



Kappathagudda

A Repertoire of Medicinal Plants of Gadag

YASHPAL KSHIRSAGAR IFS

SONAL VRISHNI IFS





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A Repertoire of Medicinal Plants of Gadag

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Dedicated

To

Almighty

For showering us with this opportunity;

His ardent disciple

Late Dr. Tontada Siddhalinga Mahaswamiji

Tontadharya Matha, Gadag

For his support for the cause of conservation;

Our Parents and Families

For their unconditional support in every walk of
our journey called Life;

Last but not the least

Devang Vrishni Kshirsagar Our hope for future

For his innocent and quirky chats providing
detour from our mundane life





The hillocks of Kappathagudda has special mentions in our mythology and folklore. The references of medicinal plants have been found in our ancient scriptures of Vedas, Upanishads and Ramayana. Kappathagudda is also known to harbour many precious minerals including Iron Ore and Gold. The medicinal plants of the Kappathagudda have been traditionally used as medicine by local folks since ages. Its Ethnomedicinal values are known to people of Gadag since centuries.

Declaration of Kappathagudda Wildlife Sanctuary was possible only by joint efforts of many sincere Forest Officers, environment enthusiasts and mainly the local populace of Gadag. More than 15 mathas were also involved in the movement under the leadership of Late Shri Siddhalinga Swamiji of Thontadharya Matha, Gadag, who was also known as GREEN SEER for his concern about the environment.

Kappathagudda has a unique landscape with treasure of unique Flora and Fauna especially known for its abundance of various rare species of Medicinal Plants. The Forests of this area are ecologically unique, rich, valuable and irreplaceable.

Tontadharya Matha feels proud for such a remarkable and useful documentation and compiling of the medicinal plants of Kappathagudda by these officers who undoubtedly deserve appreciation for their tireless efforts for this cause besides discharging their official duties in a given frame of time. We hope that this book titled **“Kappathagudda : A Repertoire of Medicinal Plants of Gadag”** will be extremely useful for students and disciples of nature alike.

ಶಿವರಾಜ್ ಸಿದ್ಧಲಿಂಗ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ

Pujya Shri Jagadguru

Dr. Tontada Siddhalinga Mahaswamigalu
Yedeyur Shri Jagadguru Tontadarya Samsthanamath Gadag



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
Government of Karnataka



Anand Singh
Minister for Forests,
Environment and Ecology.

MESSAGE

Floristic diversity of Karnataka is enormous with the state leading from front in the field of conservation. From the evergreen dense forests of Western Ghats to vast scrubs and grasslands of *Bayaluseeme*, each part is endowed with unique and abundant biodiversity.

Kappathagudda is one such marvelous landscape which is known as an abode to numerous medicinal plants and blessed with rich biodiversity.

Documentation of such resources at the disposal of the people of the state is a very important task which is much needed and highly appreciated. In this regard the compilation **“Kappathagudda : A Repertoire of Medicinal Plants of Gadag”** has useful information about medicinal plants of this unique ecosystem.

I congratulate the compilers for such a detailed consolidation and wish that the information provided in the book will be highly useful for students, forest department's staff and general public equally. I wish them a long march with their motto and my best wishes for their future endeavors.

Anand Singh
Minister for Forests,
Environment and Ecology
Government of Karnataka



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Government of Karnataka
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MESSAGE

Plants have been associated with the health of mankind from time immemorial. Medicinal plants are the local heritage with global importance and have long been utilized in traditional medicine and ethnomedicine worldwide.

Medicinal plants have curative properties due to the presence of various complex chemical substances of composition which are found as secondary plant metabolites such as alkaloids, glycosides, steroids, essential oils etc., in one or more parts of these plants.

Karnataka with its unique wild habitats spread across the Western Ghats and Deccan Peninsula is also home to the enormous endemic species in few confined pockets. One of the most valuable of such pockets is the Kappat hills which is blessed with rich diversity of medicinal plants.

Wild flora is facing significant decline due to their habitat loss and unscientific collection. We need to conserve these valuable natural resources for our future generation.

Documenting such resources and related traditional knowledge is very much needed and this effort is greatly appreciated.

“Kappathagudda : A Repertoire of Medicinal Plants of Gadag” has useful information of nearly 375 medicinal plants of Kappat hills.

I hope this book will be definitely useful for the students, researchers, forest department staff and Ayurveda Practitioners. I once again congratulate both compilers for their efforts to bring this very useful book.

Sanjai Mohan IFS

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Head of Forest Force
Government of Karnataka



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MESSAGE

Medicinal and Aromatic plants are essential part of the traditional health care systems in South-Asia and other parts of the world. Their cultivation, collection, processing & marketing provides a critical source of income to forest based communities in certain areas. However, the medicinal plant resources from the wild are under great threat because of unscientific collection, poor marketing systems and specially lack of proper storage facilities. This results in the loss of not only resources but also indigenous knowledge associated with them.

India specially Karnataka with a rich heritage of medicinal plants wealth enjoys an enviable position in the field of traditional systems of medicine. The documentation of all these resources is imperative to give clear idea of wealth of natural forests in terms of medicinal and aromatic plants.

During my tenure as Conservator of Forest, Dharwad circle (2006-08), I had opportunity to tour Kappatagudda extensively. Compilation of the medicinal plants of this area will definitely help the local staff, traditional medicine practitioners and students who opt forestry and allied sciences as their field of study too. Declaration of this ecologically important area as Kappatagudda Wildlife Sanctuary on 16-05-2019 has strengthened the efforts of conservation of Medicinal Plants further.

I am delighted to learn that an effort has been made by the compilers to enlist the medicinal plants of Gadag in their compilation **"Kappathagudda: A Repertoire of Medicinal Plants of Gadag"**. I convey my best wishes for consolidating and clubbing together the information from various sources and putting them under one umbrella for future reference.

Ajai Misra IFS

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
& Chief Wildlife Warden
Government of Karnataka



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MESSAGE

Conservation and sustainable management of the natural resources is essential for survival of human beings and national prosperity. The forests are national assets and we all depend upon them for timber and non timber forest products alike.

Keeping in view, the immense need for the development of medicinal and aromatic plants, the sector needs to be developed in a planned manner keeping all aspects viz, genetic, economic, research and sustainable development in mind. The utmost importance should be given to assess the quantum of resources we have. In this regard, systematic enlisting of medicinal plants of Gadag in the present book **"Kappathagudda : A Repertoire of Medicinal Plants of Gadag"** is a most useful attempt.

Before taking over charge as Chief Conservator of Forests, Dharwad circle, Dharwad, I was closely associated with Gadag during my tenure as Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Gadag in a period ranging between 2016 and 2019. The extensive touring of the district gave me the fair idea of richness of floral biodiversity of Kappathagudda.

I congratulate the compilers for their work and wish them for their future endeavors. Both of them have served in the capacity of Deputy Conservator of Forests, Gadag Division, Gadag and their contribution in the form of this compilation and publication will be immensely beneficial for future foresters, researchers, academicians and entrepreneurs equally.

Manjunath R. Chavan IFS
Chief Conservator of Forests
Dharwad Circle, Dharwad



MESSAGE

I, Basavaraj Malkajappa Konchigeri, have spent larger part of my life in and around Kapathagudda Hills in Gadag. The history of traditional medicines sprawls beyond 300 years and my family has been in this field practicing as “Naati Vaidhyas” since generations. As a result of my know-how about the medicinal plants, I was an active member of Village Forest Committees created in late 1990s around Kappat Hills. I was also instrumental in institutionalization of Kappathagudda Kappateshwar Ayurveda and Unani Research Committee for solving the health related issues of the local people through traditional systems of medicine. I have been able to provide relief to locals from diseases like High Blood Pressure, Migraine, Asthma, Hernia, Cancer, Nervous disorders and Diabetes etc. using herbal traditional medicines. The Committee and its members are also actively involved in sensitization of the public regarding Naati Vaidhya System. In this system, we treat the patients by observing “Haav Bhaav” & “Naadi” and providing them extracts of medicinal plants collected from Kapathagudda. The high active ingredients of plant extracts, owing to its high minerals content are useful in relieving the symptoms of numerous ailments. I have also compiled my experiences of this practice in form of a compendium for future references.

Kappathagudda is the lifeline for the local populace of Gadag. A significant number of families depend upon these Hill Ranges either in form of subsistence farming or collection and marketing of herbal plants. One can find approximately 400 species of plants like Ashwagandha, Halagatti, Jeevanti, Kadirā etc to name a few. There are around 500 traditional Medicine Practitioners in and around Kappathagudda. They revere the hill ranges as their Mother. The medicinal concoctions prepared from herbs found in Kappathagudda are high in Iron, Gold and Manganese content.

I believe in the ancient saying “*Eppatha Giri Kinta Kappat Giri Melu*” i.e. The importance of Kappathagudda is more than seventy hills clubbed together. This compilation titled “**Kapathagudda: A Repertoire of Medicinal Plants of Gadag**” is an excellent collection of medicinal plants found here. Its reach should not only be restricted to Forest Department officials and students but I also recommend the distribution of this book to each and every village library surrounding this precious natural landscape.

With Best Wishes.

Basavaraj M. Konchigeri

“Naati Vaidhya”
Kapathagudda

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Foreword



आगादुदगादयं जीवानां व्रातमण्यगात् ।
अभूदु पुत्राणां पिता नृणां च भगवत्तमः ॥

O Medicinal Plant! Let this human get life with your blessings and be included in the group of living beings as well as become the father of his progeny and let him remain blessed and fortunate throughout his life.

(Atharva Veda 2.9.2)

Geographically, Gadag district lies in the Deccan zone, owing to which it has dry climate i.e. high temperature coupled with low rainfall. The forest comprises of the tract of dry deciduous and scrub types. These forests are distributed mainly along Kappathagudda hill ranges.

Kappathagudda has been known as the abode of medicinal plants since time immemorial and this region is home to a unique diversity of rare medicinal plants.

The forest in Kappathagudda now declared as Wildlife Sanctuary is spread across vast region of about 60,000 acres and encompassing numerous species of medicinal plants. The underlying geology of the area has deposits of various mineral matters including gold. The medicinal value of these plants is high as compared to that of other areas.

In my three years' tenure as DCF Gadag (2015-2018) during various field visits with forest staff, I came across a huge repertoire of medicinal plants. Although, the medicinal plants of

Kappathagudda have been mapped by agencies like FRLHT few years back, the need to present an elaborative distribution of various medicinal plant species emphasizing the presence of this unique landscape was felt and we at Gadag Division decided to compile the information available at numerous places in form of this book. My work was continued by my successor who by chance happens to be my better-half . Our joint work for the period of four and a half years has culminated in the publication of this book.

The term 'medicinal plant' includes various types of plant species used in herbal medicine. Plants have been utilized for medicinal purposes even before prehistoric period. Among ancient civilizations, India has been known to be a rich repository of medicinal plants.

The forests of India are one of the richest habitats for medicinal and aromatic plants, which are largely collected as raw materials for manufacture of drugs & perfumery products. About 8000 herbal remedies have been codified in AYUSH systems of India. Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and other folk medicines are the major systems of indigenous medicines that are widely practiced in India.

Recently WHO estimated that 80 percent of people worldwide rely on herbal medicines for some aspect of their primary healthcare needs. Treatment with medicinal plants is considered very safe as there are no side effects . This is the reason the herbal treatment is growing in popularity across India. The recent outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic has restored the faith of people in the Ayurveda as many herbal products like Tulsi, Giloy, Amla, Turmeric etc. are propagated across the globe for the prevention of the disease.

Charaka Samhita & Sushruta Samhita are the earliest known text on Ayurveda largely using the medicinal plants, have contributed to modern medicine in fields of Surgery, ENT, Eye Diseases, Toxicology, Psychiatry, Pediatrics, Gynaecology, Virility etc.

For the documentation of few representative medicinal plants of Kappathagudda from its repository, I am thankful to all my senior officers specially Shri Anil Kumar Ratan, IFS; the then CCF Dharwad & Shri Manjunath R. Chavan, IFS; the present CCF Dharwad for supporting me for this work. I am also thankful to my colleague and better half Smt. Sonal Vrishni, IFS for encouragement and joining hands for compilation of this book. I extend my sincere thanks to Shri K. M. Gamanagatti, the then ACF Gadag, Smt. Parimala V. H., the present ACF Gadag & Shri Mahamad Fayazuddin, ACF (Probationer) for their support in preparation of this book and also to Shri Veeresh, the then RFO Shirahatti, Shri Kiran Angadi, the then RFO Gadag, Shri Mahantesh Petlur, the then RFO Zoo, Shri A. H. Mulla, the present

RFO Shirahatti, Shri S. B. Pujar, DyRFO Kadakol and Shri S. B. Malapur, DyRFO Nargund. I am also thankful to Shri Nagaraj K. M. RFO Koppal, Shri Basavaraj M. RFO, Virnoli and Shri Rajiksab D. Nadaf, RFO Kundagol S.F. for their sincere involvement in preparation of the final draft. Last but not the least I am heartily grateful to all my RFOs, Dy RFOs, Forest Guards and Forest Watchers and the team of Gadag Forest Division for their support during field exercises. I express my gratitude towards Shri Shivanand Balashetti, Forest Guard, Gadag Division, Miss Sharon Solomon, Forest Guard, Dharwad Division, Shri Nikhil Kulkarni, Veterinary Assistant, Gadag Zoo and Miss Archana Salvi for their help in correction of the final draft. I also thank profusely FRLHT, who was pioneer in enlisting of flora of Gadag District along with photographs. The list of acknowledgments won't be complete without mentioning my driver Shri Parshuram Lamani who has toiled along with me carrying the draft and corrections from Dharwad to Gadag during this time.

In this compilation, I have tried to collect as much information about medicinal plants of Kappathagudda as possible. Moreover, still plethora of species in this place is unexplored. I wish that this compendium is useful for Students, Researchers, Forest Department Staff & Ayurvedic Practitioners equally and I hope that some next enthusiast will add in this repertoire.

The description and uses compiled in this book are from various different sources. This book is not intended as a substitute for the medical advices of physicians. The usages suggested in the book are not meant to be used, nor should it be used without suggestion of a regular Ayurvedic medical practitioner. The plants or plant parts as medicine should be taken under guidance of registered Ayurveda medical practitioner only.

लक्षणम् मनसः ज्ञानस्य अभावः भाव एव वा ।
सति हि आत्म इन्द्रियार्थानां सन्निकर्षेण एव वर्तते ॥

Mind is defined as : the entity which, even on contact with self, sense organs and sense objects, is responsible for production or otherwise of knowledge by it's attending or non attending respectively. Subtleness and oneness are known as two qualities of the mind.

Charaka Samhita; ShariraSthana 1.18



YASHPAL KSHIRSAGAR IFS





The Plants
Have Enough Spirit
To Transform
Our Limited Vision



INTRODUCTION





If conservation
of natural
resources goes
wrong, nothing
else will go right.

M. S. Swaminathan

Factors Affecting Vegetation of Kappathagudda

01 Topography

Gadag is a unique district located in the central part of Northern Karnataka. It is geographically situated between N $15^{\circ} 12'15''$ and N $15^{\circ} 56' 45''$ latitude and E $75^{\circ} 16'0''$ and E $76^{\circ} 2'45''$ longitude. The general terrain of the district is typical of the Deccan plateau. The district is bounded by Dharwad on west, Belagavi on the northwest, Bagalkot on the north, Koppal on the east, Bellary on the southeast and Haveri on the southwest. Malaprabha river sub-basin is sloping towards north-east direction and Tungabhadra river sub-basin slopes towards southeast to northeast direction. The district covers an area of about 4,657 km². It measures approximately 104 km from north to south and 84 km from east to west.

The main geographical feature of the district is the Kappat hills, a chain of hills with an elevation ranging between 300 – 1000m, with major forest area of this district in and around them. The forest comprises of 7.21% of the total geographical area. According to Karnataka Forest Department Annual Report (2008-09) Mundargi taluka has the biggest chunk of forest spread over 20,770 ha and Ron taluka has the least forest area about 846.79 ha whereas Nargund taluka has no forests.

The tract under consideration lies on the extensive Deccan Plateau. The forests are situated on generally undulating terrain, ribbed with low hill ranges, which rise to about 500 feet above the surrounding plain. The hill ranges run in a north-south direction. The sudden rise of the hill range is a remarkable feature and the lower reaches of hill ranges creep into agricultural lands giving wide scope for a flat and undulating land. The important rivers and streams flowing through the district are Malaprabha and Tungabhadra rivers. The Tungabhadra river bank in south marks the boundary of Kappat hills

The geological formation in the tract dealt with present two groups belonging to two different eras, viz. gneisses, schists and granites belonging to the Archaean era and Deccan trap rocks belonging to the Mesozoic era. The Gadag forest tract is mainly a schist belt which represents an assembly of volcano-sedimentary group of rocks exposed in the area north of Tungabhadra River. There are abundant gabbro and dolerite intrusions. The schist belt is fringed by Granites and Gneisses.

Two types of schist are found in this tract, the chlorite schists and the hornblende schist. The famous Kappathagudda hill range mainly comprises of chlorite schists and the low-lying hillocks comprises of hornblende schists. Gadag schist belt is known for its auriferous mineralization. The known gold bearing areas are located and confined to meta-volcanic and meta-sediment. The Gadag gold fields comprised of an area 129 sq. kms in Kappathagudda hill range have been abandoned. The main gold mines were at Kaboolayatakatti, Attikatti, Sangli, Hosur etc. The gold fields were active from 1901 to 1911 involving nearly 50 odd companies up to the world war. The exploratory mining work at Gadag was restarted by M/s. HGML in 1992 but due to high carbon and sulphur contents in the ore, the excavation became uneconomical. As the operational conditions were not favorable, the activities of gold exploration came to an end.

In addition to gold, till recently some parts of Kappathagudda hills around Doni, Dambal have been explored for iron ore. However from 1999-2000 no leases have been renewed to prevent soil erosion in steep hillocks. Hematite-Quartzite which is a series of ferruginous and siliceous schist, owing to its greater hardness and resistance to weathering, crops out as long rocky ridges and forms backbone of Kappathagudda hill ranges. The colour of hematite-quartzite varies from nearly white to bright red or dull purple. The

rock is finely laminated consisting of alternate bands of quartzite and hematite. Majority of these areas had been leased out for exploration of iron.

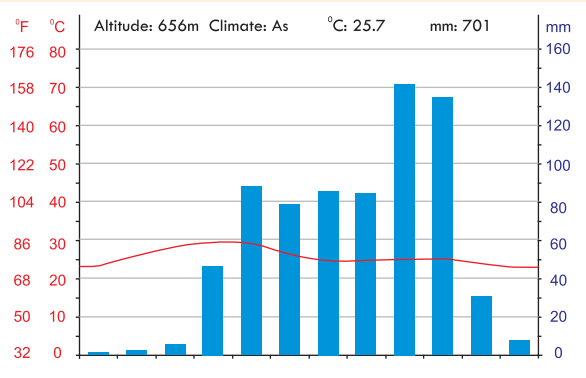
The soil passes through every grade from bare rock to fairly deep loam with a thin covering of humus. The soil is poor on hilltops and improves in valleys and lower slopes. The soils in the valleys are highly fertile but productivity is limited by the less rainfall received. Lot of canker nodules of lime are seen on flat and undulating land of forest and even on some agricultural lands. One can see a few lime kilns around these areas.

04

Climate and Rainfall

The climate in the tract is governed mainly by the south-west monsoon and the year can be divided into three seasons (i) the rainy (mid-June to mid-October) or monsoon (ii) the cold (mid-October to February) and (iii) the summer season (March to mid-June). Overall climate is healthy and agreeable. It is characterized by general dryness except during monsoon.

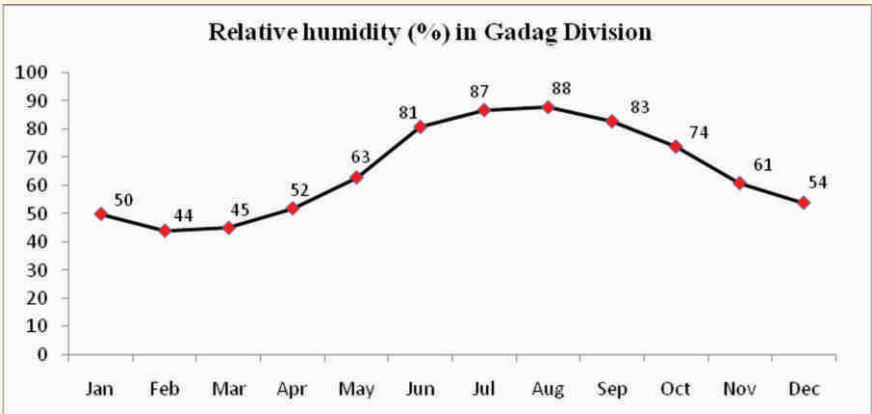
TEMPERATURE: The temperature in the tract is generally varies between 38°C during summer days to about 19°C during winter nights. However the temperature occasionally rises above 40°C in summers. There is a steady increase in the temperature after February. April is generally the hottest month. With the onset of the south-west monsoon early in the June, there is an appreciable drop in the day temperature but nights are quite warm as in the later part of the hot season. From September onwards, there is a slight increase in the day temperature and a secondary maximum in day temperature is reached in October. The nights become progressively cooler from September onwards. December is generally the coldest month. The highest and lowest recorded temperatures during recent times and the monthly variation in temperature are shown below in the graph of Average Temperature and Rainfall Data of Gadag District



Graph: Average Temperature and Rainfall Data of Gadag District

RAINFALL : In the western part of the division maximum rain is received during the monsoon months from July to September, while the eastern part of the division receives rains during north-east monsoon, in late October. The average rainfall varies from 450 mm to 650 mm. There are early showers in the months of April and May preceding the South-west monsoon also. The rainfall is irregular, erratic and unevenly distributed.

