

CHAPTER-7
ETHNOBOTANY AND
ECONOMIC BOTANY

ETHNOBOTANY AND ECONOMIC BOTANY – 7

7.1. INTRODUCTION

Human beings were very much dependent on plants for their living since origin. Medicinal plants are such important group of plants used by tribal people mainly for their sustenance since the beginning of evolution. In addition to their food, fodder, hunting, building materials, fishing and war equipment, different parts of plant have been used in a big way. During the human civilization, several systems of therapy have been developed primarily based on herbal drugs. Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Homeopathy etc. are different traditional systems of medicines developed in India by different group of forest ethnic peoples. This plant based traditional medicine system continued to provide the primary health care to more than three quarters of the world's population. Several workers explored traditional knowledge on plant uses by local or tribal people like Mech, Rajbanshi, Rabha, Santhal, Bodo, Toto and Oraon in North Bengal plains and Terai and duars (Kirtikar & Basu, 1935; Biswas & Chopra, 1940; CSIR, 1948-1976; Chopra et al., 1956, 1969; Asolkar et al., 1992; Chowdhury, 2009; Mondal et al. 2018; Mondal 2020).

Man is a part of nature and evolved in their natural surroundings during the course of time and completely dependent on natural resources for their own survival. The worse Man's activities transformed the nature to such an extent that it is now attacking back to their civilization (Sarkar, 2011; Sarkar, 2014; Biswas, 2015; Mondal et al. 2017).

Considering biodiversity and species richness, three MPCAs i.e. NRVK, Sursuti and North Sevoke MPCA chosen as study area significantly representing unique biodiversity and very rich medicinal plant resources in Terai and Duars region of West Bengal. Study revealed that large number of ethnic, forest dwellers inhabit in and around the conservatories, and they are directly or indirectly dependent on the adjoining Forest resources. They stay there to maintain their sustainable livelihood and to fulfill their day to day need like food, fuel, fodder, hut construction, fibre use, medicinal plants/plant parts to cure for ailments, fencing around houses, agricultural implements etc.

7.2. Result and discussion

Extensive surveys were conducted during 2017-2021 over the three MPCAs and recorded 626 species of vascular plants and most of the species were traditionally used to cure various ailments the local ethnic communities like Rajbanshi, Rabha, Mech, Oraon and

Munda etc. An attempt has been made to record MPCA wise list of indigenous medicinal plants and their ethno-botanical uses of herbal medicines (Table 31, 32 and 33).

Attempt has been made to explore knowledge on ethno medicine practice over the MPCA areas and also to encourage traditional ethno medicine practice to maintain overall good health of the community population adjoining to MPCAs. Dissemination of knowledge on practice of herbal medicine within the indigenous community will help to aware about phytoresources as medicine to protect and conserve against illegal harvesting. Medicinal Plants Conservation areas (MPCA) of West Bengal were established during the period of 2009 – 2010. However, in last few years, it has been realised that those MPCAs need further assessment in terms of its medicinal plant species diversity, their population dynamics and status of community involvement in monitoring the MPCAs. The local communities staying around the MPCA are the major stakeholders. They visit forest almost every day for collection of fuelwood, fodder, fruits, vegetables, medicinal plants etc (Table 31, 32, 33). Therefore, understanding the bond of these people with the MPCA, their traditional knowledge, dependence and ethnobotanical information may help in better management. Five villages were identified for the survey based on the distance from the MPCAs and their community interactions to explore use of herbal medicines. Villages were selected keeping the criteria of *nearest* and *farthest* around 2km radius from the concerned MPCAs. Forest villages selected for the study in and around Rajabhatkhawa, Sursuti and Sevoke MPCAs in North Bengal were North Rajabhatkhawa MPCA;Buxa 28 Mile Forest village (Nearest), Buxa 29 Mile Forest Village (Farthest). Sursuti MPCA;Bamni Forest Village(Nearest), Borodighi Forest Village (Farthest) and North Sevoke MPCA;10 Mile Forest Village (Only Forest village within 7-8 km)

Table 31: Market value of most commonly available medicinal plant parts, ethnic uses and their local name in around North Rajabhatkhawa MPCA

Scientific name	Local name	Quantum collection	Price (Rs)	Parts Used	Utilization
<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i>	Nagbai, Kulein	100-300g/day	40-50/kg (dry)	Roots used for fiver	Rare in the forest; roots has been used by the local people and also sold in the

					market
<i>Clerodendrum indicum</i>	Bhat	200-300g/day	80-100/kg	High blood Pressure	Root, Leaves and stem are used for rheumatism, fevers, abdominal pain, skin sores, and snake bites
<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i>	Assamialahara/ Bonmara	50-100g/day	30-50/10g	Cut and wound	Local use
<i>Azaratum conyzoides</i>	Gondejhar	50-100g/day	10-30/10g	Cut and wound	Local use
<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>	Harjor	100-200g/day	20-30	Bone fracture	Local use
<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	Kanaidinga/Totola	5-10/day	18-20/kg (dry)	Bark used for jaundice; seeds used to treat pneumonia	Traded and locally used; population has been decreased in the forest over the year
<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Harrah	1-2 kg/day	15-20/kg (dry)	Fruits used locally for cough	Traded and locally used
<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	Borrah/Bohera	2-3kg/day	15-20/kg (dry)	For decoration	Traded and locally used
<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Amlaki/Aamla	0.5-1kg/day	20-25/kg (dry)	Fruits consumed with Harrah and Borrah for stomach problem	Local use
<i>Ziziphusrugosa</i>	Narkeli	5-6kg/day	15-20/kg		Fruit shells are traded; seeds are eaten locally
<i>Piper longum</i>	Pipla	1-2 kg/day	300-400/kg (dry)	Locally used for cough	Traded and locally used
<i>Dysoxylum</i>	Fatalali	3-4kg/day	20-	Used for bone	Traded

<i>excelsum</i>			25/kg (dry)	fracture	
<i>Litsea glutinosa</i>	Kaula bark	5-10kg/day	20- 22/kg		Traded ; Population has been decreased over the year
<i>Sterculia villosa</i>	Udal	2-3kg/day	15- 20/kg		Traded
<i>Diplazium esculentum</i>	Dheki sag	400- 800g/day	100/g	Edible; used as laxative	Local use
<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Arjun bark	0.5- 1kg/day	150- 180/kg	Chest pain	Local use
<i>Ailanthus grandis</i>	Gokul gum	50-60g/day	200/kg		Local use
<i>Shorea robusta</i>	Sal gum	50-60g/day	800/kg	Diarrhoea and stomach upset	Local use
<i>Wrightia arboria</i>	Koichepata	2-5kg/day	10- 15/kg	Fruits	Traded
<i>Abroma augusta</i>	Ulatkamal	100- 200g/day		Roots and barks used in dhatu and Stomach upset	Local use
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Jangli berj	100- 200g/day	30-40/ kg	Used for high Blood pressure	Local use
<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Gamari			Bark used in stomach upset	Local use
<i>Costus speciosus</i>	Betlauri	400- 500g/day		Rhizome and stem in stomach upset and jaundice	Local use

Table 32: Market value of most commonly available medicinal plant parts, ethnic uses and their local name in around Sursuti MPCA

Scientific name	Local Name	Quantum collection	Price (Rs)	Parts Used	Utilization
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<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	Totola	8-10/day	15-20/kg (dry)	Bark used for jaundice; seeds used to treat pneumonia	Traded and locally used; population has been decreased in the forest over the year
<i>Asperagus racemosus</i>	Satamuli	3-4kg/day	25-28/kg		Traded and locally used
<i>Curcuma sp</i>	Shoti	8-10kg/day	5-6/kg		Traded
<i>Piper chaba</i>	Panpata	5-6kg/day	10-12/kg		Traded
<i>Sterculia villosa</i>	Udal	2-3kg/day	15-20/kg		Traded
<i>Phyllanthusemblica</i>	Amlaki	0.5-1kg/day	20-25/kg (dry)	Fruits consumed with Harrah and Borrah for stomach problem	Local use
<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Hartaki	1-2 kg/day	15-20/kg (dry)	Fruits used locally for cough	Traded and locally used
<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Arjun	0.5-1kg/day		Chest pain	Local use
<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i>	Nagbeil	100-300g/day	40-50/kg (dry)	Roots used for fever	Rare in the forest; roots has been used by the local people and also sold in the market
<i>Centrela asiatica</i>	Thunimankoni			Stomach upset	Local use
<i>Mimusa pudica</i>	Lajjbati			Dhaturog	Local use
<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	Borrah	2-3kg/day	15-20/kg (dry)	Ulcer and stomach ailment	Traded and locally used
<i>Litsea glutinosa</i>	Kaula/Khagar	5-10kg/day	20-22/kg	Bark in diarrhoea and as head poultice during jaundice	Traded; Population has been decreased over the year
<i>Colocasia fallax</i>	Kalokochu			Sap for cut and wound	Local use
<i>Entada pursaetha</i>	Chakkor/Gila	1-2 fruits/day		Seeds used for treatment of	Local use

				carbuncles	
<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Akan	200-300g/day		Body and joint pain	Local use
<i>Solanum americanum</i>	Katalia	100-200g/day		Tooth ache	Local use
<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Gurjolorong	8-10kg/day	10-12/kg	Liver tonic	Traded and Locally used
<i>Phlogacanthus thyriformis</i>	Rambasak	200-300g/day		Cough, cold and asthma	Local use
<i>Abroma augusta</i>	Ulatkamal	100-200g/day		Roots and barks used in dhatu and Stomach upset	Local use
<i>Adhatoda vasica</i>	Basak	100-200g/day		Cough	Local use
<i>Dioscorea sp</i>	Kanda	300-500g/day		Stomach problem	Local use
<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i>	Borari	100-150g/day		Seeds used for treatment of scabies	Local use
<i>Cassia alata</i>	Chakonda	100-200g/day		Skin disease; ring worm or fungal disease	Local use
<i>Smilax lanceifolia</i>	Rampan	300-400g/day		Rhizome as energy tonic	Local use
<i>Leucas cephaloides</i>	Dandakalash	20-50g/day		Leaves used for appetite and headache	Local use
<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Boch	100-200g/day	15-20/kg	Nerve tonic and to treat people of ghost symptom	Traded and locally used
<i>Diplazium esculentum</i>	Dhekia	400-800g/day		Edible; used as laxative	Local use
<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Shimul	500-800g/day		Roots in dhatu problem	Local use
<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	Bohera	2-3kg/day	15-20/kg (dry)	For decoration	Traded and locally used

Table 33: Market value of most commonly available medicinal plant parts, ethnic uses and their local name in around North Sevoke MPCA

Scientific name	Local name	Quantum collection	Price (Rs)	Parts Used	Utilization
<i>Costus speciosa</i>	Betlauri	200-300g/day		Stem and rhizome in Jaundice and intestinal problem	Local use
<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	Totola	8-10/day	15-20/kg (dry)	Bark used for jaundice; seeds used to treat pneumonia	Traded and locally used; population has been decreased in the forest over the year
<i>Azaratum conyzoides</i>	Elamay	50-100g/day		Cut and wound	Local use
<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Akh/Akan	100-200g/day		Body and joint pain	Local use
<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i>	Kulein	100-300g/day	40-50/kg (dry)	Roots used for fever	Rare in the forest; roots has been used by the local people and also sold in the market
<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>	Harchur	100-200g/day		Bone fracture	Local use
<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Aonla	0.5-1kg/day	20-25/kg (dry)	Fruits as food suppliment	Local use and traded
<i>Piper chaba</i>	Janglipan			Cough and body pain	Local use
<i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i>	Kusum	2-5kg/day		bark used in skin disease: fruit cover in body pain	Local use

<i>Ziziphus oenopolia</i>	Jangli Boyer	100-150g/day		Seeds used for treatment of scabies	Local use
<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Pipal/Bot	200-300g/day		Leaves juice for fiver	Local use
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Jangli Tomato	100-200g/day		Leaves are applied externally for arthritis	Local use
<i>Cassia alata</i>	Dadpata/Namaste patta	50-100g/day		Skin disease specially ringworm	Local use
<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Harrah/Hartaki	1-2 kg/day	15-20/kg (dry)	Fruits used locally for cough	Traded and locally used
<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	Borrah/Bohera	2-3kg/day	15-20/kg (dry)	Ulcer and stomach ailment	Traded and locally used
<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>	Sarnalata	50-100g/day		Used for jaundice	Local use

During study it was found that many village people maintain small patch of herbal garden in their house surrounding. Some common enlisted plant species were presented in table.

