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Documentation of Medicinal Plants from SV Govt. Degree & PG College Campus Palem, Mahabubnagar Dist. Telangana, India

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: Documentation of medicinal plants from the campus of SV Govt. Degree & PG College Palem.
Methods: Regular field trips were conducted, the information about the plants was recorded using standard questionnaire with the informers. The collected plant specimens were authentically identified with the help standard of floras.
Results: A total about 46 medicinal plants species were documented from the study area. Of 46 plants species belonging to 44 genera and 23 families were found useful. The largest families Anacardiaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Fabaceae were represented 05 species followed by Euphorbiaceae 04 species Asteraceae 3 species. Whereas 09 families i.e., Acanthaceae**,** Amarathaceae, Cactaceae, Lamiaceae**,** Mimosaceae, Moraceae, Rutaceae, Sapindaceae, Solanaceae represented by 2 of each species. While the 11 families represented single species.
Concussion: The present documentation will be useful to the campus students for further research and field works.

Keywords- SV Govt. Degree & PG College campus**,** Medicinal plants, Mahabubnagar, Telangana.

INTRODUCTION

Man has been using plants from ancient time and research workers are constantly brings to light additional information on the relationship between plants and man. The theme of ethnobotany or folkloric botany reveals interrelation of plants and man. The field verge upon the study of ethnobotany plays imperative role because of the chance of direct contact that can be recognized with the genuine information on the use of plants, both wild and cultivated from the people.

The information of medicinal plants has been accumulated in the course of many

centuries based on different Indian systems of medicines[1]. Drugs obtained from plant are believed to be much safer and exhibit a remarkable efficacy in the treatment of various ailments[2].

Indian traditional medicine is based on different systems such as Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani used by various communities[3]. Thus, there is now necessity for ethno-botanical research amongst indigenous people[4]. In recent years, customary ethnobotanical studies have received much concentration due to their wide local acceptability and clues for new or less known medicinal plants[5].

Today there is an increasing desire to unravel the role of ethnobotanical studies in trapping the centuries old traditional folk knowledge as well as in searching new plant resources of food, drug etc.[6,7]. People living in the developing countries rely quite effectively on traditional medicine for primary health care[8,9].

The study area having huge biodiversity but from here no one earlier reported on documentation of medicinal plants. The present report representing uniqueness.

In the present report an attempt has been made to document the medicinal plants flora of SV UG & PG College Palem, this will become source for further research and field studies of campus.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Regular field trips were conducted in the study area (SV Govt. UG & PG College Palem, having 9 acres of black soil land Fig.1) during the period from June 2014 to Nov 2014. Campus surrounding localities were selected for the folkloric knowledge on medicinal plants documentation. During the fieldwork, frequent visits were made to the folkloric practitioners and efforts were made to convince them to disclose their folkloric knowledge about the healing plants. The information about the plants was recorded by means of discussions using standard questionnaire[10] with the informers along with the field visits during the collection hours. The documentation was done in the campus with the present of folkloric medicinal practitioner.

The collected plant specimens were authentically identified with the help of floras such as, *Flora of Andhra Pradesh*[11], *Flora of British India*[12] and *Flora of Gulbarga District*[13], herbarium specimens were prepared and deposited in SV Arts and science, Degree and PG College, Palem, Mahabubnagar, District, Telangana, India.

RESULTS

During the documentation of medicinal plants perception from SV Govt. Degree & PG College campus 46 medicinal plants species were documented. Of 46 plants species belonging to 44 genera and 23 families were found useful. The largest families Anacardiaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Fabaceae were represented 05 species followed by Euphorbiaceae 04 species Asteraceae 3 species. Whereas 09 families i.e., Acanthaceae, Amarathaceae, Cactaceae, Lamiaceae, Mimosaceae, Moraceae, Rutaceae, Sapindaceae, Solanaceae, represented by 2 of each species. While the 11 families represented single species each i. e., Celastraceae, Cucurbitaceae, Liliaceae, Malvaceae, Myrtaceae, Oxalidaceae, Papaveraceae, Santalaceae, Scorphulariaceae, Zingiberaceae, Zygophyllaceae. While the 13 families represented single species each. In the following enumeration, the species are arranged alphabetically. The plant species are enumerated alphabetically by botanical name, family followed by plant part used (Table-1). The paper presents a brief account of the medicinal plants flora and their uses.

