Traditional Uses Of Plants By The Tribal Communities Of Salugu Panchayati Of Paderu Mandalam, Visakhapatnam, District, Andhra Pradesh, India.

1S.B. Padal, 2P. Chandrasekhar & 3Y. Vijakumar
1. Department of Botany, Mrs. A.V.N. College, Visakhapatnam-530001, Andhra Pradesh, India.
2. Department of Botany, Govt. Degree V. S. Krishna College, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India.

ABSTRACT:
An ethnomedicinal survey was carried out in Parvathipuram, Agency, Vizianagaram District, and Andhra Pradesh, India. For documentation of important plants and information from local community about their medicinal uses. The indigenous knowledge of local traditional uses was collected through questionnaire and personal interviews during field trips. The identification and nomenclature of the listed plants were based on The Flora of Andhra Pradesh. A total of 95 plants species were identified by taxonomic description and locally by ethnomedicinal knowledge of people existing in the region. Plant specimens collected, identified, preserved and mounted were deposited in the department of botany, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam for future references.

Key Words: Traditional uses, tribal communities, ethnomedicinal plants, salugu panchayati, paderu Mandalam, Visakhapatnam district.

I. INTRODUCTION
The Indian sub-continent is unique in the richness of plant wealth. In India, 15,000 higher plant species occur, of which 9,000 wild plants used by the tribals, for their requirements. Out of the 7,500 wild plants used for medicinal purposes by the tribals, about 950 species found to be new claims and worthy for the scientific investigation. Many wild plants are used as edibles by the tribals. Almost all the plants are used-as cordage, pesticides, fodder, fibre and gum.

Recent investigators showed interest on investigating about medicinal plants and collection of folklore claims. Many traditional medical systems are mainly using the herbs. Many scientists of different disciplines have paid good attention in screening the medicinal plants used in different traditional systems. So the scientists have succeeded in exploring good number of healing agents.


An important prerequisite for proper utilization of raw materials of the country is the survey of its natural resources and the preparation of an inventory. It is necessary that we should have full knowledge regarding the occurrence, frequency, distribution and phenology of various plants for their proper utilization. The forests of Andhra Pradesh have great potentiality both from the economic and botanical points of view. The State is one of the timber and non-timber rich forests in India.

II. STUDY AREA
Salugu Panchayat is an interior pocket of the Paderu Mandal. The altitude in this region ranges from 600 to 900 m. The panchayat consists of 24 villages and hamlets belonging to different tribal groups like the Bagata, Valmiki, Nookadoras, Kondadoras, Konda Kammaras and Khonds. The total population of the panchayat is 2,500. Apart from paddy, agriculture is primarily on dry land. Minor cereals, millets, pulses, red gram, and oilseeds like niger and castor, are the main cash crops. Shifting cultivation is widely practiced in this panchayat.
Collection of NWFPs (Non-timber wild forest products) is widespread in the villages of Salugu Panchayat. The area has rich natural forests consisting of mango, tamarind, jack, custard (Annona squamosa), lemon, cleaning nut or induga (Strychnos potatorum), karaka, kanuga, gum karaya (Sterculia urens), adda leaves for plate making, rosewood (Dalbergia latifolia) and bamboo. Tamarind is collected by men and women. On average a family earns Rs. 200 to 600 (US$ 6 to 18) per tamarind tree. In this area, tribals collect NWFPs nine months out of the year. Women collect adda leaves and may spend 7 hours a day collecting the leaves when they are in season. These leaves are dried for 2 days, packed into 50 kg shoulder loads for men and 30 kg for women to be carried to the weekly market. A shoulder load of leaves fetches anywhere between Rs. 50 (US$ 1.50) and Rs. 120 (US$ 3.60) depending on the season and quality of the leaves. Each tribal household requires 20 to 25 headloads of firewood for cooking and keeping themselves warm in the winter. While women gather fallen branches and twigs, men cut trees for firewood. Cattle are taken up to 5 to 6 km into the forest for grazing. Children and women graze the cattle 20 days per month and the men take the cattle out the remaining 10 days. It is not uncommon for women and children to collect NWFPs while they are out with the cattle in the forest.

