



STUDIES ON MEDICINAL PLANTS OF KORADACHERI VILLAGE, KODAVASAL TALUK, THIRUVARUR DISTRICT, TAMILNADU, INDIA

Durairaj Rekha¹ and Annamalai Panneerselvam²

¹Research Scholar, Department of Botany and Microbiology, A. V. V. M, Sri Pushpam College (Autonomous), Poondi, Thanjavur District, India

²Associate Professor and Head, Department of Botany and Microbiology, A. V. V. M, Sri Pushpam College (Autonomous), Poondi, Thanjavur District, India

*Corresponding Author Email: rekhanisha25@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

The present study deals about the availability of medicinal plants in Koradacheri Village, Kodavasal Taluk, Thiruvarur District, Tamil Nadu, India. Evolution of resistance, strains is a major threatening problem. Identified folk medicines of this area may be used to treat the newly evolved microbes. Ailments are not well known to the people. Very few people only knew remedies for several diseases. The selected medicinal plants are expected to open a new window in a discovery of novel medicine. Keeping the above facts in mind the present investigation is justifiably planned to concentrate on medicinal plants of Koradacheri Village, Tamil Nadu, India.

Keywords: Medicinal plant, Traditional uses, Koradacheri Village, Kodavasal Taluk, Thiruvarur District, Tamil Nadu, India.

INTRODUCTION

India abounds in its ethnic diversity, in which many aboriginal cultures have retained traditional knowledge concerning the medicinal utility of the native flora. Tribal communities living in biodiversity rich areas possess a wealth of knowledge on the local utilization and conservation of food and medicinal plants. We are yet to explore fully the vast store house of indigenous and traditional systems of medicine. Today there is a realization to preserve the enormous wisdom, traditional knowledge and also the cultures associated with them. Not only the flora and fauna have been protected but also the knowledge data base often treasured in the memories of traditional healers. The knowledge of medicinal plants has been accumulated in the course of many centuries based on different medicinal systems such as Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha. In India, it is reported that traditional healers use 2500 plant species and 100 species of plants serve as regular sources of medicine. During the last few decades there has been an increasing interest in the study of medicinal plants and their traditional use in different parts of the world¹. Tribals dwelling in remote places depend on the forest that includes rich diversity of flora and fauna to meet their livelihood and healthcare needs². Herbal medicines have been used by them since antiquity in treating diseases. However, valid scientific data on the usage of ethno medicinal plants is rather obscure. Recently, experimentally proved that plants offer immense scope for researchers engaged in validation of traditional claims for the development of novel drugs³. Since, interest in traditional medicine has been increasing world-over ethno botanical studies have gained prominence to explore the traditional knowledge particularly in developing countries⁴. Therefore, collection of ethno botanical information and documentation of traditional knowledge has gained prominence from the perspective of drug development⁵.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area

The study area Koradacheri Village, Kodavasal Taluk, is located in the central part of Thiruvarur District, Tamil Nadu, India. It covers the geographical area of 17,764 hectare. The total cultivable area accounts 22,518 hac and Paddy shares 13,739 hac in it. Sugarcane, coconut, banana and Black gram forms the next major crops. Mostly the crops were irrigated by various river canals. Borders of the block - North – Kodavasal block, South – Mannargudi, East – Thiruvarur block, West - Needamangalam block Villages of Koradacheri - Number of Panchayat Villages (44). Latitude: 10° 20' to 11° 02'. East longitude: 79° 18 to 79° 50. Most of the information was gathered from the elderly people, who have a very long acquaintance with the usage of plants. Many people also feel that we must maintain biodiversity because our role as the dominant species on earth confers upon as the responsibility for the wide and careful stewardship of life. The survey period of the plants were from February to June (2013). The plant materials were identified with the help of standard manual of flora and herbarium were also taken. The specimens were identified with help of the flora of the Presidency of Madras⁶, The Flora of British India⁷, Flora of Tamil Nadu Series I Vol I⁸ and the flora of Tamil Nadu Carnatic⁹. The Flora of Tamil Nadu, India by^{10,11} has been referred for the correct binomial names for the specimens collected. Preliminary identification was done by examining fresh plants procured from the villagers. The corresponding raw materials were collected and the morphological characters were compared with the fresh plants and vernacular names. Few respondents were more informative and co-operative. They have showed fresh plants in the habitat, which are useful for the final identification. All voucher specimens in the form of herbarium were deposited in the PG and Research Dept of Botany and Microbiology, A.V.V.V.M., Sri Pushpam College (Autonomous), Poondi, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, India.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the present study on the medicinal plants used by the villagers were arranged alphabetically. The information on each plant includes Habit, botanical name, family name and vernacular name, flowering and fruiting season and medicinal properties of the plants (Table 2). In India about 7300 plant species are used in traditional health care systems such as Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and folk healing practices. The booming of traditional medicine industry results in an increasing demand on medicinal plant products. 90 % of the medicinal plants come from natural habitats. The declining availability of such plants and the fading of local traditional knowledge make the sustainable management of natural habitats a crucial environmental issue in South India, concerning biodiversity conservation and welfare of local communities. The luxuriant flora of Jawadhu Hill's include a large number of medicinal plants. Since, time immemorial these plants have been used by the inhabitants of tribals in curing diverse ailments such as fever, constipation, leprosy,

asthma, bronchitis, anaemia, etc. The plant selected for the present study also exhibit interesting folk medicinal uses. They are used to cure stomach ache, fever, chest pain, worm troubles, tooth diseases and amoebiasis¹². In the present investigation of 150 plants belonging to 63 families are identified as traditional folklore medicinally used species. Fabaceae was found to be dominant family with 9 species, Solanaceae was found to be the next dominant family with 7 species followed by Euphorbiaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Convolvulaceae, families with 6 species each, 5 families represented by 5 species, 4 families represented by 4 species, 5 families represented by 3 species, 11 families represented by 2 species and 32 families represented by single species. Among habit wise distribution, herbs forms the dominant habit represented by about 42 % with 65 species followed by trees 28 % with 43 species, shrubs 18 % with 27 species, climber 4 % with 5 species, Climbing herb 3 % with 4 species, Climbing shrub 4 % with 5 species and creepers 1 % with 1 species respectively (Table 1; Figure 1).

