A investigation of aromatic plant in Hongyuan

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Introduction Hongyuan is located in the east Tibet highland which is a mainly alpine semi-humid and humid region and a place that is rich of wild aromatic plant resources . In order to know better of Hongyuan's wild aromatic plant resources and provide primary data for the development and utilization of the spices , flavors and medicinal plants , the author with his 50 more colleagues will take an investigation on several aromatic plants of Hongyuan and explore its utilization after then .

Method

1 Literature research method

2 Route Inverstigation method

Through the study on the different grassland types in Hongyuan area(see Figure 1) , the author has decided that the main route of the investigation is : flat meadow grassland→swamp mesdow→swamp→subalpine meadow(shady slope)→subalpine meadow (sunny slope) .In route invertigation , we will use standard sample method in resource investigation . We will divide the area into nine group and selected the most representative locations from every three groups based on the different types of grassland ecological conditions , vegetation characteristics and the natural environments , and etc . We will repeat this method three times to complete this wild sample survey in about 30 different places .

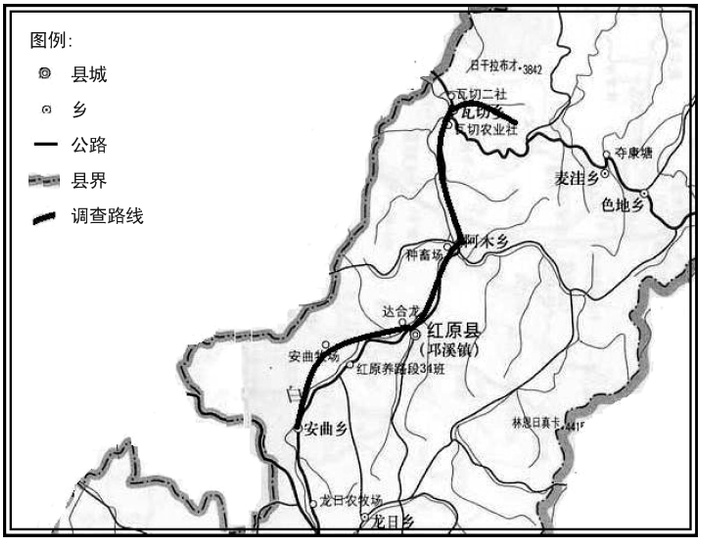

Figure 1 *The path of investigation .*

Results and discussion From literature review , we know that the wild aromatic plant resources are pretty rich in Hongyuan region . There are 19 branches , 36 genera and 50 species of plants of the samples in total among alpine meadow , the alpine meadow grassland and the marshes of alpine meadow grass . And there are 11 branches , 12 genera and 23 species of plant are aromatic which accounts for 40% of the total sample plants . Moreover , there are 9 species of aromatic plant are Composite , which account for 20% of the total aromatic ;4 species are Umbelliferae , which account for 8% . In addition , the yield of Rumex is 52 . 44 g/m^2 , which is the largest of all the aromatic plants , and then the Artemisia , yielding 21 .55g/m^2 annually to the second largest .

Conclusions The results showed that there are great aromatic plant resources in Hongyuan , which has big potential for development . If we combined it with the local culture of Tibetan , it will surely contribute to the development of the region's economy , and the protection of the local grassland resources and the local culture .

References

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