CHAPTER :- 5
ETHNOBOTANICAL USES OF PLANTS

(Malvaceae) Bhinda

50-200 cm. tall, hispidly hairy herb.
Flower yellow with purple base.
**FLS & FRS:** July to Dec. **Cultivated.**

*Ethnobotanical uses:*-
- Tender capsules are used as a Vegetable.
- Flower is eaten in Soups.
- Tender leaves are boiled and eaten like spinach.
- Stalks are yields fibers.

*Properties:* Seeds yield a fatty edible oil and leaves an essential oil. Seed cake is rich in protein. Tender capsules are emollient, demulcent and diuretic.

*Abelmoschus manihot (L) Medic.* FGS:1: 94, HMA:044
(Malvaceae) Kantalo bhendo

60-200 cm. Tall, hairy, prickly, annual under shrub.
Flower yellow with a deep purple base within.
**FLS & FRS:** Aug.- Jan. **Common.**

*Ethnobotanical uses:*-
- A strong fibre is obtained from stem and is used in preparation of ropes and strings.

*Properties:* Seed yields a fatty oil. Bark is emmenagogue.
Chapter : 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants - 35 -

*Abrus precatorius* (L) FGS:1:176, FOB:1:382, SUT:183, HMA:090

(*Fabaceae*) Chanothi

Perennial, deciduous twiners, woody at base. Flower pinkish—purple in compact racemes.

**FLS & FRS:** July—Feb. **Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**

The fresh leaves are sweet and chewed for treatment of mouth ulcers.

Externally the leaves are used for relieving local pains in swelling.

The leaves and roots are considered to be useful in snakebite.

The fresh root juice or leaf juice mixed with some edible oil and then is applied on painful part to relieve pain and reduce swellings of rheumatism.

A garland of seeds is worn by tribal ladies as an ornament.

The leaves are chewed to relieve stomachache.

The seed oil is applied on scalp to prevent falling of hair.

The leaf paste is applied on head to prevent baldness.

Paste of root is applied on leucodermatic spots.

The fresh leaf juice dropped in to the eye in cataract.

Roots decoction is given for coughs and colds.

Seeds are poisonous.

Seeds administered in affections of nervous system and their paste applied locally in sciatica, stiffness of shoulder joints and paralysis.

Bruised seeds have been used criminally for poisoning cattle and for homicidal purposes.

From early times seeds have been used as, weights by goldsmiths of India.

Pulp of the seed is given with milk in sexual debility it is increase sexual power.

**Chemical composition:** Roots and leaves contain glycyrrhizin and abrin. Seeds contain abrine (poisonous). Root is diuretic tonic and emetic.
Properties: Leaves are sweet, blood purifier, cooling and astringent. Seeds are emetic, tonic, purgative, aphrodisiac and abortifacient.

*Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sw.  FGS:1:96, FOB:1:102, SUT: 92, HMA:103  
(Malvaceae) Kansky
A small shrub hairy tomentose. Flowers, yellow axillary solitary opening in the evening.

**FLS & FRS:** Throughout the year  
**Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Tender leaves are chewed to cure for piles.
The bark yields white fiber it is used in preparation of ropes and strings.  
Leaves are boiled in water and given in urinary troubles.  
Leaves are cooked and eaten.  
Roots are used as a nervine tonic and antipyretic also used in piles and cough.  
Seeds called “Balbij” are rich in mucilage and used as a laxative and demulcent.  
Decoction of root is given orally to cure burning urination.

Properties: Seeds contain a fatty oil and mucilage. Seeds are laxative, demulcent, expectorant and phorodisiac. Root is diuretic. Bark is astringent and diuretic. Leaves are demulcent, laxative, diuretic and sedative.

**Chemical composition:** Leaves contain tannin, calcium carbonate, magnesium and phosphate.

*Acacia chundra* (Roxb.ex Rottl.) Willd.  FGS:1: 281, FOB:1:476, SUT:219,  
HMA:131  
(Mimosaceae) Kher
6-13 m tall, armed tree, with rough bark. Flowers sessile, pale yellow in axillary spikes.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Decoction of root, leaves, stem bark and fruits used as a bath to cure leucodermatic spots.
Wood is used in preparation of agricultural implements.
The ‘katha’ is extracted from heartwood of old trees.
Katha is used in pan preparation and used for printing and dyeing purposes.
Wood is used in preparation of wooden pestles. ‘sambelu’
Gum is given to the pregnant women to protect embryo.
A small amount of ‘katha’ is applied over ulcers in the mouth for fast healing.
Decoction of stem bark is used to wash the wounds and ulcer as it is a good antiseptic.

Properties :- Bark is astringent, expectorant, cooling, galactagogue and sialagogue.

Chemical composition :- Bark contains catechu, tannic acid, catechuic acid, gum.
inner bark contains much tannin.

*Acacia jaquemontii* Bth. FGS :1:283; HMA:139
(Mimosaceae) Bavali
1.5-3 m. tall, armed shrub. Flowers yellow in head.
FLS :- Des.- May. FRS :- Feb.- June. Common in sandy soil

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Tender branches and leaves used as fodder.
Bark used for tanning.
Plant may be used as a sand binder in arid zone.
The churner ‘valonu or ravayo’ is also made from wood of this plant.
Decoction of root is given internally on chronic rheumatism.
**Acacia leucophloea** (Roxb.) Willd. FGS:1:283, FOB:1:475, HMA:104

*(Mimosaceae)* Hermo baval/Aragio

5-7 m. tall tree, with grayish-white and smooth bark in younger parts and blackish-brown and rough bark excoticating in irregular scales in older. Flowers creamy to pale-yellow in head.

**FLS:** June- Nov.  **FRS:** July- May.  **Throughout in sandy soil.**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**

- Tender branches and leaves are used as fodder.
- Bark is used for tanning.
- Wood is used in preparation of agricultural implements and tool handle.
- Bark is yields fiber which is used for cordage and fishing nets.
- Tender branches are chewed for relieve cough.
- Young branches are used as a toothbrush.
- Dried branches are used as a fuel.
- Decoction of bark is used washing mouth ulcers.
- Flowers are considered useful in diabetes.

**Properties:** Bark is astringent.

**Chemical composition:** Bark contains tannin.

**Acacia nilotica** (L.) Del. FGS:1:283, FOB:1:472, SUT:219, HMA:163

*(Mimosaceae)* Deshi baval

3-8 m. tall, armed tree, with dark blackish-brown irregularly longitudinally fissured bark. Flowers yellow in globose heads.

**FLS:** July- Jan.  **FRS:** Aug.- Dec.  **Common.**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**

- Tender branches and leaves used as fodder.
Young twigs are used as toothbrush and cleaning the tongue the flexible fibers help cleaning teeth.
Roasted seeds are eaten.
Decoction of stem bark is used to wash the mouth on toothache.
Gum is fried in ghee and given for better health and sexual debility.
Wood is used in Preparation of the wooden pestle 'sambelu'.
The powder of stem bark is given internally on asthma.
Decoction of the bark is used in bath to cure skin disease
Paste of inner bark applied externally on honeybee sting and wasp sting or any insect bite
Tender leaves chewed for mouth ulcers.
Poultice of leaves bandaged on eye to cure eye diseases and avoid the heat of eye.

Properties :- Bark, leaves and pods are astringent. Gum is emollient, nutritive, demulcent and aphrodisiac. pods are expectorant and styptic.

Chemical composition :- Bark contains a large quantity of tannin and gallic acid. Pods and leaves also contains Arabia acid, calcium, magnesium, potassium and sugar.

(Mimosaceae) Kumbatio/Goradio baval
2-7 m. tall, armed tree. Flower creamy-white in axillary spikes.


Ethanobotanical uses :-
Tender branches are used as fodder.
The wood is used for preparation of tool handles.
Infusion of root bark stem bark is given in diabetes.
Dry branches are used as fuel.
Paste of leaves is applied on boils and wounds.
Gum is used as tonic and good for coughs and stomatitis.
Chapter:- 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

Properties :- Gum is demulcent, emollient, tonic and expectorant.

Chemical composition :- Bark contains tannin.

_Acacia tortilis_ (Forsk.) Hayne HMA :164
(Mimosaceae) Israely baval
5-10 m. tall, armed tree. Flowers creamy-white in head.
slaught & FRS :- Throughout the year. Planted at road sides.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Dry branches are used as fuel.
Pods and leaves are eaten by livestock.
Bark is rich in tannin.
Decoction of stem bark is given in diarrhoea and sore throat.

Properties :- Bark is astringent

Chemical composition :- Bark contains tannin.

_Acalypha ciliata_ Forsk. FOB :2:611; HMA:69
(Euphorbiaceae) Runchalo / Dadro
25 – 50 cm tall, erect herb. Flowers greenish in axillary androgynous spikes.

_Acalypha indica_ L. FGS :2:611, FOB :3:108, SUT :258, HMA :105
(Euphrbiaceae) Vaichikato
25-45 cm. tall, herb. Flowers greenish-yellow in axillary lax, androgynous spike.
Ethnobotanical uses:-
Paste of leaves is applied on scorpion bite.
Juice of leaves employed for cutaneous troubles.
Juice of leaves is applied on scabies, ringworm and rheumatic arthritis.

30-60 cm. tall, dichotomously branched suffrutcose herb. Flowers (Head) pale-yellow.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Plant is having anti bacterial and anti fungal activity.
Paste of leaves is applied on boils, wounds and leprosy.
Decoction of leaves is used for treating yellow fever but large doses emetic.

Chemical composition :- Plant contains an alkaloids, inulin, saponin and tannin.

30-120 cm. tall, annul, erect herb with square stem. flowers greenish white in elongated terminal long spike.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Decoction of plant is used in renal drops.
The ash of dry plant rubbed with honey and administered internally on cough, asthma, urine complaints and stomachache.
The leaves are eaten in scorpion sting to remove the poisonous effect.
Paste of leaves and root is applied externally on scorpion sting.
A piece of root struck to the lock of the hair of expectant mother to start labour pain immediately after delivery the root piece is removed and thrown in to a running stream of water.

The seeds are rubbed with rice water is given on bleeding piles.

Stem is used as toothbrush in toothache.

Infusion of the plant or paste of stem mixed with 'tal oil' and introduce in the ear to cure earache.

Root is rubbed with buttermilk and given internally on jaundice.

Decoction of root is given in colera.

The juice of fresh leaves given internally on colic complaints.


(Bombacaceae) Rukhado

10-20 m. tall, deciduous trees, with grey, smooth bark. Flowers pendulous white axillary, solitary.

**FLS** :- Apr.- May.  
**FRS** :- June. - Dec.  
**Rare.**

*Ethnobotanical uses :-*

The leaves are used as fodder.

The ripe fruit pulp is given internally on dysentery, diarrhoea, sprue, fever and thirst.

A paste of leaves applied externally on boils.

*Properties :-* Leaves are demulcent, febrifuge and astringent. Bark is antiperiodic, refringent and diuretic. Pulp of fruit is astringent, demulcent, stomachic, aperient, antiscorbutic, antiperiodic and restorative.
(Acanthaceae) Ardusi
0.7-1.2 m. tall, evergreen, bushy shrub. Flowers white in spikes.
FLS & FRS: Sep.-May. Common

Ethnobotanical uses:-
The leaves are very efficacious as a remedy in all sorts of coughs and colds, bronchitis and asthma.
The crushed leaves with water given internally to the female on the post delivery treatment.
The dried leaves are smoked as cigarettes with much relief in asthma.
Paste of leaves is given in T.B. treatment.
The leaves are an old remedy in Hindu medicine.
Powder of leaves is used as a febrifuge in fever of malaria.
Poultice of leaves externally is used for fresh wound, on rheumatic joints and inflammatory swellings in neuralgia, headache and bleeding from the nose.
Decoction of the leaves makes a good application for scabies and other skin diseases.
The leaves, bark, root and flowers are commonly used for the treatment of snakebite.
Paste of leaves is applied in vagina for easy delivery.

Properties:- Plant is alterative, antiseptic, expectorant, diuretic, antispasmodic, antiperiodic and anthelmintic.

Chemical composition:- Plant contains an essential oil, resin, adhatodic acid, fat, alkaloid vasicine, sugar and salts.
8-20 m. tall, stout, deciduous tree, with grey or light black, longitudinally fissured bark. Flowers yellow in smaller heads and strong smelling.

**FLS:** July- Des.  **FRS:** Oct.- Mar.  **Ethanobotanical uses:** Rare.

**Aegle marmelos** (L.) Corr.  
5-10 m. tall, thorny, deciduous tree. Flower greenish white.

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
- The paste of root is applied on scorpion bite.
- The leaves ‘bili ptra’ are used for religious ceremony and offered to Lord Shiva.
- The unripe fruits are used in dysentery and chronic diarrhoea, fever and scurvy.
- Juice of fresh leaves is dropped in to the ear in earache.
- Powder of dried unripe fruits is in potent antidiarrhoeal medicine.
- The tender aromatic leaves eaten to check diabetes of primary stage.
- Fresh leaf juice applied on swellings due to rheumatism.
- The paste of root is applied on scorpion bites.

**Properties:** Leaves yield sistolsterol. Fruits yield essencial oil. The hartwood contains a ferroquinoline, alkaloids dictamine.
Chemical composition: Fruit contains mucilage, pectin, sugar, tannin and volatile oil. Fresh leaves yield a yellowish-green oil called ‘marmelosin’.

*Agave americana* L. FGS:2:671, FOB:3:261, SUT:317, HMA :221
*(Agavaceae)* Ramban.
A large perennial herb. Flowers only once during life, on long 10-20 feet tall scape yellowish-green.
FLS :- Jan.- June. Rare.

Ethnobotanical uses: -
Planted in the garden.
It is used as a hedge plant.
Leaf juice is applied on gonorrhoea and syphilis.

Properties: Sap of the plant is laxative, emmenagogue, diuretic and antiscorbutic.
Root is diuretic. Leaves yield hecogenin.

*Ailanthus excelsa* Roxb. FGS :1:146, FOB :1:205, IMA :266
*(Simaroubaceae)* Arduso.
10-20 m. large tree with greenish-white or grey smooth bark. Flower greenish yellow in panicles.

Ethnobotanical uses: -
Wood is light in weight it is used in preparation of toys, boxes and musical instrument like ‘tamburo’
Tender branches and leaves are used as fodder for goat.
The wood is also used in preparation of utensil like spoon and churning rod ‘valonu’
The juice of stem bark is given internally to cattle to cure windiness in stomach locally called ‘afro’
Infusion of stem bark mixed with cured and given orally to cure dysentery and diarrhoea.
Roasted leaves are bandaged on head to cure headache and gastralgia.
Roasted seeds are given in coughs and colic.
Infusion of stem bark is also used in to cure colera.

Properties :- Bark is bitter, tonic carminative, febrifuge, abortifacient, antispasmodic and expectorant.

Chemical composition:- Bark contains a bitter principle known as 'ailanic acid'

*Alangium salvifolium* (L.f.) Wang. FGS :1:347, HMA:274
(Alangiaceae) Ankol.
3-10 m. tall tree, with ash-coloured rough and faintly fissured bark. Flowers greenish-white, fascicled on old wood.

**FLS :- Feb.- Apr.**
**FRS :- Apr.- June.**
**Common.**

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Leaves are used in relieving rheumatic pain.
Root bark is used as an emetic.
Wood is used in preparation of musical instrument and toys.
Paste of seed is applied externally on head to grow hair in case of baldness.
Decoction of bark is given to the pregnant women for abortion.
The ripe fruits are edible.
Infusion of root bark is antidote hence given orally on swelling due to snakebite, dog bite and rat bite.
Juice of stem bark is given orally in T.B.
Paste of leaves mixed with common salt and applied externally to relieve backache.
The juice of root bark is given orally to cure worm.
Decoction of root bark is mixed with 'sunth' and bath, it to cure fever.
Rubbed the root with water and applied on boil
Properties: The root contains alkaloid alangine. Seed kernels contain 'Alamarckine'.

*Albizia lebbeck* (L.) Benth. FGS:1:287, FOB:1:481, SUT:221, HMA:222
(Mimosaceae) Shirish
8 – 20 m tall tree. Heads solitary.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Leaves and seeds are used in eye troubles, viz. night blindness.
Paste of stem bark is applied on boils.
The bark and seeds are used in piles, diarrhoea, dysentery and gonorrhoea.
Paste of leaves, stem bark, flowers, pods and seeds are applied to the bitten part.
The dry branches are used as fuel.

Properties: Bark is bitter, cooling, astringent and anthelmintic. Root and seeds are astringent. Flowers are emollient.

Chemical composition: Bark contains tannin and saponin.

*Allium cepa* L. FGS:2:677, FOB:3:284, SUT:330, HMA:165
(Liliaceae) Dungli
A small herb with tunicated bulb. Flower white in umbel.

Ethnobotanical uses:
The crushed bulb is applied to the nostrils of persons having fainting or hysteric fits.
A bulb is eaten raw or cooked and it is a popular vegetable.
A bulb is crushed and mixed with any edible oil is given orally to cattle to cure cough.
The fresh juice of bulb is applied externally on wasp bite.

**Properties** :- Bulbis pungent, diuretic, expectorant, aphrodisiac, emmenagogue, cooling, rubefacient, antiseptic, tonic, sedative, stimulant and demulcent.

**Chemical composition** :- Whole plant contains an acrid volatile oil, sulphur and organic sulphide.

*Allium sativum* L. FGS :2:677, FOB :3:284, SUT :331, HMA :275
(Liliaceae) Lasan.
A small cultivated herb with half tunicated bulb, flowers white in umbel.
FLS :- Dec.- Feb. **Cultivated.**

**Ethnobotanical uses** :-
The bulb used as condiment and spices.
Tender leaves are edible and used as a vegetable.
Juice of bulb is applied in skin troubles and used as eardrops.
The bulb is used in preparation of chutney.
Paste of bulblet is applied on ringworm, eczema, scorpion sting, ulcers, boils, tumours and wounds.
The bulblet is used in sexual debility and increasing sexual power.

**Properties** :- Bulblets are hot, carminative, diuretic, emmenagogue, stimulant, alterative, vermifuse, rubefacient, tonic, anthelmintic, digestive and aphrodisiac.

**Chemical composition** :- Plant contains acrid volatile oil. Bulblet contains starch, volatile oil consists of organic sulphides, Allyl sulphide and minerals.

*Aloe barbadensis* Mill. FGS :2:677, FOB :3:283, SUT :329, HMA :191
(Liliaceae) Kunvarpathu.
As succulent herb with stolons. Flowers yellow orange on long scapes.
Throughout in waste places but not common.

**FLS & FRS :-** Nov. – Apr.

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
- Juice of leaves is used in liver disease and eye troubles.
- Inner fleshy part of leaf is applied on wounds due to burning.
- The leaf is warmed and bandaged on abdomen to remove old stool (faeces) and to cure constipation.
- The leaf is given orally to cure stomach trouble.
- The plant is cultivated for house fencing.
- The pulp of leaves is applied on boils, scabies, ringworm, mastitis, leprosy and bleeding piles.

**Properties :-** Fleshy part of leaves is alterative, stomachic, bitter, astringent, laxative, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, abortifacient, anti-inflammatory and cooling.

**Chemical composition :-** Whole plant contains aloin, iso barbaloin, emodin, mucilage and chrysophanic acid.

- A small much branched herb, rooting at nodes. Flowers white in axillary heads.
- **FLS & FRS :-** Throughout the year. Common.

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
- Decoction of the leaves is used as a wash for eyes.
- Whole plant is grazing by goat and sheep.
- Leaves are used in night blindness
- The leaves are used in preparation of 'bhaji'.
- Paste of leaves is mixed with buttermilk and given to cattle for remove poisonous effect
Crushed the leaves with water and given internally to the animal to avoid windness in stomach ‘afro’.
Paste of leaves is applied externally on dropsy and boils.
Decoction of whole plant is given to nursing mother and fever.

Properties :- Plant contains cholagogoue, galactogogue, diuretic, cooling and febrifuge.

_Alysicarpus monilifer_ (L.) DC FGS:1:180, FOB:1:368, HMA:276
_(Fabaceae)_ Bhony samervo.
Prostrate herb patently hairy. Flowers bright-pinkish
**FRS & FLS :- Aug. - Feb.** Common.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Whole plant is used as fodder
Decoction of whole plant is given in rheumatism.

_(Amaranthaceae)_ Rajgaro.
45-200 cm. tall large beautiful annual herb. Flower golden yellow or red colour in spike.
**FLS & FRS :- Oct. - Feb.** Cultivated.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Seeds are eaten.
Leaves are used as blood purifier and in piles.
The plant also used as fodder.

Properties :- Leaves diuretic and blood purifier. Seeds are diuretic and nutritive.
Chapter.: 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

**Chemical composition:** Seeds contain carbohydrates, albuminoids and fibers.

*Amaranthus lividus* L. FGS: 1:592, FOB: 2:575, HMA: 053
(Amaranthaceae) Tandaljo
30-60 cm, small annual herb. Flowers greenish in clusters.
**FLS & FRS:** Throughout the year. Common.

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Leaves are used as vegetable.
Leaves are used in preparation of bhaji. It is eaten to cure for hair fall.
Whole plant used as a fodder.
Paste of leaves is applied on boils swellings.

**Properties:** Leaves are digestive, diuretic, cooling, mild laxative and blood purifier.

**Chemical composition:** The plant contains albuminoids, carbohydrates, minerals and fibres.

*Amaranthus spinosus* L. FGS: 1:593; FOB: 2:573; SUT: 217; HMA: 277
(Amaranthaceae) Kantalo dambo
25 - 60 cm tall erect or diffuse herb. Flowers pale greenish in globose.
**FLS & FRS:** Throughout the year. Common as a weed.

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
The root is considered a specific in gonorrhoea.
Whole plant is used as fodder.
Ash of plant is mixed with lime and applied externally on boil for fast ripening.
Juice of leaves is employed in leprosy, leucorrhoea, piles and colic.
Properties:- Plant is sudorific, cooling, antipyretic, laxative, stomachic, diuretic and blood purifier.

Chemical composition:- Plant contains calcium, iron and proteins.

*Ammannia baccifera* L.  
FGS :1:305, FOB:1:541, SUT:254, HMA:225  
(Lythraceae) Jal agio / Aganbuti.  
30-75 cm. tall annual herb. Flower red in dense axillary cluster.  

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Paste of fresh leaves is applied externally on ringworm and other parasitic skin affection.  
Infusion of the plant is given to the animal to cure poisonous effect due to grassing poisonous plant.  
Decoction of leaves is mixed with juice of fresh ginger and given orally to cure intermittent fever.

*Amorphophallus campanulatus* (Roxb.) Blume ex Deuce.  
FGS : 2 : 697.  
FOB:3:336, SUT:360, HMA:287  
(Araceae) Suran.  
A perennial herb with a very large corm. Flowers very bad smelling, in spadix.  
FLS :- Apr - May. Cultivated.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Large fleshy corm is used as vegetable.  
Tender petioles are also edible.  
Corm is used in dysentery, piles and colic complaints.  
The past of corm is applied on ulcers caused due to bite of reptiles.
Properties: Corm is carminative, tonic, restorative, nutritive, appetizer, digestive, pungent, astringent, laxative, expectorant, stomachic and anthelmintic.

Chemical composition: Corm contains carbohydrate, fiber, calcium, iron, acrid juice, and phosphorus.

*Amorphophallus commutatus* (Schott.) Engler. FGS:2:697; HMA:015
(Areceae) Jangali suran

Perennial herb, leaf only one. Flowers in spadix, male flower above, female below.

Ethnobotanical uses:
The corm is fed to the cattle orally in stomach troubles and when animal does not eat.

*Ampelocissus latifolia* (Roxb.) Planch. FGS:1:158: HMA:166
(Vitaceae) Jangali draksh.

An extensive, woody climber with hollow stem. Flower deep red in pyramidal panicled cymes.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Juice of tender leaves used in dental troubles and as a detergent for indolent ulcers. Decoction of roots is given in dysentery.

*Anacardium occidentale* L. FGS :1:166, FOB:1:292, SUT:170, HMA:192
(Anacardiaceae) Kaju

4 - 6 m. tall, evergreen small tree, with light black rough shallowly longitudinally fissured bark.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Juice of tender leaves used in dental troubles and as a detergent for indolent ulcers. Decoction of roots is given in dysentery.
Ethnobotanical uses:
Seeds are edible and it is considered to increase memory.
The enlarged pedicle of the fruit is eaten in a remedy for scurvy.

Properties:
- Root is purgative.
- Fruit is nutritious tonic.
- Bark is alterative, astringent and antimalarial.
- Acrid oil is irritant rubefacient and vesicant.

Chemical composition:
- Kernel contains acrid oil cardol and anacardic acid.

*Anagallis arvensis* L. var. coerulea (Schreb.) Gren & Godr. FGS :1:405, HMA:442
(Primulaceae)
5 -15 cm tall, erect or procumbent, slender herb. Flower bright blue axillary solitary.

**FLS & FRS:** Dec.- Mar. Common.

Ethnobotanical uses:
The plant is used for veterinary medicine.

*Andrographis echioides* (L.) Nees. FGS :1:528, FOB :2:451, HMA:288
(Acanthaceae) Kariyatu
40-60 cm tall, patently hairy annual herb. Flowers creamy to dirty white in axillary racemes.

**FLS & FRS:** Aug.- Feb. Common.

Ethnobotanical uses:
- Juice of leaves is used in fever.
- Decoction of plant with dried fruit of black pepper (Piper nigrum) is given internally on fever and rheumatism.
- The plant is boiled with water and vapour inhaled to cure fever.

Properties:
- Plant is antipyretic, bitter, antibilious and appetiser.

(Apiaceae) Suwa.

20-60 cm. tall, glabrous, glaucous-green, perennial herb. Flowers yellow in compound umbels.

**FLS:** Dec. - Feb.  
**FRS:** Jan. - Mar.  
**Cultivated.**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**

Fruits are used medicinally.

The fruits are given to the children in flatulence, disordered and digestion.

Fruits are excellent remedy mostly given in form of dillwater.

Decoction of fruits is given in colic complaints.

Fruits are given to women after confinement to prevent purperal fever and to increase breasts milk.

Paste of leaves is applied on boils and to hasten suppuration.

**Properties:** Fruits are carminative, stomachic, aromatic, stimulant, diuretic, resolvent, galactagogue and emmenagogue.

**Chemical composition:** Dried fruits contains a volatile oil and fixed oil.

*Anisomeles indica* (L.) O. Ktze. FGS: 1:568, HMA: 045

(Lamiaceae) chodharo

0.6 - 1.4 m. tall, under shrub. Flowers in dense spicate inflorescence, corolla colour light purple with deep-blue lower lip.

**FLS & FRS:** Oct. - Apr  
**Common.**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**

The paste of root bark is applied externally in reduce the swelling incase the bite of poisonous animal.

Inhaled the decoction of leaves to cure fever.
Chapter - 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

The ash of plant mixed with sugar (Jaggery) and make a surbat (Syrup) it is orally to reduce mucus.
The decoction of whole plant is used in take of bath for fomenting rheumatic joints, fever and arthritis.
Juice of leaves is given to the children in colic, dyspepsia and fever due to teething.

Properties :- Leaves are astringent and carminative.

*Annona squamosa* L. FGS :1:50, FOB :1:15, SUT : 45, HMA :070
(*Annonaceae*) Sitafal.
3 – 5 m. tall, tree with light- black, rough longitudinally fissured bark. Flowers greenish axillary or leaf- opposed, on old wood.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Ripe fruit is edible.
Paste of leaves is applied on ulcers and wounds for fast healing and stop growth of microbial infection.
Paste of leaves is also applied to nostrils of persons having hysterical or fainting fits.
Paste of seeds is useful for killing maggots in wounds of cattle.
Paste of seed *mixed with gram powder* is used as hair wash for lice killing.
Decoction of leaves is considered useful in diabetes.

Properties :- Root is purgative. Seeds are abortifacient, detergent, insecticide and emmenagogue. Seeds yield fatty oil. Green leaves yield pleasant smelling essen.

Chemical composition :- Seeds contains oil and resin. Pulp of fruit is contain sucrose. Leaves, unripe fruits and seeds are contains an amorphous alkaloid.

*Anogeissus latifolia* (Roxb.) Wall ex Bedd. FGS :1: 297, HMA :091
(*Combretaceae*) Dhavdo / Indruk
10- 24 m. tall tree, with grayish-white or ash coloured, smooth bark, peeling off in scales. Flowers greenish-yellow in heads.


**Ethnobotanical uses**:

The wood is used for coal, preparation of agricultural implements and tool handles. Decoction of bark is given orally in colic and liver complaints. Dry leaves are used as a fodder for cattle, goat and sheep. The tender branches are used in preparation of gate ‘ampo’. The gum is a tonic and given during winter on weakness. Stem bark is chewed to cure cough and toothache. The powder of stem bark mixed with warm water and applied externally on injured part of body.

**Properties**: Leaves contain glucoside and gallotannin.

*Anogeisus pendula* Edgew. **FGS**:1:297, **HMA**:046

(*Combretaceae*) Dhov

3 – 5 m. tall, deciduous tree. Flowes yellow in heads.


**Ethnobotanical uses**:

Wood is very strong used in preparation of agricultural implements and tool handles. Tender branches and leaves are used as fodder.

*Antigonon leptopus* Hk. & Arn. **FGS**:1:602. **FOB**:3:10, **SUT**:233, **HMA**:133

(*Polygonaceae*) Ice creamvel

An exantive, perennial climber, woody at base. Flowers bright rosy pink or white.

**FLS**: Throughout the year. **Cultivated**.
Chapter 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

*Apilida Illiiica* L. *FGS:2:776; HMA:490*  
(Poaceae)  
0.45 – 1.5 cm tall. Erect or geniculately ascending at base. Panicles terminal or numerous simple racemes or false spikes each subtended by spathe.  
**FLS & FRS:** Aug. – Dec.  
Common

*Aponogeton monostachyon* L.f. *FGS :2:707, HMA:226*  
(Aponogetonaceae)  
An aquatic herb. Flowers white, pink or pale-blue in spike.  
**FLS & FRS:** July – Aug.  
**Common in ponds**

( Fabaceae) Mungfali / fofoil  
Diffuse or sub erect, patently hairy herbs. Flowers yellow in axillary.  
**FLS:** July – Oct.  
**FRS:** Aug. – Dec.  
Cultivated.

**Ethnobotanical uses:**

Seeds are eaten raw or roasted.  
Cake has high nutritive value it is used as feed for cattle and other animals  
Whole plant is used as fodder.  
Husk of fruit is valuable fodder.  
Unripe fruits are given to the nursing women then to increase breast milk in mammalian gland.  
Seed oil is used for cooking vegetable

**Properties:**  
Seeds are sweet, astringent nutritive. Seed oil have anticancer property.

**Chemical composition:**  
Seed contain oil, fatty acid, oleic acid. Root nodules contain nitrogen and proteins.
Argemone mexicana L. FGS :1:58, FOB :1:29, SUT :56, HMA :289
(Papaveraceae) Darudi
30 – 100 cm. tall, prickly annul herb. Flowers bright yellow.

Ethnobotanical uses :
Seed oil is used in cutaneous troubles, syphilis, leprosy, eczema and gonorrhoea.
The yellow latex is used in scabies and in ophthalmia.
The bruised fresh root is applied to the part stung by scorpions for relief from pain.
The seeds are used in snakebite.
The stem juice is rubbed to relieve rheumatic pain.
Powdered roasted seeds are mixed with castor oil and then such oil is applied on any
boils and parts affected use to skin diseases of human being and cattle also.
The ash of whole plant mixed with groundnut oil and then such oil is applied an
affected part of the skin to also skin diseases such as scabies, eczema, ring worm and
also wounds and ulcers in cattle in cattle as well as human beings.
Paste of root is applied externally on boil for fast ripening.

Properties: Seeds yield a nauseous, bitter, non edible oil. Seeds are
emetic, poisonous, demulcent, narcotic, laxative and sedative.


Argyreia nervosa (Burm. f.) Bopj. FGS :1:460, FOB :2:324, SUT :94, HMA:134
(Convulvulaceae) Samudrashosh
Greyish or whitish-tomentose, stout, woody twiners
Flowers rose-purple in axillary cymes.
FLS & FRS :Aug. – Oct. Rare.

Ethnobotanical uses :
Young fresh leaves hairy side applied on boils for
ripening and pus formation and then smooth side for healing wounds in boil.
Leaves are used in gleet, gonorrhoea, strangury and chronic ulcers.
Tender leaves are eaten as a vegetable.
Leaves applied externally in cases of itch, eczema and other skin troubles.
Paste of root is used in rheumatic, nervous diseases, snakebite, scorpion sting, swelling.
Leaves are bandaged on head in headache.
The leaf juice is applied in the ear in any ear complaints.

**Properties :-** Root is alterative, tonic, aphrodisiac and diuretic. Leaves are antiphlogistic, maturant, rubefacient and vasicant.

**Chemical composition :-** Leaves contain tannin and acid resins.

*Aristolochia indica* L. FGS :2:605, HMA:291
(Aristolochiaceae) Batak vel
Twining woody herb. Flowers few dark blackish red colour in axillary fascicles
FLS & FRS :- Sep. – Oct. Rare.

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
Juice of leaves is given for cough.
Piece of root is chewed to relieve toothache.
Infusion of leaves is given on abdomen to relieve constipation.
Juice of leaves is considered useful in croup of children
Paste of leaves and roots are applied externally on bites and stings of insects, scorpions and snakes.
The juice of roots and leaves with black piper is applied to the wounded part in case of snake bite the, root boiled in oil is applied to the bitten parts.
Decoction of root and stem are given for bowel complaints of children due to teething. It is also used in diarrhoea, cholera, flatulence and dyspepsia.
Infusion of root is given for diarrhoea, jaundice and intestinal disorders of children.
Juice of root is mixed with powdered fruit of 'soap nut' and added water and given to cause vomiting and removal of poison.

**Properties** :- Root yields an essential oil, root and stem contain the bitter alkaloid aristolochine.

7.5 – 12 m. tall tree, with light black dotted green or dark brown rough bark. Flowers monoecious closely crowded, fleshy, globose, large receptacles, on the dwarf shoots of the main trunk.

**FLS & FRS :- Through the year.** Rare.

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**

Fruits are edible.

Unripe fruits are used in vegetable and given diarrhoea.

Milky juice of plant is applied on swellings and abscesses.

**Properties** :- Ripe fruit is laxative, nutritive and demulcent Unripe fruit is carminative, aphrodisiac and astringent.

**Chemical composition :-** Bark contains tannin. Fruits contains albuminoides, sugars, vitamins and fibres. Seeds contains starch.

*Asclepias curassavica* L. FGS :1:421, HMA :016 (Asclepiadaceae) Kakatundi
45 – 100 cm. tall, perennial herb, with milky juice. Flowers yellow in erect umbels.

**FLS & FRS :- Through the year.** Cultivated.

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**

The root is regarded as purgative used in piles.
Chapter: 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

The juice of leaves used as anthelmintic, antidysentric and sudorific it is also used against cancer.
Latex used to remove warts and corns.

Properties: - Commercial utilization in chemical pharmaceutical, agricultural and textile field. Leaves are contains cardioactive glucosides, asclepiaside.

*(Liliaceae)* Satavari
An extensive, spinous, much branched climber with fasciculated tuberous roots.
Flowers white in racemes.

Ethnobotanical uses: -
Juice of root is mixed with honey and for dyspepsia.
Powder of dried root is given internally with milk to the nourishing mother for milk production hence used as glactagogue.
Powder of root is mixed with seed powder of ‘jira’ (*Cuminum cyminum*) and given orally with warm water to cure cold fever.
Root powder is also employed in colic, dysentery, acidity, tuberculosis, seminal weakness, leucorrhoea, burning micturition, anorexia and peptic ulcers.
Paste of cladode is applied externally on boil.

Properties: - Tuberous root is astringent, stomachic, coling, alterative, aphrodisiac, antispasmodic, appetiser, galactagogue, demulcent, tonic, nutritive and diuretic

Chemical composition: - Tuberous root contains sugar and mucilage.

*(Liliaceae)* Dungro
A small annual herb with fibrous roots. flower white with red tinge in raceme.
Ethnobotanical uses of plants

Chapter 5

5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants


**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
Decoction of leaves is given in toxiemia and kidney stone.
Paste of leaves is applied on swellings.

**Properties :-** Seeds are diuretic yield a fatty oil. Plant is blood purifier and diuretic.

*Asystasia gangetica* (L.) T. Anders. FGS :1:528, HMA :295
(Acanthaceae)
Suffruticose, struggling under shrub. Flower white in spike.


**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
Cultivated in the gardens to make borders of beds.
Plant is used as a potherb.
Leaves are used as a fodder.
Juice of leaves administered to children suffering from swellings and rheumatism.

**Properties :-** Leaves a good source of thiamine.

*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss. FGS :1:149, FOB :1:220, SUT :144, HMA :017
(Meliaceae) Lindo
10 – 15 m. tall, large tree with slightly longitudinally furrowed bark. Flowers white in panicles.


**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
Bark used in skin troubles. Decoction of leaves is employed for ulcer and eczema.
Dried leaves keep in books and cereals for keeping away the moth and silverfish.
Odour of burning leaves and tender branches is kills insects.
Seed oil is employed in skin affection as an ointment.
Timber is used in preparation of furniture and for house building purposes.
Fresh twigs used as a toothbrush to cure pyorrhoea.
Juice of leaves is given in jaundice, common fever and skin diseases.
Powder of dried leaves is given orally to the children to cure intestinal worms.
Infusion of fresh flower is given as tonic in despepsia, general debility and as a stimulant tonic and stomachic.
A poultice made of the flowers and leaves are used for relieving nervous headache.
Pulp of seed is employed in piles, urinary diseases, intestinal worms and leprosy.
Fresh and dried leaves used as a fodder.
Paste of leaves are fried in ghee and applied externally on apex of finger and boil to stop pus formation.

