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Diversity and Indigenous Uses of Medicinal Plants of Shivamogga, Karnataka, India

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Abstract

Medicinal plants show vast diversity, forming the backbone of traditional and modern medicine, with species offering remedies for countless ailments, from common colds to chronic diseases, spanning diverse families. The present study is focused on comprehensive information of the floristic diversity and Ethnomedicinal properties of Angiospermic plants found in Shivamogga, is a part Western Ghats. A total of 42 families, 91 genera and 100 plant species were recorded. The survey conducted to the show level of species diversity, it reveals that Apocynaceae(10), have high species diversity followed by Lamiaceae(08), Amaranthaceae(07), Asteraceae(06), while many have low species diversity. Documentation of established knowledge on the ethnomedicinal properties of these plants is essential for the conversation and new drug development process.

Keywords: Documentation, ethnomedicinal, species diversity, Shivamogga

Introduction

The term “Ethnobotany” indicates, plants used by primitive and aboriginal people. Medicinal plants, possessing therapeutic properties form the backbone of traditional medicine.

India is a repository of medicinal plants. The herbal treasure of nation is rich in its floristic wealth [Vedavathi:2003]. It has been estimated that traditional healers in India use approximately about 2500 species of medicinal plants, in which few more than 100 species serve as regular sources of medicine[Prashanthkumar and Vidyasagar :2008].

Traditional medicine, as the health practices, approaches, and knowledge, believes incorporating plants, animal and mineral based medicine, spiritual therapies, manual techniques and exercises applied singularly or in combination to treat, diagnose and prevent illness and maintain well-being [Ourlad Alzeus Gaddi Tantengco et.,al.: 2018]. Further documentation of indigenous and traditional knowledge is very important for future critical studies leading to sustainable utilization of natural resource and to face the challenges of biopiracy and patenting indigenous and traditional knowledge by others[Nagalakshmi and Rashmi :2020].The knowledge of certain herbs, animals and minerals that have curative and palliative effects were transmitted from one generation to another and it is the outcome of bold experimentation through trial-and-error method over hundreds of years[Prashanthkumar and Shiddamallayya :2015]. The present investigation is an effort to document and analyze the indigenous traditional knowledge about medicinal plants used by local health healers to cure various ailments.

Materials and Method

Study area

We selected Shivamogga which is located almost in central part of Karnataka, occupies an areas of 1058,000 hectares, it lies between $74^{o}38'$-$76^{0}04$ East latitude and $13^{0}27'$-$14^{o}39'$north longitude.

Data collection

Field explorations were conducted during 2023-25 to know the variety of plants occurring in Shivamogga. The study was based on extensive and intensive field surveys undertaken in and around Shivamogga area i.e. Gandhi park, our campus, Ragigudda, Bommanakatte during the period Aug 2023-Jul 2025. The plant specimens have been studied and identified by using floras (Cooke, 1967; Bhat, 2003; Swaminathan & Kochhar, 2003,) and besides other new monographs and books.

Results and Discussion

The results of the survey are presented in Table 1 and the families of the plants are arranged in alphabetical order. The present investigation comprises 100 species of ethno-medicinal plants distributed in 91genera belonging to 42 families. For each species botanical name, family, vernacular name and ailments and are provided. Out of 100 species, 87 genera with 96 species were dicotyledons and 04 genera with 04 species were monocotyledons. Among the plant life forms the biggest group was of herb (46 species) which is followed by shrub (25species), trees (15 species) and climbers (14 species). Apocyanaceae is the dominant family with 10 species followed by Lamiaceae(08), Amaranthaceae(07), Asteraceae(06). The enumeration of Medicinal plants with their medicinal value are described in Table 1. The taxonomic rank is given in Table 4. The 38 families represented dicot with 87 genera and 96 species. 04 families belonged to monocot with 04 genera and 04 species. In all dicot contributed 96%, monocot 04% of the total plant species. The vegetation composition of area is 44 herbs, 25 shrubs, 15 Trees and 12 climbers (Table 5).

Table- 1: List of medicinal plants with family and uses

Sl. No	Common name	Scientific name	Family	Images	Uses
1	Mudre Gida	*Abutilon indicum*	Malvaceae		Used as Laxative, Demulcent, Anti-inflammatory, Analgesic, Diuretic and Aphrodisiac. Used against the Fever and Cough Dysentery and Stomach Ache Skin Issues Urinary Problems Used for piles, mumps, bronchitis, pulmonary tuberculosis, allergy, and ear problems.
2	Seege soppu	*Acacia pennata*	Caesalpiniaceae		It is used to treat a variety of conditions including respiratory issues, fevers, headaches, and inflammation, Snake bites, Indigestion, Calluses, Gastric problems, Used to treat COVID-19-related symptoms like diarrhea, dysentery, and cholera blood diseases and biliousness. Used as an antidote to snake venom, substitute for soap it has anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antimicrobial properties, anti-Alzheimer's properties and α-glucosidase and α-amylase inhibition
3	Kuppe gida	*Acalypha indica*	*Euphorbiaceae*		It possesses various medicinal properties including anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, and wound-healing capabilities. Used for Respiratory Issues like asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, and pulmonary TB, Digestive Health Skin diseases fever, rheumatism, jaundice, and even as a purgative, Anti-venom, Anti-inflammatory, Antimicrobial, Antioxidant, Anti-cancer, Anti-diabetic, Hepato-protective and it has Wound Healing properties.

4	Uttarani	*Achyranthes aspera*	Amaranthaceae		It possesses various medicinal properties including Antiviral and anticarcinogenic effects Hypolipidemic effect Antioxidant and antibacterial activity In Toluene-Di-Isocyanate Induced Occupational Asthma Cardiac activity Estrogenic and Pregnancy Interceptory effects Antifungal activity Immunomodulatory Activity Hepatoprotective activity Hypoglycemic activity In Renal disorders Wound healing activity Anti-arthritic activity Diuretic activity
5	Hommugali (Toothache plant)	*Acmella calva*	Asteraceae		It possesses various medicinal properties including for pain relief, oral health, and as an insecticide headaches, toothaches, and muscle aches. Used to treat oral ulcers, gingivitis, and sore throats, scabies, Oral problems, gingivitis, sore throats, treat oral cancer and periodontitis, protect teeth from decay. Used as a bio-insecticide, local anesthetic, muscle relaxant, antiwrinkle agent, antimalarial and antibacterial. Used to treat snakebites, articular rheumatism, tuberculosis, digestive issues and throat problems.

