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TRADITIONAL MEDICINAL FLORA HABITUATED IN VARIOUS REGIONS OF YSR (KADAPA) DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Plants have been used both in the prevention and cure of various diseases of humans and their pets. With the advent of human civilization, many systems of therapy have been developed primarily based on plants. Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Siddha, Unani, etc. are our traditional systems of medicines. The plant-based traditional medical systems continue to provide the *primary health care* to more than three-quarters of the world's populace. Ethnobotanical research is the need for the documentation of traditional knowledge pertaining to the medicinal plant utilization for the greater benefit of mankind. The present study expresses the ethnic information on the various forest regions located in YSR district of Andhra Pradesh. Authentic information about antidotes for various diseases, poisonous bites and for external applications in several skin diseases and wounds of the plants located in different forest areas is given by the tribal people who are residing at nearby forest, at the deep forest and at the foot of hilly forests. Antidotes using are different plant parts like leaves, fruits, stem bark, tubers and roots in the form of paste, powder, juice, infusion, decoction, and in crude form and even some times mixed with other additives like goat milk, butter milk and urine of infants, goat and sheep. The present study brought to light the unrevealed valuable medicinal plant species habituated in the forest region of various longitudes located in YSR District.

Key Words: *Ethnobotany, Medicinal plants, YSR District, Tribes*

INTRODUCTION

The YSR district previously named as Cuddapah district, occupies an area of 15,938 square kilometres (6,154 sq mi), with nearly 33% of it under forests (Srivastava et al., 2010). YSR District is surrounded by Kurnool district on the North, Chittoor district on the South, Nellore district and Prakasam district on the East and Anantapur District on the West. The forests of the district are of a dry deciduous type. The main rivers in this district are Penna, Chitravathi, Kunderu, Papaghni, Sagileru and Cheyeru. Each river is connected with very large forest in all over the District. The forest areas distributed in YSR District are vellikonda forest, Palakonda forest, Nallamala forest, Lankamala forest and Yerramala forest. Regarding soils in YSR District black corson soil lands are 24%, black soil 19%, sandy soil lands 4%, and red soil lands 25%. The first variety lands are very fertile. Sand soil lands are not so fertile. Due to the water resources and various lands scope of soils the hills of YSR District is rich with flora and fauna. The difference in the flora is very clear from foot of forest to forest. And is clearly distinguished by the tribes and are using them for curing several diseases.

The YSR District is one of the districts in Rayalaseema area, with an uneven, isolated rainfall in different parts of the district and with large dry tracts. The District's normal rainfall is 750 mm it gets its major portion of rainfall (around 65%) during June-September period through South- West Monsoon. More than 25% of its average rainfall comes from North-East Monsoon during October-December. It gets its remaining 10% of its rainfall during Winter Period (January-February) and in Hot Weather Period (March-May). Based on the Agro-climatic conditions the District falls both in Southern and scarce rainfall zone. The district has a population around 30,00,000 of which approximately 5,50,000 belong to Scheduled Caste and 80,000 belong to Scheduled Tribes constituting nearly 18% and 3.0% of the

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population respectively. The tribal inhabitants of this area are Chenchus, Yerukulas and Yanadis or Irulas tribal groups.

The forest area in YSR District is 5,050 km². It is 32.87% of the district area. In the northeast part of the district rainfall is high. Red Sanders *Pterocarpus santalinus* (Fabaceae), an endemic and endangered tree species of medicinal value is available in plenty in this area. This is the only area in India where Red Sanders, Often referred to as 'Rakta-chandanam' or 'Yerra-chandanam' (red sandalwood) is available. A National park is set up in Seshachalam hills for prospecting wild animals. The forest of YSR district is covered with vast flora like *Couroupita guianensis* Aubl., *Dichrostachys cinerea* (L.) Wight & Arn. , *Gmelina asiatica* L. *Helicteres isora* L., *Shorea tumbuggaia* Roxb., *Thespesia populnea* (Linn.) Sol. *Vitex negundo* L. etc. The climate of Kadapa district is dry type, its minimum temperature, in November-January, at about 28-30 C. The hottest temperature ranges between the 40-45 ranges during April-May.

