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Research Article

A Study on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Sold in the only Herb-Seller in Ceylanpınar District (Şanlıurfa), Türkiye

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Abstract: This study presents detailed information about the local names, scientific names, and usage of plants sold in herb-seller in Ceylanpinar district of Sanliurfa province in the Southeastern Anatolia region of Turkey. The research material consists of medicinalplant samples found in the workplace of only one herb seller in Ceylanpinar district. Data were collected by recording the information provided by the herbalist, both verbally and in writing. As a result of this study, approximately 50 plant species, belong to 47 family, with medicinal and aromatic properties and widely used among the public were identified. Some of the plant species frequently used in the herb seller are as follows: *Nigella sativa* L. (black cumin), *Laurus nobilis* L. (laurel), *Cerasus mahaleb* L. Mill. (mahaleb), *Coriandrum sativum* L. (coriander), *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill. (fennel), *Rosmarinus officinalis* L. (rosemary) and *Thymbra spicata* L. (thyme). How these plants are used for the health benefits constitute an important part of the research.

Keywords: Ceylanpınar, Ethnobotanical, Herb seller, Medical and Aromatic Plants, Şanlıurfa.

1. Introduction

In the world, among 20,000 plant taxa are uesd for medicinal aims (Öztürk and Özçelik, 1991). In Turkey, the plant bidodiversity is very rich and there are 1320 genera belonging to 167 plant families and 11707 taxa, 3649 of them are endemic (Güner et al., 2012). Although, the flora of Turkey is very rich, the studies on medicinal plants is not adequate (Baytop, 1984). The studies on the medicinal plants are important for future of humanity (Ertuğ, 2014). That's why, the research on traditional plants should be increase within the time (Çömlekçioğlu and Karaman, 2008; Bayramoğlu and Toksoy, 2009; Polat, et al., 2012; 2017; Şahin Fidan and Akan, 2019; Çakılcıoğlu, 2020; Ötnü and Akan, 2020; Satıl and Açar, 2020; Satıl and Selvi, 2020). Today, "alternative medicine", "traditional medicine" or "complementary medicine" treating diseases by using medicinal plants are increasing (Ersöz, 2012; Kırıcı, 2015) According to ethnobotanical studies 1546 species are recorded as medicinal plants in Turkey (Tuzlacı, 2016)

This study is related with the "aktar" means herb-seller. In Turkis dictionaries, aktar means ''A person or shop that sells spices or fragrances''**.** They are an important place in folk medicine, have now become places that sell only medicinal plants and spices (Sargın et al., 2013). A lot of people are using the drogs or medicinal plants when have health problems. However, sometimes these plants can be harmful (Tulukçu and Sağdıç,

2011). The number of experienced herbalist is decreasing day by day (Koçtürk et al., 2009). We should also point out that human treatment with plants is too important a subject to be left to the knowledge of inexperienced herbalists. (Bulut et al., 2017).

There are many studies conducted on herbalists around Şanlıurfa province, but no direct research has been found on the Ceylanpınar district. The main studies conducted on herbalists throughout the province are as follows: Köprüdüz (2019), Cançelik (2020), Ötnü and Akan (2020), Alkış et al. (2021), Yalçın et al. (2021), Akan et al. (2024).

This study aims to identify the medicinal and aromatic plants sold in herbalist of Ceylanpınar district, to reveal their scientific and local names, and to determine in which diseases they are used.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Research area

Ceylanpinar is located in the Southeastern Anatolia region of Turkey, affiliated to Sanliurfa province. The distance of the district to the province is approximately 145 km and it is on the border with Syria (Figure 1). Its population is approximately 100,000. It has hosted many civilizations in the past and its old historical names include "Resul-ayn". The district exhibits the influence of Mediterranean and continental climates. Summers are very hot and dry, while winters are cool. Approximately 90% of Ceylanpinar's land is suitable for agriculture and the opening of deep water wells in the region, which is quite rich in terms of underground water, has significantly increased irrigated agricultural cultivation. It hosts the largest agricultural and animal farms in Turkey. The economic resources provided by the Agricultural Enterprise have enabled the development of Ceylanpinar. In the agricultural field; In plant production, dry farming and irrigated farming, mainly wheat, lentils, cotton, corn, clover, seed vetch, chickpeas and garden cultures are produced. In the animal sector, cattle breeding, sheep breeding and gazelle breeding are carried out and the gazelles, which are in danger of extinction, have been protected and their numbers have increased (http://ceylanpinar.gov.tr).

