WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH
SJIF Impact Factor 5.045
Volume 4, Issue 2, 777-793. Research Article ISSN 2277– 7105

DOCUMENTATION OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE ABOUT USES OF MEDICINAL PLANTS FOUND IN PACHAIMALAI HILLS TRICHY DISTRICT, TAMILNADU, INDIA

***Karthikeyan, Baskaran & Sebastian Rajasekaran**

PG & Research Department of Botany, Bishop Heber College, Trichy-620 017, Tamil Nadu, India

Article Received on
15 Nov 2014,

Revised on 16 Dec 2014,
Accepted on 07 Jan 2015

***Correspondence for Author**
Karthikeyan, Baskaran
PG & Research Department of Botany, Bishop Heber College, Trichy-620 017, Tamil Nadu, India

ABSTRACT

Pachaimalai hills are diverse for different medicinal plant species. Pachaimalai hills are the protected area of Eastern Ghats of India with 527.6 Sq km located in Tamilnadu region. The hills are named for the pachaimalai people who live in the region. Plants of this region have inordinate medicinal importance and native communities have been utilizing local flora for medicinal purposes over generations. Information about medically important plants is available sporadically with local people. A total of 100 plant species (trees, herbs and shrubs) of 47 families were evidence to be used for medicinal purposes by the local inhabitants. More than 120 local tribal people, senior citizens and farmers were interviewed for this purpose. Hopefully this kind of information will also generated wide interest in protecting and preserving diversity of plant species with medicinal importance. Due to the death of old people and change of trends, the valuable traditional medicinal knowledge is depleting from minds. This study could be helpful in conservation prospective of medicinally important plant species of pachamalai and traditional knowledge about their uses.

KEYWORDS: Pachaimalai Flora, medicinal plant, traditional plant, ethno medicinal.

INTRODUCTION

Pachaimalai also known as green hills which are the part of Eastern Ghats in Trichy district of Tamilnadu, located nearby Thuraiyur, Pachai in Tamil means green. They are much greener than some of the other hills in the vicinity.VeeraRamar Dam is located in these hills

on kallar. Rivers include kallar and Sweata Nadi. Waterfalls include Mangalam Aruvi, Koriyar Falls and Mayil Uthu Falls. Jackfruit is one of the popular seasonal agriculture produce from this area. Towns in the area include: Thuraiyur, Esanai, Elambalur, Perambalur, Gangavalli, Thammampatti, Arumbavaur, Malayalapatti, Thedavur and Uppiliapuram. Districts covered are Tiruchurapalli district, salem District and Perambalur district. There are also indigenous tribes, such as the Malayalis, who trade some of their surplus agricultural products, which grow in the hills, to towns below on the plains, trading for items not available in the hills. They constitute an eastward extension of the Eastern Ghats in the northeastern Tamilnadu Uplands. The pachaimalai Hills, together with the Javadi, Shevaroy, and Kalrayan hills, separate the Kaveri (cauvery) River basin in the south from the Palar River basin in the north. Extending over an area of about 5,200 square miles (13,500 square Km), they from a discontinuous line of highlands with a general elevation from 1,770 to 4,620 feet (540 to 1,400 metres). The hills are named for the Pachamalaiyali peoples who live in the region. The Shangam period in Tamil literature flourished in this area during the Chera, Chola, and Pandya dynasties. The region consists of rounded hills composed of granitic gneiss. The hills have scrub jungles on broken ground and sal (shorea robusta) forests on the flat hilltops. The economy of the region is based on agriculture; rice, jowar (grain sorghum), sugarcane, Gram (chickpeas), peanuts (groundnuts), and bajra (pear millet) are subsistence crops, Coffe, cashews , and pepper are important plantation crops raised for export, Pachaimalai is known for thick vegetation of Sandalwood and bamboo. The climatic data of pachaimalai hills is situated to the north of Thuraiyur taluk of Tiruchurappalli districts at latitudes 11˚09' 00 " to 11˚27' 00" N and longitudes 78˚28' 00" to 78˚49' 00" E and occupy an area of about 527.61 sq Km. Climate is tropical with temperature ranging between 25 to 30˚C and a minimum temperature range 12 to 18˚C and annual rain fall of 800 – 900 mm in the altitude of 1015 MSL. It has dry mixed deciduous forests. The area is marked by the presence of crystalline rocks of the Archaean age comprising gneisses, charnokites and granites with little soil cover of red loamy and black. The crystalline terrain exhibits multispectral and poly metamorphic complexity. According to there are three types of sedimentary rocks in pachaimalai hills based on their period of origin [1]. The area is mainly under xerophytic vegetation, sparse and dominated by spiny thorny shrubs, bushes and some tree species along with large number of ephemerals.

