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Stachys byzantina medicinal



Lamb's-ear Scientific Classification Kingdom: Plantae Clade: Tracheophytes Clade: Angiosperms Clade: Eudicots Clade: Asterids Order: Lamiales Family: Lamiaceae Genus: Stachys Species: S. byzantine Binomial name Stachys byzantinaK.Koch Synonyms[1] Eriostomatum Hoffmanny. & Link Stachys lanata Jacq. Nom. Stachys olympica Poir. Stachys taurica Zefir. Stachys byzantine (syn. S. lanata), lamb ear or woolly hedgehog is a species of flowering plant from the Lamiaceae Mint, native to Turkey, Armenia and Iran. [5] It is grown in much of the temperate world as an ornamental plant and in some places is naturalized as a refugee from gardens. Plants are very often found under the synonym Stachys lanata or Stachys olympica. Lamb-ear flowers in late spring and early summer; plants produce high spike-like stems with a few reduced leaves. The flowers are small and pale purple. Plants tend to be evergreen, but can die back during cold winters and regenerate new growth from crowns. Description Lamb ears are herbal perennials, usually densely covered with gray or silver-white, silky random hair. They are named lamb ears because of the leaves' curved shape and white, soft, furry hair coating. Flowering stems are upright, often branched and tend to be 4-oblique, growing 40-80 cm tall. The leaves are thick and somewhat wrinkled, densely covered on both sides with gray-silver, silky wet hair; the undersides have more silvery white color than the upper surfaces. The leaves are arranged opposite on the stems and 5 to 10 cm long. Leaf yokes are semiamplexicaul (bases wrapped halfway around the stem) with basal leaves with blades of elongated elliptical shape, 10 cm in length and 2.5 cm wide (although variation exists in cultured forms). The edges of the leaves are cremated, but covered with dense hairs, the tops of the leaves are muted and gradually narrowed to a rounded point. Flowers Flowering spikes are 10-22 cm long, produce verticillasters that each has many flowers and are crammed together for most length on a spike-like stem. The leaves produced on the flowering stems are greatly reduced and underskilled, slightly longer than the interscholastic and upper shorter than the verticillasters. Leaf bracteole are linear to linear spear shapes and 6 mm long. The flowers do not have pedicels (sedentand) and the chalice is tubular-campanulate in shape, is slightly curved and 1.2 cm long. The chalice is a glabrous except for the inner surface of the teeth, which have 10 veins with the accessory veins inconspicuous. 2-3 mm long chalice teeth have a triangular shape and are subequal or rear teeth larger, with stiff roots. The crowns have some darker purple tinted veins inside; they are 1.2 cm long with silky random hairs, but the foundations that are glabrous. The tubes are about 6 mm long with a top edge in a shape with whole edges; The lower lips are a subpatent with a wide ejoocular shape, the lateral lobes are elongated. The sticks are densely villainous from the base to the center. Styles are exerted a lot around corolla. There are immature nuts without hairs, brown color and elongated shape. [7] [8] Growing Lamb-Ear is a commonly grown plant for children's gardens because it is easy to grow and thick felt leaves are fun to the touch. It is also used as a marginal plant. In Brazil it is used as an edible herpe, called peixinho-da-horta prepared battered and fried sprinkled with lemon juice and said to taste fish-like. Sometimes it is used as a medicinal plant. There are a number of cultivars, including white flowering forms, plants with a shorter habit and plants that do not bloom so much: Large ears - leaves very large, up to 25 cm long. Cotton Boll - a sterile cultivar that does not produce flowering stems. Asexually, it reproduces. 'Primrose Heron' - leaves of yellow in spring; flowers pink 'Sheila Macqueen' - sterile; low growth; leaves large. 'Silky Fleece' - grows 25 cm tall with lilac-plum flowers, produce smaller white-woolen leaves. The seed is multiplying. Silver carpet - sterile; leaves gray. Asexually, it reproduces. 'Striped Phantom' - leaves colorful. Lamb's ear is very popular for the abundance of insects and hummingbirds, but especially bees. One particular type of bee known as Wool Carder Bee collects fuzz off lamb-ear leaves used to make nests in decaying wood. It has also been documented that bumblebees like to gather in the morning to collect water in the form of condensation, which is collected on the fluff of lamb leaves. [9] [10] Antibacterial activity Stachys byzantine extract has demonstrated antimicrobial activity against Staphylococcus aureus, which is resistant to vancomycin. [11] Gallery Leaves Young Green Leaves Detail of young green fuzzy leaf Flower closeup Wikimedia Commons has media related to Stachys byzantine. Links ^ List of plants: Working list of all plant species, obtained 19 November 2015 ^ BSBI List 2007. Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland. Archived from original (xls) for 2015-01-25. They were obtained 2014-10-17. ↑ Stachys byzantine. RHS. August 6, 2020. ↑ Stachys byzantine. Database of natural resource protection services PLANTS. Usda. November 2015. ↑ Euro+Med Plantbase: Stachys byzantine ^ Huxley, A., ed. (1992). New RHS dictionary of horticulture. Macmillan ISBN 0-333-47494-5. ↑ Stachys lanata in Flora of China @ efloras.org ^ Missouriplants.com ^ Non-threatening water source for bees. Honey Bee Suite. 2017-06-17. Won 2020-01-24. ↑ Bradbury, Kate (2016-07-29). Plant lambs and keep the bees happy with the wool. Guardian. ISSN 0261-3077. They were obtained 2020-01-24. ↑ Jamshidi M., Gharaei Fathabad E., Eslamifar M., Antibacterial activity of some medicinal plants against antibiotics. Planta Medica. Conference: 59. Congress and annual meeting of the Society for the Research of Medicinal Plants and Natural Products Antalya Turkey. Conference publication: (var.pagings). 77 (12) . 2011 Pink, A. (2004). Gardening for The Million. Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation. Obtained from I was reminded today how much I love lamb ear (Stachys byzantine). I have it growing in my permaculture kitchen garden and food forest. Whenever I walk past him, I have to stop and touch the beautiful leaves. We all love Lamb's Ear for these great soft fluffy leaves and because it's hard landscaping ornamental, but there is much more to this plant – native to Turkey, Armenia and Iran (also known as wool woundwort). Lamb's ear - it's so soft. Every time I walk past it, I have to stop and feel it. Picture source: Morag Gamble Here's a brief overview of its use.... ornamental – fairy-tale border plant and robust ground cover with interesting contrasting silvery gray-green leaves, summer flowering, edible – young leaves in salad, stewed as green, battered (lambari in Brazil), mixed fried medicinal - Homemade antibacterial bandage accelerates the healing of cuts. Squash the leaves and put on bee stings and insect bites. Infusions of dried leaves are good for colds, infections of the gums and throat and asthma. Also, the leaves warm and chilled can be used as an eye dishwasher for sties. Functional - leaves for compost and no-dig gardening, toilet paper, organic absorbent pads - pollinator plants, attract bees sensory gardens - great in children's gardens and healing gardens - people love to feel thick felt leaves low-maintenance - Lamb's ear is an easy plant to care for and multiply. Is it persistent, drought-resistant, frost-tolerant, grows well on sandy lean soil, likes the sun and for urban gardens – hardy and grows well in containers Do you use lamb's ear in other ways? It would be great if you could get back to me. Flowering in Bairnsdale (Victoria, Australia) today. Image source: Morag Gamble Polska wersja PLANT PROFILE Stachys byzantine is a low-growing perennial native to Turkey, Armenia and Iran, but quite popular throughout Europe due to its hardyness and atrative outlook. Today, it is almost completely forgotten as an herd. But it is probably one of those few herbs that Dioscorides called Sideritis, which comes from the Greek word "sideros", which means iron. This name lists not only antibacterial properties useful in cases of wounds produced by iron weapons. But also the use of his leaves as a bandage for wounds, thanks to its wavyness. GROWING AND HARVESTING Stachys byzantine is a small perennial reaching around 80 cm in height and up to 2 m in diameter. It copes well with strong sunlight, mountains and droughts, as well as severe frosts (-30°C). But it does not tolerate shade and wet soil for an extended period of time, as well as acidic pH. It grows well on sandy, poor-quality soil. Flowers appear in June. CULINARY USE Leaves and be used as an original, wolly, slightly bitter vegetable. For example, in Brazil, where it is called Lambari, it is fried in batter. MEDICINAL USE The leaves and flowers of Stachys byzantine have been used for centuries, mainly for this antibacterial, antiseptic, antipyretic and astringent properties. Laboratory studies have confirmed the values of this herb, which are chorused with flavonoids and tannins that they contain. Juice thawed over the sting reduces swelling. Infusions are useful for colds, diarrhea, throat and gum infections, asthma, internal bleeding, varicose veins and also strengthens the liver and heart. Fresh leaves squeezed to release antiseptic, anti-inflammatory juices to the surface are an excellent cover for wounds and cooked and cooled, they can be used as an eye waswasher for pkyeye and sties. Resources

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