



ETHNO-BOTANICAL STUDY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS FROM WARANGAL DISTRICT, TELANGANA STATE, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Ethno-botanical study deals with the documentation of the indigenous, time immemorial, traditional knowledge of plants used by the ethnic people. In the present Ethno botanical study (2016-2018) collected the data by conversation, structured questionnaire from various, traditional, tribal, koya, guthikoya, chenchu, kondareddlu, Lambadi and other indigenous group of people in Pasra, Thadvai, Eturnagaram, Mangapeta, Gudur, Narsampet, Pakhal, Bhupalapally and Mahabubabad mandal tribal areas in Warangal district of Telangana. The majority of data was collected from herbal practitioners, traditional healers, tribes and journals. The present study provided information about medicinal plants which are predominantly using in remedies by local peoples. The tribal people, herbal practitioners, traditional healers and rural peoples are helped to identify and collect medicinal plants data which are using in medicine. Present study having a scope for screening of presently recorded plants for active compounds having specific effects on various diseases.

KEYWORDS: Documentation, Ethanobotany, Herbal, Indigenous, Medicine, Tribes, Traditional, Warangal.

INTRODUCTION

The utilization of medicinal plants is known since times immemorial. The utility of medicinal plants played important role in Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and also in modern medicine. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that 80% of the population of developing countries rely on traditional medicines, mostly plant based drugs, for their primary healthcare needs and security especially in Asia and African Countries (UNESCO), Even in modern pharmacopoeia still contains at least 25% drugs derived from plants and many others which are synthetic analogues built on prototype compounds isolated from plants. India and other countries have rich floristic yielding herbal drugs. The world market includes herbal drugs, pharmaceuticals, fragrances, flavors, dyes and other ingredients and their marketing exceeds several billion dollars per year.

The collection of ethnobotanical knowledge is the main source for the discovery of drugs. Field study in a tribal area gives first hand information. the first step in ethnobotanical field work is to identify the local inhabitants or primitive societies and their regional jurisdiction. Ethanobotanist apart from collection of plant, also need to discuss and records the uses of plants with the help of informants (Jain, S.K. 1964). The

primitive communities, who hold the traditional knowledge and practice the traditional way of treatment to cure ailments are the custodians of it, such knowledge of tribal's has only oral traditions without any written documents. This knowledge was even passed through generation to generation and play an important role in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Unfortunately, Due to the changing life style of tribals and fast urbanization, globalization, modernization, availability of hospitals in remote areas the ethnobotanical knowledge on useful plants acquired and accumulated through generations is gradually getting lost. Hence there is an urgent need of recording all ethnobotanical information before they are lost and continuous efforts should be made to collect the information which will provide avenue for future generation.

STUDY AREA

The Warangal district is a part of northern Telangana. It lies between 17°19' and 18°36' N latitude and 78°49' and 80°43'E longitude. It surrounded with Khammam, Karimnagar, Nalgonda districts and Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra states. The forest cover occupies on area of 3, 71,314 hectares which bear 28.89% of the total geographical area of the district (gov.in map 2017). Warangal district is rich in area under forest cover, plant

diversity and the ethnic people also have more in reserve as traditional botanical knowledge (Pullaiah, T. 2015).



Figure-1: Study Area Map.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In the present study as a part of Ethanobotanical study Field trips were conducted and ethnomedicinal data were collected during the 2016-2018 through conversation, structured questionnaire from various, traditional healers, herbalists, tribal, koya, guthikoya, chenchu, kondareddlu, Lambadi, other indigenous group of people and elder people in the field trips of Pasra, Thadvai, Eturnagaram, Mangapeta, Pakhal, Gudur, Narsampet, Pakhal, Bhupalapally and Mahabubabad mandal tribal areas in Warangal district of Telangana. Earlier literature studies on Ethanobotanical studies methodologies also observed are Manoharachary and Nagaraju 2016, Manoharachary

et al. 2017, Narender and Mustafa 2016, Reddy *et al.* 2007 & 2016, Suthari *et al.* 2014, Sreeramulu *et al.* 2016). During the conversation local names, useful plant parts, method of preparation and dosage were recorded (Hemadri *et al.* 1986). In the present study 240 plant species belonging to 72 families and their usages by local tribes are reported. They are using as ethnomedicines for various severe diseases. The tribal people, herbal practitioners, traditional healers and elder peoples are helped to identify and collect medicinal plants data which are using as medicine by local people in the study area (Fig. 2).



Figure-2: Field Visit to Ethno-botanical Study in the Study Area.

