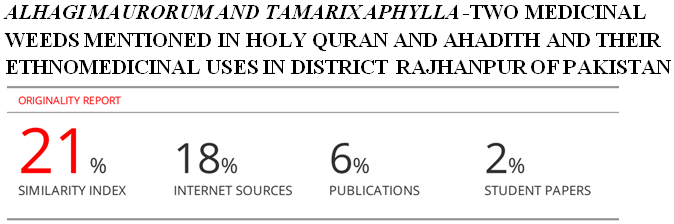
**Reviewer’s Comments**



Alhagi maurorum and Tamarix aphylla -Two Medicinal weeds Mentioned in Holy Quranand Ahadith and Their Ethnomedicinal Uses in District Rajhanpur of Pakistan

**Abstract:**

The present research work is based on Two Medicinal weeds: *Alhagi maurorum* and  
*Tamarix aphylla (L.)* mentioned in the 57 Ayat of Sura Al-Baqarah and 16 Ayat of Sura Saba in  
Holy Quran respectively. These plants were collected from Rajhanpur District, Punjab, Pakistan.  
The foremost purpose of this study is to document the knowledge of the ethnomedicinal  
significance of these plants in the light of Islam. An extensive and complete data was recorded.  
The comprehensive morphological character of these species was discussed. Botanical names,  
family, Quranic name, Arabic name, English name, Vernicular name, habit and habitat,  
distribution, parts used, medicinal uses are documented and references cited from Holy Quran,  
Ahadith.  
**Key words:** Ethnomedicinal study, Rajhanpur, Holy Quran and Ahadith

**INTRODUCTION**Holy Quran is not only the religious book but also scientific in nature that is proved by about  
1000 of verses related to scientific knowledge. There are more than 900 verses that can describe  
to new scientific discoveries. There are 6600 verses which explain with a lot of normal aspect of  
life (Bucaille, 1987).  
Treatment of different diseases through medicinal plants is an important character of Islam which  
has been started since the beginning of world from Hazrat Adam (A.S.) and was accomplished at  
Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) but searches and compiling of these medicines is still continued  
throughout the world (Nasr, 1976).  
The significance of plants in several Surahs of the Holy Quran has been described such as  
*Phoenix dactylifera* commonly known as the date is mentioned in fourteen different Surah of the  
Holy Quran; Verse no.6, Surah Baqra; verse no. 99, Surah Al Anam; verse no. 4, Surah Al  
Rahad; verse no. 11- 27, Surah Al Nahal; verse no. 91, Surrah Al Israa; verse no.36, Surah Al  
Kahaf; verse no. 23-25, Surah Mariam; verse no.148, Surah Shurah; verse no. 71, Surah Taha;  
verse no. 34, Surah Yaseen; verse no. 60, Surah Al Qamar; verse no. 11-28, Surah Rahman; verse  
no. 7, surah Al Haqqa; verse no. 39, Surah Abbus (Ahmed el.at 2009)  
Ahadith [the sayings of Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sallallaho Alayhi Wassallam)] have  
also defined the status of many plant species. There has been reported about 70 plants and plant  
products in Ahadith (Farooqi, 1998)  
Muslims are always influenced by Greco-Roman medicine traditions and with the passage of time considerable additions in it. This system was evolved as Unani system of medicine  
containing elements both from Ayurvedic and Greco-Roman system (Bhattacharjee, 2001) **IMPORTANCE OF *Alhagi maurorum* and *Tamarix aphylla****Alhagi maurorum* has an anti-ulcerogenic affect as six flavonoids was isolated from the plant  
and their biological evaluation showed a very promising antiulcerogenic activity with curative  
ratios 66.31%, 69.57%, 75.49%, and 77.93%, respectively (A.S. Award Amani el.at 2006). The  
aerial part of *Alhagi maurorum* possess anti-bacterial and anti-oxidant activity (M Eldesouky  
Zain el. at, 2011). It possesses anti-inflammatory activity as it significantly reduces the thickness  
of paw edema induced by formalin in mice (Nadheerah Falih Neamah, 2012).  
*Tamarix aphyla* possess strong anti-fungal activity (Tahira Mughal el.at, 2011). It also possesses  
anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and wound healing activity (Hasan Soliman el.at, 2011)  
**ETHNOMEDICINAL USES***Alhagi maurorum* is used to improve the eye sight of the eye.The flowers are ground into sugar  
and powder is used for eyes diseases, which clean the eyes. One tea spoon of powdered is taken in  
the morning one in the evening which improves eyesight (Rasool Bakhsh Tareen el.at, 2010). A  
decoction of *Alhagi maurorum* is used for skin eruption taken as a bath (G. Raza Bhatti el.at,  
2001). The powder of dry flowers is used for stomach pain. The roots are soaked in water and  
extract is useful for liver complaints. Egyptian us this plant as an antinociceptive (A.H. Atta and  
K.Abo EL-Sooud, 2004). It is also used as a blood purifier and as an expectorant as people of  
District Tank dispense its dry roots for kidney trouble (2g/per day) (Lal Badshah and Farrukh  
Hussain, 2010). Other uses are Diaphoretic, diuretic, laxative (Marashdah and Al-hazimi, 2010)  
*Tamarix aphylla* are applied as an astringent. The bark is bitter, astringent, powdered and in  
combination with oil and Kanala, it is used as an aphrodisiac. It is also employed as an application  
in eczema capitis and other diseases (Sheikh saeed Ahmad, 2007). The smoke of the plant is given  
for treating fever (Rahmatullah Qureshi, 2012). Roots of the plant are used as tuberculosis,  
leprosy, smallpox, and all contagious diseases. it is applied as Decoction. A decoction of the leaves  
and young branches Used for a swollen spleen. When ginger is added to the same decoction it can  
be used for problems of the uterus (Benhouhou, 2005).  
**MATERIALS AND METHODS**The research work was conducted by reviewing the Holy Quran, Ahadith, and Islamic books.  
Comprehensive and detailed information about Two ethnobotanical important plants mentioned  
in the 57 Ayat of Sura Al-Baqarah and 16 Ayat of Sura Saba were collected from Rajanpur  
(29:06N, 70:19E) with a geographical span of 12,319 km2. The current study was performed on  
the weeds of district Rajhanpur. Botanical names family, Quranic name, Arabic name, English  
name, Synonyms, distribution, partly used, medicinal uses and references cited from Holly  
Quran, Ahadith were mentioned. Correct botanical names, their families and identification of  
plants were done by using flora of Pakistan.

