

Review

Supplementary material

Traditionally used medicinal plants of Armenia

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Table S1. Plant taxa referred to as Armenian traditional medicine in various sources.

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> L.	Hazaraterevuk sovorakan, byuraterevuk/Հազարատերևուկ սովորական, բյուրատերևուկ	Asteraceae	Aerial parts	Infusion is used against diseases of the upper respiratory tract, dysentery and as hemostatic during uterine bleeding.	[51,56]
<i>Acorus calamus</i> L.	Baxshtak/Բաղշտակ	Acoraceae	Rhizome	Used as an appetizing, analgesic, astringent and disinfectant.	[45,51]
<i>Adonis aestivalis</i> L.	Kuzhkotruk amarrayin/Կուժկոտրուկ ամառային	Ranunculaceae	Stem, leaves, and flowers	Used as diuretic, analgesic and hemostatic. Mainly is used against cardiovascular insufficiency.	[65,92]
<i>Adonis vernalis</i> L.	Kuzhkotruk garnanayin/Կուժկոտրուկ գարնանային	Ranunculaceae	Stem, leaves, and flowers	The water decoction is used as a regulator of the working of the heart.	[45]
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> L.	Dziakask, dziashaganakeni/Զիակասկ, ձիաշագանակենի	Sapindaceae	Trunk and branches bark, leaves, and flowers	Decoction of the flowers, leaves and bark is used against venous and rheumatic diseases, and arthritis.	[45,65]
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i> L.	Yeresnak deghatu, yerizhnak/Երեսնակ դեղատու, երիժնակ	Rosaceae	Aerial parts	Used against neck tumors, abscesses, inflammatory diseases of the liver and spleen, stomach-ache.	[45,143]