Various research groups are focussed on elucidation of phytochemical analysis of medicinal flora located in forest regions of YSR District. Each group is focused only a particular area of forest for their study. R.V.Reddy (1995) did his PhD on Ethnobotanical and Phytochemical Studies on Medicinal Plant Resources of Cuddapah District. R.V. Reddy et al. (1995, 1996) noted the ethnobotany of *Aristolochia* and reported the anti-fertility crude drugs from Cuddapah district. R.V. Reddy et al. (1997) reported the ethnomedicine for ephemeral fevers and anthrax in cattle from Cuddapah district. K.N.Reddy et al. (2007) published a paper on Ethnobotanical studies on medicinal plants of Seshachalam hills in Cuddapah district. S.R. Reddy et al. (2011) studied on Ethnobotanical survey of Seshachalam hill ranges Kadapa district.

The modern medicine is the only one using extensively against various illnesses of human and animals. It is well known fact that the allopathy besides acting against a particular illness, causing side effects. The natural drugs are the safest and are ancient. Because of side effects with modern drugs people prefer to go for safest ancient drugs, i.e., natural drugs. In this connection, the present study emphasizes the availability of medicinal resources in the forest regions of YSR District, so that the potentials of the ethnobotanical research and the need for the documentation of traditional knowledge pertaining to the medicinal plant utilization for the greater benefit of mankind.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted among the tribal groups such as Yanadis, Chenchus, Yerukulas and Irulas who are practicing traditional medicine in different forest regions of YSR District. Frequent field surveys were carried out during different seasons in 2009-11. Ethnobotanical data were collected as per the methodology suggested by Jain (1991). The data was collected through interviews and discussions among the local traditional healers in their local language (Telugu). The medicinal plant specimens were collected and are deposited in the herbarium of N.B.K.R Medicinal Plant Research Centre, Vidyanagar, Nellore District, A.P., India. The collected medicinal plants were identified taxonomically using "The Flora of Presidency of Madras" (Gamble, 1935).

The survey has been conducted in the tribal villages located in all the areas of sheshachalam forest and hills, Vellikonda forest, Palakonda forest, Nallamala forest, Lankamala forest and Yerramala forest. Survey was also carried out in Southern tropical dry deciduous forest regions of the hills, scrub forest in the plains, suothern dry mixed deciduous forest, patches of Dry Red Sanders bearing forests and *Hardwickia bipinnata* forest, Tropical thorn forests and Tropical dry evergreen forest of YSR District. The whole study is carried out with the permission of Revenue and Forest Department of YSR District.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The medicinal properties of total 144 plant species belongs to 30 families have been identified in the present study. These 144 plants belong to 96 genera and are having a high medicinal value is elucidated in the present study.

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Table 1: Plant species (studied in YSR District) arranged family wise, with botanical, vernacular and family name, habit, location and ethnic uses

S. No.	Botanical Name	Vernacular Name and Habit	Family	Location	Medicinal Uses
1.	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> (L.) Moench.	Bendakaya, Shrub	Malvaceae	Rajampet	Bronchitis, pneumonia: Decoction of leaves is used.
2.	<i>Acacia eburnea</i> (L.f.) Willd.	Marmathi, Tree	Mimosaceae	Balapalli	Stem bark is used in the treatment of Rheumatic fever.
3.	<i>Acacia leucopholea</i> (Roxb.) Willd.	Tella tumma, Tree	Mimosaceae	Ontimitta, Rajampet	Dropsy: Stem bark Decoction mixed with jiggery, pepper and garlic given orally.
4.	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Willd. Ex Del.	Nalla tumma, Tree	Mimosaceae	Chitvel	Seed and Gum Resin is used in the treatment of Ulcer, Skin disease, Diabetes.
5.	<i>Acacia pennata</i> (L.) Willd.	Shrub	Mimosaceae	Kadapa	Asthma: Fresh stem sap is sucked daily once till cure.
6.	<i>Acacia sinuata</i> (Lour.) Merr.	Shikaya, Straggling shrub	Mimosaceae	Balapalli, Chitvel	Asthma: Juice of green bark is given in small doses daily for few days as an effective remedy.
7.	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i> (L.) Willd.	Dirasana, Tree	Mimosaceae	Chitvel	Psoriasis: Stem barks extract given orally and past as application.
8.	<i>Albizia odoratissima</i> (L.f.) Benth.	Chinduga, Tree	Mimosaceae	Chitvel	Night blindness: leaf extract as eye drops and decoction gives orally.
9.	<i>Atalantia recemosa</i> Wight & Arn.	Kada nimma, Tree	Rutaceae	Balapalli, Chitvel	Fruit is used in the treatment of Cough, Fever.
10.	<i>Ampelocissus latifolia</i> (Roxb.) Planch.	Bedasateega, Woody climber	Vitaceae	Guvvalac heruvu, Rajamani penta	Ophthalmia: One, two drops of leaf juice is poured in to eyes twice a day for three days.
11.	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	Jeedimamidi, Tree	Anacardiaceae	Seshachalam	Ulcers: Bark paste as application.
12.	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Sitaphalam, Small tree	Annonaceae	Rajampet	Leaf is used in the treatment of Tonsils.
13.	<i>Arachis hypogea</i> L.	Veruchanaga,	Fabaceae	Rayavaru	Seed oil is used in the

