ISSN NO. 2320-5407

Journal homepage: http://www.journalijar.com

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED RESEARCH

RESEARCH ARTICLE

AN ETHNOBOTANICAL MEDICINAL PLANTS SURVEY IN PANDIYANKUPPAM VILLAGE, VILUPPURAM DISTRICT, TAMILNADU, INDIA

Krishnamoorthi ,R[1]*., Ravikumar, R[1] And Ayyadurai.V[2].

1.Department of Botany, Jamal Mohamed College (*Autonomous*), Trichy-20, Tamilnadu, India

2.Department of Botany, National College (*Autonomous*), Trichy-01, Tamilnadu, India

Manuscript Info

Manuscript History:

Received: 19 June 2015
Final Accepted: 22 July 2015
Published Online: August 2015

Key words:

Screening, Traditional, Aromatic, Dysentery, Diabetes

Corresponding Author

Krishnamoorthi ,R

Abstract

An ethno botanical medicinal plants survey was carried out in pandiyankuppam village, viluppuram district, tamilnadu, india., medicinal plants a play important role of the world. Aromatic plants have been used as medicine, foods. And large number of tribal, rural and urban people, according these medicinal plant have surveyed. Traditional uses medicinal plants cure many diseases like cold, fever, dysentery, wounds, hysteria, diabetes, spleen animal and insect bite, birth control, stomach complaints etc. Traditionally used 46 medicinal plants and 24 families identified, with vernacular or tamil name, botanical name, use full parts, and used medicinal purposes.

Copy Right, IJAR, 2015,. All rights reserved

INTRODUCTION

According to the plant are provided the world's oxygen and produce the biochemical compounds for all foods[1]. The use of medicinal plants as a source for relief from illness can be traced back over five millennia from written documents of the early civilization in India, China and Near east[2]. India has more than 427 tribal communities with rich diversity of indigenous tradition. However, traditional knowledge base and practices has been marginalized due to political and social – economical reasons, interest in traditional medicine has been increasing and ethano botanical studies has been initiated to explore the knowledge base from various tribal group across the country[3,4]. Plant have important source of medicine and food for thousands of years, Even today the WHO estimates that up to 80% of people still rely mainly on traditional remedies such as herbs for their medicine. It's civilization is very ancient and the country as a whole has long been known for it's rich source of medicinal plants, today, Ayurvedic, Homeopathy and Unani physicians utilize numerous species of medicinal plants that found their way a long time ago into the Hindu material media[5]. The last few decades has for increasing study of medicinal plant research and their traditional medicine using more then report[6,7,8,9,]. Therefore, it is urgent to explore and document this unique and indigenous, traditional knowledge of the tribal community[10],

The present work has been undertaken to record the plant, which are commonly used by ethnic people and other folklore medicine of this regions as a chief sources of food and medicine.

MATERIALS METHODS

The study has been carried out in pandiyankuppam panchayat, villupuram district. Its situated on lantitude-13,09 ^{0}N. Longitude-80,29^{0}E. Then here to , North 15 km kallakurichi, South 20 km kugaiur(more then kugai kovils available here). East 4 km chinnasalem. West 10 km kalvarayan hills. Kalvarayan hills is famous for 'seven hill' and 'periyar falls' and china 'thirupati temple' viluppuram district. Have been naturally irrigated by river water, here present some amount of valuable medicinal plants. Although periyar falls is usually the climate of kundiyanatham

and surrounding village is generally healthy and moderate. The medicinal plants were identified using bentham & hooker classification and Gamble,J.S. Flora of the Presidency of Madras[11].

RESULT AND DISSCUTION

The present study was carried out by the pandiyankuppam village, viluppram district.

All plant materials were documented as to family, botanical name, local name (Tamil), parts used and medicinal uses. Plant species collected were identified with the help of flora books were identified; herb, climber, Shrub, Under shrub, Trees and small trees. were identified as being used to various treatments. The result of present study have revealed 46 plant species belong to 24 families that are frequently used for treatment of more then 35 diseases and the tamil names identified with the help of local and rural peoples. This is because of rural peoples are maintaining ancient style of living.

