



CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

The present investigation deals with the determination of chemical components in essential oils isolated from selected Thai Rutaceous plants.

A total of 18 species of plant materials represent 13 genera have been collected from 6 provinces of Thailand. Monoterpenes, oxygenated monoterpenes, sesquiterpenes and oxygenated sesquiterpene are commonly found in these particular spp. while phenyl propanes is available as a minor components. The distribution of monoterpenes and sesquiterpenes in each plant species indicated the characteristic smell. Four genera of which distributed in the tribe Clauseneae while 7 genera are distributed in Citreae. Clauseneae was found to be a rich sources of sesquiterpenes whilst Citreae was found to contain both monoterpenes and sesquiterpenes. From the present investigation, it is found that *Clausena anisata* is being a new source of (*E*)-anethol whereas *Citrus hystrix* is yielding a high percentage of *iso*-isopulegol, and *Aegle marmelos* is producing sylvestrene as a major component. Nevertheless, it is quite clear from this study that a certain proportion of Thai rutaceous plants do possess marked essential oil producing species to form the basic of futher investigations in order to make them interesting from the phytopharmaceutical point of view. However, in a developing country like Thailand, where every effort is being made to utilize our own resources. The availability of plant materials obtainable from the Thai Rutaceous plants is primary consideration for the promotion of these plants as serve as pharmaceutical necessities.