Literature Review:

(1) Taxo-Ethnobotanical studies of angiosperms of Modasataluka district Sabarkantha (North Gujarat), India

M.S. JANGID
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, SIR P. T. SCIENCE COLLEGE, MODASA - 383315. (GUJARAT) INDIA


Published on: 1st September 2011

**ABSTRACT:**

The angiospermic plants were collected from the various villages and forests area including hill and hillocks of the Modasa taluka. 644 plant species collected and thoroughly observed during research work, in which 531 species belong to Class Dicotyledonae and 113 species belong to Class Monocotyledonae. Total 108 families are recorded, in which 88 families are of Dicotyledonae and 20 families are of Monocotyledonae. Bentham and Hooker system of classification was adopted for the present study.

(2) Aboriginal uses and management of ethnobotanical species in deciduous forests of Chhattisgarh state in India

CHANDRA P KALA
ECOSYSTEM & ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT, INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOREST MANAGEMENT, P.B. NO. 357, NEHRU NAGAR, BHOPAL – 462 003, MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA

*Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* 2009, 5:20

**ABSTRACT:**

A study on the native uses of ethnobotanical species was carried out in the south Surguja district of Chhattisgarh state in India with the major objective of identifying different food and medicinal plant species and also to understand their ongoing management and conservation. Through questionnaire and personal interviews, a total of 73 ethnobotanical species used by tribal and non-tribal communities were documented, of these 36 species were used in curing different types of diseases and 22 were used as edible food plants.

(3) Climbers of taluka Modasa, district Sabarkantha (Gujarat) India

M.S. JANGID AND I.S.S. SHARMA
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY,
SIR P T SCIENCE COLLEGE, MODASA-383315. (GUJARAT) INDIA
ABSTRACT

The climbers were collected from the various villages and forests area including hill and hillocks of the taluka Modasa. 81 climbers collected and thoroughly observed during present work, in which 77 species belong to class Dicotyledonae and 04 species belong to class Monocotyledonae. Total 19 families are observed, in which 18 families are of Dicotyledonae and 01 family is of Monocotyledonae.

(4) Ethnobotanical study of Sacred groves of Poshina forest of Sabarkanth district, North Gujarat

P.K. MEHTA AND B.K. JAIN


Received: May, 2011; Accepted: July, 2011

ABSTRACT

The concept of biodiversity has been known to man ever since he began to observe minutely the living being around him. Sacred groves are a group of trees or a patch of vegetation protected by the local people through cultural and religious practices evolved to minimize destruction. In the present paper seven sacred groves namely Piplawali Mata sacred grove, Shankar Mahadev sacred grove, Kal Bhairav sacred grove, Shankar mahadev- Gormatasacred grove, Shitala mata sacred grove, Sundha Mata sacred grove and Ghatawala Mahadev sacred grove, located in the Poshina forest have been studied.

(4) Ethnobotanical Study of Tapkeshwari Hill, Bhuj, Kachchh, India

Y. S. PATEL, E. P. JOSHI* AND P. N. JOSHI

GUJARAT INSTITUTE OF DESERT ECOLOGY, POST BOX # 83, MUNDRA ROAD, BHUJ- KACHCHH, GUJARAT

Life sciences Leaflets 2:22-31, 2010. ISSN 0976 - 1098

Published on: 1st April 2010

ABSTRACT:

Ethnobotanical studies were carried out to collect information on the use of medicinal plants by local communities in Tapkeshwari hill of Bhuj Taluka (Kachchh district, India). Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Sidda, Unani, etc are our traditional systems of medicines... A total of 37
ethnomedicinal plants species distributed in 35 genera and 25 angiosperm families are documented in this study.