During study the following medicinal plants were reported : Table: 1

Botanical name	Tamil name	Family	Use full part	Used treatment
	Monocotyledonae			
Cynodan dactylon. L	Arugampul	Poaceae	Juice	Ulcer
Saccharum officinarum, L	Karumbu	Poaceae	Stem juice	Jaundice, urinary diseases
Musa paradisica, L	Vaalai	Musaceae	Fruits, stem	Snake bite, urinary diseases
Oriza sativa, L	Nel	Poaceae	Seed	Pain relief
Agave Americana, L	Katralai	Agaveaceae	Stem	Pain killer
Cocos nucifera, L	Thennai	Arecaceae	Endosperm	Hair growth oil
Zea mays, L	Makka solam	Poaceae	Seed	Body health
Bambuza vulgaris, L	Moongil	poaceae	leaves	Un-digestion
	Dicotyledonae			
Hibiscus asculantus, Roxb	Vendai	Malvaceae	Root	Kidney disorder
Phllanthus amarus S&T	Kilanelli	euphorbiaceaec	Leaves,stem	Jaundice,
Lycopericha esculandum, L	Thakkali		Fruit,root	Mussels pain killer
Eclipta prostrate, L	Karisalan kanni	Asteraceae	Leaves,stem	Ulcer
Vigno mungo, L	Ullunthu	papillionoidaceae	Seeds	Swelling
Tridax procumbence, L	Kinathubundu	Asreraceae	Leaves	Dysentery
Rosa damescena, L	Rose	Rosaceae	Flower	Heart diseases
Thespian populnea, L	Puvarasu	Malvaceae	Flower, leaves	Skin,dysentery, piles

Cucurbita maxima, L	Parangi	Cucurbitaceae	Leaves,fruits	Cough,asthma
Solanum nigram, L	Manathakkali	Solanaceae	Leaves,fruits	Ulcer
Cissus quadrangularis, L	Pirandai	Vitaceae	Stem	Piles,dyspepsia Asthma
Ocimum basilicum, L	Naidulsi	Lamiaceae	Leaves	Rhininis, Anorexia
Hipiscus cannabium, Griff	Pulicha kerai	Malvaceae	Leaves	Eye diseases
Cathuranthus roseas, L	Sudukattu malli	Apocyanaceae	Whole plant	Cancer
Gossypium herbarium, L	Paruthi	Malvaceae	Seeds	Anaemia
Solanum melongena, L	Kathari	Solanaceae	Fruits,leaves	Vomiting,fever
Cassia ausiculata, L	Avaram	caesalpiniaceae	Leaves,flower Roots	Eczema diabetes
Aragis hyphogea, L	Kadalai	Papeaceae	Seed,flower	Fatts increasing
Mangifera indica, L	Maa maram	Anocardiaceae	Bark,	Cattles fever
Phyllanthus emblica, L	Nelli	Euphorbiaceae	Fruits	Emaciation, Anorexia
Moringa oleifera, L	Murungai	Moringaceae	Fruits, vegetable	thyroid,spleen
Ricinus communis, L	Amanakku	Euphorbiaceae	Seeds,flower	Headache,piles
Capsicum frutescens, L	Milagai	Solanaceae	Leaves,fruits	Food material
Laplap pupuresis, L	Avarai	papillionoidaceae	Leaves,seed	Face pimples
Jasminum sambac, L	Malli	Oleaceae	Whole plant	Astringent, Anthelmintic
Morinda coreia, Smith	Nuna	Rubiaceae	Root,fruit Leaves	Haemorrhoidal pains,piles
Hipiscus rosa-sinensis, L	Semparuthi	Malvaceae	Flower,leaves	Alopecia diabetes
Solanum turrum, L	Sundai	Rubiaceae	Fruits,leaves	Asthma, influenza
Delonix elata, L	Vatha narayanan	caesalipiniodeae	Leaves	Swelling
Helarthus annus, L	Suriyakandhi	Asteraceae	Leaves,flowers	Ulcer,fever

Calotropis gigantean, L	Erukan	Asclepiadaceae	Leaves,flower	Skin diseases, poison pruitus
Acalypha indica, L	Kuppaimeni	Euphobiaceae	Whole plant	Headache, cold
Murrya koengii, L	Karuveppilai	Rutaceae	Leaves	Digestive
Occimum santum, L	Thulasi	Lamiaceae	Leaves	Cough
Manihot utilissima, L	Maravalli	Vitaceae	Roots,leaves	Hysteria
Azadirachta indica, L	Vembu	Meliaceae	Whole plant	Skin and eye disease
Carica papaya, L	Pappali	Cariaceae	Fruits	Abatation
Withaniya somnifera, L	Amukura kilangu	Solanaceae	Leaves,seed	Stomac problem