**RESULTS**Present findings were confined to two weeds species belonging to two genera of two families  
enlisted in Holly Quran, Ahadith, and Islamic literature. These plants are *Alhagi maurorum* and  
*Tamarix aphylla* which is used throughout Pakistan for various aspects. The botanical name,  
family, Quranic name, English name, Vernacular names, Arabic name, habit, and habitat,  
distribution; parts used, medicinal uses were documented and references cited from Holy Quran  
and books of Ahadith.  
**Botanical name:** *Alhagi maurorum***Family:** leguminosae  
**Quranic name:** Manna  
**English name:** Camelthorn  
**Local names:** Shing  
**Synonyum:**Alhagi camelorum Fisch.ex DC.  
Alhagi persarum Boiss. & Buhse  
Alhagi pseudalhagi (M.Bieb.) Desv.  
Hedysarum alhagi Linn.  
Hedysarum pseudalhagi M.Bieb.  
**Description:** Undershrub, 60-100 cm tall, glabrous or pubescent. Leaf simple, 10-25 mm long,  
3-8 mm broad, obovate or elliptic-oblong, glabrous or pubescent, entire, apiculate; petiole c. 2  
mm; stipules minute. Inflorescence lateral axillary racemes 1-5 cm long, ending in a spine.  
Pedicel 1-3 mm, with 1-2 minute bracteoles. Calyx 2-2.5 mm, glabrous, teeth almost obsolete to  
triangular. Corolla 6-9 mm long, pink or reddish - violet. Fruit 19-34 mm long, 2-3mm dorab,  
glabrous, more or less constricted between the seeds, 1-9-seeded (Ali, S. I., 1977).  
**Distribution in Pakistan:** Rajhanpur, Dera Ghazi Khan, Multan, Rahim Yar Khan, Sukkur and  
Hafizabad  
**Distribution in the world:** Pakistan, India, Pakistan; Kashmir; Iran, Afghanistan; Russia,  
Turkey, Iraq, Syria, Palestine, Cyprus, N.Africa.  
**Parts used:** Roots and flowers  
**Flowering period:** April-September.  
**Folkmedicinal uses:**The flowers are ground into sugar and powder is used for eyes diseases, which clean the eyes. One teaspoon of powdered is taken in the morning one in the evening which improves eyesight.  
The powder of dry flowers is used for stomach pain. The roots are soaked in water and extract is  
useful for liver complaints.  
**References from Quran**And We shaded you with clouds and sent down to you manna and quails, [saying], "Eat from the  
good things with which We have provided you." And they wronged Us not - but they were  
[only] wronging themselves. (Sura Al-Baqarah (The cow) ‚ verse 57)  
O Children of Israel, We delivered you from your enemy, and we made an appointment with  
You at the right side of the mount, and We sent down to you manna and quails. (Sura Taha ‚  
verse 80)  
And We divided them into twelve descendant tribes [as distinct] nations. And We inspired to  
Moses when his people implored him for water, "Strike with your staff the stone," and there  
gushed forth from it twelve springs. Every people knew its watering place. And We shaded them  
with clouds and sent down upon them manna and quails, [saying], "Eat from the good things  
with which We have provided you." And they wronged Us not, but they were [only] wronging  
themselves. (Sura Al-Araf  
(The Heights)‚ verse 160)  