RESULTS

Ethno botanical survey was conducted during 2016-2018, with the regular field visits by once in two weeks as a field visit in Warangal district of Telangana. The Ethanobotanical information was collected from local

tribes, elders, herbal practitioners and traditional healers. The present study was carried out to document the traditional knowledge of local people on medicinal plants, and to investigate the distribution, abundance, diversity and biological activity of medicinal plants. We collected ethnomedicinal data through conversation,

structured questionnaire administered with local tribes, traditional healers, herbalists and elder people in the field visits through this beautiful green flourish forest area of Warangal District. During the study local names, useful plant parts, method of preparation and dosage of 250 plant species belonging to 72 families and their active parts of plants (root, leaves, stem, bark, oil, flowers,

fruits, seed, corm tuber latex and gum) used for various remedies, ailments, curing various types of diseases like diabetes, skin diseases, wound healing, sound-clearing agent, toothache, fever, stomach problems, eye infections and abortion. Some are used to treat dangerous diseases like gonorrhoea, syphilis, tuberculosis, cancer etc. are recorded (Table-1).

Table-1: List of Medicinal Plants which are using by Local tribes of Warangal District, Telangana State.

S.No	Botanical Names	Local Names	Family	Part(s) used	Usages by Tribes in various remedies
1.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Gurija	Fabaceae	Seed	Abortifacient, Insect bite
2.	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.) Sweet	Mudra benda	Malvaceae	Root	Aphrodisiac, Infertility
3.	<i>Acacia chundra</i> (Rottler) Willd.	Sandra	Fabaceae	Bark	Appetite stimulant, Ulcer
4.	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i> (Roxb.) Willd.	Tella tumma	Fabaceae	Stem bark	Wounds
5.	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Willd. ex Del.	Nalla tumma	Fabaceae	Bark	Burns, Wound healing, and scalds
6.	<i>Acalypha indica</i> L.	Penta puti	Euphorbiaceae	Whole Plant	Skin disease
7.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Uttareni	Amaranthaceae	Root	Scorpion bite
8.	<i>Acorus calamus</i>	calmus	Araceae	Dried rhizomes.	Drypiles, eczema, scabies, acidity
9.	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i> L.	Bandi guriginja	Fabaceae	Leaf	Dysentery, hemorrhage
10.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corrêa	Maredu	Rutaceae	Leaf /Fruit	Skin disease, digestive, constipation
11.	<i>Aerva lanata</i> (L.) Juss.	Pindi kura	Amaranthaceae	Leaf	Wounds
12.	<i>Aerva sanguinolenta</i> (L.) Blume	Konda pindi	Amaranthaceae	Whole Plant	Urinary troubles
13.	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Meka kalupu	Asteraceae	Leaf	Antioxidant
14.	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb.	Peda manu	Simaroubaceae	Bark	Piles
15.	<i>Alangium salviifolium</i> (L.f.) Wangerin.	Ooduga	Cornaceae	Bark	Snake bite, Bone fracture
16.	<i>Albizia odoratissima</i> (L.f.) Benth.	Chinduga	Fabaceae	Bark	Leucoderma
17.	<i>Allium cepa</i> Linn.	Garlic	Liliaceae	Bulb, whole plant	Antioxidant, anti hypertensive, anti thromboic
18.	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> Linn	Ponnagantikura	Amaranthaceae	Whole Plant	Eye, cuts & Wounds, Antidote for snake bite
19.	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	Mulla thotakura	Amaranthaceae	Leaf	Appetite stimulant
20.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees	Nelavemu	Acanthaceae	Whole Plant	Dyspepsia
21.	<i>Anisomeles malabarica</i> (L.) R.Br.ex Sims	Dayyam chettu	Lamiaceae	Whole Plant	Fever
22.	<i>Anodendron paniculatum</i> A.DC.	Athukuduteega	Apocynaceae	Bark	Bone fracture
23.	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i> (Roxb. ex DC.)Wall. ex Guillem. & Perr.	Pasi	Combretaceae	Leaf	Cough
24.	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Seethaphalam	Annonaceae	Seed	Insect bite, lice in hair, tooth-ache
25.	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	Mulu puccha	Papavaraceae	Whole Plant	Skin disease
26.	<i>Aristolochia indica</i> L.	Nalleswari	Aristolochiaceae	Root	Snake bite
27.	<i>Arva lanata</i> L (L) Juss.	Pindikura	Amaranthaceae	Whole Plant	Break Kidney stones
28.	<i>Asparagus gonocladus</i> Baker	Guddelugu bochu	Asparagaceae	Tuber	Aphrodisiac
29.	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	Pilli teegalu	Asparagaceae	Tuber	Aphrodisiac
30.	<i>Atalantia monophylla</i> DC.	Adavi nimma	Rutaceae	Root	Paralysis

