

Project Update: May 2019

Almost all primary field data were collected and entered to the excel data sheet for further analysis and decisions. Basically in the second fund maximum data for medicinal plant and seedlings and saplings of indigenous and endemic trees were collected in a very smooth way. Here selection of traditional medicinal plants with high informant consensus values were analysed and selected by considering former related works to minimise duplication of works on the same plant and same experiment. In this report the following activities were compiled:

- Abundance and population sizes of tree species of mature tree height (greater than 3 m) and DBH (greater than 2.5 cm), sapling (greater than 1 m and less than 3 m) and seedling (less than 1 m) at Yegana and Gajilo remnant natural forests in central Ethiopia was handled. This data is very important for the analysis of natural regeneration status of the indigenous and endemic species found in my study area which helps to decide appropriate management innervation.
- Full information on medicinal plant parts used, modes of remedy preparation, routes of remedy administration and dosages were documented and analysed.
- Maceration of powdered samples by 80% ethanol at room temperature were done for eight medicinal plants, seven of them were extracted only one part and one plant was extracted two parts. All the macerated specimens were filtered using what man paper number one then solvent were removed using by rota evaporator vacuum at 40°C and well dried using oven at 40°C till crude extracts become free from moisture.
- Based on the informant consensus factor value the extract of five leave parts and four root part of the eight species were tested against five pathogens, two gram positive bacteria, two gram negative bacteria and one fungus parallel with two positive control (the most used drugs against the illness in the area) and negative control (the universal solvent).
- Anti-microbial test of the extracted traditional medicinal plants against the pathogens were tested using disk diffusion methods at petri dishes using different concentrations till minimum inhibition concentration appears. Most of the extracts show positive inhibition zones against most pathogens.

Coming activities

Analysis, writing up of the final dissertation and preparing of articles for publications at repeatable journals.

Acknowledgment

- ✓ Rufford Foundation for their financial support of Small Grant 1 and 2,
- ✓ Debre Berhan University and Addis Ababa University for their sponsorship, logistic and financial support.
- ✓ Local community and local administrates and governmental experts for their all-round support and allowing me to study this project.



Left: Medicinal plant data collection from Key Informants. Right: Key informants medicinal plant use searching from Old Book. ©Gebremicael 2018.



Medicinal plants drying at room temperature lab. ©Gebremicael 2019.



Invitro anti-microbial Test at Laboratory. ©Gebremicael 2019.