

Common healing products in Makran coastal area

Statement of the problem: Today, according to the World Health Organization, 25% of common medicines are of herbal origin. The import of medicinal plants (not including aromatic plants) in developed countries has increased from 355 million dollars in 1976 to 5.51 billion dollars in 2002, to 18 billion dollars in 2016. Also, this amount will reach to 5 trillion dollars by 2050. Despite the existing capacities in the Makran region, the production and export of medicinal plants are much lower than expected.

The purpose of the research: Identifying the capacities of the Makran region to produce as many natural products as possible, especially medicinal plants, exploiting and commercializing products and exporting them to other countries through e-commerce are the most important goals of this research.

How to collect data: Collect information through reading books, sites, etc.

Findings and conclusions: The most important species of medicinal plants are: *Ziziphus spina-christi*, Cedar (whose leaves are used in the pharmaceutical and detergent industries), *Tamarindus indica*, *Ricinus communis*, *Terminalia catappa*, *Alhagi persarum*, *Avicennia marina*, *Calotropis procera*, *Salvadora persica*, *Lawsonia inermis*, *Isatis tinctoria*. Many other medicinal plants that have medicinal and industrial value and are considered precious treasures also justify the establishment of pharmaceutical factories and processing industries in this region. Promotion of production to commercialization is a basic way to revive agriculture and medicinal plants in the coasts of the Makran. The trade of medicinal plant products is the most important factor in increasing the gross domestic product and plays a vital role in the social and economic development on the Makran coasts.

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