



Research Article

SURVEY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS OF RAJARAJAN MANIMANDAPAM IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT OF TAMILNADU

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ABSTRACT

Survey of medicinal plants was taken in Rajarajan Manimandapam, Thanjavur district. It is one of the famous refreshment centres for urban people. Here, museum and children's play materials are maintained. Many plants are seen here which are protected for medicinal and ornamental purposes. The investigation revealed that 50 plant species are commonly used in the treatment of various diseases. The collected medicinal plants have been arranged alphabetically according to their botanical names, followed by their common names, family and the part which is used for medicinal purposes. Most of the plant species are used to cure common diseases like stomach pain, head ache, skin diseases, fever, ulcer etc.,. Even some of the plants possess anticancer property.

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INTRODUCTION

In India, the use of different parts of several medicinal plants to cure specific ailments has been in vogue from ancient times. The indigenous systems of medicine namely Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani have been in existence for several centuries. This system of medicine caters to the needs of nearly seventy per cent of our population residing in the villages. The Indian sub-continent has a very rich diversity of plant species in a wide range of ecosystems. There are about 17,000 species of higher plants, of which approximately 8,000 species are considered to be the ideal medicinal systems, such as Ayurveda, Siddha, etc. (Pei, 2001). Ours is a vast country where a wide variation in climate, soil, altitude, and latitude. Nature has bestowed on us a very rich botanical wealth and a large number of diverse types of plants grow wild in different parts of the country. Increased awareness about the potential of this group of interesting and useful plants has encouraged many innovative and progressive growers and entrepreneurs to take up their cultivation as a commercial enterprise. Apart from health care this enterprise provides means of livelihood to cores of people (Anbarashan et al, 2010). However, our knowledge of medicinal plants has mostly been inherited traditionally. Use of plants for using various ailments are not confined to the doctors only but is known to several households as well.

These are many interesting and sometimes astonishing things to learn from collectors of medicinal herbs. Spreading and preserving this knowledge on medicinal plants and their uses has become important for human existence (Anbarashan et al., 2010). Assurance of the safety, quality, and efficacy of medicinal plants and herbal products has now become a key issue in industrialized and in developing countries. Both the general consumer and health-care professionals need up-to-date, authoritative information on the safety and efficacy of medicinal plants. But today, many indigenous herbal remedies remain largely undocumented or recognized as potential forms of treatment and consequently continue to be used by only small groups of indigenous populations. The present work was carried out in Rajarajan Manimandapam to explore the medical remedies of some medicinal plants used by the rural people of Thanjavur district in Tamilnadu for the treatment of human ailments (Anbarashan et al, 2010).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area

The study site is Rajarajan Manimandapam in Thanjavur district belongs to the state of Tamil Nadu. This district is located in the bank of river "Cauvery. The economy of this city is mostly agriculture based. Thus, this district is famously known as "the rice bowl of Tamil Nadu" in Tamil Nadu. Rajarajan Mani Mandapam was built during the 8th World

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Tamil Conference and rather a modern construction in Thanjavur. It is having a garden with Children's-play materials. This is one among the major tourist attractions in this south Indian city. Thanjavur district is located at 10° 46' 58" N, 79° 7' 54" E. City has an elevation of 57 m (187 ft) above mean sea level. The total area of the city is 36.33 km². Alluvial soil is found in Rajarajan Manimandapam. The average annual rainfall is 1008.8mm. The mean annual maximum temperature is 37.48°C and 20.82°C is minimum (Fig 1 and 2). The information was collected by group discussions and interviews with gardener and local people. A field note was assigned for each plant materials and documented them with following details like binomial name, family, local name, part used and therapeutic uses. The plants were identified by referring standard flora (Gamble, 1936; Matthew, 1983).



Figure 1. Image of Raja Rajan Manimandapam in Thanjavur District



Figure 2. Map showing from Raja Rajan Manimandapam, Thanjavur District

RESULTS

A total of 50 medicinal plant species distributed in 35 families were collected from the study area. Many plant species belonging to families of Malvaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Myrtaceae were recorded in this study area. Plant species belonging to families Agavaceae (1), Acanthaceae (1), Annonaceae (1), Aristolochiaceae (1), Meliaceae (1), Poaceae (1), Asclepidaceae (1), Caricaceae (1), Apiaceae (1), Vitaceae (1), Cyperaceae (1), Asteraceae (1), Papilionaceae (1), Boraginaceae (1), Oleaceae (1), Lythraceae (1), Lamiaceae (1), Anacardiaceae (1), Cucurbitaceae (1), Musaceae (1), Menispermaceae (1), Verbenaceae (1), Rhamnaceae (1), Fabaceae (2), Amaranthaceae (2), Mimosaceae (2), Caesalpiniaceae (2),

