

2018 LanguaL proposal from FoodEx2 – miscellaneous

An additional proposal to update LanguaL Facet B, based on indexing of plant infusions and miscellaneous ingredients in **EFSA FoodEx2 Exposure hierarchy 20170919** (corresponding FoodEx2 terms mentioned in last 2 columns).

Proposed modifications to existing descriptors are highlighted by **bold** script. Comments are in **red**. Plants that are only for medicinal use or fodder could be considered second priority.

Descriptor proposal	BT proposed	AI	synonyms	FoodEx2 term	FoodEx2 def
WORMWOOD [B3433]		modify AI: <SCIFAM> <i>Asteraceae</i> [ITIS 35420] <SCINAM> <i>Artemisia</i> L. [ITIS 35431] <SCINAM> <i>Artemisia</i> spp. [GRIN 300044] <SCINAM> <i>Artemisia</i> L. [PLANTS ARTEM] <SCINAM> <i>Artemisia</i> [DPNL 2003 7726] <DICTION> <i>Artemisia</i> is a large, diverse genus of plants with between 200 and 400 species belonging to the daisy family Asteraceae. Common names for various species in the genus include mugwort, wormwood, and sagebrush. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artemisia_(genus)]	Add SYN: artemisia; sagebrush; sagewort	A00YY Wormwoods infusion leaves	<i>Artemisia</i> absinthium L. or <i>Artemisia</i> abrotanum L. or <i>Artemisia</i> vulgaris L., Mugwort or Sagebrush or Sagewort or Southernwood or Wormwoods
ABSINTHE	WORMWOOD [B3433]	<SCINAM> <i>Artemisia absinthium</i> L. [ITIS 35445] <SCINAM> <i>Artemisia absinthium</i> L. [GRIN 4274] <SCINAM> <i>Artemisia absinthium</i> L. [PLANTS ARAB3] <SCINAM> <i>Artemisia absinthium</i> L. [DPNL 2003 7728] <DICTION> <i>Artemisia absinthium</i> (absinthe, absinthium, absinthe wormwood, grand wormwood, wormwood) is a species of <i>Artemisia</i> native to temperate regions of Eurasia and Northern Africa and widely naturalized in Canada and the northern United States. It is grown as an ornamental plant and is used as an ingredient in the spirit absinthe as well as some other alcoholic beverages. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artemisia_absinthium]	artemisia absinthium	A007A Absinth infusion leaves	<i>Artemisia</i> absinthium
MUGWORT	WORMWOOD [B3433]	<SCINAM> <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L. [ITIS 35505] <SCINAM> <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L. [GRIN 4190] <SCINAM> <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L. [PLANTS ARVU] <SCINAM> <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L. [DPNL 2003 7740] <DICTION> <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> (common mugwort or common wormwood) is one of several species in the genus <i>Artemisia</i> commonly known as mugwort, although <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> is the species most often called mugwort. Mugworts have been used medicinally and as culinary herbs. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artemisia_vulgaris]	artemisia vulgaris; common wormwood	A0D3Z Mugwort infusion leaves	<i>Artemisia</i> vulgaris
ROMAN WORMWOOD	WORMWOOD [B3433]	<SCINAM> <i>Artemisia pontica</i> L. [ITIS 35487] <SCINAM> <i>Artemisia pontica</i> L. [GRIN 407704] <SCINAM> <i>Artemisia pontica</i> L. [PLANTS ARPO4]	artemisia pontica	A0D3G Roman wormwood infusion leaves	<i>Artemisia</i> pontica

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		<DICTION> <i>Artemisia pontica</i> , the Roman wormwood or small absinthe, is an herb used in the production of absinthe and vermouth. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artemisia_pontica]			
SOUTHERNWOOD	WORMWOOD [B3433]	<SCINAM> <i>Artemisia abrotanum</i> L. [ITIS 35444] <SCINAM> <i>Artemisia abrotanum</i> L. [GRIN 4273] <SCINAM> <i>Artemisia abrotanum</i> L. [PLANTS ARAB2] <SCINAM> <i>Artemisia abrotanum</i> L. [DPNL 2003 7727] <DICTION> <i>Artemisia abrotanum</i> , the southernwood, lad's love, or southern wormwood, is a species of flowering plants in the sunflower family. The pungent, scented leaves and flowers are used in herbal teas. Young shoots were used to flavor pastries and puddings. In Italy, it is used as a culinary herb. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artemisia_abrotanum]	artemisia abrotanum	A0D3C Southernwood infusion leaves	Artemisia abrotanum
ALPINE LADY'S MANTLE	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Rosaceae</i> [ITIS 24538] <SCINAM> <i>Alchemilla alpina</i> L. [ITIS 184565] <SCINAM> <i>Alchemilla alpina</i> L. [GRIN 2171] <SCINAM> <i>Alchemilla alpina</i> L. [PLANTS ALAL] <SCINAM> <i>Alchemilla alpina</i> L. [DPNL 2003 7288] <DICTION> <i>Alchemilla alpina</i> , commonly known as alpine lady's-mantle, is an arctic-montane herbaceous perennial plant native to Europe and Southern Greenland. Alpine lady's-mantle has been used for centuries as an herbal remedy, and is used in horticulture as a ground cover and in rock gardens. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alchemilla_alpina]	alchemilla alpina	A0D6V Alpine ladies mantle infusion leaves	Alchemilla alpina
BUCHU	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Rutaceae</i> [ITIS 28848] <SCINAM> <i>Agathosma betulina</i> (P.J. Bergius) Pillans [ITIS 506381] <SCINAM> <i>Agathosma betulina</i> (P. J. Bergius) Pillans [GRIN 70058] <SCINAM> <i>Agathosma betulina</i> (Bergius) Pill. [PLANTS AGBE2] <SCINAM> <i>Agathosma betulina</i> (P.J.Bergius) Pillans [DPNL 2003 7237] <DICTION> <i>Agathosma betulina</i> (previously <i>Barosma betulina</i>) is a flowering plant in the family <i>Rutaceae</i> , native to the lower elevation mountains of western South Africa, where it occurs near streams in fynbos habitats. It is known by the common name round leaf buchu and has historically been used as a flavoring agent and an herbal remedy. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agathosma_betulina]	agathosma betulina; barosma betulina	A0D6M Buchu infusion leaves	Agathosma betulina
EUROPEAN CENTAURY	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL	<SCIFAM> <i>Gentianaceae</i> [ITIS 29962] <SCINAM> <i>Centaurium erythraea</i> Rafn [ITIS 30045]	centaurium erythraea;	A0D6J Centaurium infusion	Centaurium erythraea

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	USE [B3359]	<SCINAM> <i>Centaurium erythraea</i> Rafn [GRIN 320036] <SCINAM> <i>Centaurium erythraea</i> Rafn [PLANTS CEER5] <SCINAM> <i>Centaurium erythraea</i> Rafn [DPNL 2003 8479] <DICTION> <i>Centaurium erythraea</i> is a species of flowering plant in the gentian family known by the common names common centaury and European centaury. The European centaury is used as a medical herb in many parts of Europe. The herb, mainly prepared as tea, is thought to possess medical properties beneficial for patients with gastric and liver diseases. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Centaurium_erythraea]	common centaury	leaves	
FELWORT	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Gentianaceae</i> [ITIS 29962] <SCINAM> <i>Swertia</i> L. [ITIS 30107] <SCINAM> <i>Swertia</i> spp. [GRIN 404933] <SCINAM> <i>Swertia</i> L. [PLANTS SWERT] <DICTION> <i>Swertia</i> is a genus in the gentian family containing plants sometimes referred to as the felworts. Some species bear very showy purple and blue flowers. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swertia]	swertia	A0D6H Chiretta infusion leaves	Swertia chirata
CLARY SAGE	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Lamiaceae</i> [ITIS 32251] <SCINAM> <i>Salvia sclarea</i> L. [ITIS 32741] <SCINAM> <i>Salvia sclarea</i> L. [GRIN 32964] <SCINAM> <i>Salvia sclarea</i> L. [PLANTS SASC2] <SCINAM> <i>Salvia sclarea</i> L. [DPNL 2003 12771] <DICTION> <i>Salvia sclarea</i> , the clary or clary sage, is a biennial or short-lived herbaceous perennial in the genus <i>Salvia</i> . The plant has a lengthy history as a medicinal herb, and is currently grown for its essential oil ... used widely in perfumes and as a muscatel flavoring for vermouths, wines, and liqueurs. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salvia_sclarea]	salvia sclarea	A0D6G Clary sage infusion leaves A0D8Q Clary sage infusion flowers	Salvia sclarea
CLUBMOSS	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Lycopodiaceae</i> [ITIS 17012] <SCINAM> <i>Lycopodium</i> L. [ITIS 17013] <SCINAM> <i>Lycopodium</i> spp. [GRIN 456051] <SCINAM> <i>Lycopodium</i> L. [PLANTS LYCOP2] <SCINAM> <i>Lycopodium</i> [DPNL 2003 10988] <DICTION> <i>Lycopodium</i> is a genus of clubmosses, also known as ground pines or creeping cedar, in the family <i>Lycopodiaceae</i> , a family of fern-allies ... <i>Lycopodium</i> sp. herb has been used in the traditional Austrian medicine internally as tea or externally as compresses [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lycopodium]	lycopodium	A0D6F Clubmoss infusion leaves	Lycopodium clavatum
COMMON SPEEDWELL	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE	<SCIFAM> <i>Plantaginaceae</i> [ITIS 32869] <SCINAM> <i>Veronica officinalis</i> L. [ITIS 33398] <SCINAM> <i>Veronica officinalis</i> L. [GRIN 80301]	veronica officinalis; common	A0D6E Common speedwell infusion leaves	Veronica officinalis

