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RESEARCH ARTICLE

SURVEY OF ETHNOMEDICINAL PLANTS AND FOLKLORE STUDIES ON MALAYALI TRIBALS OF VELLAKADAI VILLAGE A PART OF SHERVAROY RANGE IN EASTERN GHATS, TAMIL NADU

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ABSTRACT

An ethno medicinal survey was carried out among the malayali tribals in shervaroy range, Salem District, Tamil Nadu, India during June 2013 to December 2013. A total of 200 Species of ethno medicinal plants belonging to 176 genera and 74 families were reported with the help of tribal people between the age of 40 – 75 years, dwellers provided information regarding the species used as medicine, parts used, and mode of preparation, remedies and ailments. We are gathered the knowledge regarding folklore of the tribals. The data's were collected by taking photos and interviewed the tribal people.

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INTRODUCTION

The Vellakadai village a part of shervaroy range (11^0 48' N &78^0 11' E) located near Yercaud of Salem district in Tamil Nadu at an altitude ranging from 1515m. This range situate in the top of the hill in a cave by name Arulmighu Cavery Thai Sametha Shervarayaswamy temple. Out of love and faith the public called the God as Sri Ramaswamy. Hence he was called as Shervaikarar**.** This in due course turned as Shervaroy**.** The maximum temperature ranges between in 25 C and 30 C summer and the minimum between winter 13 C and 16 C. The average annual rainfall is around 1750mm. The forest type range from evergreen to moist deciduous (Champion *et al*, 1968). On the western side of the hills, contrast shoals still exist, though a great portion of the plateau is cleared (Udayan *et al*, 2006). The tribal belonging to the minor communities are socially, economically and among the least advanced (Jain, 1991). But they harbour a lot of knowledge on medicinal plants. The vanishing forest has had a cascading effect on the tribal population that dwindles rapidly and along with this the knowledge they hold.

Malayali is one of the 36 scheduled tribes of Tamil Nadu and the population of Malayali tribe forms around 54% of the total scheduled tribe population of Tamil Nadu. The Malayali tribe is spread along the contiguous hill ranges of Javadhu, Kolli,Yercaud, Pachamalai and so on. In fact there are several contiguous habitations in these hill ranges, which are predominantly inhabited by the Malayali. They basically depend on agricultural and forest resources for their survival (Jayasree, 2002). The available literature reveals that information on the comprehensive survey, documentation and enumeration of medicinal plants by the indigenous people in the shervaroy range of Eastern Ghats is meagre and there is no such comprehensive study on this region (Maheswari, 2002). This is an attempt of exhaustive analysis on the therapeutic values of such medicinal plants. The total extend of shervaroy region yercaud taluk is 382.67 km^2 including reserve forest and the hill tribes are unique in that they have been isolated geographically and culturally from the caste in the group in the groups in the plains for a long time(Rao,1996).

Folklore

Folklore consists of legends, music, oral history, proverbs, jokes, popular beliefs, fairy tales, stories, tall tales, and customs included in the traditions of a culture, subculture, or group. It also includes the set of practices through which those expressive genres are shared. The study of folklore is sometimes called folkloristic, and people who study folklore are sometimes referred to as "folklorists". In the present study the folkloristic attempt was made in the village vellakadai, which has traditional culture and rituals.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present survey was carried out during the year June 2013 to December 2013, is Shervaroy range of Salem district in Tamil Nadu, India. The Interview was desired to identify the indigenous knowledge of plant based remedies from local people by words of mouth and also by personal observation. The information on medicinal uses of the indigenous plants have been described after gathering it from local people, experienced and rural folk, traditional herbal medicine practitioners and also information collected from the available literature. A total of 200 inhabitants were interviewed. Randomly people were selected of which 15 men and 20 women of age 50 and above were contacted in their local language. Information on medicinal plants, vernacular name, and plant part used and mode of administration for curing ailments have been recorded. During the survey, plants have been collected in their flowering and fruiting stages as far as possible from the natural habitat and standard ethno medicinal methodology was followed to collect data on ethno medicinal aspects. The plant specimens were collected, dried and identified with the help of the floras and preserved by using standard methods for herbarium purpose. Further, their

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identities were confirmed by referring authentic specimens in the Botanical Survey of India at Yercaud, ABS Botanical garden at yercaud. The flora of the presidency of Madras, (Gamble, 1935). The flora of the Tamil Nadu Carnatic, (Matthew, 1983), Society of ethnobotany, (Jain, 1989), Field and Herbarium Methods, (Jain and Rao, 1997), Dictionary of Medicinal plants, (Balasubiramaniyan, 2010), and Poorviga maruthuva Kalangium (Loganathan, 2010). We were gathered knowledge regarding folklore of the tribals. The data's were collected by taking photos and interviewed the elder people belongs to the Vellaikadai village a part of Shervaroy range near Yearcaud.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the present study Ethnomedicinal survey was documented, 200 plant species are used for medicines representing 176 genera and 74 families (Table 2). herb(65),tree(58), shrub(33), climbing shrub(8), under shrub(6), small tree(4), sub shrub(4)straggler(3), shrubby(3), climber(3), climbing herb(3), bulb(2) woody shrub(2), twining shrub(1), culms(1), erect culms(1), rambling shrub(1), vine(1), shrubby herb (1) straggling shrub(1) (Table 1). The collected data contains the list of plants of different families with their medicinal uses, which are listed in the order of Bentham and Hooker classification. Based on the interview with the elder people the list of various plants used by the malayali tribals to cure various diseases were highlighted (table -3). The representing plants are mostly used to cure. The representing plants are mostly used to cure skin diseases, jaundice, cough, wounds, urinary problems and an antidote for snake bite. These medicinally important plants are observed in Euphorbiaceae 11 species, Lamiaceae 11 species, Asteraceae 10 species, Caesalpiniaceae 9 species, Fabaceae 9 species, Acanthaceae 8 species, Liliaceae 7 species, Apocynaceae 6 species.

Habit form and plant parts used

Among 200 plant species, studied 19 habit forms were identified ; herb(65),tree(58), shrub(33), climbing shrub(8), under shrub(6), small tree(4), sub shrub(4) straggler(3), shrubby(3), climber(3), climbing herb(3), bulb(2) woody shrub(2), twining shrub(1), culms(1), erect culms(1), rambling shrub(1), vine(1), shrubby herb (1) straggling shrub(1) (fig:1). Among the various dominant medicinally important largest to decreasing order of the family Euphorbiaceae(11), Lamiaceae(11), Asteraceae(10), caesalpiniaceae(9), Fabaceae(9), Acanthaceae(8), Liliaceae(7), Apocyanaceae(6), Rubiaceae(6), Asclepidiaceae(5) etc. Among the various plant parts used, the leaves(79), root(46), whole plant (31), bark(22), fruit(16), seed(15), stem(14), flowers(6), rhizome (6), tuber(5),Bulb(4) ,latex(4), (fig: 2). In ethno medicinal plant species 8 different mode are used for the treatments in various diseases.. The major mode of administration is juice(33), Leaf paste (20), decoction(15), powder(8), stem paste(7),root paste (7), fresh parts(6),cooking(5), tonic(4) (fig :3). From the ethno medicinal survey it was obvious that the people of Shervaroy range possessing knowledge of herbal drugs and mode of administration to the ailments.

Folklore of the tribal people

Tribal population

Malaiyali is the common scheduled tribe live in the Shervaroy range. The primary occupation of Malaiyali, in earlier times is hunting, and fishing; however, nowadays they are mainly engaged in Agriculture and work in estates as servants, labourers on daily and monthly basis. Mostly for livelihood they depend upon skilled work and unskilled work. Gradually in search of job they migrate to neighbouring areas. In addition to their work they use to keep cattle's for various purposes, and also collect forest products such as medicinal plants, firewood, fruits etc. to sell the same in the market and purchase their needs for their daily bread.

