

ETHNOMEDICINAL USES OF SOME MEDICINAL PLANTS COLLECTED FROM AMRABAD TIGER RESERVE FOREST

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ABSTRACT

Tribal people for the most part rely upon their customary information to fix their afflictions. Ethnomedicinal contemplates in total add to the medicinal learning, since they are tried for a significant lot. The conventional practices are anything but difficult to manage and are conservative as the medicinal plants are effectively accessible to them. Tribal folklore use age old practices and formulas acquired from a few ages dependent on the encounters and result input. In the present investigation, plants with potential medicinal esteem are overviewed, which are utilized by the nearby tribal network for example Chenchus, Erukala and Lambadas living in Amrabad forest division (Nallamalais) of Mahabubnagar Dist., Telangana. The diversity of families are Euphorbiaceae-4, Lamiaceae-4, Fabaceae-5, Rubiaceae-2, Liliaceae-2, Apocynaceae-3, Solanaceae-1, Sterculiaceae-3, Asclepiadiaceae-2, Menispermaceae-2, Giggiberaceae-3, Sisalpinaceae-4, Amaranthaceae-2, Asclepiciliaceae-2, Soloneceae-2, Rubiaceae-2 and remaining families were found in a single.

Key words: Ethnomedicinal plants, Amrabad Tiger Reserve forest, Nallamalais, Telangana.

INTRODUCTION

Conventional medication assumes a fundamental job in the medication improvement. The well-established conventional practices which are passed over from age to age in total add to the medicinal information, since they are tried for a significant lot. Tribal people essentially rely upon their conventional learning to fix their sicknesses as they live remotely and medicinal plants are promptly accessible in their environment. The indigenous practices are anything but difficult to regulate and are conservative, and yet this fables learning is at the danger of annihilation due to urbanization procedure, deforestation and beneficiaries of ethnic customary healers moving their concentration to different callings. Henceforth the point of the

present investigation is to embrace the documentation of the information of tribal healers and confirm it with the literature. The earlier research on the ethnobotany of Nallamalais are C.S. Reddy *et al.*[1], D.S.Reddy[2,3], Ellis J.L.[4], Kumar D.C.T.*et al.* [5], Pullaiah and Kumar [6], Ram A.J [7], Reddy M.B. *et al.* [8], Subramanyam *et al.* [9]. However this study focused on the Amrabad Tiger Reserve forest division of Nallamalais area in Mahabubnagar District of Telangana state, India.

METHODOLOGY

A. Study Area

The Nallamalais are wealthy in biodiversity, envelop assortment of greenery including a Tiger reserve forest called Amrabad Tiger Reserve Forest. They are an area of the Eastern Ghats, which are situated at the latitude of 15°40'41"N, longitude of 79°29' 00 E and possess around a territory of 6,740 km². Which extend basically over Mahabubnagar and Nalgonda locale in Telangana and Kurnool, Guntur, Prakasam and Kadapa areas in Andhra Pradesh. The Nallamalais comprise primarily tropical southern dry mixed deciduous and southern moist mixed deciduous forests (Champion and Seth, 1968). They keep running in an almost north-south arrangement, parallel to the Coromandal coast for near 430 Km between the rivers Krishna and Pennar. The study was done in Amrabad Tiger Reserve has a place with Nallamalais of Mahaboobnagar locale in Telangana State (Fig.1). The inside tribal people treat their sicknesses with their customary ethnobotanical information as a less expensive method for treatment. The present study was carried out for two years i.e 2013-2015.

A survey was directed through a few field outings to gather the data from the conventional healers have a place with Chenchu, Erukala and Lambada tribal networks. The customary healers were talked with independently to get data concerning the utilization of plants in neighborhood people therapeutic practices. The present examination depended on the connection with the tribal healers and was additionally contrasted and significant writing. Following the meetings, vouchers were gathered both with the aides and with the nearby people. Plants were distinguished by their basic name by the aides and nearby people. Plant specimens and documents were stored in the Herbarium of the Department of Botany, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present overview archived the most widely recognized medicinal plants utilized by the nearby tribal healers. Wide range of families had been observed to be utilized by the tribals for the drug readiness.

