



## **Diversity of ethnomedicinal plants used by Malayali tribals in Yelagiri hills of Eastern ghats, Tamilnadu, India**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*An ethnobotanical survey was carried out among the Malayali tribals in various villages of Yelagiri hills, Vellore District, Tamilnadu, India during August 2012 to July 2013. The purpose of this study is to collect data about medicinal plants available in yelagiri hills in order to preserve its rich bio resources through documentation since there is scarce information about the existence of medicinal plants in this region. This survey was conducted based on semi structured interviews; field visits and participatory observations. A total 175 species of ethnomedicinal plants belonging to 147 genera under 56 families with 19 habits. There are 162 dicotyledons and 13 monocotyledons were reported with the help of 45 tribal informants between the ages of 45-75. The study shows high degree of ethnobotanical novelty and the use of plants among the Malayali reflects the revival of interest in traditional folk medicine. The medicinal plants used by Malayalis were arranged by botanical name, family name, local name, habit, plant parts used, mode of administration and ethnomedicinal uses.*

**Key words:** Medicinal Plants, Ethnomedicine, Malayali tribals, Tamil Nadu

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Ethnobotany is the study of interaction between plants and people, with a particular emphasis on traditional tribal cultures. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) about 65-80% of the world's population in developing countries depends essentially on plants for their primary healthcare due to poverty and lack of access to modern medicine Awoyemi *et al* (2012). About 80% of the total population of Ethiopia is depending on traditional medicine to treat different types of human ailments Bekele (2007). Indian systems of Medicine derive many of their curative tools from plants Kumar *et al* (2005) which are used as drugs. Information about these is often found in old literature (*Atharveda, Charak Samhita, Sushruta Samhita, etc.*). In spite of the many achievements of allopathic medicines, the Indian Systems of Medicine still continue to provide medical care to majority of the people on account of their cheaper cost with no side effects Kokate *et al* (2002). Herbal drugs obtained are safer in the treatment of various diseases Ayyanar and Ignacimuthu, (2005), Sathyavathi *et al* (2011).

It has been estimated that folk healers in India use approximately about 2500 species of medicinal plants which few more than 100 species serve as regular sources of medicine Pei, (2001); Jain and Patole, (2001); Ved and Goraya, (2008). Ethnomedicine has attracted scientists world over, received and renewed attention in India in recent past because of its local acceptability. Plant extracts used in ethno medical treatments is enjoying great popularity, however, lacks scientific validation Cowan, (1999); Ved and Goraya, (2008). Traditional medicine still remains the main choice for a large majority of people for treating various diseases and ailments. Management in various forms

of diseases like diabetes, cardiovascular disorders, hepatoprotective, antibacterial, antifungal and wound healing etc. are made. In India, traditional medicines find its use on par with Western medicine Chopda and Mahajan, (2009).

Yelagiri is one of the plant biodiversity rich hub in the part of eastern ghats vellore district Tamilnadu. The hills are endowed with rich biodiversity of species. The main objective of this study was to assess the diversity of ethnomedicinal plants used by Malayali's and document the traditional medical practices followed in healing ailments. Similar ethnobotanical studies have been reported in several parts of India to document the traditional knowledge that has been vanishing Rajan *et al.*, (2002); Ganesan *et al.*, (2004); Sandhya *et al.*, (2006); Ignacimuthu *et al.*, (2006). Therefore, documenting indigenous knowledge through ethnobotanical studies is important for the conservation of biological resources and their sustainable utilization.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Study area

Yelagiri is in vellore district of Tamil Nadu state India situated at a height of 1050 meters (3500 feet) above Mean Sea Level and the temperature there ranges from 31 °C max to 11 °C minimum in summer; 28 °C maximum to 11 °C minimum in winter. Ethnobotanical survey and field investigations were conducted in several villages of the study area in Yelagiri hills during August 2012 to July 2013. During the study, daily activities of the local inhabitants were closely observed and interpersonal contacts were established by participating in their functions. There were 45 informants within the age group of 45 to 75 years. Among them five were tribal practitioner. Ethnobotanical data were collected according to the methodology suggested by Jain and Goel (1995). The ethnobotanical data were collected using questionnaire, interviews and discussions with local tribals. The responses on plants prescribed, such as part of the plant used, medicinal uses, detailed information about mode of preparation (decoction, paste, powder and juice) from the usage either fresh or dried and method of application.

### Plant collection

The collected plant species were identified taxonomically using the Flora of the presidency of madras Gamble, (1935) flora of Tamil Nadu Carnatic Mathew, (1983), Indian medicinal plants and dictionary of medicinal plants. The identified plants species were conformed with literature of Rabinat herbarium, St. Joseph College, Tiruchirapalli District. After identification, the families were arranged according to Bentham and Hooker's system of Classification (1883), Taxonomical categories, genera and species within the family are arranged, alphabetically, additional information about habit, life form were collected for each species.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present investigation revealed that the malayali tribal of the Yelagiri hills were using 175 species of plants belonging to 56 families for medicinal usage. Based on the life forms there are 34.9% herbs, 24% tree, and 14.3% shrub and under shrub 3.4% (Figure 1). Among 61 were herbs, 42 were trees, 25 were shrubs, 6 were under shrub, small tree, vine, 5 were climbing shrub and straggler, 3 were climber and shrubby herb, 2 were sub shrub, climbing herb, straggling shrub and twining shrub, 1 were shrubby, floating herb, woody shrub, twiner and erect culms (Table-1). The most commonly represented families were Euphorbiaceae with 13 species, Caesalpiniaceae with 11 species, Fabaceae with 10 species, Acanthaceae with 10 species, Apocynaceae with 9 species and Rubiaceae with 8 species and so on. The observations of different species were presented in Table-2. They were using this plants to cure diseases like fever, cough, ophthalmic obligation, intestinal worms, inflammations, indigestion, wounds, rheumatism, ear wound, cold, bone fracture, heal wounds, muscle cramp, anti-inflammatory, diurtic, lithontriptic, tonic, piles, sweet, cooling, stimulant, tonic demulcent and dysentery, scorpion bite, guinea worms, anaemia, fatigue, lassitude, nervous disorders, skin and liver diseases, urethritis and gonorrhoea, cholera and haemorrhoids, venereal diseases, head to get cooling effect to eyes, heal wounds, foul breath, scurvy, nausea and vomiting, arrest vomiting, diarrhea, ulcer, fits, small pox, rheumatism and skin diseases, strong teeth, etc. (Table -3). This is consistent with the general observations made earlier in relation to ethno botanical studies on some of the other tribal communities of Tamil Nadu reported by Karthikeyani, (2003) on Irular Tribe, Rajendran, *et al.*, (2002) on Valaya tribe, Visvanathan, (1997), Alagesaboopathi *et al.*, (1999) and vaidyanathan *et al.*, (2013) on malayali tribes.