Social customs and beliefs

Birth takes place in the hut in which they are residing, after delivery up to 3 to 5 days the mother will be alone with child and did not move with others. After 15 days a ceremony will be performed to take the person who delivered the child with others. An ordinary knife will be used for cutting the Placenta or thoppul kodi. Medicinal water containing a mixture of various medicinal plants have given to the person who delivered child, mixing garlic, pepper and palm-tree gur, increasing the quantity day-by-day in hot water, mixing honey with the medicinal plants viz.Kattu-kodi, and Vellamani also given to the mother of the child.

Festivals

People of this hill used to perform festivals to their family Gods viz. Mariyamman, Pidari, Ellai Kathan, Karuppu, Perumal, Ramar, Mattukarasamy, Kaliyamman, Veetusamy, Sherva- rayanswami, and Vandi Ramar Car festivals etc. The Shervarayan Swamy Festival is celebrated in Tamil months viz. Chitrai, Thai Pongal, Masi, Panguni. In the month of Vaikasi Car festival will be conducted. In that drama, Street play, Maha Bharatham, Kovalam, Arjunan Thavasu, Beeman fight, Panchali Sabatham was conducted. For the festival of Shervaroy range, all the 67 villagers would tookpart and celebrate the same in a high scale and grand manner. From our interaction with the elder people the customs of tribals were understood and they are very orthodox and maintaining the life style conventionally.

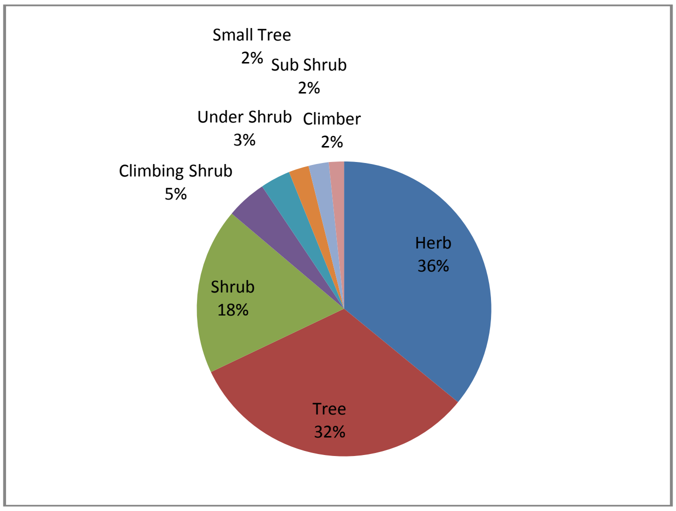
Table 1 Distribution of plants under different habits

S.NO.	HABITS	NO. OF SPECIES
1.	Herb	65
2.	Tree	58
3.	Shrub	33
4.	Climbing shrub	8
5.	Under shrub	6
6.	Small tree	4
7.	Sub shrub	4
8.	Climber	3
9.	Climbing herb	3
10.	Shrubby	3
11.	Straggler	3
12.	Bulb	2
13.	Woody shrub	2
14.	Culms	1
15.	Erect culms	1
16.	Shrubby herb	1
17.	Straggling shrub	1
18.	Twining shrub	1
19.	Vine	1
	TOTAL	**200**

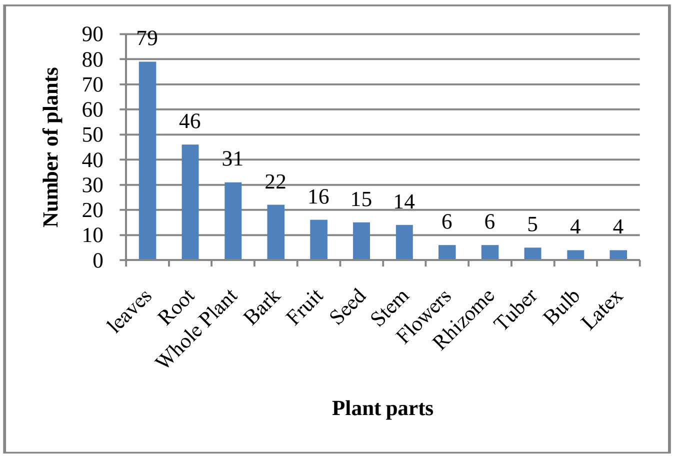
It is valuable mentioning that during current study, some plants were found to be used for the treatment of a single disease, while many other plants had multiple therapeutic uses. These were invariably used for curing various diseases and for earning livelihood. The finding of the present study is in line with the reports available in the scientific literature sources of income and treating any disease state in humans. However, it was also noticed that the reported plants are being severely grazed by the local livestock, Overgrazing causing destruction, as green parts are being removed and damaged due to trampling. Therefore, it became imperative to manage the grazing system and encourage the regeneration of medicinal plants.

Table 2 Families with maximum number of genus and species

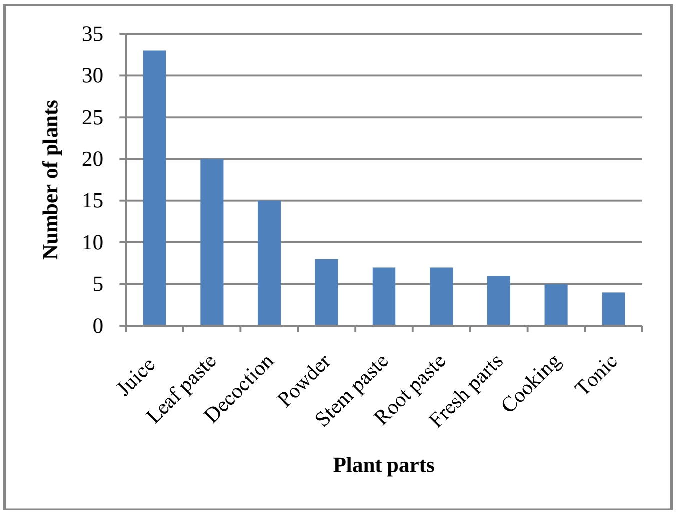
S. No	Family	No. Of Genus	No. Of Species
1.	Euphorbiaceae	9	11
2.	Lamiaceae	8	11
3.	Asteraceae	9	10
4.	Caesalpiniaceae	6	9
5.	Fabaceae	8	9
6.	Acanthaceae	7	8
7.	Liliaceae	7	7
8.	Apocynaceae	5	6
9.	Rubiaceae	6	6
10.	Asclepiadaceae	5	5
11.	Moraceae	1	5
12.	Solanaceae	4	5
13.	Verbenaceae	5	5
14.	Zingiberaceae	5	5
15.	Araceae	4	4
16.	Bignoniaceae	4	4
17.	Menispermaceae	4	4
18.	Mimosaceae	4	4
19.	Myrtaceae	4	4
20.	Amaranthaceae	3	3
21.	Annonaceae	2	3
22.	Malvaceae	3	3
23.	Piperaceae	1	3
24.	Rutaceae	3	3
25.	Amarylidaceae	2	2
26.	Bixaceae	2	2
27.	Combretaceae	1	2
28.	Dioscoreaceae	1	2
29.	Ebenaceae	1	2
30.	Meliaceae	2	2
31.	Myristicaceae	1	2
32.	Plantaginaceae	2	2
33.	Poaceae	2	2
34.	Sterculiaceae	2	2
35.	Tiliaceae	2	2
36.	Umbelliferae	2	2
37.	Vitaceae	1	2
38.	Agavaceae	1	1
39.	Aizoaceae	1	1
40.	Anacardiaceae	1	1
41.	Arecaceae	1	1
42.	Aristolochiaceae	1	1
43.	Boraginaceae	1	1
44.	Cactaceae	1	1
45.	Capparaceae	1	1
46.	Capparidaceae	1	1
47.	Caryophyllaceae	1	1
48.	Celastraceae	1	1
49.	Chenapodiaceae	1	1
50.	Commelinaceae	1	1
51.	Crassulaceae	1	1
52.	Geraniaceae	1	1
53.	Goodeniceae	1	1
54.	Guttiferae	1	1
55.	Haemodoraceae	1	1
56.	Hernandiaceae	1	1
57.	Hypoxidaceae	1	1
58.	Lauraceae	1	1
59.	Lecythidaceae	1	1
60.	Loganiaceae	1	1
61.	Lythraceae	1	1
62.	Nymphaeaceae	1	1
63.	Oxalidaceae	1	1
64.	Pandanaceae	1	1
65.	Papaveraceae	1	1
66.	Passifloraceae	1	1
67.	Pedaliaceae	1	1
68.	Plumbaginaceae	1	1
69.	Polygalaceae	1	1
70.	Polygonaceae	1	1
71.	Proteaceae	1	1
72.	Ranunculaceae	1	1
73.	Simaroubaceae	1	1
74.	Zygophyllaceae	1	1
75.	**TOTAL**	**176**	**200**