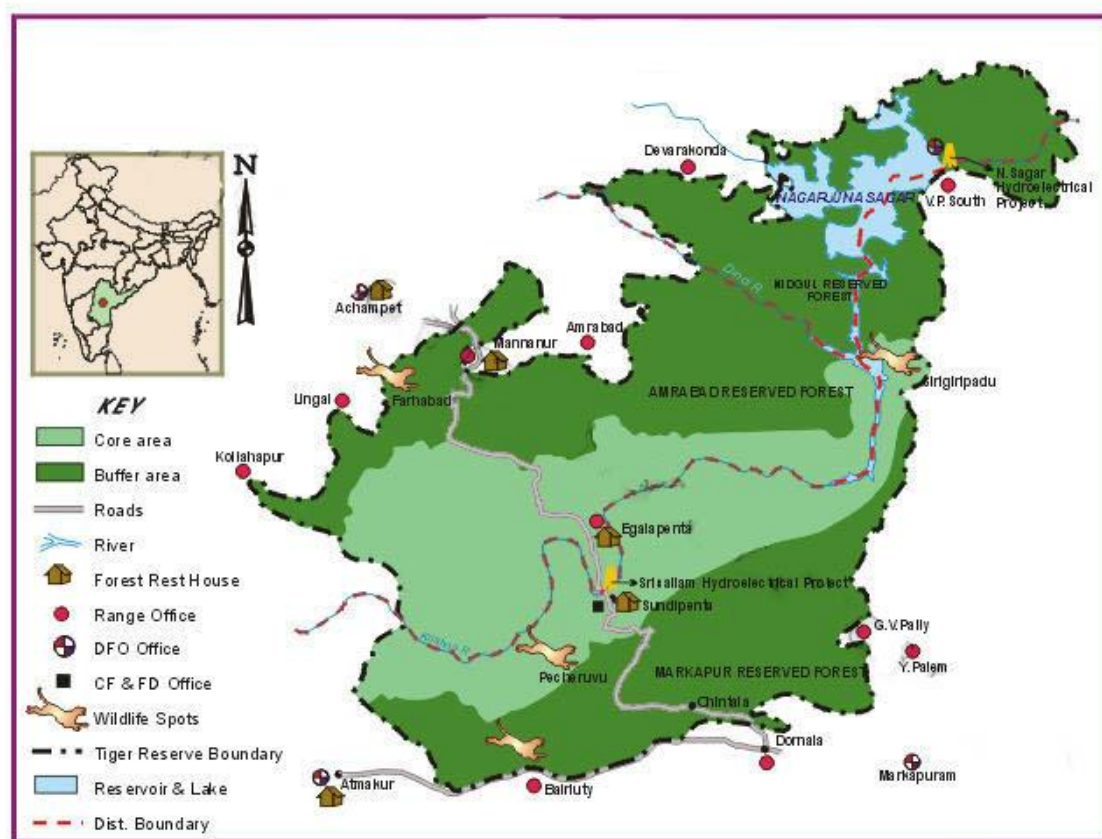


Figure 1: Geographical location of the study area

The diversity of families are Euphorbiaceae-4, Lamiaceae-4, Fabaceae-5, Rubiaceae-2, Liliaceae-2, Apocynaceae-3, Solanaceae-1, Sterculiaceae-3, Asclepidiaceae-2, Menispermaceae-2, Giggiberaceae-3, Sisalpinaceae-4, Amaranthaceae-2, Asclepiciaceae-2, Soloneceae-2, Rubiaceae-2 and remaining families were found in a single.

