

An ethnobotanical survey of traditional knowledge uses of medicinal plants from Pachamalai hills, Trichirappalli District, Tamil Nadu, India

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ABSTRACT : Pachamalai hills are diverse for different medicinal plant species Pachamalai hills are around the protected area of Eastern Gates of India with 527.6 Sq. Km located in Tamil Nadu region. Hills are named for the Pachamalai people who live in the region plants of this region have inordinate medicinal importance and native communities have been utilizing local information about medicinal purposes over generations. Information about medically important plants is available sporadically with local people. A total of 150 plant species (trees, herbs, shrubs) of 58 families were evidence to be used for medicinal purposes by the local inhabitants more than 175 local tribal people, senior citizens traditional practitioners and farmer were interviewed for this purpose. Hopefully this kind of information will also generate wide interest in protecting and preserving diversity of plant species medicinal importance. Due to the death of old people and change of trends the valuable traditional medicinal knowledge in depleting from minds. This study could be helpful in conservation prospective of medicinally importance plant species of Pachamalai and traditional knowledge about their uses. Therefore it is necessary to document the plants to effectively conserve them.

Keywords : Pachamalai Flora, Medicinal plant, Traditional plant, Ethno medicinal plant.

I. INTRODUCTION

Pachamalai hills are literally known as green hills which are the part of Eastern gates of Trichy district of Tamil Nadu nearby Thuraiyur. The hills acquired the name Pachamalai it considered as the most greenish hills in the region. Rivers streaming through the Pachamalai hills are Swethanadi (Vasistranadi) and kallar tributary river of Neyyar river. The popular Veeraramar Dam is situated in the pachamalai hills across the Kallar river waterfalls include Mangalam Aruvi, Koraiyar falls and Mayiluthu falls. Jack fruit is a seasonal agricultural product from this area, district covered are Trichy district, Salem district and Perambalur district. These are also indigenous tribes, such as the Malayalis hills who trade

some of their surplus agricultural products which grow in the hills to Towns extension of the eastern gates in the north eastern Tamil Nadu uplands.

Total hills area is about 5.200 square miles (13.500 square km). They are from a discontinuous line with a general elevation from 1770 to 4620 feet (540 to 1400 meters). The hills are named for the Pachamalaiyali peoples who live in the region. Shangam period in Tamil literature flourished in this area during the Chera, Chola and Pendya dynasties. The hills composed of granitic gneiss. The hills have scrub jungles on broken ground and sal (*Shoreerobusta*) forests on the flat hilltops. The economy of the region is based on agriculture rice, Jowar (grain sorghum) sugarcane, Gram (Chickpear), Peanuts (groundnuts) and bajra (Pear millet) are subsistence crops, coffee, cashews and pepper are important plantation crops, raised for export, pachamalai hills is situated to the north of Thuraiyur taluk of Trichy district at latitudes 11°09' to 11°27' N and longitudes 78°28' to 78 ° 49' E and occupy an area of about 527.61 Sq. Km. Who is reported ^{1, 2, 3 & 4}.

Climate is tropical temperature ranging between 25 to 30°C and a minimum temperature range 12 to 18 °C and annual rainfall of 800 - 900 mm in the attitude of 1015msc. It has dry mixed deciduous forests. The area is presence of crystalline rocks of the Achaean age comprising gneisses. They are little soil cover of red loamy and black. The crystalline terrain is presence of poly metamorphic C complexity.

Mainly three types of rocks are present in Pachamalai hills based on their period of origin for example mainly under xerophytic vegetarian. Most of the plants of Pachamalai hills has medicinal properties used by the local practitioners for generation after generations, to some information is available about traditional use of plants of the species were identified with the help of different floras. Use of herbal medicines in Asia represent, a long history of human interactions with the environment plant used for traditional medicine contain a wide range of substances that can be used to treat chronic as well as infections disease. In the world about 5000 taxa with 400000 plant species have been identified for their use as medicinal plants in this only 1% of indigenouse culture surveyed for knowledge of natural plants. It is expected that this information will be highly useful for the plant scientific Herbalists general public and it will also generate wide interest in protection and conservation of floral diversity.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A number of field visit were conducted in the study area and information regarding medicinal properties. Their uses and local names of area was obtained from filled work questioners based interviews and preservation were held with aged nomads, some information was also obtained from local practitioners existing literature related to medicinal plants and duration of working period from December 2017 to October 2018.

