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Abstract

The association of man with the neighborhood flora starts with human civilization. Besides food, feed clothes and shelter, plants are important source of drugs. These plants or its parts therefore used either directly or after processing by the native people against various diseases, disorders and ailments. A survey was conducted on the tribal district of Malkangiri of Orissa to identify and record various ethno medicinally important plants and their medicinal uses. In the present investigation there are 134 species of plants belong to 69 families and 128 genera are recorded and used in various ailments by different tribes of Malkangiri district of Orissa.

Ethnobotanical Exploration of Malkangiri District of Orissa, India

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ABSTRACT

The association of man with the neighborhood flora starts with human civilization. Besides food, feed clothes and shelter, plants are important source of drugs. These plants or its parts therefore used either directly or after processing by the native people against various diseases, disorders and ailments. A survey was conducted on the tribal district of Malkangiri of Orissa to identify and record various ethno medicinally important plants and their medicinal uses. In the present investigation there are 134 species of plants belong to 69 families and 128 genera are recorded and used in various ailments by different tribes of Malkangiri district of Orissa.

INTRODUCTION

Ethnobotany is an age-old process starting from human civilization .The present paper deals with the result of exploration of ethnomedicinally important taxa growing in the tribal locality of Malkangiri district.The district is named after its headquarters town Malkangiri .During formation of Orissa Province in 1936 Malkangiri was a "Taluk" of Nabrangpur sub-division of Koraput District of Orissa.In 1962 it was upgraded to a subdivision of Koraput district. The present Malkangiri district got its identity as an independent district due to reorganizations of districts of Orissa as per notification on 1st October,1992 with effect from 2nd October 1992, an area of 5,791 sq.kms out of which 31.96% is covered with forest. This district of Orissa is one of the remotest places in the country. The general topography of the area under study comprises the hilly region and a flat plain. A strip along the eastern boundary takes in the Ghats which uphold the 3,000 foot plateau and the valley of Machkund which flows through this wild and remote country and lies between 17° 45'N to 18° 40'N latitudes and 81° 10'E to 82°E longitude. The district is divided into two distinct physical divisions. (Anonymous.1989, 1996, 1948-72).The eastern part is covered with steep Ghats, Plateaus, Valleys sparsely inhabited by primitive tribes notable among whom are Bondas,Koyas,Porajas and

Didayis. The total population of the district is 504,198 out of which 107,654 are Scheduled Caste and 28,833 are Scheduled tribes (According to 2001 Census). The rest of the district is comparatively flat plain broken by a number of rocky wooded hills. Almost the whole of the district is a vast dense jungle. Potteru, Saberi, Sileru, Kolab and Machhakunda are the main rivers flowing in the district. The climate in the district is generally cold in the winter and hot in the summer with temperature ranging from 13°C to 47°C. The average annual rainfall is about 1700mm. Relative humidity is generally high especially in the monsoon and post-monsoon months. During the rainy season it becomes impassably swampy and heavy floods isolate it from the outer world. It lies within the malaria prone belt.