(5) Ethno-medicinal Plants used for Amenorrhoea and Abnormal Menstruation Diseases in Danta Taluka (Gujarat)

N. K. PATEL
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY, SHETH M. N. SCIENCE COLLEGE, PATAN -384265
Issued: January 01, 2010

ABSTRACT
The present paper deals with species of flowering plants commonly used by different Adivasi communities to cure amenorrhoea and abnormal menstruation diseases and disorder. The cause of disease, its symptoms, and plant organs utilized and methods of preparation of remedies are provided. Adivasi community is hoped that the present study will not only confirm earlier findings recorded in literature, but also provide additional clues in this field of vital interests.

(6) Ethno-medicinal plants used for impotence, frigidity and sexual weakness in Danta taluka (Gujarat)

N.K. PATEL
Life sciences Leaflets 1:14-21, 2010. ISSN 0976 – 1098
Published on: 1st March 2010

ABSTRACT
The present paper deals with species of flowering plants commonly used by different Adivasi communities to cure venture and gynecological diseases and disorder. The cause of disease, its symptoms, and plant organs utilized and methods of preparation of remedies are provided. It is hoped that the present study will not only confirm earlier findings recorded in literature, but also provide additional clues in this field of vital interests.

(7) Ethno-Medicinal Practices: A Case Study among the Sonowal Kacharis of Dibrugarh, Assam

FARIDA AHMED DAS, INDIRA BARUA AND DEEPANJANA DUTTA DAS
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY, DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY, DIBRUGARH 786 004, ASSAM, INDIA
The present study makes an attempt to find out the beliefs and practices related to health care system of the Sonowal Kachari tribe of Assam. The study reveals that the Sonowal Kachari believes that certain diseases are caused by malevolent supernatural forces and they try to cure them by pleasing the supernatural powers through prayers and sacrifices. They also use various locally available medicinal herbs for treating diseases.

Fieldwork exercise in floristic, ecological and ethnobotanical research

B.S. SIDANA *, N.B. PATEL AND K.C. PATEL
* VARDHAMAN VIDHYALAY, MEHSANA (NORTH GUJARAT - INDIA).
BIOLOGY DEPARTMENT, SMT. S. M. PANCHAL SCIENCE COLLEGE, TALOD (NORTH GUJARAT – INDIA).

Life sciences Leaflets 7:194-200, 2010. ISSN 0976 - 1098
Published on: 1st September 2010

The present study deals with the methodology which was applied in floristic, ecological and ethnobotanical research work. The main object of this research work is to gather knowledge of different kinds of plants which were growing surrounding in research area of Danta and Vijaynagar forest ranges.

Ethnobotanical Survey of Rajasthan - An Update

K. CHOUDHARY, M. SINGH AND U. PILLAI 1 2 1
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY,
1LACHOO MEMORIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, JODHPUR, RAJASTHAN- 342001, INDIA
BIOTECHNOLOGY LABORATORY, DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE, FASC, MITS – DEEMED UNIVERSITY,
2LAKSHMANGARH, SIKAR, RAJASTHAN- 332-311, INDIA

IDOSI Publications, 2008

Plants have been used both in the prevention and cure of various diseases of humans and their pets. In India, the use of plants for medicinal treatment dates back to 5000 years. It was officially recognized that 2500 plant species have medicinal value while over 6000 plants are estimated to be explored in traditional, folk and herbal medicine. This paper reviews the work done so far in the ethnobotany of Rajasthan.
(10) Ethno-floristic survey in sacred groves, Pudukottaidistrict, Tamil Nadu-India

MUNISAMY ANBARASHAN*, NARAYANASWAMY PARTHASARTHY AND ANBARASHAN PADMAVATHY

Department of Ecology and Environmental Sciences, Pondicherry University, Kalapet -605014, Puducherry, India.

ISSN 1996-0875 ©2011 Academic Journals
Accepted 7 December, 2010

ABSTRACT

Sacred groves serve as the conservation pockets of local biodiversity, medicinally and economically important plants for future uses. The result revealed with a total of 89 species of medicinal plants belonging to 51 families. Apart from these species, several other species are known to be used in various treatments like healing wounds, throat infection, diarrhea, itches, skin diseases, cure headache, stomach ulcer, tumor, ear-ache, eye pain, diabetes, colds and coughs in general.

