CHAPTER III

ETHNOBOTANY

3.1 MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1.1 Ethno-medico-botanical Survey

The plant materials for the present study are collected from different parts of Yerramalais based on the information of the Sugali tribes. These plants are identified with the help of regional and local floras (Hooker, 1897; Gamble, 1967; T. Pullaiah & Raju; 1985) and herbarium at Coimbatore. In the Ethno botanical survey of Yerramalais yielded 150 species of medicinal plants belonging to 135 genera and 65 families of higher plants.

3.1.2 Ethno-Medico botanical studies:

Tribal societies are storehouses of accumulated experience and knowledge of indigenous vegetation. Ethnobotanical studies were conducted after gaining the entry into the tribal localities and establishing rapport with the indigenous groups. The forest of the present study is to register the ethno botanical knowledge possessed by tribal people. They represent the pockets of human gene pool and have distinct habits and habitats with ample knowledge on the medicinal properties of their surrounding plants.

Due to close and long association with forest the tribals have learnt to utilize some plants of these forests in their livelihood. Besides providing food, medicine and shelter the vegetation plays an important role in the life and economy of the tribals. Ethno-medico-botanical field work of Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh was carried, following the methods adopted by Schultes (1962), Jain (1981) and Lippo (1989). When interviewed, some informants displayed specimens of medicinal plants, either recently collected from the field or stored at home. Some informants were taken to the forest to locate the medicinal plants and also the rare medicinal plants. From each Thanda two or three local healers were interviewed (they are 40 to 50 years old). Some times tribal women know more remedies than men mainly about female disorders and other sexual diseases.

Five to ten days was spent in each village, with each herbalist / traditional healer in every season of the year. The herbalists were interviewed on the type of medicinal plants used for treating various ailments, specific questions such as which plant part
used, ailments for which they are used method of drug preparation and mode of administration such as external (poultice, lotion, bath, ointment) and internal (chewing, ingestion, licking, installation), were asked and the information supplied by the informants was recorded in a note book. The data were verified in different thanadas among the interviewers showing the same plant sample and even with same informants on different occasions. The ethno medical lore was considered valid if at least three informants had similar comments about the medicinal properties of plants.

The knowledgeable informants are taken to the field and along with collection of plants for the, voucher specimens, the use of the plants as given by the tribal informants is recorded. In some situations, the expertise of few individuals, key informant's interviewing combined with direct observation was used for best advantage Gathering information about medicinal plant from tribal informants is by no means easy. By nature the tribals are conservative and shy, and do not like to share the knowledge with outsiders, even with some incentives. The author has even experienced that the traditional healer normally tend to be secretive in presence of their own tribe, where as they are fully co-operative when asked in private. This is because to few prescriptions they know, give them status, there fore they do not like their own tribe to know them.

Enquiries were made on the food habits, occupation, health practices, trades, beliefs, rituals, ceremonies, traditions and customs of tribal included in the present study namely Sugalis, Yanadis, Yerukalas and a few Chenchus. The original information given by the tribals was recorded in the field observation book.

Information on the plants used by the tribals for food habits, construction of huts, for fibers, preparation of alcoholic drinks, animal diseases, magical religious beliefs and economy of tribals included in the present study namely Chenchus, Sugalis and Yerukalas. The original information given by the tribals was noted in the field note book, vernacular names or local names used by tribals were also recorded in the field note book. Besides tribals, local people (villagers, housewives and traditional healers or natuvaidyas) were also contacted and information on their traditional medicine was recorded. Repeated enquiries were made to understand their knowledge, methods of diagnosis and treatment of diseases. Further, information regarding the form of intake (raw, roasted, cooked) and other combinations if any was obtained. Data was collected on the specific part(s) of the plant used, its collection, and processing. Preparation of the drug, its dosage administration and for particular disease. Samples of plant part(s) used
were also collected simultaneously in sufficient quantities for phytochemical and biological screening. Since Telugu names or the tribal dialect usually vary according to different tribal dialects of various tribes, the most common version is mentioned.

3.1.3 Audio-Video Digital Documentation of Ethno-Medicinal Plants

Audio-visual documentation helps us in recording the characteristics of the disease symptoms, how to treat that particular ailment with the medicinal plants in tribal people. Documentation on Ethno-medico-botanical information about medicinal plants is recorded by using Handy cam (Sony). Several tribal people, local herbal healers (Natu vaidulu) and vendors are interviewed and information on crude drugs is recorded.

3.1.4 Experimental Medical Ethno botany

Medicinal plant collection

The Sugalis follow some principles in collecting the herbal crude drugs.

Preservation

The Sugalis follow their own methods of drug preservation.

Drug detoxification

The crude drugs which are collected may sometimes contain high amount of toxic, poisonous substances which directly affect the health and cause side effects. The tribal people employ different methods to detoxify such crude drugs.

3.1.5 Herbarium Methodology:

As per information given by the traditional healers, every ethnobotanical important plant was collected in quadruplicates, either with flowering or fruiting, every attempt was made to study the habit, habitat, frequency of occurrence, colour of the flower, other relevant ecological features, which can not be observed from the dried herbarium sheets folk uses and local names, were recorded immediately in the field note book field numbers were given for every specim. The collected specimens were poisoned by dipping the whole plant (small herbs or grasses) or twigs in saturated mercuric chloride in ethyl alcohol. Immediately they were placed in between blotting papers with the help of iron forceps. After 24 hours the blotting papers were changed and the specimens were spread properly. These specimens were changed once again into dried blotting papers and tied in iron pressers; this process of changing was continued until the specimens were completely dried.

The poisoned pressed and dried specimens were pasted with glue (gum arabic) on thick mount boards (42 x 28 cm) and stitched according to the methodology
described by Jain and Rao (1977). Labels containing with relevant information such as name of the plant, family, locality, altitude, date of collection and collectors' name were affixed on the right hand bottom corner of the mounted sheets.

Identification:

Every specimen, provisional identification was made — with the help of Gamble's "Flora of Presidency of Madras", Hooker's "Flora of British India", Raju, R.R.V Puliaiah's (1995) "Flora of Kurnool" as well as other latest floras and monographs. The identification was latter confirmed after matching the specimens with the authentic specimens in the S.V. University herbarium (S.V.University) Tirupati. All the specimens are deposited in the herbarium of Botany Department of Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.

Systematic enumeration:

All the families are arranged according to Bentham and Hooker's system classification (1862-83) with certain exceptions to accommodate recent modifications. The genera within the family and the species within the genus were kept in alphabetical order. Nomenclature of each species was checked according to International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (Greater et al., 1988).

Citation:

The correct and valid name is given at first, followed by its author name and place of publication. For Gamble, the page number in parenthesis represents the 1957 edition where as the page number out side the parenthesis represent original edition.

Description

The usual sequence followed is habit, leaves, shape, flowers color and fruit type.

Phenological data:

Vernacular name, locality in which the plant collected followed by collector's name and with field number.

3.1.6 SACRED GROVES

Sacred groves are forest fragments of varying sizes, which are communally protected, and which usually have a significant religious connotation for the protecting community. Hunting and logging are usually strictly prohibited within these patches. Other forms of forest usage like honey collection and dead wood collection are sometimes allowed on a sustainable basis. Sacred groves are small groves that vary in size from a few hectares to a few kilometers protected by local communities as being
the sacred residences of local deities and sites for religious-cultural rituals, have served as valuable storehouses of biodiversity. There are about 14,000 sacred groves known and reported in the country that harbor and act as repositories of rare fauna and flora since time immemorial. Conservation of natural resource has been an integral part of diverse cultures in different ways. The traditional worship practices show the symbiotic relation of human beings and nature. Indigenous communities all over the world lived in harmony with the nature and conserved its valuable biodiversity. Various anthropogenic activities have altered the structure and function of different ecosystems across the world. One of the most conspicuous effects of ecosystem perturbation has been the depletion of biodiversity. Disappearance of species due to habitat alteration, overexploitation, pollution, global climate change and invasion of exotic species is so fast that many valuable taxa may vanish even before they are identified and their scientific value is discovered. Sacred groves which used to grow endangered species of plants in and around temples, dargahs and churches are being plundered by greedy realtors to make a fast buck. Traditional ‘sacred groves’ at places of worship which used to grow endangered species of plants. Sacred groves are gardens, spread across a few acres of land, in and around temples, dargahs and church premises. Several varieties of plants and trees grow here which are also worshipped along with the deities.

The nature of religiousness associated with sacred groves suggests that the practice of sacred groves dates back to the nomadic hunter-gatherer age of human history (Gadgil & Vartak 2004). It is generally believed that, owing to their religious significance, sacred groves are better protected and managed, and hence harbor richer plant diversity than other forests (Gadgil & Vartak 1975), though this has not been substantiated through systematic quantitative analyses. These groves have several medicinal plants and herbs collected by locals for daily use. Nobody was allowed even to collect firewood from the groves. Limited human interference allowed flora and fauna to flourish in these mini ecosystems. They present the last refuge of endemic species of a geographic region.

There are a number of sacred groves all across India. The state of Andhra Pradesh, alone, has over 500 sacred groves (Anon. 1996); locally known as Pavithravanalu (Rao et al. 2001). Kurnool has 107 sacred groves, 39 of them are classified as major groves and 76 are minor groves. 14 better groves are 1) Jagannatha gattu 2) Brhma Gundam 3) Devaragattu 4) Ramamandal 5) Thovi 6) Upper Ahobilam

Ethnobotanical Importance of the Sacred Groves

Sacred groves are the good source of a variety of medicinal plants, fruits, fodder, fuelwood, spices, etc. The study of interrelationship between the human beings and plants and animals in their surrounding environment (i.e., ethnobiology) is very revealing. A study of the tree wealth in the life and economy of the tribal people in Andhra Pradesh revealed that various species are used by the different ethnic groups for various purposes including the treatment of common diseases and disorders (Rani et al. 2003). There is a need to record and document their knowledge of various medicinal plants, which are used for treating different ailments by local practitioners (Maikhuri et al. 1998). The role of sacred groves in the conservation of the regional medicinal plants has been emphasized in several studies from different parts of the country.

Endangered Plants

An endangered species is a population of organisms which is at risk of becoming extinct because it is either few in numbers, or threatened by changing environmental or predation parameters. A species is is endangered when it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future. Rare, endangered, or threatened plants are elements of our natural heritage that are declining rapidly or are on the verge of vanishing. They are plants that exist in small numbers that may be lost forever if we do not take quick action to stop their decline. If we cherish these species, like we do other rare and beautiful objects, these living organisms become treasures of the highest magnitude. Preservation of plants is important, not only because many of these species are beautiful, or can provide economic benefits for us in the future, but because they already provide us many valuable services. These organisms clean air, regulate our weather and water conditions, provide control for crop pests and diseases, and offer a vast genetic "library" from which we can withdraw many useful items. Extinction of a species could potentially mean the loss of a cure for cancer, a new
antibiotic drug, or a disease-resistant strain of wheat. Each living plant or animal may have values yet undiscovered.

32 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The knowledge and usage of herbal medicine for the treatment of various human and veterinary diseases and disorders in tribals is still a major part of their life and culture. During the interviews, the elders and residents of the Sugali thandas confirmed the efficacy of the herbal formulations suggested by the Sugali herbalists. They also pointed out that allopathic medicines are expensive and have side effects in comparison to the traditional medicine. This appears to be the main reason for their dependence on traditional medicine.

3.2.1. Ethnobotanical Studies

The collected information was systematically analysed to understand the richness of diversity among each category viz., habit, part, purpose and taxonomic diversity and specied richness. The habit wise analysis (Table 1) revealed maximum of herbaceous herbs (60 sps i.e 50 %) followed by shrubs (38 sps i.e 25.3%), trees (30 sps i.e 20 %) followed by climbers (22 sps i.e 14.66%).

The drug yielding plants were critically analysed into different categories based on part of plant used in the preparation of drugs viz, leaf, stem, bark, seed etc., (Table 2). Majority of crude drugs samples were prepared from leaves (31), stem bark (25), stem (10), fruit (9), gum (7), latex (6) seed (3) and root (3).

Disease wise analysis with regard to the number of plants used is depicted in table 4. 30 plant species are used as herbal medicine for the treatment of skin diseases (Bolli, Gajji. Dandruff, Kusttu), 30 plant species are used as herbal medicine for the treatment for snake bite, scorpion sting, insect bite, 20 plant species are used as herbal medicine for the treatment of rheumatism, bone fractures, cough, cold, diarrhoea. 20 plant species are used as herbal medicine for the treatment of gynecological disorders, 10 plant species are used as herbal medicine for piles, stomachache, ulcers, bums, 10 plant species are used as herbal medicine for the treatment of jaundice and 30 herbal medicines used for veterinary diseases like Eye diseases, galactogouge, dysentery, cuts wound etc are identified. (Table 4.)
Floristic composition is dominated by higher pants (150). Family-wise analysis of species (Table.5) revealed Asclepiadaceae as dominant family with 11 species followed by Euphorbiaceae(10), Caesalpinaceae (9), Fabaceae (8), and Asteraceae (7).

3.2.2 Audio–Video Digital Documentation of Ethno-Medicinal Plants

Video makes a detailed recording of information since it captures visual and audio aspects as well as the chronological unfolding of the medicinal plants and their usage. During the digital documentation several new information are recorded. The documentation on the local traditional healers gave new therapeutic methods of treating the diseases. Some Sugalis said that they can bring down the poison of any scorpion sting within few seconds. Some said that they can treat female disorders by giving crude drug formulations like gulicalu.

