INTRODUCTION

The history of folklore medicine can be traced back to vedic period. It is the combination of traditional cultural practices in addition to healing practices through natural resources. The sector of medicinal plants has traditionally occupied an important position and play a pivotal role in socio-economic, cultural, spiritual and phyto-medicinal area of rural and tribal lives of India. (Ramanathan, et al, 2014). Generally the plants based drugs have been used by all the peoples of India. These drugs are now getting greater importance all over the world, especially in developing countries. Because of side-effects of allopathic medicine. (GanapathyRajan, et al, 2011). Traditional Folk-knowledge was spread and wide use in ancient civilization until the middle of the 19th century plants were the main natural resources and therapeutic agents used by humans. (Lietava, 1992; Bernath, 2000). The term folklore was first coined by an English man William Thoms in 1846. The knowledge of folklore medicine is centuries old system. The prolonged trial and error of testing these plant resources and often facing the risk of the loss of human life, they have learned to utilize local plants to cure different ailments. Their belief and folk practices are based on past experience with various diseases and their cures. (Sapanchangkijaj, 1999). These tribes have their own knowledge on traditional herbal medicine inherited from their forefathers. These peoples also use animal parts and flesh along with herbal ingredients to treat various diseases. (Acharyya, and Sharma, 2004). Indigenous herbal treatment is a part of culture and dominant mode of therapy in most of the developing countries. These traditional phyto-remedies with a considerable extent of effectiveness are socially and economically accepted (Murthy et al, 2012; Pandey and Tripathi, 2010). According to World Health Organization (WHO) more than 80% of the African people resort to traditional medicine and pharmacopoeia to overcome many health problems. There is no mention or little mention about plants must be used as medicine in the treatment of human ailments. It is seen that empiric knowledge about vast resources of herbs and other plant sources having curative properties is prevailing in the rural areas in the country. Even today plant materials continued to play a major role in the primary healthcare as a therapeutic remedy in many developing countries. (Siddalinga Murthy, 2015). In recent years traditional ethno medicinal practices have been much attention due to their wide local accessibility. The main objective of this study was to assess the diversity of ethno medicinal plants used by tribal as well as local peoples of Davanagere District, and also documented these traditional medicinal practices of the study area. (Pooja and Vidyasagar, 2015). Thus it is high time to document the traditional knowledge lying concerned among the ethnic communities before it is lost forever (Shashikanth et al, 2014). Folklore medicinal plants and their utility by the tribal/local herbal healers of Davanagere district is an unexplored area, because of the improper survey of the previous workers.

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ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Folklore medicine is the mixture of traditional healing practices. It is a belief that involves herbal medicinal spirituality and manual therapies in order to diagnose, treat or to prevent different ailments. In this paper the field survey was carried out by visiting randomly selected villages are chosen as study area. Personal interview was conducted among traditional herbal healers of 38 males and two females in different communities by introducing simple semi-structured questioner. All the collected plants were processed and prepared as herbarium specimens are deposited in the Department of Botany, Davanagere University, Davanagere for future references. The paper comprises about 75 plants belongs to 73 genera and 52 families. The identified plants are arranged in alphabetical order includes botanical name, family, common name with its uses. The survey reveals the major diseases like Bone fracture, Asthma, Diabetes Dysentery, Fever, Liver disorder, Piles, Jaundice, Snake bites and other common ailments were reported.

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Study Area

Davanagere is one of the 30th district in Karnataka state with the creation of the new district on 15th August 1997. The name has been originated from the word Devan-kere (God’s Tank). The district headquarter town called Davangere. It is one of the landlocked district is situated in the eastern part of Karnataka between 14°31’ N latitude and 75°58’ E longitude, popularly known as “Nadu Naadu”. The district is bounded by Bellary district in North east, Haveri district in North west, The Shimoga district at south west and Chitradurga district by south east. The total land area is about 5975.97 Sq.Km. and 1977 sq. ft. above the sea level. It comprises about six taluks (Fig.1). Geographically it is placed under major sedimentary rock called younger schist belt or Dharwar type of schist belt mainly classified into Kudremukh belt, Bababudengiri belt, Shimoga belt, Chitradurga belt and sandur belt. The south east part of shimga belt traversed the Davangere district from North west (Honnali) to South west (Chitradurga) direction. The main hill ranges in the district are Ubbareni hill range and Thirtharameshwara hill range. It is also a extended part of the westernghatsstarts from Shimoga district. The highest peak of this range is Siddeshwarabeta on which core of the forest is located.