Table 1: Medicinal plants used by the tribal healers and their uses

Sl.no	Botanical name	Local name	family	Medicinal use	Part use	Mode of administration
1	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Anthara Thamara	Arecea	thyroid	Dry leaves	thyroid;dry leaves added to musterd oil made in to paste apply
2	<i>Spilanthous acmell</i>	Akkala Karra	Astaraceae	caugh	leaf	caugh;cosumption of leaf extract 30 ml per dose

3	<i>Adathoda vasika</i>	Adda Saramu	Akandheceae	caugh	leaf	caugh;tuberculosis ;1 spoon of leafe extract 1\2 spoon ginger extract
4	<i>Amorphalus pacnipholeaus</i>	Advi Kandha	Arakeceae	elephantisis	tuber	elephantiasis\filaria;fres h tuber paste with honey and ghee
5	<i>Ficus carica</i>	Anjeera	Moraceae	strenght	fruit	strenght;1-3dry figs can be soaked in a glass of water overnight and eat the fruit next day and drink the water
6	<i>Boswelliaserrat a</i>	Andhuga	Barsiraceae	gastric trouble	bark	gastric trouble;extract of bark [wood] with honey and ghee
7	<i>Withania somnia</i>	Ashwagandh a	Soloneceae	heading woods	tuber	heading woods;paste of the fresh tuber [or] dry powder made in to paste with water can be applied directly
8	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Atthi Patthi	Mimosaceae	heals	leaves	the extract of the plant paste [leaves] heads ot fast recovery from fresh cuts
9	<i>Sorakaasoka</i>	Ashoka	Sisalpiniyeceae	kidney stones	seeds	stones in kidney;powder of seeds with water
10	<i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i>	Atuka Mamidi	Nictagenaceae	skia disease	root	skia diseaseo;matured root powder slightlr cooked by exposing
11	<i>Seshonia grandilora</i>	Avis	Fabaceae	night bliend	leaves	night bliend ness;boiled leaves may be fried and consummed frequently the juice of flower may be put in eyes directly can avoid blurring and night bliendness too

12	<i>Anisomelos indica</i>	Adda Beera	Lamiaceae	wisdom memory	dry leaves	wisdom memory;dry the leave in shade and powder then take 1\2 spoon with can increase
13	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Amudhpu Chettu	Euphorbiaceae	jaundice	root	jaundice;consumption of 1\2tola root powder with honey or oaste of 10 leaves with 20 black pepper grains taken in the form of tablets to get rid of jaundice
14	<i>Baubinia racemoja</i>	Arre Chettu	Sissalpinaceae	throat pain	bark	throat pain;extract of bark of the stem gorgled to avoid swelling of throat and pain
15	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Usiri	Euphorbiaceae	allergy	fruit	allergy;powder of fruit and jaggery in equal quality 2-3 times tola every day avoids allergy [artcaria]
16	<i>Achyranthus aspera</i>	Utthareni	Amaranthaceae	good sleep	extrac t	good sleep;juice\extract consumption removes pains and gives sound sleep
17	<i>Datura metal</i>	Ummetha\ Nalla Ummetha		severe wooden		severe wooden;paste of boiled fruit can be applied to unheaded wounds
18	<i>Plumbago ylanica</i>	Erra\ Tella Chitramula m	Plumbagienace ae	digestion	root	digestion;1 gr of root powder mixed with butter milk and consumed can digest food and increses hunger
19	<i>Alastonia scholaris</i>	Edakula Ponna	Apocynaceae	leprocy	bark	leprocy;bathiar with the extract of barks