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		Herb		m	treatment of Infantile paralysis , Abdominal pain.
14.	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L	Bramhadandi	Papavaraceae	Chitvel R.f.	Cough : Leaf decoction given orally.
15.	<i>Aspidopterys indica</i> (Willd.) Hochr	Bandikota teega, Shrub	Malpighiaceae	Chitvel R.f	Whole plant is used in the treatment of skin diseases.
16.	<i>Bauhinia malabarica</i> Roxb	Pulichinta, Tree	Caesalpiniaceae	Rajampet	Whole plant is used in the treatment of skin diseases.
17.	<i>Bauhinia tomentosa</i> L	Kanchini, Tree	Caesalpiniaceae	Nethivaripalli	A decoction of the root-bark is also administered for the treatment of dysentery.
18.	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> L	Madapaku chettu, Tree	Caesalpiniaceae	Chitvel	The root decoction is used in dyspepsia and as an antidote to snake poison or bites.
19.	<i>Boswellia serrata</i> Roxb.	Guggilapumanu, Tree	Bursaraceae	Chitvel, Siddavatham	Snake bite: Stem bark extract given orally.
20.	<i>Brassica nigra</i> (L.)Koch	Avalu, Herb	Brassicaceae	Chitvel, Rajampet	Asthma: Oil mixed with a little camphor and is massaged over the back of the chest till cure.
21.	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.)Taub	Moduga, Tree	Fabaceae	Balapalli, Chitvel	Asthma: Seed paste is taken orally along with fresh cow's milk early in the morning for 20 days.
22.	<i>Cadaba fruticosa</i> (L.)Druce	Adamorinika Shrub	Capparaceae	Guvvalacheruvu	Leaf paste as application on the white spots.
23.	<i>Cadaba trifoliata</i> (Roxb.) Wight & Arn	Chekondadi Shrub	Capparaceae	Balapalli	Root is used in the treatment of Antiphlogistic.
24.	<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Mill sp	Kandulu, Shrub	Fabaceae	Chitvel	Leaf juice in doses of two to three drops of poured in to eyes for 5 days to treat corneal opacity.
25.	<i>Calycopteris floribunda</i> (Roxb.)	Adavi jama/Puttangi, Shrub	Combretaceae	Chitvel, Kadapa	Wounds: Leaf paste as application.
26.	<i>Canavalia gladiata</i> (Jacq.) DC	Thamba, Stout twiner	Fabaceae	Balapalli	Pod is used in the treatment of Burning

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27.	<i>Capparis grandis</i> L.	Dudhuppi, Small tree	Capparaceae	Chitvel R.f	sensation, Ulcers. Asthma : stem bark decoction mixed with black pepper and garlic given orally.
28.	<i>Capparis sepiaria</i> L	Nalluppi, Thorny climber	Capparaceae	Chitvel R.f.	Root , Shoot and Sap swallowed for three days.
29.	<i>Capparis zeylanica</i> L	Adonda, Thorny climbing shrub	Capparaceae	Balapalli R.f.	Root bark, Garlic and pepper ground and given orally with hot water. Diet boiled rice with red chilli powder and garlic.
30.	<i>Cardiospermum Canescens</i> Wall	Pedda budda Climber	Sapindaceae	Balapalli, Seshachal am	Rheumatism : Plant or leaf decoction given orally.
31.	<i>Careya arborea</i> Roxb	Gadava, Tree	Myrtaceae	Balapalli, Chitvel	Dysentery : Stem bark extract given orally.
32.	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L	Rela, Tree	Caesalpiniaceae	Balapalli, Chitvel	Diarrhoea: Seed powder orally.
33.	<i>Cassia pumila</i> Lam	Nalla jeeluga., Herb	Caesalpiniaceae	Duggamm akonda, Seshachal am	Purgativa : Seeds powdered given orally.
34.	<i>Cassia siamea</i> Lam	Sima tangedu Tree	Caesalpiniaceae	Balapalli, Chitvel	Leaf: Toxic to grazing animals
35.	<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	Thantipumokk a, Herb	Caesalpiniaceae	Chitvel, Kutalamar ri	Leaf is used in the treatment of Skin diseases, Blood diseases.
36.	<i>Cayratia Pedata</i> (Lam.) Juss ex gagnep	Gummaditeega , Climbing shrub	Vitaceae	Balapalli	The leaves are used as a remedy for ulcers and diarrhoea.
37.	<i>Cayratia trifolia</i> (L.)	Kamputeega Climbing shrub	Vitaceae	Rajampet	Root ssis used in the treatment of Boils.
38.	<i>Ceiba Pentandra</i> (L.)Geartn	Tellaburaga Tree	Bombacaceae	Rajampet, Siddavata m	Root is used in the treatment of Cobra bite, Scorpion-sting.
39.	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i> L.	Palateega, Climbing shrub	Menispermaceae	Balapalli R.f.	Snake bite: Roots dried, powder and given orally with water in three doses.
40.	<i>Cissus Pallida</i> (Wight	Nalla teega,	Vitaceae	Balapalli,	Root is used in the

