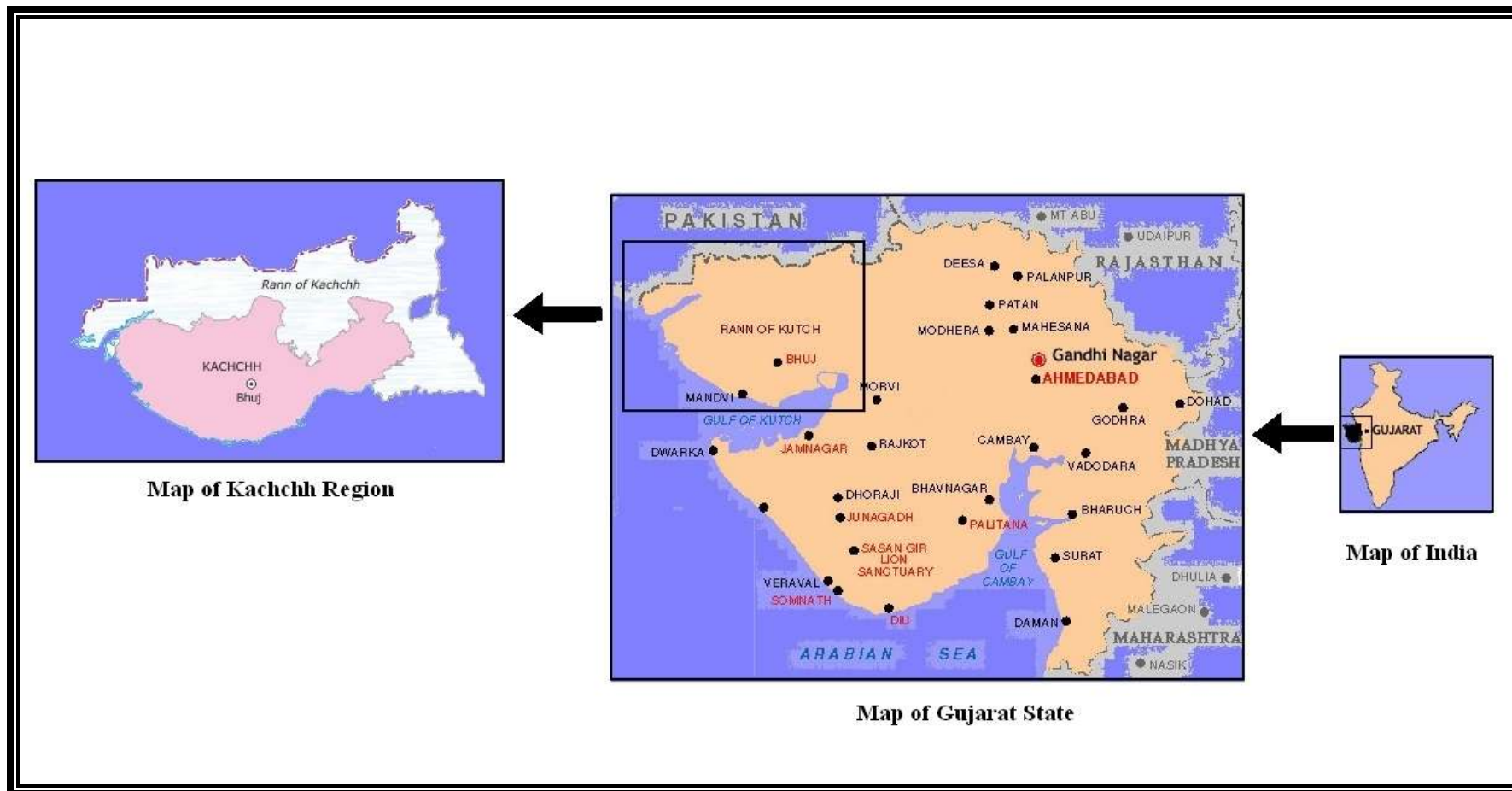


# Chapter 3

## *Medicinal flora of Kachchh region*

A decorative graphic consisting of several horizontal orange lines of varying lengths and thicknesses, and three vertical orange lines of varying heights, all intersecting to form a stylized frame or border on the right side of the page.



**Fig. 3 Map of Kachchh Region of Gujarat, India**

### 3. MEDICINAL FLORA OF KACHCHH REGION

Kachchh is the largest district of the Gujarat state and the second largest district in India covering an area of 45,612 sq kms. The land is virtually 'an island' resembling a tortoise "Katchua" or "Kachbo", surrounded by seawater. Kachchh was also known as the "Kachchhdweep" or "Kachchhbet". What makes it most interesting is the endless desert area on the one side and the sea on the other side? On the border of the Kachchh lies the highest hill measuring 1515 feet in height. Run of Kachchh is among the wetlands of India. The Great Run of Kachchh, which dominates a major portion of the district. The Great Run of Kachchh and the Little Run of Kachchh uninhabitable deserts, which during the monsoon season (June to October), are often completely submerged by the floods. The area gets covered with the huge variety of trees and tall grasses. It is the unique desert which is hot and dry, full of salts and salt stones.

The indigenous system of medicine, which exists as a superstructure, effectively serves as a remedy for the people of a particular region for curing different ailments; further, the indigenous practices are easy to administer and are economical. The benefits of indigenous knowledge can be offered to the vast majority of population by establishing its appropriate medicinal usage for specific diseases.

The ethnobotanical survey of Kachchh region of Gujarat was conducted in the month of September-October 2008. The data reported was compiled through a fusion of interview and non-participant observation method. Various plants were found to have medicinal value and the tribal people largely depend on them for treating various types of diseases. In the present survey, a defined attempt has been made to document the indigenous knowledge of some medicinal plants of Kachchh region.

The flora of Kachchh mainly divided in the following zones:

- (i) The coastline along the Arabian sea in the south
- (ii) The central hilly and dry deciduous zone
- (iii) The grasslands of banni

The Coastal zone consisting of Khajur or Kharek (*Phoenix sylvestris*), Dariyai Khip (*Leptadenia sparitium*), Saru (*Cassuarina equisetifolia*), Dariyai Kans (*Halopyrum mucronatum*), Neem or Limdo (*Melia azadirachta*), Thor (*Euphorbia tirucalli*), Lano or Luna (*Sueda maritima*), Aval (*Cassia auriculata*), Bor or Ber (*Zyzyphus jujuba*), Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*), etc.

The Central Hilly and Dry Deciduous zone consisting of Gando Bawal (*Prosopis juliflora*), Desi Bawal (*Acacia nilotica*), Khijdo or Kando (*Prosopis cineraria*), Jar or Pilu (*Salvadora persica*), Jambu or Jamun (*Eugenia jambolana*), Gugal (*Balesmodendron mukul*), Nagphunny (*Cactus indicus*), Lai (*Tamarix gallica*), etc.

The Banni zone consists of Desi Bawal (*Acacia nilotica*), Kerdo (*Capparis*), Pilu (*Salvadora persica*), etc. In the Kachchhi local language, many varieties of grass called 'Gha' grows in Banni. There are almost 28 varieties of grasses in Banni. Some of these varieties are Valo, Baru, Phulio, Khari, Adhau, Kanj, Vans, etc.

Kachchh region is a rich source of medicinal plants. Some of the plants are reputed for their curative properties and hence played a vital role in folklore medicine for the few centuries in the Kachchh region<sup>115-117</sup>. Till today, the local traditional races like Rabari, Koli, Bhil and Jat tribes are exclusively dependent on forest and they have their own system of medicine. Information on various plant species, which is traditionally used as medicine, was collected. The medicinal data on 377 plant species belonging to 227 genera of 71 families were collected from this region. The botanical and local names of the plants along with their uses were described in the **Table 3**.

Table 3: Medicinal flora of Kachchh region

Sr. No.	Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Uses
1	Acanthaceae	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> Nees	Ardusi	Fresh or dried leaves used in asthma. Leaf juice also used in diarrhea and dysentery.
2	Acanthaceae	<i>Barleria prionitis</i> Linn.	Kanta- aserio	Leaf juice given with honey in catarrhal affections in children. A paste of the root applied on boils and swelling.
3	Acanthaceae	<i>Blepharis boerhaavifolia</i> Linn.	Vado- chopad- kandho	Seeds are expectorant, diuretic and aphrodisiac.
4	Acanthaceae	<i>Blepharis molluginifolia</i> Pers.	Nano- chopad- kandho	Seeds are expectorant and diuretic.
5	Acanthaceae	<i>Elytraria crenata</i> Vahl	Pat-pathari, Shatmuli	Aqueous decoction of root are used in fever and paste of root applied on swellings.
6	Acanthaceae	<i>Hygrophila spinosa</i> T. Anders.	Ekro, Ekhro	Roots, leaves and seeds are diuretic; also used in jaundice, rheumatism and urino-genital diseases.
7	Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia procumbens</i> Linn.	Pitt-papdo	Leaves are laxative, expectorant, diuretic and antipyretic. Infusion of herb used in asthma, cough, rheumatism and flatulence.
8	Acanthaceae	<i>Lepidagathis trinervis</i> Wall. ex Nees	Tran- kandho	Juice of leaves is used in fever. Ash of the plant with oil applied on ulcers.