31.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.Juss.	Vepa	Meliaceae	Bark	Stomach-ache
32.	<i>Bambusa bambos</i> (L.) Voss	Kanka bongu	Poaceae	Seed	Food
33.	<i>Barleria cristata</i> L.	Neeli gorinta	Acanthaceae	Root	Abortifacient
34.	<i>Barleria montana</i> Nees	Nilambaram	Acanthaceae	Root	Skin disease
35.	<i>Barleria prionitis</i> L.	Mulla gorinta	Acanthaceae	Root	Scorpion bite
36.	<i>Barringtonia acutangula</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Nir kanki	Lecythidaceae	Bark	Veterinary
37.	<i>Bauhinia malabarica</i> Roxb.	Puli are	Fabaceae	Bark	Dyspepsia
38.	<i>Biophytum sensitivum</i> (Linn) D.C.	mukkuti	Oxalidaceae	Leaf Juice	Urinary stone, bilious fevers, snake bite, gonorrhoea
39.	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam.	Are	Fabaceae	Bark	Leucoderma
40.	<i>Bauhinia semla</i> Wunderlin	Goddeti are	Fabaceae	Bark	Tonic
41.	<i>Blumea bifoliata</i> (L.) DC.	Kukka pogaku	Asteraceae	Root	Cough
42.	<i>Blumea virens</i> DC.	Adavi pogaku	Asteraceae	Leaf	Skin disease
43.	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L.	Atika mamidi	Nyctaginaceae	Root and Whole Plant	Fever, tonic
44.	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Buruga	Bombacaceae	Bark	Cough, Bronchitis
45.	<i>Boswellia serrata</i> Roxb. ex Colebr.	Anduga	Burseraceae	Bark	Fever, tonic
46.	<i>Breynia retusa</i> (Dennst.) Alston	Purugudu	Phyllanthaceae	Root	Aphrodisiac
47.	<i>Bridelia montana</i> (Roxb.) Willd.	Panchotkam	Phyllanthaceae	Bark	Veterinary
48.	<i>Bridelia retusa</i> (L.) A.Juss.	Korra maddi	Phyllanthaceae	Bark	Veterinary
49.	<i>Buchanania axillaris</i> (Desr.) Ramamoorthy	Pedda morli	Anacardiaceae	Bark and Gum	Skin disease, back pain
50.	<i>Buchanania cochinchinensis</i> (Lour.) M.R.Almeida	Morri, Morli	Anacardiaceae	Gum	Back pain, laxative
51.	<i>Butea superba</i> Roxb.	Teega moduga	Fabaceae	Bark	Urinary troubles
52.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.) Dryand.	Jilledu	Apocynaceae	Root	Snake bite
53.	<i>Canavalia cathartica</i> Thouars	Adavi tamba	Fabaceae	Seed	Scorpion bite
54.	<i>Capparis sepiaria</i> L.	Uppi	Capparaceae	Bark	Veterinary
55.	<i>Capparis zeylanica</i> L.	Aadonda	Capparaceae	Root , fruit	Dyspepsia, tonic
56.	<i>Careya arborea</i> Roxb.	Budadharmi	Lecythidaceae	Fruit, Bark	Cough, appetite stimulant
57.	<i>Casearia nigrescens</i> Tue.	Kanmeswaram	Salicaceae	Bark	Fish poison
58.	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Rela	Fabaceae	Fruit	Diarrhea, diuretic
59.	<i>Cassine glauca</i> (Rottb.) Kuntze	Bhutankush	Celastraceae	Bark	Dyspepsia
60.	<i>Catunaregam spinosa</i> (Thunb.) Tirveng.	Manga	Rubiaceae	Fruit	Laxative
61.	<i>Celosia argentea</i> L.	Gunugu	Amaranthaceae	Leaf	Cuts
62.	<i>Ceriscoides turgida</i> (Roxb.) Tirveng.	Kukka elka	Rubiaceae	Bark	Cough
63.	<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> DC.	Bilugu	Rutaceae	Bark	Skin disease
64.	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i> L.	Bodhi	Menispermaceae	Root	Cardiac stimulant
65.	<i>Cissus vitiginea</i> L.	Adavi draksha	Vitaceae	Fruit	Healing power
66.	<i>Cleistanthus collinus</i> (Roxb.) Benth. ex Hook.f.	Nalla kodisa	Phyllanthaceae	Whole Plant	Homicide, fish stupifying
67.	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> L.	Vaminta	Cleomaceae	Whole Plant	Skin disease
68.	<i>Chlorophytum borivilianum</i> Sant. And Fernand.	Safed musli	Liliaceae	Roots.	Aphrodisiac, piles, galactagogue, analgesic
69.	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.) W.Theob.	Shibbi teega	Menispermaceae	Root	Veterinary
70.	<i>Coldenia procumbens</i> L.	Chepputattaku	Boraginaceae	Whole Plant	Wounds
71.	<i>Combretum albidum</i> G.Don	Yada teega	Combretaceae	Bark	Veterinary
72.	<i>Combretum latifolium</i> Blume	Yada teega	Combretaceae	Bark	Veterinary
73.	<i>Combretum roxburghii</i> Spreng.	Yadaku	Combretaceae	Bark	Veterinary