Table 1: Habit wise distribution of plant species at Koradacheri village

S. No.	Plant species	Percentage of distribution (%)
1.	Trees	28 %
2.	Shrubs	18 %
3.	Herbs	42 %
4.	Climbers	4 %
5.	Climbing herb	3 %
6.	Climbing shrub	4 %
7.	Creepers	1 %

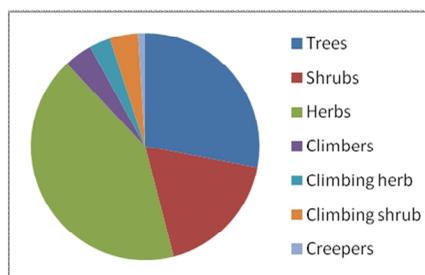


Figure 1: Habit wise distribution of plant species at Koradacheri village

Table 1: Habit, useful parts, fruiting and flowering season, family name and medicinal properties of the plants

S.No	Scientific name	Family name	Local Name	Fruiting and flowering season	Habit	Uses of parts	Medicinal uses
1.	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> Willd.	Mimosaceae	Karuvellam	Nov - Feb	T	Stem	Young stem is used as toothbrush
2.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Fabaceae	Kundumani	April -June and Oct - May	C	Leaves	Treat fevers, coughs and colds, aphrodisia
3.	<i>Acacia caesia</i> (Linn) Willd	Mimosaceae	Incakkai	Rainy season	CS	Bark, flower	Flowers used by santal women to treat menstrual disorders
4.	<i>Acacia catechu</i> (Linnf.) Willd (Khair)	Mimosaceae	Karunkali	Aug - Feb	H	Fruit, bark, shoot	Diarrhoea, swelling, throat infection, bleeding, cancer, dysentery, indigestion, osteoarthritis, skin diseases, hemorrhoids, and traumatic injuries, sore throat, and mouth ulcers.
5.	<i>Acalypha indica</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Kuppaimeni	Throughout the year	H	Roots	Expectorant, emetic, diuretic used in bronchitis and asthma
6.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Naayuruvi	Aug - Dec	H	Leaves roots, seeds	stomach, vomiting, bronchitis, heart disease, piles, itching abdominal pains, cardio tonic, diuretic, dyspepsia, dysentery, blood diseases.
7.	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> L.	Acanthaceae	Aadathodai	Dec-Jan and April-June	S	Whole plant	Expectorant, bronchodilator, cough, asthma, bronchitis, respiratory problems
8.	<i>Aerva lanata</i> (L.) Juss.	Amaranthaceae	Sirukanpeelai	Dec	H	Whole plant	Snake-bite treatment, diarrhea, eye complaints, cough
9.	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i> (L.) Benth	Mimosaceae	Vagai	Feb - April	T	Bark, root	Leucoderma and leprosy, furniture
10.	<i>Aloe vera</i> (Linn.) Burm.	Agavaceae	Sotru katrazhai	Dec-Jan and April-June	H	Leaves	Agave syrup, skin diseases
11.	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> DC.	Amaranthaceae	Ponnaanganni	Feb - Oct	H	Leaves	Diuretic, tonic, cooling, eye problems, medicinal hair oils
12.	<i>Amaranthus graecizans</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Sirukeerai	Aug - Dec	H	Leaves	Appetizer, laxative and stomachic, strangury, cause biliousness. raise blisters in rheumatic pains, skin diseases as rubefacient, ring infection
13.	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Mullikkeerai	Dec-Jan and April-June	H	Whole plant	Diaphoretic, diuretic, emollient and febrifuge, internal bleeding, diarrhoea, snake bites, ulcerated mouths, vaginal discharges,