Sr. No.	Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Uses
9	Acanthaceae	<i>Neuracanthus sphaerostachyus</i> Dalz.	Gandharo	Roots are used in indigestion. Paste of root used in ringworm infection. Fruits are antidiabetic.
10	Acanthaceae	<i>Peristrophe bicalyculata</i> Nees	Eghedi, Lassi- aghedhi, Kari-aghedhi	Used as antipyretic, digestive, anti-inflammatory and anti-tubercular.
11	Acanthaceae	<i>Ruellia patula</i> var. <i>alba</i> Saxton	Sisodi, Tutadi	Juice of leaves is used as sedative; Leaf paste is anti-inflammatory; Roots are antipyretic; Flowers and fresh fruits are antidiabetic.
12	Aizoaceae	<i>Mollugo hirta</i> Thunb.	Achho- okharad, Dholo- okharad	Leaves used in skin and abdominal disorders.
13	Aizoaceae	<i>Mollugo spergula</i> Linn.	Kharo- okharad	Used as somachic and antiseptic. Juice applied to itch and other skin troubles.
14	Aizoaceae	<i>Trianthema monogyna</i> Linn	Satodo	Roots cathartics, irritant and abortifacient. Leaves diuretic, used in oedema, ascites. Decoction of herb used as an antidote to alcohol poisoning, also used in rheumatism and as a vermifuge.

Sr. No.	Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Uses
15	Aizoaceae	<i>Trianthema triquetra</i> Willd. ex Rottl.	Satodi	Roots cathartics, irritant and abortifacient. Leaves diuretic, used in oedema, ascites. Decoction of herb used in rheumatism and act as a vermifuge.
16	Alangiaceae	<i>Alangium salvifolium</i> (Linn. f.) Wang.	Anankel, Anankol	Leaves are anti-inflammatory and hypoglycemic. Root bark astringent, anthelmintic, purgative and emetic. Stem bark exhibits antitubercular activity.
17	Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> Linn.	Aaghado	Decoction of herb diuretic, used in renal dropsies. Fruits antibacterial; Leaves and root bark are antipyretic; Seeds emetic.
18	Amaranthaceae	<i>Aerva javanica</i> Juss. ex. Schult.	Boor	Herb diuretic and demulcent.
19	Amaranthaceae	<i>Aerva lanata</i> Juss. ex. Schult.	Sunny-boor	Herb diuretic and demulcent. Dried leaves and flowers are smoked to treat cough and asthma.
20	Amaranthaceae	<i>Aerva scandens</i> Wall.	Boor-ji-val	Herb diuretic and antidiabetic.
21	Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera triandra</i> Lam.	Jal-bhangro, Jal-jambro	Used in night blindness. Also used for increasing the flow of milk in the cattle.
22	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus blitum</i> Linn.	Mi-ji-bhaji	Leaves diuretic.

Sr. No.	Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Uses
23	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> Linn.	Kandharo-tanderjo	Leaves emollient. Infusion of shoots used in eczema and fever.
24	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> Linn.	Rajgaro, Adbau-rajgaro	Whole herb used as diuretic. Seeds demulcent.
25	Amaranthaceae	<i>Celosia argentea</i> Linn.	Lampdi, Lambdi	Seeds demulcent, prescribed in painful micturition, cough and dysentery. Flowers astringent and used in diarrhea.
26	Amaranthaceae	<i>Digera arvensis</i> Forsk.	Lolar, Kanejaro	Seeds and flowers prescribed for urinary discharges. Leaves anti-inflammatory.
27	Amaranthaceae	<i>Pupalia lappacea</i> Juss.	Bhurat, Gadar-bhurat	Fruit is an ingredient of enema preparations, mixed with palm oil and applied to boils. Given in the form of soup in cough and fever. Ash after burning the plant is mixed in water and given in flatulence and also applied to leprotic sores.
28	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Crinum defixum</i> Ker-Gawl.	Madevio-kand, Gavri-kand	Bulbs diaphoretic and emollient; also applied on burns. It was considered poisonous to cattles.



Sr. No.	Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Uses
29	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Curculigo orchioides</i> Gaertn.	Kari-musli, Dungrau- khajoori	Tuberous roots used for skin troubles. Considered demulcent, diuretic and tonic. In combination with aromatics and bitters, they are used in piles, diarrhea, jaundice and asthma.
30	Anacardiaceae	<i>Odina wodier</i> Roxb.	Mu, Mu-jo- jhaad, Mui	Used as a flocculating agent for clarification of cane juice. Bark astringent; its extract used for dyeing and textile printing.
31	Apocynaceae	<i>Vinca pusilla</i> Murr.	Ubhi shingni, Sheda- shingni	Dried powdered herb boiled in oil, used as anti-inflammatory and analgesic when applied locally.
32	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia bracteata</i> Retz.	Kida-mari	Purgative and anthelmintic. Leaves are mixed with castor oil and applied to control eczema. Decoction of roots are efficacious in expulsion of round worms.
33	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (Linn.) R. Br. ex Ait.	Moto-akdo	Root barks diaphoretic, purgative, emetic. Leaf juice used in enteric fever.
34	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Ait.) R. Br.	Nano-akdo	Root bark used in leprosy.
35	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Ceropegia bulbosa</i> Roxb.	Gayalo, Bhitkadu	Roots acts as bitter tonic and digestive.

Sr. No.	Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Uses
36	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Dregea volubilis</i> (Linn. f.) Benth. ex Hook. f.	Dodival, Dodi	Roots and tender stalks emetic and purgative. Leaves used in applications for boils and abscesses.
37	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Enicostemma littorale</i> Blume	Mamejo	Bitter tonic, stomachic, antipyretic and laxative, used as a blood purifier. Also used in malaria.
38	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Leptadenia reticulata</i> Wight & Arn.	Dodi-val, Dodi-ar	Leaves and roots used in skin affections. Plant has been found useful in the treatment of habitual abortion.
39	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Leptadenia spartium</i> Wight	Khip, Dariyai- khip	Used as poultice to treat boils and infected wounds. Root used in asthma. Its juice used for uterine contraction in veterinary practice.
40	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Pentatropis microphylla</i> Wight & Arn.	Ghogh-val, Ghoghi-al	Roots bitter and laxative.
41	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Sarcostemma brevistigma</i> Wight & Arn.	Chir-val	Dried stems emetic. Infusion of roots given to persons bitten by dogs.
42	Asteraceae	<i>Bidens pilosa</i> Linn.	Kandheri- kokdi	Juice of the fresh herb used in eye- and ear drops. Roots and seeds used in asthma.

Sr. No.	Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Uses
43	Asteraceae	<i>Blainvillia latifolia</i> Linn.	Tal-bhangro	Leaf paste applied in migraine. Juice of leaves anti-inflammatory.
44	Asteraceae	<i>Blumea lacera</i> Burm. f. ex Wight.	Piro-phulvo, Kapurio	Paste applied on fore-head in migraine.
45	Asteraceae	<i>Blumea wightiana</i> Wight.	Rato-phulvo	Antipyretic and anti-inflammatory.
46	Asteraceae	<i>Dicoma tomentosa</i> Cass.	Pardeshi-kandheri	Antipyretic.
47	Asteraceae	<i>Echinops echinatus</i> Roxb.	Ut-kandheri, Ut-kanto	Facilitates delivery/child birth in veterinary practice. Roots antidiabetic.
48	Asteraceae	<i>Eclipta alba</i> (Linn.) Hassk.	Bhangro, Karo-bhangro	Roots laxative and emetic. Juice of leaves applied in skin disorders. Also applied to the wounds in cattle.
49	Asteraceae	<i>Flaviera rependa</i> Spreng.	Peero-bhangro	Leaf paste applied on inflammation.
50	Asteraceae	<i>Gnaphalium indicum</i> Linn.	Achchhi phuledi	Leaf paste applied on piles because of its astringent action.
51	Asteraceae	<i>Grangea maderaspatana</i> Poir.	Nandheri-gorakh-val	Infusion of leaves considered stomachic and antispasmodic.
52	Aurantaceae	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> Correa ex Roxb.	Bil-jo-jhad	Unripe fruits astringent, digestive and stomachic, used for diarrhea and dysentery.