20	<i>Coelus amboinicus</i>	Oomaku	Apocynaceae	bronchtes	leaves	bronchites;chew the leaves and shallow the juice reduces
21	<i>Anthocephalus kadamba</i>	Kadambam	Rubiaceae	breast development	bark	breast development;juice of the bark 2-3 spoons a day will develop the breast in women the sperm count
22	<i>Aloebabsdenis</i>	Kalabandha	Liliaceae	burnning feet	jeera juice	burning feet;jeera and juice made in to paste and applied to feet gives relief
23	<i>Curcuma aromatica</i>	Kasthuri Pasupu	Giggiberaceae	bad odour	powder	bad odour;1\2 spoon powder with milk cleans the blood and recovers bad odour of the body
24	<i>Nymphoa stellata</i>	Erra Keluva	Nimpiaceae	bleeding in pragnant women	flowe rs	bleeding in pragnant women;flowers with its petiote should be pasted as applied on the abdomen steps bleedings in pragnant women
25	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Kamma Gageera	Lamiaceae	skin disease	leaves	skin disease;the paste of the leaves may be applied directly on the information to contro skin disease like scabies and skin allergy
26	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>	Kasinthu Kasivindha	Sisalpinacea	conjunctivit ies	leaves	conjunctivities;the leaves may be placed on eyes
27	<i>Kuphorbia tirucellis</i>	Kada Jamudu	Euphorbiaceae	for removed of loose tooth	milk	for removed of loose tooth;the milk of the plant can be put to the loose tooth to removes

						its without any pain and infection
28	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Kamanchi	Soloneceae	bite of scorpion	leaves	bite of scorpion, skin disease joint pain can be headea by applieng the paste of leaves directly
29	<i>Carulluma umbelleta</i>	Kundheti Kommu	Asclepiciliaceae	diabetis	stem	diabetis;taking the juice of stem heals diabetis
30	<i>Aerra lanata</i>	Konda Pindi	Amaranthaceae	stones in kidneys	root	stones in kidney;grind the fresh root.take 10grams with water will clear the stones in kidneys
31	<i>Desmdium gangeticum</i>	Kola Ponna\Geetha Saramu	Fabaceae	tuberculosis	root	tuberculosis;take the powder of root with hot water to get rid gastrics and TB problems
32	<i>Caesalpinia bandus</i>	Gachchakaya	Sissalpiniiyuceae	paralsys	oil extract	paralysis;the oil extracted from the cotyledons reduces migrain
33	<i>Hedycium spicatum</i>	Gandha Kachoralu	Giggiberaceae	heart pain	powder	heart pain;consumption of powder of the plant 1-2 spoons with honey relieven from heart pains
34	<i>Aristolochia bracteolata</i>	Gadidha Gadapa	Aristalokeceae	skin disease	leaves	apply the paste of leaves with castoroil cleans skin disease
35	<i>Crotolaria verrucosa</i>	Gailli Gichcha	Fabaceae	leprocy	leaves	leprocy\eye spelose;apply the paste of leaves and petools controls
36	<i>Commoniphora mukul</i>	Guggulu	Barsaraceae	sex power	powder	consumption of powder with alcohol increases the sex power

37	<i>Clipta prastrata</i>	Gunta Galagara	Asteraceae	elephantisis	whole plant	filariasis[elephantiasis]; apply the paste of whole plant with oil reduces fillongs
38	<i>Santalum album</i>	Chandanam	Sentaleceae	ganaria	wood oil	increase of sperm count;consumption of 5- 10 drops of wood oil with banana clear ganaria
39	<i>Soropes and rogynus</i>	Chakramuni	Euphortiraceae	vitamins	leaves	consumptionof 10leaves every day provides all the vitamins
40	<i>Cissampilos pariera</i>	Chiruboddi	Memispermace ae	fever	powd er	fever;consumption of powder boiling is molk relieves from fever
41	<i>Calotrophis gigotea</i>	Gilledu	Asclepiciliacea e	asthama	flowe rs	asthama;powder dry flowers mixing with joggery taking a tablet everyday and controls asthama
42	<i>Cassia tora</i>	Thagirasa	Sisalpinaceae	blister of mouth	leaves	blisters of mouth;applying the fine paste of leaves
43	<i>Cassia auricualata</i>	Thangedu	Sisalpinaceae	white discharge	dry flowe r	white dischrge;extraction of dry flowers for a mouth regularly relief for white discharge
44	<i>Tinosora cardiatolia</i>	Thippathiga	Menispermace ae	jaundice	leaves	jaundice;cosumption of stem 30 ml relieves from stomach pain
45	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Tulasi	Lamiaceae	tridosha	leaves	tridosha;eating 5 fresh leaves everyday removes tridosha
46	<i>Martyniaannua</i>	Thelukondi	Asclepidiaceae	bite of	fruit	bite of scorpion;appiy