The climatic conditions of the district is moderate to humid monsoon type. (Figure.1) The south west monsoon season starts from June to September. The normal temperature is ranges from 26°C to 28°C and highest temperature is ranges from 32-35°C, comparatively in cold season, lowest temperature is ranges from 16-18°C. In all the six taluks jagalur and Harapanahallitaluksare very high temperature. This is due to less forest area cover and low rainfall. The total forest area of the district is about 899.18 Sq.Km. The annual rainfall in the district is about 656 mm. Heavy rain fall in Chennagiritaluk which is adjacent to shimoga district has a transitional belt of forest ranges from moist deciduous (Chennagiri range) to scrub jungle (Jagalur range) through deciduous(Honnali) forest type. Further the district is enjoy the elements of both western and eastern ghats bounded by Shimoga district is also characterized by the ever green forest belt of western ghats. Scrub jungle type of vegetation is found only in Chitradurga, Bellary and some parts of Haveri districts. The total tribal population of these tribes in the district are 11.98% of very small population, because of their wandering habit. The tribals of Davanagere district are highly religious and use various plants and their parts in certain religious ceremonies are also great medicinal importance. Those tribes are traditional bounded and god fearing people, who adopted these religious beliefs in addition to treatment of certain ailments.

MATERIAL S AND METHODS

The survey was conducted in different parts of the Davanagere district during the year 2012 to 2014. The first hand information was obtained from the tribal by using simple semi-structured questionnaire. The questionnaire is divided into two the first part consist of the profile information of the tribal informants and the second part consist of knowledge on local medicinal plants. All the interviews were carried out according to the ISE guidelines for ethno botanical research. Here Kannada, Telegu, Tamil and Malayalam is spoken language but kannada is the spoken with official language of the district. All tribal communities speak kannada. The information presented in this paper is based on interview and personal observations of traditional herbal healers, viz. tribalmedicine men and women of different tribal communities and documented in the field note book for further studies. In addition we also collected medicinal plants available in and around the study area along with well known tribal medicine man who treat some diseases by using some locally available plants. The information collected from these professional medicine man popularly known as “Nativydyas”. The collected information was authenticated and cross checked with other old age peoples of tribal community and available literature. In our study area we collect the information about the mode of preparation, utilization, dosage with adjuvants are also recorded and documented by using audio visual devices. The collected plant materials were brought to taxonomy laboratory and identified with the help of local Flora of Davanagere District (Manjunath et al, 2004). and Flora of Presidency of Madras by Gamble and Fisher, (1957). After identification the collected plants are made into herbarium by using standard herbarium preparation method. (Jain and Rao, 1976). All the herbarium specimens are preserved in our departmental herbarium centre, Department of botany, Davanagereuniversity, Davanagere for future reference.

RESULT

The methodology of plant enumeration is followed by Harish, R. B. (1998). The present survey yield 75 plant species belongs to 73 genera and 52 families. All the plants are arranged in alphabetical order with family includes local names, habitat of the plant, parts used, name of the disease, mode of preparation and administration, dosage with or without adjuvants (Table-1) are also recorded in this paper.

