Diversity, Utilization pattern and indigenous uses of floristic diversity in Murari Devi and surrounding areas of Mandi District, Himachal Pradesh (India)

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Abstract

The value of medicinal plants in traditional healthcare practices provides clues to latest areas of research and in biodiversity conservation is now glowing. However, information on the uses of plants for medicine is deficient from interior areas of Himalaya. Keeping this in view the present study has been conducted to study the diversity, utilization pattern and indigenous uses of floristic diversity in Murari Devi and surrounding areas of Mandi District in Himachal Pradesh, India. A total of 220 species of medicinal plants belonging to 88 families and 184 genera were recorded and used by the inhabitants of the area. These medicinal plants comprise of 31 trees, 134 herbs, 50 shrubs and 05 ferns. From the total 35 were near endemic to Indian Himalayan Region. The present study represents an area specific approach for short or long term management planning in the study area, using information on different attributes.

Keywords: Diversity, indigenous uses, utilization pattern, Murari Devi, Himachal Pradesh

INTRODUCTION

The Himalaya is one of the most astounding natural regions on earth due to its geological, biological, aesthetic, social and ethical values, and the major lifeline of the Indian subcontinent (Johnsingh et al., 1998). The Indian Himalayan Region (IHR) comprises of five biogeographical provinces i.e., Trans, North West (Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh), West (Garhwal and Kumaun), Central (Sikkim and Darjeeling district of West Bengal) and East Himalaya (Arunachal Pradesh) (Rodger & Panwar, 1988). The altitude ranges from 200-8,000m (Anonymous, 1992). The region supports representative, natural, unique and socio-economically important biodiversity (Samant et al., 1998). The vegetation comprises of varied types i.e. tropical, sub-tropical, temperate, sub-alpine and alpine. It supports about 18,440 species of plants of which 25.3% species are endemic to the Himalaya (Singh & Hajra, 1996; Samant et al., 1998). The rich plant diversity of the IHR has been utilized by natives in various forms such as medicine, food/edible, fuel, fodder, agricultural tools, house building and various other purposes. Of the total vascular plants, 1748 species have been reported as medicinal (Samant et al., 1998), 675 species as wild edibles (Samant & Dhar, 1997), 118 species of essential oil yielding medicinal plants (Samant & Palni, 2000), 155 species of sacred plants (Samant & Pant, 2003), 816 species of trees and 279 species of fodder (Samant, 1998).

In Himachal Pradesh, various studies have been carried out on the ecology, ethnobotany and resource utilization pattern of plants. The high species richness and diverse community structure makes Himachal Pradesh as one of the most fascinating reservoirs of floral diversity in the Himalaya (Aswal & Mehrotra, 1994). It supports 32 Wildlife Sanctuaries; 02 National Parks, 01 Biosphere Reserve (i.e., Cold Desert Biosphere Reserve) (Gulati et al., 2004) and 5,000 sacred groves (Sharma et al., 2007). The Mandi district is one of the treasure houses of biodiversity in the State and supports 03 Wildlife Sanctuaries (i.e., Bandli, Nargu and Shikari Devi) (Gulati et al., 2004) and many biodiversity rich forests. The vegetation of the district comprises of sub-
tropical, temperate, sub-alpine and alpine types, and supports a large number of medicinal, wild edibles, rare-endangered, wild relatives of crop plants, native and endemic species, besides providing an ideal home to the wild animals. The inhabitants of the peripheral villages are dependent on the rich biodiversity not only for medicine, wild edibles, fuel, fodder, timber, agricultural tools, fibre, religious, aromatic plants and various non-timber forest products like gums, resins, ornamental plants, etc., but also for recreation and various other purposes including livestock grazing. Due to the unscientific exploitation, excessive grazing, invasive species and habitat degradation, population of many species has been declining at an exponential rate. The perusal of the published literature indicates that district Mandi received a little attention with respect to botanical exploration. The existing information is fragmentary and consists of only sparse accounts of flora and ethnomedicine from the Mandi district (Singh, 1992; Singh, 1993; Gaur & Singh, 1995; Singh, 1996; Sood & Thakur, 2004) and none from the study area, in particular. There are many biodiversity rich areas in the district which are unexplored floristically as well as ecologically, the present study area being no exception. Further, an integrated study to; assess the plant diversity and study the status of native and endemic species; study the utilization pattern of plant diversity including ethnomedicinal knowledge and practices for socio-economic development of the local communities has not been carried out so far. Therefore, there is a need to initiate the study on these lines.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Area

The study area is situated at a distance of 40 Km in the south-west direction of Mandi on Mandi-Hamripur highway. This covers the ‘Sikandra Dhar’ ranges of submontane Himalayas between 31°37’30" N latitudes and 76°49’50" E longitudes (Map 1). Geographically, the area constitutes a part of Mandi (an area formed by the merger of the erstwhile princely states of Mandi and Suket on the formation of Himachal Pradesh on 15 April, 1948). It is bounded by Sundernagar on south, Jogindernagar on north, Chichot on east and Sarkaghat on west. The Murari Devi and surrounding areas falls in Suket, Bhambla and Nagrota Forest Division of Mandi District in Himachal Pradesh with an altitudinal range 807-1,880m amsl. The area is typically mountainous and typical weather is subtropical monsoon (Puri, 1960). Usually, four different seasons represent the area, i.e., Winter (Mid-December to February), Summer (March to June), Rainy (July to Mid September), Autumn (October to November). Winter is calm in low down areas, while it snows on high peak ranges. Springs are warm and fair. Rainy season is the wettest part of the year and characterized by high humidity. Summers are itchy and hot throughout the monsoon periods (Sood & Thakur, 2004). The area is well known for its diverse habitats and rich biodiversity. Climatically, the area is unique; the temperature ranges between 4°C - 41°C. The area is inhabited by a large number of villages. The inhabitants are dependent largely on the forests for medicinal and wild edible plants, fuel, fodder, timber, agricultural tools, religious, fibre, livestock grazing and various other purposes.