Figure 1. Study area.

2.2. Interview persons and evaluation of plants

This study was conducted between 2015-2016. The research material consists ofmedicinal and aromatic plant samples obtained from herbalists in Ceylanpınar district. There is a herbalist named "İbni Sina" in the district (Figure 2). The interview person is around 45 years old. The education level of the person is primary school. The information conveyed verbally and in writing from the interview person was recorded. The scientific and local names of the plants, their intended uses and the parts used were specified. Plant samples were purchased from the herbalist and each sample was given a researcher number. The Flora of Turkey (Davis, 1965-1985; Davis et al., 1988; Güner et al., 2000; Güner and Ekim,

2014; Güner et al., 2018) were used in the identification of the plants. The plant drugs evaluated within the scope of the study are kept in the Harran University Herbarium (HARRAN).

Figure 2. Herb seller visited in Ceylanpınar.

3. Results

The list of plants identified in the herbalist is given alphabetically at the family level (Table 1). The information is compilational and is not recommended for use without consulting experts.

Table 1. Plants sold for medicinal purposes in Ceylanpinar herbalists and their intended uses.

Family	Plant scientific name and voucher no	Vernacular name	Used part	Purpose of use
Anacardiaceae	*Pistacia terebinthus* L. /MA 127	Menengiç sakızı, Çitlembik	Rosin	It is used to heal the respiratory tract, to treat teeth and gums, to heal the urinary tract and as waxing among women.
Apiaceae	*Apium graveolens* L. / MA 1001	Kereviz	Seed	It is used to increase sexual power, reduce kidney stones and for weight loss.
Apiaceae	*Coriandrum sativum* L. /MA 120	Kişniş	Fruit	It has diarrhoea-relieving effects, especially in children. It stimulates the stomach. It opens the appetite. It facilitates digestion and is good for indigestion. It removes gas from the stomach and intestines.
Apiaceae	*Daucus carota* L. /MA 100	Havuç	Seed	It is used in children as a carminative, appetite stimulant, anemia reliever and tonic.
Apiaceae	*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill. /MA 122	Rezene	Fruit	It is used as an appetite stimulant, an anemia reliever, expectorant, menstrual regulator, breast milk enhancer and sedative in children.

Asteraceae	*Carduus nutans* L. /MA 102	Deve dikeni	Seed	It is used as a gastrointestinal strengthener, gallbladder treatment and breast milk increaser.
Asteraceae	*Matricaria chamomilla* L. /MA 147	Mayıs papatyası	Above ground	It is used for wound healing, pain relief, anti-inflammatory and skin care.
Brassicaceae	*Sinapis alba* L. /MA 103	Hardal	Seed	It is used to relieve rheumatism pain, improve upper respiratory tract and facilitate digestion.
Burseraceae	*Boswellia sacra* Flueck. /MA 142	Akgünlük	Rosin	It is used in the treatment of cancer, asthma, intestines, depression and skin diseases.
Cannabaceae	*Cannabis sativa* L. /MA 104	Kenevir	Seed	It is used to burn excess fat in the body, strengthen hair and skin care, and lower cholesterol.
Caprifoliaceae	*Valeriana officinalis* L./MA 135	Kediotu	Flower	It has a calming and sleep-inducing effect.
Cucurbitaceae	*Cucurbita pepo* L./MA 105	Kabak Çekirdeği	Seed	It is used for weight loss and mineral supplement purposes.
Cupressaceae	*Juniperus communis* L. /MA 106	Ardıç	Seed	It is used as a diuretic, stomach regulator and blood sugar reducer.
Fabaceae	*Lathyrus sativus* L. /MA 107	Burçak	Seed	It is used for heart, hemorrhoids and as a tonic.
Fabaceae	*Trigonella foenum-graecum* L. /MA 108	Çemen	Seed	It is used as a blood sugar lowering, cholesterol regulator, appetite regulator, expectorant and anti-inflammatory.
Fagaceae	*Quercus ithaburensis* Decne**.** /MA 121	Meşe palamutu	Seed	It is used as a constipation reliever, hemorrhoid stopper, anti-inflammatory and hemorrhoid treatment.
Gigartinaceae	*Chondrus crispus* Stackh./MA 143	Deniz kadayıfı	Whole plant	It is used as an immune system strengthener, upper respiratory regulator, and infection preventer.
Juglandaceae	*Juglans regia* L. /MA 126	Ceviz	Bark Fruit Leaf	It is used as a vitamin supplement, sexual potency enhancer, stomach protector and body nourisher.
Lamiaceae	*Lavandula angustifolia* Mill. /MA 138	Lavanta	Flower	It is used as an air purifier, to relieve insomnia and digestive problems, to regulate the liver, as a diuretic, to strengthen the eyes, to care for skin care and to increase sexual potency.
Lamiaceae	*Lavandula stoechas* L. /MA 134	Karabaş Otu	Flower	It is used as a kidney cleanser, diuretic, digestive regulator, painkiller, sedative, heart and nerve strengthener, epilepsy and brain diseases healer, and fatigue reliever.
Lamiaceae	*Rosmarinus officinalis* L. /MA 125	Biberiye	Leaf	It is used as a memory enhancer, constipation reliever and immune system strengthener.
Lamiaceae	*Salvia fruticosa* Mill. /MA 123	Adaçayı	Leaf	It is used as a digestive, carminative, antiperspirant, menstrual regulator and wound healer.
Lamiaceae	*Thymbra spicata* L. /MA 139	Zahter	Seed Leaf	It is used for immunity, digestive system and blood sugar regulation, anti-inflammatory, calming, memory boosting and skin care.

