

Original Research Article

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Ethnobotanical Investigation of *Lippia multiflora* Moldenke, a Local Aromatic Leafy Vegetable under Domestication in Benin

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Abstract

Lippia multiflora is one of the widely known and used aromatic and medicinal leafy vegetable in central Benin. Because very little research is done on this almost wild species, it is classified among the so called neglected and underutilised species of Benin. To fill the gap of scientific knowledge on this species, an ethnobotanical survey has been conducted in 38 villages randomly selected in central Benin using participatory research appraisal. The study revealed that *Lippia multiflora* is located in central Benin. Its vernacular names vary across ethnic groups. It is called aklala, kanwun, tchagara, kuinwounkuin and yinyan with the Mahi, Idasha, Ifè, Tchabè and Fon ethnic groups respectively. In Benin the domestication of *Lippia multiflora* has started and the species was found at level 1 of the plant domestication process in 55.55% of villages surveyed. The leaves (60% of respondent), flowers (25% of respondents), roots (10% of respondents) and stems (5% of respondents) of the plant are used for various medicinal purposes. *Lippia multiflora* is mostly (76.92% of interviewees) consumed as leafy vegetable. Its consumption frequency and method vary throughout ethnic areas. *Lippia multiflora* was found to have a lot of medicinal value and is therefore a good nutraceutical.

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Introduction

From the approximately 300,000 plant species of the planet, more than 200,000 are in the tropical countries of Africa and have medicinal virtues (Mangambu et al., 2014). In Benin, Akoègninou et al. (2006) reported the existence of 2,807 plant species among with the local leafy vegetables such as Amaranth and *Lippia multiflora*.

Leafy vegetables are plants of which the leaves (including buds and flowers) are used and consumed by the local populations (Dansi et al., 2008).

Lippia multiflora is an aromatic plant, a shrub of the Verbenaceae family (Mindiériba et al., 2013) of which inflorescences, leaves and roots are used for food or medicine in Benin where it is traditionally known as

endowed with a lot of medicinal virtues (Adjahoun and de Souza, 2002; Akoègninou et al., 2006). Across Africa, the plant is traditionally used to treat bronchial affections, malaria, conjunctivitis, gastric unrests, enteritis, cough and the rum (Pascual et al., 2001). It also possesses some anti-hypertensive, relaxing, diuretic and antibiotic properties (Kanco et al., 2004; Ekissi et al., 2014). In Cote d'Ivoire, the plant is used to treat icterus and diarrhea (Bouquet and Debray, 1974; Oussou et al., 2008).

In Benin, the vegetable *L. multiflora* is also reported to have medicinal value (Dansi et al., 2008; Dansi et al., 2012). In the medicinal plants markets *Lippia multiflora* is among the more recommended and sold plants for the treatment of diabetes (Fah et al., 2013). Despite its importance, the species is still less researched and the

aspects studied are only related to the characteristics of its essential oil (Avlessi et al., 2005). Very little is known on its diversity, geographical distribution, folk nomenclature, domestication and uses. The present study was designed to fill these gaps of knowledge.

Materials and methods

Study area and sites selection

Thirty-eight (38) villages (17 in south, 09 in central region, and 12 in the north; Table 1) were selected from different agro-ecological and ethnic zones for the survey. Villages in which the species was found during the national leafy vegetables inventory mission were also considered for the survey (Dansi et al., 2008).

Table 1. Villages, administrative zones and ethnic groups surveyed.