Sr. No.	Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Uses
53	Basellaceae	<i>Basella rubra</i> Linn.	Adbau-luni	Mucilaginous leaves are pulped and used as poultice. Juice of the leaves given to children and pregnant women to remove constipation.
54	Bignoniaceae	<i>Tecomella undulata</i> (Sm.) Seem.	Roido	Bark used in cough in tuberculosis, antipyretic, antispasmodic, anthelmintic, antifatulant and mild laxative.
55	Bombacaceae	<i>Adansonia digitata</i> Linn.	Rukh, Gorakh-ambli	Fruit pulp is diaphoretic, gives relief in bronchial asthma and allergic dermatitis.
56	Bombacaceae	<i>Bombax malabaricum</i> DC.	Savar, Rati-semar, Rato-semro	Bark demulcent, tonic and styptic. Fruits expectorant and diuretic.
57	Boraginaceae	<i>Coldenia procumbens</i> Linn.	Ukharad	Fresh leaves ground and applied to rheumatic swellings.
58	Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia monoica</i> Roxb.	Kath-gundi	Fruits astringent, used in mouth ulcers.
59	Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia perrottetii</i> Wight.	Adhau-gundi	Fruits edible.
60	Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia rothii</i> Roem. & Schult.	Liyar-gundi, Liyar	Fruits edible. Bark astringent.
61	Boraginaceae	<i>Ehretia laevis</i> Roxb.	Kaji-ari	Aqueous decoction applied to rheumatic swellings. Also considered as blood purifier and antidiabetic.

Sr. No.	Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Uses
62	Boraginaceae	<i>Ehretia obtusifolia</i> Hochst.	Nani-kaji-ari	Decoction of fresh roots given in venereal diseases. Also applied to rheumatic swellings.
63	Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> Linn.	Hathi-shundhe-jival	Emollient and diuretic, used as a local application for ulcers, sores, wounds, gum boils and skin affections. Seeds stomachic. Leaves yield a dye.
64	Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium marifolium</i> Koen. ex Retz.	Dungario-agio	Leaf paste anti inflammatory and applied on skin disorders.
65	Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium ovalifolium</i> Forsk.	Hathi-sundho	Applied to syphilitic ulcers.
66	Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium supinum</i> Linn.	Nano-ukharad	Ashes mixed in oil used in itching.
67	Boraginaceae	<i>Sericostoma pauciflorum</i> Stocks ex Wight.	Kharsan	Diuretic, nutritive and antipyretic.
68	Boraginaceae	<i>Trichodesma indicum</i> R. Br.	Undha-phuli	Herb emollient and diuretic, prescribed for expulsion of dead foetus. Roots used in dysentery, grounded and applied to swellings of joints.
69	Burseraceae	<i>Commiphora mukul</i> (Hook ex Stocks) Engl.	Gugar, Gugal	Used as an astringent, stomachic, diuretic, expectorant, antiseptic and uterine stimulant.

Sr. No.	Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Uses
70	Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia dillenii</i> Haw.	Nagphani	Utilized for manufacture of alcohol. Fruit used in whooping cough, their syrup increases the flow of bile and control spasmodic cough and expectoration stems used as a poultice and applied on inflammation.
71	Caesalpiaceae	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam.	Asundro	Decoction of leaves used in malaria. Bark astringent, used in dysentery.
72	Caesalpiaceae	<i>Cassia absus</i> Linn.	Chon, Chimar	Seeds used in various eye disorders. Leaves used in cough.
73	Caesalpiaceae	<i>Cassia auriculata</i> Linn.	Avar	Seeds used in eye troubles, diabetes and urinary disorders. Bark used in treatment of cough, also used as dyeing agent.
74	Caesalpiaceae	<i>Cassia obovata</i> Collad.	Pat-aavar, Pat-midi- avar.	Leaves laxative and astringent.
75	Caesalpiaceae	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> Linn.	Sundro, Vadi-sundri	Leaves and seeds purgative. Leaves used in cough.
76	Caesalpiaceae	<i>Cassia pumila</i> Lam.	Chonido, Nindhe- chon-jo- jhad	Paste of leaves with milk used in various eye disorders. Seeds purgative.
77	Caesalpiaceae	<i>Cassia purpurea</i> Linn.	Kari-sundri, Shyam- sundri	Leaves used in asthma, inflammation and diabetes.

Sr. No.	Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Uses
78	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia sophera</i> Linn.	Sundri, Sogun- sundri	Leaves and seeds cathartic. Juice of leaves is a specific for ringworm.
79	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia tora</i> Linn.	Ponwario, Kuvorio	Leaves purgative, also used in leprosy and other skin troubles.
80	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> Linn.	Villaiti- baval	Fruits edible. Leaves anti- inflammatory.
81	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> Linn.	Ambli	Fruit pulp refrigerant, carminative and laxative. Also used in preparation of sauces, chutneys and beverages.
82	Capparidaceae	<i>Cadaba indica</i> Lam.	Batakani	Roots and leaves anthelmintic. Decoction used in uterine obstructions. Also used as poultice in sores.
83	Capparidaceae	<i>Capparis aphylla</i> Roth.	Ker, Kerdo	Bark diaphoretic, used in cough and asthma. Fruit edible.
84	Capparidaceae	<i>Capparis grandis</i> Linn.	Dumro, Dumrau- kandharo	Infusion of bark and leaves given for swellings and eruptions.
85	Capparidaceae	<i>Capparis sepiaria</i> Linn.	Kandharo, Kandhero	Found useful for skin troubles.
86	Capparidaceae	<i>Capparis spinosa</i> Linn.	Achho- kandharo	Bark diuretic, expectorant and tonic, used in affections of liver, rheumatism and paralysis.

Sr. No.	Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Uses
87	Capparidaceae	<i>Cleome simplicifolia</i> Camb.	Rati-rai, Rato-vighro	Paste of seeds used in scabies and rheumatism.
88	Capparidaceae	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> Linn.	Peero-vighro, Vigharo	Leaf juice applied on wounds. Root antibacterial. Seeds used as poultice.
89	Capparidaceae	<i>Crataeva religiosa</i> Hook. f. & Thoms.	Tripani-jojhad	Bark liver tonic, its extract used as a laxative and promoting appetite. Also given in calculus and other urinary affections. Root bark rubefacient. Flowers astringent.
90	Capparidaceae	<i>Gynandropsis pentaphylla</i> DC.	Vighro, Vado-vighro	Leaves used in headache, neuralgia, rheumatism and other local pains. Seeds rubefacient and anthelmintic.
91	Capparidaceae	<i>Maerua arenaria</i> Hook. f. & Thoms.	Dhoro-pinjharo	Root possesses tonic and stimulant properties, used as an appetizer.
92	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Polycarpaea corymbosa</i> Lam.	Vaddo-chhogaro	Leaves used in jaundice, also applied in the form of poultice to boils and inflammatory swellings.
93	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Polycarpaea spicata</i> Wight & Arn.	Phul-chhogaro, Vajra-danti	Thin branches used for cleaning teeth.



Sr. No.	Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Uses
94	Celestraceae	<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i> Willd.	Kangni, Maal-kangni-ji-val	Bark an abortifacient. Seeds tonic and aphrodisiac, also used for rheumatic pains. Its oil used for mental disorders.
95	Celestraceae	<i>Gymnosporia montana</i> (Roth.) Benth.	Vikaro	Decoction of shoots used for colic, dysentery and diarrhea among children.
96	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Arthrocnemum indicum</i> Moq.	Bholado	Used to reduce pain due to scorpion sting. Ashes used as a mordant in dyeing.
97	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Artiplex stocksii</i> Wight.	Khara-tanko, Khati-palakh	Leaf paste applied on swellings of leg.
98	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium album</i> Linn.	Chir, Charal	Possessing laxative and anthelmintic properties.
99	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Suaeda maritima</i> Dum.	Luno, Lano	Leaves diuretic.
100	Compositae	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> Linn.	Chhatarad, Sadodi	Used as nervine tonic. Decoction or infusion used in diarrhoea, dysentery, colic with flatulence and other gastrointestinal ailments.
101	Compositae	<i>Anaphalis kutchica</i> Thacker.	Karo-phulado	The herb boiled in water and fumes are inhaled in headache and fever.
102	Compositae	<i>Lactuca heyneana</i> DC.	Gud-val	Diuretic, tonic and appetizer.