During the ethno-botanical study among the tribes of the district the following information has been collected. Frequency, locality of collection and local names of plants have been given for each species. Regarding the folklore claims mostly such information has been gathered from local 'Baids' is given in this paper and the information does not seem to have been recorded in the works of Chopra *et al.* (1956, 1969), Dastur (1951, 1961) and Wealth of India (1948-1972).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Ethnobotanical surveys have been carried out in various tribal pockets of Malkangiri district. First hand information on ethnomedicinal plants were collected in the field and confirmed through the tribal healers their location in various forest patches. The plants are arranged family wise followed by botanical name of the plant, locality, ethnomedicinal use in briefs and local name (Warrier, P.K. *et al.* 1993). The voucher specimens have been deposited in the herbarium of Departments of Botany of P.N. College, (Autonomous) Khurda-752057, Orissa, India.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Malkangiri is one of the tribal rich districts of Orissa famous for its Bonda a primitive tribe which are unique in their ethno cultural heritage and far from the modern civilization and mostly depend on the forest and forest produce for their livelihood including the other tribes. Malkangiri is one of the richest botanical treasures in Orissa is under intense biotic pressure owing to forest fire, practice of podu cultivation by the tribal groups, over exploitation of medicinal plants for drugs and conversion of forest to agricultural lands. These factors of degradation result not only in the depletion of certain valuable interesting medicinal taxa but also leads to substantial reduction in the density and genetic diversity of forest cover. (Tiwari *et al.* 1999). This rapid damage to natural habitats, thus threatening the very survival of several indigenous species. The present investigation is carried out by the intensive field exploration and interaction with the tribal people for nearly three years to identify the ethnomedicinal plants and their uses. The data when crosschecked with the published literature, it was found that most of the uses are either less known or not recorded earlier. During the survey 134 species belong to 128 genera and 69 families have been collected, critically studied and mentioned in the paper. The present study was unique in nature so far as the information is concerned. All the medicinal herbs reported in the paper are being employed as herbal drugs in various pharmaceutical

preparations. During the study it is observed that the family Fabaceae are dominantly used by the tribals to cure their various ailments followed by Asteraceae, Malvaceae and Euphorbiaceae, Rubiaceae and Mimosaceae, Apocyanaceae, Acanthaceae, Verbenaceae, Menispermaceae, Sterculiaceae, Tilliaceae, Convolvulaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Moraceae, Zingiberaceae, Amaranthaceae, Lamiaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Solanaceae, Boraginaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Molluginaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Combretaceae, Rhamnaceae, Meliaceae, Rutaceae, Flacourtiaceae, Cleomaceae, Dilleniaceae and others. It is also found that there are certain species which are discontinuous in distribution and presently occur in the scheduled habitats which are rather becoming endangered/rare either on account of habitat loss or any other factors. So this study will help conserve and to restore the genetic diversity of medicinal plants which are immense potential in indigenous system of Indian medicines.

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DILLENIACEAE

Dillenia aurea Sm.

Frequent. Chitrakonda.

The paste of stem bark is applied to expel worms from wound sores of cattle.

Local name: Kermetta

Dillenia pentagyna Roxb.

Frequent. Koiguda

Flowers are eaten as vegetable.

Local name: Raayi

ANNONACEAE

Milium tomentosum (Roxb.) Sinclair

Rare. Govindpalli

Ripe fruit is eaten.

Local name: Gondhasala

MENISPERMACEAE

Cissampelos pareira L.

Common. Govindapalli

The paste of the leaves is given to produce sterility in females.

Local name: Dindanimada

Cocculus hirsutus (L.) Diels

Common. Borigumma

The juice of leaves is given in bilious derangements.

Local name: Musakani

Tinospora cordifolia (Willd.) Hk.f. & Th.

Frequent. Khairaput

The juice of ripe fruits with a little honey is given to children in colds.

Local name: Guluchilota

PAPAVERACEAE

Argemone mexicana L.

Common. Borigumma

The latex of stem is applied externally to cure wounds of Leprosy.

Local name: Khurokonta

CLEOMACEAE

Cleome gynandra L.

Common. Kadamguda

The paste of the leaves is applied on the forehead to remove headache.

Local name: Balakutni

Cleome rutidosperma DC.

Common. Kalyaguda

Tender leaves are eaten as 'sag'.

Local name: Anasorisho

VIOLACEAE

Hybanthus enneaspermus (L.) F.v.Muell.

Frequent. Koyagiri

The paste of fresh root is given in Spermatorrhoea/Menorrhagia.

Local name: Madanmast

FLACOURTIACEAE

Casearia graveolens Dalz.

Common. Govindpalli

Oil extracted from the seeds is used as cooking medium.

Local name: Khirchi

Flacourtia indica (Burm.f.) Merr.

Frequent. Koyaguda

The paste of raw fruit together with a pinch of salt is given in indigestion.

Local name: Konta baincho

PITTOSPORACEAE

Pittosporum wightii A.K. Mukherjee

Frequent. Kattapada, on way to Koyaguda

The paste of bark is given on empty stomach to reduce sexual urge in males.

