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In memorian Professor Luis Astudillo, Universidad de Talca, Chile

Traditional ethnobotanical knowledge and use of medicinal plants in a rural area of the metropolitan region of Chile: descriptive study

[Conocimiento etnobotanico tradicional y uso de plantas Medicinales en un area rural de la Región Metropolitana de Chile: estudio descriptivo]

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Abstract: In order to characterize and evaluate the botanical knowledge belonging to the population in rural area (little addressed by the ethnobotany) a study was conducted through surveys to learn about medicinal plants cultivated and used and a rural area of the Metropolitan Region (San Juan de Pirque). The conclusions are that users have a hybrid knowledge (product of traditional knowledge combined with information of various kinds) of medicinal plants. We found that most of the species cultivated in botanical gardens were species introduced and very few native ones. Also, they were known by their common names and new names were detected not described previously in the literature.

Keywords: Ethnobotany, traditional botanical knowledge, rural area, San Juan de Pirque

Resumen: Con el fin de caracterizar y evaluar el conocimiento botánico perteneciente a la población en el área rural (poco abordado por la etnobotánica) se realizó un estudio a través de encuestas para aprender sobre plantas medicinales cultivadas y utilizadas en una zona rural de la Región Metropolitana (San Juan de Pirque). Las conclusiones son que los usuarios tienen un conocimiento híbrido (producto de los conocimientos tradicionales en combinación con la información de diversos tipos) de plantas medicinales. Hemos encontrado que la mayoría de las especies cultivadas en los jardines botánicos fueron especies introducidas y muy pocos las nativas. También, se les conocía por sus nombres comunes y no se detectaron nuevos nombres no descrito previamente en la literatura.

Palabras clave: Etnobotánica, conocimiento botánico tradicional, zona rural, San Juan de Pirque

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In Memoriam Dr. Luis Astudillo: This work was done by a group of high school students from the Liceo de Aplicación in 2000 (Francisco Barraza, Carlos Calvo, Ivan Paez, Francisco Tamayo, Yat-Seng Yuen, Martín Lopehandia, José Garrido) directed by Jose L. Martinez in the general part and Elizabeth Barrera and Ines Meza part in Botany. This paper was presented at the First Meeting of the Scientific Students of Maule, organized between the 3rd and 4th of November of that year, by our dear friend Luis Astudillo at the University of Talca. Recently, upon learning the news of his death with Francisco Barraza and the rest of the group decided to make a tribute to his departure from our lives.

INTRODUCTION

Although it is difficult to estimate the number of people living on earth in the beginning of mankind, it is estimated that 10,000 years ago the population was reached about 5 million people, i.e., a similar number of the people who currently live in the city of Santiago (Chile). These inhabitants, by collecting between wildlife and vegetation could meet basic needs such as: food, clothing, protection from the weather and others (Errazuriz et al., 1993). Nevertheless, there have been a loss of traditional knowledge as evidenced by the Mapuche people of Patagonia, whose communities could be at risk of losing the transfer of information from the use of plants to future generation (Estomba et al., 2005). Fortunately, numerous studies have kept this knowledge alive (Houghton & Manby, 1985; Ladio & Lozada, 2000; Ladio, 2001; Ladio & Lozada, 2003; Ladio & Lozada, 2004a; Ladio & Lozada, 2004b; Estomba et al., 2005; Ladio, 2005; Molares & Ladio, 2008; Ladio, 2011a; Ladio, 2011b).

With the advancement of time and cultural development of man, it is clear that still persists in social conglomerations the use of "plants" in order to "cure" diseases or conditions generally reflected directly in the attenuation or neutralization of symptomatic overall discomfort (Calvo et al., 2000).