Most of the plants of pachaimalai hill has medicinal properties and used by the local inhabitants for generation after generation. Although some information is available about traditional use of plants the species were identified with the help of different floras [2-5].

Use of medicinal plants has plagued humans throughout their history. Medicinal plants are an important part of our life in the present days. In nature there are thousands of plant species but in them there are very few which when consumed causes major life-threatening illnesses. In the world about 5000 taxa with 400000 plant species have been identified for their use as medicinal plants [6]. In this only 1% of indigenous culture surveyed for knowledge of natural plants. The plant species are helpful to withstand life because humans consume large number of plants. It is expected that this information will be highly useful for the plant Scientists, Herbalists, general public and it will also generate wide interest in protection and conservation of floral diversity.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

A number of field visits were conducted in the study area and information regarding medicinal properties, their uses and local names of area was obtained from local inhabitants of various ethnic groups throughout fieldwork, questionnaires based interviews and conservation were held with aged nomads. Some information was also obtained from existing literature related to medicinal plants.

Collections were done periodically from different parts of the hills, ultimately the whole area in all flowering/growing seasons for one year. Collected plant material was processed and identified at Rapinat Herbarium with help of flora of Tamil Nadu. The specimens were preserved as Rapinat Herbarium at Tiruchirapalli.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSTION

In the present study on the medicinal plant used by the pachaimalai hills were arranged alphabetically. The information on each plant includes habit. Botanical name, family name and vernacular name, status, medicinal properties of the plants (Table-2). In India about 7300 plant species are used in traditional health care system. Such as Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and folk healing practices. The booming of traditional medicine industry result in an increasing demand on medicinal plant products 90% of the medicinal plants come from natural habitats. A tribal development project of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) aimed at providing sustainable livelihood for residents of habitations of

Pachamalai hills in Tiruchi and Salem districts has got under way. Since, time immemorial these plants have been used by the inhabitants of tribals in curing ailments such as fever, constipation, leprosy, asthma, bronchitis, anemia, etc. The plants selected for the present study also exhibit interesting folk medicinal use. They are used to cure stomach ache, fever, chest pain, worm troubles, tooth disease and amoebiasis.

In the present investigation of 100 plants belonging to 47 families are identified as traditional folklore medicinally used species [7]. Fabaceae was found to be dominant family with 7 species. Mimosaceae, Acanthaceae, Solanaceae was found to be the next dominant family with 6 species followed by Euphorbiaceae, Asclepediaceae family with 5 species each. Rubiaceae, Rutaceae, families with 4 species in each.2 families represented by 3 species, 6 families represented by 2 species and 30 families represented by single species. Among habit wise distribution, Tree forms are the dominant habit represented by about 29% with 29 species, followed by shrub 25% with 25 species, herb 19% with 19 species, Climber 16% with 16 species, Climbing shrub 1% with 1 species respectively (table-1: figure-1).