Table 34: Plant species conserved through *ex-situ* by the traditional forest dwellers residing adjoining to the MPCAs

Sl no.	Botanical Name	Local name	Family
1.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> L.	neem	Meliaceae
2.	<i>Asperagus racemosus</i> willd.	satamuli	Asperagaceae
3.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> Wall. ex Nees	Kalmegh	Acanthaceae
4.	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> Nees.	Vasak	Acanthaceae
5.	<i>Centella asiatica</i> L.	Thankuni	Umbelliferae
6.	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	Halud	Zingiberaceae
7.	<i>Datura metel</i> L.	Dhutra	Solanaceae
8.	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L	Varenda	Euphorbiaceae
9.	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> (L.) Kurz.	sarpagandha	Apocynaceae

10.	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Rerhi/Areda	Euphorbiaceae
11.	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rocs.	Adrak	Zingiberaceae
12.	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L.	Tulshi	Lamiaceae

The present study reveals that three MPCAs *i.e* North Rajabhatkhawa MPCA, Sursuti MPCA, North Sevoke MPCAs are very rich in medicinal plants population, those having tremendous pharmaceutical potential. Introducing techniques of *ex-situ* conservation (34) *i.e* creation of Home/ community herbal Garden of some commercially viable indigenous medicinal plant species available in MPCAs, which would help to boost socio-economic upliftment through additional income generation of the community population through capacity building and entry point activity. Also to encourage individual people of the concerned community to propagate and cultivate the commercially viable indigenous medicinal plant species within their homestead fallow land as a part of *ex-situ* conservation strategy.

7.2.1. Non timber forest produces

Socio-cultural environment took birth within the human society for their own survival and development (Vandbroek et al., 2011). Forests of North Bengal plains are storehouse of wide range of non timber forest produces. Forest dwellers regularly harvests different plant parts like leaves, twigs, fruits, flowers, rhizomes and tubers in both freshj and dry form. Sometimes they collect all those NTFPs for their own use or may sell in local markets for earnings (Table 31–35). During present survey, informations on traditional uses of local plant parts were gathered by direct interviewing of local inhabitants from different forested villages and local markets (Lataguri market, Chalsa Bazaar, Teesta Bazaar etc. Around 164 species of NTFPs have been recorded that includes parts of 132 medicinal plants, fruits and tender shoot of 29 species as edible, parts of 19 sp have religious value, 47 sp used as ornamental, leaves of 3 sp as fodder, 21 sp for fuel and bark and leaves of 8 sp as spices (Fig. 17).

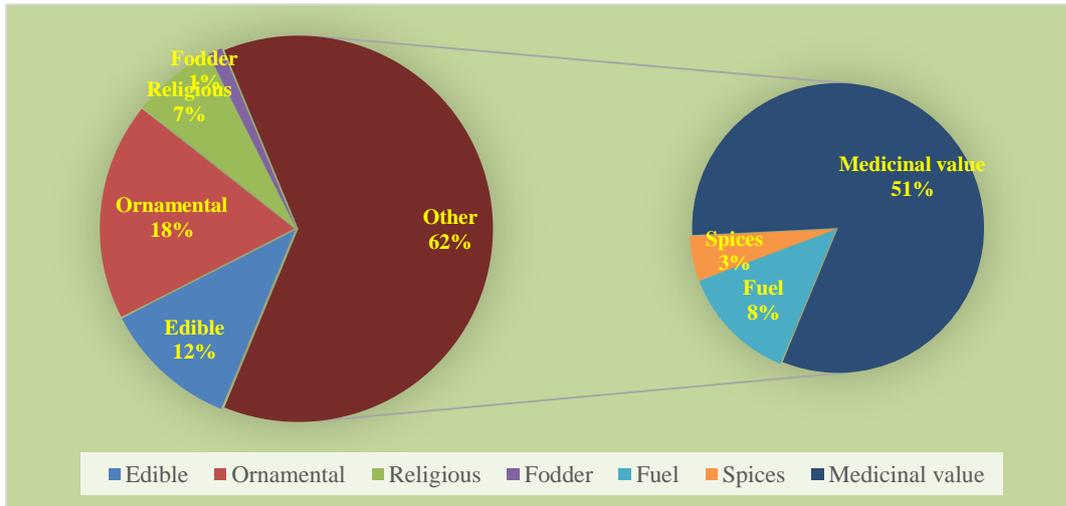


Fig 17: Different use category of trees against total NTFPs recorded plants from forest villagers

7.2.1.1. Ethnomedicinal Plants

Forests villagers are dependent on traditional medicines that are transferred from generation after generation. But, during this era of modernization they people gradually adapted the modern treatment along with their traditional medicines. They frequently consult with doctors in various centers. Few local medicine men still provide such treatment various forested villeges and attended 15 to 20 patients every day. But, most of them have no proficiency to bear the cost of modern medicine and for that they were prefer herbal treatment for them and also for their pet animals. Around 250 species were traditionally used as medicine that has been recorded from the different MPCAs. Some of high value medicinal plants of three MPCAs of North Bengal are *Cryptocarya amygdalina*, *Cinnamomum bejolghota*, *Chloranthus erectus*, *Litsea monopetala*, *Litsea hookeri*, *Litsea glutinosa*, *Machilus duthiei*, *Phoebe attenuate*, *Bischofia javanica*, *Bidens pilosa*, *Ardisia solanacea*, *Andrographis paniculata*, *Ampelocissus barbata*, *Alstonia scholaris*, *Ageratum conyzoides*, *Buddleja asiatica*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Calotropis gigantea*, *Cannabis sativa* etc. (Table 35).

7.2.1.2. Religious Plants

Forests villagers of study areas are mainly belongs to tribal communities. Their place of worship are mainly, each house has own *Than* and also Kali, Shiva, Monosa, Ganga hariboloram mandir and out side the house like under the *Ficus benghalensis* or stone as

like as Shiva Lingo (sacrad grove). Every traditional social activities and worship always includes some selected plant parts of various species. The plants which they use in their different religious purposes are *Aegle marmelos*, *Bambusa balcooa*, *Bambusa tulda*, *Imperata cylindrical*, *Cannabis sativa*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Datura stramonium*, *Ficus benghalensis*, *Ficus neriifolia*, *Ficus religiosa* and *Butea monosperma* etc.

7.2.1.3. Edible Species of three MPCAs of North Bengal

People of the three MPCAs villagers collect their daily usable vegetables like fruits and flowers, roots and rhizomes from the wild or some of them also planted in their own house. Few such common edible plants of three MPCAs of North Bengal are like *Aegle marmelos*, *Alternanthera sessilis*, *Amaranthus blitum*, *A. viridis*, *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, *A. lacucha*, *Asparagus racemosus*, *Castanopsis indica*, *Chenopodium album*, *Citrus limon*, *C. maxima*, *Coccinia grandiflora*, *Deeringia amaranthoides*, *Dillenia indica*, *D. pentagyna*, *Dioscorea alata*, *D. bulbifera*, *D. pentaphylla*, *D. prazeri*, *Duchesnea indica*, *Elaeocarpus floribundus*, *Enydra fluctuans* etc.

7.2.1.4. Fodder Plants

Forests villagers, Forests guards, Mahuts of Kunki elephants are collected fodder plants from the forests of North Bengal for their domestic animals and also elephants i.e. Kunki hati. Several popular fodder species have been used for their domestic animals. Some of those plant species of three MPCAs of North Bengal are *Acacia pennata*, *Achyrospermum wallichianum*, *Acmella calva*, *Aesculus assamica*, *Actinodaphne longipes*, *Actinodaphne sikkimensis*, *Ageratum houstonianum*, *Ageratum houstonianum*, *Amaranthus spinosus*, *Amaranthus blitum*, *Alternanthera sessilis*, *Bambusa tulda*, *Bauhinia purpurea*, *Bidens pilosa*, *Casearia vareca*, *Holmskioldia sanguinea*, *Chukrasia tabularis*, *Ficus religiosa*, *Ficus hispida*, *Eurya acuminata*, *Eragrostis tenella*, *Eleocharis retroflexa*, *Bridelia sikkimensis* etc

7.2.1.5. Veterinary Medicinal Plants

The domestic animals that suffer from various diseases are treated in local traditional means. The Animal Hospitals is not frequent or known to the forested villagers of Terai-duars. So, they have treated their domestic animals using various wild plant materials. Present study records around 45–54 such species that are used to treat various ailments

of their domestic animals regularly and some of the important species are *Aegle marmelos*, *Alternanthera sessilis*, *Amorphophallus bulbifer*, *Ardisia solanacea*, *Argemone mexicana*, *Aristolochia indica*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Bischofia javanica*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Bryophyllum pinnatum*, *Cannabis sativa*, *Careya arborea*, *Centella asiatica*, *Cheilocostus speciosus*, *Cissus quadrangularis*, *Colocasia antiquorum*, *Clerodendrum infortunatum*, *Curcuma longa*, *Curcuma zedoaria*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Deeringia amaranthoides* etc.

7.2.1.6. Poisonous Plants of MPCAs

Local people of MPCAs use some plants as fish poison to catch fishes. They also used make hunting tools from various species to catch birds from the waterbodies. Some of recorded major poisonous plants are *Abrus precatorius*, *Acmella uliginosa*, *Adenanthera pavonina*, *Alstonia scholaris*, *Cannabis sativa*, *Urtica dioca*, *Catunaregam spinosa*, *Cheilocostus speciosus*, *Clerodendrum infortunatum*, *Datura stramonium*, *Meyna spinosa*, *Persicaria hydropiper*, *Semecarpus anacardium*, *Tabernamontana divaricata*, *Careya arborea* etc.