74.	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i> G.Forst.	Iriki	Boraginaceae	Fruit	Dyspepsia
75.	<i>Cordia macleodii</i> Hook.f. & Thomson	Botuku	Boraginaceae	Bark	Veterinary
76.	<i>Crotalaria albida</i> B.Heyne ex Roth	Adavi janumu	Fabaceae	Root	Scorpion bite
77.	<i>Crotalaria ramosissima</i> Roxb.	Tella janumu	Fabaceae	Leaf	Wounds
78.	<i>Crotalaria verrucosa</i> L.	Tella janumu	Fabaceae	Root	Snake bite
79.	<i>Curculigo orchioides</i> Gaertn.	Nela thadi	Hypoxidaceae	Tuber	Aphrodisiac
80.	<i>Curcuma pseudomontana</i> J.Graham	Adavi pasupu	Zingiberaceae	Tuber	Antiseptic
81.	<i>Cymbopogon flexuosus</i> (Neesex Steud.) W.Watson	Adavi nimma gaddi	Poaceae	Root, tuber	Tonic
82.	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	Thunga	Cyperaceae	Tuber, Root	Tonic, scorpion bite
83.	<i>Cyrtolipsis dubia</i> (Burm.f.) M.R.Almeida	Budda pala	Apocynaceae	Root	Veterinary
84.	<i>Dalbergia lanceolaria</i> subsp. <i>paniculata</i> (Roxb.) Thoth.	Porla pachari	Fabaceae	Bark	Baldness
85.	<i>Dalbergia volubilis</i> Roxb.	Teega pachari	Fabaceae	Bark	Skin disease
86.	<i>Dendrophthoe falcata</i> (L.f.) Ettingsh.	Vadanica	Loranthaceae	Whole Plant	Fever
87.	<i>Derris scandens</i> (Roxb.) Benth.	Chakali teega	Fabaceae	Bark	Veterinary
88.	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> (L.) DC.	Konda saru	Fabaceae	Root	Scorpion bite
89.	<i>Desmodium triflorum</i> (L.) DC.	Munta mandu	Fabaceae	Root	Hemorrhage
90.	<i>Desmodium velutinum</i> (Willd.) DC.	Teega velga	Fabaceae	Root	Scorpion bite
91.	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> (L.) Wight & Arn.	Veluthuru	Fabaceae	Bark	Skin disease
92.	<i>Dillenia pentagyna</i> Roxb.	Kalinga	Dilleniaceae	Bark, Fruit	Tonic, fever, veterinary
93.	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	Chenna gadda	Dioscoreaceae	Tuber	Arthritis, fever
94.	<i>Diospyros chloroxylon</i> Roxb.	Illinda	Ebenaceae	Bark	Veterinary
95.	<i>Diospyros malabarica</i> (Desr.) Kostel.	Konda tuniki	Ebenaceae	Bark	Bronchitis
96.	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> Roxb.	Tuniki	Ebenaceae	Fruit	Dyspepsia, laxative
97.	<i>Diospyros montana</i> Roxb.	Muchi tuniki	Ebenaceae	Bark, Fruit	Veterinary
98.	<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i> (L.) C.Jeffrey	Linga donda	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	Diarrhea
99.	<i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i> L.	Govinda gadda	Dioscoreaceae	Tuber	Rheumatism
100.	<i>Dregea volubilis</i> (L.f.) Benth. ex Hook.f.	Bandi gurija	Apocynaceae	Leaf	Rheumatism
101.	<i>Ehretia laevis</i> Roxb.	Pala danthi	Boraginaceae	Fruit	Dyspepsia
102.	<i>Eriolaena hookeriana</i> Wight & Arn.	Bothuku	Malvaceae	Bark	Veterinary
103.	<i>Erythrina suberosa</i> Roxb.	Muli moduga	Fabaceae	Bark	Veterinary, appetite stimulant
104.	<i>Erythroxylum monogynum</i> Roxb.	Deva daru	Erythroxylaceae	Fruit	Tonic
105.	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Reddivari nanubalu	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf	Wounds
106.	<i>Euphorbia nivulia</i> Buch.-Ham.	Aku jemudu	Euphorbiaceae	Latex	Bone fracture
107.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Marri	Moraceae	Latex	Wounds
108.	<i>Ficus hispida</i> L.f.	Bomma medi	Moraceae	Leaf	Bone fracture
109.	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> L.f.	Juvvi	Moraceae	Bark	Leucoderma
110.	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Medi	Moraceae	Leaf	Bone fracture
111.	<i>Ficus tinctoria</i> subsp. <i>gibbosa</i> (Blume) Corner	Adavi barrenka	Moraceae	Bark	Veterinary
112.	<i>Ficus virens</i> Aiton	Banda juvvi	Moraceae	Bark	Rheumatism
113.	<i>Flacourtia indica</i> (Burm.f.) Merr.	Kanregu	Salicaceae	Leaf	Scorpion bite
114.	<i>Flemingia macrophylla</i> (Willd.) Merr.	Err puvvu	Fabaceae	Root	Skin disease
115.	<i>Flemingia strobilifera</i> (L.)	Adavi chappa	Fabaceae	Root	Skin disease