(11) Ethno-medicinal Plants used for Amenorrhoea and Abnormal Menstruation Diseases in Danta Taluka (Gujarat)

N. K. PATEL

Department of Biology, Sheth M. N. Science College, Patan -384265


Issued: January 01, 2010

ABSTRACT

The present paper deals with species of flowering plants commonly used by different Adivasi communities to cure amenorrhoea and abnormal menstruation diseases and disorder. The cause of disease, its symptoms, and plant organs utilized and methods of preparation of remedies are provided. Adivasi communities are widely distribution in Danta Taluka and have considered communication with each other.

(12) Ethnomedicinal plants used for Gonnorhoea in Data Taluka (Gujarat)

N.K. PATEL

Department of Biology, Sheth M. N. Science College, Patan -384265, India

ABSTRACT:

The present paper deals with species of flowering plants commonly used by different Aadeevasee communities to cure gonorrhoea diseases. The cause of disease, its symptoms, and plant organs utilized and methods of preparation of remedies are provided. Tribes associated with specific remedial preparation have been mentioned, however, they may not be always exclusive since Aadeevasee communities are of wide distribution in Dantataluka and have considered communication with each other.

(13) Ethnomedicinal Survey for Important Plants of Jalalpur Jattan, District Gujrat, Punjab, Pakistan

KHALID HUSSAIN*, M. FARRUKH NISAR, ABDUL MAJEED, KHALID NAWAZ AND KHIZAR HAYAT BHATTI

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, UNIVERSITY OF GUJRAT, PAKISTAN


Issued: July 01, 2010

ABSTRACT

An ethnomedicinal survey was carried out in Jalalpur Jattan District Gujrat, Punjab-Pakistan for documentation of important flora and information from local community about their medicinal uses. The identification and nomenclature of the listed plants were based on The Flora of Pakistan. A total of 88 plants species were identified by taxonomic description and locally by ethnomedicinal knowledge of people existing in the region.

(14) Ethnomedicinal survey of shopian, Kashmir (J&K), India

MUDASIR AHMAD TANTRAY

NATURAL PRODUCT CHEMISTRY DIVISION, INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INTEGRATIVE MEDICINE (CSIR)

Asian Journal of Traditional Medicines, 2009, 4 (1)

ABSTRACT

Traditional methods of disease treatment and control using plants and animals are predominant in rural societies of Kashmir Himalayas. Kashmir has a rich flora of medicinal plants with diverse biological properties. As a result of an ethnobotanical survey conducted during 2005-2007 in Shopian - a hilly district under the Pir Panjal range, the present paper provides the information on 20 such plant species belonging to 20 genera and 14 families.
Ethnomedicinal Survey on Plants used by Tribals in Chitteri Hills

K. KADHIRVEL1, S. RAMYA2, T. PALIN SATHYA SUDHA2, A. VEERA RAVI3, C. RAJASEKARAN4, R. VANITHA SELVI5, AND R JAYAKUMARARAJ1,5*

1 DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE, DHARMAPURI – 636705, TAMILNADU, INDIA
2 DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY, R D GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE, SIVAGANGAI – 630561, TAMILNADU, INDIA
3 DEPARTMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY, ALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY, KARAIKUDI, – 630 003, TAMILNADU, INDIA
4 SCHOOL OF BIOTECHNOLOGY, CHEMICAL AND BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING, VIT UNIVERSITY, VELLORE – 632 014, TAMILNADU, INDIA
5 DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, R D GOVT. ARTS COLLEGE, (ALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY, KARAIKUDI) SIVAGANGAI – 630561, TAMILNADU, INDIA

Environment & We An International Journal of Science & Technology
ISSN: 0975-7112
Environ. We Int. J. Sci. Tech. 5 (2010) 35-46

ABSTRACT

An ethnomedical survey was conducted to collect information about medicinal plants used by Malayali tribes in villages located in the forest area of Chitteri Hills, Dharmapuri district Tamilnadu, India. About 65 ethnomedical plant species distributed across 38 families have been documented in the present study. They use ethnomedical plants to treat ailments like cold, cough, fever, headache, stomachache, diarrhoea, dysentery, skin diseases, poison bites, cut/wounds, diabetes and sexual disorders.