Lamiaceae	*Thymus vulgaris* L. /MA 136	Kekik	Leaf	It is used as an appetite enhancer, digestive regulator, energizer, carminative, diuretic, worm reducer and in upper respiratory tract treatments.
Lauraceae	*Laurus nobilis* L. /MA 109	Defne	Fruit Seed Leaf	It is used for upper respiratory tract, appetite stimulant, fatigue and pain relief, vitamin supplement, digestion, stomach, eye health treatment, and skin wound healing.
Malvaceae	*Althaea officinalis* L. /MA 132	Hatmi	Flower	It is used as a diuretic, upper respiratory tract healer, anti-inflammatory, acne, acne and wound healer, dental treatment, uterine disease treatment and kidney stone dissolver.
Malvaceae	*Hibiscus sabdariffa* L. /MA 151	Hibiskus, Mekke gülü	Flower	It is used to strengthen immunity, regulate blood sugar, lower cholesterol and skin health.
Malvaceae	*Malva sylvestris* L. /MA 129	Ebegümeci	Leaf	It is used to relieve the pain of boils and wounds, heal the upper respiratory tract, and treat foot disorders and dry eyes.
Malvaceae	*Tilia cordata* Mill. /MA 133	Kış ıhlamuru	Flower Leaf	It is used as a breast softener, sedative, sleep and stress regulator, sudorific, diuretic and body strengthener.
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* Dehn. /MA 146	Okaliptus	Leaf	It is used for chest relief, cough suppressant, blood sugar regulation and anti-infection purposes.
Myrtaceae	*Pimenta officinalis* Lindl. /MA 141	Yenibahar	Fruit	It is used for spice and flavoring purposes.
Myrtaceae	*Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) Merr. & L.M.Perry /MA 145	Karanfil	Bud	It is used to relieve toothache and bad breath, regulate blood sugar and as a cough suppressant.
Nitrariaceae	*Peganum harmala* L. / MA 115	Üzerlik	Seed	It is used as an antibacterial and antiparasitic, anti-hair loss, menstrual regulator and stress reliever in the body..
Papaveraceae	*Papaver rhoeas* L. /MA 130	Gelincik	Flower	It is used as a burn treatment, cough and upper respiratory tract treatment, pain reliever, sedative, sleep stabilizer and hair dye.
Papaveraceae	*Papaver somniferum* L. /MA 110	Haşhaş	Seed Oil	It is used as a pain reliever, emollient, anti-inflammatory and constipation reliever.
Piperaceae	*Piper nigrum* L. /MA 119	Kara Biber	Fruit	It is used to relieve cardiovascular diseases, improve upper respiratory tract, relieve pain and heal skin diseases.
Poaceae	*Panicum miliaceum* L. /MA 117	Darı	Fruit Seed	It is used for vitamin and mineral supplementation and for dietary support purposes.
Poaceae	*Zea mays* L. subsp. *mays* /MA 150	Mısır, Mısır püskülü	Fruit Silk	It is used for gynecological disorders, urinary tract diseases and as a preventive measure against infection.
Ranunculaceae	*Nigella sativa* L. /MA 111	Çörek otu	Seed	It is used as an immune system strengthener, anti-inflammatory, blood sugar regulator and stomach protector.
Rhamnaceae	*Ziziphus jujuba* Mill. /MA 118	Hünnap	Fruit	It is used as a vitamin supplement, immune system strengthener and blood pressure regulator.