Properties :- Root is bitter, astringent, tonic and antiperiodic. Bark is vermifuge, appetiser, antispasmodic, cooling, antipyretic, bitter, astringent, blood purifier and antiperiodic. Leaves are craminative, anthelmintic, expectorant, diuretic, emmenagogue, appetiser, digestive, anti inflammatory and emetic. Flowers are stimulant, tonic and stomachic. Fruit is purgative, emollient and anthelmintic. Gum is stimulant, demulcent and tonic.

Chemical composition :- Bark contains a bitter alkaloids margosine, nimbin, nimbidin, nimbidic acid. Leaves contains limonides, methobic, quesetin, nimbosteral. Seed contains an oil, oleic acid, sodium margoset, azadirachtin and azadiradion. Juice of bark, stem and root which is foamy latex like contains gum, sugar, sucrose, potassium, iron, aluminium and calcium.

*Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Penell. FGS :1:495, FOB :2:356, HMA :092
(Scrophulariaceae) Kadvi luni
FRS & FLS :- Throughout the year. Common.
Ethnobotanical uses :-

Juice of leaves employed in epilepsy, insanity and other nervous diseases. It is also given in aphonia, to increase memory, cough, fever, asthma and swelling.

Properties :- Whole plant is cardiac, nervin tonic, febrifuge, aperient, diuretic, astringent, sedative, aphrodisiac and expectorant.

Chemical composition :- Plant contains two resins, an organic acid, tannin and an alkaloid and expectorant.

*Balanites aegyptiaca* (L.) Del. FGS :1:146, FOB :1:207, HMA :135
(Balanitaceae) *Ingario*
2.4 – 4 m. tall, armed, deciduous, bushy shrubs. Flowers pale-greenish yellow in axillary cymes.

**FLS :-** Des. – Mar.  
**FRS :-** May – July.  
Common.

Ethnobotanical uses :-

Ripe fruits used for whooping cough and skin troubles.

Seed oil is used for burns, freckles and for soap making.

Wood used for walking sticks.

Dry leaves are used as fodder for cattle.

Pulp of ripe fruit with cured given orally on diarrhoea.

The ripe fruit is also used in cloth washing.

*Dried fruit shell* is used as snuff box and toys.

Pulp of seed is rubbed with water and applied externally on pimple.

Powder of stem bark mixed with curd and given internally to cure colera.

Stem bark, unripe fruits and leaves are crushed and add water then filtered this filtered syrup is given to children on intestinal worms.

Roasted seeds are given in cough and colic.

Pulp of ripen fruits is also employed in obesity.
Properties: Seeds are expectorant and antispasmodic. Bark, unripe fruits and leaves are pungent, bitter, purgative and anthelmintic.

Chemical composition: Bark yields a principal called sponin, mucilage and sugar. Seeds contain oil.

_Baliospermum montanum_ (Willd.) Muell. – Arg. FGS :2:612, HMA :193
(Euphorbiaceae) Danti.
30 – 100 cm. tall, stout, erect herb or undershrub. Flowers greenish yellow in long racemes.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Past of seeds is applied externally on rheumatic pain.
Root is chewed to avoid constipation.
Powder of root smoked in pipe to cure for cough.

Properties: Seeds are diuretic, purgative. Seed oil is cathartic.

_Bambusa arudinacea_ (Retz.) Willd. FGS :2:787, HMA :168
(Poaceae) Polo vans
15 – 20 m. tall, thorny, tuffed tree. Culm stout 15-18 cm. across. Flowers white in spikelets in loose clusters.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Leaves and twigs used as fodder.
Stem is used in preparation of blower and flute.
Leaves are given to the horses as a fodder to cure cough and colds.
Dried stem is used for walking stick.
The tender shoots is used in preparation of curry or pickles.
The pounded young shoots make an excellent poultice for cleaning wounds and sores. Sores and wounds are covered with the poultice and bandaged.

The root is considered to cure for ringworm and other eruptive affections.

The juice of flowers is used as eardrops for earache and deafness.

Fresh stem is used in preparation of baskets, chhabdi (shallow basket), lagduan (instrument kept on donkey to carry pots), cradle (ghodiyu).

Stem is also used in preparation of snake catcher (Hodo)

*Barleria cristata* L.  FGS :1:530, FOB :2:460, SUT :165, HMA :228
(Acanthaceae) Kantashelio

40 – 70 cm. tall, under shrubs, prickly. Flowers pale blue or whitish in axillary or terminal dense spike.

**FLS :** Sep. – Nov.  **FRS :** Oct. – Dec.  **Rare.**

**Ethnobotanical uses :**

Leaves and used for coughs and inflammations.

Paste of leaves is externally applied on swellings.

Decoction of root is used in rheumatism and pneumonia.

*Barleria priomita* L.  FGS :1:532, FOB :2:457, SUT:165, HMA :194
(Acanthaceae) Pilo kantashelio.

1 – 1.5 m. tall, much branched very prickly shrub. Flowers yellow in axillary spicate.

**FLS :** Sep. – Feb.  **FRS :** Oct. – Mar.  **Common.**

**Ethnobotanical uses :**

Juice of the leaves is given with honey in catarrhal affections of children.

A paste of the roots is applied to boils and glandular swelling.

Leaves chewed to relieve toothache.

Juice of leaves is dropped into the ear to stop pus formation in the ear.
Poultice of leaves is slightly heated with caster oil and then mixture is filtered, such filtered oil is applied on wounds, boils, and ulcers and also dropped into ear in earache.

_Paste of leaves mixed with black pepper and it is given orally regularly for few days on piles._

Juice of leaves is externally used as a dressing for feet in rainy season to protect them from cracking and mixed with honey the juice is applied to bleeding teeth, cold and cough to the children.

Decoction of bark is given in whooping of cough, toothache, fever and pyorrhea.

Decoction of root is given in fevers, coughs, rheumatism, and sprue.

**Properties:** Bark is diaphoretic, expectorant, and diuretic.

**Chemical composition:** Plant contains barlerin, irioids, and scuellarein.


_(Basellaceae)_ Poi

A perennial, twining much branched herb, with bright pinkish-red to deep purple stem and branches. Flowers bright pink or white in short spikes.

**FLS & FRS:** Throughout the year. **Common.**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**

The leaves are used as preparing in ‘bhajia’ and ‘bhaji’

The juice of the leaves given to children to avoid constipation and it is very useful to allay the heat and itching of urticaria.

Paste of leaves is applied externally on pimple, boils, wounds, burns, and scalds.
Chapter 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

**Properties**: plant is cooling, diuretic, appetiser, laxative, aphrodisiac, narcotic, sour tonic, soporific and acrid.

**Chemical composition**: Plant contains iron, vitamin, phosphorus and calcium.

*Bauhinia purpurea* L. FGS:1:262, FOB:1:461, SUT:210, HMA:267 (Caesalpiniaceae) Kanchner

6 –10 m. tall small tree, bark grey or dark brown. Flower fragrant rosy purple.


**Ethnobotanical uses**:

Decoction of bark is given in diarrhoea.

Leaves used as fodder.

Wood used for agricultural implements.

Decoction of leaves is employed as mouthwash in sore throat and stomatitis, dropsy and rheumatism.

**Properties**: Bark is astringent and expectorant. Root is carminative. Flowers are laxative.

**Chemical composition**: Bark contains tannin.


3 – 5 m. tall, deciduous, tree. Bark brown rough longitudinally fissured. Flower greenish white in terminal racemes.


**Ethnobotanical uses**:

Bark yields a strong cordage fibre.

Paste of leaves is mixed with onion and given for diarrhoea.
Decoction of leaves used in malaria, gonorrhea and headache.
Tender branches and leaves used as fodder.
Tender branches used in preparation of strong basket and gate ‘jampo.’
Dried leaves are smoked in pipe to cure cough and asthma.
Decoction of root is used in burning micturition, obesity and T.B.
Flowers are employed in diarrhea, dysentery and piles.

Properties :- Bark is blood purifier, diuretic and astringent.

Chemical composition :- Bark contains tannin.

*Bergia suffruticosa* (Del.) Fenzl. FGS :1:90, HMA :229
(Elatinaceae) Lavariu
Suffruticose, glandular, pubescent in younger parts. Flowers solitary white.
FLS & FRS :- Throughout the year. Common.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Whole plant is used in fractures.
A poultice of leaves applied to sores.
Whole plant used as fodder by goat.

*Blepharis maderaspatensis* (L.) Roth. FGS :1:533, FOB :2:424, HMA :072
(Acanthaceae) Utangan.
Prostret herb. Flowers creamy-white with red or purple veins or pale-blue.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Plant used as fodder.
Paste of leaves is applied on swelling.
Decoction of inflorescence is given in fever, asthma and coughs.
Chapter: 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

Properties: Plant is resolvent, expectorant, diuretic and aphrodisiac.

Chemical composition: Seeds contain allatoil and a glucoside blepharin.

*Boerhavia chinensis* (L.) FGS 1:583, FOB 2:564, SUT 208, HMA 230
(Nyctaginaceae) Satodi / Punarnava.
Stragglng or subscandent, perennial herb. Flowers bright pink in subumbellate.
FLS & FRS: Throughout the year. Common.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Plant eaten by goat.
Paste of root is applied on boil for fast ripening and fast healing.

Properties: Root is anti inflammatory, demulcent, alterative, expectorant and emollient.

Chemical composition: Root contain an alkaloid punarnavine.

*Boerhavia diffusa* L. FGS 1:583, FOB 2:563, SUT 207, HMA 445
(Nyctaginaceae) Satodi
Diffuse, nearly glabrous herb. Flowers white or rosy in umbels on long peduncles.
FLS & FRS: Throughout the year. Common.

Ethnobotanical uses:
The leaves are used in ophthalmia and for eye wounds, muscular pain and purify the blood and hasten delivery and good for dropsy.
Decoction of root is given internally is scanty urine.
Paste of root is applied on any swellings and also on scorpion sting.
Infusion of root is given mixed with rice water in case snakebite.
Properties: Leaves are diaphoretic, bitter, expectorant, stomachic, diuretic and laxative.

Chemical composition: Plant contain potassium, nitrate and alkaloid punamavine.

*Boerhavia verticillata* Poir. FGS:1:583, FOB:2:594, SUT:209, HMA:268
(Nyctaginaceae) Zeri satodo / Moto satodo.
Decumbent or climbing glabrous herb. Flowers pale pink or white in few in distant.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Plant eaten by goat.
Paste of leaves and root is applied on swelling due to scorpion bite and boils.
Infusion of root is given orally in dropsy, leucorrhoea, asthma, puerperal fever, liver disorders, prevention of ageing acidity and obesity.

Properties: Root is emetic, laxative, diuretic, expectorant, blood purifier and diaphoretic.

(Bombacaceae) Simlo.
10 – 30 m. tall, deciduous tree, white grey glabrous bark.
Prickles conical black.
Flowers bright red attractive.
FLS: Feb. – Apr. FRS: Mar. – June

Ethnobotanical uses:
Paste of the prickles is externally used in the treatment of the pimple.
Flower buds and fleshy calyx are eaten as vegetable.
Tree yields a gum called 'mochrus'. It is tonic and mostly used in female problems like leucorrhoea and others.
A paste of gum is applied externally on bone fracture as a plaster.
Wood is used in preparation of musical instrument like 'tamburo'
Mature fruits yield silk fibers for stuffing pillows and mattresses.
In old time silk is used in making fire.
Root bark mixed with honey and given for better health.
Dry fruits are employed in calculous affection and fever.

Properties :- Root is demulcent, tonic, emetic and diuretic. Gum (mochrus) is astringent, styptic and aphrodisiac. Bark is demulcent, astringent. Flowers are laxative, diuretic, emmenagogue and aphrodisiac.

*Boswellia serrata* Roxb. *Burseraceae* Gugal / Salad
10-15 m. tall, deciduous tree. Flowers white in axillary racemes.

*Ethnobotanical uses* :-
Decoction of bark is employed in diarrhoea and skin troubles.
Roasted fruits are eaten.
Gum mixed with lemon juice and applied externally on skin diseases.
Paste of fresh leaves is applied on boil.
Gum is given with ghee it is useful in gonorrhoea and syphilitic affection.
The wood is used in preparation of utensil, especially plate of dough (Kathrot) and it is soft and light which is used in handle of agricultural tool.

*Bougainvillea spectabilis* Willd. *Nyctaginaceae* Bogan vel
An exantive climber by mean of curved woody thorns on the stem and branches which are also hairy. Flowers in branched terminal or axillary panicles.
FLS :- Throughout the year. Common.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Cultivated in the garden and dooryard.
Plant is used as fencing.

*Brassica campestris* L. var. sarson Prain. FGS :1:61, HMA :106
(Brassicaceae) Sarsav.
60-100 cm. tall, erect herb. With ascending branches. Flowers yellow in racemes.

**FRS & FLS :- Jan. – Mar.** Cultivated.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Seed yields edible oil, which is used in cooking vegetable.
Cake is used as cattle feed.
Fresh leaves used as a fodder.
Crushed seeds are mixed with jaggery and given orally to cure asthma.
Oil is dropped in the ear to cure deafness.

(Brassicaceae) Rai.
50 - 120 cm. tall, erect hispid herb. Flowers yellow in racemes.

**FLS & FRS :- Jan. – Mar.** Cultivated.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Plant is cultivated for its seeds
Seed oil is edible
Oil is putting plasters on inflamed- painful parts of the body, on leucoderma and eczema.
Cake is used as a cattle feed.
Green leaves used as a fodder.
Seeds are used as spice and condiment.
The dry stem used as a fuel.
Crushed seeds are given along with honey in coughs, colds and bronchitis.

**Properties** :- Seeds are appetiser, pungent, emmenagogue, expectorant, rubefacient and stimulant.

**Chemical composition** :- Seeds yields an essential oil.

(Brassicaceae) Fulavar
A small herb. Large number of flower getting fused together.
**FLS** :- Dec. – Mar. **Cultivated.**

**Ethnobotanical uses** :-
Young flower bud is used as a vegetable.
The whole plant is used as a fodder.

**Properties** :- Flowers appetiser, nutritive, diuretic and pungent.

**Chemical composition** :- Flowers contain protein, calcium, phosphorus, iron, iodine and vitamins.

*Brassica oleracea var. capitata* L. FGS:1:62, SUT:61, HMA:299
(Brassicaceae) Cobbij.
A small herb. Flowers greenish yellow.
**FLS** :- Jan. – Mar. **Cultivated.**

**Ethnobotanical uses** :-
Cultivated for its big leaf bud, which is used as a vegetable.
The whole plant used as a fodder.
Properties: Leaves are nutritive, appetiser, diuretic and pungent. Seeds are an anthelmintic.

Chemical composition: Bud contains protein, fibre, calcium, phosphorus, vitamins and carbohydrate.

*Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub. FGS: 1:185, FOB: 1:395, SUT: 186, HMA: 297 (Fellaceae) Kesudo / Khakhro

5 – 20 m. tall, deciduous tree. Bark rough ash-coloured or pale to dark-brown, deeply longitudinally fissured. Flowers attracted bright orange-red or yellow, in big racemes.


Ethnobotanical uses:

A bath of dry flowers boiled in water is a treatment of sunstroke and skin diseases.

Leaves are serves as plates for domestic purposes.

Flowers are yields a yellow dye.

Young shoots yield fibers, which is used in ropes and string to tie bundle of firewood.

Decoction of bark is employed in piles, tumours and menstrual disorders.

The crushed stem or root bark filled in wounds to prevent decay.

Fresh leaves are used in preparing dish (Plate) and cup as locally called “patrala and padia”

The ash of dried leaves are mixed with edible oil applied on eczema and decaying ulcers in cattle.

The mature leaves are eaten by goats and buffaloes for health and increase lactation.

The dry leaves are used as fertilizers and used for ripening of mango fruits.

A hot poultice of the leaves is effectively used as antiphlogistic for dispersing boils, pimples, tumours, haemorrhoids, ulcers and swellings.

The pieces of the bark chewed to relieves abnormal thirst.

Seed paste is externally applied on ringworm.
The gum is applied to ulcers and relaxed sore throat.
Rubbed the fruits with milk and given orally to remove intestinal worm.
Dry fruits powder mixed with lemon juice and applied externally on ringworm.
Juice of leaves is introduced in the ear to remove the insect in the ear.
Gum is employed on the wound for fast healing.
Paste of stem bark is applied on acne and bone fracture.
Decoction of leaves is employed in diabetes, colic and piles.
Decoction of root is employed in T.B.

Properties :- Flowers are astringent and diuretic. Gum is astringent. Seeds are laxative, anthelmintic and antifertility. Leaves are astringent, aphrodisiac, depurative and diuretic. Bark is astringent. Root is aphrodisiac.

Chemical composition :- Gum and bark contain kino tannic acid and gallic acid. Seeds contain oil and resin. Leaves contain a glucoside.

*Cadaba fruticosa* (L.) Drce.  FGS :1:67, FOB:1:45, SUT:73, HMA :073
(Capparaceae) Khoradu / Katkial
2 –3 m. tall, straggling shrubs. Flowers greenish-white.


Ethnobotanical uses :-
The roots and leaves are used in urine obstructions and any urinary trouble.
The crushed root applied on finger to check suppuration of finger.
Leaves crushed with black pepper (Piper nigrum) add water and make a syrup and then given orally to the children and adult to check diarrhoea and vomiting.

Properties :- Root and leaves are anthelmintic, purgative, antiphlogistic and emmenagogue.
Chapter :- 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

Chemical composition :- Leaves contain a bitter alkaloid, organic acids, nitrates and carbonates of lime.

(Caesalpiniaceae) Kachka
An extensive armed shrubs, with hooked prickles.
Flowers yellow in axillary and terminal racemes.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Decoction of tender leaves is employed in liver diseases. It is also used in fever.
Leaves are applied to the gums for relieving toothache.
The crushed seeds are given internally to cattle as well as children to remove worms in digestive canal.
Leaf paste is heated and applied externally on swelling.
Decoction of powdered seeds is given orally on fever, asthma, colic, diabetes, T.B., piles, diarrhoea and jaundice.
Past of root bark is applied on scorpion sting and snakebite.

Properties :- Seeds are antispasmodic, antiperiodic, anthelmintic, emollient, febrifuge and appetiser.

Chemical composition :- Seeds contains starch, sugar, oil and bitter principle bonducin.

*Caesalpinia pulcherrima* (L.) Sw.  FGS :1:265, FOB :1:440, SUT :197, HMA :232
(Caesalpiniaceae) Galttora
1.5 – 3 m. tall shrub, bark grayish-brown, rough. Flowers very attractive yellow or reddish yellow in terminal pendulous racemes.
**FLS & FRS :-** Throughout the year.  **Cultivated.**
Ethnobotanical uses:

Flowers yield a dye.
Cultivated for its attractive flowers.
Decoction of leaves and stem bark is used as vaginal douche for abortion.
Decoction of flowers is given in intestinal worms and coughs.

Properties: Leaves are laxative, abortifacient and antipyretic.

Chemical composition: Leaves contain hydrocyanic acid.

1.5 – 2 m. tall, erect shrub. Flowers yellow, in axillary corymbose racemose.

Ethnobotanical uses:

Green pods are used as vegetable.
Dry seeds used as a pulses. It is rich in protein.
Husk is considered useful fodder.
Green leaves and tender branches considered as a good fodder.
Dried stems are used in preparation of walls of huts along with wet clay and cow dung.
Dried stem are also used as a fuel.
Tender leaves are chewed in cases of stomatitis and spongy gums.
A poultice of seeds is applied to reduce swelling.

Properties: Seeds are nutritive, blood purifier, lactifuge, astringent and antipyretic.

Chemical composition: Seeds contain proteins, oil, starch, nutritive minerals. Plants contains also cajanin and caneajanin.
**Callistemon lanceolatus** DC. SUT:253, HMA:279  
(Myrtaceae) Bottle-brush  
A small evergreen tree with narrow lanceolate leaves. Flowers red in spikes like bottle-brush.  
**FLS :-** Feb – Apr. **Cultivated.**

**Calotropis gigantia** (L.) R. Br. FGS:1:423, FOB:2:214, SUT:68, HMA:199  
(Asclepiadaceae) Safed akdo.  
3 – 4 m. tall, shrub, much branched, gregarious, young branches covered with white, cottony hairs. Bark ash coloured shallowly longitudinally fissured. Flowers white in umbellate cymes.  
**FLS :-** Jan. – July. **FRS :-** Feb. – Sep. **Rare.**

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**  
The leaves are applied on paralysed part and painful joints.  
The milk is useful in leprosy, ringworm, eczema, swelling, fistula, rheumatism, ulcer and toothache.  
The wood is used in preparation of spoon.  
It is religious plant and flowers are used during worship to lord hanuman.  
Roasted leaves are applied on rheumatism.  
Fresh root twigs are used as toothbrush in toothache.  
Petals of flowers are employed in diabetes, asthma, coughs, colds and bronchitis.

**Properties :-** Root bark is alterative, antispasmodic and expectorant. Flowers are stomachic, digestive, emetic, expectorant, diaphoretic, alterative, anti inflammatory, purgative and abortifacient.

**Chemical composition :-** Plant contains yellow resins, alkundarin, caoutchouc and calotropin.
Chapter:- 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

C'cotropis procera (Ait.) R. Br. FGS :1:423, FOB :2:215, SUT :70, HMA :047
(Asclepiadaceae) Akdo.
A small shrub. Flowers blue-white.
FLS & FRS :- Throughout the year.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Root is crushed and its juice is given in ear and teeth diseases.
Dry leaves are smoked in a pipe as a remedy for asthma and cough.
Fresh leaves slightly roasted and pounded are bandaged to painful rheumatic joints, swelling and headache.
Stem is used with wet clay and prepared the large huge container to store grain-potu.
Dry stem bark yields fiber, which is used in ropes and strings.
Latex is used in body pain and rabies.
Powder of dry leaves is dust over wounds, ulcers and old sores to promote healing.
The poultice made of the leaves is applied to inflammatory swelling.
The juice from warmed leaves is dropped in the nose for relief of headache and catarrh.
The root is used for cleaning teeth and for relieving toothache.
The plant is considered useful in snakebite.
Warmed mature leaves are tied on the abdomen on colic complaints.
The flowers are offered to ‘Lord hanuman’ during worshipping.
The juice of mature leaf is inhaled through nostril on scorpion sting.
To prevent the effect of the sunstroke, the leaves are bandaged on head.
The gynostegium are used in cough, asthma and loss of appetite.
Dry stem is used as a fuel.
Latex mixed with cow milk and given orally on rabies.
Very tender leaves chewed on cold fever.
Properties: Flowers are digestive, expectorant, stomachic and tonic. Milky juice is anti-inflammatory, emetic, alterative, expectorant, anthelmintic, diaphoretic, purgative and abortifacient. Root bark is expectorant, alterative and antiseptic.

Chemical composition: Plant contains yellow resin, akundarin, caoutchouc and calotropin.

A stoute glabrous, lignose twiner. Flowers blue or white-lilac or pink.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Very young pods are eaten as snap beans.
Paste of leaves is applied on decaying sores having microbial growth in cattle.
The climber is used as string to tie bundle of grass or firewood.

Properties: Fruits are cooling, demulcent, antibilious, astringent and cardial.


_Canna indica_ L. FGS: 2:667, FOB: 3:251, SUT: 305, HMA: 018 (Cannaceae) Bajarbatu
45 – 75 cm. tall, perennial, rhizomatous herb. Flowers yellow, reddish-yellow or dark-yellow in terminal spike.
FLS & FRS: Throughout the year. Cultivated.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Cultivated in the garden for its attractive flowers.
Decoction of rhizome is given in dropsy and fever.
Properties: - Rhizome is diuretic, demulcent and diaphoretic.

Chemical composition: - Rhizome contains fat, traces of an alkaloid, gum and starch.

*Cannabis sativa* L. FGS:2:648, HMA :048
(Cannabaceae) Bhang / Ganja
1 – 1.5 m. tall, erect herb. Flowers greenish white.

Ethnobotanical uses: -
The plant is a narcotic, inbrient in Gujarat.
Bhang is preparation made from specially dried leaves and flowers of plant.
Dried leaves smocked in pipe to cure asthma.

*Canescora diffusa* (Vahl) R. Bh. FGS : 1: 437, HMA :136
(Gentianaceae) zinku kariatu
8 – 45 cm. tall, erect or diffuse slender herb. Flowers pale to bright rosy-purple in dichotomous cymes.

Ethnobotanical uses: -
Plant used as a goat fodder.
Decoction of whole plant is given in common fever.

*Capparis decidua* (Forsk.) Edgew. FGS :1:68, FOB :1:49, SUT :74, HMA :052
(Capparaceae) Kerdo
2 – 5 m. tall, armed. bushy shrubs, with corky, grayish white longitudinally fissured bark. Flowers red or scarlet in short corymbs.
Ethnobotanical uses :-

Young branches mixed with tender leaves of ‘Kanji’ (Holoptelea integrifolia) crushed both and externally applied on ringworm and eczema.
Ripe fruit edible, unripe fruit used in preparation of pickled.
Decoction of bark is given in cough and asthma.
Fruits and seeds are good feed for cattle. It is given for increasing milk production and better health.
The wood is used in preparation of ‘valonu’ (Churning rod) and spoon.
Juice of root is introduced in the ear to kill microbial flora and worms in the ear.
The wood is used as fuel.
Paste of stem is used externally on boils.
Flowers are eaten in diabetes.

Properties :- Root bark is astringent alterative. Fruits are laxative, appetiser, stimulant, pungent, digestive and astringent.

Chemical composition :- Flower buds contain carpic acid and glucoside. Flowers expectorant and astringent. Brk contain a neutral bitter principle resembling senegen.

Capparis sepiaria  L. FGS :1:69, FOB :1:51, SUT 75, HMA :200
(Capparaceae) Kanther
A much branched stout armed shrubs. with brown rough longitudinally fissured bark in older parts. Flowers white in terminal umbel.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
The paste of root is mixed with sugar and extract is given orally to the man on sexual weakness and spermatorrhoea.
Decoction of root is mixed with dried fruit powder of black pepper and given orally to relieve colic complaints.
The ash of wood mixed with castor oil and then such oil is applied on sores and ulcers of animal.
The tender branches and fruits used as fodder.
The dry branched used as fencing.
Decoction of leaves is given in toxiemia and coughs.
Paste of leaves is applied on eczema, swellings, scabies and boils

**Properties :-** Leaves are nutritive, digestive, antipyretic, alterative and blood purifier.

*Capparis spinosa* L. FGS :1:69, HMA :234
*(Capparaceae)* Kantalo kanther
Armed nearly glabrous shrubs. Flowers white, axillary solitary.

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
Decoction of stem bark and root bark is employed in gout and dropsy.

*Capsicum annum* L. var. acuminatum Fingerh. FGS :1:483, FOB :2:348, SUT :116, HMA :051
*(Solanaceae)* Marchu.
30 – 60 cm. tall, erect glabrous herb. Flowers white.
**FLS & FRS :-** Throughout the year. Cultivated.

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
Cultivated for its fruits, which are used as vegetable and condiments.
Dry fruits are used as a spice.
Decoction of fruit is used in kill of insect.
Fruits used in preparation of pickled.
Properties :- Fruits are stimulant, appetiser, pungent, stomachic, astringent, rubefacient and sialagogue.

Chemical composition :- Fruits contains a volatile alkaloied solanine, oil, resin, capsicum and vitamins.

*Cardiospermum halicacabum* Roxb.  
(Sapindaceae) Kali chanothi.  
Annual slender, glabrous or sparsely delicate climber. Flowers white in terminal cymes on tendrils.  

Ethnobotanical uses :-  
Decoction of root is given in rheumatism, lumbago and nervous diseases.  
Poultice of leaves applied externally on rheumatism.  
Juice of the plant is given internally as a demulcent in gonorrhea and pulmonary diseases.  
Paste of whole plant is used for reducing swellings and hardened tumours.  
Juice of leaves is dropped in the ear to give relief from earache.  
The paste of leaves is used as a dressing for syphilitic sores, cuts and injuries.  
The root is considered useful in the treatment of bleeding piles.  
Seeds are used as a tonic in fever.  
Leaves, stem and root are used for snakebite.  
Juice of leaves applied externally on skin diseases.

Properties :- Leaves are laxative, diaphoretic, emmenogogue, diuretic, stomachic, emetic and alterative. Seeds antipyretic and diaphoretic. Root is diaphoretic and laxative.

Chemical composition :- Seeds yield kind of essential oil and saponin.
(Caricaceae) Papayu  
2 – 5 m. tall, small soft wooded, dioecious or monoecious tree. With milky juice with greenish-white corky bark. Flowers white.  
FLS & FRS :- Throughout the year. Cultivated.  

Ethnobotanical uses :-  
Cultivated for its fruits.  
The unripe fruit is used as a vegetable it is also used in preparation of pickled.  
The milky juice is employed to cure ringworm  
The ripe fruit is much used chiefly to cure digestive troubles.  
Pulp of fruit used as an ingredient in face creams and hair shampoo.  
Roasted leaves are applied on painful parts for relief of nervous pains.  
Paste of unripe fruit is applied externally on burning sensation of body part.  
Past of roasted leaves are applied on breasts of nursing mother to increase milk.  

Properties :- Juice of unripe fruit is emmenagogue, abortifacient and astringent.  
Leaves are emmenagogue, vermifuge, antipyretic, anthelmintic, digestive and galactagogue. Root is abortifacient, anthelmintic and emmenagogue. Ripe fruit is appetiser, disetive, laxative and tonic.  

Chemical composition :- Latex of plant contains papain. Seeds contain carpesamine and an oil carcin. Leaves contain alkaloid carpaine and glucoside. Unripe fruit contain an digestive enzyme papain. Plant contain saponin. Ripe fruit contains sugar, fat, resin, pectine, malic, tartaric and citric acid.  

(Apocynaceae) Karmada  
A large armed evergreen shrub. Bark light grey or yellowish-brown, rough, scaly.  
Flowers white in terminal corymbose cymes  
Ethnobotanical uses :-

The ripe fruits are edible.
The unripe fruits are used in preparation of pickled.
Decoction of leaves is given in common fever.
Decoction of root is given orally to relieve to poisonous effect caused by the any reptiles biting. Infusion of root is given in fevers.

Properties :- Ripe fruits are digestive antiscorbutic refrigerant and stomachic.
Unripe fruits are antiscorbutic and astringent.

Chemical composition :- Fruit contains salicylic acid, alkaloid. Root contain a fixed oil

*Cassia auriculata* L. FGS :1:268, FOB :1:448, SUT :206, HMA :170
*(Caesalpiniaceae)* Aval
1- 2 m. tall erect, much branched, bushy shrubs. Flowers yellow in axillary and terminal raceme.

FLS & FRS :- Throughout the year.

Ethnobotanical uses :-

Tender branches are used as toothbrushes.
The bark is very useful in tanning leather.
Decoction of the inflorescence is excellent remedy for diabetes it is also used as pessaries by women to check excessive menstrual flow.
Infusion of seed is dropped in the eye incase eye troubles.
Decoction of root is used in skin diseases.
Dry stem is used as a fuel.
Paste of leaves is bandaged on swellings due to dislocation of bone.
Decoction of root bark is given orally to remove abdominal complaints, vomiting and diarrhoea.
The dry long branches are used in preparation of wall of the hut and 'gate'.
Tender branches are also used in preparation of basket.

Properties: Seeds are refrigerant and laxative. Bark is astringent. Flowers are diuretic. Root is alterative. Leaves are emmolient, antiflammatory and demulcent.

Chemical composition: Bark contains tannin.

(Caesalpiniaeae) Garmalo

6 – 12 m. tall, deciduous tree. With bark dark-brown and rough in older parts grey and smooth in younger parts. Flowers yellow to golden-yellow in branched racemes.


Ethnobotanical uses:

Pulp of the fruit is given to avoid constipation it is also used in chest and heart diseases.

Wood is used in preparation of tool handle.

The seeds are crushed with water the extract is given internally to the cattle to stop diarrhoea.

The unripe pod crushed and mixed with castor oil is administered orally to the animal on windiness in stomach.

The stem bark is used for tanning leather.

The leaf paste is applied externally on skin diseases.

Decoction of root is given in fever and constipation.

Gum is used in toothache.

Properties: Root is laxative, febrifuge and tonic. Seeds are emetic. Pulp of fruit is astringent, cooling and mild laxative. Leaves are emollient.
Chapter: 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

Chemical composition: Bark and leaves contain tannin. Ripe fruit-pulp contains sugar, tannin, gluten and gum.

*Cassia italica* (Mill) Lam. FGS:1:269, FOB:1:448, HMA:202
(Caesalpiniaceae) Mindhi aval.
30 – 60 cm. tall, herbs somewhat woody at base. Flowers yellow in axillary and terminal racemes.

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Fresh leaves are boiled in water and next day this filtered water mixed with jaggery and given internally to avoid constipation.
Seed mixed with pulp of fruit (*Cassia fistula*) and prepared a paste it is applied on ringworm.
Root rubbed with water and applied on mammalian gland to cure tumour of mammalian gland.
Powder of dry leaves is employed in constipation, indigestion, flatulence and colic.

**Properties:** Leaves are laxative and carminative.

(Caesalpiniaceae) Kasundaro
0.5 – 1.5 m. tall erect glabrous, undrshrub. Flowers bright reddish-yellow in terminal and axillary racemes.
**FLS & FRS:** Throughout the year. Common.

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
The roasted seeds are used as substitute for coffee.
Paste of leaves and seeds is applied on skin diseases.
The decoction of stem bark mixed with honey and is administered orally to the diabetic person.
Decoction of root is given orally in fever.

**Properties**: Leaves roots and seeds are laxative. Seeds are febrifuge, nutritive, diuretic and expectorant. Root is diuretic and antiperiodic. Leaves are anthelmetic.

**Chemical composition**: Seeds contain oil, margrain, tannic acid, sugar, gum, starch. Leaves contain carthartin and minerals. Roots contain resin.

*Cassia pumila* Lam. FGS:1:272, FOB:1:452, HMA:107  
(Caesalpiniaceae) Chamediyu  
Prostrate, procumbent or sub-erect herb. Flowers pale to bright yellow.  

**Ethnobotanical uses**:  
Seed used as a purgative.

**Properties**: Plant is antiinflammatory.

(Caesalpiniaceae) kasid  
4 – 10 m. tall trees with light blackish-brown, rough longitudinally fissured bark. Flowers pale-yellow, in panicles.  
**FLS & FRS**: Throughout the year. Cultivated.

**Ethnobotanical uses**:  
Old wood almost black and very strong it is used in for law furniture. Dry leaves as manure.

*Cassia tora* L. FGS:1:274, FOB:1:447, SUT:205, HMA:203  
(Caesalpiniaceae) Kuwadiyo  
30 – 100 cm. tall, suffruticose, glabrous herb. Flowers yellow.
Ethnobotanical uses:-
Paste of seeds and root are applied on ringworm and scabies.
The fried seeds are used as substitute as coffee.
Decoction of leaves is given to the children having fever while teething.
Poultice of leaves is applied on boils, gout, sciatica and pains in joints.
Paste of leaves fried in castor oil is applied to foul ulcers.

Properties:- Leaves are aperient, maturant, antiperiodic and alterative. Seeds are stomachic, anthelmintic and tonic.

Chemical composition :- Leaves contain a glucoside emodin. Seeds contain chrysophenic acid.

(Casuarinaceae) Sharu
10 – 12 m. tall, evergreen trees, with brown to blackish-brown bark. Male flowers in terminal spikes, numerous. Females are borne lower down in fascicles globose or ovoid spikes.
**FLS & FRS :- Throughout the year.** cultivated.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Wood used for house posts
Decoction of bark is used in diarrhoea and dysentery
Decoction of leaves used in colic
Bark used for dyeing and tanning leather.

Properties :- Bark is astringent.

Chemical composition :- Bark contains tannin.
Chapter : - 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

_Catharanthus pusillus_ (Murr.) G. Don. FGS :1:416, FOB :2:191, SUT :53, HMA :301

(Apocynaceae) Nani barmasi
10 – 20 cm. tall an erect herb. Flowers white in axillary solitary.

**FLS** :- Aug. – Dec.  
**FRS** :- Sep. – Dec.  
Common.

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**  
Plant poisonous particularly to cattle causing temporary blindness with urticarial rash on the body.

**Properties :-** Leaves are vesicant and anti-inflammatory.

**Chemical composition :-** Plant contains an alkaloid.

_Catharanthus roseus_ (L.) G. Don. FGS :1:416, FOB :2:192, SUT :52, HMA :019

(Apocynaceae) Barmasi
20 – 40 cm. tall, perennial under shrub, with cinnamon brown bark. Flowers white, rosy or lilac.

**FLS & FRS :-** Throughout the year.  
Common.

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**  
The leaves are used in diabetes.  
Leaf juice is applied on wasp sting.  
Infusion of whole plant is employed in piles and diabetes.

**Properties :-** Plant is sedative, blood purifier and mild laxative.

**Chemical composition :-** Plant contains alkaloids vincain, vincristine and vinblastin.
Chapter :- 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

Cayratia carnosa (Lam.) Gagnep. FGS :1:159, FOB :1:271, SUT :158, HMA :204
(Vitaceae) Khat khatumbo.
Slender herbaceous climbers, some what woody at the base. Flowers greenish white in branched cymes.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Poultice of leaves is very useful in the treatment of yoke sores on the necks of bullocks.
Paste of root is applied on swellings due to boils and tumor.
Decoction of root is mixed with milk and given orally to person on sexual debility.
Paste of leaves is applied on boils and to check bleeding from wounds,
Fruits are used in jaundice.

Properties :- Dried fruits are demulcent, laxative, sweet, cooling and aperient. Fresh fruits are digestive, stomachic and expectorant. Root is astringent.