![Figure 1](image-url) Map of the study area showing Davanagere District, Karnataka
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Botanical Name with Family</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>Plant Part Used</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Mode of Preparation &amp; Utilization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td><em>Abrus precatorius</em>, L. Fabaceae</td>
<td>Galuganji</td>
<td>Climber</td>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>Ringworm</td>
<td>The seeds are pounded to prepare fine powder and mixed with coconut oil to apply topically on affected skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td><em>Abutilon indicum</em>, G. Don Malvaceae</td>
<td>SreeMudregida</td>
<td>Shrub</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Respiratory disorders</td>
<td>The hand squeezed leaves are rubbed on rib bones of stomach to relieve the problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td><em>Acacia leucophloea</em>, Willd. Mimosaceae</td>
<td>Bilijaalimara</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>Bark</td>
<td>Toothache</td>
<td>The bark is boiled to make decoction and add one spoon common salt to gargle two times per day to relieve pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td><em>Acalypha indica</em>, L. Euphorbiaceae</td>
<td>Kuppigida</td>
<td>Herb</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Rash due to burn</td>
<td>The leaves are pounded to make extract is mixed with caster oil to apply externally on affected part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td><em>Adansonia digitata</em>, L. Malvaceae</td>
<td>Aanehunuse/Magimavu</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>Loose motion</td>
<td>The fruit pulp is mixed with buttermilk to given orally for three to four days to become normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td><em>Aerva lanata</em>, Juss. Amaranthaceae</td>
<td>Bilihindisoppu</td>
<td>Herb</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Kidney stone</td>
<td>The leaves are grounded and the paste is mixed with lemon juice filter and take orally for one week to break 1mm size stone in urine bladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td><em>Alangiumsolvifolium</em>, Wang. Angiosperms</td>
<td>Ankolegida</td>
<td>Shrub</td>
<td>Bark</td>
<td>Swelling on fore feet</td>
<td>The leaves are made into paste is applied externally on fore feet to reduce swelling and avoid pus formation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td><em>Aloe vera</em>, l Liliaceae</td>
<td>Lolesara/kumara</td>
<td>Succulent herb</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Menstrual disorders &amp; Stomach pain</td>
<td>It is an excellent medicine the mucilage of the leaf is mixed with candy sugar is taken orally for 4-5 days to treat the problem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td><em>Ammanichalcis</em>, L. Lythraceae</td>
<td>Karisamigida</td>
<td>Herb</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>Glandular swellings/ fever</td>
<td>The fresh plant paste is mixed with lime paste and applied externally on swellings. 5 ml of decoction is taken orally to cure intermittent fever.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><em>Anogeissus latifolia</em>, Wall. Combretaceae</td>
<td>Dhinigadamara</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>Bark</td>
<td>Abscess</td>
<td>The bark is made into paste and add a pinch of table salt and apply directly on the spot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><em>Annona squamosa</em>, L. Annonaceae</td>
<td>Mangamarioppu</td>
<td>Shrub</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Carminative</td>
<td>The leaves are shade dried and powdered is mixed with honey to given orally for three days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><em>Aponogeton natans</em>, Engl &amp; K. Apocynaceae</td>
<td>Seethaphala</td>
<td>Shrub/ small Tree</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Arthritis</td>
<td>The leaves are hand squeezed and the crude extract is mixed with a small piece of lime to apply externally on the joints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><em>Aristolochiaceae</em>, Retz. Aristolochiaceae</td>
<td>Kundaligedde</td>
<td>Herb</td>
<td>Tuber</td>
<td>Relief from hunger</td>
<td>The fried tuberous roots are edible to eat at the time of starvation to relief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><em>Aristolochia catesba</em>, Retz. Aristolochiaceae</td>
<td>Kattikrubanagida</td>
<td>Herb</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Wounds</td>
<td>The fresh leaf paste is applied externally on wounds for two weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><em>Asparagus racemosus</em>, Wild. <em>Lilaceae</em></td>
<td>Halavumakkalabali</td>
<td>Climbing herb</td>
<td>Root tubers</td>
<td>Galactagogue/ Leucorrhages</td>
<td>The dried root powder is used to increase lactation in nursing mother and control leucorrhages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><em>Balanites aegyptica</em>, W &amp; R. <em>Simaroubaceae</em></td>
<td>Ingala</td>
<td>Small Tree</td>