Collections were done periodically from different parts of the hills, ultimately the whole area in all flowering growing seasons for yearly 4 times collected plant material was processed and identified at Rapinat herbarium with help of flora of Tamil Nadu. Specimens were preserved as Rapinat herbarium at Tiruchirappalli.

III. RESULTS

In the present investigation, 150 plant species belong to 58 families are identified as traditional folklore medicinally used species. Euphorbiaceae was found to be dominant family with 13 Species., Fabaceae was found to be next dominant family with 12 species, as teraceae was found to be another next dominant family with 8 species followed by Asclepidaceae, Apocyanaceae, Lamiaceae, Rubiaceae, Rutaceae, Solanaceae, families with 6 species in each, and Mimoaceae, Liliaceae families with 4 species in each and Cacsalpinaceae, Curcurbitaceae, Moraceae , Sapindaceae families with 3 species in each, 14 families represented by 2 species and 30 families represented by single species. Among habit wise distribution, tree forms are the dominant habit respresented by about 50 % with 50 species, followed by shrub 43% with 43 species, herb 37% with 37 species, climber 17% with 17 species climbing shrub 3% with 3 species respectively (Table 1 and Figure 1).

In the present study carried out the medicinal plant used by the Pachamalai hills were arranged alphabetically. The information on each plant includes habit, botanical name, local name , family name, part of use and medicinal uses of the plants (Table 2). In India about 7,700 plant species are used in traditional health care system such as Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and folk healing practices. The booming of traditional medicine industry result in an increasing demand on medicinal plant product 95% of the medicinal plant come from natural habitats.

Table 1. Habit wise distribution of plant species at Pachamalai Hills,

S.No	Plant Species	Percentage of distribution on (%)
1	Tree	50%
2	Shrubs	43%
3	Herbs	37%
4	Climbers	17%
5	Climbing Shrub	3%

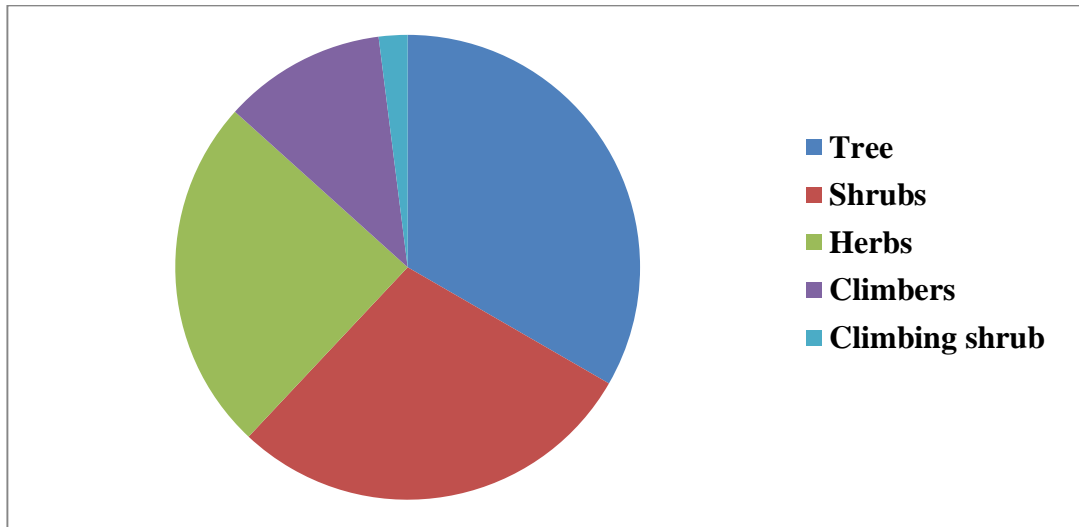


Figure 1. Habit wise distribution of plant species at Pachaimalai hills.



Table 2. Distribution of plant species at Pachamalai Hills.