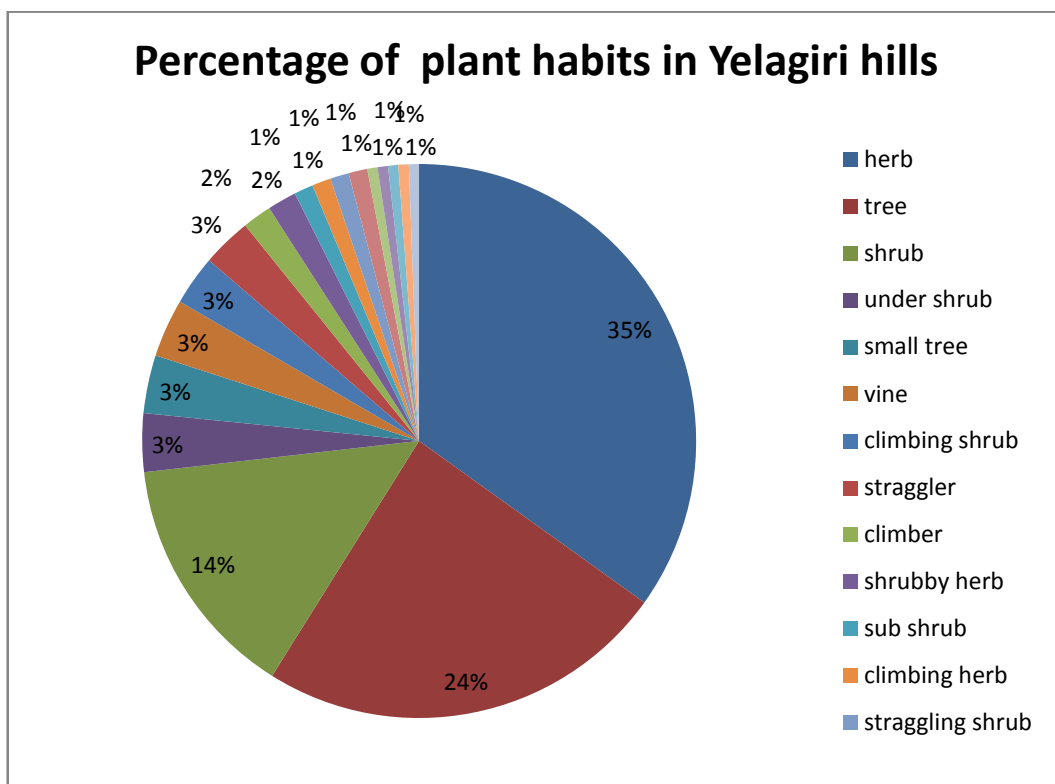


Table – 1: Distribution of plants under different habits

S.NO.	HABITS	NO. OF SPECIES
	Herb	61
	Tree	42
	Shrub	25
	Under shrub	6
	Small tree	6
	Vine	6
	Climbing shrub	5
	Straggler	5
	Climber	3
	Shrubby herb	3
	Sub shrub	2
	Climbing herb	2
	Straggling shrub	2
	Twining shrub	2
	Shrubby	1
	Floating herb	1
	Woody shrub	1
	Twiner	1
	Erect culms	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>175</b>

The medicinal use of plants leaves and roots in the management and treatment of diseases has been an age long practice Sofowara, (1982). Plant derived medicines are widely used because they are relatively safer than the synthetic alternatives; they are easily available and cheaper Iwu et al., (1999). Plant remedies were prepared mostly as infusions or decoctions. Infusions were prepared on delicate parts of the plants, that is, leaves, flowers and stem buds. The advantage with this method is that many active principles are extracted with almost no alteration of their chemical structure thus preserving almost all their properties George and Pamplona, (2000). Decoctions on the other hand were used to prepare herbal teas from the hard parts of the plants (root, rhizome, seeds and stem barks). It was observed that some plants were prepared using more than one method and in some cases more than one plant part was used. Medicinal plants and their uses in the indigenous medicine are well known to many Indian communities. The recent trend has been to blend the traditional knowledge with modern health care practices to provide effective health care services to a wider population Chetna and Anoop, (2009). The basic ingredients in the traditional

medicine are the medicinal plants, which are depleting at a faster rate due to increase in consumption and indiscriminate drawl of resources from the wild. With the changing scenario, there is a need to enhance and promote the conservation and cultivation of these natural resources especially medicinal plants. In addition to the requirement for conservation of medicinal plants it has also become essential to protect and patent the traditional knowledge Raghupathy and Lakshmi, (2001).

**Table – 2: Families with maximum number of genus & specie**

S. No	Family	No. Of Genus	No. Of Species
1.	Euphorbiaceae	8	13
2.	Caesalpiniaceae	4	11
3.	Fabaceae	10	10
4.	Acanthaceae	10	10
5.	Apocynaceae	9	9
6.	Rubiaceae	8	8
7.	Asclepiadaceae	8	8
8.	Malvaceae	5	6
9.	Mimosaceae	3	6
10.	Capparaceae	4	5
11.	Asteraceae	5	5
12.	Solanaceae	2	5
13.	Verbenaceae	5	5
14.	Labiatae	3	5
15.	Moraceae	1	5
16.	Rutaceae	4	4
17.	Aizoaceae	4	4
18.	Amaranthaceae	4	4
19.	Anacardiaceae	3	3
20.	Cucurbitaceae	3	3
21.	Convolvulaceae	3	3
22.	Annonaceae	2	2
23.	Meliaceae	2	2
24.	Combretaceae	1	2
25.	Aristolochiaceae	1	2
26.	Liliaceae	2	2
27.	Commelinaceae	2	2
28.	Araceae	2	2
29.	Cyperaceae	2	2
30.	Ranunculaceae	1	1
31.	Menispermaceae	1	1
32.	Papaveraceae	1	1
33.	Cruciferae	1	1
34.	Violaceae	1	1
35.	Oxalidaceae	1	1
36.	Rhamnaceae	1	1
37.	Vitaceae	1	1
38.	Sapindaceae	1	1
39.	Moringaceae	1	1
40.	Rosaceae	1	1
41.	Myrtaceae	1	1
42.	Punicaceae	1	1
43.	Caricaceae	1	1
44.	Apiaceae	1	1
45.	Araliaceae	1	1
46.	Alangiaceae	1	1
47.	Plumbaginaceae	1	1
48.	Nyctaginaceae	1	1
49.	Basellaceae	1	1
50.	Polygonaceae	1	1
51.	Lauraceae	1	1
52.	Orchidaceae	1	1
53.	Musaceae	1	1
54.	Agavaceae	1	1
55.	Dioscoreaceae	1	1
56.	Poaceae	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>175</b>