Sr. No.	Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Uses
103	Compositae	<i>Lactuca remotiflora</i> DC.	Chhataradi, Patharadi	Paste of herb applied on swellings.
104	Compositae	<i>Laggera alata</i> Sch. Bip. ex oliver	Bodo-kalar	Plant used as a disinfectant.
105	Compositae	<i>Laggera aurita</i> Sch. Bip. ex C.B. Clarke	Bhit-muri, Ubhi-muri	Aqueous decoction used as an antipyretic. Used by some tribals to stop bleeding.
106	Compositae	<i>Launaea pinnatifida</i> Cass.	Genwar, Gudval	Diuretic and tonic. Fed to buffaloes as a galactagogue.
107	Compositae	<i>Pluchea lanceolata</i> C.B. Clarke	Rashana	Plant used in rheumatoid arthritis. Leaves laxative, used in constipation.
108	Compositae	<i>Pulicaria wightiana</i> DC.	Son-phuladi	The herb boiled in water and fumes inhaled in headache and fever.
109	Compositae	<i>Siegesbeckia orientalis</i> Linn.	Pili-phuladi, Pili- badakadi	Possess healing properties in gangrenous ulcers. Herb considered diaphoretic and anti-infectives. Also used in rheumatism and renal colic.
110	Compositae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> Linn.	Dudhari- sonki, Gudpatri	Leaves and roots used in indigestion and as a febrifuge. Stems given as a tonic and sedative. Also valued as a galactagogue and for liver troubles.

Sr. No.	Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Uses
111	Compositae	<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> Linn.	Gorakh-val	Juice styptic, also used in hepatic and gastric disorders. Pulverized seeds and roots used as an anthelmintic. Decoction used in cough and other chest troubles.
112	Compositae	<i>Tricholepis radicans</i> Wight.	Vitthi-kandheri	Antiseptic, employed in skin troubles.
113	Compositae	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> Linn.	Vilaiti-bhangaro	Leaves used in asthma, dysentery and diarrhoea. Leaf juice insecticidal and pesticidal, also used to check hemorrhage.
114	Compositae	<i>Vernonia cinarascens</i> Schult.	Tatadiyo, Gandhi-gerandi.	Leaf paste applied on forehead to relieve headache and induces sleep.
115	Compositae	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i> Less.	Sap-val, Sodedi	Infusion of herb given in malaria. Roots bitter, used as an anthelmintic, their decoction given in diarrhea and stomach-ache. Flowers used in fevers, rheumatism and conjunctivitis. Also given for cough, flatulence, intestinal colic and dysuria.
116	Compositae	<i>Vicoa auriculata</i> Cass.	Son-sari, Utsariaro	Aqueous decoction of herb antipyretic and digestive.

Sr. No.	Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Uses
117	Compositae	<i>Volutarella divaricata</i> Benth. & Hook. f.	Neeli-Kandheri, Brham-dandi	Herb used as a tonic and laxative. Also used for fevers and cough.
118	Convolvulaceae	<i>Argyrea speciosa</i> Sweet	Samudrasos, Samdarshok	Used in gonorrhoea and chronic ulcers. Leaves used externally in itch, eczema and other skin troubles. Roots diuretic and aphrodisiac, used in rheumatism and nervous diseases.
119	Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus glomeratus</i> Choisy	Ruchhad-veli	Used as a Purgative and diuretic.
120	Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus microphyllus</i> Roth.	Acchi-kheerval, Achhi-shankh-val	Used in prevention of habitual abortion. Also used in polyurea and liver disorders.
121	Convolvulaceae	<i>Cressa cretica</i> Linn.	Lun, Rudanti	Herb used as atonic, aphrodisiac and stomachic.
122	Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb.	Makhan-vel, Amar-vel, Akash-vel	Used in liver discorders, skin disorders and treatment of boils. Also used as blood purifier and anti-flatulant.
123	Convolvulaceae	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> Linn.	Kari-chhatri, Kari-sankhvali	Tonic and febrifuge, also used as a vermifuge and with oil, used for promoting growth of the hair.
124	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> Forsk.	Nari-vel, Nali-vel	Juice used as an emetic in cases of opium poisoning.

Sr. No.	Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Uses
125	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea biloba</i> Forsk.	Ravar-patri	Diuretic, stomachic and astringent. Leaves used in external applications for rheumatism.
126	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea dasysperma</i> Jacq. f.	Dipad-vel	Leaves used externally on swellings.
127	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea eriocarpa</i> R. Br.	Adhau-neri, Adbau-neri- ji-val	Plant boiled in oil and used in rheumatism, epilepsy, leprosy and ulcers.
128	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> (Linn.) Jacq.	Karipoti-aal	Seeds used as purgative.
129	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea muricata</i> (Linn.) Jacq.	Poti-aal, Kandheri- poti-aal	Seeds used as cathartic.
130	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea obscura</i> (Linn.) ker-Gawl.	Gumdiar	Leaf paste applied on wounds and inflammations, also used in other skin disorders.
131	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea pentaphylla</i> Jacq.	Panjpani- poti-aal, Giriya-val	Paste of root applied on insect bite. Seeds boiled with oil and applied on boils and other skin disorders.
132	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea pes-tigridis</i> Linn.	Foti-aal	Leaves employed in form of poultice to boils, sores and pimples. Roots used as purgative.

Sr. No.	Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Uses
133	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea reniformis</i> Choisy	Under-kani	Considered as diuretic, used in rheumatism, neuralgia and also for cough.
134	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea sepiaria</i> Koenig ex Roxb.	Gummad-vel, Hanuman-vel	Juice of leaves applied on swellings, also used as diuretics.
135	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea tridentata</i> Roth.	Zamar-val, Topara-val	Decoction of roots used in tooth-ache. Leaves used as poultice, applied in skin disorders and swellings.
136	Convolvulaceae	<i>Rivea hypocrateriformis</i> Choisy	Fang, Fung-ji-vel	Seeds used in urinary tract diseases. Leaves acts as a poultice and applied on wounds.
137	Cruciferae	<i>Lepidium sativum</i> Linn.	Aserio	Leaves mildly stimulant and diuretic. Seeds antifatulent, diuretic and mild laxative, also used in rheumatic pain.
138	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Bryonia laciniosa</i> Linn.	Shivlingi	Paste of the leaves used for boils. Herb used as a bitter tonic and febrifuge.
139	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cephalandra indica</i> Naud.	Kadavo-gholaro, Gholare-ji-val	Roots antidiabetic and used in treatment of liver disorders. Leaves used in skin disorders.
140	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> Schard.	Indravarna, Tru-ja-vela, Tru-ja-deda	Roots purgative, used in ascites, jaundice, rheumatism and urinary troubles.

Sr. No.	Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Uses
141	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Corallocarpus epigaeus</i> Benth. ex Hook. f.	Garudi	Roots used in dysentery and rheumatism.
142	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Ctenolepis cerasiformis</i> (Stocks) Hook. f.	Kuti-bhubha	Leaf paste used for treatment of wounds.
143	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucumis maculata</i> Linn.	Kotimba	Fruit pulp drastic purgative.
144	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucumis prophetarum</i> Linn.	Kantala-indrana	Emetic and purgative.
145	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucumis trigonus</i> Roxb.	Nindho-tru	Used externally in treatment of infections in cattles.
146	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i> Ser.	Kadvi-tumbdi	Fruit pulp cooling, diuretic and emetic.
147	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Luffa acutangula</i> (Linn.) Roxb.	Adbau gisodi, Vad-gisodi	Leaves used as a poultice. Ripe seeds purgative and emetic.
148	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Luffa Echinata</i> Roxb.	Kukad-velo	Fruit purgative, used in nephritis, chronic bronchitis and lung complaints.
149	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Momordica dioica</i> Roxb. ex Willd.	Kantol	Roots used in bleeding piles, bowel affections and urinary complaints.
150	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Mukia scabrella</i> Arn.	Chanak-chibhadi-jivel	Decoction of root given in flatulence.
151	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i> Linn.	Kadvi-parval	Fruits and roots are cathartic. Seeds anthelmintic.

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152	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus exaltatus</i> Retz.	Ghoda-chiyo	Leaf paste applied on wounds and swellings.
153	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus haspan</i> Linn.	Khetraumoth, Nidhar-moth	Leaves used in the treatment of wounds.
154	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> Linn.	Moth, Motha	Used as diuretic, astringent and diaphoretic. Also used in stomach and bowel complaints.
155	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus scariosus</i> R. Br.	Nagar-moth, Hambhi-moth	Used in stomach and bowel complaints.
156	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus stoloniferus</i> Retz.	Kasa	Tubers stimulant and cardiac tonic.
157	Cyperaceae	<i>Pycreus capillaris</i> Nees	Chagi-moth, Neer-moth	Used as a cooling herb in piles.
158	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> Linn.	Khamarind-kand, Aamalio-kand	Dried powder used in piles, dysentery and ulcers.
159	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros tupru</i> Buch.-Ham.	Beedi-jopan, Timbru	Leaves diuretic, laxative, carminative and styptic. Decoction of bark used in diarrhea.
160	Elatinaceae	<i>Bergia ammannioides</i> Roxb.	Jal-okharad	A poultice of leaves applied to sores.
161	Elatinaceae	<i>Bergia odorata</i> Edgew.	Okharad	A poultice of leaves applied to sores.