<td>Fruit Pulp</td>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>The fruit pulp is squeezed with water to make a juice filter and add 10 gm of candy sugar to drunk for three days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><em>Barleriaprinities</em>, L. <em>Acanthaceae</em></td>
<td>Gubasigida</td>
<td>Prickly shrub</td>
<td>Flowers</td>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>The flowers are crushed with cow milk to given orally for infants to cure the disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><em>Betulalia</em>, D. Don Malvaceae</td>
<td>Bojapthre</td>
<td>Shrub/Tree</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Expel Worms</td>
<td>The leaves are boiled and 5ml of the decoction is taken orally with empty stomach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td><em>Barringtonia acutangula</em>, Gaertn. <em>Lecythidaceae</em></td>
<td>Neerkanagili/ Dhatirapila</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>Bark</td>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>The bark is shade dried and a pinch of fine powder is taken orally to reduce blood suger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td><em>Basiliscaea</em>, D. Don <em>Balsamaceae</em></td>
<td>Kaduwardhullu</td>
<td>Herb</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Itching</td>
<td>The leaves are made into paste and is applied on skin to alleviate itches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td><em>Bixa orellana</em>, L. <em>Bixaceae</em></td>
<td>Kumkum tree</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>Intestinal ulcer</td>
<td>The seeds are soaked in 50ml of water overnight and taken orally for one month to cure the disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td><em>Bryophyllum pinnatum</em>, Kurz. <em>Crassulaceae</em></td>
<td>Kadubasale</td>
<td>Herb</td>
<td>Succulent leaf</td>
<td>Scorpion sting</td>
<td>The fresh leaves are crushed and the mucilage is applied externally as an antidote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td><em>Buchanania lanzan</em>, Spr. <em>Anacardiacae</em></td>
<td>Nurkul</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>Bark</td>
<td>Watery stomach</td>
<td>The bark is boiled with 10ml water and mixed with 10gm of joggery is taken orally for one week to reduce water content in stomach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td><em>Butaeparravflora</em>, Roxb. <em>Fabaceae</em></td>
<td>Mullumuttuga</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>Boils</td>
<td>The seeds are ground with common salt to apply externally on boil on skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td><em>Caesalpinioiabudana</em>, L. <em>Caesalpinia</em>, Roxb. <em>Caesalpinia</em></td>
<td>Gejiga</td>
<td>Armed Shrub</td>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>Wound Healing &amp; ear sore</td>
<td>The seeds are rubbed on rough surface of stone with gingelly oil is dropped into ear for 7-8 days to cure earesore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td><em>Calamus rotang</em>, L. <em>Palmaeae</em></td>
<td>Nagabettaw</td>
<td>Climber</td>
<td>Root</td>
<td>Urinary disorders</td>
<td>The young roots are boiled and eaten as raw to reduce urinary troubles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td><em>Calotropis procera</em>, R. Br. <em>Asclepiadaceae</em></td>
<td>BiliEkka</td>
<td>Shrub</td>
<td>Latex</td>
<td>Expel spine in feet</td>
<td>The latex is applied on spine injecting spot for few days to expel spine from the feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Genus/Species</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Plant Part</td>
<td>Use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Careyaarborescens, Roxb.</td>
<td>Kumbhimara</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>Fruit</td>
<td>Intestinal ulcer &amp; indigestion; The fruit pulp is grind with a piece of ginger is mixed with a cup of butter milk to taken orally for 8-10 days to relief.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Caseariaeasculenta, Roxb. Samydiaceae</td>
<td>Ekanayakanabbe</td>
<td>Small Tree</td>
<td>Root</td>
<td>Migraine; The root is ground with few pieces of garlic and the paste is applied on forehead either left or right to relief</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Cassia auriculata, L. Caesalpinaceae</td>
<td>Thangadi</td>
<td>Shrub</td>
<td>Bark</td>
<td>Mouth ulcer; The decoction of the bark is given orally to cure mouth ulcer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Centellaasiatica(L) Urban</td>
<td>Ondelaga</td>
<td>Herb</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Improve memory power; The fresh leaves are chewed with a little bit of common Apollo come to affect nervous system of brain to improve memory power</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Cinnamomumzeylanicum, Gare. Ex.Blume. Lauraceae</td>
<td>Dalchinnimpathe</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Inflammation &amp; dysentery; The leaves are boiled with water make decoction is mixed with curved to taken orally for 3-4 days to alleviate the problem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Combretumangustulans, L Combretaceae</td>
<td>Kannesoppu</td>
<td>Herb</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>Emollient laxative; The leaves are used as a vegetable and considered as an emollient to treat easy motion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Cordycepspergularis, Cymb. Sapindaceae</td>