Fig 1: Study area
Surveys, data collection and analysis
The study has been conducted in Murari Devi and surrounding areas between 870-1,890 m amsl. 23 villages (Ukhla, Smaila, Plassi, Kot, Baldwara, Bhambla, Sikandra, Bachawan, Kasmela, Math, Bhated, Balra, Alsogi, Chowk, Ambla galu, Kalkhar, Katoh, Badoun, Nadgi, Dabhoi, Trifalghat, Ropadi and Leda) in surroundings areas of the Murari devi were surveyed in different seasons, i.e. winter, summer and rainy to assess the medicinal plant diversity and generate information on utilization of medicinal plants by the inhabitants of the area. The specimens of each species were collected and identified with the help of floras, and research papers (Polunin and Stainton 1984, 1987; Aswal & Mehrotra 1994; Dhaliwal & Sharma 1999; Khullar 1994, 2000). Information on vernacular/local name, life form, nativity, endemics, part/s used and indigenous uses was collected for each species. The data were compiled and analyzed for different parameters of the following Samant & Dhar, 1997 and Samant et al. 1998.

Utilization pattern and Indigenous uses
The representative villages located in the Murari Devi and surrounding areas were selected for the diversity and utilization pattern of medicinal plant species. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) were followed for information generation on the indigenous uses of plants by the inhabitants of the area and also, local knowledgeable people including Vaidyas were interviewed to gather information (Singh et al., 2009). Among the knowledgeable persons, one person was hired to collect medicinal plants from the natural habitat(s). Information generated on the indigenous uses and medicinal values.

Nativity and Endemism
The nativity of species represents the primary evidence or origin, following Anonymous (1883-1970) and Samant et al. (1998). Endemism of a species was identified on distribution range of the species and following Dhar & Samant (1993) and Samant et al. (1998). Species confined to the IHR were considered as endemic, and those with a distribution extending to neighbouring countries (Himalayan region of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan and adjacent states of the IHR) were considered as near endemics (Singh et al., 2009).

RESULTS
Diversity
Total, 220 species (Angiosperms: 211; Gymnosperms: 02 and Pteridophytes: 07) of medicinal plants belonging to 184 genera and 88 families were recorded. Of these, 31 species were trees, 50 shrubs, 134 herbs and 05 ferns (Table 1). The families Lamiaceae (22 spp.), Asteraceae (19 spp.), Fabaceae and Rosaceae (10 spp. each), Poaceae and Solanaceae (7 spp. each), Acanthaceae (5 spp.), Euphorbiaceae, Orchidaceae and Verbenaceae (4 spp. each), Amaranthaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Gentianaceae, Meliaceae, Menispermaceae, Polygonaceae, Rhamnaceae, Ranunculaceae, Rubiaceae, Rutaceae and Urticaceae (3 spp. each) were species rich. Among the genera, Plectranthus (4 spp.), Artemisia, Swertia, Rhamnus and Rubus (3 spp. each) were dominant. A total of 38 families were monotypic (Appendix 1).

Table 1. Taxonomic description of medicinal plant species in Murari Devi and surrounding areas of Mandi district in Himachal Pradesh, India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxonomic Group</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Genera</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Herbs</th>
<th>Shrubs</th>
<th>Trees</th>
<th>Ferns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angiosperms</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnosperms</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pteridophytes</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Utilization pattern

Plants used in indigenous practices prepared and administered in different forms, normally as pastes, decoctions, powders, crushed and mixed in water. The administration of these medicines includes oral absorption, poultice application, inhalation, or other means. Most remedies used for gastrointestinal problems taken internally while those for dermatological problems applied externally. Doses are estimated using a variety of simple measurement units and vary from by disease and the age of the patient. Various parts of the medicinal plant species were used in treatments of different disease categories namely gastro-intestinal problems (dysentery, diarrhoea, gastric, abdominal disorder, indigestion, constipation, ulcer, stomachache, colic, liver, vomiting, cholera, appetite, antihelminthic, dyspepsia, antispasmodic, vermifuge and carminative); dermatological problems (scabies, eczema, boils, burns, swelling, ringworm and other skin diseases); respiratory problems (asthma, bronchitis, cough, cold, sore throat, pneumonia, whooping cough and antiemetic); skeletal-muscular pain problems (rheumatic pain, bone fracture, backache, wounds, cuts, bodyache, inflammation, headache, arthritis and joints); reproductive/urinary systems problems (urinary tract infection, gonorrhea, menstrual disorder, anti-fertility, leucoderma, hysteria, abortifacient, diuretic, menorrhoea, contraceptive, aphrodisiac and kidney); blood related problems (anaemia, blood purifier, haemostatic and bleeding); hepatic/liver problems (jaundice and hepatitis); ENT Problems (ear and eye complaints, throat infection and nasal drops); anti-poisonous (snake bite, scorpion sting, antidote against insect bite and insect repellent); oral/dental problems (blister in mouth and toothache); nervous related problems (epilepsy, sedative, migraine and leprosy) and other miscellaneous problems (Fever, malaria, tonic, insecticide, veterinary diseases, diaphoretic, piles, purgative, abscess, antibacterial, antiseptic, blood pressure, astringent, anti-cancerous and diabetes) as in (Table 2). Most of the plants used to treat more than one disease/ailment and some plants were reportedly used as tonics.(Appendix 1)