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	[B3359]	<p><SCINAM><i>Veronica officinalis</i> L. [PLANTS VEOF2]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Veronica officinalis</i> L. [DPNL 2003 13794]</p> <p><DICTION><i>Veronica officinalis</i> (heath speedwell, common gypsyweed, common speedwell, or Paul's betony) is a species of flowering plant in the plantain family <i>Plantaginaceae</i>. This speedwell grows in open areas, such as fields, meadows and gardens, where it is sometimes grown as an edible or medicinal herb.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Veronica_officialis]</p>	gypsyweed		
CORNFLOWER	SPICE OR FLAVOR-PRODUCING PLANT [B1179]	<p><SCIFAM><i>Asteraceae</i> [ITIS 35420]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Centaurea cyanus</i> L. [ITIS 36954]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Centaurea cyanus</i> L. [GRIN 9817]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Centaurea cyanus</i> L. [PLANTS CECY2]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Centaurea cyanus</i> L. [DPNL 2003 8466]</p> <p><DICTION><i>Centaurea cyanus</i>, commonly known as cornflower or bachelor's button, is an annual flowering plant in the family <i>Asteraceae</i>, native to Europe. Cornflowers are often used as an ingredient in some tea blends and herbal teas, and is famous in the Lady Grey blend of Twinings.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Centaurea_cyanus]</p>	centaurea cyanus	<p>A0D6C Cornflower infusion leaves</p> <p>A0D8P Cornflower infusion flowers</p>	Centaurea cyanus
DAMIANA	SPICE OR FLAVOR-PRODUCING PLANT [B1179]	<p><SCIFAM><i>Passifloraceae</i> [ITIS 22218]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Turnera diffusa</i> Willd. ex Schult. [ITIS 22215]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Turnera diffusa</i> Willd. [GRIN 40777]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Turnera diffusa</i> Willd. ex Schult. [PLANTS TUDI]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Turnera diffusa</i> Willd. ex Schult. [DPNL 2003 13700]</p> <p><DICTION><i>Turnera diffusa</i>, known as damiana, is a shrub native to southern Texas in the United States, Central America, Mexico, South America, and the Caribbean. It belongs to the family <i>Passifloraceae</i>. Damiana is an ingredient in a traditional Mexican liqueur</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turnera_diffusa]</p>	turnera diffusa	A0D5X Damiana infusion leaves	Turnera diffusa
DOWNY HEMP-NETTLE	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<p><SCIFAM><i>Lamiaceae</i> [ITIS 32251]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Galeopsis segetum</i> Neck. [ITIS 506993]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Galeopsis segetum</i> Neck. [GRIN 401678]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Galeopsis segetum</i> Neck. [PLANTS GASE8]</p> <p><DICTION><i>Galeopsis segetum</i>, commonly known as Downy Hemp-nettle, is a species of flowering plant in the sage family, <i>Lamiaceae</i>. It grows as a weed in arable ground throughout Europe. Although superficially resembling the Stinging nettle it is of a different family and does not sting.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galeopsis_segetum]</p>	galeopsis segetum ; hempnettle	A0D5V Downy hemp nettle infusion leaves	Galeopsis segetum
PURPLE	PLANT FOR	<SCIFAM> <i>Asteraceae</i> [ITIS 35420]	echinacea	A0DST Echinacea	Echinacea

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CONEFLOWER [Bxxxx]	MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCINAM> <i>Echinacea</i> Moench [ITIS 37275] <SCINAM> <i>Echinacea</i> spp. [GRIN 318214] <SCINAM> <i>Echinacea</i> Moench [PLANTS ECHIN] <SCINAM> <i>Echinacea</i> [DPNL 2003 9439] <DICTION> <i>Echinacea</i> is a genus, or group of herbaceous flowering plants in the daisy family. The <i>Echinacea</i> genus has nine species, which are commonly called coneflowers. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Echinacea]		infusion leaves A0D1P Echinacea infusion roots	
EASTERN PURPLE CONEFLOWER [B4193]	Move from: PLANT USED FOR DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS [B4168] To PURPLE CONEFLOWER [Bxxxx]		Add SYN: purple echinacea	A0D5Q Purple echinacea infusion leaves A0D1L Purple echinacea infusion roots	Echinacea purpurea
PALE PURPLE CONE-FLOWER [B4192]	Move from: PLANT USED FOR DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS [B4168] to PURPLE CONEFLOWER [Bxxxx]		Add SYN: pale echinacea	A0D5R Pale echinacea infusion leaves A0D1M Pale echinacea infusion roots	Echinacea pallida
NARROW-LEAF PURPLE CONEFLOWER	PURPLE CONEFLOWER [Bxxxx]	<SCINAM> <i>Echinacea angustifolia</i> DC. [ITIS 37276] <SCINAM> <i>Echinacea angustifolia</i> DC. [GRIN 14798] <SCINAM> <i>Echinacea angustifolia</i> DC. [PLANTS ECAN2] <SCINAM> <i>Echinacea angustifolia</i> DC. [DPNL 2003 9440] <DICTION> <i>Echinacea angustifolia</i> , the narrow-leaved purple coneflower or blacksamson echinacea, is a North American plant species in sunflower family. Many Native American groups used this plant for a variety of medicinal purposes, including pain relief and relief of colds and toothaches. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Echinacea_angustifolia]	echinacea angustifolia; blacksamson echinacea; narrow-leaf echinacea	A0D5S Narrow-leaf echinacea infusion leaves A0D1N Narrow-leaf echinacea infusion roots	Echinacea angustifolia, Black sampsom or Narrow-leaf echinacea infusion leaves.
EYEBRIGHT	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Orobanchaceae</i> [ITIS 34267] <SCINAM> <i>Euphrasia officinalis</i> L. [ITIS 33595] <SCINAM> <i>Euphrasia officinalis</i> L. [GRIN 16423] <DICTION> <i>Euphrasia rostkoviana</i> (synonym <i>Euphrasia officinalis</i>), common names Eyebright, Eyewort, is a plant from the genus <i>Euphrasia</i> , in the family <i>Orobanchaceae</i> . <i>Euphrasia rostkoviana</i>	euphrasia officinalis; euphrasia rostkoviana	A0D5M Eyebright infusion leaves	Euphrasia officinalis

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		herb has been used in the traditional Austrian medicine internally as tea, or externally as compresses, for treatment of disorders of the eyes and the gastrointestinal tract. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euphrasia_rostkovi ana]			
FIELD HORSETAIL	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Equisetaceae</i> [ITIS 17147] <SCINAM> <i>Equisetum arvense</i> L. [ITIS 17152] <SCINAM> <i>Equisetum arvense</i> L. [GRIN 400386] <SCINAM> <i>Equisetum arvense</i> L. [PLANTS EQAR] <SCINAM> <i>Equisetum arvense</i> L. [DPNL 2003 9545] <DICTION> <i>Equisetum arvense</i> , the field horsetail or common horsetail, is an herbaceous perennial horsetail native throughout the arctic and temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. <i>E. arvense</i> has been used in traditional Austrian herbal medicine internally as tea, or externally as baths or compresses, for treatment of disorders of the skin, locomotor system, kidneys and urinary tract, rheumatism and gout. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Equisetum_arvense]	equisetum arvense; common horsetail	A0D5L Field horsetail infusion leaves	Equisetum arvense
COMMON FUMITORY	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Papaveraceae</i> [ITIS 18880] <SCINAM> <i>Fumaria officinalis</i> L. [ITIS 565200] <SCINAM> <i>Fumaria officinalis</i> L. [GRIN 70905] <SCINAM> <i>Fumaria officinalis</i> L. [PLANTS FUOF] <SCINAM> <i>Fumaria officinalis</i> L. [DPNL 2003 9899] <DICTION> <i>Fumaria officinalis</i> (common fumitory, drug fumitory or earth smoke) is a herbaceous annual flowering plant in the poppy family <i>Papaveraceae</i> . It is the most common species of the genus <i>Fumaria</i> in Western and Central Europe. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fumaria_officinalis]	fumaria officinalis; drug fumitory	A0D5K Fumitory infusion leaves	Fumaria officinalis
GOAT'S-RUE	PLANT USED AS FODDER [B3358]	<SCIFAM> <i>Fabaceae</i> [ITIS 500059] <SCINAM> <i>Galega officinalis</i> L. [ITIS 26706] <SCINAM> <i>Galega officinalis</i> L. [GRIN 70971] <SCINAM> <i>Galega officinalis</i> L. [PLANTS GAOF] <SCINAM> <i>Galega officinalis</i> L. [DPNL 2003 9910] <DICTION> <i>Galega officinalis</i> , commonly known as galega, goat's-rue, French lilac, Italian fitch, or professor-weed, is an herbaceous plant in the <i>Faboideae</i> subfamily. The plant has been extensively cultivated as a forage crop, an ornamental, a bee plant, and as green manure. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galega_officinalis]	galega officinalis ; professor-weed	A0D5J Goat's rue infusion leaves	Galega officinalis
ROSEROOT STONECROP (name given by ITIS & PLANTS)	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Crassulaceae</i> [ITIS 24097] <SCINAM> <i>Rhodiola rosea</i> L. [ITIS 520045] <SCINAM> <i>Rhodiola rosea</i> L. [GRIN 31156] <SCINAM> <i>Rhodiola rosea</i> L. [PLANTS RHRO3] <SCINAM> <i>Rhodiola rosea</i> L. [DPNL 2003 12498] <DICTION> <i>Rhodiola rosea</i> (commonly golden root, rose root, roseroot, Aaron's rod, Arctic root, king's crown, lignum rhodium, orpin rose) is a perennial	rhodiola rosea; golden root	A0D5H Golden root infusion leaves Rhodiola rosea Golden root infusion roots	Rhodiola rosea

