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ETHNOBOTANICAL KNOWLEDGE IN SOME RURAL COMMUNITIES OF NORTHERN SICILY (PALERMO, ITALY)

Abstract - *Ethnobotanical knowledge in some rural communities of northern Sicily (Palermo, Italy).* An ethnobotanical study was carried out to document the uses of wild plants among some local communities of Sicily (southern Italy). We recorded 48 taxa belonging to 45 genera included in 32 families. 30 taxa are used as medicinal plants, 22 taxa as food and 9 for handicraft use. In comparison with other ethnobotanical studies carried out in Sicily and other Italian territories, some uses of the plants reported by the local population in the study area are peculiarities. The analysis of data shows that the level of traditional knowledge on use of plants in province of Palermo is poor, highlighting a considerably advanced state of cultural erosion. The results of our investigation confirm the deep bond that rural communities of Sicily have with plants since ancient times.

Keywords - Ethnobotany, Rural communities, Biodiversity, Sicily, southern Italy.

Riassunto - *Indagini etnobotaniche in alcune comunità rurali della Sicilia settentrionale (Palermo, Italia).* In questo studio etnobotanico vengono presi in considerazione gli usi delle piante spontanee in alcune comunità della Sicilia (Italia meridionale). Complessivamente sono stati censiti 48 taxa appartenenti a 45 generi di 32 famiglie. 30 taxa sono utilizzati a scopo medicinale, 22 taxa per usi alimentari e 9 per usi artigianali. Alcuni usi riportati in questo studio hanno carattere di originalità se messi a confronto con quelli riportati in studi etnobotanici precedentemente effettuati nel territorio siciliano ed in altre regioni d'Italia. L'analisi dei dati mette in evidenza un basso livello di conoscenza sull'uso delle piante nella provincia di Palermo e uno stato avanzato di erosione culturale. I risultati del nostro studio confermano un rapporto consolidato nel tempo tra le popolazioni delle comunità rurali siciliane e l'uso delle piante.

Keywords - Etonobotanica, Comunità rurali, Biodiversità, Sicilia, Italia meridionale.

INTRODUCTION

The island of Sicily, the largest and one of the most densely populated in the Mediterranean Sea, is an important floristic district (Fenaroli & Giacomini, 1958) and one of the most relevant biodiversity hotspots in the Mediterranean Basin (Médail & Quézel, 1999). Ethnobotany has experienced a period of growth in

the past twenty years and the interest for this discipline is evident in industrializing and non-industrialized nations (Alexiades, 2003; Quave *et al.*, 2012). Several authors with particular references to human and veterinary popular medicine, vernacular names, and toponyms have highlighted ethnobotanical remarks on Central and Southern Italy, a territory strongly influenced by Roman and Greek domination (Guarrera & Leporatti, 2007; Guarrera *et al.*, 2005; Guarrera *et al.*, 2015). Other scientific papers emphasized the use of wild food plants as part of the Mediterranean diet (Guarrera & Savo, 2016). The agricultural and domestic-handicraft uses in folk traditions have been also taken as a reference to ethnobotanical applications in the Mediterranean area (Pieroni *et al.*, 2004; Salerno *et al.*, 2005).

The ethnobotanical knowledge in Sicily is vastly documented and the use of plants as food, medicine, domestic-handicraft, magical/ritual/superstitious, religious, agro-pastoral, veterinary, ludic and, luxury is widespread (Galt & Galt, 1978; Guggino, 1989; Lentini, 1991, 2000; Lentini & Venza, 2007; Lentini *et al.*, 1988; Licata *et al.* 2016; Pitré, 1896, Tuttolomondo *et al.* 2014a, 2014b, 2014c). Nevertheless, there are some rural communities of the island, which are still insufficiently investigated. In these communities, a small number of people who continue to adopt a lifestyle balanced and integrated with the natural environment treasures the traditional knowledge. This has allowed them to accumulate an important heritage of knowledge, which has been preserved and handed down for generations. Modern society, however, addressed little attention to this significant inheritance of knowledge, which could be lost within a generation.