Table 2. Different disease categories and their types which are treated with different medicinal plant species in Murari Devi and surrounding areas of Himachal Pradesh, India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Disease Types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gastro-intestinal problems</td>
<td>Dysentery (34), stomachache (15), diarrhoea (12), cholera (12), ulcer (11), gastric (7), anti-helminthic (7), abdominal disorder (6), indigestion (6), constipation (6), colic (6), carminative (6), appetite (5), vomiting (3), dyspepsia (3), antispasmodic (2), vermifuge (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dermatological problems</td>
<td>Skin diseases (28), boils (16), burns (12), swelling (4), scabies (3), eczema (3), ringworm (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Respiratory problems</td>
<td>Cough (39), asthma (22), cold (21), bronchitis (9), pneumonia (5), whooping cough (3), pulmonary (3), expectorant (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Skeletal-muscular pain problems</td>
<td>Wounds (27), cuts (21), headache (19), inflammation (9), bone fracture (6), rheumatic pain (5), bodyache (5), arthritis (5), joints (2), backache (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Reproductive/urinary systems problems</td>
<td>Urinary tract infection (19), diuretic (14), abortifacient (6), menstrual disorder (5), leucorrhoea (4), aphrodisiac (4), hysteria (4), gonorrhoea (3), kidney (3), leucoderma (3), menorrhoea (1), anti-fertility (1), contraceptive (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Blood related problems</td>
<td>Blood purifier (10), bleeding (4), anemia (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Hepatic problems</td>
<td>Liver (8), jaundice (7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Among the parts used of medicinal plants, leaves (101 spp.), whole plants (59 spp.), roots (51 spp.), fruits (47 spp.), seeds (30 spp.), flower (19 spp.), bark (18 spp.), wood (15 spp.), stems (10 spp.), tubers (07 spp.), aerial part (5 spp.), rhizomes and fronds (4 spp., each), latex and resins (2 spp., each) and bulb and inflorescences (01 spp., each) were used by the inhabitants of the Murari Devi and surrounding areas for their own use or in trade (Figure 2).

Fig1. Plant parts used in different diseases/ailments by the inhabitants of Murari Devi and surrounding areas in Murari Devi and surrounding areas of Himachal Pradesh, India

Abbreviations used: Rt=Root; Lf=Leaf; Fl=Flower; Sd=Seed; St=Stem; Wp=Whole Plant; Wd=Wood; Bk=Bark; Fr=Fruit; Rh=Rhizomes; Frd=Frond; Ap=Aerial part; Inf=Inflorescence; Bb=Bulb; Tu=Tuber; Res=Resins; La=Latex.

Indigenous uses

Indigenous practices of the plant resources for medicinal purposes are very popular in the present investigated area. Amongst the medicinal plants, whole plant particularly the leaves of Centella asiatica were used as brain tonic; rhizome of Acorus calamus in abdominal pain, bodyache, asthma, skin diseases, cold and cough; leaves of Vitex negundo in sprains, arthritis/bone fracture; rhizome of Hedychium spicatum in asthma, blood purification, bronchitis, nausea; roots of Berberis lycium in diabetes, jaundice and eye complaints; fruits and seeds of Zanthoxylum armatum in cough, cholera, fever, eczema, itching, leucoderma, piles, rheumatism, tonic, tooth complaints and flower petals of Rhododendron arboreum in headache, fever, wounds and nose bleeding (Appendix 1).

Nativity and Endemism

Of the total species recorded, 70 species were native to the Himalayan region, while 150 species
were non-native, from different domains of the
world. 35 species were identified as near-
endemics to the IHR (Appendix 1).

DISCUSSION
The IHR is well known for its diversity of
Medicinal plants (Jain 1991; Singh et al., 2009;
Rana & Samant, 2011). However, studies on
medicinal plants at catchment, area specific,
sacred groove, watershed and valley specific are
not available. Therefore, the present study
provides comprehensive baseline catalogue on
diversity, nativity, endemism, utilization pattern,
indigenous uses of medicinal plants in the study
area. The occurrence of 220 species of medicinal
plants in the area indicates that its environmental
conditions, particularly, shady moist and forest
habitats, are suitable for growth and development
of such species. The habitats require regular
monitoring to categorize the dynamics of the
flora. The occurrence of 31.8% of native species
and 15.9% of near-endemic species shows the
high significance of the area. Habitat degradation
and over exploitation of these species may lead to
their early extinction in the area. The over
exploitation of medicinal plants parts such as
roots, rhizomes, tubers, inflorescences, fruits, oils,
bark, seeds, etc. may lead to poor regeneration
and extinction of these species in near future.

An area specific threat categorization of
species is most important for short or long term
management planning. The present study
represents such an approach in this area, using

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Authors are thankful to the inhabitants of the area
for providing valuable information during the
field surveys.