<td>Agniballi</td>
<td>Climber</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Arthritis; The leaves are used as vegetable for one week to cure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Croton tiglium, L. Euphorbiaceae</td>
<td>Japaalabeesa</td>
<td>Small Tree</td>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>Diarrhoea; The bulbs are boiled with water and then crushed with gingerly oil and applied externally on eczema</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Curculigoorchioides, Twining Hypoxidaceae</td>
<td>Nelataale</td>
<td>Herb</td>
<td>Tuberous Root Piles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Cymbopogon martini, Wats. Gramineae</td>
<td>Kasihulu</td>
<td>Herb</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>Digestive disorder; The whole plant is chopped into small pieces and boiled for one or two hours the decoction is mixed with a pinch of zinger paste and pepper powder is taken orally to rejuvenate digestive system</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Cydoniastva, L. Cyperaceae</td>
<td>Garike</td>
<td>Herb</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>Cut wounds; The fresh grass is made into paste is mixed with gouzutia oil to apply externally to cure wound caused by agricultural weapons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Decalepismitis, W &amp; A Makaliberu/Nanna Asclepiadaceae</td>
<td>Twining Shrub</td>
<td>Root</td>
<td>Gastritis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Diospyrosstomonta, Roxb. Ebenaceae</td>
<td>Jagalantimara</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>Bark</td>
<td>Sinusitis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Dryobalanops aromatica, Dipterocarpaceae</td>
<td>Pachhakurna</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>Bark</td>
<td>Leucoderma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Elaeocarpuccatricus, L. Elaeocarpaceae</td>
<td>Rudrakshi</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>Haemorrhages; The seeds are soaked in a cup of water for overnight and this water is taken orally to cure haemorrhages in women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Elephantopuschavero, L. Asteraceae</td>
<td>Nayinaaligegida</td>
<td>Herb</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Diabetes; The leaves are used as vegetable to take orally for few days to prevent the diabetes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Enallagmaa, Burm. Euphorbiaceae</td>
<td>Vaayuvihlanga</td>
<td>Climbing Shrub</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Stomatitis; The leaves are shade dried and powdered and 5 mg of powder is mixed with 5 ml of honey to take orally for 4-5 days to cure stomach disorders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Enicostema littorale, Blume. Gentianaceae</td>
<td>Chirayuta</td>
<td>Herb</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>Fever; The leaves are made into paste along with joggary to make a small 10-15 mg pills are shade dried and swallow two pills per day for 3-5 days to cure.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Erythrina indica, (L.) Lam. Fabaceae</td>
<td>Mulluhalivana</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Abscesses; The leaves are made into paste is mixed with a pinch of lime powder to apply externally on spot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Euphorbiacapricornoides, Lindl. Orchidaceae</td>
<td>Haavunoregedde</td>
<td>Herb</td>
<td>Tuber</td>
<td>Anti-venom; The tuber is squeezed and few drops of juice is mixed with 10 ml of cow urine is given orally to omit snake venom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Ficusmyxomorpha, Heyne. Moraceae</td>
<td>Gonimara</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>Latex</td>
<td>Headache; The latex is mixed with joggary to make a Poultice is applied externally on forehead to cure headache</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Ficusreligiosa, L. Moraceae</td>
<td>Aralimara</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Heart problems; 10 to 15 leaves are boiled with one cup of water to make decoction is also further boiled to reduce ⅓ cup and cool to taken orally to avoid heart problems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The stem is chopped with knife and is boiled with one litre of water, one cup of the decoction is taken orally to reduce excess of heat.**
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51 Gloriosa superba, L. 
52 Glycine max (L.) Fabaceae 
53 Grania aurea (L.) Fabaceae 
54 Helicteres isora, L. 
55 Ichnocarpus frutescens, R. Br. 
56 Indigofera tinctoria, L. 
57 Jacaranda mimosifolia, L. 
58 Kigelia africana, Bignoniaceae 
59 Kirkia dicarpa, Euphorbiaceae 
60 Leucaena leucocephala, Vitaceae 
61 Leptadenia reticulata, W. & A. 
62 Sarcostemma brevistigma, W. & A. Acanthaceae 
63 Sarcostemma brevistigma, W. & A. Apocynaceae 
64 Solanum melongena, Solanaceae 
65 Sphaeranthus indicus, L. Acanthaceae 
66 Syzygium myrtifolium, A. 
67 Terminalia arjuna, Combretaceae 
68 Terminalia catappa, Combretaceae 
69 Tinospora cordifolia, Menispermaceae 
70 Toddalia asiatica, Rutaceae 
71 Tribulus terrestris, Aizoaceae 
72 Streptococcus, L. Comptaeaceae 
73 Withania somnifera, Acanthaceae 
74 Ziziphus jujuba, Rhamnaceae 