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Agropyron repens</i> (L.) P.Beauv.	Sez soghatsvogh/Մեզ սողացող	Poaceae	Rhizome	The decoction of the rhizome is used against diseases of the urinary and biliary tracts, the gastrointestinal tract, and the skin.	[112]
<i>Alchemilla smirnovii</i> Juz. ^b	Gaylatat Smirnovi/Գայլաթաթ Սմիրնովի	Rosaceae	Aerial parts	Used against purulent wounds, and eyelid inflammations.	[56,106]
<i>Alhagi persarum</i> Boiss. et Buhse	Ughtapush parskakan/Ուղտափուշ պարսկական	Fabaceae	Aerial parts and roots	Used as a cholaretic, and laxative.	[45,65]
<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i> (Boiss. and Buhse) Takht. ^b	Ughtapush sovorakan, arak/Ուղտափուշ սովորական, արաք	Fabaceae	Aerial parts and roots	Used as a cholaretic, and laxative.	[45,65]
<i>Alkanna orientalis</i> (L.) Boiss.	Havajiva/Հավաջիվա	Boraginaceae	Roots	A paste made by boiling the root with oil is used against wounds and ulcers.	[143,144]
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i> (Bieb.) Cavara et Grande	Skhtorabuys deghatu/Սխտրաբույս դեղատու	Brassicaceae	Leaves and seeds	Fresh leaves and decoction are used against wounds, ulcers, and skin diseases.	[45,63]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Allium ursinum</i> L.	Sokh arji, arjaskhtor/Սոխ արջի, արջասխտոր	Amaryllidaceae	Aerial parts	Used as an appetizing, to invigorate the body, and restore strength.	[144,145]
<i>Allium atrovioleaceum</i> Boiss	Sokh mug manushakaguyn, karm-rasokhuk/Սոխ մուգ մանուշակագույն, կարմրասոխուկ	Amaryllidaceae	The whole plant, mainly bulbs	The juice used in the initial stages of cataracts. Onions improve eyesight.	[45,65]
<i>Allium cepa</i> L.	Sokh sovorakan, glukh sokh/Սոխ սովորական, գլուխ սոխ	Amaryllidaceae	The whole plant, mainly bulbs	The juice used in the initial stages of cataracts. Onions improve eyesight.	[56,92]
<i>Althaea officinalis</i> L.	Tught deghatu, aghtek/Տուղտ դեղատու, աղթեկ	Malvaceae	Mainly roots	The decoction of the roots was used against sore throats. The same decoction, with wine or milk, was used against urinary stones.	[63,46]
<i>Althaea armeniaca</i> Ten.	Tught haykakan/Տուղտ հայկական	Malvaceae	Mainly roots	The decoction of the roots was used against sore throats. The same decoction, with wine or milk, was used against urinary stones.	[65,106]
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> L.	Zimel, aqlorabbuk/Զիմել, աղլորաբբուկ	Amaranthaceae	Flowers and roots	The aqueous decoction is used against diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. It is used as a hemostatic, and laxative.	[45,143]
<i>Amygdalus fenzliana</i> (Fritsch) Lipsky ^b	Nsheni Fehntsil/Նշենի Ֆենտցիլ	Rosaceae	Seeds	Almond oil is used against diabetes, anaemia, insomnia, and migraine.	[45,56]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> L.	Mknakanj dashtayin/Մկնականջ դաշտային	Primulaceae	Aerial parts	Used as a cholaretic, anti-inflammatory, sedative, and analgesic. The sap of the plant is used against wounds, and various tumours, as well as eye diseases (especially in the early stages of cataracts).	[106,63]
<i>Anchusa azurea</i> Mill.	Shikkhar, hortalezu italakan/Շիկխար, հորթալեզու իտալական	Boraginaceae	Leaves, stems and roots	A decoction or tincture was used as an emollient against various swellings and pneumonia.	[65,92]
<i>Anethum graveolens</i> L.	Teraghotik/Տերադոթիկ	Apiaceae	Leaves and seeds	Decoction of leaves and seeds is used as a diuretic. Also, it is used in the early stages of hypertension.	[145,146]
<i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i> (L.) Hoffm.	Kerbeluk momaterev/Կերբելուկ մոմատերև	Apiaceae	Aerial parts, sap, flowers and fruits	Tincture of the leaves is used against bronchitis and pneumonia.	[65,144]
<i>Apium graveolens</i> L.	Lakhur, kyarauz/Լախուր, քյարաուզ	Apiaceae	Fruits and roots	The juice is used as a diuretic, appetizing, analgesic, and to improve the gastrointestinal tract.	[45,63]
<i>Artemisia abrotanum</i> L.	Oshindr buzhigh /Օշինդր բուժիչ	Asteraceae	Fresh leaves and rhizomes	Decoction of the leaves is used as an appetizing, diuretic and laxative, and used against anaemia, fever, rheumatism, haemorrhoids, and tuberculosis.	[45,143]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Artemisia absinthium</i> L.	Oshindr darry/Oշինդր դարը	Asteraceae	Leaves and flower bearer	Used against headaches, eye pain, and bone pain. The herb mixed with honey helps with jaundice, earache, helps to avoid getting drunk, improves hearing, opens the urinary tract.	[56,106]
<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i> L.	Tarkhun/Թարխուն	Asteraceae	Aerial parts	Used as an appetizing, and to regulate metabolism.	[46,146]
<i>Arum maculatum</i> L.	Nvik btsavor/Նվիկ բծավոր	Araceae	Fresh tuberous rhizomes	A warm infusion is used against rheumatic arthritis, and a powder from the dried rhizome used against old wounds.	[45,63]
<i>Arum orientale</i> M.Bieb.	Nvik arevelyan/Նվիկ արևելյան	Araceae	Rhizomes, leaves, and fruits	Used against diarrhea, coughs. Mixed with honey is used as a smear, useful against scabies and freckles.	[51,56]
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L.	Tsnepak deghatu, marazho/Ծնեփակ դեղատու, մարածո	Asparagaceae	Roots and shoots	Herbal preparations are used to open clogged veins, against liver and kidney diseases, lumbar pain, and toothache.	[51,63]
<i>Asparagus verticillatus</i> L.	Tsnepak oghakadzev/Ծնեփակ օղակաձև	Asparagaceae	Roots and shoots	Herbal preparations are used to open clogged veins, against liver and kidney diseases, lumbar pain, and toothache.	[51,63]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Asperula odorata</i> L.	Getnastgh, asprik/Գետնաստղ, ասպրիկ	Rubiaceae	Aerial parts	Used as an antispasmodic and sedative against insomnia, hypertension, kidney, liver, and gallbladder problems.	[21,65]
<i>Astragalus microcephalus</i> Willd.	Gaz manraglkhik/Գազ մանրագլխիկ	Fabaceae	Aerial parts	Long-term use of water infusion relieves heart attacks, regulates blood pressure, and heart rate.	[51,145]
<i>Astragalus strictifolius</i> Boiss.	Gaz ughghaterev/Գազ ուղղասերև	Fabaceae	Aerial parts	Long-term use of water infusion relieves heart attacks, regulates blood pressure, and heart rate.	[56,106]
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i> W.T.Aiton	Ktsmndzuk agheghnadzev, hladzuk/Կծմնձուկ աղեղնաձև, հլաձուկ	Brassicaceae	Aerial parts	The decoction is used against paralysis, avitaminosis, and impotence.	[45,65]
<i>Berberis iberica</i> Steven & Fisch. ex DC. ^b	Tsoreni vratsakan/Ծորենի վրացական	Berberidaceae	Roots and flowers	The root extract is used against intestinal obstruction, and crushed roots and fruits are used against tuberculosis.	[56,144]
<i>Berberis orientalis</i> C.Schneid. ^b	Tsoreni arevelyan/Ծորենի արևելյան	Berberidaceae	Roots and flowers	The root extract is used against intestinal obstruction, and crushed roots and fruits are used against tuberculosis.	[143,144]
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> L.	Tsoreni sovorakan/Ծորենի սովորական	Berberidaceae	Roots and flowers	The root extract is used against intestinal obstruction, and crushed roots and fruits are used against tuberculosis.	[51,146]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Betonica officinalis</i> L.	Ttvich deghatu/Թժվիճ դեղատու	Lamiaceae	Aerial parts with flower-heads	Decoction is used against liver, stomach, kidney, gallbladder and biliary tract diseases. Fresh leaves are used against wounds and burns.	[51,56]
<i>Betula litwinowii</i> (Doluch.) Ashburner & McAll.	Kechi Litvinovi/Կեչի Լիտվինովի	Betulaceae	Buds and young leaves	Birch preparations are used against stone formation in kidney and bladder. The leaves and kidneys are used to brew a tea, which is used as a diuretic and anti-inflammatory.	[63,147]
<i>Betula pendula</i> Roth	Kechi lalkan, tghteni/Կեչի լալկան, թղթենի	Betulaceae	Buds and young leaves	Birch preparations are used against stone formation in kidney and bladder. The leaves and kidneys are used to brew a tea, which is used as a diuretic and anti-inflammatory.	[63,147]
<i>Betula pubescens</i> Ehrh.	Kechi tavot/Կեչի թավոտ	Betulaceae	Buds and young leaves	Birch preparations are used against stone formation in kidney and bladder. The leaves and kidneys are used to brew a tea, which is used as a diuretic and anti-inflammatory.	[45,56]
<i>Bifora radians</i> M.Bieb.	Gndzik charragaytavor/Գնձիկ ճառագայթավոր	Apiaceae	Flowers, fruits, and aerial parts	Tincture of the leaves is used against hepatitis and jaundice. Fresh leaves are used externally against boils and skin diseases.	[56,147]
<i>Brassica juncea</i> (L.) Czern.	Mananekh sareptakan/Մանանեխ սարեպտական	Brassicaceae	Seeds	Preparations of the plant are used against various skin diseases.	[65,92]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Bryonia alba</i> L.	Loshtak spitak, marmnatak/Լոշտակ սպիտակ, մարմնատակ	Cucurbitaceae	Mainly roots	Used as an analgesic, hemostatic, purgative, and diuretic.	[51]
<i>Bryonia dioica</i> (Jacq.) Tutin	Yerkun loshtak/Երկսուն լոշտակ	Cucurbitaceae	Roots	Used as an analgesic, hemostatic, purgative, and diuretic.	[45,65]
<i>Bunias orientalis</i> L.	Ktsvuk/Կծվուկ	Brassicaceae	Aerial part	Used against wounds, hypertension, infertility, lung oedema, diarrhea, and tumours.	[63,100]
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i> L.	Karapatsaghik hovanotsayin/Կարապաճաղիկ հովանոցային	Butomaceae	Rhizomes, leaves, and seeds	Decoction of the rhizomes is used against inflammation of the kidneys, respiratory tract, and liver. A decoction of the seeds used against swelling.	[144,145]
<i>Caltha palustris</i> L.	Tsing chahchayin, aytsarratunk/Ցինգ ճահճային, ալժարատունկ	Ranunculaceae	Leaves and flower-buds	The sap obtained from fresh leaves and flowers-buds is used as an emollient. The leaves are also used in the form of decoction as an anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and also as a diuretic. The fresh aerial parts are used externally against burns, inflamed skin, and injuries.	[144,146]
<i>Caltha polypetala</i> Hochst.	Tsungi bazmatert/Ցունգի բազմաթերթ	Ranunculaceae	Leaves and flower-buds	The sap obtained from fresh leaves and flowers-buds is used as an emollient. The leaves are also used in the form of decoction as an anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and also as a diuretic. The fresh aerial parts are used externally against burns, inflamed skin, and injuries.	[65,144]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Calystegia sepium</i> (L.) R.Br.	Tipatatuk tsankapatayin/Տիպատատային ցանկապատային	Convolvulaceae	Roots and aerial parts	Used as a hemostatic, anthelmintic, analgesic, and laxative. As an external application (compresses, wetting), decoction of the ground part is used against injuries, wounds, and ulcers.	[51,65]
<i>Capparis spinosa</i> L.	Kapar pshot, kapareni/Կապար փշոտ, կապարենի	Capparaceae	Roots and aerial parts	The sap obtained from the fresh leaves is used against ear infections, and the roots are used against spleen diseases.	[145,147]
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> Medik.	Hovvamaghakh/Հովվամաղախ	Brassicaceae	Aerial parts	The aqueous decoction is used as a hemostatic during kidney, lung, and uterine bleeding.	[106,63]
<i>Carex brevicollis</i> DC.	Boshkh karchakit/Բոշխ կարճաքիթ	Cyperaceae	Rhizomes and leaves	Decoction of the rhizomes and leaves is used as an expectorant against rheumatism, furunculosis, gout, pneumonia, and female diseases.	[20,145]
<i>Carum carvi</i> L.	Haychaman, chapurr/Հայչաման, ճապուռ	Apiaceae	Fruits	Decoction of the fruit is used against functional disorders of the nervous system of the gastrointestinal tract, diseases of the liver and gallbladder.	[65,106]
<i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill.	Shaganak tsanovi, shahbalut/Շագանակ ցանովի, շահբալուտ	Fagaceae	Leaves, flowers, rip fruits, and trunk barks	Tea and decoction from the leaves are used against severe coughs, whooping cough, asthma, and other respiratory ailments.	[46,143]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Celtis caucasica</i> Willd. ^b	Prrshni kovkasyan/Փռշնի կովկասյան	Cannabaceae	Leaves, seeds, and trunk barks	The seeds are used as a diaphoretic, and the leaves as an antiseptic.	[51,146]
<i>Celtis glabrata</i> Stev. ex Planch.	Merkaterev prrshni/Մերկատերև փռշնի	Cannabaceae	Leaves, seeds, and trunk barks	The seeds are used as a diaphoretic, and the leaves as an antiseptic.	[51,146]
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> L.	Kaptatsaghik/Կապտածաղիկ	Asteraceae	Flowers	Decoction of the flowers is used against kidney and urinary tract diseases, and as an anti-inflammatory against eye inflammation.	[45,146]
<i>Centaurea hajastana</i> Tzvel. ^b	Kaptatsaghik haykakan/Կապտածաղիկ հայկական	Asteraceae	Flowers	Decoction of the flowers is used against kidney and urinary tract diseases, and as an anti-inflammatory against eye inflammation.	[30,56]
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i> Rafn	Darnaleghi eritrea/Դառնալեղի էրիտրեա	Gentianaceae	Aerial parts	Used against vomiting, gastritis, diabetes, jaundice and kidney disease.	[45,100]
<i>Cerasus avium</i> (L.) Moench	Kerraseni antarrayin, tstabali/Կեռասենի անտառային, ծառայի	Rosaceae	Leaves, fruits, resin, and root bark	The resin used against coughs, lung ulcers, bronchial asthma and colds, while decoction of the roots is used against stomach ulcers.	[56,148]
<i>Chelidonium majus</i> L.	Kanteghakhhot mets, odzi aryun/Կանթեղախոտ մեծ, օձի արյուն	Papaveraceae	Aerial parts	Used against arthritis, headaches, especially migraines.	[51,65]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Teluk spitak, sagakhot/Թելուկ սպիտակ, սագախոտ	Amaranthaceae	Aerial parts, leaves and seeds	Fresh sap is used against abdominal pain, headaches and diarrhoea.	[46,148]
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i> L.	Tsamanik/Ծամանիկ	Asteraceae	Roots, aerial parts and flowers	Decoction of the leaves is used against menstrual disorders, decoction of the leaves and roots against diarrhoea. It is also used as an antidote against venomous snake bites.	[56,144]
<i>Cichorium intybus</i> L.	Yegherdak, aytskhot/Եղերդակ, այծխոտ	Asteraceae	The whole plant, mainly roots	The tar obtained from the plant is used against various skin diseases (old wounds, ulcers, abscesses).	[51,63]
<i>Cornus mas</i> L.	Hon sovorakan/Հոն սովորական	Cornaceae	Leaves, barks, roots and fruits	The fruit and leaves are used against metabolic disorders, gout and skin diseases, while decoction of the root and bark is used against rheumatism and malaria.	[144,146]
<i>Coronilla varia</i> L.	Kararrvuyt yerpnerang, khachatur tsaghik/Բարառվույտ երփներանգ, խաչատուր ծաղիկ	Fabaceae	Aerial parts and seeds	In the form of a tea or tincture, the crushed part is used as a diuretic and heart-regulating agent.	[45,143]
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Tkhleni/Տխլենի	Betulaceae	Fruits, leaves and branch bark	Decoction of the leaves is used against liver and gallbladder diseases.	[144,145]
<i>Cotinus coggygria</i> Scop.	Narnjapayt/Նարնջափայտ	Anacardiaceae	Green leaves	Decoction of the leaves is used against hemorrhoids, inflammatory wounds, and some skin diseases.	[46,146]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Cotoneaster integerrimus</i> Medik.	Chmeni amboghjayezi/Չմենի ամբողջաւելը	Rosaceae	Rhizomes, leaves, and fruits	Decoction of the fruit is used against dysentery and flatulence. It is also used as an astringent against gastric ulcers and enteritis.	[106,143]
<i>Cotoneaster melanocarpus</i> Fisch. ex Loudo	Chmeni sevaptugh/Չմենի սևապտուղ	Rosaceae	Rhizomes, leaves, and fruits	Decoction of the fruit is used against dysentery and flatulence. It is also used as an astringent against gastric ulcers and enteritis.	[65,92]
<i>Crataegus armena</i> Pojark. ^b	Haykakan szni/Հայկական սզնի	Rosaceae	Fruits	Used against cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes.	[30,46]
<i>Crataegus orientalis</i> (Mill.) M.Bieb.	Szni arevelyan, krkteni/Սզնի արևելյան, կրկտենի	Rosaceae	Flowers and ripe fruits	The fruits powder or crushed or in the form of tea, and the flowers in the form of tea are used against insomnia, dizziness, heart diseases, shortness of breath.	[51,143]
<i>Crataegus pallasii</i> Griseb.	Alocheni Pallas/Ալոճենի Պալլաս	Rosaceae	Fruits, flowers with leaves	Used against cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes.	[145,100]
<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i> L.	Gaghdz sovorakan/Գաղձ սովորական	Convolvulaceae	The whole plant	Used as a choleric and used against neuropsychiatric diseases. Used also against malaria, fever, gallbladder inflammation, and spleen diseases.	[51,65]
<i>Cuscuta europaea</i> L.	Gaghdz yevropakan/Գաղձ եվրոպական	Convolvulaceae	The whole plant	Used against seizures, worm infestations and white fever, as well as to remove moles and freckles.	[45,63,65]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Cuscuta monogyna</i> Vahl	Gaghdz miasrrnakani/Գաղձ միասոնականի	Convolvulaceae	The whole plant	Used as a diuretic, analgesic, and laxative.	[45,65]
<i>Daphne mezereum</i> L.	Gaylahat mahatsu/Գայլահատ մահացու	Thymelaeaceae	Barks and fruits	Used against colitis and some stomach diseases. As an ointment it is used against rheumatism and gout.	[51,143]
<i>Datisca cannabina</i> L.	Kanep vayri, jrkanep/Կանեփի վայրի, ջրկանեփ	Datiscaceae	Aerial parts and seeds	Decoction of the seeds is used as a laxative and vomiting agent.	[46,147]
<i>Datura stramonium</i> L.	Arjynkuyz garshahot, satani tuz/Արջընկույզ գարշահոտ, սատանի թուզ	Solanaceae	Leaves	A small amount of decoction of leaves and seeds is used as a sedative against colon diseases, rheumatism, to relieve cramps, and whooping cough.	[144,147]
<i>Daucus carota</i> L.	Gazar/Գազար	Apiaceae	Seeds, roots, and leaves	Used against inflammatory diseases of the stomach, liver, spleen, digestive disorders.	[46,65]
<i>Dictamnus caucasicus</i> Fisch. ex Grossh. ^b	Khndan, voghkuzak/Խնդան, ողկուզակ	Rutaceae	The whole plant	The decoction is used as a diaphoretic against kidney stones, gastrointestinal diseases, rheumatism and some skin diseases. The decoction of the roots is used as an analgesic.	[144,146]
<i>Digitalis ferruginea</i> L. ^b	Matnotsuk zhangot, puch- pucha/Մատոնցուկ ժանգոտ, պուճպուճա	Plantaginaceae	Leaves	Used against heart diseases.	[45,65]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Diphelypaea coccinea</i> (M.Bieb.) Nicolson	Yeghbayraryun karmir/Եղբայրարյուն կարմիր	Orobanchaceae	The whole plant	Used against gangrene, various tumors, ulcers, uterine, and gastrointestinal diseases.	[46,63]