Apocynaceae (2), Rutaceae (2), Solanaceae (2), Moraceae (2), Rubiaceae (2), Malvaceae (3), Euphorbiaceae (3) and Myrtaceae (3) were noted in this study area. Family wise distribution of the ethnomedicinal plants used by local people of Thanjavur district is shown in Table: 2 & Fig: 3. Medicinal plants which are commonly used are given below with Latin name, family, local name, parts used, mode of preparation and medicinal uses. Habit wise distribution is shown in Table: 3 & Fig: 4.

Enumeration of medicinal plants

1. *Abrus precatorius* L., Fabaceae, Kundumani. Roots diuretic, tonic and emetic. Seeds used in affections of nervous system; seed paste applied locally in sciatica, stiffness of shoulder joints and paralysis.
2. *Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sweet. Malvaceae, Thuthi. Whole plant used as a febrifuge, anthelmintic and anti-inflammatory, also in urinary troubles. Root nervine tonic and antipyretic, also used in piles. Seeds used as laxative.
3. *Acalypha indica* L. Euphorbiaceae, Kuppai Meni, Whole plant decoction used as a laxative. In homoeopathy, the herb is used in severe cough associated with bleeding from lungs. Leaf juice employed for cutaneous troubles.
4. *Achyranthes aspera* L. Amaranthaceae, Nayurivi. Decoction of whole plant diuretic, used in renal dropsy.
5. *Albizia lebbek* (L.) Willd., Mimosaceae, Vaagai maram. Leaves and seeds used in eye troubles.
6. *Aloe vera*, (L.) Burm. f. Agavaceae, chotthu Kathalai. Fresh juice of leaves is cathartic and refrigerant, used in liver and spleen ailments and for eye diseases.
7. *Alternanthera sessilis* (L.) R. Br. Amaranthaceae, Ponnaankanni. Whole plant used in night blindness.
8. *Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees. Acanthaceae, Nilavembu. Whole plant is used in liver disorders, worm infestation, blood disorders, malarial fever, skin diseases and general debility.
9. *Annona squamosa* L. Annonaceae, Sita pazham. The young fruits are dried and made into a powder. A spoonful of this powder, mixed with water, is taken internally to cure dysentery.
10. *Aristolochia bracteolata* Lam. Aristolochiaceae, Aduthinnappalai. Leaf, seed, root and whole plant are used to cure leprosy, eczema, skin diseases and intermittent fever.
11. *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss. Meliaceae, Vembu. Seed oil is used in skin diseases and in lice. Bark is useful in malarial fever. Tender twigs are used as tooth brush. Leaf paste applied for mumps.
12. *Bambusa arundinacea* (Willd). Poaceae, Moongil. The stems and leaves are used in the Ayurvedic system of medicine as blood-purifier, in leucoderma and inflammatory conditions. An infusion of the leaves is used as an eye-wash.
13. *Calotropis gigantea* (L.) R. Br. Asclepidaceae, Erukku. Root, bark, leaf, flower and latex are used in piles, abdominal disorders, cough and worm infestation.
14. *Carica papaya* L. Caricaceae, Pappai. The milky latex of the plant is applied to teeth in order to relieve inflammatory pain.
15. *Cassia auriculata* L. Caesalpiniaceae, Aavaram. Bark, flower, seed are used in polyuria, leprosy, worm infestation, diarrhoea and eye diseases.