51 Gourrihoov/ Agrimoniae 
52 Jaestamadhru Herb Leaves 
53 Maanipatthre Herb Whole plant 
54 Edamurikayi Shrub Fruits 
55 Gouriballi Climbing Shrub Leaves 
56 Purusharatha Herb Whole plant 
57 Kaduhalu Shrub Seeds 
58 Aanesouthe Tree Fruit pulp 
59 Karisool Shrub Leaves 
60 Deevalikolu Shrub Leaves 
61 Sihihale Twiner Leaves 
62 Konanaballi/ Somanaballi Straggling shrub Stems 
63 Gerumara Tree Sap of tree 
64 Haladimullugula Prickly herb Seeds 
65 Moodesoppu Herb Whole plants/flower/ 
66 Nerlemara Tree Seeds 
67 Holematthi Tree Bark 
68 Alalekayi Tree Fruits 
69 Amruthabali Climber Stem 
70 Kaadumensu Prickly shrub Seeds 
71 Neggalu Herb Whole Plant 
72 Kasaraka/vishamusti Tree Bark 
73 Aclepiasindicae 
74 Hriemaddinagedde Shrub Root 
75 Elachihannu Prickly shrub/Tree 

Groot tubers/ Piles/ abortive 
Root tubers/ Flatulence 
Whole plant/ Laxative 
Fruits/ Vermicide 
Leaves/ Intermittent fever 
Seeds/ Eczema 
Tree/ Dry cough 
Leaves/ Skin eruption 
Leaves/ Abscess 
Leaves/ Galactagogue 
Stems/ Ringworm 
Tree/ Whirlow 
Herbs/ Expelation of worms in teeths 
Whole plants/ Burning wound 
Seeds/ Diabetes 
Tree/ Bone fracture/ Sprine 
Fruits/ Diarrhoea 
Climber/ Pain of spinal cord 
Prickly shrub/ Intermittent fever 
Whole Plant/ Kidney stone 
Tree/ Snake bite/psoriasis 
Leaves/ Tonsilitis 
Shrub/ Verrucosis 
Prickly shrub/ Fruits 