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116.	<i>Gardenia latifolia</i> Aiton	Pedda karinga	Rubiaceae	Bark	Rheumatism, veterinary
117.	<i>Gardenia resinifera</i> Roth	Karinga	Rubiaceae	Bark	Neck pains
118.	<i>Garuga pinnata</i> Roxb.	Garugu	Burseraceae	Bark	Veterinary
119.	<i>Getonia floribunda</i> Roxb.	Bontha	Combretaceae	Brk	Veterinary
120.	<i>Gisekia pharnaceoides</i> L.	Iska rasi	Gisekiaceae	Whole plant	Pains
121.	<i>Glochidion zeylanicum</i> (Gaertn.) A.Juss.	Neeralli	Phyllanthaceae	Bark	Veterinary
122.	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.	Gummadi tekku	Lamiaceae	Bark	Anti-inflammatory, veterinary
123.	<i>Grewia damine</i> Gaertn.	Adavi jana	Malvaceae	Fruit	Laxative
124.	<i>Grewia hirsuta</i> Vahl	Jibilika	Malvaceae	Fruit	Laxative
125.	<i>Grewia rothii</i> DC.	Jana, Chinna jana	Malvaceae	Fruit	Laxative
126.	<i>Grewia tiliifolia</i> Vahl	Tada	Malvaceae	Bark	Veterinary
127.	<i>Gymnosporia emarginata</i> (Willd.) Thwaites	Danthi	Celastraceae	Bark	Skin disease
128.	<i>Haldina cordifolia</i> (Roxb.) Ridsdale	Bandaru	Rubiaceae	Bark	Veterinary
129.	<i>Hardwickia binata</i> Roxb.	Narepa	Fabaceae	Bark	Veterinary
130.	<i>Helicteres isora</i> L.	Nulthada	Malvaceae	Bark	Veterinary
131.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L.) R.Br.ex Schult.	Sugandhi pala	Apocynaceae	Root	Blood purifier, sugar control
132.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> (Wight & Arn.) Hook.f.	Barre sugandhi pala	Apocynaceae	Root	Diabetes
133.	<i>Hemigraphis latebrosa</i> (Roth) Nees	Akkala	Acanthaceae	Rootoot	Anti-alcoholic agent
134.	<i>Hibiscus panduriformis</i> Burm.f.	Adavi benda	Malvaceae	Root	Skin disease
135.	<i>Holarrhena pubescens</i> Wall ex G.Don	Istari pala	Apocynaceae	Bark	Dysentery
136.	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> Planch.	Nemali nara	Ulmaceae	Leaf	Skin disease
137.	<i>Hybanthus enneaspermus</i> (L.) F.Muell.	Nela kobbari	Violaceae	Whole Plant	Aphrodisiac
138.	<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i> (Schumach.) Heine	Gorimidi	Acanthaceae	Leaf	Dropsy
139.	<i>Indigofera cassioides</i> Rottler ex DC.	Karu kandi	Fabaceae	Root	Scorpion bite
140.	<i>Ipomoea optica</i> (L.) Roth ex Roem.& Schult.	Suvarchala	Convolvulaceae	Leaf	Mouth wash
141.	<i>Ipomoea eriocarpa</i> R.Br.	Elika chevi	Convolvulaceae	Root	Stomach-ache
142.	<i>Ipomoea hederifolia</i> L.	Kashiratnam	Convolvulaceae	Root	Fugitive, imanagogue
143.	<i>Ipomoea obscura</i> (L.) Ker Gawl.	Macha aku	Convolvulaceae	Leaf	Insect bite
144.	<i>Ixora arborea</i> Roxb. ex Sm.	Korivi	Rubiaceae	Bark	Appetite stimulant
145.	<i>Justicia betonica</i> L.	Pedda nilambaram	Acanthaceae	Root	Mental disorders
146.	<i>Kavalama urens</i> (Roxb.) Raf.	Tabasi	Malvaceae	Bark	Appetite stimulant
147.	<i>Kydia calycina</i> Roxb.	Konda patti	Malvaceae	Bark	Dyspepsia
148.	<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> Roxb.	Chennangi	Lythraceae	Bark	Veterinary
149.	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i> (Houtt.) Merr.	Dumpena, Dumpidi	Anacardiaceae	Bark	Antiseptic, appetite stimulant
150.	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	Gorinta	Lythraceae	Leaf	Reduce body heat
151.	<i>Leea asiatica</i> (L.) Ridsdale	Velama sandi	Vitaceae	Root	Skin disease
152.	<i>Lepidagathis cristata</i> Willd.	Nakka peetirigadda	Acanthaceae	Whole Plant	Fever, fits
153.	<i>Leucas aspera</i> (Willd.) Link	Thummi	Lamiaceae	Leaf	Healing power
154.	<i>Leucas decemdentata</i> (Willd.) Sm.	Konda tummi	Lamiaceae	Leaf	Skin disease
155.	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> L.	Velaga	Rutaceae	Fruit	Tonic
156.	<i>Lindernia ciliata</i> (Colsm.) Pennell	Nela rampi	Linderniaceae	Whole Plant	Skin disease
157.	<i>Litsea glutinosa</i> (Lour.) C.B. Rob.	Narra mamidi	Lauraceae	Bark	Health tonic