Celastrus paniculata Willd. FGS :1:152, FOB :1:89, HMA :237
(Celastraceae) Malkagni
Extensive twiners with pale-brown, warty lenticellate bark. Flowers greenish-yellow in long terminal and axillary racemes.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Seed oil is employed in rheumatic pains.
The powdered seeds used as a brain tonic and increase memory power.
Paste of root is applied on snakebite and other poisonous animal bite.
Paste of stem bark is applied on wounds for fast healing.
Seed crushed in cow's urine and the paste is applied on scabies.
Chapter : 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants - 95 -

**Properties** :- Stem bark abortifacient. Seeds are bitter, laxative, emetic, alterative, stimulant, aphrodisiac and brain tonic. Oil from seed is stimulant and rubefacient.

**Chemical composition** :- Seeds contain oil, tannin and alkaloids panicualtine and celastrine.

*Celosia argentea* L.  
FGS :1:594, FOB :2:570, SUT :216, HMA:303  
(Amaranthaceae) Lambdi

30 – 10 cm. tall, annual erect simple or branched glabrous herb. Flowers bright pinkish-purple or glistening white in spike.  
FLS & FRS :- July. – Dec.  
Common.

**Ethnobotanical uses** :-
Whole plant is used as fodder. The seeds are useful in diarrhoea, eye troubles and sore mouth. Plant eaten as a potherb in times of scarcity. Decoction of leaves is given internally on colic complaints and also to start urination. Paste of leaves is applied on boils as well as poisonous animal sting. Decoction of whole is given in calculus, gonorrhoea and cystitis.

**Properties** :- Plant is expectorant, anti-inflammatory and diuretic.

*Conchorus pennisetiformis* Hochst. & Steud.  
FGS:2:796; HMA:487  
(Poaceae)  
30 – 50 cm. tall glabrous herbs. Racemes 4-15 cm long solitary terminal. Spikelets 0.6-0.8 cm. long  
FLS & FRS :- Aug. – Oct.  
Common

*Centella asiatica* (L.) Urb.  
(Apiaceae) Bhrami
30-40 cm. long radially creeping herb. Flowers pink or red in axillary fasciculate umbels.

**FLS & FRS**: Sep. – May. **Rare.**

**Ethnobotanical uses**:
The leaves are household remedy for the treatment of early stage of dysentery in children.
Infusion of leaves is given as a remedy for syphilitic, leprosy, fever, bowel complaints, rheumatism, indigestion and nervousness.
The leaves dried in shade and prepared a powdered and given internally for improving memory and for mental weakness.
Juice of leaves mixed with milk and given orally as an alternative tonic in gonorrhoea, jaundice and common fever.
Paste of whole plant is applied on the part stung by snake.

**Properties**: Leaves are alexiteric, stimulant, antipyretic, alternative, diuretic, tonic, astringent and cooling.

**Chemical composition**: Leaves contain white crystalline substance, tannin, asiaticoside, ascorbic acid resin and vellarine.

*Cestrum diurnum* L. FGS :1:484; SUT :118; HMA :020
(Solanaceae) Din-ka-raja.
1 - 1.3 m. tall shrubs branches with lenticels, young parts glandular. Flowers ivory white.

**FLS & FRS**: Throughout the year. **Cultivated.**

**Ethnobotanical uses**:
Flowers are sweet scented during day.
**Cestrum nocturnum** L. FGS:1:484; SUT:118; HMA:095
(Solanaceae) Rat-ni-rani
1.5 – 2 m. tall shrub, branches with lenticels. Flowers yellowish green.

**FLS & FRS:** Throughout the year. **Cultivated.**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Flower yield very sweet scented at night.

**Chenopodium album** L. FGS:1:599; FOB:2:586; SUT:224; HMA:021
(Chenopodiaceae) Chil.
20 – 50 cm. tall, annual erect herb. Flowers minute, green clustered in axillary and terminal compact spike.

**FLS & FRS:** Nov. – Apr. **Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Tender leaves are eaten as ‘bhaji’ and very useful in urinary troubles and colic.
Plant used as fodder.

**Properties:** Plant is antispasmodic, expectorant, laxative, digestive, anthelmintic and diuretic.

**Chemical composition:** Leaves contain potash salts and essential oil.

**Chenopodium murale** L. FGS:1:599; FOB:2:586; HMA:446
(Chenopodiaceae) Goylo
20 – 50 cm. tall, erect herb. Flowers green clustered in axillary and terminal spike.
Common as a weed

**FLS & FRS:** Nov. – Feb.

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Juice of leaves is given orally in piles, coughs, tonic and worms.
Plant used as fodder.

**Properties** :- Plant is diuretic anthelmintic, expectorant and antispasmodic.

**Chemical composition** :- Leaves is contain potash salts.

*Chloris quinquesetica* Bhinde. FGS:2:799; HMA:486
(Poaceae)
30 – 45 cm tall erect creeping and rooting at lower nodes. Spikes 2.5 – 5 cm long, terminal crowded into sub racemose fascicles.
*FLS & FRS :- Sep. – Dec. Common*

*Chlorophytum borivilianum* Sant. & Fernand. FGS :2:680; HMA :109
(Liliaceae) Dholi musaly
20 – 30 cm. tall, herb. Flowers white in racemes.
Common at hilly region in forest.
*FLS & FRS :- July. – Nov. Ethnobotanical uses :-
Tubers are edible. It is one of the good tonic.
Tribal people root is collected and sold in the market.
Roots are used on anaemic condition and on rheumatism.

*Chlorophytum tuberosum* (Roxb.) Baker. FGS :2:680; HMA :130
(Liliaceae) Kali musaly
A small herb, with tuberous root. Flowers white in racemes.
*FLS & FRS :- July. – Oct. Common at hilly area Ethnobotanical uses :-
Tender leaves are used as ‘bhaji’.
The roots are used as tonic.
Chapter 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

Powdered root is given in sexual debility.

*Chrozophora prostrata* Dalz. *FGS*: 2:616; *FOB*: 3:105; *HMA*: 141

(Euphorbiaceae) Betho okharad

Prostrate herb. Flowers in terminal and axillary.

**FLS & FRS:** - Nov. – Apr.

**Ethnobotanical uses:**

Plant is used as fodder.

Ash of root is given with honey in coughs.

**Properties:** - Root is expectorant. Seeds are purgative.

*Cicer arietinum* L. *FGS*: 1:189; *FOB*: 1:435; *SUT*: 193; *HMA*: 469

(Fabaceae) Chana

Diffuse herb. Flowers violet-purple in axillary solitary.

**FLS & FRS:** - Oct. – Mar.

**Ethnobotanical uses:**

Seeds widely consumed as 'dal' and in various other preparation.

Raw or roasted seeds are eaten.

Germinated seeds used as a prophylactic against deficiency diseases, particularly in scurvy.

Husk of fruit is used as cattle feed.

The roused seeds are used as a food for the patient suffering from jaundice and coughs.

A bath prepared from powdered seeds in hot water is good beneficial in painful menstruation for women.

**Properties:** - Seeds are astringent, antibilious, expectorant, aphrodisiac and diuretic.

Juice of leaves stomachic and laxative.
Chemical composition :- Seeds contain albuminoids, fats, fibre, phosphoric acid and oxalic acid. Leaves contain malic acid and oxalic acid.

*Cissampelos pareira* L. FGS : 1:53; FOB : 1:24; SUT : 49; HMA : 205
*(Manispermaceae)* Vani vel
Slender twiners, somewhat woody at base, glabrous but for pubescent younger parts. Flowers minute, greenish-yellow.


Ethnobotanical uses :-
The paste of leaves and roots are externally used for ulcers, syphilitic and unhealthy sores. Decoction of leaves and root is considered an effective wash for children having pimples over their body. Externally the pounded roots and leaves are applied to the parts bitten by snake and scorpion, the dried root powder is useful in kidney stone. The root crushed with dried fruits of the black pepper and given orally in intestinal troubles.

Properties:- Root is diuretic, astringent and anthelmintic.

*Cissus quadrangularis* L. FGS : 1:160; FOB : 1:266; SUT : 156; HMA : 142
*(Vitaceae)* Had sankal.
Succulent, tendril climbers. Flowers greenish white or creamy white in short cymes in umble.


Ethnobotanical uses :-
Paste of stem is applied on bone fracture as a plaster. Juice of stem prescribed in scurvy and ear complaints. The young shoots are used in preparation of curries.
Infusion of crushed plant is used as vaginal douche to increase menses.

**Properties** :- Juice of plant is alterative, antiseptic, emmenagogue, digestive and blood purifier.

**Chemical composition**:- Stem juice contains carotene, ascorbic acid, fibre and calcium oxalate.

*Citullus colocynthis* (L.) Schrader. FGS: 1:318; FOB: 1:571; SUT: 279; HMA: 206

*(Cucurbitaceae)* Mota indravarna.

Prostrate, scabrid-hairy herb. Flowers pale yellow in axillary, solitary

**Ethnobotanical uses:-**
Decoction of root is given in jaundice, rheumatism and urinary troubles.
Roasted seeds are edible.
Fruit pulp is applied in vagina for abortion and to increase menses.
Fruit is employed in biliousness, jaundice, fever, constipation, dropsy, coughs and bronchitis.

**Properties** :- fruit is bitter, hydrogogue, abortifacient, emmenagogue, cathartic and emetic. Root is carminative, antipyritic, bitter, pungent and cathartic.

**Chemical composition**:- Seeds contain a fixed oil. Fruit pulp contains colocynthine, pectin and gum.

*Citullus lanatus* (Thunb.) FGS: 1:318, FOB: 1:571; SUT: 279; HMA: 258

*(Cucurbitaceae)* Tarbuch / Kalingar

Prostrate or sub erect, softly hairy herbs. Flowers pale yellow in axillary solitary.

**FLS :- July. – Nov.**

**FRS :- Apr. – June.**
Ethnobotanical uses :-

Ripe fruits are sweet and edible.
Green fruits used as a fodder.
Seed used as a food, it is considered cooling, tonic, diuretic.
Seeds are yields fatty oil.
Roasted seeds are also edible.
Green fruits are used as a vegetable.
Seeds are considered best cattle feed.

Properties:- Pulp of fruit is refreshing tonic, diuretic and cooling. Seeds are nutritive, cooling and demulcent.

Chemical composition :- Fruit pulp contains citric acid, sugar and citrulin. Seeds contain oil, citrulin and proteins.

*Citrus limon* (L.) Burm. f. FGS :1:44; SUT :137; HMA :259
(Rutaceae) Limboo.
2 – 6 m. tall, thorny large shrub or small tree, with pale greenish-yellow rough bark.
Flowers white in axillary, solitary.

**FLS & FRS :-** Throughout the year Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses :-

Ripe fruit is used in the preparation of beverages.
Lemon juice is very useful for scurvy.
Fruit pulp is very acidic hence extensively used for culinary purpose and flavouring.
Fruits are used in preparation of pickled.
Juice of fresh ripen fruit is being successfully employed in vomiting, nausea, scurvy, dyspepsia, obesity and cholera.
Chapter: 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

**Properties**: Juice of fruit is cooling, sour, carminative, antiscorbutic, stomachic, digestive and appetiser. Bark is febrifuge and seeds are vermifuge. Rind is stomachic and carminative.

**Chemical composition**: Fruit juice contains citric acid and ascorbic acid. Rind of fruit contains pale yellow volatile oil.

*Clematis gouriana* Roxb. FGS:1:47; FOB:1:2; SUT:32; HMA:129
(Ranunculaceae) Mor vel
Extensive, glabrous, climber. Flowers white or greenish yellow in large panicales.

**Ethnobotanical uses**: Whole plant is used as camel fodder. Leaves paste is applied on scabies. Juice of leaves applied mixed with garlic and given orally on cough.

**Properties**: Leaves are bitter, astringent, alterative and sedative.

*Cleome gynandra* L. FGS:1:72; SUT:71; HMA:071
(Capparaceae) Gandhatu
30 ~ 60 cm. tall, viscidly hairy, annual herbs. Flowers white in terminal corymbbs.

**Ethnobotanical uses**: The paste of leaves is applied externally on boils to prevent the formation of pus. Decoction of seeds is given orally in epilepsy and typhoid fever.

**Properties**: Leaves are rubefacient, anthelmintic and vasicant. Seeds are antispasmodic, sudorific and carminative.
Cleome viscosa L. FGS:1:73; FOB:1:41; SUT:69; HMA:207  
(Capparaceae) Pili talvani  
30 – 80 cm. tall, glandular pubescent annual herb. Flowers yellow in terminal lax racemes.  
FLS & FRS: Throughout the year.  

Ethnobotanical uses:  
The juice of the leaves used as a remedy against discharge of pus from ear and also against deafness.  
Seeds are used as condiment and in the convulsion of children.  
Tender leaves are used in preparation of ‘bhaji’ as a vegetable, which is considered blood purifier.  
Juice of fresh leaves is given orally with water few doses to cure fever.  

Properties: Seeds are carminative, anthelmintic and antiseptic. Leaves are sudorific, rubefacient and vesicant.  

Clerodendrum inerme (L.) Gaertn. FGS:1:558, FOB:2:511, SUT:182; HMA:280  
(Verbenaceae) Vad mendi.  
Glabrous or sparsely hairy shrubs. Flowers white in axillary cymes.  
FLS & FRS: Throughout the year.  

Ethnobotanical uses:  
Plant is cultivated in the garden for the preparation of the hedge.  
Juice of leaves is given in common fever, malaria and sexual diseases.  
Paste of leaves is applied on itches, boils and rheumatism.  

Properties: Leaves are blood purifier, bitter, febrifuge and alterative.
Chemical composition :- Leaves contain a bitter principle to found in chiretta, resine, gum and ash containing large amount of sodium chloride.

*Clerodendrum multiflorum* (Burm. f.) O. Ktze. FGS :1:559; FOB :2:511; SUT :184; HMA :260
(Verbenaceae) *Arnii / Vad arni*
2.5 – 4 m. tall, large shrub or small tree, with creamy white to grey bark. Flower creamy white in axillary dichotomous cymes.

**FLS & FRS :-** Oct. – Feb. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Decoction of root is used as a demulcent in gonorrhoea and in obesity.
Paste of root is applied on snakebite.
The fresh leaves are bounded over the eyes in opthalmia.
The smoke pipe ‘chalam’ is prepared from the wood.
The dry stem is used to ignite the fire.
Tender branches are used in preparation of ‘potu’-a large huge container to store grain.
The root and leaves are boiled in water the bath taken with this water to relieve body pain.
Paste of leaves is bandaged on swelling part.

Properties :- Leaves are anthelmintic. demulcent, antipyretic, anti-inflammatory, laxative, bitter and alterative.

Chemical composition :- Leaves contain pectolinarigenin and scutellarin.

*Clitoria ternatea* L. FGS :1:190; FOB:1:405; SUT :189; HMA :208
(Fabaceae) *Garni bibari*
Slender rambling twiners. Flowers attractive blue or white.

**FLS & FRS :-** Throughout the year. Common
Ethnobotanical uses:
Seeds are given as laxative for children.
Blue flowers yield a blue dye.
Leaves used as fodder.
Root of this plant rubbed with water and ointment on leucodermatic spot.
Juice of leaves is dropped in to ear in earache.

Properties:
Seeds are laxative, aperient and lactagogue. Root is aperient, anthelmintic, demulcent, laxative and diuretic.

Chemical composition:
Root bark contain starch, tannin and resins. Seeds contain oil, resin, tannic acid and glucose.

*Coccinea grandis* (L.) Voigt. FGS : 1:319; FOB : 1:572; SUT : 279; HMA : 281
(Cucurbitaceae) Tindola.
Herbaceous slender glabrous climber. Flowers axillary solitary white.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Raw fruits are edible and used as a vegetable.
The juice of young fruits and roots is used in diabetes and piles.
Flowers are given in jaundice, itching and biliousness.

Properties:
Root is emetic and aphrodisiac. Leaves and stem are antispasmodic, and expectorant.

Chemical composition:
Leaves contain glucogenin. Root contains starch and resin.
Fruit contains mucilage.

*Cocculus hirsutus* (L.) Diels. FGS : 1:54; FOB : 1:22; SUT : 48; HMA : 306
(Menispermaceae) Vevdi
A straggling scandent twiners, young parts full of long weak hairs (villous) branches marked with grooves or ridges. Flowers unisexual greenish yellow in axillary cymose.

**FLS & FRS :-** Nov. – Apr. Common

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
Decoction of leaves and roots is used to allay irritation, fever and rheumatism. Juice of leaves taken internally to cure gonorrhoea. Mucilaginous juice of leaves mixed with water and applied to eczema, prurigo and impetigo. Fresh and dry leaves eaten by goats and camel. The boiled leaves are bandaged externally to the cattle on swelling part. Crushed the leaves with water and paste is kept on eyes to relieve the effect of heat in the eyes.

**Properties :-** Root is pungent, refrigerant, diaforetic, blood purifier and antipyretic.

**Chemical composition :-** Root contains D-trilobene and DL-coclaurine. Stems and root contains glycosides and sterols.

*Cocos nucifera* L. FGS :2:693; FOB :3:322; SUT :349; HMA :177

(Arecaceae) Narial

8 – 15 m. tall tree, with straight or slightly bent trunk based part covered with massive rootlets. Flowers in spadix.

**FLS & FRS :-** Throughout the year. Cultivated

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
The trees have a great commercial value. Coconut fibre from the husk used for preparation in mats, ropes and brushes. Coconut milk (water) is refreshing drink. The fruit is considered sacred and good symbol of fortune.
The fruit is believed to fulfills ones desire and so it is offered to god, and it is also used in wedding and other auspicious social and religious occasions. Dried flesh (copra) is edible and good source of oil. It is also given in general debility, fever and thirst. The inner layer of the fruit (kachali) is used as cup and preparation of musical instrument. Oil is edible and also used as hair oil for nourishment of hairs.

Properties :- Coconut milk is nutritive, anthelmintic, diuretic, aperient and refringerant. Root is diuretic. Oil is rubefacient, hair tonic and antiseptic.

Chemical composition :- Solid endosperm contains fat, lignin, sugar and inorganic substances. Watery endosperm contains gum, sugar. Albumin, tartaric acid and minerals.

_Coldenia procumbens_ (L.) FGS :1:449; FOB :2:271; SUT :82; HMA :308 (Boraginacaceae) Okhrad.
Prostrate, glaucous-green. Flowers pale yellow.
FLS & FRS :- Nov. – June. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Paste of fresh leaves is applied to rheumatic swelling.

_Colocasia esculenta_ (L.) Schott. FGS :2:699; HMA :209 (Arecaceae) Alvi
A small herb with a tubrous corm. Flowers pale yellow or creamy yellow glabrous spadix shorter than spathes.
FLS :- Aug - Sep. FRS :- Oct. Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Corms are edible.
Fresh green tender leaves are used as vegetable for increasing milk in mammalian gland.
Ash of petiole is mixed with honey and given to cure from worm.

*Combretum coccineum* Lam. FGS:1:298; HMA :128
(Combretaceae) Madhu vel
Extensive twiners. Flowers pink in terminal second spike.
**FLS:** Dec. – Jan. **Cultivated**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Ornamental plant then it is cultivated in the garden.

*Commelina benghalensis* L. FGS:2:687; FOB :3:291; SUT :337; HMA :313
(Commelinaceae) Mohtu sismuliv.
Diffuse or sub erect glabrescent herb, with dichotomously branched slender stem, creeping and rooting below. Flowers bright-blue, in turbinate spathe.
**FLS & FRS:** Aug. - Jan. **Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Whole plant is used as a fodder.
Leaves are used as a pot herb in time of scarcity.
Infusion of leaves used in leprosy.

**Properties:** Plant is laxative, refrigerant, emollient and demulcent.

*Commelina diffusa* Burm. f. FGS :2:687; HMA :310
(Commelinaceae) Sismuliv.
30 – 60 cm tall, annuals creeping herb, rooting at nodes. Flowers blue or white in a spathe.
**FLS & FRS:** Aug. - Oct. **Common**
Ethnobotanical uses :-
Fresh leaves are used as a vegetable and fodder. It is also used for poulticing sores. Bruised plant applied to boils, itches and burns.

*Burseraceae* Gugal.
1 – 2.5 m. tall, deciduous bushy shrubs. Bark peeling off in flakes. Flowers red in fascicled cymes at ends of branches.
*FLS & FRS*: Jan. – May. Rare

Ethnobotanical uses :-
The gum is mixed with coconut oil and it is applied on ulcers and wounds. Burning gum is inhaled in hay fever. It is growing near the plant which plant is relief from termite. Tender branches used as toothbrush, in toothache and stomatitis. Fruit mixed with black pepper and crushed it is given orally in snakebite. Resinous gum is mixed with lemon juice and employed in obesity.

Properties :- Gum is antiseptic, expectorant, stomachic, mild laxative, bitter, pungent, astringent, hot, diaphoretic, carminative, anthelmintic, anti-inflammatory, stimulant, demulcent and aperient.

Chemical composition :- Plant contains resinous gum.

*Convolvulus arvensis* L. *FGS*:1:461; *FOB*:2:303; *SUT*:92; *HMA*:317
*Convolvulaceae* Khetrau phudardi.
A small prostrate, creeping herb. Flowers axillary, solitary bright -rosy purple.
Ethnobotanical uses :-
Whole plant is used as a fodder.
Paste of leaves is applied on boils.

Properties :- Root is purgative.

Chemical composition :- Root contains convolvulin.

*Convolvulus microphyllus* (Roth.) Sieb. ex. Spr. FGS :1:462; FOB :2:301; SUT :92; HMA :315
*(Convolvulaceae)* Dioli shankhavali
15-30 cm long prostrate or sub erect, hairy herb. Flowers pale to bright-rosy, axillary, solitary or in fascicles

**FLS & FRS :-** Throughout the year. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Plant is used as fodder.
Infusion of leaves is given in diabetes, polyuria and to increase memory power.

Properties :- Root and seeds are digestive, purgative and nervine tonic.

*Corchorus aetstans* L. FGS :1:126; FOB :1:126; SUT 129; HMA :319
*(Tiliaceae)* Kagda sing.
An erect herb, hairy in younger parts. Flowers small, yellow axillary, solitary or clustered.

**FLS & FRS :-** Aug – Dec Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Plant used as a source of jute fibre
Leaves are consumed along with the diet as a tonic.
Plant used as a fodder
Decoction of fruit is given in fever.

**Properties** :- Fruits are nutritive, sialogogue, diuretic, stomachic, astringent, demulcent, alterative and aphrodisiac.

**Chemical composition** :- Fruits contains mucilage and cochorn.

### Corchorus capsularis

L. FGS :1:127; FOB :1:157; SUT :128; HMA :322  
(Tiliaceae) Bor chhunchh.  
40 – 200 cm. tall, erect, glabrous herb or under shrub. Flowers yellow axillary, solitary or 2-3 fascicled.  
FLS :- Aug. – Oct.  
FRS :- Sep – Dec.  
**Rare**

**Ethnobotanical uses** :-  
Plant is used as a source of jute fiber.  
Fresh leaves are used as fodder  
Decoction of fruit is given in stomachache

**Properties** :- Leaves are demulcent, tonic, antipyretic, stomachic, carminative, cooling and diuretic. Seeds are purgative

**Chemical composition** :- Seed oil contain glycosides, cochorn and capsularin.

### Corchorus olitorius

L. FGS :1:128; FOB :1:158; SUT :128; HMA :320  
(Tiliaceae) Moti chhunchh.  
45 – 100 cm. tall, erect, glabrous herb or under shrubs. Flowers yellow in solitary, axillary, 2-3 fascicled.  
FLS & FRS :- Aug. – Nov.  
**Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses** :-  
Plant is used for making jute.
Leaves used as tonic and febrifuge.
It is also used as demulcent in cystitis.
Decoction of the dried root and unripe capsules is given in diarrhoea.
Paste of fresh leaves is applied on swelling.

Properties :- The leaves are nutritive, anti pyretic, astringent, anthelmintic, diuretic, demulcent, stomachic and carminative.

Chemical composition :- Plant contains mucilage and corchorin.

_Cordia dichotoma_ Forst. FGS :1:444; FOB :2:265; SUT :80; HMA :022
(Ehretiaceae) Gundo / Laplo gundo
9 – 13 m. tall trees with ash coloured or blackish brown rough bark. Flowers creamy yellow or nearly white in axillary and terminal cymes.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
The ripe fruits are eaten and unripe fruits are used in preparation of pickled.
The ripe fruits are mucilaginous and very useful as a demulcent it is much used in cough and diseases of the chest.
Tender branches and leaves are used as fodder.
Wood is used in preparation of agricultural implement and tool handles.
Wood is also used in preparation of wooden measure container known as ‘payli’
Dry fruits are used as cattle feed.
Paste of leaves is applied on boils, ulcers and wound for fast healing.

Properties :- Fruits antipyretic, astringent, expectorant, sialagogue, anthelmintic and cooling.

Chemical composition :- Fruit contains gum, sugar and mucilage.
Chapter: - 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

Cordia gharaf  (Forsk.) Ehrenb. & Asch. FGS :1:445; FOB :2:268; SUT :81; HMA:211
(Ehretiaceae) Gundi
5 – 8 m. tall trees with grey or pale brown longitudinally fissured bark. Flowers white.
FLS & FRS :- Apr. – Jan. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Fresh leaves of the plant is eaten by tribal people
Ripe fruits are edible.
Dry fruits used as cattle feed.
Unripe fruits used as pickled.
Paste of bark is also applied on boils and wounds for fast healing.
Twigs are used as toothbrush.

Properties :- Leaves and fruits are stomachic, expectorant, diuretic, nutritive and sialagogue.

Chemical composition :- Leaves and fruits contain mucilage.

Coriandrum sativum  L. FGS :1:341; FOB :1:609; SUT :288; HMA:023
(Apiaceae) Dhana / Kothmir
30 – 50 cm. tall herbs. Flowers pale to bright rose or nearly white.
FLS & FRS :- Throughout the year. Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Cultivated for its leaves and fruits.
The juice of fresh leaves is dropped in eye it is reduce the number of eye and eye diseases.
The leaves are used as flavouring agents in cooking.
Infusion of leaves is given with milk and sugar for to cure bleeding piles.
A paste of the herb is applied as a cooling poultice in headache.
Decoction of the seeds is given to children suffering from colic problem and syphilis.

**Properties** :- Fruit is stomachic, diuretic, aphrodisiac, antibilious, antispasmodic, refrigerant, carminative, aromatic and stimulant.

**Chemical composition** :- Fruits contain volatile essential oil, malic acid and tonic.
Leaves contain carbohydrates, coriandrol, albuminoids, oxalic acid and vitamins.

*Crateva nurvala* Buch-Ham. Var. nurvala. FGS :1:74; FOB :1:44; SUT :71; HMA:212
(Capparaceae) Vay varno
A small unarmed deciduous tree, with ash-coloured bark. Flowers white or creamy white in terminal corymbs.
**FLS & FRS :-** Feb. – June. **Rare**

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
Decoction of bark is given in calculus and other urinary affections.
Juice of fresh leaves is given with milk in rheumatism.
The leaves are cooked and used as a vegetable for the cure of neuralgic pains, paralysis and chronic rheumatism.
Paste of leaves is applied on gouty swelling.
The stem bark and root boiled in caster oil and oil is used as an embrocation in case of chronic rheumatism.
Juice of stem bark is applied on burned part of skin.
Paste of unripe fruits or stem bark applied externally on boils and ulcers
Juice of leaves are given orally on intestinal troubles, to increase appetite and in weakness due to fever.
Decoction of dried flowers in given in toxicemia.
Chapter : 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

Properties :- Leaves are tonic, rubefacient, febrifuge and stomachic. Root and bark are blood purifier, alterative, lithontriptic, laxative and diuretic.

Chemical composition :- Fruit contains citric and tartaric acid. Bark contains saponin. Flowers contain quercin and trimethylamine.

*Crinum asiaticum* (L.) FGS: 2:668; FOB: 3:256; SUT: 313; HMA: 024
(Amaryllidaceae) Nag daman.
A stout perennial herb, with big tunicated bulb. Flowers white in terminal umbels.

FLS & FRS :- Throughout the year. Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses :-

Plants is cultivated for ornaments.
Bulb used in bilious ness and in strangury and other urinary troubles.
Leaf juice with the addition of a little salt it is dropped in to the ear in earache.

Properties :- Bulb is bitter, diaphoretic, emetic, laxative and tonic. Leaves and root are purgative, diaphoretic and emetic.

Chemical composition :- Bulb contains an alkaloid narcissine.

*Crotalaria juncea* Buch.-Ham. FGS: 1:193; HMA: 497
(Fabaceae) Shanio
0.3 – 1.2 m. tall bushy appressed-pubescent undershrub. Flowers yellow in terminal racemes.

FLS & FRS :- Throughout the year Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-

Whole plant is used in preparation of strings and ropes.

Plant is used as fodder.
Crotalaria juncea  L. FGS:1:195; HMA:282
(Fabaceae) Shan
0.4 – 2 m. tall, erect rigid, silky-pubescent under shrub. Flowers bright yellow in terminal and lateral lax racemes.
FLS & FRS: Nov. – Jan. Cultivated
Ethnobotanical uses:
Plant cultivated for ‘sunn hemp,’ which is used in preparation of gunny and cordage.
Plants are grown as a green manure crop.
Bark is yields a strong fiber.
Dry stem is used as fuel.

Croton bonplandianum  Baill. FGS:2:617; HMA:324
(Euphorbiaceae)
30-90 cm tall herbs. Flowers pale-creamy-yellow or nearly white in spike.
FLS & FRS: Throughout the year. Common
Ethnobotanical uses:
Decoction of plant is given with jaggery in coughs, bronchitis, congestion of nose and headache.
Properties: Plant is expectorant and laxative.

Cryptostegia grandiflora  R.Br. FGS:1:433; FOB:2:254; SUT:75; HMA:326
(Asclepiadaceae) Rubber vel.
Woody climber with plenty of latex. Flowers large showy, pinkish-white.
FLS & FRS: Throughout the year. Rare
Ethnobotanical uses:
An interior rubber has been produced from the milk.
Stem is yields fibre.
Seeds are contains a fixed oil.
Paste of leaves is applied on swellings and rheumatism.

Properties :- Whole plant is poisonous.

*Ctenolepis cerasiformis* (Stocks) Hk. F. FGS :1:320; FOB :1:576; HMA:213
(Cucurbitaceae) Ankh futamani
Monoecious glabrous climber. Flowers pale yellow.
FLS & FRS :- Aug. – Nov. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
The poultice of root is externally applied on swelling due to rheumatism.
Infusion of root is given to the animal to relieve windiness in stomach.
Pulp of the fruit is applied on the ‘ratva’ (red pimples on the skins)

Properties :- Fruit is laxative and anthelmintic. Root is diaphoretic and anti inflammatory.

(Cucurbitaceae) Kothimda.
Prostrate scabrid herb. Flowers yellow in axillary, solitary.
FLS & FRS :- July. – Feb. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Ripe fruits are edible.
Whole plant is used as fodder.
Ripe fruit is used on finger to stop pus formation.
Ripe fruits used as vegetable.
Prepared a chip from ripe fruits it used with other vegetable for the better taste.
The root is rubbed in water and applied on any poisonous animal sting.
Pulp of fruit is given to women for abortion and to increase menses.

**Properties** :- Pulp of fruit is purgative and abortifacient. Plant is digestive, anthelmintic and anti pyretic.

*Cucumis melo* L. var. *melo*. FGS:1:322; FOB:1:570; SUT:278; HMA:327
(Cucurbitaceae) *Kharbuja / Sakkar teti*.
A prostrate, monoecious herb. Flowers yellow in axillary, solitary or clustered.

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
Ripe fruits and seeds are sweet and edible.
Seeds are used in calculus troubles.
Paste of leaves is applied in chronic eczema.

**Properties** :- The fruit is diuretic, nutritive, aphrodisiac, demulcent, sweet, galactagogue and cooling.

*Cucumis sativus* L. FGS:1:322; FOB:1:570; SUT:279; HMA:074
(Cucurbitaceae) *Kakadi*
A prostrate scabrid monoecious herbs. Flowers yellow solitary axillary.

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
Unripe fruits are edible as a vegetable or salads.
The roasted seeds are edible.
Plant is used as fodder.
Plants are cultivated for its fruits.
Fruits are considered useful in calculi.
Properties :- Fruit is demulcent, cooling, nutritive and diuretic.

Chemical composition :- Seeds contain starch, oil and vitamins.

*Cucurbita maxima* Duch. FGS:1:323; FOB:1:582; SUT:282; HMA:283

*(Cucurbitaceae)* Kolu

Trailing or climbing, villous herb. Flowers redish-yellow or orange coloured.

FLS :- July - Sep.  
Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses :-

Ripe fruits are used in the Hindu religious in ‘Havan’
Fruits are used as a vegetable.
Plant is used as fodder.
Juice of fruit is given with jaggery to avoid poisonous effect.
Juice of leaves is employed in jaundice.
Seeds are given in worms and urinary diseases.

*Carum cymum* L. FGS:1:342; FOB:1:609; SUT:289; HMA:214

*(Apiaceae)* Jiru

10–25 cm. tall, annual herb. Flowers pale to bright rosy pink or white.

Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses :-

Cultivated for its fruits.
Dry fruits used as a condiment in curry.
Fruits are useful in dyspepsia and diarrhoea.
A poultice made of the fruit is used as resolving swellings on the breasts.
Seeds are given to the women to increase secretion of milk in mammalian gland.
Paste of fruits is applied in vagina in cases of leucorrhoea and menorrhagia.
Properties :- Fruits are cooling, stimulant, aromatic, carminative, pungent, stomachic, anthelmintic and astringent.

Chemical composition :- Fruits contain fatty oil, essential oil, cymol, thymol, mucilage, cuminol and thymine.

**Curcuma amada** Roxb. FGS :2:665; FOB :3:237; HMA :143

(Zingiberaceae) Amba haldar.
A large perennial herb, with big palmately branched rhizome which is yellow inside and aromatic. Flowers fragrant in spike.

**FLS :- Sep. – Oct. Cultivated**

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
The paste of rhizome is applied on blunt injury and sprains.
The rhizome is used as pickled.
The powder of the dried rhizome is given orally with milk for better health.
Juice of rhizome is applied externally on any kind of skin diseases.
Rhizome is employed in asthma, bronchitis, coughs, anorexia, indigestion, hiccups, urticaria and flatulence.

Properties :- Rhizome is cooling, pungent, astringent, alexitecoic, anti inflammatory, carminative, aromatic, stomachic, appetiser and antipyretic.

Chemical composition :- Rhizome contains sugar, starch, fibers, an essential oil, gum and organic acid

**Curcuma longa** L. FOB :3:238; SUIT :299; HMA :328

(Zingiberaceae) Haldar.
A tall, herb with fleshy rhizome of yellow orange coloured flower in spike.

**FLS :- Feb. – Apr. Cultivated**
Ethnobotanical uses :-
The powder of the dried rhizome is given orally in cold and cough. It is also used as spice or condiment, cooking and in dyeing.
The powder of dried rhizome mixed with common salt and water and then slightly heated and then it is applied on swellings due to injuries.
The powder of dried rhizome is bandaged on the wounds for check bleeding.
Decoction of fresh rhizome is dropped into eyes in case of ophthalmia, trachoma and cataract.

Properties :- Rhizome is astringent, tonic, antiseptic, pungent, emollient, blood purifier and anti inflammatory.

Chemical composition :- Rhizome contains resin, an alkaloid curcumin and essential oil.

*Cuscuta reflexa* Roxb. FGS :1:482; FOB :2:292; SUT :90; HMA :926
(Cuscutaceae) Amarvel.
A parasitic twinnners, with creamy yellow glabrous somewhat thick and fleshy stems.
Flowers white or creamy white.
*FLS & FRS :- Nov. – Apr. Common*

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Stem is used in flatulence and liver complaints.
Paste of the stem is externally used in itch.
Stem is boiled in water then vapour is inhaled through nostrils to relieve fever.
The infusion of the stem is used as a wash for sores and itch.

Properties :- Plant is alterative, antibilious, laxative, bloodpurifier and anthelmintic

Chemical composition :- Plant contains resin and alkaloid cuscutine.
Chapter 5: Ethnobotanical uses of plants

*Cyanopsis tetragonoloba* L. Taub. FGS:1:200; FOB:1:328; SUT:180; HMA:261

(*Fabaceae*) Guwar.
Erect annual appressed hairy herbs. Flowers pale rosy-purple or light violet in axillary racemes.

**FLS & FRS:** Mar. - Oct.  
**Cultivated**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
- Green pods are used as vegetable.
- Whole plant used as fodder.
- Seeds highly valued as a cattle feed.
- Fresh leaf juice mixed with garlic (*Allium sativum*) and crushed then applied externally on ringworm.
- Fresh leaves are eaten in night blindness.
- Husk of fruit is valuable cattle feed.

**Properties:** Pods are cooling, nutritive and expectorant.

*Cyanotis cristata* (L.) Schult. F. FGS:2:689; HMA:284

(*Commelinaceae*)
Diffuse or sub erect annual. Flowers violet-purple in spathes.

**FLS & FRS:** July. - Dec.  
**Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
- A good forage plant.

*Cynodon dactylon* L. Pers. FGS:2:308; FOB:3:554; SUT:384; HMA:144

(*Poaceae*) Dharo / Durva.
A small perennial creeping herbs, with slender erect, 10-30 cm tall culms. Flowers in spikes, spikelets sessile.

**FLS & FRS:** Throughout the year.  
**Common**
Ethnobotanical uses: -

Plant is used as fodder.

Infusion of the herb with milk is prescribed for bleeding plies.

Externally the fresh juice of the herb is used for checking bleeding from the nose.

Infusion of the leaves is given orally to check vomiting.

Plant is believed auspicious in Hindu religious.