The present documentation will be useful to the campus students for further research and field works.

DISCUSSION

Obtained present results were compared with the available literature and found that many of the usages listed are not recorded earlier[14-16]. However, the use of *Oxalis corniculata L.,* whole for wound healing, root of *Dodonaea viscose (L.) Jacq.* to reduce wound healing, leaves of *Cardiospermum helicacabum L.* for Diarrhea & dysentery and the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* for wounds were also not reported.

CONCLUSION

The documentation of medicinal plants flora is the only way to preserve the fundamental knowledge of the plant resources of the study area (campus). So it concluded that the present documentation will be useful to the campus students for further research and field works.

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Table 1. Documented medicinal plant of SV Govt. Degree & PG College campus Palem, Mahabub nagar district, Telangana, India

Family	Botanical name	Common name	Medicinal Property	Effective part
Acanthaceae	*Adathoda Zeylanica Medic.*	Adasaram	Asthma	Young leaves
			Skin problems & Piles	Leaf
	Andrographis paniculata (burm.f.) Wall.	Vasantha	Skin problems	Fruit
			Diarrhea & dysentery	leaves
Amarathaceae	*Achyranthus aspera L.*	Uthareni	Teeth pain	Roots
			Diarrhea & dysentery	Leaves
	Amaranthus spinosus L.	Mullu thota kura	Diarrhea & dysentery	Root
Anacardiaceae	*Mangifera indica L.,*	Mamidi	Menstrual disorder	Bark
	Calotropis procera R. Br.	Jilledu	Menstrual disorder	Fruits
	Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) R.Br.ex.Schult	Podapathri	Asthma	Fruit
	Hemidesmus indicus L.,	Reddi	Teeth pain	Roots
	Tylophora indica (Brum.f.) Merrill.	Kakapala	Asthma	Root
Asteraceae	*Tagetes erecta L.,*	Banthi	Teeth pain	Leaf
	Tridax procumbens L.	Nallalam	Cuts	Leaf
	Eclipta alba Hassk.	Galagara	Teeth pain	Leaves
Cactaceae	*Opuntia dillenii (Ker – Gawler) Haw.,*	Pampadga	Urinary disorders	Fruit
	Carica papaya L.	Popai	Menstrual disorder	Fruit
Celastraceae	*Gymnosporia montana (Roth) Benth.*	Dantha	Diarrhea & dysentery	Leaves
Cucurbitaceae	*Coccinia indica Wt &Arn.,*	Advi donda	Urinary disorders	Root
Euphorbiaceae	*Ricinus communis L.,*	Amudam	Urinary disorders	Root
	Emblica officinalis Gaertn.	Usri	Asthma	Seeds
			Piles	Fruit
	Euphorbia hirta L.,	Nanabala	Asthma	Whole plant
			Diarrhea & dysentery	Whole plant
	Phyllanthus niruri L.,	Nelausri	Skin problems	Leaves
			Diarrhea & dysentery	Leaf