S No	Scientific Name	Local Name	Family	Habit	Part of Use	Medicinal Uses
1	<i>Abrus precatorius, L.</i>	Kundumani	Fabeceae	CL	Seed and leaves	The leaves are used to treat fever, cough and cold
2	<i>Abutilon indicum, G. Don.</i>	Thuthi	Malvaceae	CL	Whole Plant	The Plant are used to treat Leprosy, ulcers , headaches, gonorhea and bladder infection.
3	<i>Acacia arabica.</i>	Karovelam	Mimosaceae	T	Stem	The stemished as toothbrush
4	<i>Acacia chandra.</i>	Karangali	Mimosaceae	T	Bark	The book is medicinal and used to cure diarrhea
5	<i>Acacia leucophloea.</i>	Velvelam	Fabaceae	T	Bark	The bark to cure ingredient for brewing liquor open wond, oil to cure heal fractures
6	<i>Acorus calanismus.</i>	Vasambu	Arceae	H	Rhizome	The rhizome is given orally.
7	<i>Annona Squamosa, Linn.</i>	Sitapalam	Annoceae	T	Leaves	paste of leaves taken orally.
8	<i>Andrographis Paniculata.</i>	Nilavembu	Acantheaceae	H	Whole Plant	Treatment of upper respiratory infection
9	<i>Acacia farnesiana, (Linn) Wild.</i>	Sweet Acacia	Fabaceae	T	Leaf & Root	Treatment for Typhoid
10	<i>Adina cordifolia, Hook. F.,</i>	Manjal kadambai	Rubiaceae	T	Bark	Fresh bark is ground with brown sugar and take internally
11	<i>Acalypha indica,</i>	Kuppaimeni	Euphorebiaceae	H	Leaves	Disease caused by ringworm and to cure scabies.
12	<i>Aegle marmelos,L.</i>	Vilvam	Rutaceae	T	Leaves	The juice of leaf extract used to externally.
13	<i>Achyranthes aspera, L.,</i>	Nayuruvi	Amaranthaceae	S	Whole Plant	The treatment and useful of vomiting bronchitis heart disease, piles dysentry and blood disease
14	<i>Alphinia calearata.</i>	Arathi Poo	Zingiberaceae	H	Rhizome	The dried rhizome mixed with water and given orally.
15	<i>Albizia lebeck Benth.</i>	Vaagai	Mimosaceae	T	Bark	They are used to scarificial and bark is to make a medicine for fever.
16	<i>Alstonia scholaris, L.,</i>	Paaloosam Pattai	Apocyanaceae	T	Stem	Powder of stem given orally
17	<i>Alangium salvifolium, Wang.</i>	Alinjil	Cornaceae	T	Root	It is used for the treatment of bites by rabbits, rats and dogs.
18	<i>Albizia amara Boiv.</i>	Usillai	Mimosaceae	T	Leaves	Leaves used as folder for cattle
19	<i>Azadirachitta indica A.Juss.,</i>	Vembu	Meliaceae	T	Whole Plant	The twings are used as tooth brush, religion rites. The leaves are used to treat chickenpox.
20	<i>Barleria acuminata wight.,</i>	Vellaikurinji	Acanthaceae	S	Leaves	It allegedly acts as a tonic diuretic and blood purifier
21	<i>Borerharavia diffusa .L.nom , cons</i>	Mookuratai Keerai	Nyctaginaceae	S	Leaves	The plant cure to Jaundice blood benifier and eye disease
22	<i>Barleria buxifolia, L.,</i>	Rose Mullaipoondu	Acanthaceae	s	Leaves & Root	A paste of the root applied to heal inflammation and boils
23	<i>Barleria prionitis, L.,</i>	Shemmulli	Acanthaceae	s	Leaves	The leaves is applied to feet to prevent maceration cracking
24	<i>Bombusa arundinaceae., (Wild),</i>	Moongil	Bambusaceae	T	Stem	The shoot tip is used to treat nervous disorders
25	<i>Bauhinia racemosa Lam,</i>	Atthi	fabaceae	T	Leaves & Stem	The juice from the stem is mixed with cumin and milk to cure dysentery
26	<i>Borassus flabellifer., Linn.</i>	Pannai	Arecaceae	T	Root	Used to tootache tooth brush