A case study of the small rural communities belonging to some municipalities of the province of Palermo (Sicily, southern Italy) is here illustrated.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the present investigation, we turned our attention to some small towns, surrounded by countryside, far from the big cities and the main lines of communication and trade. The study area lies entirely in the province of Palermo (western Sicily) and includes 5 municipalities: Bagheria, Casteldaccia, Santa Flavia, Misilmeri, and Villabate.

Fortnightly we carried out field trips to evaluate the plant communities that lie in the study area, and to collect and identify trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants of potential ethnobotanical use. The identification of the species was carried out using the monograph "Flora d'Italia" (Pignatti, 1982) while the nomenclature is referred to Euro+Med PlantBase – The information resource for Euro-Mediterranean plant diversity (www.emplantbase.org). The list of taxa recorded in our study is reported in Tab. 1 along with the botanical name, the local name, the plant part used (as medicine, food and, craft), the ailments treated and the therapeutic effects, the preparation and administration, the modes of consumption and use.

For interviews, we referred to a standard methodology already used in other publications (Tuttolomondo *et al.* 2014a, 2014b, 2014c). First, we have collected information about name and surname of informants, gender, age, municipality, level of instruction and profession. In Tab. 1, we report the local name of the plants, the local use (craft, food, medicinal, veterinary and, dyeing), the part of the plant used (leaf, flower, stem, seed, tuber, bark, root, fruit, whole plant), the method of preparation and any curiosity.

The interviews were carried out directly in private homes, bars, squares, social clubs or by contacting certain people who had been identified by the local population as experts on plants and rural traditions (farmers, foresters, herdsmen or handicraftsmen).

The interviews were carried out through informal conversations in order to allow the informant to speak freely. It was often necessary to use the Sicilian dialect, especially with older people. In many cases, more than one person participated in the interview and frequently it was useful to show the photos of the plants surveyed to bring to mind names and ancient traditions almost forgotten.

At the beginning of the interview, we illustrated to informants the main aims of the survey and each of the participants has verbally expressed their consent.

For the collection of ethnobotanical data, the following questions were addressed:

- “which plants have you used in your lifetime and which do you continue to use today?
- “why do you collect these plants”?

- “which uses and/or properties can be associated with these plants? (handicraft, food, medicinal, ornamental, agricultural, ritual, religious, cosmetics, etc.);
- “which parts of the plant do you use? (leaf, stem, flower, fruit, branch, root, seed, tuber, bark, whole plant, etc.);
- “which preparation methods are used? (decoc-tion, infusion, poultice, direct application, boiling, broth, juice, etc.).

During the survey, we interviewed 161 people, divided into four age range groups, but all of them belonging to the age range 50-90 years old. Finally, all the collected information was gathered, processed and packed in a summary, for a quick reading and rapid use.

The Cultural Importance Index (CI) was calculated according to Pardo-de-Santayana *et al.* (2007).

The dried specimens of plants collected during the survey are kept in the Herbarium SAF of the Department of Agricultural, Food and Forest Science, University of Palermo.

RESULTS

We interviewed 161 people, of which 155 are men (96%) and 6 women (4%). The number of respondents per municipality was 41 in Bagheria (39 men and 2 women), 40 in Casteldaccia (37 men and 3 women), 20 in Santa Flavia (only men), 40 in Misilmeri (39 men and 1 woman), and 20 in Villabate (only men). The age of participants is between 50 and 90 years old, with an average age of 69.5 years. Most of the plants are collected by informants directly in the countryside, in hilly or mountainous areas, in fallow fields, between the hedges or in the woods while others, especially those used as food, are picked, and sometimes cultivated in family gardens for a more convenient and faster consumption.

The number of recorded taxa is 48 belonging to 45 genera included in 32 families (Tab. 2). The most represented families are *Asteraceae* (6 taxa), *Lamiaceae* (4 taxa) and, *Poaceae* (3 taxa). 30 taxa are used as medicinal plants, 22 taxa as food and 9 for handicraft use. Only two species are known for the veterinary use while *Rhus coriaria* is known as a natural plant dye. Some plants are known to have more than one use.

The number of plants cited for number of respondents and age groups is shown in Tab. 3.