Graph 1 Distribution percentage of medicinal plants according to habits



Graph 2 Number of plant parts used by tribals of vellakadai village



Graph 3 Mode of Administration of different plants parts by the tribalssasa

Table 3 Medicinal plants utility by the tribals in the shervaroy range

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Family	Local Name	Habit	Plant Parts Used	Ethnomedicinal uses	Mode of Administration
1.	*Naravelia zeylanica*, DC.	Ranunculaceae	Koranda	Climbing shrub	Root	Back pain	Root paste is applied externally for headache and back pain
2.	*Annona reticulata*, L.	Annonaceae	Rama setha	Tree	Root, bark	Toothache, diarrhoea and dysentery	A root decoction is taken as a febrifuge, while fragments of the root bark are packed around the gums to relieve toothache. The bark is very astringent and the decoction is taken as a tonic and also as a remedy for diarrhoea and dysentery.
3.	*Annona squamosa* L.	Annonaceae	Seetha	Tree	Leaves	Inflammations	Leaf paste mixed with turmeric powder is applied externally for inflammations.
4.	*Cananga odorata*, (Lam.)	Annonaceae	Mara manoranjitham	Tree	Whole plant	Blood pressure	To use deccoction for internally
5.	*Cocculus hirsutus*, Diels.	Menispermaceae	Kattukodi	Small tree	Root	Stomach ache	Root decoction is given orally for stomach-ache.
6.	*Coscinium fenestratum*, Colebr.	Menispermaceae	Mara manjal	Climbing shrub	Bark	Skin diseases	Bark is ground and the paste is applied externally to cure skin diseases.
7.	*Pachygone ovata*, Miers.	Menispermaceae	Kattu kodi	Climbing shrub	Leaves, Fruit	Intestinal worms	Leaves extract ant internally expel intestinal worms
8.	*Tinospora cordifolia*, Miers.	Menispermaceae	Seendhil Kodi	Climbing shrub	Leaves	Delivery health tonic	Leaf is crushed and the juice is administered orally twice a day after delivery as health tonic.
9.	*Nelumbium speciosum*, Willd.	Nymphaeaceae	Senthamarai	Herb	Root	Tuberculosis, asthma, and coughing, for heart disease, and to increase energy and neutralize toxins.	Small doses of the juice extracted from raw, finely grated lotus root is prescribed for lung-related ailments
10.	*Argemone Mexica*na, Linn.	Papaveraceae	Ponnummuttai	Herb	Root, leaves, seed	Diuretic, skin diseases, sedative	Leaves Juice of plant to use internally to cure diuretic, etc**.**
11.	*Cleome viscosa*, L.	Capparidaceae	NaaiVelai	Herb	Leaves	Menstrual problem	Leaf is cooked with other greens and is eaten for problems. Sap used for headache.
12.	*Cadaba fruticosa*, (L.) Druce.	Capparaceae	Viluthi	Shrub	Leaves	Bone fracture	Leaf paste mixed with coconut oil is used for sores and leaf paste mixed with egg applied externally
13.	*Polygala elongata*, Klein.	Polygalaceae	Periya nangai	Herb	Root	Antidote to Snake bite	The root extract of these plants possesses a Substance closely related to saponin.
14.	*Drymaria cordata*, Willd.	Caryophyllaceae	Mudavattukal	Herb	Leaf	snake bites, appetizer, depurative, emollient, febrifuge, laxative and stimulant	The pounded leaf is applied to snake bites, The juice of the plant is used orally.
15.	*Garcinia cambogia*, Desr.	Guttiferae	Kodam puli	Tree	Fruit	Rheumatism, digestive complaints	Garcinia may be taken as a capsule or extract. Mangos teen is available as an imported fresh fruit, or sold in commercial brands as a reconstituted juice containing both the inner and outer fruit.
16.	*Gossypium arboretum*, L.	Malvaceae	Sem panju	Tree	Root, seed	Fever, gonorrhoea, gleets, chronic cystitis, catarrh and consumption	The root is used in fever. The seeds are used in gonorrhoea
17.	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, L.	Malvaceae	Semparathai	Under Shrub	Flower	Nervous disorders	The soaked petal along with coconut oil is externally applied for nervous disorders.
18.	*Thespesia populnea* (L.)Sol.ex Corr. Serr.	Malvaceae	Poovarasu	Tree	Fruits	Skin diseases and elephantiasis	Young fruit is ground into paste and applied topically to cure skin diseases and elephantiasis.
19.	*Helicteres isora, L.*	Sterculiaceae	Valamburi	Shrub	Fruit	Diarrhoea and blood dysentery.	Fruit powder is mixed with water and given to drink
20.	*Pterospermum suberifolium, Lam.*	Sterculiaceae	Vennangu	Tree	Whole plant	Topically to bruised part of the body.	Actinodaphne malabarica plant bark paste of this plant with the bark paste of Pterospermum suberifolium mixed together and applied topically to bruised part of the body.
21.	*Grewia tiliaefolia, Vahl.*	Tiliaceae	Unu	Tree	Leaves	Easy removal of placenta	100 g of leave paste is given internally for easy removal of placenta cows