							nosebleeds, woundss emmenagogue, galactogogue menorrhagia, gonorrhoea, eczema and colic.
14.	<i>Ammannia baccifera</i> L.	Lythraceae	Neermalnerupp u	Aug - Jan	H	Whole plant	burning sensation, anorexia, dyspepsia, flatulence, colic, renal and vesical calculi, rheumatism, intermittent fevers and herpes.
15.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm.f.) Wallich ex Nees.	Acanthaceae	Nilavaambu	Throughout the year	H	Whole plant	Dyspepsia, anthelmintic, stomachache. Root tonic, antipyretic. Worms, fever, Hepatoprotective.
16.	<i>Annona reticulata</i> L.	Annonaceae	Seetha	Dec-Jan and April-June	T	Fruits, leaves	Diarrhoea, dysentery, tooth ache, abscesses, ulcers
17.	<i>Arachis hypogaeae</i> L	Fabaceae	Nilakadalai	June	H	Seed	Demulcent, emollient, some blood disorders.
18.	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.	Moraceae	Jakfruit, pilapalam, pilla	Mar - Sep	T	Leaves ripe fruit	Fever, wounds, skin diseases, astringent, carminative tonic, laxative, diuretic, aphrodisiac, constipating.
19.	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L	Papaveraceae	Birammathandu , Kudiyotti	Nov - Jan	H	Whole plant	Cough, asthma, phlegm in the throat, dysentery and rheumatism, injuries and bruises, burns, wounds, hemorrhoids, sore eyes,
20.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> (A.Juss).	Meliaceae	Vembu	Sep	T	Whole plant	Anthelmintic, antidiabetic, antiviral, skin diseases.
21.	<i>Azhra sapota</i>	Sapotaceae	Sapota	April - May	T	Leaves fruits, seed, flower	Coughs, colds, diarrhoea, diuretic action, expel bladder, kidney stones, tooth cavities
22.	<i>Azima tetracantha</i> Lamk.	Salvadoraceae	Sangilai	Aug - Sep	S	Root, leaves	Diuretic, treat dropsy, dyspepsia, chronic, diarrhoea, tonic, pregnancy women's.
23.	<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> (Willd)	Poaceae	Moongil	Dec-Jan and April-June	S	Leaves seeds, stem	Bellyache, ulcers, Cooling, tonic asthma, cough, debilitating diseases, colds, spleen, stomach disorders
24.	<i>Basella rubra</i> Linn	Basellaceae	Pasalaikeerai	May - Aug	H	Stem, leaves	Skin diseases, sexual weakness, ulcer, laxative in children and pregnant women
25.	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L.	Leguminosae	Mandarai	Feb - June	T	Root, flower	Fever, cough treatment, Antimalarial, Cytotoxic, Anticancer, Anti inflammatory.
26.	<i>Bauhinia tomentosa</i> L.	Caesalpinaceae	Eruvachi	Jan - April	T	Flower Leaves root, bark	Headache and malaria.
27.	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L.	Nyctaginaceae	Padarmookiratti	Aug - Dec	H	Seed, leaves	Biliousness, blood impurities, leucorrhoea, anaemia, inflammations, heart diseases, asthma, alternatives
28.	<i>Boerhavia erecta</i> L.	Nyctaginaceae	Mookirattai	Throughout the year	H	Leaves ,flower	Treat jaundice, enlarged spleen, gonorrhoea and other internal inflammations. It is also used as stomachic, cardiogenic, hepatoprotective, laxative, anthelmintic (expels parasitic worms), febrifuge (reduces fever), and an expectorant. In moderate doses it is used in the treatment of asthma
29.	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> Willd	Nyctaginaceae	Kaaghitapoo	Throughout the year	H	Leaves root	Jaundice, dysentery, diarrhoea, cough and fever
30.	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L	Arecaceae	Panai	Feb - July	T	Leaves root, young rachis	Tooth ache, tooth brush
31.	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> (L.) S. W.	Caesalpinaceae	Mailkondrai	April - Aug	T	Whole plant	Liver affections, mouth wash, throat ulcers, fever, jaundice, colic, flatulence, malignant tumors.
32.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.) R.Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Yerukkam	Dec-July and Feb-June	S	Whole plant	Fevers, rheumatism, indigestion, cough, cold, eczema, asthma, elephantiasis, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, digestive, astringent, stomachic, anthelmintic, tonic
33.	<i>Canna indica</i> L.	Cannaceae	Kalvazhai	June – Sep	H	Rhizome, root, bark	Root is diuretic, diaphoretic, stimulant and demulcent; decoction is used in fevers, dropsy and dyspepsia. Seeds are cordial and vulnerary. Seed juice relieves earaches. Root bark and stalks are used to the cattle suffering from poisoning. Rhizome is used in ringworm in Khagrachari
34.	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L	Solanaceae	Milakai	Throughout the year	S	Fruits	Colic, to treat headaches, arthritis, rheumatism, neuralgia, menstrual cramps, indigestion, psoriasis, colds, fevers, muscle pain, stomachic, carminative, stimulant, antispasmodic, analgesic, alterative, astringent, hemostatic, and antiseptic
35.	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.	Sapindaceae	Mudakkathaan	July - Aug	H/CH	Whole plant	Chest cold, asthma, skin eruptions, itchiness of the skin, darkening of the hair
36.	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Caricaceae	Pappali	Throughout	T	Latex	Skin diseases, Intestinal worms, ring worm,