The list of wild plants for food, medicinal and craft use most frequently cited and currently used by informants, the frequency (percentage of citations) and the Cultural Importance Index (CI) are reported in Tab. 4. The Cultural Importance Index of 12 species used as food varied between 0.61 and 0.86. The results of the CI index showed that *Asparagus albus*, *Borago offici-*

nalis, and *Opuntia ficus-indica* are the most important plants of the surveyed area from a cultural point of view in terms of food use. The informants consider *O. ficus-indica* also a valuable medicinal plant (CI 0.55) together with *Ceterach officinarum* (CI 0.56) and, *Malva sylvestris* (CI 0.59).

In the case of plants of medicinal use, the CI index varied between 0.40 and 0.59 (Tab. 3). The Cultural Importance Index of five species used for handicraft varied between 0.40 and 0.56. The results of the index showed that *Agave americana* (CI 0.40), *Ampelodesmos mauritanicus* (CI 0.56), *Chamaerops humilis* (CI 0.48), *Juncus inflexus* (CI 0.53), and *Olea europea* var. *sylvestris* (CI 0.49) are most frequently cited by informants and widely used for the preparation of crafts (Tab. 3). As reported in Tab. 1, the edible bitter shoots of *Asparagus albus* and *A. acutifolius* are used to prepare many dishes, including omelets and risotto. The leaves and the sprouts of *Beta vulgaris* are used as food to prepare omelets and a vegetable soup. Alternatively, the leaves are boiled and then passed in a pan with garlic and extra virgin oil (EVO). The entire plant or the leaves and/or the young shoots of *Borago officinalis*, collected in winter-spring, are boiled and seasoned with oil, salt and pepper or combined to soups and to omelets. Another very common food use is that of *Foeniculum vulgare*. The buds, leaves, flowers and fruits (improperly called seeds) are the most commonly parts of the wild fennel that are used for cooking. The leaves are used fresh and chopped to flavor soups, salads and to prepare the traditional Sicilian dish "pasta con le sarde" (pasta with sardines). The seeds are mainly used as ingredient to flavor the sausages and the table olives. The wild fennel is also useful for the preparation of a decoction used as a digestive and diuretic.

The prickly pears are picked and eaten fresh but also used for the preparation of liqueurs and jams. Particular is the use as a dish of cladodes of *Opuntia ficus-indica* to serve (Sicilian dialect: "consare") salads. Local population to prepare a decoction with diuretic and refreshing properties uses the flowers of *O. ficus-indica*. The flesh of cladodes is applied on the wounds and on skin ulcer to promote healing.

The medicinal plants are mostly used to treat inflammatory disorders and for the local treatment of wounds, burns and skin scars. These uses are closely linked to the profession of respondents, mostly farmers and shepherds, who are more exposed to risks carrying out their activities outdoors and in every season of the year.

The leaves of *Dittrichia viscosa* with hemostatic and healing properties are applied directly to wounds. A decoction, to drink 2-3 times a day, is prepared with the leaves and roots of *Ceterach officinarum* Willd. to expel kidney stones.

The leaves and the flowers of *Malva sylvestris* are used

for the treatment of toothache (direct application) or as a decoction for the inflammations of the oropharyngeal cavity or against digestive and urinary disorders. The juice of leaves of *Urtica urens*, pounded in a mortar, was widely used for the treatment of hemorrhoids and acne; however, the entire plant can be used to prepare a decoction useful for rheumatism.

Species for craftwork, albeit fewer in number, have been cited by many respondents, this is probably due to the great importance recognized to these plants from which the local population had to always get all the useful tools for work and home life.

The fibers obtained from the leaves of *Agave americana* have been in the past an excellent support for the construction of ropes, nets, baskets, hats and carpets.

The fresh or dried leaves of *Ampelodesmos mauritanicus* were used to straw chairs, pack brooms (used to clean household floors and specially to remove the ash from the furnace before its first use, after being soaked in water), to achieve fastenings for the grape plants or other cultivated plants. With the art of weaving the leaves of *A. mauritanicus* were used along with the branches of *Olea europaea* subsp. *europaea* to make the famous "panari" (baskets). Instead, the culms, once dried, were mowed and cleared of sheathing leaves, cut to size and used to build domestic rolling shutters. For centuries, the leaves of *Chamaerops humilis* have provided the material to make bags, ropes, hats, fans and, most importantly, brooms, obtained by weaving the more mature leaves and from which the name in Sicilian dialect "scupazzo" (broom).