				scorpion		fine paste of fruit
47	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Tella Maddi	Combritaceae	heart disease	powder	heart disease;take 3-6 gr of wood powder with ghee\milk jaggery water
48	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Dhanimma	Funicaceae	motion in children	fruits	motions in children;paste of long fruits with curds [1 spoon] controls
49	<i>Alpinia galonga</i>	Dhumpa Rastram	Giggiberaceae	joint pains	powder	joint pains;1-3grs of powder [or]40 ml of extract with honey
50	<i>Cocculus hirsustus</i>	Doosari Teega	Menispermaceae	head ache	leaves	head ache;fine paste of leaves with water applied on fore head
51	<i>Mucuna prurita</i>	Dholola Gondi	Fabaceae	scorpion bite	seeds	scorpion bite;make fine paste of seeds with water and apply
52	<i>Wattakaka volubilis</i>	Dhoodhi Pala	Asclepidiaceae	snake bite	leaves	snake bite;for the first aid of snake bite chew and swallow
53	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Deva Kanchanna m	Sterculiyaceae	over bleeding	powder	1\2 spon powder with water controls heavy bleeding and white dischrge in women
54	<i>Cissus guardranguloris</i>	Nalleru	Sterculiyaceae	osteoporosis	whole plant	osteoporosis;eat fine paste the plant [pickle] 1 tolea every day
55	<i>Helicteres isora</i>	Nuli Dhada	Sterculiyaceae	diabetis	root	diabetis;eat the powder of root controls the diabetis
56	<i>Actinopteresradiate</i>	Nemali Pincham	Polypoclyacea	poison of snake	roots	poison of snake;take paste of roots with ghee of cow and rice washed water
57	<i>Phyllanthus</i>	Nela Usiri	Euphorbiaceae	fever	leaf	fever 10 gr wet leaf

	<i>amerus</i>					paste mixed wellwith 1 gr powder of black pepper controls all types of fever
58	<i>Sygium cumini</i>	Neeredu	Mirtaceae	diabetis	powder	diabatis;take 1-2 spoons powder of well musterd dried seeds twice a day after meals
59	<i>Solanum surrattese</i>	Nela Mulaka	Solanaceae	caugh	flowers	caugh;give the powder of flower [dried in shade] with honey controls continuous caugh
60	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	Nela Vemu	Apocynaceae	hepatomegal e	powder	hepatomegale;consumption of the powder [or]decoction and controls all type of fever and viral fever
61	<i>Puraria tuberosa</i>	Nela Gummadi	Fabaceae	ulcer	tuber	ulcer;consumption of fresh juice of the tuber with sugar and controls ulcer and pains
62	<i>Sida rhombitolia</i>	Parasu Kanda	Malvaceae	white discharge	fruit powder	white discharge;taking the root powder with sugar added milk stops w.d
63	<i>Curcuma aromatica</i>	Pasupu	Gingiberceae	jaundice	powder	jaundice; take 10 of paste powder with 1\2 cup curd of cow empty stach in tha meaning controle jaundice
64	<i>Argemoneexicon a</i>	Pichchikusu mu	Pepperceae	burnning feet	leaves	burns of fire accident apply the face of the leaves &tie;cover with cloth heals the burns

