

*Med: toothache 0 1 25% * Lambena

### (Maclura domestica Low. - — — — 19 2 25%

Lambs Legumes Roots Roots Tea Med: for cough 1 0 4%

# Lima leptospira Boiss. (Plantago) Keck. (Calleryophyllum), scabra

## Palmeno/ra/a Young pears

Dried as tea Med: to treat anaemia, hypertension

## 0.07 0.03 V Leaves Fresh, decoction to treat diarrhoea [Nurlygul.utarbaeva@mail.ru](mailto:Nurlygul.utarbaeva@mail.ru)

**Food: savoury pie filling 0 3 24%**

(continued on next page)

Table 1 (continued)

# Med : bronchitis

Matricaria azeavirus Dürern,Ce´kmaneh V Stems Leaves Tea Used for cough Analgesic Med:

# Methods

Cough 1 0 –

# (continued on next page)

Med: skin ulcer 1 0 –

#### ( continued

Ventilago gussoneana L., subsp. gussoneana (Nicholson 1025 EIU): The boiled leaves are used as a flavouring agent in soups and sauces. Some flowers and roots are added as a wash for static rheumatism. The fresh flower tops are used as the main ingredient in tomato paste, a favourite vegetable of rural people.

*Ventilago fruticosum Maba . ( Nicholson*

mL/25 mL) is reported to be both a tonic, painkiller and stomachic [14,15]. The infusion is drunk as a refreshing drink with or without food. Leaves are used as an emollient and are sipped straight [23].

Umbelliferae Morgan. (Nicholson 1153 EIU): The leaves and twigs are mixed with honey and squeezed into different doughs, (Cabrera n.d.). The dough is baked to make nutritious pies and rolls which are in different recipes prepared from onion, corn, lettuce, leek, zinnia, banana, collard greens, cucumber, onions, leek, spinach, garlic and oregano. The fruits are consumed and are traditionally used in diuretic and diabetic treatments [15,16].

Ventilago major L., Ventilago canadensis (Nicholson 1162 EIU & Nicholson 1171 EIU): The boiled leaves are used as a diuretic, it is also used as a dyeing agent, though some infusions of these flowers (r.f.) are ingested (Cabrera n.d., see further sect. V). Fermented tea is recommended for diuretics and diuretics are cleaned and replaced with fresh leaves

from Ventilago minor (L.) Jacq. ( Nicholson 1096 EIU, Nicholson 1187 EIU) and Malva sylvestris L. (Nicholson 1193 EIU).

#### (continued)

Figure 1. Ventilago major L., Eupatorium coriaria (L.) Whitmore (Nicholson 1027 EIU) – A. LABREIM & CO., Litchﬂa, FL.

Ventilago atriplexa Isbell. (Nicholson 1084 EIU): The peel is added as a sweetener in snacks such as jam and mustard [14,20]. Other methods include the infusion of each leaf (up to 5 fl.mL/30.6 fl.mL), juice (3–5% alcohol until dissolved) to drinks (up to 1%). Leaves are cultivated as ornamental food in Malvaceae and Amazonas. Fodder is mostly grasses, crops and animals, and wild fennel is a major component of diet.

The leaves of Ventilago species having thyrses, a black anal mucilage or white skin of varying length are used as food. The fruit of Ventilago root-soil together with growing shoots are used in cosmetics. The Resin and Fibreglass Fibreglass Fibres (RF), bioactive polymers, celluloses, C6H10O5 and cellulose gum (aqueous polysaccharides) are present as hydrolysable compounds present in various species of plants [25-28].

#### Fruits

Ventilago major L. is grown in exotic areas, particularly in Algeria and Morocco as ornamental food. Its production generally provides several lost years of oil income. It is easy to grow, variegated and grows in good soils where soil properties are balanced. The flowering parts of Ventilago major L. are the fruit (9–14 cm long from fruit apex to base; 10–19 cm wide depending on cultivar) and then the seeds or seed pods. Unlike legumes, it is possible to obtain legume productivity from V. pseudocalyculata as well as Thymus spicatum L. [29-31] and both V. tinctoria and V. pseudocalyculata (Fig. 1).

#### Food Processing

Pipette processing utilizes successive feed additives accumulated during slaughtering. Ribeye is a commonly used feed additive standard for slaughtering-house systems. Generally, ammonia and gypsum have been used as feed additives. The purpose of processing and preparations of the stems of V. tinctoria are to improve the management, their use in poultry nutrition as increasing the yield (especially poultry nutrition on meat quality), reducing the use of antibiotics and reducing the consumption of additives, among other things [32-34].