NUMBER OF CLASES

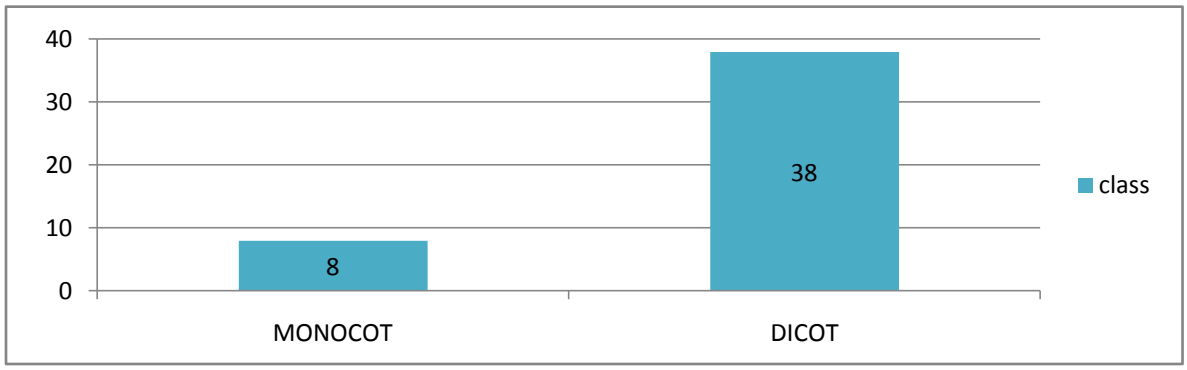

Figure:1 Present study was investigated seed plants, monocot and dicot such as familys

