

Importance of ethnobotanic survey in Tamanrasset (Saharan region) in the south of Algeria face to climate changes

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The ethnobotanical survey conducted in Ahaggar (south part of Algeria) has showed very rich arid areas of various plant species composed by trees and herbs used in traditional medicine. The investigation carried out (2012-2015) has listed over than 50 wild local plants with therapeutic effects according to different ailments. On the other hand, the traditional healers of these arid areas use some of them in the treatment of numerous health problems (digestive, diabetes, skin infections, external scorpion stings and snake bites). Currently, the arid regions as Tamanrasset are facing serious challenges due to lack of sufficient water and increase of

drought conditions, which could have substantial negative effects on the harvest yield of agriculture and impact the morphology of organs (roots, stem and leaves), anatomy structures and biodiversity development of many plant species which was used in herbal medicine. Tamanrasset, is known as an oasis city in Ahaggar Mountains located in Southern Algeria an altitude of 1,320 m with very high temperatures of over 47°C with an interesting development of various plants just after raining. Climate changes and the phenomena of degradation by desertification of the in heritage enable a variation in the number of medicinal plants and their morphological and anatomical characters with a consequent disappearance or change in occurrence of many medicinally useful species, thus depriving rural communities of their benefits. It is useful to protect the flora and the Tuareg's traditional knowledge.

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