The interwoven stems of *Juncus inflexus* were used for the realization of the so-called "fascedde", i.e. flexible and resistant containers even at high temperatures used for the production of ricotta or other cheeses.

DISCUSSION

In the investigated area, informants no longer remember most of the uses of plants, which is indicative of a loss of local ethnobotanical knowledge. Another aspect, which can affect a loss of data, is that a very limited number of women participated in the interviews. As reported in the in-depth analysis edited by the Directorate-general for internal policies of the European Union, Committee on Regional Development (Azevedo, 2015), Sicily has one of the highest unemployment rates in Italy affecting mainly women and young people. Traditionally, in the small villages of Sicily, men still went out to work and women took care of the home and of the day-to-day operations (Cornelissen, 2001). In some areas of the Sicilian hinterland, ordinary people consider as inappropriate the attendance of bars, social clubs or squares by women, in an archaic view of the female condition.

Table 2. List of taxa recorded in 5 rural communities of Sicily.

Botanical name/ Family	Local name	Plant part used (medicine)	Ailments treated/ therapeutic effect	Preparation and administration	Plant part used (food)	Modes of consumption	Plant part used (craft)	Modes of use
<i>Acanthus mollis</i> L. (Acanthaceae)	Erba vavusa	Leaves	Haemostatic Burns	Cataplastm Infusion	---	---	---	---
<i>Agave americana</i> L. (Agavaceae)	Zabbara	Leaves	Rheumatism	Cataplastm	---	---	Leaves	Ropes, baskets, hats, rugs
<i>Ampelodesmos mauritanicus</i> (Poir.) T. Durand & Schinz (Poaceae)	Disa	---	---	---	---	---	Leaves	Rush seat chair, brooms, laces for grape plants
<i>Artemisia arborescens</i> (Vaill.) L. (Asteraceae)	Erva bianca	Aerial part	Digestive Vermifuge	Infusion Decoction	---	---	---	---
<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i> L. (Asparagaceae)	Sparaci	Green shoots	Diuretic	Decoction	Green shoots	Omelettes, Risotto	---	---
<i>Asparagus albus</i> L. (Asparagaceae)	Sparaci	Green shoots	Diuretic	Decoction	Green shoots	Omelettes, Risotto	---	---
<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i> L. subsp. <i>ramosus</i> var. <i>ramosus</i> (Asphodelaceae)	Purrazza	---	---	---	---	---	Leaves	Baskets
<i>Avena fatua</i> L. (Poaceae)	Biada	Seed	Refreshing	Decoction	Aerial part	Fodder	---	---
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L. subsp. <i>vulgaris</i> (Chenopodiaceae)	Giri	---	---	---	Aerial part	Omelettes, Soups, Boiled and then passed in a pan with extra virgin olive oil	---	---
<i>Borago officinalis</i> L. (Boraginaceae)	Vurrani	---	---	---	Aerial part	Boiled and used as a vegetable or as a condiment in soups	---	---
<i>Brassica fruticulosa</i> Cirillo (Brassicaceae)	Cavulicieddi	---	---	---	Aerial part	Boiled, used as it is or sauté	---	---
<i>Capparis spinosa</i> L. subsp. <i>spinosa</i> var. <i>spinosa</i> (Capparidaceae)	Chiappara	---	---	---	Flower buds	Condiment, in brine, ingredient of caponata (sweet-and-sour Sicilian dish made of fried aubergines, capers, olives and celery), spaghetti with tuna sauce	---	---