6	Ankole	*Alangium salvifolium*	Cornaceae		It has medicinal uses including antidote for snakebites, scorpion bites, and dog bites, as well as for treating rheumatism, skin diseases, and diabetes. Used as Antitoxic, Wound Healing, Skin problems, Rheumatism and Inflammation, Diabetes, Digestive Issues, the plant is also used to treat asthma, coughs, fever, and to expel worms from the intestines. Anthelmintic Antiseptic Anti-inflammatory, Liver detoxification plant has anti-diabetic, anti-cancer, anti-spasmodic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, anti-arthritic, anti-protozoal, anti-hypertensive, and cardio-protective antifungal, antioxidant, and antimicrobial properties.
7	Honagone soppu	*Alternanthera sessilis*	Amaranthaceae		It is used for treating ulcers, cuts, wounds, fevers, ophthalmia, gonorrhoea, pruritis, burning sensations, diarrhea, skin diseases, dyspepsia, hemorrhoids, and liver/spleen diseases skin diseases. It shows Antimicrobial Activity. It is considered a laxative, galactagogue (increases milk production), antipyretic (fever reducer), and wound healing agent.
8	Dantina soppu	*Amaranthus cruentus*	Amaranthaceae		It has several potential medicinal uses, including acting as an antioxidant, potentially lowering cholesterol, and aiding in wound healing. It shows Antioxidant Activity, Cholesterol Lowering activity, wound Healing, Antimicrobial and Anti-inflammatory properties. It used to treate ulcers, diarrhea, and swollen mouth and throat. It may help to prevent cancer, maintain healthy bones and teeth, improve vision and strengthen the liver, manage anemia, fight diabetes, improve the functionality of the immune system.

9	Keere soppu	*Amaranthus viridis*	Amaranthaceae		It is used for treating conditions like fever, pain, asthma, diabetes, and urinary disorders, with potential antioxidant Antipyretic, Diuretic, Anti-rheumatic, Anti-ulcer, Laxative, Anti-emetic Analgesic and anti-inflammatory properties. It is also used to treat Asthma, Venereal, Skin Diseases. It is used as Antimicrobia, Hepatoprotective, Antidiabetic, Antihyperglycemic, Antinociceptive, Antipyretic, Anti-ulcer and Neuroprotective.
10	Nelabevu	*Andrographis paniculata*	Acanthaceae		It is used for treating various ailments, including colds, fevers, and infections, and it may have anti-inflammatory, Digestive problems, Liver problems Diabetes and Hypertension antiviral, skin diseases, bronchitis and immunostimulant Anticancer properties.
11	Sabbasige soppu	*Anethum graveolens*	Apiaceae		It has a medicinal use with traditional applications including aiding digestion, relieving colic and promoting lactation, and modern research suggests potential benefits for conditions like diabetes, inflammation, and even cancer. It has been used for conditions like jaundice, rheumatism, and inflammatory gout diseases. It has Antidiabetic, Anti-inflammatory, Analgesic Antimicrobia Antioxidant and Anticancer Properties. Used for treating gastrointestinal disorders, reducing cholesterol, and improving sleep.

12	Datturi	*Argemone mexicana*	Papaveraceae		It has been used for various ailments, including skin conditions like to treat scabies, skin diseases, boils, and dermatitis, jaundice, dropsy, and as a remedy for snake poisoning, with its latex and seeds used for wound healing and other purposes. It is used to treat Malaria, Toothache, Coughs and Chest Complaints, Insect and Scorpion Bites, Rheumatic Pain and Eye Infections. It has Anti-parasitic and Anti-inflammatory Anti-venom Anti-diabetic and Anti-cancer properties
13	Samudraphala	*Barringtonia acutangula*	Lecythidaceae		It is used in traditional medicine for respiratory issues (cough, bronchitis, pneumonia), digestive problems (diarrhea, dysentery, worms, colic), pain, inflammation, skin diseases, and as an antibacterial/antifungal agent, with various parts like leaves, bark, and seeds providing remedies for fever, blood issues, and even diabetes, leveraging compounds like saponins and flavonoids for effects like antioxidant and anti-inflammatory action
14	Basale soppu	*Basella alba* *Syn. Basella rubra*	Basellaceae		It is used in traditional medicine for digestive issues (constipation, diarrhea, gastritis), skin problems (burns, ulcers, acne), inflammation (arthritis, swelling), respiratory ailments (coughs, colds), and as a general tonic, acting as a mild laxative, diuretic, antioxidant, and source of vitamins, with uses ranging from soothing burns with leaf juice to improving gut health and potentially boosting immunity, according to various global traditions like Ayurveda.

15	Punarnava	*Boerhaavia diffusa*	Nyctaginaceae		It is a renowned Ayurvedic herb used as a rejuvenator for liver, kidney, and heart health, helping with edema (swelling) and anemia, and possessing antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, diuretic, and hepatoprotective properties, treating conditions like jaundice, asthma, arthritis, and urinary issues, with applications for skin, blood purification, and even potential anticancer effects.
16	Buruga	*Bombax ceiba*	Malvaceae		*It* is a valuable medicinal plant in traditional systems like Ayurveda, used for treating various ailments including diarrhea, dysentery, coughs, urinary issues, skin problems, fever, and even impotency, with its roots, bark, flowers, and gum possessing astringent, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, hepatoprotective, and antioxidant properties, validating its extensive traditional uses through scientific studies.
17	Kadu basale	*Bryophyllum calycinum*	Crassulaceae		It is a succulent plant widely recognized for its diverse medicinal properties in traditional medicine, particularly in India, Africa, and China. It is frequently used for its diuretic, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and wound-healing properties.
18	Mullu kenjige	*Caesalpinia mimosoides*	*Caesalpiniaceae*		*It* is traditionally used for skin ailments, wounds, and as an anti-inflammatory, with scientific studies supporting its antioxidant, antimicrobial, wound-healing, anti-inflammatory, anticancer, and antiviral properties, attributed to compounds like gallic acid and cassane diterpenoids, showing potential for treating edema, neurological issues, and kidney fibrosis.

19	Ekkada gida	*Calotropis gigantea*	Apocynaceae (old: Asclepiadaceae)		It is a traditional medicinal plant with diverse pharmacological properties, used in Ayurveda, Unani, and Siddha medicine for treating skin diseases, tumors, respiratory issues, and pain. Its components, particularly the milky latex, leaves, and roots, contain active compounds like cardenolides, triterpenoids, and flavonoids.
20	Ekkada gida	*Calotropis procera*	Apocynaceae (old: Asclepiadaceae)		It is a versatile medicinal plant in traditional systems, used for skin issues (eczema, leprosy), digestive problems (diarrhea, indigestion), respiratory ailments (asthma, cough), pain/inflammation (rheumatism, joint pain, boils), and as an antidote for snakebites, leveraging its latex, roots, and leaves for anti-inflammatory, analgesic, anti-diabetic, and anti-tumor properties.
21	Bekkina budde balli	*Cardiospermum halicacabum*	Sapindaceae		It is a traditional medicinal plant used across Asia and Africa for its anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and antioxidant properties, treating conditions like rheumatism, joint pain, skin diseases (eczema, scabies), respiratory issues (cough, asthma), stomach problems, fever, nervous disorders, and even snakebites. Preparations (juices, pastes, oils) from its roots, leaves, and fruits act as diuretics, laxatives, and pain relievers, targeting inflammation and microbial infections.
22	Papaya	*Carica papaya*	Caricaceae		It is a versatile plant used for digestive aid (papain enzyme), boosting immunity (vitamins), fighting inflammation, and treating dengue fever (platelets), with extracts showing promise for anti-cancer, anti-diabetic, antiviral, and skin health (warts, eczema). Its leaves, fruit, and even flowers contain antioxidants and bioactive compounds like flavonoids and alkaloids, used traditionally for diverse ailments.