N°	Villages	Districts	Regions	Ethnic groups
1	Adjantè	Bantè	Center	Tcha
2	Atokolibé	Bantè	Center	Ifè
3	Aïzè	Ouinhi	Center	Fon
4	Awokpa	Zè	South	Aizo
5	Bétérou	Tchaourou	North	Bariba
6	Cotiakou	Tanguiéta	North	Wama
7	Coussinlé	Covè	Center	Fon
8	Dévé	Dogbo	South	Adja
9	Dogbo-Kounacho	Adja-Ouèrè	South	Holli
10	Dogo	Kétou	South	Mahi
11	Domè	Zogbodomè	South	Fon
12	Dovi-Zounou	Zangnanado	Center	Mahi
13	Fô-tancé	Kouandé	North	Bariba
14	Gativé	Comè	South	Watchi
15	Guézo-houé	Kpomassè	South	Sahouè
16	Gobè	Savè	Center	Idaatcha
17	Gouti	Adjohoun	South	Wémè
18	Hètin-sota	Dangbo	South	Wémè
19	Hokpamè	Athiémè	South	Adja
20	Houèda	Adjohoun	South	Wémè
21	Hounga-houégbé	Houéyogbé	South	Sahouè
22	Kpassabéga	Copargo	North	Yom
23	Kodowari	Bassila	North	Anni
24	Lagbavé	Aplahoué	South	Adja
25	Madécali	Malanville	North	Dendi
26	Madjavi	Djidja	Center	Fon
27	Mitro	Dangbo	South	Wémè
28	Monkpa	Savalou	Center	Mahi
29	Piami	Ségbana	North	Boo
30	Sam	Kandi	North	Bariba
31	Sanrin-kpinlé	Sakété	South	Wémé
32	Sékéré	Sinendé	North	Bariba
33	Sèmèrè	Ouaké	North	Foodo
34	Sérékali	Nikki	North	Bariba
35	Sowé	Glazoué	Center	Idaatcha
36	Tandji	Lalo	South	Adja
37	Toffo-centre	Toffo	South	Aïzo
38	Toubounini	Matéri	North	Berba

Data collection and analysis

The data were collected using participatory research appraisal based on questionnaire, group and individual interviews, direct observation in the fields, etc. following Adjatin et al. (2012) and Sanoussi et al. (2015). In each village, the interviews were facilitated by locally recruited interpreters as well as the chief of village. To facilitate the identification of the species a whole living plant of *Lippia multiflora* kept in pot is presented to the communities visited. In each village, some specific information (name of district, village and ethnic group) were first collected after detailed presentation of the research objectives to the farmers. During the discussion, the key information collected on the species were: vernacular name and its significance, status (wild, cultivated), season of availability, consumption period, part of the plant used for consumption, consumption method, degree of consumption, post-harvest conservation, perception on nutritional value, medicinal value and uses and cultural importance, culturally practices in the zones where it is cultivated and domestication level. For cultural practices, specific data collected were related to seeds conservation, seed germination (treatment and management of nurseries), density of seedling, use of pesticides and manures (type, dose and frequency), harvest (number and duration) and the cultural system (monoculture, mixed culture). The level of domestication of the species was determined in the different villages following Vodouhè and Dansi (2012).

Recorded data were analyzed through descriptive statistical (frequency, percentage, Mean, variance) and the results are presented in the form of tables and figures.

Results and discussion

Geographical distribution of species

The geographical distribution map of *Lippia multiflora* in Benin (Fig. 1) revealed that the species was found only in the villages of Bantè, Savalou, Glazoué, Savè, Djidja, Zogbodomey and Kétou districts, all located in central Benin corresponding to humid agroecological zone characterized by a rainfall oscillating between 900 to 1300mm (Adomou, 2005). This zone is occupied by the ethnic groups Idasha, Fè, Fon and Tchabè (Adomou, 2005). Our results are similar to those of Akoègninou et al. (2006). Few people know the medicinal importance

of the plant. When the information will circulated, the geographical distribution will significantly change as the plant is vegetative propagated and everybody will be looking at it for cultivation in home garden.