Table-1: Habit wise distribution of plant species at pachaimalai Hills

S. No.	Plant species	Percentage of distribution (%)
1.	Trees	29%
2.	Shrubs	25%
3.	Herbs	19%
4.	Climbers	16%
5.	Climbing shrub	1%

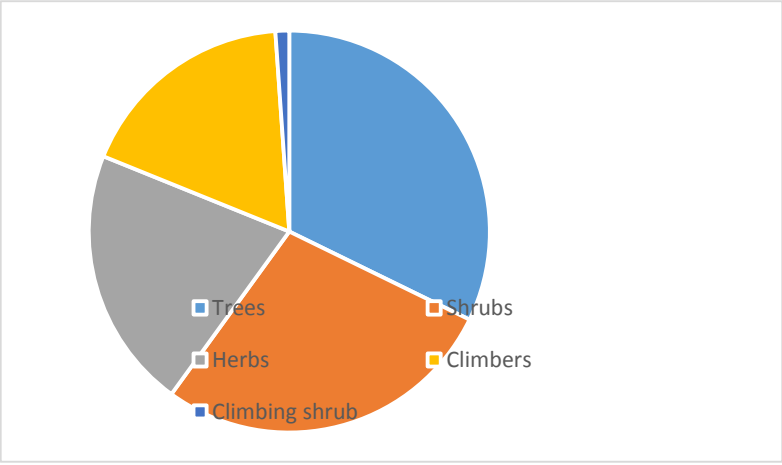

Figure-1: Habit wise distribution of plant species at pachaimalai Hills

Table-2: Medicinal Flora of Pachaimalai Hills

S.No	Scientific Name	Local name	Habit	Family	Status	Part of use	Folk medicinal uses
1.	*Abrus precatorius*, L.	Gundumani	Cl	Fabaceae	C	Seeds, Leaves	A tea is made from the leaves and used to treat fevers, coughs and colds. Seeds are poisonous and therefore are used after mitigation.
2.	*Abutilon indicum*, G.Don.	Thuthi	S	Malvaceae	C	Whole plant	The plant are used as a demulcent, aphrodisiac, laxative, diuretic, sedative, astringent, expectorant, tonic, anti-inflammatory, anthelmintic, and analgesic and to treat leprosy, ulcers, headaches, gonorrhea, and bladder infection.
3.	*Acacia caesia*, Willd.	Kari indu	Cl	Mimosaceae	C	Flowers	The flowers are used to treat menstrual disorders.
4.	*Acacia chundra*, (Rotter) Willd.	Karangali	T	Mimosaceae	C	Bark	The bark is medicinal and used to cure diarrhea. A combination of the bark and root boiled in water helps to bring down high blood pressure. Strong timber can be used for construction and agricultural implements.
5.	*Acacia leucophloea*, Willd.	Velvelam	T	Fabaceae	E	Bark	Bark is an important ingredient for brewing liquor. The powdered bark is applied as a cure for open wounds. A bandage with the bark and ground nut oil is used to heal fractures.
6.	*Acacia nilotica*, Willd	Karuvelam	T	Mimosaceae	C	Stem	Young stem is used as toothbrush
7.	*Acacia torta*, (Roxb.) Craib.	Seeva keerai	Cl	Mimosaceae	C	Leaves	Leaves cooked with onion taken as food
8.							The juice extracted from the leaves, mixed with lime and applied on skin to cure

	Acalypha indica, L	Poonamayakk, Kuppaimeni	H	Euphorbiaceae	OC	Leaves	diseases caused by Ringworm. Fresh juice of leaves mixed with oil and salt is used for Rheumatoid arthritis and to cure Scabies. Powdered leaves are used to cure bedsores and infected wounds.
9.	*Achyranthes aspera*, L.	Nayuruvi, Shiru-kadaladi	S	Amaranthaceae	E	Whole plants	It is bitter, pungent, heating, laxative, stomachic, carminative and useful in treatment of vomiting, bronchitis, heart disease, piles, itching abdominal pains, ascites, dyspepsia, dysentery, blood diseases etc.
10.	*Acorus calamus*, L.	Vasambu	H	Araceae	C	Rhizome	Dried rhizome is given orally
11.	*Adina cordifolia* , Hook F	Manjal kadambai	T	Rubiaceae	C	Bark	Fresh bark is ground with brown sugar and taken internally
12.	*Aegle marmelos* L.	Vilvam	T	Rutaceae	C	Leaves	Juice of leaf extract applied externally
13.	*Aeruva lanata*, Juss.	Koola poo	H	Amaranthaceae	OC	Whole plant	The plant is used for the treatment of snakebite
14.	*Alangium salvifolium*, Wang.	Alinjil	T	Cornaceae	R	Root	The roots and the fruits are used for the treatment of rheumatism and hemorrhoid. Externally, it is used for the treatment of bites by rabbits, rats, and dogs
15.	*Albizzia amara*, Boiv.	Usilai	T	Mimosaceae	R	Leaves	Leaves used as fodder for cattle. The young leaves are dried, powdered and used as a substitute for soap or shampoo.
16.	*Albizzia lebeck*, Benth.	Vaagai	T	Mimosaceae	E	Bark	The wood is used for religious and sacrificial fires. The bark in combination with four other barks is used to make a medicine for fever.