23	Nithya Pushpa	*Catharanthus alba*	Apocynaceae		*It* is a medicinal plant used in traditional remedies for diabetes, cancer, high blood pressure, infections, and inflammation, leveraging its alkaloids like vincristine and vinblastine for anti-cancer effects, while other extracts help with wound healing, digestion issues, and controlling blood sugar, though scientific research continues to validate these uses.
24	Nithya Pushpa	*Catharanthus roseus*	Apocynaceae		It is a powerhouse medicinal plant, famous for its anti-diabetic and potent anti-cancer alkaloids (like vincristine and vinblastine) used for leukemia and lymphoma, but also traditionally used for fever, inflammation, blood pressure, wound healing, menstrual issues (menorrhagia), and as an antimicrobial.
25	Anne soppu	*Celosia argentea*	Amaranthaceae		It is a versatile herb in traditional medicine, used for its astringent, anti-inflammatory, diuretic, and haemostatic properties, treating issues like diarrhea, bleeding (bloody stool, heavy periods), eye problems (redness, blurred vision, cataracts), skin eruptions, fever, hypertension, diabetes, and parasitic infections, with roots for colic/gonorrhea and leaves as a body wash. Its flowers and seeds are key, often used in poultices or decoctions, while it also shows potential antibacterial and antioxidant effects.

26	Ondelaga	*Centella asiatica*	Apiaceae		It is a traditional medicinal herb prized for wound healing, skin conditions (eczema, psoriasis, scars), and cognitive support (memory, anxiety). Key uses include promoting collagen synthesis for faster healing, reducing inflammation, acting as an antioxidant, improving circulation, and protecting the nervous system, with extracts used topically in creams or taken orally for benefits in skincare, anti-aging, and overall vitality.
27	Kadu jeerige	*Centratherum anthelminticum*	*Asteraceae*		*It* is traditionally used in Ayurvedic medicine for skin diseases (like leucoderma), fever, coughs, digestive issues (worms, flatulence), and as a diuretic, with research highlighting its potent anti-diabetic, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, and even anti-cancer properties, primarily from its seeds, which help lower blood sugar, improve insulin sensitivity, and protect against oxidative stress.
28	Chakota soppu	*Chenopodium album*	Amaranthaceae		It is a nutrient-rich plant used in traditional medicine for its anthelmintic (worm expelling), laxative, diuretic, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant properties, treating issues like digestive disorders, liver problems, skin conditions, rheumatism, and improving blood health, often consumed as a leafy green or in decoctions.

29	Vishamadhari	*Clerodendrum inerme*	Verbenaceae		It is Wild Jasmine, is a traditional medicinal shrub used across South & Southeast Asia for skin issues (rashes, eczema, infections), respiratory problems (asthma, coughs, bronchitis), fever (as a quinine substitute), inflammation (rheumatism, joint pain), and digestive ailments, plus uterine cleansing, with its leaves containing potent antioxidants and antimicrobial compounds supporting uses like treating burns, promoting wound healing, and lowering blood pressure.
30	Taggi gida	*Clerodendrum phlomidis*	Verbenaceae		*It is also* known as Agnimantha, is a staple in Ayurvedic medicine for its anti-inflammatory, digestive, and pain-relieving properties, used for conditions like arthritis, diabetes, fever, and digestive issues, thanks to compounds like flavonoids and diterpenoids. Its bark, roots, and leaves help treat joint pain, menstrual disorders, cold, headaches, and improve appetite.
31	Jagadi	*Cocculus hirsutus*	Menispermaceae		It is a traditional medicinal plant used for fever, skin issues, stomach ailments, and as a diuretic, blood purifier, and tonic, with modern research exploring its antiviral, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and anti-diabetic potential, treating ailments from wounds, burns, and eye infections to fertility and hypertension.

32	Doddapatre	*Coleus amboinicus*	Lamiaceae		It is a versatile herb used in traditional medicine for respiratory issues (cough, asthma, bronchitis), digestive problems (diarrhea, indigestion, poor appetite), fevers, pain (headaches, backache), and skin ailments (wounds, inflammation), thanks to its rich antioxidants, antimicrobials, and anti-inflammatory compounds like carvacrol, offering benefits for immunity, healing, and overall wellness.
33	*Kesavedantu*	*Colocasia esculenta*	Araceae		*It* is a versatile plant with **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.** for ailments like asthma, diarrhea, skin issues, fever, and liver problems, leveraging its antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antimicrobial, and hepatoprotective properties, with its mucilage and phytochemicals supporting **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.** for energy, immunity, and metabolic health. All parts—corms, leaves, and stems—are used, often after cooking to remove irritants, for general weakness, bleeding, constipation, hair loss, and as a nervine tonic, though scientific validation is ongoing.
34	Kanne soppu	*Commelina benghalensis*	Commelinaceae		It is a widely used medicinal plant, traditionally valued in Ayurveda and folk medicine for skin issues (wounds, burns, thrush, leprosy), digestive problems (constipation, ulcers, dysentery), fever, pain, and nervous disorders, with modern research supporting its anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, antioxidant, diuretic, and analgesic properties, leveraging compounds like flavonoids and sterols.

35	Kothambari soppu	*Coriandrum sativum*	Apiaceae		*It* has extensive medicinal uses in traditional medicine systems like Ayurveda and Traditional Chinese Medicine, and many of its properties have been supported by modern scientific studies for its antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antimicrobial, and cardioprotective effects**.**
36	Heyne na gejje gida	*Crotalaria juncea*	Fabaceae		*It* has traditional medicinal uses for skin issues (eczema, wounds), inflammation (rheumatism, sprains), and digestive/blood purification, with scientific studies suggesting potential antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant effects, though it's primarily known for fiber and agricultural uses, and its seeds contain toxins. Folk remedies use leaf pastes for wounds/skin and decoctions for internal issues, but research confirms potential in anti-inflammatory, wound healing, and antibacterial applications, with caution needed due to toxins.
37	Hade balli	*Cyclea peltata*	Menispermaceae		*It* is a traditional Indian herb used for digestive issues (ulcers, pain, diarrhea), skin diseases, fever, inflammation, and as a blood/breast milk purifier, with roots acting as diuretics and leaves cooling, showing potential in modern studies for anti-inflammatory, hepatoprotective, diuretic, and even anti-cancer properties. Its roots are bitter and used in Ayurvedic formulas like Hinguvachadi Choornam for stomach ailments, while leaves help with dandruff or eye irritation.
38	Garike	*Cynodon dactylon*	Poaceae		It is a widely used medicinal plant in traditional systems like Ayurveda, valued for its antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, and wound-healing properties, treating ailments from bleeding & diarrhea to epilepsy, cancer, skin issues, & respiratory problems, though modern research stresses need for dosage & safety studies.

