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وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
جامعة الجزائر 1 - بن يوسف بن خدة
University of Algiers 1 - Benyoucef Benkhedda

كلية العلوم
Faculty of Sciences



ANNONCE DE SOUTENANCE DE THESE DE DOCTORAT



Conformément à la décision d'autorisation de soutenance N°652 du 01 février 2026, le vice-décanat chargé de la Post-Graduation et de la Recherche Scientifique et des Relations Extérieures, annonce la soutenance publique de doctorat de la :

Doctorante : **AMEUR Samiha**

Intitulé de la thèse :

Etude de la biodiversité floristique et soins traditionnels de la région de M'Sila en particulier la zone de Soubella.

Devant de jury :

<u>Fonction</u>	<u>Nom, prénom</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Établissement d'affectation</u>
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Examineur	MIARA Mohamed Djamel	Professeur	Université Ibn Khaldoun, Tiaret

Date de soutenance : **14 février 2026 à 13h00**

Lieu de soutenance : **salle de l'intelligence artificielle (Salle des actes)**

Abstract

Despite the progress of modern medicine, the use of medicinal plants remains widespread in Algeria. This study highlights this practice by using scientific data to identify local plants, analyse the traditional use of medicinal plants and assess their biological properties.

The floristic inventory identified more than 375 plant species divided into 56 families and 223 genera, with a dominance of the Lamiaceae, Asteraceae, Poaceae and Fabaceae families. Angiosperms Dicotyledons are predominant with 41 families, while Hemicryptophytes and Therophytes are the most common biological forms. The chorological analysis reveals a Mediterranean dominance with the presence of 184 species, which confirms the inclusion of the area in this biogeographical region. Endemism represents 10%, or 39 species, which is a testament to the region's unique floristic diversity.

The ethnobotanical study conducted in M'Sila identified 158 species of medicinal plants used by local inhabitants, belonging to 35 different botanical families, among which the most common are the Lamiaceae, Asteraceae, Apiaceae and Fabaceae. Leaves are the most frequently used component (51.19%), mainly in the form of decoction (71.26%), in the treatment of digestive disorders (35.31%). The analysis of the Values of Use of the species (UVs), the Level of Fidelity (FL) and the Factor of Consensus of the Informants (ICF) is carried out. The plant species with the highest levels of UV are *Lepidium sativum* L. (4,11), *Cistus libanotis* (4) and *Mentha pulegium* L. (3,4). Digestive tract conditions and bone pain have the highest values (FCI).

The most frequently mentioned plant species are *Artemisia herba-alba*, *Thymus vulgaris*, *Juniperus phoenicea* and *Rosmarinus officinalis*.

Chemical analysis of *Cistus libanotis* extracts showed a significant abundance of secondary metabolites. The essential oil contains major compounds such as γ -terpinene, camphene and α -phellandrene. Twenty-four components were identified by LC-ESI-MS/MS analysis, among which shikimic acid, luteolin and hesperidin are distinguished as the main molecules. The samples showed antimicrobial and antiproliferative properties, suggesting promising pharmaceutical potential