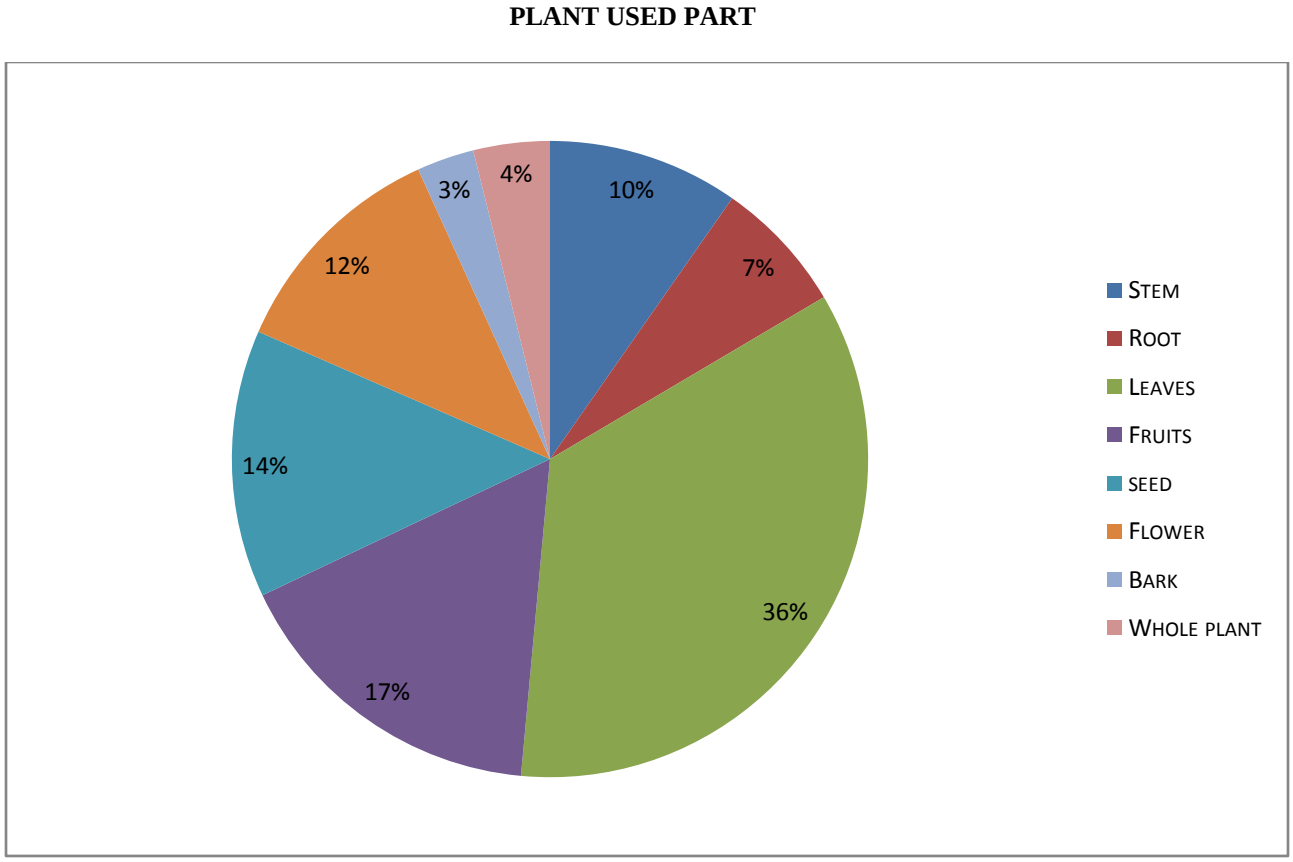

Figure:2 Number of plants parts reported by the present study

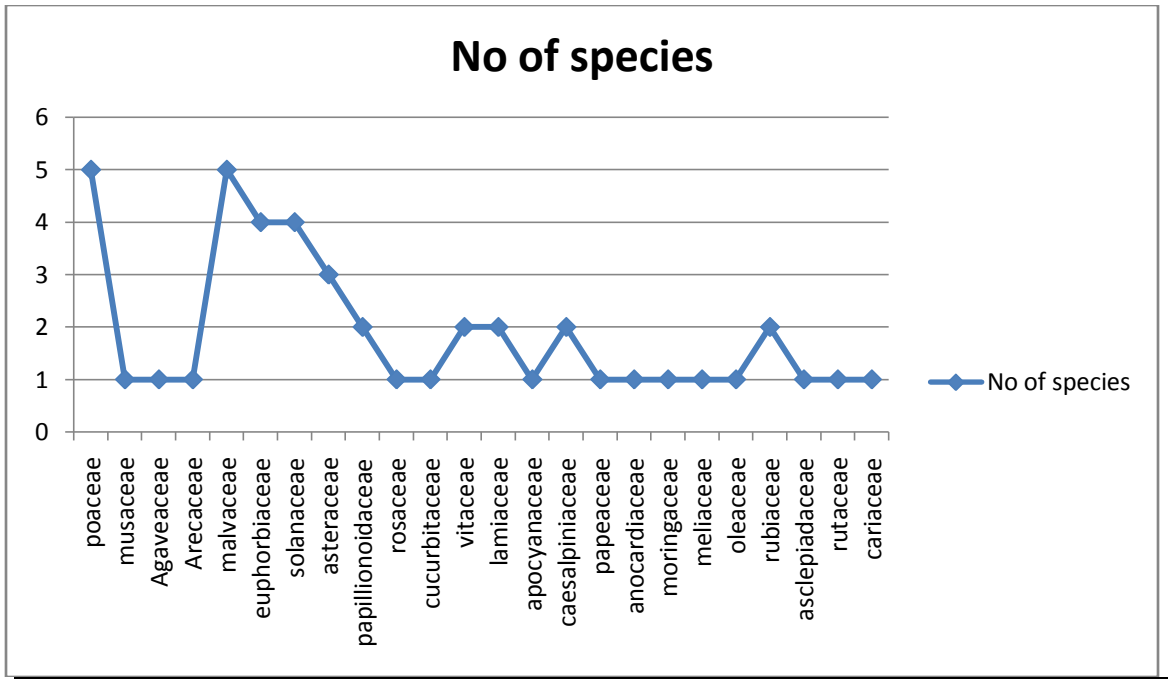

Figure: 3
Number of the family reported by the present study

Among theses monocot plant totally 8 species and dicot plant totally as 38(figure 1). Therefor 24 family such as *poaceae* (5species), *musaaceae*, *agaveceae*, *arecaceae*, *malvaceae* (5species), *euphorebiaceae* (4species), *solanaceae* (4 species), *asteraceae* (3species), *papillionoidaceae* (2species), *rosaceae*, *cucurbitaceae*, *vitaceae* (2species), *lamiaceae* (2species), *apocynaceae*, *caesalpiniaceae* (2species), *papeaceae*, *ancordiaceae*, *moringaceae*, *meliaceae*, *oleaceae*, *rubiaceae* (2species), *asclepiadaceae*, *rutaceae*, *cariaceae*,(figure 3). Few plants only more species, other family plant are single. Most of the plant tribal people for as daily uses in food and medicine. Percentage for plant part used as: Stem 10%, root 7%, leaves 35%, fruits 16%, seed 13%, fower 12%, bark 3%, whole plant 4%(figure 2).