During the ethno-medico-botanical survey the following new interesting observations were recorded

1. As per the information given by local herbal healer. different colored seeds of *Abrus precatorius* L. like Tella guruvinda, Nalla guruvinda, Pasupu guruvinda for different ailments were observed at Gani RF. Tella guruvinda is used for menorrhoea and leucorrhoea in women and also used to prevent conception, Nalla gurivinda for tongue sore, yellow gurivinda for wounds, etc. (Fig.17).

2. Nalla vavila, a variety of *Vitex negundo* L. was observed from Peddapai forest, which is having lot of medicinal importance in Ayurvedic medicine. It is used by tribal women to cure urinary infections, to treat menstrual disorders and bowel infections. (Fig.23).

3. Snake bite and Scorpion sting: The tribes wander in the wild forest are exposed to poisonous snakes, insects and different wild varieties scorpions. They depend purely on herbal medicine for the treatment as they are away from the modern treatments. In case of scorpion sting *Achyranthes aspera* L., roost paste is commonly used. The whole plant is also used against scorpion sting. In case of snake bite, they first tie a knot with the available twining plant material like peeling of stem or bark, twiner, tendrils, piece of cloth just above the injured area that poison does not spread into the entire body. The skin around the wound is peeled off with the help of thorn of available plant and the blood is allowed to ooze out. They apply the paste of *Moringa oleifera* Lam, root bark mixed with root of *Thephrosia purpurea* (L.) on the affected part. They carry the mixture of plants
along with them tied in a cloth along with the eatables. Some carry the seeds of *Strychnos nux-vomica* L. and root of *Aristolochia indica* L. with them. In case of the snake bite, patient is brought in time into *thanda*, the treatment is very peculiar and interesting. They take a live hen and remove skin on the leg and put blood oozing leg of the hen on the affected part of the patient. After few minutes, the hen will die and another hen’s leg is kept in the same manner and this process will be continued up to the neutralization of the snake poison. At the end they apply the seed of *Strychnos nux-vomica* L. on the affected part. The tribal belief is that if the seed sticks on affected part then it indicate the patient is out of danger. Hence they always carry with them the seed of *Strychnos nux-vomica* L. tied to their waist thread. (*Molathadu*).

4. Special Polyherbal crude drug formulation used by Sugalis (Plate No. 1).

Pasuru (extract) used for wounds: *Acalypha indica* L. leaves, *Ficus bengalensis* L. leaves, *Morus alba* L. leaves and *Tridax procumbens* L. are ground in water the paste is applied externally on the cut or wounds and the patient is asked to pour his urine on wound twice in a day.

Fire burns: *Aloe vera* L. leaf, *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss seed oil, *Punica granatum* L. flowers and *Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd.) stems are mixed and applied externally.

Heart attack: Persons who got heart attack for the first time is given a mixture of *Cucumis momordica* L. leaf juice mixed with equal volume of lime. The tribes

*Gulikalu* (Tablet) Used for

Jaundice: Leaves of *Ricinus communis* L., *Pedalium murex* L. seeds, *Ficus religiosa* L. bark and *Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd.). Leaf ground in water and is given along with buttermilk on empty stomach for three days. Lime juice mixed with five cloves of garlic and twenty seeds of *Piper longum* L. are given along with buttermilk.

Podulu (powder) Used for

Aphrodisiac: Root powder of *Dioscorea hispida* Dennst, mixed with *Pedalium murex* L. seed and gum of *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) is given in the form of powder to increase the libido.
Scorpion Sting: Bark root powder of *Moringa concanesis* Nimmo ex Diltz & Gibson mixed with root of *Thephrosia purpurea* L.and pepper.

Malarial fever: *Pongamia pinnata* L.cotyledons present in the seed is mixed with black pepper reduce the fever.

Cough: Dried root powder of *Achyranthes aspera* L.is mixed with pepper taken along with honey reduce the cough.

Pootha (Paste) Used for

Scorpion sting: *Calotropis procera* (Ait.)R.Br. root is mixed with garlic and the paste is applied on the sting part.

Special Observation in my Survey

Scorpion Sting: By chanting mantra on the sting patient they apply the leaf paste of *Achyranthes aspera* (L.) mixed with *Vernonia anthelmintica* (L.) Willd, and *Ocimum basilicum* L. to any scorpion sting.

Hydrosele: Hydrosele is fluid accumulated in the sac that surrounds the testicles (sex gland in men where sperm is produced). The leaves of *Cardiospermum halicacabum* L. is mixed with *Caesalpinia bonduc* (L.) seed paste is applied externally on testicles and cold hip baths for 10 minutes each in well. in the morning and evening is done.

Aphrodisiac: *Dioscorea hispida* Dennst root tuber, stem bark of *Strychnos nux-vomica* L. are dried powdered, mixed with mace , nutmeg taken orally. *Pedaliurn murex* L. seeds are soaked in water overnight, in the next morning the infusion is taken orally.

3.2.3 Experimental Medical Ethnobotany

Medicinal plant collection

The tribal people follow their own methods in collecting the medicinal plant. According to the information they collect the crude samples (Plate No. 2) only in the early morning before sun rise. They select the young tender leaf if it is leaf herbal because they believe that the younger is more vigorous than the older they prefer early hour of the day or Full moon day or Sunday or First week of the month.
Crude drug Preservation

They preserve the crude drugs in tied clothes and hang them to the roof with the help of ropes and some preserve them in closed containers. They preserve the drug for one week only.

Modes of drug detoxification

The Sugali tribes know several methods to detoxify the poisonous substances present in the crude drugs of medicinal plants. The toxic substances are removed from the crude drugs extracts by different methods.

1. Boiling in cow’s milk or cow’s urine for 4-5 hours.
2. Pre or immersed in excess of water for 5 days or in milk for two days.
3. By adding other herbs.

The taxonomic features of each species like habit, leaf, flower and medicinal importance of plant part used for diseases is enlisted in alphabetical order.

ENDANGERED PLANTS OF YERRAMALIS

During the survey the following plants were observed in Yerramalais which are vulnerable, endangered and endemic.

Vulnerable plants:

- Abrus precatorius L.
- Aristolochia indica L.
- Cassia italica (Mill.)
- Gardenia gummifera L.
- Gloriosa superba (L.)
- Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.)
- Hemidesmus indicus (L.)
- Hybanthus enneaspermus (L.)
- Moringa concanensis Nimmo
- Pedalium murex L.
- Plumbago zeylanica L.
- Tinospora cordifolia (Willd.)
- Withania somnifera (L.)

Endangered Plants:

- Decalepis hamiltonii Wt. & Am
- Terminalia pallida Brandis
- Oianthus disciflorus Hook.

Endemic Plants:

- Cassia suffruticosa Koen.
- Capparis divaricata Lam
- Cordia evolutior (Clarke)

The medicinal plant resources in the country are threatened by over exploitation to meet the demand of herbal industries. Habitat protection is the key to protecting our rare, threatened, and endangered species. A species cannot survive without a home. Our first priority in protecting a species is to ensure its habitat remains intact. It is the goal of conservationists to create and expand upon ways to preserve endangered species and maintain biodiversity. There are several ways in which one can aid in preserving the world’s species who are nearing extinction. One such way is obtaining more...
information on different groups of species, especially invertebrates, fungi, and marine organisms, where sufficient data is lacking. Another way to help preserve endangered species is to create a new professional society dedicated to ecological ethics. This could help ecologists make ethical decisions in their research and management of biodiversity. Also, creating more awareness on environmental ethics can help encourage species preservation.

3.2.4 Systematic enumeration and mode of administration of crude drugs.

One hundred fifty species of medicinal plants belonging to 135 genera of 65 families, largely employed by local Suglali tribes in the treatment of human (150 species) and veterinary (24 species) diseases were enumerated alphabetically in order of families, genera and species. A brief nomenclatural citation along with reference to Hooker (1857-1897) and Gamble (1915-1935) and description followed by, field number, locality, and mode of administration of crude drug (diseases wise) were given for each taxon. In veterinary diseases, taxonomic details were given only for the plants not covered in human diseases. The medical properties of plant crude drugs, hitherto not reported, were indicated with asterisk.

3.2.4.1 Crude drugs used in human diseases.

ACANTHACEAE

Andrographis paniculata (Burm. f.) Wall. ex Ness in Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 3: 146; 1832; FBJ 4:501; Gamble 1048 (734).

Erect herb up to 1.5 m tall; leaves lanceolate, entire base, flowers white with maroon streaks on upper lip.

Occasional. Fl. & Fr.: Jul-Dec. Ver.: Nelu vetnu.; Gani RF; KR 1143 (Fig. 5).

Cold, Cough: Shoot along stem bark of Mimosa elengi, boiled in water and the decoction given orally.

* Expulsion of remnants of placenta after delivery, Jaundice, Post natal thirst: Plant decoction given orally.

* Stomach ache: Chewed and the sap of leaf swallowed both in the morning and evening.
*Warts:* Plant dried powdered mixed with honey, made into pills and given orally.

**Barleria prionitis** L. Sp. Pl. 636. 1753; FBI 4:482; Gamble 1058(741).

Armed undershrubs, up to 1 m tall; leaves elliptic; flowers orange yellow.
Occasional. Fl. & Fr.: Sep-Feb. Ver.: Muollugoranta; Gani RF; KB 1194.
Cold, Cough: Leaf decoction given orally.
Piles: Leaf paste as application.

**Hyrophila auriculata** (Schum.) Heine in Kew Bull. 16: 172. 1962. *Barleria auriculata*

Schum & Tonn. FBI 4: 408; Gamble 1015 (712).
Erect stout herbs, up to 75 cm tall; leaves lanceolate; flowers; capsule oblong.
*Aphrodisiac:* Seed powder mixed with *Mucuna pruriens, Pedalium murex* mixed in milk and sugar and given orally daily for 40 days.


Perennial procumbent herbs; leaves linear; flowers creamish with pink tinge; capsules oblong.
Common. Fl. & Fr.: Sep-Mar. Ver.: Nukkaptikagadda; Gani RF; KB 1289.
Skin diseases: Plant paste as application.


Erect herb up to 75 cm tall with pink flowers.
Common in wastelands. Fl. & Fr.: Oct-June. Ver.: Chebeera; Gani KF; KB 1197.
Bone fractures: Plant, egg albumen and calcium ground and applied with cloth bandage.

AGAVACEAE

**Agave americana** L. Sp. Pl. 323. 1753; FBI 6:277; Fischer 1508 (1052).

Spiny rhizomatous bushes; leaves elliptic; flowers yellow or creamish with pink streaks.
Common hedge plant. Fl. & Fr.: Mar-Jul. Ver.: Kulmanda; Gani RF; KB 1134.
Constipation: The juice can also be consumed internally for treating constipation.
Skin diseases: **Leaf juice** is applied externally to scrapes, bruises and other minor skin abrasions.

*Sansevieria roxburghiana* Schult. & Schult.f. in Roem. & Schult. Syst. 7:357. 1829; FBI 6:271; Fischer 1520 (1061).

Perennial shrubs; leaves basal, fleshy. flowers pale green in racemes; berries globose.

Common. Fl. & Fr.: Jun-Dec. Ver.: Chaga; Gani RF; KB1080.

Ear **ache**; Leaf juice as ear drops.

Fits; Leaves, garlic and pepper ground and the extract given orally.

**AIZOACEAE**

*Trianthema decandra* L. Mant. Pl. 70; 1767; FBI 2:661; Gamble 551(389).

Prostrate herb with pinkish flowers.


*Mollugora nata*; Racheral RF; KB 1149.

*Conception, Fertility:* Root ground in cow milk given orally for four days after menstrus.

Scorpion sting, Snake bite: Root extract given orally. One seed daily for a month given makes body immune to snake bite.

**ALANGIACEAE**


Deciduous trees, up to 10m tall; branch lets tomentose; leaves oblong lanceolate, glabrous, pubescent below; flowers white in axillary cymes or clusters; berries creamish when ripe.

Occasional in forest and rare in plains. Fl. & Fr.: July–Nov. Vern.: Oduga; Racheral RF; KB 1171. (Fig. 6).

*Aphrodiasia*: Cotyledons of seed are powdered and one spoon of powder with two spoons of honey swallowed daily for 20 days.
Asthma: Leaves ground, infusion given orally.

Rheumatism: Leaves used as poultice. Boil leaves and tender shoots are made into paste with salt and applied.

*Snake bite: Root bark ground and paste given orally and as application.

**AMARANTHACEAE**

*Achyranthes aspera* L. Sp.Pl. 204. 1753; FBI 4:730; Gamble 1176 (823). Var. *aspera*

Erect herbs, up to 70cm tall; leaves ob-ovate to elliptic; flowers white with pink ting in terminal, elongated spikes; seeds cylindrical.


Tooth ache: Dried stem used to brush the tooth.

Abortifacient: Whole plant is pounded into fine paste, applied on abdomen to induce abortion

Earache: The roots are grinded to paste and are taken with water to cure.

Delivery Problems: Root of the plants placed in the hair of expectant mother. temporarilly facilitates childbirth. Roots are put in mouth to give warmth and protection from cold.

Anti-fertility: root is made into a paste, mixed in butter milk and given internally on empty stomach for seven days, from the fourth day of menstruation for its anti-fertility action effective for one cycle.