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		flowering plant in the family <i>Crassulaceae</i> . The leaves and shoots are eaten raw, having a bitter flavor, or cooked like spinach, and are sometimes added to salads. In Russia and Scandinavia, <i>R. rosea</i> has been used for centuries to cope with the cold Siberian climate and stressful life. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhodiola_rosea]			
EUROPEAN GOLDENROD	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Asteraceae</i> <SCINAM> <i>Solidago virgaurea</i> L. [GRIN 34927] <SCINAM> <i>Solidago virgaurea</i> L. [DPNL 2003 13190] <DICTION> <i>Solidago virgaurea</i> (European goldenrod or woundwort) is an herbaceous perennial plant of the family <i>Asteraceae</i> . This plant was cultivated in the Arab world, who used it in their medical system. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries it was used in Europe to heal wounds. It has astringent, diuretic, antiseptic and other properties. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solidago_virgaurea]	solidago virgaurea	A0D5G Goldenrod infusion leaves	Solidago virgaurea
GROUND IVY	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Lamiaceae</i> [ITIS 32251] <SCINAM> <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> L. [ITIS 502801] <SCINAM> <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> L. [GRIN 316891] <SCINAM> <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> L. [PLANTS GLHE2] <SCINAM> <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> L. [DPNL 2003 10044] <DICTION> <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> (syn. <i>Nepeta glechoma</i> Benth., <i>Nepeta hederacea</i> (L.) Trevir.) is an aromatic, perennial, evergreen creeper of the mint family <i>Lamiaceae</i> . It is commonly known as ground-ivy, gill-over-the-ground, creeping charlie, alehoof, tunhoof, catsfoot, field balm, and runaway-robin. <i>Glechoma</i> has culinary and medicinal uses which were the cause of its being imported to America by early European settlers. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glechoma_hederacea]	glechoma hederacea; groundivy	A0D5F Ground ivy infusion leaves	Glechoma hederacea
MIRACLE FRUIT (name given by ITIS & PLANTS)	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Apocynaceae</i> [ITIS 30124] <SCINAM> <i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> (Retz.) R. Br. ex Schult. [ITIS 506007] <SCINAM> <i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> (Retz.) Schult. [GRIN 103257] <SCINAM> <i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> (Retz.) Schult. [PLANTS GYSY] <SCINAM> <i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> (Retz.) Schult. [DPNL 2003 10125] <DICTION> <i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> is a perennial woody vine that grows in tropical areas of India, Africa, and Australia and has been used for medicinal purposes in Ayurvedic medicine. Common names include gymnema, Australian cowplant, and <i>Periploca</i> of the woods, and the Hindi term gurmara which means "sugar destroyer."	gymnema sylvestre	A0D5E Gymnema infusion leaves	Gymnema sylvestre

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		[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gymnema_sylvestre]			
HAIRY RUPTUREWORT	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Caryophyllaceae</i> [ITIS 19942] <SCINAM> <i>Herniaria hirsuta</i> L. [ITIS 502957] <SCINAM> <i>Herniaria hirsuta</i> L. [GRIN 18919] <SCINAM> <i>Herniaria hirsuta</i> L. [PLANTS HEH17] <DICTION> <i>Herniaria hirsuta</i> is a species of flowering plant in the pink family known by the common name hairy rupturewort. This plant is used in Morocco as an herbal remedy for kidney stones. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herniaria_hirsuta]	herniaria hirsuta	A0D5D Hairy rupturewort infusion leaves	Herniaria hirsuta
JOHNNY-JUMP-UP	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Violaceae</i> [ITIS 22023] <SCINAM> <i>Viola tricolor</i> L. [ITIS 22175] <SCINAM> <i>Viola tricolor</i> L. [GRIN 41789] <SCINAM> <i>Viola tricolor</i> L. [PLANTS VITR] <SCINAM> <i>Viola tricolor</i> L. [DPNL 2003 13858] <DICTION> <i>Viola tricolor</i> , Also known as Johnny Jump up (though this name is also applied to similar species such as the yellow pansy), heartsease, heart's ease, heart's delight, tickle-my-fancy, Jack-jump-up-and-kiss-me, come-and-cuddle-me, three faces in a hood, or love-in-idleness, is a common European wild flower, growing as an annual or short-lived perennial. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viola_tricolor]	viola tricolor; heart's ease	A0D5A Hearts ease infusion leaves	Viola tricolor
HEATHER	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Ericaceae</i> [ITIS 23463] <SCINAM> <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (L.) Hull [ITIS 23634] <SCINAM> <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (L.) Hull [GRIN 8605] <SCINAM> <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (L.) Hull [PLANTS CAVU] <SCINAM> <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (L.) Hull [DPNL 2003 8258] <DICTION> <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (known as common heather, ling, or simply heather) is the sole species in the genus <i>Calluna</i> in the flowering plant family <i>Ericaceae</i> . <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> herb has been used in the traditional Austrian medicine internally as tea for treatment of disorders of the kidneys and urinary tract. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calluna]	calluna vulgaris	A0D4Z Heather infusion leaves A0D8G Heather infusion flowers	Calluna vulgaris
HERB BENNET	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Rosaceae</i> [ITIS 24538] <SCINAM> <i>Geum urbanum</i> L. [ITIS 24663] <SCINAM> <i>Geum urbanum</i> L. [GRIN 17518] <SCINAM> <i>Geum urbanum</i> L. [PLANTS GEUR] <SCINAM> <i>Geum urbanum</i> L. [DPNL 2003 10025] <DICTION> <i>Geum urbanum</i> , also known as wood avens, herb Bennet, colewort and St. Benedict's herb (Latin <i>herba benedicta</i>), is a perennial plant in the rose family (<i>Rosaceae</i>), which grows in shady places... [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geum_urbanum]	geum urbanum	A0D4T Herb bennet infusion leaves A0D1G Herb bennet infusion roots	Geum urbanum
BLESSED THISTLE	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE	<SCIFAM> <i>Asteraceae</i> [ITIS 35420] <SCINAM> <i>Centaurea benedicta</i> (L.) L. [ITIS 510524]	centaurea benedicta ;	A0D4S Holy thistle infusion	Cnicus benedictus

Descriptor proposal	BT proposed	AI	synonyms	FoodEx2 term	FoodEx2 def
	USE [B3359]	<SCINAM> <i>Centaurea benedicta</i> (L.) L. [GRIN 455331] <SCINAM> <i>Cnicus benedictus</i> L. [PLANTS CNBE] <DICTION> <i>Cnicus benedictus</i> (St. Benedict's thistle, blessed thistle, holy thistle or spotted thistle), is a thistle-like plant in the family <i>Asteraceae</i> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cnicus]	cnicus benedictus; holy thistle	leaves	
HORSE-CHESTNUT	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Sapindaceae</i> [ITIS 28657] <SCINAM> <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> L. [ITIS 28721] <SCINAM> <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> L. [GRIN 1628] <SCINAM> <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> L. [PLANTS AEHI] <SCINAM> <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> L. [DPNL 2003 7206] <DICTION> <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> is a species of flowering plant in the soapberry and lychee family <i>Sapindaceae</i> . It is a large deciduous, synoecious (hermaphroditic-flowered) tree, commonly known as horse-chestnut or conker tree. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aesculus_hippocastanum]	aesculus hippocastanum; horse chestnut	A0D4Q Horse-chestnut infusion leaves A0D8E Horse-chestnut infusion flowers A0DOC Horse-chestnut (infusion seeds, bark)	Aesculus hippocastanum
IRONWORT	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Lamiaceae</i> [ITIS 32251] <SCINAM> <i>Sideritis</i> L. [ITIS 32756] <SCINAM> <i>Sideritis</i> L. [PLANTS SIDER] <SCINAM> <i>Sideritis</i> [DPNL 2003 13097] <DICTION> <i>Sideritis</i> , also known as ironwort, mountain tea and shepherd's tea, is a genus of flowering plants well known for their use as herbal medicine, commonly as an herbal tea. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sideritis]	sideritis	A0D4P Ironwort infusion leaves	Sideritis
JIAOGULAN	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Cucurbitaceae</i> <SCINAM> <i>Gynostemma pentaphyllum</i> (Thunb.) Makino [GRIN 409268] <SCINAM> <i>Gynostemma pentaphyllum</i> (Thunb.) Makino [DPNL 2003 10135] <DICTION> <i>Gynostemma pentaphyllum</i> , also called jiaogulan, is a dioecious, herbaceous climbing vine of the family <i>Cucurbitaceae</i> (cucumber or gourd family) indigenous to the southern reaches of China, northern Vietnam, southern Korea, and Japan. Jiaogulan is best known as an herbal medicine reputed to have powerful antioxidant and adaptogenic effects purported to increase longevity. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gynostemma_pentaphyllum]	Gynostemma pentaphyllum	A0D4N Jiaogulan infusion leaves	Gynostemma pentaphyllum
PROSTRATE KNOTWEED	KNOTWEED FAMILY [B4494]	<SCIFAM> <i>Polygonaceae</i> [ITIS 20842] <SCINAM> <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L. [ITIS 20876] <SCINAM> <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L. [GRIN 29238] <SCINAM> <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L. [PLANTS POAV] <SCINAM> <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L. [DPNL 2003 12108] <DICTION> <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> or common		Knotgrass infusion leaves	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>

Descriptor proposal	BT proposed	AI	synonyms	FoodEx2 term	FoodEx2 def
		knotgrass is a plant related to buckwheat and dock. It is also called prostrate knotweed, birdweed, pigweed and lowgrass. In Vietnam, it is widely used to prepare soup and hot pot, particularly in the southern region. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polygonum_aviculare]			
KNOTWEED FAMILY [B4494]	PLANT ACCORDING TO FAMILY [B3357] Remove BT: FRUIT-PRODUCING PLANT [B1140]	Add NT: BUCKWHEAT [B1405] SORREL [B1641] SEA-GRAPE [B3389]			
RHUBARB [B1364]	KNOTWEED FAMILY [B4494] Add BT: FRUIT-PRODUCING PLANT [B1140]	Add to AI: <DICTION> <i>Rheum</i> is a genus of about 60 perennial plants in the family <i>Polygonaceae</i> . The genus includes the vegetable rhubarb (<i>Rheum rhabarbarum</i> or <i>Rheum x hybridum</i> .) A number of varieties of rhubarb have been domesticated both as medicinal plants and for human consumption. While the leaves are toxic, the stalks are used in pies and other foods for their tart flavor. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rheum_(plant)]			
GARDEN RHUBARB [B4228]	RHUBARB [B1364]	Add to AI: <DICTION> Rhubarb (<i>Rheum rhabarbarum</i>) is a species of plant in the family <i>Polygonaceae</i> . In culinary use, fresh raw leaf stalks (petioles) are crisp (similar to celery, although they do not share the same family) with a strong, tart taste. Although rhubarb is not a true fruit, in the kitchen it is usually prepared as if it were. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhubarb]			
ALASKA WILD RHUBARB [B4495]	KNOTWEED FAMILY [B4494]	Add to AI: <DICTION> <i>Aconogonon alaskanum</i> is an Asian and North American species of flowering plants in the buckwheat family known by the common name Alaska wild-rhubarb. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aconogonon_alaskanum]			
LADY'S MANTLE	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Rosaceae</i> [ITIS 24538] <SCINAM> <i>Alchemilla</i> L. [ITIS 184563] <SCINAM> <i>Alchemilla</i> spp. [GRIN 317815] <SCINAM> <i>Alchemilla</i> L. [PLANTS ALCHE] <SCINAM> <i>Alchemilla</i> [DPNL 2003 7287] <DICTION> <i>Alchemilla</i> is a genus of herbaceous perennial plants in the family <i>Rosaceae</i> , with the common name "lady's mantle" applied generically as well as specifically to <i>Alchemilla mollis</i> when referred to as garden plant, the plant used as	alchemilla	AOD4L Ladies mantle infusion leaves	Alchemilla vulgaris L.