Traditional healers are commonly using the plants to treat more number of diseases following as: ulcer, jaundice, urinary diseases, snake bite, urinary diseases, Pain relief, Body health, dandruff, Un-digestion, Kidney disorder, Mussels pain killer, Swelling, Dysentery, Heart diseases, Skin,dysentery, piles, Cough,asthma, dyspepsia asthma, Rhininis anorexia, Cancer, Anaemia, Vomiting,fever, Eczema, diabetes, Fatts increasing, Cattles fever, Emaciation, anorexia, thyroid, spleen, Headache, Astringent, Face pimples, anthelmintic, Haemorrhoidal, nfluenza, cold, Hysteria, poison pruitusa, abatation, stomac problem etc.

Ethnobotanical observation on wild medicinal plants includes the indigenous beliefs, knowledge, skills, methods and practices pertaining to the health care of human being. medicinal plants species are traditionally used daily purpose[13]. Traditional healers use their eyes, ear, nose and hands to diagnose the diseases, this way diagnosis is exclusive because they live in their areas and lack modern scientific equipment for treatment they however treat diseases using medicinal plants[14].

CONCLUATION

The knowledge of traditional healers in the treatment of infections has been highly supported by the literature, Present medicinal plant survey provides the platform into the studys of traditional used medicinal plants as herbal medicine to cure various human and animal diseases in pandiyankuppam village, viluppuram district, tamilnadu. These medicinal plant cure various diseases like cold, fever, dysentery, wound, burns and cuts, bone

fracture, joint paints, abatation, skin,eye diseases, hysteria, cough, digestive, headache, poison pruitus, ulcer, swelling, asthma, influenza, alopecia diabetes, haemorrhoidal pains, piles, astringent, anthelmnitic, face pimbles, stomac complaints etc. There are 45 plants are identified in the study area . The present study was undertaken to survey the medicinal plants, identification and their uses were recorded.

REFERENCE

1. Plant Concervation Report 2014, A Review Of Progress Towards The Global Stragery For Plant Concesvation 2011-2020.
2. Thomson, W.A.R.,1978. Medicine From The Earth. Maidehead. United Kingdom. Hillgraw-Hill Book Co.
3. Pieroni A., 2000 Medicinal Plant And Food Medicine In The Folk Traditions Of The Upper Lucca Province, Italy. J, Ethanopharmacol. 70: 235-237.
4. Ignacimuthu S., Sankara Sivaraman K., Kesavan L., 1998. Medico-Ethanobotanical Survey Among Kanikar Tribals Of Mundanthurai Sanctuary. Fitoterpia 69, 409-414.
5. Narayana Rao And Thammanna K., 1987. Medicinal Plant Of Ritual Hills. Department Of Garden, Trupati Devasthanam, Trupati, India.
6. Samvaster S & Diwanji Vb., 2000.Plant Source For Treatment Of Jaundice Inthe Tribals Of Western Madhya Pradesh Of India. J Of Ethanopharmacol 73; 313-316.
7. Harsha Vh., Hebber Ss., Hedge Gr., &Sshripathi V, 2002. Ethano Medical Knowledge Of Plant Used By Kunbi Tribe Of Karnataka In India.Fitoterapia 73; 281 -287.
8. Hebber Ss., Harsha Vh.,Shripathi V & Hedge Gr., 2004. Ethano Medical Of Dharward District In Karnataka In India. J Of Ethanopharmacol 94; 261-266.
9. Chhetri D., Parajuli Rb., & Subs Gc., 2005. Anti Diabetic Plants Used By Sikkim And Darjeeling Himalayan Tribes, India, . J Of Ethanopharmacol 99; 199-202.
10. Lingaiah M., And Nagaraja Rao P., 2013. An Ethnobotanical Survey Of Medicinal Plants Used By Traditional Healers Of Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh, India. Biolifejournal. 1:17-23,
11. Gamble, J.S., 2008. Flora Of The Presidency Of Madras,
12. Bhatt Dc., 2001. Observation On Ethnoveterinary Herbal Practices In Gujarat. Ethnobotany 13: 91-95.
13. Pandiarajan G., Govindaraj R., Makesh Kumar B., Sankarasivaraman K., 2011. A Survey Of Medicinally Important Plants In Around Srivilliputtur Taluk, Virudhunagar District, Tamilnadu, International Journal Of Pharma & Research Development, 2: 77-86.
14. Santhya B., Thomas S., Isabel W., And Shenbagarathai R., 2006. Ethanomedicinal Plantsused By The Valaiyan Community Of Piranmalai Hills(Reserved Forest), Tamilnadu, India. A Pilot Study. Afrcn Journal Of Trad Cam. 3: 101-114.