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	& Arn.) Planch	Shrub		Chitvel	treatment of
41.	<i>Cleome chelidonii</i> L.f	Thota vovinta, herb	Capparaceae	Balapalli R.f.	Rheumatic swellings. Whole plant is used in the treatment of skin troubles.
42.	<i>Cleome gynandra</i> L.	Vaminta, Tall herb	Capparaceae	Rajampet	Fever: Root decoction given orally.
43.	<i>Cleome monophylla</i> L	Gaddivominta, Herb	Capparaceae	Pincha	Root is used in the treatment of Restore consciousness.
44.	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> L	Kukkavaminta, Herb	Capparaceae	Balapalli R.f.	Head ache: Leaf paste as application.
45.	<i>Cochlospermum religiosum</i> (L.) Alston	Kondagogu, Tree	Cochlospermaceae	Balapalli, Rajampet, Kadapa, palakonda	Jaundice: Stem bark extract given orally.
46.	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.) Diels	Climber	(Menispermaceae	Balapalli R.f.	Leucorrhoea: Leaves squeezed in water and is solidified extract given orally.
47.	<i>Combretum albidum</i> G	Yada teega, Climber	Combretaceae	Siddavatu m, Palakonda range	Eye diseases: Stem juice is used for eye diseases.
48.	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i> L.	Janumu, Herb	Tiliaceae	Rajampet, Settigunta	Stomach ache: Seed powder mixed in water given orally.
49.	<i>Corchorus trilocularis</i> L	Banki tuturu, Shrub	Tiliaceae	Rajampet	Whole plant is used in the treatment of Abdominal viscera.
50.	<i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> Lam.	Herb	Fabaceae	Balapalli	Leaf is used in the treatment of Wounds, Boils.
51.	<i>Crotalaria ramosissima</i> Roxb	Herb	Fabaceae	Balapalli , Chitvel	Root is used in the treatment of Purgative.
52.	<i>Crotalaria retusa</i> L	Pottigilligichcha, Shrub	Fabaceae	Chitvel, Kadapa	Leaf is used in the treatment of Scabies.
53.	<i>Crotalaria verrucosa</i> L	Gilligicha, Yerr i janumu, Shrub	Fabaceae	Balapalli, Kadapa	Whole plant is used in the treatment of Leucorrhoea.
54.	<i>Cycas beddomei</i> W.T.T	Peritha, Small shrub	Cycadaceae	Kodurhills	Cough: Leaves boiled in water in decoction given orally.

