

1.4.1 Liquorice

Table 5 liquorice scientific classification

| Scientific classification | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Kingdom | Plantae |
| (unranked) | Angiosperms |
| (unranked) | Eudicots |
| (unranked) | Rosids |
| Order: | Fabales |
| Family: | Fabaceae |
| Subfamily: | Faboideae |
| Tribe: | Galegeae |
| Genus: | Glycyrrhiza |
| Species: | G. glabra |
| Binomial name | |
| Glycyrrhiza glabra | |
| Synonyms | |
| Glycyrrhiza glandulifera | |

Liquorices (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*) (table 5) is a tall shrub of the Leguminosae Family, (Olukoga and Donaldson, 1998), There are about 14 species known like var. Typical, var. *glandulifera*, var. *violacea* and var. *lepidota*. liquorice is one of the most popular herb, it is widely used in both medicinal area and industrial area, the liquorice originates from the warm regions of the world, it was firstly used by the pre-date ancient civilization of Babylonian, Egyptian and Chinese cultures (Wang, Ma, Fu, Lee, & Wang, 2004), (Fenwick *et al.*, 1990), Liquorice harvesting occurs in the autumn of its third or fourth year of growth.

Liquorice root is the most part used. When harvested, the roots are dogged up, washed, boiled, sorted and finally dried. The dried roots are crushed boiled to make the extract. (Carmines *et al.*, 2005).

Scribonius Largus (I century a.d.) indicated that liquorice was a valid remedy for problems of the arteries (Scribonius, edition 1983). According to Ibn Al Baithar, Ibn