Venereal diseases: Paste of leaves given internally.

Piles: Seed powder with water is used for a week, two times a day.

Bronchitis: Decoction of roots given internally.

Snake bite: Root decoction given orally.


Diffuse herb up to 50 cm tall, spikes; fruits ovoid, black, seeds angular. spikes pinkish.


Kalva bugga ; KB 1061.

Earache: Leaves are wrapped in a castor leaf, heated over fire and the juice obtained by crushing and pressing the leaves is poured in the ear.
Skin diseases: The leaves ground in gingelly oil and turmeric as application.

Stones in bladder: whole plant juice given orally.

Tongue sore: Fresh inflorescence crushed into a paste and applied locally.

*Urinary infection: Decoction of the leaves and tender shoots is taken for clearing the stones in urinary bladder and to stop burning of the male genitalia.

Urinary Stones: The leaves extract given orally.


Armed, profusely branched under shrubs, spines axillary, paired or clustered: leaves elliptic, or ovate-lanceolate, flowers green, globose clusters and terminal aggregated spikes.

Abundant weed of waste lands and cultivated fields.

Occasional in forest. Fl. & Fr.: Throughout the year. Vern.: Mullakura; Rangapuram RF; KB 1072.

Eczema: Roots ground, paste as application.

Oederna: Leaves roasted and taken as vegetable.

Piles: Plant extract given orally and paste as application.


Struggling herbs, up to 75 cm tall; leaves ovate; flowers greenish-yellow; capsules globose.

Common. Fl. & Fr.: Nov-June. Vern.: Tella tartareni; Gani RF; KB 1300.

Cough: leaves are taken.

Boils: The leaves are mixed with palmoil and applied over the boils.

Scorpion sting: Leaf powder mixed with sugar given orally.

**ANACARDIACEAE**


A large evergreen tree, 10-20 m tall; flowers whitish pink.

Common. Fl. & Fr.: Marc-June. Vern.: Mamidi. Ramaalokota RF; KB 1050.

Laxative: The stem bark ground in milk extract given orally

Leucorrboea: The gum; pepper and ginger ground, boiled in water and the
extract given orally.

**Scorpion sting:** The leaf paste as application.

**ANNONACEAE**

*Annona squamosa* L. Sp.Pl. 537, 1753; FBI 1: 78; Gamble 20(14).

A small trees, up to 5 m tall; leaves oblong; flowers solitary, pale yellow; fruit ovoid; seeds many.

Common. Fl. & Fr.: Marh-July. Ver.: *Sitaphalamu, Rangapuram* RF; KB 1094.

**Dandruff:** The leaf paste as application.

**Diabetes:** The leaves, pepper and garlic ground, extract given orally.

**Abortifacient:** The ripe fruits along with that of *Carica papaya*, eaten.

**Jaundice:** The leaf paste is rubbed over the head once daily for three days. Diet sugarless cow milk only.

**Scorpion sting:** The leaf paste as application

**Tooth Ache:** Leaf decoction as mouth gargle

**Wounds:** The leaves, a pinch of calcium carbonate, ash of tobacco leaves and castor oil ground, paste applied locally.

**APIACEAE**


Perennial prostrate herbs, creeping with long stolons; leaves orbicular, crenate-dentate; flowers pink in simple umbels; mericarps laterally flattened.

Occasional. Fl. & Fr.: Sep-May. Vern.: *Saraswathiuku*; Gani RF; KB 1086.

**Memory improvement:** one gram of leaf powder mixed with honey and given orally early in the morning.

**Leprosy. Leucoderma:** Plant decoction given orally.
**APOCYNACEAE**

*Carissa spinarum* L. Mant 559. 1771; FBI 3: 631; Gamble 805 (595).

Bushy evergreen armed shrubs, up to 3m tall; flowers white.

Common. Fl. & Fr.: Sep-May. Ver.: *Chinna kalimi*; Kalva; KB 1184. (Fig. 7).

Maggot infected Sores: The root bark and turmeric, ground, paste applied locally.

Laxative: Root bark decoction given orally.


Perennial undershrubs, up to 75 cm tall; leaves elliptic-oblong or ovate, pubescent when young, glabrous with age, entire: flowers white in axillary cymes; follicles pubescent.

Rarely as an escape. Fl. & Fr.: Throughout the year. Vern.: *Billagamuwa; Kalva*; KB1211.

Wounds: leaves along with turmeric ground, paste applied externally in cattle.


Deciduous trees, up to 6m tall; leaves elliptic-oblong; flowers white in terminal cymes; follicles paired, basally and apically jointed.

Common. Fl. & Fr.: April-October. Vern.: *Reppala*; Racherla RF: KR 1091. (Fig. 8).

Bilious affection: Stem bark ground infusion given orally.

Wounds: Root bark is made into paste and applied

Skin disease: Latex is applied.

Antidote: Bark paste is used as antidote for snake poison for goats.

Fish poison: Leaves and twigs are crushed into powder and used.

Snake bite: Paste is made with 5gm of stem bark, applied on bitten area.

**ARALIACEAE**

*Scheflera stellata* (Gaenn) Harms in Engl & Prantl.*Pflanzenf.* 3 (8) 39, 1894 Gamble 577(402), *Heptapleurum stellatum* Gaertn.*Fruct.* 2:472.t.178. 1791; FBI 2:730 Small glabrous or climbing shrub; leaves digitate white; fruit drupe.

Occasional. Fl. & Fr.: April- June. Vern.: *Edakulamarri*; Gani RF; KB 1210.
*Blood Vomiting: 10 grams of stem bark area boiled in 200 ml of water in a earthen pot to 100 ml and decoction given orally.

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE


Perennial decumbent or trailing herbs; leaves deeply cordate or broadly ovate; flowers purple, axillary, solitary; capsule oblong.


Abortifacient: Root powder along with *joggery* given orally twice.

*Piles:* Leaves along with leaves of *Lenotis neptifolia*, ground and the paste as application.

Snakebite: Entire plants, macerated into paste and applied on bitten area and slightly warmed. Decoction prepared with a teaspoonful of plant powder and human urine and drunk to dilute the poison in the body.


Slender twiners; leaves obovate-oblong to linear, glabrous; flowers green with purple in *axillary* racemes.

Occasional in forest and in bushes. *Fl. & Fr.*: Throughout the year. *Vern.*: *Eeswari; Gani RF; KB 1071.(Fig.9).*

*Abortifacient:* Decoction of root about 50 ml given orally once, works up to 6 month carriage.

Snakebite: Roots ground, paste given orally, applied externally.

Wounds: The root paste is applied.

ASCLEPIADACEAE


Large shrubs, with milky latex, up to 2m tall; leaves elliptic-oblong or obovate, flowers white in terminal, umbellate cymes; follicles oblong, inflated.
Occasional on roadsides, rare in open forests. Fl & Fr.: Throughout the year. 

Vern.: Jilledu; Rangapuram RF; KB 1090.

Abortifacient: flower buds/ Root and camphor ground, infusion given orally.

Tooth troubles: The latex obtained from the plant is used.

Swelling: Latex is applied on the inflamed parts of the body to reduce pains.

*Scorpion sting: Root is made into paste and paste is applied.

Leprosy: The root is pounded in water and liquor made out of Madhuca indica. applied externally on leprosy and also taken internally.

Syphilis: The dried root and milky latex is used.


Erect milky shrubs, up to 2m tall; leaves elliptic; flowers pink or purplish pink in axillary and terminal umbellate cymes; follicle recurved, seeds oblong with silky white coma.

Common weed of waste lands, fields, roadsides.Fl & Fr.: Throughout the year. Vern.: Tella jilledu; Ramallakorta RF; KB 1131.

Elephantiasis: paste of bark, root and leaf is used.

**Migraine:** Roasted shoot tips, pepper and garlic ground and the extract dropped into ears on Sunday and Thursdays only.

Scabies: Latex mixed with castor oil is heated and applied.

Scorpion sting: Stem is pounded and the powder is made into a paste with hot mustard oil, the paste is applied.

Stomach ache: Latex of the stem is mixed with soil from the plants base and smeared on the belly for checking.

**Caralluma adscedens** (Roxb.) Haw. Var. attenuata (Wight) Grav. & Mayur. In FBI 4:76; Gamble 861 (605). C. attenuata Wight. Ic. t. 1268. 1848.

Erect, Succulent herbs, up to 35cm tall; flowers different colored in terminal umbells.

Common in rock open forests. Fl & Fr.: March-August. Vern.: Kundeti kommu; Somayajula palli RF; KB 1092.

Headache: Flowers dried, powered, mixed with honey, given orally.

**Ceropegia juncea** Roxb. Pl. Cor. T. 10. 1795; FBI 4:68. 1883; Gamble 2: 856 (602) 1923.
Fleshy twining, slender, tuberous perennial herb; leaves lanceolate; flowers greenish speckled and veined with pink and purple tinge; follicles 8-9 cm, glabrous, tapering towards (acute) apex.

Occasional in dry deciduous forests. Endangered due to deforestation; Fl.& Fr.: July-Dec. Vern.: Gymnemata gadda; Racherla RF; KB 1144.

Stomach ache: Tuberous roots cooked and given orally along with food. Decalepis hamiltonii Wt & Arn. in Wt.Contrib. Bot. Ind.64,1834; FBI 4:11; Gamble 828 (582).

Deciduous straggler; leaves obovate; flowers yellow. Rare. Fl.& Fr.: Mar-Sep. Vern.: Gudapalavelu; Gani RF; KB 1153.

Aphrodisiac: The roots along with those of Hemidesmus indicus and Withania somnifera and crude date palm ground, warmed in ghee, the extract mixed with cow milk, given orally.

Cooling: The roots along with those Hemidesmus indicus, Curculigo orchiloides and Withania somnifera ground, boiled in water and decoction given orally.

Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) R.Br. ex Schult. in Roem & Schult. Veg.6;57, 1819; FBI 4:29; Gamble 839 (590). Periploca sylvestris Retz. Obs. Bot.2; 15.1781.

Climbing shrubs; leaves elliptic ovate; flowers yellow in axillary pairs; follicles oblong, narrow tipped.

Occasional in the forests, Fl.& Fr.: September-March. Vern.: Podapari, Gani RF; KB 1160.

* Biliousness: Leaves chewed and sap swallowed.

Diabetes: one leaf is consumed daily at early morning.

Urinary disorders: Leaves mixed turmeric ground are applied externally.


Twining shrubs; leaves elliptic-linear. 4-6x.5-1.5cm; flowers yellow in axillary, fassicles; follicles terete.

Occasional. Fl.& Fr.: Sept-Marc. Vern.: Sugandhapala, Gani KF; KB 1118.

Cooling effect: Roots boiled, decoction mixed with lemon are given orally.

Dysentery: The root paste mixed with water is given in small quantity to children.

Anemia: Root and leaf decoction is given.
Diarrhoea: A decoction of the 5gm. of root, Curculigo orchioides, fennel and cumin is given to children two to three times a day.

Hairtonic: 50gm. of dried roots are soaked in coconut oil and applied.


Twining shrubs; leaves cordate; flowers greenish yellow in axillary, long pedunculated, umbellate cymes; follicles lanceolate, echinate.


Antifertility: Leafjuice mixed with calcium given orally.

*Rheumatic swelling: Leaves crushed, juice mixed with lime and applied.


Leafless, twining shrubs; flowers greenish white in terminal, umbellate cymes; follicles ovoid-lanceolate.

Common on rocky slopes. Fl. & Fr.: June- December. Vern.: Teega jemudu; Madhavaram RF; KB 1204.

*Rabies: Stem mixed with turmeric, ground is applied externally.


Branched hispid climbing shrubs, latex watery; leaves ovate-elliptic, fleshy, glabrescent above, pubescent below, acute; flowers purplish or brownish violet in axillary umbels; follicles linear-cylindric.

Occasional. Fl. & Fr.: May-Oct. Vern.: Mekameyaniaku; Gani RF; KB 1137. (Fig.10).

Body pains: Leaves (shade dried) mixed with dry ginger, ground, and infusion are given orally.
Scorpion bite: Root extract given orally and paste as application.
Snakebite: Fresh leaf juice is filtered and dropped a few drops in eyes and also applied on tongue.

*(Sanke)* bite: Root extract given orally and the paste as application.

Hairy-pubescent straggler with greenish drooping umbels; flowers greenish in axillary drooping umbels.
Common FL.& FR.: May-Mar-Dec. Vern.: *Dudi chetu/kalsaku*; Gani RF; KB 1177. (Fig. 11).
Malri al fever: Root bark extract given orally.

**ASTERACEAE**

*Ageratum conyzoides* L. *Sp.* Pl. 839. 1753. FBI 3:243; Gamble 677(476).
Erect herbs, up to 75 cm tall; leaves broadly ovate, florets pale blue or white with blue tinge in terminal, homogamous heads: achenes long, angled, black. Occasional in moist places. FL. & FR.: Through out the year. Vern.: *Adavi danamu*, Kalva; KB 1187.
Leach bite: Fresh leaves ground, juice applied to the bite portion to stop bleeding.
Optalmia: A cold decoction of the roots is used as a lotion in purulent.
Skin diseases: leaves and stems are prescribed as a bath to patients.
Wounds: Leaves crushed and juice as external application.