Descriptor proposal	BT proposed	AI	synonyms	FoodEx2 term	FoodEx2 def
		herbal tea or for medicinal usage such as gynaecological disorders is <i>Alchemilla xanthochlora</i> or in Middle Europe the so-called common lady's mantle <i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i> . [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alchemilla]			
SILVER LINDEN	LINDEN [B2051]	<SCINAM> <i>Tilia tomentosa</i> Moench [ITIS 845764] <SCINAM> <i>Tilia tomentosa</i> Moench [GRIN 36702] <SCINAM> <i>Tilia tomentosa</i> Moench [PLANTS TITO] <SCINAM> <i>Tilia tomentosa</i> Moench [DPNL 2003 13543] <DICTION> <i>Tilia tomentosa</i> , known as silver linden in the US and silver lime in the UK, is a species of flowering plant in the family <i>Malvaceae</i> , native to southeastern Europe and southwestern Asia, from Hungary and the Balkans east to western Turkey, occurring at moderate altitudes. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tilia_tomentosa]	tilia tomentosa; silver lime	A0D4F Silver linden infusion leaves A0D7C Silver linden infusion flowers	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i> Moench or <i>Tilia argentea</i> Desf ex DC,
MALLOW [Bxxxx] (generic mallow)	MALLOWS [B4282]	<SCIFAM> <i>Malvaceae</i> [ITIS 21608] <SCINAM> <i>Malva</i> L. [ITIS 21832] <SCINAM> <i>Malva</i> spp. [GRIN 311601] <SCINAM> <i>Malva</i> L. [PLANTS MALVA] <SCINAM> <i>Malva</i> [DPNL 2003 11063] <DICTION> <i>Malva</i> is a genus of about 25–30 species of herbaceous annual, biennial, and perennial plants in the family <i>Malvaceae</i> (of which it is the type genus), one of several closely related genera in the family to bear the common English name mallow. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malva]	malva		
MALLOW [B3413] Rename to: CLUSTER MALLOW [B3413]	LEAFY VEGETABLE [B1566] Add BT: MALLOW [Bxxxx]	Add to AI: <DICTION> <i>Malva verticillata</i> , also known as the Chinese mallow or cluster mallow, is a species of the mallow genus <i>Malva</i> in the family of <i>Malvaceae</i> found in East Asia. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malva_verticillata]	Remove SYN cluster mallow Add SYN: chinese mallow		
		Alternative solution: keep descriptor MALLOW [B3413] but give it AI and SYN proposed for the generic MALLOW [Bxxxx] above; create new descriptor CLUSTER MALLOW with BT MALLOW [B3413] and give it AI and SYN corresponding to <i>Malva verticillata</i>.			
COMMON MALLOW	MALLOW [Bxxxx] (or generic mallow)	<SCIFAM> <i>Malvaceae</i> [ITIS 21608] <SCINAM> <i>Malva sylvestris</i> L. [ITIS 21840] <SCINAM> <i>Malva sylvestris</i> L. [GRIN 23307] <SCINAM> <i>Malva sylvestris</i> L. [PLANTS MASY] <SCINAM> <i>Malva sylvestris</i> L. [DPNL 2003 11066] <DICTION> <i>Malva sylvestris</i> is a species of the mallow genus <i>Malva</i> in the family of <i>Malvaceae</i> and is considered to be the type species for the genus. Known as common mallow to English-speaking Europeans, it acquired the common names of cheeses, high mallow and tall mallow (mauve des bois by the French).	malva sylvestris	A0D4E Mallow infusion leaves A0D8B Mallow infusion flowers	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>

Descriptor proposal	BT proposed	AI	synonyms	FoodEx2 term	FoodEx2 def
		[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malva_sylvestris]			
COMMON MARSHMALLOW	MALLOW [B4282]	<p><SCIFAM><i>Malvaceae</i> [ITIS 21608]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Althaea officinalis</i> L. [ITIS 21610]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Althaea officinalis</i> L. [GRIN 2721]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Althaea officinalis</i> L. [PLANTS ALOF2]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Althaea officinalis</i> L. [DPNL 2003 7413]</p> <p><DICTION><i>Althaea officinalis</i> (marsh-mallow, common marshmallow) is a perennial species indigenous to Europe, Western Asia, and North Africa, which is used as a medicinal plant and ornamental plant. A confection made from the root since ancient Egyptian time evolved into today's marshmallow treat.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Althaea_officinalis]</p>	althaea officinalis	A0D4D Marshmallow infusion leaves A0D1F Marshmallow infusion roots	Althaea officinalis
MEADOWSWEEET	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<p><SCIFAM><i>Rosaceae</i> [ITIS 24538]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> (L.) Maxim. [ITIS 25171]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> (L.) Maxim. [GRIN 17105]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> (L.) Maxim. [PLANTS FIUL]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> (L.) Maxim. [DPNL 2003 9830]</p> <p><DICTION><i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>, commonly known as meadowsweet or mead wort, is a perennial herb in the family Rosaceae that grows in damp meadows. Meadowsweet has also been referred to as queen of the meadow, pride of the meadow, meadow-wort, meadow queen, lady of the meadow, dollof, meadsweet, and bridewort.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Filipendula_ulmaria]</p>	filipendula ulmaria; queen of the meadow	A0D4C Meadowsweet infusion leaves A0D8A Meadow sweet infusion flowers	Filipendula ulmaria
MOLDAVIAN DRAGONHEAD	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<p><SCIFAM><i>Lamiaceae</i> [ITIS 32251]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Dracocephalum moldavica</i> L. [ITIS 32489]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Dracocephalum moldavica</i> L. [GRIN 14656]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Dracocephalum moldavica</i> L. [PLANTS DRMO]</p> <p><DICTION><i>Dracocephalum moldavica</i> (Moldavian dragonhead) is an annual herbaceous plant.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dracocephalum_moldavica]</p>	dracocephalum moldavica	A0D4A Moldavian dragonhead infusion leaves	Dracocephalum moldavica
MULLEIN	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<p><SCIFAM><i>Scrophulariaceae</i> [ITIS 33005]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Verbascum</i> L. [ITIS 33388]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Verbascum</i> spp. [GRIN 317122]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Verbascum</i> L. [PLANTS VERBA]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Verbascum</i> [DPNL 2003 13775]</p> <p><DICTION><i>Verbascum</i>, common name mullein (also known as velvet plant), is a genus of about 250 species of flowering plants in the figwort family <i>Scrophulariaceae</i>. They are native to Europe and Asia, with the highest species diversity in the</p>	verbascum	A0D3T Mullein infusion leaves A0D7Z Mullein infusion flowers A0D8J Great mullein infusion flowers	Verbascum thapsus

Descriptor proposal	BT proposed	AI	synonyms	FoodEx2 term	FoodEx2 def
		Mediterranean. Mullein or "mullein leaf" often refers to the leaves of <i>Verbascum thapsus</i> , the great or common mullein, which is frequently used in herbal medicine. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Verbascum]			
RIBWORT PLANTAIN	PLANTAIN [B3712] and PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Plantaginaceae</i> [ITIS 32869] <SCINAM> <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L. [ITIS 32874] <SCINAM> <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L. [GRIN 28787] <SCINAM> <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L. [PLANTS PLLA] <SCINAM> <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L. [DPNL 2003 12027] <DICTION> <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> is a species of flowering plant in the plantain family <i>Plantaginaceae</i> . It is known by the common names ribwort plantain, narrowleaf plantain, English plantain, ribleaf and lamb's tongue. <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> is used frequently in herbal teas and other herbal remedies. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plantago_lanceolata]	plantago lanceolata ; narrowleaf plantain	A0D3J Ribwort plantain infusion leaves	Plantago lanceolata
ROCKROSE	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Cistaceae</i> [ITIS 22256] <SCINAM> <i>Cistus</i> L. [ITIS 22277] <SCINAM> <i>Cistus</i> spp. [GRIN 311597] <SCINAM> <i>Cistus</i> L. [PLANTS CISTU] <SCINAM> <i>Cistus</i> [DPNL 2003 8681] <DICTION> <i>Cistus</i> is a genus of flowering plants in the rockrose family <i>Cistaceae</i> , containing about 20 species. In popular medicine, infusions of cistuses are used to treat diarrhea. <i>Cistus Incanus</i> specifically is traditionally used for cold, flu, respiratory tract infections, etc. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cistus]	cistus ; rock rose	A0D3H Rock rose infusion leaves	Cistus
SHEPHERD'S PURSE	BRASSICA SPECIES [B3372]	<SCIFAM> <i>Brassicaceae</i> [ITIS 22669] <SCINAM> <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> (L.) Medik. [ITIS 22766] <SCINAM> <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> (L.) Medik. [GRIN 105461] <SCINAM> <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> (L.) Medik. [PLANTS CABU2] <SCINAM> <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> (L.) Medik. [DPNL 2003 8330] <DICTION> <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> , known by its common name shepherd's purse because of its triangular flat fruits, which are purse-like, is a small (up to 0.5 m) annual and ruderal flowering plant in the mustard family <i>Brassicaceae</i> . It has many uses, including for food, to supplement animal feed, for cosmetics, and for medicinal purposes. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capsella_bursa-pastoris]	capsella bursa-pastoris ; shepherd's-purse	A0D3F Shepherd's purse infusion leaves	Capsella bursa-pastoris
SILVERWEED	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE	<SCIFAM> <i>Rosaceae</i> [ITIS 24538] <SCINAM> <i>Potentilla anserina</i> L. [ITIS 24687] <SCINAM> <i>Potentilla anserina</i> L. [GRIN 29465]	argentina anserine; potentilla	A0D3E Silverweed infusion leaves	Potentilla anserine