Table-3: Diversity of Medicinal Plant Utility in Yelagiri Hills

S. No	Botanical name	Family	Local name	Habit	Plant part used	Ethnomedicinal uses	Mode of administration
1.	<i>Clematis gouriana</i> , Roxb.	Ranunculaceae	Manivelang kodi	Climbing shrub	Leaves	Ophthalmic obligation	Leaf juice of the above plant and betel are used for ophthalmic obligation.
2.	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Annonaceae	Setha	Tree	Fruits, leaves	Intestinal worms, Inflammations	Leaf paste mixed with turmeric powder is applied externally for inflammations.
3.	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> (Sonn.) Thwaites.	Annonaceae	Nettilingam	Tree	Stem, bark	Indigestion	Juice extracted from the fresh stem bark is taken orally to treat Indigestion.
4.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> Miers.	Menispermaceae	Seendil	Climbing shrub	Leaf	Wounds.	Leaf paste is applied topically to treat wounds.
5.	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> , L.	Papaveraceae	Naikadugu	Herb	Seed	Rheumatism	Seed oil is used for lighting and the same in combination with powders of medicinal plants for rheumatism.
6.	<i>Brassica juncea</i> , Hk. f. & T.	Cruciferae	Kadugu	Herb	Leaves	Ear wound	To use internally
7.	<i>Cadaba fruticosa</i> , (L.) Druce.	Capparaceae	Vizhuthi	Shrub	Leaves	Bone fracture	Leaf paste mixed with coconut oil is used for sores and leaf paste mixed with egg applied externally
8.	<i>Capparis zeylanica</i> , L.	Capparaceae	Kathotti	Climbing shrub	Root, bark	Indigestion	Root, bark is ground with water, boiled and taken orally to treat indigestion.
9.	<i>Cleome gynandra</i> , L.	Capparaceae	Nalvelai	Herb	Leaves	Could	Leaves of the species could be more nutritious than most exotic leafy vegetables.
10.	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> , L.	Capparaceae	Naikadugu	Herb	Leaf	Heal wounds.	Leaf paste is applied topically to heal wounds.
11.	<i>Crateva adansonii</i> , DC.	Capparaceae	Mavilangam	Tree	Leaves, root, stem, bark	Muscle cramp, Anti-inflammatory, diuretic, lithontriptic, tonic.	Rub with fresh sugarcane, apply to the affected areas
12.	<i>Hybanthus enneaspermus</i> F. Muell.	Violaceae	Orithal thamarai	Herb	Whole plant	Cough	Paste of whole plant is applied topically to treat cough.
13.	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> G. Don.	Malvaceae	Thuthi	Shrub	Root	Piles	Roots taken orally along with onion
14.	<i>Bombax scopulorum</i> , Dunn.	Malvaceae	Ilavu	Smell tree	Leaf	Sweet, cooling, stimulant, tonic demulcent and dysentery	The plant is useful Sweet, cooling, stimulant, tonic demulcent and dysentery.
15.	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (Linn.)	Malvaceae	Gratean Java cotton	Tree	Root	Scorpion bite	Paste of roots for external application
16.	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> , L.	Malvaceae	Kaccakkirai	Shrub	Leaf	Guinea worms, anaemia, fatigue, lassitude	The powdered leaves are applied to Guinea worms, The peelings from the stems have been used in the treatment of anaemia, fatigue, lassitude.
17.	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> , L.	Malvaceae	Semparathai	Under Shrub	Flower	Nervous disorders	The soaked petal along with coconut oil is externally applied for nervous disorders.
18.	<i>Thespesia populnea</i> (L.) Sol.ex Corr. Serr.	Malvaceae	Poovarasu	Tree	Bark, root	Skin and liver diseases, urethritis and gonorrhoea, dysentery, cholera and haemorrhoids.	The decoction of the bark is commonly used, Oil of the bark mixed with vegetable oil is useful, bark and root, decoction used
19.	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> , L.	Oxalidaceae	Pulichcha keerai	Herb	Leaves	Venereal diseases	Leaves of the above, barks of <i>Syzygium cumini</i> , seeds of <i>Cuminum cyminum</i> and palm sugar are powdered and used are venereal diseases. Frush cillies, brinjal and dry fish are to be restricted.
20.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> Corr.ex.Roxb.	Rutaceae	Vilvam	Tree	Leaf, fruit	Head to Get cooling effect to eyes, heal wounds.	Leaf paste is applied topically to heal wounds; Ripened fruit pulp paste is applied on head to get cooling effect to eyes.
21.	<i>Citrus medica</i> , L.	Rutaceae	Campalam	Small tree	Fruits	Foul breath, scurvy, nausea and vomiting.	A small quantity of insipid juice, if any
22.	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.)	Rutaceae	Karuveppilai	Tree	Leaves	Arrest vomiting.	Juice of tender leaves is taken orally
23.	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i> , Lam.	Rutaceae	Mila karana	Straggler	Whole plant	Cure fever, diarrhea, Cough, wound and ulcer, Fits	Fruit are useful
24.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Vembu	Tree	Leaf	Small pox, Rheumatism and skin diseases, strong teeth	Leaf paste is applied topically on the body to treat smallpox, rheumatism and skin diseases. The young twigs are used as toothbrush and to develop strong teeth.
25.	<i>Melia composita</i> , Willd.	Meliaceae	Malaiyempu	Tree	Leaves, seeds	Small pox, rheumatism and skin diseases. Strong teeth	Leaves paste is applied topically on the body to treat small pox, rheumatism and skin diseases. The young twigs are used as toothbrush to develop strong teeth.