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162	Elatinaceae	<i>Bergia verticillata</i> Willd.	Jal-jambvo	Used in the treatment of diarrhea.
163	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha ciliata</i> Forsk.	Char-dadar	Leaf paste applied in skin disorders.
164	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha indica</i> Linn.	Dadar jo-jhad	Decoction of leaves emetic, laxative and used in skin disorders.
165	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Breynia patens</i> Benth.	Kari-kamboi	Leaves ground and applied to swollen legs.
166	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Dalechampia indica</i> Linn.	Khaj-vel	Used in skin affections.
167	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia hypericifolia</i> Linn.	Dudheli	Infusion used as an astringent in diarrhea and dysentery.
168	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia nivulia</i> Buch.-Ham.	Kantaro-thor, Bhungar-thor	Used externally in rheumatic pain.
169	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia pilulifera</i> auct.	Vadi-dudhi, Vadi-rati-dudheli	Used in cough and asthma.
170	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia thymifolia</i> Linn.	Suni-dudhi, Pat-dudhi	Leaves and seeds used as an astringent, anthelmintic and laxative. Also used for bowel complaints of children.
171	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> Linn.	Thor, Kandliyo-thor	Latex applied externally in rheumatic pain and to remove warts.

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172	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Flueggea leucopyrus</i> Willd.	Chhini	Juice or paste of the leaves used along with tobacco to destroy worms in the sores.
173	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus distichus</i> Muell.-Arg.	Khati aasri, Asmri	Roots and seeds cathartic. Also used in jaundice.
174	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> Linn.	Ambli	Fruit sour and astringent, cooling, diuretic and laxative.
175	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> Linn.	Bakrato, Kanochha	Seeds laxative, diuretic and carminative. Infusion of leaves given in headache.
176	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> Hook. f.	Pat-ambli	Astringent, stomachic and diuretic. Roots given in jaundice.
177	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus simplex</i> Retz.	Vadi-ambli	Leaves used for eye troubles, itch and gonorrhoea.
178	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i> Linn.	Kandhari aamri	Used in jaundice; liver tonic.
179	Gentianaceae	<i>Erythraea roxburghii</i> G. Don	Kariyatu	Blood purifier, stomachic and laxative.
180	Gramineae	<i>Andropogon ischaemum</i> Linn.	Jinjuvo- ghaa	Seeds oil used as an emetic and purgative.
181	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Vallisneria spiralis</i> Linn.	Jal- sarpolian, Sewal	Used as cooling agent in excessive menstruation. Also used in disorders of stomach.

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182	Labiatae	<i>Leucas cephalotes</i> Spreng.	Kubo, Khetraukubo	Leaves boiled in water and vapours inhaled in cough and asthma.
183	Labiatae	<i>Leucas linifolia</i> Spreng.	Sane-pan-jo-kubo	Leaf paste applied on wounds.
184	Labiatae	<i>Leucas longifolia</i> Benth.	Vado-kubo, Lambe-pan-jo-kubo	Leaf paste applied on wounds.
185	Labiatae	<i>Leucas urticaefolia</i> R. Br.	Tikho-kubo, Gandharokubo	Aerial parts boiled in water and vapours inhaled in asthma.
186	Labiatae	<i>Moschosma polystachyum</i> Benth.	Dungrau-tulsi	Eaten raw or in tea for cough and cold. Leaf paste applied on forehead to relieve headache.
187	Labiatae	<i>Ocimum Basilicum</i> Linn.	Sabajhi	Leaves used in cough, fever and stomach disorders. Leaf paste used as cooling agent in burns.
188	Labiatae	<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> Linn.	Vadi-tulsi, Ram-tulsi	It is mosquito repellent. Plant digestive, tonic, demulcent, diuretic, antiseptic and used in treatment of cough.
189	Labiatae	<i>Ocimum Sanctum</i> Linn.	Tulsi	Leaves possess expectorant, insecticidal and antibacterial properties and are mosquito repellent. Seeds mucilaginous and demulcent and used in genito-urinary disorders.

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190	Labiatae	<i>Salvia egyptiaca</i> Linn.	Gandhi-kharsan	Seeds demulcent, used for diarrhea and hemorrhoids.
191	Leguminosae	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> Linn.	Chanothi, Rati- chanothi	Decoction of roots and leaves given for cough. Roots diuretic, tonic and emetic.
192	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia arabica</i> Willd.	Bavar, Deshi-bavar	Leaves antibacterial and laxative. Gum nutritive. Roots diuretic.
193	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia catechu</i> Willd.	Rato-kher	Leaves and bark astringent. Gum nutritive.
194	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia eburnean</i> Willd.	Bhatkiyo- bavar	Paste of leaf astringent, applied on wounds.
195	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> Willd.	Tal-bavar, Atario- bavar	Leaves used in wounds and inflammations. Gum nutritive.
196	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia jacquemontii</i> Benth.	Tal-bavri, Chhela- bavri	Leaves and root paste applied on swellings.
197	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i> Willd.	Harmo, Harmo- bavar	Bark astringent, diuretic and antipyretic.
198	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia senegal</i> Willd.	Achho-kher, Goradiyo- bavar	Gum is demulcent and emollient, used for intestinal troubles.
199	Leguminosae	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> Benth.	Pilo-sarsdo	Bark diuretic, diaphoretic and used in skin disorders.
200	Leguminosae	<i>Albizia odoratissima</i> Benth.	Karo-sarsdo	Bark diuretic, anti-inflammatory and used in treatment of cough.

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201	Leguminosae	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i> <i>Desv. ex Baker</i>	Jawaso, Jawas	Possesses laxative, diuretic and antiseptic properties. Decoction of twigs used in cough. Decoction of roots used for swellings and abscesses.
202	Leguminosae	<i>Alysicarpus</i> <i>bupleurifolius</i> Linn.	Gha- samervo, Sano- samervo	Leaf paste applied on rheumatic pain.
203	Leguminosae	<i>Alysicarpus</i> <i>heyneanus</i> Wight & Arn.	Samervo	Leaf paste applied externally on wounds swellings. Also used in rheumatic pain.
204	Leguminosae	<i>Alysicarpus</i> <i>longifolius</i> Wight & Arn.	Vado- samervo, Udho- samervo	Leaves used in rheumatic pain and treatment of cough.
205	Leguminosae	<i>Alysicarpus</i> <i>racemosus</i> Benth.	Vithi- samervi	Leaves and root paste applied externally on rheumatic pain.
206	Leguminosae	<i>Alysicarpus</i> <i>rugosus</i> Willd.	Lasso- samervo, Aerando	Leaf paste applied externally on wounds swellings.
207	Leguminosae	<i>Alysicarpus</i> <i>stocksii</i> Linn.	Achho- samervo	Leaf paste applied on rheumatic pain.
208	Leguminosae	<i>Alysicarpus</i> <i>styracifolius</i> auct.	Guchhado- samervo	Leaf paste applied externally on wounds swellings.

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209	Leguminosae	<i>Alysicarpus vaginalis</i> DC.	Pat-samervo, Samervo	Dried leaf powder diuretic and stomachic.
210	Leguminosae	<i>Butea frundosa</i> Koenig ex Roxb.	Khakhar, Khakharo	Paste of seeds used in skin disorders.
211	Leguminosae	<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i> Baker	Khoti-balor, Parboriye-ji-val	Paste of roots and fruits used in skin disorders particularly boils.
212	Leguminosae	<i>Canavalia obtusifolia</i> auct.	Dariyayi-khoti-balor	Used as an anti-infectives in animals (applied externally).
213	Leguminosae	<i>Clitoria biflora</i> Dalz.	Ubhi-gaeni	Seeds emetic and laxative.
214	Leguminosae	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> Linn.	Gaeni	Seeds used as laxative in habitual constipation. Roots emetic.
215	Leguminosae	<i>Crotalaria burhia</i> Buch.-Ham.	Ghugharo, Vagdau-san	Roots astringent, used to stop bleeding.
216	Leguminosae	<i>Crotalaria evolvuloides</i> Wight & Arn.	Val-fatakdi	Used as cooling agent and applied on wounds.
217	Leguminosae	<i>Crotalaria filipes</i> Benth.	Ruchhad-udakani	Used as cooling agent and demulcent.
218	Leguminosae	<i>Crotalaria hirsuta</i> Willd.	Fatakiyo	Seeds-nutritive(used in veterinary practice).
219	Leguminosae	<i>Crotalaria juncea</i> Linn.	San	Used in menstrual abnormalities particularly in the treatment of ammenorrhoea.
220	Leguminosae	<i>Crotalaria linifolia</i> Linn.	Jijni, Adbau-san	Roots-astringent.