Descriptor proposal	BT proposed	AI	synonyms	FoodEx2 term	FoodEx2 def
	[B3359]	<p><SCINAM><i>Argentina anserina</i> (L.) Rydb. [PLANTS ARAN7]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Potentilla anserina</i> L. [DPNL 2003 12177]</p> <p><DICTION><i>Argentina anserina</i> is a synonym of <i>Potentilla anserina</i> L., the accepted name of a perennial flowering plant in the rose family, <i>Rosaceae</i>. It is known by the common names "silverweed", common silverweed or silver cinquefoil. It was formerly believed to be useful for epilepsy, and that it could ward off witches and evil spirits. The plant has been cultivated as a food crop for its edible roots.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argentina_anserina]</p>	anserina		
TORMENTIL	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<p><SCIFAM><i>Rosaceae</i> [ITIS 24538]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Potentilla erecta</i> (L.) Raeusch. [ITIS 504577]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Potentilla erecta</i> (L.) Raeusch. [GRIN 29479]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Potentilla erecta</i> (L.) Raeusch. [PLANTS POER81]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Potentilla erecta</i> (L.) Raeusch. [DPNL 2003 12181]</p> <p><DICTION><i>Potentilla erecta</i> (syn. <i>Tormentilla erecta</i>, <i>Potentilla laeta</i>, <i>Potentilla tormentilla</i>, known as the (common) tormentil, septfoil or erect cinquefoil) is a herbaceous perennial plant belonging to the rose family (<i>Rosaceae</i>). The plant is particularly used in herbal medicine as an astringent</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Potentilla_erecta]</p>	<p>potentilla erecta;</p> <p>tormentilla erecta;</p> <p>potentilla laeta;</p> <p>potentilla tormentilla;</p> <p>erect cinquefoil</p>	A0D0Z Tormentil infusion roots	Potentilla erecta
SMOOTH RUPTUREWORT	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<p><SCIFAM><i>Caryophyllaceae</i> [ITIS 19942]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Herniaria glabra</i> L. [ITIS 20299]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Herniaria glabra</i> L. [GRIN 310830]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Herniaria glabra</i> L. [PLANTS HEGL8]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Herniaria glabra</i> L. [DPNL 2003 10276]</p> <p><DICTION><i>Herniaria glabra</i>, known as smooth rupturewort, is a plant of the family <i>Caryophyllaceae</i>. Growing in North America and Europe. It contains herniarin, a methoxy analog of umbelliferone.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herniaria_glabra]</p>	herniaria glabra	A0D3D Smooth rupturewort infusion leaves	Herniaria glabra
SWEET-TEA	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359] And BLACKBERRY [B4206]	<p><SCINAM><i>Rubus suavissimus</i> S. K. Lee [GRIN 402703]</p> <p><DICTION> Chinese sweet tea is a traditional Chinese herbal tea, made from the leaves of Chinese Blackberry (<i>Rubus suavissimus</i>). These leaves contain a natural sweetener, called rubusoside, which is 200 times as sweet as cane sugar. The tea has long been used to alleviate kidney symptoms, and a recent Japanese study also indicates that it has anti-inflammatory effects and helps against allergies.</p>	<p>rubus suavissimus ;</p> <p>chinese blackberry</p>	A0D3A Sweet blackberry infusion leaves	Rubus chingii var. suavissimus or Rubus suavissimus

Descriptor proposal	BT proposed	AI	synonyms	FoodEx2 term	FoodEx2 def
		[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_sweet_tea]			
BLUE FENUGREEK	FENUGREEK [B1696]	<p><SCIFAM><i>Fabaceae</i> [ITIS 500059]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Trigonella caerulea</i> (L.) Ser. [ITIS 27009]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Trigonella caerulea</i> (L.) Ser. [GRIN 40413]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Trigonella caerulea</i> (L.) Ser. [PLANTS TRCA14]</p> <p><DICTION><i>Trigonella caerulea</i> (blue fenugreek) is an annual herb in the family <i>Fabaceae</i>. Blue fenugreek is widely used in Georgian cuisine, where it is... one of the ingredients of the Georgian spice mix. In Switzerland it is used for flavouring the traditional schabziger cheese.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trigonella_caerulea]</p>	trigonella caerulea; sweet trefoil	A0D2Y Sweet trefoil infusion leaves	Trigonella caerulea or <i>Trigonella caerulea</i> ,
COMMON TOADFLAX	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<p><SCIFAM><i>Plantaginaceae</i> [ITIS 32869]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Linaria vulgaris</i> Mill. [ITIS 33216]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Linaria vulgaris</i> Mill. [GRIN 102290]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Linaria vulgaris</i> Mill. [PLANTS LIVU2]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Linaria vulgaris</i> Mill. [DPNL 2003 10874]</p> <p><DICTION><i>Linaria vulgaris</i> (common toadflax, yellow toadflax, or butter-and-eggs) is a species of toadflax (<i>Linaria</i>). Despite its reputation as a weed, like the dandelion, this plant has also been used in folk medicine for a variety of ailments.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linaria_vulgaris]</p>	linaria vulgaris ; yellow toadflax	A0D2S Toadflax infusion leaves	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
WHITE DEADNETTLE	LEAFY VEGETABLE [B1566]	<p><SCIFAM><i>Lamiaceae</i> [ITIS 32251]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Lamium album</i> L. [ITIS 32538]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Lamium album</i> L. [GRIN 314991]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Lamium album</i> L. [PLANTS LAAL]</p> <p><DICTION><i>Lamium album</i>, commonly called white nettle or white dead-nettle, is a flowering plant in the family <i>Lamiaceae</i>. The young leaves are edible, and can be used in salads or cooked as a vegetable. Bees, especially bumble bees are attracted to the flowers which are a good source of early nectar and pollen, hence the plant is sometimes called the bee nettle.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lamium_album]</p>	lamium album; white-nettle	A0D2N White deadnettle infusion leaves A0D7L White deadnettle infusion flowers	<i>Lamium album</i>
WILD ANGELICA	ANGELICA [B1377] And PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<p><SCIFAM><i>Apiaceae</i> [ITIS 500042]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Angelica sylvestris</i> L. [ITIS 29450]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Angelica sylvestris</i> L. [GRIN 3425]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Angelica sylvestris</i> L. [PLANTS ANSY2]</p> <p><DICTION><i>Angelica sylvestris</i> or wild angelica is a species of flowering plant, native to Europe and central Asia. It was used as a vegetable until the 20th century. <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> roots have been used in the traditional Austrian medicine internally as tea or tincture</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angelica_sylvestris]</p>	angelica sylvestris ; woodland angelica	A0D2M Wild angelica infusion leaves A0CZQ Wild angelica (infusion fruits)	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>
WITCH-HAZEL	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL	<p><SCIFAM><i>Hamamelidaceae</i> [ITIS 19025]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Hamamelis</i> L. [ITIS 19031]</p>	hamamelis	A0D2J Witch hazel infusion leaves	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>

Descriptor proposal	BT proposed	AI	synonyms	FoodEx2 term	FoodEx2 def
	USE [B3359]	<SCINAM> <i>Hamamelis</i> spp. [GRIN 315758] <SCINAM> <i>Hamamelis</i> L. [PLANTS HAMAM] <SCINAM> <i>Hamamelis</i> [DPNL 2003 10158] <DICTION>Witch-hazels (<i>Hamamelis</i>) are a genus of flowering plants in the family <i>Hamamelidaceae</i> , with four species in North America (<i>H. mexicana</i> , <i>H. ovalis</i> , <i>H. virginiana</i> , and <i>H. vernalis</i>), and one each in Japan (<i>H. japonica</i>) and China (<i>H. mollis</i>). The leaves and bark of the North American witch-hazel, <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> , may be used to produce an astringent decoction as a cooling agent for various uses in traditional medicine, herbalism, and skincare products. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Witch-hazel]		A0CZP Witch hazel (infusion bark)	
COMMON HEDGENETTLE	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Lamiaceae</i> [ITIS 32251] <SCINAM> <i>Stachys officinalis</i> (L.) Trevis. [ITIS 32343] <SCINAM> <i>Stachys officinalis</i> (L.) Trevis. [GRIN 35407] <SCINAM> <i>Stachys officinalis</i> (L.) Trevis. [PLANTS STOF2] <SCINAM> <i>Stachys officinalis</i> (L.) Trevis [DPNL 2003 13291] <DICTION> <i>Stachys officinalis</i> is commonly known as common hedgenettle, betony, purple betony, wood betony, bishopwort, or bishop's wort. The plant was commonly grown in physic gardens of apothecaries and monasteries for medicinal purposes. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stachys_officinalis]	stachys officinalis ; betonica officinalis; wood betony	A0D2H Wood betony infusion leaves	Betonica officinalis
YARROW	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Asteraceae</i> [ITIS 35420] <SCINAM> <i>Achillea millefolium</i> L. [ITIS 35423] <SCINAM> <i>Achillea millefolium</i> L. [GRIN 1270] <SCINAM> <i>Achillea millefolium</i> L. [PLANTS ACMI2] <SCINAM> <i>Achillea millefolium</i> L. [DPNL 2003 7098] <DICTION> <i>Achillea millefolium</i> , commonly known as yarrow or common yarrow, is a flowering plant in the family <i>Asteraceae</i> . Other common names for this species include gordaldo, nosebleed plant, old man's pepper, devil's nettle, sanguinary, milfoil, soldier's woundwort, thousand-leaf, and thousand-seal. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Achillea_millefolium]	achillea millefolium	A0D2G Yarrow infusion leaves A0D7K Yarrow infusion flowers	Achillea millefolium
YELLOW SPRING BEDSTRAW	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Rubiaceae</i> [ITIS 34784] <SCINAM> <i>Galium verum</i> L. [ITIS 34936] <SCINAM> <i>Galium verum</i> L. [GRIN 70981] <SCINAM> <i>Galium verum</i> L. [PLANTS GAVE] <SCINAM> <i>Galium verum</i> L. [DPNL 2003 9922] <DICTION> <i>Galium verum</i> (lady's bedstraw or yellow bedstraw) is a herbaceous perennial plant of the family <i>Rubiaceae</i> . [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galium_verum]	galium verum	A0D2F Yellow bedstraw infusion leaves	Galium verum