16. *Catharanthus roseus* (L.) G. Don. Apocynaceae, Nithyakalyani. Root, leaf and whole plant are used to treat diabetes, cancer, dysentery and cardiac diseases.
17. *Centella asiatica* (L.) Urban. Apiaceae, Vallarai. The plants are diuretic and tonic; also used in leprosy. The dried plants are used in the diet of children for improving their memory.
18. *Cissus quadrangularis* L. Vitaceae, Perandai. A paste of the whole plant is taken for improving the digestion and inducing appetite.
19. *Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle, Rutaceae, Elumicchai. Fruit used as a good source of vitamin C. Juice of the fruit with few drops of pure honey is administered orally to get rid of throat infection.
20. *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers. Cyperaceae, Arugam pullu. Rhizome used in genito- urinary troubles.
21. *Datura metel* L. Solanaceae, Oomathai. Leaf, flower, fruit and seed are used in ulcers, worm diseases, skin diseases, leprosy, eczema, cough, diarrhea and fever.
22. *Eclipta prostrata* L. Asteraceae, Karisalankanni. Plant is used for the treatment of hepatitis. Seeds are used in hair falling, cold, dental diseases, leprosy, asthma and worm infestation.
23. *Erythrina variegata* L. Papilionaceae, Kalyana murungai. The leaves flowers, bark and seed are used to cure eye diseases, diabetes, sterility, worm infestation and dysentery.
24. *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Smith) Myrtaceae, Thylamaram. The vapours of boiled leaves are inhaled for coughs and a cold. The oil from the plant, mixed with coconut oil, is applied to the chest to relieve a dry cough and chest pain.
25. *Euphorbia hirta* L. Euphorbiaceae, Amman patcharisi. Leaf paste mixed with goat's milk is consumed to stop diarrhea and dysentery. Latex applied to warts.
26. *Ficus benghalensis* L. Moraceae, Aalamaram. Latex used in rheumatism. Leaves tonic and cooling. Bark, flower, fig and seed are used in polyuria, diarrhea, leucorrhoea, dental and gum disorders.
27. *Ficus religiosa* L. Moraceae, Arasamaram. Figs are laxative. Infusion of bark used in ulcers and skin troubles.
28. *Heliotropium indicum* L., Boraginaceae, Thel kodukku. Whole plants are used to cure ulcers, eczema, digestive disorders and fever.
29. *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L. Malvaceae, Sembaruthi. Root, leaf and flower are used in cough, polyuria and piles. Shade dried and powdered flowers are used for cleaning the hair and to prevent hair loss.
30. *Ixora coccinea* L. Rubiaceae, Kullai. Root, flower used in venereal diseases, fever, thirst, leucorrhoea, dysentery and ulcers.
31. *Jasminum angustifolium* (L). Wild Oleaceae, Kattumalli. Leaf juice given as an emetic in poisoning. Bitter root applied externally in ringworm affections.
32. *Lawsonia inermis* L. Lythraceae, Maruthani. A leaf paste is applied to cracks of the feet it also has a cooling effect on the body. Leaves, flower, seeds are used in fever, headache, cardiac diseases, oedema and blood disorders.
33. *Leucas aspera* (Willd.) Link. Lamiaceae, Thumbai. Juice of leaves applied externally in psoriasis, chronic skin eruptions and painful swellings. Flowers given with honey in coughs and colds.
34. *Mangifera indica* L. Anacardiaceae, Mamaram. Fruit laxative, diuretic. Bark used in uterine haemorrhage. Seeds used in asthma.
35. *Mimosa pudica* L. Mimosaceae, Thottarsinungi. Root decoction used in gravel and other urinary complaints. Pinch of leaves paste is applied topically to cuts and wounds.
36. *Morinda tinctoria* Roxb. Rubiaceae, Nuna. The leaf extract is used to cure dysentery. Bark used in fever, eczema and ulcer.
37. *Mukia maderaspatana* (L.) M. Roem. Cucurbitaceae, Musumusukai. Roots chewed in toothache; root decoction given in flatulence.
38. *Murraya koenigii* L. Spreng. Rutaceae, Karu veppilai. Juice of tender leaves is taken orally to arrest vomiting and also used in diarrhea and dysentery.
39. *Musa paradisiaca* L. Musaceae, Vazhai. Banana fruit is laxative, used in intestinal disorders, uraemia, nephritis, hypertension and other vascular diseases.
40. *Nerium oleander* L. Apocynaceae, Arali. Oil from root used in skin diseases of scaly nature.
41. *Phyllanthus amarus* Schum. and Thonn. Euphorbiaceae, keezhanelli. Leaf juice is administered to cure fever and jaundice. Fresh roots given in jaundice.
42. *Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre. Fabaceae, Pongam. Root juice used for cleaning foul ulcers and fistulous sores and for cleaning teeth and strengthening gums. Fresh bark given in piles. Decoction of bark used in beri-beri. Leaf juice used in diarrhea, cough and leprosy.
43. *Psidium guajava* L., Myrtaceae, Koyya maram. Decoction of bark given in diarrhea. Fruits tonic, cooling and laxative useful in colic and bleeding gums.
44. *Solanum trilobatum* L. Solanaceae, Thoothuvalai. The leaf juice is used to treat cough and cold.
45. *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels. Myrtaceae, Naaval. Bark used in mouth washes. Decoction of bark and powdered seeds used in diabetes.
46. *Tamarindus indica* L. Caesalpiniaceae, Puliyamaram. Fruit pulp refrigerant, carminative and laxative, given as an infusion in biliousness and febrile conditions. Bark, leaf, flower, fruit and seed are used to treat ulcers, dropsy and anaemia. .
47. *Thespesia populnea* (L.) Sol. Ex Correa. Malvaceae, Poovarasu. Bark, leaves, flowers and fruits used in cutaneous affections. Seed oil used in skin disorders.
48. *Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd.) Hk. F. & Th. Menispermaceae, Seenthil kodi. Root is a powerful emetic and used for visceral obstruction; its watery extract is used in leprosy. Stem is used in general debility, dyspepsia, fevers and urinary diseases. Pulverized fruit is used as a tonic.
49. *Vitex negundo* L. Verbenaceae, Notchi. Roots tonic, febrifuge, diuretic, used in rheumatism and dyspepsia and as an anthelmintic; also used as a demulcent in dysenter and piles; Leaves and roots possess tranquilizing effect and form a constituent of many ayurvedic preparations. Flowers also used in diarrhoea, fever and liver complaints.
50. *Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam . *Rhamnaceae* , Illanthai. Root bark, stem bark, wood, leaf, fruit and whole plants are used to treat Diarrhoea, dysentery, skin diseases, urinary disorders, indigestion, vomiting, and ulcers. List of plants and family, habit, parts used for medicinal purpose were tabulated (Table 1).