### III. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The field work in the Parvathipuram hill range of Visakhapatnam District was carried out during 2012-2013. The tribes namely, Sugali, Yerukala, Yanadi are living in the study area comprises 3.2 % of district population. There were 50 informants between the ages of 40 – 60. Emphasis was given to register ethnomedicinal knowledge possessed by tribal people especially the elders (above 50 of age). Local informants with the knowledge of medicinal plants were selected based on the experience in the preparation of medicines, the way they acquired knowledge on the medicinal plants and their ability to treat a specific disease. The ethnomedical uses of plants were collected using structured questionnaires. Ethnomedical data were collected according to the methodology suggested by Jain (1991). The detailed information regarding herbal names, parts used, purpose, and medicinal uses were recorded in Table 1. The information thus collected was cross checked with the information from neighboring herbalists and also with the available literature (Madhusudan Rao, 1989). The methods of plant collection and preparations of herbarium have been followed by Jain and Rao (1997) and were identified taxonomically (Gamble and Fischer 1915). The identified plant specimens were then confirmed by comparing with the types specimens in Madras herbarium (MH), Coimbatore, India. The voucher specimens were deposited in Andhra University herbarium, Visakhapatnam.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Vernacular name</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>Plant parts</th>
<th>Disease</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Abrus precatorius Linn.</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Gurrinjja</td>
<td>Straggler</td>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>Contraceptive</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Acacia nilotica (Linn.) Willd.</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>Nalla thumma</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>Stem bark</td>
<td>Paralysis</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Acalypha indica Linn.</td>
<td>Euphorbiaceae</td>
<td>Kuppinta</td>
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<td>Leaf</td>
<td>Skin disease</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Acanthospermum hispidum DC.</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>Pothoro konta</td>
<td>Herb</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>wounds</td>
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<td>Aegle marmelos (Linn.) Correa</td>
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<td>Mareda</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>Fruit</td>
<td>Dysentery</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Ageratum conyzoides Linn.</td>
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<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Itching</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Alpinia galanga (Linn.) Willd.</td>
<td>Zingiberaceae</td>
<td>Dampa rashtranu</td>
<td>Herb</td>
<td>Tuber</td>
<td>Rheumatism</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Basella rubra Linn.</td>
<td>Basellaceae</td>
<td>Bacchali koora</td>
<td>Herb</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Piles</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Bauhinia purpurea Linn.</td>
<td>Caesalpiniaceae</td>
<td>Goddu koora</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>Bark</td>
<td>Leucorrhoea</td>
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</table>
19. **Benincasa hispida** (Thunb.) Cogn.  
   **Cucurbitaceae**  
   Budida gummadu  
   **Herb**  
   **Fruit**  
   **Stomachache**

20. **Bidens pilosa** Linn.  
   **Asteraceae**  
   Rekkalajaru  
   **Herb**  
   **Leaves**  
   **Whitlow**

21. **Bixa orellana** Linn.  
   **Bixaceae**  
   Jaffra  
   **Tree**  
   **Root**  
   **Fever**

22. **Boerhavia diffusa** Linn.  
   **Nyctaginaceae**  
   Atukamamidi  
   **Herb**  
   **Stomachache**

23. **Bombax ceiba** Linn.  
   **Bombacaceae**  
   Buruga  
   **Tree**  
   **Root**  
   **Fertility**

24. **Boswellia serrata** Roxb. ex Colebr.  
   **Burseraceae**  
   Induga  
   **Tree**  
   **Bark**  
   **Diarrhoea**

25. **Bridelia montana** (Roxb.) Willd.  
   **Euphorbiaceae**  
   Sankumanu  
   **Tree**  
   **Bark**  
   **Jaundice**

26. **Butea monosperma** (Lam.) Taub.  
   **Fabaceae**  
   Moduga  
   **Tree**  
   **Bark**  
   **Wounds**