158.	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> (Roxb.) A.Chev.	Ippa	Sapotaceae	Flower, Seed	Dyspepsia, hair oil
159.	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i> (Lam.) Müll.Arg.	Kunkuma	Euphorbiaceae	Seed	Leucoderma
160.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Konda mamidi	Anacardiaceae	Bark, Fuit	Appetite stimulant, tonic
161.	<i>Manilkara hexandra</i> (Roxb.) Dubard	Pala	Sapotaceae	Fruit	Laxative
162.	<i>Memecylon umbellatum</i> Burm.f.	Alli	Melastomataceae	Root	Diuretic
163.	<i>Merremia hederacea</i> (Burm.f.) Hallier f.	Talantu teega	Convolvulaceae	Fruit	Hair wash
164.	<i>Microstachys chamaelea</i> (L.) Müll.Arg.	Isaka	Euphorbiaceae	Root	Skin disease
165.	<i>Miliusa tomentosa</i> (Roxb.) J.Sinclair	Barre duddi	Annonaceae	Bark	Veterinary
166.	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i> L.f.	Boda malle	Bignoniaceae	Bark	Bronchitis
167.	<i>Mimosa hamata</i> Willd.	Magadadi	Fabaceae	Bark	Aphrodisiac
168.	<i>Mitragyna parvifolia</i> (Roxb.) Korth.	Batta ganapa	Rubiaceae	Bark	Veterinary
169.	<i>Momordica charantia</i> L.	Kakara	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	Diabetes
170.	<i>Momordica dioica</i> Roxb. ex Willd.	Boda kakara	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	Diabetes
171.	<i>Morinda pubescens</i> Sm.	Togara mogili	Rubiaceae	Bark	Appetite stimulant, anthrax
172.	<i>Moringa pterygosperma</i> Gaertn.	Munaga	Moringaceae	Bark	Aphrodisiac
173.	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L.) DC.	Dula gondi	Fabaceae	Seed	Abortifacient, aphrodisiac
174.	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i> L.	Karise	Oleaceae	Bark	Bone fracture
175.	<i>Ochna obtusata</i> DC.	Sonnari	Ochnaceae	Bark	Veterinary
176.	<i>Ocimum americanum</i> L.	Kukka tulasi	Lamiaceae	Leaf	Antiseptic
177.	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (L.) Kurz	Dundilam	Bignoniaceae	Bark	Rheumatism
178.	<i>Osbeckia stellata</i> Buch.-Ham.ex Ker Gawl.	Adavi gulabi	Melastomataceae	Root	Abortifacient
179.	<i>Paederia foetida</i> L.	Savirela	Rubiaceae	Leaf	Skin disease
180.	<i>Paracalyx scariosus</i> (Roxb.) Ali	Adavi tella kandi	Fabaceae	Root	Skin disease
181.	<i>Pentanema indicum</i> (L.) Ling	Adavi chamanti	Asteraceae	Root	Abortifacient
182.	<i>Pergularia daemia</i> (Forssk.) Chiov.	Dustapu teega	Apocynaceae	Whole Plant	Respiratory disease
183.	<i>Peristrophe paniculata</i> (Forssk.) Brummitt	Chebura	Acanthaceae	Leaf	Skin disease
184.	<i>Phoenix loureiroi</i> Kunth	Jittetha	Arecaceae	Fruit	Laxative
185.	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schumach. & Thonn.	Nela usiri	Phyllanthaceae	Whole Plant	Jaundice
186.	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Usiri	Phyllanthaceae	Whole Plant	Scabies, mouth ulcer
187.	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i> L.	Yerra usiri	Phyllanthaceae	Whole Plant	Jaundice, skin diseases
188.	<i>Phyllodium pulchellum</i> (L.) Desv.	Sarivi	Fabaceae	Root	Scorpion bite
189.	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> L.	Antara thamara	Araceae	Whole Plant	Baldness
190.	<i>Plectranthus mollis</i> (Aiton) Spreng.	Nela marri	Lamiaceae	Root	Scorpion bite
191.	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L.	Chitramulam	Plumbaginaceae	Root	Boils
192.	<i>Polyalthia cerasoides</i> (Roxb.) Bedd.	Chiluka duddi	Annonaceae	Bark	Veterinary
193.	<i>Polycarpea corymbosa</i> (L.) Lam.	Gaddi puvvu	Caryophyllaceae	Rot	Snake bite
194.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre	Kanuga	Fabaceae	Bark	Skin disease
195.	<i>Pterospermum xylocarpum</i> (Gaertn.) Santapau & Wagh	Lolugu	Malvaceae	Bark	Veterinary
196.	<i>Pueraria tuberosa</i> (Willd.) DC.	Nela gummadi	Fabaceae	Tuber	All diseases
197.	<i>Pupalia lappacea</i> (L.) Juss.	Gundu uttaren	Amaranthaceae	Leaf	Insect bite