27	<i>Borreria hispida(L), K., Schum.</i>	Nathai Choori	Rubiaceae	H	Root & Seed	Its cure to diarrhoea and obesity , body pain
28	<i>Broyonia diocia Jacq.</i>	Naaipagarkai	Cucurbitaceae	CL	Root	They are used vomiting to cure lung, liver disease
29	<i>Cassia auriculata. L.,</i>	Aavaaram	Caesalpiniaceae	S	Leaves	Leaves extract orally
30	<i>Cassia carandos. L.,</i>	Kalakka	Apocyanaceae	T	Leaves	They used in treatment of anemia and it contains vitamin C
31	<i>Caesalpinia bonduc. L., Roxb.</i>	Kokkimullusedi	Caesalpiniaceae	CL S	Whole Plant	It is cure digestive headache and to treatment
32	<i>Calotropis gigantea (L), W.T. Aiton.</i>	Erukku	Apocyanaceae	S	Whole Plant	Which is applied on the body to remove blood clots.
33	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum. L.,</i>	Mudakattan	Sapindaceae	CL	Leaf & Root	The leaves , root and seed has strong anti-inflammatory. Arthritis, joint pain
34	<i>Calotrophis procer (Aiton), W.T.,</i>	Vella Erukku	Asclepiadaceae	S	Whole Plant	The plant extract from and cure to mouth , digestive anthelmintic disease
35	<i>Cassia obtusa</i>	Nilaavarai	Caesalpiniaceae	T	Leaves	Leaves are useful in stomach disorders, scabies and pruritis.
36	<i>Carica papaya.</i>	Pappali	Caricaceae	T	Whole Plant	Extract from the leaves can be used dury fever, Vitamin A
37	<i>Catharanthus roseus (L).</i>	Nithyakalyani	Apocyanaceae	H	Leaf Flower	The plant is used to skin disease
38	<i>Caralluma fimbriata Wall.</i>	Kallimudayan	Asclepiadaceae	S	Leaves	It is cure rheumatism diabetes, leprosy antiulcer
39	<i>Caralluma umbellata Rox.</i>	Annai Kalli Mudayan	Asclepiadaceae	H	Root	They are cure to stomach disorders and pain.
40	<i>Centella asiatica.</i>	Vallarai	Apiaceae	H	Leaves	The plant improve the brain and prepare to brain tonic
41	<i>Chloroxylon suvietenia Dc.</i>	Porinja	Rutaceae	T	Pollen	The pollen is bitter and eating it can cure indigestion
42	<i>Cissus quadrangularis. L.,</i>	Pirandai	Vitaceae	CL	Leaves	The leaves are frequently used by traditional bone setters
43	<i>Cissus repensl , L.,</i>	Semi Pirandai	Vitaceae	CL	Leaves	It is used to treat stomach troubles, antibiotic antiseptic
44	<i>Cleistanthus collinus Benth.</i>	Nilaippalai	Euphorebiaceae	T	Whole Plant	The prepare the medicinal Oil
45	<i>Coccinia indica. W.,</i>	Kovai	Cucurbitaceae	CL	Fruit	The fruit will cure diabetes
46	<i>Clitoria ternatea. L.,</i>	Sangu Poo	fabaceae	CL	Flower & Root	The plant are cure to reduces body heat and snake bite
47	<i>Coccinia grands. L., Voigt.</i>	Kasappu Kovaikaai	Cucurbitaceae	CL	Fruit	The fruits are cure therapeutic problem
48	<i>Commiphora caudata Weight & Arn.</i>	Pachaikiluvai	Burseraceae	T	Bark	The plant cure are antiviral properties
49	<i>Cordia dichotoma. G., Forst.</i>	Mookuchattri Pazham	Boraginaceae	T	Whole Plant	They cure to diuretic demulcent purgative , tonic , ulcer and cough
50	<i>Cynodon dactylon Pers.</i>	Arugampillu	poaceae	H	Whole Plant	The preparation of Medicine for the children.
51	<i>Cyperus rotundus. L.,</i>	Korai	Cyperaceae	S	Whole Plant	The plant treat nausea, Fever and inflammation and pain reduction
52	<i>Costus speciosus.</i>	Ginger	Zingiberaceae	H	Rhizome & L.	It treat lipid metabolism like obesity , to cure diabetes
53	<i>Datura metal. L.,</i>	Karu Oomathai	Solanaceae	S	Shoot & Roots	Root chewed whole epilepsy.
54	<i>Dalbergia lotifolia.</i>	Rose Wood	Fabaceae	T	Bark	The are treat diarrhoea indigestion and leprosy
55	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea W&A.</i>	Vedutthalam	Fabaceae	T	Flowers & Leaves	The flower sources of honey.