Floristic analysis of flora of ahmedabad city, gujarat,india

B. A. JADEJA1, N. A. PATEL2 AND N. K. ODEDRA1

1 DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, M. D. SCIENCE COLLEGE, PORBANDAR – 360 575 (GUJARAT), INDIA.
2 DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, M. N. SCIENCE COLLEGE, VISHNAGAR – 384 315 (GUJARAT), INDIA.

Plant Archives Vol. 11 No. 1, 2011 pp. 131-135

ABSTRACT

Ahmedabad is situated in central Gujarat; it is a largest city of Gujarat state, located on Sabarmati river. The flora is highly diversified in vegetation and has rich number of floristic composition due to topography, climate and edaphic factors which are favourable for such luxurious vegetation. The present paper deals with the synoptically analysis of the flora. 1015 plant species belonging to 580 genera spread over 135 families.

Focusing on the ethnobotanical uses of plants in Mersin and Adana provinces (Turkey)
AYSE EVEREST¹ AND ERSIN OZTURK¹

¹MERSIN UNIVERSITY, SCIENCE & ART FACULTY, BIOLOGY DEPARTMENT, CIFTLIKKOY-MERSIN, TURKEY

Published online 2005 September 6.

ABSTRACT

This paper presents the result of a study on the herbal drugs in the herbal markets in Mersin and Adana. The data were collected through direct interviews with herbalists and customers between 2002–2005 and the popular medicinal plants were investigated. A total of 107 species belonging to 56 families were investigated and the samples were listed with their local and Latin names.

(18) Folk herbal medicines from tribal area of Rajasthan, India.

KATEWA SS, CHAUDHARY BL, JAIN A.

LABORATORY OF ETHNOBOTANY AND AGROSTOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, ML SUKHADIA UNIVERSITY, UDAPUR 313 001, INDIA.


ABSTRACT

A floristic survey of ethnomedicinal plants occurring in the tribal area of Rajasthan was conducted to assess the potentiality of plant resources for modern treatments. In a floristic survey 61 ethnomedicinal plant species belonging to 38 families were recorded from this region. A categorical list of plant species along with their plant part/s used and the mode of administration reported to be for effective control in different ailments is prepared.

(19) Ethnomedicinal study of some selected plants of family capparaceae of modasa taluka,dist.Sabarkantha(North Gujarat)

M. S. JANGID AND N.K.PATEL*

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY SIR P. T. SCIENCE COLLEGE, MODASA-383315
* DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY SHEETH M.N.SCIENCE COLLEGE, PATAN-384265

Published on: 1st September 2010

ABSTRACT

In this present work nine selected plant species are considered, which are normally used by local and tribal people of Modasa taluka. These spices are used to treat their ailments by using
fresh plant materials only. In the enumeration, the collected plants have been arranged alphabetically. The botanical name, local name and ethnomedicinal uses are given.

(20) **Traditional use of medicinal plants among the tribal communities of Chhota Bhangal, Western Himalaya**

SANJAY KR UNIYAL,1 KN SINGH,1 PANKAJ JAMWAL,1 AND BRIJ LAL1

1BIODIVERSITY DIVISION, INSTITUTE OF HIMALAYAN BIORESOURCE TECHNOLOGY, P.B. # 6, PALAMPUR 176061, INDIA


Published online 2006 March 20.