39	Dattura	*Datura stramonium*	Solanaceae		It contains anticholinergic compounds like atropine, traditionally used for spasms, asthma (smoking leaves), epilepsy, and pain relief (topical), but it's highly toxic, causing delirium, hallucinations, and death; modern medicine uses extracts in controlled doses (like scopolamine) for conditions like Parkinson's, but self-medication is dangerous due to inconsistent potency, and its use is often restricted, especially outside traditional systems like Ayurveda where related species are used cautiously.
40	Ummathi	*Datura metel*	Solanaceae		It is a potent plant used traditionally for its hallucinogenic, anesthetic, and antispasmodic properties, historically in shamanic rituals and folk medicine for conditions like asthma, pain, and gout, but it's highly toxic, requiring extreme caution; its tropane alkaloids (like scopolamine, atropine) cause effects, but doses are critical, with even slight overdose causing severe poisoning, delirium, or death, thus it's primarily for expert use in specific remedies, not general self-medication.
41	*Kappukarni*	*Ecbolium ligustrinum*	Acanthaceae		*It* is a traditional medicinal herb used for gout, dysuria, jaundice, menorrhagia, rheumatism, tumors, and cardiovascular issues, with roots, leaves, and flowers possessing antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, hepatoprotective, and anticancer properties, often attributed to flavonoids and phenolic compounds.

42	Brhamadande	*Echinops echinatus*	Asteraceae		It is a significant medicinal herb in Indian traditional systems like Ayurveda, used for its aphrodisiac, diuretic, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, and hepatoprotective effects, treating ailments from fever and joint pain to sexual dysfunction, liver issues, and urinary disorders, with its roots, leaves, and flowers being commonly utilized for their rich compounds like flavonoids and terpenes.
43	Bhringraj	*Eclipta alba* *Syn.Eclipta prostrata*	Asteraceae		It is a versatile medicinal herb used in Ayurveda for hair care (growth, preventing graying), liver health (jaundice, hepatitis, enlargement), skin issues (dermatitis, wounds), and as a tonic for digestion, anemia, and respiratory problems, acting as a detoxifier, antiseptic, and blood purifier with anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial properties.
44	Hakkarike soppu	*Elephantopus scaber*	Asteraceae		It is a traditional herb used across various systems like Ayurveda for fevers, inflammation, liver issues, and respiratory problems, with modern research supporting its anti-cancer, antimicrobial, antioxidant, and hepatoprotective properties, often applied as leaf paste for wounds, decoctions for diarrhea/cough, and seeds for diabetes.
45	Dodda hale kudi	*Euphorbia hirta*	Euphorbiaceae		It is a traditional herb used for respiratory issues (asthma, coughs), digestive problems (diarrhea, dysentery, worms, thrush), skin ailments (boils, swellings, styes), and female disorders, with research showing antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, and potential anti-cancer properties, though scientific evidence for all uses needs strengthening.

46	Vishnukranthi	*Evolvulus alsinoides*	Convolvulaceae		It is a traditional Ayurvedic herb used as a powerful brain tonic for memory, intellect, and anxiety, with modern research supporting its neuroprotective, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant effects, making it useful for conditions like dementia, epilepsy, fatigue, and respiratory issues (asthma, bronchitis). It also acts as a blood purifier, helps with intestinal worms, improves complexion, and is used for fever, ulcers, and bleeding disorders.
47	Punarpuli	*Garcinia indica*	Clusiaceae		*It* is traditionally used in Ayurveda for digestion, acidity, and weight management, thanks to compounds like Hydroxycitric Acid (HCA) and antioxidants, offering benefits like appetite suppression, anti-inflammatory effects, liver support, and protection against ulcers, with applications in culinary, cosmetic (kokum butter), and pharmaceutical uses, often consumed as a cooling summer drink or syrup.
48	Agnishike	*Gloriosa superba*	Colchicaceae (Liliaceae)		It is a potent plant used in traditional systems like Ayurveda for inflammation (gout, arthritis), skin issues, and as an antidote for snakebites, but it's highly poisonous, containing colchicine, requiring strict medical supervision for uses like inducing labor or treating infertility. Its tubers and seeds are used for gout, rheumatism, parasitic infections, fever, piles, and promoting childbirth, while leaves help with lice, but toxicity demands extreme caution.

49	Shivani	*Gmelina arborea*	Lamiaceae		It is a key Ayurvedic herb used for its anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, analgesic, and rejuvenative properties, treating issues from fever, ulcers, and diarrhea to skin diseases, anemia, and improving digestion, hair, and cardiac function, with its roots, leaves, flowers, and fruits all offering distinct benefits, including supporting lactation and nervous system health.
50	Madhunashini	*Gymnema sylvestre*	Apocynaceae (old: Asclepiadaceae)		It is "sugar destroyer," is a traditional herb used in Ayurveda for managing blood sugar, weight, cholesterol, and liver health, primarily due to gymnemic acids that block sugar absorption and improve insulin function, but also for issues like inflammation, coughs, and dental caries, though more scientific backing for many uses is needed.
51	Sogade beru	*Hemidesmus indicus*	Apocynaceae (old: Asclepiadaceae)		It is Anantmool, is a potent Ayurvedic herb, primarily using its roots, for purifying blood, cooling the body, and treating skin diseases (leprosy, psoriasis), fevers, respiratory issues (asthma, bronchitis), digestive problems (diarrhea, dysentery), and urinary disorders, acting as an antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and general tonic, with modern research exploring anti-cancer, neuroprotective, and diabetic benefits, though pregnant women should avoid it.

52	Pundi soppu	*Hibiscus sabdariffa*	*Malvaceae*		It is used in traditional medicine for its potential to lower high blood pressure, cholesterol, and blood sugar, acting as an antioxidant, diuretic, and anti-inflammatory agent, with studies suggesting benefits for liver health, digestion, and fighting microbes, largely due to compounds like anthocyanins and flavonoids. While evidence supports its use for blood pressure, many traditional uses lack strong scientific backing, but it's generally safe as a food or tea.
53	Purusharathna	*Hybanthus enneaspermus*	Violaceae		*It* is a traditional herb used for its diuretic, aphrodisiac, anti-inflammatory, and antimicrobial properties, treating issues like urinary infections, digestive problems (diarrhea, dysentery), respiratory ailments (asthma, coughs), and even acting as a tonic, though caution is advised for pregnant women, children, and those with low blood pressure. It contains beneficial compounds like flavonoids and alkaloids, supporting its use in traditional remedies for pain, inflammation, and sexual dysfunction.
54	Kolavalike	*Hygrophila auriculata* *Syn. H. spinosa, Asteracantha longifolia*	Acanthaceae		It is a versatile medicinal plant used in traditional systems for liver issues (jaundice, damage), kidney stones, urinary problems (dysuria, calculi), inflammation, pain, and as a diuretic, aphrodisiac, and tonic for anemia, possessing antioxidant, hepatoprotective, anti-inflammatory, and antidiabetic properties, with roots, seeds, and whole plant parts used for various treatments.