Local name: Debasunda

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Polycarpaea corymbosa (L.) Lam.

Rare. Chingdaguda

The paste of wholeplant is applied externally to boils to burst open.

Local name: Pasanbhed

PORTULACACEAE

Portulaca pilosa L.

Common. Boipariguda

The plant paste is applied externally in burns.

Local name: Luniya

DIPTEROCARPACEAE

Shorea robusta Gaertn.f.

Common. Boipariguda

The powder of resin is mixed in water and taken to check Diarrhoea due to indigestion.

Local name: Rengali

BOMBACACEAE

Bombax ceiba L.

Frequent. Chitrakonda

The juice of bark mixed in a little honey is given internally in Anaemia.

Local name: Semuli

MALVACEAE

Abelmoschus crinitus Wall.

Frequent. Boipariguda

The fresh root is eaten raw.

Local name: Bonabhendi

Abutilon indicum (L.) Sweet

Frequent. Dasmandpur

The juice of fresh leaves is applied on chronic wounds.

Local name: Pedipedika

Kydia calycina Roxb.

Common. Borigumma

The paste of stem bark is mixed in mustard oil, slightly warmed and applied externally in sprains.

Local name: Kapasia

Sida cordata (Burm.f.) Borss.

Common. Sirimillia

The paste of fresh root is used in bleeding piles.

Local name: Biskopri

Sida rhombifolia L.

Common. Mathili

The water extract of root is given as an anti-inflammatory.

Local name: Bajromuli

STERCULIACEAE

Byttneria herbacea Roxb.

Frequent. Boipariguda

The paste of wholeplant is used in fracture of limbs.

Local name: Samarkai

Helicteres isora L.

Common. Bonda Hills

The water extract of root is given in empty stomach to expel intestinal worms in children.

Local name: Alti

Pterospermum xylocarpum (Gaertn.) Sant & Wagh.

Frequent. Balimela

The powder of flowers is smoked as tobacco for mild sedation.

Local name: Muchukunda

TILIACEAE

Corchorus aestuans L.

Frequent. Dasmandpur

The paste of seeds is given together with warm cow milk to relieve congestion in chest.

Local name: Budanolita

Grewia tiliifolia Vahl.

Frequent. Bonda Hills

Ripe fruits are eaten.

Local name: Damana

Hiptage benghalensis (L.) Kurz.

Common. Bonda Hills

The powder of flowers mixed in honey is taken to reduce fevers.

Local name: San kavatimal

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE

Tribulus terrestris L.

Frequent. Pujariguda

The powder of fruits is mixed in water and taken to check Diarrhoea.

Local name: Gokra

OXALIDACEAE

Oxalis corniculata L.

Frequent. Boipariguda

The paste of whole plant is applied locally in insect bites for immediate relief from burning sensation.

Local name: Amblit

RUTACEAE

Atlantia monophylla (L.) Corr.

Frequent. Kalimela

The stem of the plant is advised as a hand stick for patients of Rheumatism.

Local name: Narguni

Glycosmis pentaphylla (Retz.) DC.

Common. Boipariguda

The juice of fresh leaves is given to children to expel intestinal worms in cattle.
Local name: Chouldua

MELIACEAE

Azadirachta indica A. Juss.

Frequent. Kudumulaguma

The water extract of bark is given in sexually transmitted diseases.

Local name: Nimba

Toona ciliata Roem.

Frequent. On way to Koyagiri from Malkangiri

The water extract of stem bark is given in fevers.

Local name: Mahalimb

RHAMNACEAE

Ventilago entatecal Willd.

Frequent. Bonda Hills

The paste of root is used in blood Dysentary.

Local name: Pitchuli

Zizyphus mauritiana Lam.

Frequent. Dasmandpur

The juice of fresh leaves is given in Jaundice.

Local name: Borkoli

VITACEAE

Ampelocissus tomentosa (Roth.) Planch

Frequent. K. Gumma

The root paste is applied externally in bone fracture and bandaged for healing.

