Ethnopharmacology

Below you'll find a selection of recently published articles that we think will be of interest to you. These articles have attracted considerable interest in the scientific community. They have been downloaded more often in certain time period (Comment by B. Frei Haller). To read the abstract of the article, please visit:
www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/03788741

Medicinal plants of India with anti-diabetic potential
J. K. Grover, S. Yadav and V. Vats
Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 81 (2002) 81-100

Evaluation of natural products on inhibition of inducible cyclooxygenase (COX-2) and nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) in cultured mouse macrophage cells

Chae Hee Hong, Sun Kyung Hur, O-Jin Oh, Sun Sook Kim, Kyung Ae Nam and Sang Kook Lee

Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 83 (2002) 153-159

Screening of antioxidant activity of three Indian medicinal plants, traditionally used for the management of neurodegenerative diseases

B. Auddy, M. Ferreira, F. Blasina et al.

Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 84 (2003) 131-138

Herbal medicines for sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS

Kavita Vermani and Sanjay Garg

Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 80 (2002) 49-66

A cross-cultural study: anti-inflammatory activity of Australian and Chinese plants

Rachel W. Li, Stephen P. Myers, David N. Leach, G. David Lin and Greg Leach

Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 85 (2003) 25-32

Anti-inflammatory activity of Chinese medicinal vine plants

Rachel W. Li, G. David Lin, Stephen P. Myers and David N. Leach

Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 85 (2003) 61-67

Should we be concerned about herbal remedies

Memory Elvin-Lewis

Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 75 (2001) 141-164

An ethnobotanical study of medicinal plants used by the Zay people in Ethiopia

Mirutse Giday, Zemedede Asfaw, Thomas Elmqvist and Zerihun Woldu

Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 85 (2003) 43-52

Ethnopharmacological survey of medicinal herbs in Israel, the Golan Heights and the West Bank region

O. Said, K. Khalil, S. Fulder and H. Azaizeh

Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 83 (2002) 251-265

Antibacterial and anti-inflammatory activities of some plants used for medicinal purposes in Kenya

Esther N. Matu and Johannes van Staden

Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 87 (2003) 35-41

Aloe vera leaf gel: a review update

T. Reynolds and A. C. Dweck

Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 68 (1999) 3-37

An evaluation of the activity related to inflammation of four plants used in Thailand to treat arthritis

P. Laupattarakasem, P. J. Houghton, J. R. S. Hoult and A. Itharat

Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 85 (2003) 207-215

Plants used against cancer - an extension of the work of Jonathan Hartwell

J. G. Graham, M. L. Quinn, D. S. Fabricant and N. R. Farnsworth

Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 73 (2000) 347-377

Antioxidant activity in medicinal plants associated with the symptoms of diabetes mellitus used by the Indigenous Peoples of the North American boreal forest

Letitia M. McCune and Timothy Johns

Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 82 (2002) 197-205

Antimicrobial and phytochemical studies on 45 Indian medicinal plants against multi-drug resistant human pathogens

Iqbal Ahmad and Arina Z. Beg

Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 74 (2001) 113-123

Antimicrobial activity of propolis samples from two different regions of Anatolia
Murat Kartal, Sulhiye Yildiz, Serdar Kaya, Semra Kurucu and Gulacti Topcu
Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 86 (2003) 69-73

Traditional herbal drugs of Southern Uganda, II: literature analysis and antimicrobial assays
F. A. Hamill, S. Apio, N. K. Mubiru et al.
Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 84 (2003) 57-78

Antifungal activities of nine traditional Mexican medicinal plants
V. M. Navarro Garcia, A. Gonzalez, M. Fuentes et al.
Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 87 (2003) 85-88

Medicinal plant diversity and use in the highlands of Dolakha district, Nepal
Prasanna M. Shrestha and Shivcharn S. Dhillion
Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 86 (2003) 81-96

Ethnopharmacological survey of medicinal plants used for the treatment of diabetes mellitus, hypertension and cardiac diseases in the south-east region of Morocco (Tafilalet)
M. Eddouks, M. Maghrani, A. Lemhadri, M. -L. Ouahidi and H. Jouad
Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 82 (2002) 97-103

In vitro antiplasmodial activity of antimalarial medicinal plants used in Vietnamese traditional medicine
Quan Le Tran, Yasuhiro Tezuka, Jun-ya Ueda et al.
Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 86 (2003) 249-252

Kim Briggs
Senior Publishing Editor
Elesvier

Impressum

ISE Newsletter, Bulletin of the International Society for Ethnopharmacology
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Deadline for next issue: 31.08.04

As part of the Newsletter's general policy we want to share the personal views of the authors with our readers. Unless otherwise stated the opinions expressed in this newsletter are the ones of the authors and do not necessarily represent the opinion of the ISE, its board or the editors of the newsletter.