55	Chikka kada haralu	*Jatropha curcas*	Euphorbiaceae		It is a versatile plant used in traditional medicine for skin issues (sores, infections, wounds), pain relief (rheumatism, muscle pain), digestive problems (diarrhea, constipation), and even potential anti-cancer/HIV activity, with different parts like latex, leaves, roots, and seeds offering remedies for ailments like dental pain, malaria, and inflammation, though its toxicity requires careful use.
56	Adusoge	*Justicia adhatoda*	Acanthaceae		It is widely used in traditional medicine for respiratory ailments like coughs, asthma, bronchitis, and phlegm, acting as an expectorant, bronchodilator, and anti-inflammatory, with its leaves also used for fever, blood purification, and even post-partum bleeding, featuring key compounds like vasicine for its potent effects.
57	Lantana	*Lantana Camara*	Verbenaceae		It is a versatile medicinal plant used in traditional systems for fever, colds, malaria, wounds, skin issues (eczema, scabies), and digestive problems, with scientific studies supporting its antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and anticancer properties, though its use should be approached with caution as it's also known to be toxic in large doses. Leaves, roots, and flowers are used as poultices for wounds, gargles for mouth sores, or teas for fevers and coughs, leveraging its antiseptic, analgesic, and antipyretic qualities.

58	Tumbe gida	*Leucas aspera*	Lamiaceae		It is also known as Thumbai, is a versatile medicinal herb used in Ayurveda and Siddha for fevers, skin issues, inflammation, and as an antidote, possessing antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and insecticidal properties, thanks to compounds like flavonoids, tannins, saponins, and alkaloids, u sed for ailments from jaundice and coughs to snake bites and wounds.
59	Jala Pippali	*Lippia nodiflora* *Syn.Phyla nodiflora*	Verbenaceae		*It* is a traditional herb used across **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.** and **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.** for diuretic, anti-inflammatory, and **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.** purposes, treating fevers, **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**, joint pain (especially knee), liver issues, wounds, **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**, **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**, and urinary problems, with modern research supporting its **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**, **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**, and **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.** potential due to compounds like **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**.
60	Kere bendu gida	*Ludwigia perennis*	Onagraceae		*Ludwigia perennis* (Water Primrose) is traditionally used in Ayurvedic and folk medicine for fever, skin issues (wounds, eczema), digestive problems (diarrhea, bloating), and even has potential as an anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antimicrobial, and antidepressant, with studies showing promise for novel drug development, especially for its bioactive compounds.

61	Ippe mara	*Madhuca longifolia*	Sapotaceae		*Madhuca longifolia* (Mahua) is a versatile tree used in traditional medicine for skin diseases, inflammation, diabetes, coughs, diarrhea, and as a tonic, with its flowers, leaves, bark, and seeds all offering benefits like antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and antimicrobial properties, used for ailments from headaches and piles to bronchitis and rheumatism.
62	Nekkarike	*Melastoma malabathricum*	Melastomataceae		*Melastoma malabathricum*, known as Senduduk or Indian Rhododendron, is a versatile medicinal plant in Asian folk medicine, primarily used for digestive issues (diarrhea, dysentery), wounds, skin ailments, and hemorrhoids, utilizing its leaves, roots, and bark for their astringent, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and antimicrobial properties.
63	Pudina	*Mentha spicata*	Lamiaceae		*Mentha spicata* (Spearmint) is traditionally used for digestive issues (gas, cramps, indigestion), respiratory ailments (colds, asthma, bronchitis), headaches, fevers, and skin problems, acting as a tonic, antispasmodic, and anti-inflammatory agent, with modern research supporting its antioxidant, antimicrobial, antidiabetic, and hormone-balancing properties, primarily via teas and essential oils (when diluted) for various ailments.
64	Muttidare Muni	*Mimosa pudica*	Mimosaceae		It is used to avoid or cure several disorders like cancer, diabetes, hepatitis, obesity, and urinary infections. It is famous for its anticancer alkaloid, mimosine, along with several valuable secondary metabolites like tannins, steroids, flavonoids, triterpenes, and glycosylflavones. It is also used as antioxidant, antibacterial, antifungal, anti-inflammatory, hepatoprotective, antinociceptive, anticonvulsant, antidepressant, antidiarrheal, hypolipidemic activities, diuretic, antiparasitic, antimalarial, and hypoglycemic have been

					attributed to different parts of it.
65	Bakula	*Mimusops elengi*	Sapotaceae		It is a versatile plant in traditional medicine, used for dental issues (bleeding/loose gums), diarrhea, headaches, fever, and as a tonic, with its bark, flowers, and leaves offering anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, antioxidant, and cardio-protective properties, though scientific validation is ongoing. It's traditionally used in mouthwashes, decoctions, and poultices for its astringent, tonic, and cooling effects.
66	Madyanada mallige	*Mirabilis jalapa*	Nyctaginaceae		It is used in traditional medicine for inflammation, skin issues (boils, wounds, infections), digestive problems (diarrhea, constipation), and as a diuretic, with roots, leaves, flowers, and seeds used for various ailments like muscle pain, headaches, and as an aphrodisiac, containing compounds like flavonoids and alkaloids that support its anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and antimicrobial properties.
67	Gasagase mara	*Muntingia calabura*	Muntingiaceae		*It* is a versatile medicinal plant used traditionally and studied scientifically for its potent antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and analgesic (pain-relieving) properties, with extracts from its leaves, flowers, and bark used for conditions like ulcers, fever, high blood sugar, hypertension, and coughs, possessing antibacterial and potential anti-cancer effects.

68	Bellatte	*Mussaenda erythrophylla*	Rubiaceae		*It* is a significant medicinal plant in African tradition, used for fever, wounds, inflammation, and digestive issues like dysentery, with scientific studies supporting its analgesic**,** anti-inflammatory**,** antioxidant**,** **and** hepatoprotective effects, thanks to compounds like flavonoids and terpenoids, though more clinical research is needed to standardize its use.
69	Kanagalu	*Nerium oleander*	Apocynaceae		**It is a highly toxic plant and is considered unsafe for use outside of clinical trials due to its narrow therapeutic index and potentially fatal side effects.** All parts of the plant contain potent toxins, primarily cardiac glycosides like oleandrin and neriine, which can cause severe health issues, including heart rhythm disturbances and death.
70	Kasturi gida	*Ocimum basilicum*	Lamiaceae		It is a versatile herb used in traditional medicine for its antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, and adaptogenic properties, helping with coughs, digestion, stress, headaches, and even blood sugar regulation, thanks to compounds like eugenol and flavonoids, though interactions with medications are possible.
71	Tulsi	*Ocimum sanctum*	Lamiaceae (Labiatae)		It is a revered adaptogenic herb in Ayurveda, used for its antistress, immunomodulating, and antimicrobial properties, treating respiratory issues (cough, asthma, bronchitis), fever, skin ailments, digestive problems, stress, and promoting heart and brain health. Its rich compounds like eugenol help with inflammation, pain, blood sugar, and cholesterol, acting as a tonic for body and mind.