Fabaceae	*Saraca asoca (Roxb) De Wilde*	Asoka	Menstrual disorder	Bark
			Diarrhea & dysentery	Flower
	Tephrosia purpurea (L.) pears.	Vempalli	Menstrual disorder	Whole plant
	Cassia auriculata L.	Thangedu	Wound healing	Flowers
	Dolichas biflorous L.,	Ulvalu	Piles	Seeds
	Cassia tora L.,	Vanka thangedu	Teeth pain	Leaves
Lamiaceae	*Ocimum sanctum L.,*	Thulasi	Asthma	Fruits
	Coleus aromaticus Benth.	Gunugu	Diarrhea & dysentery	Leaf
Liliaceae	*Aloe vera Mill.*	kalabanada	Menstrual disorder	Aloe
Malvaceae	*Abutilon indicum (L.) Sweet.*		Wound healing	Leaves
Mimosaceae	*Mimosa pudica L.,*	Athipathi	Wound healing Diarrhea & dysentery	Leaf
	Acacia nilotica (L.) DELLILE	Nallathumma	Skin problems	Leaves
Moraceae	*Ficus racemosa (L.)*	Medi	Wound healing	Bark
	Ficus bengalensis L.	Marri	Teeth pain	Bark
Myrtaceae	*Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels.*	Jaama	Menstrual disorder	Leaves
Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis corniculata L.,*	Ambati kura	Wound healing	Whole plant
Papaveraceae	*Argemone mexicana L.*	Jeripothu alaam	Skin problems	Root
Rutaceae	*Ruta chalepensis L.,*		Asthma	Leaves
	Murraya koenigii (L.)	Karepaku	Piles	Leaves
Santalaceae	*Santalum album L.,*	Chandanam	Skin problems	Wood
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea viscose (L.) Jacq.*	Jadukattala	Wound healing	Root
	Cardiospermum helicacabum L.	Allena	Diarrhea & dysentery	Leaves
Scorphulariaceae	*Digitalis purpurea*	Ganneru adavi	Wound healing	Leaf
Solanaceae	*Datura metal L.*	Umetha	Menstrual disorder	Leaves & seeds
	Solanum xanthocarpum Schard and Wendl.	Kukka vankaya	Teeth pain	Fruits & seeds
Zingiberaceae	*Curcuma longa L.,*	Pasupu	Wound healing	Leaves
Zygophyllaceae	*Tribulus terrestris L.,*	Pallerukaya	Urinary disorders	Seeds