65	<i>Aspragus resemasus</i>	Pilli Pichara	Liliaceae	pain while urination	powd er	pain while urination; 1 spoon powder with water everyday gives relief from the pain or burning sensation while urination
66	<i>Menthaarrensis</i>	Pudhina	Lamiaceae	throat	leaves	pain in throat gargling with the juice of leaves from releave throat pain
67	<i>Oxanis cornicuslta</i>	Pulichintha	Asclepidicea	gum swelling	leaves	gum, swellings garling with the juice of leaves
68	<i>Gymenema synrestre</i>	Podapathri	Ashcleshdadac eae	hepatitis	leaves	hepatitis taking the extraction of leaves reduce the leaves related problem like swelling of liver
69	<i>Dendrophthoe faneata</i>	Bhadhnika	Larantaceae	tumer galls	leaves	tummer galla;by applying the juice of leaves manished the galls and tummes
70	<i>Canthium parviflorum</i>	Balusu	Rubiaceae	gout	leaves	gout eating the leaves as curry reduce gout diseas

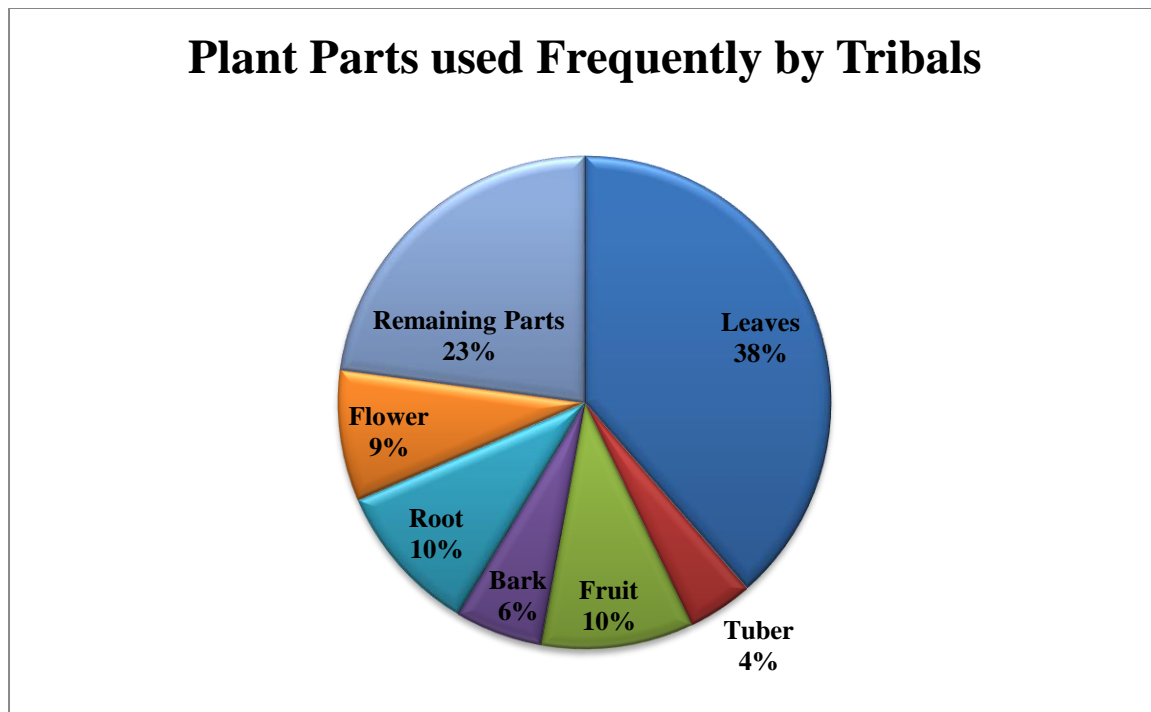


Figure 2: Plant Parts used Frequently by Tribals

CONCLUSIONS

There are impressive advantages in the advancement of indigenous medicines and in the utilization of medicinal plants for the treatment of different diseases as they are reasonable to regular man with less known reactions. The Nallamala forest territory is a rich wellspring of plant assorted variety. To some degree it rattles off the medicinal abundance of this area. The advantages of the indigenous information of tribals can be offered to most by far of populace by setting up its medicinal use for explicit recognized diseases. This examination may fill in as a source to the further Pharmacognostical, Pharmacological and Phytochemical contemplates.

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