26.	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> , Lam.	Rhamnaceae	Kattu illanthai	Tree	Fruit, root, leaf, bark, flower	Wounds, ulcer, fever, vomiting, diarrhea	Decoction, infusion
27.	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	Vitaceae	Pirandai	Shrub	Stem	Easy digestion.	Paste of stem is taken orally for easy digestion.
28.	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.	Sapindaceae	Mudakkathan	Vine	Root	Throat infection and headache.	Root is boiled with oil and applied on head before bath to treat
29.	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i> , (Houtt.) Merr.	Anacardiaceae	Anaikarai	Tree	Leaf	Wounds, bruises, ulcer, ophthalmia, Odontalgia, diarrhoea and dysentery.	Leaf paste applied
30.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Maamaram	Tree	Leaf and stem bark	Heel cracks.	The latex from leaf and stem bark is used to treat heel cracks.
31.	<i>Odina wodier</i> Roxb.	Anacardiaceae	Uthiyam, Odimaram	Tree	Leaves	Prevent white discharge in women.	Juice of leaves is taken orally to prevent white discharge in women.
32.	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Moringaceae	Murangai	Tree	Leaf, Flower	Indigestion and eye diseases, Eyes and increases sperm production in men.	The leaf is taken as food and it reduces body heat and to treat, indigestion and eye diseases. Flower is taken as food and it gives chillness to Eyes and increases sperm production in men.
33.	<i>Atylosia albicans</i> , Benth.	Fabaceae	Kollukoppam kodi	Climbing shrub	Whole plant	Galactagogue in cows	This plant is used as a galactagogue in cows.
34.	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.	Fabaceae	Sangu Pushpam	Vine	Root	Indigestion, eye diseases and headache.	Root powder is mixed with water and taken orally to treat indigestion, eye diseases and headache.
35.	<i>Crotalaria pallida</i> Aiton.	Fabaceae	Nathai suri	Herb	Leaves	Paralysed parts of the body	Leaves and floral parts of the plants of <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> , <i>Crotalaria pallida</i> , <i>Indigofera linnaei</i> and <i>Salanum seafortianum</i> are made into paste and applied on the paralysed parts of the body
36.	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> , (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	Pullati	Under shrub	Leaves	Ear to kill insects	Leaves are boiled with castor oil and decanted. This is applied in the ear to kill insects.
37.	<i>Indigofera linnaei</i> , Ali.	Fabaceae	Seppu nerinji	Herb	Leaves	Paralysed parts of the body	Leaves and floral parts of the plants of <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> , <i>Crotalaria pallida</i> , <i>Indigofera linnaei</i> and <i>Salanum seafortianum</i> are made into paste and applied on the paralysed parts of the body
38.	<i>Lablab purpureus</i> (L.) Sweet var.	Fabaceae	Avarai	Vine	Seeds	Disorders, diarrhoea, inflammation and strangury	To use internally
39.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> L.	Fabaceae	Ponka	Tree	Bark, leaf	Cattle for better Digestion.	Bark and leaf powder is given orally to cattle For better Digestion.
40.	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> , Roxb.	Fabaceae	Vengai	Tree	Aerial part	Astringent, inflammation, diabetes, cough, asthma and graying hair.	The heartwood is used as an astringent and in the treatment of inflammation and diabetes.
41.	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> , Pers.	Fabaceae	Agathe	Tree	Leaf	Cooling effect to infected eyes	Cooked leaves are taken to get cooling effect to infected eyes.
42.	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> , (L.) Pers.	Fabaceae	Kavalam	Under shrub	Leaves	Breast milk for infantile	Leaves and root bark of the above and fruits of <i>eleteria cardamomum</i> are powdered and again mixed with hot water or preferably with breast milk for infantile.
43.	<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i> , (L.) Roxb.	Caesalpinaceae	Kaccakkay	Straggling shrub	Leaf	Fever, cough, worms, flatulence, dyspepsia, Jaundice, arthritis, splenomegaly and Diabetes.	To use internally
44.	<i>Cassia roxburghii</i> , DC.	Caesalpinaceae	Sennkondrai	Tree	Leaf, seed	Hepatoprotective activity.	The extract at the Doses of 250 mg/kg and 500 mg/kg
45.	<i>Cassia alata</i> L.	Caesalpinaceae	Seemaay agathi	Shrub	Leaf	Snake bite	Paste of leaves is applied externally on the spot
46.	<i>Cassia auriculata</i> L.	Caesalpinaceae	Avarai	Shrub	Stem	Purgative	Stem decoction mixed with garlic and powdered pepper is given to cattle as purgative.
47.	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Caesalpinaceae	Sarakondrai	Tree	Leaf, bark	Purgative	Bark decoction mixed with garlic and Powdered pepper is Given to cattle as purgative.
48.	<i>Cassia obtusa</i> , (Roxb.)Wight & Arn.	Caesalpinaceae	Mulaipal Virai	Herb	Leaf, seed	Skin troubles, cough, wounds	Seeds used in ophthalmia and skin troubles, also used as a cathartic; leaves used in cough, constipation and wounds.
49.	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> L.	Caesalpinaceae	Peithagarai	Under	Leaf	Scabies and to heal bone fractures	Leaf paste is applied topically to treat scabies and to heal