Prostrate herbs with ascending branches, up to 50 cm tall; leaves linear to oblong, lanceolate; florets white or pale blue in axillary or terminal, solitary or paired, heterogamous heads; achenes compressed, warty, pappus present.
Common. FL. & FR.: Through out the year. Vern.: *Guntagalagara* Kalua; KB 1088.
Jaundice: whole plant ground, infusion mixed salt or sugar, given orally for the juice of leaves is given in one tea spoonful doses.
Growth of Hair: Fresh plant is applied with sesame oil.
Diarrhoea: Juice of fresh leaves is taken two tea spoonfuls for 3 times a day.
Itches: Plant is made into paste with mustard seeds applied to itches caused due to excessive contact of the skin with water.
*Hepatitis: Leaf Powdered, mixed with salt, pepper and lemon juice is stimulant
Rheumatism: Plant decoction with melted butter is given.

Annual herb; leaves ovate to lanceolate, pinnately lobed; heads bright purple, terminal corymb.
Earache: Fresh leaves are crushed and one/two drop extracts poured in ear.
Diarrhoea: 10 grams of roots are pounded and extract is given orally.

**Fever**: Leaf decoction is given orally.

Herbs with spreading branches leaves; ob-ovate ob-lanceolate; heterogamous heads achenes oblong: softly pilose, pappus absent.
Common in marshy places. FL & Fr.: Nov-May. Vern.: *Bodataramu, Rangapuram* RF; KB 1099.
Piles: Bark ground and mixed with honey is used.
Cough: Juice of the fresh leaves is boiled with a little milk and sugar candy and drunk.
Health tonic: Whole plant is boiled with water and joggery and stored in a new earthen pot for about 15 days. The decoction is used as a health tonic and specifically given to the mother of a newborn baby.
Itch: The plant with cumin and ground with oil and emulsion applied on affected pan.

**Tridax procumbens** L.Sp.Pl. 900, 1753; FBI 3:311; Gamble 711 (500).
Procubent herb; leaves ovate; heads yellow, heterogamous head.
Scorpion Sting: leaf paste mixed in joggery applied well bitten pan.
Wounds: Leaf paste is applied.

Erect herbs, up to 1 m tall; leaves alternate, elliptic, flowers pink or purple in terminal pendent solitary heads.

Occasional. Fl & Fr.: Sep-Dec. Vern.: *Chinna sahadevi*. Ramallakota RF KB 1140. (Fig 12).


Erect herbs, up to 70 cm tall; leaves ovate; florets pink in terminal corymbose, panicled, homogamous heads; achenes oblong, hairy.

Common. Fl & Fr.: Through out the year; Vern.: *Sahadevi*. Gani RF; KB 1076.

Fertility in women: Whole plant ground, and the powder mixed with cow milk and is given orally after menses for three days consecutively.

Conjunctivitis: The flowers are administered.

Urinary infections: decoction of plant is used.

Female diseases: The powdered plant is used.

Female diseases: The powdered plant is used.

*Scorpion Sting: leaf paste mixed in honey, applied on sting pan.

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**Balanitaceae**


Armed trees, up to 6 m tall; leaves 2-foliate; flowers white in axillary cymes; drupes oblong-ovoid woody.


Galactogogue: The fruit eaten by nursing mothers to improve lactation.

Repellent: Bark extracts and the fruit repel snails and copepods.
**BORAGINACEAE**


Deep rooted prostrate herbs; stems stout, hairy lying flat on the ground; leaves elliptic; flowers yellow; drupes pyramidal; seeds solitary.

Common. FI & Fr.: Feb-Aug Ver.: Chepputhattaku. Kalva, KB 1081. (Fig.13).

*Abotifacient:* Roasted leaves as poultice to the abdomen.

Heliotropium *indicum* L.Sp. Pl. 130.1753; FBI 4: 152; Gamble 896 (630).

A coarse annual herb, up to 3.50 cm tall; flowers pale yellowish.

Common. FI & Fr.: Throught the year, Ver.: Raktagattu, Alumu, Naga danti.

Veldurthy RF; KB 1169. (Fig.14).

Scorpion sting: The leaf paste mixed with turmeric applied over bitten area.

Wounds: The leaf paste as application.

*H. strigosum* Willed Sp.Pl.1:743. 1799; FBI 4: 151; Gamble 897 (630).

A small much branched prostrate or procumbent herb; flowers whitish.

Common. FI & Fr.: Jan-Aug, Ver.: Nugu danti. Dhone RF; KB 1084.

Wounds: The leaf paste as application.

**CACTACEAE**


Thorny bushes up to 2.5 m tall; stems jointed, modified into fleshy cladodes; leaves modified into spines; flowers yellow; berries ovoid.

Occasional. FI & Fr.: Through the year Ver.: Nagajamudu. Dhone RF; KB 1229.

Temporary birth control: Aerial plant body extract given orally, locally.

Whooping cough: Fruit baked and given orally.
CAESALPINACEAE

**Bauhinia racemosa** Lam. Encycl. 1:390. 1785; FBI 2:276; Gamble’ 407 (288).

**Pilostigma racemosa** (Lam).Benth. in Miq.Pl. Jungh. 262.

Small deciduous trees, up to 5 m tall; leaves cordate; flowers white or yellowish-white; pods oblong; seeds ovoid.

Common. Fl & Fr.: Apr-Feb, Ver.: Are. Dhone RF; KB 1157.

Skin diseases: Decoction prepared by the bark is used as an external application.

Plies: Decoction of flowers given orally.


Armed stragglers; leaves pinnate; flowers yellow with red spots in axillary racemes; pods oblong-ovoid; seeds 2.

Occasional in plains and rare in fores.Fl & Fr.: July-Decemr. Vern.: Gachaka; Gani RF; KB 1102.

Bone fracture: Leaves ground and the paste as poultice.

Hydrocele: Leaves roasted in castor oil as poultice.

Contraceptive: Seed powder given orally for a weak after menses.

**Cassia absus** L. Sp.Pl.376, 1753; FBI 2:265; Gamble 403 (285).

Viscid- pubescent shrubs, up to 75 cm tall; leaves pinnate, leaflets ovate, flowers red or pinkish red in leaf-opposed racemes; racemes; pods short-stipitate.

Occasional.Fl & Fr.: Sep- Feb. Vern.: Chamubala vittula; Racherla KF; KB 1244.

*Conjunctives:* Leaf juice used as eye drops.

**Cassia auriculata** L.Sp.Pl. 379.1753; FBI 2:263; Gamble 402 (184).

A much branched shrub, flowers yellow in terminal or axillary corymbose raceme.

Occasional.Fl & Fr.: June-Aug; Vern.: Thangedu, Racherla RF; KB 1089.

Anthelmintic: Fruit extract given orally.

Diabetes: The stem tips eaten daily for one month.

Diarrhoea: The stem tips ground in curd given orally.

**Cassia fistula** L.Sp. Pl. 377. 1753; FBI 2:261; Gamble: 400 (283).

Trees, about 10 m tall; leaves pinnate; flowers yellow, in terminal racemes; legumes cylindrical, indehiscent; seeds numerous.
Common: Fl. & Fr.: Apr-Sep. Vern.: Raela; Ramalakota; RF. KB 1183.(Fig,15).

*Ascariasis*: Young shoots and mesocarp of fruit of *Tamarindus indica* inequal parts ground, made into small balls and given orally.

**Bone fracture**: Mixture of stem bark scrapings and leaf sap as poultice.

Rabies: Leaf juice mixed with milk is given orally.

Indigestion: Mature leaves ground and mixed with buttermilk are given orally.

Burns: Stem bark ground in coconut oil and the paste applied externally for a week days.


Diffuse under shrubs; leaves pinnate, leaflets elliptic-oblong, flowers yellow in axillary racemes; pods flat: falcate.

Common along roadsides. Fl.& Fr.: April-Octo. Vern.: *Nelatangedu*; Gani RF; KB 1195.

Bone fractures: Leaves ground and paste applied as plaster.

Stomach ache: Leaf powder (1-2 gram) is given orally.

Constipency: leaf powder (1-2 gram) is given orally.

Piles: fresh leaf made into paste and is given orally for a week along with jogger.


Under shrubs, up to 2m tall; leaves pinnate, leaflets oblong-lanceolar; flowers yellow in axillary and terminal racemes; pods flat.

Occasional.Fl. & Fr.: July-Dece.Vern.: Kasinda; Madhavannm RF; KB 1128.

Ring Worm &Wounds: The fresh root juice is useful.

Skin diseases: plant paste used as external ointment.

Wounds, swellings: Fresh leaves are ground and applied externally.

Fever: Root bark is used as quinine.

Intestinal worms: Leaves are boiled and the juice is given internally to children.


Small glabrous tree like shrubs, up to 6 m tall; leaves pinnate, leaflets obleng-elliptic,rachis glands up to third pair or leaflets from base; flowers yellow in
axillary racemes; pods flat, compressed. Rare. Fl. & Fr.: Nov-Mar, Ver.: Adavi Tangedu; Gani RF; KB1209. (Fig.16).
Boils: Leaves and roots are mashed and applied locally.
Urinary Disorders: Root decoction is used.
*Snake bite: Root decoction is given orally.
*Bone fractures: Leaves ground with white yolk of egg and paste applied as plaster.

A large deciduous tree up to 15 m tall, Flowers greenish yellow.
Common: Fl. & Fr.: Jul- Nov, Ver.: Yepi; Gani RF; KB 1150.
Dog bite: stem bark ash mixed in castor oil, applied over the bitten area.

CAPPARACEAE

Bush like shrubs, up to 3 m tall; leaves elliptic; flowers greenish yellow.
Common.Fl. & Fr.:Apr-Aug. Ver.:Kondamirupa;N.Dhone RF; KB 1075. (Fig. 18).
Ring worm: The leaves are chewed and sap applied.
Rheumatism: The leaves along with turmeric and calcium ground, extract applied locally.
*Leucoderma: Leaf paste as application on the white spots.

Small tree, up to 5 m tall; leaves elliptic; flowers yellow; berry ribbed.
Common. Fl. & Fr.:Mar-Jul. Ver.:Badhreni kampa; Racherla RF; KB1190. (Fig. 17).
*Leucoderma: leaf paste as application on the white spots.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

*Polycarpaea corymbosa* (L.) Lam. Tabl. Encycl. 2:129.1797; FBI 1:245; Gamble 65
(46) 

_Achyranthes corymbosa_ L. Sp. Pl. 205.1753.

Annual, erect herbs, up to 25 cm tall; leaves linear; flowers reddish white in terminal and axillary cymes; capsules oblong.

**Common. Fl. & Fr.:** Aug - Dec. **Vern.:** Rajuma; N. Dhone RF, KB 1243.

**Bolis & ulcers:** Whole plant is made into paste and two grams is given orally.

Liver complaints: Root extract given orally.

**Celastraceae**


Spine scent shrub; leaves ovate or obvolute. entire _emarginate, coriaceous_; flowers pale yellow in axillary dense _cymes_; fruit capsule.

**Common: Fl & Fr:** Aug-Feb. **Vern.:** Vaminta. Gani RF; KB 1208.

Vermifuge: Leaves made in to the paste and is given with milk.

Tooth pain: A decoction of the leafy twigs is used as a mouth wash.

Fertility: Leaf paste is given orally.

Snake bite: Root bark extract given orally.

**Cleomaceae**


Annual erect branched hispid herb; leaves long-digimately 5-foliate; leaflets sessile; flowers white, cream or pale pink in corymbose raceme.

**Common. Fl & Fr:** May-Feb. **Vern.:** _Vaminta_. Gani RF; KB 1201.

Fever: Root decoction is given orally.

Head ache: Leaf extract is given orally and the plant paste is applied on fore head.

_Cleome viscosa_ L. Sp. Pl. 672. 1753; FBI 1:170; Gamble 41(29).

An erect annual herb; leaves 3-5 foliate, leaflets oblong; flowers yellow in axillary racemes; seeds numerous, globose.

**Common. Fl & Fr:** June-Nov. **Vern.:** _Kuka Vaminta_. Gani RF; KB 1207.
Ear ache: The leaf juice is used as ear drops; 
Scorpion sting: leaf paste applied over the bitten area.

**COMBRETACEAE**

*Terminafia arjuna* (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Am. Prodr. 3: 14. 1834; **FBI 2:447**;
Deciduous trees, bark dark gray; leaves clustered at the branch tips broadly elliptic, 
glabrous; flowers greenish white in axillary spike; drupes globose-like horned.
Common: **FL** & Fr.: Mar-Sept; **Vern.:** Thandra, Somayajulapalli RF; **KB 1189**.
Indigestion: Fruit juice is given orally.

**COMMELINACEAE**

*Commelina benghalensis* L. Sp. Pl. 41: 1753; FBI 6: 370; Fischer 1439 (1074).
Diffuse, glabrescent herbs: leaves ovate to oblong; flowers blue, axillary, solitary; 
capsules pyriform.
Common in open forest. **Fl. & Fr.:** Augu-Jan, **Vern.:** Ennudraku, Ranagapuram RF; **KB 1288**.
Insect bite: Root mixed with turmeric is ground and infusion given orally.
Leprosy: Plant decoction used as lotion, drink and bath.
Cataract: Leaf extract as eye drops.

*Cyanotis tuberosa* (Roxb.) Schult. & Schult. f. in Roem. & Schult. In L. Syst. Veg, 7: 1153. 1830; **FBI 6:386**; Gamble 1549 (1081). *Tradescantia tuberosa* 
Villous herbs, up to 15 cm tall; leaves oblong or linear-ensiform, flowers light blue-purple in axillary and terminal corymbose cymes; capsules hairy at apex.
Common in rocky crevices; **Fl. & Fr.:** August-January; **Vern.:** Savariagaddalu;
North Dhone RF KB 1052.

