

Determination to volatile components of endemic taxa *Phlomis armeniaca* Willd. in Seydişehir province of Konya

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Abstract: Most plants of the Lamiaceae family, which are usually fragrant or perennial herbaceous plants, rarely work or have trees, are plants used in the treatment of various diseases as well as food, food industry, perfumery and cosmetics since ancient times. One of the important taxa of the Lamiaceae family is Phlomis. Leaves and flowers of this taxa are used as an appetizing, antiallergic, diuretic, diarrhea cutting, degaussing, stomach ailments, pain reliever, antidiabetic herb tea and tonic, represented by 52 taxa with approximately 39 taxa and 13 hybrids in total in Turkey. Also, they are used against to respiratory tract diseases and hemorrhoids. Phlomis armeniaca is a perrennial herb in the genus Phlomis endemic to Turkey. It is a herbaceous plant with yellow flowering which can be dated up to 60 cm. Infusions of flowers and leaves, especially in villages, are used as stimulants, gas expectorants, appetizers and cutting stomach pain. Flowers and leaf samples of Phlomis armeniaca collected during the flowering period of 2016 from the Seydişehir district of Konya constitute the material to study. Leaf and flower volatile components were determined by gas chromatography mass spectroscopy (GC-MS) after solid phase micro extraction (SPME). Totally, 47 different volatile components were determined, of them (E)-2-Hexenal (17.33 %), Limonene (14.95%), Germacrene-D (14.71%) ve β -caryophyllene (14.15%) were main components. It is very important for the people consciously to collecting, consuming and using of Phlomis armeniaca.

Keywords: Phlomis armeniaca, Seydişehir, Volatile component, (E)-2-Hexenal