Studies indicate (Mellado et al., 1997), that medicinal plants, both endemic and introduced, are used by the entire population of Chile. It has been known since colonial times that these plants have been and will remain a source of healing (Zin & Weiss, 1985; Martinez & Marinoff, 2008). Moreover, the world has developed in different areas; the existence of man during one of the fundamental requirements was to have a good quality of life, being healthy for the mind, body and spirit (Joo, 1999). According to the World Health Organization (OMS, 1986), 80% of the world population uses traditional medicine to provide their primary health care needs. These therapies are based mainly on the direct consumption of plants, so that their study is a priority for both the World Health Organization to numerous international institutions (Pochettino et al., 2008). That is why the need for identification and knowledge of the methodologies used in the application of these "plants".

Currently, ethnobotany has become a discipline with a starring role in the goals of several international organizations dedicated to biological and cultural conservation (Cunningham, 2001). The conservation in situ and ex situ of sustainable use of resources, food security and health of local communities are priorities and urgent (Albuquerque et al., 2010; Lopez, 2011). It should be mentioned that ethnobotanical studies are leaving out the inventory work by questions arising in solutions for the above issues (Benz et al., 1996; Lopez, 2011). It is also providing a greater understanding of the cultural and environmental factors that should be considered for use of plant resources, being in a rational and practical harmony with the material and spiritual needs of the people (Ladio & Lozada, 2003; Salik et al., 2005).

Plant resources are used today by large and diverse sectors of society. This consumption can be attributed to several factors. All peoples have a medical system that basically consists of a cosmology that establish the causes, diagnosis and treatment of disease, and also a cultural context within which medical-therapeutic activities are developed along with a repertoire of pharmaceuticals (Balick & Cox, 1996). In some cases, such as the rural areas, where they have wide effect the traditional medical systems, and other remote or excluded zones from the formal health system, appeals to the plants as the main source of therapeutics (Martinez & Pochettino, 1992; Pochettino et al., 1997).

The purpose of this work is to characterize the ethnobotanical knowledge underlying the herbal product consumption in urban centers in Chile. The information in this article is a valuable resource for the design and implementation of development projects in the area. It also highlights the need for studies in rural areas not only of Santiago, an issue that has not been fully evaluated.
MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study area
A place that is attractive in the themes outlined above is the Cañón del Maipo area, which is divided by the Maipo river in two areas: one leading to the cities of San José de Maipo and Pirque (See below), both very rich in native vegetation (Navas, 1979) and a beautiful landscape.

Pirque is also a district of the Metropolitan Region of Santiago, Chile, which has about 10,000 inhabitants. His story begins after the conquest of Santiago by the Spanish, which dates back to the emergence of each of the farms that comprise the current sectors of the commune. At first, the lands that were intended for livestock were quickly being planted with cereals. With the construction of the "La Sirena" duct in 1834, commanded by Don Ramon Subercaseaux, Pirque transformed his initial desert appearance. Later, wine business in Pirque was brought by Don Melchor de Concha y Toro, married with Emiliana Subercaseaux. In 1887 the Municipality of Pirque, responsible for managing local interests was created. Between 1892 and 1897, Pirque lost their administrative autonomy, depending on the Municipalidad of Puente Alto, but recovered later. The presence of numerous rural residential properties, that still characterize as an agro residential district, is long-standing. However, continued until 1970, Pirque soils preferentially were dedicated to agriculture, whose production was mainly sent to Santiago and other provinces. By 1982 the agricultural profile began to fade when they were parceled some land belonging to the "Concha y Toro" vineyard where homes rose with features made accessible to the middle class strata (Municipalidad de Pirque, 2014).