Rosaceae	*Amygdalus communis* L. /MA 116	Acı Badem	Seed	It is used to relieve blockages in the liver and kidneys, to open the breath and to relieve chest pain.
Rosaceae	*Cerasus mahaleb* (L.) Mill. /MA 112	Mahlep	Seed	It is used as a diuretic, expectorant, breath freshener and to increase sexual potency.
Rosaceae	*Prunus avium* L. /MA 148	Kiraz	Fruit	It is used in herbal tea form as a weight loss and menstrual regulator.
Rosaceae	*Rosa canina* L. /MA 137	Kuşburnu	Seed	It is used as a vitamin supplement, anti-fatigue, menopause, bleeding and blood purification.
Rosaceae	*Rosa damascena* Mill. /MA 131	Gül	Leaf	It is used to heal intestinal disorders, cleanse wounds and treat eyes.
Santalaceae	*Viscum album* L. / MA 113	Çekem	Seed	Cekem Seed is used as an analgesic, constipating, diuretic, emetic, tonic and blood pressure lowering agent.
Sapindaceae	*Aesculus hippocastanum* L. /MA 124	Atkestanesi	Seed	It is used for hemorrhoids, diarrhea, varicose veins and shortness of breath.
Urticaceae	*Urtica dioica* L. /MA 114	Isırgan	Seed	It is used as a cancer preventive, vitamin supplement, urinary and kidney disorder reliever and nasal opener.
Zingiberaceae	*Alpinia officinarum* Hance /MA 144	Havlıcan	Root	It is used as an digestive, analgesic, antidiarrheal, expectorant and cough reducer.
Zingiberaceae	*Elettaria cardamomum* (L.) Maton /MA 140	Kakule	Fruit	It is used as a digestive regulator, to eliminate bad breath, to regulate blood sugar and in the treatment of asthma.

4. Discussion

The large families containing the most taxa in the study are given in the figure (Figure 3). The rich families contain the taxa are Lamiaceae, Rosaceae and Apiaceae.

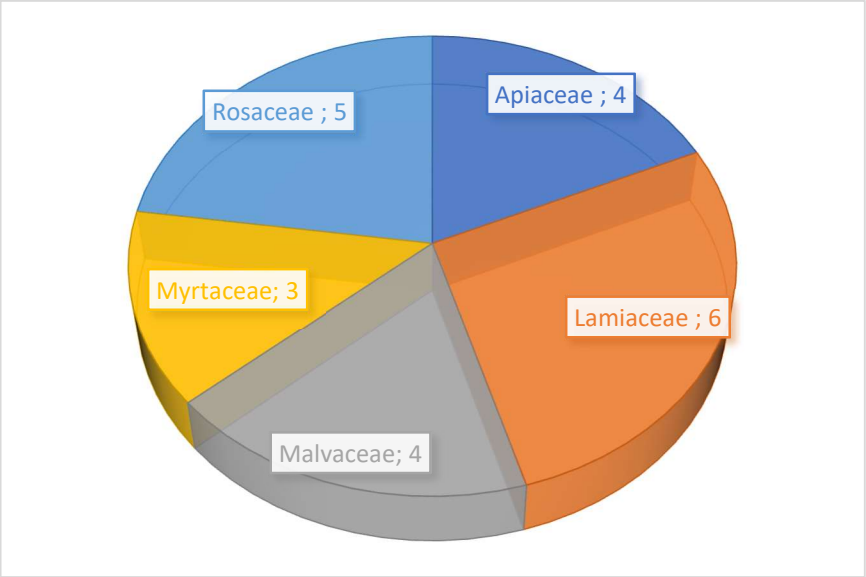

Figure 3. Families containing the largest number of taxa.

