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| **Appendix 1 Wild edible plants: Scientific name , family, local (Amharic) name, habit, edible part, mode of preparation and consumption, and use diversity** |
| S.N | Scientific name  | Family  | Local name  | HT | EP | Mode of preparation  | Additional uses  |
| 1. 1.
 | *Acacia abyssinica* Hochst. | Fabaceae | Grar  | T  | Rn  | The resin is eaten by shepherds  | Firewood, charcoal, rope, agricultural tools, fence, house construction |
| 1. 2
 | *Acanthus sennii* Chiov | Acanthaceae | Kosheshilie  | S  | N | The nectar of *Acanthus senni* is sucked  | Fence, firewood, fodder |
| 1. 3
 | *Carissa spinarum* L. | Apocynaceae | Agam  | S  | F | The ripe fruit is eaten  | Firewood, live and dry fence, medicine, fodder |
| 1. 4
 | *Commelina* sp. | Commelinaceae  | Yebere Qolet  | H  | R  | The root is eaten | Fodder, soil conservation |
| 1. 5
 | *Cordia africana* Lam. | Boraginaceae | Wanza  | T  | F | The ripe fruit is eaten  | Firewood, house construction, fodder, timber, rope, house tools |
| 1. 6
 | *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers. | Poaceae  | Serdo  | H  | St  | The stem is eaten | Soil conservation, fodder |
| 1. 7
 | *Cyperus rigidifolius* Steud | Cyperaceae | Angicha  | H  | Sn  | The ripe stolon is eaten | House construction, rope, fodder, medicine, soil conservation |
| 1. 8
 | *Datura stramonium* L. | Solanaceae  | Astenagir  | H  | N | The nectar is sucked | Medicine, poison |
| 1. 9
 | *Dovyalis abyssinica* (A. Ric-h.) Warb. | Flacourtiaceae | Koshim  | S  | F | The fresh fruit is eaten | Firewood, medicine  |
| 10 | *Embelia schimperi* Vatke | Myrsinaceae | Enkoko  | S  | F  | By using distillation method dry the fruit of this plant then pound it then mix it with malt and *Rhamnus prinoides* dust then prepare a local Katikalla and drink it or eat simply the fruits | Medicine, firewood |
| 11 | *Ensete ventricosum* (Welw.) Cheesman | Musaceae  | Enset  | H  | F | The ripe fruit is eaten  | Baking materials |
| 12 | *Ferula communis* L. | Apiaceae | Enslal | H  | L | Add the leaf of *Ferula communis* in the distilled material and drink it after distillation  | Medicine, firewood |
| 13 | *Ficus sur* Forssk. | Moraceae  | Shola  | T  | Fi | Dry the mature fig on the mother tree by protecting fruit eating animals especially birds then after the fruits dried up collect the dried fruit and immerse with water then eat  | Firewood, house tools, income |
| 14 | *Ficus vasta* Forssk. | Moraceae | Warka  | T  | Fi  | The ripe fig is eaten  | Firewood, house tools |
| 15 | *Hagenia abyssinica* (Bruce) J.F. Gmelin | Rosaceae  | Koso  | T  | F  | Add the pounded fruit with a glass of water and drink it | Firewood, medicine |
| 16 | *Mimusops kummel* A. DC. | Sapotaceae | Ishe  | T  | F  | By roasting or the fresh fruit is eaten  | Firewood, house construction, agricult-ural tools |
| 17 | *Ocimum urticifolium* Roth | Lamiaceae  | Checho  | S  | Fl, L  | As spice or the leaf is eaten  | Medicine, firewood, aesthetical, income |
| 18 | *Olea europaea* L. subsp.*cus-**pidata*(Wall. ex G.Don) Cif. | Oleaceae | Woira  | T  | L, F | The local alcohol prepared from the leaf of this plant is drunken, the fruit is eaten  | Firewood, fumigation, house tools, house construction, agricultural tools |
| 19 | *Opuntia ficus-indica* (L.) Mi-ller | Cactaceae | Beles  | S  | F | The ripe fruit is eaten by peeling | Fence, firewood |
| 20 | *Persicaria nepalensis* (Meis-n.) Miyabe | Polygonaceae | Lanbut  | H  | S | The ripe salty taste stem is eaten | Fodder  |
| 21 | *Rhus glutinosa* A. Rich.  | Anacardiaceae | Kamo  | S/ T  | F  | The ripe fruit is collected from the tree and eaten | Firewood, medicine |
| 22 | *Rosa abyssincia* Lindley | Rosaceae | Qega  | S  | F  | The ripe fruit is eaten | Fumigation, fence firewood, fodder, wal-king stick |
| 23 | *Rubus apetalus* Poir. | Rosaceae | Enjori  | S  | F  | The ripe fruit is eaten  | Firewood, fence, medicine |
| 24 | *Rumex abyssinicus* Jacq. | Polygonaceae | Mekmeko  | H  | R  | Dry the root then pound it then add with butter then it will be added to stew | Firewood, dyes |
| 25 | *Rumex nervosus* Vahl | Polygonaceae  | Ambacho  | H  | St, L | Young stems are eaten by shepherds  |  Medicine, firewood |
| 26 | *Solanum nigrum* L. | Solanaceae  | Awut  | H  | F  | The ripe fruit is eaten | Medicine  |
| 27 | *Syzygium guineense* (Wild.) DC. | Myrtaceae | Dokma  | T  | F | The ripe fruit is eaten  | Firewood, house tools |
| 28 | *Thymus schimperi* Ron. | Lamiaceae | Tosgn | H  | L  | Add with tea and drink it  | Medicine, soil conservation  |
| 29 | *Trifolium schimperi* A. Rich. | Fabaceae  |  | H  | F | The ripe fruit is eaten | Fodder, soil conservation |
| 30 | *Urtica simensis* Steudel  | Urticaceae | Sama  | H  | L | Collect the leaves then remove the spines by rubbing it then add in the pot and cooking it then mix it well by using a spoon then add a dust on it and mix then eat it. | Medicine, live fence, rope |
|  31 | *Vernonia amygdalina* Del. | Asteraceae | Grawa  | S  | L | Its leaf is used to prepare Tella (local beer) |  Fodder for bee and cattle, house const-ruction, firewood |
| 32 | *Ximenia americana* L. | Olacaceae | Enkoy  | S  | F  | The ripe fruit is eaten  | Fence, medicine, firewood |

**Note**: HT = Habits; S = Shrub, T = Tree, H = Herb; EP = Edible Part; F = Fruit; L = Leaf; St = Stem; R = Root; Fl = Flower; N = Nectar; Fi = Fig; Sn = Stolon; Rn = Resin