Table 35: Non timber forest product (NTFP) from three MPCAs in North Bengal used by tribals/local peoples

Family	Taxa	Medicinal Uses
Chloranthaceae	<i>Chloranthus erectus</i> Sweet	The bark used to treat bone fractures.
Lauraceae	<i>Actinodaphne obovata</i> (Nees) Bl.	Bark used to treat bone fracture.
	<i>Cinnamomum bejolghota</i> (Buch.-Ham.) Sweet	Bark is used as essential oil and wood.
	<i>Cryptocarya amygdalina</i> Nees	Timber is used for construction of village houses.
	<i>Litsea cubeba</i> (Lour.) Pers.	Active compounds of <i>Litsea cubeba</i> is highly affective to cure various ailments as of inherent anticancer, antimicrobial, antiinflammatory, antioxidant, antidiabetic and anti-HIV properties.
	<i>Litsea elongata</i> (Nees) Hook. f.	Used as good fodder for cattle; wood is good for construction works and making furniture.

	<i>Litsea glutinosa</i> (Lour.) C.B. Rob.	Wood is used for making agricultural tools; root fiber for making ropes and paper pulp; seed oil for making candles, soaps and seed powder for treating skin boils.
	<i>Litsea hookeri</i> (Meisner) Long	Timber is used for making furniture.
	<i>Litsea laeta</i> (Nees) Hooker <i>f.</i>	It is used for diarrhea, indigestion, stomachache and gastroenteritis
	<i>Litsea monopetala</i> (Roxb.) Pers	Leaves are used as a topical medicine for the treatment of arthritis and seed oil also used as medicine.
	<i>Litsea panamanja</i> (Buch.– Ham. <i>ex</i> Nees) Hook. <i>f.</i>	Wood used for house construction, making furniture and as fire wood.
	<i>Litsea salicifolia</i> (Roxb. <i>ex</i> Nees) Hook. <i>f.</i>	Used to treat stomachache, indigestion, and gastroenteritis along with diabetes, edema, cold, arthritis, asthma, and traumatic injury.
	<i>Machilus duthiei</i> King in Hook. <i>f.</i>	Root is used for the treatment of inflammation, asthma, pain, bronchitis and vomiting.
	<i>Machilus gamblei</i> King <i>ex</i> Hook. <i>f.</i>	Leaves and root used as asthma, pain and bronchitis.
	<i>Persea odoratissima</i> (Nees) Kostermans	Leaves are used for silkworm cultivation due to presence of pleasant orange like smell.
	<i>Phoebe attenuata</i> (Nees) Nees	Plants part use by local tribal's as medicine to cure skin disease.
Annonaceae	<i>Artabotrys hexapetalus</i> (L. <i>f.</i>) Bhandari	This plant is used as antimicrobial, hepatoprotective, antioxidant, antileishmanial, mosquito repellent and anthelmintic.
	<i>Miliusa sclerocarpa</i> Kurz	Wood is good timber.
	<i>Miliusa dioeca</i> (Roxb.) Chaowasku & Kessler	Wood is good timber.
	<i>Polyalthia simiarum</i> (Buch.-Ham. <i>ex</i> Hook. <i>f.</i> & Thomson) Hook. <i>f.</i> & Thomson	The bark fibers are used to make ropes; wood is used to make tea boxes.

Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia champaca</i> (L.) Baill. ex Pierre	This plant is used to quick wound healing, cardiac disorders, gout, dysuria.
Myristicaceae	<i>Knema linifolia</i> (Roxb.) Warb.	Fruits are used as intoxicating and purgative.
	<i>Knema erratica</i> (Hook. f. & Thomson) J. Sinclair	Latex is used to treat mouth sore and gum is used to treat.
	<i>Maesa indica</i> (Roxb.) A. D. C.	It is used to treat various diseases.
	<i>Maesa montana</i> A. DC.	Used as folk medicine.
Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia indica</i> L.	Roots and rhizome used as gastric stimulant and bitter tonic. Leaves decoction used in cough and seeds used in inflammation.
	<i>Aristolochia saccata</i> Wallich	It has been shown to stimulate WBC activity and healing of wounds.
Piperaceae	<i>Piper chaba</i> Blume	It is commonly used to treat constipation, chronic bronchitis, gonorrhoea and asthma etc.
	<i>Piper longum</i> L.	Fruits used to treat asthma, chronic bronchitis, constipation, gonorrhoea, diarrhea, cholera, chronic viral hepatitis, respiratory infections and stomachache.
	<i>Piper mullesua</i> D. Don	it is used worldwide to treat several diseases like urological problems, liver, skin, and stomach ailments.
	<i>Piper peepuloides</i> Roxburgh.	It is also used to treat severe cough and root is used for skin disease
	<i>Piper sylvaticum</i> Roxb.	This plant is used to treat asthma, chronic bronchitis, constipation, gonorrhoea, diarrhea, cholera, chronic viral hepatitis, respiratory infections and stomachache.
	<i>Peperomia pellucida</i> (L.) Kunth	The plant is used as food and flavoring agent.
Acoraceae	<i>Acorus calamus</i> L.	The rhizome is used for gastrointestinal problems including ulcer.
Araceae	<i>Alocasia fallax</i> Schott	Uses in modern medicine like pharmacological aspects and tribal medicine.

	<i>Alocasia macrorrhizos</i> (L.) G. Don	It is used as a laxative, leaves as a rubefacient and chopped-up roots
	<i>Amorphophallus paeoniifolius</i> (Dennst.) Nicolson	Used in folk medicine for treatment of acute rheumatism, tumors, lung swelling, asthma, vomiting, and abdominal pain.
	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	Utilized for treatment of various ailments such as asthma, arthritis, diarrhea, internal hemorrhage, neurological disorders, and skin disorders.
	<i>Colocasia fallax</i> Schott	Used as a tribals medicine.
	<i>Lasia spinosa</i> (L.) Thwaites	It is used to treat stomach aches, snake and insect bites, injuries, rheumatism.
	<i>Pothos scandens</i> L.	Used to treat lymphotuberculosis, lymphonoditis, stomach aches, snake and insect bites, injuries, rheumatism, throat ailments and piles.
	<i>Scindapsus officinalis</i> (Roxb.) Schott	It has been ethanobotanically used to treat diarrhea and worm infestation.
	<i>Typhonium roxburghii</i> Thwait.	It is used to treat diarrhea.
	<i>Typhonium trilobatum</i> (L.) Schott	It is used to heal stomach ailments and also used as anti dandruff and tonic.
Arecaceae	<i>Calamus tenuis</i> Roxb.	Stem is used for making rough baskets and useful raw material for furniture and handicrafts industry.
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Crinum amoenum</i> Ker Gawl. ex Roxb.	Used as Emetic, expectorant, laxative, tonic.
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willdenow	It is used for constipation, stomach ulcer and dementia.
Hypoxidaceae	<i>Curculigo orchioides</i> Gaertn.	It is used for the treatment of Limb limpness, impotence and kneejoints.
	<i>Curculigo capitulata</i> (Lour.) Kuntze	It is udes for the treatment of asthma, Jaundice and diarrhea.
Commelinaceae	<i>Amischotolype hookeri</i> (Hassk.) Hara	Uses in Ethnic/Tribal Medicine
	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> L.	Enrire plants used as refrigerant, laxative and for the treatment of leprosy and headache. Very good fodder.

	<i>Commelina diffusa</i> Burman f.	Entire plants used as refrigerant, laxative and for the treatment of leprosy and headache. Very good fodder.
	<i>Commelina erecta</i> L.	Entire plants used as refrigerant, laxative and for the treatment of leprosy and headache. Very good fodder.
	<i>Commelina paludosa</i> Blume	Entire plants used as refrigerant, laxative and for the treatment of leprosy and headache. Very good fodder.
	<i>Commelina suffruticosa</i> Blume	Whole plant applied for abscesses and fever, used for colds, a sore throat and nose bleed.
	<i>Cyanotis axillaris</i> (L.) Sweet	The plant is used to treat boils and ascites
	<i>Cyanotis cristata</i> (L) Don	Entire plants used as refrigerant, laxative and for the treatment of leprosy and headache. Very good fodder
	<i>Cyanotis vaga</i> (Loureiro) J. A. & J. H. Schultesin Roemer & Schultes	Entire plants used as refrigerant, laxative and for the treatment of leprosy and headache. Very good fodder.
	<i>Floscopa scandens</i> Loureiro	Entire plants used as refrigerant, laxative and for the treatment of leprosy and headache. Very good fodder
	<i>Murdannia keisak</i> (Hasskarl) Handel- Mazzetti	Entire plants used as refrigerant, laxative and for the treatment of leprosy and headache. Very good fodder
	<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i> (L.) Brenan	Entire plants used as refrigerant, laxative and for the treatment of leprosy and headache.
	<i>Murdannia spirata</i> (L.) Brueckner	Plants used as refrigerant, laxative and for the treatment of leprosy and headache.
	<i>Murdannia vaginata</i> (L.) Bruckner	Entire plants used as refrigerant, laxative and for the treatment of leprosy and headache.
Pontederiaceae	<i>Monochoria hastata</i> (L.) Solms	Plant is used as a tonic and cooling, rhizomes powdered with charcoal used for scurf.

	<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i> (Burm. f.) C. Presl	It is used as traditional medicine and roots are eaten as vegetables.
Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	the bulbils are used as contraceptives diabetes, leprosy and asthma
	<i>Dioscorea hispida</i> Dennst.	Tubers used to kill worms in wounds.
	<i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i> L.	Plant is used for the treatment of piles, ulcer and cough.
	<i>Dioscorea prazeri</i> Prain et Burkill	Plant is used to make arrow-poison and Jaundice.
	<i>Dioscorea pubera</i> Bl.	Plant is used to make arrow-poison and also given against Jaundice.
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax lanceifolia</i> Roxb.	It is used as local food and medicine.
	<i>Smilax ovalifolia</i> Roxb.	It is used in the treatment of ulcers.
	<i>Smilax perfoliata</i> Lour.	It is used in antipyretic agent, seed extract used as lotion in leprosy skin diseases.
	<i>Smilax zeylanica</i> L.	Roots are used as substitute for sarsaparilla & for the treatment of syphilis, gonorrhoea, skin disease.
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus compressus</i> L.	It is used widely for several siseses like analgesic, antispasmodic, sedative, antimalarial, relieve diarrhoea and stomach disorders
	<i>Cyperus difformis</i> L.	It is traditionally used for clinical conditions at home like diabetes, diarrhea, pyresis and inflammation, malaria, stomach and bowel disorders.
	<i>Cyperus digitatus</i> Roxb.	Rhizomes are used for astringent, diuretic, diaphoretic, analgesic, antispasmodic, aromatic, antitussive, carminative and emmenagogue.
	<i>Cyperus haspan</i> L.	It is used for astringent, diuretic, diaphoretic, antispasmodic, aromatic, antitussive
	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	Used to treat fevers, digestive system disorders, dysmenorrhoea, and other maladies.
	<i>Cyperus iria</i> L.	Used to treat fevers, digestive system disorders and dysmenorrhoea.