56	<i>Diocorea oppositifolia.</i> L.,	Valli Kilangu	Dioscoreaceae	CL	Root & Fubers	Root chewed whole
57	<i>Dodonea viscosa Jacq.</i>	Viralipoo	Sapindaceae	S	Flower	The plant extract to prepare herbal tonic cure to lung , kidney , dry coughs , asthma and diabetes.
58	<i>Eculipta prostrate. L.,</i>	Karisalankanni	Asteraceae	H	Whole Plant	The leaves and flowers of juice for cure jaundice
59	<i>Euphorbia antiquorum.</i> L.,	Sadurakalli	Euphorebiaceae	S	Stem	The stem is heated on fire and the juice thus obtained is topically applied
60	<i>Euphorbia hetrophylla.</i> L.,	Paulperukki	Euphorebiaceae	S	Leaf	The plant cure to skin tumors and fungal disease
61	<i>Erythroxyton monogynum</i> Roxb.	Devandara	Erythoxlanceae	S	Wood	The hard wood is sliced and oil distilled from it is used in the treatment of Knee pain.
62	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli. L.,</i>	Kalli	Euphorebiaceae	S	Whole Plant	It is cure ear-ache , toothache , spleen , colic , jaundice
63	<i>Euphorbia hirata. L.,</i>	Amman Pancharisi	Euphorebiaceae	H	Whole Plant	Children use the latex for drawing tattoos
64	<i>Evovulus alsinoides. L.,</i>	Vishnukranthi	convolulaceae	H	Whole Plant	It is useful in chronic bronchitis , general weakness , fever , loss of memory.
65	<i>Ensete superbum Roxb.</i>	Kalvalai	musaceae	T	Tubers	Decoction of tuber is used to urinary infections
66	<i>Feronia limonia.</i>	Villange	Rutaceae	T	Fruits & Leaves	The fruit is used to digestive system , indigestion , flatulence diarrhea
67	<i>Ficus rocemosa. L.,</i>	Athi	Moraceae	T	Fruit	Fruit juice is taken
68	<i>Ficus religiosa.</i>	Arasamaram	Moraceae	T	Stem & Leaf	They cure are smallpox , cholera , wound and ulcer
69	<i>Ficus bengbalenis, L.,</i>	Alamaram	Moraceae	T	Leaf & Pattaci	They used to dental and gum disorders.
70	<i>Glorisa superba. L.,</i>	Kalaipai Kilangu	Liliaceae	CL	Root	The root are used in antivenam preparation
71	<i>Gymnema slyvestre. R.,</i>	Amudapusham	Apocyanaceae	CL S	Leaves	The leaves are used to neutralize the taste of sugar
72	<i>Glossogyne bidens</i> Alston	Black jack	Asteraceae	S	Root	They can use toothache
73	<i>Hardwickia binata Roxb</i>	Karachi	fabaceae	T	Bark, Leaves	The fibre are used from making rope during honey.
74	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> R.Br	Nannari	Asclepiadaceae	CL	Root	Roots are used as colouring agents
75	<i>Hygrophilia quadrivalvis</i> Nees.	Neermulli	Acanthaceae	S	Leaves	They can use toothache
76	<i>Hiptage benghalensis (L)</i> Kuyz.	Madhavi	Malpighiaceae	CL	Bark, Leaves	They used in bury sensation wounds, ulcers cough and asthma
77	<i>Hugonia mystax. L.,</i>	Motirakanni	Linaceae	C/S	Roots	The root are useful in fevers and verminosis, paste
78	<i>Ipomea staphylina</i> Romer.	Onankodi	convolulaceae	S	Stem	The stem is used as a rope tubers eats after cooking
79	<i>Jasminum angustifolium</i> Vahl.	Kattumalligai	oleaceae	Cl	Roots & Leaves	They cure to skin , ulser and eye disease
80	<i>Justica adhotoda. L.,</i>	Adhotoda	Acamthaceae	H	Leaf	Leaf juice given orally
81	<i>Jatrophia glandulifera</i> Roxb.	Vellaikattukottai	Euphorebiaceae	S	Root	The paste of root is used in treating snake bites
82	<i>Jatrophia gossypitolia.</i> L.,	Siria Amanakku	Euphorebiaceae	S	Whole Plant	Thus well known plants yields the medicinal oils
83	<i>Justica betonica.</i>	Velimungil	Acantheaceae	S	Leaves	Leaf are used as antibiotic for venomous stings bits etc
84	<i>Jatropha curcaslinn.</i>	Kattamankku	Euphorebiaceae	S	Stem & Latex	They can used to sciatica and dropsy.
85	<i>Jasminum ritchiei</i> C.B.Clarke.	Karumullai	oleaceae	S	Leaves	They are used to toothache.