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Diversity, Utilization pattern and indigenous uses of floristic diversity in Murari Devi and surrounding areas of Mandi district in Himachal Pradesh, India
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family/ Taxa</th>
<th>Vernacula r Name</th>
<th>Life Form</th>
<th>Nativity</th>
<th>Part/s used</th>
<th>Indigenous Uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Angiosperms</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Acanthaceae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Adhatoda vasica</em> Nees.</td>
<td>Basunti</td>
<td>Sh</td>
<td>As Trop</td>
<td>Rt, Fl, Fr, Lf, Wd</td>
<td>Fever, anthelmintic, antiseptic, antispasmodic, asthma, bronchitis, cold, congestion, cough, eczema, malaria, pulmonary problems, rheumatism, swelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Barkeria cristata</em> L.</td>
<td>Morani</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Ind Or Burma</td>
<td>Lf, Fl</td>
<td>Anaemia, bodyache, headache, inflammation, snake bite, toothache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dicliptera roxburghiana</strong> Nees.</td>
<td>Saundi</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Ind Or</td>
<td>WP</td>
<td>Leucorrhoea, tonic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Justicia simplex</strong> Don.</td>
<td>Jufla</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>As et Afr trop</td>
<td>Wp</td>
<td>Cough, cold, chest pain, pimples, blisters, itching, asthma, fever, flatulence, rheumatism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lepidagathis cuspidata</strong> Nees.</td>
<td>Bralu</td>
<td>Sh</td>
<td>Ind Or</td>
<td>Lf</td>
<td>Mouth ulcers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amaranthaceae</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Achyranthes aspera</em> L.</td>
<td>Putkanda</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>As Trop</td>
<td>Wp</td>
<td>Asthma, boils, bronchitis, cold, cough, dysentery, germicide, headache, laxative, leucoderma, piles, pneumonia, rheumatism, scabies, skin diseases, sore, stomachache, tonic, toothache, whooping cough, wounds, veterinary diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agavaceae</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Yucca superba</em> Roxb.</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Jamaica Mexic</td>
<td>Wp</td>
<td>Inflammationn, arthritis, blood pressure, gout, diabetes, genitourinary disorders, indigestion, constipation, diuretic, skin cleansing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amaranthaceae</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Amaranthus paniculatus</em> L.</td>
<td>Saryara</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Am bor</td>
<td>Sd</td>
<td>Diarrhoea, blood purifier, piles, sores, diuretic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cynanchum capitata</strong> Moq.</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Reg Himal</td>
<td>Lf, Sd</td>
<td>Emetic, abortifacient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. tomentosa</em> (Roth) Moq.</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Reg Himal</td>
<td>Rt, Lf</td>
<td>Skin diseases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anacardiaceae</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pistacia integerrima</em> Sw.</td>
<td>Kakare</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Reg Himal</td>
<td>Aegypt Persia</td>
<td>Fr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apiaceae</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Centella asiatica</em> (L.) Urb.</td>
<td>Brahmi</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Reg Trop et Sub Trop</td>
<td>Wp</td>
<td>Antihelmintic, brain tonic, cholera, cough, diarrhoea, diuretic, dysentery, eye complaints, fever, headache, leprosy, liver complaints, nerve diseases, respiratory diseases, skin diseases, stomachache, syphilis, tumor, urine complaints, wounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Foeniculum vulgare</em> Gaertn.</td>
<td>Mithi saunf</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Europ</td>
<td>Sd, Lf</td>
<td>Indigestion, chest diseases, cough, dysentery, fever, flatulence, headache, kidney problems,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Genus</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Habitat</td>
<td>Uses</td>
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<td>-------------------</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apocynaceae</td>
<td><em>Vinca rosea</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Sadabahar</td>
<td>Cosmopolitan</td>
<td>Wp</td>
<td>Hypotensive, sedative, cancer, muscle pain, wasps stings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Araceae</td>
<td><em>Acorus calamus</em> L.</td>
<td>Barin/Bauch</td>
<td>Reg Bor Temp</td>
<td>Rh, St, Lf</td>
<td>Abdominal pain, asthma, bodyache, bronchitis, cold, cough, cuts, dysentery, epilepsy, fever, headache, hysteria, inflammation, malaria, skin diseases, snake bite, stomachache, veterinary medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Araceae</td>
<td><em>Arisaema tortuosum</em> (Wall.) Schott</td>
<td>Biskaphar</td>
<td>Reg Himal</td>
<td>WP</td>
<td>Veterinary diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arecaceae</td>
<td><em>Phoenix sylvestris</em> (Linn.) Roxb.</td>
<td>Sh</td>
<td>Ind Or</td>
<td>Lf, Fr</td>
<td>Cardiotoxic, constipative, heart complaints, abdominal complaints, fevers, vomiting, toothache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Araliaceae</td>
<td><em>Hedera nepalensis</em> Koch.</td>
<td>Mathodi, Grumru</td>
<td>Europe Afr Bor As Temp</td>
<td>Fr, Lf</td>
<td>Cold, cough, stimulant, diaphoretic, cathartic, rheumatism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asclepiadaceae</td>
<td><em>Cryptolepis bochananii</em> Roem. &amp; Schult.</td>
<td>Taern</td>
<td>Ind Or</td>
<td>Lf</td>
<td>Cough, chest pain, cholera, dysentery, cuts, fits, lactation, rheumatism, snake bite, excessive bleeding, sores, syphilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagaceae</td>
<td><em>Marsdenia roylei</em> Wt. *</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Reg Himal</td>
<td>WP</td>
<td>Cold, eye complaints, gonorrhoea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asparagaceae</td>
<td><em>Asparagus racemosus</em> Wild.</td>
<td>Sansarpali</td>
<td>Ind Or Afr Trop Austr</td>
<td>Tu</td>
<td>Anthelmintic, aphrodisiac, rheumatism, cough, dysentery, febrifuge, gastric complaints, gonorrhoea, headache, menstral complaints, snake bite, stomachache, tonic, urine complaints</td>
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<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td><em>Ageratum conyzoides</em> L.</td>
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<td><em>Ainsliaea aptera</em> DC. *</td>
<td>Durwa</td>
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<td><em>A. latifolia</em> (D. Don) Sch.–Bip.</td>