	<i>Cyperus pilosus</i> Vahl	Used to treat fevers, digestive system disorders and dysmenorrhea.
	<i>Pycneus flavidus</i> (Retzius) T. Koyama	Used to treat fevers, digestive system disorders, dysmenorrhea, and other maladies.
	<i>Eleocharis congesta</i> D. Don	Used to treat fevers, digestive system disorders, dysmenorrhea, and other maladies.
	<i>Fimbristylis aestivalis</i> (Retzius) Vahl	Plant is used as a poultice on inflammations.
	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i> (L.) Vahl	Plant is used as a poultice on inflammations.
	<i>Fimbristylis dipsacea</i> (Rottboell) Clarke	Plant is used as a poultice on inflammations
	<i>Fimbristylis littoralis</i> Gaudichaud	Plant is used as a tribals medicine
	<i>Fimbristylis ovata</i> (N.L. Burman) J. Kern	Plant is used as a tribal's medicine.
	<i>Fuirena ciliaris</i> (L.) Roxburgh	Plant is used as a tribal's medicine.
	<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i> Rottboell,	Plant is used as a tribal's medicine.
	<i>Kyllinga nemoralis</i> (Forst. &Forst.) Dandy ex Hutchinson & Dalziel	Leaves are used for antiseptics.
	<i>Schoenoplectiella juncooides</i> (Roxb.) Lye	Leaves are used for antiseptics
	<i>Schoenoplectiella mucronata</i> (L.) J. Jung & H. K. Choi	It is used medicinally to clear the eyes and to relieve coughing
Poaceae	<i>Axonopus compressus</i> (Sw.) P. Beauv.	It is known nearly worldwide as a common weed. It is used as animal fodder, and the seeds are edible.
	<i>Bambusa balcooa</i> Roxb.	Young shoot used as vegetable.
	<i>Cymbopogon jwarancusa</i> (Jones) Schult.	The roots are usefull in feaver and skin diseases.
	<i>Desmostachya bipinnata</i> (L.) Stapf	It is an Ayurvedic herb used to treat for skin diseases, diarrhea and dysmenorrhea.

<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> (L.) Willd.	Seeds used to relieve pains of the kidney
<i>Digitaria bicornis</i> (Lam.) Roem. et Schult.	The seeds are edible.
<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> (Retz.) Koeler	It is used in the treatment of gonorrhoea.
<i>Digitaria fuscescens</i> (J. Presl & C. Presl) J. W. Moore	It is known nearly worldwide as a common weed. It is used as animal fodder, and the seeds are edible
<i>Echinochloa colona</i> (L.) Link	Local tribe leaf juice used for blood purification
<i>Eleusine indica</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Local tribe leaf juice used for blood purification
<i>Eragrostis pilosa</i> (L.) Beauv.	The plant is used as food and medicine.
<i>Eragrostis tenella</i> (L.) Beauv. ex Roem. et Schult.	It is used as fodder.
<i>Eragrostis unioloides</i> (Retz.) Nees ex Steud.	It is used mainly as animal fodder.
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (L.) Raeusch.	The plant is used as a fibre in ornamental purposes and mainly used in constructions
<i>Isachne globosa</i> (Thunb.) Kuntze	Mainly as fodder.
<i>Leersia hexandra</i> Sw.	Used for the treatment of hemoptysis.
<i>Leptochloa panicea</i> (Retz.) Ohwi	Used for fodder, and as a famine food in Eastern African Countries.
<i>Oplismenus burmannii</i> (Retz.) Beauv.	Used in guinea-worm sores and snake-bite. It is also used in treatment for earache.
<i>Oplismenus compositus</i> (L.) Beauv.	It is mainly used for modern medicine.
<i>Panicum repens</i> L.	Used as a forage for grazing or cutting.
<i>Paspalum conjugatum</i> Berg.	Occasionally used as a lawn grass and is also an important weed in rice and plantation crops.
<i>Paspalidium punctatum</i> (Burm. f.) Camus	The plant is used as mainly fodder purposes.

	<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i> (L.) R. Br.	The plant is milled, decorticated, germinated, cooked and extruded to obtain products such as flours, biscuits and snacks.
	<i>Pennisetum pauperum</i> Steud.	Used for grazing livestock in African countries.
	<i>Pennisetum polystachion</i> (L.) Schult.	Used as grazing stock.
	<i>Saccharum arundinaceum</i> Retz.	It is used for treatment for vitiated blood, erysipelas, leucorrhoea and piles
	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> L.	The plant is used as astringent, emollient, refrigerant, diuretic and lithotriptic
	<i>Setaria palmifolia</i> (Koen.) Stapf	The plant is mainly used as fodder, forage and medicinal, pharmaceutical . Ornamental.
	<i>Setaria glauca</i> (L.) Beauv.	Plant seeds are used to treat emollient, febrifuge, diuretic, refrigerant and tonic
	<i>Sporobolus diander</i> (Retz.) Beauv.	It is mainly used as weed.
Costaceae	<i>Cheilocostus speciosus</i> (J.Konig) C. Specht	Its rhizome has been used to treat fever, rash, asthma, bronchitis, and intestinal worms.
Marantaceae	<i>Phrynium pubinerve</i> Bl.	its rhizome has been used to treat fever, rash, asthma, bronchitis, and intestinal worms.
Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia calcarata</i> (Haw.) Roscoe	The rhizomes are used in treatment for antibacterial and antifungal activities
	<i>Alpinia nigra</i> (Gaertner) Burt	Its rhizome has been used to treat fever, rash, asthma, bronchitis, and intestinal worms.
	<i>Curcuma aromatica</i> Salisb.	Improves digestion and stimulates the gall bladder and circulatory system.
	<i>Curcuma caesia</i> Roxb.	Rhizomes medicinally important, used in sprains and bruises.
	<i>Globba racemosa</i> Sm.	It is traditionally used in treatment of mouth ulcer and post partum and food poisoning
	<i>Globba clarkei</i> Baker	It is traditionally used in treatment of mouth ulcer and food poisoning

	<i>Hedychium coccineum</i> Buch.-Ham.ex Smith	It is traditionally used in treatment of stomach ulcer and food poisoning.
	<i>Hedychium thyrsoideum</i> Smith	It is traditionally used in treatment food poisoning.
	<i>Zingiber montanum</i> (Konig) Link ex Dietr	It is traditionally used as tribal's medicine.
	<i>Zingiber zerumbet</i> (L.) Roscoe ex Smith	Grown as ornamental species; rhizomes used to treat various bacterial diseases and also as stimulant, carminative.
Orchidaceae	<i>Acampe praemorsa</i> (Roxb.) Blatt. et Mc Cann	The plant is traditionally used to treatment of wounds, neuralgia, rheumatism, eye diseases, sciatica, cough and fracture.
	<i>Aerides multiflora</i> Roxb.	The plant is used to treat vahic disorders
	<i>Arundina graminifolia</i> (Don) Hochr	Rhizomes are used as antidote, diuretic and demulcent
	<i>Bulbophyllum spathulatum</i> (Rolfe ex Cooper) Seiden f.	Not Evaluated (IUCN).
	<i>Coelogyne cristata</i> Lindl.	The plant used for the treatment of fractured bones in folk-tradition of Kumaon
	<i>Cymbidium aloifolium</i> (L.) Sw.	The plant is used for the treatment of Anti-inflammatory, Paralysis, joining fractured bones, fever, weakness of eyes, chronic illness, burns, sores
	<i>Cymbidium bicolor</i> Lindl.	The plant is used for the treatment of Anti-inflammatory, Paralysis.
	<i>Dendrobium aduncum</i> Wall. ex. Lindl	It is used in fever, thirst, lassitude and malaise.
	<i>Dendrobium amoenum</i> Wall. ex Lindl.	The plant is traditional used for treating dermatological disorders
	<i>Dendrobium anceps</i> Sw.	It is used to treat rheumatism.
	<i>Dendrobium aphyllum</i> (Roxb.) C.E.C. Fischer	It is used in stomach treatment, improve eyesight and relieve throat inflammation.
	<i>Dendrobium chrysanthum</i> Wall. ex Lindl.	It is used in diabetes, obesity, rheumatoid arthritis.
	<i>Dendrobium densiflorum</i> Lindl.	It is used to increases the production of body fluids.
<i>Dendrobium fimbriatum</i> Hook.	It is used to treat night sweats, stomach, to strengthen the kidneys and to cure	

		impotence and as tonic.
	<i>Dendrobium jenkinsii</i> Wall. ex Lindl.	It is used to treat eye, digestive, urinary ailments, diabetes.
	<i>Dendrobium nobile</i> Lindl.	It is used nourishes the stomach, lungs, and kidneys
	<i>Papilionanthe teres</i> (Roxb.) Schltr.	The plant is used for treatment of fever and heavy menstruation).
	<i>Phaius tankervilleae</i> (Banks) Bl.	The pseudobulbs contain drugs that promote blood circulation and help to stop bleedings.
	<i>Pholidota articulata</i> Lindl.	The plant is used for antitumor, antiinflammatory, anticancer and anticonvulsive.
	<i>Rhynchostylis retusa</i> Bl.	The plant is used in Assam to treat wounds, cuts and bruises.
	<i>Vanda cristata</i> Lindl.	The plants roots and leaves Used to cure hepatitis, dyspepsia, bronchitis, piles, rheumatism and diseases of nervous system.
	<i>Zeuxine nervosa</i> (Wall. ex Lindl.) Benth. ex Clarke	The plant is used to treat stomachache.
Menispermaceae	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i> L.	Traditionally used for numerous diseases like ulcer, wound, rheumatism, asthma, cholera, fever and diarrhoea
	<i>Cocculus laurifolius</i> DC.	Used as medicine for hair loss.
	<i>Pericampylus glaucus</i> (Lam.) Merr.	Used as eye-drops for treating conjunctivitis and as an antidote for snakebites.
	<i>Stephania rotunda</i> Lour.	The leaves, stems and tubers used to treat fever, asthma, headache, and diarrhoea.
	<i>Stephania japonica</i> (Thunb. ex Murray) Miers	Traditionally, this plant used to treat pain, rheumatism, bone fracture, cancer and fever
	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Mier	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> is used for diabetes,, high cholesterol, fever and upset stomach.
	<i>Tinospora sinensis</i> (Lour.) Merr.	Plant parts are used for the treatment of rheumatism and other ailments.

Papaveraceae	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	Plants are used for the treatment of rheumatism and other deases.
	<i>Fumaria indica</i> (Hassk.) Pugsley	It is used as a blood purifier.
Ranunculaceae	<i>Naravelia zeylanica</i> (L.) DC.	Plants are used for the treatment of rheumatism and other ailments.
	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> L.	The whole plant is acrid, anodyne, diaphoretic, emmenagogue and antispasmodic.
Dilleniaceae	<i>Dillenia indica</i> L.	Mucilage found in the fruit. It is used to wash hair as shampoo and considered good for hair growth.
	<i>Dillenia pentagyna</i> Roxb.	Mucilage found in the fruit. It is used to wash hair as shampoo and considered good for hair growth.
	<i>Tetracera sarmentosa</i> (L.) Vahl	The root extract is used for treatment of rheumatism by the tribal people. The leaf extracts that have potential medical effects.
Vitaceae	<i>Ampelocissus sikkimensis</i> (Lawson) Planch.	It is used as cooking materials.
	<i>Cayratia japonica</i> (Thunb.) Gagnep.	The leaf extracts that have potential medical effects.
	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	It is mainly used for bone health and weight loss.
	<i>Cissus repens</i> Lam.	It is used for snake bites, rheumatic pain, and carbuncles in folk medicine
	<i>Leea asiatica</i> (L.) Ridsdale	The leaf extracts that have potential medical effects.
	<i>Leea aequata</i> L.	The plants are used to treat dandraf hair shampoo
	<i>Leea guineensis</i> G. Don	It is used to wash hair as shampoo and considered good for hair growth.
	<i>Tetrastigma campylocarpum</i> (Kurz) Planchon	Uses in Ethnic / Tribal Medicine.
	<i>Tetrastigma planicaule</i> (Hook. f.) Gagnep.	Uses in Ethnic / Tribal Medicine.