				shrub			bone fractures.
50.	<i>Cassia senna</i> , Linn.	Caesalpiniaceae	Nelavakai	Herb	Leaf	Abdominal disorders, leprosy, skin disease, Jaundice Leucoderma, cough, bronchitis, typhoid Fever, anaemia and Tumours.	Leaf extracts used as laxative and used
51.	<i>Cassia tora</i> , Linn.	Caesalpiniaceae	Tagarai	Herb	Leaf, stem	Malaria, ring worm, chronic inflammation of The skin and Other skin diseases.	Paste of leaves is applied on skin
52.	<i>Delonix elata</i> (L.)Gamble	Caesalpiniaceae	Vaadha mudakki	Tree	Leaves and bark	Anti-inflammatory Activity	Fresh leaves were carefully cleaned, dried in shade, powdered stored to use
53.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> , L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Puli	Tree	Fruit	Painful muscle swelling	Fresh fruit pulp paste mixed with lime is Applied on the painful muscle swelling.
54.	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> , Link.	Mimosaceae	Seegai	Small tree	Bark, leaf and Wood, gum	Cuts and wounds, bronchial diseases	The gum has been as a remedy in bronchial diseases and as an antidote to poisoning by alcohol and ammonia.
55.	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> , (L) Del.ssp.	Mimosaceae	Tiritapicam	Tree	Leaf	Astringent, acrid, cooling, styptic, Aphrodisiac, vulnerary, Anthelmintic, dysentery	Tender leaf juice is taken internally to cure dysentery
56.	<i>Acacia pennata</i> (L.) Willd.	Mimosaceae	Kattuchikai	Straggler	Stem, bark	Diarrhea	Decoction of stem bark is given orally
57.	<i>Albizia amara</i> , Boiv.	Mimosaceae	Oosillai	Tree	Stem, bark	Healing wounds.	Stem bark paste is applied externally for Healing wounds.
58.	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> , (L.)	Mimosaceae	Siridam	Tree	Leaf	Rheumatic joint pain.	Tonic is taken orally
59.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> , L.	Mimosaceae	Thotta sinungi	Herb	Whole plant	Prevent Excess menstrual bleeding	Whole plants used
60.	<i>Rubus racemosus</i> , Roxb.	Rosaceae	Neer mundi	Straggling shrub	Leaves	Oedema	Decoction of the leaves is given for Oedema.
61.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> Roxb.Ex. De Wight & Arn.	Combretaceae	Marutha maram	Tree	Fruit	Headache to kill worms in teeth.	Fruit paste is applied topically on wounds. Bark powder is boiled with water and inhaled to cure headache to kill worms in teeth.
62.	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> , Retz.	Combretaceae	Kadukai	Tree	Fruits, flowers	Cough and asthma	Fruits of the above and flowers of <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> (Elavangam) are powdered and mixed with honey administered thrice daily for curing cough and asthma.
63.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Myrtaceae	Naval maram	Tree	Stem, bark	Swellings reduce body heat.	Paste of stem bark is applied topically to treat swellings. The ripe fresh and Fruits are taken orally to reduce body heat.
64.	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Punicaceae	Maathulai	Tree	Young butts, shoots and fruits	Dysentery, diarrhea	The flower buds mixed with salt are used in bronchitis, dysentery and diarrhea.
65.	<i>Carica papaya</i> , L.	Caricaceae	Pappali	Tree	Leaf, fruits, Latex	Tuberculosis and promotes menstrual flow.	The latex is externally used in the vagina for early delivery.
66.	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> , (L.) Schrader.	Cucurbitaceae	Peytumatti	Vine	Leaf, fruits	Tumours, leucoderma, ulcers, asthma, Bronchitis, jaundice	The plant is useful Tumours, leucoderma, ulcers, asthma, Bronchitis, jaundice, Elephantiasis, tubercular glands of the neck and splenomegaly.
67.	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.)	Cucurbitaceae	Kovai	Vine	Leaf	Skin diseases.	Leaf Juice is mixed with butter and applied topically to treat skin Diseases.
68.	<i>Mukia maderaspatana</i> , (L.)M. Roemer.	Cucurbitaceae	Musumusukai	Climber	Leaf	Burning sensation, dipsia, flatulence, colic Consumption, Ulcers, cough, asthma, neuralgia, notalgia, odontalgia and vertigo.	To uses internally
69.	<i>Gilinus lotoides</i> L.	Aizoaceae	Seruserupadai	Herb	Leaf	Wounds and Inflammation, orally as blood purifier Used in syphilis.	Poultice made up of leaves is applied, plant crushed in 100 ml water and given 7 days to expel intestinal worms.
70.	<i>Gisekia pharnaceoides</i> , L.	Aizoaceae	Manalikkirai	Herb	Whole plant	Diarrhoea, domestic stock	Whole plant is occasionally eaten as a vegetable
71.	<i>Mollugo pentaphylla</i> , L.	Aizoaceae	Par padagam	Herb	Leaves	Cooling purpose	Leaves boiled in water and taken to cooling purpose.
72.	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> L.	Aizoaceae	Saaranai	Herb	Roots	Constipation and Asthma.	Decoction of roots is taken internally to treat Constipation and asthma.



73.	<i>Centella asiatica</i> L.	Apiaceae	Vallarai	Herb	Leaves	Wound	Decoction applied topically along with coconut oil
74.	<i>Schefflera stellata</i> (Gaerth.) Harms.	Araliaceae	Pei miratti	Climbing shrub	Leaves	Corroborant	Powdered leaf mixed with water and sprayed as a Corroborant.
75.	<i>Alangium salvifolium</i> , Wang.	Alangiaceae	Alangil	Tree	Root	Skin disease	Root bark applied externally
76.	<i>Canthium parviflorum</i> , Lam.	Rubiaceae	Karai	Shrub	Root, Leaves	Diuretic	Root & Leaves paste used for diuretic
77.	<i>Catunaregam torulosa</i> , (Dennst.) Tirveng.	Rubiaceae	Kalikai	Tree	Fruit	Curing dandruff	Paste or powder of fruit is used for Curing dandruff. Avoid bathing for two days.
78.	<i>Hedyotis affinis</i> , W. & A.	Rubiaceae	Mookkuthi poondu	Herb	Whole plant	Venereal diseases	Powdered plant is consumed with curing venereal diseases.
79.	<i>Ixora coccinea</i> , L.	Rubiaceae	Vedchi	Shrub	Leaf	Cough, fever, conorrhoea, diarrhoea, Dysentery, sores, ulcers and skin diseases.	To use internally
80.	<i>Morinda coreia</i> Aiton.	Rubiaceae	Nunaa	Tree	Leaves, fruits, roots	Kidney disorders, inflammation, asthma, bone and joint disorders, stomach ulcer, heart disease, high blood pressure, infections, migraine, stroke, and pain, Spongy gum	Noni juice
81.	<i>Oldenlandia umbellata</i> L.	Rubiaceae	Siruver	Herb	Root	Arrest bleeding.	The root paste is applied topically to arrest bleeding.
82.	<i>Rubia cordifolia</i> L.	Rubiaceae	Kalaminukki kodi	Climbing	Leaf	Constipation	Leaf paste mixed with milk is used for constipation.
83.	<i>Spermacoce hispida</i> L.	Rubiaceae	Nathaichuri	Herb	Seeds	Stomach problems.	The seeds are crushed into paste and taken orally to treat stomach problems.
84.	<i>Centrantherum anthelminticum</i> , O. Kze.	Asteraceae	Aanicherugi thazhai	Herb	Whole plant	Paralysis and fits	Whole plant of the above, <i>leucas lavandulifolia</i> and <i>wattakaka volubilis</i> are powdered and again mixed with water. Administered thrice for curing paralysis and fits.
85.	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> L.	Asteraceae	Karisalam kanni	Herb	Whole plant	Jaundice	10g whole plant paste along with 5g each leaves paste of <i>phyllanthus amarus</i> (keelanelli) and <i>Ricinus communis</i> (aamanakku) is taken internally on empty stomach for two weeks for treating jaundice
86.	<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i> , Ruiz. Lopez & Pavon.	Asteraceae	Sirukanni	Herb	Leaf	Eczema	Powdered leaves mixed with coconut oil are used for eczema.
87.	<i>Launaea sarmentosa</i> , (Willd.) Schultz. BIP.	Asteraceae	Eluthanipoondu	Herb	Leaf	Lactagogue, diuretic, aperient	The plant is given as a lactagogue. Juice of the plant is tonic, diuretic, aperient; applied in rheumatic affections and given as a soporific to children
88.	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> , L.	Asteraceae	Vettukkaya Puntu	Herb	Leaf	Healing wounds	Leaf juice is applied externally for healing Wounds.
89.	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> , L.	Plumbaginaceae	Chittira moola chedi	Herb	Root	Curing boils	Powdered roots of the above and <i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> are mixed with sulphur and applied on the body. Instead of sulphur if mixed with jaggery is given internally for curing boils.
90.	<i>Carissa spinarum</i> , L.	Apocynaceae	Sirukila	Shrub	Leaves	Snake bites, rheumatism and worms.	Roughly ground powder of the roots mixed with water is poured into the holes of snakes
91.	<i>Cascabela thevetia</i> , (L.) Lippold.	Apocynaceae	Manja alari	Shrub	Latex	Swellings due to mumps	After application of plant latex, salt and turmeric powder are smeared on swellings due to mumps.
92.	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> G. Don.	Apocynaceae	Nithyakalyani	Herb	Whole plant	Diabetes	Whole plant is powdered and mixed with cow's milk and taken orally to treat diabetes.
93.	<i>Ervatamia coronaria</i> , Steapf.	Apocynaceae	Nanthiya vattai	Shrub	Root, leaves	Rheumatism, dysentery, dyspepsia and diarrhoea.	Two gram leaf powder with honey is used five days to cure. Decoction of the roots is a taken as alterative.
94.	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> , Wall.	Apocynaceae	Kutasappalai	Small tree	Root Bark	Dysentery	Decoction from the root bark taken to get relief
95.	<i>Nerium oleander</i> Sol.	Apocynaceae	Arali	Shrub	Stem, bark	Ear pain.	Juice prepared from the stem bark is boiled with gingelly oil and two drops are poured into ear to treat ear pain.
96.	<i>Plumeria rubra</i> , L.	Apocynaceae	Eelathalari	Shrub	Leaf, latex	Ulcers, pruritus, leprosy, and vitiated Conditions of Vata and Kapha, itches, swellings, and fevers	The latex of <i>Plumeria</i> has been utilized in tropical regions for medicine for the treatment of itches, swellings, and fevers.