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<td><em>Anaphalis triplinervis</em> (Sims.) Cl.</td>
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<td><em>Artemisia japonica</em> Thunb.</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
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<td>Lf, Rt, Sd</td>
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<td>Ex D.Don</td>
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<td>Bidens bitemnata Merr. &amp; Sherf.</td>
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<td>B. pilosa L.</td>
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<td>Conyza stricta Wild.</td>
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<td>Dichrocephala integrifolia (Att.) Kuntze.</td>
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<td>Eupatorium adenophorum Spreng.</td>
<td>Kalipadadi Sh</td>
<td>Jameic Maxic</td>
<td>Lf</td>
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<td>Galinsoga parviflora Cav.</td>
<td>Padini gha H Mexic North Am</td>
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<td>Gerbera gossypina (Royle) Beauv. *</td>
<td>H Reg Himal</td>
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<td>Solidago virga-aurea L.</td>
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<td>S. oleraceus L.</td>
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<td>Wp</td>
<td>Inflammation, burns, scalds, ulcers, constipation, arthritis, urinary retention</td>
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<td>I. scabrida DC. *</td>
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<td>Sd, WP</td>
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<td>Cynoglossum glocdidiactum Wall. ex Benth.</td>
<td>H Ind Or Burma</td>
<td>Rt</td>
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<td>Stomach, eye ailments, asthma, cough, diarrhoea, piles, dysentery, pneumonia, syphilis, flatulence</td>
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<td><em>Cassia fistula</em> L.</td>
<td>Amalta</td>
<td>As trop</td>
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<td>Jungli dakh</td>
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<td><em>Gypsophila cerastiodes D. Don</em></td>
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<td><em>Stellaria media</em> (L.) Vill.</td>
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<td><em>Chenopodium album</em> L.</td>
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<td>Amphig trop</td>
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<td><em>Coriaria nepalensis</em> Wall.</td>
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<td>Lukundadu</td>
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<td>Liver disorders, earache, tonic, purgative, boils, burns, cholera, wounds</td>
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<td>Cucurbitaceae</td>
<td><em>Melothria heterophylla</em> (Lour.) Cogn.</td>
<td>Bankakadi</td>
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<td>Lf, Rt, Sd, Fr</td>
<td>Burns, diarrhoea, dysentery, fever, pneumonia, rheumatism, snake bite,</td>
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<td><strong>Euphorbia royleana</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fumaria indica</strong></td>
<td>Diarrhoea, fever, liver complaints</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Swertia angustifolia</strong></td>
<td>Malarial fever</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>S. cordata</strong></td>
<td>Anthelmintic, appetizer, laxative</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>S. paniculata</strong></td>
<td>Fever</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Geranium nepalense</strong></td>
<td>Cuts, jaundice, toothache, ulcer, wounds, stomach complaints</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hypericum oblongifolium</strong></td>
<td>Wounds, boils</td>
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<td><strong>H. uralum</strong></td>
<td>Food poisoning, abortifacient</td>
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<td><strong>Ajuga bracteosa</strong></td>
<td>Ascariasis</td>
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<td><strong>A. parviflora</strong></td>
<td>Analgesic, carminative, diabetes</td>
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<td><strong>Clinopodium umbrosum</strong></td>
<td>Astringent, carminative, heart tonic</td>
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<td><strong>Colebrookia oppositifolia</strong></td>
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<td><strong>E. fruticosa</strong></td>
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<td><strong>E. strobilifera</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Leucas lanata</strong></td>
<td>Headache, stomachache, wounds</td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>Mentha longifolia</strong></td>
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<td><strong>M. piperita</strong></td>
<td>Indigestion, malarial fever</td>
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<td><strong>Micromeria biflora</strong></td>
<td>Cold, gastroenteritis</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Origin</td>
<td>Trop</td>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Nepeta govaniana</em> Benth. *</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Reg</td>
<td>Himal</td>
<td>Nervousness, colds, influenza, fevers, flatulence, diarrhea, colic, miscarriages, premature births, morning sickness, enema, sedatives, antispasmodics, insomnia, menstrual cramps</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Origanum vulgare</em> L.</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Europe As</td>
<td>WP</td>
<td>Cold, fever, hysteria, influenza, menstrual complaints</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Plectranthus coesta</em> Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don</td>
<td>Chichri</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Reg Himal Burma</td>
<td>Gastric complaints</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>P. mollis</em> Spr.</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Ind Or</td>
<td>Sd</td>
<td>Rheumatism, tonic</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>P. striatus</em> Benth.</td>
<td>Sh</td>
<td>Reg</td>
<td>Himal</td>
<td>Fever</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Pogostemon benghalense</em> (Burm.f.) Kuntz*</td>
<td>Sh</td>
<td>Ind Or</td>
<td>Lf</td>
<td>Cuts, wounds</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Prunella vulgaris</em> L.</td>
<td>Patindu</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Reg Temp</td>
<td>Breathing problems, lung complaints, cerebral complaints, cold, fever, gastric complaints, headache, liver complaints</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Roylea cinerea</em> Baill.</td>
<td>Karnait, Kadaku</td>
<td>Sh</td>
<td>Reg Himal</td>
<td>Blood purifier, fever, pimpls, tonsils</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Salvia lanata</em> Roxb. *</td>