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55.	<i>Dalbergia lanceolaria</i> L	Patchari, Tree	Fabaceae	Chitvel	Cardiac complaints, malaria: Stem bark decoction given orally.
56.	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> Roxb	Cittegi, Tree	Fabaceae	Chitvel, Kadapa	Root is used in the treatment of Leprosy, Leucoderma.
57.	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb	Errasissu, Tree	Fabaceae	Chitvel	Gonorrhoea: Leaf decoction given orally.
58.	<i>Decaschistia crotonifolia</i> Wight & Arn	Kondagogu, Shrub	Malvaceae	Chitvel, Nethivaripalli	Leaf is used in the treatment of Hydrocele.
59.	<i>Delonix elata</i> (L.) Gamble	Sunkesula, Tree	Caesalpiniaceae	Chitvel	Stem bark is used in the treatment of Sinus wound, Glandular swellings.
60.	<i>Delonix regia</i> (Boj. ex Hook	Turai, Tree	Caesalpiniaceae	Chitvel Rafin	Flower is used in the treatment of Dysmenorrhoea
61.	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> (L.) DC	Gitanaram, Shrub	Fabaceae	Chitvel	Asthma, Cough, Fever: Root decoction given orally or Two spoonfuls root paste mixed with a spoonful of honey is administered daily twice.
62.	<i>Desmodium pulchellum</i> (L.) Benth	Deyyapu mokka, Shrub	Fabacea	Balapalli, Pincha	Eye problems: Leaf juice is used for eye infection.
63.	<i>Flemingia strobilifera</i> (L.) R.Br. ex Aiton Hort	Nallabaddu, Shrub	Fabaceae	Chillakonda	Root is used in the treatment of Hysteria.
64.	<i>Grewia hirsuta</i> Vahl	Chittijana, Hairy shrub	Tiliacea	Chinthara supalli, Vempalli	Diarrhoea, Dysentery: Root powder in milk given orally.
65.	<i>Grewia orientalis</i> L	Bampudu, Shrub	Tiliaceae	Balapalli, Seshachalam	Whole plant is used in the treatment of skin diseases.
66.	<i>Grewia tenax</i> (Forsk.) Fiori	Gundukadira, Shrub	Tiliaceae	Balapalli, Guvvalacheruvu	Root is used in the treatment of Snake bite.
67.	<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> Lam	Rudraksha, Tree	Sterculiaceae	Balapalli, Chitvel	Fruit is used in the treatment of Pectoral.
68.	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> L	Gongura, Shrub	Malvaceae	Pincha	Leaves is used in the treatment of Rheumatism

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69.	<i>Hibiscus rosasinensis</i> L.	Dasani, Shrub	Malvaceae	Kadapa	Throat infection : Three to four flowers are chewed for 4-6 times each with an interval of 3-4hrs.
70.	<i>Hiptage benghalensis</i> (L.) Kurz	Madhavi-teega, Climber	Malpighiaceae	Rajampet	Diarrhoea, Dysentery : Leaf juice given orally.
71.	<i>Hybanthus enneaspermus</i> (L.)F.V. Muell	Ratnapurusha, Herb	Violaceae	Balapalli	Sperm production :Leaves chewed and sap swallowed .
72.	<i>Indigofera aspalathoides</i> Vahl, ex DC	Nela vempali, Shrub	Fabaceae	Pincha	Whole plant is used in the treatment of Skin diseases, Cancer.
73.	<i>Indigofera cassioides</i> Rottl. ex DC	Siralli, Shrub	Fabaceae	Chitvel	Asthma : Roots are crushed with black pepper and the exact is administered in doses of two spoonful twice a day for 5days.
74.	<i>Indigofera linnaei</i> Ali	Yerrapalleru, Herb	Fabacea	Settigunta	Antifertility: One teaspoonful of Root decoction once in a day is given orally for 6days.
75.	<i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i> Forsk	Kondavempali, Shrub	Fabaceae	Balapalli R.F	Whole plant is used in the treatment of Stimulant.
76.	<i>Lalab purpureus</i> (L.) Sweet	Chikkudu, Pandhirichikku du, Twiner	Fabaceae	Rajampet R.F	Fruit is used in the treatment of Head ache, Cholera.
77.	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i> (Hout.) Enum Merr	Gumpini,Tree	Anacardiaceae	Chitvel, K.G.Penta	Bone fracture: Fruit is used in the treatment of paste as poultice.
78.	<i>Lepisanthes tetraphylla</i> (Vahl.)	Korivi ,Tree	Sapindaceae	Chitvel R.f. Radlk.	Leaf is used in the treatment of Dandruff.
79.	<i>Leucaena latisiliqua</i> (L.) Gills	Kaniti, Tree	Mimosaceae	Rajampet, Siddavatu m	whole plant is used in the treatment of Skin diseases.
80.	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> L	Velaga, Tree	Rutacea	Cowakonda	Body pains: Root extract given orally.
81.	<i>Maerua apetala</i> (Roth)Jacobs	Tree	Capparaceae	Guvvalacheruvu	Whole plant is used in the treatment of skin diseases.
82.	<i>Malvastrum Coromandelianum</i> (L) Garcke	Herb	Malvaceae	Balapalli, Rajampet	Whole plant is used in the treatment of Dysentery.
83.	<i>Melochia Corchorifolia</i>	Ganugapindiku	Sterculiaceae	Balapalli,	Leaves and Roots is