Local name: Katabhonganoi

SAPINDACEAE

Cardiospermum halicacabum L.

Frequent. Bonda Hills

The juice of leaves is applied externally to check bleeding due to cuts.

Local name: Kan phuta

ANACARDIACEAE

Buchanania lanzan Spr.

Common. Boipariguda

The powder of stem bark is used to heal wounds.

Local name: Charo

FABACEAE

Abrus precatorius L.

Common. Kudumulagumma

The powder of seeds together with old 'gur' is given to terminate pregnancy upto 3 months.

Local name: Runjo

Cajanus cajan (L.) Huth

Common. Koyaguda

The juice of leaf is given in Jaundice.

Local name: Ashar

Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC.

Frequent. Chittrakonda

The water extract of root is given in cough and cold.

Local name: Salpani

Desmodium triflorum (L.) DC.

Common. Bonda Hills.

The paste of wholeplant is applied externally to check bleeding due to cuts and head the wound subsequently.

Local name: Kansisra

Erythrina indica Lam.

Frequent. Kalyaguda

The juice of leaf is given to children for its vermifugal properties.

Local name: Pauladua

Flemingia nana Roxb.

Frequent. Bonda Hills

The paste of fresh root is added in 'Soloppo' (Toddy of *Caryota urens*) to increase its enhancing properties.

Local name: Jikdikanda

Milletia extensa (Benth.) Baker

Frequent. Bonda Hills

The paste of fresh root is given to check blood dysentery and water extract of root is given in malaria

Local name: Marda, Majja, Birchi

Rhynchosia minima (L.) DC.

Rare. Govindpalli

Seeds are roasted, dehusked and used as pulses.

Local name: Dumahirma

Tephrosia purpurea (L.) Pers.

Common. Chittrakonda

The juice of root is swallowed to subside stomach ache.

Local name: Kolathi ponhra

CAESALPINIACEAE

Bauhinia vahlii Wt & Arn.

Frequent. Bonda Hills

The seeds are roasted on fire, dehusked and eaten.

Local name: Siali

Cassia fistula L.

Frequent. Pujariguda

The paste of seeds is given in low B.P.

Local name: Sunart

Tamarindus indica L.

Common. Sirimilla

The ash of bark is given in hyperacidity.

Local name: Thenthuli

MIMOSACEAE

Acacia auriculiformis A. Cunn.ex. Benth.

Planted. Govindpalli

The paste of leaf is used as a stupefying agent.

Local name: Akasia

Acacia polycantha Willd.

Frequent. Chittrakonda

The juice of fresh bark mixed in sweetened milk is given to terminate pregnancy upto 3 months.

Local name: Gohereu

Entada rheedii Spr.

Rare. Manjariguda

The paste of seed is applied externally in snake-bite.

Local name: Hanuman lota

Xylocarpus xylocarpa (Roxb.) Taub.

Frequent. Bonda Hills

Raw seeds are relished as vegetable.

Local name: Kongra

COMBRETACEAE

Combretum roxburghii Spr.

Common. Govindpalli

The ash of mature leaves is used externally in skin troubles.

Local name: Atundi

Terminalia arjuna (Roxb.ex DC.) Wt. & Arn.

Common. Indravati

The fresh bark is chewed and the juice swallowed as an antacid.

Local name: Arjun

MYRTACEAE

Psidium guajava L.

Planted. Govindpalli

The paste of immature fruit is used to check loose motions.

Local name: Pijuli

LECYTHIDACEAE

Careya arborea Roxb.

Frequent. Bonda Hills

The paste of fresh bark is applied to cuts and wounds.

Local name: Kumbi

LYTHRACEAE

Woodfordia fruticosa (L.) Kurz.

Frequent. Dasmandpur

The paste of root is given to terminate pregnancy.

Local name: Dhataki

ONAGRACEAE

Ludwigia octovalvis (Jacq.) Raven

Common. Baliguda

The paste of wholeplant is applied externally in Eczema.