<td>Guadra</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Reg Himal</td>
<td>Astringent, colic, cold, cough</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S. nubicola</em> Wall. *</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Europe Austr Oriens Reg Himal</td>
<td>Lf, Rt</td>
<td>Wounds, cold, cough</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Scafellaria scandens</em> Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don*</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Reg</td>
<td>Himal</td>
<td>Dysentery, vomiting</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Cinnamomum tamala</em> Nees &amp; Ebern*</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Reg</td>
<td>Himal</td>
<td>Heart and throat complaints</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Litsea monopetala</em> Pers.</td>
<td>Gwanyu</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Rheumatism, arthritis, muscular pain, heat stroke, diarrhorea, ulcers, sores, astringent</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Polygonatum verticillatum</em> (L.) Al.</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Europe As Bor</td>
<td>Tu</td>
<td>Aphrodisiac, appetite, nerve tonic, tonic</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Linaceae</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Reinwardtia indica</em> Dumort. *</td>
<td>Piyan</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Ind Or</td>
<td>Mouth sores</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Loranthaceae</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Viscum album</em> L.</td>
<td>Rhini</td>
<td>Sh</td>
<td>Europe As Temp</td>
<td>Abortifacient, antifertility, dryyache, spleen complaints</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Lythraceae</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Lawsonia inermis</em> L.</td>
<td>Mehandi</td>
<td>Sh</td>
<td>Ind Or Aegypto</td>
<td>Pain, ulcer, edema, hair fall, graying of hair, burning sensation, headache, hepatitis, skin diseases,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Habitat</td>
<td>Utilization</td>
<td>Indigenous Uses</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Diversity, Utilization pattern and indigenous uses of floristic diversity</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dysmenorrheal, anemia</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Woodfordia fruticosa (L.) Kurz.</td>
<td>Dhavae</td>
<td>Sh</td>
<td>As et Afr</td>
<td>Trop</td>
<td>Bone fracture, burns, cholera, cough, dropsy, dysentery, fever, haemorrhage, injuries, menorrhoea, nausea, night blindness, fever, rheumatism, skin diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Malvaceae</strong></td>
<td>Sida cordata (Burn.f.) Bors.</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Ind Or</td>
<td>WP</td>
<td>Abortifacient, cooling, cuts, pain in back, snake bite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mimosaceae</strong></td>
<td>Acacia catechu (L.f.) Wild.</td>
<td>Khair</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Bk, Wd</td>
<td>Skin diseases, cough, pruritus, obesity, toothache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Albizia lebbeck</strong> Benth.</td>
<td>Siris</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Geront</td>
<td>Fl, Sd, Bk, Rt, Lf</td>
<td>Boils, Diarrhoea, dysentery, gonorrhoea, eye sores, night blindness, piles, swelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Melastomataceae</strong></td>
<td>Osbeckia stellata</td>
<td>Kubsh</td>
<td>Sh</td>
<td>Reg Himal</td>
<td>Cough, digestion, dysentery, nose bleeding, snake bite, wounds, stomachache, toothache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Meliaceae</strong></td>
<td>Melia azedarach L. Darek</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Reg Himal</td>
<td>Lf, Fr, Sd</td>
<td>Skin diseases, rheumatism, antiseptic, abortifacient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Toona ciliata</strong> Roem.</td>
<td>Tooni, Tun T. Malaya Austr</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Malaya Austr</td>
<td>Bk, Fr, Lf</td>
<td>Antiseptic, dysentery, bronchitis, fever, gastric troubles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Albizia lebbeck</strong> Benth.</td>
<td>Malaya Austr</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Malaya Austr</td>
<td>St</td>
<td>Antiseptic, gastric troubles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Menispermacaeae</strong></td>
<td>Cissampelos pariera L. Bhatindru</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Reg Trop</td>
<td>WP</td>
<td>Stomachache, tonic, diuretic, astringent, dropsy, urinary diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stephania glabra</strong> (Roxb.) Miers.</td>
<td>Biskhapar</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>As Trop</td>
<td>Tu</td>
<td>Asthma, dysentery, fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tinospora cordifolia</strong> (Wild.) Miers ex H. f. &amp; Th.</td>
<td>Guuduchi, Gulja Sh Ind Or Wp</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Skin problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moraceae</strong></td>
<td>Ficus palmata Forsk.</td>
<td>Fegra</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Afr Arab Ind Or</td>
<td>Fr, Lf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F. religiosa L.</strong></td>
<td>Pipal</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Ind Or</td>
<td>Lf, Fr, Bk</td>
<td>Abortifacient, asthma, blisters, boils, ulcer, cholera, dysentery, fever, haematuria, laxative, rheumatism, skin diseases, small ox, snake bite, toothache, urinary complaints, whooping cough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Myricaceae</strong></td>
<td>Myrica esculenta Buch.-Ham. ex Don</td>
<td>Kaphal</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>As Trop et Sub Trop</td>
<td>Bk, Fr, Wd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Myrsinaceae</strong></td>
<td>Myrsine africana L. Kanaru</td>
<td>Sh</td>
<td>Reg Himal</td>
<td>Afr Austr et Trop Ins Azor</td>
<td>AP</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Myrtaceae</strong></td>
<td>Psidium guajava L. Amrood</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Am trop</td>
<td>Fr</td>
<td>Diabetes, appetizer, digestion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Syzygium cumini L.</strong></td>
<td>Jaamun</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Trop</td>
<td>Wd, Lf, Fr</td>
<td>Diabetes, appetizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Origin</td>
<td>Parts</td>
<td>Uses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oleaceae</td>
<td><em>Jasminum disparum</em> Wall.</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>Lf</td>
<td>Cuts, wounds</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>J. officinale</em> L.</td>
<td>Banmalti</td>
<td>Sh</td>
<td>Ind, Bor, Occ, China</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Fl, Lf, Rt</td>
<td>Ringworm</td>
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<td>Onagraceae</td>