**ABSTRACT**

The importance of medicinal plants in traditional healthcare practices, providing clues to new areas of research and in biodiversity conservation is now well recognized. Questionnaire surveys, participatory observations and field visits were planned to illicit information on the uses of various plants. It was found that 35 plant species are commonly used by local people for curing various diseases.

(21) **Weed plants of modasa taluka district Sabarkantha (Gujarat)**

M.S.JANGID AND 1S.S.SHARMA

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, SIR P T SCIENCE COLLEGE, MODASA-383315. (GUJARAT) INDIA

1MD (AYURVED) AYURVEDIC PHYSICIAN, AHMEDABAD-382424 (GUJARAT) INDIA


Published on: 1st March 2011

**ABSTRACT**

During the study, 204 plant species have been listed. All the listed plant species belonging 155 genera and 59 families. Out of which 33 genera and 44 species of monocot are belonging to 11 families and 122 genera and 160 species of Dicot are belonging to 48 families. Asteraceae, Euphorbiaceae, Poaceae, Fabaceae, Cyperaceae, Acanthaceae, Malvaceae, Amaranthaceae, Convolvulaceae, Solanaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Cucurbitaceae and Tiliaceae are the dominant families of weeds in Modasa taluka, district Sabarkantha.

(22) **Ethno-medicinal survey of some selected plants ofGadhvada (Dharoi range) area, dist. mehsana (N.G.) India**

P. B. DESAI1 AND N. K. PATEL2

1REGIONAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY, SURAT (SOUTH GUJARAT) INDIA

2DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY, SHETH M.N.SCIENCE COLLEGE, PATAN-384265.
ABSTRACT

In the present work, information on different plant species is given. It is noticed that both wild and cultivated plant species are used for preparation of folk medicines by the inhabitants of study area. It is observed that during preparation of folk medicines only one plant species or more than one plant species are used. Along with plant materials animal based products such as milk, honey etc. are also found to be useful.

(23) Medicinal Plants of the World Volume 3 Chemical Constituents, Traditional and Modern Medicinal Uses

BY

IVAN A. ROSS

ABSTRACT

This volume of the series Medicinal Plants of the World: Chemical Constituents, Modern and Traditional Medicinal Uses contain information on 16 plant species. Some of the plants discussed in volume 3 may be considered controversial in their classification as “medicinal.” However, the Paracelsian dictum that “sola dosis fecit venenum” has been appreciated since ancient times, and throughout the ages many highly toxic materials used for lethal purposes have also found applications in modern medicine.

(24) Cultural and ecological dimensions of sacred groves in India

KAILASH C. MALHOTRA, YOGESH GOKHALE, SANJEEV SRIVASTAVA

ABSTRACT

In India, as elsewhere in many parts of the world, a number of communities practise different forms of nature worship. Although different authors have described these groves in different ways, most scholars emphasize the natural or near-natural state of vegetation in the sacred groves, and the preservation of these groves by local communities through social taboos and sanctions that reflect spiritual and ecological ethos of these communities.
Ethnobotanical survey of medicinal plants used in the management of opportunistic fungal infections in HIV/AIDS patients in the Amathole District of the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa

WILFRED MBENG OTANG1, DONALD SCOTT GRIERSON1* AND ROLAND NDIP1
1SCHOOL OF BIOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES, FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE, UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE, P/BAG, X1314, ALICE 5700, SOUTH AFRICA.
2DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY AND PARASITOLOGY, FACULTY OF SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF BUEA, BOX 63, BUEA, CAMEROON.

Journal of Medicinal Plants Research Vol. 6(11), pp. 2071-2080, 23 March, 2012
ISSN 1996-0875 ©2012 Academic Journals

ABSTRACT
An estimated 5.7 million people were living with HIV and AIDS in South Africa in 2009, more than in any other country. Up to 90% of all HIV/AIDS patients develop opportunistic fungi infections (OFIs) at some point during the course of the disease and 10 to 20% dies as a direct consequence of these. Despite the broad use of medicinal plants in South Africa, there is a dearth of knowledge regarding the use of such plants in the management of opportunistic fungal infections in HIV/AIDS patients.