HUMIDITY : The relative humidity depends not only on the amount of water vapor in the atmosphere but also on temperature. The humidity is generally high being over 80% in the monsoon season and decreases in the post-monsoon period. The driest part of the year is the period from January to March, when the relative humidity in the afternoons is about 45-50%.

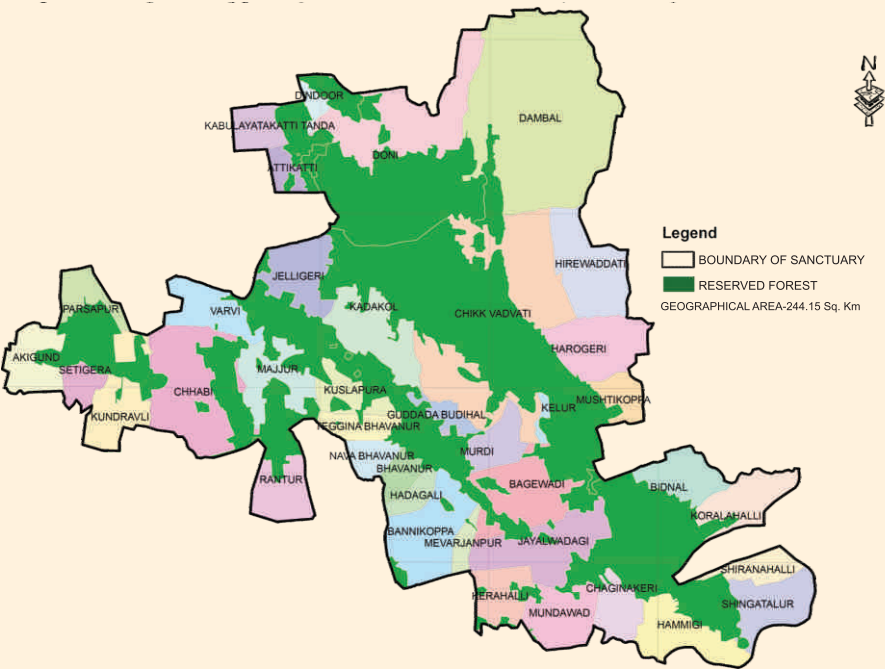
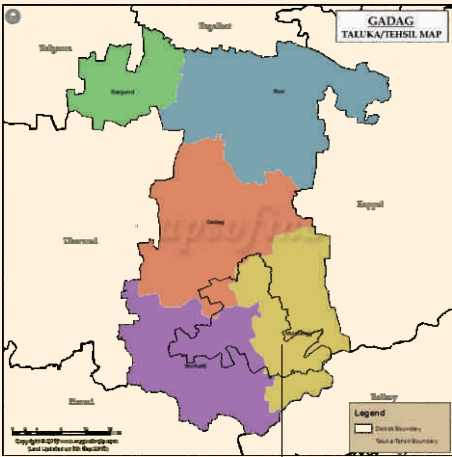


Winds: The winds are generally light with some increase in force during the late summer and monsoon seasons. The winds blow mainly from the south-west and west during the period from April to September. In October, winds blow commonly between north and east directions but on some days they are from south-west or west. During November and December, the winds are mostly north-easterly or easterly. South-westerlies and westerlies appear in January. February onwards the easterlies decrease in frequency and the afternoon winds begins to blow more and more from south-west and west directions. By April, the winds blow predominantly from west and south-west directions. The Kappathagudda hill experiences exceptionally high wind during most part of the year. As a result, there are around 240 windmills established to harvest this wind energy.

The principal streams and rivers in the tract are the Malaprabha and the Tungabhadra rivers. Besides, there are many tanks which catch and store rain water and are the chief sources of drinking water. Therefore the supply of water depends on the monsoons and periods of scarcity and drought are a common feature. Wells also contribute to a fairly large extent for the supply of water for drinking and household use. Two big nalas namely Bennihalla and Hirehalla in Naragunda Taluka are seasonal but carry lot of leached bases like calcium, sodium etc. thus rendering the water unfit for drinking as well as irrigation. These two nallas drain into Malaprabha River. Tungabhadra remains a sole source of water supply for four major talukas viz. Gadag, Mundaragi, Shirahatti and Laxmeshawar with Kappathgudda forming a major water catchment area of the place.



MAP OF KAPPATHAGUDDA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY





Plants and the People

Since earliest origins, humans have been dependent on plants for their primary needs and existence. Over the time people and cultures have tested and continued to use the plants that were beneficial for health. Our cultures evolved by passing this sophisticated knowledge of plants and their usefulness from generations to generations. Even today, we depend upon plants and their important pollinators for our very existence and survival.

Our ancestors found plants to heal wounds, cure diseases and ease troubled minds. People on all continents have long used hundreds, if not thousands of indigenous plants, for the treatment of various ailments dating back to prehistory. The knowledge about the healing properties or poisonous effects of plants, mineral salts and herbs have been accumulated to provide health and other medical treatments.

Evidence exists that plants were used for medicinal purposes some 60000 years ago. A burial site of a Neanderthal man was uncovered in 1960 in Iraq where eight species of plants had been buried with him, some of which are still used for medicinal purposes. Ancient Egyptians, Chinese scriptures, Western Philosophers like Hippocrates, Aristotle, Theophrastus have associated plants with health since centuries. The earliest Ayurvedic texts on medicine from India dated about 2500 BC. In Ayurvedic theory, illness is seen in terms of imbalance of Vata, Pitta and Kapha. Herbs and dietary controls in this system are used to bring the equilibrium of these Doshas. Plants provide food, medicine, shelter, dyes, fibres, oils, resins, gums, soaps, waxes, latex, tannins and even contribute to the air we breathe.

01 Medicinal Plants and Herbs

The term “medicinal plant” include various types of plants used in herbalism ("herbology" or "herbal medicine"). It is the use of plants for medicinal purposes and the study of such uses. The word “herb” has been derived from the Latin word, “herba” and an old French word “herbe”. Now a days, herb refers to any part of the plant like fruit, seed, stem, bark, flower, leaf, stigma or a root as well as a non-woody plant.

Traditional systems of medicine continue to be widely practiced even today. Population rise, inadequate supply of drugs, prohibitive cost of treatments, side effects of several synthetic drugs and development of resistance to currently used drugs for infectious diseases have led to increased emphasis on the use of plant materials as a source of medicines for a wide variety of human ailments.

As per data available over three-quarters of the world population relies mainly on plants and plant extracts for their health care needs. More than 30% of the entire plant species, at one time or other was used for medicinal purposes. It has been estimated, that in developed countries such as United States, plant drugs constitute as much as 25% of the total drugs while in fast developing countries such as India and China, the contribution is as much as 80%. Thus, the economic importance of medicinal plants is much more to countries such as India than to rest of the world. These countries provide two third of the plants used in modern system of medicine and the health care system of rural population dependent on indigenous systems.

Treatment with medicinal plants is considered very safe as there is no or minimal side effects. These remedies are in sync with nature which is the biggest advantage. Use of herbal treatments is independent of any age groups and the sexes.

The scholars have conducted thorough study about the same, experimented to arrive at accurate conclusions about the efficacy of

different herbs that have medicinal value. Most of the drugs, thus formulated, are free of side effects or reactions. As a result herbal treatment is growing in popularity across the globe. Medicinal plants such as Aloe, Tulsi, Neem, Turmeric and Ginger cure several common ailments. These are considered as home remedies in many parts of the country. It is known fact that lots of consumers are using Basil (Tulsi) for making medicines, black tea, in pooja and other activities in their day to day life.

Medicinal plants are considered as a rich resources of ingredients which can be used in drug development either pharmacopoeial, non-pharmacopoeial or synthetic drugs. Moreover, some plants are considered as important source of nutrition and as a result of that they are recommended for their therapeutic values. Nowadays medicinal herbs are important sources for pharmaceutical manufacturing as some plants and their derivatives are considered as important source for active ingredients of various essential drugs.

Apart from the medicinal uses, herbs are also used in natural dye, pest control, food, perfume, tea and so on. In many countries different kinds of medicinal plants/ herbs are used to keep ants, flies, mice and flee away from homes and offices. The formula for the treatment of common ailments such as diarrhea, constipation, hypertension, low sperm count, dysentery and weak penile erection, piles, coated tongue, menstrual disorders, bronchial asthma, leucorrhoea and fevers are given by the traditional medicine practitioners very effectively.

02 Why Do Plants Have Medicinal Properties?

Plants produce many biochemicals which are beneficial not just for themselves but also for other organisms. Some of these enhance their own survival by producing chemicals that act as herbicides to inhibit the growth of competing plants, such as the salicylic acid produced by willows. Other plants produce substances that deter browsing by insects and herbivores. Various examples of active plant ingredients that provide medicinal plant uses for humans are :

Alkaloids : An active Nitrogen-bearing molecule present in a wide variety of plants . Many of these plants are used to create well-known drugs of medicinal purposes. For example, Vincristine, derived from the Madagascar periwinkle (*Catharanthus roseus*), used to treat various types of Diabetes. Another is Atropine found in deadly nightshade to cure Cancer .

Bitters : This includes a variety of plants that are lumped together because of their extreme bitter taste. This bitterness causes stimulation of the salivary glands and digestive organs. As such bitters can be used to improve appetite and strengthen the digestive system. Examples of bitters include wormwood and hops.

Cardiac Glycosides : These compounds are found in various medicinal plants and have strong direct action on the heart. Cardiac glycosides such as digitoxin, digoxin, and convallotoxin support heart strength and rates of contraction when failing. These compounds also have a diuretic effect that stimulates urine production and aids in removal of fluid from tissues and the circulatory system.

Cyanogenic Glycosides : These glycosides are based upon cyanide, a very deadly poison, but in small doses, they can serve as a muscle relaxant. The bark of wild cherry and the leaves of elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*) contain cyanogenic glycosides, which can be used to suppress and soothe dry coughs.

Flavonoids: Flavonoids are found widely throughout the plant world and they have a wide range of medicinal uses and actions. They are present as pigments giving a yellow or white color to flowers and fruits. Some flavonoids have anti-viral and anti-inflammatory properties. Flavonoids found in many plants like lemon and buckwheat are known to strengthen capillaries and prevent leakage into tissues.

Minerals: Most plants have high levels of minerals because they draw minerals directly from the soil and can convert them into a form that is more easily used by the human body. Mineral content is often the key factor in a plant's effectiveness as a medicine. One example of a plant high in minerals is horsetail. The high silica content in horsetail plants is used for arthritis because it supports the repair of connective tissue.

Phenols: Phenols are plant compounds that are thought to be produced to protect against infection and browsing by insects. They are often anti-inflammatory, antiseptic and can have anti-viral properties also. Wintergreen and Willow contain salicylates. Members of the mint family often contain phenols.

Polysaccharides: Polysaccharides are multiple units of sugar molecules linked together found in all plants. For medicinal purposes, the “sticky” polysaccharides produce mucilage or gums that are commonly found in bark, roots, leaves, and seeds. These sticky polysaccharides are able to soak up large quantities of water and form jelly like masses that can be used to treat dry or irritated tissues such as skin and mucous membranes.

Proanthocyanins: These compounds are pigments, which give fruits and flowers red, purple, or blue hues and are closely related to tannins and flavonoids. These compounds have been documented to be valuable in protection of circulation specifically in the heart, eyes, and feet. Red grapes, blackberries and other berries all have high levels of proanthocyanins.

Saponins: This group of active compounds obtains its name from the fact that like soap, they produce lather when placed in water. There are two main forms of saponins: steroidal and triterpenoid. Steroidal saponins are very similar to the chemical structures of many of the human body's hormones including estrogen and cortisol. Examples plants containing saponins include agave, wild yam, and several members of the lily family. Several native plants are used in a process to produce synthetic hormones for humans.

Tannins: Tannins serve as a deterrent to herbivory by insects and animals as they provide a harsh unpalatable flavor. Tannins are also useful in curing leather because of their tendency to contract and astringe tissues by binding with precipitating proteins. Examples of plants high in tannins include oak bark and black catechu.

Vitamins: Many plants contain high levels of useful vitamins. Many well-known fruits and vegetables have high levels of vitamin C and beta-carotene. Lesser-known vitamin containing plants like watercress, rose hips, and sea buckthorn have high levels of vitamins B, C, and E.

Volatile oils: Volatile oils are extracted from plants and are used to produce essential oils that play a very important role in medicinal botany. These oils are often very complex and can be comprised of 100 or more compounds. These oils have many uses. For example, tea tree oil is a strong antiseptic. Resins and gums are often linked with essential oils, however these are not volatile.



As our lifestyle is now more techno-savvy and we are constantly moving away from nature. It is a fact that we cannot survive without nature as we ourselves are a part of it. With the new realms of science and technology coming in our lives, the newer lifestyle diseases, disorders, infecting agents and other harmful agents are exposed to us. The need to find novel cure and relief for these diseases and disorders is a challenge for humankind. Over the past two decades, there has been a tremendous increase in the use of herbal medicine as cure for many dreaded diseases. However, there is still a significant lack of research data in this field.

Herbs are natural products and are free from side effects, comparatively safe, eco-friendly and locally available. Traditionally lot of herbs are used for the ailments related to different seasons. There is a need to promote them to save the human lives. These herbal products today are the symbol of safety in contrast to the synthetic drugs that are regarded as unsafe to human beings and environment. Although herbs had been prized for their medicinal, flavouring and aromatic qualities for centuries, the synthetic products of the modern age surpassed their importance, for a while. However, the blind dependence on synthetics is over and people are returning to the naturals with hope of safety and security. It's time to promote them again at a global level.

This compilation is an attempt to highlight the significance of the medicinal plants present in Kappathagudda, Gadag and promote its conservation as well as sustainable use. This compilation is not exhaustive and open for further addition .It may also provide a base line data for the scientific quantification of these medicinal plants which will prove beneficial for their sustainable use by locals and Nati Vaidyas as well as future conservation initiatives of Forest Department. With Kappathagudda ranges declared as Wildlife Sanctuary in 2019, it is pertinent to identify specific areas where these medicinal plants are abundant and allow the sustainable collection of medicinal plants from these areas so that over exploitation and detrimental effects of overuse is prevented. Further, these medicinal plants are a quintessential part of unique biodiversity of this picturesque landscape as they play critical role in maintaining the homeostasis of whole ecosystem. The emergent need is to create a balance between its usage and conservation.

List of Medicinal Plants

Sl. No.	Scientific Name	Kannada Name	Family	P.N.
1.	<i>Abelmoschus ficulneus</i>	Sanna Bende	Malvaceae	29
2.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Gulaganji	Fabaceae(Leguminosae)	30
3.	<i>Abutilon hirtum</i>	Hetutti	Malvaceae	31
4.	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Mudre gida	Malvaceae	32
5.	<i>Acacia chundra</i> (<i>Senegalia chundra</i>)	Kach, Kempu jali	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	33
6.	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i> (<i>Vachellia leucophloea</i>)	Bili jail,Nai bella	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	34
7.	<i>Acacia pennata</i> (<i>Senegalia pennata</i>)	Kaadu seege	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	35
8.	<i>Acalypha fruticosa</i>	Chinee mara	Euphorbiaceae	36
9.	<i>Acalypha indica</i>	Kuppi gida	Euphorbiaceae	37
10.	<i>Acalypha lanceolata</i>	Kuppu gida	Euphorbiaceae	38
11.	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	Kadle mullu	Asteraceae(Compositae)	39
12.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Uttarani	Amaranthaceae	40
13.	<i>Actinopterys radiata</i>	Mayoor shiki	Pteridaceae	41
14.	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> (<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>)	Adusoge	Acanthaceae	42
15.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Bilva Patre	Rutaceae	43
16.	<i>Aerva lanata</i>	Bili hindee soppu	Amaranthaceae	44
17.	<i>Aerva sanguinolenta</i>	Nela hindee soppu	Amaranthaceae	45
18.	<i>Aeschynomene americana</i>	Netti,Tanakali	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	46

19.	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Kempunola Naayi tulasi	Asteraceae (Compositae)	47
20.	<i>Aglaia elaeagnoidea</i>	Thottalu	Meliaceae	48
21.	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i>	Dodda bevu	Simaroubaceae	49
22.	<i>Alangium salviifolium</i>	Ankola mara	Cornaceae	50
23.	<i>Albizia amara</i>	Chujjulu	Fabaceae(Leguminosae)	51
24.	<i>Allmania nodiflora</i>	Budde soppu	Amaranthaceae	52
25.	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Lolisara	Xanthorrhoeaceae	53
26.	<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	Khaki mullugida	Amaranthaceae	54
27.	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	Honagonne soppu	Amaranthaceae	55
28.	<i>Alysicarpus monilifer</i>	Kallu naamada soppu	Fabaceae(Leguminosae)	56
29.	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Mullu dantu	Amaranthaceae	57
30.	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Dagali soppu	Amaranthaceae	58
31.	<i>Andrographis echinoides</i>	Godhi barsana	Acanthaceae	59
32.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	Nela bevu	Acanthaceae	60
33.	<i>Anisochilus carnosus</i>	Karpoorada gida	Lamiaceae	61
34.	<i>Anisomeles indica</i>	Hennu karee thumbe	Lamiaceae	62
35.	<i>Anisomeles malabarica</i>	Gandu karee thumbe	Lamiaceae	63
36.	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Sitaphal	Annonaceae	64
37.	<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	Dhatturada gida	Papaveraceae	65
38.	<i>Aristolochia bracteolata</i>	Kaththe kirubana gida	Aristolochiaceae	66
39.	<i>Aristolochia indica</i>	Eeshwari balli	Aristolochiaceae	67
40.	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	Kakatundi	Apocynaceae	68
41.	<i>Asparagus asiaticus</i>	Satmuli	Asparagaceae	69
42.	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Shatavari	Asparagaceae	70
43.	<i>Asystasia dalzelliana</i>	Madde soppu	Acanthaceae	71
44.	<i>Atylosia albicans (Cajanus albicans)</i>	Nettavare	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	72
45.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Bevu	Meliaceae	73
46.	<i>Azima tetraacantha</i>	Bili uppigida	Salvadoraceae	74
47.	<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> (<i>Balanites roxburghii</i>)	Ingulada mara	Zygophyllaceae	75
48.	<i>Bambusa arundinaceae</i>	Hebbiduru	Poaceae (Graminae)	76

49.	<i>Barleria buxifolia</i>	Karichulli	Acanthaceae	77
50.	<i>Barleria noctiflora</i>	Kove mullu	Acanthaceae	78
51.	<i>Barleria prionitis</i>	Mullu gorante	Acanthaceae	79
52.	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>	Akalu pada	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	80
53.	<i>Bidens biternata</i>	Huchchellu	Asteraceae (Compositae)	81
54.	<i>Bidens pilosa (Bidens tripartita)</i>	Kadu huchchellu	Asteraceae (Compositae)	82
55.	<i>Blepharis maderaspatensis</i>	Kodali soppu	Acanthaceae	83
56.	<i>Blumea eriantha</i>	Sambrani gida	Asteraceae (Compositae)	84
57.	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>	Adakaputtana gida	Nyctaginaceae	85
58.	<i>Borreria stricta (Spermacoce pusilla)</i>	Madanaganti	Rubiaceae	86
59.	<i>Bridelia retusa</i>	Mullu honne	Phyllanthaceae	87
60.	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Muttuga mara	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	88
61.	<i>Cadaba fruticosa</i>	Maragade gida	Capparaceae	89
62.	<i>Caesalpinia bonduc (Guilandina bonduc)</i>	Gajjaga kayi	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	90
63.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Ekkada gida	Apocynaceae	91
64.	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Bili ekkada gida	Apocynaceae	92
65.	<i>Canavalia gladiata</i>	Tamate balli	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	93
66.	<i>Canthium parviflorum (Canthium coromandelicum)</i>	Kare mullu	Rubiaceae	94
67.	<i>Capparis decidua</i>	Uppina gida	Capparaceae	95
68.	<i>Capparis divaricata</i>	Thottalakayi gida	Capparaceae	96
69.	<i>Capparis grandis</i>	Thotlumullina gida	Capparaceae	97
70.	<i>Capparis sepiaria</i>	Ippi	Capparaceae	98
71.	<i>Capparis zeylanica</i>	Mullukattari	Capparaceae	99
72.	<i>Caralluma adscendens</i>	Mangana kodu	Apocynaceae	100
73.	<i>Caralluma umbellata (Caralluma boucerosia)</i>	Hucchu bangte	Apocynaceae	101
74.	<i>Cardiospermum canescens (Cardiospermum corindum)</i>	Bekkinabudde gida	Sapindaceae	102
75.	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	Agni balli	Sapindaceae	103
76.	<i>Carissa spinarum</i>	Gundala mara	Apocynaceae	104