<td><em>Epilobium angustifolium</em> L.</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>WP</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>As, Bor</td>
<td>Abdominal pain, hepatic, intestinal and renal complaints</td>
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<td>Am, Bor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orchidaceae</td>
<td><em>Habenaria marginata</em> Hk.f. ex Collett</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Ind Or</td>
<td>Tu</td>
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<td>Flatulence</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Herminium lanceum</em> Thunb. ex Swartz.</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Java</td>
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<td>Urinary diseases</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Malaxis acuminata</em> Don</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Reg Himal</td>
<td>Lf, Rt</td>
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<td>Tonic</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Satyrium nepalense</em> D. Don</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Ind Or</td>
<td>Tu</td>
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<td>Malaria, dysentery and tonic</td>
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<td>Oxalidaceae</td>
<td><em>Oxalis corniculata</em> L.</td>
<td>Malori</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Amphig Tem et Trop</td>
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<td>Appetizer, cooling, cough, cuts, dysentery, epilepsy, eye complaints, fever, jaundice, scurvy, skin diseases, stomachache</td>
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<td><em>O. latifolia</em> Hk.f.</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Mexic</td>
<td>WP</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cuts, dysentery, fever, insect bite, scurvy, skin disease, stomachache, warts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papaveraceae</td>
<td><em>Argemone mexicana</em> L.</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Am, Bor</td>
<td>Sd, Rt</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mexic</td>
<td>Emetic, wormicide, leucorrhoea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plantaginaceae</td>
<td><em>Plantago lanceolata</em> L.</td>
<td>Isabgol</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Reg Himal</td>
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<td>Indigestion, blood purifier</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poaceae</td>
<td><em>Apluda mutica</em> L.</td>
<td>Mushkneti</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>As Trop Pdynes Austr</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mouth sores</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Cymbopogon martini</em> (Roxb.)Wats.</td>
<td>Dantu ghass</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Reg Trop</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Biliousness, rheumatism, skin diseases</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Cynodon dactylon</em> (D) Pers.</td>
<td>Doob</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Cosmop</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cramps, dropsy, dysentery, hysteria, headache, menstrual complaints, piles, sores, tonic, urinary complaints, wounds</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Eleusine indica</em> Gaertn.</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Cosmop Trop et Sub Trop</td>
<td>WP</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Fever</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Heteropogon contortus</em> L.</td>
<td>Kumbri</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Ind Or</td>
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<td>Asthma, dysentery, fever, muscular pain, piles, rabies, snake bite, toothache</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Imperata cylindrica</em> Raesuch.</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Reg Calid</td>
<td>AP, Rt</td>
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<td>Antidote, fever, intestinal parasites, liver complaints, piles, tonic</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Saccharum spontaneum</em> L.</td>
<td>Surah</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Geront Trop</td>
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<td>Lf</td>
<td>Asthma, cholera</td>
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<td>Family</td>
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<td>Polygonaceae</td>
<td>Fagopyrum esculentum</td>
<td>(L.) Moench</td>
<td>H, Europe, Asia, Africa, Europe, Russia, France, Lf</td>
<td>Lung disorders, rheumatism, typhoid, urine complaints</td>
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<td>Polygonum capitatum</td>
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<td>P. nepalense</td>
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<td>H, Asia, Africa, Europe, Sub Trop</td>
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<td>Primulaceae</td>
<td>Lysimachia lobeloides</td>
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<td>H, Reg, Himal, Java</td>
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<td>Punica granatum</td>
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<td>Ranunculaceae</td>
<td>Anemone vitifolia</td>
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<td>Clematis buchananiana</td>
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<td>Dhumbad bel, Reg, Himal</td>
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<td>Thalictrum foliolosum</td>
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<td>Mamiri, Reg, Himal</td>
<td>Rt, Abdominal pain, blood purifier, eye diseases, luecodermatitis</td>
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<td>Rhamnaceae</td>
<td>Rhamnus purpureus</td>
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<td>R. triqueter</td>
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<td>R. virgatus</td>
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<td>Agrimonia pilosa</td>
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<td>Potentilla fulgens</td>
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<td>Dora, Reg, Himal</td>
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<td>R. paniculatus</td>
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<td>Dhanpatri</td>
<td>Reg Bor Temp et Magell</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Leptodermis lanceolata Wall. *</td>
<td>Bilan</td>
<td>Reg Himal</td>
<td>Sh</td>
<td>Boils, Blisters in mouth</td>
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<td>Rubia cordifolia L. *</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>As Trop et Temp Afr Trop</td>
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<td>Tonic, astringent, antidote, dysentery</td>
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<td>Rutaceae</td>
<td>Aegle marmelos L.</td>
<td>Bacl</td>