86	<i>Leptadenia reticulata.</i>	Paalaikeerai	Asclepiadaceae	H	Leaves	The leaves are used to neutralize the taste of sugar
87	<i>Leucas aspera.</i>	Thumbai	Labiatae	H	Leaves & Homes	The leaves and char coal applied on the wounds of cattle to kill worms
88	<i>Lawsonia inermis. L.,</i>	Maruthani	Lythraceae	S	Leaves	The cure to hemicranias ,Lumbago , Scabies and sores
89	<i>Laurus indica Linn</i>	Karpooram	lauraceae	T	Whole Plant	It is cure to mouth wash toothache.
90	<i>Limonia acidissima. L.,</i>	Vilaam Pazham	Rutaceae	T	Leaves	To cure excessive menstruation , liver disorders and nausea
91	<i>Mangifara indica. L.,</i>	Mamaram	Ancardiaceae	T	Leaves & Fruits	The leaves are used in religions rituals, good firewood species
92	<i>Morinda tinctoria Roxb</i>	Nuna Maram	Rubiaceae	T	Root & Fruit	The root is used cure inflammation and boils. Fruits prevents dysentery and vomits.
93	<i>Murraya konigii spr.</i>	Karivelampillai	Rutaceae	S	Leaves	Leaves used in curing as a flavouring agent.
94	<i>Melia azedarach.</i>	Malaivembu	Meliaceae	T	Leaves	The cure To skin disease , used to treat anti-inflammatory
95	<i>Mucana pruriens.</i>	Poonaikalli	fabaceae	H	Leaf	The leaf extract are used to snake bite
96	<i>Mallotus philippensis (Lamk) muell.</i>	Kunkumam	Euphorebiaceae	T	Fruit	The fruits are useful in verminosis , flauence wounds, ulcers , renal vesical
97	<i>Naravella zeylanica. L.,</i>	Vatamkolli	Ranunculaceae	H	Leaf	It is useful in helminthiasis , dermatopathy, Leprosy . Cephalagia colic
98	<i>Nerium oleander. L.,</i>	Arali	Apocyanaceae	S	Stem	Juice prepared from the stem bark is boiled.
99	<i>Nopalea cocheni Ilifera (Linn).</i>	Puchikallai	Cactaceae	S	Leaf	The leaves are cure to mutalaginous joint
100	<i>Plectranthus amboinicus.</i>	Karpuravalli	Lamiaceae	H	Leaves	Juice from leaves given to children , protecion from cold , & applied to the lips
101	<i>Ocimum sanctum.</i>	Thulasi	Lamiaceae	S	Leaves	The dried leaves used to stored grains to repel insects.
102	<i>Ocimum gratissimum. L.,</i>	Perunthulasi	Lamiaceae	h	Leaves	Antidiabetic properties in streptozocin , induced in diabetic rats.
103	<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum. L.,</i>	Negasuthi Kizhangu	Liliaceae	S	Tubers	Juice of tubers is used to stomach pain and cancer.
104	<i>Ocimum basilicum. L.,</i>	Tirumitty	Lamiaceae	H	Leaves	Leaf paste applied on the skin for pimple and ache.
105	<i>Ocimum temiflorum. L.,</i>	Nalla Thulasi	Lamiaceae	H	Whole Plant	Lleaves are useful stimulent diaphoretic, antiperiodic
106	<i>Opuntia dillenii.</i>	Sappathikalli	Cactaceae	S	Whole Plant	The plant cure to cough asthma and gonorrhea
107	<i>Pergularia daemia Forsk.</i>	Seendhalkodi	Asclepiadaceae	h	Leaves	Leaves cooked and eaten cold and joint pain are cure
108	<i>Piper nigrum. L.,</i>	Milagu	piperaceae	S	Fruit	Flower paste with ghee orally
109	<i>Phyllanthus amarus Schum & Thom.</i>	Kizhanelli	Euphorebiaceae	H	Whole Plant	Whole plant is used to treat jaundice
110	<i>Phyllanthus emblica.</i>	Aranelli	Euphorebiaceae	T	Fruit	Fruit juice orally
111	<i>Plumbago zeylanica.</i>	Kodiveli	plumbaginaceae	S	Root	Root made into paste with milk and salt is applied for leprosy.
112	<i>Physalis minima.</i>	Sodakku Thakkali	Solanaceae	H	Whole Plant	The exact show anti inflammatory and analgesic action in rats
113	<i>Phyllanthus multiflorus Wild.</i>	Neerpolan	Euphorebiaceae	S	Leaves	The leaves extract are used to bleeding gums
114	<i>Pithecolobium dulce Benth.</i>	Kodukkapuli	fabaceae	T	Leaves & Bark	The bark and pulp are as tringent and hemostatic toothache and hemorrhages
115	<i>Plantago major Linn.</i>	Paruppu Keerai	Plantaginaceae	H	Leaves	They are used to toothache gum bleedings.

