



PRODUCT SHEET

Pasuchaca(*Geranium dielsianum*)

FAMILY : Geraniaceae (Geranium family)

Common Names: "pasuchaca". **CASTILIAN/SPANISH:** *Peru* "pasuchaca". **QUECHUA:** "pasuchaca". **OTHERS:** "pasuchaca".

DESCRIPTION: Perennial acaulescent herb, from 3 cm to 6 cm in height. Root typical or pivoting. Leaves alternate, petiolate, palmate-parted; leaf lamina polygonal in outline, cordate, palmatifid, divided in 7 lobes, sericeous on both sides, and not coriaceous; lobules dentate, widely cuneate-vaulted; the three lobules in the middle are three-dentate and the four lateral lobules are bi-dentate; petioles 2.1-3.5 cm long, sericeous; stipules concrescent, 9-13 mm, lanceolate, papery, and reddish. Flowers arranged in umbels; the flower with perianth, heterochlamydeous, hermaphrodite and actinomorphic, with five verticils of bracts at its base; peduncles absent; the pedicel does not overtop the subtending leaf; sepals 5, sericeous; corolla dialipetalous, petals 5 glabrous, white. Fruit schizocarp, and regma-type; it comes from a pluricarpellary gynoecium with many styles knitted among them, but when the fruit ripens, each one of them separates with the corresponding carpel.

ORIGIN AND DISTRIBUTION: a South American herb native to Peru. It grows spontaneously in Western South America, in Peru and perhaps North of Bolivia. *Geranium ruizii* proliferates among rocks on exposed grassy slopes in puna, at 3 000 m to 5 000 m in altitude, along the Andes Mountain Range in North and Central Peru.

USED PARTS: The whole plant.



PROPERTIES: Pancreatic activity enhancer, antidiabetic, hypoglycemic, blood purifier, astringent (strong), anti-inflammatory; against chronic diarrheas, infantile cholera, cold, hemorrhages, throat inflammations, mouth ulcer, blennorrhagia, hemoptysis, menorragia, breast ulcers, stomach atony, laryngitis.

PHYTOCHEMICALS: glycosides (cyanogenetic, anticyanic, anthraquinonic and saponic), gummas, mucilages, tannins, saponins, chlorophyll, fats, essential oils, waxes, resins, flavonoids, carotenoids, reducing sugars.