Table 1. Binomial name, Family, Habit and Useful parts of the plants for medicinal purpose (Tree-T, Herb-H, Shrub-S, Climber-C)

S.No	Binomial name	Family	Habit	Parts used for medicinal purpose
1.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Fabaceae	C	Root & seed
2.	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.) Sweet	Malvaceae	H	Whole plant, root & seed
3.	<i>Acalypha indica</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	H	Whole plants & Leaf
4.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	H	Whole plants
5.	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> (L.) Willd.,	Mimosaceae	T	Leaves & seed
6.	<i>Aloe vera</i> , (Linn.)Burm.,	Agavaceae	H	Leaves
7.	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	H	Entire plants
8.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm.f.) Wallich ex Nees.	Acanthaceae	H	Whole plants
9.	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Annonaceae	T	Fruit
10.	<i>Aristolochia bracteolata</i> Lam.	Aristolochiaceae	C	Leaf, seed, root & whole plants
11.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> (A.Juss).	Meliaceae	T	Leaf, tender twig, seed oil, bark
12.	<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> (Willd).	Poaceae	T	Young leaf & terminal bud.
13.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.) R. Br.	Asclepidaceae	S	Leaf, bark, root, flower & latex
14.	<i>Cassia auriculata</i> L.	Caesalpinaceae	S	Bark, flower & seed
15.	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Caricaceae	T	Latex
16.	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> G. Don.	Apocynaceae	H	Entire plants, leaf & root
17.	<i>Centella asiatica</i> L.	Apiaceae	H	Entire plants
18.	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	Vitaceae	C	Entire plants
19.	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle.,	Rutaceae	S	Fruit
20.	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	Cyperaceae	H	Rhizome
21.	<i>Datura metel</i> L.	Solanaceae	H	Leaf, flower, fruit & seed
22.	<i>Eclipta alba</i> L.	Asteraceae	H	Entire plants & seed
23.	<i>Erythrina indica</i> (Lam).	Papilionaceae	T	Leaf, flower, bark & seed
24.	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> (Smith).	Myrtaceae	T	Leaf &entire plants
25.	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	H	Leaf & latex
26.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Moraceae	T	Stem, leaf, bark, flower, latex, fig & seed
27.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Moraceae	T	Fig & bark
28.	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.,	Boraginaceae	H	Whole plant
29.	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Malvaceae	S	Root, leaf & flower
30.	<i>Ixora coccinea</i> L.	Rubiaceae	S	Flower & root
31.	<i>Jasminum angustifolium</i> (L.) Wild .	Oleaceae	S	Leaf & root
32.	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	Lythraceae	S	Leaf, flower & seed
33.	<i>Leucas aspera</i> (Willd).	Lamiaceae	H	Leaf & flower
34.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	T	Fruit, bark & seed
35.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Mimosaceae	H	Leaf & root
36.	<i>Mukia maderaspatana</i> (L.) M. Roemer.	Cucurbitaceae	C	Root
37.	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> L. Sprengel .	Rutaceae	T	Leaf
38.	<i>Morinda tinctoria</i> Roxb.	Rubiaceae	T	Leaf, bark
39.	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L.	Musaceae	H	Fruit
40.	<i>Nerium oleander</i> L.	Apocynaceae	T	Root
41.	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schum. and Thonn.	Euphorbiaceae	H	Bark & root
42.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> L.	Fabaceae	T	Bark & fruit
43.	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.,	Myrtaceae	T	Bark & fruit
44.	<i>Solanum trilobatum</i> L.	Solanaceae	C	Leaf
45.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> L.	Myrtaceae	T	Bark & seed
46.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Caesalpinaceae	T	Leaf, bark, flower, fruit & seed
47.	<i>Thespesia populnea</i> (L.)	Malvaceae	T	Bark, leaf, flower & Fruit
48.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> Miers.,	Menispermaceae	C	Stem, root & fruit
49.	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Verbenaceae	S	Leaf, flower & root
50.	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lam .	Rhamnaceae	T	Leaf, bark, stem, , wood, whole plant, fruit & root