17.	*Alpinia calcarata* ,Rosc	Arathi poo	H	Zingiberaceae	C	Rhizome	Dried rhizome mixed with water and given orally
18.	*Alstonia scholaris*, L.	Paalooram pattai	T	Apocynaceae	C	Stem	Powder of stem given orally.
19.	*Andrographis paniculata*, Nees.	Nilavembu	H	. Acantheaceae	EN	Whole plant	Treatment of upper respiratory infection, ulcerative colitis and rheumatic symptoms; in particular, there is no evidence of its effectiveness in cancer treatment.
20.	*Anisomeles malabarica*, (L.) R.Br. ex Sims	Paei miratti	S	Lamiaceae	C	Stem	Paste of stem applied with coconut oil to cure wounds
21.	*Annona squamosal*, L.	Seetha	T	Annonaceae	C	leaves	Paste of leaves taken orally
22.	*Amaranthus spinosus*, L.	Mullu keerai	H	Amaranthaceae	C	leaves	Paste of leaves taken along with food
23.	*Azadirachta indica*, A.Juss.	Veppai	T	Meliaceae	OC	Whole plant	The twigs are used as a toothbrush. The leaves are used in religious rites. The wood is used to light the funeral pyre. The leaves are used to treat chickenpox. It is thought the tree has a cure or treatment for more than forty different diseases and medical conditions. Wood is hard and used for agricultural implements.
24.	*Barleria acuminata*, wight.	Vellai kurinji	S	Acanthecea	E	Leaves	It allegedly acts as a tonic, diuretic and blood purifier.
25.	*Barleria buxifolia*, L.	Rose mullippoondu	S	Acanthecea	C	Leaves, root	A paste of the root applied to heal inflammations and boils.
26.	*Barleria prionitis*, L.	Shemmuli	S	Acanthecea	C	Leaves	The juice of the leaves is applied to feet to prevent maceration and

							cracking in the monsoon season
27.	*Bauhinia racemosa*, Lam.	Aatthi	T	Fabaceae	E	Leaves, Stem	The juice from the stem is mixed with cumin and milk to cure dysentery.
28.	*Bambusa arundinacea* , Willd	Moongil	T	Bambusaceae	C	Stem	The shoot tip is used to treat nervous disorders.
29.	*Cardiospermum halicacabum*, L.	Mudakattan	Cl	Sapindaceae	OC	Leaves	The treatment of Rheumatism, lumbago, nervous diseases.
30.	*Carissa carandas*, L.	Kalakka	T	Apocynaceae	E	Fruits	The fruit is a rich source of iron, so it sometimes used in treatment of anemia. It contains a fair amount of Vitamin C.
31.	*Cassia auriculata*, L	Aavaaram	S	Caesalpiniaceae	C	Leaves	Leaves extract orally
32.	*Cassia obtusa* , Wight and Arn.	Nila avarai	T	Caesalpiniaceae	E	Leaves	The leaves are useful in stomach disorders, intestinal worms, scabies and pruritis. The powdered leaves are mixed in hot water and taken for throat pain. They are also used as cattle feed.
33.	*Calotropis gigantea*, R.Br.	Erukku	S	Asclepediaceae	OC	Whole plant	Young fruits are boiled in water and a paste prepared which is applied on the body to remove blood clots.
34.	*Centella asiatica*, L	Vallarai	H	Apiaceae	C	Leaves	Decoction applied topically along with coconut oil
35.	*Chloroxylon swietenia*, Dc.	Porinja	T	Rutaceae	OC	Pollen	The pollen is bitter and eating it can cure indigestion

