LEAVES AND STEMS OF *LAURUS NOBILIS L. (LAURACEAE)* – PERSECTIVE SOURCE OF MEDICINAL RAW MATERIAL

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Laurus nobilis - is an eternal-green tree or bush, sprouting in subtropical climate. It is widely used as decorative, food spicy, source of essential oil, cineola and camphor.

All parts of plant contain essential (laurel) oil, tannic matters, resins, bitter tastes which give them a typical fragrant smell and pleasant-bitter taste. The level of contents of essential oil in leaves arrives at 3 to 5.5%, in fruits is up to 1%. In addition, in fruits found out of 25- 45% fat oil, starch, phytosterol, hydrocarbon of lauran, mucus and sugar. In the complement of essential oil of Laurus nobilis pinen, cineol, myrcene, limonen, camphor. Fat oil consists of glycerids of laurinic and palmitinic acids. From a bark and wood of laurel, which is cultivated in Japan were selected the alkaloids of aktinodarfnin and launobin, linalool, different organic acids and other compounds. Decoctions and extracts of raw material are applied for treatment saccharine diabetes, otitis, cold, bronchitis, antritis, migraine, arthritis, osteochondrosis, osteoartroze, alcoholism, eczema, psoriasis, hypergidrosis, hyperpiesis.A purpose of this work is a research of morphological and anatomic features of leaves and stems of Laurus nobilis. Raw material was collected in November-December, 2012 on a peninsula Crimea. A macroscopic analysis was conducted by stereomicroscope and magnifying glasses. A microscopic analysis was conducted by preparations from a surface, transversal, longitudinal cuts with a subsequent analysis by microscope “Micros” (Austria) and jigging a digital photocamera “Canon”. Leaves are next, have short petiole, smooth edged, naked, simple, their length is from 6 to 20 centimeters and breadthways are from 2 to 4 centimeters, with an original spicy smell; the leaf plate is oblong, lancet or elliptic, to bases is narrowed, from above rifle-green, from a lower side more light.The personal touch of anatomic structure was a presence of the ductings of skhizogenic type.

We have established morphological and anatomical features. These structural components can be used to identify materials in future research and became the basis of individual sections of the scientific work.