22.	*Triumfetta rhomboidea*, Jacq.	Tiliaceae	Aadaiottai	Sub shrub	Leaves, Barks, stem, leaves	Abdominal colic children to bring down fever and to prevent diarrhoea	Leaf infusions are given to a decoction of the leaves is used against dysentery. In Gabon and DR Congo an infusion of the leaves is used as a cure for colic. Snakebites are treated with the leaves in Rwanda and the pulped root in Tanzania. In Mauritius a decoction of leaves and roots is drunk against coughing and a decoction of the roots alone in case of poisoning by poisonous fish.
23.	*Tribulus terrestris*, L.	Zygophyllaceae	Sirunerunji	Herb	Whole plant	Kidney stones disorders	Extract from the thorns along with Cyanodon juice is taken internally for urinary infection
24.	*Pelargonium grossularioides*, DC.	Geraniaceae	Geranium	Herb	Whole plant	Kidney and bladder disorders, menstrual problems, jaundice, tuberculosis and eczema.	One tablespoonful (3.5g) of dried powdered herb is infused with one litre of boiling water and strained when cold. Adults: Half a teacupful (90ml) three times daily. Used mainly as an aqueous infusion, taken orally or externally applied
25.	*Oxalis corniculata*, L.	Oxalidaceae	Puliyarai	Herb	Leaves	Dysentery	To use leaves internally induce to child
26.	*Aegle marmelos*, (L.) Corr. Serr.	Rutaceae	Vilvam	Tree	Leaves	Diarrhoea	Leaf juice used to internally to cure disease.
27.	*Ruta graveolens*, L.	Rutaceae	Aaruvatha	Tree	Whole plant Leaves	Insomnia, headaches, nervousness, abdominal Cramps and renal troubles.	Applied or rubbed on the skin it has a rubefacient effect for rheumatic pains. The most frequent, intentional use of the plant has been for induction of abortion.
28.	*Toddalia asiatica*, Lam.	Rutaceae	Molavarnakodi	Straggler	Whole plant	Dysentery	50 g of whole plant paste is given internally to cows twice a day for three days for dysentery
29.	*Ailanthus triphysa*, (Dennst.) Alston.	Simaroubaceae	Dhuba maram	Tree	Root, leaves, bark	Ulcers, incense	Its resin, fruits and bark are used as a medicine. The resin is also burned as incense. The leaves are used as a dye.
30.	*Melia composita*, Willd.	Meliaceae	Malaivempu	Tree	Leaves, seeds	Small pox, rheumatism and skin diseases, strong teeth	Leaves paste is applied externally on the body to treat small pox, rheumatism and skin diseases.
31.	*Swietenia mahagoni*, L.	Meliaceae	Magogani	Tree	Seed	Ant diabetic Potentiality	Seed is used to cure diabetic.
32.	*Salacia oblonga*, Wall.	Celastraceae	Kadalalainjil	Straggling shrub	Root, stem	Diabetes	2.5 to 5.0 grams of *Salacia oblonga* was the daily dose determined to be most effective in lowering the blood glucose, serum cholesterol, triglycerides and increasing the HDL cholesterol levels of non-insulin dependent diabetes patients.
33.	*Cissus quadrangularis*, L.	Vitaceae	Pirandai	Shrub	Stem	Bone fractures	Stem paste mixed with egg white is applied on the affected portion in the treatment of fractures.
34.	*Cissus vitiginea*, L.	Vitaceae	Chithirai milagu	Climbing shrub	Whole plant	Skin disease	World for every ailment and there is a cure for every disease
35.	*Mangifera indica*, L.	Anacardiaceae	Maamaram	Tree	Bark	Heal cracks	Bark is crushed finely and juice is taken for a week to control dysentery and the latex is applied to heal the cracks.
36.	*Abrus precatorius L.*	Fabaceae	Gundumani	Straggler	Leaves	Prickly heat	Leaves is taken internally twice a day for five days for prickly heat
37.	*Acacia nilotica (L) Del.ssp.*	Fabaceae	Karu Velamaram	Tree	Leaves	Cure dysentery	Tender leaf juice is taken internally to cure dysentery
38.	*Acacia sinuata (Lour.)*	Fabaceae	Seegakai	Herb	Bark, flower	Dandruffs	Dried pod powder is used externally against dandruffs.
39.	*Codariocalyx motorius (Houtt.)*	Fabaceae	Tholukanni	Shrub	Whole plant	Illnesses, influenza, snake bite, ulcer	To use leaves of the dancing grass in water and using disease

40.	*Crotalaria verrucosa*, L.	Fabaceae	Nari meratti	Woody shrub	Leaves	Stomach troubles	Herbal medicine, Tonic , Dosage 1-2 tablets 2-3 times a day
41.	*Desmodium gangeticum*, DC.	Fabaceae	Oorilai	Under shrub	Whole plant	Headaches, diarrhoea, sedative, toothaches	Leaves applied for externally, decoction of root
42.	*Erythrina indica*, Lam.	Fabaceae	Kalyana murungai	Tree	Leaves, bark	Liver trouble, joint pain, dysentery, convulsion, as a diuretic, laxative, and an anthelmintic.	Its powered bark is used in Indian folk medicine and other diseases.
43.	*Indigofera aspalathoides*, Vahl.	Fabaceae	Narina	Sub shrub	Flowers	Body vigour	20 g flowers mixed with one cup goat milk is taken internally once a day for one week.
44.	*Tephrosia purpurea* (L.)Pers.	Fabaceae	Kolingi	Sub shrub	Root	Cure swelling	Root paste with turmeric powder is applied externally to cure swellings.
45.	*Bauhinia acuminate*, L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Kokku mantharai	Shrub	Bark, leaf	Bladder stone, leprosy and asthma	Decoction of bark of leaf to cure disease.
46.	*Bauhinia purpurea*, L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Mantharai	Tree	Root	Fever	The root is grated with water and is drunk to treat common fever.
47.	*Caesalpinia pulcherrima*, Sw.	Caesalpiniaceae	Mailkondrai	Shrub	Seeds, Bark, Leaves, flower	Abortifacient	Infusion of leaves paste is used to cure disease.
48.	*Caesalpinia sappan*, L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Pathungam	Tree	Wood	Dysentery, haemoptysis, and ophthalmic diseases and as a depurative	Heartwood extracts and to evaluate the anti-osteoporosis activity of the characterized extracts to provide evidence for the efficacy of this traditional medicinal plant.
49.	*Cassia auriculata*, L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Aaavarai	Shrub	Seed	Diabetes	Seed are used internally for decoction
50.	*Cassia fistula*, L.	Caesalpinaceae	Sarakonrai or suriyan vanangi	Tree	Fruits	Easy delivery	Fruit pericarp grind with sugar and made in to paste is given orally for easy delivery.
51.	*Hardwickia binata,* Roxb.	Caesalpiniaceae	Suralia	Tree	Whole plant	sexually transmitted diseases, leucorrhoea	Balsam-used for sexually transmitted diseases. The balsam is similar to Copaiba balsam.
52.	*Parkinsonia aculeata,* L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Narivelan	Small tree	Leaf, fruit and stem	Fever, malaria and as an abortifacient, Rheumatism	Leaf, fruit and stem decoctions are taken orally to treat, Flower and leaf extractions in alcohol are applied as a poultice to treat
53.	*Saraca indica*, L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Asokam	Tree	Bark	Uterine bleeding	The bark is useful in all cases of uterine bleeding where ergot is indicated.
54.	*Acacia ferruginea*, DC.	Mimosaceae	Parambai	Tree	Stem, bark	Itching, ulcer, leucoderma.	10mg/kg, 50mg/kg, 100mg/kg body weight prior to ethanol ingestion to cure disease.
55.	*Albizia amara,* Boiv.	Mimosaceae	Usilai	Tree	Leaf, root, bark	Treat snake and scorpion bites and skin diseases.	Paste of leaf and root bark along with root bark of *jasminum angustifolium* Vhal and rhizome of *Cyperus rotundus* is heated with neem oil and applied externally on affected places.
56.	*Dichrostachys cinerea,* W. & A.	Mimosaceae	Vidadheri	Small tree	Roots, bark, pods and leaves	Toothache, snakebite and skin diseases, Anaesthetic properties, fence poles.	Externally to use toothache, snakebite and skin diseases. The leaves are said to have local anaesthetic properties, and the wood is used for fence poles. Fresh bark is used to make fibre.
57.	*Mimosa pudica*, L.	Mimosaceae	Thottalsiniki	Herb	Whole plants	Head ache	Whole plant paste is applied externally for headache.
58.	*Kalanchoe pinnata, (Forsk) Pers.*	Crassulaceae	Ranakalli	Herb	Leaves	Scorpion bite	Leaf paste for external application to cure.
59.	*Terminalia bellirica, Roxb.*	Combretaceae	Thandri kai	Tree	Whole plant	Jaundice, lung problem, tuberculosis and Stomach problem	Leaves juice is internally to use jaundice problems. The fruit powder is widely used in preparing for lungs problems, medicine for tuberculosis,
60.	*Terminalia chebula, Retz.*	Combretaceae	Kaadukai	Tree	Fruit	Leprosy, heart disease, anaemia, piles, appetite stimulant, antiseptic and diuretic.	Tonic used to cure disease.
61.	*Eucalyptus globules, L.*	Myrtaceae	Karpooramaram	Tree	Stem	Body aches	Stem bark is boiled with water and is taken as bathing to cure body aches.
62.	*Pimenta officinalis, L.*	Myrtaceae	Sherva suganthi	Tree	Flowers, Leaves	Carminative, antidiarrheal, stimulant, stomachic	Flowers ,Leaves Berries Fragrance intensity Strong Fragrance category Spicy Dye parts Dye colour

