



PRODUCT SHEET

Rhatany (*Krameria triandra Ruiz*)

Family: Krameriaceae

COMMON NAMES: "rhatany", "ratanya". **SPANISH:** *Peru* "ratania", ; **GERMAN:** *Germany* "ratanhia" , "krameria" ; **Dutch** "ratanhia" ; **PERSIAN:** "FURFUR" ; **DANISH:** "RATANJE" ; **ARABIAN:** "LUBANAT " **OTHERS:** "raiz para los dientes", "mapato", "cosahui", "Chacatl (aztec)", "mezquitillo"

DESCRIPTION: Habit: A low shrub with large red flowers, growing on dry, sandy places on mountain-slopes, 3,000 to 8,000 feet above sea-level in several provinces of Peru, especially near the city of Huanuco. The root, as found in commerce, consists of long, cylindrical pieces, varying in thickness from 1/4 to 1/2 inch or more (long Rhatany), or a short, thick portion, knotted, and as large as a man's fist (short, or stumpy Rhatany).

ORIGIN AND DISTRIBUTION: Native to South America especially Peru and Bolivia.

PARTS USED: Root, bark, stem

PROPERTIES: Astringent, Antiasthmatic, Antiherpetic, Antioxidant, Antitussive, Antiviral, Bactericide, Fungicide, Pesticide Styptic, Tonic, Vulnerary ,Dentifrice , the Portuguese make an infusion of the root in brandy to give a roughness to some of their Port wines.

Rhatany is a traditional South American plant remedy used by the indigenous as an astringent and tooth preservative. Its Spanish name, which means "root for the teeth".

PHYTOCHEMICALS: D-catechin, DI-catechin, Epicatechin, Gambir-catechin, Geoffroyine, Gum, N-methyl-tyrosine, Phlobaphene, Phloroglucin, Proanthocyanidins, Procyanidins, Propelargonidin, Protocatechuic-acid, Ratanine, Rhatany-tannic-acid, Rhatany-tannic-acid, Wax , tannins (10-20% including phlobaphene, benzofurans, and n-methyltyrosine)