		Maram					especially after overeating .The sap wood along with other ingredients is given in small doses to bring out the placenta.
36.	*Cissus quadrangularis,* L.	Perandai	Cl	Vitaceae	C	Leaves	The young leaves are very frequently used by traditional bone setters.
37.	*Cleistanthus collinus,* Benth.	Nilaippalai	T	Euphorbiaceae	OC	Whole plant	This well-know plant yields the medicinal oil.
38.	*Clitoria ternatea,* L.	Kruvilai, Kakkattan	H	Fabaceae	E	Flower, Root	A mixture of flower and milk taken orally to reduce body heat. The root paste is used as a cure for snake bite. A good fodder for cattle.
39.	*Coccinia qrandis,* L. Voigt.	Kovai	Cl	Cucurbitaceae	E	Fruits	Ripe fruits are either eaten raw or cooked and highly valued for their therapeutic qualities.
40.	*Commiphora caudata,* Engl.	Pachaikiluvai	T	Burseraceae	C	Bark	An extract of the stem bark has been found to possess antiviral properties.
41.	*Cynodon dactylon,* Pers.	Arugam Pillu	H	Greaminaceae	OC	Whole plant	Whole plant is used in the preparation of medicines for the children.
42.	*Datura metel,* L.	Karu-Oomatthai	S	Solanaceae	OC	Shoots, Roots	The dried flowers are dried and smoked to cure asthma. The shoots, roots and seeds are sown before sowing pulses, so that the yield will increase.
43.			T				Wood is very hard and rough

	Dichrostachys cinerea, W. & A.	Veduttalam		Leguminaceae	E	Flowers, Leaves	and a good fuel. The flowers can be a valuable source of honey. The bark is highly valued for its medicinal properties. The leaves are used to treat epilepsy.
44.	*Dioscorea oppositifolia*, L	Valli kilangu	Cl	Dioscoreaceae	C	Root	Root chewed whole
45.	*Erythroxylon monogynum*, Roxb.	Devadara,	S	Erythroxylaceae	C	Wood	The wood is termite resistant and used in the construction of houses. The hard wood is sliced and oil distilled from it is used in the treatment of knee pain
46.	*Euphorbia hirta*, L.	Amman Pacharisi	H	Euphorbiaceae	OC	Whole plant	Fruits eaten raw. Children use the latex for drawing tattoos
47.	*Evolvulus alsinoides*, L.	Vishnukranti	H	Convolulaceae	C	Whole plant	It is a nootropic agent. It is useful in chronic bronchitis, general weakness, fever, nervous debility, loss of memory, syphilis and scrofula.
48.	*Feronia limonia*, L.	Vilanga	T	Rutaceae	C	Fruits leaves	The fruit is used to stimulate the digestive system. The leaves are used to treat indigestion, flatulence, diarrhea, dysentery and haemorrhoids.
49.	*Ficus racemosa*, L.	Atthi	T	Moraceae	C	Fruit	Fruit juice is taken
50.	*Gloriosa superba*, L.	Kallappai kilangu	Cl	Liliaceae	C	Roots	The roots are used in anti-venom preparations
51.	*Gymnema slvestre*, R.Br.	Amudupushpam	H	Asclepiadaceae	C	Leaves	The leaves are used to neutralize the taste of sugar.
52.	*Hardwickia binata*, Roxb.	Karachi	T	Fabaceae	OC	Bark, Leaves	The fibre from the bark is used for making ropes during honey