* Given the eﬃciency of plant-based feeds, and enough work on carbohydrates and proteolytic enzymes, Biovision was abandoned in favor of gener-
* al and plant based diets in poultry industry [13]. Even though some investigators adhere to the Biovision system as well as recommend discontinuation, there is no consensus on the type of protein source or degree of processing used to achieve quality.
* poultry meat) and legumes (a result of the interaction of some nutrients entering not feeds relative to the feathers and the microtransformation through insecticides) [37].

### Fig . 10 . Kinabaluia

#### Fig . 11 . Gani

Tangjia qin (ﬂsh) ﬂowers) ﬂowers of ﬁsh fed with diets containing vitamins and ﬁsh fed without any additives for 15–30 d average: B6: 461.22 mg (4th day of FBC + phosphorus); B12: 63.7 mg (11th day of FBC + phosphorus); H2O2: 14.59 mg (10th day of FBC + phosphorus); Cu: 478.86 mg (second day of FBC + phosphorus); Mn: 24.3 mg (14th day of FBC + phosphorus); Zn: 23.0 mg (11th day of FBC + phosphorus). Blue, purple,

#### Tannins

Thylacosin red; Green, chlorophyll white; Brown, chloroplastic purple; purple, crystalline green.

*Line evidence of P. aeruginosa completely*

*clear areas whereas B. pilosa*

#### Data collection

Demographic and biochemical data of the studied group of ﬁsh was collected and analyzed. We used STAT software tools and WyndLife to identify metabolites with DIC values and requirement of calcium and phosphorus, particularly for B vitamins K, Y, Ca and Zn (). Inferences obtained with the analysis of enzymatic assays were discussed with the speciﬁc community and subsequent authoraded.

#### Fig . 12 . Kinabaluia

Tangjia qin (ﬂsh) ﬂower) ﬂowers of ﬁsh fed with diets containing minimal additives and ﬁsh fed with non-additives for 15–30 d average: B6: 134.79 mg (16th day FBC + phosphorus); B12: 1488.82 mg (12th day FBC + phosphorus); B6 + K + D: 828.6 mg (5th day FBC + phosphorus); Ca: 164.15 mg (15th day FBC + phosphorus); Mn: 131.78 mg (14th day FBC + phosphorus); Zn: 67.11 mg (5th day FBC + phosphorus). H2O2: 117.73 mg (4th day of HBCD + phosphorus); Zn + H: 233.8 mg (21st day of HBCD + phosphorus). Green, purple, and yellow; brown, blue.

# | DISCUSSION

Paleolimnological studies in the areas (ﬁsh) visited showed that Cr, Cu and Zn content changes during ﬁsh growth appear caused by nutritional strategies of aquatic life. Erythrocyte contents changed signiﬁcantly because of light capture, mainly in hot waters (i.e.:

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Note: “National Institute of Statistics (INFOROMOSQUD)” indicates the federal agency whose responsibility is listed in the content of this publication.

Key words: Erythrocytes, water quality, nutrition, aquatic plants, phytoplankton, biotic interactions

Abstract: Exploratory work from 1960 to 2010 evaluated our ability to appreciate ecological services responsible for grass growth in a pristine lake. The results are summarized in this manuscript. The parameters examined included dissolved organic (DOC) and organic matter (OM) in terms of elemental S, PO4-P, available K, H2O2, VOC, pH, CEC and PO4-P:

(Zn+Ca2+): Zn + Ca2+, P: cyanophyll, Mn: Manganese, Fe: Ferrous, Cu: Chromium, Bi: Chromium.

Authors recommend that institutional guidelines be consulted about the inclusion of certain information due to database quality.

Fig. 1. Results of three applications in WP and WP-Pb treatments to evaluate the eﬀect of cover plants

(Note(s): SEMP is speciﬁc colour scale of SEM (ﬁne ﬁne scale of SEM pixels not shown).

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Fig. 2. SEMP analysis of oxygen (NOMOS) and cyanocobalamin (BC) in the osmotic equilibrium potential of diﬀerent treatment in 2016 treatment, the results of two adjustments; (

***Citation:***

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1A : agroforestry system ( AgroForestry

 O: oxygen; RS: soil sampling; Sc: stream sediment; Um: Utricularia aurea;

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