DOI: 10.22092/BOTANY.2022.358639.1307

Carduus lanuginosus, a new record from northwest of Iran

Received: 17.05.2022 / Accepted: 24.08.2022

Mohammad Amini Rad: Research Associate Prof., Research Institute of Forests and Rangelands, Agricultural Research, Education and Extension Organization (AREEO), Tehran, Iran (aminirad2000@yahoo.co.uk)

Abstract

Carduus with about 90 species with diversity center in Eurasia (mainly in Mediterranean region) is also scattered in northern and central Africa. Carduus is usually similar to Cirsium for its medium- to large-sized heads, very spiny leaves, and achenes with apical nectary as well as a long pappus detachable as a single piece. So far, eight species have been reported from Iran, namely, C. thoermeri, C. onopordioides, C. hamulosus, C. transcaspicus, C. seminudus, C. getulus, C. pycnocephalus, and C. arabicus. During the study of the plants collected from W. Azarbaijan province (west of Iran), an interesting specimen was identified as C. lanuginosus which is reported here as a new record for the flora of Iran. Description, distribution map, and some notes for species are presented.

Keywords: Alpine, Cardueae, Cirsium, Eurasia, W. Azarbaijan

Carduus lanuginosus، گزارشی جدید از شمال غرب ایران

دریافت: ۱۴۰۱/۰۲/۲۷ / پذیرش: ۱۴۰۱/۰۶/۰۲

محمد امینیراد: دانشیار پژوهش مؤسسه تحقیقات جنگلها و مراتع کشور، سازمان تحقیقات، آموزش و ترویج کشاورزی، تهران، ایران (aminirad2000@yahoo.co.uk)

خلاصه

در مطالعه نمونههای جمع آوری شده متعلق به تیره کاسنی از استان آذربایجان غربی (منطقه مرزی ایران و ترکیه)، نمونهای جالب از جنس .. Carduus L. مشاهده و تحت نام .Carduus Willd نامگذاری گردید که برای نخستین بار از ایران گزارش می شود. گونه مذکور دارای مشخصات زیر بود: گیاهی چندساله، به ارتفاع تقریبا ۵۰ سانتی متر، پوشیده از تارهای عنکبوتی؛ ساقه سراسر با بالهای سینوسی و پیوسته، با یک کاپیتول تنها در انتهای انشعابات، با کرکهای سفید خوابیده و متراکم (شبیه برگ)، سراسر برگی، با بالهای سینوسی و لوبهای منتهی به خارهای سه گوشه؛ برگهای ساقهای شانه بخش عمیقا یا به اندازه نصف تا یکچهارم شکفته، تقریبا به طول ۱۵ و عرض ۴ سانتی متر، انشعابات اول با سه تا چهار بخش مثلثی یا سرنیزهای و لوبهای خاردار به شدت محکم، خارها به طول ۱۰۰ میلی متر، در هر دو سطح پوشیده از تارهای عنکبوتی متراکم؛ گل آذین دیهیم، با تعداد کمی کاپیتول بزرگ، منفرد؛ کاپیتولها دارای تا میلی متر، با تارهای عنکبوتی متراکم، کروی فشرده، به طول ۳۰۰ سانتی متر، به همراه خار؛ برگههای گریبانی تنک، سرنیزهای سوزنی، گسترده و منتهی به یک خار بلند درفشی مانند و به رنگ ارغوانی، سانتی متر، به همراه خار؛ برگههای گریبانی تنک، سرنیزهای سوزنی، گسترده و منتهی به یک خار بلند درفشی مانند و به رنگ ازغوانی، با یک رگه برجسته و مشخص؛ جام گل به طول تا ۲۲ میلی متر، با پهنک متقارن، به رنگ صورتی، تقریبا هم طول لوله؛ فندقه به طول تا ۲۷ میلی متر، مافق مرتفع کوهستانی رویش دارد (شکل ۴).

سنگریزه ای در مناطق مرتفع کوهستانی رویش دارد (شکل ۴).

نمونه بررسی شده: استان آذربایجانغربی، چالدران، سعدل، چخورکندی، ۳۰۳-۲۹۰۰ متر، ۱۳۹۴/۰۴/۲۲، امینیراد و بهرامیشاد (IRAN 75312).

واژههای کلیدی: آذربایجانغربی، آلپ، اوراسیا، Cardueae

Introduction

Carduus with about 90 species with diversity center in Eurasia (mainly in Mediterranean region) is also scattered in northern and central Africa (Häffner & Hellwig 1999, Azizi et al. 2013, Susanna & Garcia-Jacas 2007, 2009). Tribe Cardueae contains 73 genera and over 2360 species in five subtribes, namely, Cardopatiinae, Carduinae, Carlininae, Centaureinae, and Echinopsinae (Susanna & Garcia-Jacas 2007, 2009). This tribe is one of the most complicated among other tribes for its great morphological diversity having one of the largest genera of the Asteraceae family (Susanna & Garcia-Jacas 2009). Carduus is usually similar to Cirsium Adans for its medium- to large-sized heads, very spiny leaves, and achenes with apical nectary, and a long pappus detachable as a single piece. Due to these similarities, both genera are known as Carduus-Cirsium group and are usually called "thistles" (Susanna & Garcia-Jacas 2009).

Carduus L. belongs to the family Asteraceae and tribe Cardueae Cass. includes eight species viz. C. thoermeri Weinm., C. onopordioides Fisch. ex M.B., C. hamulosus Ehrh., C. transcaspicus Gandog., C. seminudus M.Bieb., C. getulus Pomel, C. pycnocephalus L., and C. arabicus Jacq. ex Murray with four subspecies which are often found in west, northwestern, northeastern, center, and southern parts of Iran. Mozaffarian et al. (2018) has confirmed eight species and eight subspecies of Carduus from Iran. Carduus transcaspicus subsp. microcephalus (Arenes) Kazmi is the only endemic taxon found growing in Iran.