							collection. Elephants and gaur forage on the bark and leaves.
53.	*Hemidesmus indicus*, R.Br.	Nannari	Cl	Asclepiadaceae	C	Roots	Roots are used as a colouring agent for tea and also used in indigenous medicines.
54.	*Hiptage benghalensis*, (L.) Kurz	Madhavi	Cl	Malpighiaceae	C	Bark, leaves	The bark, leaves and flowers are useful in burning sensation, wounds, ulcers, cough, asthma, cardiac debility, inflammations, skin diseases, leprosy, scabies, rheumatism and hyperdipsia.
55.	*Hugonia mystax*, L.	Motirakanni	CS	Linaceae	C	Roots	The roots are useful in fevers, verminosis, externally as a paste for inflammations.
56.	*Ipomea staphylina*, Roemer.	Onan Kodi	S	Convolvuloceae	E	Stem	The stem is used as a rope. Tubers eaten after cooking. Honey bees forage on the flowers.
57.	*Jasminum angustifolium*, Vahl.	Kattumalligai	Cl	Oleaceae	C	Roots, Leaves	Plant pacifies vitiated pitta, kapha, skin diseases, ulcers, diseases of eye, stomatitis, pruritus, anti-toxic. In higher dose induce emesis.
58.	*Jatropha glandulifera*, Roxb.	Vellaikattu kottai	S	Euphorebiaceae	E	Roots	The paste of the root is used in treating snake bites.
59.	*Jatropha gossypitolia*, ,L.	Siria Amanakku	S	Euphorebiaceae	OC	Whole plant	This well-know plant yields the medicinal oil
60.	*Justicia adhotoda*, L.	Adathoda	S	Acanthaceae	C	Leaves	Leaf juice given orally
61.	*Justicia betonica*, L.	Velimungil	S	Acanthaceae	C	Leaves	Leaves are used as antidotes for venomous stings, bites, etc.

62.	*Leptadenia reticulate*, W.&A.	Paalai keerai	H	Asclepiadaceae	E	Leaves	The leaves are used to neutralize the taste of sugar
63.	*Leucas aspera*, spr.	Thumbai	H	Labiatae	E	Leaves	A mixture of leaves and charcoal applied on the wounds of cattle to kill worms.
64.	*Mallotus phillippensis*, (Lamk.) Muell.	Kunkumam	T	Euphorbiceae	C	Glandular hairs of the fruit.	The glandular hairs of the fruit are useful in verminosis, constipation, flatulence, wounds, ulcers, renal and vesical calculi, hemorrhages, poisonous affections, scabies, ringworm herpes and other parasitic skin affections
65.	*Mangifera indica*, L.	Mamaram	T	Anacardiaceae	OC	Leaves, fruit	The leaves are used in religious rituals. Good firewood species.
66.	*Morinda tinctoria*, Roxb.	Nuna maram	T	Rubiaceae	EN	Root, Fruit	Root is used to cure inflammation and boils. Fruit prevents dysentery, vomiting, diarrhoea and cholera.
67.	*Murraya konigii*, spr.	Karivempu	S	Rutaceae	C	Leaves	Leaves used in curries as a flavouring agent.
68.	*Naravelia zeylanica* , L.	Vatamkolli	Cl	Ranunculaceae	V	Whole plant	The plant is astringent, anthelminthic, depurative, anodyne, anti-inflammatory. It is useful in helminthiasis, dermatopathy, leprosy, rheumatalgia, odontalgia, cephalalgia, colic, inflammations, wounds and ulcers.