	<i>Tetrastigma serrulatum</i> (Roxb.) Planch.	Uses in Ethnic / Tribal Medicine.
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Hodgsonia heteroclita</i> (Roxb.) Hook. f. et Thoms.	The fruit pulp of this plant traditionally used as antidiabetic.
	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt	This plant used to treat leprosy, asthma, jaundice, bronchitis, burns, tongue sores, earache, indigestion, nausea, insect bites, and fever.
	<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i> (L.) Jeffrey	Used against heart, blood and liver disorders.
	<i>Luffa cylindrica</i> (L.) Roem.	Used for treating sores and swelling.
	<i>Luffa acutangula</i> (L.) Roxb.	Luffa is taken for treating and preventing colds
	<i>Momordica charantia</i> L.	Treating gastro-intestinal disorders.
	<i>Mukia maderaspatana</i> (L.) Roem.	Treating anaemia and joint problems.
	<i>Trichosanthes cordata</i> Roxb.	Immunity booster and weight loss.
	<i>Trichosanthes lepiniana</i> (Naudin) Cogn.	Treating Boils and Piles.
	<i>Trichosanthes tricuspidata</i> L.	Treating Boils and Piles
	<i>Zanonia indica</i> L.	Ayurvedic plant helpful to treat cuts and wounds.
Fabaceae	<i>Abrus pulchellus</i> Wall. ex Thwaites	Juice extracted from the stem is applied to treat coughs.
	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Plant is used for traditional medicine to treat wounds caused by dogs, cats and mice.
	<i>Acacia catechu</i> (L. f.) Willd.	This plant used to treat throats infection and diarrhoea.
	<i>Acacia pennata</i> (L.) Willd.	This plant used to treat as throats and diarrhoea
	<i>Albizia odoratissima</i> (L.f.) Benth.	It is used as folk medicine to treat various inflammatory pathologies.
	<i>Albizia procera</i> (Roxb.) Benth.	It is used as folk medicine to treat various inflammatory pathologies.
	<i>Bauhinia scandens</i> L.	Juice extracted from the stem is applied to treat coughs.

<i>Bauhinia vahlii</i> Wight & Arn.	Tonic and aphrodisiac seeds and demulcent and mucilaginous leaves.
<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam.	used in the treatment of headache, fever, skin diseases, blood diseases, dysentery and diarrhea.
<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L.	This plant stem is used internally and externally for fractured bones.
<i>Bauhinia malabaricum</i> Roxb.	Fruits are edible and commonly used for cough, glandular swellings and goitre.
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> L.	The bark and roots are reported to be an astringent and tonic, and it used for the treatment of diarrhoea.
<i>Butea monosperma</i> Kuntze	The bark and roots are reported to be an astringent and tonic, and it used for the treatment of diarrhoea.
<i>Caesalpinia cucullata</i> Roxb.	The bark and roots are reported to be an astringent and tonic, and also used for the treatment of diarrhoea.
<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Used against skin diseases, liver troubles, haematemesis, pruritus, leucoderma and diabetes.
<i>Cassia javanica</i> ssp. <i>nodosa</i> (Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb.) Larsen and Larsen	Used against skin diseases, liver troubles, haematemesis, pruritus, leucoderma and diabetes.
<i>Crotalaria alata</i> Buch.-Ham. ex Don	Used against skin diseases, liver troubles, haematemesis, pruritus, leucoderma and diabetes.
<i>Dalbergia pinnata</i> (Lour.) Prain.	In folk medicine and homeopathy.
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb. ex Candolle	It is a folk rmedicine for gonorrhoea and skin ailments.
<i>Careya arborea</i> Roxb.	Used to treat gonorrhoea, syphilis, mouth ulcer, etc.
<i>Delonix regia</i> (Bojer) Raf.	Plant is used as inflammation, constipation, diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, pneumonia, and malaria.
<i>Desmodium laxiflorum</i> Candolle	Plant is used as inflammation, constipation, diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, pneumonia, and malaria.

<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> (L.) Candolle	Plant is used as a febrifuge, tonic, digestive, anticatarrhal, antiemetic.
<i>Desmodium triflorum</i> (L.) Candolle	Roots are used for stomachach infection.
<i>Erythrina stricta</i> Roxb.	In anti-inflammatory activity, cardio protective activity, anti cataract activity, anti microbial activity, anti urolithic activity.
<i>Erythrina variegata</i> L.	Different parts of the plant is used for traditional medicine as nervine sedative, antiasthmatic, collyrium in ophthalmia, antiseptic, antiepileptic, and astringent.
<i>Flemingia strobilifera</i> (L.) W.T.Aiton	Plant root is used for various diseses like insomnia, ulcer, epilepsy, inflammation and microbial infection
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> (Lam.) Wit	This plant has huge medicinal properties that control stomach diseases, facilitate abortion and provide contraception. Some times it is used as alternative medicine as Sugar patient.
<i>Melilotus indica</i> (L.) Allioni	Leaves are used for antiseptics
<i>Mimosa invisa</i> Colla	Plant is used as treatment of urogenital disorders, piles, sinus, and applied on wounds.
<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Plant is used as treatment of urogenital disorders, and applied on wounds.
<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L.) Candolle	Plant is used as treatment of nervous disorders and male sterility.
<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb.	Leaves used to treat fractures, constipation, depurative, hemorrhages skin diseases, ophthalmology.
<i>Senna alata</i> (L.) Roxb.	The plant is traditionally used for typhoid, diabetes, asthma, malaria, ringworms, tinea infections, blotch, herpes and eczem
<i>Senna occidentalis</i> (L.) Link	It is an Ayurvedic medicinal plant used for traditional medicine and treatment of various diseases.
<i>Senna siamea</i> (Lam.) Irwin et Barneby	It is traditionally used for the treatment of jaundice, typhoid fever, menstrual

		pain abdominal pain.
	<i>Senna sophera</i> (L.) Roxb.	It is traditionally used for treat fever, malaria and abdominal pain.
	<i>Senna tora</i> (L.) Roxb.	It is traditionally used for treat fever, malaria and abdominal pain.
	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Traditionally it has huge uses for daily life and several treatments.
	<i>Tephrosia candida</i> DC.	Traditionally it uses for daily life and several treatments like typhoid fever, menstrual pain abdominal pain.
	<i>Tephrosia candida</i> DC.	It is used as green manure and in extended fallows, contour hedgerows.
	<i>Uraria picta</i> (Jacq.) Desv. ex Candolle	Traditionally it has huge uses for daily life and several treatments.
Cannabaceae	<i>Cannabis sativa</i> L.	This species used to treat for pain, spasms, insomnia, depression, asthma and loss of appetite
Moraceae	<i>Artocarpus chama</i> Buch.-Ham. Mem.	It has anti-diabetic, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties and useful in the treatment of stomach ulcers and constipation.
	<i>Artocarpus lacucha</i> Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don	Reported to have anti-diabetic, and antioxidant properties and useful in the treatment of stomach ulcers and constipation.
	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	It is used for erysipelas, vomiting, fever, vaginal complains, inflammations and leprosy.
	<i>Ficus hispida</i> L.	Used to treat fever and provides nourishment to the body.
	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	The plant is used for ulcers, psoriasis, anemia, piles jaundice.
	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	It is used traditionally as antiulcer, antibacterial, antidiabetic, in the treatment of gonorrhoea and skin diseases.
	<i>Ficus semicordata</i> Buch.-Ham. ex Sm.	Leaves used as fodder. Wood used as firewood. Fruits are edible.

	<i>Ficus sarmentosa</i> Buch.-Ham. ex Wall.	Used as medicine to treat peptic ulcer.
	<i>Morus indica</i> L.	The primary medicinal use of this plant is a method of glucose levels in diabetic patients.
	<i>Streblus asper</i> Lour.	Treatment of different diseases such as toothache, filariasis, diarrhea, leprosy, dysentery and cancer.
Rhamnaceae	<i>Ziziphus rugosa</i> Lam.	It is used as Cough, Ulcer, Diarrhoea, Menorrhagia and Skin disease.
	<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i> Lam.	It is used as Cough, Ulcer, Diarrhoea, Menorrhagia and Skin disease.
	<i>Ziziphus oenopolia</i> (L.) Miller	It is used as Cough, Ulcer, Menorrhagia and Skin disease
Rosaceae	<i>Duchesnea indica</i> (Jackson) Focke	Used for acute tonsillitis, weeping eczema, ringworm, laryngitis, stomatitis, snake, insect bites and traumatic injuries
Ulmaceae	<i>Trema orientalis</i> (L.) Bl.	The leaves and the bark are used for the treatment of coughs, sore throats, asthma and bronchitis.
Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria glomerulifera</i> Miq.	The leaves and the bark are used for the treatment of coughs, sore throats, asthma and bronchitis.
	<i>Boehmeria hamiltoniana</i> Wedd.	The leaves, root and the bark are used for the treatment of cut deases
	<i>Dendrocnide sinuata</i> (Bl.) Chew	The leaves, root and the bark are used for the treatment of cut deases
	<i>Gonostegia hirta</i> (Blume ex Hassk.) Miq.	This plant used to treat abdominal cramps and leucorrhoea
	<i>Laportea interrupta</i> (L.) Chew	This plant used to traet as herbal medicines to aid in pregnancy.
	<i>Pilea microphylla</i> (L.) Liebmann	It is used for folk medicine to treat allergies and wounds
	<i>Pilea cordifolia</i> Hook. f.	It is used for folk medicine to treat allergies and wounds
	<i>Pouzolzia hirta</i> Blume ex Hasskal	In Traditional Medicine this plant is called Nuo Mi Tuan, and is described as cooling, depurative, diuretic, febrifuge, invigorating spleen.