77.	<i>Cascabela thevetia</i> (<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>)	Kaadu kassi kanagalu	Apocynaceae	105
78.	<i>Casearia esculenta</i>	Saptarangi beru	Salicaceae	106
79.	<i>Cassia italica</i> (<i>Senna italica</i>)	Neladavare	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	107
80.	<i>Cassia absus</i> (<i>Chamaecrista absus</i>)	Kadu hulige	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	108
81.	<i>Cassia auriculata</i> (<i>Senna auriculata</i>)	Tangadi	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	109
82.	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Kakke	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	110
83.	<i>Cassia mimosoides</i> (<i>Chamaecrista mimosoides</i>)	Nela baage	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	111
84.	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i> (<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>)	Sanna kakke	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	112
85.	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> (<i>Senna occidentalis</i>)	Kolthogache	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	113
86.	<i>Cassia sophora</i> (<i>Senna sophora</i>)	Kasamarda	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	114
87.	<i>Cassia tora</i> (<i>Senna tora</i>)	Chagache	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	115
88.	<i>Cassine glauca</i>	Mookarki	Celastraceae	116
89.	<i>Catharanthus pusillus</i>	Kaasi kanagale	Apocynaceae	117
90.	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Nithya pushpa	Apocynaceae	118
91.	<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i>	Karigonne	Celastraceae	119
92.	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	Hanne soppu	Amaranthaceae	120
93.	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Ondelaga	Apiaceae	121
94.	<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i>	Huragalu mara	Rutaceae	122
95.	<i>Chrozophora prostrate</i> (<i>Chrozophora plicata</i>)	Linga menasu	Euphorbiaceae	123
96.	<i>Cissus vitiginea</i>	Kadu drakshi	Vitaceae	124
97.	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>	Mangaravalli	Vitaceae	125
98.	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i>	Havumekki kaayi	Cucurbitaceae	126
99.	<i>Cleome chelidonii</i> (<i>Corynandra chelidonii</i>)	Heti	Cleomaceae	127
100.	<i>Cleome felina</i> (<i>Corynandra felina</i>)	Adavi saasive	Cleomaceae	128

101.	<i>Cleome monophylla</i> (<i>Corynandra monophylla</i>)	Menasina kase	Cleomaceae	129
102.	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> (<i>Corynandra viscosa</i>)	Naayi sasuve	Cleomaceae	130
103	<i>Clerodendrum phlomidis</i>	Taggi gida	Lamiaceae	131
104.	<i>Clerodendrum serratum</i> (<i>Rotheca serrata</i>)	Bharangi	Lamiaceae	132
105.	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	Shankhpushpa gida	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	133
106.	<i>Coccinia grandis</i>	Tonde kayi	Cucurbitaceae	134
107.	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i>	Dagadiballi	Menispermaceae	135
108.	<i>Cochlospermum religiosum</i>	Arashina buruga	Bixaceae	136
109.	<i>Coldenia procumbens</i>	Hamsapadi	Boraginaceae	137
110.	<i>Colebrookea oppositifolia</i>	Thuggi gida	Lamiaceae	138
111.	<i>Combretum ovalifolium</i>	Yadde balli	Combretaceae	139
112.	<i>Corallocarpus epigaeus</i>	Akshagaruda balli	Cucurbitaceae	140
113.	<i>Corchorus aestuans</i>	Chanchu gida	Malvaceae	141
114.	<i>Cressa cretica</i>	Mullumaddu gida	Convolvulaceae	142
115.	<i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i>	Senabu	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	143
116.	<i>Crotalaria verrucosa</i>	Kadu senabu	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	144
117.	<i>Croton bonoplandianum</i> (<i>Acalypha spiciflora</i>)	Ankala	Euphorbiaceae	145
118.	<i>Cryptolepis buchananii</i> (<i>Cryptolepis dubia</i>)	Medhagulihambu	Apocynaceae	146
119.	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	Hambu Rubber gida	Apocynaceae	147
120.	<i>Ctenolepis garcini</i>	Mossumosske	Cucurbitaceae	148
121.	<i>Cucumis callosus</i> (<i>Cucumis melo</i>)	Budame kayi	Cucurbitaceae	149
122.	<i>Cucumis prophetarum</i>	Mullugumbala	Cucurbitaceae	150
123.	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>	Akash balli	Convolvulaceae	151
124.	<i>Cyanotis cristata</i>	Bettadakanne soppu	Commelinaceae	152
125.	<i>Cyanotis tuberosa</i> (<i>Cyanotis adscendens</i>)	Abali	Commelinaceae	153
126.	<i>Cyathula prostrata</i>	Kempu uttarani	Amaranthaceae	154
127.	<i>Cyclea peltata</i>	Paadavala balli	Menispermaceae	155

128.	<i>Cyphostemma setosum</i>	Talavaraballi	Vitaceae	156
129.	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	Beete	Fabaceae(Leguminosae)	157
130.	<i>Dalbergia paniculata</i> (<i>Dalbergia lanceolaria</i>)	Bili beete	Fabaceae(Leguminosae)	158
131.	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Sissu	Fabaceae(Leguminosae)	159
132.	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Ummati	Solanaceae	160
133.	<i>Delonix elata</i>	Kempu kenjiga	Fabaceae(Leguminosae)	161
134.	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i>	Bennacchuga	Fabaceae(Leguminosae)	162
135.	<i>Desmodium heterocarpon</i> (<i>Grona heterocarpa</i>)	Kaadu avareballi	Fabaceae(Leguminosae)	163
136.	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	Vaduvurada gida	Fabaceae(Leguminosae)	164
137.	<i>Dicoma tomentosa</i>	Navanangi	Asteraceae(Compositae)	165
138.	<i>Digera muricata</i>	Gorjepalle	Amaranthaceae	166
139.	<i>Diospyros melanoxyton</i>	Tumari	Ebenaceae	167
140.	<i>Diospyros montana</i>	Jagalaganti	Ebenaceae	168
141.	<i>Dipcadi montanum</i>	Kaduvenga	Asparagaceae	169
142.	<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i>	Shivalinga balli	Cucurbitaceae	170
143.	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Bandare	Sapindaceae	171
144.	<i>Dolichandrone atrovirens</i>	Oodimara	Bignoniaceae	172
145.	<i>Dolichandrone falcata</i>	Godmurki	Bignoniaceae	173
146.	<i>Echinops echinatus</i>	Brahmadande	Asteraceae(Compositae)	174
147.	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	Ajagara	Asteraceae(Compositae)	175
148.	<i>Ehretia canarensis</i> (<i>Ehretia laevis</i>)	Bagari	Boraginaceae	176
149.	<i>Emblca officinalis</i> (<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>)	Nelli	Phyllanthaceae	177
150.	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	Ili kivi gida	Asteraceae(Compositae)	178
151.	<i>Enicostema axillare</i>	Biliranjaka	Gentianaceae	179
152.	<i>Eriolaena quinquelocularis</i>	Kondi gida	Malvaceae	180
153.	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Nilagiri	Myrtaceae	181
154.	<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> (<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>)	Hagonoy soppu	Asteraceae(Compositae)	182

155.	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	Bidi soppu	Euphorbiaceae	183
156.	<i>Euphorbia cristata</i>	Bilikaddi	Euphorbiaceae	184
157.	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Neneyakki soppu	Euphorbiaceae	185
158.	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i>	Bontakalli gida	Euphorbiaceae	186
159.	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>	Vishnukranti soppu	Convolvulaceae	187
160.	<i>Exacum pedunculatum</i>	Doddachiraayath	Gentianaceae	188
161.	<i>Fagonia indica</i>	Nelaingali	Zygophyllaceae	189
162.	<i>Ficus arnottiana</i>	Bettada arali	Moraceae	190
163.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Aala	Moraceae	191
164.	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Peelada mara	Moraceae	192
165.	<i>Ficus mollis</i>	Kallatti mara	Moraceae	193
166.	<i>Flacourtia indica</i>	Mulluthare	Salicaceae	194
167.	<i>Flaveria trinervia</i>	Chendu	Asteraceae (Compositae)	195
168.	<i>Gardenia gummifera</i>	Adavi bikke	Rubiaceae	196
169.	<i>Gardenia resinifera</i>	Bikki gida	Rubiaceae	197
170.	<i>Glinus lotoides</i>	Chandrakashi soppu	Molluginaceae	198
171.	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	Agnishike	Colchicaceae	199
172.	<i>Glossocardia bosvallia</i>	Kaadu sabsige	Asteraceae (Compositae)	200
173.	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Shivane	Lamiaceae	201
174.	<i>Gnaphalium polycaulon</i>	Saamba gida	Asteraceae (Compositae)	202
175.	<i>Gomphrena decumbens</i> (<i>Gomphrena serrata</i>)	Adike hoovu	Amaranthaceae	203
176.	<i>Goniogyna hirta</i> (<i>Crotalaria hebecarpa</i>)	Godadhai	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	204
177.	<i>Grewia abutilifolia</i>	Kowri	Malvaceae	205
178.	<i>Grewia damine</i>	Ulipi	Malvaceae	206
179.	<i>Grewia flavescens</i>	Kiregara kele	Malvaceae	207
180.	<i>Grewia heterotricha</i>	Kadujaane	Malvaceae	208
181.	<i>Grewia hirsuta</i>	Chikkudippe	Malvaceae	209
182.	<i>Grewia orbiculata</i>	Karijane	Malvaceae	210
183.	<i>Grewia tenax</i>	Kanjer	Malvaceae	211
184.	<i>Grewia villosa</i>	Karkali	Malvaceae	212

185.	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i>	Madhunashini	Apocynaceae	213
186.	<i>Helicteres isora</i>	Yedemuri	Malvaceae	214
187.	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i>	Chelubalada gida	Boraginaceae	215
188.	<i>Heliotropium strigosum</i>	Chelumani gida	Boraginaceae	216
189.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	Sogadeberu	Apocynaceae	217
190.	<i>Hemigraphis latebrosa</i>	Moorikoti	Acanthaceae	218
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Species Name	: <i>Abeltmoschus ficulneus</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: White wild musk mallow, native rosella
Kannada Name	: Nela Bende, Sanna Bende
Flowering and Fruiting	: June - August

Description :

- It is a small, erect, annual herb, 100-150 cm tall and spreads 100-180 cm across.
- Leaves : 5-8 cm × 4-7 cm, circular, heart-shaped at base, toothed, rough on both sides, 3-5 lobed.
- Flowers : 5-7 cm across, short stalks and white-pink with a dark purple spot in the centre, stamen tube is 1.5 cm long. Flowers last a couple of days. The capsule is 5 angled.

Uses :

- The leaves crushed with salted water are used as a treatment for diarrhoea.
- Roasted seeds are used in sweetmeats, fruits are edible.
- Decoction of the crushed fresh root is administered to overcome calcium deficiency.
- Crushed root are taken with a glass of water to cure scorpion bite and root paste is applied on the area of sting.
- The seeds are used for scenting coffee.



02

Species Name	: <i>Abrus precatorius</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Indian liquorice, Coral bead vine, Rosary pea
Kannada Name	: Gulugunji
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the year

Description :

- It is a woody perennial twining and climbing vine, young stems are puberulent, leaves even-pinnate, leaflets 12-16 pairs.
- Flowers : In terminal or axillary pseudoracemes, clustered around the swollen nodes of rachis, pink coloured.
- Fruits : An oblong pod, thinly septate, pilose, wrinkled, seeds upto 5, subglobose.
- Seeds : Blood red with a lateral black blotch around the hilum.

Uses :

- It cures leucorrhoea, baldness, mouth ulcer, stomach-ache and knee pain.
- Dried leaves and root powder is given orally in case of eye complaints.
- Decoction of young leaves is prescribed orally for cough.
- Leaf powder is administered orally in case of urine problems.
- Seed extract is used in Sciatica and relieving stress and anxiety.



Species Name	: <i>Abutilon hirtum</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Hairy Indian Mallow
Kannada Name	: Hettutti
Flowering and Fruiting	: October - May

Description :

- It is a perennial herb or undershrub, 0.5-2m tall. Stems, leaf-stalks and flower stalks are sticky, velvety and hairy.
- Leaves : Yellowish green, flowers arise singly in leaf axils.
- Flowers : 3-3.5 cm across, orange-yellow, petals are 1-5 cm long and 1 cm broad.

Uses :

- The plant extract is administered to ease childbirth and to expel the placenta.
- The plant is used as a poultice to ease the pain of kidney gravel.
- Decoction is prescribed to cure ulcers.
- The roots are antipyretic and used in the treatment of coughs and toothache. The leaves or flowers are applied to abscesses.



Species Name	: <i>Abutilon indicum</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Indian mallow
Kannada Name	: Mudre Gida
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the year

Description :

- It is a small shrubby weed, covered with minutely hairy tomentum.
- Leaves : Broadly ovate, cordate, acuminate, irregularly or coarsely toothed, soft and minutely hairy tomentose on both sides.
- Flowers : Solitary, axillary, yellow about 2 cm dia, Peduncles longer than petioles, joint near top.
- Seeds : Minutely furrowed, glabrous.

Uses :

- Decoction of leaves and flowers is used to treat fever, ulcers and wounds.
- The seeds are laxative and useful in cases of haemorrhoids and cough.



Species Name	: <i>Acacia chundra</i> (<i>Senegalia chundra</i>)
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Red cutch, Red ebony cutch tree
Kannada Name	: Kach, Kempu Jaali
Flowering and Fruiting	: June to December

Description :

- It is a tree is deciduous and has short hooked spines that reach upto the height of 9 to 12 meters.
- Leaves : Bipinnately compound with almost 50 pairs of leaves.
- Bark : Greyish brown in colour that exfoliates into long and narrow strips.
- Flowers : Pale yellow in colour and have cylindrical spikes.

Uses :

- It is used as antifungal and birth controller.
- It is used for the management of life threatening diseases like leukaemia.
- Relieves dysentery and problems of stomatitis.
- The plant is used to cure sores and problems of skin afflictions.
- The bark is used as antipruritic and anti-inflammatory.



Species Name	: <i>Acacia leucophloea</i> (<i>Vachellia leucophloea</i>)
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Panicked Acacia, White Barked Acacia
Kannada Name	: Bili Jaali, Nai Bela
Flowering and Fruiting	: August - February

Description :

- It is large thorny tree attaining a height of 35 m and a diameter at breast height of 100 cm. Trunk stout, dividing into several large branches.
- Bark : White to yellowish grey, smooth, exfoliating in long strips on old trees becoming black and rough.
- Leaves : Bipinnately compound with 4-13 pairs of pinnae each with 5-30 pairs of leaflets. The feathery green foliage offers a strong contrast to the light-coloured bark.
- Flowers : Conspicuous, light yellow to cream in colour in pedunculate glomerules aggregated in terminal or axillary panicles, 5-merous, corolla 1.2-2 mm long.

Uses :

- Gum and bark are used in bronchitis and biliousness.
- The germinated seeds are cooked and eaten as a vegetable. It is an important dry season fodder and pasture tree throughout its range.
- It is a good reforestation species for poor soils in low rainfall areas.



Species Name	: <i>Acacia pennata</i> (<i>Senegalia pennata</i>)
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Climbing Wattle, Climbing Acacia
Kannada Name	: Kaadu Seege
Flowering and Fruiting	: October - January

Description :

- It is a perennial climbing shrub or a small tree, grows upto 5m tall.
- Bark : Thorny, young branches are pubescent, green in colour.
- Leaves : Compound, pinnate, 8-18 pairs, leaflets linear, oblong, smooth.
- Flowers : In large panicles at the end of the branches, spherical, pale yellow flowers in heads.

Uses :

- Leaves juice is used for treatment of indigestion in infants.
- It is also used for treatment of scalding of urine, bleeding gums, headache and body pain.
- The bark is used for treatment of bronchitis, asthma and stomach complaints.



Species Name	: <i>Acalypha fruticosa</i>
Family	: Euphorbiaceae
Common Name	: Birch - Leaved Cat tail
Kannada Name	: Chinee Mara, Chinni, Chinnigida
Flowering and Fruiting	: July - August

Description :

- It is an erect, stiff, densely branched shrub or small tree growing up to 4 m in height. The plant has yellow resinous glands on the lower leaf surface which gives an unpleasant smell when crushed
- Leaves : 2-5 x 1-3 cm, ovate, base flat or heart-shaped, margin round-toothed, sawtoothed, tip tapering, hairy on both sides, aromatic, glandular below, glands orange.
- Flowers : Borne in short spikes in leaf-axils, solitary, androgynous, up to 2 cm long. Petals woolly with stalkless glands outside. Stamens many, bracts kidney-shaped, margin toothed, capsules are trilobed.

Uses :

- The concoction of roots is administered to treat fevers, colds, convulsions, cholera, stomach problems, whooping cough and snake bites.
- The stems and roots are chewed to treat toothache.
- A leaf maceration is used as eye-drops to treat eye infections.



Species Name	: <i>Acalypha indica</i>
Family	: Euphorbiaceae
Common Name	: Indian Nettle, Indian Acalypha, Indian Mercury
Kannada Name	: Kuppi Gida
Flowering and Fruiting	: Throughout the Year

Description :

- It is a small annual herb, erect, 30-120 cm tall.
- Stems : Simple or branched, deep-green. Leaves alternate, ovate, dark-green above, pale-green below, glabrous or thinly hairy.
- Flowers : Male flowers minute, pale-greenish-yellow, condensed in the upper part, followed by a tuft of sterile flowers.
- Fruits : Capsules, 1-2 mm in diameter, green pubescent, dehiscent, concealed in the bract.
- Seeds : 3, about 1 mm in diameter, lead-coloured or pale brown, glabrous, ovoid, smooth.

Uses :

- Tree contains a number of medically active ingredients including essential oils, resins, tannins and alkaloids.
- It has numerous medicinal uses and listed in the Pharmacopoeia of India as an expectorant.
- It has significant antibacterial and antifungal properties.
- The leaves are used as emetic, ophthalmic, purgative and vermifuge.



Species Name	: <i>Acalypha lanceolata</i>
Family	: Euphorbiaceae
Common Name	: Toothed Bract Indian Copperleaf
Kannada Name	: Kuppugida
Flowering and Fruiting	: August - September

Description :

- It is an erect annual herb, 10-100 cm tall. Male and female flowers are on the same inflorescence.
- Stems : Longitudinally grooved, velvety. Alternately arranged leaves, ovate, 1-8 cm long, 0.8-5 cm wide, pointed to long-pointed at the tip.
- Flowers : Borne in 1-4 spikes, 0.5-3 cm long, in leaf axils. The flowers on lower side on the spike are female, upper ones are male.
- Fruits : Velvety, 3-lobed pod, 1-2 mm long, splitting into 3 one-seeded segments.

Uses :

- The leaves are applied as an antiseptic on boils and swellings.
- The whole plant is used to relieve headache.
- The plant is used as vermicide, carminative and is applied to sores.



Species Name	: <i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>
Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae)
Common Name	: Bristly starbur, goat's head, hispid starburr
Kannada Name	: Kadle Mullu
Flowering and Fruiting	: August - December

Description :

- It is an annual herb characterized by hairy stem, yellow-green florets, opposite leaves and fruits with hooked spines. Stems are erect, 20-80 cm long, diffusely branched, velvety with long hairs.
- Leaves : Elliptic to ovate, 2-10 cm long, 1-7 cm wide with glands on lower surface.
- Flowers : Heads yellow, 4-5 mm in diameter, burs are wedge-shaped, strongly compressed, 4-7 mm long, the ribs bearing 1-2 rows of hooked prickles 2 apical prickles stout, curved, 3-4 mm long.

Uses :

- It possesses antibacterial and antifungal properties.
- The crushed herb is used to treat skin ailments.
- Leaves juice is prescribed to cure fever.
- The plant is bitter and aromatic.



Species Name	: <i>Achyranthes aspera</i>
Family	: Amaranthaceae
Common Name	: Chaff flowers, Prickly chaff flowers, Devils horsewhip
Kannada Name	: Uttarani
Flowering and Fruiting	: July - October

Description :

- It is an erect or ascending herb, 0.8-4 m tall, stems tough, woody at the base.
- Leaves : Opposite, simple and ovate, up to 10 cm 8cm tapering to a point at both ends, shortly stalked, blades entire.
- Flowers : Many-flowered with only a few flowers open at a time, flowers hermaphrodite, as the flowers age, they bend downwards and become pressed closely against the stem.