Experimental method
About 90% of housewives were interviewed, corresponding to about 25 homes, residents in rural areas of San Juan de Pirque, to which they conducted a survey to find out if the people self-medicate, if consumed medicinal plants. Also, taking samples of medicinal plants that grew in gardens and if they were used for their own use. Medicinal plants once dissected, were identified in the botanical section of the National Museum of Natural History in Santiago.
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

San Juan de Pirque, is a very mountainous area near Santiago, characterized, on one hand, by having small populations living in fruit trees cultivated on the hills, and on the rivers of the Maipo river. Secondly, by a population who lacks of minimum resources for food and development (Calvo et al., 2000). Although the study area is characterized by being rich in native species (Navas, 1979). The people cultivate in their gardens only foreign medicinal plants, excepting one, Fabiana imbricata. The main problem why they plant medicinal plants in their gardens is to treat stomach ailments, respiratory disorders, hypotension and women problems. Although predominantly most of the cultivated plants are used as a soothing stomach. It is striking that the only native plant used to increase urine production, the Sen, is characterized in the literature as a diuretic. The population uses commonly medicinal plants such as plantain, mint, pennyroyal, wormwood, matico, among others, and only one native. This study also describes for the first time a popular name, since 100% of the population called the wormwood by the name of "ayenco" a term not previously described in the area or in Chile. Table 1 shows the species identified, with its scientific name, common name given by the people of San Juan de Pirque, native or foreign origin and habitat of each species. Table 2 shows the medicinal use by the population as compared with the medicinal uses described in the literature.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Local name</th>
<th>Vernacular name</th>
<th>Plant habit</th>
<th>Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bauhinia candicans Betham</td>
<td>Pata de vaca</td>
<td>Pata de vaca</td>
<td>Shrub</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddleja globosa Lam</td>
<td>Mático</td>
<td>mático, málico, pañil, Tallin, ballin, palguin, palquil, palquín, panguil.</td>
<td>Shrub</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capsella bursa-pastoris (L) Medik</td>
<td>Mastuerzo</td>
<td>Bolsita del pastor, bolsita, cucharita, mastuerzo</td>
<td>Annual herb</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum vulgare (L) Benth</td>
<td>Ayenco, ajenco</td>
<td>plumilla ajenjo chileno akenko.</td>
<td>Perennial herb</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabiana imbricata R. et P. Romero</td>
<td>Romero</td>
<td>Romero, Peta, pichi, pichi romero</td>
<td>Perennial Arbust</td>
<td>Native</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malva parviflora L</td>
<td>Malva</td>
<td>Malva</td>
<td>Biaual herb</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matricaria chamomilla L</td>
<td>Manzanilla</td>
<td>Manzanilla, manzanilla olorosa, manzanilla común</td>
<td>Annual herb</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melissa officinalis L</td>
<td>Toronjil</td>
<td>Toronjil, toronjil de la pena, toronjil de olor, toronjil doloroso, totonjil pa’la pena, toronjil dulce</td>
<td>Perennial herb</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mentha acuatica L</td>
<td>Menta</td>
<td>Menta</td>
<td>Perennial herb</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mentha citrata L</td>
<td>Hierba moto</td>
<td>Menta, hierba moto, moto, yerba moto</td>
<td>Perennial herb</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mentha pulegium L</td>
<td>Poleo</td>
<td>poleo, koleu, té del</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific name</td>
<td>Medicinal uses of the plant reported by local people</td>
<td>Medicinal uses and experimental scientific studies in literature.</td>
<td>References</td>
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<td>---------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bauhinia candicans</td>
<td>Hypotensor</td>
<td>Hypoglycemic activity of an extract in experimental alloxan diabetes rats</td>
<td>Hoffman, 1978;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betham</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>San Martin, 1983; Lemus et al., 1986; Lemus et al., 1999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddleja globosa (Lam)</td>