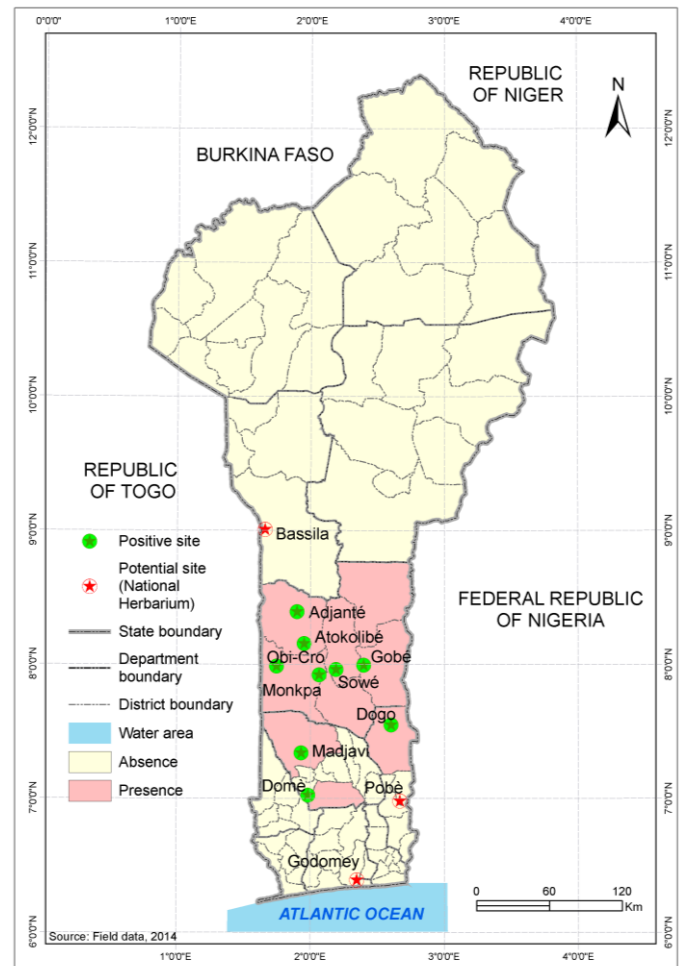


Fig. 1: Map of Benin showing the geographical distribution of *Lippia multiflora*.

Folk nomenclature and level of domestication

In the study area, five different vernacular names of *Lippia multiflora* were recorded. They vary from across ethnic groups. Hence, *Lippia multiflora* is called Aklala in Mahi, Kanwun in Idasha, Tchagara in Ifè, Kuinwounkuin in Tchabè and Yinyan in Fon. The real meaning of the names is still unknown by the populations as they have been simply inherited from their grandparents. In folk nomenclature, variations of names through ethnic areas is very common and was reported on leafy vegetables (Adjatin et al., 2012; Sanoussi et al., 2015), sorghum (Dossou-Aminon et al., 2014), cassava (Agré et al., 2015) and even *Lippia multiflora* in Côte d'Ivoire (Ekissi et al., 2013).

According to Pourkheirandish and Komatsuda (2007), plant domestication is defined as the evolutionary process whereby a population of plants becomes accustomed to human provision and control. It is generally considered to be the end-point of a continuum that starts with exploitation of wild plants, continues through cultivation of plants selected from the wild but not yet genetically different from wild plants and ends with the adaptation to the agro ecology through conscious or unconscious human morphological selection, and hence genetic differences distinguishing the domesticated species from its wild progenitor (Hammer, 1984; Harlan, 1992; Parker et al., 2010; Sakuma et al., 2011; Dansi et al., 2012). Therefore, it is essential to distinguish between true domestication and its initial phase called “bringing into cultivation”.

Following Vodouhè et al. (2011), bringing into cultivation of leafy vegetable can be seen as a long process of seven steps leading to the development of the best cultural practices or technological packages necessary to master mass production in order to move from a proto-culture (wild species maintained in the fields for use when found during land preparation) to traditional home garden cultivation and later on to production in market gardens for food and economic purposes. These steps as defined by Vodouhè et al. (2011) and Dansi et al. (2012) are as follow:

- Step 0: Species entirely wild and collected only when needed;
- Step 1: Wild species maintained in the fields when found during land preparation;
- Step 2: Farmers start paying more attention to the preserved plants for their survival and their normal growth. A sort of ownership on the plants starts;
- Step 3: The reproductive biology of the species is understood and multiplication and cultivation of the species in the home gardens or in selected parts of cultivated fields are undertaken;
- Step 4: The species is produced (in sole cropping) and harvested using traditional practices;
- Step 5: To improve the quality of the product, farmers adopt specific criteria to select plants that better satisfied peoples’ needs
- Step 6: Development of appropriate pests and disease protection and food processing methods.

As it is the case with *Crassocephalum rubens* (Adjatin et al., 2012), *Bidens pilosa* and *Launaea taraxacifolia* (Sanoussi et al., 2015), the domestication of *Lippia multiflora* in the sense of bringing into cultivation has started and its level vary from one village to another. Following the scale defined by Vodouhè et al. (2011), the species is at level 0 at Dome, level 1 at Adjante, Atokolibe, Gobe, Sowé and Dogo, level 2 at Obicro and Monkpa, level 4 at Madjavi. The other domestication level were not found in the villages visited (Fig. 2).

Reasons put forward by the interviewees to justify the domestication of *Lippia multiflora* are of five types: Regular consumption as vegetable (47.6% of responses), scarcity of the species in the fields around the villages (20.7% of responses), contribution to household income through commercialization (17.25% of responses), high perceived medicinal value (12.52% of responses) and difficulty of the harvesting in the bush (1.93% of responses).