<i>Dipsacus strigosus</i> Willd. ex Roem. & Schult.	Akkan, hovvi sanr/Ակքան, հովվի սանր	Caprifoliaceae	Leaves, stems and flowers or flower-heads	The decoction is used as an anti-inflammatory and diuretic, and to improve the cardiovascular, respiratory, and circulatory systems.	[51,56]
<i>Dracocephalum moldavica</i> L.	Vishapaglux moldavakan/Վիշապագլուխ մոլդավական	Lamiaceae	Aerial parts and flowers	The decoction is used as an anti-inflammatory, wound-healing agent, and analgesic against headaches and as a remedy against bloating.	[51,65,146]
<i>Echinops sphaerocephalus</i> L.	Vozneni kloragluxh/Ոզնենի կլորագլուխ	Asteraceae	Seeds	Decoction of the seeds and congee of the fruits are used against headaches, epilepsy, and sclerosis. Fatty oils are used externally against various skin diseases.	[46,56]
<i>Echium vulgare</i> Brot.	Izhakhot sovorakan/Իժախոտ սովորական	Boraginaceae	Stems, flowers, and leaves	The decoction is used as an expectorant against coughs, laryngitis and whooping cough, whereas decoction of the roots is used against rheumatism and joint pains.	[51,148]
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> L.	Pshateni neghaterev/Փշատենի նեղատերև	Elaeagnaceae	Seeds, flowers and leaves	Flowers and seeds were used against oedema, scurvy, as an anthelmintic, against colitis, bronchitis, heart disease. Leaves are used against rheumatism and gout pains, as well as against wounds.	[46,63]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Elytrigia repens</i> (L.) Nevski.	Sez soghatsvogh/Մեզ սողացող	Poaceae	Rhizomes	Decoction of the rhizome is used against metabolic disorders, skin diseases and furunculosis. Mainly in the form of a tea, as an expectorant used in the treatment of inflammation of the respiratory tract and biliary tract.	[63,92]
<i>Ephedra distachya</i> L.	Sari chamich sovorakan/Սարի չամիչ սովորական	Ephedraceae	Aerial parts	A small amount of decoction is used against rheumatism, malaria, and respiratory diseases (e.g., asthma, whooping cough).	[56,144]
<i>Equisetum arvense</i> L.	Dziadzet dashtayin, dziagi/Չիաձէտ դաշտային, ձիագի	Equisetaceae	Aerial parts	Used against bleeding, haemorrhoids, and hard-to-heal wounds.	[45,63,146]
<i>Eremurus spectabilis</i> M.Bieb. ^b	Shresh ushagrav, paylktuk/Շրէշ ուշագրավ, փայլկտուկ	Asphodelaceae	Roots	Powder obtained from the roots is used against abscesses and some kind of tumours.	[46,65]
<i>Eruca vesicaria</i> (L.) Cav.	Charchruk, asoreak/Շարճրուկ, սսորեակ	Brassicaceae	Aerial parts, flowers, and seeds	A decoction of the seeds is used to remove pustules and boils, in addition, to regulate the digestive system.	[46,148]
<i>Eryngium campestre</i> L.	Yernjak/Երնջակ	Apiaceae	Roots	Fresh root sap or hot tincture of crushed roots used as diuretic, antispasmodic and analgesic, and enhances the menstrual cycle. It is also used against purulent blisters and wounds.	[49,148]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Euphrasia hirtella</i> Jord. ex Reut.	Aknakhot mazot/Ակնախոտ մազոտ	Orobanchaceae	Aerial parts and flowers	Used as an anti-inflammatory and general tonic against strokes, in the treatment of eye diseases and digestive disorders.	[51,145]
<i>Filipendula hexapetala</i> Gilib.	Prpruk vetstertikavor/Փրփրուկ վեցթերթիկավոր	Rosaceae	Aerial parts and rhizomes with roots	Decoction is used against wounds for gout, rheumatism and skin diseases. Decoction of roots and rhizomes is used against leukaemia, diarrhoea, and some female illnesses.	[148]
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> (L.) Maxim.	Prpruk teghanman/Փրփրուկ թեղանման	Rosaceae	Aerial parts or flower-heads	Decoction of the aerial parts and flowers is used against rheumatic pains, gout, and arthritis.	[51,146]
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Mill.	Rrazian, horrom samit/Ռազիան, հորոմ սամիթ	Apiaceae	Fruits	The ripe and dried fruit is used against stomach upsets, and as an expectorant, biliary aid, antispasmodic, laxative, and sedative.	[46,63]
<i>Fragaria vesca</i> L.	Yelak antarrayin, getnamori/Ելակ անտառային, գետնամորի	Rosaceae	All parts, especially fruits	Used as an appetizer and to stabilize digestion. It is also used against cholelithiasis, gout, and hepatitis. Decoction of leaves are used against ulcers, gastritis, anemia, hypertension, heart disease, and atherosclerosis.	[45,145]
<i>Fragaria viridis</i> Weston	Yelak kanach kam blrayin/Ելակ կանաչ կամ բլրային	Rosaceae	All parts	Used as an appetizer and to stabilize digestion. It is also used against cholelithiasis, gout, and hepatitis. Decoction of leaves are used against ulcers, gastritis, anemia, hypertension, heart disease, and atherosclerosis.	[92,146]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Frangula alnus</i> Mill.	Bekteni sovorakan, dzhnik/Բեկտենի սովորական, դժնիկ	Rhamnaceae	Trunk's and thick branches's bark, ripe fruits	The ripe fruit is used against liver diseases and their decoction is used against various skin diseases, such as boils and carbuncles.	[49,63]
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> L.	Tskhabuys degbagortsakan, shantara/Ծխաբույս դեղագործական, շանթարա	Papaveraceae	Aerial parts with flowers	The tincture is used to treat jaundice, biliary tract, and gallbladder diseases, as a diaphoretic, analgesic, and diuretic.	[145,148]
<i>Fumaria schleicheri</i> Soy.-Will.	Tskhabuys Shleykheri/Ծխաբույս Շլեյխերի	Papaveraceae	Aerial parts	In the form of hot wetting, it is used against rheumatism.	[63,149]
<i>Galega officinalis</i> L.	Aytsakhot deghatu, kvoshpegena/Այծախոտ դեղատու, քոշփեգենա	Fabaceae	Flowers and seeds	Decoction of the leaves and seeds is used as an anthelmintic, antipyretic, diuretic, and diaphoretic.	[46,146]
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	Makardakhot kpchun, vzhvzhuk/Մակարդախոտ կպչուն, վժվժուկ	Rubiaceae	Aerial parts	Used against malignant tumours, liver diseases, as well as against bladder inflammation and swelling. The sap is used against jaundice, cystitis, liver and kidney diseases, and, when applied externally, to treat skin rashes, boils, psoriasis, and other skin diseases.	[45,143]
<i>Galium verum</i> L.	Makardakhot iskakan, makardakhot deghin/Մակարդախոտ իսկական, մակարդախոտ դեղին	Rubiaceae	Aerial parts	Flowers in patch form were used against burns, as a blood clotting. The herb mixed with rose oil eliminates weakness.	[106,146]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Gentiana cruciata</i> L.	Bog khachadzev, odzi degh/Բոգ խաչաձև, օձի դեղ	Gentianaceae	Aerial parts	Used against mucosal inflammation, hepatitis, splenomegaly, tumours.	[100,149]
<i>Geranium collinum</i> Steph. ex Willd.	Khordeni blrayin, aghavnaktuts/Խորդենի բլրային, աղավնակտուց	Geraniaceae	Aerial parts and roots	Decoction used as a styptic and analgesic against haemorrhoids and female ailments, and as an anti-inflammatory, bactericidal against diarrhoea and dysentery.	[49,145]
<i>Geum rivale</i> L.	Shohokram getayin/Շոհոքրամ գետային	Rosaceae	Aerial parts and rhizomes	Decoction of the rhizomes is used against insomnia, headaches, haemorrhoids, and uterine bleeding. Also used as a mouthwash against sore throats and bleeding gums.	[46,65]
<i>Geum urbanum</i> L.	Shohokram kaghakayin/Շոհոքրամ քաղաքային	Rosaceae	Aerial parts and rhizomes	Decoction of the rhizomes is used against insomnia, headaches, haemorrhoids, and uterine bleeding. Also used as a mouthwash against sore throats and bleeding gums.	[56,149]
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i> L.	Getnabaghegh bagheghanman/Գետնաբաղեղ բաղեղանման	Lamiaceae	Aerial parts in a flowering time	Used in teas for gastrointestinal inflammation and bronchitis, and in decoctions against skin diseases.	[65,149]
<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> L.	Matutak merk, marukh/Մատուտակ մերկ, մարուխ	Fabaceae	Roots, rhizomes and underground shoots	The sap of the rhizome is used against nervous disorders, kidney, liver, and bladder diseases.	[45,145]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Grossularia reclinata</i> Mill.	Kokrrosheni tekvats/Կոկրոշենի թեքված	Grossulariaceae	Fruits and leaves	An aqueous decoction of the leaves is used against pneumonia, gastritis, enterocolitis, and chronic constipation, while a decoction of the fruit is used as a mild laxative.	[45,148]
<i>Gypsophila bicolor</i> Grossh	Sapnarmat yerkguyn/Սապնարմատ երկգույն	Caryophyllaceae	Aerial parts and roots	An aqueous decoction of the roots is used against gastrointestinal mucous membrane inflammations and cold-related illnesses.	[49,65]
<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i> (L.) L.	Geghorashushan shikakarmir, deghin shushan/Գեղորաշուշան շիկակարմիր, դեղին շուշան	Asphodelaceae	Roots	Decoction is used against jaundice, bladder inflammation, difficulty in urination and delayed menstruation. In some cases it is also used as hemostatic.	[56,92]
<i>Heracleum antasiaticum</i> Manden.	Bldrghan, kotsuk/Բլդրղան, կոծուկ	Apiaceae	Roots, fruits, sometimes also flowers	Green water tincture used against inflammation of the liver and gallbladder, gallstones, digestive disorders.	[56,46]
<i>Heracleum transcaucasicum</i> Manden. ^b	Kotsuk andrkovkasyan/Կոծուկ անդրկովկասյան	Apiaceae	Shoots	Green water tincture used against inflammation of the liver and gallbladder, gallstones, digestive disorders.	[30,147]
<i>Herniaria glabra</i> L.	Pvokhatsaghik, aghekhhot/Փոխածաղիկ, աղեխոտ	Caryophyllaceae	Aerial parts	Used against kidney pain, kidney, bladder and ureteral disorders.	[49,63]
<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> L.	Chichkhan dzhnikanman, laprri/Չիչխան դժնիկանման, լափռի	Elaeagnaceae	Fruits and seeds	Used as an anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and hair-strengthening agent.	[49,143]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Humulus lupulus</i> L.	Gayluk sovorakan/Գալլուկ սովորական	Cannabaceae	Cones	Used against gastritis, diarrhea, pneumonia, hair loss, and furuncles.	[51,65]
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.	Bangi sev, khelarr khot/Բանգի սև, խելար խոտ	Solanaceae	Leaves	Used externally as an analgesic and sedative.	[46,145]
<i>Hypericum alpestre</i> subsp. <i>polygonifolium</i> (Rupr.) Avet. & Takht.	Srohund alpiakan/Սրոհունդ ալպիական	Hypericaceae	Aerial parts	Used as anti-inflammatory against skin diseases.	[46,63,146]
<i>Hypericum eleonora</i> Jelen.	Srohund Eleonorayin/Սրոհունդ Էլենորային	Hypericaceae	Aerial parts	Used as anti-inflammatory against skin diseases.	[30,146]
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> L.	Srohund khotsvats, arevkurik/Սրոհունդ խոցված, արևքուրիկ	Hypericaceae	Aerial parts	Used against gingivitis, neuralgia, malaria, and several female diseases, as well as against rheumatism, scabies, and gout.	[45,149]
<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> L.	Chichkhan sovorakan/Չիչխան սովորական	Elaeagnaceae	Ripe fruits	Decoction of the fruit is used against skin diseases.	[143,149]
<i>Hyssopus angustifolius</i> M.Bieb.	Zopa neghaterev, mshtik/Զոպա նեղատերև, մշտիկ	Lamiaceae	Aerial parts with stems and flowers	The leaves are used as a sedative, and also against gastrointestinal inflammation, asthma, anaemia, and rheumatism.	[49,56]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Inula helenium</i> L.	Heghineyi khot/Հեղինեի խոտ	Asteraceae	Roots and rhizomes	Used against hemorrhoids, migraines and itching. Root powder mixed with honey used to clean the stomach when taken internally, against heart and liver diseases.	[145,46]
<i>Juglans regia</i> L.	Ynkuzeni sovorakan/Ընկուզենի սովորական	Juglandaceae	Leaves and immature fruits	The decoction of the leaves is used as a bath for hemorrhoids, it is also used as an anthelmintic. The decoction of the unripe fruit is used against gastritis, diarrhoea, and enterocolitis.	[146,149]
<i>Juniperus oblonga</i> M.Bieb.	Gihi yerkaraterev/Գիհի երկարատերև	Cupressaceae	Fire-apples	Used against epilepsy and itching, and also to open menstruation, and improve hearing.	[51,146]
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> L.	Marrol vayri/Մառոլ վայրի	Asteraceae	Aerial parts and flowers	An aqueous decoction of the green parts is used against coughs, pneumonia, measles, and rheumatic pains.	[51,145]
<i>Lamium album</i> L.	Khul yeghinj, yeghnojamayr/Խուլ եղինջ, եղնջամայր	Lamiaceae	Flowers	Used against respiratory, spleen and kidney problems, and as hemostatic, while in the form of a tea it is used by adults as a sedative and sleeping aid.	[56,148]
<i>Lamium maculatum</i> L.	Khul yeghinj btsavor/Խուլ եղինջ բծավոր	Lamiaceae	Leaves and flowers	The dried and crushed leaves are used to make an aqueous decoction that is used as a hemostatic and an anti-inflammatory.	[49,148]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Laser trilobum</i> Borkh. ex Gaertn.	Kaputak yerrabltik/Կապուտակ եռաթլթիկ	Apiaceae	Roots and fruits	Boiled fruit is used against coughs, respiratory infections and intestinal diseases.	[56,147]
<i>Lathraea squamaria</i> L.	Gaghteni tepukavor/Գաղտենի թեփուկավոր	Orobanchaceae	The whole plant	Decoction is used against liver diseases (e.g., hepatitis, cirrhosis), cholecystitis, female, kidney, and gastrointestinal diseases.	[45,65]
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> L.	Tapvolorr margagetnayin, kisan/Sափողոռ մարգագետնային, քիսամ	Fabaceae	Aerial parts	Used as an expectorant against certain respiratory diseases, e.g., cough, bronchitis, pneumonia, inflammation of the lungs.	[147,148]
<i>Lathyrus tuberosus</i> L.	Tapvolorr parakir, katik/Sափողոռ պալարակիր, կաթիկ	Fabaceae	Tubers	Decoction of the tubers is used against colitis, dysentery, and diarrhoea.	[45,143,145]
<i>Laurus nobilis</i> L.	Dapni/Դափնի	Lauraceae	Leaves and fruits	Used against rheumatism, earaches, stomach upsets, and sprains.	[45,63]
<i>Lemna minor</i> L.	Jrosp pvokr, dzkan atsveni/Ջրոսպ փոքր, ձկան ածվենի	Araceae	The whole plant	Hot infusion of the plant was used against various tumours. It is used against jaundice, gout, rheumatism, and bone pain.	[46,56]
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i> L.	Arryutsatam manrakhozan/Առյուծասամ մանրախոզան	Asteraceae	Aerial parts, rhizomes, leaves, and flowers	A decoction of green parts is used against diseases of the gallbladder.	[143,144]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i> L.	Arryutsagi srtanman/Առյուծագի սրտանման	Lamiaceae	Aerial parts and flowers	Used against some heart, nervous, and gynecological diseases.	[51,65]
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i> L.	Pghpeghik, paron banjar/Պղպեղիկ, պարոն բանջար	Brassicaceae	Aerial parts, flowers, roots, and seeds	The decoction of the leaves is used against wounds and joint pain. The seeds are used externally against rheumatism.	[46,63]
<i>Lepidium campestre</i> (L.) W.T.Aiton	Kotem dashtayin, nvardak/Կոտեմ դաշտային, նվարդակ	Brassicaceae	Aerial parts, flowers, roots, and seeds	The decoction of the leaves is used against wounds and joint pain. The seeds are used externally against rheumatism.	[46,63]
<i>Lilium armenum</i> (Misch. ex Grossh.) Manden. ^b	Shushan haykakan/Շուշան հայկական	Liliaceae	Leaves with stalk	Used against whooping cough, purulent wounds, burns, leprosy, fungal diseases, mastitis, cystitis.	[119]
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i> Mill.	Ktavakhot sovorakan, vuzhakhhot/Կտավախոտ սովորական, վուժախոտ	Plantaginaceae	Aerial parts	An aqueous decoction is used to treat jaundice, kidney and bladder inflammation. A special tea made from the plant is used against headaches, angina, and coughs.	[49,146]
<i>Lithospermum</i> <i>officinale</i> L.	Kakavkrkut deghatu/Կապակրկուտ դեղատու	Boraginaceae	The whole plant	Decoction of the roots is used against burns, wounds and swellings caused by insect bites, while decoction of the stems and leaves is used as an antipyretic, as well as against headaches and colds.	[51,56]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> L.	Yeghjerarrvuyt yeghjravor, nergyun/Եղջերառվույտ եղջրավոր, ներգյուն	Fabaceae	Aerial parts and flowers	Decoction of the green parts is used against respiratory diseases, bronchitis and pneumonia, while decoction of the flowers is used as a soothing and invigorating remedy.	[65,148]
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> L.	Arenatsaghik sovorakan/Արենաձաղիկ սովորական	Lythraceae	Leaves, flowers, stems, and roots	Used against diarrhoea and dysentery. Decoction of the roots and green parts is used for baths for 'weak' children, and fresh leaves are applied to cuts and wounds to heal them quickly.	[49,56]
<i>Malus orientalis</i> Uglitzk.	Khndzoreni arevelyan/Խնձորենի արևելյան	Rosaceae	Fruits and leaves	The ripe fruit is used to improve the digestive system and against vitamin deficiencies. The leaves and fruits are used as an anti-inflammatory, an invigorator, and they help flush excess cholesterol and toxic substances out of the body faster.	[144,146]
<i>Malva neglecta</i> Wallr.	Pipert kloraterev, hatsupanir/Փիփերթ կլորատերև, հացուպանիր	Malvaceae	Aerial parts and leaves	Decoction of the leaves is used against bronchitis, diarrhea, stomach and duodenal ulcers, colitis, and haemorrhoids.	[63,148]
<i>Malva sylvestris</i> L.	Pipert antarrayin, mologh/Փիփերթ անտառային, մոլող	Malvaceae	Aerial parts and leaves	Tea from the leaves and roots is used against stomach and intestinal pain, bladder and ureteral disorders.	[51,63]
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> L.	Meghratsuts sovorakan/Մեղրածուծ սովորական	Lamiaceae	Aerial parts	Used against inflammation of the teeth and ears, asthma, opens blockages of the liver and spleen.	[145,148]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i> L.	Yeritsuk deghatnayin, haa-vatsaghik/Երիցուկ դեղատնային, հաավածադիկ	Asteraceae	Flowers and flower-heads	Used against acute and chronic inflammation of the mucous membranes of the stomach and colitis.	[45,146]
<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i> (Less.) Porter	Yeritsuk yeritsukanman/Երիցուկ երիցուկանման	Asteraceae	Flowers	The tincture is used against toothaches and also externally against skin rashes and wounds.	[65,144]
<i>Melampyrum arvense</i> L.	Kovatsvoren dashtayin/Կովացորեն դաշտային	Orobanchaceae	Aerial parts, flowers and seeds	Tincture of the green parts is used against rheumatism, dizziness, heart problems, headaches, and insomnia.	[46,65]
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i> (L.) Pall.	Isharrvuyt deghatu/Իշարվույտ դեղատու	Fabaceae	Flowers and flower-heads	Used internally and externally against respiratory diseases, insomnia, rheumatoid arthritis, skin abscesses.	[51,65]