27. **Caladium bicolor** Vent.  
   **Araceae**  
   Rudrachama  
   **Herb**  
   **Tuber**  
   **Snake bite**

28. **Calycopteris floribunda** Lam.  
   **Combretaceae**  
   Adavijama  
   **Shrub**  
   **Bark**  
   **Wounds**

29. **Canna indica** Linn.  
   **Cannaceae**  
   Metta thamara  
   **Herb**  
   **Tuber**  
   **Ringworm**

30. **Canna edulis** Linn.  
   **Cannaceae**  
   Metta thamara  
   **Herb**  
   **Tuber**  
   **Throat pain**

31. **Carica papaya** Linn.  
   **Caricaceae**  
   Boppayi  
   **Tree**  
   **Fruit**  
   **Galactogogue**

32. **Cascabela thevetia** (Linn.) Lipp.  
   **Apocynaceae**  
   Pacchaganneru  
   **Tree**  
   **Leaves**  
   **Skin disease**

33. **Cassia alata** Linn.  
   **Caesalpiniaceae**  
   Seemavisa  
   **Shrub**  
   **Leaves**  
   **Eczema**

34. **Cassia auriculata** Linn.  
   **Caesalpiniaceae**  
   Thanthem  
   **Shrub**  
   **Leaves**  
   **Dysentery**

35. **Cassia fistula** Linn.  
   **Caesalpiniaceae**  
   Rela  
   **Tree**  
   **Fruit**  
   **Jaundice**

36. **Ceiba pentandra** (Linn.) Gaertn.  
   **Bombacaceae**  
   Tella buruga  
   **Tree**  
   **Bark**  
   **Skin disease**

37. **Celtis argentea** Linn. var. plumose  
   **Amaranthaceae**  
   Errakodijuttu  
   **Herb**  
   **Leaves**  
   **Ulcers**

38. **Cipadessa baccifera** (Roth) Miq.  
   **Meliaceae**  
   Phaladonda  
   **Shrub**  
   **Leaves**  
   **Chakenpox**

39. **Cissampelos pareira** Linn.  
   **Menispermaceae**  
   Chiruboddhi  
   **Climber**  
   **Root**  
   **Stomachache**

40. **Cissus quadrangularis** Linn.  
   **Vitaceae**  
   Nalleru  
   **Climber**  
   **Stem**  
   **Paralysis**

41. **Coldenia procumbens** Linn.  
   **Boraginaceae**  
   Hamsapaddu  
   **Herb**  
   **Leaves**  
   **Rheumatism**

42. **Corchorus olitorius** Linn.  
   **Tiliaceae**  
   Kranthi  
   **Herb**  
   **Seed**  
   **Ear pain**

43. **Cordia dichotoma** Forst.  
   **Boraginaceae**  
   Bankanakkeri  
   **Tree**  
   **Leaves**  
   **Jaundice**

44. **Costus speciosus** (Koen.) Sm.  
   **Zingiberaceae**  
   Bokacchika  
   **Herb**  
   **Leaves**  
   **Skin disease**

45. **Curculigo orchioides** Gaertn.  
   **Hypoxidaceae**  
   Nela tadi  
   **Herb**  
   **Root**  
   **Headache**

46. **Curcuma aromatica** Sal.  
   **Zingiberaceae**  
   Kasthuri  
   **Herb**  
   **Rhizome**  
   **Skin disease**

47. **Curcuma longa** L.  
   **Zingiberaceae**  
   Batripala  
   **Herb**  
   **Rhizome**  
   **Galactogogue**

48. **Curcuma xanthorrhiza** Roxb.  
   **Zingiberaceae**  
   Bokacchika  
   **Herb**  
   **Leaves**  
   **Narcotics**

49. **Cuscuta reflexa** Roxb.  
   **Cuscutaceae**  
   Bangarutheeg  
   **Plant**  
   **Seeds**  
   **Piles**

50. **Datura metel** Linn.  
   **Solanaceae**  
   Nela tadi  
   **Herb**  
   **Root**  
   **Headache**