63.	*Psidium guajava*, L.	Myrtaceae	Koyya	Tree	Root	Diarrhoea	Root paste is used externally to treat diarrhoea.
64.	*Syzygium cumini*, (L.)	Myrtaceae	Naaval	Tree	Seeds	Diabetes	Seeds and mixed *Momordica charantia*(bitter gourd) juice and flowers of C*assia auriculata* (aavaaram)is prepared into a paste and taken internally once a day for three months against diabetes
65.	*Careya arborea*, Roxb.	Lecythidaceae	Dudippi	Tree	Bark, fruit, flower	Snake bite, wound dysentery, cold, coughs	Bark paste is applied externally to cure diseases**.** Fruit juice is used to cure cold, dysentery.
66.	*Ammannia baccifera*, L.	Lythraceae	Neermel Nerupu	Herb	Leaves	Poison bites	Leaf juice is applied externally for poison bites.
67.	*Passiflora edulis*, Sims.	Passifloraceae	That poot	Vine	Seed	Asthma	Powder from the seeds and block pepper taken with milk to get relief
68.	*Opuntia elatior*, Mill.	Cactaceae	Pathala mooli or naga thali	Shrub	Leaves, fruit	Digestive, carminative, diuretic and purgative; good for bronchitis of children, enlarged spleen, urinary burning, vesicular calculi and ophthalmic.	Pounded plants are rubbed on scalp to clear dandruff. Leaves are used as a poultice to allay inflammation and heat; heated and applied to boils to hasten suppuration. Fruits are recommended as an expectorant and remedy for whooping cough, asthma and gonorrhoea
69.	*Trianthema portulacastrum*, L.	Aizoaceae	Saaruvalai	Herb	Whole plant	Expel faces	Plant is dried and powered and mixed with ginger is given to expel the faces.
70.	*Centella asiatica*, Urb.	Umbelliferae	Vallarai	Herb	Leaves, whole plant	Memory power	Leaves juices are taken internally for Memory power.
71.	*Heracleum ringens*, Wall.	Umbelliferae	Sitrelam	Herb	Tuber	Mouth against ulcer	10 g of dried tuber mixed with 5g of *Centella asiatica* (vallarai) paste is taken once a day for one mouth against ulcer
72.	*Adina Cordifolia* (Roxb.)	Rubiaceae	Manjal kadami	Tree	Root, bark	Diarrhoea and dysentery, stomach-ache	Fresh bark is ground with brown sugar and taken internally for stomach-ache
73.	*Coffea arabica*, L.	Rubiaceae	Coffee	Shrub	Leaf, kernels	Asthma, depression, constipation, fatigue.	Coffee is most commonly used for depression and constipation.
74.	*Ixora parviflora*, Vahl.	Rubiaceae	Koran	Tree	Bark, flower, fruit, root	Anaemia and general debility, whooping cough	Decoction of the bark is used for anaemia& general debility. Flowers are used in whooping cough. Fruits and roots are given to females when the urine is high colour.
75.	*Mitragyna parvifolia*, Korth.	Rubiaceae	Neer kadampu	Tree	Root	Asthma and diarrhoea	A decoction of the root is taken to relieve asthma and diarrhoea
76.	*Rubia cordifolia*, L.	Rubiaceae	Manjiti or Modakettankodi	Climbing herb	Root	Back pain	Root paste applied externally for back pain.
77.	*Spermacoce hispida*, L.	Rubiaceae	Nathai suri	Herb	Whole plant, seed, root	Diarrhoea,	Internally to use Tonic to cure disease.
78.	*Achillea millefolium*, L.	Asteraceae	Kandhana	Herb	Leaves	Rheumatisms, diuretic	The leaves also be dried and used as a herb in cooking
79.	*Artemisia absinthium*, L.	Asteraceae	Green ginger	Herb	Stem, seed	Malaria, cancer, insect bites	Wood warm Oil used to tonic for disease.
80.	*Artemisia vulgaris*, L.	Asteraceae	Artemisia	Herb	Leaves, root	Rheumatism	Fluid extracts half to 1 drachm to cure disease.
81.	*Centratherum anthelminticum*, O. Kze.	Asteraceae	Kattu seeragam	Herb	Seed	Anti adiabatic effect	Dried seed powder to use internally for disease.
82.	*Eclipta prostrata L.*	Asteraceae	KarIsalamkkanni	Herb	Whole plant	Jaundice	10g whole plant paste along with 5g each leaves paste of phyllanthus amarus (keelanelli) and Ricinus communis (aamanakku) is taken internally on empty stomach for two weeks for treating jaundice.
83.	*Eupatorium triplinerve, Vahl.*	Asteraceae	Kumkumakaiyan	Shrub	Leaves	Snake bites	Leaves which are often used to make a stimulating medicine.
84.	*Stevia rebaudiana (Bertoni)*	Asteraceae	Seeni thulasi	Herb	Leaves	Sugar supplement, Diabetes Diet/weight Loss	This is especially pronounced when you use liquid Stevia extract, or powdered crystals.
85.	*Tridax procumbens L.*	Asteraceae	Kenathupasan	Herb	Leaves	Stop bleeding	Leaf is crushed and the juice is applied externally over cuts, wounds and bleeding areas to stop bleeding.
86.	*Vernonia cinerea Less.*	Asteraceae	Seedhevi Senkaluneer	Herb	Flower	Reduce reddening of eyes and fever	Flower extract is administered to reduce reddening of eyes and fever.