Properties: - The plant is cooling, astringent, laxative, styptic, haemostatic, acrid and diuretic.

*Cyperus alopecuroides* Rottb. FGS:2:720; HMA:496
(Cyperaceae)

60 – 75 cm tall glabrous herb. Inflorescence terminal, lax often with a central spike.

Spikelets brownish-yellow coloured.

**FLS & FRS:** Throughout the year

Common

*Cyperus atkinsonii* Cl. FGS:2:721: HMA:292
(Cyperaceae) Chiyadio

6 – 15 cm. tall herb. rhizomatous solitary or tufted. Spikelets reddish to yellowish brown in capitate head.

**FLS & FRS:** Aug. – Sep.

Common

Ethnobotanical uses: -

Whole plant is used as fodder.

*Cyperus bulbosus* Vahl. FGS:2:722: HMA:489
(Cyperaceae)

10 – 40 cm tall perennial glabrous bulbous herbs. Inflorescence a compound umbel or reduced to a capitate head.

**FLS & FRS:** July – Dec.

Common
Cyperus compressus L. FGS:2:723; HMA:491
(Cyperaceae)
4 – 40 cm tall erect or diffuse glabrous herb. Inflorescence a compound umbel. Spikelets compressed linear to ovate lanceolate.

Cyperus esculentus L. FGS:2:725; HMA:494
(Cyperaceae)
30 – 90 cm tall perennial glabrous herb. Inflorescence terminal lax compound umbel. Spikelets linear-lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate.
FLS & FRS: - Aug. – Oct. Rare

Cyperus flavescens L. FGS:2:726; HMA:332
(Cyperaceae) Chiyadio
20 – 35 cm tall annual herb. Spikelets yellowish brown in simple or compound umbel.
FLS & FRS: - Oct. – Nov. Rare

Cyperus haspan L. FGS:2:727; HMA:329
(Cyperaceae) Chiyo
A small perennial glabrous herb. Umbel of 4 – 6 stellately arranged spikelets.
FLS & FRS: - Oct. – Nov. Common

Cyperus michelianus (L) Link. Subsp. pygmaeus, FGS:2:730; HMA:479
(Cyperaceae)
4 – 20 cm tufted herb. Spikelets glaucous-green to yellowish-brown, in terminal, globose or ovoid-oblong head.
FLS & FRS: - Oct. – May. Common
Cyperus rotundus L. Subsp. rotundus  
FGS:2:735; FOB:3:385; SUT:374;  
HMA:262

(Cyperaceae) Moth
30 – 80 cm tall herb stolons elongated slender bearing hard ovoid tunicate black fragrant tubers.

FLS & FRS:- Nov. – Dec.  
Common

Ethnobotanical uses:-
Plant used as fodder.
The root is used for making scent and aroma.
Dried tuberous are known as moth, which is used in stomach and bowel complaints.
The moth rubbed with milk and given orally on intestinal worm and colic complaints.

Properties:-Tubers are anthelmintic, pungent, diuretic, stimulant, demulcent, tonic, galactagogue, stomachic, vermifuge, carminative, expectorant, astringent and emmenagogue.

Chemical composition:- Tuber contains essential oil, fat, gum, sugar and an alkaloid.

Cyperus triceps (Rotth.) Endl.  
FGS:2:737; FOB:3:391; HMA:285

(Cyperaceae)
17 – 50 cm tall perennial slender tufted herb. Spikelets numerous greenish white or dirty white in terminal 2 – 4 lobed head

Common

Dalbergia sissoo Roxb. FGS:1:202, FOB:1:421; SUT:190; HMA:176

(Fabaceae) Sisam.
7 – 10 m. tall trees, with thick, grayish-black or light brown longitudinally furrowed bark. Flowers creamy-white.
Ethnobotanical uses:
The tree is yield very good timber, which is used in preparation of furniture, agricultural implements and other things. Past of stem bark is applied on leprosy and boils. Decoction of leaves is given in gonorrhoea.

*Datura innoxia* Mill. FGS:1:485; FOB:2:343; SUT:112; HMA:060 (Solanaceae) Kalo dhaturu.
80 – 120 cm. tall, tomentose under shrub. Flowers white violate or tinged with purple, axillary, solitary.

Ethnobotanical uses:
The seeds are highly poisonous. Juice of fresh leaves is considered useful in to cure for hydrophobia. Dry leaves are smoked in pipe to cure asthma and coughs. Paste of leaves is applied on lumbago, mastitis and rheumatism.

Properties: Leaves are anti inflammatory, antispasmodic and narcotic. Seeds are bitter, acrid, aperient, anthelmintic, narcotic, emetic and toxic.

Chemical composition: Whole plant contains alkaloids, malic acid, resin and mucilage.
Chapter 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

*Datura metel* L. *FGS*:1:408; *FOB*:2:344; *SUT*:114; *HMA*:333
(Solanaceae) Dhaturo.

45 – 90 cm. tall, glabrous, annual herb.
Flowers white.

**FLS & FRS**: Throughout the year. *Common*

**Ethnobotanical uses**:­

The poultice of fresh leaves used externally on rheumatic swelling of the joints.
Roasted leaves bandaged on head it is relief to headache.
Dry leaves smoked in pipe to cure asthma and bronchitis.
Stemons of flowers are eaten to avoid constipation.
Paste of burning seeds is used in teeth ache.
Whole plant have a narcotic properties.
Juice of fresh leaves mixed with lime and added jaggery and mixture applied externally on mump.
Juice of leaves employed to kill lice.

**Properties**: Seeds are antispasmodic, narcotic, bitter, toxic, emetic and acrid.
Whole plant is deadly poisonous. Leaves are antispasmodic, narcotic and anti inflammatory.

**Chemical composition**: Whole plant contains alkaloids, malic acid, mucilage and resin.

*Daucus carota* L. var. sativa. DC. *FGS*:1:342; *FOB*:1:609; *SUT*:290; *HMA*:075
(Apiaceae) Gajar

1 – 1.5 m. tall, hairy herb. Flowers white or creamy-white in compound umbel.

**FLS & FRS**: Dec – Apr. *Cultivated*
Ethnobotanical uses:
- Fleshy tuberous roots are eaten raw or cooked.
- Root is used in jaundice, dropsy, indigestion, anorexia, blood purifier and preparation of pickled.
- Root is edible which is considered good for liver, eye trouble and urinary troubles.
- Seeds are used for abortion purpose.
- Plant used as fodder.

Properties:
- Roots are pungent, cooling, antiseptic, diuretic and nutritive. Seeds are emmenagogue, abortifacient, carminative, aromatic and stimulant.

Chemical composition:
- Root is contain vitamin, proteins, volatile oil, iron, lignin, malic acid, pectin, starch, sugar, hydrocarotin and carotin.

(Caesalpiniaeae) Sandesaro

5 – 10 m. tall deciduous trees, with ash coloured or deep reddish-brown smooth bark.
Flowers white or creamy-white in terminal racemes.
FLS :- Nov. – Apr FRS :- Dec. – June.

Ethnobotanical uses:
- Fresh leaves used in rheumatism and flatulence.
- Wood is used for preparation of churner.
- Gum is edible and it is given in fever.
- Dried branches used as fuel.
- Twigs are used as toothbrushes.

Properties:
- Flowers are sour and astringent and sweet. Bark is febrifuge and antiperiodic. Flowers are diuretic.

Chemical composition:
- Flowers contain citric acid.
Chapter: 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

**Delonix regia** (Boj.) Raf FGS:1:275, FOB:1:442, SUT:198 HMA:171
(Caesalpiniaceae) Gulmohar.
7 – 12 m. tall, deciduous trees with grey to pale brown bark.
Flowers red with white dots in terminal racemes.
FLS :- Mar. – July. FRS :- Apr. – Aug. Cultivated

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
Ornamental plant.
Decoction of bark is given in fever and diarrhoea.

Properties :- Bark is febrifuge, astringent. Flowers are nutritive, sweet and appetizer.

Chemical composition :- Flowers contains sugar and an acid. Bark contains tannin.

**Dendrocalamus strictus** Nees. FGS :2:808; FOB :3:561; SUT :390; HMA :110
(Poaceae) Nakor vans.
20 – 50 feet high tall, deciduous densely tufted culms. Flowers white in branching panicles of dense globular heads.
FLS & FRS :- Dec – Mar Common

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
Stem is used as walking stick.
Young shoot is used in preparation of pickles.
The pulp of wood is considered useful in T B
The chip of stem is used preparation of hut.

Properties :- Plant is tonic and astringent

**Dendrophthoe falcata** (L.f.) Ething. Var. falcata, FGS :2:607; HMA :473
(Loranthaceae) Vando.
Dichotomously branched shrubs with twiggy branches. Flowers completely red or white.

**FLS :-** Sep. – May.  
**FRS :-** Oct. – May.  
**Rare -- a parasite**

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**

Tender branches contain tannin.

Decoction of bark is given to the women for menstrual troubles.

The paste of flowers and leaves is applied on swelling part.

The leaf juice is given orally to cure fever.

*Der"ris indica* (Lam.) Bennet.  
*FGS :1:203; FOB :1:429; HMA :076*  
(*P"e"baceae*) Karanj.

7 –15 m. tall evergreen trees, with grayish white or light-black rough bark. Flowers white with purple tinge in axillary racemes.

**FLS & FRS :-** Feb. – July.  
**Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**

Twig is used as toothbrush it relieves promptly toothache.

Seed oil is very useful in skin diseases and it is mixed with lemon juice and applied on scalp for to cure dandruff.

Fresh leaves juice is applied on eczema.

Roasted seeds are eaten to stop vomiting.

Powdered seeds are given in fevers, rheumatism, sluggish liver.

Decoction of leaves is given in rheumatism, diarrhoea and cough.

Decoction of stem bark is given in bleeding piles.

Flowers employed in diabetes.

**Properties :-** Seeds are antiseptic, stimulant, febrifuge and tonic. Bark is astringent.

Leaves are cholagogue.
Chapter: 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

Chemical composition: Seeds contain a bitter oil pongamol. Bark contains a bitter alkaloid karanjin, resin, mucilage and sugar.

*Desmostachya bipinnata* (L.) Stapf. FGS: 2:809; FOB: 3:550; SUT: 384; HMA: 338

(Poaceae) Dabh / Dabhdo

40–60 cm. tall rigid tufted perennial herb. Spikelets biseriate silver-white colour in panicles.

**FLS & FRS:** Throughout the year. **Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**

Plat used as fodder.

Leaves are used in preparation of ropes and string.

Leaves are also used in preparation of ‘Indhani’ and ‘Aro’, it is stand of pot.

Decoction of root is given orally to start urination.

Leaves are held in grains and food during eclipse.

**Properties:** Plant is cooling, stimulant, astringent, diuretic, acrid, styptic and aphrodisiac.

*Dichrostachys cinerea* (L.) W. & A., FGS: 1:288; FOB: 1:468; HMA: 059

(Mimosaceae) Mordhundhiyu

2.6 m. tall, thorny shrubs with grey or greyish-white, longitudinally fissured bark.

Spikes axillary or extra axillary in two coloured.

**FLS & FRS:** July – Dec. **Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**

Dry leaves are used as fodder.

Wood is used in preparation of tool handle.

Infusion of stem bark is given in colic complaints and calculus.

Paste of root bark is applied on rheumatism.
Paste of leaves is applied on ripen boils for fast healing.

Properties: Bark is anti-inflammatory, stimulant and stomachic.

*Didymocarpus pygmaea* CL. FGS:1:515; HMA:413
(Gesneriaceae)
A small pubescent herb. Flowers white in axillary cymes.
FLS & FRS: July – Nov. Rare

*Digera muricata* (L.) Mart. FGS:1:595; FOB:2:572; SUT:217; HMA:263
(Amaranthaceae) Kanjaro.
30 – 60 cm. tall annual erect slender herb. Flowers pinkish-white in axillary spikes.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Plant used as fodder.
Infusion of leaves is given orally in urinary discharges
Tender shoot eaten as a potherb.

Properties: Leaves are laxative. Seeds and flowers are diuretic

*Dioscorea bulbifera* L. FGS:2:674; FOB:3:265; HMA:172
(Dioscoriaceae) Dukar kand.
An extensive bulbil bearing twiner. Flowers greenish white in axillary spike.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Tuber is eaten as a vegetable in times of scarcity.
Paste of dried tuber is applied externally on ulcers.
Infusion of tuber is given in piles, dysentery and sexual debility.
Chemical composition :- Tuber contains a glucoside.

**Diospyros cordifolia** Roxb. FGS :1:409; HMA :286
(Ebenaceae) Makrana.
3 – 5 m. tall, armed shrub. Flowers creamy white in axillary.
**FLS :- Feb. – Apr**  **FRS :- Apr. – July.**  **Common**

Ethnobotanical uses :-
The pulp of ripe fruits used in skin diseases.
It is also applied externally on cracked foot during monsoon.

**Diospyros melanoxylon** Roxb. FGS:1:409; HMA :339
(Ebenaceae) Timru
12 – 15 m. tall tree, male flowers in axillary pendulous cymes. Female flowers solitary, both greenish white.
**FLS :- Mar. – May.**  **FRS :- Apr. – Aug.**  **Common**

Ethnobotanical uses :-
The ripe fruit is edible.
The juice of unripe fruits is given orally in chronic dysentery and diarrhoea.
Paste of bark is applied externally on boils and tumours.
Infusion of dried flowers is applied in skin diseases.
The green leaves used in preparation of bidies.
The wood is very hard it is used in preparation of tool handle and agricultural implements.
Paste of stem bark mixed with caw urine and applied on the scalp for killing lice.

**Dodonaea viscosa** (L.) Jacq. FGS :1:164; FOB :1:287; SUT :165; HMA :057
(Sapindaceae) Vilayti mendi / Jakhmi
1 – 2 m. tall evergreen shrub. Flowers greenish-yellow in axillary cymes.
**FLS & FRS :- Sep. – Mar.**  ** Cultivated**
Ethnobotanical uses :-
Planted in the garden for hedges.
The paste of green leaves used on burns, swellings, wounds, gout, boils and scalds.

Properties :- Leaves are febrifuge, antiseptic, sudorific, tonic, sour, alterative, laxative and bitter.

Chemical composition :- Bark contains tannin. Leaves contain acid, resin, gum, albumen, tannin and alkaloid saponin.

Drypetes roxburghii (Wall.) Hurus.  FGS :2:618; FOB :3:86; SUT :251; HMA :342
(Euphorbiaceae) Putranjiva
5 - 20 m. tall, evergreen tree, with pale-brown, smooth bark. Flowers greenish-yellow.
FLS & FRS :- July. – Dec.  Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Leaves roasted and bandaged on rheumatism.
Wood is used in preparation of tool handle.
Ripe fruit is given to pregnant women to protect embryo.
Decoction of leaves is employed in cold and fever.
Paste of stem bark is applied on erysipelas.

Properties :- Fruits are astringent, diuretic, sour and conceptive.

Chemical composition :- Fruit contains a large proportion of mannitol and few quantities of saponin a glucoside and alkaloid. Seeds contain an oil.

Duranta repens  L. FGS :1:559; HMA :294
(Verbenaceae) Damayanti
1.5 - 3.5 m. tall, armed shrubs with grayish-brown fissured bark. Flowers white or pale-blue in terminal and axillary.

**FLS & FRS:** Nov – Mar. **Cultivated**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Cultivated in the garden ornamental plant.

*Dyephyllum indicum* (Gibs. Ex. Wt.) O. Ktze. FGS:1:403; HMA:296
(Plumbaginaceae) Pavi
Erect suffruticose herb or undershrub. Flowers redish in branched spikes.

**FLS & FRS:** Oct. – Jan. **Common**

*Echinochloa colonum* (L.) Link. FGS:2:817; FOB:3:447; SUT:380; HMA:348
(Poaceae) Samo.
30 - 60 cm. tall suberect or diffuse herb. Spikelets green or purple.

**FLS & FRS:** Throughout the year **Common as a weed**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Plant used as fodder.
Plant used as green manure.
Seeds are given to women after delivery. It is also used as food during fasts.

**Properties:** Seeds are nutritive, astringent and sweet.

*Echinochloa crusgalli* (L.) P. Beauv. FGS:2:817; FOB:3:447; HMA:407
(Poaceae) Adbau samo.
20 - 60 cm tall tufted annuals diffuse or sub erect herb. Flowers in terminal spikelets greenish or tinged purple.

**FLS & FRS:** Aug. – Nov. **Common**
Ethnobotanical uses:
Plant uses as fodder.

_Echinochloa frumentacea_ Link. FGS:2:818; HMA:410
(Poaceae) Banti.
60 – 70 cm tall tufted annuals glabrous herb. Panicles pyramidal.
FLS & FRS :- Oct. – Jan. Wild & cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses:
Whole plant is used as fodder.
Seeds are used as food by poor people.

_Echinops echinatus_ Roxb. FGS :1:378; FOB :2:112; SUT :31; HMA :340
(Asteraceae) Utkanto.
30 – 60 cm. tall, stout rigid, cottony-white, pubescent, armed suffrutescent herb.
Flowers white or pale-blue in head solitary terminal spinescent.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Infusion of root is given to animal to cure windiness stomach.
Decoction of root is given in cough, fever and sexual debility.
Paste of root is applied on any poisonous reptile bite.

Properties:- Plant is aphrodisiac, stomachic, analgesic, diuretic, alterative, tonic, nervine, pungent and bitter.

Chemical composition :- Plant contains lipids, steroids, flavonoids and trinulpen.

_Eclipta prostrata_ (L.) L. Mant., FGS :1:379; FOB :2:96; SUT :29; HMA :344
(Asteraceae) Jal bhangro.
A small, strigously hairy erect or diffuse herb. Flowers white in head.
Ethnobotanical uses:-
Juice of leaves is used to colour the hair black.
Paste of leaves mixed with 'mustard oil' and heated then it is applied on skin diseases and hairs to cure dandruff and hair fall.
Juice of leaves is dropped in to ear in earache.

Properties :- The plant is styptic, deobstruent, laxative, emetic, alterative and tonic

Chemical composition :- The plant contains a large amount of an alkaloid ecliptine

_Ehretia laevis_ Roxb. :1:447; HMA :468
_(Ehretiaceae) Vadhvardi._
5 - 12 cm. tall, tree with grey or grayish-brown, smooth bark. Flowers white in terminal and axillary lax cymes.

Rare

Eichhornia crassipes (Mart.) Solms. FGS:2:683; HMA:12
_(Pontederiaceae)_
Stoloniferous, floating herb. Flowers mauve or lilac, in spikes.

Rare

_Elytraria acaulis_ (L.f.) Lin., FGS :1:537; HMA :352
_(Acanthaceae)_
A scapigerous herb. Flowers white in rigid simple spikes.

Common
Ethnobotanical uses :-
Whole plant fed to goat for increasing milk.
Infusion of leaves is given to the children to cure cough.

*Embleica officinalis* Garrtn. FGS :2:618; FOB :3:82; SUT :246; HMA :350
(Euphorbiaceae) Anila
8 – 15 m. tall, deciduous tree, with yellowish to grayish brown smooth bark, exfoliating in to scales. Flowers greenish-yellow.

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
Fruits have a rich source of vitamin C.
Fruits are edible. It is used in preparation of pickled.
Dry fruits are used in preparation hair dyes and used for shampooing hair.
Dry fallen leaves are used as fodder.
Juice of fruit is mixed with sugar and given orally on burning urination trouble.
Infusion of seed mixed with powdered bark of 'jambu' (*Syzygium cumini*) and given orally in diabetes.
Dried fruit is used in preparation of trifala churna.
Twig is used as a tooth brush.
Decoction of bark and leaves is used as mouthwash in sore throat and toothache.

**Properties :-** Fruits are antibilious, aphrodisiac, astringent, bitter, vermifuge, appetiser, tonic, mild laxative, sweet, sour, stomachic, carminative and refrigerent.

**Chemical composition :-** Fruit contains ascorbic acid, citric acid and tannin. Bark contains tannin.

*Enicostema hyssopifolium* (Willd.) Verdoon., FGS :1:439; FOB :2:255; HMA :127
(Gentianaceae) Navli / mamejavo.
Chapter :- 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants - 140 -

10 – 30 cm. tall, simple or branched erect or diffuse glabrous herb. Flowers white in axillary clustered.

**FLS & FRS :-** June. – Dec. **Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**

Plants have a good source of quinine.
Decoction of leaves is given in common fever, malaria and dropsy.
Infusion of leaves considered blood purifier.
Roasted leaves bandaged on head to relieve headache.

**Properties :-** Plant is bitter, laxative, carminative, anthelmintic, antipyretic and pungent.

**Chemical composition :-** Plant contains quinine, ophthelic acid and bitter glycoside.

*Eragrostis ciliarisens (All.) Link.ex.Vignolo-Lutati. FGS:2:823; HMA:493*
(Poaceae)

20 – 60 cm tall tufted erect or basally geniculate glabrous annual herb. Panicle lax or contracted terminal. Spikelets compressed ovate, pale-greenish white.

**FLS & FRS :-** Oct. – Jan. **Common**

*Eragrostis ciliaris (L.) R.Br. var. ciliaris FGS:2:823; HMA:483*
(Poaceae) Murmur

10 – 40 cm tall tufted glabrous basally geniculate annual herb. Panicles cylindric, spiciform, more or less lobed or interrupted.

**FLS & FRS :-** Oct. – Jan. **Common**

*Eragrostis poaeoides P.Beauv. ess. Agrost. FGS:2:826; HMA:488*
(Poaceae)

40 – 45 cm tall tufted erect or geniculate herb. Panicles oblong or obovate. Spikelets narrowly oblong compressed pale-greenish or tinged violet.
**Eragrostis tenella** (L.) P. Beauv. ex R. & S.  FGS:2:826; HMA:484  
(Poaceae) Kalavo  
10 - 30 cm tall erect or sub erect geniculate annual herb. Panicles ovate oblong or cylindrical. Spikelets oblong pale-green often tinged.  
**FLS & FRS:** Through the year  
**Common**

**Eranthemum bicolor** Schrank.  FGS:1:552; SUT:166; HMA:411  
(Acanthaceae)  
A small cultivated shrub. flowers purple in terminal spikes.  
**FLS & FRS:** Sep - Jan  

**Eriocaulon eleanorae** Fyson. FGS:2:710; HMA:353  
(Eriocaulaceae)  
Tufted herb Common in grasses damp places.  
**FLS & FRS:** Sep - Oct.  

**Ervatamia divaricata** (L.) Burkill. FGS:1:417; HMA:353  
(Apocynaceae) Tagar.  
1.5 - 3.5 m. tall shrubs. Flowers white in terminal paniculate cymes.  
**FLS:** Throughout the year  
**Cultivated**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**  
Planted in the garden for its beautiful white flowers.  
The dry wood in burnt as an incense and used in perfumery.  
The tender branches used as tooth brushes to cure toothache.  
Root paste is applied on head to cure headache.

**Erythrina variegata** L. FGS:1:213; FOB:1:390; SUT:185; HMA:356  
(Fabaceae) Panervo.
Deciduous armed trees. Flowers coral-red in dense racemes.

**FLS :- Feb. – Apr.**  
**FRS :- Mar. – Jan.**  
**Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
 Juice of leaves is given in dysentery and as vaginal douche to increase menses.  
Paste of leaves is applied on rheumatic pain and ringworm.

**Properties :-** Bark is antibilious, expectorant, anthelmintic, febrifuge and laxative.  
Leaves are diuretic, galactagogue, vermifuge, purgative and emmenagogue.

**Chemical composition :-** Bark contains resins and a bitter alkaloid.

**Eucalyptus globulus** Labill.  
FGS :2:302; SUT :250; HMA :058  
(Myrtaceae) Nilgiry.  
A large evergreen tree, bark white peeling off. Flowers white in 2-3 fascicles.

**FLS :- Jan. – Feb.**  
**FRS :- Feb. – Apr.**  
**Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
 Tender branches are used as a toothbrush.  
The bark and leaves yield aromatic oil used in colds, chest diseases and used as antiseptic.  
Wood is used in preparation of agricultural implements.

**Properties :-** Leaves are antiseptic, sialagogue, expectorant, stimulant, carminative and febrifuge.

**Chemical composition :-** Leaves contain volatile essential oil, fatty acid, resin and tannin. Gum contains pyrocatechin, catechin and kuvo-tannic acid.

**Euphorbia hirta** L.  
FGS :2:623; FOB :3:64; SUT :243; HMA :111  
(Euphorbiaceae) Dudheli.
10 – 30 cm. tall annual slender herb with patently hairy. Flower small involucres or cymes.

**FLS & FRS:** Throughout the year. **Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Latex used in warts and skin diseases like leucodermal spots.
Paste of root is mixed with honey and given to nursing mother to start or to increase milk.
Decoction of leaves is employed in asthma, coughs, bronchitis, eczema, colic and spermatorrhoea.

**Properties:** Plant is expectorant, galactagogue, anthelmintic, antispasmodic and demulcent.

**Chemical composition:** Plant contains calcium oxalate, mucilage, tannin, resin and wax.

*Euphorbia neriifolia* L. **FGS:** 2:624; **FOB:** 3:58; **SUT:** 241; **HMA:** 027
(*Euphorbiaceae*) **Vad thor / Nano thor**
1.5 – 2 m. tall deciduous shrubs with younger branches, strongly 5-angled. Cyathium inflorescence.

**FLS & FRS:** Dec. – May. **Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
The plant is used as field fencing.
Latex is used to cure body pain.
Small dried branches are fed to goat.
Dry branches used as fuel.
Roasted paste of stem is applied on injured part of body to reduce swelling.
Latex is heated with common salt and water it is given in whooping coughs, dropsy, colic, jaundice, enlargement of liver, asthma and leprosy.
Properties :- Root is antispasmodic. Plant is poisonous. Leaves are purgative and diuretic. Milky juice is rubefacient, expectorant and purgative.

Chemical composition :- Plant contains caoutchouc, malate of calcium, resin and euphorbon.

Euphorbia nivulia Buch-ham. FGS:2:624; FOB:3:56; HMA:145
(Euphorbiaceae) Moto thor.
1.5 – 4 m. tall shrub with cylindrical stem and branches. Flowers cyathium inflorescence.
FLS & FRS :- Dec – May. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Latex is used as a binder. Dry stem is used as a fuel.
Plant is used as field fencing.

Properties :- Plant is poisonous. Leaves are diuretic and purgative. Latex is purgative, rubefacient and expectorant.

Chemical composition :- Plant contains malate of calcium, caoutchouc, resin and euphorbon.

(Euphorbiaceae) Nani dudheli.
Prostrate radially spreading annual herb.
FLS & FRS :- Nov – Apr. Common

Euphorbia pulcherrima Willd. ex Klotz. FGS:2:626;FOB:3:66; SUT:245; HMA:357
(Euphorbiaceae) Lal pati.
1.5 – 2 m. tall shrub with brown bark. Inflorescence terminal cymes
Chapter - 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

FLS & FRS :- Sep. – Feb. Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Ornamental plant it is planted in the garden.

**Euphorbia tirucalli**  L.  FGS :2:627; FOB :3:66; SUT :243; HMA :264
(Euphorbiaceae) Kharsani thor

Succulent dichotomously branched shrub, with white milky latex, bark ash-coloured wrinkled rough.

FLS :- Aug. – Sep. Rare

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Paste of stem is applied externally on bone complaints.
Latex is used as a ointment in pain full joints due to rheumatism.
Latex is applied externally on scorpion bite.
The juice of roasted stem is introduced in the ear to cure earache.

Properties :- Plant is poisonous.

Chemical composition :- Plant contains euphorbon, gum, caoutchouc, resin and malate of calcium.

**Evolvulus alsinoides** (L.) L.  FGS :1:464; FOB :2:297; SUT :91; HMA :360
(Convolvulaceae) Bhuri sankhavali

Appressed or patently hairy herbs. Flowers light blue, axillary, solitary.

FLS & FRS :- Throughout the year. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Whole plant used as tonic and febrifuge.
Paste of plant mixed with 'Tal oil' (Sesamum indicum) and heated and then applied for growth of hair and increasing memory. Decoction of leaves is used in common fever, asthma and bronchitis.

**Properties** :- Plant is bitter, alexiteric, alterative, pungent, febrifuge, antifolgsitic and anthelmintic.

**Chemical composition** :- Plant contains alkaloid, tannin, fat, evolin, betaine, and organic acid.

*Ficus benghalensis* L. FGS :2:644; FOB :3:145; SUT :270; HMA :358
(Moraceae) Vadlo / Vad.

12 – 18 m. tall evergreen tree, with straight trunk and grey to greyish-brown rough bark.

**FRS & FRS :-** July. – Mar. Common

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**

Fruits are eaten by tribals for seminal weakness, sexual debility, spermatorrhoea and sex tonic.

Leaves used as a fodder by elephant.

Latex used in rheumatism, lumbago and cracked feet.

Infusion of stem bark is considered useful in diabetes.

Tree is planted near the village for its shade.

The tender adventitious root crushed with water and given internally on fracture of the bones and bandaged on which part fractured.

Tender young leaves are employed in diarrhoea, cough and toxiemia.

Adventitious root twig is used as toothbrush in toothache.

**Properties** :- Fruits are tonic, cooling, aphrodisiac and astringent. Bark is emmenagogue, tonic, astringent, diuretic and cooling. Latex is astringent and aphrodisiac.
Chemical composition: Fruits contain oil, albuminoides and carbohydrates. Bark contain wax, tannin and caoutchouc.

_Ficus carica_ L. FGS:2:644; FOB:3:155; SUT:273; HMA:365
(Moraceae) Anjir

5 - 8 m. tall tree without aerial roots. Receptacles solitary, fleshy, pyriform, reddish purple when ripe.

**FLS & FRS:** Sep. - Feb. 

**Cultivated**

Ethnobotanical uses:
Fruits are edible. It is given to cure asthma.
The poultice of fruit applied on boil.
Paste of root is applied on leucoderma and ringworm.

Properties: Fruits are aperient, emollient, cooling, laxative, nutritive, digestive, tonic, demulcent, antipyretic and aphrodisiac.

Chemical composition: Fruit contains sugar, fats, salts, gum, vitamin, cravin, enzymes, lipase and prosteases. Milkly juice contains a peptonising ferment.

_Ficus hispida_ L.f. FGS:2:664; HMA:362
(Moraceae) Dhed umaro

3 - 7 m. tall, bushy shrub or small tree.

**FLS & FRS:** Throughout the year. 

**Common**

Ethnobotanical uses:
Bark contain tannin and yield fibre.
Ripe fruits are edible. It is employed in sex debility.
The paste of tender branches is applied externally on skin to cure scabies.

Properties: Fruits are emollient and cooling.
Chemical composition :- Bark contain tannin.

Ficus racemosa L. FGS:2:646; FOB:3:154; SUT:272; HMA:367
(Moraceae) Umaro.
10 – 15 m. tall evergreen tree with grayish or blackish brown rough shallowly fissured bark. A holly tree.

FLS & FRS :- Throughout the year.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Leaves used as fodder.
The paste of bark is applied on skin troubles and ulcers.
Dried ripe fruits are used for preparing country liquor (daru).
The wood is used in preparation of utensil like spoon and dough plate and preparation of musical instrument ‘tamburo’
The latex is applied on boils, eye diseases and mump.
Decoction of stem bark is used in washing of the wounds for fast healing.
Tender stem is used as a toothbrush.
Unripe fruit is employed in haemoptysis, jaundice, menorrhoea and diarrhoea.
Decoction of the bark is given in diabetes, rheumatism, bleeding piles and leucorrhoea.

Properties :- Bark, leaves and unripe fruits are astrigent, carminative, stomachic, blood purifier, vermifuge, galactagogue, cooling and styptic.

Chemical composition :- Bark contains caoutchouc, silica, tannin and phosphoric acid.

Ficus religiosa L. FGS:2:646; FOB:3:149; SUT:271; HMA:364
(Moraceae) Piplo.
10 – 16 m. tall tree with grey or grayish-black rough bark.
Chapter - 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

Receptacles spherical reddish purple.

FLS & FRS :- Oct. – May. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
The tree is held in great veneration by all the Hindus.
Leaf apex is used get out the insect in case it is introduce in the ear.
Tender leaves and stem bark crushed and mixed with honey and given orally to the children for mouth ulcers.
Decoction of bark is employed in asthma, toxemia, cough and spermatorrhoea.
Milky juice is applied on cracked feet.
Tender branches are used as toothbrushes.

Properties :- Bark is astringent and cooling. Fruits are laxative, astringent, cooling, alterative and digestive.

Chemical composition :- Bark contains tannin, wax and caoutchouc.

Ficus virens Ait. FGS :2:647; HMA :174
(Moraceae) Pipli.
Small or medium sized tree, with grey bark. Receptacles on old wood.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Leaves are used as fodder.
Bark yields a cordage fiber.
Juice of receptacle is used in to kill worms.
Tender leaves are eaten in diabetes.

Properties :- Leaves are astringent. Fruits are cooling, sweet, digestive and laxative.
Chapter: Ethnobotanical uses of plants

Chemical composition: Bark contains tannin.

*Fimbristylis bisumbellata* (Forsk.) Bub. FGS:2:743; HMA:492
(Cyperaceae)
7 – 10 cm tall erect glabrous herb. Spikelets yellowish to reddish-brown in simple or compound umbel
FLS & FRS: July – Dec. Common

*Flacourtia indica* (Burm. f.) Mers FGS:1:78; HMA :056
(Flacourtiaeae) Lodri
Deciduous thorny shrubs, with light blackish-brown, rough lenticellate bark. Flowers greenish-yellow.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Leaves used as fodder.
Wood is used in preparation of ploughs and handles.
Bark crushed in 'sesame oil' is used as liniment in gout or rheumatism.
Infusion of leaves is given in cough and chest diseases.
The infusion of root bark is given orally to remove poisonous effect, caused due to any reptile bites.

*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill. FGS:1:342; FOB :1:609; SUT :290; HMA :369
(Apiaceae) Variali
50 – 160 cm. tall simple or branched, strongly aromatic glaucous green herb.
Flowers yellow in compound umbel
FLS & FRS: Nov. – Apr. Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses:
Plant is growing for its fruits, which are used as condiment and spice.
Dried stem used as fuel.
Fruit is used in preparation of 'sharbat'-a cooling drink. It is used in cholera, stomatitis, diarrhoea and vomiting.

**Properties**: Dried ripe fruits are stimulant, carminative, stomachic, diuretic, galactagogue and cooling.

**Chemical composition**: Fruit contains volatile oil, iodine, vitamin A, riboflavin and thiamin.

*Gliricidia sepium* (Jacq.) Walp. FGS:1:214; SUT:194; HMA:265

(*Fabaceae*)

2.5 - 5 m. tall deciduous tree, bark smooth, greenish brown lenticellate. Flower rosy pink lilac or nearly white in drooping racemes.

**FLS**: Dec. - Apr.  **FRS**: Feb. - May.  **Cultivated**

**Ethnobotanical uses**: Cultivated in the garden as an ornamental plant. Leaves used as fodder. Paste of leaves is applied on bone fracture.

**Chemical composition**: Leaves contain nitrogen, lime, potash, phosphoric acid, a fatty oil, protein and fat.

*Gloriosa superba* L. FGS:2:681; FOB:3:274; HMA:382

(*Liliaceae*) Kankasani / Vachhanag

A perennial large climbing herb. Flowers scarlet to crimson in upper part, yellow in lower half, at length completely scarlet.

**FLS**: July - Sep.  **FRS**: Aug. - Oct.  **Rare**

**Ethnobotanical uses**: Tuber is regarded tonic but large dose poisonous.
Paste of tuber applied externally on neuralgic pain and skin troubles. It is also used in rheumatism, piles, gonorrhoea, leprosy, colic and intestinal worms.
Powder of dry leaves is mixed with buttermilk and given internally in jaundice.
Juice of tuber is introduced in the ear to cure earache.

Properties :- Tuberous roots are tonic, cholagogue, laxative, antiperiodic, alterative and vermifuge. Tuberous root is poisonous.

Chemical composition :- Tuber contains resins, tannin and bitter alkaloids superbine and gloriosine.

Gmelina arborea Roxb. FGS:1:560; FOB :2:504; SUT :179; HMA :381 (Verbenaceae) Seven.
8 – 18 m. tall tree, with greenish yellow smooth bark. Flowers yellow in terminal panicales.
FLS :- Jan. – Apr. FRS :- Apr – May. Rare

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Wood is used in preparation of furniture and other implements and musical instrument.
Paste of fresh leaves is applied on head to cure headache.
Decoction of ripe fruits is given internally in fever.
The root is an ingredient of the ‘dashmula’
Decoction of root is given in fever, indigestion, to increase breasts milk and to protect embryo.
Paste of leaves is applied on temple in headache and common fever

Properties :- Fruit is stomachic, laxative, demulcent, bitter, tonic, galactagogue and cooling. Tender leaves are demulcent.
Chemical composition: Root contains a yellow viscid oil, resin, an alkaloid and trace of benzoic acid. Fruits contain tartaric acid, butyric acid and a trace of tannin.

**Gomphrena celosiodes** Mart. FGS: 1:595; HMA: 370
(Amaranthaceae)
Pilose herb. Flowers white in terminal sub globose spike.
**FLS & FRS:** Sep. – Apr. Common

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Plant used as fodder.

**Gonyoyna hirta** (Willd.) Ali. FGS: 1:214; FOB: 1:310; SUT: 179; HMA: 373
(Fabaceae)
Prostrate herb, with 10 – 45 cm. long, slender patently hairy branches. Flowers yellow axillary solitary.
**FLS & FRS:** Aug. – Mar. Common

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Whole plant eaten by goat and sheep.
Paste of whole plant is applied on boils, ulcers and wounds.