The genera containing the most taxa in the research area are given in Figure 4. *Lavandula*, *Papaver* and *Rosa* genus are include the most taxa.

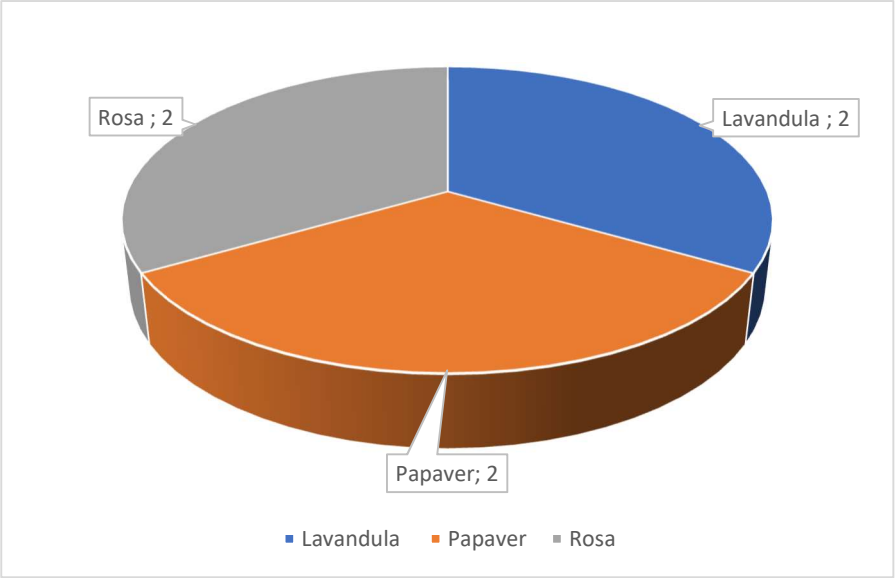

Figure 4. The genera containing the most taxa in the research area**.**

The most commonly used parts of plants are given in Figure 5. According to this seeds 23, fruits 11, flowers 7 and leaves 11.

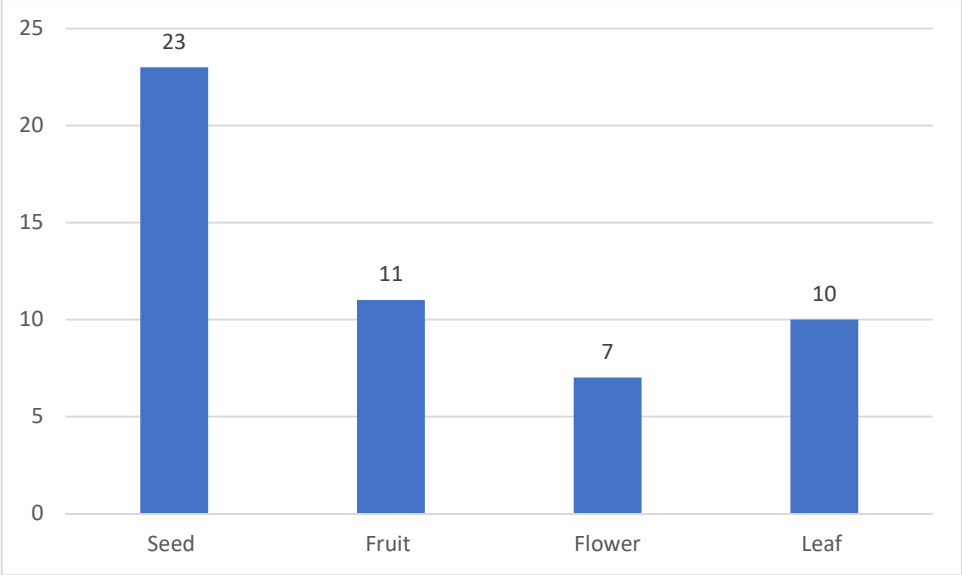

Figure 5. The most commonly used parts of plants.