<i>Melissa officinalis</i> L.	Patrinj deghatu, trnjkhoh/Պատրինջ դեղատու, թրնջխոտ	Lamiaceae	Aerial parts	Aqueous tincture of leaves and shoots is used as an anesthetic, against anemia, headaches, toxemia during pregnancy.	[63,144]
<i>Mentha arvensis</i> L.	Daghdz dashtayin/Դադձ դաշտային	Lamiaceae	Aerial parts and flowers	Decoction of the plant is used as an appetiser, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, choleric, it is also often used against gastritis, vomiting, diarrhoea, and dysentery.	[51,146]
<i>Mentha longifolia</i> (L.) L.	Daghdz yerkaraterev, katvakhoh/Դադձ երկարատերև, կատվախոտ	Lamiaceae	Aerial parts	The decoction of the green parts is good against diarrhoea, nausea and stomach aches and the fresh juice helps with snake and scorpion bites.	[45,149]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Mentha pulegium</i> L.	Ananukh lvi, lvatsaghik/Անանուխ լվի, լվածաղիկ	Lamiaceae	Leaves and flowers	The leaves and flowers are used as an antiseptic and emollient.	[148]
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> L.	Jrarrvuyt yerraterev/Ջրառվույտ եռատերև	Menyanthaceae	Leaves	The leaves are used against liver and gallbladder dis- eases, pneumonia, and malaria.	[51,56]
<i>Mespilus germanica</i> L.	Zkerreni sovorakan/Չկերենի սովորական	Rosaceae	Leaves and fruits	Decoction of the leaves and fruit is used against kidney problems, haemorrhoids, inflammation of the stomach and intestines. Decoction of the leaves is also used as a mouthwash against sore throats.	[51,143]
<i>Morus alba</i> L.	Tteni spitak/Թթենի սպիտակ	Moraceae	Leaves	Used against mild forms of diabetes and skin diseases.	[20, 56]
<i>Myosotis micrantha</i> Pall. ex Lehm.	Anmorrुक manratsaghik/Ամոռուկ մանրածաղիկ	Boraginaceae	Aerial parts and roots	The decoction used as an anthelmintic. The juice of the plant is used as a rejuvenator against the elderly, and to improve sexual performance.	[45,146]
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i> Hoffm.	Anmorrुक antarrayin/Ամոռուկ անտառային	Boraginaceae	Aerial parts, roots and flowers	Infusion of green parts or roots is used against eye dis- eases, e.g., conjunctivitis, ophthalmia.	[46,146]
<i>Myosoton aquaticum</i> Moench.	Papkamaz jrayin/Փափկամազ ջրային	Caryophyllaceae	Aerial parts	The aqueous decoction is used against various skin diseases, eye diseases (e.g., conjunctivitis, blepharitis), and purulent angina.	[46,149]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> R.Br.	Jrkotem deghatu, arrvikotmuk/Ջրկոտմուկ դեղատու, առվիկոտմուկ	Brassicaceae	Aerial parts	Used against gingivitis, diabetes, anaemia, dermatoses, and rheumatism.	[145,46]
<i>Nepeta grandiflora</i> M.Bieb. ^b	Katvadaghdz khoshor- atsaghik/Կատվաղաղձ խոշորածաղիկ	Lamiaceae	Aerial parts	The water decoction is used against diseases of the urogenital and digestive system, anaemia, and insomnia.	[45,56,146]
<i>Nigella sativa</i> L.	Sonich/Սոնիճ	Ranunculaceae	Leaves and seeds	The tea made from seeds is used against constipation, stomach and bowel disorders. The decoction of the seeds is used against bronchial asthma, urolithiasis, insomnia, and some skin diseases.	[49,147]
<i>Nymphaea alba</i> L.	Harsnamat spitak, jrashu- shan/Հարսնամատ սպիտակ, ջրաշուշան	Nymphaeaceae	Leaves, flowers, rhizomes and roots	Decoction of the rhizome is used as a hemostatic. The sap of the plant is used to relieve sore throats and coughs, and the roots boiled in sweet juice give relief to pneumonia patients.	[43,150]
<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.	Rrehan mshakovi/Ռեհան մշակովի	Lamiaceae	Aerial parts	Used against febrile illnesses, poor digestion, asthma, nausea, gastroenteritis, migraines, and insomnia.	[144,145]
<i>Ononis arvensis</i> L.	Yeznargel dashtayin, ishakhorrn/Եզնարգել դաշտային, իշախորոն	Fabaceae	Roots	Used as a diuretic and antiperspirant, a hemostatic, and as a soothing agent against headaches, rheumatism, chronic skin lesions.	[51,143]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i> L.	Karr pshot, ishakarr/Կար փշոտ, իշակար	Asteraceae	Leaves and leafy shoots	Herbal decoction is used against purulent wounds, malignant tumors, pneumonia, and tuberculosis.	[51,65]
<i>Orchis mascula</i> L.	Kholordz arakan, altsatunk/Խոլորձ արական, ալծատունկ	Orchidaceae	Tubers	The decoction is used against diarrhoea, sexual weakness, and is also useful against food and other poisonings.	[145,148]
<i>Orchis palustris</i> Jacq.	Kholordz chahchayin, vorkis/Խոլորձ ճահճային, որքիս	Orchidaceae	Tubers	The decoction is used against diarrhoea, sexual weakness, and is also useful against food and other poisonings.	[45,145]
<i>Origanum vulgare</i> L.	Khnkatsaghih sovorakan, sevakhot/Խնկատսղիկ սովորական, սեվախոտ	Lamiaceae	Aerial parts	Used against pulmonary tuberculosis, rheumatism, epilepsy, as well as headaches and skin lesions.	[51,146]
<i>Orobanche aegyptiaca</i> Pers.	Chragakhot yegiptakan/Շրագախոտ եգիպտական	Orobanchaceae	Aerial parts	A decoction of the ground part is used against syphilis and is sometimes used against diarrhoea and enterocolitis.	[45,63]
<i>Orobanche lutea</i> Baumg.	Arrvuytayin chragakhot/Արվույտային ճրագախոտ	Orobanchaceae	Stems and flowers	Used as an analgesics.	[46,56]
<i>Orobanche ramosa</i> L.	Chyughavor chragakhot/Շյուղավոր ճրագախոտ	Orobanchaceae	Stems and flowers	Used as an analgesics.	[46,56]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i> L.	Ttvashuk ttvash, garmakanjik/Թթվաշուկ թթվաշ, գառնականջիկ	Oxalidaceae	Leaves	Used against atherosclerosis and gallbladder disease, and the leaves, mashed with sugar, are used to make a special refreshing drink that is used as a mild diuretic.	[145,148]
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	Ttvarrvuyt yeghjravor/Թթվառվույտ եղջրավոր	Oxalidaceae	Leaves	Used against atherosclerosis and gallbladder disease, and the leaves, mashed with sugar, are used to make a special refreshing drink that is used as a mild diuretic.	[145,148]
<i>Padus racemosa</i> (Lam.) Gilib.	Tkheni sovorakan, shan/Թխենի սովորական, սհան	Rosaceae	Fruits	The decoction is used as an anti-inflammatory and astringent, regulating stomach and intestinal activity.	[56,148]
<i>Papaver orientale</i> L. ^b	Kkach arevelyan/Կակաչ արևելյան	Papaveraceae	Aerial parts	Used as an analgesic.	[46,63]
<i>Peucedanum alsaticum</i> L.	Margatsntsu elzasyan/Մարգացնձու ելզայան	Apiaceae	Roots	Decoction of the roots is used against coughs, headaches, asthma, and fever, as well as toothache as a gargle.	[106,143]
<i>Peucedanum caucasicum</i> (M.Bieb.) K.Koch ^b	Margatsntsu kovkasyan/Մարգացնձու կովկասյան	Apiaceae	Roots	Decoction of the roots is used against coughs, headaches, asthma, and fever, as well as toothache as a gargle.	[45,143]
<i>Peucedanum ruthenicum</i> M.Bieb.	Margatsntsu volgyan, yeritsanuk/Մարգացնձու վոլգյան, երիցանուկ	Apiaceae	Roots	Decoction of the roots is used against coughs, headaches, asthma, and fever, as well as toothache as a gargle.	[149,150]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Peganum harmala</i> L.	Spand sovorakan, harmal/Սպանդ սովորական, հարմալ	Nitrariaceae	Aerial parts and fruits	The seeds mixed with wine and other herbs are used against heart problems.	[49,56]
<i>Phlomis tuberosa</i> L. Moench	Bavegh palaravor/Բավեղ պալարավոր	Lamiaceae	Aerial parts and tubers	The decoction is used against pneumonia, dysentery, diarrhoea and fever. Freshly chopped leaves and roots are applied to wounds and sores to accelerate healing.	[49,145]
<i>Phragmites australis</i> (Cav.) Steud.	Yegheg haravayin/Եղեղ հարավային	Poaceae	Rhizomes, leaves, and shoots	Decoction of the rhizomes is used as a diaphoretic, diuretic and choleric, while a decoction of the roots is used against avitaminosis, during scorpion bite, bone pain, and to remove freckles.	[56,145]
<i>Physalis alkekengi</i> L.	Harsnakhot, bojoj/Հարսնախոտ, բոջոջ	Solanaceae	Roots and fruits	The fruit is used with caution for stomach and intestinal pain. It is used as an analgesic, an anti-inflammatory, and a styptic. An ointment of fruit and olive oil is used exter- nally as a soothing and anti-inflammatory.	[146,148]
<i>Pinus kochiana</i> Klotzsch ex K.Koch	Sochi/Սոճի	Pinaceae	Leaves, buds, gum, and cons	Decoction of the leaves is used against wounds, burns and skin diseases.	[65,46]
<i>Pistacia atlantica</i> Desf.	Khneni btaterev/Խնկենի բթատերև	Anacardiaceae	Aerial parts	Used against abdominal discomfort and pain, dyspepsia and peptic ulcer, as a diuretic and stimulant.	[49,147]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Pistacia mutica</i> Fisch. et C.A.Mey	Khneni btaterev/Խնկենի բթատերև	Anacardiaceae	Leaves and resin	Resin mixed with oil and wax is used as a soothing remedy, a special ointment is made.	[65,144]
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.	Yezan lezu nshtaraterev/Եզան լեզու նշտարատերև	Plantaginaceae	Leaves, seeds, and rarely roots	Used against bronchitis, pulmonary tuberculosis, whooping cough, a number of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.	[146,149]
<i>Plantago major</i> L.	Yezan lezu, jghakhot/Եզան լեզու, ջղախոտ	Plantaginaceae	Leaves, seeds, and rarely roots	Used against bronchitis, pulmonary tuberculosis, whooping cough, a number of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.	[51,149]
<i>Polygala anatolica</i> Boiss. et Heldr.	Katnakhot anatoliakan/Կաթնախոտ անատոլիական	Polygalaceae	Roots and leaves	Decoction of the leaves is used against memory loss, male impotence, and as an antipyretic. A decoction of the roots is used against stomach and intestinal disorders, kidney inflammation, diarrhoea, and cystitis.	[56,45]
<i>Polygonatum glaberrimum</i> K.Koch.	Soghomoni knik/Սողոմոնի կնիք	Asparagaceae	The whole plant	Decoction of the rhizome is used against haemorrhoids, acute bronchitis, and pneumonia.	[144,145]
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	Matitegh chnchghuki/Մատիտեղ ճնճղուկի	Polygonaceae	Aerial parts	Decoction of the aerial parts is used against inflammations of the liver, kidneys, ureters, mucous membranes of the stomach and intestines, while the tea is used against coughs and lung diseases.	[49,56]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Polygonum carneum</i> C.Koch.	Matitegh mandik/Մատիտեղ մանդիկ	Polygonaceae	Roots	Used as an anti-inflammatory against stomach and intestinal ulcers, enteritis and colitis, and as an external application to treat furunculosis and burns.	[45,146]
<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i> L.	Matitegh jrayin/Մատիտեղ ջրային	Polygonaceae	Aerial parts	The fresh herb is used as a mouthwash against inflammation of the mouth, it is also used against fever and sore throat, and when used externally against purulent wounds.	[45,146]
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i> L.	Matitegh deghaterev/Մատիտեղ դեղատերև	Polygonaceae	Aerial parts	The decoction is used as a hemostatic, an anti-inflammatory, diuretic and laxative, and is also used against constipation.	[51,145]
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	Dandurr banjareghayin, prprem /Դանդուր բանջարեղային, փրփրեմ	Portulacaceae	Aerial parts and seeds	Used against liver and stomach problems, diarrhoea and ulcers, as well as against dysentery, snake and bee stings.	[45,145]
<i>Potentilla erecta</i> (L.) Raeusch.	Matnuni ughigh, hingterevi/Մատնունի ուղիղ, հինգտերևի	Rosaceae	Aerial parts and rhizomes	Used to treat the gastrointestinal tract, some skin diseases (skin rashes, burns), and inflammation of the mouth. And a decoction of the rhizomes is used as a hemostatic to stop intestinal, uterine and pulmonary bleeding.	[51,56]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Poterium polygamum</i> Waldst. et Kit.	Sevatesuk bazmakogh, jermatak/Սևատեսուկ բազմակող, ջերմատակ	Rosaceae	Aerial parts and roots	The decoction is used as an emollient against purulent wounds. Decoction of the roots is used against pneumonia, diarrhoea, dysentery, and enterocolitis.	[145,147]
<i>Primula veris</i> L.	Gnarbuk garnanayin, ko-vatsntsuk/Գնարբուկ գարնանային, կովացնծուկ	Primulaceae	Rhizome with roots, leaves, and flowers	Root extract is used against coughs, pneumonia, and as a diuretic, laxative, and expectorant. Decoction of the leaves is used against kidney and bladder diseases, and decoction of the flowers is used as a diaphoretic against colds and flu.	[63,148]
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.	Sevaglkhik sovorakan, tsortsoruk/Սևագլխիկ սովորական, ծործորուկ	Lamiaceae	Aerial parts	Tincture of the green mass is used against respiratory diseases (e.g., sore throat, cough, diphtheria), heart and stomach ailments. The plant is also used as an ointment in the treatment of fungal diseases, and a tea made from the flowers is used as an anti-inflammatory.	[46,63]
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L. ^b	Tsiran/Ծիրափն	Rosaceae	Fruits and resin	Apricot resin is used in the treatment of various skin diseases. The fruit is used against anaemia, cardiovascular, and kidney diseases.	[20,49]
<i>Prunus divaricata</i> Le-deb.	Saloreni chrrvats, alucha/Սալորենի չոված, ալուչա	Rosaceae	Flowers, fruits, roots, and branch bark	The fruit is used as an appetizing and as a digestive aid.	[51,143]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L.	Saloreni pshavor, sev salor/Սալորենի փշավոր, սև սալոր	Rosaceae	Flowers and fruits	Fruits are used fresh or cooked as an anti-inflammatory and tonic against intestinal disorders, hoarseness, and cough.	[51,143]
<i>Pulmonaria dacica</i> Simonk.	Meghruk/Մեղրուկ	Boraginaceae	Leaves and aerial parts with flowers	Used as an emollient, styptic, and antiseptic.	[92,150]
<i>Pulsatilla albana</i> (Steven) Bercht. & J.Presl.	Knakhot/Քնախոտ	Ranunculaceae	Aerial parts, in some cases even the roots	Used as a sedative, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, and hypnotic.	[144,145]
<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Nrrneni sovorakan, nrrni/Նոնենի սովորական, նոնի	Lythraceae	Roots, fruits, and trunk barks	The bark of the fruit is used as an antiseptic against stomach and intestinal inflammation, and dysentery.	[144,148]
<i>Pyrus caucasica</i> Fed. ^b	Tandzeni kovkasyan/Տանձենի կովկասյան	Rosaceae	Fruits and leaves	Decoction of the leaves is used against angina and sore throats, the sap of the fruit quenches thirst and improves stomach function, and the seeds have an anthelmintic effect.	[45,148]
<i>Quercus araxina</i> (Trautv.) Grossh.	Kaghni araksyan/Կաղնի արաքսյան	Fagaceae	Fruits and leaves	The fruit is beaten off and placed on the bites of poisonous insects and reptiles to relieve swelling.	[145]
<i>Quercus iberica</i> Stev. ^b	Kaghni vratsakan/Կաղնի վրացական	Fagaceae	Fruits and leaves	The fruit is beaten off and placed on the bites of poisonous insects and reptiles to relieve swelling.	[45,143]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Quercus macranthera</i> Fisch. & C.A.Mey.	Kaghni arevelyan, khozakaghni/Կաղնի արևելյան, խոզակաղնի	Fagaceae	Fruits and leaves	The fruit is beaten off and placed on the bites of poisonous insects and reptiles to relieve swelling.	[45,143]
<i>Quercu robur</i> L.	Kaghni amarrayin/Կաղնի ամառային	Fagaceae	Fruits and leaves	The fruit is beaten off and placed on the bites of poisonous insects and reptiles to relieve swelling.	[51,143]
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L.	Sut boghk, ktarr/Սուտ բոցիկ, քթար	Brassicaceae	The whole plant	Used against goitre, urolithiasis and jaundice. Nowadays, the plant is used as an appetiser and gastrointestinal remedy.	[46,148]
<i>Reseda lutea</i> L.	Hapruk deghin/Հափրուկ դեղին	Resedaceae	Aerial parts, leaves, and roots	Decoction is used as an anthelmintic, diaphoretic, and diuretic.	[56,149]
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> L.	Dzhnik lutsoghakan, hakri /Դժնիկ լուծողական, հակրի	Rhamnaceae	Rip fruits	Decoction of the fruit is used as a laxative, in the treatment of jaundice, hemorrhoids, gastritis. Fruit sap is also used against skin diseases.	[49,63]
<i>Rheum luteola</i> L.	Khavartsil/Խավարծիլ	Polygonaceae	Rhizomes with roots	Used as a choleric, mild laxative, and anti-inflammatory against haemorrhoids and constipation.	[46,148]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Rheum palmatum</i> L.	Khavartsil deghatu/Խավարծիլ դեղասուռ	Polygonaceae	Rhizomes with roots	Used as a choleric, mild laxative, and anti-inflammatory against haemorrhoids and constipation.	[65,148]
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i> L.	Aklorabbuk pvokr/Աքլորաբբուկ փոքր	Orobanchaceae	Aerial parts	Decoction of the green part is used against alcoholism, arrhythmia, fever, headaches, as well as venereal diseases. The dried and crushed leaves are used externally against purulent wounds.	[49,56]
<i>Rhinanthus pectinatus</i> (Behrend.) Vass.	Aklorabbuk sanravor/Աքլորաբբուկ սանրավոր	Orobanchaceae	Aerial parts	Decoction of the green part is used to treat alcoholism, arrhythmia, fever, headaches, as well as venereal diseases. The dried and crushed leaves are used externally to treat purulent wounds.	[49,65]
<i>Rhus coriaria</i> L.	Drakhtatsarr/Դրախտածառ	Anacardiaceae	Leaves and fruits	An aqueous tincture of the leaves, an alcoholic extract or a decoction are used against diabetes. The preparations are used against inflammation of the eyes and mouth.	[65,148]
<i>Ribes alpinum</i> L.	Hagharjeni alpiakan/Հաղարջենի ալպիական	Grossulariaceae	Leaves, fruits, and buds	Decoction of the leaves is used against rheumatism and gout, while the fruit is used against vitamin deficiencies.	[45,143]
<i>Ribes armenum</i> Pojark. (<i>Ribes nigrum</i> L.) ^b	Hagharjeni haykakan/Հաղարջենի հայկական	Grossulariaceae	Leaves, fruits, and buds	Fresh fruit is used to make a syrup that is used to change the aftertaste of many medicines.	[30]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Ribes biebersteinii</i> Berland.	Hagharjeni Bibershteyni/Հաղարջենի Բիբերշտեյնի	Grossulariaceae	Leaves, fruits, and buds	Decoction of the leaves is used against rheumatism and gout, while the fruit is used against vitamin deficiencies.	[56,150]
<i>Rosa canina</i> L.	Masreni shan, shnavard/Մասրենի շան, շնավարդ	Rosaceae	Fruits, roots, and flowers	Decoction of roots is used in the treatment of hemorrhoids in a bath. The sap of the fruit is used against eye and ear diseases, as well as headaches and tooth-aches.	[106,145]
<i>Rosa corymbifera</i> Borkh.	Masreni vahanakir/Մասրենի վահանակիր	Rosaceae	Petals	Used against liver diseases.	[65,144]