In reality, these five factors listed above portray three key aspects which are food, health and household income, the first two being the most important. These results which are in agreement with those reported by Hildebrand (2003) in southwest Ethiopia and Casas et al. (2007) in Mesoamerica are not surprising since plant domestication always seek to bring out the maximum human benefit within a species. They also support the statement of Vodouhè et al. (2011), Adjatin et al. (2012) according to which domestication of a plant starts, when its usefulness is proved, its demand is confirmed and regular, its availability around dwellings is seriously decreasing and when getting the desired quantity on time for use becomes problematic.

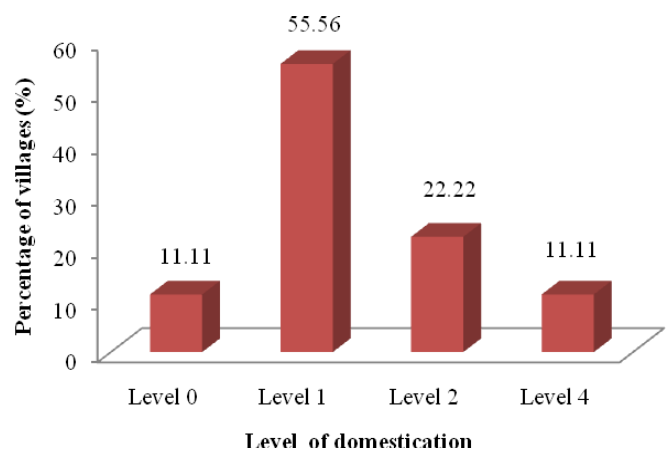


Fig. 2: Levels of domestication of *Lippia multiflora*.

Lippia multiflora is capable of sexual reproduction and also of vegetative propagation through stem cuttings. Seeds collected from mature plants are kept in various containers among with Polythene bag (58.66% of responses), piece of cloth (24.72% of responses) and bottle (16.62% of responses) and this can last 4 to 5 months. From the farmers domesticating the species interviewed, 75.28 % use botanical seeds and 24.72% use cuttings. Seeds are grown through nursery.

Utilization and medicinal values

A great majority (76.92%) of the interviewees consume *Lippia multiflora* as vegetable. The parts of the plant mostly used are the leaves (60% of responses) and the flowers (25% of responses) (Fig. 3). Leave and flower of this vegetable can be collected at the time of abundance, shade dried, crushed into powder and stored in bags, plastic containers or gourds for regular use during the long dry seasons. These results are similar to those reported by Adjatin et al. (2012) on *Crassocephalum rubens* and by Fah et al. (2013) on *Catharanthus roseus* Linn and *Phyllanthus amarus* Schumach. & Thonn.

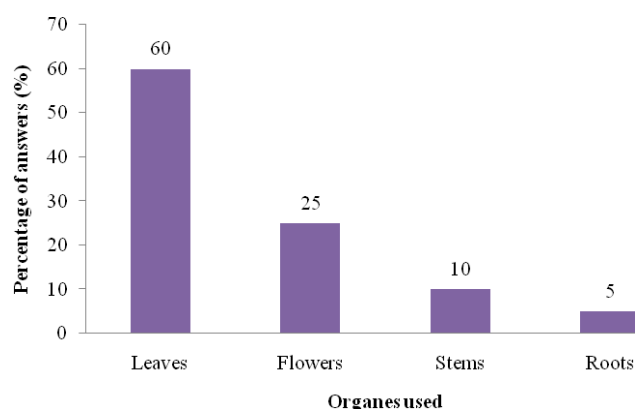


Fig. 3: Parts of the plant used and their relative importance.

The frequencies of consumption of the species varied across ethnic groups (Fig. 4). Ethnic groups Mahi, Ifè, Idasha and Tchabè consume more frequently than the group Fon. Such variation of consumption frequency was also reported on *Alternanthera sessilis*, *Bidens pilosa* and *Launaea taraxacifolia* (Sanoussi et al., 2015). Local communities surveyed perceived *Lippia multiflora* as of high nutritional values. The powder is generally marketed traditionally either in the market or along the roads. It is important to conduct microbial analysis in order to determine the conservation' length of the powder. Also for sanitary reasons and to accelerate the drying process in order to help the communities in

increasing this vegetables' quantity they usually conserve, it is necessary to improve the methods of drying using solar driers as proposed by Dansi et al. (2009).