Descriptor proposal	BT proposed	AI	synonyms	FoodEx2 term	FoodEx2 def
HONEYBUSH	SPICE OR FLAVOR-PRODUCING PLANT [B1179]	<SCIFAM> <i>Fabaceae</i> <SCINAM> <i>Cyclopia</i> Vent. [GRIN 3244] <DICTION> <i>Cyclopia</i> , better known by the common name Honeybush, or Heuningbos in Afrikaans, is a genus of some 20 species of flowering plants in the legume family, <i>Fabaceae</i> , of the subfamily <i>Faboideae</i> . The leaves of honeybush are commonly used to make herbal teas. It grows only in small areas in the southwest and southeast of South Africa and has many similarities with rooibos. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyclopia_(plant)]	cyclopia genistoides; cyclopia intermedia; cyclopia sessiflora; cyclopia subternata	A0D2D Honeybush A0D2C Common honeybush tea A0D2B Mountain tea A0D2A Heidelberg tea A0D1Z Vlei tea	Cyclopia
BEEBALM	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Lamiaceae</i> [ITIS 32251] <SCINAM> <i>Monarda</i> L. [ITIS 32278] <SCINAM> <i>Monarda</i> spp. [GRIN 312104] <SCINAM> <i>Monarda</i> L. [PLANTS MONAR] <SCINAM> <i>Monarda</i> [DPNL 2003 11234] <DICTION> <i>Monarda</i> is a genus of flowering plants in the mint family, <i>Lamiaceae</i> . Common names include bee balm, horsemint, oswego tea, and bergamot, the latter inspired by the fragrance of the leaves. Several species, including <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> and <i>M. didyma</i> , have a long history of use as medicinal plants by many Native Americans. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monarda]	monarda	A0D8Y Bee balm infusion flowers	Monarda didyma
LOCUST TREE	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Fabaceae</i> [ITIS 500059] <SCINAM> <i>Robinia</i> L. [ITIS 26184] <SCINAM> <i>Robinia</i> spp. [GRIN 310088] <SCINAM> <i>Robinia</i> L. [PLANTS ROBIN] <SCINAM> <i>Robinia</i> [DPNL 2003 12588] <DICTION> <i>Robinia</i> is a genus of flowering plants in the family <i>Fabaceae</i> , subfamily <i>Faboideae</i> , native to North America and northern Mexico. Commonly known as locusts, they are deciduous trees and shrubs growing 4–25 metres (13–82 ft) tall. The flowers are used as tea, and in pancakes. <i>Robinia</i> flowers are consumed as fritters in many parts of Europe. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robinia]	robinia; robinia pseudoacacia	A0D8V Black locust infusion flowers	Robinia pseudoacacia
PUSSYTOES	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Asteraceae</i> [ITIS 35420] <SCINAM> <i>Antennaria</i> Gaertn. [ITIS 36716] <SCINAM> <i>Antennaria</i> spp. [GRIN 454424] <SCINAM> <i>Antennaria</i> Gaertn. [PLANTS ANTEN] <SCINAM> <i>Antennaria</i> [DPNL 2003 7541] <DICTION> <i>Antennaria</i> is a genus of herbaceous perennial plants in the family <i>Asteraceae</i> , native to temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. Common names include catsfoot or cat's-foot, pussytoes and everlasting. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antennaria]	antennaria; antennaria dioica; cat's foot	A0D8T Cat's foot infusion flowers	Antennaria dioica
CHRYSANTHEMUM	VEGETABLE - PRODUCING PLANT,	<SCIFAM> <i>Asteraceae</i> [ITIS 35420] <SCINAM> <i>Chrysanthemum</i> L. [ITIS 35791] <SCINAM> <i>Chrysanthemum</i> L. [PLANTS CHRYS2] <SCINAM> <i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp. [GRIN 300128]	daisy	A0D8S Chrysanthemum infusion flowers	Chrysanthemum morifolium

Descriptor proposal	BT proposed	AI	synonyms	FoodEx2 term	FoodEx2 def
	ABOVE-GROUND PARTS USED [B1057]	<SCINAM> <i>Chrysanthemum</i> [DPNL 2003 8625] <DICTION> <i>Chrysanthemums</i> , sometimes called mums or chrysanth, are flowering plants of the genus <i>Chrysanthemum</i> in the family <i>Asteraceae</i> . Yellow or white chrysanthemum flowers of the species <i>C. morifolium</i> are boiled to make a tea in some parts of Asia. Chrysanthemum leaves are steamed or boiled and used as greens, especially in Chinese cuisine. The flowers may be added to dishes... [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chrysanthemum]			
GARLAND CHRYSANTHEMUM [B1740]		<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> L. is no longer preferred taxonomic name Update AI: <SCIFAM> <i>Asteraceae</i> [ITIS 35420] <SCINAM> <i>Glebionis coronarium</i> (L.) Tzvelev [ITIS 780351] <SCINAM> <i>Glebionis coronaria</i> (L.) Cass. ex Spach [GRIN 417417] <SCINAM> <i>Glebionis coronarium</i> (L.) Tzvelev [PLANTS GLCO6] <SCINAM> <i>Glebionis coronaria</i> (L.) Cass. ex Spach [CCPR] <DICTION> <i>Glebionis coronaria</i> , formerly called <i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> , is a species of flowering plant in the daisy family. <i>Glebionis coronaria</i> is used as a leaf vegetable. English language common names include garland chrysanthemum, chrysanthemum greens, edible chrysanthemum, crowndaisy chrysanthemum, chop suey green, crown daisy, and Japanese-green. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glebionis_coronaria]	Add SYN: glebionis coronarium		
COMMON DAISY	VEGETABLE - PRODUCING PLANT, ABOVE-GROUND PARTS USED [B1057]	<SCIFAM> <i>Asteraceae</i> [ITIS 35420] <SCINAM> <i>Bellis perennis</i> L. [ITIS 36826] <SCINAM> <i>Bellis perennis</i> L. [GRIN 6728] <SCINAM> <i>Bellis perennis</i> L. [PLANTS BEPE2] <SCINAM> <i>Bellis perennis</i> L. [DPNL 2003 7965] <DICTION> <i>Bellis perennis</i> is a common European species of daisy, of the <i>Asteraceae</i> family, often considered the archetypal species of that name. Many related plants also share the name "daisy", so to distinguish this species from other daisies it is sometimes qualified as common daisy, lawn daisy or English daisy. This daisy may be used as a potherb. Flower buds and petals can be eaten raw in sandwiches, soups and salads. It is also used as a tea and as a vitamin supplement. <i>Bellis perennis</i> has astringent properties and has been used in herbal medicine. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bellis_perennis]	bellis perennis; lawndaisy; english daisy	A0D8M Daisy infusion flowers	Bellis perennis
DYER'S BROOM	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL	<SCIFAM> <i>Fabaceae</i> [ITIS 500059] <SCINAM> <i>Genista tinctoria</i> L. [ITIS 26708]	genista tinctoria	A0D8L Dyer's broom	Genista tinctoria

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	USE [B3359]	<SCINAM>Genista tinctoria L. [GRIN 17337] <SCINAM>Genista tinctoria L. [PLANTS GETI] <SCINAM>Genista tinctoria L. [DPNL 2003 9954] <DICTION> Genista tinctoria (dyer's greenweed or dyer's broom) is a species of flowering plant of the family Fabaceae. The plant has been used in popular medicine and herbalism for various complaints, including skin diseases, even in modern times. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genista_tinctoria]		infusion flowers	
HOLLYHOCK	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM>Malvaceae [ITIS 21608] <SCINAM>Alcea rosea L. [ITIS 21774] <SCINAM>Alcea rosea L. [GRIN 2170] <SCINAM>Alcea rosea L. [PLANTS ALRO3] <SCINAM>Alcea rosea L. [DPNL 2003 7286] <DICTION> Alcea rosea (common hollyhock) is an ornamental plant in the Malvaceae family. In herbal medicine, Hollyhock is believed to be an emollient and laxative. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alcea_rosea]	alcea rosea	A0D8F Hollyhock infusion flowers	Alcea rosea L. or Althaea rosea
FORKING LARKSPUR	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM>Ranunculaceae [ITIS 18410] <SCINAM>Consolida regalis Gray [ITIS 18762] <SCINAM>Consolida regalis Gray [GRIN 70198] <SCINAM>Consolida regalis Gray [PLANTS CORE2] <SCINAM>Consolida regalis Gray [DPNL 2003 8809] <DICTION> Consolida regalis, with the common names forking larkspur, rocket-larkspur, and field larkspur, is an annual herbaceous plant belonging to the genus Consolida of the buttercup family (Ranunculaceae). [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consolida_regalis]	consolida regalis; royal knight's-spur	A0D8D Larkspur infusion flowers	Consolida regalis Gray or Delphinium consolida
PEONY	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM>Paeoniaceae [ITIS 21347] <SCINAM>Paeonia L. [ITIS 18794] <SCINAM>Paeonia spp. [GRIN 300422] <SCINAM>Paeonia L. [PLANTS PAEON] <SCINAM>Paeonia [DPNL 2003 11592] <DICTION>The peony or paeony is a flowering plant in the genus Paeonia, the only genus in the family Paeoniaceae. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peony]	paeonia; paeonia officinalis	A0D7X Peony infusion flowers	Paeonia officinalis
SANDY EVERLASTING	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM>Asteraceae <SCINAM>Helichrysum arenarium (L.) Moench [GRIN 104335] <SCINAM>Helichrysum arenarium (L.) Moench [DPNL 2003 10218] <DICTION> Helichrysum arenarium is also known as dwarf everlast, and as immortelle. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helichrysum_arenarium]	helichrysum arenarium	A0D7R Sandy everlasting infusion flowers	Helichrysum arenarium
SWEET OSMANTHUS	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE	<SCIFAM>Oleaceae [ITIS 32927] <SCINAM>Osmanthus fragrans Lour. [ITIS 505977] <SCINAM>Osmanthus fragrans Lour. [GRIN 26123]	osmanthus fragrans; sweet olive	A0D7N Sweet olive infusion flowers	Osmanthus fragrans