<i>Rosa sosnovskyana</i> Tam. ^b	Masreni andrkovkasyan/Մասրենի անդրկովկասյան	Rosaceae	Fruits	Used against liver diseases.	[30]
<i>Rosa spinosissima</i> L.	Masreni arratapush/Մասրենի առատափուշ	Rosaceae	Petals	Used against heart diseases.	[45,146]
<i>Rubia tinctorum</i> L.	Toron nerkatu, gunarmat/Տորոն ներկատու, գունարմատ	Rubiaceae	Rhizomes and roots	Used in the form of decoctions or infusions mixed with mint against jaundice.	[65,148]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Rubus armeniacus</i> Focke ^b	Morreni haykakan/Մոռենի հայկական	Rosaceae	Leaves, fruits and roots	Used against leprosy, inflammation of the digestive tract, plague, burns.	[45,143]
<i>Rubus caesius</i> L.	Mosheni sovorakan, moshi/Մոշենի սովորական, մոշի	Rosaceae	Leaves and fruits	Tea made from fruits and leaves is used as a diaphoretic and antipyretic against colds.	[49,148]
<i>Rubus idaeus</i> L.	Antaramori, aznvarori/Անտառամորի, ազնվամորի	Rosaceae	Fruits and flowers	The fruit tincture is used against influenza, chronic rheumatism, scurvy, anemia and gastric diseases. The fruit was cooked with honey and used against measles. The flower tincture was used against snakebite in the form of compress.	[51,143]
<i>Rubus saxatilis</i> L.	Mosheni karayin, karamori/Մոշենի քարային, քարամորի	Rosaceae	Fruits, leaves and stems	Decoction of the whole plant is used to strengthen hair and get rid of dandruff. Decoction of the leaves is used against gastrointestinal and female ailments, and the prepared tea is used to soothe the nerves.	[45,143]
<i>Rubus takhtadjanii</i> Mulk. ^b	Aznvarori haykakan/Ազնվամորի հայկական	Rosaceae	Fruits	Tea made from fruits and leaves is used as a diaphoretic and antipyretic against colds.	[30,143]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Rumex alpinus</i> L.	Aveluk alpiakan, trntjuk alpiakan/Ավելուկ ալպիական, թրնթջուկ ալպիական	Polygonaceae	Roots and leaves	Used against melancholy, gastrointestinal disorders, infectious diseases, metabolic disorders.	[56,148]
<i>Rumex crispus</i> L.	Aveluk gangur, trntjuk gangur/Ավելուկ գանգուր, թրնթջուկ գանգուր	Polygonaceae	Aerial parts with leaves and flowers	Decoction of the roots is used against coughs, bronchitis, and upper respiratory tract diseases. Fresh leaves or their sap are used as an appetite suppressant, a hemostatic, and a diuretic.	[49,148]
<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> L.	Netaxot netaxotanman/Նետախոտո նետախոտանման	Alismataceae	Rhizomes and leaves	Used as an analgesic and an astringent.	[46,65,146]
<i>Salicornia europaea</i> L.	Aghabuys yevropakan, momik/Աղաբույս եվրոպական, մոմիկ	Amaranthaceae	Aerial parts	The decoction is used against diseases of the urogenital system.	[21,149]
<i>Salix alba</i> L.	Urri, urreni spitak/Ուրի, ուրենի սպիտակ	Salicaceae	Trunk and branch bark, leaves and roots	Used against diseases of the spleen, gastric mucosa, inflammation of the liver and kidneys. The smell and sap of the flowers is used against headaches, the resin of the tree improves eyesight.	[143,144]
<i>Salix caprea</i> L.	Urreni pshik, aytsurri/Ուրենի փշիկ, այծուրի	Salicaceae	Leaves and roots	Used against diseases of the spleen, gastric mucosa, inflammation of the liver and kidneys. The smell and sap of the flowers is used against headaches, the resin of the tree improves eyesight.	[143,144]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Salix cinerea</i> L.	Urreni mokhraguyr/Ուրենի մոխրագույն	Salicaceae	Leaves and roots	Used against diseases of the spleen, gastric mucosa, inflammation of the liver and kidneys. The smell and sap of the flowers is used against headaches, the resin of the tree improves eyesight.	[143,144]
<i>Salvia officinalis</i> L.	Yeghespak deghatu/Եղեսպակ դեղատու	Lamiaceae	Aerial parts	Used against kidney pain, bladder pain, cough, weakness.	[51,145]
<i>Salvia sclarea</i> L.	Yeghespak mshkynkuzayin, sherepanuk/Եղեսպակ մշկընկուզային, շերեփանուկ	Lamiaceae	Aerial parts	Decoction of the leaves is used against kidney and bladder diseases, it has a styptic effect, and relieves skin rashes.	[49,63]
<i>Sambucus ebulus</i> L.	Kttkeni khotayin, tztpaghuk/Կտտկենի խոտային, տզտպաղուկ	Adoxaceae	Aerial parts, fruits, and roots	Decoction of the leaves is used against inflammation of the urinary tract, and the fruit is used as a laxative and diuretic.	[45,143]
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Kalantashi tsarr, tantrveni/Քալանթաշի ծառ, թանթրվենի	Adoxaceae	The whole plant	Flowers are used as sudorific and diuretic are useful in uremia.	[51,65]
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i> L.	Ocharrabuys, prprik/Օճառաբույս, փրփրիկ	Caryophyllaceae	Roots	Used against oral mucous membrane ulcers, urinary and menstrual retention, visual disturbances.	[21,65]
<i>Satureja hortensis</i> L.	Kortin partezayin, tsitron/Կորթին պարտեզային, ծիթրոն	Lamiaceae	Aerial parts	Used against flu, cough, headache, migraine, dizziness, irregular heartbeat.	[49,63]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Scorzonera latifolia</i> (Fisch. et Mey.) DC.	Sindz laynaterev, katnaberik/Սինձ լայնատերև, կաթնաբերիկ	Asteraceae	Roots and leaves	The local population dries the juice extracted from the roots and uses it as chewing gum, calling it 'mountain gum'. Resin, derived from the roots and green parts, was used to whiten teeth and to strengthen the gums.	[49,146]
<i>Sedum acre</i> L.	Tantrrik darnn, gortnukabuys/Թանթրնիկ դառն, գորտնուկաբույս	Crassulaceae	Aerial parts	The sap is used against vitamin deficiencies, epilepsy, and anaemia. It is also used externally to remove warts and papillomas, and against purulent wounds and ulcers.	[46,143]
<i>Sedum album</i> L.	Spitak tantrrik/Սպիտակ թանթրնիկ	Crassulaceae	Aerial parts	The sap is used against vitamin deficiencies, epilepsy, and anaemia. It is also used externally to remove warts and papillomas, and against purulent wounds and ulcers.	[65,148]
<i>Senecio rhombifolia</i> (Adam) Sch. Bip.	Halevoruk sheghankyunadzev/Հալեւորուկ շեղանկյունաձև	Asteraceae	The whole plant	A decoction of the roots was used against various tumours and infertility in women.	[20,147]
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i> L.	Mananekh vayri, akhuna/Մանանեխ վայրի, ախունա	Brassicaceae	Seeds	Used as an appetizer and anthelmintic	[51,145]
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i> (L.) Scop.	Khozaknchit deghatu, aghbagh- buk/Խոզակնճիթ դեղատու, աղբաղբուկ	Brassicaceae	Aerial parts and sometimes roots	Sap obtained from fresh leaves is used as an anthelmintic, remedy against gingivitis, expectorant, and diuretic.	[148,149]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i> L.	Morm kaghtsradarrn/Մորմ քաղցրադարն	Solanaceae	Shoots with leaves, flowers, and fruits	Decoction of the leaves and shoots is used against asthma, bladder and urinary tract infections, it is also used to regulate metabolism, against headaches, and epilepsy.	[49,65]
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	Morm sev, katvakhaghogh/Մորմ սև, կատվախաղող	Solanaceae	Shoots with leaves and fruits	The decoction is used as an antipyretic, anti-inflammatory, and diuretic against bladder spasms and stomach pains.	[20,143]
<i>Sophora japonica</i> (L.) Schott	Sofora chaponakan, sofora/Սոֆորա ճապոնական, սոֆորա	Fabaceae	Flower-buds and fruits	Decoction of the fruit is used against burns, various ulcers, and purulent wounds.	[21,149]
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> L.	Aroseni, tstikhndzor/Արսենի, ծախինձոր	Rosaceae	Fruits	Tincture of the fruit is used as a soft laxative, biliary, and diuretic.	[51,143]
<i>Sorbus hajastana</i> Gabrieljan ^b	Haykakan aroseni/Հայկական արսենի	Rosaceae	Fruits	Tincture of the fruit is used as a soft laxative, biliary, and diuretic.	[30,143]
<i>Sorghum halepense</i> (L.) Pers.	Molasorgo, halepi khot/Մոլասորգո, հալեպի խոտ	Poaceae	Seeds and roots	Decoction of roots and rhizomes is used with caution against gout and rheumatism, while decoction of seeds is used as a diuretic, and as a general restorative.	[51,146]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Stachys palustris</i> L.	Abeghakhot chahchayin, yezna ^b khoh/Աբեղախոտ ճահճային, եզնախոտ	Lamiaceae	Aerial parts	Used in the treatment of female illnesses in the postpartum period. Decoction of the green mass is used against irregular menstruation and the decoction is used as a rubbing and bath against inflammatory uterine diseases and other female ailments.	[46,143]
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.	Astghik mijak, jrjuk/Աստղիկ միջակ, ջրջուկ	Caryophyllaceae	The whole plant or only aerial parts	A decoction obtained from the whole plant is used as an irrigation against ulcers and purulent wounds. The decoction of aerial parts is used to regulate the gastrointestinal tract and improve nervous system and heart function.	[149]
<i>Symphytum asperum</i> Lepech.	Hayvaz, meghratsuts/Հայվազ, մեղրածուծ	Boraginaceae	Roots and rhi- zomes	The decoction of the roots is used as an appetizer. Decoc- tion of the plant or infusion of dried roots is also used as a poultice against purulent wounds, bruises, and fractures.	[46,146]
<i>Tamus communis</i> L.	Knkabuys, kuysarmat, sev Ioshtak/Կնկաբույս, կույսարմատ, սև լոշտակ	Dioscoreaceae	Rhizomes	Using hot poultices, massages or rubbing, the sap or decoction is used against sciatica, rheumatism, gout, and arthritis.	[65,148]
<i>Tanacetum coccineum</i> (Willd.) Grierson	Lvatsaghik mug karmir, tarka- van/Լվածաղիկ մուգ կարմիր, տարկավան	Asteraceae	Inflorescences	Decoction of the flower baskets is used as an anthelmintic, and against wounds and ulcers.	[56,146]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> L.	Lvatsaghik sovorakan, susambar/Lվածաղիկ սովորական, սուսամբար	Asteraceae	Inflorescences	The tincture is used as an anthelmintic, anti-inflammatory, cholaretic, and antiseptic.	[56,146]
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> F.H.Wigg.	Krrabanjar/Կռաբանջար	Asteraceae	The whole plant	Used to "purify the blood", has the ability to regulate digestion, eliminate jaundice, and regulate sleep.	[51,63]
<i>Taxus baccata</i> L.	Keni hataptghayin, geghdzi/Կենի հատապտղային, գեղձի	Taxaceae	Leaves	Decoction of the leaves is only used externally against colds, asthma, epilepsy, kidney, and liver diseases.	[143,146]
<i>Teucrium polium</i> L.	Lerdakhot aleher, mariam khot/Լերդախոտ ալեհեր, մարիամ խոտ	Lamiaceae	The whole plant	Used as an anthelmintic and diuretic, the juice is used against diseases of the liver and spleen.	[144,145]
<i>Teucrium scordioides</i> Schreb.	Lerdakhot skhtorayin/Լերդախոտ սխտորային	Lamiaceae	The whole plant	Fresh or dried herb mixed with vinegar was used against joint pains, and a mixture with honey was used against malignant ulcers and skin diseases. Also used in the form of wettings and baths against purulent wounds, boils, and eye inflammation.	[144,145]
<i>Thalictrum foetidum</i> L.	Gndzmndzuk/Գնձմնձուկ	Ranunculaceae	Aerial parts and leaves	Used in limited quantities as a sedative in neuroses and as a general tonic against gall bladder, liver and kidney diseases.	[146,148]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Thalictrum minus</i> L.	Khmrahot pvokr, gndzmndzuk pvokr/Խմրախոտ փոքր, գնձմնձուկ փոքր	Ranunculaceae	Aerial parts and roots	The root decoction is used against jaundice, headaches, epilepsy and metabolic disorders. While the herbal decoction is used against acute infectious diseases such as measles, smallpox, diphtheria, malaria.	[146,148]
<i>Thymus collinus</i> Bieb.	Urts blakayin/Ուրց բլրակային	Lamiaceae	Aerial parts	Used as an appetizer, helps with toothache when eating with food, strengthens eyesight, and regulates breathing.	[65,150]
<i>Thymus kotschianus</i> Boiss. et Hohen.	Urts Kochii/Ուրց Կոչիի	Lamiaceae	Aerial parts	Used as an appetizer, helps with toothache when eating with food, strengthens eyesight, and regulates breathing.	[63,106]
<i>Thymus serpyllum</i> L.	Urts soghatsvogh, vayri tsotrin, mesh/Ուրց սողացող, վայրի ծոթրին, մեշ	Lamiaceae	Aerial parts	Decoction is used as an antiseptic and antispasmodic to improve digestion, and treat oral inflammation.	[49,148]
<i>Thymus transcaucasicus</i> Ronn. ^b	Urts andrkovkasyan/Ուրց անդրկովկասյան	Lamiaceae	Aerial parts	Decoction is used as an antiseptic and antispasmodic to improve digestion, and treat oral inflammation.	[30,106]
<i>Tilia caucasica</i> Rupr. ^b	Loreni kovkasyan/Լորենի կովկասյան	Malvaceae	Flower-heads	Decoction is used against gastric and metabolic disorders and haemorrhoids, and hot decoction of the flowers as a mouthwash is used against throat and mouth cavity.	[51,143]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Tilia cordata</i> Mill.	Loreni srtadzev, tmbi/Լորենի սրտաձև, թմբի	Malvaceae	Flower-heads	Decoction is used against gastric and metabolic disorders and haemorrhoids, and hot decoction of the flowers as a mouthwash is used against throat and mouth cavity.	[51,143]
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	Tatash prrvogh/Sստաշ փովող	Zygophyllaceae	Leaves and stems	Used as an antiseptic, anti-inflammatory, performance, and sexual health enhancer.	[146,145]
<i>Trifolium pratense</i> L.	Yerek nuk margagetnayin, akhlakhndzor/Երեկնուկ մարգագետնային, ախլախնձոր	Fabaceae	Leaves and flower-heads	Decoction of leaves is used against chronic rheumatism, fever, headache, cholecystitis, gastritis, while decoction of flower heads is used against malaria, goiter, rheumatism, and anemia.	[49,145]
<i>Trifolium repens</i> L.	Yerek nuk soghatsvogh, yerek nuk spitak/Երեկնուկ սողացող, երեկնուկ սպիտակ	Fabaceae	Leaves and flower-heads	Decoction of leaves is used against chronic rheumatism, fever, headache, cholecystitis, gastritis, while decoction of flower heads is used against malaria, goiter, rheumatism, and anemia.	[49,145]
<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i> L.	Hatshamem, shambala/Հացիամնմ, շամբալա	Fabaceae	Seeds	Decoction of the seeds is used as an expectorant against of bronchitis and severe coughing. The seeds are also used as an antihelmintic and to kill human parasites (such as fleas and lice).	[63,146]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Tussilago farfara</i> L.	Tatrak, khochkorik/Տատրակ, խոճկորիկ	Asteraceae	Leaves	Leaves placed on blains, carbuncles, and other types of abscesses to further accelerate the inflammatory process.	[145,149]
<i>Typha angustifolia</i> L.	Keron neghaterev/Կերոն նեղասերև	Typhaceae	Rhizomes and leaves	Decoction of the rhizomes as a gargle is used against stomatitis and gingivitis, while dried and ground flowers mixed with lard are used against haemorrhoids and inflammation of the rectum.	[49,143]
<i>Typha latifolia</i> L.	Keron laynaterev/Կերոն լայնասերև	Typhaceae	Rhizomes and leaves	Decoction of the rhizomes as a gargle is used against stomatitis and gingivitis, while dried and ground flowers mixed with lard are used against haemorrhoids and inflammation of the rectum.	[145,146]
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Yeghinj yerktun, gyazgyazuk/Եղինջ երկտուն, գյազգյազուկ	Urticaceae	Leaves, flowers, and roots	The sap of the plant is mixed with beer and used to relieve cough and toothache.	[51,56]
<i>Urtica urens</i> L.	Yeghinj ayrogh, dardahan/Եղինջ այրող, դարդահան	Urticaceae	Aerial parts, seeds, and roots	A decoction of the roots is used to regulate the stomach and treat headaches, whooping cough and pneumonia, while a decoction of the seeds is used against sexual impotence.	[65,146]
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> L.	Hapalaseni mrtenakan/Հապալասենի մրտենական	Ericaceae	Leaves and fruits	Dried fruit tea is used against chronic and acute diarrhoea, especially for children.	[65,146]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i> L.	Katvakhot deghatu/Աստվախոտ դեղատու	Caprifoliaceae	Rhizome and roots	Widely used against migraines, heart pain, nervous exhaustion.	[51,56,146]
<i>Veratrum album</i> L.	Keghdz ghandzlamer spitak, jok/Կեղձ դանձլամեր սպիտակ, ջոք	Melanthiaceae	Rhizomes with roots	Decoction of dried roots is used against skin diseases, rheumatic and neurological pains, and sometimes decoction of the roots is used as an anthelmintic.	[46,65]
<i>Veratrum lobelianum</i> Bernh.	Ghandzlamer/Դանձլամեր	Melanthiaceae	Rhizomes with roots	Decoction of dried roots is used against skin diseases, rheumatic and neurological pains, and sometimes decoction of the roots is used as an anthelmintic.	[46,63]
<i>Verbascum phlomoides</i> L.	Khrndat deghatu, yeznazgi/Խոնդատ դեղատու, եզնազգի	Scrophulariaceae	Leaves and flowers	Flower decoction with milk, used against pulmonary tuberculosis, abdominal cramps, throat diseases, and bad breath. Fresh leaf decoction is used against rheumatism, arthritis, and nerve pain.	[46,46]
<i>Verbascum speciosum</i> Schrad.	Khrndat hrashali, archichuk/Խոնդատ հրաշալի, ալիքիճուկ	Scrophulariaceae	Leaves and flowers	Flower decoction with milk, used against pulmonary tuberculosis, abdominal cramps, throat diseases, and bad breath. Fresh leaf decoction is used against rheumatism, arthritis, and nerve pain.	[150]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Verbena officinalis</i> L.	Aghavnich deghagortsakan, di-vamushk/Աղավնիճ դեղագործական, դիվամուշկ	Verbenaceae	Leaves, flowers, sometimes seeds	Decoction of the leaves is used to strengthen the roots of gums and teeth, and against ulcers and wounds. The plant is also used against headaches and toothaches.	[145]
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i> L.	Berenike hoskavor, dziu jrkotem/Բերենիկե հոսքավոր, ձիու ջրկոտեմ	Plantaginaceae	Aerial parts and flowers	Used against sore throats and colds and as a gargle for inflammation of the mucous membranes in the pharynx and oral cavity.	[46,63,146]
<i>Viburnum opulus</i> L.	Brrnchi sovorakan/Բռնչի սովորական	Adoxaceae	The bark of branches and stems, and ripe fruits	Used against diarrhoea, sore throat, and gums.	[46,148]
<i>Viburnum lantana</i> L.	Gerimasti/Գերիմաստի	Adoxaceae	Stems and fruits	Used against diarrhoea, sore throat and gums.	[46,148]
<i>Vinca minor</i> L.	Kusatsaghik pvokr/Կուսածաղիկ փոքր	Apocynaceae	Aerial parts, often leaves	Used to stop nasal, uterine, and intestinal bleeding. Used as an anti-inflammatory against sore throats, mouths, wounds and toothaches.	[46,65]
<i>Viola arvensis</i> Murray	Manushak dashtayin/Մանուշակ դաշտային	Violaceae	Aerial parts and roots	Tea prepared from the ground part is used as a nerve relaxant. On the other hand, the plant is also used as a diuretic in the treatment of kidney, bladder, and cholelithiasis.	[46,144]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Table S1 (continued)