72	Huli soppu	*Oxalis corniculata*	Oxalidaceae		It is used in traditional medicine for its antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and antidiarrheal properties, treating issues like dysentery, skin problems (warts, eczema), fevers, digestive issues (diarrhea, piles, IBS), and even cancers, thanks to compounds like flavonoids, tannins, and vitamins C/E, though modern research highlights its potential in healing and fighting infections.
73	Surali kudi	*Persicaria piripi*	Polygonaceae		*It* is part of a genus, *Persicaria*, where many species, especially *P. hydropiper* and *P. minor*, are widely used in traditional medicine for various ailments. The medicinal uses primarily stem from their **anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, antioxidant,** and **gastroprotective** properties.
74	Nelli kai	*Phyllanthus acidus*	Phyllanthaceae		*It* is a traditional medicinal plant valued for its antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.** properties, used to aid digestion, manage blood sugar, support liver health, and treat skin/respiratory issues, with fruits rich in Vitamin C and minerals used in remedies for colds, coughs, and as a general tonic.

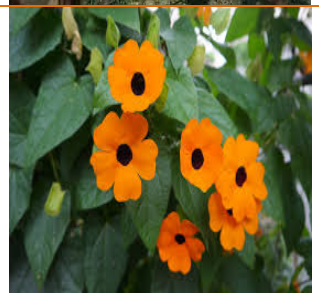
75	Bettada nelli	*Phyllanthus emblica*	*Phyllanthaceae*		It is a powerhouse in traditional medicine, especially Ayurveda, valued for its rich Vitamin C and antioxidants, used for digestion (diarrhea, ulcers, liver), immunity, blood sugar (anti-diabetic), heart health, and as a hair/skin tonic, with parts used for infections, inflammation, and even anti-aging, thanks to compounds like gallic acid & ellagic acid. Its uses span antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, hepatoprotective, and antimicrobial actions, making it a key ingredient in formulations like Triphala.
76	Nela nelli	*Phyllanthus niruri*	Phyllanthaceae		It is a tropical herb traditionally used for liver, kidney, and digestive issues, particularly for kidney stones and liver diseases like jaundice, due to compounds that may relax urinary tracts, break down stones (calcium oxalate), and support liver function (hepatoprotective). It's also used for urinary tract infections, fevers (malaria), and as an antiviral and antioxidant, though more research is needed for conclusive evidence.
77	Guppatte gida	*Physalis peruviana*	Solanaceae		It is rich in antioxidants, vitamins (C, A, K, B-complex), and minerals, traditionally used for liver protection, heart health (blood pressure), bone strength (calcium, vit K), digestive issues (fiber/pectin), and inflammation, with research suggesting potential anti-cancer, anti-diabetic, antimicrobial, and anti-arthritic properties, though clinical evidence needs more study, and pregnant women should avoid high doses due to potential abortifacient effects.

78	Pippali	*Piper longum*	Piperaceae		It is a potent Ayurvedic herb used for respiratory issues (asthma, coughs, bronchitis), digestion (improving appetite, relieving gas), and as an immune booster, analgesic, and rejuvenative. It helps balance Vata and Kapha doshas, supports liver health, and has potential anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects, often used in formulations like Trikatu to treat chronic ailments and improve vitality.
79	Dodda patre	*Plectranthus amboinicus Syn. Coleus amboinicus*	*Lamiaceae*		It is a versatile herb used in traditional medicine for respiratory issues (cough, asthma, congestion), digestive problems (dyspepsia, diarrhea, colic), skin ailments (wounds, burns, infections), fevers, and neurological conditions, leveraging its expectorant, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, and antioxidant prop erties, often prepared as teas, decoctions, or applied topically.
80	Chitramula	*Plumbago zeylanica*	Plumbaginaceae		*It is* commonly known as Chitrak in Ayurvedic medicine, is an important herb with a wide range of traditional and scientifically studied medicinal uses. Its primary active compound, plumbagin (mainly found in the roots), is responsible for many of its therapeutic effects, which range from digestive health to anti-cancer properties.
81	Pacche tene	*Pogostemon benghalensis*	Lamiaceae		*It* is a traditional medicinal plant used across South Asia for respiratory issues (colds, coughs, pneumonia), digestive problems (diarrhea, dysentery), skin ailments, fever, and as a wound healer, with its leaves, roots, and essential oil exhibiting properties like antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, and antifungal effects, making it a source for potential new drugs against infections and chronic diseases.

82	Goni soppu	*Portulaca oleracea*	Portulacaceae		It is a traditional medicinal plant used globally for its antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, and wound-healing properties, treating ailments like diarrhea, headaches, burns, fever, liver issues, skin infections, urinary problems, and gastrointestinal issues. Rich in omega-3s, it supports heart health and is used as a diuretic, antiseptic, and for conditions from arthritis to neurological disorders, with applications in Chinese and Ayurvedic medicine.
83	Sarpaghadi	*Rauvolfia tetraphylla*	Apocynaceae		It is also known as devil pepper or be-still tree, is a significant medicinal plant in traditional systems, primarily used for its alkaloids to treat high blood pressure (hypertension) and psychiatric issues like anxiety and psychosis, acting as a tranquilizer, but also for malaria, snakebites, skin ailments, fever, and digestive problems, with its roots and leaves containing valuable compounds like reserpine.
84	Sarpagandha	*Rauwalfia serpentina*	*Apocyanaceae*		*It is* also known as Indian snakeroot or *Sarpagandha*, has a long history of use in traditional medicine, particularly in Ayurveda. Its primary uses, both traditionally and in modern pharmacological studies, revolve around its effects on the cardiovascular and central nervous systems due to the presence of alkaloids like reserpine.
85	Oudala	*Ricinus communis*	Euphorbiaceae		It is used in traditional medicine for its potent laxative, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, and analgesic properties, with different parts (seeds, leaves, roots) treating issues from constipation, skin ailments, and pain (arthritis, headaches) to infections, with modern research exploring its potential in cancer, diabetes, and wound healing, often using extracts or castor oil.

86	Chakramuni	*Sauropus androgynus*	Phyllanthaceae		It is a nutritious plant used medicinally for its antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and antimicrobial properties, traditionally to boost breast milk, aid digestion, treat fever/coughs, and for weight loss; however, raw leaf consumption has been linked to severe lung damage (bronchiolitis obliterans). Its leaves are rich in vitamins, minerals, polyphenols, and flavonoids, supporting various traditional uses like improving vision, managing diabetes, and supporting cardiovascular health.
87	Seege	*Senegalia rugata*	Mimosaceae		*It* is a versatile Ayurvedic plant known for natural hair care (shampoo, growth promotion, dandruff control) due to saponins, but also used for skin issues (eczema, acne) and internally for biliousness, malaria, and as a laxative/purgative, with its pods, leaves, and extracts offering anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and antimicrobial properties, though larger human studies are needed for some claims.
88	Agase soppu	*Sesbania grandiflora*	Fabaceae		It is a versatile plant in traditional medicine, used for fevers, respiratory issues (cough, catarrh, bronchitis), digestive problems (diarrhea, indigestion), inflammation (rheumatic pain, swellings), skin diseases, and vision problems like night blindness, with leaves, flowers, roots, and bark all offering therapeutic properties like antioxidant, antimicrobial, and anti-inflammatory effects, and even noted for hair/skin benefits like biotin content.