**Gossypium herbaceum** L. var. acerifolium (Guill. & Perb.) Chevalier. FGS: 1:100; FOB: 1:123; SUT: 101; HMA: 371
(Malvaceae) Desi kapas.
90 – 150 cm tall shrubs or under shrub. Flowers yellow with a purple base within axillary solitary.
**FLS & FRS:** Oct. – Apr. Cultivated

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Cultivated in the field for its cottony seeds.
Important materials derived from cotton are fiber.
Seeds yield edible oil and cake is used as cattle feed. The dried stem is used as fuel. Fresh leaf juice is given orally to the women for leucorhea. Paste of root is mixed with wheat flour and curd and ointment on mammalian gland for tumour occurred in mammalian gland. The ash of plant is snuff to cure check the blood in the nose. Seed oil is good application to the head to cool the brain and to cure headaches. The juice of fresh leaves with lime is given in diarrhoea.

Properties :- Root, bark and leaves are emmenagogue and galactagogue. Seeds are laxative, aphrodisiac, demulcent and nerve tonic.

Chemical composition :- Bark contains resin and tannin. Seeds contain oil. Flowers contain a colouring matter a glucoside gossypetin.


Ethnobotanical uses :-
Infusion of plant is used as stomachic.

Chapter: 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

Ethnobotanical uses:
Decoction of root is given internally to the animal causes due to bone fracture.
Ripe fruits are edible.
Tender branches used in preparation of basket.
Leaves are used as fodder.
Dry branches are used as fuel.

*Grewia subinequalis* DC. FGS:1:132; FOB:1:150; SUT:124; HMA:447
(Tiliaceae) Phalsa
5 – 7 m. tall tree, grey to white-stellate tomentose in younger part. Bark ash-coloured rough. Flowers yellow in axillary or extra axillary cymes.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Ripe fruit is edible. It is also used in preparation of pickled.
Leaves used as fodder.
Dry branches used as fuel.
Decoction of stem bark is given in fever.
Paste of leaves is applied externally on boils.

Properties: - Fruits are sour, cooling, astringent, tonic and aphrodisiac. Bark is demulcent.

Chemical composition: - Fruits contains mucilage, citric acid and sugar.

*Grewia tenax* (Forsk.) Fiori. FGS:1:132; FOB:1:148; SUT:122; HMA:448
(Tiliaceae) Gangeti
1 – 2.5 m. tall straggling shrubs. Bark smooth, light black. Flowers yellow.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Ripe fruits are eaten by children.  
Dry branches are used as walking sticks.  
Fresh and dry leaves used as fodder for goat and cattle then increase milk production.  
The stem bark is yields fibers, which is used in preparation of ropes and strings.  
The root paste is bandaged on animal wounds for fast healing.  
The root paste is applied externally on snakebite.  

Properties: Fruits are nutritive, alternative, cooling and astringent.

Chemical composition: Fruit contains mucilage.

Grewia tiliaefolia Vahl. Var. tillaefolia. FGS:1:133; HMA:146  
(Tiliaceae) Dhaman.  
5 – 10 m. tall tree. Bark light brown, rough, exocorticating in irregular patches.  
Flowers yellow in axillary or extra axillary cymes.  
FLS: Mar. – June.  
Common

Ethnobotanical uses:  
Decoction of bark is used in dysentery.  
Bark is yields a cordage fibre.  
Branches used in preparation of hut.  
Ripe fruits are edible.  
Wood is used in preparation of tool handle.  
Tender branches and leaves are used as fodder for cattle to increase milk production.  

Properties: Fruits are cooling and astringent.

Chemical composition: Fruits contain mucilage.

Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) Schl. FGS:1:425; FOB:2:224; SUT:73; HMA:112  
(Asclepiadaceae) Madhu nasini
A much branched twining shrub. Flowers minute greenish yellow or tinged pink.

**FLS & FRS:** Aug. – Nov.

**Cultivated**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Leaves are when chewed paralyses for few hours the sense of taste for sweet and bitter substances.
Leaves are used in diabetes.
Juice of leaves is given in fever, coughs and stomatitis.

**Properties:** Leaves have sugar destroying properties.

**Chemical composition:** Bark contains starch and calcium salts. Leaves contain oxalate, resins, tartaric acid, calcium, phosphoric acid and ferric oxide.

*Helicteres isora* L. FGS:1:122; HMA:215

*(Sterculiaceae)* Maradasing

1.5 - 3 m. tall tree, with smooth, pale to dark brown bark. Flowers bright red.

**FLS:** July. – Oct.

**FRS:** Aug. – Apr.

**Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Bark is yields strong fibres
Leaves and tender branches used as fodder.
Fruits are having a medicinal value it is given in colic complaints.
Juice of root is beneficial in stomach affections. It is also useful in diabetes.
Wood is used for gunpowder charcoal.
The powdered fruits are mixed with sugar and given on diarrhoea.
The powdered fruit is mixed with curd and given orally to cure diarrhoea among children.
Root paste is applied on boil.
**Heliotropium indicum** L. FGS:1:452; FOB :2:273; SUT :83; HMA :055

(Boraginaceae) Hathi sundho.
30 – 75 cm.tall, perennial erect hairy herb. Flowers white in spike.

**Ethnobotanical uses** :-
Leaves are yields a dye.
Decoction of leaves used in urticaria and fevers.
Decoction of root is given internally in coughs and fevers.
The paste of leaves is applied externally on boils, ulcers, sores and stings of insects and reptiles.
The juice of fresh leaf is given orally to cure sore throat and tonsils.

**Properties** :- The flowers are considered emmenagogue and abortifacient in large doses. Plant is diuretic, emollient and astringent.

**Chemical composition** :- Paste of leaves are applied on rheumatic swellings and boils.

**Heliotropium ovalifolium** Forsk. FGS :1:453; FOB :2:278; SUT:84; HMA :126

(Boraginaceae) Hathisundha
10 – 45 cm. tall, prostrate or sub erect densely apprised white hairy herbs. Flowers white.

**Ethnobotanical uses** :-
Leaf juice is applied on syphilitic ulcers.
Paste of leaves is applied on swellings, wounds and scorpion sting.

**Heliotropium supinum** L. FGS :1:454, FOB :2:275; SUT :84; HMA :028

(Boraginaceae) Kalo buvado / Ghedio okhrad
Prostrate softly villous herb. Flowers white in spike.

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Leaves are applied as a paste on swellings and boils.

*Hemidesmus indicus* (L.) R. Br. FGS1:433; HMA :449
(Asclepiadaceae) Anantmuli
A perennial twiner with greenish brown bark. Flowers greenish white.

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
The root is given internally to cure burning urination and other urinary troubles. Paste of root is applied on any skin diseases. Stem is used as a toothbrush to cure toothache. The roasted root is considered a blood purifier. The root paste is used specific for swellings, rheumatic pains, boils and ulcers. Latex of the plant introduce in the eye to cure corneal ulcer. The root rubbed with water and given orally on colic complaints.

*Ilibiscus ovalifolius* (Forsk.) Vahl. FGS1:105; FOB1:113; SUT :96; HMA :113
(Malvaceae) Chikano bhindo.
30 – 180 cm. tall slender hairy suffruticose herb. Flowers pale to bright rosy, axillary solitary and in terminal racemes.

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Unripe fruit is eaten to cure diabetes. Flowers are given along honey orally in diabetes. Decoction of root is given in fevers.
Properties: Root is alterative.

_Hibiscus rosa-sinensis_ L. FGS:1:107; FOB:1:120; SUT:99; HMA:450
(Malvaceae) Jasud.
3 - 5 m. tall shrubs. Flowers red or white solitary.
FLS: Throughout the year. Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses:
Petals are eaten.
Flowers yield a dye formerly employed for blackening shoes, hair and eyebrows.
Plants are growing in the garden for its ornament flowers.
Flowers bud given in sexual weakness.

Properties: Flowers are refrigerant, emollient, demulcent, aphrodisiac and emmenagogue. Leaves are emollient, aperient, laxative and anodyne.

Chemical composition: Flowers contain calcium, nitrogen, phosphorus, iron, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, quercetin, cyaniding and kaempferol.

_Hibiscus sabdariffa_ L. FGS:1:107; HMA:147
(Malvaceae) Lal bhindi / Bhendi.
1 - 3 m. tall, deciduous suffruticose herb, with bright to dark red glabrous stem.
Flowers solitary axillary, yellow with a deep purple base beneath.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Stem is yields a strong fibre, which is used in preparation of ropes and string.
Seeds are having fatty oil.
Cake is considered best cattle feed.
Seeds are used in cattle feed.
Roasted seed is edible.
Dry stem and branches used in fuel.
The fleshy red calyx is eaten and also preparation of ‘chatni’
The powder of dried red calyx used in preparation of ‘sarbat’ as a refreshing drink in tribal races.

**Properties** :- Calyx contains gossypetin and hibiscin chloride. Calyx is diuretic, choleretic, intestinal, antiseptic and mild laxative.

(Malvaceae) Latkanio jasud.
1.5 – 3 m. tall shrub. Flowers red and white axillary solitary drooping.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Plants are growing in the garden for its flowers.

*Hiptage benghalensis* (L.) Kurz. FGS:1:137; FOB :1:167; HMA :079
(Malpighiaceae) Madhvilata.
An extensive, woody climber, hairy tomentose in younger part. Flowers showy white, fragrant in large terminal and small exllary panicals.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Paste of leaves is applied externally on skin to cure scabies, swelling, boils and eczema.
Fresh leaf juice is considered insecticide.
Fresh leaves used as fodder.
Wood used in preparation of tool handles.
Decoction of leaves is given in asthma.
Decoction of root is given orally in obesity.
Chapter: 5 Ethnobotanical uses of plants

Properties: Bark contains tannin.

Chemical composition: The plant contains a glucoside hiptagin.

Holarrhena antidysenterica (Heyne ex Roth.) Wall. FGS:1:417; HMA :452 (Apocynaceae) Indrajav.
3 – 6 m. tall large shrub or small tree, Bark light-blackish brown irregularly fissured.
Flowers white in terminal cymes.

Ethnobotanical uses:
The fresh bark is crushed and given internally to cure amoebic dysentery.
The seed powder is mixed with curd and given orally early in the morning to cure amoebic dysentery and any colic complaints.
The seed powder is smoked in pipe to cure asthma.
It is also used in remove the bladder stone.
Fresh leaves used as fodder.
Wood is used in preparation of toys.
Twig is used as toothbrush to cure toothache.
The paste of unripe fruit is applied externally on snakebite or any reptiles bite.

Holoptelea integrifolia (Roxb.) Planch. FGS:2:636; FOB :3:127; SUT:268; HMA:148 (Ulmaceae) Kanjee / Karji.
5 – 16 m. tall, deciduous tree, with greyish white or ash coloured smooth bark, exfoliating in small scales. Flowers minute, greenish yellow.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Seed contain fatty oil.
Raw or roasted seed are edible.
Leaves and fruits used as fodder.
The wood is used in preparation of agricultural implements, building purpose, match boxes and paper pulp.
Paste of tender leaves used in ringworm.

**Hordeum vulgare** L. FGS:2:832; FOB:3:575; SUT:387; HMA:412
(Poaceae) Jav.
75 – 100 cm tall erect glabrous annual herb.
FLS & FRS: Feb. – Mar. Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses:
Plant is cultivated for its seeds.
Whole plants are used as fodder.
Seed are fed to cattle for increasing milk production.
Flour of seed is used in preparation 'chpati'.
Seeds are used in preparation of 'daru'.

**Hydrilla verticillata** (L.f.) Royle. FGS:2:651; FOB:3:170; SUT:284; HMA:175
(Hydrocaritaceae) Bam.
Slender, sub merged, free floating or rooting herb. Flowers white minute

Ethnobotanical uses:
Fresh leaves eaten by fish and insect.

**Hygrophila auriculata** (Schum.) Heine. FGS:1:543; FOB:2:428; SUT:163; HMA:217
(Acanthaceae) Akaro.
30-60 cm tall armed annual herbs or under shrub. Flowers bluish-purple.
FLS & FRS: Sep. – Mar. Common
Ethnobotanical uses:

The seeds are crushed and mixed with curd and given early in the morning to cure dysentery.

Decoction of root is employed in rheumatism, calculi, jaundice and dropsy.

Properties: Leaves are diuretic and demulcent. Seeds are diuretic, aphrodisiac, tonic and cooling. Root is demulcent, diuretic, sedative, bitter and cooling.

Chemical composition: Seeds contain enzymes (diastase, protease and lipase), oil, an alkaloid, albuminoid and mucilage.

*Impatiens balsamina* L. var. coccinea Hk.f. FGS:1:142; FOB:1:184; HMA:114 (Balsaminaceae) Takmari / Gulmendi
30 - 60 cm. tall erect nearly glabrous simple or sparingly branched herb. Flowers axillary solitary light to deep purple or bright.

**FLS & FRS:** Aug. - Dec. Common

Ethnobotanical uses:
Leaves and flowers are yields dye it is used as a substitute for hinna (Mehdi).
Plant is used as fodder
Paste of leaves is applied on boils wounds and swelling.

Properties: Leaves and flowers are diuretic, laxative and emetic.

*Indigofera atragallina* DC. FGS:1:218; HMA:218
(Fabaceae) Bahufali.
50 - 100 cm. tall densely pubescent to wooly tomentose suffrutescent herb. Flowers bright scarlet to rosy-purple in compact racemes.

**FLS & FRS:** Aug. Dec. Common
Ethnobotanical uses :-

Seeds are edible it is used in male sex debility.

*Indigofera linnaei* Ali. FGS :1:222; FOB :1:332; SUT :180; HMA :080
*(Fabaceae)* Bhonygali
Prostrate herb with radially spreading, appressed hairy or glabrescent branches. Flowers red in axillary.

**FLS & FRS :-** July – Dec. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-

Leaves are crushed and given febrile eruptions.
Paste of root is applied on swelling.
Decoction of plant is given in common fever, scurvy and marasmus.

Properties :- Plant is diuretic antiscorbic and alterative. Seeds are nutritive.

*Indigofera oblongifolia* Forsk. FGS :1:222; HMA:498
*(Fabaceae)* Zil / Zildo
75 – 150 cm tall twiggy shrub. Flowers red in 1 – 2.5 cm long racemes

**FLS & FRS :-** Sep. – Dec Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-

Fresh twig is used as toothbrushes
Paste of leaves is applied externally on wounds.
Infusion of leaves is given in sprue, bronchitis, asthma and cough.

Properties :- Root is purgative, cooling, pungent and antiphlogistic. Leaves are diuretic.

*Indigofera tinctoria* L. FGS :1:224; FOB :1:339; SUT :180; HMA :453
*(Fabaceae)* Gali.
40 – 150 cm. tall erect apressed hairy to nearly glabrous shrub. Flowers red axillary spicate racemes.

**FLS & FRS:** Aug. – Jan.  

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Paste of the leaves externally used for sores, old ulcers and piles.
Infusion of root is given orally in hepatitis and urinary complaints.
Paste of root bark and stem bark mixed and applied on wasp sting and bees or bites of insect and snake.

**Properties:** The plant is stimulant, alterative, deobstruent and laxative. Leaves are antiseptic, astringent and blood purifier.

**Chemical composition:** Leaves contain a glucoside named ‘indicum’

**Indigofera trita** L.f. subsp. trita var. trita  
*Fabaceae*
100 – 150 cm tall hairy under shrub. Flowers red in axillary racemes.

**FLS & FRS:** Sep. – Dec.  

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Seed is considered as a nutritive tonic.

**Ipomoea aquatica**  
*Convolvulaceae* Nada vel.
Perennial glabrous herbs, rooting at nodes. Flowers solitary blue in cymes.

**FLS & FRS:** Throughout the year.

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Leaves are used as fodder.
The juice of leaves is an emetic.
Whole plant is considered used for women suffering from nervous and general debility.
Paste of buds is applied on leprosy, leucoderma and ringworm.

**Properties**: Plant is antibilious, galactagogue, aphrodisiac, anthelmintic, laxative and emetic.

*Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam. FGS :1:468; FOB :2:320; SUT :97; HMA :454
(Convolvulaceae) Shakkariya.
Creeping herb, rooting at nodes and with red tuberous roots. Flowers red or white.
**FLS**: Aug. – Oct. **Cultivated**

Ethnobotanical uses:
Plant is cultivated for its sweets tuberous root, which is edible.
Root is used as vegetable for energy and nutrition.
Tender branches used as fodder.
Paste of leaves is applied on wasp bite.

**Properties**: Tuberous root is aperient, nutritive and sweet.

**Chemical composition**: Tuberous root contains phosphorus, calcium, albuminoid, fibres, sugar and starch.

*Ipomoea cairica* (L) Sw. FGS :1:468; FOB :2:319; SUT :95; HMA :455
(Convolvulaceae) Naravel.
A large evergreen twiner with watery juice. Flowers purple in axillary, sub umbellate cymes.
**FLS & FRS**: Throughout the year. **Common**

Ethnobotanical uses:
Paste of leaves is applied on body rashes.
*Ipomoea coptica* L. Roth ex. R. FGS:1:468; HMA:220
*(Convolvulaceae)*
Glabrous slender herbs. Flowers axillary solitary.
**FLS & FRS:** Aug. – Sep. **Common**

*Ipomoea fistulosa* Mart.ex Choisy. FGS:1:470; HMA:474
*(Convolvulaceae)* Besharmi
Straggling shrubs with milky juice flowers blue or pink in terminal umbellate cymes.
**FLS:** Throughout the year. **Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Plants are growing for field fencing.
Branches are used in preparation of hut.

*Ipomoea nil* (L.) Roth. FGS:1:471; FOB:2:321; HMA:219
*(Convolvulaceae)* Bhamarda vel / Kaladana.
Slender glabrous or hairy twiners. Flowers blue in axillary solitary or few in cymes.
**FLS & FRS:** Aug. – Feb. **Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Plant used as fodder for camel.
Seeds contain fixed oil.
Green fruits used by the children as toy (top).

**Properties:** Seeds are anthelmintic, carminative and laxative.

**Chemical composition:** Seeds contain tannin, glucoside, mucilage and oil.

*Ipomoea obscura* (L.) Ker-Gawl. FGS:1:472; FOB:2:317; SUT:129; HMA:456
*(Convolvulaceae)* Vad fudardi / Vajvel.
Annual glabrous or patentaly long hairy herbs. Flowers white in axillary solitary.

**FLS & FRS** :- July – Dec. **Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses** :-

The powder of dry leaves given with ghee orally is considered useful in aphthous affections.

Paste of leaves and root is applied on swellings, boils and rheumatism.

*Ipomoea pes-tigridis* L.  
FGS :1:472; FOB :2:320; SUT :97; HMA :457  
(Convolvulaceae) Wagpadi ni vel.

Twining or trailing densely patently hairy herb. Flowers pale rosy purple or seldom almost white in axillary cymes hairy.


**Ethnobotanical uses** :-

Whole plant used as a fodder.

Juice of leaves is taken as a diuretic

Leaves employed in form of poultice on boils, sores, pimples and carbuncles.

*Ipomoea quamoclit* L.  
FGS :1:473; HMA :458  
(Convolvulaceae) Kamlata.

Slender herbaceous twiners. Flowers red axillary solitary or few in cymes.

**FLS & FRS** :- Throughout the year. **Cultivated**

**Ethnobotanical uses** :-

Paste of leaves is applied on bleeding piles.

**Chemical composition** :- Stem and leaves contain alkaloid.

(Convolvulaceae) Rati fuderdi / Gumed vel.
A slender twiner. Flowers rosy purple or seldum white.
Common on the hedges.

**FLS & FRS:** Throughout the year.

*Ixora arborea* Roxb. Ex Sm. FGS:1:353; FOB:2:39; SUT:12; HMA:125
(Rubiaceae) *Safed ixora / Safed nevari*
60 – 200 cm. tall shrubs. Flowers white in terminal corymbose cymes.

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Planted in the garden for its attractive flowers.
Infusion of flowers is given orally in dysentery, coughs, asthma and whooping cough.
Decoction of bark is given in general debility and anaemia.

**Properties:**
Flowers are expectorant. Bark is expectorant and astringent.

**Chemical composition:**
Bark contains ferric oxide and tannin.

*Ixora coccinea* L. FGS:1:354; FOB:2:40; SUT:11; HMA:082
(Rubiaceae) *Rati nevari / Lal ixora.*
A large shrub. Flowers red scarlet in terminal cymes.

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Juice of flowers is given in dysmenorrhea, haemoptysis, dysentery and leucorrhoea.
Decoction of root is given in sore throat, gonorrhoea, fever and diarrhoea.

**Properties:**
Flowers are emmenagogue. Root is stomachic, cholagogue, antiseptic, alterative, astringent and sedative.
Chemical composition: - Flowers contain an organic acid. Root contains fatty acid, tannin and an aromatic acrid oil.

**Jasminum flexile** Vahl. FGS :1:410 FOB :2:175; HMA :460
(Oleaceae) Jui.
Woody climbers, with rough bark. Flowers white in terminal and axillary cym
FLS : - Throughout the year
Cultivated

**Ethnobotanical uses**: -
Cultivated in the garden for profusion of fragrant flowers.
Leaves are chewed in stomatitis.

**Jasminum multiflorum** (Burm. f.) Andr. FGS :1:411; fob :2:173; HMA :475
(Oleaceae) Mogro.
Silky pubescent twining shrubs. Flowers white.
FLS : - Throughout the year.
Cultivated

**Ethnobotanical uses**: -
Cultivated in the garden for profusion of fragrant flowers.
Powder of dried leaves used in poultices for indolent ulcer.
Poultice of leaves is applied on boils and ulcers.

**Jatropha curcas** L. FGS :2:628; FOB :3:95; SUT :256; HMA :461
(Euphorbiaceae) Jamalgota / Ratanjot.
1 – 3 m. tall a soft wooded deciduous shrub. Bark greenish yellow smooth often with scars of fallen leaves. Flowers dark red in terminal or extra axillary, paniculate cymes.
FLS & FRS : - Throughout the year
Common

**Ethnobotanical uses**: -
Plant is used for making fence.
Latex of plant is considered blind the eyes.
Seeds yield oil is used in ‘Divetiu’ for getting light.
The juice of leaves is applied externally in eczema, scabies and ringworm.
The fruits are considered poisonous.
Decoction of leaves is used as mouthwash to strengthen gums.
Root bark is applied as a paste on rheumatism.
Fresh twigs are used as toothbrushes.

Properties: Seeds are purgative, emetic and poisonous. Leaves are lactagogue.
Stem-juice is haemostatic and styptic. Root bark is stomachic and astringent.

Chemical composition: Seeds contain sugar, starch, oil and curcine. Oil contains jatrophic acid.

*Jatropha gossypifolia* L. FGS:2:629; FOB:3:94; SUT:254; HMA:124
(Euphorbiaceae) Vilayti nepalo / Vilayti arandi
1 – 1.5 m. tall erect shrub with deep reddish brown stem and branches. Flowers deep red in terminal trichotomous cymes.

**FLS & FRS**: Throughout the year. Common

**Ethnobotanical uses**: Seeds contain fixed oil.
Latex used for ulcers and check bleeding in fresh wounds.
Roasted leaves are bandaged on head to relieve headache.
Roots are considered to cure leprosy.
Paste of leaves is applied on boils, eczema, mastitis and swelling.

Properties: Seeds are poisonous, emetic and purgative. Bark is emmenagogue.

Chemical composition: Plant contains an alkaloid jatrophine. Leaves contain a glucoside, cyaniding.
Justicia diffusa Willd. FGS:1:545; HMA:030

(Acanthaceae)
20 – 25 cm. tall diffuse herb. Flowers pale to bright pink or purple in erect axillary and terminal spikes.

FLS & FRS: July – Dec.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Plant is used as fodder.

Justicia procumbens L. FGS:1:546; FOB:2:491; HMA:115

(Acanthaceae) Khadsalio
30 – 60 cm. tall slender sub erect or diffuse herb. Flowers bright rosy-purple or lilac in compact in terminal spikes.

FLS & FRS: July – Dec.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Plant is used as fodder.
The infusion of leaves is given internally used in asthma.
Juice of leaves is squeezed into the eyes in case of ophthalmia

Properties:
Plant is cooling, antibilious, diuretic, expectorant, alterative, laxative and diaphoretic.

Chemical composition:
Plant contains a bitter alkaloid.

Kalanchoe pinnata (Lam.) Pers. SUT:225; HMA:031

(Crassulaceae) Panfuti.
A succulent herb. Flowers on long scapes in large panicles light red bell shaped
Cultivated in the garden.

FLS: Jan. – Mar.
Ethnobotanical uses :-
Leaves are used in calculi.
Pounded leaves are applied on boils, wounds, bites of insects and swelling.

Properties :- Leaves sour, astringent, cooling, styptic, carminative, antilithic, diuretic and antiseptic.

Chemical composition :- Leaves contain malic acid and citric acid.

*Kickxia ramosissima* (Wall.) Janch.  
FGS: 1:498; FOB: 2:353; SUT: 124; HMA: 043  
(Scrophulariaceae) Bhint chatty / Bhint ghilodi.  
Perrenial slender glabrous or hairy herb. Flowers yellow in axillary solitary and terminal racemes.  
**FLS & FRS** :- Through the year.  
Rare – on old wall

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Infusion of the plant is given orally in diabetes.  
Paste of plant is applied on swellings.

Properties :- Plant is antipyretic and antiinflammatory.

*Kigelia pinnata* (Jacq.) DC.  
FGS: 1:519; FOB: 2:411; SUT: 143; HMA: 081  
(Bignoceae) Topgola  
8 – 15 m. tall an evergreen tree, with soft smooth creamy white or pale brown bark. Flowers bluish red or chocolate red in colour in lax pedent racemes.  
**FLS** :- Feb. – Apr.  
**FRS** :- May. – June.  
Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Decoction of bark is used externally as a ointment to cure rheumatism.  
Roasted seeds are edible.
Wood is used in preparation of boxes.
The juice of fruit is used as dressing for ulcers, syphilis and rheumatism.

**Properties** :- Fruit is anti-inflammatory.

**Chemical composition** :- Flowers contain cyaniding and anthocyanin. Bark contains tannic acid. Fruits contains protein and carbohydrates.

A large straggling monoicous shrubs, with saumentose branches and smooth brownish or brownish purple bark. Flowers greenish-yellow or creamy-white.

**FLS & FRS** :- Aug. – Jan.  
**Common Ethnobotanical uses :-**
Branches used in preparation of basket.
Tender branches are used as toothbrushes.
Ripe fruits are eaten by children.
Ripen fruits are yields dye.
Stem is used in preparation of 'zapo' (Gate).
Dry branches are used as fuel.
Decoction of bark is given in obesity, toximea and pyrrohea
Infusion of leaves is used as mouthwash in stomatitis and sore throat.

**Properties** :- Plant is diuretic, cooling, astringent, blood purifier and alterative

**Chemical composition** :- Bark and leaves contain gum and tannic acid.

*Lablab purpureus* L. Sweet. FGS :1:226; FOB :1:406; SUT :189; HMA:042 (Fabaceae) Val / Val papdi
Extensive twiners. Flowers white or pale ceamy yellow in terminal and axillary racemes.

**FLS & FRS:** Oct. – May.  
**Cultivated**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Pods are used as vegetable.
Seed used in pulses.
Plant used as fodder.

**Properties:** Seeds are aphrodisiac, astringent, nutritive and expectorant. Root is vermicide and antifertility.

**Chemical composition:** Seeds contain protein and carbohydrate.

*Lagenaria leucantha* (Duch.) FGS: 1:325; FOB: 1:581; HMA: 005  
(Cucurbitaceae) Tumbdi / Dudhi  
A stout or climbing or trailing herb. Flowers white in axillary solitary.

**FLS & FRS:** Nearly throughout the year.  
**Cultivated**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
The green fruits used as vegetable.
Dry fruits used as poy.
Plant used as fodder.
Paste of seeds applied externally on head to cure headache.
Fruit has good source of vitamin B
The juice of leaves is given orally on jaundice.

**Properties:** Leaves are purgative. Fruit is diuretic, laxative, emollient, cooling, tonic, antibilious and aphrodisiac.
Chapter 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

Chemical composition: Fruit contain fatty oil, carbohydrate, albuminoids and saponin.

10 – 15 m. tall, deciduous tree with grayish white or ash coloured bark. Flowers yellowish tinged red.

Ethnobotanical uses:
The paste of leaves boiled in sisamum oil (Tal oil) and heated it is externally applied on body to cure body pain.
The fresh juice of leaves is emetic it is given in an overdose of opium or other narcotics.
Wood is used in preparation of utensil, like wooden jar and construction of house and furniture.
Roasted leaves bandaged on muscular pain.
The fruits are given with salt internally on indigestion.

A straggling or scandent shrub. Flowers bright pink, dark red or orange or peripheral ones bright-pink in terminal compact spikes.
FLS & FRS:- Throughout the year. Common

Ethnobotanical uses:
It is used as field fencing.
Cultivated in the garden
Twig is used as a toothbrush.
Paste of leaves is applied on rheumatism, swelling, ulcers and boils.
Decoction of root is employed as mouth wash in toothache and deodorant.

**Properties** :- Fruits are anti spasmodic, carminative and diaphoretic.

**Chemical composition** :- Seeds contain fixed oil. Leaves contain a toxic principle lantaden.

*Lawsonia inermis* L. FGS:1:309; FOB:1:544; SUT:256; HMA:178

(Lythraceae) Medi / Mehdi

2 - 3 m. tall bushy shrub with grayish white smooth bark. Flowers white or creamy white fragrant in terminal panicles.

**FLS & FRS :-** Throughout the year. 

**Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**

Paste of leaves is used for colouring palms of hands.

It is also used for dyeing hair and to cure dandruff.

Leaves contain a dye.

Decoction of the leaves is given with sugar in jaundice.

Paste of leaves mixed with buttermilk and applied externally on feet itching during monsoon and wounds for fast healing.

Infusion of stem bark is used internally to cure urinary calculi.

Seeds are given in fever and burning micturation.

**Properties** :- Seeds are sedative, periodic, laxative and diuretic. Leaves are astringent and cooling. Bark is astringent, sedative and alterative.

**Chemical composition** :- Seeds yield an oil. Leaves contain resin, hannotannic acid and lawsone.

*Leea indica* (Burm. f.) Merrilli. FGS:1:162; HMA:153

(Leaeaceae) Nani hathni.
Chapter : 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants - 179 -

1 – 1.2 m. tall under shrubs with greenish brown smooth bark. Flowers white in leaf oppose cymes.

FLS : Aug. – Sep.  FRS : Aug. – Dec.  Rare

Ethnobotanical uses :

Fruits edible.
The decoction of root is given orally to remove heat of the body and it is also useful in to relieve pain during menstruation.

Leea macrophylla Roxb. ex Hornem. FGS :1:162; HMA :154
(Leeaceae) Moti hathni.
50 – 130 cm. tall sufrutescent stoat herb. Flowers white in cymes.

FLS & FRS : Aug. – Oct.  Rare

Ethnobotanical uses :

The root mixed with buttermilk and given orally in diarrhoea and chronic dysentery.

Lemma gibba L. FGS :2:700; HMA :238
(Lemmaceae)
Floating herb.

FLS & FRS : Not seen.  Common in ponds

Lepidagathis trinervis Wall. FGS :1:549; FOB :2:471; SUT :166; HMA :254
(Acanthaceae) Harancharo.
A perennial herb with slender erect diffuse branches. Flowers white rosy purple in spike.

FLS & FRS : Aug. – Apr.  Common

Ethnobotanical uses :

Infusion of the plant used as bitter tonic
Crushed the root with water and given orally to cure male sex debility.
Plants are grazing by livestock.
Ash of plant mixed with coconut oil and it is applied on scabies, ring worm and eczema.
Decoction of leaves is given orally in common fever.

Properties :- Plant is antiseptic, diaphoretic and antipyretic.

*Leptium sativum* L. FGS :1:65; FOB :1:37; HMA :102
(Brassicaceae) Asalio.
25 – 30 cm. tall slender erect herb. Flowers white in terminal racemes.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Seeds are galactagogue used in poultice for hurts and sprains.
Seeds mixed with water and after hour this filtered water is given in hiccup.
Seeds are given with milk to nursing mother to increase milk flow in the mamalian gland.

Properties :- Seeds are pungent, diuretic demulcent, carminative, abortifacient and aphrodisiac.

Chemical composition :- Seeds contain a volatile essential aromatic oil.

*Leptadenia pyrotechnica* (Forsk.) Decne. FGS :1:426; FOB :2:237; HMA :239
(Asclepiadaceae) Khipdo / Khip
45 – 75 cm. tall, bushy shrub. Flowers greenish yellow in axillary fascicles.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Stem yields fibre, which is used in preparation of string and ropes
Plant is used in preparation of hut roof.
Stems are used in preparation of brooms.
Stem is used in preparation of stand of pot locally known as ‘ari’ and ‘aro’.
Unripe fruits are employed in constipation.

Properties :- Unripe fruits are laxative, cooling, astringent, nutritive and tonic.

*Leptadenia reticulata* (Retz.) W. & A.  FGS :1:427; FOB :2:237; SUT :74;  
HMA:003  
(Asclepiadaceae) Dodi  
A twiner, with watery sap and deeply fissured bark. Flowers greenish yellow in axillary fascicles.

**FLS & FRS :-** Throughout the year.  

Common  

Ethnobotanical uses :-  
Raw young fruits are edible.  
The paste of fresh leaves is applied on ring worm.  
Unripe fruit is applied in better eye-sight and night blindness.  
Leaves are chewed in diabetes.

Properties :- Leaves and fruits are tonic, astringent, cooling and aphrodisiac.

*Lycium aspera* (Willd.) Spr. FGS :1:572; FOB :2:548; SUT :200; HMA :179  
(Lamiaceae) Kubo.  
Densely hairy erect herb. Flowers white many in axillary and terminal globose whorls.

**FLS & FRS :-** Throughout the year.  

Common  

Ethnobotanical uses :-  
Plant used as fodder.  
Juice of fresh leaves is applied externally on psoriasis, chronic skin eruptions and painful swelling.
Chapter:- 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

Paste of flowers mixed with honey and given orally to cure cough and colds.
Infusion of leaves is employed in cold, scabies and jaundice.

_Leucas cephalotes_ (Roxb. ex Roth.) Spr. FGS:1:572; FOB:2:549; SUT:201; HMA :041

(Lamiaceae) _Dosi no kubo_
20 – 50 cm tall appressed-pubescent erect annuals herbs. Flowers white in globose whorls.

**FLS & FRS :-** Aug. – Feb. Common

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
Plant used as fodder.
Infusion of flowers is given in cold and cough.
Decoction of leaves inhaled to cure the fever.
Roasted leaves are bandaged on swelling part.
Juice of fresh leaves introduced in nose to cure headache.

**Properties :-** Flowers and leaves are aperient, stimulant, diaphoretic, expectorant, antibilious and emmenagogue.

**Chemical composition :-** Flowers contain essential oil and alkaloid.

_Leucas longifolia_ Bth. FGS:1:573; HMA :397

(Lamiaceae) _Nano kubo_
15 – 30 cm. tall erect rigid hispid herb. Flowers white in axillary and terminal whorls.

**FLS & FRS :-** Oct. – Dec. Common

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
Plant used as fodder.
**Limonia acidissima** L. FGS :1:144; FOB :1:196; SUT :139; HMA :255

*(Rutaceae)* Kothi.

8 – 10 m. tall evergreen tree with grayish-brown rough branches. Flowers pale greenish yellow in lateral and terminal panicles.


**Ethnobotanical uses** :-

Ripen fruits are eaten.

Fresh leaves crushed with seed of ‘variali’ *(Foeniculum vulgare)* and added sugar and water and preparation of sarbat it is given orally to avoid body heat.

The pulp of fruit is given orally to check diarrhoea.

The pulp of fruit is mixed with honey and given on hiccup, asthma and vomiting.

Decoction of stem bark is employed in biliousness and jaundice.

**Properties** :- Pulp of fruit is astringent, antiscorbutic, digestive, appetiser and cooling.

Bark is demulcent. Leaves are aromatic, carminative and astringent.

**Chemical composition** :- Pulp of fruit contains citric acid, mucilage, potash and lime.

**Lindenbergia muraria** *(Roxb. ex D. Don.)* P. Bruechl. FGS :1:499; FOB :2:379;

SUT :131; HMA :002

*(Scrophulariaceae)* Bhint chati

15 – 40 cm. long glandular villous prostrate or diffuse seldom erect herb. Flowers yellow axillary solitary in terminal leafy racemes.

**FLS & FRS** :- Throughout the year. **Common**
Ethnobotanical uses:

The juice of fresh leaves used for skin eruptions.

*Lindernia oppositifolia* (Retz.) FGS:1:502; HMA:476

(Scrophulariaceae)

15 – 25 cm tall annual glabrous erect or sub erect herb. Flowers pale-blue pink or pinkish-purple in axillary and terminal racemes.

**FLS & FRS:** Sep. – Oct. Common

*Ludwigia perennis* L. FGS:1:313; HMA:240

(Onagraceae) Lawingyu

10 – 60 cm tall, annual, erect or diffuse glabrous herb. Flowers yellow axillary solitary.

**FLS & FRS:** Aug. – Jan. Common

Ethnobotanical uses:

Leaves and stem of the plant boiled in oil which is applied to body externally to bring down fever.

*Luffa acutangula* (L.) Roxb. var. acutangula. FGS:1:326; FOB:1:566; SUT:277; HMA:256

(Cucurbitaceae) Turiya

Slander glabrous annuals. Flowers pale to bright yellow.

**FLS & FRS:** Throughout the year. Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses:

Green fruits used as vegetable.

Roots rubbed with water and given orally in urinary trouble and calculi.

Leaves are applied as paste on leprosy and swellings.

Seeds are given in coughs.
Chapter: 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

Properties: Fruit is epectorant, nutritive. Seeds especially ripe ones have emetic, expectorant and laxative properties.

Chemical composition: Fruits contain 'Luffin' a bitter gelatinous matter.