Uses :

- Decoction is used as diuretic.
- It is administered for treatment of renal dropsies, leucorrhoea, anaemia, jaundice, amenorrhoea, piles abdominal disorders, dysuria and ear diseases.
- Addition of *Achyranthus aspera* enhances the efficacy of any drug of plant origin.



Species Name	: <i>Actiniopteris radiata</i>
Family	: Pteridaceae
Common Name	: Peacock's Tale
Kannada Name	: Mayoor Shikhi
Flowering and Fruiting	: September - February.

Description :

- It is a small fern growing 10-15cm tall from a short, creeping rhizome. The fronds have fan-shaped leaves.
- Terrestrial herb with erect or suberect, densely scaly rhizome, scales 2-4 x 0.1-0.5 mm, linear - lanceolate, dark brown in the middle paler along margin .
- It is found in hot, dry habitats, growing at the base of rocks and in crevices.

Uses :

- The plant is anthelmintic, alterative and astringent.
- It is used in the treatment of prolonged malarial fevers and haemorrhages.
- Leaf decoction is styptic and anthelmintic.
- Leaves ash is useful for bronchitis.
- Fresh green leaves paste is applied on the stomach to reduce colic pain.
- A paste of the whole plant is applied against sprains and injuries.



Species Name	: <i>Adhatoda vasica</i> (<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>)
Family	: Acanthaceae
Common Name	: Malabar nut
Kannada Name	: Adusoge
Flowering and Fruiting	: July-September

Description :

- It is a dense shrub with an unpleasant smell.
- Leaves : Oblong-lanceolate, narrowed to both ends, minutely hairy, spikes stout, bracts about 2.5cm, elliptic.
- Flowers : Corolla white with few yellow or rose coloured lines at throat.

Uses :

- A decoction of the leaves is used as an herbal treatment for cough and cold.
- It is used to treat respiratory problems and skin diseases.
- It is used for a multitude of disorders like leprosy, blood disorders, heart troubles, fever, vomiting, loss of memory, leucoderma, jaundice, tumors, mouth troubles, sore-eye and gonorrhea.
- Decoction of leaves is a blood purifier.



Species Name	: <i>Aegle marmelos</i>
Family	: Rutaceae
Common Name	: Stone Apple, Bael Tree
Kannada Name	: Bilva patre
Flowering and Fruiting	: March - June

Description :

- It is a glabrous, spiny, medium sized, deciduous, slender, aromatic and gum-bearing tree.
- It is one of the most sacred trees
- Bark : Thick grey in colour and corky.
- Leaves : Trifoliate, aromatic and alternate. Leaflets ovate-lanceolate, acuminate and crenate.
- Flowers : Greenish white in colour, fragrant and found in axillary panicles.

Uses :

- Wood is used for construction of naves of wheels and agricultural implements.
- Leaves are sacred to Lord Shiva.
- Fruit pulp is prescribed to treat diarrhoea.
- Bark is used in intermittent fevers.
- Crushed roots are administered to control palpitation of heart.



Species Name	: <i>Aerva lanata</i>
Family	: Amaranthaceae
Common Name	: Mountain knot grass
Kannada Name	: Bili Hindee Soppu
Flowering and Fruiting	: May-October

Description :

- It is a perennial herb, occasionally woody, prostrate to erect, stem and branches are densely woolly with whitish or yellowish, shaggy hairs.
- Flowers : Spikes are stalkless, solitary, in clusters in leaf axils, 0.4-1.5 cm × 3-4 mm, divergent, cylindrical, silky white to creamy, forming a long inflorescence, leafy to the ultimate spikes.

Uses :

- The herb is one of the best known remedies for bladder and kidney stones.
- Decoction of the plant is consumed to dissolve the stone and clear the urinary path.
- Herb is used for cough, sore throat, diabetes, lithiasis, anaemia, urinary culculi, menorrhagia, dysuria and enuresis.
- Roots are prescribed for treatment of wounds, piles, abdominal disorders, cardiac diseases and uterine diseases.



Species Name	: <i>Aerva sanguinolenta</i>
Family	: Amaranthaceae
Common Name	: Climbing wool plant
Kannada Name	: Nela Hindee Soppu
Flowering and Fruiting	: September-January

Description :

- It is a perennial herb, woody below, prostrate to erect or frequently scrambling, 0.4-1 m tall. Stem and branches round, channelled, densely velvety with whitish or yellowish hairs.
- Leaves : Broadly to narrowly elliptic or elliptic- lanceolate or elliptic-ovate, narrowed to flat at the base.
- Flowers : Arise in stalkless spikes, forming a lax raceme or terminal panicle, 0.5-8 x 0.4-0.6 cm, cylindrical (conical when young), silky, white to pale pink or pale brown. Seed 0.8-1 mm, kidney-shaped, black, shining.

Uses :

- A decoction of the young branches is used in the treatment of haematuria and irregular or painful menstruation
- Dry leaves and flowers are used for the treatment of bronchitis, asthma and jaundice.



Species Name	: <i>Aeschynomene americana</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: American Joint Vetch, Deervetch
Kannada Name	: Netti, Tanakali
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-October

Description :

- It is an upright herb, 1-2 m tall, stems are hairless, upper sections hairy, usually glandular.
- Leaves : 3-7 cm long, leaflets 8-38 pairs, 5-15 mm × 1-2 mm linear or linear oblong, sensitive, folding together when touched.
- Flowers : Vary in colour from white tinged with mauve or light violet to purple 0.6-1 cm long. Seeds grey-green to dark.

Uses :

- It is a warm-season annual legume that is used in pastures as livestock forage, for hay production and as green manure.
- It is used for wide range of disorders including fever and vomiting



Species Name	: <i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>
Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae)
Common Name	: Billygoat weed, Ageratum, Chickweed
Kannada Name	: Kempu Nola, Naayi Tulasi
Flowering and Fruiting	: July - December

Description :

- It is an erect, branching, soft, slightly aromatic, annual herb with shallow, fibrous roots.
- It grows to approximately 1 m in height, the stems and leaves are covered with fine white hairs.
- Leaves : Egg shaped with broad end at base (ovate).
- Flowers : Purple, blue, pinkish or white less than 6mm across.
- Fruits : Small brown, one seeded achenes fruits.

Uses :

- Decoction of whole plant is used as nervine tonic.
- Infusion is used in diarrhoea, colic with flatulence and other gastrointestinal ailments
- Leaves are styptic and vulnerary.



Species Name	: <i>Aglaia elaeagnoidea</i>
Family	: Meliaceae
Common Name	: Priyangu
Kannada Name	: Thottalu
Flowering and Fruiting	: July - December

Description :

- It is a tree up to 15 m tall, bark reddish-brown, smooth, blaze pink, branchlets 3-4 mm thick, covered with brownish scales.
- Leaves : Imparipinnate, alternate, estipulate.
- Flowers : Polygamodioecious, yellow, in axillary branching panicles.
- Fruits : Berry, globose, 1 - 1.5 cm across, buff coloured, seeds 1 or 2.

Uses :

- The fruits are astringent and cooling. They are recommended in the treatment of inflammations and febrile complaints.
- The seeds are useful in the treatment of painful micturition.



Species Name	: <i>Ailanthus excelsa</i>
Family	: Simaroubaceae
Common Name	: Peethari, Tree of Heaven.
Kannada Name	: Piddamam, Durvasane Bevu, Dodda Bevu
Flowering and Fruiting	: January - March

Description :

- It is a lofty tree, deciduous, fast-growing with a straight bole and thick spreading branches.
- Bark : Light grayish-brown in colour, fibrous or granular, rough, aromatic, slightly bitter.
- Leaves : Glandular-hairy, pinnately compound, leaflets sub-opposite, un-equal at base, coarsely toothed.
- Flowers : Small, greenish-yellow in colour, clusters droop at leaf bases, petals ovate lanceolate, reflexed.

Uses :

- Leaves and bark are used dysentery and asthma.
- Timber is used for catamarans, boat making, match splints, spear-sheaths, veneers, plywood, packing cases, sword handles and toys.
- Planted for afforesting dry and saline soils.



Species Name	: <i>Alangium salviifolium</i>
Family	: Cornaceae
Common Name	: Sage Leaved Alangium
Kannada Name	: Ankola Mara
Flowering and Fruiting	: February - May

Description :

- It is a tall thorny tree, grows up to 3 to 10 m tall. The bark is ash colored, rough and faintly fissured
- Leaves : Elliptic oblong, elliptic lanceolate or oblong lanceolate.
- Flowers : Greenish white, fascicled, axillary or on old wood. The berries are ovoid, ellipsoid or nearly globose, glabrous, smooth and violet to purple.

Uses :

- The roots and the fruits are used for treatment of rheumatism and haemorrhoid.
- Leaves paste is applied on bites of rabbits, rats and dogs.
- A mixture of mature fruits with honey and rootstocks of sweet flag (*Acorus calamus*) is used to manage pests.



Species Name	: <i>Albizia amara</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Bitter Albezia, Wheel Tree, Oil Cake Tree
Kannada Name	: Chujjulu, Sujjali, Chigare
Flowering and Fruiting	: March - November

Description :

- It is a mid-sized, deciduous tree which resemble acacia.
- Bark : Grey in colour grainy and scaly.
- Leaves : Consist of upto 15 pairs of side stalks and the leaflets are tiny and can consists of about 15-35 pairs. The leaves thin out during February-march and are renewed in april.
- Flowers : Whitish-yellow, powder puff shaped with long stamens and golden pollen.
- Fruits : Ripen during October and November

Uses :

- The leaves and flowers are used for treatment of boils and ulcers.
- The leaves are used for treatment of erysipelas (bacterial infection).
- Paste of leaves and rootbark is applied to cure skin diseases and poisonous bites.
- The seeds are astringent and used in the treatment of piles, diarrhoea and gonorrhea.
- The flowers are used as a remedy for cough, ulcers, dandruff and malaria.



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Species Name	: <i>Allmania nodiflora</i>
Family	: Amaranthaceae
Common Name	: Node Flower Allmania
Kannada Name	: Hasiru Budde Soppu, Kandu Budde Gida
Flowering and Fruiting	: July - October

Description :

- It is an annual herb, erect or rising, 10-50 cm tall. Stem is branched from or near base.
- Leaves : Obovate, oblong or linear, 1.5-6.5 mm long, 0.3-2.5 cm wide, carried on 2-10 mm long stalks.
- Flower : Globose, elongated with 3-7-flowered cymes, flowers can be greenish or orange-red.
- Fruits : Enclosed in persistent perianth, pale green, ovoid, 3-3.5 mm in diameter, opening by lid. Seeds are 1.5-2 mm in diam etc.

Uses :

- Leaves are cooked and eaten as vegetable.
- Fruits are used to treat constipation and dysentery.
- Leaves are febrifuge.
- Plant have antioxidant, anti-inflammatory & antimicrobial properties.



Species Name	: <i>Aloe vera</i>
Family	: Xanthorrhoeaceae
Common Name	: Aloevera
Kannada Name	: Lolisara
Flowering and Fruiting	: August - December

Description :

- It is a perennial herb, growing upto 60cm tall with short stem, shallow roots.
- Leaves : Large, thick succulent, pale green with white blotches, tapering to a blunt point, with thorny pickles along the margins.
- Flowers : Yellow in colour, tubular on simple or branched inflorescence, originating from the centre of rosette leaves.
- Fruits : Capsules, ellipsoid-oblong.

Uses :

- Leaf and root juice is used to treat spleen enlargement, stomach disorders, epilepsy, abscesses, jaundice, tumours, headache and as a coolant.
- Aloe vera gel has earned a reputation as a miracle drug. It is effective in burn treatment because of its anti-inflammatory and wound-healing properties.
- Helps treat canker sores, reduces constipation, lowers blood sugar levels.



Species Name	: <i>Alternanthera pungens</i>
Family	: Amaranthaceae
Common Name	: Khaki Weed, Chibuk Kata
Kannada Name	: Khaki Mullugida
Flowering and Fruiting	: May - June

Description :

- It is a herbaceous annual, herb with stems prostrate, rarely rising, rooting at the nodes, 10-50 cm long, hairy.
- Leaves : Ovate to obovate, 0.5-4.5 cm × 0.3-2 cm, smooth to sparsely hairy, stalks 2-10 mm long.
- Flowers : Arise in stalkless, sparsely velvety spikes, bract 4 mm long, tipped with a spine 2-3 mm long, bracteoles 3-4 mm long, acute.

Uses :

- Plant is diuretic, decoction is used to treat gonorrhea.
- The whole plant is used against venereal diseases, constipation with colic, diarrhoea.
- It is used for treatment of neuralgia by inhaling the juice of heated leaves.
- The plant can stimulate lactation.



Species Name	: <i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>
Family	: Amaranthaceae
Common Name	: Sessile Joyweed, Dwarf Copperleaf, Joyweed
Kannada Name	: Honagonne Soppu
Flowering and Fruiting	: Throught the year

Description :

- It is a much branched prostrate herb, branches often purplish, rooting at the lower nodes.
- Leaves : Simple, opposite, fleshy, lanceolate, oblanceolate or linear-oblong, obtuse or subacute, obscurely denticulate, glabrous, shortly petiolate.
- Flowers : Small, white, in axillary clusters, fruits compressed, obcordate, seeds suborbicular.

Uses :

- Stems and leaves are useful in eye related problems.
- Decoction is taken with little salt to check vomiting of blood.
- Shoot is useful to restore virility.
- The juice of plant is used to treat white discharge in the urine.
- An infusion of the entire plant is used as a remedy against intestinal cramps, fever and diarrhoea.



Species Name	: <i>Alysicarpus monilifer</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Necklace-Pod Alyce Clover
Kannada Name	: Kallu Naamada Soppu, Thalemaddina Gida
Flowering and Fruiting	: November - January

Description :

- It is a spreading or prostrate much branched herb. Branchlets have elongate, spreading, pilose hairs.
- Leaves : 0.8-2.5 x 0.5-1 cm, broadly oblong or elliptic-oblong, base heart-shaped, tip blunt or round, mucronate, hairless or sparsely hairy.
- Flowers : Borne close in axillary racemes, flower-stalks are up to 2 mm long, pink to violet.

Uses :

- The plant is anti-inflammatory and used in the treatment of stomach ache.
- The plant is an antidote to snake bite,
- It is used as a diuretic and in the treatment of skin diseases.
- The leaves are used in the treatment of fevers and jaundice.



Species Name	: <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>
Family	: Amaranthaceae
Common Name	: Prickly Amaranth, Needle Burr, Spiny Amaranth
Kannada Name	: Mulluharive Soppu, Mullu Dantu
Flowering and Fruiting	: June - December

Description :

- It is an annual herb with red tinged erect stems, ascending, 30-150 cm long, usually branched.
- Leaves : Ovate to rhombic-ovate, elliptic, lanceolate-oblong or lanceolate, blades 1-12 cm long, 0.89-6 cm wide, smooth, leaf stalk 1-9 cm long.
- Flowers : Green, in axillary clusters in the lower part of the plant and in unbranched or branched spikes in the upper part, the lower clusters are entirely without stamens as are the lower flowers of the spikes, the upper flowers of the spikes are staminate.

Uses :

- The seeds are used as a poultice for broken bones.
- The plant is astringent, diaphoretic, diuretic and emollient.
- It is administered in the treatment of internal bleeding, diarrhoea and excessive menstruation.
- Plant extract is febrifuge and galactagogue.
- It is also used in the treatment of snake bites.
- The juice of the roots is used to treat fevers, urinary troubles, and diarrhoea.



Species Name	: <i>Amaranthus viridis</i>
Family	: Amaranthaceae
Common Name	: Slender Amaranth, Wild Amaranth
Kannada Name	: Keere Soppu, Dagli Soppu
Flowering and Fruiting	: July – December

Description :

- It is an annual herb with stems erect or occasionally ascending.
- Stems : Sparingly or densely branched and channelled.
- Leaves : Triangular, ovate to narrowly rhombic about 2 to 7 cm long and 1-6 cm wide and hairless.
- Flowers : Pale white to green depending upon sex, slender, panicle spikes in leaf axils.
- Fruits : Small, nearly round, 1.3-1.5 mm in size .

Uses :

- The plant is cooling, alexiteric, laxative, stomachic, appetizer and antipyretic.
- It is used to treat burning sensation, hallucination, leprosy, bronchitis, piles, leucorrhoea and constipation.
- The leaves are used as an emollient for skin.
- Crushed roots are healing and expectorant, lessens the menstrual flow, useful in leucorrhoea and leprosy.



Species Name	: <i>Andrographis echinoides</i>
Family	: Acanthaceae
Common Name	: False Waterwillow
Kannada Name	: Godhi Barsana
Flowering and Fruiting	: April - July

Description :

- It is an annual herb with hairy stems growing up to 45 cm tall, branched from the base.
- Leaves : Oblong, up to 7.5 cm long, 2.4 cm wide, oblong-spade-shaped, narrowed at the base. Leaves are hairy on both sides.
- Flowers : Erect, sepal tube is 2 mm long, with thread-like sepals up to 9 mm long, flowers have a 4 mm long tube, opening into two lips, marked with purple, stamen filaments are flattened.

Uses :

- It is a bitter tonic and febrifuge.
- Plant is astringent, anodyne, tonic used in dysentery, cholera, diabetes, influenza, bronchitis, itches and piles.
- Leaves and roots are used as cholagogue (Promotes discharge of bile) and anthelmintic.



Species Name	: <i>Andrographis paniculata</i>
Family	: Acanthaceae
Common Name	: King of Bitters
Kannada Name	: Nela Bevu
Flowering and Fruiting	: December - April

Description :

- It is an annual, branched, erect and herbaceous plant.
- Leaves : Glabrous, flowers are white with rose purple spots on the petals, small, in spreading axillary and terminal racemes or panicles.
- Fruits : Capsules, linear-oblong, acute at both ends.

Uses :

- It is used for the treatment of snake bite, bug bite, diabetes, dysentery, fever and malaria.
- Extract of roots is a bitter tonic and febrifuge.
- Leaves and roots are used as cholagogue and anthelmintic.



Species Name	: <i>Anisochilus carnosus</i>
Family	: Lamiaceae
Common Name	: Thick Leaved Lavender
Kannada Name	: Karpoorada Gida
Flowering and Fruiting	: September - December

Description :

- It is a semisucculent annual herb, branchlets pubescent.
- Leaves : 2-5x 2-3.5 cm, broadly ovate, base truncate or cordate.
- Flowers : Simple or paniced, 1.5-3cm long, oblong spikes.
- Fruits : Ovoid nutlets. Seeds orbicular, smooth.

Uses :

- Plant is stimulant, expectorant and diaphoretic.
- Juice is administered for treatment of urticaria and liver disorders.
- Decoction of leaves are used for cough, digestive disorders, dropsy diseases of kapham.



Species Name	: <i>Anisomeles indica</i>
Family	: Lamiaceae
Common Name	: Indian Catmint
Kannada Name	: Henu Karee Thumbe, Mangamari Soppu
Flowering and Fruiting	: August - September

Description :

- It is a scented annual herb. It is erect about 1-2 m in height, with a 4-angled, pubescent stem.
- Leaves : Thin, ovate, 3-12 cm, long-stalked and pointed at the tip with round-toothed margins.
- Flowers : Numerous, crowded and almost stalkless, occur in spike-like racemes, 5-25 cm long and 2-3 cm in diameter, purplish and 1-1.2 cm long.

Uses :

- A decoction of the plant is an excellent fomentation agent. It is used externally as an embrocation in rheumatoid arthritis.
- The leaves yield an essential oil which shows antimicrobial activity against *Bacillus anthracis*, *Proteus vulgaris*, *Salmonella stanley*, *Aspergillus fumigates* and *Anisomeles niger*.
- The plant is used in the treatment of rheumatism, colds, fever, abdominal pain, skin sores and snake bites.



Species Name	: <i>Anisomeles malabarica</i>
Family	: Lamiaceae
Common Name	: Malabar Catamint
Kannada Name	: Gandu Karee Tumbe
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the year

Description :

- It is an aromatic, perennial plant with woolly stems, growing upto 50-150cm tall.
- Stems : Woody and persistent.
- Flowers : Terminal and axillary spikes, flowering through out the year.
- Fruits : Small nutlet, leaf simple and opposite-decussate, acute leaf apex, leaf margin serrate.

Uses :

- The whole plant especially the leaves and the roots are powerful astringent, carminative, febrifuge and tonic.
- Flowers and aromatic and used in perfume industry.
- Infusion of leaves is used in dyspepsia and fever accompanying teething in children.
- Decoction of the plant and its essential oil are used in rheumatism .
- Extract of leaves is prescribed to treat digestive disorders, diarrhea, fever, intermittent fever, cough, arthritis and poisoning.



