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Quantitative RP-UPLC analysis of quercetin in three *Grewia tenax* phenotypes

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Grewia tenax (Forssk.) Fiori. (*Malvaceae*) is commonly found in Africa, Asia and Australia. It has been used traditionally to treat various diseases. e extracts from various plants, which are expected to be safe, exhibited various biological e ects, e.g., anti-oxidant, antibacterial, hepatoprotective, anti-in ammatory, anti-emetic, anti-malarial, analgesic, and anti-pyretic activities. Such e ects might be attributed to the avonoidal content of the species, e.g., quercetin. A total of 25 accessions of *G. tenax* were selected for this study from trees grown within the same geographical area. Seven morphological traits were measured for each accession. ree phenotypes were identi ed according to their distinct variations in leaf and stem morphology. Air dried leaves and stem were extracted separaterstem f-nd s3es a5 (a5 (a5l (tid)0(e)41.9 (n)19 a5 (og)-)5 (t5 ((e ext)-5 (ra7)12 (ts w)8 (er)13 (y f)-10ic ac)-7 (t)-5