Descriptor proposal	BT proposed	AI	synonyms	FoodEx2 term	FoodEx2 def
	[B3359]	<SCINAM> <i>Osmanthus fragrans</i> Lour. [PLANTS OSFR2] <DICTION> <i>Osmanthus fragrans</i> , variously known as sweet osmanthus, sweet olive, tea olive, and fragrant olive, is a species native to Asia. In Chinese cuisine, its flowers may be infused with green or black tea leaves to create a scented tea. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Osmanthus_fragrans]			
SWEET VIOLET	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Violaceae</i> [ITIS 22023] <SCINAM> <i>Viola odorata</i> L. [ITIS 22122] <SCINAM> <i>Viola odorata</i> L. [GRIN 41733] <SCINAM> <i>Viola odorata</i> L. [PLANTS VIOD] <SCINAM> <i>Viola odorata</i> L. [DPNL 2003 13855] <DICTION> <i>Viola odorata</i> is a species of the genus <i>Viola</i> , native to Europe and Asia, but has also been introduced to North America and Australia. It is commonly known as wood violet, sweet violet, English violet, common violet, florist's violet, or garden violet. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viola_odorata]	<i>viola odorata</i>	A0D7M Sweet violet infusion flowers	<i>Viola odorata</i>
YLANG-YLANG	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Annonaceae</i> [ITIS 18092] <SCINAM> <i>Cananga odorata</i> (Lam.) Hook. f. & Thomson [ITIS 181839] <SCINAM> <i>Cananga odorata</i> (Lam.) Hook. f. & Thomson [GRIN 8805] <SCINAM> <i>Cananga odorata</i> (Lam.) Hook. f. & Thomson [PLANTS CAOD] <DICTION> <i>Cananga odorata</i> , known as the cananga tree, is a tropical tree that originates in Indonesia, which in the early 19th century spread to Malaysia and the Philippines. It is valued for the perfume extracted from its flowers, called ylang-ylang (a name also sometimes used for the tree itself), which is an essential oil used in aromatherapy. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cananga_odorata]	<i>cananga odorata</i> ; <i>cananga tree</i>	A0D7J Ylang-ylang infusion flowers	<i>Cananga odorata</i>
ARABIAN JASMINE	JASMINE [B4252]	<SCIFAM> <i>Oleaceae</i> [ITIS 32927] <SCINAM> <i>Jasminum sambac</i> (L.) Aiton [ITIS 32970] <SCINAM> <i>Jasminum sambac</i> (L.) Aiton [GRIN 20676] <SCINAM> <i>Jasminum sambac</i> (L.) Aiton [PLANTS JASA] <SCINAM> <i>Jasminum sambac</i> (L.) Aiton [DPNL 2003 10538] <DICTION> <i>Jasminum sambac</i> , the Arabian jasmine, is a species of jasmine native to a small region in the eastern Himalayas in Bhutan and neighbouring India and Pakistan. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jasminum_sambac]	<i>jasminum sambac</i>	A0D7G Arabian jasmine infusion flowers	<i>Jasminum sambac</i>
BLUEFLAG	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE	<SCIFAM> <i>Iridaceae</i> [ITIS 43190] <SCINAM> <i>Iris versicolor</i> L. [ITIS 43196] <SCINAM> <i>Iris versicolor</i> L. [GRIN 20440]	<i>iris versicolor</i> ; <i>purple iris</i>	A0D1V Blue flag infusion roots	<i>Iris versicolor</i>

Descriptor proposal	BT proposed	AI	synonyms	FoodEx2 term	FoodEx2 def
	[B3359]	<p><SCINAM>Iris versicolor L. [PLANTS IRVE2]</p> <p><SCINAM>Iris versicolor L. [DPNL 2003 10507]</p> <p><DICTION> Iris versicolor is also commonly known as the blue flag, harlequin blueflag, larger blue flag, northern blue flag, and poison flag, plus other variations of these names, and in Britain and Ireland as purple iris.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iris_versicolor]</p>			
COUCH GRASS	STRAW, FODDER OR FORAGE OF CEREAL GRAINS AND GRASSES [B3378]	<p><SCIFAM><i>Poaceae</i> [ITIS 40351]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Elymus repens</i> (L.) Gould [ITIS 512839]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Elymus repens</i> (L.) Gould [GRIN 102069]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Elymus repens</i> (L.) Gould [PLANTS ELRE4]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Elytrigia repens</i> (L.) Desv. ex Nevski [DPNL 2003 9512]</p> <p><DICTION> <i>Elymus repens</i>, commonly known as couch grass, is a very common perennial species of grass native to most of Europe, Asia, the Arctic biome, and northwest Africa. It has been brought into other mild northern climates for forage or erosion control, but is often considered a weed. Other names include common couch, twitch, quick grass, quitch grass (also just quitch), dog grass, quackgrass, scutch grass, and witchgrass.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elymus_repens]</p>	Elymus repens	A0D1R Couch grass infusion roots	Elymus repens (L.) Gould or Agropyron repens
COWSLIP	VEGETABLE - PRODUCING PLANT, ABOVE-GROUND PARTS USED [B1057]	<p><SCIFAM><i>Primulaceae</i> [ITIS 23929]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Primula veris</i> L. [ITIS 24035]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Primula veris</i> L. [GRIN 400303]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Primula veris</i> L. [PLANTS PRVE2]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Primula veris</i> L. [DPNL 2003 12237]</p> <p><DICTION><i>Primula veris</i> (cowslip, common cowslip, cowslip primrose; syn. <i>Primula officinalis</i> Hill) is a herbaceous perennial flowering plant in the primrose family Primulaceae. Cowslip leaves have been traditionally used in Spanish cooking as a salad green. Uses in English cookery include using the flowers to flavor country wine and vinegars; sugaring to be a sweet or eaten as part of a composed salad...</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primula_veris]</p>	primula veris; primula officinalis	A0D1Q Cowslip infusion roots	Primula veris
TOBACCO ROOT	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<p><SCIFAM><i>Valerianaceae</i> [ITIS 35349]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Valeriana edulis</i> Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray [ITIS 35359]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Valeriana edulis</i> Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray [GRIN 402745]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Valeriana edulis</i> Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray [PLANTS VAED]</p> <p><DICTION> <i>Valeriana edulis</i>, the tobacco root or edible valerian, a species in the <i>Caprifoliaceae</i> family, is a dioecious perennial flowering plant native to western and central North America. Tobacco root has long been used as food.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valeriana_edulis]</p>	valeriana edulis ; edible valerian	A0D1E Mexican valerian infusion roots	Valeriana edulis

Descriptor proposal	BT proposed	AI	synonyms	FoodEx2 term	FoodEx2 def
RATANY	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<p><SCIFAM><i>Krameriaceae</i> [ITIS 29369]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Krameria</i> L. [ITIS 26751]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Krameria</i> L. [PLANTS KRAME]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Krameria lappacea</i> (Dombey) Burdet & B. B. Simpson [GRIN 402605]</p> <p><DICTION> <i>Krameria</i> is the only genus in the <i>Krameriaceae</i> family, of which any of the approximately 18 species are commonly known as rhatany, ratany or rattany. Rhatany is also the name given to <i>krameria</i> root, a botanical remedy consisting of the dried root of para rhatany (<i>Krameria argentea</i>) or Peruvian rhatany (<i>Krameria lappacea</i>).</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krameria]</p>	<i>Krameria</i> ; rhatany	A0D1C Rhatany infusion roots	<i>Krameria lappacea</i> (Dombey) Burdet & B.B.Simpson or <i>Krameria triandra</i>
SENECA SNAKEROOT	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<p><SCIFAM><i>Polygalaceae</i> [ITIS 29301]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Polygala senega</i> L. [ITIS 29316]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Polygala senega</i> L. [GRIN 29219]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Polygala senega</i> L. [PLANTS POSE3]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Polygala senega</i> L. [DPNL 2003 12093]</p> <p><DICTION> <i>Polygala senega</i> is a species of flowering plant in the milkwort family, <i>Polygalaceae</i>. It is native to North America, where it is distributed in southern Canada and the central and eastern United States. Its common names include Seneca snakeroot, senega snakeroot, senegaroot, rattlesnake root, and mountain flax.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polygala_senega]</p>	<i>polygala senega</i>	A0D1A Seneca snakeroot infusion roots	<i>Polygala senega</i>
SIBERIAN GINSENG	GINSENG [B1673]	<p><SCIFAM><i>Araliaceae</i> [ITIS 29371]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Eleutherococcus senticosus</i> (Rupr. & Maxim.) Maxim. [ITIS 505934]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Eleutherococcus senticosus</i> (Rupr. & Maxim.) Maxim. [GRIN 15004]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Eleutherococcus senticosus</i> (Rupr. & Maxim.) Maxim. [PLANTS ELSE5]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Eleutherococcus senticosus</i> (Rupr. & Maxim.) Maxim. [DPNL 2003 9499]</p> <p><DICTION><i>Eleutherococcus senticosus</i> is a species of small, woody shrub in the family <i>Araliaceae</i> native to Northeastern Asia. <i>E. senticosus</i> has a history of use in folklore and traditional Chinese medicine. Root extracts of <i>E. senticosus</i> are sold as a dietary supplement or cosmetic, usually under the name Siberian ginseng.</p> <p>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eleutherococcus_senticosus]</p>	<i>eleutherococcus senticosus</i>	A0D0S Siberian ginseng infusion roots	<i>Eleutherococcus senticosus</i>
JENGKOL	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359] + POD OR SEED	<p><SCIFAM><i>Fabaceae</i> [ITIS 500059]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Archidendron jiringa</i> (Jack) I.C. Nielsen [ITIS 820806]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Archidendron jiringa</i> (Jack) I. C. Nielsen [GRIN 311920]</p> <p><SCINAM><i>Archidendron jiringa</i> (Jack) I.C.Nielsen [DPNL 2003 7649]</p> <p><DICTION><i>Archidendron pauciflorum</i>, commonly known as Djenkol, Jenkol or Jering is a species of</p>	<i>archidendron jiringa</i> ; <i>archidendron pauciflorum</i> ; djenkol	A0CZH Jengkols	<i>Archidendron pauciflorum</i>