<td>Soothing stomach, anticancer, accelerates wound healing, against liver attacks</td>
<td>Various compounds are isolated from this plant, new terpenoid compounds named dihydrobuddledin A, budeledins A and B, four known compounds - budeledins A, B and C and zerumbone; these compounds showed inhibitions of eicosanopid síntesis</td>
<td>Zin &amp; Weiss, 1985; Hoffman, 1978; San Martin, 1983; Montecino &amp; Conejero, 1985; Liao et al., 1999; Houghton, 2003</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capsella bursa-pastoris (L) Medik</td>
<td>Soothing stomach</td>
<td>Diuretic, calm intestinal pains, good against bleeding</td>
<td>Zin &amp; Weiss, 1985; Navas, 1979; San Martin, 1983</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum vulgare (L) Benth</td>
<td>Soothing stomach</td>
<td></td>
<td>San Martin, 1983; Montecino &amp; Conejero, 1985; Matthei, 1986</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabiana imbricata R. et P.</td>
<td>Soothing stomach</td>
<td>Gastroprotective activity of oleanolic acid derivatives on experimentally induced gastric lesions in rats and mice. Gastroprotective activity of sesquiterpenes</td>
<td>Schmeda-Hirschmann et al., 1992; Razmilic et al., 1994; Schmeda-Hirschmann et al., 2004; Reyes et al., 1992; Astudillo et al., 2002</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malva parviflora L</td>
<td>Antifungal</td>
<td>Potent Heterologous Antifungal Proteins from Cheeseweed (Malva parviflora)</td>
<td>Wang &amp; Bunkers, 2000; Godinho et al., 2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plantago major L</td>
<td>Llantén</td>
<td>Llantén, 7 venas, huincallanten</td>
<td>Perennial herb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruta chalapensis L</td>
<td>Ruda</td>
<td>Ruda</td>
<td>Perennial herb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia officinalis L</td>
<td>Salvia</td>
<td>Salvia, alwe lawen</td>
<td>Perennial herb</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Plant</td>
<td>Use</td>
<td>Main Properties</td>
<td>References</td>
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<td>-------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Matricaria chamomilla</em> L</td>
<td>Soothing stomach and against cooling “enfriamiento”</td>
<td>Soothes the nerves, antispasmodic, tonic, digestive, aid in menstruation, febrifuge, anti stomachache, Sedative as well as spasmodic effects. Have been used therapeutically for conditions in which oxidative stress is supposed to be demonstrated by the effect of chamazulene, the active substance of <em>Matricaria chamomilla</em> on free radical processes. A flavonoid isolated from this plants, apigenin showed in rats a pharmacological profile as GABA-benzodiazepine receptor but other neurotransmission systems.</td>
<td>Zin &amp; Weiss, 1985; San Martin, 1983; Muñoz et al., 1981; Kossmann &amp; Vicente, 1992; Rojas, 1999; Avallone et al., 2000; Forster et al., 1980; Cemek et al., 2008; Singh et al., 2011; Srivastava et al., 2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Mentha acuatica</em> L</td>
<td>Soothing stomach</td>
<td>Free radical scavenging potential</td>
<td>Ahmad et al., 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Mentha citrata</em> L</td>
<td>Soothing stomach</td>
<td>Free radical scavenging potential</td>
<td>Ahmad et al., 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Plantago major</em> L</td>
<td>Soothing stomach</td>
<td>Anti inflammatory, antiulcer, diuretic, astringent, emollient, depurative, relieves earache. It has a hypotensor and diuretic effect. Present efficiency as antioxidant under conditions on the yield of photochemiluminescence of Gly-Trp solutions, this effect of plant extract and their concentration was</td>
<td>Zin &amp; Weiss, 1985; Navas, 1979; San Martin, 1983; Kossman &amp; Vicente, 1992; Rojas, 1999; Montes &amp; Wilkomirsky, 1985</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Boletín Latinoamericano y del Caribe de Plantas Medicinales y Aromáticas* / 371
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Species</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Ruta chalapensis</em> L</td>
<td>Analgesic</td>
<td>Cartas-Heredia et al., 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Effects of the chronic ingest in isolated rat aorta rings.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Salvia officinalis</em> L</td>
<td>GI disturbances</td>
<td>Baricevic et al., 2001; Grzegorczyk et al., 2007; Walch et al., 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Antioxidant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REFERENCES