37.	<i>Cassia alata</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Vandukolli	the year Throughout the year	S	leaves	tooth ache, cuts, wounds, jaundice Stomach problems, fever, asthma to snake bite and venereal diseases (syphilis, gonorrhoea), soap, shampoo
38	<i>Cassia Fistula</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Sarakkondrai	March - May	T	Bark, fruit	Anthelmintic, emetic, febrifuge, diuretic, skin diseases, burning sensation, dry cough, bronchitis, cooling, purgative, carminative, anti inflammatory, diuretic, ophthalmic. It is used in flatulence, colic, dysentery, inflammations and intermittent fever, cardiac disorders, strangury, ophthalmopathy and general debility.
39.	<i>Cassia auriculata</i> L	Caesalpiniaceae	Aavaram	Feb - Aug	S	Root, Bark, Leaves Flower Seeds.	skin diseases, ulcers, diabetes, diarrhea, worm infestation, conjunctivitis, and nocturnal emission, liver and urinary tract disorders, rheumatism, constipation, diabetes, eye infection
40.	<i>Cataranthus pusillus</i> (Murr)	Apocynaceae	Mukkuthipoo	Sep - May	S	Root, flower, leaves	Dysmenorrhea, asthma, blood pressure, diabetes, dyspepsia, purgative, vermifuge, depurative, hemostatic and toothache remedy.
41.	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> G. Don	Apocynaceae	Nithya Kalyani	Throughout the year	S	Leaves flower	Numerous diseases, including diabetes, malaria, Hodgkin's disease, leukemia, blood cancer, diabetes
42.	<i>Centella asiatica</i> L	Apiaceae	Vallarai	Through out the year	Cr	Leaves	Veneral diseases, wound, brain tonic, cardio tonic, improve memory and youth
43.	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	Vitaceae	Pirandai	Dec-Jan and April -June	H	Whole plant	Clinically significant weight loss, wound
44.	<i>Cissus setosa</i> Wallich	Vitaceae	Pulinaranai	May - June	CH	Stem, root, leaf	Piles, asthma, digestive troubles, cough, and loss of appetite
45.	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> (L.) Schrader	Cucurbitaceae	Kumattikkaai	May - Oct	H	Root, Leaves	Considered cathartic, ecboic, emmenagogue, febrifuge, hydragogue, purgative, amenorrhea, ascites, bilious disorders, cancer, fever, jaundice, leukemia, rheumatism, snakebite, tumors (especially of the abdomen), urogenital disorders. Remedies for cancer, carcinoma, endothelioma, leukemia, corns, tumors, liver and spleen.
46.	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> L.	Rutaceae	Narthai	Sep - Oct and April - May	T	Leaves fruits	The fruit and leaves make lather and can be used as soap
47.	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle	Rutaceae	Elumicchai	Sep - Oct and April - May	T	Fruit, leaves	Pulmonary troubles, intestinal ailments and other disorders
48.	<i>Cleome gynandra</i> L.	Capparidaceae (or) Cleomaceae	Nallavelai	July - Dec	H	Leaves	Skin diseases, ear ache
49.	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> L.	Capparidaceae	Naaikkadukhu	July - Oct	H	Leaves	Leaves used to relive ear ache.
50.	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.	Fabaceae	Sanguppoo	Oct - March	H	Root	Anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, antistress activity.
51.	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> L.	Cucurbitaceae	Kovai	Aug - Sep	CH	Fruits, leaves	Fever, asthma, bronchitis, jaundice
52.	<i>Crossandra nilotica</i> Oliv.	Acanthaceae	Kanakambaram	March - Aug	S	Leaves	Veterinary medicine, miscellaneous poisonous, repellent, antidotes venomous stings, bites.
53.	<i>Crotalaria verrucosa</i> L.	Fabaceae	Gilugiluppai	Aug - Nov	S	Root	Fever, stomach pain, purify blood, skin diseases
54.	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L	Areaceae	Thennai	Year round	T	Whole plant	Skin proteins, antioxidants, vitamins and minerals, ropes, mats, door mats, brushes, sacks
55.	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> L.	Commelinaceae	Thengaaipoche di	May - Oct and July - Dec	H	Whole plant	Useful in treatment of leprosy, and nervous system related disorders.
56.	<i>Commiphora caudata</i> (Wight and Arn.) Engh	Burseraceae	Kiluvai	March - Oct	T	Leaf and Bark	Diabetes, low back pain, fever, arthritis and urinary retention
57.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.) W.T.Aiton	Asclepiadaceae	Erukku	Throughout the year	S	Whole plant	Fevers, rheumatism, indigestion, cough, cold, eczema, asthma, elephantiasis, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, digestive, astringent, stomachic, anthelmintic and tonic
58.	<i>Convolvulus pluricaulis</i> Linn	Convolvulaceae	Vishnukarandi	Throughout the year	H	Whole plant	Hematemesis, bronchitis, asthma, treat childhood fever. Digestion, epilepsy, common cold, pimples
59.	<i>Commiphora mukul</i> (Hook. Ex Stocks) Engl	Burseraceae	Velikiluvai	March - April	H	Whole plant	Anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic, anti-suppurative, thyroid-stimulant, nervous diseases, cardiovascular diseases,