During the studies of *Asteraceae* specimens collected from W. Azarbaijan province (border of Iran and Turkey), an interesting specimen from *Carduus* was found. As a result of further study, *C. lanuginosus* Willd. is reported as a new record for the first time from Iran.

Carduus lanuginosus Willd., Sp. Pl. 3: 1648 (1803) (Figs 1–3)

Perennial plants, ca. 50 cm tall, arachnoidcanescent, erect to ascending. Stem with long, continuously winged, monocephalous, densely adpressed white-tomentose (like leaves), leafy throughout, sinuate-winged with triangular spinymargined lobes. Cauline leaves pinnatifid to ½-1/4, ca. 15 × 4 cm, primary segments 3–4-fid into triangular or lanceolate and stoutly spine-tipped lobes (spines 2–10 mm length), densely tomentose on both surfaces. Inflorescence consists of few capitule, similar to head; capitule large, solitary, ca. 100-flowered, on unarmed or spinulose peduncles; involucre 4-4.5 cm in diam., densely arachnoid, depressed-globose, 2-3 cm long (incl. spines); phyllaries lax, lanceolate-acicular, patent and terminating to a long subulate purple spine, prominently single-nerved; corolla 22 mm long, limb zygomorphic, pink, nearly as long as tube. Achene ca. 5 mm; pappus 16–17 mm long, smooth (Figs 1–3). Specimen examined: IRAN: W. Azarbaijan, Chaldoran, Saadal, Chokhor Kandi, 2900-3030 m, 13.07.2015, Amini Rad & Bahramishad (IRAN 75312).

Carduus lanuginosus is a distinct species among other taxa of Carduus in Iran. The species is native to Turkey and Armenia. It is distributed in the eastern half of Turkey (Davis 1988) and is reported here for the first time from west of Iran (Fig. 4). Recently, Özcan (2021) has mentioned that, the extracts of C. lanuginosus might have a significant potential for the use as a natural pharmaceutical agent. According to her research, the hexane and ethylacetate extracts showed significant MIC values on Enterococcus faecium. C. lanuginosus is very distinct species of Carduus in Iran, readily distinguished by its pannose indumentum on both leaf surfaces. It grows in rocky limestone slopes and screes in alpine areas and confined to open mountain habitats (Fig. 4).



Fig. 1. Capitule of Carduus lanuginosus.



Fig. 2. Carduus lanuginosus (Habitat).



Fig. 3. Carduus lanuginosus.

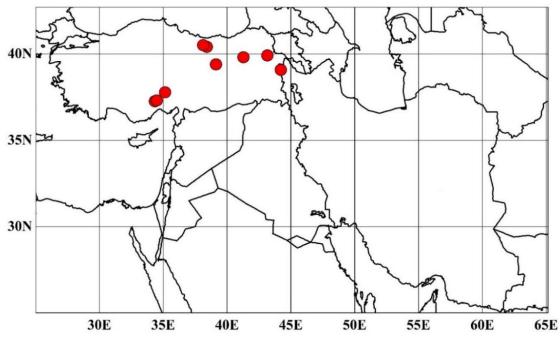


Fig. 4. Distribution map of Carduus lanuginosus (circles).

References

- Azizi, H., Sheidai, M. & Nouroozi, M. 2013.
 Palynological study of the genus *Carduus* L.
 (Asteraceae) in Iran. Iranian Journal of Botany
 19: 211–220.
- Davis, P.H. 1988. *Carduus* L. Pp. 420–438. *In*: Davis, P.H., Mill, R.R. & Tan, K. (eds), Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands (Supplement 1), Vol. 5. Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh.
- Häffner, E., Hellwig, F.H. 1999. Phylogeny of the tribe *Cardueae* (Compositae) with emphasis on the subtribe Carduinae: an analysis based on ITS sequence data. Willdenowia 29: 27–39.
- Mozaffarian, V., Ghahremaninejad, F., Narimisa, S.,
 Kazempour, Sh., Jafari, E., Lotfi, E. & Assadi,
 M. 2018. Asteraceae. Pp. 139–160. *In*: Assadi,
 M., Maassoumi, A.A. & Safavi, S.R. (eds),
 Flora of Iran, No. 144. Research Institute of
 Forests and Rangelands.

- Özcan, K. 2021. Determination of biological activity of *Carduus lanuginosus*: an endemic plant in Turkey. International Journal of Environmental Health Research 31(1): 45–53.
- Rechinger, K.H. 1979. Compositae-Cynareae III: *Carduus* L. Pp. 221–231. *In*: Rechinger, K.H. (ed.), Flora Iranica, Vol. 139A. Akademische Druck- und Verlagsanstalt, Graz.
- Susanna, A. & Garcia-Jacas, N. 2007. Tribe *Cardueae*.

 Pp. 123–146. *In*: Kadereit, J.W. & Jeffrey, C. (eds), The Families and Genera of Vascular Plants, Vol. 8. Springer Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg and New York.
- Susanna, A. & Garcia-Jacas, N. 2009. *Cardueae* (Carduoideae). Pp. 293–313. *In*: Funk, V.A., Susanna, A., Stuessy, T.F. & Bayer, R.J. (eds), Systematics, Evolution, and Biogeography of Compositae. Vienna, International Association for Plant Taxonomy.