87.	*Vicoa indica*, DC.	Asteraceae	Koothan kudumbai	Herb	Whole plant	Uterine sedative, abortion, cough and jaundice	Infusion of whole plants were used in abortion, roots are remedy to cough and jaundice
88.	*Scaevola sericea*, Vahl.	Goodeniceae	Kolukattai maram	Shrub	Whole plant	Antidiabetic, antipyretic, antiinflamatory, anticoagulant and as skeletal muscle relaxant without any adverse reactions.	To take use internally for cure diseases.
89.	*Plumbago zeylanica*, L.	Plumbaginaceae	Chithiramoolam	Herb	Root	Piles	Root paste is mixed with gingili oil and applied topically to cure piles.
90.	*Diospyros ebenum*, Koen.	Ebenaceae	Karunkali	Tree	Leaves	Stop high menstruate, stimulate body stamina.	Fruit powder is mixed with honey and the fruits of *Trichopus zeylanicus*, *Terminalia bellirica*, *Phyllanthus emblica* and rhizome of *Curculigo orchioides* and taken orally
91.	*Diospyros Montana*, Roxb.	Ebenaceae	Vakkanai	Tree	Bark	Scabies	Stem bark paste applied for externally to cure scabies.
92.	*Alstonia scholaris*, R.Br.	Apocynaceae	Ealisai palai	Tree	Leaves, bark	Anti ulcer, antioxidant	Bark is used for externally to cure Anti ulcer.
93.	*Alstonia venenata*, R. Br.	Apocynaceae	Anali vegam	Shrub	Root, fruit	Cobra bite, venomous bits, skin disease	Root paste applied externally to cure skin diseases.
94.	*Ervatamia coronaria*, Steapf.	Apocynaceae	Nanthiya vattai	Shrub	Root, leaves	Rheumatism, dysentery, dyspepsia and diarrhoea.	Two gram leaf powder with honey is used five days to cure rheumatism. Decoction of the roots is a taken as alterative days to cure diarrhoea.
95.	*Nerium indicum*, Mill.	Apocynaceae	Arali	Shrub	Roots	Haemorrhoids and ulcerations leprosy, ringworm and other skin diseases	Toxic its past in haemorrhoids, ulcerations early corruption parts as external applicants. Decoction of leaves used to cure disease.
96.	*Ochroisa oppositifolia*, (Lamk.)	Apocynaceae	Nepenthus	Tree	Bark	Diabetes, high blood pressure, cancer	An infusion of the bark is used internally to cure cancer, blood pressure.
97.	*Rauwolfia serpentiana*, Benth.	Apocynaceae	Sarpagandhi	Shrub	Root, leaves	To reduce blood pressure	Decoction of root is applied to internally to cure disease.
98.	*Calotropis gigantea*, R. Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Erukku	Shrubby	Leaves	Snake bite	Leaf paste is applied externally for snake bite.
99.	*Hemidesmus indicus*, R. Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Nannari	Twining shrub	Root	Rheumatic complaints	Root powder is added with water, filtered and taken orally twice a day to relief from rheumatic complaints.
100.	*Sarcostemma intermedium*, Dcne.	Asclepiadaceae	Kodikalli	Shrub	Latex	Stimulates vomiting	In case of poisoning the plant milk is used for externally.
101.	*Tylophora indica*, (Burm.f.)	Asclepiadaceae	Nai paalai	Herb	Leaf	Asthma	Some experts have used tylophora leaf taken in the amount of 200-400 milligrams dried herb daily.
102.	*Wattakaka volubilis* (L.f.stapf)	Asclepiadaceae	Perukurinjan	Straggler	Leaves	Weight loss.	Leaves are made into a tonic, this aid in weight loss.
103.	*Strychnos potatorum*, L. f.	Loganiaceae	Thetran kottai	Tree	Seed	Poisonous bite	Seed paste is used for externally
104.	*Tricodesma indicum*, R. Br.	Boraginaceae	Kavizhthumbai	Herb	Leaves	Heal inflammation	Leaf smeared with honey and applied on affected places to heal inflammations.
105.	*Cestrum diurnum, L.*	Solanaceae	Narpagal nayagan	Woody shrub	Leaf	Weeping illness, joint pain	The leaf paste is used in joint pain, Flowers Fragrant reduce chemical pollutants from the atmosphere and purify
106.	*Datura arborea, L.*	Solanaceae	Malai umathai	Shrubby	Leaves	Arthritis, ulcers, back pain, skin diseases, dandruff, rheumatism, colds, fever, cramps, erysipelas, asthma.	In Ayurveda method, mostly used for externally to cure various diseases.
107.	*Datura stramonium, L.*	Solanaceae	Simaiyumattai	Shrubby	Leaves	Dysentery	2ml of leaves juice is taken internally once a day for two days for dysentery
108.	*Solanum nigrum, L.*	Solanaceae	Manathakkali	Herb	Leaves	Mouth ulcer	Leaves and fruits are cooked and eaten to care mouth ulcer.
109.	*Withania somnifera (L.) Dunal*	Solanaceae	Amukkira	Sub shrubs	Leaves	Knee pains and joint pains	Dried leaves and root paste are applied externally for knee and joint pains
110.	*Crescentia cujete, Linn.*	Bignoniaceae	Thiruoodu	Tree	Fruit	Influenza, induce vomiting	In some cases, a tea made with this plant may be used internally to induce vomiting.
111.	*Radermacheria xylocarpa, K. Schum.*	Bignoniaceae	Kadalatthi	Tree	Root, bark, wood	Skin troubles, bitter and astringents	Antiseptic properties and a resin extracted from the wood, root paste used for externally to cure skin disease.
112.	*Spathodea campanulata P.Beauv*	Bignoniaceae	Thaneer kai maram	Tree	Bark, leaves and flowers	Malaria, HIV, diabetes mellitus, oedema, dysentery, constipation, ulcers gastrointestinal disorders, skin diseases, fever, urethral inflammation, liver complaints .	Extracts of bark, leaves juice and flowers are used internally to cure various major diseases.
113.	*Stereospermum suaveolens, DC.*	Bignoniaceae	Pathiri	Tree	Bark and root	Fever, inflammations, asthma, liver disorders, and diuretic.	The decoction of bark and root is used internally to cure diseases.

114.	*Pedalium murex*, L.	Pedaliaceae	Aanainerungil	Herb	Fruits Leaves Stem	Gonorrhoea	The fruit as well as leaves and stems juice to agitate with them, and for which property they have been advocated for gonorrhoea.
115.	*Adhatoda vasica*, Nees.	Acanthaceae	Adathoda	Shrub	Leaves	Cough, cold and asthma	Leaf extract is taken internally cure cough, cold and asthma.
116.	*Andrographis paniculata* Nees.	Acanthaceae	Chiriyanangai	Herb	Whole plant	Snake bite	Whole plant juice is applied externally against snake bite
117.	*Ecbolium linneanum, Kurz.*	Acanthaceae	Neelambari maram	Shrub	Leaves, Roots	Gout and dysuria, jaundice, menorrhagia and rheumatism.	Decoction of leaves for stricture. Roots are given in jaundice, menorrhagia and rheumatism.
118.	*Elytraria acaulis, Lind.*	Acanthaceae	Nilakadampu	Herb	Whole plant	Fever, venereal diseases, mammary tumour, abscesses, pneumonia and infantile diarrhoea, anti-diabetic	Decoction of this plant is prescribed to cure diseases. Leaves are used for treating wounds infected with worms. Locally it is used as anti-diabetic.
119.	*Justicia gendarussa*, L. f.	Acanthaceae	Notchi	Shrub	Whole plant	Rheumatism	The extract of the plants could be used as drugs for various ailments for externally.
120.	*Justicia tranquebariensis* L.	Acanthaceae	Thavasimurungai	Shrub	Leaves	Pain on the swellings.	Leaf extract is taken internally to care cold and cough and leaf paste is applied externally to reduce pain in the swellings.
121.	*Peristrophe bicalyculata*, Nees.	Acanthaceae	Sathaiyotti	Herb	The root and stem bark	Poisons Snake bite, anti nematode, pesticides	Root tuber paste is used externally.
122.	*Rhinacanthus nasutus*, (Linn.)	Acanthaceae	Nagamalli	Shrub	Leaves, Root	Snake bite	Juice of the roots and leaves with benzoin and suphur to apply on ringworm, Root and leaves are mixed with lime juice and applied locally over the lesion.
123.	*Clerodendrum infortunatum*, Linn.	Verbenaceae	Perutha vatti	Shrub	Leaves	Tumours, malaria	Fresh juice of the leaves has been used as vermifuge and in treatment of malaria.
124.	*Gmelina arborea, Roxb.*	Verbenaceae	Perungumil	Tree	Leaves	Gonorrhoea, cough, ulcers, headaches, fever	The juice of young leaves is used to treat gonorrhoea and as a cough medicine. The leaf juice is used externally to treat ulcers. Leave paste is used internally to headaches with fever.
125.	*Lantana camara, L.*	Verbenaceae	Unni	Tree	Leaves	Cuts wounds	Leaves juice is mixed with lime is applied externally for cuts and wounds
126.	*Premna tomentosa, Willd.*	Verbenaceae	Purangai nari	Tree	Leaves	Anti-inflammatory activity	Juice is used to body weight exhibited significant anti-inflammatory activity.
127.	*Vitex negundo L.*	Verbenaceae	Nochi	Shrub	Stem	Intermittent fever	Stem cuttings are placed below the pillow to get rid of intermittent fever
128.	*Anisomeles malabarica (L.) R.Br.*	Lamiaceae	Paeimeratti	Shrubby herb	Leaves	Cure fever	Leaves boiled with water and the vapour is inhaled to cure fever.
129.	*Coleus amboinicus, Lour.*	Lamiaceae	Oomavalli	Herb	Leaves	Cough, malarial fever,	Leaves juice given to children as protection from colds, fever,
130.	*Leucas aspera (Willd) Link.*	Lamiaceae	Thumbai	Herb	Whole plant	Headache	Whole plant paste is applied externally for headache.
131.	*Mentha arvensis, L.*	Lamiaceae	Puthina	Herb	Whole plant	Laxative, stomach pain, colds, swellings, headaches, diarrhoea, and fevers.	A decoction of whole plant to cure diseases. Dried leaves were chewed and swallowed for chest pains and heart ailments.
132.	*Mentha piperata, (L.)*	Lamiaceae	Milagu puthina	Herb	Leaves, flowers	Indigestion, cramps, flatulence, nausea, vomiting and colic. Stomach, and can also be an appetite stimulant. Arthritis, rheumatism and chronic joint pain.	Tea made from leaves and flowers can be an excellent remedy for treatment for vomiting and colic. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, and can also be an appetite stimulant. Topical application of peppermint oil can reduce arthritis, rheumatism and chronic joint pain.
133.	*Ocimum basilicum, L.*	Lamiaceae	Thirunoortri pachilai	Herb	Leaves	Cough, carminative, as an antiemetic, as a sedative and as a galactagogue	Leaves Fragrance intensity Mild Fragrance category Spicy, Juice of leaves used cure cough.
134.	*Ocimum sanctum, L.*	Lamiaceae	Thulasi	Under shrub	Leaves	Dry cough	Leaf extract or fresh leaves are taken internally to cure dry cough.
135.	*Orthosiphon glabratus, Benth.*	Lamiaceae	Nai thulasi	Herb	Whole plant	Diarrhoea, Cuts, Wound. Haemorrhoid	Decoction of leaves to cure diseases.