							anthelmintic, depurative, skin disorders, leprosy, pyorrhoea, muscle spasms, hypertension, urinary disorders, vulnerary, antiseptic, demulcent, aphrodisiac stimulant, liver tonic etc.
60.	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duchesne	Cucurbitaceae	Parangi	Dec - March	C	Seed, fruit	Inflammation, abscess, headache, urinary retention, kills intestinal worms, nerve weakness.
61.	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers	Poaceae	Arugambullu	Mar - Oct	H	Leaves	Toothache, amebiasis (dysentery), urinary tract infections, prostatitis, syphilis.
62.	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	Cyperaceae	Korai	Through out the year	H	Root, leaves	Leprosy, thirst, fever, blood diseases, biliousness, dysentery, pruritis, pain, vomiting, epilepsy, ophthalmia, erysipelas, diuretic, emmenagogue, diaphoretic, anthelmintic, vulnerary and useful for ulcers and sores, fevers, dyspepsia, urinary concretions etc.
63.	<i>Canna indica</i> L.	Cannaceae	Kalvalai	Throughout the year	H	Flower	Skin diseases
64.	<i>Datura metel</i> L.	Solanaceae	Oomathai	Throughout the year	S	Whole plant	Narcotic, anodyne, antispasmodic, spasmodic asthma, colic, sciatica painful tumors, glandular inflammations.
65.	<i>Delonix regia</i> (Boj.ex. Hook) Raf.	Caesalpiniaceae	Mayaram	April - June	T	Leaves	Treat constipation, inflammations, arthritis, hamiplagia
66.	<i>Eclipta alba</i> L.	Asteraceae	Karisalaanganni	Aug – Sep and Oct - Dec	H	Whole plant	Inflammations, hernia, eye diseases, bronchitis, asthma, leucoderma, anaemia, heart and skin diseases, right blindness, syphilis etc. It is reported as beneficial for complexion, hair, eyes, and teeth.
67.	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> L.	Asteraceae	Manjal Karisalaanganni	Oct - Dec	H	Leaves	Headache, toothache, Fever, cough, cold, eye troubles and hair growth
68.	<i>Enicostemma axillare</i> (Lam.) A. Raynal	Gentianaceae	Vellarugu	-	H	Whole plant	Fever, cancer, diabetes
69.	<i>Erythrina indica</i> (Lam.)	Papilionaceae	Kalyana Murugai	Feb – Mar and Mar - April	T	Leaves, bark	Relieve joint pain, dysentery, relieve rheumatic joints diuretic, expectorant
70.	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> (Smith)	Myrtaceae	Thylamaram	June - Nov	T	Leaves	Internally, colds, flu, chest congestion, sore throat, bronchitis, pneumonia, and respiratory infections, tincture, relief sore throat, rheumatism, aching, pains, stiffness, neuralgia, treatment of burns, sores, ulcers, scrapes, boils, and wounds, asthma, respiratory problems, kidney or liver problems
71.	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Ammaan pacharisi	Aug - April	H	Whole plant	Dengue fever warts, cough, bronchial asthma
72.	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> L.	Convolvulaceae	Vishnukarandhi	Throughout the year	H	Whole plant	Fever, childhood fever, skin diseases, vomiting asthma, panic attacks, nervousness, insomnia
73.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Moraceae	Aaalamaram	Feb - May	T	Whole plant	Skin ailments, paste, wound healing, Whooping cough, stomach ache, back ache, fever.
74.	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> Roxb	Moraceae	Atteeka	Feb – May and Aug - Sep	T	Bark, root, latex, fruits	Dysentery, diarrhoea, diabetes, bilious affections, stomachache, menorrhage, haemoptysis, piles, carminative, astringent.
75.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Arasamaram	Dec-Jan and April-June	T	Leaves bark, fruit	Aphrodisiac, Ulcer, skin diseases, scabies, digestive, bile, inflammation, swelling and indisposition etc.
76.	<i>Fimbristylis cymosa</i> R.Br.	Cyperaceae	Kothuppullu	Oct - Feb	H	root	Dysentery, diarrhoea
77.	<i>Glinus lotoides</i> L.	Aizoaceae	Siruseruppadai	April - May	H	Leaves stem	Wounds, inflammation, blood purifier, syphilis intestinal worms.
78.	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.	Boraginaceae	The Kodukku	Dec-Jan and April-June	H	Leaves	Skin ulcers and furuncles
79.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (R. Br).	Apocynaceae	Nannari	June – Oct and Aug - Jan	CH	Root, leaves	Alternative, sudurific, diuretic and blood purifier, used in abdominal tumors
80.	<i>Hibiscus vitifolius</i> L.	Malvaceae	Aattuparuthi	Throughout the year	H	Root	Kill head lice, skin diseases, eczema
81.	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> L.	Malvaceae	Aatharasu	Throughout the year	T	Bark, root	Cool fevers
82.	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Malvaceae	Sembaruthi	Jan - Mar	S	Leaves flowers	Hair care, indicator turns acidic solutions to magenta/dark pink and basic solutions to green
83.	<i>Hybanthus enneaspermus</i> L.	Violaceae	Oridhazh thaamarai	July - Nov	S	root	Diuretic, demulcent and tonic