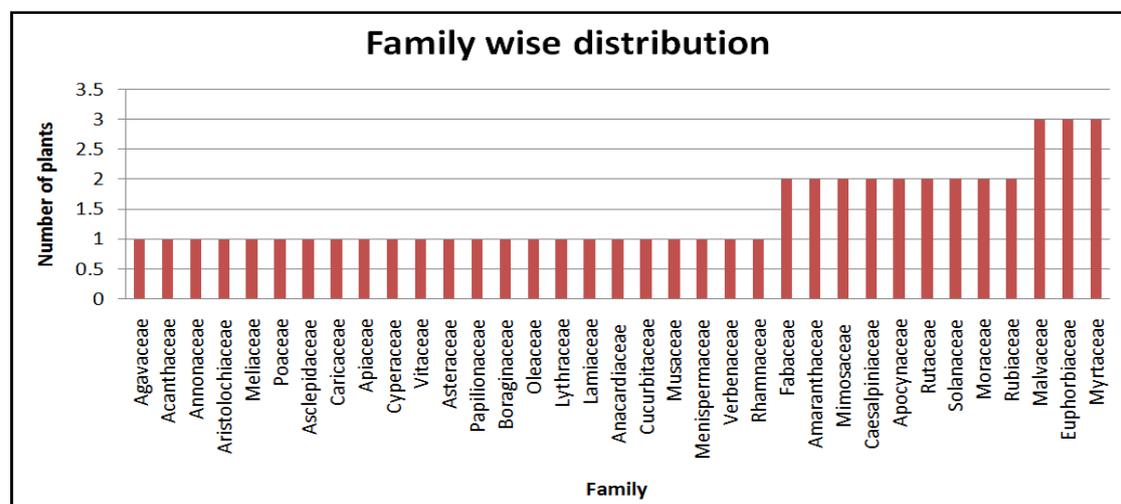
**Figure 3. Family wise distributions of ethno medicinal plants used by people in Thanjavur district**

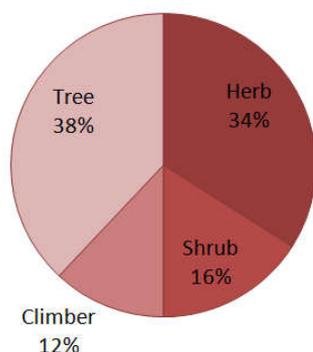
Table 2. Family wise distributions of plants

Family	Number of plants
Agavaceae	1
Acanthaceae	1
Annonaceae	1
Aristolochiaceae	1
Meliaceae	1
Poaceae	1
Asclepidaceae	1
Caricaceae	1
Apiaceae	1
Cyperaceae	1
Vitaceae	1
Asteraceae	1
Papilionaceae	1
Boraginaceae	1
Oleaceae	1
Lythraceae	1
Lamiaceae	1
Anacardiaceae	1
Cucurbitaceae	1
Musaceae	1
Menispermaceae	1
Verbenaceae	1
Rhamnaceae	1
Fabaceae	2
Amaranthaceae	2
Mimosaceae	2
Caesalpiniaceae	2
Apocynaceae	2
Rutaceae	2
Solanaceae	2
Moraceae	2
Rubiaceae	2
Malvaceae	3
Euphorbiaceae	3
Myrtaceae	3