Some of the plant species frequently used in the herb seller in Ceylanpınar, are as follows: *Nigella sativa* L., *Laurus nobilis* L., *Cerasus mahaleb* L. Mill., *Coriandrum sativum* L., *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill., *Rosmarinus officinalis* L. and *Thymbra spicata* L..

It has been determined that *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq., *Juniperus communis* L., *Peganum harmala* L., *Rosa canina* L., *Thymbra spicata* L., *Urtica dioica* L. and *Zea mays* L. plants collected from nature around Ceylanpınar were sold.

We have also determined which plants are used for which diseases in Ceylanpinar. The data obtained regarding this is given as general at Table 2. The disease categories and number of plants for which the most medicinal plants are used are given in Figure 6.

Upper Respiratory Regulators: *Pistacia terebinthus*, *Sinapis alba*, *Chondrus crispus*, *Laurus nobilis*, *Thymus vulgaris*, *Althaea officinalis*, *Malva sylvestris*, *Papaver rhoeas*, *Piper nigrum*

Teeth and dental disorders: *Althaea officinalis*, *Pistacia terebinthus*

Urinary tract : *Pistacia terebinthus*, *Zea mays* subsp. *mays*, *Urtica dioica*

Waxing *of women*: *Pistacia terebinthus*

Sexual power: *Apium graveolens*, *Juglans regia*, *Lavandula angustifolia*, *Cerasus mahaleb*

Kidney disease: *Apium graveolens*, *Lavandula stoechas*, *Althaea officinalis*, *Amygdalus communis*, *Urtica dioica*

Weight loss: *Apium graveolens*, *Cucurbita pepo*, *Prunus avium*

Diarrhea-relieving effects: *Coriandrum sativum, Aesculus hippocastanum*, *Aesculus hippocastanum*, *Alpinia officinarum*

Stomac and gastro-intestine: *Carduus nutans*, *Coriandrum sativum*, *Juniperus communis*, *Juglans regia*, *Laurus nobilis*, *Nigella sativa*,

Appetite stimulant: *Coriandrum sativum*, *Daucus carota*, *Foeniculum vulgare*, *Trigonella foenum-graecum*, *Thymus vulgaris*, *Laurus nobilis*,

Digestion: *Coriandrum sativum*, *Sinapis alba*, *Lavandula angustifolia*, *Lavandula stoechas*, *Salvia fruticosa*, *Thymbra spicata*, *Thymus vulgaris*, *Laurus nobilis*, *Alpinia officinarum*, *Elettaria cardamomum*

Carminative: *Daucus carota*, *Salvia fruticosa*, *Thymus vulgaris,*

Anemia reliever and tonic: *Daucus carota*, *Foeniculum vulgare*, *Lathyrus sativus*, *Viscum album*

Expectorant: *Foeniculum vulgare*, *Trigonella foenum-graecum*, *Cerasus mahaleb*, *Alpinia officinarum*

Menstrual regulator: *Foeniculum vulgare*, *Salvia fruticosa*, *Peganum harmala*, *Prunus avium*

Breast milk enhancer: *Foeniculum vulgare*, *Carduus nutans*

Sedative in children: *Foeniculum vulgare*, *Lavandula stoechas*, *Tilia cordata*, *Papaver rhoeas*,

Gallbladder treatment: *Carduus nutans*,

Wound healing: *Matricaria chamomilla*, *Salvia fruticosa*, *Laurus nobilis*, *Althaea officinalis*, *Malva sylvestris*, *Rosa damascena*

Pain relief: *Matricaria chamomilla, Sinapis alba, Lavandula stoechas, Laurus nobilis, Malva sylvestris, Papaver rhoeas, Papaver somniferum, Piper nigrum*, *Amygdalus communis,*

Anti-inflammatory: *Matricaria chamomilla, Trigonella foenum-graecum, Quercus ithaburensis, Thymbra spicata, Althaea officinalis, Papaver somniferum, Nigella sativa*

Hair and skin care: *Boswellia sacra,Cannabis sativa, Peganum harmala, Papaver rhoeas, Laurus nobilis, Lavandula angustifolia, Thymbra spicata, Hibiscus sabdariffa, Piper nigrum*,