84.	<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i> (Schum.) Heine	Acanthaceae	Neermulli	Sep - April	H	Seed, root, leaves	Tonic, aphrodisiac, hypnotic, diarrhoea, dysentery, thirst, urinary calculi, urinary discharges, inflammations, biliousness, anaemia, constipation, anuria, cough, Seeds are cooling, tonic, aphrodisiac, gonorrhoea, spermatorrhoea. diuretic in dropsy. The plant is used in cancer and tubercular fistula.
85.	<i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i> (L.) R.Br.	Apocynaceae	Udarkodi	Oct – Mar	CS	Leaves stem, roots	Cooling, demulcent, alterative, tonic, diaphoretic, diuretic, fever, dyspepsia, skin troubles, diabetes, bladder, headaches, wounds scabies.
86.	<i>Indoneesiella echioides</i> (L.) Sreemadh.	Acanthaceae	Koburandhaangi	Throughout the year	H	Leaves	Gastric ulcers, antipyretic, carminative, respiratory system infections, fever, itches.
87.	<i>Ipomoea pectinoides</i> L.	Convolvulaceae	Poonaikkeerai	Feb – June and Aug – Dec	H	Root	Urinary retention, constipation, gynecological disorders
88.	<i>Ipomoea staphylina</i> Roem. And Schult.	Convolvulaceae	OonanKodi	Jan - April	CS	Root	Snake-bite
89.	<i>Ixora coccinea</i> L.	Rubiaceae	Idly poo	Dec-Jan and April-June	S	Root, flower, bark	Diarrhoea, dysentery, fever, megha diseases, scabies, eczema, pruritis, skin infections. Leucorrhoea, fever
90.	<i>Jasminum angustifolium</i> (L.) Wild	Oleaceae	Kattumalli	July - Jan	C	Root, leaves	Skin diseases, ulcers, diseases of eye, stomatitis, pruritus, anti-toxic. In higher dose induce emesis.
91.	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Kaatamanuku	June - Oct	H	Latex, Young stem, latex	Tooth brush, foetid smell, mouth ulcer
92.	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Molina), Standl	Cucurbitaceae	Suraikai	Aug - Sep	CH	Fruit, leaves, flower	Pectoral, an anthelmintic, a purgative and even as a headache remedy, antihepatotoxic, anti-inflammatory, antitumore, cancer prevention, cytotoxic, insectifuge and insectiphile activity
93.	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	Lythraceae	Maruthani	Mar - June	S	Leaves Bark	Bitter, depurative, diuretic, emmenagogue, abortifacient, burning sensation, leprosy, skin diseases, amenorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea and premature greying of hair.
94.	<i>Leucas aspera</i> (willd) Link.	Lamiaceae	Thumbai	Sep - Jan	H	Leaves flowers	Coughing, cold, headache and fever, Migraine, stomach ache, jaundice, Sinus, throat infection.
95.	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> L.	Rutaceae	Vilampazham	Feb – Mar and Oct - Nov	T	Leaves fruits, bark	Liver, cardiac tonic, diarrhoea, dysentery sore throat, intestinal troubles of children, Snakebite, wounds.
96.	<i>Madhuca indica</i> Gmel	sapotaceae	Elupai	Feb – April and May - July	T	Flower seed, bark	Bleeding gums, ulcers, diabetes, drugs, cough, soaps, skin diseases.
97.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Mamaram	Se – Nov and May – Sep and ct - April	T	Whole plant	hepatoprotective, hypoglycemic, anti-allergic, anticancer activity
98.	<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i> L.	Marsileaceae	Aaraakkeerai		H	Leaf	Cough , cold and skin diseases
99.	<i>Melia azadirachta</i> L.	Meliaceae	Malaivembu	Mar - April and May - Aug	T	Leave seed	Include loss of appetite, vomiting, constipation, diarrhea, bloody faeces, stomach pain, pulmonary congestion, cardiac arrest, rigidity, general weakness
100.	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i> L.	Sterculiaceae	Yennaichedi	July – Oct and Sep - Dec	H	Leaves root	Swellings of abdomen, dysentery
101.	<i>Merremia emarginata</i> Burm.f.	Convolvulaceae	Elikaadhukeerai	March - Nov	H	Whole plant	Kidney diseases, urinary tract diseases, cough, cardiac diseases, gastric problems, fever, anemia, skin diseases, head ache and poison
102.	<i>Merremia tridentata</i> (L.) Hallier	Convolvulaceae	Mudhiyaar koondhal	Throughout the year	C	Whole plant	Nephropathy, uropathy, pneumonosis, cardiac diseases, metropathy, strangury,
103.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Mimosaceae	Thottaalsurungi	Dec - Mar	H	Leaves root	Soriasis
104.	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> L.	Sapotaceae	Mazhilamaram	April - June	T	Bark, flower, fruit, seed	Urinary tract infections, diarrhea, dysentery, wound ulcers headache dental caries are constipation
105.	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> L.	Nyctaginaceae	Anthimantharai Andhimalli	July - Nov	H	Leaves roots	Jaundice, dysentery, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, Diuretic, purgative, fever, syphilis, inflammation, burns and scalds, general debility
106.	<i>Morinda tinctoria</i> Roxb	Rubiaceae	Nuna	April - June	T	Root, leaves, fruit	Dyspepsia, diarrhoea, ulcerative, stomatitis, wounds, gont, inflammations, hemia, sarcocele and fever
107.	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Moringaceae	Murungai	Mar - April	T	Fruit,	Naadi diagnosis and other diagnostic criteria