89	Bheemana Kaddi (Visha Kaddi)|	*Sida acuta*	*Malvaceae*		It is a traditional medicinal plant used across tropical regions for fever, infections, inflammation, pain, and liver issues, with its roots chewed for toothaches and leaves used in poultices for wounds, while scientific studies explore its antimicrobial, antimalarial, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and hepatoprotective properties, often attributed to compounds like cryptolepine.
90	Kaki hannu	*Solanum nigrum*	Solanaceae		It is a versatile medicinal herb used traditionally for its anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, hepatoprotective (liver-protecting), and antipyretic (fever-reducing) properties, treating ailments from skin diseases, coughs, and asthma to liver disorders, stomach issues, and even offering potential anticancer effects. Its extracts are used for pain, swelling, infections, and digestive problems, with bioactive compounds like flavonoids, steroidal saponins, and alkaloids
91	Palak soppu	*Spinacia oleracea*	Amaranthaceae		*It* is a nutrient-dense leafy green with significant medicinal uses, traditionally and scientifically supported for its **antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetic,** heart-healthy **(**nitrates for blood pressure**,** cholesterol**),** bone-strengthening**,** eye health**,** liver-protective (hepatoprotective)**,** neuroprotective**,** anticancer**, and** digestive **(laxative) properties,** due to its rich content of vitamins (C, K, E, A) and phytochemicals like flavonoids, carotenoids, and nitrates, acting as a functional food for preventing chronic diseases and supporting overall wellness.

92	Kasaraka	*Strychnos nux-vomica*	Loganiaceae		Seeds contain highly toxic alkaloids like strychnine, but have been used in traditional medicine (Ayurveda, Unani, Chinese) for appetite stimulation, digestion, and as a CNS stimulant, often processed to reduce toxicity. Modern medicine uses purified strychnine cautiously as a respiratory/circulatory stimulant in poisoning, while homeopathy uses it for ailments like piles from sedentary lifestyles, but overall use is limited due to severe toxicity.
93	Nanjabattalu	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae		*It* is a popular ornamental plant used in traditional medicine for pain relief (analgesic), fever, inflammation (anti-inflammatory), skin issues (sores, leprosy), eye infections (ophthalmia, conjunctivitis), and as a tonic for the brain, liver, and spleen. Its leaves, roots, bark, and flowers are rich in alkaloids, providing potential antioxidant, anticancer, antidiabetic, and antimicrobial properties, though larger doses can be harmful.
94	Kappu kannina Susan	*Thunbergia alata*	*Acanthaceae*		*It is* Black-eyed Susan vine, is used in traditional medicine for respiratory issues (coughs, colds), inflammation (joint pain, arthritis), and as an antimicrobial, with extracts containing antioxidants like flavonoids and phenolic compounds that protect cells and reduce oxidative stress, while its tannins and saponins support immunity and wound healing. Specific uses include leaf pastes for fever, headaches, and wounds, and decoctions for fever, cough, and even strengthening the placenta in expectant mothers in some African traditions.

95	Amrutha balli	*Tinospora cordifolia*	Menispermaceae		*It is* commonly known as **Giloy** or **Guduchi**, is a highly valued plant in traditional Indian medicine (Ayurveda) known for its **immunomodulatory, anti-diabetic, anti-inflammatory,** and **antioxidant** properties. It is often used as a general health tonic to promote vitality and overall well-being.
96	Neggilu mullu	*Tribulus terrestris*	Zygophyllaceae		*It* is traditionally used in Ayurvedic and Chinese medicine for urinary issues, reproductive health, and as an aphrodisiac, with modern research exploring benefits for blood pressure, diabetes, and inflammation, though evidence is mixed for testosterone boosting and athletic performance. It's valued for supporting male vitality, increasing libido, aiding recovery from fatigue, and promoting overall strength, with potential for sexual function improvement in both sexes, but more robust human studies are needed for many claims.
97	Dagadi	*Tridax procumbens*	Asteraceae		It is a versatile medicinal weed in traditional Indian medicine, primarily used for wound healing (stops bleeding, antiseptic) and hair care (prevents hair fall, promotes growth). It also offers hepatoprotective (liver) benefits, acts as an antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant, and is used for issues like diarrhea, dysentery, fever, and even diabetes, with modern research supporting many of these diverse applications.

98	Menthe soppu	*Trigonella foenum-graecum*	Fabaceae		*It* is a versatile herb used for blood sugar control, lactation, digestion, and inflammation, with potential anti-diabetic, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and hypocholesterolemic properties, supporting menstrual health, male sexual function, respiratory issues, and wound healing, thanks to compounds like saponins and flavonoids.
99	Lakki gida	*Vitex negundo*	*Verbenaceae*		It is a versatile herb in traditional medicine, used for pain, inflammation (arthritis, sprains), respiratory issues (asthma, bronchitis), skin problems, and digestive complaints, possessing analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antibiotic, and hepatoprotective properties, applied internally (decoctions, powders) and externally (oils, pastes). It's also explored for its effects on the nervous system, liver, and potentially in managing conditions like PCOS and cancer.
100	Ashwagandha	*Withania somnifera*	Solanaceae		It is a powerful adaptogenic herb in Ayurvedic medicine, used for stress relief, boosting vitality, and improving brain function, with uses ranging from reducing anxiety, inflammation, and blood sugar to supporting heart and reproductive health, acting as a tonic, and even showing potential anti-cancer properties by enhancing immunity and reducing treatment side effects, though long-term safety needs more study.

Table-2: Family distribution of medicinal plants

Sl. No	Family	Number of plants		Sl. No	Family	Number of plants
1.	Acanthaceae	05		22.	Melastomataceae	01
2.	Amaranthaceae	07		23.	Menispermaceae	03
3.	Apiaceae	03		24.	Mimosaceae	02
4.	Apocynaceae	10		25.	Muntingiaceae	01
5.	Araceae	01		26.	Nyctaginaceae	02
6.	Asteraceae	06		27.	Onagraceae	01
7.	Basellaceae	01		28.	Oxalidaceae	01
8.	Caesalpiniaceae	02		29.	Papaveraceae	01
9.	Caricaceae	01		30.	*Phyllanthaceae*	04
10.	Clusiaceae	01		31.	Piperaceae	01
11.	Colchicaceae	01		32.	Plumbaginaceae	01
12.	Commelinaceae	01		33.	Poaceae	01
13.	Convolvulaceae	01		34.	Polygonaceae	01
14.	Cornaceae	01		35.	Portulacaceae	01
15.	Crassulaceae	01		36.	Rubiaceae	01
16.	*Euphorbiaceae*	04		37.	Sapindaceae	01
17.	Fabaceae	03		38.	Sapotaceae	02
18.	Lamiaceae	08		39.	Solanaceae	05
19.	Lecythidaceae	01		40.	Verbenaceae	05
20.	Loganiaceae	01		41.	Violaceae	01
21.	Malvaceae	04		42.	Zygophyllaceae	01