116	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> Linn.	Ishapookal	Portulacaceae	S	Whole Plant	They are used to ulceration of mouth
117	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> . L.,	Pungam	fabaceae	T	Leaves	The bark powder are useful to ringworm infections.
118	<i>Rubia cordifolia</i> . L.,	Kalutharupan Chedi	Rubiaceae	CL	Seed & Root	They are used internally in the treatment of abnormal uterine bleeding ,stone in the kidney and dysentery.
119	<i>Randia dumetorum</i> Lam.	Mathukkarai	Rubiaceae	S	Leaves	To cure vomiting and diarrhea the extract of the bark
120	<i>Santalum album</i> .	Sandanam	Santalaceae	T	Whole Plant	Sandalwood oil has been used in folk medicine for treatment of common skin disorders , heart ailments , urinary infection and pharynx.
121	<i>Spermocoe hispida</i> .	Nathaichori	Rubiaceae	H	Seed	Seed are crushed into paste and taken orally to treat stomach problems.
122	<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> .	Kottai Karanthai	Asteraceae	H	Leaf & Flower	The leaves , fruit and seed are cure to skin disease
123	<i>Sapindus emarginatus</i> .	Manipunganmaram	Sapindaceae	T	Whole Plant	It is cure asthma, colic and dysentery.
124	<i>Sauropus androgynus</i> .	Sucurumanicheera	pyllanthaceae	S	Leaves	It is a good source for Vitamin K
125	<i>Smilax zeylanica</i> . L.,	Kattukodi	Liliaceae	CL	Root & Leaves	They are used for the treatment of venereal disease , skin store , swellings
126	<i>Solanum erianthum</i> .D.Don.,	Annai Sundaikai	Solanaceae	T	Leaves	Leaves is indicated for the relief of hemorrhoids and scrofula.
127	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> .	Manathakkali	Solanaceae	H	Leaves	It is used cure stomach aches, chest pains, mouth ulcers
128	<i>Solanum surattense</i> . L.,	Sundaka	Solanaceae	H	Whole Plant	Beer forage mainly for pollen carpenter bees have been observed. Root medicinal young fruit cook eaten.
129	<i>Solanum trilobatum</i> . L.,	Tuduvalai	Solanaceae	S	Whole Plant	It is used to treat the common cold, cough and asthma
130	<i>Strychnos nux Vomica</i> .L.,	Yetti Kanjaram	Loganiaceae	T	Seed	The seed contains a chemical called strychnine for prepare medicine
131	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> .	Naval Palam	myrtaceae	T	Leaves	Leaves extract orally diabetes.
132	<i>Spilanthes acmella</i> Murr.	Manjal Poo Chedi	Asteraceae	H	Root & Flower	The plant made into paste cure in skin disease
133	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> .L.,	Puliyamaram	fabaceae	T	Bark, Leaf & Fruit	The tender leaves and fruit are made into a chutney
134	<i>Terminilia chebula</i> Retz.	Kodukkai	Combretaceae	T	Bark , Fruit	Fruit gangle for toothache , sore mouth spongy and ulcerated.
135	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> Wild.	Seenthilai	Memispermaceae	S	Leaf	The root are cure to leprosy , detritility and urinary disease
136	<i>Tectoria grandis</i> .	Thekku Maram	verbenaceae	T	Leaf	The treatment of piles leucoderma bronchitis
137	<i>Thepesia populnea</i> .L., soi	Poovarasu	malavceae	T	Leaf & Flower	The plant cure to scabies , dysentery and hemorrhoids
138	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> .L.,	Kuppakerai	Aizoaceae	H	Leaves	Stem or root are crushed and the extract is used Rheumatism
139	<i>Trichodesma indicus</i> , L.,	Karizhthumbai	Boraginaceae	H	Leaves & Flower	The leaves and root emollient diuretic and dysentery.
140	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> .L.,	Mookuthipoo	Asteraceae	H	Leaves	Wound healing anti diabetic activity, dysentery and diarrhea
141	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> . L.,	Nerinji	Asteraceae	S	Root & Fruit	Tender shoot eaten. The mature fruit pastes to cure swelling on the eyes
142	<i>Tulipa albanica</i> Kiktan & Shuka.	Tulipa Flower	Liliaceae	H	Tubers	Paste of tuber is mixed with butter and applied externally to cure bone fracture.
143	<i>Veronia cinerea</i> (L),	Neichati	Asteraceae	H	Leaves	The plant cure to stomatitis