Botanical name	Local name (in Latin/in Armenian)	Family name	Mainly used part	Traditional use	References ^a
<i>Viola odorata</i> L.	Manushak buravet/Մանուշակ բուրավետ	Violaceae	Aerial parts and roots	Decoction is used as an expectorant for treating the respiratory tract and adenia.	[46,144]
<i>Viola tricolor</i> L.	Manushak yerraguyn/Մանուշակ եռագույն	Violaceae	Aerial parts and roots	Decoction is used as an expectorant for treating the respiratory tract and adenia.	[49,65]
<i>Viscum album</i> L.	Mghamuch spitak/Մղամուն սպիտակ	Santalaceae	Flowers and shoots	In the form of decoction or tincture herb is used against abdominal pain, epilepsy, hypochondria.	[49,63]
<i>Vitis sylvestris</i> C.C.Gmel.	Khaghogh antarrayin, vayri khaghogheni/Խաղող անտառային, վայրի խաղողենի	Vitaceae	Ripe fruits	Used against liver and kidney diseases.	[46,65]
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> L.	Darnapush papuk/Դարճափուշ փափուկ	Asteraceae	Aerial parts during flowering, fruits, and roots	Decoction of the seeds and roots is used against diarrhoea and dysentery, rheumatism, thyroid, and bladder diseases.	[46,143]
<i>Xeranthemum squarrosus</i> Boiss.	Anmerruk chrrvats, chvorabuys/Ամմերուկ չոված, չորաբույս	Asteraceae	Leaves and stems	An aqueous infusion is used against uterine bleeding, nerve and heart problems.	[20,56]
<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill.	Unab sovorakan, unab/Ունաբ սովորական, ունաբի	Rhamnaceae	Seeds, leaves and roots bark	Used as an expectorant, tonic and laxative.	[145,147]
<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i> L.	Zugaterev sovorakan, dziapok/Չուգատերև սովորական, ձիապոպոք	Zygophyllaceae	Roots, stems, leaves, flowers, and buds	Decoction of the roots is used as an emollient in the treatment of various skin diseases.	[21,46]