<i>Cerantonia siliqua</i> L. (Cesalpiniaceae)	Carrubba	---	---	---	Fruits	Fodder, starter for improve wine fermentation	---	---
<i>Ceterach officinarum</i> Willd. (Aspleniaceae)	Spaccapetri	Leaves, Roots	Kidney stone	Decoction	---	---	---	---
<i>Chamaerops humilis</i> L. (Arecaceae)	Scupazzu	---	---	---	---	---	Leaves	Broms, strings to hang up caciottas, Rush seat chair
<i>Cichorium intybus</i> L. var. <i>intybus</i> (Asteraceae)	Cicoria	---	---	---	Aerial part	Soups, salads	---	---
<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm. fl. (Rutaceae)	Limuni	Lemon peel	Digestive	Infusion	Fruits	Lemon squash, fruit, juice, to season salads, to prepre the "limoncello", "granita". The lemon peel is also used as an ingredient in the preparation of jams and tarts.	---	---
<i>Coridothymus capitatus</i> (L.) Rchb. (Lamiaceae)	Timu	Leaves	Refreshing lotion	Decoction	Branches	To flavor meat and poultry	---	---
<i>Crataegus azalorus</i> L. var. <i>azalorus</i> (Rosaceae)	Azzaluaru	---	---	---	Fruits	Previously used as fresh fruit, more rarely in recent times	---	---
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> L. subsp. <i>cardunculus</i> var. <i>cardunculus</i> (Asteraceae)	Carduna	---	---	---	Stem and leaves	Boiled, in salads, fried	---	---
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers. (Poaceae)	Ramigna	Roots	Diuretic, anti-inflammatory of urinary tract	Decoction	---	---	---	---
<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i> (L.) Greuter (Asteraceae)	Brucara	Leaves	Haemostatic, cicatrize (also for animals)	Direct application on skin	---	---	---	---
<i>Equisetum arvense</i> L. (Equisetaceae)	Cura i cavaddu	Aerial part	Diuretic, anti-inflammatory	Decoction	---	---	---	---
<i>Euphorbia dendroides</i> L. (Euphorbiaceae)	Lattuni	Latex	Warts and lees treatment	Direct application on skin	---	---	---	---
<i>Euphorbia rigida</i> M. Bieb. (Euphorbiaceae)	Rizzitieddu	Leaves	Rheumatism	Cataplasm	---	---	---	---
<i>Ferula communis</i> L. (Apiaceae)	Ferla	---	---	---	---	---	Stems	To make the roof of the huts

<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Mill. subsp. <i>vulgare</i> (Apiaceae)	Finuchieddu	Seeds	Digestive, diuretic	Decoction	Shoots, Seed	Leaves are used to flavor soups, table olives and salads, pasta with sardines. The seeds are mixed with the meat to flavor the sausages	---	---
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> L. (Clusiaceae)	Piricò	Flower	Burns, wounds	Oil	---	---	---	---
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> L. subsp. <i>perforatum</i> (Clusiaceae)	Piricò	Flower	Burns, wounds	Oil	---	---	---	---
<i>Juncus inflexus</i> L. (Juncaceae)	Juncu	---	---	---	---	---	Stems	“fuscelle” o “fascelde” (local name), i.e. perforated conical basket for fresh and hard-paste cheese process
<i>Laurus nobilis</i> L. (Lauraceae)	Addauro	Leaves	Digestive	Infusion	Leaves	To flavor various dishes, to prepare the liquor “allorino”	---	---
<i>Malva sylvestris</i> L. subsp. <i>sylvestris</i> (Malvaceae)	Marva	Leaves, Flowers	Toothache, inflamed gums	Decoction	---	---	---	---
<i>Myrtus communis</i> L. (Myrtaceae)	Mirtu	---	---	---	Fruits	Fresh fruit	---	---
<i>Olea europaea</i> L. var. <i>sylvestris</i> (Mill.) (Oleaceae)	Agghiastru	---	---	---	---	---	Branches	Baskets “panara” (local name)
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> (L.) Mill. (Cactaceae)	Ficurinia	Fruit, flowers	Digestive, refreshing lotion	Decoction	Fruits	Fresh fruit, to prepare liqueur and jams, after removing the thorns, the cladodes are used as a serving dish for salads	---	---
<i>Origanum heracleoticum</i> L. (Lamiaceae)	Rienu	---	---	---	Leaves, flowers	Condiment for salads, pizza sauce, meat with tomato, eggplant prepared as “sfincione” (Sicilian pizza)	---	---
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i> L. var. <i>rhoeas</i> (Papaveraceae)	Paparina	Flowers	Sedative	Infusion	---	---	---	---

