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Conservation of plant diversity at some Wadis in South Western KSA

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The conservation strategy goal is to strengthen plant communities with high biodiversity. Wadis are one of the important areas of Tehamah region (Saudi Arabia) sheltering a rich diversity of higher plants. The study area is extended approximately upto 100 km^2 encompassing the commonest geomorphological features encountered in desert Wadis. The studied Wadis (Khedran, Rash, Maleil) support several rare plants, including a regionally endangered tree, *Acacia ehrenbergiana* Hayne, *Atriplex hortensis* L., *Anisitus risoolaus* L. and *Aerva javanica* L., a rare shrub with restricted distribution. The present study aims to maintain their existence and health for which a management system must be established. The vegetation type is fundamentally of chamaephytic in nature with some phanerophytes, and is distinguished into associations where the dominant perennial species give the permanent character of plant cover in each habitat. The three vegetation groups above mentioned were identified and named in Chaudary's book with the main associates identified as *Cassia acutifolia* Mill., *Calotropis procera* L. and *Aerva javanica* L. These plants with their associations demonstrate significant variation in soil texture, moisture, organic matter, p^H, EC, and minerals of Wadi Mangal. Many measurements and calculations were done. Pioneer data was recorded for these three Wadis.

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LC–MS/MS assay for Olanzapine in human plasma and its application to a bioequivalence study

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This paper describes a selective and sensitive assay for the determination of olanzapine (OLZ) in human plasma based on liquid chromatography–tandem mass spectrometry (LC–MS/MS). The analyte and quetiapine as internal standard (IS) were extracted from 200 mL plasma via solid phase extraction on Waters Oasis HLB cartridges. Chromatographic separation was achieved on an ACE 5C18-300 column (100 mm, 4.6 mm, 5 mm) under isocratic conditions in a run time of 3.5 min. Mass spectrometric detection involved electrospray ionization in the positive ion mode followed by multiple reaction monitoring (MRM) of the transitions at m/z 313/256 for OLZ and m/z 384/253 for the IS. The assay was linear in the range 0.10–40.0 ng/mL with a lower limit of quantitation and limit of detection of 0.10 and 0.012 ng/mL respectively. Intra- and inter-day precision (as coefficient of variation) and relative recovery were 5.0% and 490%, respectively.

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