136.	*Orthosiphon Spiralis*, (Lour) Merr.	Lamiaceae	Jaava dee	Herb	Leaves	Urinary disorders	Adequate water for preparing decoction or infusion for urinary disorders.
137.	*Pogostemon patchouli*, Hk. f.	Lamiaceae	Pachouli	Herb	Whole plant	Diuretic, loss of appetite and sleep and nervous attacks, diarrhoea, fever and nausea	Decoction of whole plant Prophylactic properties, Chinese medicine for treating for diseases.
138.	*Salvia officinalis*, L.	Lamiaceae	Sage	Herb	Leaves	Disorders of the respiratory tract, mouth, gastrointestinal tract, and skin disease.	*Salvia officinalis* herb has been used internally (as tea or directly chewed) for treatment to cure disorders.
139.	*Plantago major*, L.	Plantaginaceae	Esapkol	Herb	Leaves, Root, Seed	Laxative, antidote	The dried leaves make an acceptable tea to cure.
140.	*Plumbago capensis*, Thunb.	Plantaginaceae	Neelakodiveli	Climber	Root	To cure Skin disease, toothpaste and for fevers	Roots used as toothpaste and root paste is used to cure fevers.
141.	*Achyranthes aspera* L.	Amaranthaceae	Nayurivi	Herb	Stem	Bone fractures, leucorrhoea.	Stem Paste is applied for externally to treat bone fractures. Half teaspoonful powder with two teaspoonful honey is prescribed for 3-4 days for leucorrhoea
142.	*Aerva lanata*, (L.) Juss.	Amaranthaceae	Poolai	Under shrub	Whole plant	Stomach ache	Whole plant extract is given orally for a week against stomach-ache.
143.	*Alternanthera pungens*, Forsk.	Amaranthaceae	Ottaramul	Herb	Leaves	Kidney stones	Leaf juice is taken internally to expel kidney stones.
144.	*Chenopodium ambrosioides*, L.	Chenapodiaceae	Seemannai poondu	Herb	Leaves	Skin disease	Leaf juice applied externally to cure disease.
145.	*Antigonon leptopus*, Hk. & A.	Polygonaceae	Kodi rose	Climbing shrub	Seed	Diabetes	Seed was prepared for consumption by the aboriginal inhabitants in a way reminiscent of popcorn.
146.	*Aristolochia bracteata, Retz.*	Aristolochiaceae	Aaduthinna palai	Herb	Whole plant	Head ache ,cold, fever	Juice applied through nose thrice a day for two days.
147.	*Piper betle, L.*	Piperaceae	Vettilai	Climber	Leaves	Scorpion bite	Leave juice is applied externally for scorpion bite
148.	*Piper longum, L.*	Piperaceae	Thippili	Under shrub	Fruit	Tuberculosis	Fruit Powder is taken for internally to cure tuberculosis.
149.	*Piper nigrum, L.*	Piperaceae	Karumilagu	Climbing shrub	Fruits	Dry cough	Powder of dried fruit is taken with milk internally to control dry cough.
150.	*Myristica beddomei, King.*	Myristicaceae	Kattu jathikai	Tree	Seed	Diarrhoea, cough, bronchitis	Aril with ginger given to check diarrhoea, Cough, bronchitis.
151.	*Myristica fragrans, Houtt.*	Myristicaceae	Jathikai	Tree	Fruit	Maintenance of healthy skin and prevention of scar formation. Nutmeg also provides a spice highly valued by Indians for the flavour	Seed to use internally to maintaining for skin disease.
152.	*Cinnamomum zeylanicum, Bl.*	Lauraceae	Elavangam	Tree	Bark	Insect repellent, colds, diabetes	To use internally checking nausea and vomiting.
153.	*Gyrocarpus americanus, Jacq.*	Hernandiaceae	Vellai thanugu	Tree	Bark, root	Cold sensitive	The bark and root are used externally to cure cold
154.	*Grevillea robusta, A. Cunn.*	Proteaceae	Malaisaivuku	Tree	Leaves, root, stem	Cardiovascular activity.	The leave juice is used internally to cure disease.
155.	*Acalypa indica L.*	Euphorbiaceae	Kuppaimeni	Herb	Leaves	Skin diseases	Leaf juice mixed with salt applied externally for skin diseases.
156.	*Baliospermum montanum, M.Arg.*	Euphorbiaceae	Naganandha	Under shrub	Root, seed, leaves	Painful swellings and piles, asthma, snake bites	Root paste is applied to Painful swellings and piles. The leaves relieve asthma and seeds are used to cure snake bites
157.	*Bridelia montana, Willd.*	Euphorbiaceae	Mulvengai	Shrub	Stem, bark	Wounds	Stem bark paste mixed with a pinch of calcium and turmeric was heated moderately and applied externally.
158.	*Euphorbia hirta, L.*	Euphorbiaceae	Ammanpacharisi	Herb	Leaves	Bleeding while urination, Heal wounds.	Leaf pate is taken with milk to cure bleeding while urination and its latex applied topically on affected places to heal wounds.
159.	*Euphorbia pulcherrima, Willd.*	Euphorbiaceae	Paal periki maram	Shrub	Latex, Leaves	Toothache; cause vomiting, aches and pains.	Latex has been used as a remedy for toothache and to cause vomiting. Poultices of leaves have been applied to treat aches and pains.
160.	*Excoecaria bicolor, Hassk.*	Euphorbiaceae	Senthilai	Shrub	Whole plant	Measles, parotids, tonsillitis, strain of lumbar muscles.	Juice of the plant used to cure diseases.

