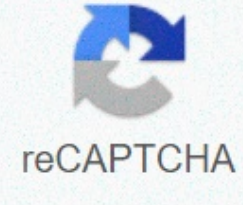




I'm not robot



Continue

English plantain images

Flowering plant species plantaginaceae Ribwort plantain Scientific classification Kingdom: Plantae Clade: Tracheophytes Clade: Angiosperms Clade: Eudicots Clade: Asterids Order: Lamiales Family: Plantaginaceae Genus: Plantago Species: P. lanceolata Binomial name Plantago lanceolataL. Plantago lanceolata is a flowering plant species of the genus Plantaginaceae. It is known by the generic names ribwort plantain,[1] narrow-leaved plantain,[2] English plantain,[3] ribleaf.[quote required] lamb tongue and sea buckthorn. [4] It is a common agglomeration cultivated on cultivated or disturbed land. Description The plant is a perennial herb forming a rosette with a leafless, silky, hairy flower arm (10-40 cm or 3.9-15.7 inches). The flock leaves are cloudy when spread or erect, barely teething 3-5 strong parallel sutenerals narrowed to a short petiole. The flower bed is deeply grumpy, ending with the flowering of many small flowers, each with a sharp scale. [5]:248 Each inflorescence can produce up to 200 seeds. The flowers are 4 millimeters (bloodshot green, heel brownish), 4 bent back sleet with brown midribs and long white stains. It is native to temperate Eurasia, which has spread throughout the British Isles but scarce on acidic soil (pH &t; 4.5). It is present and widespread in America and Australia as an imported species. Distribution Plantago lanceolata is native to Eurasia, but it has been imported into North America and many other parts of the world with suitable habitats. [6] History of Plantago lanceolata (Japan) Inflorescence that has laid seeds. P. lanceolata is considered an agricultural indicator for pollen charts in western Norway from early Neolithic onwards, which is then considered to be an indicator of grazing in this area. [7] This would make sense because P. lanceolata thrives in open fields where cattle often disturb the land. Use Plantago lanceola is often used for herbal tea and other herbal remedies. [8] Tea from leaves is used as a cough medicine. In traditional Austrian medicine, Plantago lanceolata leaves have been used internally (as syrup or tea) or externally (as fresh leaves) to treat disorders of the airways, skin, insect bites and infections. [9] Songbirds eat seeds, and leaves eat rabbits. [10] Chemistry Plantago lanceolata contains phenylanoids such as acteoside (verbaskose), cistanoside F, lavandulifolioside, plantamajoside and isoakuteoside. [11] It also contains iridoid glycosides aucubin and catalpol. [12] These iridoid glycosides make the plant inedible to some herbal eaters, but others are undisturbed to them - for example, buckeye butterfly Junonia coenia, whose larvae eat P. lanceolata leaves and eat iridoid glycosides to make themselves uncomfortable Habitat Plantago lanceolata can live anywhere from very dry meadows to a rainforest-like place.[13], but it works best in open, disturbed areas. Therefore, it is common near roadsides, where other plants can not flourish; it will grow high if it can do so, but in often towed areas it will instead adopt a steady way of growing. Historically, the plant has thrived in areas where hooves graze and appear on the ground with their hooves. Reproduction The method of reproduction may vary between P. lanceolata populations. [14] Reproduction occurs sexually, and pollen is for the most part a dispersion of the wind, although the plant is sometimes pollinated for the thbreed. [14] P. lanceolata cannot itself (reproduce asexually) as many other Plantago species can; Instead, it is a mandatory crosser. Enemies Insect predation Plantago lanceolata hosts many different species of lepidoptera order. Species such as Junonia coenia, Spilosoma congrua and Melitaea cinxia lay their eggs on P. lanceolata plants so that they can serve as a food source for larvae when hatching. [15] [16] Iridoid glycosids in plant leaves accumulate larvae and make them unpleasant for predators. The infection with powdered homepodosphaera plantaginis is a powdery mold fungus that sticks to P. lanceolata. All populations of P. lanceolata are infected with several stumps of this powdered mold fancies. [17] Once the populations are infected, the symptoms are initially minor. Then, after a few weeks or months, damage begins to appear, covering the entire surface of the leaves and stem, which makes it very noticeable. [13] Another species infecting P. lanceolata is Golovinomyces sordidus. Both of these molds are mandatory biotrophies, which means they can only infect living tissue. They cover the surface of the leaves and extend the jump to cell matrix nutrient extraction. Resistance to powdered mold when populations are infected, they react in different ways. Some