Species Name	: <i>Annona squamosa</i>
Family	: Annonaceae
Common Name	: Custard Apple
Kannada Name	: Sitaphal
Flowering and Fruiting	: June - August

Description :

- It is an evergreen, small tree or shrub.
- Bark : Greyish brown in colour.
- Leaves : Oblong-elliptic and obtuse.
- Flowers : Solitary and yellowish-white in colour.
- Fruits : Green when ripe with numerous tubercles.

Uses :

- The bark is used in treatment of diarrhoea and as laxative.
- Ripened fruits are used as astringent, cooling and improving muscular strength.
- A tea prepared from leaves is consumed to cure fever.



Species Name	: <i>Argemone mexicana</i>
Family	: Papaveraceae
Common Name	: Mexican Prickly Poppy, Mexican Poppy
Kannada Name	: Dhaturada Gida, Arasina Ummathi
Flowering and Fruiting	: Though out the year

Description :

- It is a prickly, hairless, branching herb with yellow juice and yellow flowers, 30-120 cm in height.
- Leaves : Thistlelike, stem-clasping, oblong, multiply cut, spiny, with white veins.
- Flowers : Occur at the end of branches, yellow, 2.5-5.0 cm across.
- Fruits : Capsules.

Uses :

- Yellow juice of the plant is used in scabies and in ophthalmia.
- Seed oil is used in cutaneous troubles. It is a cathartic.
- The other parts of plant are also used for stomach disorders, diseases of nervous system, stomatitis, leprosy, scorpion-sting, poisoning, leucorrhoea, dental diseases and eye diseases.



Species Name	: <i>Aristolochia bracteolata</i>
Family	: Aristolochiaceae
Common Name	: Worm Killer
Kannada Name	: Kaththe Kirubana Gida, Adu Muttada Gida
Flowering and Fruiting	: August - December

Description :

- It is a climbing or prostrate perennial herb with an unpleasant smell.
- Stems : 10-60 cm tall rising from an underground rhizome.
- Leaves : Ovate 1.5-8x1.5-7 cm with a petiole 0.5 -4.5 cm long.
- Flowers : Dark purple, 0.5-5cm tubular with trumpet shaped mouth.

Uses :

- Bruised leaves mixed with castor oil are applied to control eczema.
- Decoction of roots is efficacious in expulsion of roundworms.
- It is purgative and anthelmintic.
- It is prescribed for treatment of intermittent fever, worm infestation, skin diseases, urticaria, leprosy, gonorrhea, amenorrhoea.



Species Name	: <i>Aristolochia indica</i>
Family	: Aristolochiaceae
Common Name	: Indian Birthwort, Duck Flower
Kannada Name	: Eeshwari balli/beru
Flowering and Fruiting	: November - February

Description :

- It is a twinning perennial herb, with slender branchlets.
- Leaves : 3.5 -8x2-3.5 cm, ovate-lance shaped or ovate-oblong, base flat, tip pointed to tapering, hairless.
- Flowers : Borne in few, flowered racemes in leaf axils. Flower-stalks are about 7mm long, elongate in fruits.
- Seeds : 4-6mm across, broadly deltoid, flat, winged.

Uses :

- Roots and rhizomes are used as gastric stimulant and bitter tonic.
- The active ingredient 'Aristolochic acid' is used for stimulating phagocytosis in infectious diseases in combination with antibiotics.
- Juice of leaves is used in cough.
- Seeds are used in inflammation, biliousness, snake bite poisoning and spider poisoning.



Species Name	: <i>Asclepias curassavica</i>
Family	: Apocynaceae
Common Name	: Blood Flower, Swallow Wort
Kannada Name	: Kakatundi
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the year

Description :

- It is a perennial subshrub that grows upto 1m tall.
- Stem : pale grey.
- Leaves : Arranged oppositely on the stems, lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, ending in acute tips.
- Flowers : In cymes with 10-20 flowers each, purple or red corollae. Flowering occurs nearly year round.
- Seeds : Silky hairs that allow the seeds to float on air currents when the pod-like follicles dehisce.

Uses :

- Roots are emetic and cathartic, used in piles and gonorrhea.
- Leaves juice is anthelmintic, antidyenteric and sudorific, is used prescribed for treatment of cancer.
- Latex is used to remove warts and corns.
- Whole plant is used to treat epilepsy, cough, leprosy, mental disorders and alleviating pitta.
- The extract of whole plant is a tonic and rejuvenator.



Species Name	: <i>Asparagus asiaticus</i>
Family	: Asparagaceae
Common Name	: Asparagus
Kannada Name	: Satmul
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-September

Description :

- It is a slender plant with subterete, green, glabrous, branches and long stem.
- Flowers : Axillary, generally 1-4 merous, segments oblong, obtuse, spreading horizontally, stamens nearly as long as the perianth-segments. Ovule 5-6 in a cell.
- Fruits : Berry globose, 1 seeded.

Uses :

- Paste of tender leaves is applied topically on swellings.
- Extract of the plant is beneficial in diarrhoea and other stomach disorders.



Species Name	: <i>Asparagus racemosus</i>
Family	: Asparagaceae
Common Name	: Shatavari
Kannada Name	: Shatavari, Halavu Makkala Tayi
Flowering and Fruiting	: September-December

Description :

- It is a perennial, tuberous climber with sharp re-curved spiny stems.
- Tubers : Few to several, fleshy, whitish in colour and pencil like.
- Leaves : Reduced to small triangular scales. Cladodes on the branchlets, linear, falcate, 2 to 6 in whorls.
- Flowers : Small, white in colour and fragrant in dense racemes.

Uses :

- Roots are used to treat internal haemorrhage, diarrhea, piles, hoarseness of voice, cough, gout, defects of vision, poisoning and disorders of female genital tract.
- The root is antispasmodic, aphrodisiac, demulcent (relieving inflammation), diuretic, galactagogue and refrigerant.
- It is administered in the treatment of infertility, loss of libido, threatened miscarriage, menopausal problems, hyperacidity, stomach ulcers and bronchial infections.



Species Name	: <i>Asystasia dalzelliana</i>
Family	: Acanthaceae
Common Name	: Violet Asystasia
Kannada Name	: Maddesoppu, Mooguthi Gida
Flowering	: August-November

Description :

- It is a perennial, branched herb, stem quadrangular, swollen at nodes.
- Leaves : Opposite, unequal ovate or elliptic-lanceolate.
- Flowers : Purplish violet, trumpet shaped, 3-4 cm long, 2-lipped. Upper lip is 4-lobed. Lower lip is dark violet, spotted, projecting out.

Uses :

- It has antioxidant and antimicrobial properties.
- Leaves and flowers are used as intestinal astringent.



Species Name	: <i>Atylosia albicans</i> (<i>Cajanus albicans</i>)
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminoceae)
Common Name	: Whitish Pigeonpea
Kannada Name	: Nettavare
Flowering	: March - April

Description :

- It is a twining herb with branchlets whitish-grey.
- Leaves : Trifoliate, leaflets 3-4.5 x 2-4 cm, obovate, tip round, base blunt, grey velvet-hairy below, laterals oblique.
- Flowers : Borne in racemes, up to 4 cm, bracts 3 mm, calyx tube 3 mm, sepals 1.5 mm, triangular, velvet-hairy, petals persistent, yellow.
- Fruits : Pods, 3.5 x 1 cm, transversally flattened, grey velvet-hairy, strongly mucronate.

Uses :

- Decoction of flowers is prescribed to cure severe cold.
- It is also a veterinary medicine, used as galactagogue.



Species Name	: <i>Azadirachta indica</i>
Family	: Meliaceae
Common Name	: Neem, Indian Lilac Margosa Tree
Kannada Name	: Bevu
Flowering and Fruiting	: January-April

Description :

- It is a large, fast growing tree.
- Bark : Bitter, grey in colour with numerous scattered tubercles.
- Leaves : Imparipinnate, bitter, rachis 30cm long, leaflets ovate-lanceolate, bright green and shining above.
- Flowers : White in colour, fragrant and arranged in axillary drooping panicles.

Uses :

- Neem oil is used in soaps, shampoos, balms and creams as well as toothpaste. Small branches of Neem are used as toothbrush. Neem oil is also useful for skin care such as acne treatment and keeping skin elasticity. Neem oil has been found to be an effective mosquito repellent. All parts of this tree are used in pharmacy companies for making different types of drugs.
- Neem gum is used as a bulking agent and for the preparation of special purpose food for diabetics. Aqueous extracts of Neem leaves has significant anti-diabetic potential.
- Patients suffering from chicken pox are advised sleep on Neem leaves.
- A decoction prepared from Neem roots is ingested to relieve fever.



Species Name	: <i>Azima tetrantha</i>
Family	: Salvadoraceae
Common Name	: Needle Bush, Mistletoe, Berrythorn
Kannada Name	: Bili Uppi Gida
Flowering and Fruiting	: August - September

Description :

- It is a rambling shrubs with spines in leaf-axils, usually 4, straight, up to 2.5 cm, grooved, branchlets tetragonous, velvet-hairy.
- Leaves : Oppositely arranged, 3 x 2 cm, ovate with a fine point, base blunt, margin thickened, leathery.
- Flowers : Tiny, borne in spikes in leaf-axils and at branch-ends, up to 10 cm long, flowers are clustered, white, unisexual.
- Fruits : Spherical green to white berry around 5-10 mm in diameter, containing 1-2 seeds, arranged in axillary drooping panicles.

Uses :

- The roots are used in the treatment of rheumatism, dropsy and stomach disorders.
- The pounded roots are applied directly to snakebites.
- Infusion of root bark is recommended for treatment of rheumatism.
- The leaves are stimulant and edible.
- The leaves juice is used in the treatment of asthma and coughs.
- The pickled leaves are used as an appetizer.
- An infusion of the leaves is administered to treat venereal diseases.



Species Name	: <i>Balanites aegyptica</i> (<i>Balanites roxburghii</i>)
Family	: Zygophyllaceae
Common Name	: Desert date, Simple Thorned Torch Tree
Kannada Name	: Ingulada Mara, Ingalika
Flowering and Fruiting	: March-October

Description :

- It is a thorny tree, growing upto 5 m tall with a generally narrow form.
- Leaves : Dark green, compound, made up of two leathery leaflets which are variable in size & shape.
- Flowers : Greenish, stalkless, borne in few flowered fascicles.
- Fruits : Ellipsoid, upto 4 cm long, green, ripened fruits are brown or pale brown with a brittle coat enclosing a brown or green sticky pulp and a hard stone seed.

Uses :

- Bark is anthelmintic.
- Unripe fruits are cathartic.
- Ripened fruits are used for whooping cough and skin trouble.
- Seed extract is hypotensive.
- Seed oil is used for burns and freckles.
- It is also used as blood purifier and diuretic.
- Extract of plant is prescribed for treatment of leprosy, leucoderma and anorexia.
- The fruits are used in the treatment of liver and spleen diseases.
- The roots are purgative and used for abdominal pains.



Species Name	: <i>Bambusa arundinacea</i>
Family	: Poaceae (Gramineae)
Common Name	: Indian Thorny bamboo
Kannada Name	: Hebbidiru
Flowering and Fruiting	: Gregarious Flowering with Gaps of Decades

Description :

- It is a tall thorny, gregarious bamboo.
- Culms : Crowded, rising from branching root-stock, bright-green, shining, turning to straw coloured when dry, nodes prominent, lower with almost leafless spinescent, more or less zig-zag, horizontal branches, internodes hallow, depressed near base of branches. Culm-sheaths coriaceous, thickly covered outside with golden hairs when young.
- Leaves : Thin, linear or linear lanceolate, glabrous above, hair beneath.
- Flowers : Enormous panicle inflorescence occupying the entire stem, flowers are bisexual, small yellowish in colour.

Uses :

- The great strength and superior size of culms make them fit for all building purposes, making thatties and mats.
- Spinescent small branches are mainly used for fencing.
- Culms are used for manufacture of paper and pulp.
- Seeds are edible.
- A floury substance called 'Tabasheer' is found in internodes which is highly medicinal.



Species Name	: <i>Barleria buxifolia</i>
Family	: Acanthaceae
Common Name	: Box Leaved Barleria
Kannada Name	: Karichulli
Flowering and Fruiting	: November-April

Description :

- It is a shrub with strong spines under the leaves.
- Leaves : 8-16 mm long, ovate or obovate, tip blunt with a sharp point.
- Flowers : Purple blue, produced in whorls towards the upper part of the stem, arise mostly solitary.
- Fruits : Ellipsoid capsule, seeds many, appressed hairy.

Uses :

- The juice of leaves is prescribed to prevent maceration and cracking of tissues and bones in the monsoon season.
- It is the host to larvae of various butterflies.



Species Name	: <i>Barleria noctiflora</i>
Family	: Acanthaceae
Common Name	: Night-Blooming Barleria
Kannada Name	: Kove Mullu
Flowering and Fruiting	: December-February

Description :

- It is a small undershrub growing up to 100 cm in height with stem much branched, young branches velvet-hairy.
- Leaves : Clustered oblong or narrowly obovate.
- Flowers : Borne singly in leaf axils, bracteolate spines are 6-18 mm long.

Uses :

- It is used for treatment of diabetes.
- Decoction of leaves is purgative.



Species Name	: <i>Barleria prionitis</i>
Family	: Acanthaceae
Common Name	: Porcupine Flower
Kannada Name	: Mullu Gorante
Flowering and Fruiting	: November-March

Description :

- It is a prickly, variable shrub reaching upto 60-150 cm in height.
- Leaves : Glabrous, upper half elliptic, base narrowed, bracts reduced to spines, calyx 4-lobed, divided almost to base.
- Flowers : Orange-yellow, borne in cymes in leaf-axils, bracts 2, 1.5 cm, oblong with a fine point at the tip. Outer sepals are 1.3 x 0.4 cm, inner 1.1 x 0.2 cm, fine-tipped, hairy. Flower-tube is 2.5 cm, petals 2 cm, obovate, filaments 1.3 cm, staminodes 2, at the base of the flower tube, ovary is 2.5 mm, style 2.5 cm.

Uses :

- Plant extract is administered for treating fever, respiratory diseases, toothache and joint pains.
- A mouthwash made from root tissue is used to relieve toothache and treat bleeding gums.
- The leaves are used to promote healing of wounds and to relieve joint pains and toothache.



Species Name	: <i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Bidi Leaf Tree
Kannada Name	: Akalu Pada, Vana Sampige
Flowering and Fruiting	: February - May

Description :

- It is a small, deciduous, crooked and bushy tree.
- Bark : Rough, bluish black or dark brown in colour with numerous vertical cracks.
- Leaves : Sub-orbicular, cordate at base, bi-lobed, glabrous above and pubescent beneath.
- Flowers : White in colour and occurs in long terminal racemes.

Uses :

- Decoction of the roots prevents obesity.
- Bark preparations are used in treating scrofulous tumors.
- It is also used in treating cough, diarrhoea, indigestion, malaria and tuberculosis.
- Wood forms a good fuel.
- Inner bark yields a strong fibre from which durable ropes are made.
- Leaves are used as beedi wrappers.



Species Name	: <i>Bidens biternata</i>
Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae)
Common Name	: Yellow Flowered Blackjack, Black jack, Beggar ticks
Kannada Name	: Huchchellu
Flowering and Fruiting	: September-April

Description :

- It is an erect annual herb, up to 1.5 m in height, stem terete, grooved, hairy.
- Leaves : 3-5 foliate, 1.5-7.5 x 1.5 x 2cm, ovate-lanceolate, acute to acuminate, narrowed below, denate, hairy or glabrous.
- Bracts : Hairy, along margin, ray florets present or absent, white, outer cypselae smaller with or without apical hairs, inner longer without hairs.
- Flowers : Yellow, including the ray-florets.

Uses :

- Leaves juice is used to treat eye and ear infections and skin affections.
- The seeds are used as anthelmintic in animals.
- Crushed leaves are wrapped around umbilical cord of babies.
- It is used as haemostatic on wounds.



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Species Name	: <i>Bidens pilosa</i> (<i>Bidens tripartita</i>)
Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae)
Common Name	: Beggar's Ticks, Spanish Needle, Cobbler's Pegs
Kannada Name	: Kadu Huchchellu
Flowering and Fruiting	: October-April

Description :

- It is an annual slender herb, growing up to 1.8 meters tall.
- Leaves : Oppositely arranged and pinnate in form with three to five toothed, ovate-to-lance shaped leaflets.
- Flowers : Borne in small heads on relatively long flower cluster stalks. The heads bear about four or five broad white ray florets, surrounding many tubular yellow disc florets.
- Fruits : Slightly curved, stiff, rough black rods, tetragonal in cross section, 1 cm long with two to three stiff, heavily barbed awns at their distal ends. The fruits form star-shaped spherical burrs about 1-2 cm in diameter.

Uses :

- The whole plant is antirheumatic. It is also used in enemas to treat intestinal ailments .
- The roots are prescribed to treat constipation and malaria, they are chewed to relieve toothache.
- The crushed flower-heads are used to extract pus from boils.
- A tincture of flowers and leaves is used as a mouthwash to cure toothache.



Species Name	: <i>Blepharis maderaspatensis</i>
Family	: Acanthaceae
Common Name	: Creeping Blepharis
Kannada Name	: Kodali Soppu
Flowering and Fruiting	: November-February

Description :

- It is a suberect, procumbent or scrambling perennial herb.
- Stems : Up to 2m long.
- Leaves : Opposite, pinnate, lamina elliptic.
- Fruits : Capsule, 5-7 mm long, seeds are 4.5x3 mm.

Uses :

- The plant extract is used to cure cuts and wounds.
- Leaves paste is mixed with the powdered black gram, crushed onion and egg yolk and the mixture is applied topically over the fractured bones.
- Leaves juice is used to treat throat troubles and asthma.
- Dry seeds contain steroids which are used to treat brain disorders.
- The plant is useful to treat swellings and edema.



Species Name	: <i>Blumea eriantha</i>
Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae)
Common Name	: Wool- flower Blumea
Kannada Name	: Jungli Tambaku, Sambrani Gida
Flowering and Fruiting	: November-April

Description :

- It is a perennial herb, grows upto 10-100 cm in height.
- Stem : Cylindrical, divaricately branched, pilosestipitate gland in younger parts.
- Leaves : Radical, petiolate, tapering at base, obovate, 2.18 x 0.6 cm, apex apiculate, margins spinulose-serrate, apical leaves sessile, elliptic-ovate to oblanceolate, all surfaces densely silky-pilose when young, scabrous adaxially with age.
- Flowers : Capitula axillary and terminal, solitary or in clusters, stalk upto 3-5 cm long, glandular, elongated in fruit. Bracts herbaceous, slightly longer than the florets, linear, pubescent abaxially.

Uses :

- Juice of the herb is carminative.
- A warm infusion of leaves is administered as a sudorific while a cold infusion is considered diuretic and emmenagogue.
- The oil possesses significant antibacterial insecticidal and antifungal properties.
- Plant juice is used in catarrhal infection.



Species Name	: <i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>
Family	: Nyctaginaceae
Common Name	: Red Hogweed, Wineflower
Kannada Name	: Adakaputtana Gida, Punarnava
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the year

Description :

- It is a spreading herb, root stout, branches many.
- Leaves : Upto 5 cm, rather thick, in unequal pairs, broadly ovate or somewhat circular, rounded at tip, green and glabrous above, white beneath.
- Flowers : Umbels of 4-10, arranged in panicles, perianth pink, funnel shaped, 5-lobed.

Uses :

- The leaves are edible.
- The roots are largely used in medicine.
- This herb has anti-inflammatory and analgesic properties.
- The roots are used for treatment of various hepatic disorders and internal inflammation.

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Species Name	: <i>Borreria stricta</i> (<i>Spermacoce pusilla</i>)
Family	: Rubiaceae
Common Name	: Shrubby False Buttonwood
Kannada Name	: Madanaganti
Flowering and Fruiting	: June - October

Description :

- It is a fine-stemmed, scrambling shrub that may reach a few meters of lateral extension and 1.2 m in height.
- Stem : Square, herbaceous to semi-woody in their first year, become woody and more round later. The brown stems reach a maximum diameter of about 8 mm, have a solid pith and lack visible annual rings.
- Leaves : Opposite but appearing with two or a cluster of smaller leaves in whorls at the nodes.
- Flowers : Tiny white flowers grow in heads or glomerules in terminal or lateral positions, the terminals continue to grow through the center of the inflorescence so that the fruits develop at nodes in mid-stem.
- Seeds : Ellipsoidal, brown and about 1 mm.

Uses :

- The fresh buds are used for treatment of cuts and wounds.
- Crushed leaves are applied to the affected areas for bone fracture.
- Extract of leaves is antidote for snake and scorpion bites.