51 The root paste is applied externally on piles. A small dose of powder is taken orally with the lemon juice as an abortive 
52 The leaves are boiled and 10ml of the decoction is mixed with lemon juice is taken orally to alleviate flatulence 
53 The whole plant is chopped into small pieces and boiled for 10 minutes to make decoction and add a pinch of common salt, pepper powder is taken orally 3-4 days to control. 
54 The fruits are shade dried and powdered 10 mg. of powder is mixed with 15 ml of honey to take empty stomach as vermicide 
55 The leaves are hand squeezed and the fresh juice is applied externally on wound to cure. 
56 The whole plant is shade dried and powdered is mixed with honey is given orally for 3-4 days 
57 The seeds are poisonous and made into powder is mixed with karana oil is applied externally on body 
58 The pulp is made into juice with jaggery 10ml of this is given orally for 3 days to cure. 
59 The leaf juice is mixed with Neem oil is applied externally on skin to cure skin eruption 
60 The tendered leaves are made into paste is applied on Abscess to cure for one week. 
61 The leaves are used as vegetable to given nursing mother to improve production of breast milk. 
62 The stem paste is mixed with coconut oil is applied externally for 10- days to cure. 
63 Washer men used this sap to prepare permanent marking ink is applied externally on whirllow 

The seeds are powdered and smoked to expel worms in teeths 
The whole plants are used to avoid bed bugs and the flowers are made into powder is mixed with neem oil is applied externally on burning wounds. 
The seeds are powdered and boiled with water to make one cup of decoction is taken orally for one month to reduce sugar into normal level. 
The bark is shade dried and made into powder is mixed with niger seed oil (Guzioitaebysinica) is applied externally and bandaged with splints for 10-15 days to cure. 
The fruits are used in Ayurveda to make “Triphalalochara” the fruitsare made into powder is soaked in buttermilk for one or two hours filter and taken orally for 3-4 days. 
The seeds are made into powder is taken orally with pure honey to cure the disease. 
Occasionally the whole plant is used as vegetable to avoid kidney stone formation. 
A small piece of bark is taken orally as an antitode for snake bite and the paste of the bark is applied externally to cure psoriasis. 
The fresh leaves are and squeezed and the juice is mixed with lime stone is applied externally on neck for 7 days to cure. 
The rhizome is shade dried and powdered is applied externally with gingly oil for one week to relief verrucose vein. 
The juice made from these fruits are taken orally for 3-4 days to cure.

DISCUSSION

An ethnobotanical survey was under taken to gather information from the tribals of Davanagere district from 2012 to 2014. The major tribals of davanagere district is rajagonda, Dubla, Hakkipikki, HasaluruJenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Medha, Nayaka are most important tribal communities inhabited in our study area. Most of them are permanent settled, among them few communities such as Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Medha, Hasaluru and Halakkivokkaligas are immigrants from the North west and north eastern part of Karnataka state. They were also augment their daily income by working as a agricultural labourers, horticultural labourers. In addition the Kadukurubas and JenukurabasHakkipikki and hasaluru are collected the medicinal raw materials from the nearest forest regions to prepare a their own crude drug and treat several common ailments of villagers who suffered from skin diseases diabetes fever bone fractures and sprains. But now a days their third world generations are well educated and well settled in cities and also communicated with civilized peoples. These peoples

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CONCLUSIONS

India has a rich heritage of medicinal plants more than 8000 medicinal plant species have been recorded. But unlike China, India has not been able to capitalize on this herbal health by promoting its use in the developed world, due to the non-availability of sophisticated techniques to prepare herbal drugs and their formulations. (SangitaKumari, et al, 2011). The Folklore plants healing certain ailments is long term process. Proper utilization and applications of these formulations are highly effective and early curable. (Rama Shankar and Rawat, 2012). These plants have adequate curative properties, due to the presence of various complex secondary metabolites of different chemical composition found in one or more parts of the plants. (Manoj Kujur and Ahirwar, 2015). Urbanization and encroachment of catchment area of forest by builders, and farmers has caused habitat destruction resulting in severe loss of diversity of medicinal plants. (Ratna, and Kalyani, 2013; Singh and Tripathi, 2019). We observe the tribal communities of certain areas maintaining some rarely available, frequently used and easily propagatable species of plants such as Alangiumsolvifolium, Annonasquamosa, Bryophyllumpinnatum, Erythrinaindicida, Gloriosasuperba, Leptadania reticulate, Sarcostemmabrevistigma, Strychnuspotatorum, Syzygyinzyelianicum, Terminaliachebula, Watzukakavolubili and withaniasomnifera etc. are grown in bunds of agriculture fields and other isolated places, which are commonly used in traditional medicine. Cultivation of medicinal plants in their farm yards, Back yards is the best and most reliable measure to protect and conservation of this medicinal biodiversity. Due to over exploitation and unscientific explorations of these medicinal plant resources, the valuable traditional knowledge is depleting very fast.

Acknowledgement

The author Thanks to all tribal communities of Davanagere district for their valuable discussion and suggestion for the diversity of medicinal plants its conservation for future generation. It is very much helpful for the publication of this paper.

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