97.	<i>Rauwolfia tetraphylla</i> Linn.	Apocynaceae	Nagamani	Woody shrub	Whole plant	Skin diseases	Paste of the whole plant is mixed with castor oil and applied topically to treat skin diseases.
98.	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> (Roxb.) R.Br.	Apocynaceae	Veppalai	Tree	Seed	Indigestion.	Juice of seeds taken orally to treat indigestion.
99.	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i> L.	Asclepiadaceae	Chandhra malli	Herb	Leaves	Paralysed parts of the body	Leaves and floral parts of the plants of <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> , <i>Crotalaria pallida</i> , <i>Indigofera linnaei</i> and <i>Salanum seaforthianum</i> are made into paste and applied on the paralysed parts of the body
100.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> , R.Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Erukku	Shrubby	Leaves	Snake bite	Leaf paste is applied externally for snake bite.
101.	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> , R. Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Sirukurinchan	Twining Shrub	Leaf	Snake bite.	Leaf powder is mixed with cow's milk and taken orally to treat Diabetes. The root powder is taken orally and also applied on the bitten spot to treat snake bite.
102.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> Linn. R. Br. Muell.	Asclepiadaceae	Nannari	Twining Shrub	Whole plant	Body cool.	Juice extracted from the whole plant is taken Internally to keep the body cool.
103.	<i>Pentatropis microphylla</i> , W. & A	Asclepiadaceae	Upilankodi	Climber	Leaf	Constipation, colic and diarrhea.	The plant is considered cooling and alterative. The plant yields the siddha drug
104.	<i>Pergularia daemia</i> (Forsskal) Chiov.	Asclepiadaceae	Uttamani	Straggler	Leaf	Cure Body pain.	Bath with leaf decoction is taken to cure Body pain.
105.	<i>Tylophora indica</i> , (Burm.f.) Merr.	Asclepiadaceae	Nangilaipirattai	Straggler	Root , Leaves	Asthma and expectorant, antidote to poison.	Root decoction is internally used, Leaves decoction are internally used as an antidote to poison.
106.	<i>Wattakaka volubilis</i> Cooke.	Asclepiadaceae	Kurinjan	Straggler	Leaf	Rheumatic pain, cough, fever and severe cold.	Leaf paste is applied topically to treat
107.	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> , L.	Convolvulaceae	Vishnukranthi	Herb	Leaves	Paralysed parts of the body	Leaves and floral parts of the plants of <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> , <i>Crotalaria pallida</i> , <i>Indigofera linnaei</i> and <i>Salanum seaforthianum</i> are made into paste and applied on the paralysed parts of the body
108.	<i>Ipomoea obscura</i> (L.) Ker Gawler	Convolvulaceae	Cirutali	Twiner	Leaf	Wound	Leaf paste mixed with castor oil is applied on Wound.
109.	<i>Merremia emarginata</i> , Hall.f.	Convolvulaceae	Elikkadilai	Herb	Whole plant	Stomach Problems.	Decoction of the whole plant is taken internally to treat
110.	<i>Datura metel</i> L.	Solanaceae	Oomathai	Shrubby Herb	Leaf	Earache	Few drops of leaf juice are poured into ear to treat earache.
111.	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	Solanaceae	Manathakkali	Herb	Whole plant	Cough	Whole plant parts are taken as food to treat cough.
112.	<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i> , Andr.	Solanaceae	Salangai	Vine	Leaves	Paralysed parts of the body	Leaves and floral parts of the plants of <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> , <i>Crotalaria pallida</i> , <i>Indigofera linnaei</i> and <i>Salanum seaforthianum</i> are made into paste and applied on the paralysed parts of the body
113.	<i>Solanum torvum</i> Sw.	Solanaceae	Sundaikkai	Herb	Leaf	Reduce body heat	Leaf juice is taken orally to reduce body heat.
114.	<i>Solanum trilobatum</i> L.	Solanaceae	Thuthuvalai	Shrub	Fruits, leaf	Cough and itching	Unripe fruits are prepared as curry or roasted in gingerly oil and taken orally along with food to strengthen the body. The leaf juice is taken orally to treat cough and itching.
115.	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> Nees.	Acanthaceae	Adathodai	Shrub	Leaves	Asthma	Adathodai Leaves are ground with the flowers of <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> and taken Orally to treat asthma.
116.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm. f.) Wallich ex Nees	Acanthaceae	Nilavembu	Herb	Leaf	Bitten site of snake, beetle and Scorpion, diabetes	Leaf paste is applied topically at the bitten site of snake, beetle and Scorpion. Powdered leaf is mixed with cow or goat's milk and taken and rally to treat diabetes.
117.	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i> (L.) T. Anderson	Acanthaceae	Valukkai keerai	Herb	Leaf	Heal wounds (burns)	Leaf powder is mixed with coconut oil and applied topically to heal wounds.
118.	<i>Blepharis maderaspatensis</i> , (L.)	Acanthaceae	Nethirapoundu	Herb	Leaf	Wound, healing	Leaves are ground with egg and onion applied externally
119.	<i>Depteracanthus pathulus</i> (Jacq.) Nees	Acanthaceae	Nittinaviral kurittan	Herb	Leaf	Eye sore	The leaves are used to treat
120.	<i>Dicliptera cuneata</i> Nees.	Acanthaceae	Pinchakusuma	Herb	Seed	Eczema	Seeds of the above entire plant of <i>Dicliptera cuneata</i> , <i>papilionanthe supulata</i> are powdered and mixed with coconut oil. Treatment of eczema.
121.	<i>Gendarussa vulgaris</i> , Nees.	Acanthaceae	Karunochi	Under	Leaf	Ear pain	Leaf juice is poured into ears for ear pain.