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221	Leguminosae	<i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> Lam.	Miriyo, Uth-miriyo	Decoction of seeds used as a blood purifier.
222	Leguminosae	<i>Crotalaria prostrata</i> Rottl.	Vithi-fatakdi	Used as cooling agent and nutritive.
223	Leguminosae	<i>Crotalaria retusa</i> Linn.	Janjani, Ghugharo	Plant used in scabies and impetigo.
224	Leguminosae	<i>Cyamopsis psoralioides</i> DC.	Guwar, Gawar	Edible and nutritive. Gum useful in food preparations and cosmetics.
225	Leguminosae	<i>Desmodium diffusum</i> DC.	Tripani-samervo, Bethi-salvan	Decoction of leaves antipyretic and diaphoretic.
226	Leguminosae	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> DC.	Ekpani-pandadiyo, Salvan	Roots expectorant and diuretic. Decoction of leaves used as an antipyretic.
227	Leguminosae	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> Wight & Arn.	Kini, Kherdi	Root used in rheumatism. Leaf powder used in veterinary practice for the treatment of infections.
228	Leguminosae	<i>Indigofera argentea</i> Linn.	Rang-ji-gadi	Roots and leaves bitter tonic. Seeds anthelmintic. Useful as dyeing agent.
229	Leguminosae	<i>Indigofera cordifolia</i> Heyne	Gadar-gari	Used as a poultice for wounds.
230	Leguminosae	<i>Indigofera enneaphylla</i> Linn.	Bhoy-gari	Juice diuretic and used in chronic venereal diseases.
231	Leguminosae	<i>Indigofera glandulosa</i> Willd.	Vekariyo	Seeds tonic and nutritive.

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232	Leguminosae	<i>Indigofera hirsute</i> Linn.	Ruchhadi-gadi	Decoction of the leaves is stomachic and used in diarrhoea.
233	Leguminosae	<i>Indigofera linifolia</i> Retz.	Zinaki-gari	Paste of herb applied on wounds infection.
234	Leguminosae	<i>Indigofera paucifolia</i> Delile	Zill	Useful in liver and spleen disorders. It improves appetite.
235	Leguminosae	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> Linn.	Gadi	Roots given in urinary complaints and hepatitis. Paste of herb used for sores, old ulcers and piles.
236	Leguminosae	<i>Indigofera trita</i> Linn. f.	Adbau-gari	Decoction of herb-diuretic.
237	Leguminosae	<i>Lotus garcini</i> DC.	Methi	Leaves used on swellings and bacterial infections.
238	Leguminosae	<i>Melilotus parviflora</i> Desf.	Adbau-gadab, Jinjko	Seeds used in bowel complaints and diarrhea.
239	Leguminosae	<i>Mimosa hamata</i> Willd.	Kai, Zinzdi, Zinzdiyo	Bark used in asthma.
240	Leguminosae	<i>Phaseolus trilobus</i> sensu Ait. & auct.	Mungi, Magi, Kag magi	Used as an astringent, soothing agent and also used in liver disorders.
241	Leguminosae	<i>Prosopis spicigera</i> Linn.	Khijado	Pods are astringent and demulcent. Leaf paste useful on wounds and swellings.
242	Leguminosae	<i>Prosopis stephaniana</i> Kunth	Pat-khijado	Leaf paste useful on wounds and swellings.



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243	Leguminosae	<i>Pseudarthria viscida</i> Wight & Arn.	Zipti-vel	Decoction of roots or their powder used for rheumatism, diarrhoea, asthma and piles.
244	Leguminosae	<i>Psoralea corylifolia</i> Linn.	Bavanchi	Seed contains oil used as laxative, diaphoretic and aphrodisiac, specially recommended for leprosy and inflammatory diseases of skin.
245	Leguminosae	<i>Rhychosia viscosa</i> DC.	Nindhi-fugval	Juice of leaves laxative.
246	Leguminosae	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i> DC.	Nanikamar-vel	Leaves used as an abortifacient.
247	Leguminosae	<i>Sesbania aculeata</i> Pers.	Sarpani-ambli	Paste of flowers and leaves used in boils. Paste of seeds used in skin disorders.
248	Leguminosae	<i>Taverniera nummularia</i> Baker	Nindhi-jethimadh	Poultice of leaves applied to wounds. Also used as cooling agent, diuretic and expectorant.
249	Leguminosae	<i>Tephrosia candida</i> DC.	Dhoro-sarpankho	Roots used in treatment of dysmennorhoea and act as a uterine tonic for womens.
250	Leguminosae	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> Pers.	Vado-sarpankho, Bikan-jo-jhad	Decoction of aerial parts diuretic and laxative. Decoction of roots bitter tonic and antifatulant.

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251	Leguminosae	<i>Tephrosia tenuis</i> Wall.	Aasmani-sarpankho, Sanero-sarpankho	Decoction of leaves used as a blood purifier. Acts as an astringent in bleeding piles.
252	Leguminosae	<i>Tephrosia villosa</i> Pers.	Ruchhad-sarpankho	Decoction of whole herb used as an uterine tonic in women. Seeds oil used in skin disorders.
253	Leguminosae	<i>Teramnus labialis</i> Spreng.	Adad-val, Shingdiar	Used as tonic and nutritive.
254	Leguminosae	<i>Zornia diphylla</i> Pers.	Bipani, Samarpani	Herb used for dysentery.
255	Liliaceae	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i> Mill.	Kunvar-pathu	Dried or fresh juice of herb useful in burns, dermatitis and other skin disorders. Also used as cathartic, cooling agent and liver tonic.
256	Liliaceae	<i>Asperagus racemosus</i> Willd.	Satawari	Herb tonic, diuretic and galactagogue. Roots useful in rheumatic pain.
257	Liliaceae	<i>Asphodelus tenuifolius</i> Cav.	Dungro	Seeds diuretic.
258	Liliaceae	<i>Chlorophytum tuberosum</i> Baker	Karli, karli-ji-bhaji	Dried leaf powder used as laxative.
259	Liliaceae	<i>Urginea indica</i> Kunth	Pad-kando, Jangli-dungari	Bulbs used as a cardiotoxic, stimulant, expectorant and diuretic.
260	Loranthaceae	<i>Viscum angulatum</i> Heyne ex DC.	Nindhi-surual, Bodovando	Used as cardiotoxic, antispasmodic, diuretic and purgative.

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261	Lythraceae	<i>Ammannia baccifera</i> Linn.	Rato-jar-agio	Acrid leaves used for parasitic skin affections. Decoction of leaves given in tuberculosis.
262	Lythraceae	<i>Lawsonia alba</i> Lam.	Rang-mendi, Achhi-mendi	Paste of leaves applied on sole to produce cooling effect. Acts as a prophylactic against skin troubles.
263	Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon avicennae</i> Gaertn.	Nani-Khapat	Leaves and roots-Decoction of seeds given in dysentery and eye troubles.
264	Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon fruticosum</i> Guill.	Saneri-Dabliar	Used as an aphrodisiac, nutritive and nerve tonic.
265	Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (Linn.) Sweet	Khapat, Kanski	Seeds used as an astringent in bleeding piles, diuretic and emetic. Bark astringent.
266	Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon muticum</i> Sweet	Makhamali-khapat, Dabliar	Leaves contain mucilage, used in piles.
267	Malvaceae	<i>Gossypium Herbaceum</i> Linn.	Jungli-von, Adbau-hirvani	Leaves demulcent and nutritive.
268	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus angulosus</i> Stend.	Makhaniyo-bhindo, Laso-bhindo	Fruits demulcent and diuretic.
269	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus micranthus</i> Linn. f.	Furad-val, Chanak-bhindo	Fruits nutritive. Leaves used in treatment of swollen legs.
270	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus radiatus</i> Cav.	Dungrau-bhindo	Seeds and roots diuretic and antidiabetic.

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271	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus solandra</i> Linn.	Tali, Ran- bhindo	Fruits galactagogue. (Used in veterinary practice only).
272	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus tetraphyllus</i> Roxb.	Kantalo- bhindo	Fruits diuretic.
273	Malvaceae	<i>Pavonia ceratocarpa</i> Mast.	Khatumbdo, Khati- chhachh	Used as antidote in snake bite.
274	Malvaceae	<i>Pavonia glechomifolia</i> Garcke.	Kathrotiyo, Adariya	Roots used as an aphrodisiac.
275	Malvaceae	<i>Pavonia zeylanica</i> Cav.	Hanju	Herb emollient and prescribed for expulsion of dead foetus.
276	Malvaceae	<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm. f.	Adbau bal- buvaro, Vado bal- buvaro	Leaves demulcent and diuretic. Also used as an abortifacient. Decoction of leaves and roots emollient. Roots tonic, stomachic and antipyretic.
277	Malvaceae	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> Linn.	Bal-buvaro	Decoction of roots diuretic, diaphoretic and astringent, also used in rheumatism. Leaves demulcent and used in dysentery.
278	Malvaceae	<i>Sida humilis</i> Cav.	Pat bal- buvaro, Bhoy-bala	Tonic and astringent, used in feves and urinary complaints. Root-bark used in painful micturition and gonorrhoea. Poultice of leaves applied to burns.