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	L	ra,Shrub		Settigunta	used in the treatment of Dysentery.
84.	<i>Miliusa montana</i> Gard. ex Hook. f. & Thoms	Shrub	Annonaceae	Balapalli R.f.	Leaves are used in the treatment of Arthritis.
85.	<i>Mimosa hamata</i> Willd	Undra, Shrub	Mimosaceae	Kadapa	Whole plant is used in the treatment of Skin diseases.
86.	<i>Mimosa prainiana</i> Gamble	Sandra, Shrub	Mimosaceae	Palakonda	whole plant is used in the treatment of Skin diseases
87.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Attapatti, Herb	Mimosaceae	Balapalli, Chitvel	Asthma: About 20ml of plant decoction is given with honey twice daily for a month.
88.	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.) Spreng	Karivepaku, Shrub	Rutaceae	Kadapa	Cough: Leaf extract is mixed with honey is given 5times.
89.	<i>Murraya paniculata</i> (L.) Jacq.	Nagagolunga, Shrub	Rutaceae	Balapalli, Kutalamarri	The leaves and roots are given for beneficial in the treatment of influenza, head ache and abdominal pains.
90.	<i>Naravelia zeylanica</i> (L.)	Climbing shrub	Ranunculaceae	Chitvel R.f.	Cough and cold: Crushed whole plant is inhaled for quick relief.
91.	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn	Erra-tamara, Aquatic herb	Nymphaeaceae	Balapalli R.f.	Asthma: Flower juice is taken orally 3 times a day till cure.
92.	<i>Neptunia oleracea</i> Lour	Neeruthalavapu, Herb	Mimosaceae	Balapalli	Earache: The juice of the stem is squeezed in to the ear to cure earache.
93.	<i>Nymphaes nouchali</i> Burm	Tella-kalava, Herb	Nymphaeaceae	K.G.Penta R.f.	Eye problems: Petels are boiled in water and used to wash eyes to cure eye infection.
94.	<i>Opilia amentacea</i> Roxb	Pachapa papati, Climbing shrub	Opiliaceae	Balapalli, Chitvel	The flowers and fruits are cooked in coconut oil and the oil is filtered and applied to hair for strong and long growth. It acts also a lice killer.
95.	<i>Pachygone ovata</i> (Poir) Miers ex Hook	Peddadusaratega, Large climber	Menispermaceae	Balapalli R.f.	Sun stroke leaves squeezed in water and solidified aqueous extract given orally.
96.	<i>Parkinsonia aculeate</i> L	Simatumma,	Caesalpiniaceae	Kadapa	Whole plant is used in

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		Shrub			the treatment of
97.	<i>Pavonia odorata</i> Willd	Chittibenda, Shrub	Malvaceae	Guvvalac heruvu, Palakonda	Cancer. Cough and cold: leaf decoction is taken till cure.
98.	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> (Roxb.)	Seemachinta, Tree	Mimosaceae	Pincha Benth	Seed is used in the treatment of Diabetes
99.	<i>Pleurostyliia opposita</i> (Wall.) Alston	Piyari, Unarmed tree	Celastraceae	Balapalli, Chitvel	Leaf paste is used in the treatment of Wounds
100.	<i>Polyalthia cerasoides</i> (Roxb.)	Gutti, Small tree	Annonaceae	Balapalli R.f.	Along with calcium and turmeric ground made into paste and mixture applied on fracture and bandaged with cloth.
101.	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> (Sonn.)	Naramamidi Tree	Annonaceae	Kadapa	Stem bark is used in the treatment of Diabetes.
102.	<i>Polygala erioptera</i> DC	Herb	Poligalaceae	Seshachalam hills	Leaf is used in the treatment of Wounds.
103.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.)Pierre	Kanuga, Tree	Fabaceae	Pincha	Whooping cough: dry fruits are ground and mixed with pepper powder 10gr is given once daily with pepper powder.
104.	<i>Portulaca pilosa</i> L	Beddakura, Herb	Portulacaceae	Chitvel, Vempalli R.f.	Gonorrhoea: the leaves lemon juice and coconut milk ground 1 to 2 spoons full of the extract once a day is given orally for 5 days.
105.	<i>Prosopis chilensis</i> (Molina)	Sarkar tumma Shrub	Mimosaceae	kadapa	Whole plant is used in the treatment of Skin diseases.
106.	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i> (L.) Druce	Jammi chettu, Tree	Mimosaceae	Balapalli, Chitvel	Stem bark & Fruit: Diarrhoea, Dysentery Cough ,Skin diseases.
107.	<i>Psidium guvava</i> L	Jama, Tree	Myrtaceae	Chitvel, Kadapa	Cholera & Diarrhoea : The leaves has been used in cholera in arresting vomiting and diarrhoea.
108.	<i>Psoralea corylifolia</i> L	Bapunga, Shrub	Fabaceae	Balapalli, Chitvel	Asthma: decoction of fruits is taken internally.
109.	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb	Yegi, Tree	Fabaceae	Vempalli, Kadapa	Diabetes Aqueous extract of wood given orally.
110.	<i>Quisqualis indica</i> L	Rangonimalle,	Combretaceae	Kadapa	Fruit & Seed:

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		Climbing shrub			Diarrhoea, fever ,skin diseases.
111.	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L	Mullangi, Herb	Brassicaceae	Rajampet	Seed powder is given orally for 1 week twice a day against irregular menstrice
112.	<i>Rhus mysorensis</i> G.Don	Sitha/Sundhara kampa, Small tree	Anacardiaceae	Palakonda Mudanped	Stem bark along with fruits on Nigella sativa ground in milk and applied.
113.	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i> (L.) DC	Gadickikkuduk aya, Twining herb	Fabaceae	K.G.Penta ,Seshachalam	Piles: Leaf paste as poultice.
114.	<i>Rhynchosia suaveolens</i> (L.f.)DC	Adavi kandi, Hairyclimbing shrub	Fabaceae	chitvel	Whole plant is used in the treatment of Skin diseases.
115.	<i>Rothia indica</i> (L.) Druce	Nuchakura, Herb	Fabaceae	Balapalli	Whole plant is used in the treatment of skin diseases.
116.	<i>Schleichera oleosa</i> (Lour.) Oken	Pulasaram/Sali kukati, Tree	Sapindaceae	Chitvel	Bark juice with seed powder of <i>Thespesia lampas</i> is prepared. One spoon is taken twice a day with hot water till cure.
117.	<i>Scutia myrtina</i> (Burm.f.) Kurz	Gariki, Thorny shr	Rhamnaceae	Balapalli, Rajampet	Bronchitis: infusion of flowers is administered till cure.
118.	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> L.f.	Nalla jeedi, Tree	Anacardiaceae	Guvvalacheruvu	Leprosy :Leaf past as application.
119.	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.)Poir	Avesi, Tree	Fabaceae	Chitvel	Flowers are used as curry for night blindness.
120.	<i>Sesbania sesban</i> (L.) Merr	Suiminta, Small tree	Fabaceae	Rajampet	Seed is used in the treatment of Diarrhoea, Skin eruption.
121.	<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm.f.,S	Medabirusaku, Shrub	Malvaceae	Proddutur	Diabetes: root decoction mixed with the root power of <i>Asparagus recemosa</i> given orally.
122.	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> L	Athibala, Gubatada, Shrub	Malvaceae	Rajampet, Guvvalacheruvu	Asthma: Root decoction given orally.
123.	<i>Sida Spinosa</i> L	Nagabala, Shrub	Malvaceae	Balapalli	The root bark and the root is used as a demulcent in irritability of the

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124.	<i>Spondias pinnata</i> (L.f.)Kurz	Adavimaamidi, Tree	Anacardiaceae	Kadapa	bladder and in gonorrhoea. Whooping cough : two to three roasted seeds are chewed 2 to 3 times a day for 1 to 2 days.
125.	<i>Sterculia urens</i> Roxb	Errapunikichettu, Tree	Sterculiaceae	Balapalli, Pincha	Dysentery : Gum mixed in water given orally.
126.	<i>Sterculia foetida</i> L.	Gurapa, Tree	Sterculiaceae	Balapalli R.f., Chitvel	Leaf is used in the treatment of Diuretic.
127.	<i>Stylosanthes fruticosa</i> (Retz.)Alston	Rameta, Woody under shrub	Fabaceae	Chitvel, Kadapa	Leaf is used in the treatment of Diarrhoea, Cold.
128.	<i>Syzygium alternifolium</i> (Wight)	Mogi, Tree	Myrtaceae	Balapalli, Kadapa	Diabetes: Seed powder 3 times a day with water , after food for diabetes.
129.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Neredu, Tree	Myrtaceae	Nethivaripalli, Gurramkonda	Leaf paste is applied on forehead to cure redness of eye..
130.	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (L.) Pers.	Vempalli, Shrub	Fabaceae	Ontimitta, Pincha	Flower juice is applied for the treatment of eye inflammation.
131.	<i>Tephrosia villosa</i> (L.) Pers	Nugu vempali Shrub	Fabaceae	Chitvel, Seshachalam	Whole plant is used in the treatment of Dropsy.
132.	<i>Teramnus labialis</i> (L.f.) Spreng	Mashaparni,, Herb	Fabaceae	Rajampet	Root is used in the treatment of Fever.
133.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb. ex DC	Tella maddi, Tree	Combretaceae	Balapalli	Asthma and bronchitis: bark is boiled in water and the decoction is taken orally till cure.
134.	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Geartn.	Tandra, Tree	Combretaceae	Balapalli, Chitvel	Dropsy: Fruits along with those of T.. chebula and Emblica officinalis dried powdered and given orally with honey,
135.	<i>Terminalia coriacea</i> (Roxb.)	TNalla maddhi, Tree	Combretaceae	Nethivaripalli, Kadapa	Fruit is used in the treatment of Diabetes .
136.	<i>Terminalia pallida</i> Brandis,	Tella karaka, Tree	Combretaceae	Balapalli, Chitvel	Fruit is used in the treatment of Diarrhoea, diabetes, Dysentery.
137.	<i>Terminalia paniculata</i>	Neemeeri, Tree	Combretaceae	Balapalli,	The bark is credited