69.	*Nerium oleander*, L.	Arali	S	Apocynacea e	C	Stem	Juice prepared from the stem bark is boiled with gingelly oil
70.	*Ocimum basilicum*, L.	Tirunittru	H	Lamiaceae	E	Leaves	The essential oil relaxes the muscles of the small intestine.
71.	*Ocimum grastissimum*, L.	Peruntulasi	H	Lamiaceae	OC	Leaves	Antidiabetic properties in streptozocin-induced in diabetic rats.
72.	*Ocimum sanctum*,L.	Tulasi	S	Lamiaceae	C	Leaves	For centuries, the dried leaves have been mixed with stored grains to repel insects. In Sri Lanka this plant is used as a mosquito repellent.
73.	*Ocimum tenuiflorum*, L.	Nalla Thulasi	H	Lamiaceae	OC	whole Plants	The whole plant is uprooted and used as a fan to drive flies away from the body at a funeral.
74.	*Opuntia dillenii*, Haw.	sappathikal li	S	Cactaceae	E	Fruit	The fruits are refrigerant. The leaves mashed up and applied as a poultice are said to allay heat and inflammation.
75.	*Pergularia daemia*,(Forsskal) Chiov.	Seendhal Kodi	H	Asclepiadac eae	OC	Leaves	Leaves cooked and eaten, for cold and joint pain especially for the elders.
76.	*Phyllanthus amarus*, Schum. & Thonn .	Kizhaanelli	H	Euphorbiace ae	OC	Whole plant	The whole plant is used to treat jaundice.
77.	*Phyllanthus emblica*, L.	Aranelli	T	Euphorbiace ae	C	Fruit	Fruit juice orally,
78.	*Physalis minima*, L.	Sodakku thakkaali	H	Solanaceae	C	Whole plant	The fruit has a pleasant cherry-tomato like flavor when fully ripe. Often used to relieve pain (analgesic action). In a study the whole plant extract has

							shown anti-inflammatory and analgesic action in rats.
79.	*Piper nigrum*, L.	Milagu	Cl	Piperaceae	C	Flower	Flower paste with ghee, orally
80.	*Pithecolobium dulce*, Benth.	Kodukkappuli	T	Fabaceae	O	Leaves, Bark	The bark and pulp are astringent and hemostatic. The indigenous peoples of Mesoamerica use the pulp and bark against gum ailments, toothache and hemorrhages
81.	*Plumbago zeylanica*, L.	Chithiramulana	S	Plumbaginaceae	C	Leaves, roots.	The root is used to treat leprosy. In Indian herbal medicine, the leaves and root are used treat infections and Digestive problems like dysentery. A paste of the leaves and Root is applied to painful rheumatic areas and itchy areas.
82.	*Randia dumetorum* , Lam.	Mathukaarai	S	Rubiaceae	E	Leaves	To cure vomiting and diarrhea, the extracts of the barks and this tree is mixed with small chilies and the juice is taken.
83.	*Rubia cordifolia*, L.	Manjitti	Cl	Rubiaceae	E	Roots stem	They are used internally in the treatment of abnormal uterine bleeding, internal and external haemorrhage, bronchitis, rheumatism, stones in the kidney, bladder and gall, dysentery, etc.
84.	*Santalum album*, L.	Sandhanam	T	Santalaceae	E	Whole plants	Sandalwood oil has been widely used in folk medicine for treatment of common colds, bronchitis, skin disorders, heart ailments, general weakness, fever, infection of the urinary tract, inflammation of the mouth and pharynx, liver and gallbladder complaints and other maladies.
85.	*Sapindus emarginatus*,	Manipungan Maram	T	Santalaceae	EN	Whole plant	Use of sandal wood and sandal

	Vahl.						oil
86.	*Sauropus androgynus*, Merr.	Sucuruman icheera	S	Phyllanthac eae	OC	Leaves	It is a good source of vitamin K
87.	*Smilax zeylanica*, L.	Kattu kodi	Cl	Liliaceae	T	Roots leaves	Roots are used for the treatment of venereal diseases, skin Diseases, sores, swellings and abscess.
88.	*Solanum erianthum* , D.Don.	Aanai sundaikaai	T	Solanaceae	C	Leaves	A locally applied poultice of pounded and heated fresh Leaves is indicated for the relief of hemorrhoids and scrofula.
89.	*Solanum nigrum*, L.	Manathalla ki	H	Solanaceae	C	Leaves	Leaves cooked and eaten. It is used cure stomach aches, chest pain, mouth ulcer and for deworming.
90.	*Solanum surattense*, L	Sundaka	H	Solanaceae	E	Whole plants	Bees forage mainly for pollen. Carpenter bees have been observed foraging on the flower. Roots are medicinal. Young fruits are cooked and eaten.
91.	*Solanum trilobatum*,L.	Tuduvalai	S	Solanaceae	E	Whole plants	It is used to treat the common cold, cough and asthma. The herb can be consumed by mildly frying it in oil/ghee and then grinding it.
92.	*Strychnos nux-vomica*, L.	Yetti, Kanjaram	T	Loganiaceae	EN	Seed	The seed contains a chemical called `strychnine' extensively used for preparation of medicines.
93.	*Syzygium cumini*, L.	Naval palam	T	Myrtaceae	C	Leaves	Leaves extract orally
94.	*Tamarindus indica*, L.	Puliyamara m	T	Fabaceae	C	Bark, Leaf, Fruit	The tender leaves and fruits are made into a chutney. The bark is used for medicinal preparation. Wood preferred for fuel. Bark ash mixed with coconut oil and applied to heal