198.	<i>Putranjiva roxburghii</i> Wall.	Putranjiva	Putranjivaceae	Bark	Bronchitis
199.	<i>Rhynchosia suaveolens</i> (L.f.) DC.	Adavi kandi	Fabaceae	Seed	Dysentery
200.	<i>Rivea hypocrateriformis</i> Choisy	Boddi kura	Convolvulaceae	Root	Snake bite
201.	<i>Sapindus emarginatus</i> Vahl	Kunkudu	Sapindaceae	Fruit	Hair wash
202.	<i>Schleichera oleosa</i> (Lour.) Merr.	Pusuku	Sapindaceae	Bark	Dyspepsia
203.	<i>Schrebera swietenoides</i> Roxb.	Mokkam	Oleaceae	Bark	Veterinary
204.	<i>Scleria levis</i> Retz.	Ashta medha	Cyperaceae	Root	Blood purifier
205.	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L.	Oosari	Plantaginaceae	Whole Plant	Menstrual pains
206.	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> L.f.	Nalla jeedi	Anacardiaceae	Seed	Wounds
207.	<i>Senna alata</i> (L.) Roxb.		Fabaceae	Leaf	Skin disease
208.	<i>Senna occidentalis</i> (L.) Link	Adavi chennangi	Fabaceae	Fruit	Appetite stimulant
209.	<i>Senna tora</i> (L.) Roxb.	Tagarisa	Fabaceae	Leaf	Insect bite
210.	<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm.f.	Chilka parre	Malvaceae	Root	Mental disorders
211.	<i>Sida cordata</i> (Burm.f.) Borss. Waalk.	Gaya paku	Malvaceae	Root	Energy juice
212.	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> L.	Chiru benda	Malvaceae	Root	Appetite stimulant
213.	<i>Smilax perfoliata</i> Lour.	Nageti dumpa	Smilacaceae	Tuber	Abortifacient
214.	<i>Solanum virginianum</i> L.	Vakudu	Solanaceae	Fruit	Laxative
215.	<i>Sophora velutina</i> Lindl.	Adavi kanuga	Fabaceae	Bark	Appetite stimulant
216.	<i>Soymida febrifuga</i> (Roxb.) A.Juss.	Somi	Meliaceae	Bark	diuretic
217.	<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> L.	Bodasaram	Asteraceae	Whole Plant	Kill lice in domestic fowl
218.	<i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i> (L.f.) DC.	Kalagoru	Bignoniaceae	Bark	Veterinary
219.	<i>Streblus asper</i> Lour.	Barrenka	Moraceae	Tender Shoot	Tooth brush
220.	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i> L.	Visha mushti	Loganiaceae	Bark	Snake bite, antiseptic
221.	<i>Strychnos potatorum</i> L.f.	Chilla	Loganiaceae	Seed	Eye disease
222.	<i>Symphorema involucratum</i> Roxb.	Konda takkali	Lamiaceae	Bark	Veterinary
223.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Neredu	Myrtaceae	Bark, Fruit	Tonic, diabetes
224.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Chinta	Fabaceae	Bark	Scorpion bite
225.	<i>Tamilnadia uliginosa</i> (Retz.) Tirveng. & Sastre	Guvvenka	Rubiaceae	Bark	Veterinary
226.	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f.	Teku	Lamiaceae	Bark	Abortifacient
227.	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (L.) Pers.	Vempali	Fabaceae	Root	Easy delivery
228.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.	Yeru maddi, Tella maddi	Combretaceae	Bark	Wounds, heart disease
229.	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Tani	Combretaceae	Fruit	Cough
230.	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	Karakkaya	Combretaceae	Fruit	Cough, motions
231.	<i>Thespesia lampas</i> (Cav.) Dalzell & A.Gibson	Adavi patti	Malvaceae	Root	Fever, diuretic
232.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Tippateega, Guduchi	Menispermaceae	Leaf, root	Bronchitis, Asthma, Respiration problems
233.	<i>Tragia involucrata</i> L.	Dula gondi	Euphorbiaceae	Root	Scorpion bite
234.	<i>Trichodesma indicum</i> (L.) Lehm.	Gabba	Boraginaceae	Leaf	Wounds
235.	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> (L.) L.	Nalla alam	Asteraceae	Leaf	Hemorrhage, cuts
236.	<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i> Jacq.	Marla benda	Malvaceae	Root	Galactogogue
237.	<i>Tylophora indica</i> (Burm.f.) Merr.	Mekameyani aku	Menispermaceae	Leaf	Asthma
238.	<i>Urena lobata</i> L.	Pedda benda	Malvaceae	Rootoot	Skin disease
239.	<i>Vanda tessellata</i> (Roxb.) Hook. ex G.Don	Kodikallachettu	Orchidaceae	Root	Fever
240.	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Vavili	Lamiaceae	Leaf	Skin disease, body pains
241.	<i>Ventilago maderaspatana</i> Gaertn.	Galivana teega	Rhamnaceae	Bark	Anthrax