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	Roth			Seegalaby lu	with diuretic and cardiotonic properties.
138.	<i>Tiliacora acuminta</i> (Lam.) Hook. f. & Thoms	Kappatheega, Climber	Menispermaceae	Balapalli R.f	Root is used in the treatment of Snakebite.
139.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (wild.) Miers ex Hook	Tippateega, Climber	Menispermaceae	Balapalli R.f. and Chitvel R.f	Cough: Dried stem, dried zinger, black pepper and long pepper are powdered and taken in doses of two spoon full with honey.
140.	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i> (L.) Lam	Kondamirapa, S hrub	Rutaceae	Balapalli	Blood motions: root bark powdered and given orally with water or as decoction.
141.	<i>Ventilago madaraspatana</i> Geartn	ErraShuratalate egaWoody climber	Rhamnaceae	Balapalli, Kodur	Plant paste as is used in the treatment of application Itch, Ulcers.
142.	<i>Vigna radiate</i> (L.) Wikzek	Patcha pesara Herb	Fabaceae	Rajampet	Whole plant is used in the treatment of Cancer.
143.	<i>Vigna trilobata</i> (L.) Verdc	Pilli pesar, Herb	Fabaceae	Rajampet	Eye deseases : fresh seed decoction with past of zinger(3:1) is used as cure for night blindness.
144.	<i>Walsura trifolia</i> (A.Juss.	Valarasi tree	Meliaceae	Balapalli, Chitvel Harms	Stem bark past as is used in the treatment of skin diseases.
145.	<i>Zornia gibbosa</i> Span	Uhunnal Herb	Fabaceae	Seshachalam, Chinthagunnta	Root is used in the treatment of Dysentery.

Fabaceae is the most dominant family occupying 23.61 % (34 species), followed by Mimosaseae 10.41 % (15 species), Capparaceae and Caesalpiniaceae 6.94 % each (10 species in each family), Malvaceae 6.25 % (9 species), Combretaceae 5.55 % (8 species), Menispermaceae, Rutaceae and Anacardiaceae 3.47 % each (5 species in each family), Annonaceae, Sterculiaceae and Vitaceae 2.77 % each (4 species in each family). The other 18 families contributed three, two or one species each. Among all the species, trees are the dominated group of plants occupying 37.5 % (54 species), followed by shrubs 36.11% (52 species) herbs 18.05 % (26 species) and climbers 8.33 % (12 species).

Out of 144 species, only *Cycas beddomei*, is included in Red Data Book of Indian Plants. Approximately 75% of the plants elucidated were used as oral medicine and the remaining part is for external application, especially on skin. The majority of the above medicinal plants are used in making different types of ailments. The main ailments in the study area were boils, cough, diabetes, dysentery, dyspepsia, ear-ache, fever, foot cracks, gastric troubles, general debility, gout, insect sting, jaundice, paralysis, mouth ulcers, rheumatism, scorpion sting, skin diseases, snake bite, stomach-ache, tooth-ache and wounds. The

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treatment of skin diseases and indigestion is most common for the most of medicinal species survey in this study.

Majority of medicines used are prepared from the material drawn from single plant. In some cases the plant mixtures of various species were used. Addition of different mixture in most of the cases is based on type and severity of the disease. Most of the plants were used directly without any additives. But acceptability was improved for the oral remedies by the addition of additives like common salt, goat milk, butter milk, urine of cow, some heavy metals (Zn, Cu and Hg) etc.

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