	Less.,					
144	Vitex negundo, L.,	Nochi	verbenaceae	S	Leaves	Leaves are boiled in vopor is inhaled twice a day relief from headache , cold and cough
145	Wrightia tinctoria. R. Br.,	Paalai	Lythraceae	T	Leaf, Fruit, Seed	The wood is used to makes laders to stir, ragi milk for fermentation
146	Wattakka volubittis, Cooke.	Kurinjannotchi	magnoliaceae	S	Leaf	To cure to malaria fever laxative anthelmintic
147	Xanthium strumarium L.,	Seepukaai	Asteraceae	H	Leaves	Milk for fermentation
148	Ziziphus mauritiana, LAMARK.	ILLanthai	Rhamnaceae	S	Leaf, Fruit, Seed	The fruit is delicious and is eaten fresh or prepared as a drink with Vitamin C, Calcium , Phosperous , iron and Carotene
149	Zizyphus oenoplia.	Suraimullu	Rhamnaceae	CL	Fruit	Fruit edible eating the fruit aids in the secretion of saliva
150	Zanthoxylum limonella (Dennst), Alston.	Verasinghampatti	Rutaceae	T	Bark	The plant cure to Toothache

(T - Tree, S - Shrub, H - Herb, Cl - Climber, CS - Climbing Shrub)



IV. DISCUSSION

A tribal development project of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) aimed at providing sustainable livelihood for residents of habitations of Pachamalai hills in Trichy and Salem districts has got under way⁵.

Since time immemorial these plants have been used by the inhabitants of tribals in curing ailments such as fever, constipation, leprosy, asthma, bronchitis, anemia headaches, gonorrhoea, ulcers, wounds, diarrhea, dysentery, scabies, cough, cold etc. They are used to cure stomach ache fever, chest pain, respiratory troubles, post-delivery problems, piles, vomiting, bladder infection, tooth disease and amoebiasis.

In the similar study observed that people of both tribal and rural is mostly affected by different kinds of ailments such as asthma, jaundice, dysentery, cough, fever, stomach troubles, skin diseases, etc. these medicinal plants are utilized as whole or their parts in the form of paste, extract, powder and decoction⁶. Tribal population has good knowledge about the use of many plants⁷. Traditional healers, use their eyes, ear, nose and hands to diagnose the diseases, this way of diagnosis interesting because they live in interior areas and lack the use of modern scientific equipment for treatment, they however treat diseases using medicinal plants⁸. Herbal medicines prescribed by tribal healers are either preparation based on single plant part or a combination of several plant parts. Dissemination of the knowledge of medicinal property would improve the socioeconomic status of the Malayali tribe. Parts of the plants used by these communities vary from plant to plant.

In the present investigation, 150 plant species belong to 58 families are identified as traditional folklore medicinally used species. Euphorbiaceae was found to be dominant family with 13 Species., Fabaceae was found to be next dominant family with 12 species, Teraceae 8 species followed by Asclepidaceae, Apocyanaceae, Lamiaceae, Rubiaceae, Rutaceae, Solanaceae, families with 6 species in each, and Mimosaceae, Liliaceae families with 4 species in each and Cactaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Moraceae, Sapindaceae families with 3 species in each, 14 families represented by 2 species and 30 families represented by single species. Among habit wise distribution, tree forms are the dominant habit represented by about 50 % with 50 species, followed by shrub 43% with 43 species, herb 37% with 37 species, climber 17% with 17 species climbing shrub 3% with 3 species respectively.

V. CONCLUSION

Present study will produce wide interest conservation of medicinal flora of the region its sustainable uses and preservation of breed knowledge. This work will help greatly about local knowledge of people regarding the medicinal uses of plants and will help to understanding that how local people of Pachamalai hills make use of these plant for the cure of different ailments and the indigenous names of plants provide by local inhabitants will help to study and understand the plants of this area for future studies.

This paper contains evidence regarding medicinal plants and their use and it will ultimately aid to diversity the use of medicinal plants. By varying trends of medicinal use and by the death of old people knowledge related to medicinal plant is going towards extinction and this effort will surely help to safeguard the breed knowledge of prevailing in this area will act as reference for future studies in this regard.

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