<td>Ind Or</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Digestion</td>
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<td>Boenninghausenia albiflora (Hk.) Reichb.</td>
<td>Pissumar</td>
<td>Reg Himal Japan</td>
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<td>Zanthoxylum armatum DC.</td>
<td>Tirmara, Trimbar</td>
<td>Reg Himal China</td>
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<td>Cough, cholera, fever, eczema, itching, leucoderma, piles, rheumatism, tonic, tooth complaints</td>
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<td>Saxifragaceae</td>
<td>Bergenia ligulata (Wall.) Engl. *</td>
<td>Pashan bhed</td>
<td>Reg Himal</td>
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<td>Asthma, boils, cuts, wounds, burns, fever, liver complaints, piles, kidney stone, urine complaints</td>
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<td>Lindenberga indica Vatke.</td>
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<td>Ind Or</td>
<td>Lf</td>
<td>Bronchitis, skin diseases, sore throat, toothache</td>
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<td>Verbascum thapsus L.</td>
<td>Gaddi Tamaku</td>
<td>Europe Afr Reg Himal</td>
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<td>Asthma, cough, inflammation, leucoderma, veterinary diseases</td>
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<td>Smilaceae</td>
<td>Smilax aspera L.</td>
<td>Bagru bel</td>
<td>Europe Orien Ind Or</td>
<td>Sh</td>
<td>Skin eruptions, sores, wounds</td>
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<td>Solanaceae</td>
<td>Capsicum annuum L.</td>
<td>Pipli, Mirch</td>
<td>America</td>
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<td>Digestion</td>
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<td>Cestrum nocturnum L.</td>
<td>Ratrani</td>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>Sh</td>
<td>Epilepsy, headache, mouth ulcers</td>
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<td>Datura innoxia Mill.</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Geront Trop</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Antihydrophobic, asthma, boils, rheumatism</td>
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<td>D. stramonium L.</td>
<td>Datura</td>
<td>Cosmo Trop et Temp</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Asthma, dislocation of joints, jaundice, rheumatism, stomach complaints, toothache</td>
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<td>Nicotiana tabacum L.</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Am Austr</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Eczema, itching, toothache, wounds, veterinary antihelminthic</td>
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<td>Solanum indicum L.</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Reg Trop</td>
<td>H</td>
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<td>S. nigrum L.</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Amphig</td>
<td>Fr, Lf, Fl, Sd</td>
<td>Antidote, boils, cough, dysentery, ear complaints, fever, eye complaints, skin diseases, urinary complaints</td>
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<td>Symplocaceae</td>
<td>Symplocos chinensis (Lour.) Drace</td>
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<td>Reg Himal Burma China Japan</td>
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<td>Daphne papyracea Wall. ex Stued. *</td>
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<td>Reg Himal</td>
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<td>Grewia oppositifolia Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don*</td>
<td>Bihul</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Reg Himal</td>
<td>Lf, St, Fr, Bk</td>
<td>Skin diseases, fever, veterinary diseases</td>
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<td><em>Boehmeria platyphylla</em> D.Don*</td>
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<td>Sh</td>
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<td>Reg Trop et Sub Trop</td>
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<td><em>Urtica dioica</em> Jacq. ex Wedd.</td>
<td>Kugsh/Bichu buti</td>
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<td>Reg Bor Temp</td>
<td>Wp, Lf</td>
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<td><em>Valeriana jatamansi</em> Jones</td>
<td>Nihani</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Reg Himal</td>
<td>Wp</td>
<td>Antidote to sting of insects, hysteria, neurosis, skin diseases</td>
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<td><em>Caryopteris foetida</em> (Don) Robin*</td>
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<td>Sh</td>
<td>Ind Or</td>
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<td>Cough and cold, relieves stomach ailments, rheumatism, indigestion, ulcers, diuretic</td>
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<td><em>Lantana camara</em> L.</td>
<td>Choti podari/ Ujarru</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Am Trop</td>
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<td>Itching, ringworm, veterinary medicines</td>
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<td><em>Vitex negundo</em> L.</td>
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<td>Sh</td>
<td>As Trop et Sub Trop</td>
<td>Lf, Fr, Rt</td>
<td>Rheumatism, arthritis, sprains, anthelmentic, analgesic</td>
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<td><em>Viola canescens</em> Wall.*</td>
<td>Banafsha</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Ind Or Malaya China</td>
<td>Lf, Fl</td>
<td>Asthma, bronchitis, cold, cough, eye diseases</td>
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<td><em>V. pilosa</em> L.</td>
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<td>As. trop</td>
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<td><em>Hedychium spicatum</em> Buch.-Ham. ex Sm.*</td>
<td>Ban halder, Shau</td>
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<td><em>Cedrus deodara</em> (Royle ex D. Don) G. Don*</td>
<td>Kelo, Diar</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Reg Himal</td>
<td>Res, Lf, Wd</td>
<td>Antihelminthic, rheumatism, ulcers</td>
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<td><em>Pinus roxburghii</em> Sarg.*</td>
<td>Chir</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Reg Himal</td>
<td>Sd, Wd, Res</td>
<td>Boils, bone fracture, cracks in sole of feet, leprosy, skin diseases, snake bite, sprain, swelling, urine complaints</td>
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<td><em>Adiantum capillus-veneris</em> L.</td>
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<td>Frd, Lf</td>
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<td>Tooth complaints</td>
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<td><em>Pteridium</em></td>
<td><em>aquilinum</em> (L.) Kuhn.</td>
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<td>Antelmintic, haemostat, cuts, wounds</td>
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