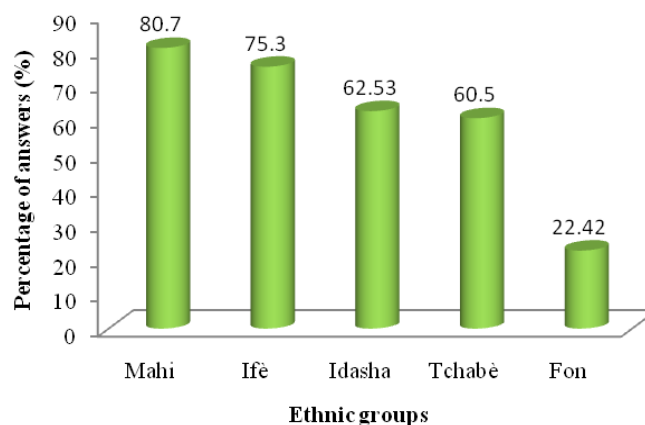


Fig. 4: Frequency of consumption of *Lippia Multiflora* across ethnic areas.

All the interviewees reported that *Lippia multiflora* has a lot of medicinal values and its different parts even have specific medicinal properties (Table 2). The leaves for instance are used to treat malaria, fever, dysentery, blood pressure, diarrhea, anemia, headaches, constipation, fatigue, ulcer and hemorrhoid. In total 19 illnesses are treated by the different organs of *Lippia multiflora* (Table 2). The frequencies of citation of the illnesses treated by *Lippia multiflora* are shown in Fig. 5. The most cited was malaria. The leaves are the mostly used in the treatment of the illnesses as it was reported to have 79% of the medicinal virtues known for the plant. Similar results were reported by Yemoa et al. (2008) on *Vernonia amygdalina*, *Ocimum gratissimum* and *Moringa oleifera* and also by Herzog (1995); Pascual et al. (2001); Kanco et al. (2004) and Oussou et al. (2008).

Table 2. Illnesses treated by the different parts of *Lippia multiflora*.

Illnesses	Parts of plant			
	Leaves	Flowers	Stems	Roots
Malaria	+	-	-	-
Vermifuge	+	+	-	-
Fever	+	-	+	-
Dysentery	+	-	-	-
Laxative	+	+	+	-
Antibiotic	+	-	-	-
Headaches	+	-	-	-
Diarrhea	+	+	-	-
Constipation	+	+	-	-

Illnesses	Parts of plant			
	Leaves	Flowers	Stems	Roots
Tiredness	+	+	-	-
Anemia	+	-	-	-
Diuretic	+	+	+	-
Blood pressure	+	-	-	-
Haemorrhoid	+	+	-	+
Pains of teeth	-	-	-	+
Ulcer	+	+	-	+
Chickenpox	-	-	+	-
Aphrodisiac	-	-	-	+
Epilepsy	-	-	-	+

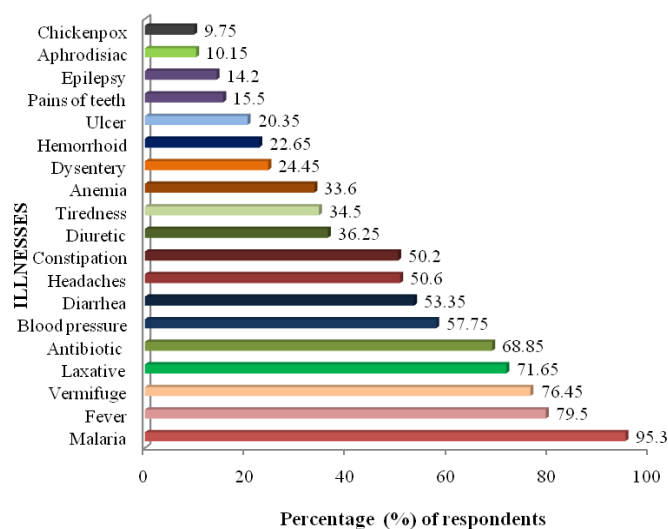


Fig. 5: Importance of citations of the illnesses treated by *Lippia multiflora*.

Conclusion

Lippia multiflora is a good nutraceutical and aromatic leafy vegetable that should be promoted. Its domestication is in progress in Benin and should be supported with agronomic trials. For the valorization of the species (*Lippia multiflora*), the following research activities are necessary:

- Phytochemical screening of leaves and flowers of different ecotypes.
- Assessment of the nutritional properties of the leaves and of the flowers.
- Comparative assessment of the availability in tea from fresh or dry leaves of the nutritional (vitamins, macro and microelements) and phytochemical components of the plant.
- Evaluation in collaboration with specialized

physicians of the real capacity of the plant in treating the illnesses indicated.

Conflict of interest statement

Authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgement

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