	<i>Pouzolzia zeylanica</i> (L.) Benn.	It is used to treat cough, pulmonary tuberculosis, sore throat, enteritis, dysentery
Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i> Wild.	The root is used as an antimalarial and antipyretic. The wood is used in the treatment of tuberculosis.
Achariaceae	<i>Gynocardia odorata</i> Roxb.	It is used in antipyretic agent, seed extract used as lotion in leprosy skin diseases.
Clusiaceae	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> L.	It is antiseptic, blood purifier, anti-inflammatory, anthelmintic, antipyretic, cardiogenic, diuretic, expectorant, purgative, antiasthmatic and antiallergic
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha hispida</i> Burm. f.	Its leaves are laxative, diuretic, used in the treatment of gonorrhoea and leprosy
	<i>Acalypha indica</i> L.	It serve as anti-inflammation, anthelmintic, anti-cancer, anti-bacterial, anti-diabetes, anti-venom and anti-obesity.
	<i>Antidesma acidum</i> Retz.	Leaves are laxative, diuretic, used in the treatment of gonorrhoea and leprosy
	<i>Balakata baccata</i> (Roxb.) Esser	Its leaves are used to treat like laxative, diuretic, used in the treatment of gonorrhoea and leprosy
	<i>Baliospermum solanifolium</i> (Burm.) Suresh	Leaves and seed are used to treat constipation, anemia, jaundice, piles.
	<i>Croton bonplandianus</i> Baill.	Leaves and seed are used to treat constipation, anemia, jaundice, piles.
	<i>Euphorbia heyneana</i> Spreng.	It is used to treat of migraine, skin diseases and intestinal parasites
	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	It is used in bronchitis, gonorrhoea, cough, asthma, pimples, jaundice, and tumors.
	<i>Euphorbia hypericifolia</i> L.	It is used to treatment of gonorrhoea, menorrhagia, leucorrhoea, pneumonia and bronchitis
	<i>Macaranga denticulata</i> Mull. Arg.	Leaves are commonly used for flavoring in Sri Lanka.
	<i>Macaranga peltata</i> (Roxb.) Mull. Arg	It is used to treat stomach-ache, cough and fever, and externally to treat wounds and the ulcers

	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i> (Lam.) Müll.-Arg.	It is used to kill intestinal worms
	<i>Trewia nudiflora</i> L.	It is used to treat flatulence, gout and rheumatism
Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum japonicum</i> Thunb.	It is used against bacterial diseases, infectious hepatitis, internal hemorrhages and tumors
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora foetida</i> L.	Roots are used against bacterial diseases, infectious hepatitis, internal hemorrhages and tumors
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Antidesma acidum</i> Retz. Observ.	In the Cooch Behar district of West Bengal, the ripe fruits are eaten by children
	<i>Antidesma montanum</i> Blume	Roots are used internally to treat measles, chickenpox and malaria.
	<i>Antidesma bunius</i> (L.) Spreng.	Fruits juice is used to treat high blood pressure and heart diseases. The leaves are used to treat coughs and indigestion.
	<i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i> Lour.	Pulp edible and delicious. Bark is used as medicine for constipation.
	<i>Bischofia javanica</i> Blume.	Used as a medicine against rheumatic pain and malaria, tuberculosis, stomach ulcers, mouth ulcers and inflammatory conditions
	<i>Bridelia retusa</i> (L.) Spreng.	The plant is pungent, bitter, heating, useful in lumbago; bark is good for the removal of urinary concretions.
	<i>Bridelia sikkimensis</i> Gehrm.	<i>Bridelia</i> species are used as food plants by the larvae of some Lepidoptera species.
	<i>Flueggea virosa</i> (Roxb. ex Willd.) Voigt	Roots and fruits are used as snakebite remedy.
	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schum. et Thonn.	It is bitter, astringent, diuretic, stomachic, antiseptic and febrifuge
	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	It is used for traditional medicine for the treatment of jaundice, diarrhea, and inflammation.
	<i>Phyllanthus fraternus</i> Webster	It is used for strongly diuretic and taken to allay spasms,
	<i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i> Poir	The twigs are used as chew-sticks. A soup made of the leaves, boiled with palm

		fruits, is given to woman after child–birth.
	<i>Sauropus androgynus</i> Merr.	The leaves are used as a medicine for coughs and to soothe the lungs, as a tonic.
Salicaceae	<i>Salix tetrasperma</i> Roxb.	Used traditionally to treat diarrhoea, fever, diabetes, skin diseases, rheumatic arthritis, bleeding disorders, epilepsy, piles, swellings, cough, cold,
Violaceae	<i>Viola tricolor</i> L.	This species used for skin diseases, eczema and epilepsy
Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus floribundus</i> Bl.	Used to treat diabetes, dysentery and inflamed gums.
Oxalidaceae	<i>Biophytum reinwardtii</i> (Zuccarini) Klotzsch	It is taken for cough. Crushed leaves used for cuts and wounds to stop bleeding.
	<i>Biophytum sensitivum</i> DC.	It is taken for cough. Crushed leaves used for cuts and wounds to stop bleeding.
	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	It is used as an anti-inflammatory medicine.
	<i>Oxalis latifolia</i> H B K.	This herb is anthelmintic, anti-inflammatory, diuretic, relaxant, febrifuge and stomachic.
	<i>Rorippa benghalensis</i> (DC.) Hara	Root and leaves have antibacterial properties
Bixaceae	<i>Bixa orellana</i> L.	It is used in antidiabetic and insect repellent.
Capparaceae	<i>Capparis multiflora</i> Hook. f. et Thom	It is used to treat liver and kidney diseases.
	<i>Capparis zeylanica</i> L.	It is used to Treating Boils and Piles.
	<i>Crateva religiosa</i> Forster	Immunity booster and weight loss.
Dipterocarpaceae	<i>Shorea robusta</i> Roxb. ex Gaertn. f.	Used in Constructing boats and ships.
Malvaceae	<i>Firmiana colorata</i> (Roxb.) R. Br.	It is used totreating sores and swelling.
	<i>Grewia serrulata</i> DC.	Heart Blood and liver disorders
	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertner	It is the Source of fiber and timber.
	<i>Helicteres isora</i> L.	It is used to treating urine problem.
	<i>Pterygota alata</i> (Roxb.) R.	Bark is used as leprosy, swelling and pain.

	Br.	
	<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i> Medik.	Treating snake bites, abdominal and intestinal problems
	<i>Urena lobata</i> L.	Treating facture wounds and snake bites.
	<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm. f.	It is used totreating facture wounds and snake bites.
	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> L.	Treating facture wounds and snake bites
	<i>Sida rhomboidea</i> Roxb. ex Fleming	Treating facture wounds and snake bites
	<i>Sida cordata</i> (Burm. f.) Borss.Waalk.	Treating facture wounds and snake bites
	<i>Malva verticillata</i> L.	Used as Chinese mallow as a laxative to relieve constipation and as a diuretic to relieve water retention by increasing urine production.
	<i>Corchorus aestuens</i> L.	Used for the treatment of stomach-ache and pneumonia
	<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i> Jacq.	Used in urinary trouble & dysentery, bark and leaves are used in Jaundice-Hepatitis, diarrhoea, asthma and inflammation
	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Decoction of the bark is given to reduce stomach-ache.
	<i>Abroma augusta</i> L. f.	It is used to treat rheumatism, sleeping disorders, abnormal vaginal discharge and fever
	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i> L.	Used as fodder for cattle.
	<i>Pterospermum acerifolium</i> Willd.	Used in inflammation, abdominal pain, ascites, cures ulcers, leprosy, constipation, urinary discharges and tumours.
	<i>Sterculia villosa</i> Roxb.	Used by Indians as a traditional remedy for inflammation
Anacardiaceae	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i> (Houtt.) Merr.	It is used as folk medicine to treat fever, dyspepsia, general debility, gout, dysentery, sore eyes, wounds and much more disorders.
	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Plant parts are used as a dentrifrice, antiseptic, astringent and diaphoretic
	<i>Melia azadirachta</i> L.	Used as an ayurvedic medicine like anti-

		Inflammatory, insecticidal and rodenticidal,
	<i>Chukrasia tabularis</i> Jussieu	Used as a febrifuge and to treat diarrhoea.
	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (L.) Jacq.	Used as for malaria, hypertension, diabetes and diarrhea, as antipyretic and bitter tonic
	<i>Toona ciliata</i> Roemer	Used to treat chronic dysentery, leprosy, headache, blood complaints and cardiogenic,
	<i>Aphanamixis polystachya</i> (Wall.) Parker	Used to treat tumors, ulcer, dyspepsia, skin diseases, leprosy, diabetes and eye diseases
	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Correa	Used to treat antidiarrhoeal, antimicrobial, antiviral, radioprotective, anticancer, chemopreventive, antipyretic
	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Osbeck	Used to treat scurvy, sore throats, fevers, rheumatism, high blood pressure.
	<i>Citrus maxima</i> (Burm.) Merrill	Used to treat scurvy, sore throats, fevers, rheumatism, high blood pressure.
	<i>Clausena excavate</i> Burm. f.	Used to treat tumors, ulcer, dyspepsia, intestinal worms, skin diseases and leprosy
	<i>Glycosmis pentaphylla</i> (Retz.) Candolle	Used to treat tumors, ulcer, dyspepsia, intestinal worms and skin diseases.
	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.) Spreng.	Used in many cultures for the treatment of cough, stomach ulcers, diabetes obesity.
	<i>Murraya paniculata</i> (L.) Jack	Used in many cultures for the treatment of cough, flatulence.
	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i> (L.) Lam.	Used in many cultures for the treatment of stomach ulcers, diabetes and obesity
Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyranthus aspera</i> L.	This plant is used as oils, asthma, in facilitating delivery, bronchitis, debility, dropsy, cold, colic, dog bite, snake bite, scorpion bite, earache, headache and leukoderma.
	<i>Achyranthus bidentata</i> Blume.	This plant is taken internally to treat back pains, hypertension, urine in the blood, menstrual pain.

	<i>Aerva sanguinolenta</i> (L.) Bl.	It has significant therapeutic effects, hepatoprotective, including antihyperglycaemic, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial.
	<i>Alternanthera paronychioides</i> St. Hill	It has significant therapeutic effects, hepatoprotective, including antihyperglycaemic, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial.
	<i>Alternanthea philoxeroides</i> (Mart.) Griseb.	It is used to treat tight chest, hepatitis, asthma, bronchitis and other lung troubles
	<i>Alternanthera pungens</i> HBK	It has used to treat stomachache, swelling and nasopharyngeal infections
	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (L.) R.Br. ex DC.	This is used to treat hepatitis, bronchitis, asthma, tight chest and other lung troubles.
	<i>Amaranthus blitum</i> ssp. <i>oleraceus</i> (L.) Costea	This plant is used as vegetable and medicinal purposes.
	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	It is used treat breathing and bronchitis problem
	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L.	Traditionally root and bark and leaves are used to treat for fever, asthma, diabetes, dysentery, liver disorders, urinary disorders and venereal diseases
	<i>Celosia argentea</i> L.	Young plants edible as vegetable.
	<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Several parts of this plant used for anthelmintic, antiphlogistic, antirheumatic, contraceptive, laxative and odontalgic diseases.
	<i>Deeringia amaranthoides</i> Merr.	Tender leaves are eaten for head pain.
	<i>Dysphania ambrosioides</i> (L.) Mosy. et Clemants	This herb is used for folk medicine, poultices, and infusions for inflammatory problems and lung infections.
	<i>Pupalia lappacea</i> (L.) A. Juss.	It has been used to treat bone fractures, cough, toothache, fever and diarrhea.
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Drymaria cordata</i> (L.) Willd. ex Roem. et Schult.	It is used as cold, coryza, headache, bronchitis.