Ethnobotanical aspects of some plants of Aravalli hills in North Gujarat

BHASKER L. PUNJANI
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, SMT. S.M. PANCHAL SCIENCE COLLEGE, TALOD – 383 215

Ancient science of life Vol: XXI (4) April/2002
Received: 16.06.2001 Accepted: 13.01.2002

ABSTRACT
The Aravalli ranges run along the Sabarkantha district is the ancient region of India, inhibited by tribals living in close vicinity of enriched forest. The present paper contains various ethnobotanical aspects of some plant species used by the tribals for their day-to-day requirement.

Ethnobotanical Studies among Villagers from Dharapuram Taluk, Tamil Nadu, India

V. BALAKRISHNAN, P. PREMA, K.C.RAVINDRAN AND J.PHILIP ROBINSON
DEPARTMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY, K.S.RANGASAMY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, 1TIRUCHENGODE-637 215, TAMILNADU, INDIA
ABSTRACT

People care about all this variety of life, about sustaining and enhancing genetic resources, recovering endangered species, restoring riparian areas, maintaining old growth or consuming trees. Our homes, air live stock, vegetables, fruits and grains are all products of diverse and healthy ecosystems. The present observation is ethno botanical survey was carried out among the villagers from the Dharapuram taluk, Tamilnadu state, India.

(28) **An Ethnobotanical Study in the Pudukkottai District, South India**

**V. NANDAGOPALAN, S.P.ANAND, U.SELVAKUMAR AND A.DOSS**

1 DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, NATIONAL COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), TRICHIRAPPALI-620 001, TAMIL NADU, INDIA
2 DEPARTMENT OF PLANT SCIENCE, BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY, TRICHIRAPPALI-620 024, TAMIL NADU, INDIA


ABSTRACT

An attempt has been made to identify folklore medically important plants frequently used by rural communities of sacred groves and its environments of Pudukkottai district, Tamil Nadu. A total of 200 medicinal plants from 166 genera under 61 families were enumerated. Most of the plants are used for skin diseases, fever, snakebites, diabetes, headache, cold, ulcer and urinary tract disorder etc. Plants of Rubiaceae (13 species) was largely represented followed by Papilionoideae (12 species).

(29) **Ethnobotanical Studies on Medicinal Plants of Kaladera Region of Jaipur District**

**A PAREEK AND P.C TRIVEDI**

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR 302055, RAJASTHAN, INDIA.

**INDIAN JOURNAL OF FUNDAMENTAL AND APPLIED LIFE SCIENCES ISSN: 2231-6345**

2011 VOL. 1 (1) JAN – MAR, PP. 59-63

**Indian Journal of Fundamental and Applied Life Sciences ISSN: 2231-6345**

2011 Vol. 1 (1) Jan – Mar, pp. 59-63

ABSTRACT
A floristic survey of ethnomedicinal plants occurring in the tribal areas of Kaladera region in Rajasthan was conducted to assess the potentiality of plant resources for modern treatments. The information on medicinal uses of plants is based on the exhaustive interviews with local physicians practicing indigenous system of medicine, village headmen, priests and tribal folks. The present review highlights useful ethnobotanical information about the uses of plants by the tribals of Kaladera region of Jaipur district.

(30) **New records for Gujarat state from Kaparada taluka of Valsad district in South Gujarat**

**T. G. GOHIL, V. H. RAO AND A.B. THAKOR**

B. K. M. SCIENCE COLLEGE, VALSAD.

*Life sciences Leaflets 17:602-604, 2011. ISSN 0976 - 1098*

Published on: 1st July 2011

**ABSTRACT**

We observed while roaming about during research and collecting various species of plants, that many of the plants, which were in abundance before are now rarely seen. It can be clearly observed that the plant biodiversity has totally changed. While we were during research, we found out two new taxa which are noted as new record for Gujarat State from Kaparada Taluka in Valsad District from Gujarat, India.