Table -3: List of plants with each family

S.No	Family	Plant Species
1.	Acanthaceae	*Andrographis paniculata*
		Ecbolium ligustrinum
		Hygrophila auriculata
		Justicia adhatoda
		Thunbergia alata
2.	Amaranthaceae	*Achyranthes aspera*
		Alternanthera sessilis
		Amaranthus cruentus
		Amaranthus viridis
		Celosia argentea
		Chenopodium album
		Spinacia oleracea
3.	Apiaceae	*Anethum graveolens*
		Centella asiatica
		Coriandrum sativum
4.	Apocynaceae	*Calotropis gigantea*
		Calotropis procera

		Catharanthus alba
		Catharanthus roseus
		Gymnema sylvestre
		Hemidesmus indicus
		Nerium oleander
		Rauvolfia tetraphylla
		Rauwalfia serpentine
		Tabernaemontana divaricata
5.	Araceae	*Colocasia esculenta*
6.	Asteraceae	*Acmella calva*
		Centratherum anthelminticum
		Echinops echinatus
		Eclipta alba
		Elephantopus scaber
		Tridax procumbens
7.	Basellaceae	*Basella alba*
8.	Caesalpiniaceae	*Acacia pennata*
		Caesalpinia mimosoides
9.	Caricaceae	*Carica papaya*
10.	Clusiaceae	*Garcinia indica*
11.	Colchicaceae	*Gloriosa superba*
12.	Commelinaceae	*Commelina benghalensis*
13.	Convolvulaceae	*Evolvulus alsinoides*
14.	Cornaceae	*Alangium salvifolium*
15.	Crassulaceae	*Bryophyllum calycinum*
16.	*Euphorbiaceae*	*Acalypha indica*
		Euphorbia hirta
		Jatropha curcas
		Ricinus communis
17.	Fabaceae	*Crotalaria juncea*
		Sesbania grandiflora
		Trigonella foenum-graecum
18.	Lamiaceae	*Coleus amboinicus*
		Gmelina arborea
		Leucas aspera
		Mentha spicata
		Ocimum basilicum
		Ocimum sanctum
		Plectranthus amboinicus
		Pogostemon benghalensis
19.	Lecythidaceae	*Barringtonia acutangula*
20.	Loganiaceae	*Strychnos nux-vomica*
21.	Malvaceae	*Abutilon indicum*
		Bombax ceiba
		Hibiscus sabdariffa
		Sida acuta
22.	Melastomataceae	*Melastoma malabathricum*

23.	Menispermaceae	Cocculus hirsutus
		Cyclea peltata
		Tinospora cordifolia
24.	Mimosaceae	*Mimosa pudica*
		Senegalia rugata
25.	Muntingiaceae	*Muntingia calabura*
26.	Nyctaginaceae	*Boerhaavia diffusa*
		Mirabilis jalapa
27.	Onagraceae	*Ludwigia perennis*
28.	Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis corniculata*
29.	Papaveraceae	*Argemone mexicana*
30.	*Phyllanthaceae*	*Phyllanthus acidus*
		Phyllanthus emblica
		Phyllanthus niruri
		Sauropus androgynus
31.	Piperaceae	*Piper longum*
32.	Plumbaginaceae	*Plumbago zeylanica*
33.	Poaceae	*Cynodon dactylon*
34.	Polygonaceae	*Persicaria piripi*
35.	Portulacaceae	*Portulaca oleracea*
36.	Rubiaceae	*Mussaenda erythrophylla*
37.	Sapindaceae	*Cardiospermum halicacabum*
38.	Sapotaceae	*Madhuca longifolia*
		Mimusops elengi
39.	Solanaceae	*Datura stramonium*
		Datura metel
		Physalis peruviana
		Solanum nigrum
		Withania somnifera
40.	Verbenaceae	*Clerodendrum inerme*
		Clerodendrum phlomidis
		Lantana Camara
		Lippia nodiflora
		Vitex negundo
41.	Violaceae	*Hybanthus enneaspermus*
42.	Zygophyllaceae	*Tribulus terrestris*

Table -4: Taxonomic Ranks in Shivamogga

S.No.	Plant Groups	Family		Genera		Species	
01	Angiosperms	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
a	Dicotyledons	38	90.48	87	95.60	96	96
b	Monocotyledons	04	09.52	04	04.40	04	04
	Total	42		91		100	

Table- 5: Vegetative Structure of Angiosperms from Shivamogga

S.No.	Life Form	Dicotyledons		Monocotyledons		Total
		No.	%	No.	%	
01	Herbs	44	45.83	02	50	46
02	Shrubs	25	26.04	--	--	25
03	Climbers	12	12.50	02	50	14
04	Trees	15	15.62	--	--	15
	Total	96	99.99=100	04	100	100

Table- 6: Families of study site with number of genera and species

S.No.	Family	Genera	Species
1.	Acanthaceae	05	05
2.	Amaranthaceae	06	07
3.	Apiaceae	03	03
4.	Apocynaceae	06	10
5.	Araceae	01	01
6.	Asteraceae	06	06
7.	Basellaceae	01	01
8.	Caesalpiniaceae	02	02
9.	Caricaceae	01	01
10.	Clusiaceae	01	01
11.	Colchicaceae	01	01
12.	Commelinaceae	01	01
13.	Convolvulaceae	01	01
14.	Cornaceae	01	01
15.	Crassulaceae	01	01
16.	*Euphorbiaceae*	04	04
17.	Fabaceae	03	03
18.	Lamiaceae	08	08
19.	Lecythidaceae	01	01
20.	Loganiaceae	01	01
21.	Malvaceae	04	04
22.	Melastomataceae	01	01
23.	Menispermaceae	03	03
24.	Mimosaceae	02	02
25.	Muntingiaceae	01	01
26.	Nyctaginaceae	02	02
27.	Onagraceae	01	01
28.	Oxalidaceae	01	01
29.	Papaveraceae	01	01
30.	*Phyllanthaceae*	02	04
31.	Piperaceae	01	01
32.	Plumbaginaceae	01	01
33.	Poaceae	01	01
34.	Polygonaceae	01	01

35.	Portulacaceae	01	01
36.	Rubiaceae	01	01
37.	Sapindaceae	01	01
38.	Sapotaceae	02	02
39.	Solanaceae	04	05
40.	Verbenaceae	04	05
41.	Violaceae	01	01
42.	Zygophyllaceae	01	01
	Total	**91**	**100**

Conclusion

The survey indicated that, the study area has plenty of medicinal plants to treat a wide spectrum of human ailments. This documentation of ethnobotanical knowledge provides a catalogue of useful plants and will serve as a physical record for the education of the future generation. This can help in preserving the traditional knowledge of rural community which is slowly fading away due to modernization and the influence of the urban culture. This study can also serve as baseline knowledge for future functional bioactivity screening of indigenous plants.

It is evident from the interviews conducted in different villages, knowledge of medicinal plants is limited to traditional healers, herbalists and elderly persons who are living in rural areas. This study also points out that certain species of medicinal plants are being exploited by the local residents who are unaware of the importance of medicinal plants in ecosystem.

The present day traditional healers are very old. Due to lack of interest among the youngster generation as well as their tendency to migrate to cities for lucrative jobs, there is a possibility of losing this wealth of knowledge in the near future. It thus becomes necessary to acquire and preserve this traditional system of medicine by proper documentation and identification of specimens.

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