							burn wounds.
95.	*Tribulus terrestris*,L.	Nerinji	S	Compositae	E	Roots, Fruits	Tender shoots eaten. Roots and fruits are used for traditional medicines. The mature fruit pastes are applied to cure swelling on the eyes.
96.	*Tridax procumbens*, L.	Vettukkaaya-thalai	H	Compositae	C	Leaves	Several potential therapeutic activities like antiviral, anti-oxidant antibiotic efficacies, wound healing activity, insecticidal and anti-inflammatory activity.
97.	*Vitex negundo*, L.	Nochi	S	Verbenaceae	C	Leaves	Leaves are boiled in vapor is inhaled twice a day to get relief from headache, fever, cold and cough
98.	*Wrightia tinctoria*, R.Br.	Paalai	T	Lythraceae	OC	Bark, Leaf, Fruit, Seed	The wood is used to make lades to stir ragi. a small piece of the bark is added in the milk for fermentation.
99.	*Ziziphus mauritiana*, Lamark.	Ilanthai	S	Rhamnaceae	E	Bark, Leaf, Fruit, Root	The fruit is delicious and is eaten either fresh or prepared as a drink. It possesses vitamin C, sugar, minerals, calcium, phosphorus, iron, and carotene.
100.	*Zizyphus oenoplia*, Mill.	Suraimullu, Surai Ilantai	Cl	Rhamnaceae	E	Fruits	Fruits edible, eating the fruit aids in the secretion of saliva.

STATUS: C- Common, E- Endemic, EN- Endangered, OC- Occasional, R- Rare, VR- Very Rare.

HABIT: T- Tree, S- Shrub, H- Herb, Cl-Climber, CS- Climbing Shrub.

CONCLUTION

This study will generate wide interest conservation of medicinal flora of the region, its sustainable uses and preservation of folk knowledge. This work will help greatly about local knowledge of people regarding the medicinal use of plants and will help to understanding that how local people of Pachamali hills make use of these plant for the cure of different ailments and the indigenous names of plants provide by local inhabitants will help to study and understand the plants of this area for future studies. This paper contains evidence regarding medicinal plants and their use and it will ultimately aid to diversify the use of medicinal plants. By varying trends of medicinal use and by the death of old people, knowledge related to medicinal plants is going towards extinction and this effort will surely help to safeguard

the folk knowledge of prevailing in this area will act as reference for future studies in this regard.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors thank the principal, management and PG & Research Department of Botany, of Bishop Heber College, for the facilities provide to carry out of this work. I thank to pachaimalai tribal people.

REFERENCES

1. Soosairaj S., Habitat similarity and species distribution analysis in tropical forests of eastern ghats, Tamilnadu: 2005.
2. Hook F. The Flora of British India; 1872-1897
3. Gamble JS and Fisher CEC. The flora of the presidency of madras, Reprinted Edition, vol-I-III; Botanical survey of India, Calcutta; 1959.
4. . Nair NC and Henry AN. Flora of Tamil Nadu, series I, vol,I, Botanical survey of India, Southern circle Coimbatore;1983.
5. Mathew KW. The Flora of Tamil Nadu camatic, the Rabinat Herbarium, St Joseph's college, Triuchirapalli, India; 1985.
6. Khan Tariq Mehmood et al., Traditional and use of medicinal plant found in kirthar national park, Pakistan: 2012.
7. Sheng Jip.Ethno botanical approaches of traditional medicine studies: some experiences from Asia.phar.Biol 2001.