(31) **Ethnobotanical Studies on Orchids of Niyamgiri Hill Ranges, Orissa, India**

**P.K.DASH, 1 SANTILATA SAHOO2 AND SUBHASISA BAL3**

1BIO DIVERSITY CONSERVATION DIVISION, VASUNDHARA, BHUBANESWAR, ORISSA, INDIA2P.G. DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, UTKAL UNIVERSITY, VANI VIHAR, BHUBANESWAR, ORISSA, INDIA3REGIONAL PLANT RESEARCH CENTER, BHUBANESWAR, ORISSA, INDIA CORRESPONDING AUTHOR: P.K. DASH

*Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*

Vol. 9(1), January 2010, pp. 68-72

**ABSTRACT**

Niyamgiri hills, the abode of the primitive Dongria Kandha tribe in southwest Orissa, is a unique forest ecosystem harbouring a rich flora and vast natural resources. The present ethnobotanical study concerns some 20 species of orchids including 16 epiphytes and 4 terrestrials that are used by the Dongarias of the Niyamgiri hill range to treat 33 kinds of
diseases. This paper also discusses some of the threats to the orchids of this hill region, as well as some very serious problems regarding their conservation.

(32) Ethnobotanical investigations among tribes in Madurai District of Tamil Nadu (India)

S IGNACIMUTHU,1 M AYYANAR,1 AND SANKARA SIVARAMAN K2
1ENTOMOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LOYOLA COLLEGE, CHENNAI, INDIA
2CENTRE FOR RESEARCH & POST GRADUATE STUDIES IN BOTANY, AYYANADAR JANAKIAMBAL COLLEGE, SIVAKASI, INDIA

Published online 2006 May 11.

ABSTRACT
An ethnobotanical survey was carried out to collect information on the use of medicinal plants in Southern Western Ghats of India (Madurai district, Tamil Nadu). Information presented in this paper was gathered from the paliyar tribes using an integrated approach of botanical collections, group discussions and interviews with questionnaires in the years 1998 – 1999. The informants interviewed were 12 among whom 4 were tribal practitioners.

(33) Ethnobotanical studies on medicinal plants of Rajasthan (India): A review

HIMANSHU SHARMA1 AND ASHWANI KUMAR2*
1DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, PODDAR INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE, JAIPUR, INDIA – 302020.
2DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR, INDIA – 302004.
Journal of Medicinal Plants Research Vol. 5(7), pp. 1107-1112, 4 April, 2011
ISSN 1996-0875 ©2011 Academic Journals

ABSTRACT
Ethnobotany is a distinct branch of natural science dealing with various aspects such as anthropology, archaeology, botany, ecology, economics and medicine, religious, cultural and several other disciplines. The present review highlights useful ethnobotanical information about the uses of plants by the tribals of Rajasthan as food, fodder, medicine, timber, fire-wood, tannin, dye, oil, fibre, alcohol, gum, resin etc.

(34) Traditional wisdom on livestock selection and management in folk proverbs of Orissa

R B MOHAN
ABSTRACT

Oriya folk songs and folk proverbs relating to livestock characters, selection criteria and their management procedures are highlighted. The scientific basis of this traditional wisdom and its present relevance are analyzed.

(35) Traditional uses of some Indian plants among islanders of the Indian Ocean

S K JAIN* AND SUMITA SRIVASTAVA

A-26, MALL AVENUE COLONY, LUCKNOW 226001, UTTAR PRADESH

Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge

Vol. 4(4), October 2005, pp. 345-357

ABSTRACT

A comparative study of the traditional herbal knowledge of the islanders of the Indian Ocean and the folk of India shows that both use about seventy species of plants in Indian medicine. Comparative data on such species is presented. Details of uses, dosages, mixture plants or other materials are given for some unique uses/species. The advantage of substituting underground parts of plants with aerial parts use discussed.