**Boils, Ulcers:** Tubers dried; ground infusion mixed in goat milk and is given orally.
**CONVOLVULACEAE**


Large tomentose stragglers; leaves ovate; flowers pinkish-blue in sub-capitate cymes; fruit globose

Common; Fl. & Fr.: Sep-Feb; Vern.: Chandrapaala teega. Gani RF: KB 1119.

Wounds: leaves paste applied.

*Evolvulus alsinoides* (L.) Sp. Pl. ed. 2: 2. 392. 1762; FBI 4: 220; Gamble 923 (648)


Trailing herbs; leaves elliptic-oblong to lanceolate; flowers blue, axillary, solitary; capsules depressed-globose.

Occasional. Fl. & Fr.: Throughout the year. Vern.: Vishnukrantha. Veldhurthy RF; KB 1203.

*Conception: Roots, dried, powdered, mixed in goat milk is given orally.*

Snake bite: Plant extract given orally.

*Ipomoea sepiaria* Koen. & Roxb. Fl. Ind. 2: 90. 1824; FBI 4: 209; Gamble 916 (643).

Annual hispid hairy trailing herb; leaves deeply cordate; flowers white in axillary dense capitae cymes.


Rabies: The leaf juice given orally for 10 days

Boils: Leaf paste is applied.

Carbuncles: Leaf paste is applied.

**Boil/pimples/sores:** Leaves are applied as poultices.

**Laxative/Purgative:** The root paste is given orally.


A large twining shrubs with white latex; leaves cordate – orbicular; flowers white or yellowish, axillary; capsule globose – ovoid, brown.

Common in reserve forest. Fl. & Fr.: June – Dec.; Vern.: Boddi teega; Gani RF; KB 1101. (Fig. 19).
Snake bite: Root decoction is given orally.

CORDIACEAE

Deciduous trees, up to 10 m tall; leaves elliptic; flowers white; drupes ovoid.  
Occasional. Fl & Fr.: Dec-June, Ver.: *Nakkira*, Owk RF, KB 1126.  
Anti-inflammatory: Seed paste used for inflammation of joints.  
Headache: leaves used to relieve headache.

CUCURBITACEAE

A perennial hairy herb; leaves narrowly triangular, densely villose; flowers yellow; seeds ovoid.  
Rare. Fl. & Fr.: Apr-Nov, Vern.: *Veripucha*; Gani RF; KB1067.  
Purgative: Fruit paste made into pills given orally.  
Rheumatism: The leaf paste as application/extract given orally.  
Jaundice: The root decoction given orally.  
Paralysis: The fruit pulp mixed in castor oil, applied locally.

Perennial much branched vines; leaves 5-angled; flowers white; fruit oblong; seeds oblong.  
Allergy: The leaf paste as application  
Bane fracture: The leaves along with black *gram* and egg albumen ground, paste applied over fractured area and bandaged.

Prostrate or climbing herbs; tendrils simple; leaves broadly sub orbicular; leaf base cordate; flowers greenish yellow, fruits ellipsoid; seeds 6-10, ovoid or sub globose. Rare in scrub jungles. Fl.& Fr.: Aug.-Feb. Vern.: Pamudonda. Madhvaram RF; KB 1165.

*Russels viper bite: Root tuber cut into pieces, applied turmeric, fried pieces with betel leaves and urine are chewed and the juice swallowed.

**Dioscoreaceae**

*Dioscorea oppositifolia* L. Sp. Pl. 1033. 1753; FBI 6: 292; Fischer 1512 (1056).

Glabrous vines; leaves ovate-orbicular; flowers pale yellow in axillary lax racemes; capsules stipitate; seeds orbicular.


Scorpion sting: Root ground, made into paste and applied on bitten area.

**Ebenaceae**


Small tree up to 6 m tall; leaves broadly elliptic; flowers male in axillary umbellate Cymes; berries globose; seeds oblong.


Astringent: Decoction of bark is used in Diarrhoea, dyspepsia, and as astringent lotion for the eyes.

Laxative I Diuretic: The leaf powder made into pills of one gram each is given orally.

Urinary disorders: The decoction of shade dried flowers is given orally.

Skin diseases: The flowers dried in shade and made into powder, along with coconut oil is applied on effected pans.
ERYTHROXYLACEAE

*Erthroxylum monogvnum* Roxb. Pl. Cor. t.88. 1798; FBI 1: 415; Gamble 127 (91).

Dense ever green shrubs, up to 3 m tall; leaves elliptic-ovate; flowers pale green with white disc; drupes oblong-ellipsoid. triangular, 3-loculed.

Common. Fl. & Fr.: June-Nov; Vern.: Devadaru; Peaply RF; KB 1121.

Stomachache: Stem bark ground, infusion is given orally. Vermicide: Stem decoction given orally.

EUPHORBIACEAE

*Acalypha indica* L. Sp.PI. 1003.1753, FBI 5: 416; Gamble 1330 (930).

Erect herb up to 75 cm tall; leaves ovate; flowers greenish.

Common. Fl. & Fr.: Oct-Feb; Vern. Muripinda; Veldthrhy RF; KB 1166.

Constipation: The leaf paste mixed with cow milk, given orally.

Scorpion sting: Leaf paste is applied on the sting part.

Eczema: The leaf paste as application.

Mental disorder: The leaves, cardamom and cloves ground, boiled in water extract given orally and dropped into nostrils.

Migraine: The leaf paste is kept in ears.


Small trees, up to 10 m tall; leaves elliptic-ovate; flowers pole green in axillary clusters; capsules globose.


Hydrocele: The root paste applied on affected part along with leaves of phyllanthus reticulatus.


Annual, erect diffuse much-branched herbs, up to 70 cm tall, latex watery; leaves ovate-lanceolate; flowers yellowish-white in terminal androgy nous spikes; capsules 3-angled; seed oblong.
Occasional in open fields and plains as weed. Fl. & Fr.: Throughout the year; Vern.: Galivana chettu. Ganj RF; KB 1174.
Promote vomiting: Leaves mixed with salt and given orally.
Delivery bleeding: Root decoction is used to stop abnormal bleeding after childbirth.

Euphorbia antiquorum L. Sp. PI. 450. 1752; FBI 5: 255; Gamble 1277 (894).
Armed succulent leafless shrubs with 3-5 angular branches, latex milky; spined up to 1 cm long; cyathia reddish brown in axillary, lax cymes; capsules trigonous.
Bone fracture: Plant paste as application.
Rheumatic Arthritis: Latex application.
Rash: Stem dried, burnt ash mixed with neem oil and applied.

Ascending, hispid herbs, up to 60 cm tall; leaves elliptic; cyathia greenish red in axillary and terminal crowded cymes.
Occasional in open fields. Fl. & Fr.: Throughout the year. Vern.: Palaku; Kalva; KB 1115.
Warts: Latex as application is used.
Promote virility and potency: Leaf decoction and stem bark are pounded with coconut, sugar, cashew nuts boiled in cow milk is given orally twice a day.
Cough: plant decoction is given orally.
Burns: Juice of the leaves applied externally.
Rheumatism: Leaves are crushed and applied as paste on painful parts.
Dysentery: The milky juice given orally.
Asthma: The plant decoction given orally.
Galactogogue: The leaf paste mixed in jaggery, given orally.
Cuts: Crushed plants is fried and applied.
Eye sore: Latex is applied on the lower side of eyelid.

Euphorbia tirucalli L. Sp. PI. 452.1753; FBI 5: 254; Gamble 1276 (893).
Small succulent trees, up to 6 m tall, latex milky; leaves small, linear, glabrous; cyathia greenish, few in terminal cluster; capsules globose; seeds smooth.
Occasional along roadsides and hedges. Fl. & Fr.: Not definite. Vern.: Kalnchi jumudr; Panyam RF; KB 1156.

Rheumatoid arthritis: Along with the leaves of *Enicostemma axillare* rosted in cow urine is applied over joints.


Fulvous—tomentose trees with reddish—watery latex, up to 15 m tall; leaves broadly ovate; flowers in axillary racemes or paniculate cymes; drupe subglobose or ellipsoid, tomentose.

Rare. Fl.& Fr.: Apr-Dec. Vern.: Tellapoliki, Somayajula palii RF; KB 1109. (Fig.20).

Wounds: stem bark paste is applied and its leaves are used as bandage during deep cuts.

Digestion: The powdered endosperm mixed with cows milk extract is given to children to improve digestion.

*Snake Bite: The root bark paste is applied both externally

*Rheumatism: Seeds paste applied externally.

Skin diseases: For Dandruff seed paste is applied externally. For psoriasis leaf is mixed with castor oil, paste applied.

*Abortifacient: Ripe fruits eaten.


Shrubs or small trees, up to 5m tall; leaves cordiform, shallowly 3-5 lobed, lobes triangular, cordate at base; flowers in axillary cymes; capsules globose, rugose.


Skin diseases: The leaf paste is applied externally.


A perennial shrub; much branched, stems grey; leaves 3-5 lobed; flowers red in terminal cymes.

Common on hillocks as well as in open places; Fl. & Fr.: July- Dec; Vern: Adavi amudam, Racherla RF; KB 1127.

Toothache: The stem is used to clean the tooth in the early morning:

Antidote: Seeds dried, powdered is given with molasses for poisoning as antidote.
**Leucorrhoea:** The stem bark decoction given orally.


*Erect, glabrous herb* up to 30 cm tall; *leaves* pinnate; flowers yellow; capsule smooth.

Common. *Fl.* & *Fr.*: July-Feb; *Vern.*: *Nela ustir.* RF; *KB* 116.

Aphrodisiac: The leaf decoction given orally.

Body pains due to accidents: The leaf paste as application and decoction orally.

Dog bite: The leaves, pepper and garlic ground. paste given orally.

Dysentery: The tender tips are crushed and the paste given orally.

Gonorrhoea: The leaf paste given orally.

Jaundice: The leaves, pepper and garlic ground, paste given orally, diet Cow's milk.

Stomach ache: The leaf extract mixed with common salt, given orally.

*Ricinus communis* L. Sp. PI. 1007. 1753; FBI 5: 457; Gamble 1335(933).

Tall tree shrubs, up to 3 m tall; *leaves* palmately lobed; flowers yellow in terminal cymes; *capsules* 3-lobed, prickly.

Common. *Fl.* & *Fr.*: Dec-Jan; *Vern.*: *Amudam*, N. Dhone RF: *KB* 1155.

Anemia, Edema: Young shoots, garlic, pepper ground and given orally, Diet butter milk.

Jaundice: Young shoots with 10 black pepper and 5 garlic leaf bases ground and made into 3 pills and taken orally one after the other followed by butter milk; diet: Rice with butter milk. *This* is repeated once in a week for *three weeks*-non vegetarian food prohibited.

Ulcers, Tumors in stomach and intestine: Seeds with equal parts of *leaves* of *Bambusa arundinacea*, palm jaggery, small quantities of root of *Plumbago zeylanica* and ammonium chloride, crushed made into pills and given orally on alternate days thrice daily.

**FABACEAE**

*Abrus precatorius* L. *Syst.* Nat. *ed.* 12: 472. 1767; FBI 2: 175; Gamble 349(247);

Twining herbs; leaves pinnate, leaflets oblong; flowers pink in axillary racemes; pods oblong; seeds blood red or bright scarlet with a black lateral blotch around the hilum.

Occasional. Fl. & Fr.: June-December. Vern.: Guruvinda, Racherla RF, KB 1111. (Fig. 21).

Sore throat: Root is given internally.

Snakebite: Root paste is applied on bitten part.

Headache: Seed powder is taken as a snuff.

Intestinal worms: Seeds are ground into paste and mixed with sugar candy is given orally.

Dysentery: Root paste mixed with cow milk is given internally.

Abortifacient: Seed paste is given internally.

Ringworm & Scabies: Leaf juice is mixed with common salt and water (1:1 ratio) is applied externally.


Prostrate herbs; leaves oblong; flowers pink; pods terete.


Cough: The roots, pepper and common salt ground, extract given orally.

*Clitoria ternatea* L. Sp. Pl. 740: 1753; FBI 2. 208; Gamble 365(258).

Climbing or twining herbs; leaves odd-pinnate, leaflets 5-7, broadly ovate; flowers bluish-violet with yellow streaks; pods flaeened or sub cylindrical, beaked, sparsely appressed hairy; seeds 6-10, reniform, smooth.

Common in waste lands and along the streams in forests. Fl. & Fr.: September-February; Vern.: Shankupolu, Klava, KB 1062.

Abortion: Root decoction is given orally.


Prostrate or trailing herbs; leaves odd-pinnate, leaflets oblanceolate; flowers pink; pods ellipsoid.

Occasional. Fl. & Fr.: May-December. Vern.: Nelajanumu, Veldurthy RF; KB 1188.

Anti fertility: Root decoction is given orally.
**Diarrhoea, Dysentery**, stomachache: plant decoction is given orally.


Tree up to 10 m tall; leaves odd-pinnate, leaflets 5-7, opposite, ovate, glabrous, acuminate; flowers pinkish-white in axillary racemes; pods obliquely oblong, compressed, indehiscent; seeds 1-2, pale red.