	Lam					leaves	of the diseases. Skin diseases, over forehead for head ache
108.	<i>Mukia maderaspatana</i> (L.) M. Roemer	Cucurbitaceae	Musumusukkai	Mar – Aug and Feb – April	C	Whole plant	Hypotensive, hypolipidemic, hepatoprotective, hypoglycaemic, immunomodulatory, antiplatelet – aggregation, antiulcer, anxiolytic, anaesthetic.
109.	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> L. Sprengel	Rutaceae	Karu Veppilai	April – May and July - Aug	T	Leaves	Anti-dianetic, antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, hepatoprotective anti-hypercholesterolemic, vomiting
110.	<i>Musa paradisiacal</i> L.	Musaceae	Vazhai	Throughout the year	T	Stem, Unripe fruit	Inflammation, rheumatism, diabetes, antihypertensive. Astringent, diarrhoea, cough and bronchitis asthma, burns, diabetes, dysentery, excessive menstrual flow, fever, gangrene, gout, headache, hemorrhage, inflammation, intestinal parasites, sores, syphilis, tuberculosis, ulcers. dysentery, hypertension, asthma and jaundice.
111.	<i>Nerium oleander</i> (Sol)	Apocynaceae	Arali	June – till (Sep)	S/T	Leaves flower	Cramps, asthma, corns, menstrual pain, epilepsy, paralysis, skin diseases, heart problem, cancer
112.	<i>Nyctanthes abor-tristis</i> Linn.	Oleaceae	Pavalamalli	Aug - Oct	S	Leaves flower, seed	inflammation, dyspepsia, cough, asthma, constipation, baldness, premature graying of hair and pruritus
113.	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Thulasi	Throughout the year	H	Leaves stem, root, flower	carminative, pain, cancer, diaphragm tumors, colic, diabetic
114.	<i>Oldenlandia umbellata</i> L.	Rubiaceae	Muthkkaasu	Nov - March	H	Leaves root	Asthma, bronchitis
115.	<i>Opuntia dillenii</i> (Haw)	Cactaceae	Sappathikalli	Nov - Feb	S	Whole plant	Burning sensations, asthma, whooping cough, hepatitis, poison, fever, constipation, conjunctivitis, boils, ulcers, edema, leucorrhoea and menorrhagia.
116.	<i>Passiflora foetida</i> L.	Passifloraceae	Mupparisavalli	May - Oct	S	Leaves	Sleeping problems, nervous disorders, skin diseases with inflammation, nervous anxiety.
117.	<i>Pedaliium murex</i> L.	Pedaliaceae	Yaana nerungil	Aug - Nov	H	Whole plant	Urinary retention, kidney stone, seminal weakness, amenorrhoea, inflammation, flatulence and fever.
118.	<i>Pergularia daemia</i> (Forsskal) Chiov.	Asclepiadaceae	Velipparuthi, Uttamani	Dec-June	H	Leaves	Stomach ulcers and menstrual cramps, liver disorders
119.	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Keelaanelli	Throughout the year	H	Whole plant	stomach problems, genitourinary system, liver, kidney and spleen, diarrhoea, dysentery, jaundice, eye irritation, Acidity, cough, cold
120.	<i>Polycarpaea corymbosa</i> L.	Caryophyllaceae	Malligaimottuc hedi	Aug - Dec	H	Root, leaves	Jaundice, warmor cold, inflammatory swellings, demulcent and astringent
121.	<i>Polygonum plebeium</i> R.Br.	Polygonaceae	Kanganichedi	Aug - Oct	H	Leaves	Plant decoction is given in colic complaints, plant ash with oil is applied on eczema
122.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> L.	Fabaceae	Pongam	April-Dec	T	Root, Bark, Flower Seed, Oil.	Skin diseases, flatulence, diarrhea, cough, arthritis, ulcers, wounds, diabetes, inflammation, low back pain, fever, hemorrhoids, and anemia.
123.	<i>Prosopis cinearia</i> L.	Mimosaceae	Vanni maram	March - June	T	Bark, leaf	Asthma, bronchitis, dysentery, leucoderma, leprosy, muscle tremors, piles, anthelmintic, refrigerant, tonic indigestible, inducing biliousness, destroying nails and hair
124.	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> (Roxb.) Benth.	Fabaceae	Karkapilli, Kattuppilli	Dec - May	T	Leave bark	Indigestion, intestinal disorder, ear ache, leprosy, tooth ache and larvicide, enema.
125.	<i>Opuntia dillenii</i> Haw.	Cactaceae	Sappathikali	Nov – Feb and April	S	Fruit	Gonorrhoea, snake bite and dog bite, burning sensations, asthma, whooping cough, hepatitis, poison, fever, constipation, conjunctivitis, ulcers, edema, leucorrhoea and menorrhagia.
126.	<i>Pavetta indica</i> L.	Rubiaceae	Kattukkarai Karanai	Dec-Jan and April-June	S	Bark, leaves, fruit	Hemorrhoidal pains, anthelmintic, arthritis
127.	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i> L. (Skeels)	Phyllanthaceae	Arunelli	Season of up to 3 months	T	Fruit, leaves, root, latex	Liver tonic, stomachic, cathartic, gonorrhea. Coughs and headache, asthma, psoriasis
128.	<i>Physalis peruviana</i> Linn	Solanaceae	Sodukku takkali	Aug - Oct	H	Leaves	Worms, skin disease, diuretic.
129.	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Myrtaceae	Koyya maram	April - Sep	T	Roots, bark, leaves	Gastroenteritis, diarrhoea and dysentery, ulcers, toothache, coughs, throat and chest ailments