Sr. No.	Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Uses
279	Malvaceae	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> Linn.	Khetrau bal- buvaro	Used in rheumatism and tuberculosis. Stem contains mucilage, used as a demulcent and emollient, applied externally in skin troubles.
280	Malvaceae	<i>Sida spinosa</i> Linn.	Kandharo- bal-buvaro, Kheranto	Roots tonic and diaphoretic, used in fevers. Decoction given in gonorrhoea.
281	Malvaceae	<i>Thespesia populnea</i> Soland. Ex Correa	Paras pipado	Bark, leaves, flowers and fruits used in cutaneous affections. Seeds used in skin troubles. Fruits astringent, used in dysentery and hemorrhoids.
282	Malvaceae	<i>Urena lobata</i> Linn.	San-bhindi	Flowers expectorant, their infusion used in sore throat. Seeds and roots used as demulcent.
283	Martyniaceae	<i>Martynia annua</i> Linn.	Pardesi- vishido	Leaves used for epilepsy. Juice used as a gargle for sore throat. Fruits used for inflammation.
284	Meliaceae	<i>Melia azadirach</i> Linn.	Limado	Bark used in skin troubles. Leaves antiseptic, applied to boils in the form of poultice. Decoction given for ulcers and eczema. Berries purgative and emollient.

Sr. No.	Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Uses
285	Meliaceae	<i>Soymida febrifuga</i> A. Juss.	Roini	Bark used in the treatment of diarrhoea, dysentery and fevers, and also as a general tonic. Decoction used for rheumatic swellings.
286	Menispermaceae	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i> Linn.	Bang, Bung, Venivel	Roots diuretic, purgative, used in urinary troubles.
287	Menispermaceae	<i>Cocculus pendulus</i> (J.R. & G. Forst.) Diels	Orap, Kari-pad	Leaves and roots anti-inflammatory, diuretic and used in wound healing.
288	Menispermaceae	<i>Cocculus villosus</i> DC. / <i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (Linn.) Diels	Vevadi	Roots astringent, blood purifier, laxative and used in rheumatism.
289	Menispermaceae	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers ex Hook. f. & Thoms	Gudaj-vel, Gud-vel	Stem used in fevers and urinary diseases. Root is a powerful emetic. Fruit is used for jaundice and rheumatism.
290	Moraceae	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i> Linn.	Vad	Latex applied in rheumatism. Infusion of bark tonic and astringent, used in diabetes, diarrhea and dysentery.
291	Moraceae	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> Linn.	Umar, Gular	Roots used in diarrhea and diabetes. Fruits stomachic and carminative.
292	Moraceae	<i>Ficus tsiela</i> Roxb.	Pipar, Pipari	Bark used as digestive and liver tonic.

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293	Moraceae	<i>Fiuas religiosa</i> Linn.	Piparo	Fruits laxative. Bark infusion used for ulcers and skin troubles.
294	Moringaceae	<i>Moringa concanensis</i> Nimmo	Kadvo-sargavo	All parts of the tree used in the treatment of ascites and rheumatism. Leaves emetic.
295	Moringaceae	<i>Moringa pterygosperma</i> Gaertn.	Mitho-sargavo	All parts of the tree used in the treatment of ascites and rheumatism. Leaves emetic. Flowers tonic and diuretic.
296	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Boerhaavia rependa</i> Willd.	Vasedo, Unth-satodo	Paste of leaves and roots used as an anti-inflammatory.
297	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Boerhaavia repens</i> Linn.	Satodi, Rati-sotodi, nano-vasedo	Leaves anti-inflammatory, diuretic, anthelmentic, antispasmodic and used in the treatment of piles.
298	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Boerhaavia verticillata</i> Poir.	Moto-vasedo, Dhokari-ar	Paste of roots and leaves anti-inflammatory and used in insect bite.
299	Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nelumbium speciosum</i> Willd.	Vado-kamarful, suryakamar	Rhizomes given to children in diarrhoea and dysentery. Flowers used for extraction of perfumes.
300	Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nymphaea lotus</i> Hook. f. & Thoms.	Kumbh, Kamar, Kamarful	Rhizome demulcent used in dysentery.

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301	Oxalidaceae	<i>Biophytum sensitivum</i> (Linn.) DC.	Zarero	Used as diuretic, nutritive, liver tonic, astringent, antibacterial and used in wound healing.
302	Palmae	<i>Hyphaene thebaica</i> Mart.	Ravan-tad	Fruits astringent and anthelmintic.
303	Palmae	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> Roxb.	Khajuri, kharekdi	Fruits edible and nutritive.
304	Papaveraceae	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> Linn.	Darudi, Uzar-kando	Juice of leaves anti-inflammatory and used in the treatment of boils. Seeds cathartic.
305	Papaveraceae	<i>Fumaria parviflora</i> Lam.	Pit-papado	Laxative and diuretic, used in blood disorders.
306	Pedaliaceae	<i>Pedaliium murex</i> Linn.	Ubha-gokharu, Kadvo-gokharu	Mucilaginous infusion used as demulcent, diuretic and tonic, used in gonorrhoea and other urino-genital diseases. Fruits aphrodisiac.
307	Pedaliaceae	<i>Sesamum laciniatum</i> Klein ex Willd.	Adbau-tal, Vagdau-tal	Seeds demulcent, applied to piles.
308	Plumbaginaceae	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> Linn.	Gadar-zipto, Chitro	Powder of root used to induce abortion in animals. Paste of the root applied to open wounds.
309	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala chinensis</i> Linn.	Piri-patsan, Piri-bhoysan	Paste of leaves anti-inflammatory, analgesic and used for wound healing.



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310	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala erioptera</i> DC.	Patsan, Bhoysan	Paste of leaves used as an analgesic particularly applied on forehead in migraine.
311	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala persicariaefolia</i> DC.	Rati-patsan, Rati-bhoysan	Paste of leaves anti-inflammatory. Aerial parts boiled with water and inhaled in respiratory congestion.
312	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum plebeium</i> R. Br.	Ratan-jyot, zinako-okharad	Decoction of roots diuretic. Aerial parts used as an anti-inflammatory and antibacterial.
313	Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> Linn.	Lakha-luni, Vadi-luni	Aerial parts diuretic and blood purifier. Also used in ulceration of mouth.
314	Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca quadrifida</i> Linn.	Pat-luni, Sani-luni	Herb used in asthma, coughs, inflammations and ulcers.
315	Primulaceae	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> Linn.	Kari-phuldi, Khetar-phuldi	Herb and diaphoretic. Also used to expel leeches from the nostrils of cattle.
316	Rhamnaceae	<i>Zizyphus jujuba</i> Mill.	Boradi	Fruits cooling and tonic. Leaves used as an astringent and applied to wounds.
317	Rhamnaceae	<i>Zizyphus nummularia</i> (Burm. f.) Wight & Arn.	Chania-ber, Pali	Fruits edible, cooling and astringent. Leaves used in scabies and other skin disorders.

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318	Rhamnaceae	<i>Zizyphus xylopyra</i> Willd.	Gut-ber	Bark used as an astringent. Fruits edible.
319	Rubiaceae	<i>Hydrophyllax</i> <i>maritima</i> Linn. f.	Dariyai- shankhalo	Used as a digestant.
320	Rubiaceae	<i>Oldenlandia</i> <i>heynii</i> R. Br.	Jak, Elachio, Ubhero-gha	Aqueous decoction of herb used in malaria. Also used in rheumatism and elephantiasis. Leaves employed as an expectorant.
321	Rubiaceae	<i>Randia uliginosa</i> DC.	Gangad, Kau-jo-jhad	Unripe fruits astringent, used in diarrhoea and dysentery.
322	Rubiaceae	<i>Spermacoce</i> <i>hispida</i> Linn.	Bakan-jo- jhad	Seeds demulcent, used in diarrhea and dysentery.
323	Rubiaceae	<i>Stephegyne</i> <i>parvifolia</i> Korth.	Kadamb	Paste of leaves used in muscular pain. Decoction of leaves antipyretic.
324	Salvadoraceae	<i>Salvadora</i> <i>oleoides</i> Decne.	Mithi-jar, Mitha-pilu	Paste of bark and leaves applied externally in rheumatism. Decoction of leaves expectorant, given in asthma. Fruits purgative.
325	Salvadoraceae	<i>Salvadora persica</i> Linn.	Khari-jar	Decoction of leaves expectorant, given in asthma. Fruits purgative.
326	Sapindaceae	<i>Cardiospermum</i> <i>helicacabum</i> Linn.	Tridhari-vel, Bakan- popati	Leaves found effective in chronic rheumatism. Roots diuretic, emetic and laxative.