Common along the streams in forests, waste lands and also grown as an avenue tree; *Fl & Fr.*; Feb-Sep. Vern.: *Kanuga*; Husanapuram; KB 1108.

Lice: Seed oil is applied along with coconut oil for 5 days.

Diabetes: Flowers shade dried and paste of one gram is given orally in the early morning for forty days.

Leprosy: Stem bark decoction given orally.

Leucorrhoea: Stem bark along with those of *Acacia nilotica* and *Azadirachta indica* ground in water, extract given orally.

Wounds: Seed paste mixed with calcium, applied locally.


Pubescent under shrubs, up to 1 m tall; leaves ovate; flowers purplish-violet; pods oblong.


Skin Disease: Seed paste applied for leucoderma.


Twining herbs; leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets obovate-rhomboid; flowers yellow in axillary racemes; pods falcate.

Common weed of cultivated fields and occasional in forest *Fl & Fr.*: Sep-Mar Vern.: *Gaddi-chikkudu*. Madhavaram RF; KB 1163.

*Scorpion sting*: the seeds paste is applied over the sting area.

Stomachache: The leaves mixed with calcium, applied locally.

Piles: Leaf paste as poultice.


Erect under shrubs, up to 1 m tall; leaves odd-pinnate, leaflets obovate to ob lanceolate, pubescent below obtuse. mucronate, base cuneate; flowers bluish pink to purple in axillary (leaf opposed) racemes; glabrous; seeds 5-8, ovoid.

Common weed of waste lands, cultivated fields and occasional in forest Fl. & Fr.: Throughout the year. Vern.: Vempali. Gani RF; KB 1198.

Fever: Root decoction is given orally.

Scabies: Root paste is applied externally.

**FLINDERSIACEAE**

*Chloroxylon swietenia* DC. Prodr. 1:625.1824; FBI 1:569; Gamble 152 (109).

Trees, up to 8 m tall; leaves pinnate; leaves pinnate, leaflets oblong, lanceolate, gland, dotted, obtuse, entire, base oblique; flowers white in terminal racemes; capsules ovoid-oblong; seeds compressed, winged.

Common in forest; Fl. & Fr; Mar-Aug. Vern.: Bhiludu; Cement nagar RF; KB 1114.

Wounds: Stem bark paste is applied for two days.

Asthama: The stem bark along with leaves of *Wrightia tinctoria* and pepper ground extract given orally.

**CENTIANACEAE**


Enicostemma *litorale* auct, non Blume 1826; FBI 4:101; Gamble 875 (615).

Erect herbs, up to 50 cm tall; stems angular; leaves lanceolate—oblong, glabrous obtuse or acute; flowers white in axillary clusters; seeds minute, reticulate

Occasional Fl. & Fr.: Jun-Nov. Vern.: Adavi-vendrumu; Gani RF; KB 1206.

Appetite: Leaves pounded with few green chilies is food to the cattle in the morning

Leucorrhoea: Leaf juice is administered internally.

Snake bite: Roots ground into paste and given orally.
HERNANDIACEAE


Medium-sized trees, up to 5 m tall; leaves ovate, flowers pale yellow, drupes obovoid-globose, crowned by 2 spatulate wings.

Common. F & Fr.: Jan-Apr. Vern.: Tellapolik; N. Dhone RF; KB 1254.

Ringworms: Boiled root extract is administered internally.

Insect bite: Fresh stem bark infusion given orally for spodier bite.

Cancer: Stem bark is used for cancer.

HYDROCHARITACEAE

Ottelia alismoides (L.) Pers Syn. Pl. 1: 400. 1805; FBI 5: 662; Fischer 1398 (978).

Stratiotes alismoides L. Sp. PI. 535. 1753.

Aquatic herbs in shallow water, up to 50 cm tall; leaves radical; flowers white with yellow tinge; fruit oblong.

Common in streams. F & Fr.: Jan-Aug. Vern.: Yeđakula tamar; Kalva; KB 1136.

Piles: Leaf paste as application.

LAMIACEAE


Perennial erect pubescent woody herbs, up to 1.5 m tall; leaves ovate; flowers pink in axillary spikes; nutlets black.


Stomach achae: An infusion is useful in affections of the stomach and bowels.

Rheumatism: A decoction of the plant is an excellent fomentation for is used externally as an embrocation in rheumatism arthritis.

Perennial shrubs, up to 1.2 m tall; leaves ob lanceolate, acute to acuminate; flowers purple in axillary and terminal spikes; nutlets pale. Common. F1 & Fr.: Throughout the year. Vern.: Magabeera; N.Dhone RF; KB 1181. (Fig. 22). Skin diseases: Leaf paste is applied externally.


*Cough*: Plant powder mixed with honey and a few grains of borax is given occasionally.
LAURACEAE


Leafless twining parasites; flowers white in axillary and terminal spikes; drupes globose; seed 1.

Common. Fl. & Fr.: Aug-Mar; Vern.: _Seethammajadatu_; Racherala RF; KB 1151.

Ulcers: Plant powder mixed with butter and ginger is given internally.

LILIACEAE

_Gloriosa superbca_ L. Sp. Pl. 305.1 753; FBI 6:358; Fischer 1519 (1061).

Glabrous climbers; leaves alternate, oblong-lanceolate acuminate, tendril like, entire, base cordate; flowers red and reddish-yellow. axillary, solitary; capsule ellipsoid-oblong, green.

Occasional in forests and hedges. Fl. & Fr.: Sept-Nov; Vern.: _Kondanabhi_, Ramalakota RF; KB 1141.

Abortifacient: Rhizome extract is given orally.

LOGANIAEAE


Tree, up to 12 m tall; leaves orbicular; flowers greenish-yellow, berries globose-orange when ripe.

Common. Fl. & Fr.: Feb-June. Vern.: _Musti_, GaniRF. KB 1167 (Fig. 23).

Hypertension: Root bark powder mixed in honey, given orally daily for 90 days.

Leucoderma: Ash of the seed mixed with neem oil as application.

Muscular pain: Fruit juice as application.

Snake Bite: Root bark, dry ginger, root bark of _Calotropis gigantea_, powdered and given orally.

Scorpion sting: Seeds soaked in latex of swallow wan (Calotropis procera) are kept on bitten area.

Stammering: Fruit, ginger and common salt ground paste given orally.

**Small tree, up to 7 m tall; leaves elliptic; flowers** white in cymes on old wood; berries—globose, deep blue when ripe; **seeds** 1or 2.

Common **Fl. & Fr.**: Jul-Dec. **Vern.**: *Chilla, Racheral* RF, KB 1096 (Fig. 24).

Scorpion sting; Seed applied to the sting part and removed as soon as relief is obtained, otherwise blister is produced.

*Spermatorrhoea*: Seeds cleaned in leaf extract of *Eclipta prostrata* thrice, boiled in half quantity of milk, and dried, powdered and given orally with honey daily once.

**LORANTHACEAE**


Partial stem parasite; leaves elliptic-ovate; flowers yellow in **axillary** racemes.

Common. **Fl. & Fr.**: May-Dec. **Vern.**: Badanikn. Ramalakota RF; KB 1146. (Fig. 25).

Menstrual disorders: Stem bark powder is to swallowed.

Wounds: Bark and stem powder is used as an external application.

Skin diseases: Leaf decoction is used.

**LYTHRACEAE**


Erect herbs, up to 40 cm tall; leaves oblong; flowers white; capsules red when ripe. Occasional. **Fl. & Fr.**: Oct-May. **Vern.**: *Agnivendrapakku*. Kalva; KB 1064.

Fever: Plant decoction given orally.


Erect herbs, up to 4 m tall; leaves obovate; flowers yellow in terminal panicles; capsule globose.

Runs wild along the streams of **Racherla reserve** forest. **Fl. & Fr.**: Sep-May. **Vern.**
Gorintaku. Racheral RF: KB 1095.
Skin diseases: Leaf paste is used for scabies.
Jaundice: Stem bark decoction is given orally.

MALVACEAE

Abutilon crispum (L.) G.Don Medic. Malv. 29 1787; FBI 1:327; Gamble 91 (66);
Weak diffuse annual herbs, up to 75 cm tall; leaves cordate or ovate; flowers yellow; fruit, schizocarp.
Occasional; Fl. & Fr.: Oct-Dec; Vern.: Verripatti; Rangapuram RF; KB 1286.
*Rheumatism: A lotion of leaves is used in warm or the leaves warmed on hot brick are kept on effected part

Evergreen straggling shrubs, up to 1 m tall; leaves cordate; flowers orange-yellow; schizocarp globose.
Occasional; Fl. & Fr.: Oct-Dec; Vern.: Thathrubenda; GaniRF; KB 1291.
Bleeding piles: Leaves boiled and eaten.
Jaundice: Leaves and garlic ground, boiled in water and decoction given orally.
Leprosy: Root paste as application.
Rheumatism: A lotion of leaves is used in warm, the leaves warmed on hot brick are kept on effected part.
Tuberculosis: Root powder mixed in water given orally.

Erect, perennial herbs, up to 1.2 m tall; leaves 3-5 lobed; flowers pinkish-white; fruits globose; seeds reiform.

Sida cordifolia L. Sp. PI. 684.1753, FBI 1:324; Gamble 89(64); Borssum in Blumea 14:199. 1966.
Under shrubs; leaves cordate, tomentose, acute; flowers pale yellow, axillary, solitary, schizocarpus exceeding calyx, seeds trigonous.
Occasional. Fl. & Fr.: Jul-Jan; Vern.: Cherubenda; Peapuly RF; KB 1296.
Wounds: juice of root is used.
Boils: Leaves and roots are mashed and applied locally.
**Uninary** disorders: Root decoction is used.
Gonorrhoea: juice of the whole plant pounded with a little water is given orally; plant ground with onions is administered.

**MELIACEAE**

Trees, up to 12 m tall; leaves odd and even pinnate, leaflets lanceolate; flowers white in axillary panicles; drupes oblong; seeds ellipsoid.
Boils: The leaf paste rubbed over the bitten area

**Anthelmintic**: The seeds and garlic, ground, mixture given orally.

**Conception**: The leaves along with those of *Tylophora indica* ground, extract given orally.

**Constipation**: Unripe fruit paste given orally.

**Cough**: The leaves ground with pepper, given orally.

**Diabetes**: The leaf extract given orally.

**Epilepsy**: The stem bark extract dropped into nostrils.

**Aphrodisiac**: The stem bark and seed coat mixed with those of *xylopyrus, camphor* and sugar ground extract given orally.

**Malaria**: The stem bark, ginger, pepper and garlic ground, extract given orally.

**Pyorrhoea**: The stems bark paste as application. The tender tips used as a tooth brush.

**Rheumatism**: The stem bark and garlic ground, extract given orally.

**Skin diseases**: The leaf decoction given orally and leaf paste as application.

**Ulcers**: The stems bark paste as application.

Trees, up to 8 m tall; leaves pinnate, leaflets ovate -obong, unequal at base; flowers white in axillary panicles; capsules *woody*, seeds oblong, *winged* at both ends.
Occasional; F1 & Fr.: Apr-Oct; Vern.: Somi; Racherla RF, KB 1077(Fig.26).

Fevers: Stem bark decoction is given orally.
Vaginal infections: Decoction of bark is used.
Malarial Fever: Decoction of stem bark is given one ounce for three times a day.

MENISPERMACEAE


Climbing shurbs; leaves ovate, pubescent above, velvety–tomentose below, base cordate; flowers greenish - yellow, drupelets globose.


Cooling tonic: Leaf juice mixed with sugar candy is given orally.

Menstruation: Whole plant decotion is given orally.

Leucorrhoea: Leaves ground with a garlic and pepper made into pills and administered.

Urinary disorders: Leaf decoction is given orally.

Anemia: Root paste is given orally for two days.


Deciduous stragglers; leaves cordate; flowers yellow, drupes globose.

Occasional. F1 & Fr.: Mar-Aug. Vern.: *Thippatheega*: Gani RF:KB 1162. (Fig.27).

Colic pain: stem bark paste is applied all over the stomach of cattle.

Malarial fever: Root paste is used.

Diabetes: Leaf powder mixed with one tea spoonful of milk is given twice a day for 60 days.

Fevers: Water extract of the plant is given internally.

Aphrodisiac: Dried stem is used.

Piles: Leafjuice mixed with sugar and salt, decoction given orally.

Urinary disorders: Whole plant extract is given orally.
MIMOSACEAE


Moderate sized trees, up to 8 m tall; leaves 2-pinnate, leaflets elliptic; flowers white in axillary spikes; pods stalked, flat, glabrous, depressed between seeds.

Common. Fl. & Fr.: Apr - Jan; Vem.: Sundra; Gani RF; KB 1106.

Toothache: the tender twig is used to clean teeth and bleeding gums.

Dandruff / Scalp in head: The shade dried leaves made into powder and mixed with egg's white and applied on head before half an hour to head bathe.


Prickly prostrate herb; leaves very sensitive, leaflets 15-20 pairs, stipules lanceolate; flowers pink in axillary heads; pods flat.


Piles: Leaves and roots are made into powder and administered with a little milk daily.

Hydrocele: Leaves are rubbed into paste and applied.

Conjunctivitis: Leaf paste mixed with horse urine is applied.

Guinea Worms: Leaf decoction is given internally.

Leucorrhoea: Leaf paste mixed with butter is given.

Cold: Whole plant is made into paste and applied on head.