51. **Datura innoxia** Mill.  
   **Solanaceae**  
   Pummeetha  
   **Shrub**  
   **Leaf**  
   **Itching**

52. **Desmodium gangeticum** (Linn.) DC.  
   **Fabaceae**  
   Bhumipippa  
   **Root**  
   **Leaves**  
   **Rheumatism**

53. **Desmodium pulchellum** (Linn.) Benth.  
   **Fabaceae**  
   Kondanteeth  
   **Shrub**  
   **Leaves**  
   **Rheumatism**

54. **Dracaena loureiroi** (Linn.) Jeffrey  
   **Zingiberaceae**  
   Lingadonna  
   **Climber**  
   **Root**  
   **Tooth decay**

55. **Dillenia indica** Linn.  
   **Dilleniaceae**  
   Revadachetti  
   **Shrub**  
   **Bark**  
   **Stomachache**
<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Family</th>
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<th>Part Used</th>
<th>Part Used Description</th>
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<td><em>Dysophylla quadrifolia</em> Benth.</td>
<td>Herb</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Chickenpox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92.</td>
<td>Dysophylla quadrifolia Benth.</td>
<td>Lamiaceae</td>
<td><em>Dysophylla quadrifolia</em> Benth.</td>
<td>Herb</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Chickenpox</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Vernacular Name</th>
<th>Plant Parts</th>
<th>Uses in Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Urena lobata Linn</td>
<td>Malvaceae</td>
<td>Puliadugu</td>
<td>Herb</td>
<td>Root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Vernonia cinerea (Linn.) Less.</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>Sahadevi</td>
<td>Herb</td>
<td>Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Zizyphus mauritiana Lam.</td>
<td>Rhamnaceae</td>
<td>Regu</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>Fruit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of the present survey are presented in Table 1. A total of 95 plant species (belonging to 82 genera and 50 families) of ethnobotanical interest were reported. For each species the following ethnobotanical information were provided: botanical name, vernacular name, family, plant parts used and their use in treatment of diseases. The dominant families of ethnobotanical importance are Fabaceae (11 species), Euphorbiaceae (7 species), Asteraceae (6 species), Caesalpiniaeae (5 species), Zingiberaceae (4 species), Malvaceae, Acanthaceae, Rutaceae, Boraginaceae, Moraceae and Lamiaceae (3 species), Cannaceae, Mimosaceae, Amaranthaceae, Cucurbitaceae, and Bombacaceae, (2 species). The medicinal plants based on their use in treatment of 32 different diseases were found to be very valuable such as Jaundice, rheumatism, asthma, diabetes, piles, Leucoderma, paralysis, snake bite, etc. The 95 medicinal plants were reported to be used in curing 32 diseases, of which 12 species each for used in the treatment of Skin diseases, eight each for treating dysentery, seven each in treating wounds, six for each in treating jaundice and stomachache, 5 species treating in cough, four for used in treating rheumatism, Galactogauge, and headache etc. Information on plant species regarding botanical name, local name, family and medicinal uses are presented. The Most of the herbal remedies are taken externally in the form of extract and decoction. A significant finding of this study is that, most of the plants collected in Salugu Panchayati hill range of Visakhapatnam District are the first reports. Among the different plant parts used for the preparation of medicine the leaves were the most important and frequently used and majority of the remedies reported in the present study are by administering the leaves orally.
V. CONCLUSIONS

The popular use of herbal remedies among the tribal people in Parvathipuram hill range of Visakhapatnam district reflects the revival of interest in traditional medicine. The scientific validation of these remedies may help in discovering new drugs from the plant species. The information on therapeutic uses of plants may provide a great potential for discovering of new drugs and promoting awareness among the people to use them as remedy in health care system.

VI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors are grateful to the Forest officials of Andhra Pradesh for permitting us to make field visits in Salugu Panchayati hill range of Visakhapatnam District. Our thanks also to tribal people in the study area.

REFERENCE