<i>Parietaria judaica</i> L. (Urticaceae)	Erva ru vianu	Aerial part	Diuretic, digestive, anti-inflammatory of urinary tract	Decoction	---	---	---	---
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L. subsp <i>oleracea</i> (Portulacaceae)	Purciddana	Whole plant	Diuretic; depurative Care of pimples and bee stings	Decoction Direct application on skin	---	---	---	---
<i>Rhus coriaria</i> L. (Anacardiaceae)	Summacu	Leaves	Febrifuge	Infusion	---	---	Leaves, Stems	Dye
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i> Schott (Rosaceae)	Riviattu	Leaves	Treating of abscesses, Care of pimples and wounds	Direct application on skin	Fruits	Fresh fruits jams	---	---
<i>Ruta chalepensis</i> L. (Rutaceae)	Ruta	Whole plant	Vermicide, hemorrhoids	The oil obtained from the infusion of the leaves is done to smell	---	---	---	---
<i>Salvia officinalis</i> L. (Lamiaceae)	Sarvia	Leaves ---	Febrifuge, digestive Toothache	Decoction Direct application	Leaves ---	Flavoring ---	---	---
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> L. (Asteraceae)	Cardedda	---	---	---	Aerial part	Salad, soup	---	---
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> Weber ex Wiggers (Asteraceae)	Pisciacani	---	---	---	Aerial part	Refreshing, the leaves are boiled, fried or used in salads	---	---
<i>Teucrium flavum</i> L. (Lamiaceae)	Camedrio	Whole plant	Articular pains	Decoction	---	---	---	---
<i>Urtica urens</i> L. (Urticaceae)	Ardicula	Leaves Aerial part	Treating of hemorrhoids Refreshing lotion; digestive	Poultice Decoction	---	---	---	---
<i>Verbascum sinuatum</i> L. (Scrophulariaceae)	Scuparina	Leaves	Treating of hemorrhoids	Poultice	---	---	---	---

Table 3. Number of plants most frequently cited by informants per informant's age range.

Informant's age range	n° of informants	n° of plants cited
50-60	31	31
61-70	55	35
71-80	46	49
81-90	29	28
---	161	143

Table 4. List of wild plants for food use (A), medicinal use (B) and, craft use (C) most frequently cited and currently used by informants, frequency (percentage of citations) and, Cultural Importance Index (CI).

Taxa	n° of citation (on 161 informants)	Frequency	CI
A. Food use	---	---	---
<i>Asparagus albus</i>	139	86.33	0.86
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	136	84.47	0.84
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	135	83.85	0.84
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>vulgaris</i>	134	83.22	0.83
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> subsp. <i>vulgare</i>	128	79.50	0.79
<i>Origanum heracleoticum</i>	123	76.39	0.76
<i>Cichorium intybus</i> var. <i>intybus</i>	122	75.77	0.76
<i>Citrus limon</i>	119	73.91	0.74
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	116	72.04	0.72
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> subsp. <i>cardunculus</i> var. <i>cardunculus</i>	109	67.70	0.68
<i>Brassica fruticulosa</i>	101	62.73	0.63
<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	98	60.86	0.61
B. Medicinal use	---	---	---
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	95	59.00	0.59
<i>Ceterach officinarum</i>	91	56.52	0.56
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	89	55.27	0.55
<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i>	86	53.41	0.53
<i>Urtica urens</i>	83	51.55	0.52
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	79	49.06	0.49
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	77	47.82	0.48
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>	75	46.58	0.46
<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	64	39.75	0.40
C. Craft use	---	---	---
<i>Ampelodesmos mauritanicus</i>	91	56.52	0.56
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	86	53.41	0.53
<i>Olea europaea</i> var. <i>sylvestris</i>	79	49.06	0.49
<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	77	47.82	0.48
<i>Agave americana</i>	64	39.75	0.40

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