Local name: Agnijaal

CUCURBITACEAE

Coccinia grandis (L.) Voigt

Common. Kodamguda

The juice of fresh leaves is used as ear drops to subside ear ache.

Local name: Kunduru

Momordica charantia L.

Planted. Kadamguda

The paste of seven leaves is given daily on empty stomach in Diabetes.

Local name: Kolara

MOLLUGINACEAE

Glinus lotoides L.

Rare. Boipariguda

The water extract of wholeplant is given to control fever.

Local name: Luduru

Trianthema portulacastrum L.

Frequent. Chingdaguda

Leaf is eaten as vegetable.

Local name: Puruni

APIACEAE

Cuminum cyminum L.

Planted. Boipariguda

Seeds are chewed together with a little sugar in aphthous ulcers in mouth.

Local name: Jeera

ALANGIACEAE

Alangium salvifolium (L.f.) Wang.

Common. Bonda Hills

The juice of leaf is applied in snake-bite.

Local name: Dhol anku

RUBIACEAE

Anthocephalus chinensis (Lam.) A. Rich.ex Walp.

Rare. Bonda Hills

The juice of fresh bark is given in cardiac ailments.

Local name: Kadamba

Ceriscoides turgida (Roxb.) Tirveng.

Common. Chitrakonda

Immature fruits are eaten as vegetable to overcome gastric problems.

Local name: Kurdu

Paederia foetida L.

Frequent. Malkangiri

The paste of leaf is given in empty stomach to cure low back pain.

Local name: Pasaruni

Tamilnadia uliginosa (Retz.) Tirveng. & Sastre

Frequent. Koyaguda

Raw fruits are eaten as vegetable.

Local name: Kumudmara

ASTERACEAE

Chromolaena odorata (L.) R. King & H. Robins.

Common. Chitrakonda

The juice of fresh leaves is applied externally to check bleeding from fresh cuts.

Local name: Poksunga

Elephantopus scaber L.

Common. Boipariguda

The juice of fresh root is given for 40 days to for conception in women.

Local name: Mayurchulia

Enydra fluctuans Lour.

Rare. Boipariguda

Leaf is eaten as vegetable to reckon Anaemia.

Local name: Hidimich sag

Spilanthes paniculata Wall.ex DC.

Root is chewed and the juice thus obtained is swallowed to check tooth ache.

Local name: Madachhod

Sphaeranthus indicus L.

Common. Malkangiri

Leaf is cooked together with rice and eaten to check rheumatic pains.

Local name: Gondri

Vernonia anthelmintica (L.) Willd.

Frequent. Kalyaguda

The paste of seeds is given to check stomach ache.

Local name: Gondri

Xanthium strumarium L.

Common. Sirimilla

The paste of root is applied externally to heal wounds.

Local name: Kothu

MYRSINACEAE

Ardisia solanacea Roxb.

Rare. Chitrakonda

The juice of ripe fruits is used as eye drops in Conjunctivitis.

Local name: Kunti

SAPOTACEAE

Madhuca indica Gmel.

Common. Koyaguda

The seed oil is applied all over the body daily for a healthy skin.

Local name: Mohuli

EBENACEAE

Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb.

Common. Mathili

Ripe fruit is eaten check Diarrhoea.

Local name: Kendu

OLEACEAE

Nyctanthes arbortristis L.

Frequent. Kudumulagumma

The juice of fresh leaves mixed in honey is given internally in Malarial fever.

Local name: Gongasiuli

APOCYNACEAE

Alstonia scholaris (L.) R. Br.

Frequent. Bonda Hills

The paste of stem bark is warmed and applied locally in dog bite.

Local name: Chatyana

Cascabela thevetia (L.) Lippold

Planted. Kalimela

Leaves are smeared with mustard oil, warmed and applied joints in rheumatic pains.

Local name: Koniari

Holarrhena pubescens Wall.ex G. Don.

Frequent. Khairaput

Latex is mixed in country liquors for de addiction.

Local name: Kurmi

PERIPLOCACEAE

Cryptolepis buchmanii Roem. & Shult.