Treatment of cancer: *Boswellia sacra, Urtica dioica*

Treatment of asthma: *Boswellia sacra**, Elettaria cardamomum***

Intestines regulator: *Coriandrum sativum**, Boswellia sacra,***

Stomach regulator: *Coriandrum sativum, Juniperus communis, Juglans regia, Laurus nobilis, Nigella sativa*

Depression: *Boswellia sacra*

Weakening: *Cannabis sativa, Cucurbita pepo, Apium graveolens, Prunus avium*

Cholesterol: *Cannabis sativa**, Trigonella foenum-graecum**, Hibiscus sabdariffa,***

Calming and sleep-inducing effect: *Valeriana officinalis, Thymbra spicata, Tilia cordata, Papaver rhoeas,*

Vitamin and mineral supplementation: *Cucurbita pepo, Juglans regia*, *Laurus nobilis, Panicum miliaceum, Rosa canina, Urtica dioica*, *Ziziphus jujuba*

Diuretic and blood pressure: *Althaea officinalis*, *Juniperus communis, Lavandula angustifolia, Lavandula stoechas, Thymus vulgaris*, *Tilia cordata, Cerasus mahaleb, Viscum album, Ziziphus jujuba*

Hemorrhoid: *Quercus ithaburensis*, *Lathyrus sativus*, *Quercus ithaburensis*, *Quercus ithaburensis*
Eye diseases: *Lavandula angustifolia*, *Laurus nobilis, Malva sylvestris*, *Rosa damascena*,
Antibacterial and antiparasitic: *Peganum harmala*
Immune system strengthener: *Chondrus crispus*, *Rosmarinus officinalis*, *Thymbra spicata*, *Hibiscus sabdariffa*, *Nigella sativa*, *Ziziphus jujuba*
Infection preventer: *Chondrus crispus*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Zea mays* L. subsp. *mays*,
Relieve insomnia : *Lavandula angustifolia*
Heart, liver, Cardiovascular and nerve strengthener: *Amygdalus communis, Piper nigrum*, *Lathyrus sativus*, *Lavandula stoechas*,
Epilepsy and brain diseases healer: *Lavandula stoechas*
Memory enhancer: *Rosmarinus officinalis*, *Thymbra spicata*

The herb-seller sells many mixed teas in packaged form, as well as ready-made tea bags and tea bags containing a single plant. In addition, honey, pollen, juniper tar, violet essence, dried fruits, grape molasses, pomegranate syrup and spices are also sold.

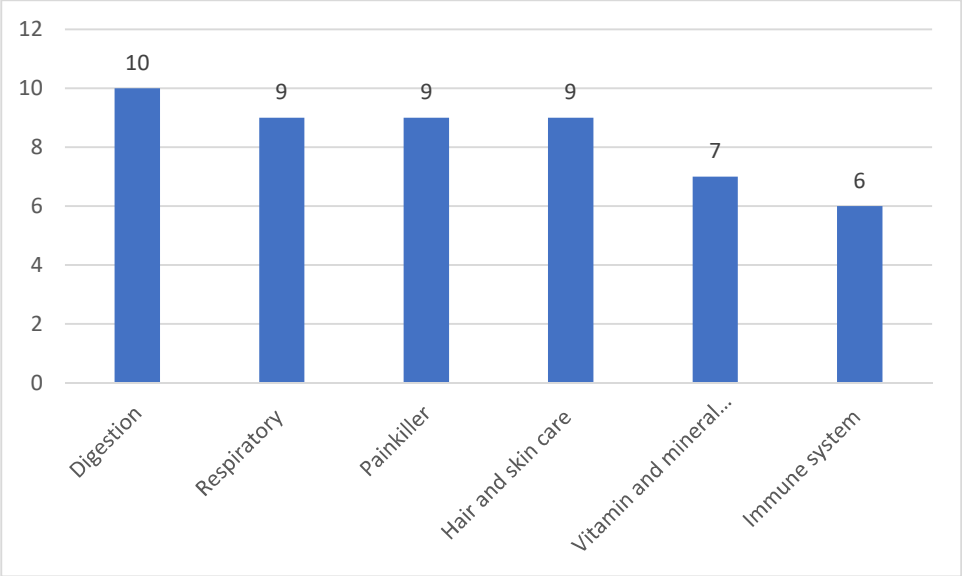

Figure 6. The disease categories and number of plants for which the most medicinal plants.