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327	Sapotaceae	<i>Achras sapota</i> Linn.	Chikoo-jo-jhad	Seeds laxative. Fruits edible and nutritive.
328	Sapotaceae	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> Linn.	Vakal-jo-jhad, Murchhal	Bark and fruits used in diarrhea and dysentery.
329	Sapotaceae	<i>Mimusops hexandra</i> Roxb.	Rayan-jo-jhad	Bark febrifuge. Fruits edible.
330	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> (Linn.) Penn.	Nevri, Kadvi-nevri	Said to improve intellect, used for epilepsy and other nervous diseases. leaves diuretic and also used as liver tonic.
331	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Celsia coromandeliana</i> Vahl	Adbau-muri	Juice of the leaves astringent, used in diarrhoea and dysentery, also applied to wounds.
332	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Linaria ramosissima</i> Wall.	Bhit-chhati, Bhit-val	Decoction of leaves used in diabetes and applied externally for the treatment of inflammation.
333	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindenbergia urticaefolia</i> Lehm.	Zamar-val, Piri-sodedi	Juice given in chronic bronchitis, also used for skin eruptions.
334	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Striga lutea</i> Lour.	Kunwariyo, Achho-jogido	Given to improve appetite. Ash of the plant mixed with oil, used in treatment of boils.
335	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Striga orobanchioides</i> Benth.	Rato-jogido, Rotodiyo	Used in diabetes. Ash of the plant mixed with oil, used in treatment of boils.

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336	Simaroubaceae	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb.	Vado-nim, Pardesi-nim, Ardusi	Bark anthelmintic, febrifuge and expectorant, used in the treatment of cough and asthma.
337	Simaroubaceae	<i>Balanites Roxburghii</i> Planch.	Ingorio, Ingurio	Ripe fruits used for whooping cough and skin troubles; also used to clean leathers and cloths. Bark anthelmintic.
338	Solanaceae	<i>Lycium europaeum</i> Linn.	Geranti, Kheranti	Leaves used in the treatment of boils and other skin disorders.
339	Solanaceae	<i>Physalis minima</i> Linn.	Fofti, Fat-fote-ji-val	Fruits diuretic, laxative and treatment of liver disorders.
340	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum coagulans</i> Forsk.	Ubhi-ringadi	Leaves sialagogue, used in bronchitis, asthma and dysuria and ulcers. Fumes of fruits were taken to relieve toothache.
341	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum indicum</i> Linn.	Vad-ringadi, Bhit-ringadi	Fruits laxative and digestive. Roots carminative and expectorant, used in cough. Also used in the treatment of skin disorders.
342	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> Linn.	Kanperu, Piludi	Berries employed as a domestic remedy in fevers, diarrhoea and eye troubles. Infusion of herb antiseptic, diuretic, laxative and antidysenteric.

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343	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i> schrad. & wendl.	Bhoyringadi	Roots expectorant, used in cough and asthma. stem, flowers and fruits carminative. Juices of berries used for sore throat. Juice of leaves prescribed in rheumatism.
344	Solanaceae	<i>Withania somnifera</i> Dunal	Asun, Asund	Roots used for cough, rheumatism and female disorders. Useful for inflammatory conditions, ulcers and scabies in the form of external applications. Leaves applied to lesions and painful swellings.
345	Solanaceae	<i>Datura metel</i> Linn.	Dhaturu	Leaves narcotic and antispasmodic. Seeds employed for homicidal purposes.
346	Sterculiaceae	<i>Byttneria herbacea</i> Roxb.	Hanju, Vagdau-bal-buvaro	Root stock used on swellings. Also used in cholera and diarrhea in children. Decoction of leaves used for expulsion of dead foetus in cattles.
347	Sterculiaceae	<i>Helicteres isora</i> Linn.	Anted, Mardasing	Fruits used in intestinal complaints such as colic, diarrhoea, chronic dysentery and flatulence.

Sr. No.	Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Uses
348	Sterculiaceae	<i>Melhania futteyporensis</i> Munro ex Masters	Hunj, Vagdau- khapto	Leaves used as an anti-inflammatory, also used for wound healing. Decoction of leaves used for expulsion of dead foetus in cattles.
349	Sterculiaceae	<i>Sterculia urens</i> Roxb.	Kadiyo, Kadai	Used in treatment of cough and asthma.
350	Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix gallica</i> Dyer.	Rati-lai	Used as an astringent in diarrhea.
351	Tiliaceae	<i>Corchorus fascicularis</i> Lam.	Ubhi- bahuphali	Seeds used as an astringent in acidity of stomach.
352	Tiliaceae	<i>Corchorus acutangulus</i> Lam.	Chhuchh, Kag-gisodi	Fruits used in acidity and acts as a mild laxative.
353	Tiliaceae	<i>Corchorus antichorus</i> Raeusch.	Mundheri, Munderi, Bahuphali	Used as diuretic, mild laxative and used in the treatment of acidity.
354	Tiliaceae	<i>Corchorus capsularis</i> Linn.	Chhuchh, Dodli	Decoction of aerial parts used as astringent in acidity.
355	Tiliaceae	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i> Linn.	Chhuchhdo, Kag-gisodo	Fruits used as an antacid in acidity of stomach.
356	Tiliaceae	<i>Corchorus trilocularis</i> Linn.	Lambi- chhuchh	Seeds antipyretic, bitter tonic, antispasmodic and antifatulent.
357	Tiliaceae	<i>Corchorus urticaefolius</i> Wight & Arn.	Adbau- chhuchhdi, Khetrau- surval	Herb used as an antipyretic.
358	Tiliaceae	<i>Grewia populifolia</i> Vahl	Gangi, Gangeti	Fruits highly constipative. Roots antidiabetic. Leaves possess galactagogue property.

Sr. No.	Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Uses
359	Tiliaceae	<i>Grewia salvifolia</i> Mast.	Sen, Sen-jo-jhad	Roots antidiabetic. Leaves possess galactagogue property.
360	Tiliaceae	<i>Grewia tilaefolia</i> Vahl	Khati-gangdi	Leaves emetic.
361	Tiliaceae	<i>Grewia villosa</i> Willd.	Luo, Lue-jo-jhad	Roots used in diarrhea. Root bark used in treatment of cough.
362	Tiliaceae	<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i> Jacq.	Piri-zipti, Zipto	Bark and leaves used for diarrhoea and roots for dysentery. Aerial parts used in leprosy.
363	Tiliaceae	<i>Triumfetta rotundifolia</i> Lam.	Zipti, Gol-zipti	Leaves used as a demulcent, diuretic and applied to swellings in rheumatism.
364	Typhaceae	<i>Typha elephantina</i> Roxb.	Gha-bajariyo	Rhizomes astringent, used in dysentery, wounds and measles.
365	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendum phlomidis</i> Linn. f.	Arani, Tankaro	Roots aromatic and astringent. Decoction used as a demulcent in gonorrhoea.
366	Verbenaceae	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.	Savan	Leaves demulcent. Fruits used in fevers.
367	Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana indica</i> Roxb.	Ghanidaria, Achhi-chuni	Decoction of herb used in rheumatism and malaria.
368	Verbenaceae	<i>Lippia nodiflora</i> Rich.	Rat-val	Herb diuretic and febrifuge. Paste or poultice of fresh plant applied to boils, swollen legs and chronic ulcers.

Sr. No.	Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Uses
369	Verbenaceae	<i>Premna herbacea</i> Roxb.	Nindhi-kundher	Roots given along with ginger in asthma and rheumatism. Leaves prescribed in fevers, cough and rheumatism and their poultice applied to boils.
370	Verbenaceae	<i>Vitex negundo</i> Linn.	Nigod, Nagaol	Leaves tonic, smoked for relief in headache, decoction applied in rheumatism. Root also used in rheumatism.
371	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis carnosa</i> Wall.	Khatumbad e-ji-val	Useful in wounds and ulcers.
372	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis latifolia</i> Roxb.	Dungrau dhrakh	Applied on snake bite.
373	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis quadrangularis</i> Wall.	Sandhiyaval	Leaves astringent. Sometimes used in diarrhea.
374	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis repanda</i> Wight & Arn.	Gando velo	Paste of aerial parts applied on snake bite.
375	Zygophyllaceae	<i>Fagonia arabica</i> Linn.	Dhamaso, Dhraga	Herb astringent, tonic and laxative. Bark used in scabies.
376	Zygophyllaceae	<i>Peganum harmala</i> Linn.	Harmalo	Seeds and leaves abortifacient, narcotic, antispasmodic and emetic; used in asthma, hiccough and rheumatism.
377	Zygophyllaceae	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> Linn.	Mitha-gokharu	Fruits and roots diuretic used in painful micturition and kidney stones.