Wounds: Juice of leaves is used as plaster to stop bleeding.

Swelling: Leaf paste is applied externally.

MORACEAE


A large deciduous trees, up to 12 m tall; leaves coracious; flowers purple red.


Burning micturition: The fruit paste given orally.
Dysentery: The fruit paste mixed in curd, given orally.

**MORINGACEAE**

Moringa *concanensis* Nimmo ex Dalz. & Gibson Bombay Fl. 11; 1861; FBI 2:45; Gamble 270 (192).

Deciduous trees, up to 10 m tall; leaves 2 pinnate, leaflets broad ovate; flowers pale yellow in terminal panicles; seeds numerous, winged.

Common. Fl. & Fr.: Feb-Aug. Ver.: *Adavi munaga*, Gani RF; KB 1170 (Fig. 28).

*Scorpion Sting*: Latex of stem is applied on sting part to reduce pain.

*Night blindness*: Young leaves are crushed. About half cup of extract is taken orally twice a day for 15 days to treat night-blindness.

**Paralysis**: Bark strips are removed from the stem. They are heated and tied on the parts affected due to paralysis.

**Gum**: Used for treating dental problems.

**Flowers**: Used as aphrodisiac.

**Root and root bark**: Useful for the treatment of paralysis, abscess, epilepsy, rheumatism, fainting and giddiness.

**OXALIDACEAE**


Unbranched, annual herbs, leaves radical, leaflets oblong; flowers yellowish-cream in terminal umbels; capsule oblong.


**Asthma**: Decoction of leaf is given orally.

**Diabetes**: leaves are eaten.

**PAPAVERACEAE**

Argemone mexicana L. Sp. Pl. 508. 1753; FBI 1: 117; Gamble 35 (25).

Annual prickly herbs, up to 75 cm tall; stems grayish - white with yellow sap;
leaves sessile, glaucous; flowers yellow, terminal; seeds blackish-brown.

Common weed Fr. & Fr.: Throughout the year, Vern.: Yeri *Kusuma; Kalva*
KB 1078.

**Wounds/cuts:** Latex is applied externally.

**PASSIFLORACEAE**


Hispid - hairy climbers; Leaves 3 lobed, glandular, Pubescent, acute, base cordate; flower white, axillary, solitary; berries sub globose, subtended by persistent involucre, seeds ellipsoid.


Skin diseases: Leaf paste is applied externally.

Asthma: Leaf decoction is taken orally.

**PEDALIACEAE**

*Pedalium murex* L. Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1123. 1759; FBI 4:386; Gamble 100 (704).

Annual, fleshy, much branched spreading herbs; leaves alternate, succulent; flowers yellow, axillary; drupe spiny along the angles.

Common in waste places. Fl. & Fr.: April-Sept. Vern.: Enugu *palleru*;
Gani RF; KB1139.

Ephemeral fever: Whole plant is macerated and given for four days to cattle, Aphrodisiac: Seeds kept in water overnight, drink in morning.

**PLUMBAGINACEAE**

*Plumbago zeylanica* L. Sp. Pl. 151. 1753; FBI 3:480; Gamble 744 (524).

Straggling, under shrub; leaves elliptic-ovate, acute; flowers white in terminal spikes; capsule grooved, spiny, glandular. (Fig.33).

Occasional. Fl. & Fr.: Nov-Apr. Vern.: Chitramulamu; Cematnagar RF; KB 1196.

Abortion: Root paste is applied on lower part of belly.
POACEAE


An erect herb, up to 2 m tall, glabrous; inflorescence congested with raceme pairs in moss, spike lets; greenish-yellow.

Occasional. Fl. & Fr.: June-Dece; *Vern.:Bodagaddi*; Rangapuram RF; KB 1125.

Mosquito repellent: The shade dried plant inflamed, the smoke repels the mosquitoes.

Skin diseases: The inflorescence made into paste is applied.

RHAMNACEAE


Rhamnus oenoplia *L.Sp.* 194.1753.

Straggling prickly tomentose shrubs, up to 3 m tall; leaves ovate; flowers yellowish; drupes globose.


Cold and *Cough*: The leaf paste with ginger chewed and sap swallowed.

Dysentry: The fruit paste given orally.


Straggling prickly tree like shrubs, up to 5 m tall, leaves orbicular; flowers greenish-Yellow; drupes globose, hard; seed oblong.

Occasional. Fl. & Fr.: *May-Sep;Vern.*: Goni, Rangapuram RF; KB 1097.

*Cough*: The stem bark and pepper ground, mixture gien orally.

Sores: The leaf paste is applied.

RUBIACEAE

*Canthium parviflorum* Lam. *Encyl.* 1:602.1785; FBI 3:136; Pleclronia parvijlora

*Bedd.For.Man.* 134-35.1874; Gamble 625(441).
Armed woody shrubs, up to 4 m tall; leaves elliptic; flowers greenish-white in axillary cymes; drupes obcordate.

**Common. Fl. & Fr.:** Apr-Sep.**Vern.:** *Balusu*. **Madhavaram** RF; KB 1147.

*Dysentery:* The unripe fruit extract mixed in curd given orally.

Snake bite: The stem bark paste mixed in cow urine and the extract dropped into nostrils given orally.


A small anned trees, up to 3 m tall; leaves elliptic; flowers white; drupes ellipsoid.

Rare. Fl. & Fr.: **Mar-Nov.** **Vern.:** *Manga*. Gani RF. KB 1083.

Scorpion sting: the fruit paste mixed with turmeric applied over the sting area.

*Tonsilitis:* The leaves are chewed in early morning and extract used for smearing.


Small trees, 2-5 m tall; leaves whorled, ovate; flower yellowish white; berry oblong; seeds rugose.

**Common. Fl. & Fr.:** **Mar-Sept.** **Vern.:** *Bikki*. Gani RF. KB 1179.

Cutaneous diseases: Gum is used as an external application.

Costipation: 10 gms of gum dissolved in 100 ml of water is given orally.

Ulcers: 10 gms of gum dissolved in 100 ml of water is given orally.

Diarrhoea: 10 gms of gum dissolved in 100 ml of water is given orally.


Large deciduous trees, up to 12 m tall; leaves cordate; flowers greenish in axillary globose heads, capsule oblong.


Liver disorders: Bark powder mixed with honey given orally.


Small trees, up to 4 m tall; leaves elliptic; flowers white in terminal, axillary simple heads; seeds globose.

**Common. Fl. & Fr.:** **Nov-Aug.** **Vern.:** *Toguru*. Gani RF. KB 1191.
Skin diseases: Root paste is applied.

RUTACEAE


A small tree up to 8 m tall; leaves simple; flowers greenish white; berries globose.

Common. Fl. & Fr. May-Oct. Ver.: Konda nimma, N; Dhone RF; KB 1180.

Head ache: The fruit paste mixed in castor oil, rubbed over the head.

Insect bite: The leaf paste is applied and decoction given orally.

Skin diseases: The leaf paste mixed with turmeric, applied.

SAPINDACEAE

Cardiospermum halicacabum L. Sp. PI. 336. 1753; FBI 1:670; Gamble 244 (175).

Pubescent climbing herb; leaves pinnate, leaflets lanceolate; flowers white in axillary umbles; capsule pyriform, winged at angles; seeds black, globose with a heart shaped black aril.

Common. Fl. & Fr.: July-November; Vem.: Budda kakara. Rachera RF; KB 1152. (Fig.29).

Skin diseases: Whole plant paste is applied.

Dodonaea viscosa (L.) Jacq. Enum. PI. Carib. 19. 1760; FBI 1:697; Gamble 253 (181).

Ptelea viscosa L. Sp. Pl. 118. 1753.

Ever green shrubs, up to 2 m tall; leaves elliptic; flowers greenish yellow in axillary cymes; capsules 2-3 winged.

Common Fl. & Fr.: May-Jan Vern.: Bandaraku; Rangapuram RF; KB 1120.

Wounds: The leaves were dried in shade and made into powder and mixed with gingelly oil and applied on wounds.

Swelling: Fresh leaves pounded in turmeric powder made into paste with little water and applied on effected parts.

Contraceptive: one table spoon of fresh leaf juice is given orally.

Bone fracture: Leaves and tender stems are used as bandage to the affected part along with leaves of Cassia auriculata and egg white.
SCROPHULARIACEAE


Gamble 953(669).

Prostrate herb with ascending branches; leaves decussate, obtuse, entire; flowers purple, axillary; seeds oblong.

Common in marshy places. Fl. & Fr.: Throughout the year; Vern.: Brahmi; Madhavaram RF; KB1130.

Asthma: Stem and leaf juice is used as tonic.

Memory: Cooked leaves are eaten.

Aphrodisiac: plant powder mixed with cow milk is given orally.

SOLANACEAE


*D. fastuosa* auct. non L. 1759; FBI 4:242; Gamble 949 (660).

Annual tomentose shrub like herbs, up to 1 m tall; leaves ovate; flowers white axillary or at the center of dichotomy; capsules globose with hard, deltoid spines.

Common weed in waste places and culitivalid fields. And rare in forests Fl. & Fr.: May-January. Vern.: Nallaummetha; Rangapuram RF; KB 1058.

Gonorrhoea: juice of the plant along with cow milk (2:1) is given orally.

Asthma: The dried leaf rolled and filled with seeds and smoked like cigarette.


Diffuse armed prostate herbs; leaves lacerate; flowers purple; seeds smooth.

Occasional. Fl. & Fr.: Round the year Vern.: Ramamulaga: Peaply RF; KB1112.

Asthama: plant extract is given orally.
Jaundice: juice of raw fruit mixed with turmeric is used as eye drops, three times or thrice a day.


Erect branching under shrubs with minute stellate-tomentose hairs all over and flowers yellow; berries globose.

Occasional. Fl. & Fr.: July-Decem. Vern.: Asvagandha; N.Dhone RF; KB 1133.

Aphrodisiac: 100 grams of shaded dried roots along with 50 gm of roots of *Curculigo orcorhoides* and *Ipomoea marantiana* powdered and the powder of one spoon mixed with a cup of goat milk given orally for one month.

Asthma: 10 gm of fresh roots kpowdered in water, filtered and the extract of 10 ml is given in the early morning daily.

**STERCULIACEAE**

*Sterculia urens* Roxb.Pl.Cor. t. 24.1795; *FBI* 1:355; Gamble 106(75).

Deciduous soft wooded trees, bark whitish, papery, peeling off; leaves palmately 3- or 5-lobed crowded at the top of the branches, glabrous above, velvety below, acuminate entire, base cordate; flowers greenish yellow in terminal panicles; follicles 4 or 5 lobed, woody, densely pubescent with stiff bristles; seeds oblong dark brown.

Common. Fl. & Fr.: Feb-Aug; Vern.: Poliki, Dhone RF; KB 1161.

Leucorrhoea: Gum dissolved in water is given orally in the early morning on empty stomach.

**TILIACEAE**

*Grewia damine* Gaertn. Fruct. 2.113.1791; Gamble 118(84).

Woody shrubs, up to 3.5 m tall; leaves lanceolate; flowers yellow in axillary umbels; drupes globose.

Common. Fl. & Fr.: Apr-Dec; Vern.: Adavijama, Madhavaram RF; KB 1154.

Dysentery: The fruit paste given orally.

Rheumatism: The leaf paste rubbed over the body.
ULMACEAE


Deciduous trees, up to 12 m tall; leaves elliptic; flowers greenish yellow in axillary fascicles; fruits dry.

Common. Fl. & Fr.: Oct-Apr; Vern.: *Nemali* nara, Madhavaram RF; KB 1284.

Rheumatism: The bark paste applied.

Edema: Seed and bark paste applied

VERBENACEAE

*Vitex negundo* L.Sp.Pl. 638.1753; FBI 4:583; Gamble 1102 (771).

Grey-pubescent shrubs to small trees, up to 4 m tall; leaves 3-5 foliulate, leaflets oblanceolate; flowers blue or purple in terminal panicles.

Common in wastelands, roadsides, hedges and in forest. Fl. & Fr.: May-Feb. Vern.: *Vavili*; Racherla RF; KB 1070. (Fig.30a,b).

Arthritis: Leaf decoction is given orally twice a day.

Orchitis: Leaf along with one pepper made into paste is applied.

VIOLACEAE


Perennial erect woody herbs; leaves lanceolate; flowers pink; capsule subglobose.


*Ashtma*: whole plant infusion is given orally.

Aphrodisiac: whole plant decoction is taken.

VITACEAE

125.1834; FBI 1:645.
Straggling or climbing herbs with stout rootstock, stems fleshy, quadrangular; leaves simple ovate; flowers greenish red in leaf opposed umbels; berries ovoid. Common. F1. & Fr.: May-Dec Vern.: Nalleru; Rangapuram 1087. RF; KB 1104. 
Asthma: The stem, pepper and garlic ground, extract given orally, 
Bone fracture: The stem extract given orally.

Woody straggling or climbing shrubs; leaves cordate; flowers greenish yellow in leaf opposed cymes; berries globose. Common. F1. & Fr.: Jul-May. Vern.: Adavi gummuduteega. Owk RF; KB 1271. (Fig. 31).
Wounds: Shoot paste as application.

ZYGO PHYLLACEAE

Tribulus terrestris L. Sp. Pl. 387. 1753; FBI 1:423; Gamble 130 (92).
Prostrate villose herbs; leaves paripinnate, leaflets 3-6 pairs, oblong; flowers yellow, solitary. axillary; fruit globose capsule hairy.
Skin diseases: Whole plat paste is applied externally.