242.	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i> (L.) Less.	Garita kamma	Asteraceae	Rootoot	Fever
243.	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i> var. <i>parviflora</i> (Reinw. ex Blume) DC.	Adavi garita kamma	Asteraceae	Root	Fever
244.	<i>Waltheria indica</i> L.	Nalla benda	Malvaceae	Leaf	Insect bite
245.	<i>Withania somnifera</i> (L.) Dunal	Domma dolu gadda	Solanaceae	Tuber	Muscle power, Paralysis
246.	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> (L.) Kurz	Jaji	Lythraceae	Bark	Muscle pain
247.	<i>Xylia xylocarpa</i> (Roxb.) Taub.	Bojja	Fabaceae	Bark	Skin disease
248.	<i>Ziziphus oenopolia</i> (L.) Mill.	Pariki	Rhamnaceae	Fruit	Diuretic
249.	<i>Ziziphus rugosa</i> Lam.	Enugu pariki	Rhamnaceae	Leaf	Bone fracture
250.	<i>Ziziphus xylopyrus</i> (Retz.) Willd.	Gotte	Rhamnaceae	Leaf	Dysentery, stomach ache

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The present paper deals with the tribes, elder people, their status of health and medicinal plants used for human health care by the ethnic tribes, traditional healers, elder people inhabiting Warangal District, Telangana State, India.

It is evident that the local tribal people have tremendous passion for medicinal plants, local tribal people still dependent of forest. They have a very rich knowledge on plant based resources utilization for their survival, and use of them for wide range of health related applications from a common cold to memory improvement and treatment of poisonous snake bites to a cure for muscular dystrophy and the enhancement of body's general immunity. In some cases the whole plant has been found useful while in others the plant parts (root, leaves, stem, bark, oil, flowers, fruits, fruits, corm and seed) seems to have been used as curative agents. They are using medicinal plants singly in their own preparation for the treatment of various ailments on the basis of indigenous knowledge passed on to them generation after generation on the advice of elders, wise men and religious teachers.

The above traditional knowledge enlightening the scope for screening of presently recorded plants for active parts having specific effects on various diseases. Unfortunately, due to the changing life style of tribals and fast urbanization, globalization, modernization, availability of hospitals in remote areas the ethnobotanical knowledge on useful plants acquired and accumulated through generations is gradually getting lost. Hence there is an urgent need of recording and documentation of all ethnobotanical information before they are lost and also continuous efforts should be made to collect the information from various ethnic peoples which will provide wealth for future generation.

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