*Luffa acutangula* (L.) Roxb. var. amara (Lam.) Cl. FGS :1:327; HMA :061
*(Cucurbitaceae)* Jangli turiya
Slender glabrous annuals. Flowers pale yellow.

*Ethnobotanical uses:*
Powder of dried fruits is given internally in fever and jaundice.
Green leaves used as fodder.
Paste of fibro vascular network with water is given internally on dog bite.

*Luffa cylindrica* (L.) M.J.Roem. FGS :1:327; FOB :1:565; SUT :276; HMA:269
*(Cucurbitaceae)* Galka / Galku.
Monoecious slender climber glabrous herbs. Flowers bright-yellow, male in short racemes, female solitary.
FLS & FRS: Throughout the year. Cultivated

*Ethnobotanical uses:*
Tender fruits used as a vegetable.
Fibro vascular network of ripe dry fruits is used for cleaning purpose generally in cleaning utensil.
Juice of leaves is given in dropsy.
Paste of leaves is applied on wound to check bleeding.

Properties: Fruits are blood purifier, expectorant, diuretic, nutritive, cooling and demulcent.
**Luffa echinata** Roxb. FGS:1:327; FOB:1:567; SUT:277; HMA:083
*(Cucurbitaceae)* Kukad vel.
Glabrous climbers with 3-branched tendrils. Flowers white.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Plant used as fodder.
Paste of leaves applied externally on skin diseases.
Decoction of dried fruits is given internally to cure malaria, hay fever and jaundice.

Properties:- Seeds are abortifacient, emetic, expectorant, stimulant and purgative.

Chemical composition :- Seeds contain an amorphous, bitter substance.

**Lycium barbarum** L. FGS:1:485; HMA:304
*(Solanaceae)* Taleti / Kharti
50 – 200 cm tall shrub. Flowers white solitary or fascicled.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Paste of leaves is applied on wounds for fast healing.

**Lycopersicon lycopersicum** (L.) Karst. ex. Farwell. FGS:1:486; FOB:2:345;
SUT:108; HMA:395
*(Solanaceae)* Tamata.
30 – 60 cm. tall erect or diffuse glandular pubescent herb. Flowers greenish to deep yellow in racemes.
FLS & FRS: - Throughout the year. Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses:
The ripe fruits are edible. It is used in preparation of jams and chutney's.
The unripe fruits are used in vegetable.

Fruits is considered as blood purifier.

**Properties** :- Fruits are mild laxative, sour, sweet, nutritive, antiseptic, blood purifier, blood enricher and aperient.

**Chemical composition** :- Fruits contains vitamin, ascorbic acid and oxalic acid.

*Madhuka indica*  J.F. Gmel. FGS :1:407; FOB :2:152; SUT :42; HMA :241
*(Sapotaceae)* Maludu

10 – 15 m. tall bark black grayish black or ash coloured longitudinally fissured.

Flowers creamy white in dense axillary fascicles.

**Ethnobotanical uses** :-

Seed oil is used as a dressing for skin diseases and chronic rheumatism.

Paste of flowers is edible as a raw or cooked.

Petals are used in preparation of ‘Daru’ (Country wine) by fermentation.

The fruits are fed to the cattle and cow to remove placenta after delivery.

The stem bark is used in bathing as brushes to cure of itch and other skin diseases.

The paste of leaves and stem bark used in sting by any poisonous reptiles.

Decoction of bark is given in diabetes and rheumatism.

**Properties** :- Seed oil laxative, flowers are aphrodisiac, sedative, nutritive, expectorant, demulcent, cooling, appetiser, astringent, alterative and stimulant. Bark is tonic and astringent.

**Chemical composition** :- Seeds contain tannin, fat and fatty oil. Leaves contain a glucoside saponin. Flowers contain tannin, enzyme, sugar and yeast. Bark contain tannin.
Maerua oblongifolia (Forsk.) A. Rich. FGS:1:74; FOB:1:43; HMA:270
(Capparaceae) Dholo hemkand.
An unarmed glabrous shrub. Flowers white in axillary in terminal corymb.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Paste of root is given orally with buttermilk to cure rabies.
The crushed root and boiled in castor oil and applied on chest of adult and children to relive pain due to cough and cold.
The plant is consider camel fodder.
Fruits are given in diarrhoea.

Properties: Roots are anthelmintic. Leaves are digestive, blood purifier and antiinflammatory.

Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) Muell-Arg. FGS:2:630; HMA:152
(Euphorbiaceae) Kapilo / Sendri
5 – 10.5 m. tall dioecious tree with grey bark young shoots rusty tomentose.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Glandular hair from fruits is yields a dye which giving a rich golden red colour on silk.
Tender leaves used as fodder.
Wood is used in preparation of tool handles and toys.
Paste of root is used on skin diseases like ringworm, scabies and herpes.
The hairy glands are useful in snakebite.

Mangifera indica L. FGS:1:167; FOB:1:291; SUT:169; HMA:101
(Anacardiaceae) Ambo.
15 - 20 m. tall evergreen tree, with light-black or blackish-brown rough longitudinally fissured bark. Flowers greenish white or creamy white in terminal panicles.

**FLS:** Dec. - May.  **FRS:** Feb. - July.  **Cultivated**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
- Ripe fruit 'keri' is edible.
- Unripe fruit is used in preparation of pickle.
- Roasted seed cotyledons are edible.
- Leaves are used in an auspicious garland hung over the gate, during marriage ceremonies and festivals.
- Wood is used in preparation of furniture and utensil like dough plate, spoon.
- Crushed the seed cotyledons and mixed with curd and given to cure colera.
- Sap of plat is applied externally on eye to cure itching.
- Flowers boiled iv castor oil and filtered oil introduce in the ear to cure earache.
- Rind of unripe fruit is mixed with milk and little honey, it is given orally in bleeding dysentery.
- Decoction of leaves used in mouthwash for to cure toothache and loss of voice.
- Powder of dried leaves used in diabetes.

**Properties:** Unripe fruit is appetiser, digestive, laxative, diuretic and astringent.

**Chemical composition:** Ripe fruit contains citric acid, galic acid, sugar and gum.
- Seeds contain gallic acid, tannin, fat, sugar and starch. Bark contains tannin.
Manilkara hexandra (Roxb.) Dub.  FGS :1:407; FOB :1:155; SUT :45; HMA :257
(Sapotaceae) Rayan
10-15 m tall, trees, bark gresish – black or blackish- brown 
rough deeply longitudinally furrowed. Flowers creamy white.
FLS & FRS : Sep. – Dec.  Rare

Ethnobotanical uses :
Ripe fruits are edible.
Latex is used in toothache.
Paste of leaves and seeds are applied on scorpion sting.
Wood is yields strong and dense timber.
Decoction of leaves and stem bark is given in leprosy and leucorrhoea.
Twigs are used as toothbrushes.

Properties :- Bark is astringent. Fruits are tonic, sweet, nutritive, aphrodisiac, alterative and astringent. Seeds are emmenagogue. Oil is emmolient, aphrodisiac and demulcent.

Chemical composition :- Bark contains tannin, starch and resin. Seeds contain fixed oil. Fruits contain sugar, tannin, latex and pectin.

Manilkara zapota (L.) Van Royen  FGS :1:408; FOB :2:156; SUT :45; HMA:396
(Sapotaceae) Chikoo.
3 – 5 m. tall shrubs, bark brown rough longitudinally fissured. Flowers dull-white.
FLS & FRS :- Throughout the year.  Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Ripe fruits are sweet and edible.
Decoction of bark is given in fever and diarrhoea.

**Properties** :- Bark is astringent and febrifuge. Fruits are cooling, astringent, sweet, tonic and diuretic. Seeds are laxative.

**Chemical composition** :- Seeds contains saponin. Bark contains sugar, tannin, mucilage, gum, latex and saponin.

*Martynia annua* L. FGS :1:524; FOB :2:414; SUT :154; HMA :394
(Martyniaceae) Vinchhudo
45 – 100 cm. tall viscidly-pubescent herb. Flowers pale to bright rosy purple in lax racemes.

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**

Juice of fresh leaves applied internally on sore throat.
The paste of leaves and dry fruits is applied externally on scorpion bite.
Paste of leaves is applied on swelling, boils and rheumatism.

**Properties** :- Plant is anti-inflammatory and sedative.

(Celasteraceae) Kakado / Vicro.
2 – 5 m. tall thorny bushy shrubs, with grey or grayish brown rough bark. Flowers creamy white in much branched cymes.

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
The fruits used as a cattle feed.
Leaves are used as fodder.
Decoction of tender branches is given orally to the children to cure for colic complaints, dysentery and diarrhoea.
Dry branches used as field fencing.
Paste of root is applied on scorpion sting, swelling and rheumatism.
Decoction of tender branches used as a mouthwash in toothache and stomatitis.
Juice of fresh leaves mixed water and dropped in to eyes as eye drops in case ophthalmia and for better eyesight.

Properties :- Leaves are anthelmintic, anti-inflammatory, vermifuge and anti cholagogue.

Medicago sativa L. FGS:1:230; FOB :1:327; SUT : 180; HMA :242
(Fabaceae) Rajko.
30 – 90 cm. tall an erect almost glabrous perennial herb. Flowers blue purple in racemes.
FLS & FRS :- Throughout the year Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Plant is cultivated for fodder purpose
Decoction of leaves is given in kidney disorders.

Melhania fuscoparenis Munro ex Masters. FGS :1:123; FOB :1:142; SUT :116; HMA :001
(Sterculiaceae) Vagdau khapat.
60 – 100 cm tall, stellately hairy under shrubs. Flowers yellow or orange coloured.
FLS & FRS :- Aug. – Oct. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Decoction of leaves is given orally to the cattle to checking the diarrhoea.
Paste of leaves is applied externally on boils and wounds for fast healing.
Properties :- Leaves are demulcent, diuretic, astringent and sedative.

*Mentha spicata* L. FGS :1:575; FOB :2:559; SUT :204; HMA :393
*(Lamiaceae)* Fudino.
Aromatic perennial creeping or ascending herb. Flowers lilac or purple in loose spikes.

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**

- Fresh leaves are used as a condiment.
- Fresh leaves boiled with tea for pleasant taste.
- Infusion of leaves is given orally with sugar for infantile trouble, vomiting during pregnancy and hysteria. It is also given to reduce the bleeding and pain during menstrual period.
- Fresh leaf juice引进 in to the nose to cure cold.

Properties :- Leaves are pungent, expectorant, refrigerant, diuretic, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, antipyretic, stomachic, stimulant, emmenagogue and carminative.

**Chemical composition :-** Leaves contain an essential oil-thymol, menthol, resin, gum and tannin.

*Merremia gangetica* (L.) Cufod. FGS :1:478; FOB :2:305; SUT :92; HMA :391
*(Convolvulaceae)* Undar kani.
Slender thinly herb. Flowers yellow axillary solitary.

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**

- The fresh leaf juice is employed in cough.
- The whole plant is grassing by goat and sheep.
- Fresh leaf juice is dropped in to the ear for any ear complaints.
Fresh leaf juice is given orally on warm.
Paste of leaves is applied on swelling, erysipelas and rat bites.
Decoction of leaves is employed in anaemia, asthma, calculi and constipation.

**Properties :-** Plant is diuretic, deobstruent, laxative, cooling, anthelmintic and alterative.

Michelia champaca  L.  FGS :1:49; FOB :1:08; SUT :37; HMA :040
(Magnoliaceae) Pilo champo.
Evergreen tree with grayish-brown rough bark. Flowers bright yellow fragrant axillary solitary.

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
Flowers yield a yellow dye.
Flowers employed in preparation of perfumed hair oil.
Fresh leaf juice is given with honey to relieve colic complaints.
Stem bark crushed with water and infusion is given in rheumatism.

**Properties :-** The root is emmenagogue and demulcent. Bark is bitter, demulcent, astringent and alterative. Flowers are stimulant, tonic and carminative. Seeds are vermifuge.

**Chemical composition :-** Bark contains oil, tannin, sugar and starch.

Miliusa tomentosa (Roxb.) Sinclair. FGS :1:51; HMA :117
(Annonaceae) Umbio.
15 – 20 m. tall trees, bark dark, blackish-brown deeply longitudinally fissured. Flowers greenish-white on slender pedicels.

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
Ethnobotanical uses:–
Ripen fruits (umarada) are used as cattle feed. It is also edible.
Wood is used in preparation of shelter.
Decoction of stem bark is applied for wash the wounds.
Paste of leaves bandaged on the wound of animals for fast healing.

*Millingtonia hortensis* L.f. FGS:1:520; FOB :2:409; SUT : 140; HMA :243
(Bignoniaceae) Buch.
5 – 10 m. tall tree with yellowish-brown rough corky bark. Flowers white, fragrant pendicent.
FLS :- Sep. – Dec.  

Ethnobotanical uses:–
Wood is used in furniture.
Decoction of bark is given in diarrhoea, dysentery and fever.

Properties :- Bark is antipyretic and astringent.

Chemical composition :- Bark contains tannin.

*Mimosa hamata* Willd. FGS:1:290, FOB:1:471, HMA :118
(Mimosaceae) Kali baval
0.5 – 2 m. tall, under shrub, with cinnamon-brown bark Flowers pink purple in heads.

Ethnobotanical uses:–
Dry leaves used as fodder.
Plant is used in field fencing.
Twigs are used as toothbrushes.
Paste of fresh leaves is bandaged on wounds for fast healing.
Properties: Plant is anti-inflammatory, astringent. Seeds are blood purifier.

Chemical composition: Bark contains tannin.

Softly hairy and heavily armed prostrate diffuse sub erect herb. Flowers pink in globose head.

FLS & FRS: Throughout the year

Ethnobotanical uses:
Planted in the garden.
Decoction of leaves is given orally in urinary complaints.

Properties: Plant is alterative, blood purifier, resolvent and emmenagogue.

Chemical composition: Root contains tannin.

*Mimusops elengi* L. FGS:1:408; FOB:2:155; SUT:44; HMA:390 (Sapotaceae) Borsali.
3 – 10 m. tall tree, bark grey or nearly light-black smooth. Flowers white fragrant axillary.

FLS: June – Oct  FRS: Oct – May. Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses:
Cultivated in the garden.
Flowers are fragrant is used in preparation of garland.
Ripe fruits are edible. It is also used to check diarrhoea.
The fragrant oil is prepared from the flowers.
Decoction of bark is employed in mouthwash in diseases of the gums and teeth.
Unripe fruit is chewed for fixing loose teeth.
Twigs are used as toothbrushes.
Powder of dried flowers is sniffed to relieve headache and epistaxis.

**Properties** :- Fruits, flowers and bark are astringent. Seeds are laxative. Bark is also febrifuge. Flowers are stimulant and expectorant.

**Chemical composition** :- Pulp of fruit contain sugar and saponin. Flowers contain a volatile oil. Bark contain caoutchouc, tannin, wax and starch.

*Mirabilis jalapa* L.  FGS:1:584; FOB:2:567; SUT:209; HMA:389
(Nyctaginaceae) Gulbas.
Erect, much branched perennial under shrub with tuberous roots. Flowers red, white or yellow.

**FRS & FRS** :- Oct. – Dec.  
**Cultivated**

**Ethnobotanical uses** :-
Cultivated in the garden for ornamental.
The boiled leaves poultice used for resolving boils.
Paste of root is applied on carbuncles.
Powder of dried root is given in constipation, dropsy and piles.

**Properties** :- Root is nutritive, laxative and aphrodisiac. Leaves are maturant.

**Chemical composition** :- Root contains an alkaloid trigonelline.

*Mitragyna parvifolia* (Roxb.) Korth.  FGS:1:355; HMA:387
(Rubiaceae) Kalam.
8 – 15 m. tall, deciduous tree, bark gray smooth exfoliating in small scales. Flowers white turning yellow in globose axillary and terminal head.

**FLS** :- Apr. – Aug.  
**FRS** :- Throughout the year  
**Common**
Ethnobotanical uses:-
Twigs are used as a tooth brushes.
The paste of stem and root bark is used in snakebite.
Infusion of stem bark given orally to the diabetic patients.
Wood is used as fuel and preparation of tool handle.
Decoction of stem bark used as deodorant of mouth.

*Mollugo pentaphylla* L. *FGS*:1:336; *FOB*:1:594; *HMA*:386
(Molluginaceae) Satodo
Diffuse or suberect slender dichotomously branched herb. Flowers creamy white in terminal cymes.

**FLS & FRS**: Aug. – Dec. **Common**

Ethnobotanical uses:-
Poultice of the leaves used for sore legs.
Decoction of leaves and stem is given in fever, indigestion, anorexia and to increase menses.

Properties :- Plant is stomachic, anticeptic, appetiser, antiperiodic and emmenagogue.

*Momordica balsamina* L. *FGS*:1:328; *HMA*:385
(Cucurbitaceae) Vad karela.
Very slender climbing glabrous or sparsely hairy herb. Flowers bright yellow or white.

**FLS & FRS**: Throughout the year. **Common**

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Raw fruits are used in preparation of vegetable.
Climber is used as camel fodder.
*Fresh leaf juice is applied on wound for fast healing.*
Chapter: 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

The pulp of ripe fruits is sweet then the children and birds eaten.

Momordica charantia  L. FGS :1:329; FOB :1:562; SUT :275; HMA :151
(Cucurbitaceae) Karela.
Slender climbing or trailing herb, densely villous in younger parts. Flowers bright yellow.
FLS & FRS :- Throughout the year. Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Plant is cultivated for its unripe fruits, which is used as a vegetable.
The fresh juice of unripe fruits is given orally in piles.
The powder of dried fruit is given orally on diabetes.
The paste of fresh leaves externally applied on the eyes to cure night blindness.
Seeds are given for expelling round worms and liver worms.
Paste of root is applied on burns, eczema, itches, boils and swelling.

Properties :- Fruits are bitter, tonic, stomachic, antitibilious, bloodpurifier, stimulant, laxative and alterative. Root is astringent. Leaves are antipyretic diuretic and anthelmintic.

Chemical composition :- Fruit contain a bitter glucoside, alkaloid momoridin, iron, phosphorus, saponine and essential oil.

Momordica dioica  Roxb. ex Willd. FGS :1:329; FOB :1:563; SUT :279; HMA:384
(Cucurbitaceae) Kankoda.
Perennial trailing or climbing glabrous herb. Flowers bright yellow axillary solitary.
FLS & FRS :- July. – Oct. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Tender fruits are used as a vegetable.
Roasted seeds are edible. It is very testy.
The juice of leaves and root given orally for vomiting and diarrhoea hence removes all kind of poisoning effect. It is also dropped in to ear to cure ear complaints.

**Properties:** Fuits are stimulant, appetiser, astringent and expectorant. Juice of root is antiseptic.

**Chemical composition:** Fruit contains an alkaloid.

*Monsonia senegalensis* Guill. & Perr. FGS :1:140 HMA :084
(Geraniaceae) Rati fuldi
10 – 40 cm. tall diffuse hairy herbs. Flowers violet-purple attractive.

**FLS & FRS:** July – Aug. **Rare**

*Morinda tomentosa* Heyne ex Roth. FGS :1:355; HMA :244
(Rubiaceae) Aal.
8 – 13 m. tall with blackish-brown rough irregularly fissured bark. Flowers white in fleshy globose heads.

**FLS:** Mar. – Nov. **FRS:** Dried fruit throughout the year. **Rare**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Wood is used in preparation of wooden utensil like wooden dish.
Wood is also used in preparation of agricultural implements.

*Moringa oleifera* Lam. FGS :1:170; FOB :1:301; SUT :1:75; HMA :380
(Moringaceae) Saragvo
5 – 10 m tall deciduous trees, with rough, grayish – brown corky bark. Flowers white in panicles.

**FLS & FRS:** Sep – Dec. **Common**
Ethanobotanical uses:-
Tender pods (Fruits) used as a vegetable.
Leaves boiled and eaten to cure rheumatism.
Leaves used as fodder.
Crushed the root and mixed with stem bark is given internally to a pregnant women for abortion.
Seed yield oil is applied externally on rheumatism.
The root past and stem paste or leaves paste applied on any venomous bite.
Fresh leaves rich in vitamins A and C it is useful in scurvy.
Decoction of root ointment on foots to pregnant women for fast delivery.

*Morus alba* L. FGS:2:647; FOB :3:159; SUT :278; HMA :383
(Moraceae) Shetur.
2.5 – 6 m. tall, tree with gray or grayish yellow smooth bark. Flowers in spikes it is light to deep violet or purple coloured.
FLS & FRS :- July. – Dec. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Cultivated at dooryard.
Fruits are eaten by children and birds.
Leaves used as cattle fodder.
Plant is well known because the leaves are well known for feeding silkworm.
Fruits are given early in the morning to cure burning urination.
Paste of leaves is applied on wounds
Leaves and tender branches are chewed in sore throat and tonsillitis.

Properties :- Root is anthelmintic and astringent. Bark is anthelmintic and laxative.
Fruits are mild laxative, expectorant, cooling, sour and sweet.

Chemical composition :- Fruits contain malic acid, citric acid, pectin and sugar.
Chapter : 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

*Moschosma polyschityum* (L.) Bth. FGS:1:575; HMA:245
*(Lamiaceae)* Abchi-bavchi.
20 - 50 cm. tall annual erect herb. Flowers pale to bright purple in axillary terminal racemes.

**FLS & FRS:** Sep. - Jan.  Common

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
- Paste of the leaves applied externally on sprains.
- Infusion of the leaves heated and dropped in to the ear to cure earache.

*Mucuna prurieta* Hk. F. FGS:1:234; FOB:1:389; HMA:100
*(Fabaceae)* Kuvech.
Extensive lignose hairy twiner. Flowers purple in racemes.

**FLS:** Sep. - Nov.  **FRS:** Oct. - Dec.  Common

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
- Pod covered with irritant hair it is cause itching.
- Powder of seeds is mixed with honey or ghee and given orally to cure asthma.
- Rubbed the seeds with water and applied on tumour.
- Decoction of root is applied in diseases of nervous system such as facial paralysis.
- Paste of seed is applied on scorpion sting.

**Properties:** Seeds are astringent, anthelmintic, nervine tonic and aphrodisiac. Root is nerve tonic, diuretic and emmenagogue. Hairs of pods are vermifuge and vasicant.

**Chemical composition:** Seeds contains alkaloid mucamine and mucunadine, oil, resin, tannin and proteins.

*Mukia maderaspatana* (L.) Roem. FGS:1:330; FOB:1:573; SUT:280; HMA:039
*(Cucurbitaceae)* Chank chibhdi.
Prostrate or climbing scabridly hairy monoecious annuals. Flowers pale to bright yellow.

**FLS & FRS:** July – Oct.

**Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
- Fruits are eaten in worms.
- Whole plant used as fodder.
- Juice of leaves is used in mouthwash to avoid heat.

**Properties:** Plant is aperient and expectorant.

3 – 5 m. tall large shrub or small tree, with bark brown or nearly black bark. Flowers creamy white in terminal paniculate cymes.

**FLS & FRS:** Feb. – June.

**Cultivated**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
- Cultivated at dooryard and garden.
- Leaves are aromatic and used to flavour curries as condiments.
- Juice of fresh leaves is given for checking vomiting.
- Juice of root is given for relief from renal pain.

**Properties:** Leaves are aromatic, febrifuge, astringent and antiemetic.

**Chemical composition:** Leaves contain a volatile essential oil, resin and a koenigin.

3 – 5 m. tall evergreen shrub, with a pale yellowish brown rough corky bark. Flowers white in terminal and axillary paniculate cymes.

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
- Cultivated in the garden as an ornamental.
- Decoction of stem bark is given in rheumatism and cough.
- Decoction of leaves is given in hysteria and fever.

**Properties:** Leaves are aromatic, cooling and digestive.

**Chemical composition:** Flowers contain a glucoside named murrayin.

*Musa paradisiaca* L. FGS: 2: 666; FOB: 3: 249; SUT: 307; HMA: 180 (Musaceae) Kela.
2 – 6 m tall a stoloniferous herb.

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
- Cultivated for its fruits.
- Plant is keep at the gate of marriage mandap as an auspicious sign to married men in all the Hindu religious.
- Ripe fruits are edible it is considered very nutritive.
- Decoction of leaves is given in leucorrhoea.
- Unripe fruits are used as vegetable.

**Properties:** Root is antibilious and anthelmintic. Ripe fruits are emollient, eperient, nutritive, sweet, aphrodisiac and tonic. Juice of leaves and pseudostem are styptic.
Chapter - 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

**Chemical composition :-** Husk of ripe fruit contain lime, potassium chloride and potash. Fruit contain vitamins, chloride, iron, lime, phosphoric acid, fats, albuminoids, starch and sugar.

*Najas minor* All. FGS : 2:707; FOB : 3:352; SUT : 370; HMA : 376  
(Najadaceae)  
Submerged aquatic herb. Flowers monoecious.  
**FLS & FRS :-** Sep. – Oct. Common

*Nerium indicum* Mill. FGS : 1:417; FOB : 2:206; SUT : 58; HMA : 378  
(Apocynaceae) Lal Karen  
2 – 3 m. tall evergreen shrub. Flowers red or pink.  
**FLS & FRS :-** Throughout the year Cultivated

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**  
Cultivated in the garden as an ornamental plant.  
Paste of leaves is applied externally on skin to cure ringworm.  
Root rubbed with water and applied externally on snakebite. It is also given orally with ghee on same purpose.  
Paste of flowers applied externally on small boils on the body, 'ratva'

**Properties :-** Whole plant is poisonous. Plant is antiseptic and antiphlogistic.

**Chemical composition :-** The bark contain scopoletin and scopolin. Root contain neriodorein, neriodorin and glucoside. Leaves contain an alkaloid olendrine, pseudocurarine and neriene.

*Neuracanthus sphaerostachyus* (Nees) Dalz. FGS : 1:550; HMA : 156  
(Acanthaceae) Ganthel.  
25 – 75 cm tall, erect simple or branched suffrutescent herb. Flowers blue in globose or cylindric axillary spikes.
Ethnobotanical uses: -
Paste of root is applied externally on ringworm.

*Nicotiana tabacum* L. *FGS*: 1:487; *HMA*: 085
(Solanaceae) Tamaku.
30 – 60 cm. tall viscidly pubescent herb. Flowers creamy white.

Ethnobotanical uses: -
Cultivated for its leaves which is used in manufacture of cigarettes, beedi and used in hookah tobacco.
Powder of stem and leaf is used in snuff.
Powder and extracts of plant is used in agricultural insecticides.
Powder of dry leaves or stem mixed with water and applied on honeybee and wasp bite.
Powder is also used to kill microbial flora in wound of animal.
Crushed leaves and mixed with water and applied on scalp for killing lice.

*Notosacaerva brachiata* (L.) Wt. *FGS*: 1:596; *HMA*: 062
(Amaranthaceae) Buvado.
15 – 30 cm. tall annual herb. Flowers creamy-white or pink in cylindric spike.

Ethnobotanical uses: -
Root is eaten in time of scarcity.
Plant is used in preparation of brooms.

*Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* L. *FGS*: 1:411; *FOB*: 2:176; *HMA*: 472
(Oleaceae) Parijatak
3 – 8 m. tall tree, seldom shrub. Flowers white fragrant in trichotomously cymose.

**Ethnobotanical uses:**

*Flowers fragrant it is used in preparation of garland.*

*The branches used in preparation of large huge container to store grain, ‘potu’or ‘kothi’.*

*Leaves mixed with leaves of (Pergularia deamia) crushed and paste is made it is applied on skin diseases.*

*Seed crushed and applied on scalp to cure dandruff.*

*Fresh leaf juice is applied externally on skin diseases.*

*Decoction of leaves is given in fevers, rheumatism, stomatitis, sciatica, cough and constipation.*

**Properties:** Leaves are bitter, laxative, cholagogue, diaphoretic, anthelmintic, expectorant and diuretic.

**Chemical composition:** Flowers contain an essential oil. Leaves contain an alkaloid nyctanthine, tannic acid, sugar, ascorbic acid and methyl salicylate.

*Nymphaea pubescens* Willd. FGS:1:57; SUT:52; HMA:181

(Nymphaeaceae) Poyana.

A perennial floating herb. Flowers white or creamy white.

**Ethnobotanical uses:**

*Infusion of root mixed with lemon juice is given orally in diarrhoea.*

*Decoction of flowers is considered useful in heart diseases.*

**Properties:** The flowers are astringent, febrifuge, demulcent and aphrodisiac.
Chapter :- 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

**Chemical composition :-** Seeds contain carbohydrate.

_Ocimum basilicum_ L. FGS:1:577; FOB :2:523; SUT :195; HMA :290
_(Lamiaceae) Damro._
30 – 80 cm. tall, aromatic herb. Flowers white in compact whorls in racemes.

_FLS & FRS :- Throughout the year._

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
Infusion of leaves is dropped in to ear to cure earache.
Paste of leaves is inhale to cure headache.
Juice of leaves mixed with the juice of ‘fudino’(Mentha lividis) and given orally to remove the intestinal worm.
Juice of leaves mixed with juice of ‘datura’(Datura inoxia) and applied externally on wounds to kills micro bialflora in the wound and fast healing.
Leaf juice given orally with sugar to colic complaints.

**Properties :-** Flowers stimulant, demulcent and diuretic. Leaves are aromatic, antipyretic, diophoretic, anthelmintic and carminative. Seeds are diuretic, demulcent and aphrodisiac.

**Chemical composition :-** Seeds contain a large amount of mucilage. Leaves contain a yellowish green essential oil.

_Ocimum canum_ Sims. FGS :1:577; FOB :2:521; SUT :194; HMA :246
_(Lamiaceae) Jangli tulsi_
20 – 45 cm. tall aromatic herb. Flowers white or whitish pink in whorls.

_FLS & FRS :- Throughout the year._

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
Fresh leaves chewed to cure cold and cough.
Decoction of leaves mixed with 'sunth'dried rhizome of (Zingiber officinale) and given orally to cure thoresic problems and fever.
Juice of leaves is dropped in to ear in earache.
Infusion of leaves is given as mouthwash for foul breath, in rheumatism and piles.

Properties ;- Leaves are stimulant, carminative, anthelmintic, antipyretic and expectorant. Seeds are cooling, demulcent, diuretic, stomachic, expectorant and diaphoretic.

Chemical composition :- Seeds contains mucilage.

*Ocimum gratissimum* L. FGS :1:578; FOB :2:522; SUT :194; HMA :375
*(Lamiaceae) Ram tulsi.*
45 – 100 cm. tall perennial erect under shrub. Flowers pale greenish yellow in compact whorsls.
FLS & FRS :- Aug. – Jan. Rare

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Branches used as a tooth brushes to cure toothache.
Leaves are employed in scurvy, burning micturition, fever, coughs, stomachache, headache, dysentery, diarrhoea, neuralgia and piles.

Properties :- Leaves are stimulant, diuretic, digestive, demulcent, tonic, antiseptic, antiemetic, expectorant and styptic.

Chemical composition :- Seeds contain mucilage. Leaves contain an essential oil, eugenol and thymol.

*Ocimum sanctum* L. FGS :1:578; FOB :2:521; SUT :194; HMA :330
*(Lamiaceae) Tulsi.*
30 – 90 cm. tall perennial woody herb. Flowers pale pink or pinkish purple in compact whorls.

**FLS & FRS :-** Throughout the year.  

**Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**

- Plant is cultivated in dooryard because it is considered sacred plant in the Hindu religions.
- Plant is having insecticidal and antibacterial properties.
- Decoction of root is given orally mixed with ‘sunth’ (Zingiber officinale) and given in malarial fever.
- Fresh leaves chewed for relief in cough and cold.
- Paste of leaves is applied on ringworm, animal bite, scorpion sting, insect bite, scabies, wounds, leprosy and itches.

**Properties :-** Seeds are demulcent. Leaves are appetiser, anthelmintic, blood purifier, diuretic, antipyretic, pungent, stomachic, antiseptic, diaphoretic, antiperiodic and expectorant.

**Chemical composition :-** Seeds contain mucilage. Leaves contain an essential oil thymol.

*Oldelandia corymbosa* L.  

**FGS : 1:358; HMA :331**  

(Rubiaceae) Parpat / Chakli ghass  

10 – 30 cm. tall annual erect or diffuse glabrous herb. Flowers creamy white in axillary cymes.

**FLS & FRS :-** Aug. – Feb.  

**Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**

Decoction of leaves is given in jaundice.
Chapter 5: Ethnobotanical uses of plants

Opuntia elatior  Mill.  FGS:1:333; FOB:1:587; HMA:099
(Cactaceae) Phafdo thor
90 – 200 cm. tall shrub, with jointed stem. Flowers reddish-purple or yellow axillary solitary.
FLS & FRS: Dec. – May.  Rare

Ethnobotanical uses:
Plant used in field fencing.
Ripe fruits are eaten in whooping cough and spasmodic cough.
Paste of roasted stem is applied externally on boil, swelling and plague tumour.

Properties:
Pulp of stem is anti-inflammatory, anti septic, diaphoretic, diuretic and laxative. Berry is cooling, expectorant, nutritive, chologagogue and antispasmodic.

Chemical composition:
Pulp of stem contains citric acid, wax, fatty acid, sugar, resin and malate of manganess. Berry contains carbohydrates, fiber, fat, albuminoids and mucilage.

Orobanche aegyptiaca  Pers.  FGS:1:512; HMA:012
(Scrophulariaceae) Aagio
16 – 40 cm. tall scapigerous parasite herbs. Flowers pale-blue in spike.
Common, parasite on root of brassica and nicotiana.
FLS & FRS: Jan. – Mar.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Plant used for boils in the throats of cattle.
**Oroxylum indicum** (L.) vent. FGS:1:520; HMA:325
(Bignoniaceae) Tetu.

6 10 m. tall deciduous soft-wooded tree, with light brown bark. Flowers bright-purple in terminal racemes.

FLS :- June. – Aug.   FRS :- Aug. – Dec.   **Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**

Very tender pods are used as a vegetable.

The paste of root bark or decoction of root bark is used in diarrhoea and dysentery.

Decoction of leaves is given orally in stomachache and other colic complaints.

Infusion of stem bark is given to cure hemorrhoids and piles.

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**Oryza sativa** L. FGS:2:845; HMA:150
(Poaceae) Chokha

75 – 100cm. tall herb. Flowers in elongate panicles.

FLS & FRS :- Aug. – Nov.   **Cultivated**

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**

Plants cultivated for its seeds.

The dried plant used as fodder.

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**Oxalis corniculata** L. FGS:1:141; FOB:1:177; HMA:321
(Oxalidaceae) Changeri / Navari

Annual or perennials with radially spreading branches. Flowers yellow in sub umbellate.

FLS & FRS :- Throughout the year.   **Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**

Fresh leaf juice is given in dyspepsia, piles and anaemia.

Infusion of leaves given orally to cure any eye complaints.
Leaves used as a vegetable and used in preparation of chutneys.
Paste of leaves is applied on swelling part.
Juice of fresh leaves is given in scurvy.

Properties :- Leaves are cooling, appetiser, antiscorbutic and astringent.

Chemical composition :- Leaves contain vitamin C, citric acid, oxalic acid and potassium.

A perennial, twining herb, with milky latex. Flowers creamy white outside pink to reddish purple within, in axillary pendulous umbellate cymes.

**FLS & FRS :-** Aug – Oct.  Rare

Ethnobotanical uses :-
The fruits and leaves are eaten in time of scarcity.
Plant is used as fodder.
Decoction of plant is given in fever, jaundice and used as mouthwash in sore throat.

Properties :- Milky juice is galactogogue. Plant is laxative, antiseptic, diuretic, depurative, pungent, antiperiodic, aphrodisiac and anthelmintic.

*Pandanus odoratissimus* L.f. FGS:2:695; FOB :3:325; SUT :353; HMA :318 (Pandanaceae) Kevdo.
Large shrub. Flowers dioecious.

**FLS :-** July – Oct.  Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Cultivated in the garden for its very sweet scented flowers(male flowers)
Scented flowers used in preparation of ‘kewda attar’
Chapter 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

Leaves used in preparation of hats, baskets and other fancy articles.
Root is considered useful in snakebite.
Paste of leaves is applied on scabies, syphilis and leprosy.

Properties: Leaves are diaphoretic, pungent, stimulant, alexiteric and aphrodisiac.

Chemical composition: Plant contains an essential oil.

*Parkinsonia aculeata* L. FGS:1:275, FOB:1:442, SUT:200, HMA :038
(Caesalpiniaceae) Ram baval
3 – 6 m. tall a large shrub or small tree with smooth bark. Flowers yellow in axillary racemes

FLS & FRS: Jan. – May. Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses:
Cultivated in the garden as an ornamental plant.
Dry branches used as a fuel.
Fresh root rubbed with fresh water and given orally seven days on rabid dog bite.

Properties: Seeds are bitter, sweet, antipyretic, anti-inflammatory. Leaves are antipyretic, diaphoretic and abortifacient.

Chemical composition: Seeds contain proteins, carbohydrate, mucilage and fatty oils.

*Parthenium hysterophorus* L. FGS:1:388; HMA:337
(Asteraceae) Dholu kariyat u.
30 - 60 cm. tall erect stout undershrub. Heads white in terminal paniculate cymes


Ethnobotanical uses:
Decoction of root is given in dysentery
Decoction of plant is given in fever, neuralgia and as vaginal douche to increase menses.

Properties :- Plant is emmenagogue, febrifuge and analgesic.

Chemical composition :- Plant contains a bitter glycoside, parthenin and other unidentified alkaloids.

A slender, herbaceous foetid, tendril climber.flowers greenish white axillary, solitary.
FLS & FRS :- Aug.- Dec. Rare

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Unripe fruits are considered emetic.
Decoction of leaves used in hysteria.
Plant used as fodder.
Paste of plant is applied on boils, swellings, itches and headache.
Fruits are given in giddiness, asthma and biliousness.
Juice of leaves is used as vaginal douche to increase menses.