Figure 1. Study area

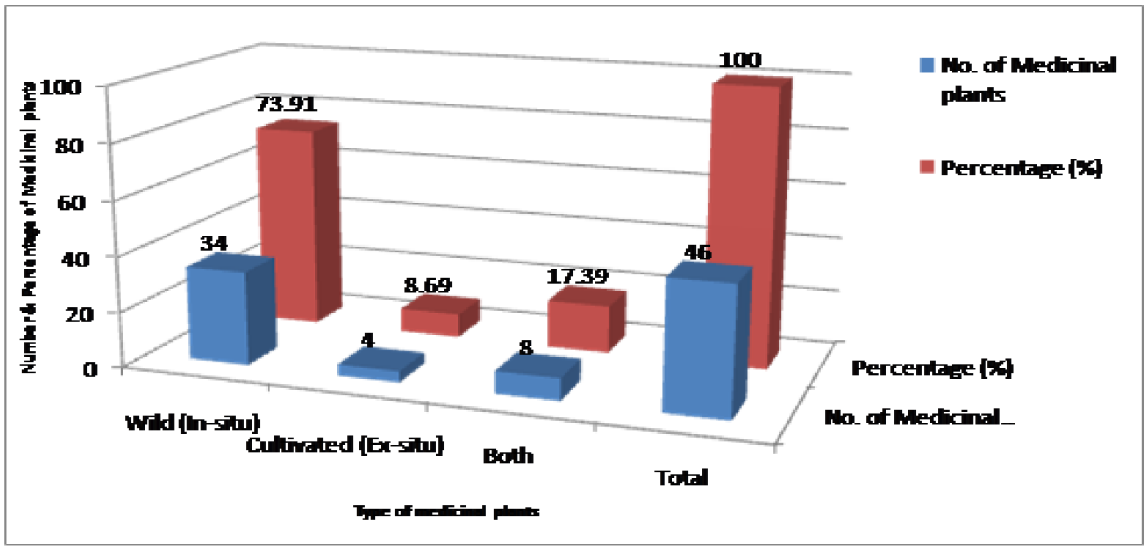

Figure 2. Frequency distribution of medicinal plants in the study area

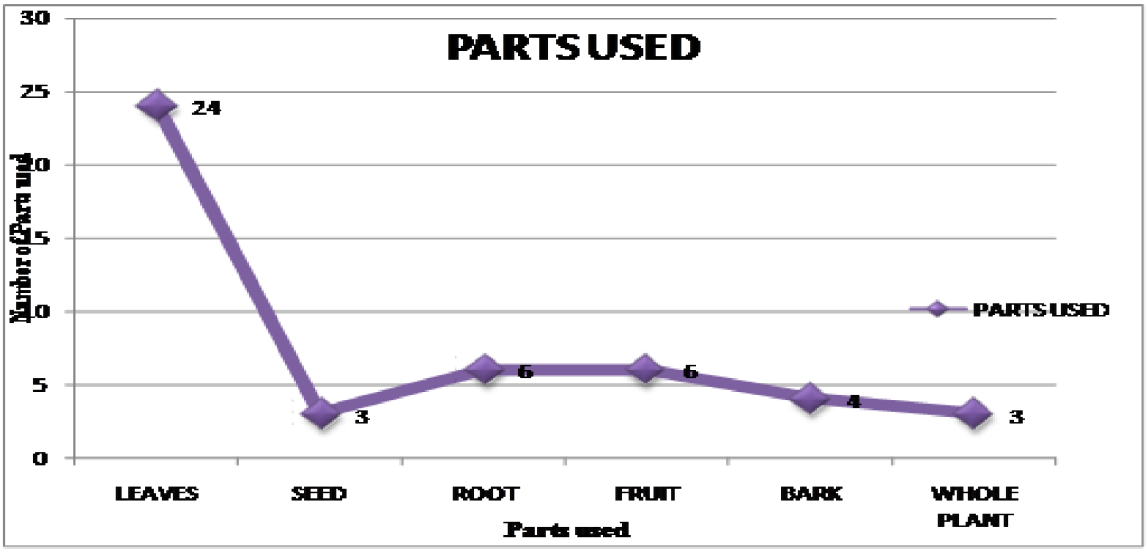

Figure 3. Frequency distribution of parts used of medicinal plants in the study area

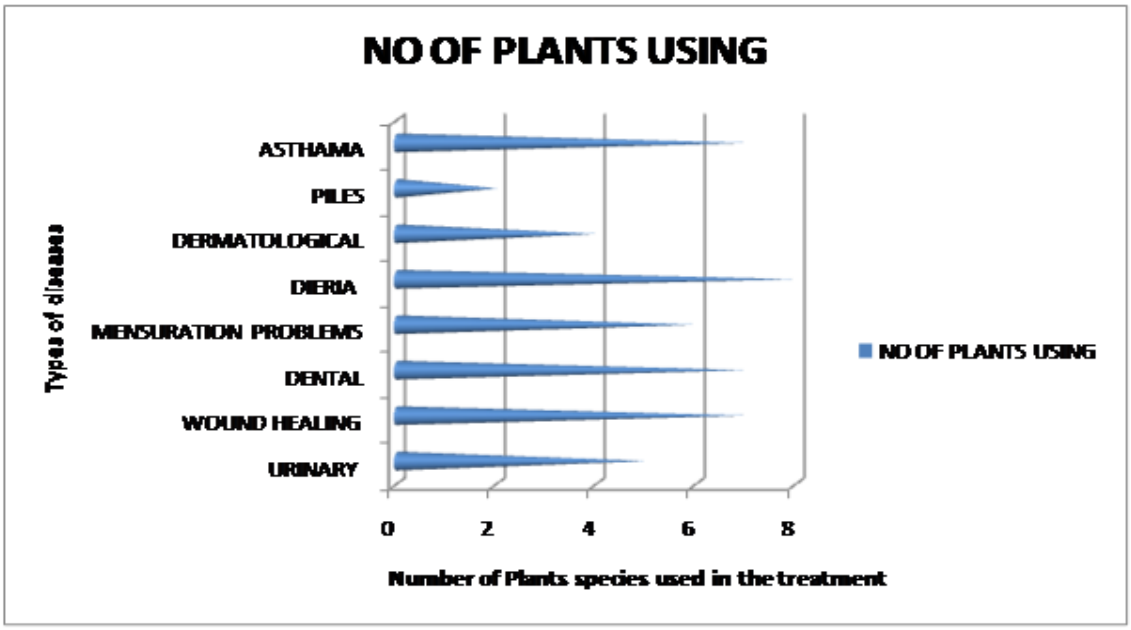

Figure 4. Frequency number of medicinal plants used in treating various ailments in the study area