				shrub			
122.	<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i> , (Schum)Heine.	Acanthaceae	Nirmulli	Herb	Leaf, seed	Aphrodisiac and increase male fertility.	Leaf, seed Used against cough, seeds used as aphrodisiac and increase male fertility.
123.	<i>Indoneesiella echioides</i> , (L.) Sreemadh.	Acanthaceae	Pittumpai	Herb	Leaf	Head to prevent falling and graying hair.	Leaf juice boiled with coconut oil is applied on head to prevent falling and graying hair.
124.	<i>Justicia tranquebariensis</i> L.	Acanthaceae	Thavasi murungai	Shrub	Leaves	Cobra bite	50 ml of leaf juice is given orally to treat snake bite. Leaf paste applied externally on the site of snake bite work as an antidote
125.	<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i> (L.)	Verbenaceae	Pici nari sangu	Shrub	Leaf	Fever.	Leaf is ground in water and the juice is taken orally to treat fever.
126.	<i>Lantana camara</i> L.	Verbenaceae	Unni chedi	Tree	Flower	Headache	A handful of flower is ground with coconut oil and applied topically on the head to get relief from headache.
127.	<i>Lippia nodiflora</i> Mich.	Verbenaceae	Poduthalai	Herb	Leaves	Swellings and wounds.	Paste of leaves is applied topically to treat swellings and wounds.
128.	<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i> Vahl.	Verbenaceae	Seemainayuruvi	Herb	Stem and root, bark	Dysentery	Paste of stem and root bark is applied topically to treat dysentery.
129.	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Verbenaceae	Notchi	Shrub	Leaves	Headache, fever, cold, and cough.	Leaves are boiled in water and the vapour is inhaled twice a day to get relief from headache, fever, cold, and cough.
130.	<i>Anisomeles indica</i> , O.Kze.	Labiatae	Visakali	Shrubby herb	Leaves	Removing pieces of snake bones from the bare foot.	Leaves and flora parts of the plant, moistened millet are powdered and used as a poultice for removing pieces of snake bones from the bare foot.
131.	<i>Anisomeles malabarica</i> (L.) R.Br.	Labiatae	Peruntumpai	Shrubby herb	Leaf	Halitosis, amentia, Intestinal worms and fever arising from teething in children.	The plant is useful halitosis, amentia, Intestinal worms and fever.
132.	<i>Leucas aspera</i> (Willd) Link.	Labiatae	Thumbai	Herb	Leaf	Bronchitis	Leaf juice is given with honey to treat bronchitis in children.
133.	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> , L.	Labiatae	Capja	Herb	Leaf	Ear pain.	Leaf juice is used as drops in ear pain.
134.	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> L.	Labiatae	Thulasi	Sub shrub	Leaf	Cough	Leaf juice is mixed with cumin is given to cure the dry cough.
135.	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L.	Nyctaginaceae	Mookaratai	Herb	Root	Hydrocele	Root paste is applied topically to treat Hydrocele.
136.	<i>Achyranthus aspera</i> , L.	Amaranthaceae	Nayuruvi	Herb	Leaves	Piles	Powdered leaves of the above and <i>caesalpinia bonduc</i> mixed with curd is administered 3 days.
137.	<i>Aerva lanata</i> (L.) Juss.Ex Schult.	Amaranthaceae	Siru peelai	Under shrub	Whole plant	Cough, sore throat and Wounds.	Juice of whole plant is taken orally to treat cough, sore throat and wounds.
138.	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> , R. Br	Amaranthaceae	Ponnakanni	Herb	Leaf	Burning sensation, diarrhoea, leprosy, skin diseases and fever	The leaves are used as a vegetable
139.	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> , L.	Amaranthaceae	Mullikkirai	Herb	Leaf, stem	Leprosy, eczema, nausea, fever and anemia.	Leaves and stem paste with palm oil used
140.	<i>Basella alba</i> , L.	Basellaceae	Vennang kodi	Climbing herb	Whole plant	Poultice for setting bones	Paste made out of the above are used as poultice for setting bones
141.	<i>Polygonum plebejum</i> , R. Br.	Polygonaceae	Tharaikodi	Herb	Root	Dysentery	Root paste with curd is administered for dysentery.
142.	<i>Aristolochia bracteata</i> , Retz.	Aristolochiaceae	Atutintappalai	Herb	Leaf	Dandruff and fungal infection.	Leaf paste applied over the scalp to relieve dandruff and Fungal infection.
143.	<i>Aristolochia indica</i> , L.	Aristolochiaceae	Perumarunthu	Tree	Leaf	Stomach pain.	The leaf juice of the plants three days to relieve stomach pain.
144.	<i>Cinnamomum verum</i> Presl.	Lauraceae	Lavangappattai,	Tree	Stem, bark	Cough, dysentery And to keep the body cool.	Decoction of stem bark is taken internally to treat cough, dysentery and to keep the body cool.
145.	<i>Acalypha indica</i> ,L.	Euphorbiaceae	Kuppai meni	Herb	Leaf	Body itching.	Leaf juice is applied externally for curing body itching.
146.	<i>Bridelia retusa</i> , Spr.	Euphorbiaceae	Aan vengai	Small tree	Stem, bark	Relieve chest pain	Powdered stem, bark with water used as corminative for cows. Latex is applied on the chest of humans to relieve chest pain.
147.	<i>Croton bonplandianus</i> , Baillon.	Euphorbiaceae	Attupuntu	Sub shrub	Leaves	Wounds	Plant latex is used to cure wounds.
148.	<i>Euphorbia antiquorum</i> Linn.	Euphorbiaceae	Sathurakkalli	Tree	Latex	Free motion.	Dried latex is taken internally in low dose to help free motion.
149.	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> , L.	Euphorbiaceae	Pall sedi	Shrub	Leaves	Indigestion, stop dysentery	The aqueous extract of <i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> at doses of