Rare. Khairaput

Latex is applied locally to check bleeding from fresh cuts.

Local name: Khraloha

ASCLEPIADACEAE

Calotropis gigantea R. Br.

Common. Malkangiri

Milky latex is applied in Eczema.

Local name: Arko

Pergularia daemia (Forssk.) Chiov.

Frequent. Kalimela

The juice of stem is given for abortion.

Local name: Utrali

LOGANIACEAE

Strychnos nuxvomica L.

Frequent. Chitrakonda

The paste of seeds is applied in Conjunctivitis.

Local name: Kuchila

BORAGINACEAE

Heliotropium indicum L.

Frequent. Khairaput

The juice of fresh leaf is given as an antidote for poisons consumed.

Local name: Hathisundha

Trichodesma indicum (L.) R. Br.

Frequent. Govindpalli

Fresh leaves are smeared with mustard oil, slightly warmed and applied as poultice in joint pains.

Local name: Hetamundia

CONVOLVULACEAE

Evolvulus alsinoides (L.)L.

Frequent. Boipariguda

The juice of fresh root mixed in honey is given to children in cough.

Local name: Krishna onkranta

Ipomoea aquatica Forssk.

Common. Govindpalli

The juice of leaves is given in jaundice.

Local name: Kalum

Ipomoea carnea Jacq.

Frequent. Chitrakonda

The paste of a single seed is given in Filaria.

Local name: Omari

CUSCUTACEAE

Cuscuta reflexa Roxb.

Frequent. K. Gumma

The powder of wholeplant is applied externally to check bleeding.

Local name: Nirmuli

SOLANACEAE

Physalis minima L.

Frequent. Pujariguda

The juice of wholeplant is added to local brew to enhance its intoxicating properties.

Local name: Phuttika

Solanum virginianum L.

Frequent. Kalimela

Fruit is dried, burnt to ash and applied in the carries teeth.

Local name: Chokkada bheji

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Bacopa monnieri (L.) Pennell

Frequent. Boipariguda

The juice of wholeplant is given in Jaundice.

Local name: Jala Brahmi

Scoparia dulcis L.

Common. Kothapalli

The juice of leaves is administered internally in Spermatorrhoea.

Local name: Bona gajari

BIGNONIACEAE

Stereospermum suaveolens (Roxb.) DC.

Frequent. Kalimela

The decoction of bark is given to check blood in urine.

Local name: Padhel

ACANTHACEAE

Andrographis paniculata (Burm.f.) Wall.ex Nees.

Frequent. Kadamguda

The water-extract of whole plant is used to wash the effected part in skin troubles.

Local name: Chiraita

Hygrophila auriculata (Schumach.) Heine

Common. Mudlipoda

Leaf is eaten as vegetable to counteract Anaemia.

Local name: Konta dattura

Justicia adhatoda L.

Planted. Bondapoda

The water extract of root with a little honey is given in Asthama.

Local name: Basanga

VERBENACEAE

Lantana camara L.

Common. Kadamguda

Stem is used as tooth brush for sparkling bright tooth.

Local name: Kukurdanti

Stachytarpheta jamaicensis (L.) Vahl.

Common. Boipariguda

Leaves are bruised and applied locally with force to check bleeding from fresh cuts.

Local name: Koraputtia

Vitex peduncularis Wall.ex Schauer

Frequent. Chitrkonda

The water extract of leaves is given in Malarial fevers.

Local name: Chedaigudi

LAMIACEAE

Hyptis suaveolens (L.) Poit.

Common. Bonda Hills

The expressed juice of fresh leaf is applied locally to check bleeding. Bruised leaves are rubbed locally to check itching.

Local name: Gondri

Leucas aspera (Willd.) Link

Common. Khairaput

The juice of leaf is applied is scorpion sting.

Local name: Goiso

NYCTAGINACEAE

Boerhavia diffusa L.

Common. Govindpalli

The decoction of root is given in burning micturition.