Descriptor proposal	BT proposed	AI	synonyms	FoodEx2 term	FoodEx2 def
	VEGETABLE [B1156]	flowering tree in the pea family, <i>Fabaceae</i> . It is native to Southeast Asia, where the seeds are a popular dish. The beans and leaves of the djenkol tree are traditionally used for medicinal purposes such as purifying the blood. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archidendron_pauciflorum]			
CINCHONA	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Rubiaceae</i> [ITIS 34784] <SCINAM> <i>Cinchona</i> L. [ITIS 500204] <SCINAM> <i>Cinchona</i> spp. [GRIN 317825] <SCINAM> <i>Cinchona</i> L. [PLANTS CINCH] <SCINAM> <i>Cinchona</i> [DPNL 2003 8661] <DICTION> <i>Cinchona</i> is a genus of flowering plants in the family Rubiaceae containing at least 23 species of trees and shrubs. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cinchona]		A0D0N China (infusion bark) A0D0M Chinabark (infusion bark) A0D0L Red cinchona (infusion bark)	<i>Cinchona</i> <i>Cinchona calisaya</i> <i>Cinchona pubescens</i>
CONDURANGO	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Apocynaceae</i> [ITIS 30124] <SCINAM> <i>Marsdenia cundurango</i> Rchb. f. [ITIS 893809] <SCINAM> <i>Marsdenia cundurango</i> Rchb. f. [GRIN 406878] <SCINAM> <i>Marsdenia cundurango</i> Rchb. fil. [DPNL 2003 11095] <DICTION> <i>Marsdenia cundurango</i> is a species of plant of the genus <i>Marsdenia</i> with the common name Condurango. It is native to Peru and Ecuador in South America. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marsdenia_cundurango]	marsdenia cundurango; condorvine	A0D0J Condurango (infusion bark)	<i>Marsdenia cundurango</i>
PINE FAMILY [Bxxxx]	PLANT ACCORDING TO FAMILY [B3357]	<SCIFAM> <i>Pinaceae</i> [ITIS 18030] <DICTION> The <i>Pinaceae</i> (pine family) are trees or shrubs, including many of the well-known conifers of commercial importance such as cedars, firs, hemlocks, larches, pines and spruces. The family is included in the order Pinales, formerly known as Coniferales. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pinaceae]	Pinaceae		
PINUS GENUS [B1083] Rename to PINE [B1083]	Add BT: PINE FAMILY [Bxxxx]	Add AI: <SCIFAM> <i>Pinaceae</i> [ITIS 18030] <SCINAM> <i>Pinus</i> L. [ITIS 18035] <SCINAM> <i>Pinus</i> spp. [GRIN 300465] <SCINAM> <i>Pinus</i> L. [PLANTS PINUS] <SCINAM> <i>Pinus</i> [DPNL 2003 11951] A pine is any conifer in the genus <i>Pinus</i> , of the family <i>Pinaceae</i> . Some species have large seeds, called pine nuts, that are harvested and sold for cooking and baking. The soft, moist, white inner bark (cambium) found clinging to the woody outer bark is edible and very high in vitamins A and C. A tea made by steeping young, green pine needles in boiling water (known as <i>tallstrunt</i> in Sweden) is high in vitamins A and C. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pine]	Add SYN: pinus	A01BV Pine nut kernels	<i>Pinus</i> spp.,

Descriptor proposal	BT proposed	AI	synonyms	FoodEx2 term	FoodEx2 def
		See proposal 2018-01-26			
MUGO PINE	PINE [B1083]	<SCIFAM> <i>Pinaceae</i> [ITIS 18030] <SCINAM> <i>Pinus mugo</i> Turra [ITIS 183358] <SCINAM> <i>Pinus mugo</i> Turra [GRIN 28493] <SCINAM> <i>Pinus mugo</i> Turra [PLANTS PIMU80] <SCINAM> <i>Pinus mugo</i> Turra [DPNL 2003 11972] <DICTION> <i>Pinus mugo</i> , known as creeping pine, dwarf mountainpine, mugo pine, mountain pine, scrub mountain pine or Swiss mountain pine, is a species of conifer, native to high elevation habitats from southwestern to Central Europe. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pinus_mugo]	pinus mugo; dwarf mountainpin e	A0D0H Dwarf mountain pine (infusion shoots)	<i>Pinus mugo</i>
NORWAY SPRUCE	PINE FAMILY [Bxxxx]	<SCIFAM> <i>Pinaceae</i> [ITIS 18030] <SCINAM> <i>Picea abies</i> (L.) Karst. [ITIS 183289] <SCINAM> <i>Picea abies</i> (L.) H. Karst. [GRIN 28264] <SCINAM> <i>Picea abies</i> (L.) Karst. [PLANTS PIAB] <SCINAM> <i>Picea abies</i> (L.) H.Karst. [DPNL 2003 11912] <DICTION> <i>Picea abies</i> , the Norway spruce, is a species of spruce native to Northern, Central and Eastern Europe. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Picea_abies]	picea abies	A0D3S Norway spruce infusion leaves	<i>Picea abies</i>
FIR	PINE FAMILY [Bxxxx]	<SCIFAM> <i>Pinaceae</i> [ITIS 18030] <SCINAM> <i>Abies</i> Mill. [ITIS 18031] <SCINAM> <i>Abies</i> spp. [GRIN 318078] <SCINAM> <i>Abies</i> Mill. [PLANTS ABIES] <SCINAM> <i>Abies</i> [DPNL 2003 7008] <DICTION> Firs (<i>Abies</i>) are a genus of 48–56 species of evergreen coniferous trees in the family <i>Pinaceae</i> . [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fir]	abies	A0D0G Fir (infusion shoots)	<i>Abies</i> Mill.
JUNIPER [B2040]		Add AI: <SCIFAM> <i>Cupressaceae</i> [ITIS 18042] <SCINAM> <i>Juniperus communis</i> L. [ITIS 194820] <SCINAM> <i>Juniperus communis</i> L. [GRIN 20821] <SCINAM> <i>Juniperus communis</i> L. [PLANTS JUCO6] <SCINAM> <i>Juniperus communis</i> L. [EuroFIR-NETTOX 2007 155] <SCINAM> <i>Juniperus communis</i> L. [DPNL 2003 10567] <DICTION> <i>Juniperus communis</i> , the common juniper, is a species of conifer in the genus <i>Juniperus</i> , in the family <i>Cupressaceae</i> . [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juniperus_communis]		A0D0B Juniper (infusion bark, wood, shoots)	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
PINK TRUMPET-TREE	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Bignoniaceae</i> <SCINAM> <i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i> (Mart. ex DC.) Mattos [GRIN 454772] <DICTION> <i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i> , pink ipê, pink lapacho, or pink trumpet tree is a native tree of family <i>Bignoniaceae</i> of the Americas, distributed from northern Mexico south to northern Argentina. The inner bark of	handroanthu s impetiginosu s; lapacho	A0D0A Lapacho (infusion bark)	<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i>

Descriptor proposal	BT proposed	AI	synonyms	FoodEx2 term	FoodEx2 def
		<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i> is used in traditional medicine. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Handroanthus_impetiginosus]			
LIGNUM-VITAE	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Zygophyllaceae</i> [ITIS 29034] <SCINAM> <i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L. [ITIS 897104] <SCINAM> <i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L. [GRIN 18047] <SCINAM> <i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L. [PLANTS GUOF] <SCINAM> <i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L. [DPNL 2003 10102] <DICTION> <i>Guaiacum officinale</i> , commonly known as roughbark lignum-vitae, guaiacwood or gaïacwood, is a species of tree in the caltrop family, <i>Zygophyllaceae</i> , that is native to the Caribbean and the northern coast of South America. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guaiacum_officinale]	guaiacum officinale	AOCZZ Lignum vitae (infusion bark, wood)	Guajacum officinale
RED SANDALWOOD	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Fabaceae</i> [ITIS 500059] <SCINAM> <i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> L. f. [ITIS 506295] <SCINAM> <i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> L. f. [GRIN 30293] <SCINAM> <i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> L. f. [PLANTS PTSA] <SCINAM> <i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> L. fil. [DPNL 2003 12355] <DICTION> <i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> , with the common names red sanders, red sandalwood, and saunderswood, is a species of <i>Pterocarpus</i> endemic to the southern Eastern Ghats mountain range of South India. The tree is not to be confused with the aromatic <i>Santalum</i> sandalwood trees that grow natively in South India. <i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> is used in traditional herbal medicine [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pterocarpus_santalinus]	pterocarpus santalinus	AOCZT Red sandalwood (infusion bark, wood)	Pterocarpus santalinus
SOAPBARK	PLANT FOR MEDICINAL USE [B3359]	<SCIFAM> <i>Quillajaceae</i> [ITIS 895525] <SCINAM> <i>Quillaja saponaria</i> Molina [ITIS 506227] <SCINAM> <i>Quillaja saponaria</i> Molina [GRIN 30776] <SCINAM> <i>Quillaja saponaria</i> Molina [PLANTS QUSA4] <DICTION> <i>Quillaja saponaria</i> , the soap bark tree or soapbark, is an evergreen tree in the family <i>Quillajaceae</i> , native to warm temperate central Chile. Soap bark tree has a long history of medicinal use with the Andean people who used it especially as a treatment for various chest problems. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quillaja_saponaria]	quillaja saponaria; soap-bark tree	AOCZS Soap-bark tree (infusion bark)	Quillaja saponaria

Finally, a few proposals from the FoodEX2 classification of “Major isolated ingredients, additives, flavours, baking and processing aids”

proposed descriptor	BT proposed	AI	synonyms	FoodEx2 term	FoodEx2 def
DEXTRIN	OLIGOSACCHARIDE [C0226]	<DICTION>Dextrins are a group of low-molecular-weight carbohydrates produced by the hydrolysis of starch or glycogen. Dextrins are mixtures of polymers of D-glucose units linked by α -(1→4) or α -(1→6) glycosidic bonds. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dextrin]		A0BSK Dextrin	
POLYDEXTROSE [B3188]	FOOD ADDITIVE [B2972]	Should POLYDEXTROSE also be listed under OLIGOSACCHARIDE [C0226] ?		A0BSM Polydextrose	
FRUCTOOLIGOSACCHARIDES	OLIGOSACCHARIDE [C0226]	Fructooligosaccharides (FOS) also sometimes called oligofructose or oligofructan, are oligosaccharide fructans, used as an alternative sweetener. FOS exhibits sweetness levels between 30 and 50 percent of sugar in commercially prepared syrups. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fructooligosaccharide]	oligofructose	A0EZE Inulin and other polyfructoses	Inulin and other polyfructoses, polyfructose chains of different length, mainly obtained by chicory or similar roots.