^a References are in the manuscript; ^b endemic to the Caucasus.

Traditionally used medicinal plants of Armenia

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Table S2. Common names of plant taxa used in Armenian traditional medicine.

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> L.	Yarrow
<i>Acorus calamus</i> L.	Sweet flag/ sedge
<i>Adonis aestivalis</i> L.	Summer pheasant's-eye
<i>Adonis vernalis</i> L.	Spring pheasant's eye
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> L.	Horse chestnut
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i> L.	Agrimony
<i>Agropyron repens</i> (L.) P. Beauv.	Rusty grass
<i>Alchemilla smirnovii</i> Juz.	Lady's mantle
<i>Alhagi persarum</i> Boiss. et Buhse	Manna trees
<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i> (Bieb.) Fisch.	Camelthorns
<i>Alkanna orientalis</i> (L.) Boiss.	Alcanet
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i> (Bieb.) Cavara et Grande	Garlic mustard
<i>Allium ursinum</i> L.	Wild garlic
<i>Allium atrovioleaceum</i> Boiss	Dark-violet garlic/onion
<i>Allium cepa</i> L.	Onion
<i>Althaea officinalis</i> L.	Marsh-mallow/white mallow
<i>Althaea armeniaca</i> Ten.	Armenian marshmallow
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> L.	Rough pigweed
<i>Amygdalus fenzliana</i> (Fritsch) Lipsky	Bitter almond
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> L.	Scarlet pimpernel
<i>Anchusa azurea</i> Mill.	Garden anchusa/bugloss
<i>Anethum graveolens</i> L.	Garten-Dill
<i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i> (L.) Hoffm.	Garden chervil
<i>Apium graveolens</i> L.	Celery/marsh parsley
<i>Arctium lappa</i> L.	Burdock
<i>Armoracia rusticana</i> G.Gaertn., B.Mey. & Scherb.	Common horse radish
<i>Artemisia abrotanum</i> L.	Southernwood/slovenwood
<i>Artemisia absinthium</i> L.	Worm-wood/absinthium
<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i> L.	Tarragon
<i>Arum maculatum</i> L.	Cuckoopint

Table S2. (continued).

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Arum orientale</i> M.Bieb.	Friar's cowl
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L.	Sparrow grass/asparagus
<i>Asperula odorata</i> L.	Sweet woodruff
<i>Astragalus microcephalus</i> Willd.	Astragalus
<i>Astragalus strictifolius</i> Boiss.	Milk vetch
<i>Atropa bella-donna</i> L.	Deadly nightshade
<i>Atropa caucasica</i> Kreyer	Caucasian belladonna
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i> W.T.Aiton	Winter cress/yellow rocket
<i>Berberis iberic</i> Steven & Fisch. ex DC.	Georgian bar berry
<i>Berberis orientalis</i> C. Schneid.	Eastern barley
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> L.	Bar berry
<i>Betonica officinalis</i> L.	Wood betony
<i>Betula litwinowii</i> (Doluch.) Ashburner & McAll.	-
<i>Betula pendula</i> Roth	Drooping birch/weeping birch
<i>Betula pubescens</i> Ehrh.	White birch/downy birch
<i>Bifora radians</i> M.Bieb.	Bifora
<i>Brassica juncea</i> (L.) Czern.	Brown mustard
<i>Bryonia alba</i> L.	Mandrake
<i>Bryonia dioica</i> (Jacq.) Tutin	Red bryony
<i>Bunias orientalis</i> L.	Hill mustard
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i> L.	Flowering-rush
<i>Caltha palustris</i> L.	Marsh-marigold
<i>Caltha polypetala</i> Hochst.	Giant Marsh Marigold
<i>Calystegia sepium</i> (L.) R.Br.	Hedge bindweed/bellbind
<i>Capparis spinosa</i> L.	Caper-bush/flinders rose
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> Medik.	Shepherd's purse/lady's purse
<i>Carex brevicollis</i> DC.	Sedge
<i>Carum carvi</i> L.	Cumin
<i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill.	Chestnut
<i>Celtis caucasica</i> Willd.	Caucasian hackberry/Caucasian nettle tree
<i>Celtis glabrata</i> Stev. ex Planch.	Sugar hackberry

Table S2. (continued).

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> L.	Centaury/bull-weed/flame tree
<i>Centaurea hajastana</i> Tzvel.	Knapweed
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i> Rafn	Common centaury
<i>Cerasus avium</i> (L.) Moench	Sweet cherry/merry
<i>Chelidonium majus</i> L.	Ceylon cornel tree
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Goosefoot/lamb's quarters
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i> L.	Skeleton weed/gum succory
<i>Cichorium intybus</i> L.	Succory/endive
<i>Clematis vitalba</i> L.	Old man's beard/traveller's joy
<i>Cnicus benedictus</i> L.	Blessed thistle/holy thistle
<i>Colchicum speciosum</i> Stev.	Meadow-saffron
<i>Convallaria majalis</i> L.	Lily-of-the-valley
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L.	Coriander
<i>Cornus mas</i> L.	Cornel
<i>Coronilla varia</i> L.	Crown vetch
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Common hazel
<i>Cotinus coggygria</i> Scop.	Smoke tree
<i>Cotoneaster integerrimus</i> Medik.	Common cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster melanocarpus</i> Fisch. ex Loudon	Rockspray cotoneaster
<i>Crataegus armena</i> Pojark.	Armenian hawthorn
<i>Crataegus orientalis</i> (Mill.) M.Bieb.	Hawberry/may-tree
<i>Crataegus pallasii</i> Griseb.	Woodland hawthorn
<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i> L.	Thyme dodder
<i>Cuscuta europaea</i> L.	Great dodder
<i>Cuscuta monogyna</i> Vahl	Dodder
<i>Daphne mezereum</i> L.	Widow-wail/spurge
<i>Datisca cannabina</i> L.	False hemp/bastard-hemp
<i>Datura stramonium</i> L.	Thorn apple
<i>Daucus carota</i> L.	Carrots
<i>Dictamnus caucasicus</i> Fisch. ex Grossh.	Burning bush/dittany
<i>Digitalis ferruginea</i> L.	Rusty foxglove

Table S2. (continued).