						fruits	
130.	<i>Plectranthus coleoides</i> Bent. Mudupattani	Lamiaceae	Omavalli chedi	May	H	Leaves	Skin disease and burns.
131.	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Punicaceae	Madhulai	Sep - Feb	T	buds shoots fruits chewed	Dysentery, fruit scure, gastro intestinal problems and treat diabetics
132.	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Aamanakku	Dec-Jan and April-June	S	Seed	curing arthritic diseases, de-worming. growth of hair, improving eye sight. Skin to alleviate swellings and pain.
133.	<i>Sansevieria roxburghiana</i> Schultes andSchultes (S. zeylanica Roxb)	Agavaceae	Marul	July-Sep and Dec - Jan	H	Leaves	Blood purifier and health booster
134.	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poir.	Fabaceae	Agatthi	Dry season of up to 3 months	T	Leaves bark	Bruises, catarrh, dysentery, eyes, fevers, headaches, small pox, sores, sorethroat, stomatitis
135.	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> L.	Malvaceae	Nilathuthi	Feb - April	H	Whole plant	Cold, flu, bronchial asthma, nasal congestion, headache, aching joints etc.
136.	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	Solanaceae	Manathakkaali	Sep - March	S	Whole plant	Dysentery, stomach complaints, fever, Malaria, mouth ulcer, Nasal bleeding, cough
137.	<i>Solanum torvum</i> Sw.	Solanaceae	Sundai-kaai	April - May	S	Leaves unripe fruit	Colds, cough, pimples, skin diseases, leprosy
138.	<i>Solanum trilobatum</i> L.	Solanaceae	Thoothuvalai	Sep - Mar	CS	Whole plant	Dyspnoea, anorexia, constipation, worm infestation, blood disorders, heliplegia, trachyphonia, skin diseases, oedema, urinary calculi, amenorrhoea, coryza, epilepsy and dysuria
139.	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i> Schrad	Solanaceae	Kandan kattiri	Nov - March	S	Whole plant	Skin diseases, worm infestations, dental caries, inflammations, arthritis, colic, flatulence, rheumatoid arthritis, cough, fever, asthma, bronchitis, amenorrhea, low back pain, hemorrhoids, epilepsy and kidney stones.
140.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> L.	Myrtaceae	Naaval	Feb - March	T	Leaves fruits	Diabetes, digestive ailments blood pressure gingivitis high source in vitamin A and vitamin C.
141.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Puliyamaram	March - Oct	T	Leaves flower fruits, pulps	Diabetes, Digestive Disorders: Inflammation of joints:Scurvy, Common cold and fever,Bilious disorders, malaria, burns, Jaundice, laxative, piles
142.	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> Pers.	Fabaceae	Kozhunji	Aug - Dec	H	Root, leaves, seeds and bark.	anthelmintic, alexiteric, antipyretic, alternative, cures diseases of liver, spleen, heart, blood, tumours, ulcers, leprosy, asthma, poisoning etc. root is diuretic, allays thirst, enriches blood, cures diarrhea, useful in bronchitis, asthma, liver, spleen diseases, inflammations, boils and pimples; Leaves are tonic to intestines and a promising appetizer. Good in piles, syphilis and gonorrhoea.
143.	<i>Thespesia populnea</i> (L.)	Malvaceae	Poovarasu	Dec-Jan and April-June	T	Bark, root, Leaves Bark, Flower	Skin and liver diseases, dysentery, cholorea, hepatitis, jaundice, ulcers, wounds, psoriasis, scabies, urinary tract infections, diabetes, cholera, cough, asthma and gunea worm infections.
144.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> Miers	Menispermaceae	Seendhil	Mar - July	CS	Stem, leaves	Isoniazid, rifampicin, pyrazinamide and ethambutol for treating tuberculosis
145.	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	Zygophyllaceae	Nerungil	Throughout year	H	Leaves	Blood pressure, blood circulation, liver, kidney, origins, insomnia
146.	<i>Tragia involucrata</i> Linn	Euphorbiaceae	kanchori	July - Dec	H	Root, leaves	Constipation, hemorrhoids, diabetes, skin diseases, vomiting, vertigo, giddiness and headache.
147.	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Asteraceae	Thaathaapoochedi	Throughout year	H	Whole plant	Bleeding , hair tonic
148.	<i>Vigna mungo</i> (L) Hepper	Fabaceae	Ulunthu	Dry season of up to 3 months	H	Seed	Laxative, aphrodisiac, tonic, appetizer, diuretic, galactagogue, piles, asthma, leucoderma, scabies, gonorrhoea, pains, epistaxis, paralysis, rheumatism, nervous system, liver, cough, cephalalgia.
149.	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Verbenaceae	Notchi	Aug - March	S	Whole plant	Relieve headache, cold, fever, snake bite, dysruia, cough, asthma, fever, ulcer, skin diseases, nervous disorders, Lumbago, Rheumatism, muscular pain, stomach ache,

150.	<i>Zizyphus jujube</i> Mill	Rhamnaceae	Elanthai	July - Dec	T	Leaves fruit, root	Paralysis, ear pain Anticancer, sedative, stomachic, styptic, tonic, loss of appetite, diarrhoea, anaemia, powder, old wounds ulcers, growth hairs, hypertonia, nephritis, nervous diseases.
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T – Tree, S – Shrub, C – Climber, H – Herb, CS – Climbing shrub, CH – Climbing herb, Cr – Creeper

Medicinal plants play an important role in providing knowledge to the researcher in the field of ethno botany and ethno pharmacology. The observations of present study showed that traditional medicine plays a significant role among the local people of Koradacheri village, Tamil Nadu, India. Most of the species used in the preparation of herbal medicine are collected fresh; very rarely, dried and stored materials were used. Among the various plant parts used for the herbal formulations, leaves, stem, bark followed by root were preferred over other plant parts such as flowers, seeds and fruits.

CONCLUSION

There is always a hunt for rich ethno botanical knowledge for ethno botanical studies of medicinal plants. Further, this research has placed on records the local uses of medicinally important plants which were interviewed among 450 local people of Koradacheri village, Tamil Nadu, India. The traditional healers are the main source of knowledge on medicinal plants. In Koradacheri village, Tamil Nadu, India many local people are going for agriculture and sustainable harvesting of plants with medicinal value which helps not only in conservation of these traditional medicinally important plants but also in marketing of these plants and their products for economic growth of the people. Finally, to conclude, this research article will attract the attention of ethno botanists, phytochemists and pharmacologists for further critical investigation of medicinal plants.

Enumeration

The plant species were arranged in alphabetical order. The enumeration of plants contains scientific name, family name, flowering seasons, Habit wise, vernacular name (Tamil) the medicinal uses were characterized with details such as the part(s) used, singly. The villagers were mainly willing to

share their information of herbal medication. The following is the list of 150 plants studied.

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