Species Name	: <i>Bridelia retusa</i>
Family	: Phyllanthaceae
Common Name	: Spinous Kino Tree
Kannada Name	: Mullu Honne
Flowering and Fruiting	: May - August

Description :

- It is a straggling undershrub, root-stock thick.
- Leaves : 0.85-1.7 cm, ovate, cordate, slightly serrate, leaves are rigid and leathery.
- Flowers : Arranged in axillary fascicles, fascicles on leafless branches appearing as spikes. The fascicles are either unisexual or bisexual, axes densely puberulous, bracts small, acute, flowers stalked, petal-like limbs 4, cut into comb-like segments, capsule lobes round and hairy.
- Fruits : Globose, fleshy sweetish drupe, about the size of a pea, purple-black, seated on a hard enlarged calyx.

Uses :

- The plant is pungent, bitter, heating, useful in lumbago and hemiplegia.
- Bark is good for the removal of urinary concretions.
- Root and bark are valuable astringents.
- The bark is used as a liniment with gingelly oil in rheumatism.
- The bark is antiviral, hypoglycemic and hypotensive.



Species Name	: <i>Butea monosperma</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Flame of forest
Kannada Name	: Muttuga Mara
Flowering and Fruiting	: January-May

Description :

- It is a medium sized, deciduous tree, bole crooked, irregular and young shoots tomentose.
- Bark : Thick, grey in colour, exfoliating in irregular pieces, exudes a red gum (kino) when cut.
- Leaves : Pinnately three foliate, leaflets coriaceous, obtuse and glabrous above when old.
- Flowers : Bright orange-red in colour and racemes densely fascicled.

Uses :

- The flowers are useful in treatment of liver disorders.
- Seeds act as an anthelmintic.
- A red astringent gum (Bengal kino) oozing from the cuts has medicinal properties and used in cases of diarrhoea.
- Leaves are used as plates.
- Bark forms a tanning material.
- Yellow dye from the flowers is insect repellent.



Species Name	: <i>Cadaba fruticosa</i>
Family	: Capparaceae
Common Name	: Indian Cadaba
Kannada Name	: Maragade Gida
Flowering and Fruiting	: November - April

Description :

- It is a climbing shrub, height upto 5m, oval leaves with round tip are arranged alternately on the branches.
- Flowers : Usually in terminal racemes or axillary, solitary.
- Fruits : Nearly cylindrical, leathery, internal tissues surrounding the nearly round seeds are orange coloured.

Uses :

- Leaves are used as poultice (bandage) on sores.
- Decoction of roots & leaves is given to cure urine obstruction and to resume free flow of urination.
- The plant is used in the treatment of syphilis, sores and has antiphlogistic, deobstruent and anthelmintic properties.
- Leaves, crushed and mixed with lime juice cure dysentery.



Species Name	: <i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i> (<i>Guilandina bonduc</i>)
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Bonduc Nut, Fever Nut
Kannada Name	: Gajjaga Kayi
Flowering and Fruiting	: Throughout the year

Description :

- It is a liana with stems upto 15m long with robust pricks.
- Leaves : Alternative, bipinnately compound with 6-11 pairs of pinnae.
- Flowers : Inflorescence a supra-axillary or terminal raceme or panicle, 30-60cm long, densely flowered, bisexual or functionally unisexual, yellow, clawed.
- Fruits : Oblong, inflated pod.
- Seeds : Ovoid 1.5-2 cm in diameter.

Uses :

- Its leaves, bark & roots are used to cure fever, headache and chest pain.
- Decoction of seeds, leaves and roots is taken to treat asthma, complications during menstruation, to avoid miscarriage and as eyedrops to treat internal blood clots in the eye.
- A bitter extract from the seeds is known as "poorman's quinine". It is used to treat malaria.



Species Name	: <i>Calotropis gigantea</i>
Family	: Apocynaceae
Common Name	: Milk Weed, Crown Flower, Swallow Wart
Kannada Name	: Ekkada Gida
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the year

Description :

- It is a spreading, erect, perennial, lactiferous, sacred and medicinal evergreen shrub.
- Bark : Light, yellowish-white in colour, corky, deeply cleft vertically.
- Leaves : Simple, opposite-decussate, sessile, elliptic-oblong, cordate, smooth, thick, waxy with amplexicule base, glaucous green above and cottony under side.
- Flowers : Purplish in colour, flower buds ovoid.

Uses :

- Latex is used for curing ring worm and *Tinea versicolor* infections.
- The leaves are useful in the treatment of paralysis, swellings and painful joints.
- Flowers are used in treating asthma, tumors, liver diseases and rat bites.



Species Name	: <i>Calotropis procera</i>
Family	: Apocynaceae
Common Name	: Rubber Bush, Apple of Sodom, French Cotton
Kannada Name	: Bili Ekkada Gida
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the year

Description :

- It is a spreading shrub or a small tree, 1-4 m, oozing copious milky sap when cut or broken.
- Leaves : Opposite, grey-green, broadly elliptic but varying between ovate and obovate, large up to 15 cm long and 10 cm broad with a pointed tip, two rounded basal lobes and no leaf stalk.
- Flowers : Waxy white, petals 5, purple-tipped inside and with a central purplish crown, carried in stalked clusters at the ends of the branches.
- Fruits : Grey-green, inflated, 8-12 cm long, containing numerous seeds with tufts of long silky hairs at one end.

Uses :

- The bark and leaves are used for the treatment of leprosy and asthma respectively .
- An infusion of bark powder is used in the treatment of leprosy and elephantiasis.
- The extremely poisonous roots are used in the treatment of snakebites.
- The leaves are used for the treatment of asthma.



Species Name	: <i>Canavalia gladiata</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Sword Bean
Kannada Name	: Tamate Balli, Tumbekonti
Flowering and Fruiting	: June - September

Description :

- It is a climbing herbaceous plant that can grow upto 10m tall.
- Leaves : Compound leaves, 3 ovate leaflets.
- Flowers : Inflorescence is raceme, consisting of 10-20 flowers which are white or light purple.
- Fruits : Pods, sword-shaped, and grow about 20-35cm long and 3-6 cm wide. Each pod contains many reddish seeds.

Uses :

- Seeds have antioxidant properties.
- Young leaves, pods and stems can be eaten fresh, steamed or boiled. Mature or dried seeds contain toxic protein hence they are usually boiled in two or three changes of water and the tough seed coats are removed. They are for pregnant women.
- Urease is extracted from the seed. It is used in clinical laboratories for the in-vitro determination of urea in human blood.
- It is used for the treatment of athlete foot and acne.



Species Name	: <i>Canthium parviflorum</i> (<i>Canthium coromandelicum</i>)
Family	: Rubiaceae
Common Name	: Coramandel Canthium
Kannada Name	: Kare Mullu
Flowering and Fruiting	: July - August

Description :

- It is a thorny shrub, branches stiff, spreading.
- Bark : 1-3cm, grey, deeply cleft with vertical fissures, wood grey hard.
- Leaves : 1.3-5cm, elliptic, obovate or orbicular, glabrous, tip small, points long cuspidate.
- Flowers : 4-merous, yellowish in many folds, peduncled cymes, drupe edible, yellow.

Uses :

- Root bark and leaves are used in dysentery and flux.
- Plant extract is used in treatment of diabetes.
- Decoction of leaves is applied wounds for quick wound healing in animals.



Species Name	: <i>Capparis decidua</i>
Family	: Capparaceae
Common Name	: Bare Caper, Leafless Caper-Bush
Kannada Name	: Uppina Gida, Karee, Chippuri
Flowering and Fruiting	: December - April

Description :

- It is a bushy shrub in dense tufts, 4-5m tall or occasionally a small tree with many green vine-like, apparently leafless branches, hanging in bundles.
- Bark : Turns whitish-grey colour with age but most branches and twigs are a glossy dark green.
- Leaves : Very minute 2mm long with a very short life span on young shoots, so that the plant looks leafless.
- Flowers : Pink, red-veined, in small groups along the leafless shoots.
- Fruits : Small, many seeded ovoid or sub-globulous, slightly mucronate pink, berry of the size and shape of a cherry, becomes blackish when dry.

Uses :

- The very bitter roots are listed in the Indian pharmacopoeia and the root bark is used to cure swollen joints.
- It is Diaphoretic, alexiteric. Used in cough, asthma, biliousness, cardiac troubles, constipation, stomach disorders, worm infestation, dyspnoea, general debility etc.



Species Name	: <i>Capparis divaricata</i>
Family	: Capparaceae
Common Name	: Spreading Caper, Caper Bush
Kannada Name	: Thottala Kaigida
Flowering and Fruiting	: June - September

Description :

- It is a bushy shrub to a small tree with spreading branches.
- Bark : Very rough, brown, deeply cleft, 1cm thick. Leaves are linear or elliptic-lanceshaped, 1.5-3cm long, 0.25-1cm wide, on short stalks, thick, leathery.
- Flowers : Yellow- green, 4-6 cm across, on 1.2-2.5 cm long stalks. Sepals are 4, ovate, petals are oblong, round at the tip, velvety. The center has a mass of 3 cm long stamens which is characteristic of all capers.
- Fruits : 2-3 cm in diameter, nearly round, 5-6 cm ribbed, tubercled.

Uses :

- The fruits, roots and seeds are used as antirheumatic, tonic, expectorant, antispasmodic and analgesic agents.



Species Name	: <i>Capparis grandis</i>
Family	: Capparaceae
Common Name	: Tree Caper, Grand Caper
Kannada Name	: Thottalu Mullina Gida
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the year

Description :

- It is a small tree with branchlets densely woolly.
- Leaves : 4-6 x 3-4cm, elliptic, ovate to obovate, woolly on both sides.
- Flowers : Borne in corymbs at branch-ends, lower with leaves, upper with small bracts, up to 2 cm across, white, fragrant, petals up to 1.3 cm long, numerous stamens protrude out.
- Fruits : Berry upto 2.5 cm across, spherical.

Uses :

- Fresh leaves are cooked and consumed as vegetable soup to treat skin eruptions.
- Fresh leaves are crushed and the pulp is applied to insect bites.



Species Name	: <i>Capparis sepia</i>
Family	: Capparaceae
Common Name	: Indian Caper, Wild Caper Bush
Kannada Name	: Ippi, Kadu Kathari
Flowering and Fruiting	: December-April

Description :

- It is a woody vine growing from 1.5-3 meters in height. Young branches are hairy, spines are short, sharp & curved.
- Leaves : Oblong-ovate to elliptic-ovate.
- Flowers : Grouped 5 to 15 in axillary and terminal sessile or short-peduncled umbels with the slender pedicles, 1 to 1.5 cm long.
- Fruits : Round, 8-10 mm in diameter, nearly black when mature and one seeded.

Uses :

- Used as febrifuge, alterative and toxic.
- It is also used for skin diseases.
- It is used as blood purifier, stomachic, tonic and appetizer.
- Leaves are used to treat eczema, dandruff and reduce body heat.
- Flowers, leaves and roots are used in cough and toxemia.



Species Name	: <i>Capparis zeylanica</i>
Family	: Capparaceae
Common Name	: Ceylon Caper
Kannada Name	: Mullukattari
Flowering and Fruiting	: March-July

Description :

- It is a large shrub, usually 2-5 m high. Thick stems have many climbing and drooping branches.
- Leaves : Alternately arranged, elliptic, 3-6 cm long with rounded base and short stalk.
- Flowers : Spreading spray of pink-white stamens, 4-5 cm across and appear solitary in leaf axils. The flowers turn dark pink while fading.

Uses :

- Leaves are used as cataplasm for boils, swelling and haemorrhoids.
- Decoction of root-bark is used for vomiting and improving the appetite. Leaves are also used to improve the appetite.
- Bark is used to treat cholera.
- Leaves are used as counter-irritant.
- Crushed roots are applied to sores and the root bark is used as a stomachic.



Species Name	: <i>Caralluma adscendens</i>
Family	: Apocynaceae
Common Name	: Caralluma
Kannada Name	: Mangana Kodu
Flowering and Fruiting	: November-May

Description :

- It is a small succulent herb, upto 70cm in height.
- Flowers : Solitary or terminal racemes, brown to dark purple.
- Fruits : Oblong-linear follicle, apically beaked, oblong, ovate.
- Branchlets obtusely angled, tapering at apex, latex watery.

Uses :

- The latex obtained from heated stems is used as ear drops to treat ear infections.
- The crushed aerial parts combined with the leaves of *Ozora insignis*, are used in the treatment of cough.
- A decoction of the stems is given to stop vomiting and to treat epilepsy.
- The dried plants acts as a suppressant to reduce weight.



Species Name	: <i>Caralluma umbellata</i> (<i>Boucerosia umbellata</i>)
Family	: Apocynaceae
Common Name	: Umbelled Caralluma
Kannada Name	: Hucchu Bangte, Molanakodu
Flowering and Fruiting	: March-April

Description :

- It is an erect succulent herb with stems and branches angled with watery latex.
- Leaves : Borne along the angles which fall and leave scars. Leaves are asymmetric, long-pointed with narrowed base.
- Flowers : Foul smelling, borne in terminal umbel, purple with cross stripes.
- Fruits : Cylindrical seedpod, green with small dark spots, hooked at apex, paired. Seeds are flattened, broadly margined with silky white hairs.

Uses :

- The medicinal properties includes anti-inflammatory, anti-ulcer, anti-diabetic, carminative, febrifugal, anti-pyretic and anti-oxidant effects.
- Plants have antibacterial, antihyperglycemic and antinociceptive activity.



Species Name	: <i>Cardiospermum canescens</i> (<i>Cardiospermum corundum</i>)
Family	: Sapindaceae
Common Name	: Balloon Plant
Kannada Name	: Dodda Bekkina Budde Balli
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the year

Description :

- It is a climbing herb with wiry stems.
- Leaves : Alternate, biternate, pubescent leaflets 2.5-5x1-3.5cm, ovate-lanceolate, deeply incised, obtuse, end one mucronate.
- Flowers : 3-5mm across, white, in axillary corymbose racemes, the lowest pair of pedicels transformed into spiral tendrils. Sepals 4, concave, petals 4 in two pairs, disk of 2 glands opposite to 2 lower petals.
- Fruits : Inflated trigonous capsules. Capsule globose, not winged.
- Seeds : Black with a small orbicular white hilum.

Uses :

- Leaves are used to treat for dysentery and rheumatoid arthritis.
- The leaves extract is used to reduce body pain.



Species Name	: <i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>
Family	: Sapindaceae
Common Name	: Ballon Vine
Kannada Name	: Agni Balli
Flowering and Fruiting	: July-August

Description :

- It is a tendril climber with wiry stems, tendrils are modifications of terminal flowers.
- Leaves : Alternate, biternate, leaflets 1.3-2.5cm, deeply cut into segments, acuminate, glabrous, coarsely dentate.
- Flowers : Small, white, irregular, polygamo-dioecious.

Uses :

- Plant has medicinal value for rheumatic complaints.
- Leaves are used for washing hair.
- Leaves are also used for treatment of snake bite, ear ache and skin diseases.



Species Name	: <i>Carissa spinarum</i>
Family	: Apocynaceae
Common Name	: Conkerberry or Bush Plum
Kannada Name	: Gundala Mara, Kavali Hoovu
Flowering and Fruiting	: April-September

Description :

- It is an erect thorny shrub with forked branches, 2-3 meters in height, wood very hard, bark light brown to green.
- Leaves : Ovate, 4-5 cm long, 2.5 cm broad, leathery, pinnate.
- Flowers : Short-stalked, sweetly scented, bisexual, complete, bracteate, cyclic, colour varying between white & camellia rose.
- Fruits : An ovoid berry, 9mm in length, 6mm in diameter.

Uses :

- It is used to kill intestinal worms.
- It is a strong purgative.
- It is used to treat rheumatism.
- Extract of this plant is used as Cardio-tonic.



Species Name	: <i>Cascabela thevetia</i> (<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>)
Family	: Apocynaceae
Common Name	: Lucky Nut Tree, Yellow Oleander
Kannada Name	: Gouri Pushpa, Kaadu Kaasi Kanigalu
Flowering and Fruiting	: June-October

Description :

- It is a large spreading shrub that usually grows up to 2.5-3.5 m tall.
- Leaves : Linear, closely spaced and spirally arranged along the stem.
- Flowers : Large, yellow, funnel-shaped, sweetly scented, they last only for one day, opening in the morning and closing in the afternoon.
- Fruits : Initially green but turns black, soft and juicy like a plum at maturity, triangular and contains a stone with 2 kernels.

Uses :

- It is poisonous if consumed alone, however it is considered effective in treatment of eye infections, fever, leprosy etc .
- Bark preparations are used for fever, burns, ringworm and rashes .
- Bark and seeds are used as a purgative and heart tonic.
- The extract from crushed leaves is mixed with water and cooked with olive oil until all of the water evaporates, the resulting oil is used to treat joint aches and pains .
- The extract from crushed flowers is mixed with water and cooked with olive oil until all of the water evaporates, the resulting oil is used to treat rashes & other skin disorders.



Species Name	: <i>Casearia esculenta</i>
Family	: Salicaceae
Common Name	: Wild Cowrie Fruit
Kannada Name	: Allehaniche, Dodda Haniche, Saptarangi Beru
Flowering and Fruiting	: September - February

Description :

- It is a small tree up to 6 mts.
- Leaves : Shining and glabrous, ovate, elliptic, rounded or narrowed at base.
- Flowers : Axillary, yellow, petals imbricate, glabrous, staminodes pilose at tip.
- Fruits : Capsule with red aril.

Uses :

- The roots are astringent, cathartic and promote the action of the liver.
- A decoction of the roots is used in the treatment of diabetes. It has a great reputation as a remedy for hepatic enlargements where it removes the feeling of weight and tension in the hepatic region and acts as a gentle aperient upon the bowels.
- A decoction or paste of the roots is used externally in the treatment of piles.
- The bark contains tannins and cathartic acid.



Species Name	: <i>Cassia italica</i> (<i>Senna italica</i>)
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Italian Cassia, Port Royal senna
Kannada Name	: Neladavare
Flowering and Fruiting	: November - June

Description :

- It is a deciduous, perennial herb or shrub up to 60 cm tall.
- Stems : Solid, usually less than 2 m tall.
- Leaves : Compound with pinnate venation, 4-6 leaflets per leaf, arranged spirally and alternately.
- Flowers : Petals usually yellow or orange in colour up to 13 mm long and obovate shape.
- Fruits : Oblong or ellipsoidal, strongly curved, sickle shaped, bent or lunate shaped. Seeds are olive green or black colour.

Uses :

- The leaves, pods and mature seeds are used as a decoction or maceration to cure stomach complaints, fever, jaundice, venereal diseases and biliousness.
- The leaves either fresh or dried and pulverized are used externally as a dressing for skin problems such as burns and ulcers.
- The boiled roots are used externally as a wound dressing.



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Species Name	: <i>Cassia absus</i> (<i>Chamaecrista absus</i>)
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Jasmeejaz Chaksu
Kannada Name	: Chuksu, Adavihuli, Kaadu Huruli
Flowering and Fruiting	: November - June

Description :

- It is an erect or procumbent, much-branched annual or short-lived perennial.
- Leaves : Obliquely elliptic or obovate, 1-4.5 x 0.8-3 cm.
- Flowers : Racemes, 1-13 cm long with few to numerous small flowers. Sepals obtuse. Petals yellow to red or occasionally white, 5-7 mm long. Stamens 5, subequal.
- Seeds : Brown to black, glossy, ovate or subrhombic, compressed, 4-5.5 x 3.4-4.5 mm.

Uses :

- Used externally as a paste or collyrium in eye diseases like netra abishynda (conjunctivitis), trachoma, chronic dacryocystitis.
- Externally used as paste for wound healing, skin diseases like ringworm.
- Used in the form of decoction to treat diseases like irritable bowel syndrome, diarrhoea with blood.
- Used internally in the form of kashaya to stop internal bleeding
- Soaked seed powder in a dose of 1-2 grams is administered for the treatment of hyper tension.



Species Name	: <i>Cassia auriculata</i> (<i>Senna auriculata</i>)
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Tanner's Cassia
Kannada Name	: Tangedi
Flowering and Fruiting	: January-April

Description :

- It is a branched shrub growing up to 1-1.5 m in height with smooth reddish brown bark.
- Leaves : 8-10 cm long pinnate leaves with 8-12 pairs of leaflets, each 2-3 cm long.
- Flowers : Bright yellow, 4-5 cm across, upper three stamens are reduced to stamenoides.
- Fruits : 7-12 cm long flat brown pods.

Uses :

- The roots are used in a decoction for fevers, diabetes, diseases of the urinary system and constipation.
- Flowers, leaves, stems, roots and unripe fruits are used for treatment of diabetes, eye infections, joint and muscle pain, constipation, jaundice and urinary tract disorders.