Table 3. Habit wise distribution of plants

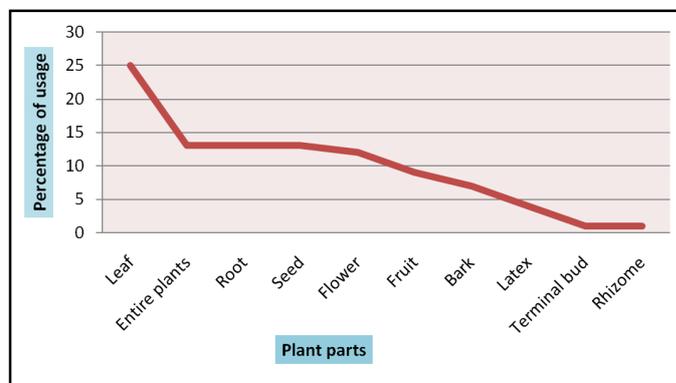
S.No	Habit	No.of.plants
1	Herb	17
2	Shrub	8
3	Climber	6
4	Tree	19

Habit wise distribution

**Figure 4. Percentage of habit wise distribution of plants**

To cure various diseases local people are using leaves (25) most commonly followed by entire plants (13), root (13), seed (13), flower(12), fruit (9), bark (7), latex (4), terminal bud (1) and rhizome (1) (Fig: 5). The plants are used for wound healing, throat infection, diarrhea, itches, wounds and skin diseases; one plant each to cure head ache, stomach ulcer,

tumor, ear ache, eye pain, diabetes, cold and cough. These are taken internally with additives such as oil (sesame, castor and coconut), milk and milk products (butter milk and ghee), common salt, jaggery and honey or applied externally in the form of infusion, decoction, paste or powder. Most of the plants used in medicines are either mixed with other ingredients or single.

**Figure 5. Percentage distributions analysis of remedies obtained from different plant parts**

DISCUSSION

The survey of medicinal plants were taken at Rajarajan manimandapam, Thanjavur district, Tamil Nadu, India, 50 medicinal plants were observed and listed in this study. This is the first survey on medicinal plants of Rajarajan manimandapam in Thanjavur district. Being an entertainment tourist spot, trees are cultivated in large numbers through mankind. According to habit of plants, 19 were Trees (38%), 17 Herbs (34%), 8 Shrubs (16%) and 6 climbers (12%). In the present study, Herbs are having highly medicinal property than others. Herbs like *Abutilon indicum*, *Acalypha indica*, *Achyranthus aspera*, *Alternanthera sessilis*, *Andrographis paniculata*, *Catharanthus roseus*, *Centella asiatica*, *Eclipta prostrate* etc. were used as a whole plant to cure various diseases. The common uses of herbaceous medicinal plants were also reported in other parts of world (Tariq *et al.*, 2013). In our study, Malvaceae with 3species, Euphorbiaceae with 3species, Myrtaceae with 3species followed by Fabaceae with 2species, were recorded. The remaining families had only one species each. Among our observation, the three families were more frequently used by the village people in the study area. Among the genera, *Ficus* with 2species had highest number of species and the remaining genera had only one species each. In contrast to the above studies, Rajan *et al.*, (2012) reported that family Acanthaceae ranks at the top having 5 ethnomedicinal plant species, followed by Amaranthaceae (4sp), Caesalpiniaceae (4sp), Euphorbiaceae (2sp), Lamiaceae (2sp), Arcaceae (2sp) and Liliaceae (2sp) species each. The remaining families had only one species each. The most extensively used plant part in the preparation of medicine for various ailments is the leaf (50%), followed by entire plant (26%), root (26%), seed (26%), fruit (18%), flower (24%), bark (14%), terminal bud (2%) and rhizome (2%). Leaves remain green and available in plenty for the most months of the years. The use of leaves in the preparation of remedies is also common elsewhere (Jeeva *et al.*, 2012). The use of water as dilutant was the most frequently found for the preparation of drug, other useful dilutant were reported oil, goat milk and

coconut oil. For example, leaf paste of *Euphorbia hirta* mixed with goat milk is consumed to stop dysentery and diarrhea.

Conclusion

The results of this study will provide information on medicinal plants for the possibilities of conservation, since most of them are trees. Present report is a result of exhaustive survey on traditional uses of plants for various ailments and it revealed that there is a wide usage of plants by people of Thanjavur district. This study will promote a practical use of botanicals and must be continued focusing on its pharmacological validation. Further detailed exploration and collection of ethnobotanical information, chemical studies and screening for medicinal properties will provide cost effective and reliable source of medicine for the welfare of humanity.

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