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Diphelypaea coccinea</i> (M.Bieb.) Nicolson	-
<i>Dipsacus strigosus</i> Willd. ex Roem. & Schult.	Teasel
<i>Dracocephalum moldavica</i> L.	Moldavian dragonhead
<i>Echinops sphaerocephalus</i> L.	Hedgehog plant
<i>Echium vulgare</i> Brot.	Viper's-bugloss/blueweed
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> L.	Oil tree/oleaster
<i>Elytrigia repens</i> (L.) Nevski.	Coach grass/shelly grass
<i>Ephedra distachya</i> L.	Ephedra/sea grape
<i>Equisetum arvense</i> L.	Shave-grass/rough horse-tail
<i>Eremurus spectabilis</i> M.Bieb.	Eremurus
<i>Eruca vesicaria</i> (L.) Cav.	Garden rocket
<i>Eryngium campestre</i> L.	Eryngo/sea-holly
<i>Euphrasia hirtella</i> Jord. ex Reut.	Eyebright
<i>Filipendula hexapetala</i> Gilib.	Dropwort/meadowsweet
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> (L.) Maxim.	Dropwort
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Mill.	Fennel
<i>Fragaria vesca</i> L.	Wild strawberry
<i>Fragaria viridis</i> Weston	Creamy strawberry
<i>Frangula alnus</i> Mill.	Alder buckthorn/black alder
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> L.	Common fumitory
<i>Fumaria schleicheri</i> Soy.-Will.	Dark fumitory
<i>Galega officinalis</i> L.	Common goat's rue
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	Cleavers/catchweed
<i>Galium verum</i> L.	Lady's bedstraw/yellow bedstraw
<i>Gentiana cruciata</i> L.	Star gentian
<i>Geranium collinum</i> Steph. ex Willd.	Crane's bill
<i>Geum rivale</i> L.	Water avens
<i>Geum urbanum</i> L.	Roof avens
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i> L.	Ground-ivy/wild snakeroot
<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> L.	Licorice
<i>Grossularia reclinata</i> Mill.	Gooseberry

Table S2. (continued).

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Gypsophila bicolor</i> Grossh	Chalk plant/babies' breath
<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i> (L.) L.	Orange day-lily
<i>Heracleum antasiaticum</i> Manden.	Cow-parsnip
<i>Heracleum transcaucasicum</i> Manden.	Transcaucasian Hogweed
<i>Herniaria glabra</i> L.	Smooth rupturewort
<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> L.	Sea-buck thorn
<i>Humulus lupulus</i> L.	Common hop/bine
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.	Henbane
<i>Hypericum alpestre</i> subsp. <i>Polygonifolium</i> (Rupr.) Avet. & Takht.	Perfoliate St. John's wort
<i>Hypericum eleonora</i> Jelen.	Armenian St. John's-wort
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> L.	St. John's wort
<i>Hyppophae rhamnoides</i> L.	Sea buckthorn
<i>Hyssopus angustifolius</i> M.Bieb.	Hyssop
<i>Inula helenium</i> L.	Common inula/ horse elder
<i>Juglans regia</i> L.	European walnut
<i>Juniperus oblonga</i> M.Bieb.	Junipers/common juniper tree
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> L.	Prickly lettuce/ milk thistle
<i>Lamium album</i> L.	White dead-nettle
<i>Lamium maculatum</i> L.	Spotted dead-nettle
<i>Laser trilobum</i> Borkh. ex Gaertn.	Trilobate laserwort
<i>Lathraea squamaria</i> L.	Common toothwort
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> L.	Yellow pea/meadow pea/ meadow vetchling
<i>Lathyrus tuberosus</i> L.	Groundnut peavine/tuberous pea
<i>Laurus nobilis</i> L.	Bay laurel
<i>Lemna minor</i> L.	Duckweed
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i> L.	Bristly hawkbit/ rough hawkbit
<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i> L.	Motherwort
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i> L.	Pepper-grass/ pepperwort
<i>Lepidium campestre</i> (L.) W.T.Aiton	Field pepperwort
<i>Lilium armenum</i> (Misch. ex Grossh.) Manden.	Armenian lily

Table S2. (continued).

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i> Mill.	Common toadflax
<i>Lithospermum officinale</i> L.	Gromwell
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> L.	Common bird's-foot trefoil/birdsfoot deervetch
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> L.	Purple loosestrife
<i>Malus orientalis</i> Uglitzk.	Caucasus apple
<i>Malva neglecta</i> Wallr.	Dwarf mallow
<i>Malva sylvestris</i> L.	Common mallow/round dock
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> L.	Melic grass/mountain melic
<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i> L.	Chamamel
<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i> (Less.) Porter	Matricary
<i>Melampyrum arvense</i> L.	Cow-wheat
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i> (L.) Pall.	Melilot
<i>Melissa officinalis</i> L.	Lemon-balm/bee-balm
<i>Mentha arvensis</i> L.	Field mint/corn mint
<i>Mentha longifolia</i> (L.) L.	Horse mint
<i>Mentha pulegium</i> L.	Mint/pudding grass
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> L.	Bean trefoil/bog bean/buckbean
<i>Mespilus germanica</i> L.	Medlar
<i>Morus alba</i> L.	White mulberry/common mulberry
<i>Myosotis micrantha</i> Pall. ex Lehm.	Forget-me-not
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i> Hoffm.	Wood forget-me-not
<i>Myosoton aquaticum</i> Moench.	Water chickweed/giant chickweed
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> R.Br.	Watercress/yellowcress
<i>Nepeta grandiflora</i> M.Bieb.	Catnip/catmint
<i>Nigella sativa</i> L.	Black caraway
<i>Nymphaea alba</i> L.	White water-lily
<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.	Basil/sweet basil
<i>Ononis arvensis</i> L.	Field restharrow
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i> L.	Cotton thistle
<i>Orchis mascula</i> L.	Early-purple orchid
<i>Orchis palustris</i> Jacq.	Jersey orchis

Table S2. (continued).

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Origanum vulgare</i> L.	Wild marjoram
<i>Orobanche aegyptiaca</i> Pers.	Egyptian broomrape
<i>Orobanche lutea</i> Baumg.	Species broomrape
<i>Orobanche ramosa</i> L.	Branched broomrape
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	Creeping woodsorrel/sleeping beauty
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i> L.	Wood sorrel
<i>Padus racemosa</i> (Lam.) Gilib.	Bird cherry
<i>Papaver orientale</i> L.	Poppy
<i>Peganum harmala</i> L.	Harmel/wild rue
<i>Phlomis tuberosa</i> L. Moench	Jerusalem sage
<i>Phragmites australis</i> (Cav.) Steud.	Common red grass
<i>Physalis alkekengi</i> L.	Bladder cherry/winter cherry
<i>Pinus kochiana</i> Klotzsch ex K. Koch	Pine
<i>Pistacia atlantica</i> Desf.	Pistachio tree
<i>Pistacia mutica</i> Fisch. Et C. A. Mey	Turpentine tree
<i>Plantago major</i> L.	Broad-leaved plantain/Plantain
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.	Ribwort plantain/narrowleaf plantain
<i>Polygala anatolica</i> Boiss. et Heldr.	Milkwort
<i>Polygonatum glaberrimum</i> K. Koch.	Solomon's seal
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	Knott-grass/knotweed
<i>Polygonum carneum</i> C.Koch.	Snakeweed
<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i> L.	Water pepper/biting knotweed
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i> L.	Lady's thumb
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	Common purslane
<i>Potentilla erecta</i> (L.) Raeusch.	Tormentil
<i>Poterium polygamum</i> Waldst. et Kit.	Garden burnet
<i>Primula veris</i> L.	Cowslip primrose
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.	Self-heal
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L.	Aprikot
<i>Prunus divaricata</i> Ledeb.	Cherry plum/myrobalan plum
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L.	Blackthorn

Table S2. (continued).

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Pulmonaria dacica</i> Simonk.	Lungwort
<i>Pulsatilla alban</i> (Steven) Bercht. & J.Presl,	Passflower/bluemony
<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Pomegranate
<i>Pyrus caucasica</i> Fed.	Pear
<i>Quercus araxina</i> (Trautv.) Grossh.	Unknown
<i>Quercus iberica</i> Stev.	Georgian oak
<i>Quercus macranthera</i> Fisch. & Mey. Ex Hohen.	Caucasian oak
<i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Pedunculate oak
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L.	White charlock/wild radisch
<i>Reseda lutea</i> L.	Wild mignonette
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> L.	Purging buckthorn
<i>Rheum luteola</i> L.	Dyeweed
<i>Rheum palmatum</i> L.	Rhubarb
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i> L.	Yellow rattle
<i>Rhinanthus pectinatus</i> (Behrend.) Vass.	Rattle-box
<i>Rhus coriaria</i> L.	Peacock flower
<i>Ribes alpinum</i> L.	Mountain currant
<i>Ribes armenum</i> Pojark. (<i>Ribes nigrum</i> L.)	Black currant
<i>Ribes biebersteinii</i> Berl. Ex Dc	Biberstein currants
<i>Rosa canina</i> L.	Dog-rose/heprose
<i>Rosa corymbifera</i> Borkh.	Spiny rose
<i>Rosa sosnovskyana</i> Tam.	Transcaucasian rose
<i>Rosa spinosissima</i> L.	Burnett-Rose
<i>Rubia tinctorum</i> L.	Madder
<i>Rubus armeniacus</i> Focke	Armenian blackberry
<i>Rubus caesius</i> L.	Tamarisk
<i>Rubus idaeus</i> L.	Raspberry
<i>Rubus saxatilis</i> L.	Stone bramble
<i>Rubus takhtadjanii</i> Mulk.	Armenian raspberry
<i>Rumex alpinus</i> L.	Monk's-rhubarb
<i>Rumex crispus</i> L.	Curly dock/curled dock

Table S2. (continued).

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> L.	Old-world arrowhead
<i>Salicornia europaea</i> L.	Common glasswort/glasswort
<i>Salix alba</i> L.	Common willow/white willow
<i>Salix caprea</i> L.	Goat willow
<i>Salix cinerea</i> L.	Gray-leaved willow
<i>Salvia officinalis</i> L.	Sage/garden sage
<i>Salvia sclarea</i> L.	Clary/clary sage
<i>Sambucus ebulus</i> L.	Danewort/dwarf elder
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Boon tree
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> L.	Burnet
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i> L.	Cartilage/soap
<i>Satureja hortensis</i> L.	Summer savory
<i>Scorzonera latifolia</i> (Fisch. et Mey.) DC.	Scorzonera/salsify
<i>Sedum acre</i> L.	Goldmoss stonecrop/wallpepper
<i>Sedum album</i> L.	Stonecrop
<i>Senecio rhombifolia</i> (Adam) Sch. Bip.	Groundsel
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i> L.	Charlock/wild mustard
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i> (L.) Scop.	Hedge mustard/wild rocket
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i> L.	Bitter-sweet
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	Black nightshade
<i>Sophora japonica</i> (L.) Schott	Japanese pagoda tree/pagoda tree
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> L.	Mountain ash
<i>Sorbus hajastana</i> Gabrieljan	Armenian rowan
<i>Sorghum halepense</i> (L.) Pers.	Johnson grass
<i>Stachys palustris</i> L.	Clown's woundwort/ marsh hedgenettle
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.	Starwort/chickweed
<i>Symphytum asperum</i> Lepech.	Prickly comfrey/rough comfrey
<i>Tamus communis</i> L.	Black bryony
<i>Tanacetum coccineum</i> (Willd.) Grierson	Pyrethrum/feverfew
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> L.	Common tansy
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> (L.) Webb ex F.H.Wigg.	Bristle-fern

Table S2. (continued).

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Taxus baccata</i> L.	Common yew/European yew
<i>Teucrium polium</i> L.	Cat thyme/hulwort/mountain germander
<i>Teucrium scordioides</i> Schreb.	Wood germander
<i>Thalictrum foetidum</i> L.	Meadow-rue
<i>Thalictrum minus</i> L.	Lesser meadow-rue
<i>Thymus collinus</i> Bieb.	Hill thyme
<i>Thymus kotschianus</i> Boiss. Et Hohen.	Thyme
<i>Thymus serpyllum</i> L.	Wild thyme/mother-of-thyme
<i>Thymus transcaasicus</i> Ronn.	Transcaucasian thyme
<i>Tilia caucasica</i> Rupr.	Caucasian linden
<i>Tilia cordata</i> Mill.	Small-leaved linden
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	Caltrop
<i>Trifolium pratense</i> L.	Red clover/cow clover/meadow clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i> L.	White clover/creeping trefoil/shamrock
<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i> L.	Fenugreek
<i>Tussilago farfara</i> L.	Cough-wort/horse nail
<i>Typha angustifolia</i> L.	Narrow-leaved cat's-tail
<i>Typha latifolia</i> L.	Broad-leaved cat's-tail/mace reed
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Large nettle
<i>Urtica urens</i> L.	Small nettle/burning nettle
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> L.	Bilberry/whortleberry
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i> L.	Valerian
<i>Veratrum album</i> L.	False hellebore
<i>Veratrum lobelianum</i> Bernh.	Lobel's Hemeritzia
<i>Verbascum speciosum</i> Schrad.	Mullein
<i>Verbascum phlomoides</i> L.	Orange mullein/woolly mullein
<i>Verbena officinalis</i> L.	Common vervain/common verbena
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i> L.	European speedwell/brooklime
<i>Viburnum opulus</i> L.	Marsh elder/common snowball
<i>Viburnum lantana</i> L.	Wayfarer/wayfaring tree
<i>Vinca minor</i> L.	Periwinkle

Table S2. (*continued*).

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Viola odorata</i> L.	Violet
<i>Viola arvensis</i> Murray	Field pansy
<i>Viola tricolor</i> L.	Wild pansy/Johnny Jump up
<i>Viscum album</i> L.	Common mistletoe/Viscin
<i>Vitis sylvestris</i> C. C. Gmel.	Woodland grape
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> L.	Clotbur/cocklebur
<i>Xeranthemum squarrosum</i> Boiss.	Common immortelle
<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill.	Jujube
<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i> L.	Bean caper