Species Name	: <i>Cassia fistula</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Indian Laburnum, Amaltas
Kannada Name	: Kakke
Flowering and Fruiting	: January-April

Description :

- It is a small to medium sized, fast growing deciduous tree, growing upto 10-20 m tall.
- Bark : Pale grey in colour, smooth and slender when young, dark brown, rough when old.
- Leaves : Deciduous, long, and pinnate with 3-8 pairs of ovate leaflets.
- Flowers : Brilliant golden yellow in colour with long pendulous racemes.

Uses :

- Wood is excellent for posts, cabinet works, carts, mortars and agricultural implements.
- Bark is used for tanning and dyeing.
- Roots are used for burning sensations, leprosy, skin diseases, malaria and ulcers.
- Fruits are used for abdominal pain and heart diseases.
- Planted in avenues and gardens for its ornamental flowers.



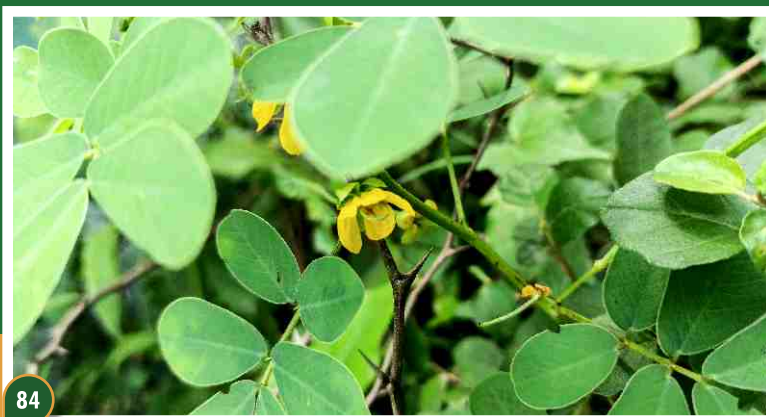
Species Name	: <i>Cassia mimosoides</i> (<i>Chamaecrista mimosoides</i>)
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Feather-leaved Cassia, Fish-bone Cassia
Kannada Name	: Nela baage
Flowering and Fruiting	: January-April

Description :

- It is an erect legume, up to 1.5 m in height, usually annual
- Stems : Woody above ground level, variable, usually puberulent with short curved hairs
- Leaves : Compound, linear to linear-oblong, more or less parallel-sided, 0.6-10 cm × 0.4-1.5 cm with 16-76 pairs of oblong leaflets.
- Flowers : Inflorescence one-to three-flowered, yellow, five-petalled, obovate, 4 to 13 mm long, 2 to 9 mm wide.

Uses :

- Roots are used to cure diarrhoea and facial eruptions.
- The roots are used in the treatment of dysentery and stomach pains.



Species Name	: <i>Cassia obtusifolia</i> (<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>)
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Sicklepod
Kannada Name	: Sanna Kakke
Flowering and Fruiting	: January-April

Description :

- It is a short-lived undershrub growing up to 2.5 m in height.
- Stems : Numerous, branched, sprawling, 1.5-2 m long, velvet-hairy when young but become hairless with age.
- Leaves : Compound, borne on relatively short stalks, 1.5-2.0 cm long.
- Flowers : Yellow, 1.0-1.5 cm across, borne on stalks, 7-28 mm long.
- Fruits : Slender, strongly curved downwards pod, 6-18 cm long and 2-6 mm wide, cylindrical in cross-section slightly flattened or four-angled.

Uses :

- The leaves are anthelmintic, laxative and poultice, used to rid the body of parasites and as treatment against vomiting and stomach-ache.
- The seeds are edible.
- Seeds combined with leaf decoction is applied to treat conjunctivitis.



Species Name	: <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> (<i>Senna occidentalis</i>)
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Coffee Senna
Kannada Name	: Kolthogache
Flowering and Fruiting	: January-April

Description :

- It is an erect tropical annual herb.
- Leaves : Leathery, compound, growing up to 180 cm.
- Fruits : Pods, dark brown and curved slightly upward
- Seeds : Olive brown and flattened on both ends.

Uses :

- Paste of seeds and leaves is applied externally in skin diseases.
- The seed is bitter and purgative. It is also used as a diuretic, liver detoxifier and hepato-tonic (balances and strengthens the liver).
- Decoction of seeds is used to treat whooping cough and convulsions.
- The seeds are roasted and made into a coffee-like drink.



Species Name	: <i>Cassia sophera</i> (<i>Senna sophera</i>)
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Senna Sophera
Kannada Name	: Alemuruga, Kasamarda
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through Out the Year

Description :

- It is a undershrub with alternate compound leaves, leaflets linear and pointed.
- Flowers : 2.5cm across, on a few flowered inflorescence, axillary, short, corymbose racemes, yellow.
- Fruits : A pod, Cylindrical, brown when mature.
- Seeds : Many, compressed, brown.

Uses :

- Leaves are consumed as vegetable.
- A variety of Caterpillars feed on this plant.
- It is a preferred food plant of emigrant butterflies.
- Bark, leaves and seeds are used in traditional medicine for stomach diseases.



Species Name	: <i>Cassia tora</i> (<i>Senna tora</i>)
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Foetid Cassia, Coffee Pod
Kannada Name	: Chagache
Flowering and Fruiting	: July-September Fruits Ripe in Early Winter.

Description :

- It is a herbaceous, annual foetid herb, 30-90 cm tall.
- Leaves : Alternative pinnate, leaflets mostly with three opposite pairs that are obovate in shape with a rounded tip, 3-4.5 centimeters long. The stems have distinct smelling foliage when young.
- Flowers : Pairs in axils of leaves with five pale yellow petals, stamens are of unequal length.

Uses :

- Roots are used for curing snakebite.
- The extract of leaves has anti-bacterial properties.
- Seeds are laxatives, expectorants and ophthalmics.
- It is an excellent source of cooling down the body.
- Seeds have the capacity to cure photophobia or light intolerance.

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Species Name	: <i>Cassine glauca</i>
Family	: Celastraceae
Common Name	: Ceylon Tea
Kannada Name	: Kannurmara, Mookarki
Flowering and Fruiting	: March-November

Description :

- It is a shrubby plant.
- Bark : Rough, finely fissured and cracked, brown greyish-coloured.
- Leaves : Grow opposite or sub-opposite on the stem.
- Flowers : Grouped in axillary and terminal cymes, 5-merous.
- Fruits : Dry and oblong-obovate drupe, green, 1-1.5 cm long and 0.8-1 cm wide with the dry persistent style at the apex.

Uses :

- Decoction of leaves, bark and seeds are poisonous.
- The paste of bark is taken orally to treat snakebite and also rubbed over the affected parts.
- The fresh extract of stem bark and leaves is applied on cuts and wounds.
- The stem and leaves juice is dropped into nose to cure headache.
- The roots are astringent and used to treat dysentery.



Species Name	: <i>Catharanthus pusillus</i>
Family	: Apocynaceae
Common Name	: Tiny Periwinkle, Tiny Vinca
Kannada Name	: Bili Kaasi Kanigalu
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the Year

Description :

- It is a small, erect, annual herb with several spreading branches.
- Stem : Quadrangular with milky latex.
- Leaves : Simple, opposite, lanceolate with a pointed tip.
- Flowers : Spreading and wheel-shaped.
- Fruits : A pair of long, slender, cylindrical follicles.

Uses :

- It is widely used as herbal medicine against diabetes.
- It has medicinal properties like anti-microbial, anti-cancerous and anti-oxidant.



Species Name	: <i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Family	: Apocynaceae
Common Name	: Periwinkle
Kannada Name	: Nithyapushpa
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the year

Description :

- It is an erect, bushy, evergreen perennial herb.
- Leaves : Simple, opposite, oval to oblong, 2.5-9cm long and 1-3.5cm broad, glossy green, hairless with a pale midrib and a short petiole 1-1.8cm long.
- Flowers : White to dark pink in colour with a darker red center and basal tube 2.5-3cm long and corolla 2-5cm diameter.

Uses :

- Plant extract is used to treat numerous diseases including diabetes, malaria, skin cancer, lymph cancer, breast cancer and Hodgkin's disease.
- It is well known as an oral hypoglycaemic agent and considered to be depurative, diaphoretic, diuretic, emetic, purgative and vermifuge.
- A decoction is taken to treat hypertension, asthma, menstrual irregularities, chronic constipation, diarrhoea, indigestion, dyspepsia, malaria, dengue fever, diabetes, cancer and skin diseases.



Species Name	: <i>Celastrus paniculatus</i>
Family	: Celastraceae
Common Name	: Black oil plant
Kannada Name	: Karigonne, Kangili Balli, Jotishmati
Flowering and Fruiting	: November - May

Description :

- It is a large, climbing shrub.
- Bark : Yellow in colour, thin, corky and fibrous.
- Leaves : Alternate, obovate, crenulate, base rounded, margin toothed with rounded teeth and hairless.
- Flowers : Unisexual, greenish white in colour, collected in terminal peniculate cymes.

Uses :

- Stem bark is used as an abortifacient and brain tonic.
- It is also used to stimulate the intellect and sharpen memory.
- Leaf sap is a good antidote for opium poisoning.

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Species Name	: <i>Celosia argentea</i>
Family	: Amaranthaceae
Common Name	: Silver Cockscomb, White Cockscomb
Kannada Name	: Anne Soppu, Hanne Soppu
Flowering and Fruiting	: October - April

Description :

- It is an erect, branching plant, 60-75cm tall.
- Leaves : Narrow-elliptic or lance-shaped, strongly veined, 5-15cm long.
- Flowers : Hundreds, tiny, dense spikes of silver-white flowers which stands above the foliage, 10-13cm flower spikes are arranged on 60cm stems. Slender, cylindrical pink or rose flower heads have a metallic sheen.

Uses :

- The flowers and seeds are astringent, haemostatic, ophthalmic, parasiticide and poultice.
- Used in the treatment of bloody stool, haemorrhoid bleeding, uterine bleeding, leucorrhoea and dysentery.
- Leaves are used in the treatment of infected sores, wounds and skin eruptions.
- The whole plant is used as an antidote for snakebites.
- The roots are used in the treatment of colic, gonorrhoea and eczema.



Species Name	: <i>Centella asiatica</i>
Family	: Apiaceae
Common Name	: Indian Penny-wort, Gotukola, Pohekula
Kannada Name	: Vondelga
Flowering and Fruiting	: May – December

Description :

- It is a slender plant with creeping stolons, green to reddish-green in colour, connecting plants to each other, long-stalked, round apices which have smooth texture with palmately netted veins. The rootstock consists of rhizomes growing vertically down, creamish in colour and covered with root hairs.
- Leaves : Borne on pericladial petioles, around 2 cm.
- Flowers : White or pinkish to red in colour, borne in small, rounded bunches (umbels) near the surface of the soil.

Uses :

- It is used to treat various disorders and minor wounds. Contact dermatitis and skin irritation get cured from topical application. Headaches, nausea, and drowsiness may occur from internal use.
- The herb may have adverse effects on liver function when over used.



Species Name	: <i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i>
Family	: Rutaceae
Common Name	: Ceylon Satinwood, East Indian Satinwood
Kannada Name	: Bittulla, Huragalu Mara, Hurihuli
Flowering and Fruiting	: April- January

Description :

- It is a medium-sized deciduous tree growing to 15-20 m tall with thick, slightly corky bark. The wood is golden colour with a reflective sheen.
- Leaves : Alternately arranged, 15-22 cm long.
- Flowers : Small, creamy-white, panicles 10-20 cm long.
- Due to its high quality timber, the tree has been over exploited in the wild and has been listed as 'Vulnerable' in the IUCN Red list of threatened species.

Uses :

- The crushed leaves are applied externally to treat wounds, snakebites and rheumatism
- A paste of the leaves and roots is prescribed to treat headache and applied to the forehead as a balm for the same purpose
- The root bark in milk is drunk to treat impotence.



Species Name	: <i>Chrozophora plicata</i>
Family	: Euphorbiaceae
Common Name	: Betha, Okharad, Unhali
Kannada Name	: Linga Menasu
Flowering and Fruiting	: Almost Throught the year

Description :

- It is a deep rooted herb, diffusely branched from the base, prostrate or procumbent.
- Stem : Clothed with stipitate, stellate, silvery hairs.
- Leaves : 1.8-3.5 x 1.6-3.0 cm, dark purplish-brown, glandular at base, pubescent above, densely stellate, wooly beneath.
- Flowers : Unisexual, borne in few flowered axillary racemes, bracts linear, 5-6mm long.
- Fruits : Capsule, stellate wooly with silvary scales.

Uses :

- Ash of roots is given to children for treating coughs.
- Seeds are purgative and leaves are depurative.
- The ash of roots is given early in the morning daily with warm cow milk in asthma.



Species Name	: <i>Cissus vitiginea</i>
Family	: Vitaceae
Common Name	: South Indian Treebine
Kannada Name	: Kadu Drakshi
Flowering and Fruiting	: June-November

Description :

- It is a climbing or trailing shrub, grey-tomentose with tendrils stout, underbranched.
- Leaves : 5-12.7 cm, long, roundish-ovate, 3-5 lobed, irregularly toothed, soft hairy beneath.
- Flowers : Branched cymes.
- Fruits : Berry, blue, 0.95 cm dia.

Uses :

- Paste of this plant is used as bone setter.
- Useful to cure wounds, diabetes, cardiovascular illness, cancer, bone diseases and arthritis.



Species Name	: <i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>
Family	: Vitaceae
Common Name	: Bonesetter
Kannada Name	: Mangaravalli, Asthi samhara, Sunduballi
Flowering and Fruiting	: June-September

Description :

- It is a climbing shrub tendrils leaf-opposed, branched.
- Stems : Fleshy, 4-angled, constricted at nodes, old parts leafless.
- Leaves : 2.5-5cm, long, broadly ovate, serrate, cordate at base.
- Flowers : Umbellate cymes, red.

Uses :

- Stem is used as a vegetable and medicine.
- The pulped stem is prescribed for asthma, amenorrhoea, haemorrhoids and bone density loss.
- The powdered dry roots are used for treating indigestion.
- The leaves or young stems are analgesic and also speed up the rate of healing.



Species Name	: <i>Citrullus colocynthis</i>
Family	: Cucurbitaceae
Common Name	: Bitter Apple, Colocynth, Bitter Cucumber, Vine of Sodom
Kannada Name	: Hamekkae, Havu-mekki-kayi
Flowering and Fruiting	: May- September

Description :

- It is an annual plant resembling the common watermelon, stems herbaceous and beset with rough hairs.
- Leaves : On long stalks, alternately arranged, triangular, variously undulating, blunt, hairy, a fine green on upper surface, rough and pale on the underside.
- Flowers : Yellow, appearing singly at axils of leaves.
- Fruits : Round, size of an orange, yellow and smooth, when ripe contains within a hard leathery rind, a white spongy pulp enclosing numerous ovate compressed white or brownish seeds.

Uses :

- It is a powerful drastic hydragogue, cathartic when given in large doses, causing bloody discharges and dangerous inflammation of the bowels. Death has resulted from a dose of 1 ½ teaspoonsful of the powder. It is seldom prescribed alone.
- Severe pain is caused if the powdered drug is applied to the nostrils, nauseous, bitter taste and given in mixture form with the tinctures of podophylum and belladonna.
- Fruits when broken in small pieces are useful for keeping insects away from furs, woollens etc.



Species Name	: <i>Cleome chelidonii</i> (<i>Corynandra chelidonii</i>)
Family	: Cleomaceae
Common Name	: Celandine Spider Flower
Kannada Name	: Heti
Flowering and Fruiting	: January-March

Description :

- It is a annual herb, growing up to 50 cm tall.
- Leaves : 1- 3 foliate at the top and 5- 7 foliate at the base. Leaflets obovate, middle one 2-3 cm long, 0.5-1.5 cm wide, lateral ones 0.8-1 cm long.
- Flowers : 4, rose colored, big mass of over 100 stamens in the center.
- Fruits : Capsule, hairless.

Uses :

- The heated sap from the leaves is dropped into the ear to cure infections.
- An infusion of the whole plant is used as a remedy for skin complaints.
- The root is used as an anthelmintic.
- Seeds are used in making local curries.



Species Name	: <i>Cleome felina</i> (<i>Corynanthra felina</i>)
Family	: Cleomaceae
Common Name	: Cat spider Flower
Kannada Name	: Adavi Saasive
Flowering and Fruiting	: May - November

Description :

- It is a prostrate herb, up to 50 cm long, branchlets radiating, ascending.
- Leaves : Apically simple, basally 3-foliate, leaflets obovate.
- Flowers : Racemes 5.5 cm long, 1.5 cm across, sepals 4, linear or lanceshaped, 5 x 0.5 mm, petals 4, obovate, 7 x 2.5 mm, velvet-hairy, stamens 20-25.
- Seeds : Many, 1.5 mm across.

Uses :

- Plant is an astringent and mixed with milk and sugar and employed in epistaxis (nosebleed).
- Fruits are used to treat leprosy, fever, asthma, bronchitis, and jaundice.
- Fruits possess mast cell-stabilizing, antianaphylactic and antihistaminic potential.
- Roots are used to treat osteoarthritis and joint pain. A paste made of leaves is applied to the skin to treat scabies.



Species Name	: <i>Cleome monophylla</i>
Family	: Cleomaceae
Common Name	: Spindle Pod
Kannada Name	: Menasinakase, Koli - Kaalinagida
Flowering and Fruiting	: February - August

Description :

- It is an erect annual herb, up to 40 cm in height.
- Stem : Glandular, velvet-hairy, branched, angled & striped.
- Leaves : Simple, 1.5-5x1-2.5 cm, ovate-oblong, or linear-lance shaped, base flat, margins fringed with hairs, tip pointed, leaf-stalk up to 3.5 cm long.
- Flower : Stalk up to 8 mm long, glandular, velvet-hairy. Sepals 3-4 mm long, linear, tapering. Petals pink or light purple, base clawed, tip rounded.
- Seeds : 2 mm across, ridged, dark brown.

Uses :

- The seeds and leaves of this plant are used, with adding *Gynandropsis pentaphylla* to make the Ayurvedic drug called 'hurhur' which is used in ulcers, boils, wounds and prevent the formation of pus.
- The roots are chewed in the morning and evening as a treatment for cough.
- The pounded root are put on the lips to restore consciousness, in a unconscious condition.



Species Name	: <i>Cleome viscosa</i> (<i>Corynandra viscosa</i>)
Family	: Cleomaceae
Common Name	: Asian spider Flower, Cleome, Tickweed
Kannada Name	: Nayi Sasuve
Flowering and Fruiting	: February - August

Description :

- It is a tall annual herb up to 1m in height, more or less hairy with glandular hairs.
- Leaves : Digitately compound with 3-5 leaflets. Leaflets obovate, elliptic-oblong, variable in size, often 2-4 cm long, 1.5-2.5 cm broad, middle one largest.
- Flowers : 10-15 mm across, whitish or yellowish, pedicels 6-20 mm long, bracts foliaceous. Sepals oblong-lanceolate, 3-4 mm long, 1-2 mm wide, glandular-pubescent.
- Fruits : 30-75 mm long, 3-5 mm broad, linear-oblong, erect, obliquely striated, tapering at both ends, glandular-pubescent, slender, style 2-5 mm long
- Seeds : Many, 1-1.4 mm in diameter, glabrous with longitudinal striations and transverse ridges, dark brown.

Uses :

- The leaves are diaphoretic, rubefacient and vesicant. Used as an external application to wounds and ulcers.
- The juice of the leaves is used to relieve ear-ache.
- The seeds are anthelmintic and carminative.



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Species Name	: <i>Clerodendrum phlomidis</i>
Family	: Lamiaceae
Common Name	: Arni
Kannada Name	: Taggigida
Flowering and Fruiting	: August - February

Description :

- It is a common shrub of arid plains and low hills, 1.5-3 m tall, stem ashy-grey, branches velvety.
- Leaves : Opposite, deltoid, ovate, obtuse or acute, crenate, dentate, hairy below, wavy.
- Flowers : Axillary cymes, small, dichotomous axillary cymes forming a rounded terminal panicle, fragrant, bracts small, leafy, lanceolate.
- Fruits : Drupe, obovoid, 4-lobed with one pyrene in each lobe.

Uses :

- Root is bitter tonic and given in convalescence of measles.
- Juice of leaves is alterative and given in neglected syphilitic complaints.
- The roots are given as a demulcent in gonorrhoea and decoction of the plant is considered as an alterative. It helps to cure stomach troubles and swellings in cattle.



Species Name	: <i>Clerodendrum serratum</i> (<i>Rothea serrata</i>)
Family	: Lamiaceae
Common Name	: Turk's turban moon, Blue glory, Beethe killer
Kannada Name	: Bharangi, Gontubharangi
Flowering and Fruiting	: March - August

Description :

- It is a perennial woody shrub with blunt quadrangular stems.
- Leaves : Three at node, oval in shape with sharp thorns which are pulpy and oily.
- Flowers : Grow in bunches, slightly fragrant and pale blue pinkish in colour.
- Fruits : Appear in group of 16, after ripening colour changes to purple-black.