(36) Traditional tools in agricultural practices

C KARTHIKEYAN, D VEERARAGAVATHATHAM, D KARPAGAM* & S AYISHA FIRDOUSE

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION), KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA, SIRUGAMANI 639 115, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI, TAMIL NADU

Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge

Vol. 8(2), April 2009, pp. 212-217

ABSTRACT

The study was undertaken to identify various traditional tools used for agricultural operations by the farmers of Tamil Nadu. Agricultural tools are as old as Stone Age. Traditional agricultural tools were economical in terms of labour, money and time saving. These tools were made up of locally available materials like stones, wood, etc. Traditional tools are operated easily without any special skills.
(37) **Traditional uses of plants by tribals of Amarakantak region, Madhya Pradesh**

RAMESH KUMAR, NAN D RAM SUMAN1 AND S S DASH*

BOTANIC GARDEN OF INDIAN REPUBLIC, BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, NOIDA1

1BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, CENTRAL CIRCLE, ALLAHABAD

*Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*


**ABSTRACT**

The paper reports the traditional medicinal uses of 20 plants belonging to 16 families, for 24 different diseases and use of one plant for medico-religious belief by four different tribes of Amarakantak region of Madhya Pradesh. The paper also has taken into account the perception of the local people about the effectiveness of the plants for specific diseases for which they are prescribed.

(38) **Traditional Phytotherapy among Karens of Middle Andaman**

M U SHARIEF1*, SENTHIL KUMAR2, P G DIWAKAR3 & TVRS SHARMA4

1BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, NATIONAL ORCHID AREA AND EXPERIMENTAL GARDEN, NAGALUR ROAD, P O ONDIKADAL, YERCAUD 636 602, DISTT SALEM, TAMIL NADU

2,4CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, GARACHARA, PORT BLAIR 744 101, ANDAMAN

3BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, ANDAMAN & NICOBAR CIRCLE, PORT BLAIR 744 102, ANDAMAN

*Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*


**ABSTRACT**

Karens, originally a hill tribe hailing from Pegu district of western Mayanmar, brought to Andaman by Britishers for forest timber operations during the year 1924-25. Although Karens have not been classified as tribals in the recent tribal notification, they form a minor ethnic group that has apparently been living amidst the forests of Mayabunder tehsil since decades.

(39) **Ethnobotanical uses of some plants by Tripuri And Reang tribes of Tripura**

HIMANGSHU BIKASH DAS, KOUSHIK MAJUMDAR, B K DATTA* AND DEBASIS RAY

PLANT TAXONOMY AND BIODIVERSITY LABORATORY, DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, TRIPURA UNIVERSITY1

SURYAMANINAGAR - 799 130, TRIPURA (W), INDIA
ABSTRACT:

An ethno-medicinal survey of plants in Tripura state revealed that some less known medicinalof higher plants, over 2000 species areplants have been used by the indigenous tribes. The valid scientific name, family, local name(s), documented and 1,100 species are usedhabit, dosages and traditional formulation of 33 species belonging to 32 genera and 25 families areenumerated in the paper. The ethnic people ofTripuriandReangcommunities of Tripura arein different system of medicine. Aboutin involved in using these medicinal plants.

(40) Medicinal uses of plants by tribal medicine men ofNandurbar district in
Maharashtra

H M PATIL1 AND VV BHASKAR2*

1 V. N. COLLEGE, SHAHADA 425 409, DIST. NANDURBAR, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA
2 DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, P.S.G.V.P. MANDAL’S, A. S. C. COLLEGE, SHAHADA 425 409, DIST. NANDURBAR

Explorer: Research Article
Received 22 March 2005; Accepted 31 May 2005

ABSTRACT:

The tribals of Nandurbar district have their own system of herbal medicine. Many of their herbal preparations for various ailments are different from Ayurvedic and Unani system of medicine. The paper provides some interesting therapeutic uses of plants ranging from emetic to anti-diabetic.