							100, 200 and 300mg/kg orally relative to the control group
150.	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> , L.	Euphorbiaceae	Cututuratticceti	Herb	Whole plant	Stomach Upset	Entire plant paste in goat milk taken internally for stomach Upset.
151.	<i>Euphorbia hypericifolia</i> , L.	Euphorbiaceae	Sivakadai poodu	Herb	Whole plant	Cows as corroborant	Powdered plant mixed with hot water sprayed on the cows as corroborant.
152.	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Kodikalli	Small tree	Stem	Skin diseases.	The stem is boiled with water and given to children to treat skin diseases.
153.	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Aadalai	Shrub	Latex	Mouth ulcer	Milky latex cures
154.	<i>Phyllanthus debilis</i> Klein ex Willd.	Euphorbiaceae	Kizha nelli	Herb	Whole plant	Jaundice	Paste of the above and whole plant of <i>synetrella nodiflora</i> is mixed with goat milk. This is administered thrice for curing jaundice.
155.	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Nelli	Tree	Fruit	Cold and cough.	Fruit powder is mixed with cow's or goat's milk and taken orally to treat cold and cough.
156.	<i>Reidia floribunda</i> , W.	Euphorbiaceae	Elumurukki	Shrub	Leaves	Setting bones	Powdered leaves mixed with powder of black gram and Maida is used for setting bones.
157.	<i>Rhinacanthus nasutus</i> , (Linn.)	Euphorbiaceae	Amanakku	Shrub	Seed	Fever	Seed oil is used for cooling the body during fever
158.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Moraceae	Alamaram	Tree	Stem, latex	Tooth brush.	Stem, latex is applied topically on heel cracks. Young stem is used as tooth brush.
159.	<i>Ficus macrocarpa</i> , W.	Moraceae	Kalathi	Shrub	Latex	Join to relieve pain	Plant latex is applied on Join to relieve pain.
160.	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Athi maram	Tree	Stem latex	Heel cracks.	Stem, latex is applied topically to treat heel cracks.
161.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Arasu	Tree	Leaf	Relief from body pain.	Dried leaf powder is mixed with water and taken orally to get relief from body pain.
162.	<i>Ficus virens</i> , Aiton.	Moraceae	Nakaiyal	Tree	Leaf, root	Traumatic swelling and pain.	"Dosage Oral: decoction, 9 to 15 grams.
163.	<i>Bulbophyllum neilgherrense</i> , Wight.	Orchidaceae	Kallukai	Herb	Whole plant	Corroborant	Powdered dried plant mixed with milk is administered as corroborant. Existence of this plant in the only locality of the yelagiri hills of the district is doubtful due to large-scale exploitation by locals for scale.
164.	<i>Musa paradica</i> , L.	Musaceae	Vazhai	Herb	Bark	Kidney trouble	Stem & Spike are boiled and taken internally
165.	<i>Furcraea foetida</i> , (L.) Haw.	Agavaceae	Annaikatrakai	Herb	Leaf, root	Febrifuge, back pain	Leaf decoction for a febrifuge, root mixed with gin and used for back pain.
166.	<i>Dioscorea oppositifolia</i> , L.	Dioscoreaceae	Kuttuvalli kizhangu kodi	Climbing herb	Rhizomes, seeds	Good for health	Rhizomes of the above and seeds of millet are powdered and take in as food. Good for health.
167.	<i>Aloe vera</i> L.	Liliaceae	Sothukathalai	Herb	Leaf	Hair growth and good sleep.	Sap mixed with oil is heated and the mixture is applied on hair for hair growth and good sleep.
168.	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> , Willd.	Liliaceae	Thanni vittan kizhangu	Shrub	Root	Increasing lactation and uterine disorder.	Root powder mixed with milk taken internally
169.	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> , L.	Commelinaceae	Kaanavazai	Herb	Stem	Heal wound	Juice extracted from the stem is applied topically on affected places to heal wounds.
170.	<i>Cyanotis papilionacea</i> , (L.) Schult.	Commelinaceae,	Eggvalli kizhangu	Herb	Rhizome	Wasp stings	Powder or pastes of the rhizome with add milk is administered for wasp stings.
171.	<i>Acorus calamus</i> L.	Araceae	Vasambu	Shrub	Rhizome	Clarity of speech.	Dried rhizome is ground in water and the paste is given orally to children for clarity of speech.
172.	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> , L.	Araceae	Akayattamarai	Floating Herb	Whole plant	Ease menstrual flow, urination, digestion, cure dysentery, gonorrhoea and urinary problems	Whole plant Pound until fine and paste onto stomach and swollen parts, boil, syphilis. Water from the braise plant is drink to ease menstrual flow, urination, digestion, cure dysentery, gonorrhoea and urinary problems.
173.	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	Cyperaceae	Muttakkacu	Herb	Tubers	Wounds, fevers and digestive system Disorders.	Tubers Crushed with water taken for 10 day
174.	<i>Fimbristylis cymosa</i> R.Br.	Cyperaceae	Kothuppullu	Herb	Root	Dysentery	Root extract is taken orally in empty stomach along with 100 ml of milk for 2 - 3 days to cure dysentery.
175.	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> L. Pers.	Poaceae	Arugampullu	Erect culums	Whole plant	Body cool	Decoction of whole plant is taken orally to keep the body cool.

### CONCLUSION

The present investigation revealed that medicinal plants still play a vital role in the primary health care of the people. The information gathered from the tribals is useful for further research in the field of ethno botany, taxonomy. This study offers a model for studying the relationship between plants and people, within the context of traditional remedies is obviously ensure therapeutical efficacy. The value of using ethnobotanical information is to initiate drug discovery efforts. This study also gathered a broad spectrum of information concerning medicinal plants used by tribals. Due to lack of interest among the younger generation of tribal the traditional and conventional knowledge is unable to transfer the new generation. We face the possibility of losing this knowledge of wealth regarding health in their near future.

### Acknowledgement

The authors are thankful to the elderly people of the malayali tribe of yelagiri hills for their valuable information shared regarding the ethnomedicine and healing practice. The authors also thankful to the forest department for rendered support during our field studies.

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