Local name: Puruni

AMARANTHACEAE

Achyranthes aspera L.

Common. Tuseipoda

The leaf juice is given internally in Leucorrhoea.

Local name: Ginisar

Amaranthus spinosus L.

Common. Bonda Hills.

The juice of leaves is applied locally in snake-bite.

Local name: Kontamariso

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE

Aristolochia indica L.

Rare. Chilipadar

The juice of fresh root is given in snake-bite.

Local name: Iswar

LAURACEAE

Litsea glutinosa (Lour.) Robins.

Frequent. Bonda Hills

The juice/resin of stem bark is applied daily to cure chronic wounds.

Local name: Debsonda

EUPHORBIACEAE

Acalypha indica L.

Common. Dasmandpur

Leaf juice is used as nasal drops in head ache.

Local name: Nakkachona

Cleistanthus collinus (Roxb.) Benth.ex Hook.f.

Common. Balimela

The juice of bark is applied externally in snake-bite.

Local name: Korda

Euphorbia ligularia Roxb.

Planted. Chingdaguda

Latex is applied on the sides of the eyes to remove infections.

A bunch of leaves is dipped in mustard oil, warmed and applied externally in stomach ache.

Local name: Thua

Phyllanthus reticulatus Poir.

Frequent. Govindpalli

The paste of leaves is applied locally in Filaria.

Local name: Jejhang

Ricinus communis L.

Frequent. Bondapoda

The paste of root is applied in piles.

Local name: Joda

MORACEAE

Ficus benghalensis L.

Frequent. Boipariguda

The bark powder with equal quantity of the root powder of *Withania somnifera* is taken with milk for vigour.

Local name: Bor

Ficus hispida L.f.

Common: Koyagiri

The latex mixed in water is administered to children suffering from Diarrhoea.
Local name: Balu dimri

ORCHIDACEAE

Vanda tessellata (Roxb.)Hk. ex G. Don.
Common. Chitrakonda
The powder of wholeplant is used in Rheumatism.
*Local name:*Rasna

ZINGIBERACEAE

Costus speciosus (Koen.) Sm.
Frequent. Bonda Hills
The juice of rhizome is given in snake-bite.
Local name: Keukonda

Curcuma angustifolia Roxb.
Frequent. Kalimela
The powder of the tuber is mixed in hot water and taken internally in Diarrhoea.
Local name: Palua

DIOSCOREACEAE

Dioscorea bulbifera L.
Common. Bonda Hills
After prolonged boiling the tubers are eaten.
*Local name:*Pitta alu

LILIACEAE

Asparagus racemosus Willd.
Frequent. Dasmandpur
The juice of tubers with a little honey is given in Spermatorrhoea.
Local name: Deodani

Urginea indica (Roxb.) Kunth
Frequent. Chitrakonda
The paste of bulb is applied externally in joint pains.
Local name: Bona piaz

SMILACACEAE

Smilax zeylanica L.
Frequent. Bonda poda
The paste of root is given internally in dysentery.
Local name: Mootri

CYPERACEAE

Cyperus rotundus L.
Frequent. Boipariguda
The powder of tuber is taken regularly to check indigestion.

Local name: Matha

ARECACEAE

Caryota urens L.

Frequent. Mudulipoda

The country liquor 'Solopo' tapped from this tree is given for 30 days to check Spermatorrhoea. *Local name:* Solopo

POACEAE

Cymbopogon martinii (Roxb.) Wats.

Frequent. Bondaghats

The decoction of leaves is taken in severe colds.

Local name: Dhanantri

Imperata cylindrica (L.) Raeusch.

Frequent. Kalimela

The powder of root with honey is use as a tonic.

Local name: Chhona ghas

GNETACEAE

Gnetum ula Brongn.

Frequent. Bonda ghats

Fruit is roasted and eaten in Rheumatism.

Local name: Lolorimal

THELYPTERIDACEAE

Christella dentata (Forssk.) Brownsey & Jermy

Frequent. Bonda Hills

Young frond is eaten as sag.

Local name: Kokkodi

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