Properties :- Leaves are anti-inflammatory and emmenagogue. Fruit is emetic.

Chemical composition :- Ripe fruit contains iron, calcium and phosphorus.

15 – 40 cm tall, simple or branched erect or diffuse, pubescent herbs. Flowers yellow axillary, solitary.
FLS & FRS :- July – Jan. Common
Ethnobotanical uses:
Decoction of fruits is used for incontinence of urine and other complaints of urinary system.
Powder of dry fruit and mixed with dry stem powder of (*witheria somnifera*) and given internally for better health.
Powder of fruits is mixed with the sugar and given orally to the diabetic patient to cure diabetes.

*Peltophorum pterocarpum* (DC.) Backer ex Heyne. FGS :1:276; SUT :200; HMA :247
(Caesalpiniaeae) Tamrafali.
5 – 16 m tall, evergreen trees, younger parts rusty-brown or grayish-tomentose.
Flowers bright-yellow in terminal and axillary reddish-brown panicles.
FLS & FRS :- Throughout the year. Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses:
Dry leaves used as cattle feed.
The decoction of bark is used for muscular pains and sores.
Dry branches used for fuel.
Wood is used in preparation of tool handle.

Chemical composition :- Bark contains tannin

*Pennisetum typhoides* (Burm. f.) Stapf & Hubb. FGS :2:356; FOB :3:432; SUT :379; HMA:314
(Poaceae) Bajari
1 – 2 m. tall, stout annuals herb. Spikes cylindric terminal pale-brown.
FLS & FRS :- Mar. – Oct. Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses:
Plant used as fodder. It is main diet or rural people.
Seed grains are used as main food of the people in this area. Flour is warmed and applied as poultice on boils.

**Properties** :- Grains are aphrodisiac, expectorant, astringent, hot, sweet, galactagogue and nutritive.

**Chemical composition** :- Grains contains proteins, fibres and starch.

*Pentatropis capensis* (L.f.) Bullock  FGS:1:428; HMA:480  
(Asclepiadaceae) Shingroti
Twining herb. Cymes lateral umbellate, few flowered.
**FLS & FRS :- Aug. – Dec. Common**

*Pergularia daemia*  (Forsk.) Chiov. FGS :1:429; FOB :2;219; SUT :71;  
HMA:011  
(Asclepiadaceae) Chamar dudheli
Prennial, herbaceous twiner, with milky juice. Flowers creamy white in lateral drooping umbellate cymes.
**FLS & FRS :- Oct – Mar. Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
Latex or leaf juice is used on skin diseases.  
Plant browsed by goat.  
Infusion of the plant is given for menstrual troubles.  
Paste of the leaves applied to carbuncles.  
Plant crushed and mixed with common salt, which is sprayed on remove hairs on skin (Leather) of the dead animals.  
Flowers along with salt are given in cough, bronchitis and asthma.

**Properties** :- Plant is emetic, expectorant, antipyretic, laxative, anthelmintic and pungent.
Chemical composition :- Roots and leaves contain an alkaloid daemine.

*Peristrope bicalyculata* (Retz.) Nees. FGS :1:551; FOB :2:495; SUT :170; HMA:316
(Acanthaceae) Bodi anghedi / Kali anghedi.
1 - 1.5 m. tall erect herb with 4 - 6 angled spreading or geniculately ascending branches. Flowers purple rosy.
FLS & FRS :- Oct. – Apr. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Plant used as fodder.
Decoction of plant is given in fevers, cough, swellings and indigestion
Root is chewed in dental caries.
Paste of leaves is applied on temple in insomnia.

Properties :- Root is sedative. Plant is anti-inflammatory and antipyretic.

*Phoenix sylvestris* (L.) Roxb. FGS :2:694; FOB :3:311; SUT :343; HMA:119
(Arecaceae) Khajuri.
8 - 15 m. tall tree, trunk straight or crooked. Flowers sessile on compound spadix.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Dry leaves are used as broom. It is also used in preparation of hut.
Ripe fruits are edible. It is also used in leprosy and sexual debility.
Paste of the powdered seed is applied on head to cure headache.
The ash of seeds mixed with any edible oil and applied on skin for scabies.
Root is employed in nervous debility and toothache.

Properties :- Fruits are expectorant, laxative, astringent, sweet, aphrodisiac, restorative, digestive, diuretic, nutritive and tonic.
Chemical composition :- Fruit contains iron, phosphorous, calcium, minerals, fibres and carbohydrates.

Phyla nodiflora (L.) Greene. FGS :1:562; FOB :2:499; SUT :176; HMA :010 (Verbenaceae) Ratvelio
Creeping often radially spreading herb. Flowers white or pale pink in cylindric spikes.
FLS & FRS :- Throughout the common. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
The poultice of fresh plant applied to boils and chronic indolent ulcers.
Infusion of the plant applied externally in small boils on the body ‘ratva’ hence its local name is ‘ratvelio’.
Decoction of plant is given in calculi, bleeding piles, induction and to women after delivery to prevent puerperal fever.

Properties :- The plant is diuretic, anthelmintic, febrifuge, demulcent, astringent, cooling and acrid.

Phyllanthus fraternus Webster. FGS :2:632; FOB :3:84; SUT :249; HMA:312 (Euphorbiaceae) Bhony amli / Hajar daniu.
20 – 50 cm. tall annuals herb. Flowers pale-greenish yellow axillary.
FLS & FRS :- Throughout the year. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Tender branches and leaves are chewed in diabetec patient to control sugar in the blood.
Infusion of the plant is mixed with sugar and given orally on burning urination to check burning sensation.
Decoction of root and leaves is given orally in malarial fever.
Fresh leaves are chewed for checking hiccup.
Paste of fresh leaves is applied externally on wounds and snakebite.

Properties :- The plant is stomachic, astringent, cooling, bitter, anti-inflammatory, antibilious and tonic.

Chemical composition :- Plants contains bitter phyllanthin and hypophyllanthin substances.

(Solanaceae) Sar popti.  
15 – 75 cm. tall diffuse or sub erect glabrous herb. Flowers yellow axillary solitary.  
FLS & FRS :- July. – Jan. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-  
Ripe fruits are eaten by children.  
Plant used as fodder.  
Ripe fruits are employed in dropsy, constipation, enlargement of the spleen and gout.  
Fruit is also used in colic complains.

Properties :- Fruits are aperient, laxative, alterative, tonic and diuretic.

*Pimpinella tomentosa* Dalz. ex Cl. FGS :1:344; HMA :120  
(Apiaceae) Jangali jiru  
60 – 100 cm. tall pubescent herb, woody at base. Flowers white minute.  
FLS & FRS :- Oct. – Nov. Rare

*Pisum sativum* L. FGS :1:235; FOB :1:436; SUT :184; HMA :182  
(Fabaceae) Vatana  
Twining glabrous annuals. Flowers white few in axillary racemes.  
FLS & FRS :- Dec. – Apr. Cultivated
Ethnobotanical uses :-

Plant is cultivated for its seeds.
Tender pods and seeds are used as a vegetable.
Seeds are considered best pulses.

*Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb.) Bth. FGS :1:291; FOB :1:485; SUT :222; HMA:248

(Mimosaceae) Goras amli.
6 – 10 m. tall armed tree, bark grayish-black rough, longitudinally fissured. Flowers white in heads.
**FLS :- Nov. – Apr.**  
**FRS :- Dec. – June.**  
**Common**

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Pulp of pod is edible it is given in jaundice and diarrhoea.
Leaves are used as fodder.
Wood is used in preparation of tool handle. It is also used as fuel.
Decoction of bark is given in diarrhoea and fever.
Paste of leaves is applied on blunt injury and to promote hair growth.

Properties :- Leaves are astringent, emollient and abortifacient. Bark is febrifuge.
Pulp is astringent, sweet, sour and nutritive.

*Plantago ovata* Forsk. FGS :1:582; HMA :471

(Plantaginaceae) Ghoda jiru / Isabgul
10 – 20 cm. tall erect. annual herb. Flowers grey white in cylindrical spike.
**FLS & FRS :- Jan. – Mar.**  
**Cultivated**

Ethnobotanical uses :-

Plants are cultivated for its seeds.
Seeds are mixed with curd and given orally early in the morning in dysentery, diarrhoea and colic complaints.
Poultice of crushed seeds is applied externally on rheumatic and glandular swellings.

**Plantago psyllium** L. FGS:1:582; HMA:271
*(Plantaginaceae)* Jiralo
10 – 20 cm. Tall, erect annual finely glandular-pubescent herb. Flowers greenish white in ovoid spike.
*FLS & FRS:* Feb. – Mar.  
*Ethnobotanical uses:* Whole plant is used as fodder. Dried seeds are given in chronic constipation.

**Plumbago zeylanica** L. FGS:1:404; FOB:2:136; HMA:121
*(Plumbaginaceae)* Safed chitrak / Chitro
60 – 100 cm. tall slender olivaceous-green undershrub. Flowers white in terminal spike.
*FLS & FRS:* Throughout the year.
*Ethnobotanical uses:* The paste of root and leaves is applied externally on leucoderma, ulcer, wounds and opening abscesses. The powder of root mixed with ghee and given orally to cure piles and chronic constipation. Decoction of root is given in dropsy, sprue, indigestion, piles, leucoderma and rheumatism.
*Properties:* Root is abortifacient, diaphoretic, stomachic, emmenagogue, pungent, vesicant and sialagogue.
*Chemical composition:* Root contain plumbagin.
Plumeria rubra L. FGS:1:418; FOB :2:205; SUT :56; HMA :311
(Apocynaceae) Khad champo
5 – 10 m. tall tree, with plenty of milky juice.
Flowers white in terminal cymes.
FLS :- Throughout the year. Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Cultivated in the garden as an ornamental plant.
Externally the juice of plant is useful for the treatment of rheumatic pains.
Decoction of bark is used as vaginal douche in leucorrhoea.
Poultice of leaves is applied on swellings.
Flowers are used in fevers.
Properties :- Latex is cathartic and rubefacient. Seeds are haemostatic.

Chemical composition :- Plant contain latex.

Polianthus tuberosa L. FGS:2:671; HMA :465
(Agavaceae) Gulchhadi.
A caulescent rigid herb. Flowers creamy white or very pale yellow.
FLS & FRS :- July. – Nov. Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Cultivated in the garden as a ornament.
Flowers used in preparation of garlands.

Polyalthia longifolia (Sonn.) Thw. FGS :1:52; SUT :42; HMA :034
(Anonaceae) Asopalav.
5 – 10 m. tall tree, bark light blackish-brown. Flowers greenish white in shortly peduncled umbel.
FLS :- Dec. – June. FRS :- Apr. – Aug. Cultivated
Ethnobotanical uses :-
Planted at dooryard.
Leaves used for preparation of ‘toran’ on auspicious occasions.
Wood is used in building construction.
Decoction of stem bark is given in fever, leucorrhoea and menorrhagia.

Properties :- Bark is febrifuge and anthelmintic.

*Polycarpacea corymbosa* (L.) Lam. FGS:1:82; FOB:1:70; HMA:307
(Caryophyllacae) Okhrad.
10 -30 cm. tall herb. Flowers light pink at length white in terminal paniculate cymes.
FLS & FRS :- Aug. – Feb. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Leaves crushed and mixed jaggery and given orally for to cure jaundice and other liver complaints.
Externally the poultice of leaves applied on swellings.
Whole plant is used in snake bite.

*Polygala chinensis* L. FGS:1:80; FOB:1:64; HMA:309
(Polygalaccae) Pili bhonysan.
Erect or diffuse, appressed hairy herbs. Flowers in short axillary racemes.
FLS & FRS :- July – Sep. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Infusion of leaves is given internally in asthma
Decoction of root is given in fevers.
Paste of fresh leaves applied externally to reduce swelling.

Properties:- Root is antipyretic. Leaves are anti-inflammatory and antipyretic.
Chapter:- 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

*Polygonum glabrum* Willd. FGS:1:604; HMA :098
(Polygonaceae) Ragat rohido.
30 – 60 cm. tall erect rigid herb. Flowers pale to bright pink in simple or branched spike.

**FLS & FRS :-** Throughout the year. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Infusion of leaves is given orally for to cure colic complaints.
Root stock mixed with ‘moth’ (*Cyperus rotundus*) and given orally in sexual debility.

*Polygonum plebeium* R.Br. FGS:2:604; FOB :3:4; SUT :230; HMA :305
(Polygonaceae) Jinko okhrad.
Diffuse herb. Flowers pale to bright pink, solitary axillary.

**FLS & FRS :-** Sep. – May. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Infusion of the plant is given in colic complaints.
Plant ash in oil is applied on eczema, ulcers and wounds.

**Properties :-** Plant is diuretic and astringent.

Chemical composition :- Plant contains tannin.

*Portulaca oleracea* L. FGS :1:85; SUT :79; HMA :302
(Portulacaceae) Moti luni
Prostrate or diffuse succulent herb. Flowers yellow in terminal solitary or fascicled.

**FLS & FRS :-** Throughout the year. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Plant used as fodder.
Fresh leaves used as vegetable.
Juice of fresh leaves applied on sole of feet and palm of arm on burning sensation.
Young stem and leaves chewed to cure for scurvy.

**Properties** :- Leaves are laxative. Stem is cooling, aperient, alterative, emollient, diuretic and demulcent.

*Potamogeton nodosus* Poir. FGS:2:705; FOB :3:349; SUT :367; HMA:298
(Potamogetanaceae) Jal pupedi
Submerged rooted, slender herb. Flowers pink in compact terminal spikes.
**FLS & FRS :-** Throughout the year. 

*Prosopis cineraria* (L.) Druce. FGS:1:292, FOB:1:467, SUT:216, HMA:249
(Mimosaceae) Khijdo
5 – 10 m tall an armed tree, with rough yellowish or greenish brown bark. Flowers yellow in spike.
**FLS & FRS :-** Oct. – June.

**Etnobotanical uses :-**
Leaves and fruits are used as fodder.
Tender fruits are used as a vegetable.
Dry fruits are edible and fed to cattle.
Wood is used in preparation of agricultural implements and tool handle.
Plant is considered the sacred plant. dry branches used in 'havan'.
Dry branches used as fuel.

**Properties** :- Fruits are sweet, demulcent, astringent and expectorant.

**Chemical composition :-** Pods contain tannin, pectin and starch. Bark contains tannin.

*Prosopis juliflora* (Sw.) DC FGS:1:293, HMA:463
(Mimosaceae) Gando baval
Armed shrub or small tree. Flowers yellow in pendent spikes.

**FLS & FRS :- Aug. – May.** Common

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
The pulp of ripe fruits is edible it is to avoid constipation.  
The pod is considered nutritive fodder.  
Wood is used as fuel.  
Dry branches used as field fencing.

**Properties :-** Ripe fruits are nutritive, sweet and astringent. Unripe fruits are sour and sweet.

**Chemical composition :-** Pods contain protein, carbohydrate, calcium, phosphorus and tannin. Bark and root contains tannin.

*Psidium guajava* L. FGS:1:302, FOB:1:529, SUT:249, HMA:272  
(Myrtaceae) Jamphal.  
2 – 4 m. tall large shrub or small tree, bark grayish-black, rough longitudinally fissured, peeling of in irregular flakes. Flowers white or creamy white.  
**FLS & FRS :- Jan. – Mar.** Cultivated

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
Cultivated at dooryard and fields for its fruits.  
Fruits are sweet edible.

**Properties :-** Fruits are galactagogue, laxative and tonic. Leaves are astringent. Bark is astringent, febrifuge and antiseptic.

**Chemical composition :-** Bark contains tannin, resin and crystals of calcium oxalate. Leaves contain tannin, resin, mineral salts and volatile oil. Root, bark and unripe fruit contain much tannic acid.
*Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb. var. acuminatus Pruin. FGS:1:236; HMA:122 (Fabaceae) Biyo.

12 – 18 m. tall deciduous tree with ash coloured or yellowish grey longitudinally fissured bark. Flowers yellowish in paniculate racemes.

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Wood is useful timber, which is used in preparation of furniture and cart.
Leaves used as fodder.
The gum is given orally in diarrhoea and dysentery.

*Pueraria tuberosa* (Roxb.) DC. FGS:1:237; FOB:1:399; SUT:194; HMA:273 (Fabaceae) Khakhar vel

Extensive twiner, silky-grey, pubescent. Flowers bluish-purple in terminal panicles.

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Paste of root bark is applied to reduce swelling of the painful joints.
Powdered root is employed in male sexual debility and fever.

**Properties:** Root is refrigerant, demulcent, antipyretic, galactagogue, aphrodisiac, diuretic and nutritive.

*Pulicaria wightiana* (DC.) Cl. FGS:1:392; HMA:343 (Asteraceae) Sonfulki.

15 – 60 cm. tall herb. Flowers bright yellow.

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Plant used as fodder.
**Punica granatum** L. FGS:1:312; FOB:1:548; HMA:341
(Punicaceae) Dadam.
A large shrub with cinnamon-brown bark. Flowers bright red or vermilion red solitary or in cymes.

**FLS & FRS :-** Throughout the year.  
Cultivated

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
Cultivated for its edible fruits.
The rind of fruit is chewed for checking diarrhoea.
Dried flowers are useful in haemoptysis, bronchitis, vomiting and blennorhoea.
Fresh leaves are given to pregnant women to protect embryo.

**Properties :-** Pulp of seed cooling. Flowers, bark and rind of fruit are stomachic, anthelmintic, appetiser, styptic and astringent.

**Chemical composition :-** Bark contain tannin. Seed pulp contain sugar. Rind of fruit contain pelletierine alkaloid and pectin.

(Amaranthaceae) Gundario bhant / Dholo zipto
45 – 90 cm. tall, erect, sub erect or straggling herbs or under shrubs. Flowers greenish yellow or slightly tinged pinkish.

**FLS & FRS :-** Throughout the year.  
Common

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
Plant used as fodder.
Infusion of root is given orally in urinary trouble.
Paste of plant is applied on boil for fast healing.
Decoction of fruit is given in common fever, leprosy, leucoderma and bronchitis

**Properties :-** Plant is expectorant, anti-inflammatory and diuretic.
Quisqualis indica L. FGS:1:299; FOB:1:517; SUT:242; HMA:216
(Combretaceae) Madhumalti
An extensive, woody, climber with smooth pale brown bark. Flowers bright rosy-pink or red in terminal.
FLS: - Throughout the year. Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses:-
Cultivated in the garden as a ornamental plant.
Paste of leaves is applied on ulcer, boil and wound.

Raphanus caudatus L. FGS:1:65; FOB:1:37; SUT:65; HMA:499
(Brassicaceae) Mogari

40 - 70 cm tall biennial hispidly hairy herb. Flowers purple or pale blue in terminal racemes.

Ethnobotanical uses:-
Fruits are edible raw or cooked and used as vegetable.
Decoction of green pods is given orally in piles.
Seeds are consumed for abortion and increase menses to women.
Fresh plant is used as fodder.

Properties: - Seeds are laxative, abortifacient, carminative, emmenagogue and diuretic.

Chemical composition: - Seeds and pods contains sulphurretted volatile oil.

Raphanus sativus L. FGS:1:65; FOB:1:37; SUT:63; HMA:250
(Brassicaceae) Mulo
40 – 70 cm. tall hispidly hairy herb. Flowers light pink or lilac or white in colour in long terminal racemes.

**FLS & FRS:** Nov. – Apr. **Cultivated.**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**

- Tender leaves are used as a vegetable.
- Taproot is edible raw as well as cooked and applied on bleeding piles.
- Seeds are given to women to increase menses but large doses of seeds causes abortion.
- Plant used as fodder.

**Properties:** Seeds are abortifacient, laxative, emmenagogue and carminative. Root is diuretic, appetiser, pungent and expectorant. Fresh leaf juice is diuretic and laxative.

**Chemical composition:** Seeds contain fixed oil. Oil contains sulphur and phosphoric acid.

**Rauvolfia serpentina** (L.) Benth. **FOB:** 2:188; **SUT:** 51; **IMA:** 462

(Apocynaceae) Sarpagandha

A small perennial herb. Flowers white in terminal cymes.

**FLS & FRS:** Jan. – June. **Cultivated.**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**

- Paste of root is applied on snakebite
- Powder of root is employed in blood pressure, mental disorders, to increase menses and easy delivery.

**Properties:** Root is anthelmintic, emmenagogue, bitter, sedative, febrifuge and hypnotic.
Chapter 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

Chemical composition :- Root contains alkaloid like reserpine, rouwolfine, serpentine and ajamalinine.

Rhynchosia minima (L.) DC. Var. minima. FGS :1:239; FOB :1:414; HMA :009 (Fabaceae) Nahni kamalvel
Trailing or twining glabrous or hairy herb. Flowers reddish-yellow in axillary lax racemes.
FLS & FRS :- Aug. – Apr. Common on hedges.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Plant used in fodder for goat and camel.
Seeds are considered poisonous.
Paste of leaves is applied on boils and wounds for fast healing.

Ricinus communis L. FGS :2:633; FOB :3:125; SUT :261; HMA :464 (Euphorbiaceae) Arandi / Diwela
1.5 – 5 m. tall with light or glaucous grey or reddish smooth bark. Flowers pale-yellow.
FLS & FRS :- Throughout the year. Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Plant is cultivated for its seeds, which yield a castor oil.
Roasted leaves are bandaged on head to relief headache.
Leaves are poisonous.
Dried stem is yields fiber, which is used in preparation of ropes and strings.
Ointment the castor oil on the body to, avoid heat of body and to cure for skin diseases.
Castor oil mixed with honey and given morning and evening to cure asthma and to avoid constipation.
Juice of leaves is dropped in to ear in earache.
Oil is applied on feet incase feet crecked.
Properties: Leaves are emetic, lactagogue, laxative and emmenagogue. Seeds are abortifacient. Oil is purgative and sedative.

Chemical composition: Seeds contain oil, mucilage, starch and poisonous protein ricin.

*Rivea hypocrateriformis* Choisy. FGS:1:481; FOB:1:323; HMA:033
(Convolvulaceae)
An extensive woody climber. Flowers white in axillary cymes.

FLS & FRS: Jul. - Jan. Common

Ethnobotanical uses:
Paste of root is applied on scorpion bite.
Roasted leaves are bandaged on swelling part of rheumatism

Properties: Plant is anti-inflammatory, astringent, bitter and cooling.

*Rosa indica* HMA:466
(Rosaceae) Gulab
1 – 1.5 m tall armed shrub. Flowers in various coloured

FLS: Throughout the year Cultivated

*Ruellia tuberosa* L. FGS:1:552; SUT:167; HMA:354
(Acanthaceae) Bandukadi
30 – 45 cm. tall an erect perennial herb with tuberous root. Flowers bluish-purple or deep blue in axillary cymes.

FLS & FRS: July – May. Common.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Seeds are consumed in cases of spermatorrhoea, sexual weakness and burning micturation.
Properties :- Seeds are aphrodisiac and diuretic.

Chemical composition :- Seeds contain carbohydrates, oil and mucilage.

*Saccharum bengalense* Retz. FGS:2:860; HMA :086
(Poaceae) Munjali / Munj
5.5 m high tall grass with solid culms. Flowers pale cream coloured in panicles.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Leaf base is yields best fibre, which is used in preparation of ropes and strings.
Stem is used in preparation of winnowing basket (supdu).
The stalks are used to construction roofing for huts and also prevent effect of rain water on the wall of the house.
Plant is also used as field fencing.

*Sagittaria sagittifolia* L. FGS:2:703; HMA :037
(Alismataceae) Bhala pani
Scapigerous herb with stoloniferous root stock. Flowers white or tinged pink
FLS & FRS :- Dec. – Feb. Rare.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Paste of leaves is applied on wound for fast healing.

*Salavadora oleoides* Decne. FGS:1:413; FOB:2:183; HMA :355
(Salvadoraceae) Jal / Piludi.
An evergreen tree with succulent branches and rough grey bark. Flowers greenish white in axillary paniculate racemes.
Ethnobotanical uses:-
Leaves are used as fodder.
The ripe fruits are sweet and edible.
The dry fruits are edible and fed to cattle for increasing milk.
The ash of branches mixed with milk and paste is prepared it is applied on wounds for fast healing and scabies of camel.
The wood is used in preparation of platform of ‘potu’ or ‘kothi’- a large huge container to store grain.
Wood is also used in preparation of hut and shelter purpose.
Dry or fresh fruits are given to cattle for increases milk production.
Fresh twigs are used as toothbrushes.

Properties :- Leaves are laxative, salty and pungent. Root bark is vescicant. Fruits are stomachic and alexiteric.

Chemical composition :- Leaves contain trimethylamine, rutin and quercetin. Seed contain oil.

*Salvadora persica* L.  FGS :1:413; FOB :2:182; HMA:008
(Salvadoraceae) Vakhado.
2.5 – 5 m. tall evergreen tree with straight or crooked trunk and dull grey to greenish-brown bark. Flowers greenish yellow in axillary and terminal panicale.

**FLS & FRS :-** Feb. – Apr. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Fresh twigs are used as toothbrushes.
Fruits are employed in calculi, constipation, indigestion and stomatitis. Seed oil is applied on rheumatism.
Properties :- Bark is stimulant and emmenagogue. Leaves are expectorant, anti-inflammatory and pungent. Fruits are carminative, digestive, lithontripic, deobstruent, alterative, laxative, diuretic and pungent.

Chemical composition :- Leaves contain rutin. Fruits contain sugar, fat and alkaloid. Root bark is contain an alkaloid salvadorine, trimethylamine and resin.

**Sansevieria thyrsiflora** Thunb. FGS : 2:672; HMA :351
*(Agavaceae)*
A stout tufted perennial herb. Flowers greenish white in spike like racemes.
**FLS & FRS :- Jan. – Feb.**
**Cultivated**

Ethnobotanical uses :
Cultivated in the garden for ornament.

**Santalum album** L. FGS :2:608; HMA :345
*(Santalaceae)* Chandan.
5 – 8 m. tall tree with deeply longitudinally fissured light blackish brown rough bark. Flowers brownish-purple in terminal and axillary cymes.
**FLS :- Aug. – Dec.** **FRS :- Nov. – Dec.**
**Cultivated**

Ethnobotanical uses :-
A holy tree
Wood is yields yellow dye.

**Sapindus laurifolius** Vahl. FGS :1:164; FOB :1:284; SUT :164; HMA :064
*(Sapindaceae)* Aritha
5 – 10 m tall tree with longitudinally fissured rough brown bark. Flowers white in terminal panical.
**FLS :- Sep – Dec.** **FRS :- Nov. – Mar.**
**Common**
Ethnobotanical uses:-

The powder of dried fruits is used for washing hairs, clothes and jewellery.
The leaves are used in baths for relief of painful joints and gout.
The powder of dried fruit mixed with water as an emetic.
Paste of leaves and fruits are applied on snakebite.
The husk of fruit is chewed for cough.
The juice of leaves is mixed with black piper and introduce in nose to cure headache.
The pulp of fruit is ointment on body to cure burning urination.

Properties :- Fruit foem are emetic, purgative, anthelmintic and abortifacient. Seeds are narcotic and acrid poison. Root is expectorant.

Chemical composition :- Fruits contain saponin, quercetin, glucose and pectin. Seeds yield thick viscous oil.

*Scirpus affinis* Roth. FGS:2:754; HMA:477
(Cyperaceae)
15 – 50 cm tall perennial herb. Spikelets in terminal head or very rarely in compact umbel.
**FLS & FRS :- Sep. – Apr.** Common

*Sesamum indicum* L. FGS1:524; FOB:2:413; SUT:154; HMA:087
(Pedaliaceae) Tal.
60 – 140 cm tall glandular pubescent herb. Flowers axillary solitary or 2 – 3 fascicled bright yellow
**FLS & FRS :- July. – Dec.** Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses :-

Cultivated in the field for its seeds.
Seed yields edible oil, which is used in rheumatism.
The cake is used as fodder.
Dried stem is used as fuel.
Seeds are chewed on snakebite, scorpion bite and urinary trouble.

Properties :- Seeds are aphrodisiac, emmenagogue, nutritive, galactagogue, diuretic, demulcent, emollient and laxative.

Chemical composition :- Seeds contain fibers, mucilage, carbohydrates, proteins and oil.

(Fabaceae) Kantali ikad.
1 – 2 m. tall simple or branched minutely prickely undershrub. Flowers yellow dotted purple in axillary or terminal racemes.


Ethnobotanical uses :-
Stem yields fibers, which is very tough ropes are prepared.

Properties :- Plant is anthelmintic.

Setaria glauca (L.) P. Beauv. FGS:2:864; FOB:3:435; SUT:380; HMA:149
(Poaceae) Kutri ghass.
15 – 45 cm tall, slender loosely tufted herbs.

FLS & FRS:- July. – Nov. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Whole plant is used as a fodder.
Infusion of leaves is given in kidney troubles and snakebite.
Chapter - 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

*Sida acuta* Burm. f.  FGS:1:114; HMA:159

*(Malvaceae) Bala.*

20 – 50 cm. tall undershrub, stellately hairy in younger parts. Flower yellow or pale orange axillary solitary.

**FLS & FRS:** Aug. – Feb.  **Common.**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Dry stem yield fiber it is considered substitute of jute.

**Properties:** Seeds are demulcent and aphrodisiac.

*Sida cordata* (Burm. f.) Bross.  FGS:1:114; FOB:1:97; SUT:89; HMA:184

*(Malvaceae) Bhoya bala*

Perennial patently hairy herb. Flowers yellow axillary solitary.

**FLS & FRS:** Throughout the year.  **Common.**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Tender branches are used as fodder.
Decoction of seeds and dry capsul (fruit) is given in sexual debility.
*Paste* of fresh leaf is applied on boils for fast ripening.
Decoction of root is given orally in asthma.

**Properties:** Fruits are tonic, cooling, astringent and antipyretic.

**Chemical composition:** Root contains an alkaloid ephedrine.

*Sida cordifolia* L.  FGS:1:115; FOB:1:99; SUT:90; HMA:036

*(Malvaceae) Bala.*

45 – 100 cm. tall white or grey tomentose undershrub. Flowers yellow axillary solitary or few to gathered.
Ethnobotanical uses:
Tender branches are used as fodder.
Infusion of root is given orally in urinary trouble.
Paste of leaves is applied externally on wounds for fast healing and check bleeding.
Decoction of root is given orally in bleeding piles.

Properties: Seeds are aphrodisiac, tonic and demulcent. Root is cooling, astringent, stomachic, tonic, febrifuge and diuretic.

Chemical composition: Plant contains an alkaloid ephedrine. Seed contains less or more alkaloid ephedrine.

*Solanum indicum* L. FGS:1:490; FOB:2:336; SUT:106; HMA:251
(Solanaceae) Jangali ringani
60 – 120 cm. tall stout erect armed stellately hairy under shrub, with pale brown or deep purple bark. Flowers pale purple in axillary racemes.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Crushed the root and infusion is given internally on colic complaints and dropped in to nose to cure nasal ulcers.
Root is used in preparation of ‘dasmula’, which is ayurvedic medicine.
Tender fruits are used as a vegetable.
Infusion of root is given orally to the animal relief from any poisonous effect.

Properties: Plant is diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, resolvent, carminative, astringent and aphrodisiac.
Chemical composition :- Fruits and roots contains alkaloids(solanine,solanidine), fatty acids and wax.

*Solanum melongena* L. FGS:1:490; FOB:2:339; HMA:346
(Solanaceae) Ringana / Vantak.
30 – 90 cm tall armed or unarmed grey stellate tomentose shrub or under shrub.
Flowers violet in short axillary racemes.
FLS & FRS :- Throughout the year. Cultivated

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Cultivated for its fruits, which are used in vegetable.

Properties :- Unripe fruit is diuretic, stimulant, aphrodisiac, laxative, appetiser, expectorant and hypnotic.

Chemical composition :- Fruit is contain fibers, albuminoides and carbohydrates.

*Solanum nigrum* L. FGS:1:491; FOB:2:332; SUT:105; HMA:349
(Solanaceae) Piludi.
25 – 90 cm tall, erect herb, glabrous or thinly pubescent in younger part. Flowers white in pendulous subumbellate cymes.
FLS & FRS :- Throughout the year. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Juice of the leaves is externally used in local dressing.
Decoction of the leaves is used for washing wounds and painful part.
Externally the juice of fresh leaves is applied in ringworm and skin diseases.
Roasted leaves bandaged on swollen and painful testicles.
Ripe fruits are used in piles.
Leaves are used as ‘bhaji’ because it is avoid bile ‘pit’.
Fresh leaf juice is introduced in the ear to remove the insect.
Properties: Leaves are anti-inflammatory, alterative and diuretic. Fruits are expectorant, alterative, stimulant, diuretic and tonic.

Chemical composition: Fruits contain alkaloids (solanine and solanidine) and saponin.

*Solanum surattense* Burm. f. FGS:1:491; FOB:2:335; SUT:106; HMA:347

*Solanaceae* Bhoyringani.

Stellately pubescent prostrate herb. Flowers light to deep purple or gentian-violet in extra axillary racemes.

**FLS & FRS:** Throughout the year.

**Ethnobotanical uses:**

The seeds are smoked in pipe to cure the toothache.

The smoke from burning seeds are used in toothache.

The root is used in preparation of ‘dasmula’, which is a ayurvedic medicine.

Paste of root is applied on snakebite.

Juice of fresh leaves is mixed with castor oil and applied externally on the scalp to cure hair fall.

Properties: Root is diuretic and expectorant. Fruits are laxative, carminative, bitter, diuretic and expectorant.

Chemical composition: Fruits contain an alkaloid solanocarpine, wax and fatty acids.

*Solanum tuberosum* L. FGS:1:492; FOB:2:339; SUT:107; HMA:359

*Solanaceae* Batata.

A small herb with underground stem tubers. Flowers white in cymes.

**FLS & FRS:** Feb. – Mar. 

Cultivated
Ethnobotanical uses:
Plant is cultivated for its underground stem, which is known as a batata. Batata is used as vegetable and food material throughout in the world.

Properties: Leaves are antispasmodic. Tuber is nutritive, galactagogue, diuretic, aperient and antiscorbutic.

Chemical composition: Tubers contain pectin, iron, fibers, starch and albuminoids.

*Sonchus asper* (L.) Hill. FGS:1:394; FOB:2:120; HMA:414
(Asteraceae)
35 – 60 cm tall erect hollow herb. Head yellow in terminal corymbose umbellate cymes.
FLS & FRS - Sep. – May.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Paste of plant is applied on breasts to increase milk flow.
Paste of plant is applied on boils and swellings.

Properties: Plant is galactagogue, febrifuge and hydragogue.

Chemical composition: Plant contains milky latex.

*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Monech. FGS:2:866; FOB:3:511; SUT:382; HMA:252
(Poaceae) Juwar.
75 – 200 cm tall a stout annual herb. Flowers in panicles densely thyrsiform decompound with verticillate branches.
FLS & FRS - Throughout the year. Cultivated
Ethnobotanical uses:
Cultivated for its seeds and for fodder purpose.
Seeds are edible the flour is used in preparation of louf (Rotala).
Paste of dry seeds is applied externally on mumps.
Fresh mature stem is chewed for its sweet juice.
Green seeds are roasted and eaten it is known as ‘pok’.

Properties:- Stem is blood purifier, nutritive and sweet. Seeds are cooling, nutritive and expectorant.

Chemical composition:- Seeds contain protein and starch.

*Soymida fehrifuga* (Roxb.) A. Juce. FGS:1:150; HMA:363
(Meliaceae) Royni
5 – 15 m tall deciduous tree with dark brown or almost black rough bark, exfoliating into large stripes or scales. Flowers greenish white in terminal and axillary panicles.
FLS :- Feb. – Apr.   FRS :- Mar. – June.   Rare

Ethnobotanical uses:
The decoction of stem bark is given in diarrhoea, desentery and fevers.
Wood is used in preparation of agricultural implements and wooden pestles.
Stem bark is yields dye and fiber.

*Spergula arvensis* L. FGS:1:83; HMA:361
(Caryophyllaceae)
10 – 30 cm tall erect or diffuse glabrous small herb. Flowers small white in sub umbellate cymes.
FLS & FRS :- Oct. – Jan.   Common as a weed

Ethnobotanical uses:
Whole plant is used as fodder.
Seeds are employed in T.B. (tuberculosis)

*Sphaeranthus indicus* L. FGS:1:395; HMA:474
(Asteraceae) *Gorakh mundi*
30 – 45 cm tall annual prostrate or procumbent herb. Heads globose or ovoid solitary terminal.

**FLS & FRS :-** Oct. – Apr. Common

*Sterculia urens* Roxb. FGS:1:124; HMA:443
(Sterculiaceae) *Kadayo.*
8 – 18 m tall deciduous tree with smooth bark, grayish-white or pink in colour peeling off in papery scales. Flowers yellow in dense panicles.

**FLS :-** Nov. – Apr. **FRS :-** Dec. – May. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
The roasted seeds are eaten.
The gum is fried in ghee and it is given to the women after delivery to cure backache.
The leaves are used as fodder.
Dry branches are used as fuel.
Wood is light in weight hence it is used in preparation of toys and musical instrument.
The paste of stem bark is mixed with milk and applied on pimple.

*Striga angustifolia* (D. Don.) Saldhana. FGS:1:507; FOB:2:376; SUT:127; HMA:007
(Serophulariaceae) *Dholo agio*
10 – 40 cm tall erect slender scabridly hairy herbs. Flowers white in axillary solitary.

**FLS & FRS :-** Aug. – Dec. Common
**Syzygium cumini** (L.) Skeels. FGS:1:303; SUT:245; HMA:368
(Myrtaceae) Jambu.
10 - 15 m tall tree with ash brown smooth bark. Flowers pale greenish white in panicled cymes.


**Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Ripe fruits are edible.
The seeds powder is used in diabetes.
The decoction of stem bark and root bark is given orally in diabetes.
Paste of seed is externally applied on the small boil on the body.
The leaf juice is applied on scorpion bite.
Tender branches are used as toothbrushes.
Infusion of fresh tender leaves and fruits are regarded effective remedy for miscarriage and sterility.

**Properties:** Juice of fruit is anti diabetic, diuretic and stomachic. Fruits are astringent. Bark leaves and seeds are astringent

**Chemical composition:** Leaves and bark contains tannin. Seeds contain a gallic acid, resin, fat, chlorophyll, oil and glucoside jamboline.

**Tamarindus indica** L. FGS:1:278; FOB:1:457; SUT:209; HMA:366
(Caesalpiniaeaceae) Amlí
10 - 15 m tall a large evergreen tree, bark grey or light black rough longitudinally fissured. Flowers yellow with purple streaks in lax racemes.


**Rare**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Tender leaves and flowers are eaten and it is used in preparation of 'chatni'.
Roasted seeds are edible.
Wood is used in preparation of agricultural implements and tool handle.
Ripe fruits are used in preparation of curries, chatni and surbat.
Leaves are used as fodder.
The pulp of ripe fruits is used in cleaning utensils.
The pulp of ripe fruits is given orally to avoid constipation.
The seeds are rubbed with water and made a paste is applied on scorpion sting.
The paste of leaves is applied on wound and ulcers for fast healing.
The decoction of stem bark is given to cure diarrhoea.
The powder of stem bark mixed with cured and given early in the morning to cure bleeding piles.

Properties:- Bark is astringent and tonic. Leaves and seeds are astringent. Pulp of fruit is anti-bilious, anti-scorbutic, laxative, digestive, carminative, cooling, sour, sweet and appetiser.

Chemical composition:- Fruits contains tannin. Pulp of fruit contains fibers, sugars, carotene, iron, pectins, acetic acid, malic acid, citric acid and tartaric acid.

_Tamarix ericoides_ Rottl. FGS:1:88; HMA:185
(Tamaricaceae) Gajri
1.5 – 2.5 m tall bushy shrubs bark dark brown or blackish rough. Flowers pale to bright rosy in terminal branched spikes.
**FLS & FRS :-** Aug. – Mar. **Common**

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Twigs are used in preparation of brooms.

(Bignoniaceae) Pili limdi / Vasant
1.5 – 4 m tall shrub. Flowers bright yellow in short racemes.
**FLS & FRS :-** Less or more throughout the year. **Cultivated.**
Ethnobotanical uses:
Planted in the garden as an ornamental plant.

Properties:
- Root is vermifuge and diuretic.

Chemical composition:
The leaves contain the alkaloid tecomine, tacostidine and taconitate.

_Tecomella undulata_ (sm.) Seem. FGS:1:523; FOB:2:402; SUT:139; HMA:372
(Bignoniaceae) Roydo

5 - 7 m. tall deciduous shrubs or small tree with grayish brown glabrous bark.
Flowers reddish yellow or orange yellow in corymbose racemes.

FLS :- Dec. – Apr.  
FRS :- Feb. – Apr.  
Common.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Wood is used in preparation of best furniture.
The stem bark used in medicinally generally decoction is given in fever and weakness.

Properties:
- Bark is anti-inflammatory, anticancer, nutritive and blood purifier.

Chemical composition:
- Bark contains tecomin.
**Tectona grandis** L.f.  FGS:1:564; FOB:2:503; SUT:178; HMA:253  
(Verbenaceae) Sag  
Deciduous trees with straight trunk and pale brown rough bark. Flowers white or pale blue in terminal panicles.  
**FLS & FRS:** Aug – Dec.  
*Cultivated.*  

**Ethnobotanical uses:**  
Wood is used in preparation of furniture.  
The decoction of stem bark and seeds is given orally to the cattle to start urination.  
The leaves and branches are used in preparation of hut roof.  
Wood powder is applied on temple in headache and swelling.  

**Properties:** Wood is sedative, hepatic, astringent, refrigerant, diuretic and stimulant.  

**Chemical composition:** Seeds contain a tectoquinine and a bland fatty oil. Wood contain calcium phosphate and tectoquinine.

**Telosma pallida** (Roxb) Craib  
FGS:1:430; FOB:229; SUT:73; HMA:186  
(Asclepiadaceae) Varsha dodi  
Extensive twining under shrubs. Flowers greenish in lateral umbellate cymes.  
**FLS:** July-Oct.  
**FRS:** Aug-Oct.  
*Common.*

**Ethnobotanical uses:**  
It is considered camel fodder.  
Tender fruits are edible.  
Branches of the plant used as bandaged of grasses as a string.  
Leaves are employed in night blindness, spermatorrhoea and erysipelas.
Properties:- Leaves and fruits are cooling, astringent, aperient, pungent and digestive.

_Tephrlosia purpurea_ (L.) pers.  
_Fabaceae_ Sarpankho  
30 – 80 cm. tall under shrub. Flowers bright rosy purple or violet in raceme.  
FLS & FRS:- Throughout the year. Common.

Ethnobotanical uses:-  
Plants are used as brooms.  
Decoction of root is administered orally on rheumatism.  
Root is chewed for emetic.  
Decoction of root is mixed with ‘kali mari ‘and given orally on diabetes.  
Paste of seed is applied externally on scabies.  
Paste of root is placed in to vaginal wall for abortion.  
Paste of leaves is applied on eczema, boils and wounds.

Properties:- Root is diaphoretic, blood purifier and abortifacient. Plant is cholagogue, deobstruent, febrifuge, laxative, diuretic, alterative and blood purifier.

Chemical composition:- Roots contain manganese, albumin, resin and a glucoside rutin. Leaves contain rutin and rotemoids.

_Tephrlosia villosa_ (L.) Pers.  
_Fabaceae_  
30 – 90 cm tall hairy undershrub. Flowers bright-violet-purple in racemes.  
FLS & FRS :- July. – Feb. Common

_Terminalia arjuna_ (Roxb) W. & A.  
_Fabaceae_  
(Combretaceae) Arjun sadad.
13-25 m tall trees with bark excorticating into large, thin flakes. Flowers white or creamy-yellow panicales.

**FLS:** Mar-Apr  
**FRS:** May-Nov.  
**Common.**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Wood is used in preparation of carts, agricultural implements.
The fresh leaf juice dropped in to the ear to cure earache.
Tender branches are used as toothbrushes in dental disorders.
Juice of fresh leaves is a remedy for earache.

**Properties:** Bark is cardiac, febrifuge, astringent, tonic, stimulant and lithotriptic

**Chemical composition:** Bark contains tannin, alkaline chlorides and calcium carbonates.

*Terminalia bellirica* (Gaertn.) Roxb.  
**FGS:** 1:300;  
**FOB:** 1:508;  
**SUT:** 217;  
**IIMA:** 066  
*(Combretaceae)* Baheda  
15-20 m tall trees, bark ash-coloured or grayish-brown longitudinally fissured.
Flowers creamy-white or pale-yellow in axillary spikes.

**FLS:** Jan-May  
**FRS:** Throughout the year.  
**Common.**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Fruits are used in preparation of “triphala churan”
Powder of fruit is heated in castor oil and applied on head for falling hair.
Fruits are collected by tribals and sold in market.
Chewed the stem bark to cure for cough.
Decoction of stem bark is given in leucorrhoea and anaemia.
Unripe dried fruit is used as application along with honey in ophthalmia.
Properties: Gum is demulcent and laxative. Unripe fruits are laxative. Fruits are tonic, anthelmintic, astringent and expectorant.

Chemical composition: Seeds are considered poisonous. Fruits contain resins, gallo-tannic acid and greenish yellow oil.

*Terminalia catappa* L.  
(Fam: *Combretaceae*) Badam  
5 – 7 m tall deciduous tree, bark blackish-brown longitudinally fissured. Flowers creamy white or pale yellow in axillary solitary or fascicled spikes.  
**FLS & FRS:** Nearly throughout the year. Common.

Ethnobotanical uses:  
Plant is cultivated for its seeds.  
Seeds are edible it is increase memory power.  
Ripe fruits are edible for energy.

Properties: Bark and fruits are astringent.

Chemical composition: Unripe fruit, bark and leaves contain tannin and saponin. Seeds contain oil.

*Terminalia chebula* Retz.  
(Fam: *Combretaceae*) Harde.  
9 – 20 m. tall tree, bark dark brown longitudinally fissured excorticating in to small woody scales. Flowers creamy-white or pale yellow in terminal panicles.  
**FLS:** Mar. – May.  

Ethnobotanical uses:  
Fruits are used in preparation of 'triphala churna.'
Powder of fruit is employed in colic, asthma, flatulence, cough, piles, worms, hiccup, rheumatism and indigestion.

Properties:- Fruits are mild laxative, tonic, alterative, stomachic, carminative, anthelmintic, astringent and expectorant.

Chemical composition:- Fruits contain tannin and chebulinic acid.

*Terminalia crenulata* Roth. FGS:1:301; HMA:089
*(Combretaceae)* Sadad.
15 – 20 m. tall tree with bark excorticating in rectangular flakes. Flowers white or pale creamy –yellow in terminal and axillary panicle cymes.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Wood is used in preparation of furniture and agricultural implements.
Tender branches and leaves are used as fodder.
Decoction of stem bark is used to wash the wound and ulcers for fast healing.

*Tetrapogon tenellus* (Roxb.) Chiov. FGS:2:873; HMA:485
*(Poaceae)*
15 – 40 cm tall annual erect slender herb. Spike solitary erect. Spikelets cuneate bifarious.
FLS & FRS :- Aug. – Dec. Common

*(Malvaceae)* Paras piplo
8 – 15 m tall evergreen tree with grey smooth bark. Flowers pendulous axillary solitary.
FLS & FRS :- Throughout the year Rare
Ethnobotanical uses :-
A holy tree.

Large shrub. Flowers pale to bright-yellow in few flowered cymes.
FLS & FRS :- Throughout the year. Common.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Cultivated in the garden for ornament.
Leaves are emetic.
Paste of root is applied on tumours.
Seed oil is applied externally on skin diseases.

Properties:- Whole plant is poisonous. Seeds are cathartic, abortifacient and emetic.

Chemical composition:- Seeds contain oil and a glucoside thivetin. Bark contain thivetin. Plant contains milky juice.

Tinospora cordifolia (Willd.) Miers. FGS :1:56; FOB :1:20; SUT :47; HMA :162 (Menispermaceae) Galo.
Extensive deciduous twiners, bark grayish-white lenticellate grooved adventitious aerial roots present. Flowers greenish and small, female flowers in racemes and male flowers fascicled.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Decoction of dry stem is given in common fever and jaundice.
A garland made of small pieces of the stem is known as 'kamla ni mala' in tribal races and then hung around the neck to cure jaundice.
The bathing is advised with decoction of stem to the female on post delivery treatment.
The powder of the stem is given orally to cure diabetes.
Decoction of stem is useful in bleeding piles.
Decoction of root is given orally in any reptile bite.
The paste of leaves bandaged on the boils.

Properties: Root is emetic. Stem is stomachic, digestive, tonic, demulcent and alterative.

Chemical composition: Stem contain mucilage, starch, tinosporine, the furanoid bitter principle.

30 – 60 cm tall slender herb. Flowers whitish or pinkish.

Ethnobotanical uses:
Fruits are widely used as spice.
Decoction of fruits is given orally in colic complaints and colera.
Ajamo (Trachyspermum ammi) Suva (Anethum graveolens) and Sunth (Zingiber officinale) mixed and made a powder it is given orally with ghee and sugar to increase the milk production in mammary glands of nourishing mother.
Seeds are smocked in pipe to cure headache.
Seed mixed with seed of Tal (Sesamum indicum) and given urinary trouble.
A hot paste of fruit is applied on rheumatism, colds, tympanites and bronchitis

Properties: Fruits are carminative, hot, antispasmodic. pungent, stimulant, aromatic, expectorant, stomachic and antiseptic
Chemical composition: Fruits contain thymene, a volatile essential oil, searoptin and thymol.

*Tragus biflorus* (Roxb.) Schult.  
*Poaceae* Vandariy u ghas
10 – 20 cm tall tufted simple or branched erect or diffuse herb. Racemes solitary spikelets pale-brown.

**FLS & FRS:** July – Oct.  
**Rare**

*Trapa natans*  
*Trapaceae* shingoda.
Floating herb. Flowers white, axillary solitary.

**FLS:** Sep. – Oct.  
**FRS:** Oct. – Dec.  
**Common**

Ethnobotanical uses:-  
Fruit is edible.  
Fruits are given in urinary trouble.

*Triantlemaporluiacastrum*  
*Aizoaceae* Satodo.
Sub succulent prostrate often radially spreading herb. Flowers white or bright pink, axillary solitary between forks of branches.

**FLS & FRS:** Throughout the year.  
**Common**

Ethnobotanical uses:-  
Plant used as fodder.  
Plant used as green manure.  
Decoction of the plant used as an antidote to alcohol poisoning.  
Paste of leaves is applied on boils, swelling and burns.
Properties:- Plant is anti-inflammatory, laxative, abortifacient, diuretic and emmenagogue.

Chemical composition:- Plant contains saponin and an alkaloid punernative.

_Trianthema triqueta_ Rottl. ex. Willd. FGS:1:338; FOB:1:590; HMA:187
(Aizoaceae) Satodo
Prostrate herb, studded with minute papillae. Flowers pink or white axillary solitary or clustered.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Whole plant is used as fodder.
Paste of plant is applied on rheumatism and swelling.

_Tribulus terrestris_ L. FGS :1:140; FOB :1:170; HMA :096
(Zygophyllaceae) Gokhru / kanti.
Prostrate or procumbent hairy herbs some what woody at base Flowers yellow solitary axillary.
FLS & FRS :- Throughout the year. Common.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Plant is used as fodder.
The fruits and leaves are eaten in time of scarcity.
The infusion of plant and fruit is used in pain of calculi, other urinary trouble and sexual debility.
Powder of the fruits is mixed with sugar and given to the pregnant women for easy delivery.

Properties:- Fruits are cooling, demulcent, diuretic, alterative, tonic and aphrodisiac.
Chemical composition: - Fruits contain an alkaloid, resin, fat and mineral matter.

*Trichodesma indicum* (L.) R. Br. FGS:1:456; FOB:2:281; SUT:85; HMA:398 (Boraginaceae) Undhafali

15 – 90 cm tall simple or branched strigose herb. Flowers blue axillary solitary.

**FLS FRS**: Throughout the year Common.

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Leaves are roasted and bandaged on swelling of joints.
Paste of leaves is applied on swelling due to rheumatism and boil.
Whole plant is used as fodder.

**Properties:** Leaves are depurative, emollient, diuretic and expectorant.

*Trichosanthes cucumerina* L. FGS:1:332; HMA:403 (Cucurbitaceae) Jangali parval

Monoecious herbaceous slender tendrillar climbers. Flowers white male in racemes, female solitary.


**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Whole plant is used as fodder.
The powder of seeds is given orally to the children in colic complaints and intestinal worms.
Decoction of dry leaves is used to wash wounds for fast healing.

*Trichosanthes dioica* Roxb. FGS:1:332; SUT:275; HMA:419 (Cucurbitaceae) Parval
Trailing or climbing strigously hairy dioecious herb. Flowers white male and female flowers axillary solitary.


Ethnobotanical uses :-
Unripe fruits are used as vegetable.
Fruits are employed in jaundice, indigestion and anorexia.

*Tridax procumbens* L.  FGS:1:397; FOB:2:102; SUT:30; HMA:405  
(Asteraceae)  Pardesi bhangaro  
30 – 60 cm tall glabrous or thinly hairy erect or procumbent herb. Flowers in heads.

FLS & FRS :- Throughout the year.  Common.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Paste of leaves is bandaged on wounds, cuts and bruises to check the bleeding.
Juice of leaves is considered insecticide and pesticide.
Infusion of leaves is added in to the ear to cure earache and stop the pus formation in ear.
Juice of leaves is applied on temple to relieve headache.

Properties:- Leaves are styptic, haemostatic and antiseptic.

Chemical composition:- Plant contain nicotine and ecliptine.

*Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.  FGS:1:253; SUT:189; HMA:420  
(Fèbaceae) Methi.

10 – 50 cm tall glabrous herb faintly hairy in younger parts. Flowers creamy yellow in terminal solitary or a few in racemes.

Chapter - 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

Ethnobotanical uses:-
Tender branches and leaves are used as vegetable.
Seeds are eaten raw or cocked.
Poultice of seeds is applied on boils and ulcers.
Whole plant is used as fodder.
Paste of leaves is applied on swelling and burns.

Properties:- Leaves are mild laxative, appetiser, digestive and cooling. Seeds are appetiser, aphrodisiac, emollient, emmenagogue, bitter, astringent, carminative, tonic, diuretic, demulcent and galactagogue.

Chemical composition:- Seeds contain oil, resin, mucilage, albumine, phosphoric acid, minerals, iron and alkaloids- trigonelline, choline, methylamine, saponin, neurin, dimethylamine, betain. Leaves contain vitamins, carbohydrates, fibers and albuminoids.

*Trigonella hamosa* L. subsp. uncata  FGS:1:253; HMA:478
(Fabaceae) Madhi
Slender glabrous herb. Flowers yellow axillary capitate racemes.
**FLS & FRS :- Dec. – Jan.** Common

*Triticum aestivum* L.  FGS:2:880; FOB:3:574; SUT:386; HMA:019
(Poaceae) Ghahu
30 – 60 cm tall tufted herb. Flowers in spike.
**FLS & FRS :- Dec. – Apr.** Cultivated.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Plant is cultivated for its seeds, which is used in major food of people.
Dry stem is used as fodder. It is also used in preparation of basket and wall peace.
Flour is warmed along with jaggery and common salt as poultice applied to remove thorn form heel.
Properties: Grains are demulcent, tonic, restorative, astringent, sweet, cooling, nutritive, aperient and mild laxative.

Chemical composition: Grains contain starch, proteins, fibers and minerals.

Triumfetta rhomboidea Jacq. FGS:1:135; FOB:1:156; SUT:126; HMA:421
(Tiliaceae) Zipto
40 – 100 cm tall undershrub. Flowers bright yellow.
FLS :- July. – Oct. \hspace{1cm} FRS :- Aug. – Sep. \hspace{1cm} Common.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Stem is yield fiber, which is used in preparation of string.
Infusion of root is given orally to the cattle in intestinal ulcers and for fast delivery.
Infusion of root is mixed with lemon juice and given orally to the children to cure dysentery.

Triumfetta rotundifolia Lam. FGS:1:135; FOB:1:157; SUT:126; HMA:319
(Tiliaceae) Zipti.
30 – 60 cm tall erect stellately hairy suffruticose herb. Flowers yellow in racemes.
FLS :- July. – Oct. \hspace{1cm} FRS :- July. – Sep. \hspace{1cm} Common.

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Dry plants are used as brooms.
Paste of leaves is applied externally on wounds to check bleeding.
Twig is used as toothbrushes in tribal races.

Tylophora indica (Burm.f.) Merrill. FGS:1:431; FOB:2:228; HMA:118
(Asclepiadaceae) Dam vel.
Perennial suffruticose herb or undershrub with yellowish sap. Flowers greenish white in axillary umbellate cymes.
FLS & FRS :- July. – Dec. \hspace{1cm} Rare.
Chapter 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

**Ethnobotanical uses:**

Tender branches and leaves are chewed to cure asthma.
Infusion of root bark is mixed with water and given for to cure asthma.

**Properties:** Leaves are emetic, stimulant, expectorant, diaphoretic and alterative.

**Chemical composition:** Leaves contain tylophorine.

*Typha angustata* Bory & Chaub. FGS:2:695; FOB:3:326; HMA:401
(Typhaceae) Pon / Ghabajariu
1–2 m tall robust perennial scapigerous herb. Spikes terminal terete reddish brown.

**FLS & FRS:** Oct. – June. **Common.**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**

The leaves are used in preparation of strings and stand of pot.
The flowers are applied externally on wounds and cuts for checking the blood and fast healing.
Ash of inflorescence is applied on wounds and boils for fast healing.

**Properties:** Inflorescence is antiseptic.

**Chemical composition:** Plants contain steroids, carotenoides, flavonoides, triterpene and saponins.

*Uraria picta* Desv. FGS:1:254; HMA:408
(Fabaceae) Pithvan / Kabar chitro
Perennial appressed pubescent undershrub. Flowers purple in close fascicles in racemes.

**FLS & FRS:** Sep. – Oct **Rare**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Paste of root is applied externally on snakebite.
Decoction of root is given internally for cough, chills and fevers.
Tender fruits are chewed to cure mouth ulcers.
The root is an ingredient of ‘dash muladi kwath’
Juice of root is mixed with powder of ‘sunth’ (Zingiber officinale) and given internally with water to pregnant woman for abortion.
Paste of leaves is applied on wounds and cuts for fast healing.

Urginea indica (Roxb.) Kunth. FGS:2:682; FOB:3:277; SUT:328: HMA:423
(Liliaceae) Jangali kando.
Perennial herb. Flowers when plants leafless in racemes.
FLS :- Feb. – Apr.  FRS :- Apr. – May.  Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
The few dose of bulb is used as cardio tonic but large dose c:
Paste of bulb is applied in skin troubles.
Bulb is employed in T.B., burning micturition and asthma.

Properties:- Bulb is laxative, pungent, emetic, expectorant, diuretic, stimulant, cardiac, alexiteric, emmenagogue, rubefacient and anthelmintic.

Chemical composition:- Bulb contains sugar, glucoside, mucilage, scillin and scillitoxin.

Utricularia inflexa Forsk. Var. stellaris (L.f.) Taylor. FGS:1:514; HMA:098
(Lentibulariaceae)
Submerged rootless herb with minute nearly globose bladders. Flowers yellow in racemes.
FLS & FRS :- Aug. – Dec.  Common

Vahlia digyna (Retz.) O.Ktze. FGS:1:294; HMA:426
(Vahliaceae) Pilo agio
15 – 25 cm tall annual erect glandular pubescent herb. Flowers yellow axillary solitary.

**FLS & FRS :- Sep. – Jan. Common as weed**

_Vallisneria spiralis_ L. FGS:2:652; FOB:3:171; SUT:284; HMA:418

(Hydrocharitaceae) Jalsarpuria.

Submerged, rooted, stoloniferous herb. Male flowers white many in compact ovoid head on short axillary scape. Female flowers white solitary on coiled scape.

**FLS & FRS :- Dec. – Feb. Common.**

**Ethnobotanical uses:** Plant is employed in leucorrhoea.

**Properties:** Plant is demulcent, stomachic, cooling and refrigerent.

_Vernonia anthelmintica_ (L.) Willd. FGS:1:398; FOB:2:66; SUT:24; HMA:467

(Asteraceae) Kalijiri

0.5 – 1.5 m tall herb, stout, glabrous or appressed hairy. Heads bright purple in terminal corymbs.

**FLS & FRS :- Sep. – Dec. Common.**

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**

Decoction of seed is given orally to the children to remove the worms in intestine.

Whole plant crushed and boiled in castor oil it is applied externally on scalp to cure hair fall and to remove lice. It is also used in skin diseases like ringworm and eczema.

Fresh juice of plant is applied externally on honeybee bite.

**Properties:** Seeds are alterative, anthelmintic, antipyretic, stomachic, diuretic, tonic and blood purifier.

**Chemical composition:** Seeds contain resin, manganese and an alkaloid vernonine.
**Vernonia cinerea** (L.) Less. FGS:1:398; FOB:2:65; SUT:24; HMA:299
(Asteraceae) Sahadevi
30 – 100 cm tall erect herbs. Head pale to bright purple in terminal paniculate cymes.
**FLS & FRS:** Throughout the year.  
**Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Infusion of root is given for cough and colic complaints.
The fresh leaf juice is mixed in warm water and given internally on malarial fever.
Whole plant is used as fodder.

**Properties:** Leaves are sedative, febrifuge, stomachic, diaphoretic and alterative.

**Vernonia diversgens** (Roxb.) Edgew. FGS:1:399; FOB:2:67; HMA:400
(Asteraceae) Abo
1.5 – 2.5 m tall shrub. Head bright purple terminal and axillary.
**FLS & FRS:** Nov. – Mar.  
**Rare**

**Vigna aconitifolia** (Jacq.) Marechal. FGS:1:257; FOB:1:403; SUT:189; HMA:427
(Fabaceae) Math / Mot.
Suberect or diffuse nearly glabrous herb. Flowers pale to bright yellow in capitate racemes.
**FLS & FRS:** Aug. – Jan.  
**Cultivated**

**Ethnobotanical uses:**
Plant is cultivated for its seed.
Tender pods are edible and it is used as vegetable.
Whole plant is used as fodder.
Seeds are fed to cattle for increasing milk.
Seeds are powdered and used for making various dishes.
Properties:- Seeds are nutritive, antibilious, digestive, cardiac, expectorant and aphrodisiac. Root is narcotic.

Chemical composition:- Seeds contain protein and lecithin.

_Vigna angularis_ (Willd.) Ohwi & Ohashi. FGS:1:257; FOB:1:403; SUT:189; HMA:429
(Fabaceae) Mag / Mung.
Annual patently hairy herb. Flowers yellow in capitate racemes.

Ethnobotanical uses:-
Plant is cultivated for its seeds.
Seeds are edible and used in preparation of 'dal'
Decoction of seeds is given orally to avoid weakness during patient suffering in typhoid and fever.
Paste of seeds is applied externally on mammary gland of nursing women to increasing milk.

Properties:- Seeds are digestive, nutritive, galactagogue and expectorant.

Chemical composition:- Seeds contain fibres, proteins, starch and oil.

(Fabaceae) Chola.
Trailing or twining annuals. Flowers bright purple or lilac in considered racemes.

Ethnobotanical uses:-
Plant is cultivated for its seeds and pods.
Chapter - 5. Ethnobotanical uses of plants

Tender pods are used as vegetable.
The husk of pods fed to cattle for increasing milk.
Dried stem yield fibres, which is used in preparation of string.
Dried seeds are cooked and used as vegetable.

Properties:- Green pods sweet and astringent. Seeds are diuretic, astringent, aphrodisiac, laxative and galactagogue.

Chemical composition:- Green fruits contains vitamin A, B and C, minerals and fibre.

Viscum articulatum Burm.f. FGS:2:607; HMA:307
(Loranthaceae) Va ganth.
A dichotomously branched leafless parasite with jointed flattened dark-green branches. Flowers greenish yellow.

FLS & FRS :- Feb. – May. Rare

Ethnobotanical uses :-
The powder of dry plant mixed with ‘Tal’ oil (Sesamum indicum) and heated and applied externally as a ointment on rheumatism.

Vitex negundo L. FGS:1:564; FOB:2:210; SUT:181; HMA:417
(Verbenaceae) Nagod.
Large shrub or small tree with light blackish brown longitudinally fissured bark. Flowers white or blue or bluish purple in terminal panicles.

FLS & FRS :- Oct. – June. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Roasted leaves are bandaged on painful joints, rheumatic swelling and headache. Decoction of leaves is used in bath, for relief the body pain and wash the wounds for fast healing.
Dry leaves are smoked in pipe for relief headache.
Paste of leaves and stem bark or root bark is applied externally on snakebite.
Twigs are used as toothbrush.

**Properties** :- Fruits are nervine tonic and emmenagogue. Root is tonic, diuretic, febrifuge and expectorant. Flowers are cooling and astringent. Leaves are aromatic, expectorant, vermifuge, bitter, alterative, anti-inflammatory and anodyne.

**Chemical composition** :- Leaves contain malic acid, an essential oil, resin, organic acid and alkaloid nishindine.

*Vitex trifolia* L.  FGS:1:565; HMA:236  
(*Verbenaceae*) Nagod  
Shrub or small tree, with light blackish-brown, longitudinally fissured bark. Flowers white or blue.  
**FLS & FRS** :- Throughout the year  
**Ethnobotanical uses** :-  
Decoction of leaves is used to wash injured part for fast healing.  
Roasted leaves are bandaged on head to cure headache.

*Waltheria indica*  L.  FGS:1:125; HMA:430  
(*Sterculiaceae*)  
Erect simple or branched slender hairy under shrub. Flowers yellow in axillary subpadunculate head.  
**FLS & FRS** :- Oct. – Dec.  
**Ethnobotanical uses** :-  
Decoction of root is given mixed with seed powder of ‘kali mari’ and given orally in sex debility, particularly in women for induce fecundity.  
Paste of flowering twig is bandaged on leg of animal to cure thrush.
Dry branches used as broom.

*Withania somnifera* (L.) dunal. FGS:1:492; FOB:2:341; SUT:111; HMA:399  
(Solanaceae) Ashvagantha  
70 – 100 cm tall hairy tomentose undershrub. Flowers greenish yellow axillary.  
**FLS & FRS :-** Throughout the year. Common

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**  
Infusion of leaves is given internally on fever.  
Decoction of leaves used in bath for skin diseases and relief body pain.  
Tender branches and leaves are chewed to cure asthma.  
Decoction of root is mixed with milk and given orally to cure sterility in human.  
Decoction of powdered root is given to the women in leucorrhoea and habitually miscarries.  
Paste of root is mixed with cow urine and bandaged on boil for fast ripening and skin diseases.

**Properties:-** Leaves are anthelmintic, anti-inflammatory, narcotic and hypnotic.  
Root is astringent, sedative, nervine, diuretic, aphrodisiac, deobstruent, alterative and tonic. Seeds are diuretic.

**Chemical composition:-** Root and leaves contain a bitter alkaloid somniferin.

*Woodfordia fruticosa* (L.) Kurz. FGS:1:311; HMA:100  
(Lythraceae) Dhavdi  
13 – 3 m tall straggling deciduous shrub with faintly longitudinally fissured bark.  
Flowers deep red axillary in fascicled cymes.  
**FLS & FRS :-** Jan. – June. Common
Ethnobotanical uses :-
Decoction of flowers and flowering twig is used for washing wounds and cuts for fast healing.
Flowers yield a red dye.
Decoction of capsule is given orally on bowel complaints.
Decoction of root is given internally on burning urination and any urinary troubles.
Infusion of flowers is given orally in diabetes.

*Wrightia tinctoria* R.Br. FGS:1:420; HMA:406
(Apocynaceae) Dudhlo / Dudhi
5 – 10 m tall deciduous tree with milky latex and light grayish-black rough longitudinally fissured bark. Flowers creamy white in terminal paniculate cymes.

FLS :- Dec. – June.  
FRS :- Throughout the year. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Decoction of stem bark and leaves are given orally to cure hay fever and malaria.
Latex is applied on boil.
Wood is used in preparation of toys and utensil like spoon.

*Wrightia tomentosa* R. & S. FGS:1:420; HMA:432
(Apocynaceae) Dudhlo
6 – 12 m tall tree with yellowish-grey or ash coloured bark. Flowers creamy white in terminal tomentose paniculate cymes.

FLS :- Dec. – July.  
FRS :- Jan. – Sep. Common

Ethnobotanical uses :-
Root rubbed with water and it is given orally on worm.
The powder of stem bark mixed with curd and given orally for treatment of calculi.

*Xanthium strumarium* L. FGS:1:400; FOB:2:94; SUT:29; HMA:434
(Asteraceae) Gadariyu
40 – 130 cm tall annual herb. Head greenish yellow in terminal and axillary spike.

**FLS & FRS**: Aug. – Jan. **Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses** :-
The leaf juice is introduced in ear to relieve earache and pus formation in the ear.
The powder of seed mixed with lemon juice and water is given orally to start urination.
Infusion of root is applied to ulcers and boils for fast healing.

**Properties**: Whole plant is diaphoretic, sialagogue, sedative, cooling, sudorific, demulcent, diuretic, laxative and antipyretic.

**Chemical composition**: Fruit contains fat, oxalic acid, albuminoids, resin, sugar and a glucoside xanthostrumarin.

*Xeromphis spinosa* (Thumb.) Keay FGS:1:361; HMA:433

*(Rubiaceae)* **Mindhal**
1 – 3.5 m tall armed deciduous shrub with dark-brown or black rough bark. Flowers creamy white or pale yellow fragrant.

**FLS**: July. – Sep.  **FRS**: Sep. – Dec. **Rare**

**Ethnobotanical uses** :-
Infusion of stem bark is mixed with water and given orally in diarrhoea and dysentery but large dose emetic.
Bark crushed and given orally in small amount to relieve bone-ache during fever.
The fruit is bandaged on hand at time of marriage ceremonies.
The powder of dried fruit is used as an emetic and nauseous.

*Yucca gloriosa* L. FGS:2:672; HMA:438

*(Agavaceae)*
A stemless or shortly trunked shrub. Flowers greenish-white in panicles on central scape.

**FLS** :- July. – Sep.  
**Cultivated**

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
Plant is cultivated at door yard and garden for ornament.

**Zea mays** L.  
**FGS:**2:882; **FOB:**3:574; **SUT:**386; **HMA:**436  
(Poaceae) Makai
1.5 – 2.5 m tall herb. Flowers: male in panicles, female in spike solitary axillary.

**FLS & FRS** :- July. – Oct.  
**Cultivated**

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**
Plant is cultivated for its seeds.
Seeds are main diet of the tribal people.
The empty dried corn cobs are used as fuel and ash mixed with honey and given orally to check the vomiting.
Roasted seeds are employed in cough, bronchitis constipation and as tonic.

**Properties:-** Seeds are tonic, stimulant, nutritive, aperient and expectorant.

**Chemical composition:-** Grains contain starch, minerals, sugar, proteins and cellulose.

**Zingiber cernum** Dalz.  
**FGS:**2:666; **HMA:**416  
(Zingiberaceae) Jangali adu
1 – 1.5 m tall perennial herb with strongly aromatic rhizome. Spikes terminal.

**FLS** :- Jan. – Feb.  
**Rare**

**Zingiber officinale** Roscoe.  
**FOB:**3:242; **SUT:**298; **HMA:**415  
(Zingiberaceae) Adu.
A small herb with horizontal fleshy rhizomes. Flowers in long spike.

**FLS**: Mar. – Apr.  **Cultivated**

**Ethnobotanical uses**: 
Cultivated for its fleshy rhizome, which is used in condiment and preparation of pickled.

Infusion of rhizome is mixed with honey and given orally on dry cough and cold.

The poultice of rhizome is mixed with paste of neem leaf (Azadiracta indica) and heated this warm poultice bandaged on eye to cure eye diseases and swelling.

Powder of dried rhizome mixed with an alum and rubbed on teeth to cure teeth ache.

**Properties**: Rhizome is stomachic, aromatic, stimulant, pungent, carminative, aphrodisiac, sialagogue, appetiser and digestive.

**Chemical composition**: Rhizome contain an aromatic volatile oil, cineol, camphene, zingiberine, phellandrene, borneol and resin.

**Zizyphus mauritiana** Lam. FGS:1:155; FOB:1:256; SUT:151; HMA:435
(Rhamnaceae) Bordi / boydi.

3 – 8 m tall tree armed seldom unarmed with blackish-brown or light black longitudinally fissured bark. Flowers greenish yellow or creamy white in axillary fascicles.

**FLS & FRS**: Sep. – Feb.  **Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses**: 
The decoction of root bark is externally used in piles

The dry branches are used as field fencing.

The fresh and dry leaves are used as fodder.

The wood is used in preparation of tool handle.

The ripe fruits are sweet and edible.

Paste of leaves is applied on boil.
**Properties** :- Unripe fruit pulp is astringent and stomachic. Ripe fruits mild laxative, sweet and expectorant. Bark is astringent. Leaves are anthelmintic.

**Chemical composition** :- Fruits contain mucilage, sugar and other fruit acids. Bark contain tannin.

*Zizyphus nummularia* (Burm. f.) W. & A. FGS:1:156; FOB:1:257; SUT:151; HMA:440  
(*Rhamnaceae*) Chani bor.  
90 – 120 cm tall thorny divaricately branched shrub, with grey or pale-brown smooth bark. Flowers greenish-yellow or creamy white in axillary fascicles.  
**Ethnobotanical uses :-**  
Ripe fruits are sweet and edible.  
Decoction of leaves is given in stomatitis and tooth ache.  
Decoction of stem bark is given in diarrhoea.  
Dry branches are used in preparation of gate ‘zampo’.

**Properties** :- Ripe fruits are cooling, astringent and sweet. Seeds are tonic.

**Chemical composition** :- Bark contains tannin. Fruit contain mucilage and sugar.

*Zizyphus oenoplia* (L.) Mill. FGS:1:156; HMA:441  
(*Rhamnaceae*) Boydi no ve lo  
Scandent or climbing armed shrub, rusty tomentose in younger parts. Flowers greenish-yellow.  
**Ethnobotanical uses :-**  
Ripe fruits are edible.
Tender branches and leaves are used as fodder.

*Zizyphus xylopyna* (Retz.) Willd. FGS:1:157; FOB:1:258; SUT:152; HMA:437

(Rhamnaceae) Ghut boydi

3 – 6 m tall armed or unarmed large shrub or small tree, bark blackish-brown rough.

Flowers creamy white or greenish yellow in axillary fascicles.

**FLS :- Apr. – July. FRS :- May. – Oct. Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**

The dried branches are used as field fencing.

The decoction of root bark is used to wash boils and ulcers for fast healing.

Wood is used in preparation of agricultural implements and tool handle.

**Properties :-** Unripe fruits are astringent. Ripe fruits are sweet and tonic.

**Chemical composition :-** Bark contains tannin. Ripe fruits contain sugars and mucilage.

*Zornia gibbosa* Span. FGS:1:261; FOB:1:355; HMA:439

(Febaceae) Samara pani.

10 – 30 cm tall annual herb. Flowers yellow in terminal and axillary spicate racemes.

**FLS & FRS :- Aug. – Apr. Common**

**Ethnobotanical uses :-**

Whole plant is used as fodder.

The decoction of plant is given in dysentery and toxemia.

Paste of leaves is applied on swelling and guinea worm.

Juice of leaves is dropped in case of earache.