P. lanceolata populations are more susceptible to different populations of powdered mold stocks. In addition, some populations have several types of resistance phenovaetypes, in which others may have only one resistance phenovaty. [13] Overall, the populations with the highest number of resistance phenotypes have the highest survival rates, especially when the number of infections is high. [13] In popular culture in the UK and Ireland, children use the plant to play a variety of simple games. In Edinburgh, Scotland, this game is called the 1pm gun after the gun that fires every day from Edinburgh Castle. Author Sean Michael Wilson notes that when I was a kid in Edinburgh, we used it for a cute little game called '1pm Gun' - we twisted around as a kind of noose, we pulled it quickly (the left hand pulled back sharply and the right hand moved And then the head of the stem would go out and shoot away. Piittttt! We used to see how far we could get it to go - fun. In the West Country of England, the same game is called cannonball. Another game played in Scotland and Ireland, and possibly also in England with the factory, is called Bishops. This game is a bit like conkers; the child tries to knock off the head of his friend's arm along his own stem with a rapid downward thrust. References ^ BSBI List 2007. The Botanical Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Archived from original (xls) 2014-10-23. Retrieved 2014-10-17. ^Plantago lanceolata. Natural Resources Conservation Service PLANTS Database. Usda. Retrieved November 11, 2017. ^ Plants Profile for Plantago lanceolata (Narrowleaf plantain). ^Ribwort. ^ Guilty, M.; Installer, R.; Fitter, A (2003). Wildflowers of Great Britain and Ireland: The perfect guide to British and Irish flora. London: A & C Black. ISBN 978-1408179505. Anderberg and Arne. Den Virtuella Floran, Pinguicula vulgaris L. Naturhistoriska riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden. ^ Hjelle, K.L.; Hufthammer, a.k.a.; Bergsvik, K. A. (2006). Hesitant hunters: a look at the introduction of agriculture in western Norway. Environmental archaeology. 11 (2): 147–170. doi:10.1179/174963106x123188. S2CID 128601836. ^ Val plants herbal ice cream Archived 2009-07-25 Wayback Machine ^ Vogl S, Picker P, Mihaly-Bison J, et al. (October 2013). Etnopharmacological in vitro studies on Austrian folk medicine - an unexplored myth in vitro the anti-inflammatory action of 71 traditional Austrian herbal medicines. Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 149 (3): 750–71. doi:10.1016/j.jep.2013.06.007. PMC 3791396. PMID 23770053. ^ Niering, William A.; Olmstead, Nancy C. (1985) [1979]. Audubon Society field guide to North American wildflowers in the Eastern Region. Knopf. p. 681. ISBN 0-394-50432-1. ^ Phenylanoids plantago lanceolatan herb and inhibitive effect on araraidonic acid caused by swelling of the mouse ear. Michiko Murai (nee Sasahara), Yasuhiko Tamayama and Sansei Nishibe, Planta Med., 1995;, Volume 61, number 5, pages 479-480, doi:10.1055/s-2006-958143 ^ Plantago lanceolatan (Plantaginaceae) genetic variation in defence chemistry and its effect on specialized vegetarian Junonia coenia (Nymphalidae). Lynn S. Adler, Johanna Schmitt and M. Deane Bowers, Oecology, January 1995, Volume 101, number 1, pages 75-85, doi:10.1007/BF00328903 ^ a b c d Laiine, Anna Lisa. 2005. Journal of Evolutionary Biology. Journal of Evolutionary Biology. 18, 930-938. ^ a b Jousimo, Jussi. 2014. Ecological and evolutionary effects of fragmentation on the dynamics of infectious diseases. Science AAAS magazine. Science 344, 1289-1293. ^ Stamp, Nancy E.; Bowers, M. Deane (1993-09-01). The presence of predatory wasps and stinky sharks changes the foraging behavior of cryptic and non-cryptic larvae on plantain (Plantago Oecology. 95 (3): 376–384. Bibcode:1993Oecol. 95.376S. doi:10.1007/BF00320992. ISSN 0029-8549. PMID 28314014. S2CID 35433755. ^ Van Nouhuys, Saskya; Singer, Michael C.; Nieminen, Marko (2003-04-01). Spatial and temporal caterpillar performance models and suitability of two host plant species. Ecological entomology. 28 (2): 193–202. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2311.2003.00501.x. ISSN 1365-2311. S2CID 11334189. Laiine, Anna Lisa. 2004. Variation in resistance in and between host populations in the metapop population of plant pathogens: effects on regional pathogenic dynamics. Journal of Ecology 92, 990-1000. External links Jepson Manual Treatment Photo gallery Buckhorn Ribwort Wikimedia Commons has media related to Plantago lanceolata. Wikispecies has plantago lanceolata Wikiversity-related information with flowering time information for Plantago lanceolata on a Bloom watch retrieved from Home Find a Plant Find a Plant Design Gallery Help Help Contact Now