3.2.4.2 Crude Drugs used in Veterinary Diseases

APOCYNACEAE

Wrightia tinctoria R. Br.
Abonoid: The leaf extract dropped into nostrils
Dysentery: The stem bark power mixed in curds, given orally.
Ephemeral fever: The leaves along with those of Vitex negundo and Pergularia daemia, pepper and garlic ground, paste given orally.
Cuts, Wounds: Stem Bark paste as application.
Rheumatism: The leaf juice mixed in lime water and turmeric, smeared over the body.

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE

Aristolochia *bracteolata* Retz.
Ephemeral fever: The leaves along with those of Perugaria daemia, pepper and garlic ground and the paste given orally.

Maggoted wounds: The leaf paste is applied locally.
Poisonous bites: The roots along with those of Tylophora indica, pepper and garlic ground, paste given orally.

ASCLEPIADACEAE

Hemidesmus *indicus* (L.) R. Br. (Fig.32)
Appetiser: The root paste given orally

Holostemma *ada-kodien* Schult. in L. Syst. Veg. 6:95. 1820. *H annuacre* (Roxb.)
K. Schum. in Engl. & Prantl Pflanzenfam. 4,(2):250. 1895; Gamble 834 (586); FBI 4: 21.

A straggling shrubs; leaves ovate; flowers purplish-maroon; follicles linear.

Galactogogue: The leaf and fruit paste given orally.

Perugaria daemia (Forsk) Chiov.
Allergy: The leaf juice as nasal drops.
Dysentery: The leaf extract mixed in curds, given orally.
Ephemeral fever: The leaf extracts mixed ale, given orally.
Opacity of cornea: The leaf extract supplemented with common salt, as eye drops.
Rheumatism: The leaves, onion and turmeric ground and the paste given orally.

Tylophora *indica* (Bum. f.) Merr.
Poisonous bites: The leaves along with those of Tinospora *cordifolia* ground mixed in goat milk, given orally.

Trypanosomiasis: The leaves along with those of *Balanites* roxhurghil nd *Cissus quadrangularis*, tubers of Asparagus *racemosus* and common salt ground, paste
given orally.

**Tympany:** The leaves along with those of *Balanites roxburghii* and *Cissus quadrangularis*, tubers of *Asparagus racemosus* and common salt ground, paste given orally.

**Wattakaka volubilis** (L.f.) Stapf.

**Galactogogue:** The plant and the leaves of *Piper betle* ground, extract given orally.

**Rheumatism:** The leaves, calcium and turmeric, ground, paste applied locally.

**Yoke gall:** Stem bark and turmeric ground, paste as application over the sore part.

**BORAGINACEAE**

*Heliotropium indicum* L. Sp. Pl.

**Wounds:** The leaf paste as application

**Bebberiosis:** The leaves along with those of *Crotalaria medicaginea*, musk and earth worms, ground and the extract given orally.

**CAESALPIN. ACEAE**

*Caesalpinia bonduc* (L.) Roxb.

**Ephemeral fever:** The tender tips along with the roots of *Tephrosia purpurea* and *Cassia italica*, pepper and garlic ground and the paste given orally.

**Oestrus:** The leaves along with the fruits of *Capparis zeylanica* ground, mixed in curds, given orally.

**Tympany:** The leaves along with those of *Dendrocalamus strictus*, flowers of *Butea monosperma*, horse gram, ground boiled in water, decoction given orally.

*Cassia fistula* L.

**Dysentery:** The leaf paste mixed in curd given orally.

**Ephemeral fever:** The leaves along with those of *Pergularia daemia*, *Vitex negundo* and *Wrightia tinctoria*, pepper and garlic ground, paste given orally.

**Horn cancer, Yoke gall:** The stem bark along with that of *Anogeissus latifolia*, leaves of *Cassia auriculata*, *Euphorbia hirta* ground and the paste as application.
CUCURBITACEAE

*Coccinia grandis* (L.)

**Allergy:** The leaf paste and turmeric ground and the paste applied locally.

**Opacity of cornea:** The leaf extract supplemented with small quantity of common salt as eye drops.

**Tympany:** The leaves along with those of *Pergularia daemia* and *Leucas aspera* ground paste given orally.

**Yoke gall:** The fruit paste as application.

FABACEAE

*Abrus precatorius* L..

**Anthrax:** The root paste mixed in rice washed water, given orally.

**Cough:** The leaves and pepper ground and the paste given orally.

**Eye diseases:** The leaf juice as eye drops.

**Retained placenta:** The leaf decoction given orally.

**Skin diseases:** A mixture of root paste and turmeric rubbed over the body.

**Uraemia:** The leaf paste mixed in rice washed water, given orally.

**Yoke gall:** The mixture of seed paste, turmeric and castor oil, as application.

*Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierr.

**Appetiser:** The root bark, pepper and garlic, ground, paste given orally.

**Dysentery:** The stem bark decoction given orally.

**Skin diseases:** The seeds along with the stem bark of *Azadirachta indica* and *Ficus racemosa* and turmeric ground, paste applied locally.

*Tephrosia purpurea* (L.) Pers.

**Cough:** The leaves pepper and garlic ground and the extract as nasal drops,

**Ephemeral fever:** The root decoction mixed in *Bacopa monnieri* plant extract given orally.

**Stomach ache:** The root decoction given orally.
LILIACEAE


*Snake bite*: The tubers along with those of *Gloriosa superba*, *Curculigo orchioidea*, *Kedrostis foetidessima* and *Withania somnifera*, pepper and garlic ground, paste given orally.

*Gloriosa superba* L.*Sp.Pl.*

*Appetiser*: The tubers along with stem bark of *Balanites roxburghii*, leaves of *Vitex negundo* and *Wrightia tinctoria*, pepper and garlic ground, mixed in butter milk and given orally.

MELIACEAE

*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.

*Rinder pest*: The leaves along with the flowers of *Madhuca longifolia*, onion and black pepper, ground, paste given orally.

*Skin diseases*: The leaf paste mixed in cow urine applied locally.

PEDALIACEAE

*Pedaliuim murex* L.

*Ephemeral fever*: The leaves along with those of *Pergularia daemiu* and *Vitex negundo*. pepper and garlic, ground, paste given orally.

*Tympany*: The leaves, ginger and common salt, ground, paste given orally.

Easy delivery: The leaves along with those of *Dendrocalamus strictus* ground, extract given orally.

Tympany: The leaves along with the flowers of *Butea monosperma*, ginger and common salt ground, paste given orally.

**PLUMBAGINACEAE**

*Plumbago zeylanica* L.

Gasteric ulcer: Root powder given orally with water (Fig.33).

**RUBIACEAE**

*Gardenia gummifera* L.f.

Ephemeral fever: The tender leaves pepper and garlic ground, paste given orally.

**SAPINDACEAE**

*Dodonaea viscosa* (L.)

Bone fracture: The leaves along with black gram (*Vigna mungo*) and gum of *Acacia nilotica* ground, paste applied over fractured area and bandaged.

Wounds: A mixture of leaf paste and turmeric as application.

**SOLANACEAE**

*Datura metel* L.

Poisonous bites: The leaves, onion and musk ground and the paste applied over bitten area. The leaves, pepper and garlic ground, paste given orally.

**VERBENACEAE**

*Vitex negundo* L.

Bone fracture: The leaves along with those of *Trinertia portulacastrum* black gram, egg, albumen, butter and calcium ground in goat milk, paste applied over fractured area and bandaged.
Anthrax, Ephemeral fever: The leaves along with those of *Wrightia tinctoria* and *Pergularia daemia*, stem bark of *Capparis sepiaria* and *Cassia fistula*, tubers of *Curculigo orchioides* and *Withania somnifera* pepper and garlic, ground, paste given orally.

Opacitiy of cornea: The leaf juice as eye drops.

Rheumatism: The leaves along with those of *Rynchosia suaveolens* and *Pedalium murex* turmeric and *sesamum* oil ground, paste applied locally.

Trypanosomiasis: The leaves along with those of *Blepharispermum subsessile*, *Acalypha indica* and *Caesalpinia bonduc*, musk, asafetida, *gorgojana* ground in *sesamium* oil paste given orally.

3.2.5. Sacred groves: It has been seen that religious beliefs and taboos that were central to the protection of sacred groves are being eroded over the years due to various reasons and thus the present status of sacred groves is rather precarious. Various anthropogenic pressures due to developmental activities, urbanization, exploitation of resources and increase in human population have threatened many sacred groves of the country.

In Yerramalis the following Traditional Sacred Groves and Temple Groves are observed. B.RPallil Veldhurthi, Brahmarngari *matarn* Sacred Grove, Banganapalli, Cherlopally shivalayam Sacred Grove owk, Gollapalli bugga Sacred Grove Bnaganapalli, Kalvabugga Sacred Grove Kalvabugga/orvakal, Kothabugga sivalayam Sacred Grove chone, *Panyam* Sacred Grove.(Plate No 4) are observed.

Sacred groves consist of neredu (*Syzygium jambolanum*), chintha (*Tamarindus indica*), mamidi (*Mangifera indica*), vepa (*Azadirachta indica*), kanuga (*Pongamia glabra*), Juvi (*Ficus retusa*), medi (*Ficus glomerara*),raavi (*Ficus religiosa*) and marri (*Ficus benghalensis*). Maredu (*A qle marmelos*), Albizzia lebbeck. These sacred groves play important role in Conservation of Biodiversity and Soil conservation.
Fig. 5. *Andrographis paniculata* (Burm. f.)

Fig. 6. *Alangium salviolium* (L. f.) Wang.

Fig. 7. *Carissa spinarum* L. Mart.

Fig. 8. *Wrightia tinctoria* R. Br.

Fig. 9. *Aristolochia indica* L. Sp.

Fig. 10. *Tylophora indica* (Burm. f.)
Fig. 11 *Wattakaka volubilis* (L.f.)

Fig. 12 *Vernonia anthelmintica* (L.)

Fig. 13 *Coldenia procumbens* L.Sp.

Fig. 14 *Heliotropium indicum* L.Sp.

Fig. 15 *Cassia fistula* L.Sp.

Fig. 16 *Cassia suffruticosa* Koen.ex.Roth.
Fig. 17 *Capparis divaricata* Lam.

Fig. 18 *Cadaba fruticosa* L. Druce.

Fig. 19 *Rivea hypocrateriformis* (Desr.)

Fig. 20 *Civotia rotlieriformis* Griff.

Fig. 21 *Abrus precatorius* L. Syst.

Fig. 22 *Anisomeles malabarica* (L.)
Fig. 23 *Strychnos nux-vomica* L.

Fig. 24 *Strychnos potatorum* L.f.

Fig. 25 *Dendrophthoe falcata* (L.f.)

Fig. 26 *Saymida febrifuga* (Roxb.)

Fig. 27 *Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd.)

Fig. 28 *Moringa concanensis* Nimmo
Fig 29 Cardiospermum halicacabum L.Sp.

Fig 30a Vitex negundo L.Sp.(White)

Fig 30b Vitex negundo L.Sp.(Purple)

Fig 31 Cissus vitiginea L.Sp.

Fig 32 Hemidesmus indicus (L.)

Fig 33 Plumbago zeylanica L.
PLATE NO 1
DIFFERENT PLANTS PARTS USED IN CRUDE DRUG PREPARATIONS

ROOT AND STEMS

SEEDS AND FRUIT PULP

LEAVES

BARK

CRUDE HERBAL DRUGS

GULICALU

PASURU

PODULU
PLATE NO.2 SACRED GROVES OF YERRAMALAIS

Kothabugga sivalyam sacred grove Dhone

Kalvabugga sacred grove kalva bugga

Yagantis sacred grove Yagnati

Maddileti sacred grove Maddileti

Gummithanda sacred grove Gummitham thanda
PLATE NO.3 DIFFERENT COLORED SEEDS OF

*Abrus precatorius*

White Colored

Black Colored

Red Colored

Yellow Colored
PLATE.4 RARE PLANTS OF YERRAMALAI

Gloriosa superba L.Sp. (Vulnerable)  Abrus precatorius L. (Vulnerable)

Decalepis hamiltonii Wight & Am. (Endangered)  Pedaliun mures L. (Vulnerable)

Plumbago zeylanica L. (Vulnerable)  Cassia italica (Mill.) (Vulnerable)
Table 1. Richness of the crude drug diversity: Habit wise analysis

<table>
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<th>S.No</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>No. of Species</th>
<th>% of richness</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Herbs</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Shrubs/Under shrubs</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Climbers/Stragglers</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Trees</td>
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Table 2. Statistical analysis of crude drug samples: part-wise

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Table 3. Statistical analysis of drug yielding plants (Family wise species richness)

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horn cancer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kill lice and insects</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laxative/Purgative</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mycosis of toes</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oesturn</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opacity of cornea</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisonous bites</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained placenta</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rheumatism/Rheumatoid arthritis</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rinder plest</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scours</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin diseases</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snake bite</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomach ache</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trypanosomiasis</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tympany</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uramia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoke gall</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wounds, Meggot infected sores, cuts.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

R-Root, L-Leaf, SB-Stem bark, Fl/Fr/Sd- Flower, Fruit, Seed, G/Lx-Gum, Latex, WP-Whole Plant, R.bk-Root bark.

Veterinary Drugs: 67