	<i>Polycarpon prostratum</i> (Forssk.) Asch. et Schw.	<i>Polycarpon prostratum</i> (Forssk.) Asch. et Schw.
	<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.	It has been used for itchy skin disorders and pulmonary diseases
	<i>Stellaria uliginosa</i> Murra	It has been used as to treat pulmonary diseases and itchy skin condition
	<i>Stellaria wallichiana</i> Benth. ex Haines	It is used as medicine like Skin disease and othe purposes.
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera burmanni</i> Vahl	Species is used in medications for asthma, cough and ulcers.
Molluginaceae	<i>Glinus lotoides</i> L.	It is used as an anthelmintic, an antiseptic, treatment for diarrhea.
	<i>Glinus oppositifolius</i> (L.) DC.	Stem and Leaves are used to treat joint pains, diarrhea, inflammation, intestinal parasites, furuncles, fever and skin disorders
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L.	Plants have medicinal values for several diseases like skin, tunge and hair fall.
	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> L.	It is used as a purgative, diuretic, and vulnerary (wound healing) purposes.
	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i> L.	This plant is sued as anti-helminthic, anti-pyretic besides and laxative.
Plumbaginaceae	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L.	This plant reatments for skin diseases, chronic rheumatoid arthritis and tumerous growths
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria barbata</i> (L.) Hara	Root and leaves used for skin diseases, chronic rheumatoid arthritis and tumerous growths
	<i>Persicaria chinensis</i> (L.) Gross	It is used to relieve inflammation to kill intestinal worms.
	<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i> (L.) Delarbre	Used to treat bleeding, skin problems, diarrhoea etc.
	<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> (L.) Delarbre	The whole plant is antiseptic and astringent
	<i>Persicaria orientalis</i> (L.) Spach	It is used as an anthelmintic, an antiseptic, treatment for diarrhea.
	<i>Persicaria strigosa</i> (R.Br.) Nakai	This plant reatments for skin diseases, chronic rheumatoid arthritis and tumerous growths

	<i>Polygonum plebeium</i> R. Br.	Used for Chinese and folk medicine
	<i>Polygonum pubescens</i> Bl.	It is used for the treatment of liver enlargement, pain, dysentery, loss of appetite, gastric ulcer, itching skin, dysmenorrhea, painful carbuncles and cancer
	<i>Rumex dentatus</i> L.	Leaves are used for skin disease.
	<i>Rumex maritimus</i> L.	Leaves is used for skin disease and bone fracture.
Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	Its use as a purgative, emollient, cardiac tonic, muscle relaxant and anti-inflammatory.
Crassulaceae	<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> (Lam.) Oken	Leaves are eaten for diuresis, diabetes and dissolving kidney stones.
Cornaceae	<i>Alangium chinense</i> (Lour.) Harms	Plants are used in the treatment of numbness, rheumatism and traumatic injuries
Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i> L.	Plants are used in the treatment of numbness, rheumatism and traumatic injuries
	<i>Impatiens trilobata</i> Colebr.	Leaves and stems are used for treatment of poison ivy rash
Boraginaceae	<i>Cynoglossum lanceolatum</i> Forsskal	It is used as diaphoretic, colic medicine for children and old person and diuretic expectorant
	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.	This plant is used on skin ulcers, wounds and furuncles
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros malabarica</i> (Desrouss.) Kosteletsky	It is used externally to wounds and heal sores
Lecythidaceae	<i>Careya arborea</i> Roxb.	Bark and fruit are used to treat for cough, ulcer, wound and promotes digestion
Primulaceae	<i>Ardisia solanacea</i> Roxb.	Medicinal plant used for treatment of fever, alleviating chest pains, diarrhea and liver poisoning.
	<i>Maesa indica</i> (Roxb.) Candolle	Medicinal plant used for treatment of fever, alleviating chest pains, diarrhea and liver poisoning
Sapotaceae	<i>Manilkara zapota</i> (L.) P. Royen	Plant used for treatment of fever, alleviating chest pains, diarrhea and liver

		poisoning
Theaceae	<i>Schima wallichii</i> Choisy	The bark and leaves are used as an important antiseptic for cuts and wounds
Icacinaceae	<i>Natsiatum herpeticum</i> Buch.-Ham. ex Arn.	Leaves and tender shoots are used to treat skin diseases
Apocynaceae	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) R. Br.	It is used for tribal medicine like fever and leg pain.
	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.) Dryander	Plant is used for digestive disorders, diarrhea and stomach ulcers.
	<i>Chonemorpha grandiflora</i> (Roth) M. R. & Almeida	It is used to treat fever and stomach disorders.
	<i>Cryptolepis buchananii</i> Roem. & Schult.	It is used in, blood purifier, leprosy, fever and skin diseases.
	<i>Dregea volubilis</i> (L. f.) Benth. ex Hook. f.	It is used to treat rheumatic pain, fever, cold and cough.
	<i>Holarrhena pubescens</i> Wall. ex G. Don	It is used for treating anemia, jaundice, dysentery, diarrhea, epilepsy and cholera.
	<i>Hoya parasitica</i> Wall. ex Wight	It is used in antirheumatic and acute renal failure.
	<i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i> (L.) Aiton	It is used for treating anemia, diarrhea, epilepsy and cholera
	<i>Marsdenia tinctoria</i> R. Br.	Traditionally leaves and roots are applied for intestinal disorders and externally to stimulate hair growth.
	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> (L.) Benth. ex Kurz	It is used for treating anemia, diarrhea, epilepsy and cholera.
	<i>Tabernamontana divaricata</i> (L.) R. Br.	Leaves and tender shoots are used as an anti-epileptic, anti-mania, brain tonic and anti-oxidant
	<i>Vallaris solanacea</i> (Roth) Kuntze	It is used for epilepsy and cholera.
	<i>Wrightia arborea</i> (Dennstaedt) Mabberl.	It is used for the treatment of epilepsy and cholera.
Rubiaceae	<i>Catunaregam spinosa</i> (Thunb.) Tirveng.	It is used to treat fever and stomach disorders.
	<i>Catunaregam spinosa</i> (Thunb.) Tirveng.	It is used to treat fever and stomach disorders.

<i>Coffea bengalensis</i> Roxb. ex Schultes	Root and leaves are used to manage AIDS / HIV in Kamuli.
<i>Dentella repens</i> (L.) Froster et G. Froster	Leaf juice is used for blood pressure.
<i>Dentella repens</i> var. <i>serpyllifolia</i> (Wall. ex Craib) Verdcourt	Leaf juice is used for blood pressure and sugar.
<i>Haldina cordifolia</i> (Roxb.) Ridsd.	Plant is used as tribals medicine like bone fracture.
<i>Ixora coccinea</i> L.	It is traditionally used for astringent, dysentery and tuberculosis
<i>Ixora nigricans</i> R. Br. ex Wight et Arn.	This species are used to treat astringent, treat dysentery and tuberculosis.
<i>Mitracarpus hirtus</i> (L.) DC.	It is to used to treat ringworm, rashes, eczema, toothache, itch and venereal diseases
<i>Morinda angustifolia</i> Roxb.	It is used as folk medicine like leaves are boiled with other herbs and bathing with the boiled water at evening helps in curing jaundice.
<i>Meyna spinosa</i> Roxb. ex Link, Jahrb.	Plant is used for the treatment of skin infection, diabetes, headache, disorder, hepatic dysentery, indigestion and painful urination
<i>Mussaenda roxburghii</i> Hook. f.	Root and Leaves are used for Cytotoxicity, anti-inflammatory, antiviral, antioxidant and antibacterial properties
<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i> (Roxb.) Bosser	It is used for fever, blood diseases, uterine complaints, tumour, anaemia, skin diseases, eye inflammation and diarrhoea.
<i>Oldenlandia corymbosa</i> L.	The plant is heat and toxins, activate blood pressure, diuresis and relieve stranguria. It is also active against hepatitis, appendicitis, pneumonia.
<i>Oldenlandia diffusa</i> (Willd.) Roxb.	Plant parts are used as pain killer.
<i>Oldenlandia verticillata</i> L.	Medicinal activities includes anti-inflammatory, antiviral, cytotoxicity, antioxidant and antibacterial properties

	<i>Hedyotis wallichii</i> Walpers	It is used in treatment of angina pectoris and ischemic stroke
	<i>Paederia foetida</i> L.	This plant treatment for intestinal complaints like abdominal pain, cramps, colic dysentery and flatulence.
	<i>Pavetta indica</i> L.	Used to treat haemorrhoids, dropsy, pain of piles.
	<i>Pavetta polyantha</i> (Hook. f.) Wall. ex Bremek.	Used to treat haemorrhoids, dropsy, the pain of piles.
	<i>Spermacoce ocymoides</i> Burm. f.	Leaves are applied for the treatment of headache and wounds.
	<i>Spermacoce alata</i> Aub.	It is used to heal stomach ailments and also used as anti dandruff and tonic.
	<i>Spermacoce hispida</i> L.	It is used to treat heal stomach ailments and anti dandruff
Convolvulaceae	<i>Argyreia roxburghii</i> (Wall.) Arn. ex Choisy.	Uses in Ethnic/Tribal Medicine and pharmacological aspects.
	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb.	It is used for fevers and externally in the treatment of pains and itchy skin.
	<i>Cuscuta chinensis</i> Lam.	Used to treat impairment for sexual function.
	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> L.	Used to treat impairment for sexual function.
	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> Forsskal	Used to treat impairment for sexual function.
	<i>Ipomoea fistulosa</i> Mart ex Choisy	Used to treat impairment for sexual function.
	<i>Ipomoea hederifolia</i> L.	Used to treat impairment for sexual function.
	<i>Merremia hirta</i> (L.) Merril	Used to treat impairment for sexual function
	<i>Merremia hederacea</i> (Burm f.) Hallier f.	Used to treat febrile disease, colds, , sunstroke, tonsil inflammation, laryngitis.
	<i>Poranopsis paniculata</i> (Roxb.) Roberty	Used to treat febrile disease, colds, , sunstroke, tonsil inflammation, laryngitis.
Solanaceae	<i>Datura metel</i> L.	Leaves, stem and roots used to treat febrile disease, colds, , sunstroke, tonsil inflammation and laryngitis.
	<i>Datura stramonium</i> L.	Used to treat bone fracture

	<i>Nicotiana plumbaginifolia</i> Viviani	Used to treat bone fracture
	<i>Physalis divaricata</i> D. Don	It is used as an anti-inflammatory medicine
	<i>Solanum aculeatissimum</i> Jacq.	The whole plant parts are used to treat bronchitis and rheumatism
	<i>Solanum americanum</i> Miller	The whole plant parts are used to treat bronchitis and rheumatism
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	It is used in the treatment of sugar, blood pressure
	<i>Solanum pimpinellifolium</i> L.	It is used as first aid treatment for scalds, burns and sunburn
	<i>Solanum sisymbriifolium</i> Lam.	Used to treat for hypertension, diarrhea, and various central nervous system (CNS) disorders and respiratory tract infections
	<i>Solanum stramonifolium</i> Jacq.	The plant is used as sedative, diuretic and stomachic
	<i>Solanum viarum</i> Dunal	Fruit is used to treat asthma, coughs and colds
	<i>Solanum villosum</i> Miller,	Leaves and fruit are used to treat asthma, coughs and colds
Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum multiflorum</i> Roth	It is used in the treatment of wound, headache and poisoning
	<i>Jasminum laurifolium</i> Roxb. ex Hornem	It is used to treat headache, wound and poisoning
Plantaginaceae	<i>Mecardonia procumbens</i> (Mill.) Small	Leaves extract used to treat wound, cuts and ringworm
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindenbergia indica</i> (L.) O. Kuntze Oesterr.	Leaves are used for antiseptics
	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L.	It is used in the treatment of sugar, blood pressure
Bignoniaceae	<i>Stereospermum colais</i> (Buch.-Ham. ex Dillwyn) Mabberley	This is used for diuretic, Lithotropic, cardio tonic and aphrodisiac
	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (L.) Benth. ex Kurz	Useful in diarrhoea and dysentery
	<i>Spathodea nilotica</i> Seemon	Useful in diarrhoea and dysentery

Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum indicum</i> (L.) Kuntze	Plant extract is mixed with ghee and used against various skin diseases. Root used in asthma. Smokes of dried leaves are used to treat cough. Leaves used as vermifuge.
	<i>Clerodendrum infortunatum</i> Dennst.,	Extract of the leaves is given orally in fever and bowel troubles among Kuki and Rongmei tribes in the North–East India
	<i>Lantana camara</i> L.	Widely used ornamental
	<i>Phyla nudiflora</i> (L.) Greene	It is used for pain in knee joints and kidney
	<i>Ajuga macrosperma</i> Wall. ex Benth.	It is used for pain in knee joints and kidney
	<i>Anisomeles indica</i> (L.) Kuntze	Used medicinally for rheumatism, fevers, abdominal pain, skin sores, and snake bites.
	<i>Clerodendrum indicum</i> (L.) Kuntze	Used medicinally for rheumatism, fevers, abdominal pain, skin sores, and snake bites.
	<i>Clerodendrum infortunatum</i> L.	Used medicinally for rheumatism, fevers, abdominal pain, skin sores, and snake bites.
	<i>Clerodendrum japonicum</i> (Thunb.) Sweet	Used medicinally for rheumatism, fevers, abdominal pain, skin sores, and snake bites.
	<i>Callicarpa arborea</i> Roxb.	Used medicinally for rheumatism, fevers, abdominal pain, skin sores, and snake bites.
	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.	Used medicinally for rheumatism, fevers, abdominal pain, skin sores, and snake bites.
	<i>Mesosphaerum suaveolens</i> (L.) Kuntze	Leaves are used for antiseptics.
	<i>Vitex quinata</i> (Lour.) F.N. Williams	Used as a stomachic and as a tonic.
	<i>Isodon rugosus</i> (Wall. ex Benth) Codd	Stem and leaves are used for antiseptics and oil preparation.
<i>Leonurus sibiricus</i> L.	Stem and leaves are used for antiseptics and oil preparation.	

	<i>Leucas indica</i> (L.) R. Br. ex Vatke	It is used for Anti-inflammatory, anti-diarrheal, antimicrobial, analgesic, antioxidant, and insecticidal activities
	<i>Leucas aspera</i> (Willd.) Link	It is used for Anti-inflammatory, anti-diarrheal, antimicrobial, analgesic, antioxidant, and insecticidal activities
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.	It is used for Anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, analgesic, antioxidant, and insecticidal activities
	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> L.	It is used for aiding cough, asthma, diarrhea, dysentery, fever, eye diseases, indigestion, arthritis, gastric ailments
	<i>Pogostemon amaranthoides</i> Benth	Leaves has antioxidant and antimicrobial activities.
	<i>Premna barbata</i> Wall. ex Voigt	A paste of the wood is applied to cuts and wounds. The bark juice is used in the treatment of fevers and chilblains.
	<i>Premna bengalensis</i> C. B. Clarke	Its Stem bark In throat pain, Leaves Improve immune system. Leaves, roots Kidney diseases, venereal infections, fevers, dysentery
	<i>Premna herbacea</i> Roxb.	Its Stem bark In throat pain, Leaves Improve immune system. Leaves, roots Kidney diseases, venereal infections, fevers, dysentery
	<i>Vitex peduncularis</i> Wall. ex Schauer	Used for traditional medicine to treat for the malarial and black fevers.
Acanthaceae	<i>Peristrophe paniculata</i> (Forsskal) Brummitt	It is used to treat malarial and black fevers.
	<i>Eranthemum griffithii</i> (Anders.) Bremek et Nonnenga Bremek	It is used in malarial and black fevers.
	<i>Asystasia macrocarpa</i> Nees	It is used as Antioxidant and Antidiabetic.
	<i>Barleria cristata</i> L.	It is used in anti-inflammatory, burns, diuretic, blood purifier, stomatitis, , dental caries, wounds, cracking heel.
	<i>Barleria strigosa</i> Willd.	It is used to treat Snake bites, Boils, Sores.
	<i>Dicliptera bupleuroides</i> Nees	It is used in cut wound to stop bleeding.

	<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i> (Schumach.) Heine	It is used in kidney infections, rheumatic arthritis, oedema, jaundice, gout and aphrodisiac.
	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i> (Roxb.) Anderson	It is used in rheumatism, inflammation, jaundice, hepatic obstruction, pain, gout and aphrodisiac.
	<i>Hygrophila phlomoides</i> Nees	It is used to cure sore eyes, flatulence, fungal infections of skin.
	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i> L.	It is used in asthma, cough, colds, bronchial catarrh, bronchodilator, bronchitis, and tuberculosis.
	<i>Justicia gendarussa</i> Burm. f.	It is used in antispasmodic, carminative, antiperiodic, diaphoretic, chronic rheumatism
	<i>Justicia diffusa</i> Willd.	It is used in coughs, asthma, and rheumatism.
	<i>Justicia japonica</i> Thunb.	Tuberculosis, diuretic, antispasmodic, antiseptic.
	<i>Lepidagathis incurva</i> Buch.-Ham. ex Don	It is used in diuretic, antispasmodic, antiseptic.
	<i>Nelsonia canescens</i> (Lam.) Sprengel	It is used in managing pain and inflammation.
	<i>Phaulopsis imbricata</i> (Forsskal) Sweet	Rheumatism, skin diseases, dysentery, stomachache.
	<i>Phlogacanthus thyriformis</i> (Roxb. ex Hardw.) Mabberley	Menorrhagia, fevers, asthma, pox, sore, scabies etc.
	<i>Rungia pectinata</i> (L.) Nees	Treat smallpox, relieve pain and reduce swelling.
	<i>Thunbergia fragrans</i> Roxb.	Anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, anti-drug, antidote.
	<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i> (Roxb. ex Rottler) Roxb.	It is used in hedges and for fuelwood.
Apiaceae	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urb.	Lupus, varicose ulcers, psoriasis, diarrhoea, fever etc.
	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i> L.	Stomachache, worms, snake bites, diarrhea, and malaria.
	<i>Oenanthe javanica</i> (Bl.) Candolle	It is used for treating jaundice, alcohol hangovers, abdominal pain, acute

		hepatitis, and inflammatory conditions.
	<i>Seseli diffusum</i> (Roxb. ex Sm.) Santapou et Wagh	It is used for treating jaundice, alcohol hangovers, acute hepatitis.
Araliaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i> Lam.	It is used treatment coughs, influenza, boils, bruises, cirrhosis, colds, hepatitis, hepatoma, itch, jaundice, sore throat.
Apiaceae	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urban C.F.P.von Martius & auct. suc. (eds.)	It is used wound healing, varicose ulcers, fever, eczema, skin leprosy, lupus, psoriasis, diarrhoea,
	<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i> Lamarck	It is used externally to wounds, hepatoma, bruises, cirrhosis, coughs, abscesses, boils, colds, hepatitis, influenza, jaundice.
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia alsinoides</i> Lamarck	It is used for breathing problems
	<i>Lobelia zeylanica</i> L.	It is used for breathing problems
	<i>Wahlenbergia marginata</i> (Thunberg) A. DC.	It is used for breathing problems
Asteraceae	<i>Acmella paniculata</i> (Wall. ex Candolle) Jansen	Its uses for spices, as antiseptic, antifungal, antibacterial and antimalarial.
	<i>Acmella calva</i> (Candolle) Jansen	Its uses for toothache pain. inflammation of the mouth, Diuretic, Gastric ulcers.
	<i>Acmella uliginosa</i> (Swartz) Cassini	Its uses for toothache pain. and Gastric ulcers.
	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i> (Spreng.) King & Robins.	It is used in wound, skin diseases, itching, measles, uterine bleeding.
	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	It is used to treat fever, headache, rheumatism, dyspepsia, wounds caused by burns, uterine disorders and pneumonia.
	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> Miller	It is used to cure burns and wounds.
	<i>Artemisia indica</i> Willd.	It is used inanthelmintic, antispasmodic, antiseptic, expectorant and stomachic.
	<i>Bidens pilosa</i> L.	It is used inAnti-inflammation, Antimalarial Diuretic, Antibacterial treatment.
	<i>Blumea lacera</i> (Burm. f.) Candolle	It is used inantipyretic, bronchitis, fevers, burning and thirst sensations.
<i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (L.) King et Harold Robinson	It is used in wound healing, burns, and skin infections.	

<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i> (Benth.) Moore	It is used to treat indigestion, stomach, headaches, epilepsy.
<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i> (L.) Robinson	It is used in asthma, cancer, cholera, colic pain, cough, dysentery, impotency and night-blindness.
<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L.	It is used in hemoptysis, hematuria, epistaxis, hematemesis, and uterine bleeding.
<i>Elephantopus scaber</i> L.	Used to treat diuresis, fever, bladder stones, nephritis, scabies, edema, dampness, and leukemia.
<i>Eleutheranthera ruderalis</i> (Sw.) Sch.-Bip.	It is used high blood pressure, cuts wounds, rheumatic pain.
<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> (L.) Candolle ex Candolle	It is used in diarrhea, nyctolpia, gastropathy, ophthalmic, fevers and asthma.
<i>Enydra fluctuans</i> Lour.	It is used in ascites, anasarca, dropsy and snakebite.
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i> Cavanilles	It is used in wound healing, toothache, cold, flu, dermatological and eye diseases
<i>Gnaphalium luteo-album</i> L. ssp. affine (Don) Koster	It is used to Breast cancer, diuretic, as astringent, cholagogue.
<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i> L.	It is used to relief of stomach diseases, wounds, swelling, prostatism, neuritis, and angina ache,
<i>Grangea maderaspatana</i> (L.) Poir.	It is used in antipyretic, antiseptic, anthelmintic, diuretic, stomachic, deobstruent.
<i>Mikania micrantha</i> Kunth	It is used in antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-stress, antimicrobial, and anti-diabetic
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> L.	It is used in skin inflammation, dysentery, diarrhoea, malaria, rheumatic pain, urinary tract infections.
<i>Pseudognaphalium affine</i> (D. Don) Anderberg	It is used in the treatment of sore throat, influenza, productive coughing,
<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill	Used as vegetable for internal disease
<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i> (L.) Gaertn.	It is used to treat anticonvulsant, epilepsy, neuropharmacological effects.

<i>Tridax procumbens</i> (L.) L.	It is used in wound healing, anticoagulant, antifungal and insect repellent
<i>Wedelia trilobata</i> (L.) Hitchc.	It is used in arthritis rheumatic symptoms, swellings muscle cramps.
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> L.	
<i>Youngia japonica</i> (L.) Candol	It has many medicinal properties like cooling, anthelmintic, fattening, tonic, digestive, improves appetite.