Table 2. Names of medicinal and aromatic plants used according to diseases.

Disease category	**Name of medicinal plants**
Respiratory	*Pistacia terebinthus*
	Sinapis alba
	Chondrus crispus
	Laurus nobilis
	Althaea officinalis
	Malva sylvestris
	Papaver rhoeas
	Piper nigrum
	Amygdalus communis
	Cerasus mahaleb
	Eucalyptus camaldulensis

	Thymus vulgaris
	Zea mays subsp. mays
	Alpinia officinarum
Digestive system	*Coriandrum sativum*
	Daucus carota
	Sinapis alba
	Boswellia sacra
	Lavandula angustifolia
	Lavandula stoechas
	Salvia fruticosa
	Thymbra spicata
	Thymus vulgari
	Laurus nobilis
	Nigella sativa
	Elettaria cardamomum
	Alpinia officinarum
Immune system	*Chondrus crispus*
	Rosmarinus officinali
	Hibiscus sabdariffa
	Nigella sativa
	Ziziphus jujuba
Anti-inflammatory	*Matricaria chamomilla*
	Trigonella foenum-graecum
	Quercus ithaburensis
	Thymbra spicata
	Papaver somniferum
	Althaea officinalis
	Boswellia sacra
Skin care	*Matricaria chamomilla*
	Cannabis sativ
	Boswellia sacra
	Thymbra spicata
	Papaver rhoeas
	Hibiscus sabdariffa
	Laurus nobilis
Painkiller	*Matricaria chamomilla*
	Laurus nobilis
	Lavandula stoechas
	Papaver rhoeas
	Papaver somniferum
	Alpinia officinarum
	Viscum album

Urinary tract	*Pistacia terebinthus*
	Juniperus communis
	Lavandula angustifolia
	Lavandula stoechas
	Zea mays subsp. mays
	Viscum album
	Urtica dioica
Sleep and sedative	*Valeriana officinalis*
	Tilia cordat
	Lavandula stoechas
	Papaver rhoeas
	Matricaria chamomilla
Blood sugar regulator	*Juniperus communis*
	Trigonella foenum-graecum
	Nigella sativ
	Eucalyptus camaldulensis
	Syzygium aromaticum
	Thymbra spicata
Aphrodisiac	*Apium graveolens*
	Juglans regia
	Lavandula angustifoli
	Cerasus mahaleb

The results of our research were compared with other studies conducted in Şanlıurfa and are given in Table 3.

Tablo 3. The comparision of this study with other conducted in Şanlıurfa.

Results of studies	Present study	Ötnü and Akan (2020)	Alkış et al. (2021)	Yalçın et al. (2021)
Family number	47	70	24	46
Number of taxa	50	144	40	88

Present study results are similar to herbal markets in Suruç district (Yalçın et al., 2021). Since there is only one herbal market in Ceylanpınar, the number of medicinal taxa are restricted when we compare with Şanlıurfa central herb-sellers.

5. Conclusions

In this study; as a result of interviews with herbal market in Ceylanpinar (Sanliurfa) district, it was determined which parts of 50 plant taxa belonging to 47 families with medicinal and aromatic properties were sold for which purposes. It is suggested that Medicinal and aromatic plants sold in herb-seller and having direct effects on human health should be sold in closed glass containers and these glass containers should be labeled. The Latin name of the plant, Turkish name, which part of the plant it contains and expiration date information should be included on this label. In order to significantly reduce the negative results resulting from the misuse of medicinal and aromatic plants, seminars and trainings should definitely be given to herb seller who sell these plants on the areas of use of the plants, methods of use, parts used, drug interactions and side effects. Plants that grow naturally in our country and are freely sold for medicinal purposes should be identified by systematic botanists who are

experts in the field. We believe that activities such as the Ministry of Health periodically reviewing the laws regarding herbalist, frequently conducting legal checks on herbalist, and occasionally including herbalist in up-to-date training on phytotherapy will be beneficial for human health.

Pesent study is the first research around Ceylanpınar distrits, that's why, we believe that it will fill a gap in the field. The herb seller who is the first person in Ceylanpınar and has experince for this field.

Conflicts of Interests
Authors declare that there is no conflict of interests

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Statement contribution of the authors
This study's experimentation, analysis and writing, etc. all steps were made by the authors.

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