**Botanical Name:** *Tamarix aphylla***Family:** Tamaracaceae  
**Quranic name:** Athel  
**Arabic name:** Abal, Tarfaa, Ghaz, Athel  
**English name:** Athel tamarisk  
**Local Name(s):** Khagal , Frash  
**Synonym:***Tamarix aphylla(1.) Lanza  
Tamarix aphylla(L.) Warb.  
Tamarix articulata Vahl  
Tamarix orientalis Forssk.  
Thuja aphylla Linn.***Description:** Trees or tall shrub, up to c. 13 m tall with reddish brown to grey bark, entirely glabrous. Leaves vaginate, abruptly mucronate 1.5-2 (-3) mm long, hoary due to the salt  
deposition from the impressed punctate glands. Racemes mostly aestival, simple or compound,  
2-6 cm long, (2-) 34 (-5) mm broad, spirally curved. Flowers bisexual, subsessile, pinkish white,  
pedicel less than 1 mm long. Bracts vaginate, ovate, acuminate, 1.25-1.5 mm long, 0.5 mm  
broad. Sepals 5, free, 1.5 mm long, c. 1 mm broad, almost entire, obtuse, broadly ovate to  
elliptic, outer 2 somewhat smaller than the inner 3. Petals 5, filaments filiform, 2 mm long,  
anthers cordate, somewhat apiculate. Disc deeply 5 lobed, filaments inserted in between the  
lobes of the disc (mesodiscine), insertion peridiscal. Stigmas 3 or 4, discoid, styles half the  
length of the ovary, ovary conical, 1.75-2 mm long. Capsule pyramidal rounded at the tip, 2.5-  
3.5 mm long, c. 1.5 mm broad (Ali, S. I., 1977).  
**Distribution in Pakistan:** This is the largest and commonest species, often planted as roadside  
tree throughout Pakistan.  
**Distribution in World:** Africa (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Senegal, Sudan,  
Abyssinia, Eriterea, Somalia and Kenya), Middle East (Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen,  
Iraq, Kuwait, Iran), Pakistan, India, and Afghanistan.  
**Parts used:** Bark, leaves, and twigs.  
**Flowering period:** June-October  
**Folkmedicinal uses** Jaundice, bad evils, rheumatism, wound, and abscesses. It makes a good  
shelter hedge in coastal gardens the wood has been used for fuel and timber. The wood is also  
used for making of agricultural tools. Leaves are browsed by camels.  
**References from Ahadith:**Hazrat Khalid bin Umair Advi (R.A.) narrates that once during a journey with Holy Prophet  
(Sallallahu Alayhi Wassallam) we had nothing to eat except leaves of tamarisk (Farooqi, 1998).  
Hazrat Annus (R.A.) said (pointing towards a cup) that he took drinking substances (e.g. honey,  
water, milk etc.) in that cup and gave them to Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wassallam).  
**DISCUSSION**The second biggest religion in the world, with more than 1 billion followers is Islam. Islam has  
shown us the complete path in every aspect of life even in the field of health and medicine. After  
a complete Survey in District Rajhanpur, we found two medicinal weeds i.e. *Alhagi maurorum*and *Tamarix aphylla*. The name of these two weeds is mentioned in Holy Quran and Ahadith.  
This proves that health is always a prime importance in Islam and Islam has given guidelines to  
all Muslim world that would continue till modern world.

**Conclusion**

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