161.	*Jatropha curcas*, L.	Euphorbiaceae	Kattamanakku	Shrub	Leaves	Skin diseases	Leaf and bark juice is mixed salt and applied externally for skin diseases.
162.	*Jatropha glandulifera*, Roxb.	Euphorbiaceae	Sivapu kattu aamanakku	Shrub	Bark, Root	Skin diseases, Abdominal enlargements in children, Glandular swellings, Purgative, rheumatism, Paralysis	Bark and root extracted in Oil to apply externally for various diseases.
163.	*Phyllanthus amarus*, L.	Euphorbiaceae	Keelaneli	Herb	Root	Jaundice	Fresh root ground with water and the paste is given orally to treat jaundice.
164.	*Ricinus communis*, L.	Euphorbiaceae	Aamanaku	Shrub	Leaves	Headache	Leaf paste is applied topically on head to get relief from headache.
165.	*Sauropus androgynus*, Merr.	Euphorbiaceae	Thavasikeerai	Shrub	Leaves	Vitamin Energy, popularity for body weight control	Excessive consumption of leaves juice for weight control. Leaves juice to help vitamin energy.
166.	*Bixa orellana*, L.	Bixaceae	Sindhuria	Tree	Leaves, Root, bark and Seeds	jaundice and snake bite, antipyretic astringent, febrifuge, lipstick tree	Decoction to use leaves to cure jaundice. Bark and root paste is used to cure snake bite. American Indians to make body paint, especially for the lips.
167.	*Hydnocarpus wightiana*, Bl.	Bixaceae	Neeradi muthu	Tree	Root	Haemorrhoids	The roots are used for internally to cure haemorrhoids.
168.	*Ficus auriculata*, Lour.	Moraceae	Seemai atthi	Tree	Bark	Hydrophobia, a symptom of rabies	The crushed bark juice is taken for the relief symptoms of rabies
169.	*Ficus bengalensis, L*	Moraceae	Aalamarm	Tree	Latex	Rheumatic complaints	The milky exudates of the plant are applied externally in rheumatic complaints.
170.	*Ficus hispida, L. f.*	Moraceae	Peiiyathi	Tree	Whole plant	Ulcers, psoriasis, anaemia, piles jaundice, haemorrhage diabetes, hepatitis, dysentery, biliousness diarrhoea.	Fruit juice to use internally to cure piles, ulcers etc.
171.	*Ficus racemosa, L.*	Moraceae	Atthi	Tree	Latex	Bone fracture	To use externally for bone fractures.
172.	*Ficus religiosa, L.*	Moraceae	Arasamaram	Tree	Stem	Rheumatism	Stem bark decoction is applied externally to cure rheumatism.
173.	*Alpinia galanga, Sw.*	Zingiberaceae	Perarathai	Herb	Root	Rheumatism, fever, bronchitis, stomachic	Fresh root for cooking to cure fever, rheumatism etc.
174.	*Costus speciosus, Koen.*	Zingiberaceae	Kottam	Herb	Root	Fever, purgative, purgative anthelmintic, snake bite	Root uses as making for tonic internally.
175.	*Hedychium coronarium, Koen.*	Zingiberaceae	Malai ingi	Herb	Rhizome	Swelling	Plant extract as a remedy for foetid nostrils Rhizome decoction for gargling, tonic anti rheumatic applied on swelling
176.	*Kaempferia galangal, L.*	Zingiberaceae	Sittarathai	Herb	Rhizome	Diuretic, Child Ear Inflammation	Rhizome 2 of your thumb ½ nutmeg seed to mix ingredients both materials are finely ground and 2 tablespoons warm water to use-smeared around the ear.
177.	*Zingiber offiinale, Rosc.*	Zingiberaceae	Ingi	Herb	Rhizome	Cough, cold and throat pain	Mixture of rhizome extract and honey is used to get relieve from cough, cold and throat pain.
178.	*Ophiopogon intermedius, Don.*	Haemodoraceae	Jothi pull	Herb	Rhizome, leaf	To reduce tungs inflammation and liver, kidney, intestine disorders, cuts, and wounds	Leaves juice is used to internally for kidney, liver, intestine disorders.
179.	*Crinum asiaticum, L.*	Amarylidaceae	Visa moonkil	Herb	Bulb/leaves	Tannic, laxative, expectorant, Urinary disorders	Bulb externally applied reduce inflammations
180.	*Zephyranthes carinata, Herb.*	Amarylidaceae	Lily poo	Bulb	Bulb	Vomiting and diarrhoea	To take large doses cause vomiting and diarrhoea.
181.	*Curculigo orchoides, Gaertn.*	Hypoxidaceae	Nilappanai	Herb	Tuber	Leucorrhoea	Dried tuber mixed with one cup of milk is taken internally twice a day for one week.
182.	*Sansevieria roxburghiana, Schult.f.*	Agavaceae	Marul	Herb	Leaves	Cure pimples and skin diseases	Leaf paste is externally to use.
183.	*Dioscorea oppositifolia, L.*	Dioscoreaceae	Vallikilangu	Climbing herb	Tuber	Body vigour	The cooked tuber of the plant is taken internally for increasing the body vigour
184.	*Dioscorea pentaphylla, L.*	Dioscoreaceae	Kattu valli	Climbing herb	Root	Cough	Decoction to use internally for cough.
185.	*Allium ceba, L.*	Liliaceae	Onion	Culms	Bulbs (or) stem	Blood purifier	Stem /fresh bulb extraction for blood purifier.

186.	*Aloe vera* (L.)Burn.f.	Liliaceae	Sotru katralai	Herb	Leaves	Feet varices, Hair, dandruff Kidney ailments Stomach ulcer, Vulnerary	Mashed for juice, Direct application. Externally to use bath as shampoo. Juice in hot water , Oral Direct application for ulcer.
187.	*Asparagus racemosus*, Willd.	Liliaceae	Thaneervittan kizangu	Shrub	Rhizome	Stomach ulcer	Rhizome power mixed with honey is given for a week to cure disease.
188.	*Dianella ensifolia*, Red.	Liliaceae	Jamaka	Herb	Roots, Leaves	Incense in healing and other rituals, cockroach repellent	Root mixed with resin of Styrax used as incense in healing and other rituals. Leaves used as cockroach repellent.
189.	*Phormium tenax*, J.R. Forst. & G. Forst	Liliaceae	Anaikatrallai	Herb	Root	Abundant nectar from the flowers as a general sweetener	Root extract is given as purgative and anthelmintic, powder and the roots for making medicine.
190.	*Scilla hyacinthina*, (Roth) JF Macbr.	Liliaceae	Nari venkayam	Bulb	Tuber	Inflammatory swelling	Paste made from bulb applied externally
191.	*Smilax zeylanica*, W.	Liliaceae	Kalthamarai	Climbing shrub	Leaves, roots	Ulcers	Leaves and roots are used internally for ulcers.
192.	*Commelina benghalensis*, L.	Commelinaceae	Kaanavazai	Herb	Stem	Heal wound	Juice extracted from the stem is applied externally on affected places to heal wounds.
194.	*Pandanus tectorius, Soland.*	Pandanaceae	Ramba	Small tree	Whole plant	Micronesia	The fruit can be eaten raw or cooked internally to cure Micronesia.
195.	*Acorus calamus, L.*	Araceae	Vasampu	Shrub	Rhizome, leaves	To cure Respiratory diseases	Rhizome to heat and take internally to cure respiratory diseases.
196.	*Arisaema barnesii, C. Fisch.*	Araceae	Kaattu-chenai	Shrub	tuber	Snake bite	Dried tuber of this plant and whole plant paste of Antrographis paniculata in equal qualities applied over the wounds twice a day for snake bite
197.	*Colocasia antiquorum, Schott.*	Araceae	Sompu	Herb	Leaf	Laxative, painful rheumatic joints, piles, earache and otorrhea	Juice of petioles sometimes used for earache and otorrhea. Juice of the corm used in alopecia. Leaf juice also used for internal haemorrhages, otalgia, adenitis. Internally, a good laxative. Also, used for piles. Also, used as antidote for wasp and insect stings. Heated tubers are applied locally to painful rheumatic joints.
198.	*Remusatia vivipara, Schott.*	Araceae	Alisma	Tree	Root	Skin itch	Root paste in water as remedy in skin itch Juice alexipharmic.
199.	*Cyanodon dactylon, Pers.*	Poaceae	Arugampul	Erect culms	Leaves	Bleeding piles	Leaf juice is taken internally along with milk to cure bleeding piles.
200.	*Cymbopogan flexuosus, Wats.*	Poaceae	Elumpichai pull	Herb	Leaf	Head ach	Oral juice is used to cure head ach

CONCLUSION

The study of ethnomedicine should be encouraged as to prepare basic data for economically important medicinal plants. It is highly recommended to prepare data in case of ethnomedicinally important plant. One of the goals in this research is to document some of the malayali tribals using Traditional knowledge on ethnomedicine as science based approach. We are also able to protect this knowledge. This knowledge shared with society, to promote a global lifestyle of healthy environment. This study generated a broad spectrum of information concerning the use of medicinal local people. Therefore, it is not advisable to use them without consulting an experienced medicine practitioner. The foremost important thing is to give awareness to the local communities.

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