Uses :

- It is used to cure common cold, cough, tuberculosis, asthma, chronic respiratory disorders and their underlying symptoms.
- Paste of leaves is used in lymphadenopathy.
- Root of this herb is used to treat jaundice and various disorders associated with liver.
- Paste of roots, when applied on forehead, relieves headaches.



Species Name	: <i>Clitoria ternatea</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Butterfly Pea, Blue Pea, Blue Vine, Pigeon Wings
Kannada Name	: Girikarnike, Aparajite, Shankapushpa
Flowering and Fruiting	: March - September

Description :

- It is a slender climbing legume with short, soft hairs on the stem, deep roots and ornamental flowers.
- Leaves : Stalked, alternately-arranged, pinnate with 5-7 elliptic or ovate leaflets, 2.5-5 cm long. Each leaflet is thinly papery or membranous and measuring 2.5-5 cm long and 1.5-3.5 cm wide.
- Flowers : Solitary, bloom in colors ranging from white to pink to light or dark blue, funnel-shaped, 4 cm × 3 cm, single or paired, standard obovate, notched or rounded at apex, blue with yellow base or entirely white.
- Fruits : Linear-oblong pods, 5-11 cm long and 0.7-1 cm wide with a long pointed tip.

Uses :

- The flowers are mixed with water in a preparation used to treat eye problems.
- The powdered, ripe seeds are aperient and purgative. The roots are bitter, powerfully cathartic, diuretic and purgative.
- The rootbark is diuretic and laxative. The plant is used in the treatment of snakebite.



Species Name	: <i>Coccinia grandis</i>
Family	: Cucurbitaceae
Common Name	: Ivy gourd, Scarlet Gourd, Tindora
Kannada Name	: Tondikayi
Flowering and Fruiting	: June-August

Description :

- It is an aggressive perennial climbing vine which spread quickly over trees, shrubs, fences and other supports with occasional adventitious roots near the ground.
- Leaves : Palmately simple, five lobes, shape varies from the heart to pentagon form, 5-10 cm in width and length.
- Flower : Large and white about 4 cm in diameter with five long tubular petals.
- Fruits : Oval and hairless with thick and sticky skin, raw fruit is green in color and turns bright red when ripened.

Uses :

- Fruits are used to treat leprosy, fever, asthma, bronchitis and jaundice.
- The fruit possesses mast cell-stabilizing, antianaphylactic and antihistaminic potential.
- Roots are used to treat osteoarthritis and joint pain. A paste made of leaves is applied to the skin to treat scabies



Species Name	: <i>Cocculus hirsutus</i>
Family	: Menispermaceae
Common Name	: Inkberry, Brown Creeper
Kannada Name	: Dagadiballi
Flowering and Fruiting	: February-May

Description :

- It is a climbing shrub, young parts densely covered with soft hairs.
- Leaves : Ovate-oblong, mucronate, truncate at base, grey-tomentose.
- Flowers : Male flowers yellow in cymose panicles, petals thin, female flowers purplish-black, axillary, petals thick.

Uses :

- The juice of ripe fruits yields a purplish-blue ink.
- Roots and leaves are used as medicine for skin diseases, stomach ache and rheumatism.



Species Name	: <i>Cochlospermum religiosum</i>
Family	: Bixaceae
Common Name	: Buttercup tree, Yellow cotton-tree, Yellow silk cotton tree
Kannada Name	: Arasinaburuga
Flowering and Fruiting	: February - April

Description :

- It is a small tree upto 7.5 m tall, bark is smooth and pale grey, sparsely clothed with leaves and sheds them in flowering season.
- Leaves : Appear at the tips of the branches and are palmately lobed.
- Flowers : The most conspicuous part of the tree, large, growing upto about 10 cm, buttercup shaped and bright yellow, stamens orange.

Uses :

- Used as a temple plant and flowers are used in offerings.
- Leaves are forage for Wildlife.
- Bark is used for the preparation of medicines.
- The immature fruit is cut at the top and inner material is removed. A flour of ragi and gram with jaggery is put inside the shell. The opening is sealed and put into the fire and cooked. The cooked mixture is administered to cure tumours of the stomach.



Species Name	: <i>Coldenia procumbens</i>
Family	: Boraginaceae
Common Name	: Creeping Coldenia
Kannada Name	: Hamsapadi
Flowering and Fruiting	: October - April

Description :

- It is a prostrate herb.
- Stems : Trailing, young parts white and silky with many branches.
- Leaves : 1.3-3.8 cm, obovate-oblong, coarsely serrate or crenate, hairy on both sides, tapering to base, often crisped.
- Flowers : Pale yellow, axillary, sessile.

Uses :

- Leaves are applied on rheumatic swellings and wounds for quick healing.
- The juice of the leaves is taken orally to prevent white discharge in women.
- The fresh leaves are pulped and applied as a poultice to areas of rheumatic swelling or to mature abscesses.
- A decoction of the aerial parts is used as a treatment for tendonitis.



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Species Name	: <i>Colebrookea oppositifolia</i>
Family	: Lamiaceae
Common Name	: Indian Squirrel Tail
Kannada Name	: Thuggigida
Flowering and Fruiting	: December-April

Description :

- It is a branched shrub, growing to 1-3 m tall.
- Stem : light colored, stout, there are many pale branches which are hairy when young.
- Leaves : Oppositely arranged, light green, crowded at branch ends, oblong, lance like, finely serrated, 10-15 cm long, darkish green above, whitish hairy below.
- Flowers : Numerous, tiny, white flowers occur in panicles of upright spikes, 5-10 cm long, spikes look hairy and resemble squirrel's tail.

Uses :

- It is used to treat dermatitis, nose bleeds, coughing up blood and ringworms.
- Leaves are used in the treatment of wounds and bruises.
- Juice of leaves is used to treat fever and applied topically to ease headache.
- Leaves can also be made into a poultice to treat dysentery.
- Extract roots of is used as a remedy against epilepsy and peptic ulcers.



Species Name	: <i>Combretum ovalifolium</i>
Family	: Combretaceae
Common Name	: Oval-leaved Wheel Creeper
Kannada Name	: Yaddeballi
Flowering and Fruiting	: February - August

Description :

- It is a small shrub.
- Leaves : Thinly coriaceous, ovate or elliptic-lanceolate, obtuse or obtusely acuminate, cuneate at base, midrib densely hairy at the base, lateral nerves 4-6 pairs.
- Flowers : Bisexual, 4 merous, white , 0.7 cm long.
- Fruits : Ovoid with 4 membranous wings, tinged with red.

Uses :

- Terminal panicle is crushed and applied as a local antiseptic and antibiotic.
- Leaves are anthelmintic and astringent.
- Leaves are known to have mosquito repellent and insect repellent properties.



Species Name	: <i>Corallocarpus epigaeus</i>
Family	: Cucurbitaceae
Common Name	: Red Fruit Creeper
Kannada Name	: Akashagaruda Balli
Flowering and Fruiting	: June-September

Description :

- It is a vine up to 4 m long with tuberous roots.
- Leaves : 3-5 angled, up to 8 x 8 cm, velvet-hairy, tip pointed, base heart-shaped, toothed, stalk up to 3 cm.
- Flowers : Monoecious, yellow, 2 mm across, velvet-hairy, stamens 3, erect.
- Fruits : 1.5 x 1 cm, ellipsoid, beaked, hairless, smooth, 10-20 mm long, 5-8 mm across, red except for the greenish base and portion of beak.

Uses :

- Tubers are used for cleaning the wounds, help in dealing with obesity, skin disease, tumours, cough and bronchitis.
- Roots are used in syphilis and venereal complaints and for snake bite.
- The roots are aperient, and emetic. A paste is applied on swellings.
- The fruits are drastically purgative and emetic.



Species Name	: <i>Corchorus aestuans</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: East Indian Mallow
Kannada Name	: Chanchugida
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-October

Description :

- It is a branching annual undershrub.
- Leaves : Ovate, 1.3-7.6 cm, acute serrate, almost glabrous.
- Flowers : Yellow, 1-3 in clusters, very shortly stalked, very small.
- Fruits : Capsule, hexagonal-cylindric.

Uses :

- An extract of the roots or leaves is taken for the treatment of gonorrhoea and an extract of the whole plant including the roots is used for making injections for the treatment of urethral discharges
- Raw or cooked leaves are eaten in salads and used as a vegetable.
- A good quality fibre is obtained from the bark for making strings.



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Species Name	: <i>Cressa cretica</i>
Family	: Convolvulaceae
Common Name	: Rudravanti, Littoral Bind Weed
Kannada Name	: Mullumaddugida
Flowering and Fruiting	: December-February

Description :

- It is a shrubby, diffuse herb, a few cm to 30 cm tall, arising from a woody perennial root-stock.
- Leaves : Numerous stalkless, small, ovate, acute tipped, hairy or ashy-velvety.
- Flowers : Small, white or pink, nearly stalkless in upper leaf axils, forming a many-flowered head, sepals 5, flower is funnel-shaped and stamens protrude out of the flower.

Uses :

- The plant has a sour unpleasant taste and used as an alterative, stomachic, tonic and aphrodisiac.
- It is bitter, pungent, rough and hot in properties.
- Used for treating asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, flatulence, colic, anorexia, anaemia, diabetes and skin diseases.



Species Name	: <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Medick Rattlepod
Kannada Name	: Senabu
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-February

Description :

- It is a small annual herb with branched tap root system.
- Stem : Erect, cylindrical, branched, herbaceous, hairy, green.
- Leaves : Alternate, petiolate, stipulate.
- Flowers : Bracteate, ebracteolate, pedicellate, complete, hermaphrodite, zygomorphic.
- Fruits : Legume.
- Seeds : Compressed, smooth, glabrous, dark-brown, subreniform.

Uses :

- The plant is bitter and expectorant and used to help in expelling bile and phlegm.
- The juice of the leaves reduces salivation. It is used both internally and externally in the treatment of scabies and impetigo.
- A paste of the leaves is taken with milk to treat white discharges.



Species Name	: <i>Crotalaria verrucosa</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Bluerattlepod, Blue Flowered Crotalaria, Shackshack
Kannada Name	: Kadu Senabu
Flowering and Fruiting	: November - December

Description :

- It is a branched annual herb, 50-100 cm tall, branches acute and angled.
- Leaves : Ovate to triangular, 5-15 cm long, stalk 2-4 mm.
- Flowers : Occur in 10-12 flowered racemes at the end of branches or laterally. Flower tube is about 2 cm, bluish purple and white.
- Fruits : Pods are densely silky hairy when young, 3-4 cm long.

Uses :

- The roots are used as a treatment against fever and stomach pains.
- The plant is blood purifier and emmenagogue, used to purify the blood and cure skin diseases.
- The plant produces a neutral seed-gum polysaccharide and the flowers produce kaempferol.



Species Name	: <i>Croton bonoplandianum</i> (<i>Acalypha spiciflora</i>)
Family	: Euphorbiaceae
Common Name	: Ban Tulasi
Kannada Name	: Alpabedisoppu, Ankla
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the year

Description :

- It is a small shrub.
- Leaves : Ovate-lanceolate, serrate, acute, petiole, 1.3 cm with 2 glands at base.
- Flowers : Slender, terminal racemes.
- Fruits : Oblong capsules with warty surface.

Uses :

- Paste of leaves is applied to cure skin diseases
- The plant is used as antiseptic.
- The leaves, stems and seeds contain alkaloids.
- The paste of roots with decoction of stem bark of *Terminalia arjuna* (3:2) is used to treat cholera.



Species Name	: <i>Cryptolepis buchananii</i> (<i>Cryptolepis dubia</i>)
Family	: Apocynaceae
Common Name	: Waxleaved Climber, Indian Sarsaparilla
Kannada Name	: Medhagulihambu
Flowering and Fruiting	: March - August

Description :

- It is a much branched, large, climbing shrub, purplish-red when young peeling off in papery flakes, brown when old, rough.
- Leaves : Oblong or elliptic, acute or acuminate, coriaceous, glaucous beneath, nerves many, nearly horizontal, parallel, meeting in intramarginal ring.
- Flowers : Greenish yellow or yellow-white.
- Seeds : Brownish, ovate-oblong.

Uses :

- Roots are demulcent, alterative, tonic and useful in loss of appetite, fever and skin diseases.
- It is considered as a blood purifier and extensively used in skin diseases and leprosy.
- It is prescribed to children as a cure for rickets.



Species Name	: <i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>
Family	: Apocynaceae
Common Name	: Rubber Vine
Kannada Name	: Hambu Rubber Gida
Flowering and Fruiting	: December - August

Description :

- It is a self supporting, scrambling, many-stemmed vine that grows upto 2 metres tall with long trailing whips.
- Leaves : Dark green and glossy, 6-10 cm long, 3-5 cm wide and in opposite pairs, oblong-ovate to elliptic-ovate.
- Flowers : Large with five white to light purple petals in a funnel shape.
- Fruits : Pods, rigid, 10-12 cm long, 3-4 cm wide and grow in pairs at the end of a short stalk.

Uses :

- Paste of roots is applied externally on chest to cure asthma. The paste of whole plant is applied to wounds.
- Leaves and latex are used for fungal infections and heart problems.
- Latex from stem yields a kind of rubber.



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Species Name	: <i>Ctenolepis garcini</i>
Family	: Cucurbitaceae
Common Name	: Garcen's Bur Cucumber
Kannada Name	: Mossu Mosske
Flowering and Fruiting	: December - January

Description :

- It is a slender shrub.
- Leaves : 1-4 cm across, membranous, deeply 5 lobed, lobes hirsute on both surfaces, denticulate, mucronate, base constricted, staminate.
- Flowers : In cymes, yellow, pinwheel shaped.
- Fruits : Broader than long, bright red kidney or hammer-shaped.
- Seeds : Oblong, marginate.

Uses :

- A decoction of roots is prescribed in colic, fever, indigestion, anorexia and rheumatism.
- Paste of leaves is applied to boils and swelling.
- Fruits are given in gonorrhoea, fruits pulp is applied on foot sole to cure heat in the body.
- Various parts of plants have hepatoprotective, anticancerous, antibacterial, antifungal and anti inflammatory potential.



Species Name	: <i>Cucumis callosus</i> (<i>Cucumis melo</i>)
Family	: Cucurbitaceae
Common Name	: Muskmelon, Sweetmelon
Kannada Name	: Budame Kayi
Flowering and Fruiting	: July - January

Description :

- It is a very popular summer fruit and an annual climber growing up to 1.5m tall.
- Leaves : Oval to kidney shaped with five to seven shallow lobes.
- Flowers : Yellow flowers similar to cucumbers, but flowers may be male, female or perfect.
- Fruits : Large and can reach to the size of a football.

Uses :

- The fruits are used as a cooling light cleanser or moisturiser for the skin. They are also used as a first aid treatment for burns and abrasions.
- The flowers are expectorant and emetic. The leaves are used to treat scrotal hernias.
- The seed is antitussive, digestive, febrifuge and vermifuge.



Species Name	: <i>Cucumis prophetarum</i>
Family	: Cucurbitaceae
Common Name	: Wild Gourd
Kannada Name	: Mullugumbala
Flowering and Fruiting	: July-January

Description :

- It is a climbing or trailing plant producing annual stems up to 2.5 metres long from a perennial rootstock.
- Leaves : Ovate-round, 3-5 lobed with toothed margin.
- Flowers : Yellow, hairy, ovate-oblong. In male stamens 2-5 mm long and in female single 2-3mm long stalk.
- Fruits : Resembling a gooseberry with longitudinal coloured stripes.

Uses :

- The bitter fruit is used as an emetic.
- Fruits are edible.
- Useful in treatment of diabetes.



Species Name	: <i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>
Family	: Convolvulaceae
Common Name	: Giant Dodder, Amarbel
Kannada Name	: Akash Balli
Flowering and Fruiting	: December - February

Description :

- It is a parasitic twiner, leafless, smooth, pale greenish-yellow.
- Flowers :White, in umbellate clusters or short racemes, bracteates, bracts ovate-oblong, calyx small, divided, lobes 5, fleshy, ovary superior, ovoid, style simple, stigmas 2, large.
- Fruits : Capsules, globose, seeds large, black.

Uses :

- The seeds are alterative, anthelmintic and carminative. The stems are used in the treatment of bilious disorders.
- The plant is employed to treat difficulty in urinating, jaundice, muscle pain and coughs



Species Name	: <i>Cyanotis cristata</i>
Family	: Commelinaceae
Common Name	: Nabhali, Crested Cat Ears
Kannada Name	: Bettadakannesoppu
Flowering and Fruiting	: November - January

Description :

- It is a prostrate herb with erect or ascending branches, 15-30 cm long which are smooth or slightly hairy with subspreading hairs.
- Leaves : Ovate to oblong, sessile, distant, acute to subobtuse, entire, 5-10 cm long, 1-1.5 cm broad.
- Flowers : Blue, usually in terminal clusters subtended by ovate-falcate, 1.5 cm long, acute, folded spathes.
- Fruits : Capsules, 3-4 mm long, trigonous, obtuse, membranous, nearly glabrous, usually 6-seeded.

Uses :

- Roots are used to treat swelling and snakebite.
- Paste of roots is applied externally on swellings of body and to remove poison from body in case of snakebite.



Species Name	: <i>Cyanotis tuberosa</i> (<i>Cyanotis adscendens</i>)
Family	: Commelinaceae
Common Name	: Greater Cat Ears, Sahyadri Dew-Grass
Kannada Name	: Abali
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-September

Description :

- It is a succulent herb, 15-90 cm tall.
- Leaves : Stalkless, sheathed, 15-25 cm long, 1-2 cm wide, coming out from the roots.
- Flowers : Bluish purple flowers in cymes at the end of branches, enclosed in a pair of ovate, partially folded bracts. There are six stamens with filaments densely bearded with long blue hairs, yellow anthers are prominent.

Uses :

- It cures colic dysentery, insect bites, cough, eczema, rheumatism, diarrhoea and indigestion.
- It is an effective antispasmodic, digestive, carminative, expectorant and diaphoretic tonic



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Species Name	: <i>Cyathula prostrata</i>
Family	: Amaranthaceae
Common Name	: Prostrate Pastureweed, Cyathula
Kannada Name	: Nelauttharaani, Raktapamarga
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through Out the Year

Description :

- It is a perennial, slender herb, prostrate below and rooting at the nodes, branches ascending, 50-100cm long.
- Stem : Dark purple or yellowish brown, branched, hairy.
- Leaves : Opposite, up to 2-6cm long, 1-3.5 cm wide, rhomboid-ovate to elliptic, velvet-hairy, pointed at tip, wedge-shaped at base.
- Flowers : Pale pink to violet, in clusters of 1-3, perfect flowers, laterally subtended by imperfect flowers, upper flowers solitary.
- Fruits : Ovoid membranous utricle enclosed in the perianth, tip aerolate.
- Seeds : Oblong, inverse.

Uses :

- A decoction of the aerial parts of the plant is used as a treatment for cough. An infusion of the whole plant is taken as a remedy for fever and dysentery.
- A decoction of the roots is used as a remedy for dysentery, cold, cough, rheumatism and dropsy. The roots are used in the treatment of abnormal and frequent urination.
- A paste of the leaves is applied to cure snakebites.



Species Name	: <i>Cyclea peltata</i>
Family	: Menispermaceae
Common Name	: Indian Moon-Seed, Buckler-leaved, Moon-seed
Kannada Name	: Paadavaliballi
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the year

Description :

- It is a slender twining shrub, frequently climbing up on tall trees.
- Leaves : Alternate, heart shaped, 2.5-10 cm long, 2.5-3.75 cm broad, stipule 5-10 cm long.
- Flowers : Unisexual, pale yellow.
- Fruits : Spherical drupes, white in colour.

Uses :

- External application of the paste of its roots and leaves is extremely beneficial in infected wounds, sinuses and skin diseases like erysipelas and pruritus (itching).
- The external application of this paste is useful in treatment of snake bite.
- The juice of roots is beneficial in headache as nasal drops.
- The roots have anti-inflammatory properties and hence alleviate the edema.
- It is a valuable wound healer and antidermatosis herb.



Species Name	: <i>Cyphostemma setosum</i>
Family	: Vitaceae
Common Name	: Bristly Wild Grape
Kannada Name	: Talavaraballi
Flowering and Fruiting	: May - September

Description :

- It is a succulent climber clothed with bristly hairs.
- Leaves : Trifoliate, lower ones simple, fleshy, nearly stalkless, shortly stalked, elliptic, ovate to obovate, blunt, rounded at the base, stringly sawtoothed, up to 7 x 5 cm, lateral veins are obscure.
- Fruits : Berry, ovate, densely bristly, bright red when ripen, 1-seeded.
- Seeds : Ovoid, deeply pitted, rounded and toothed on the margins.

Uses :

- The leaves are used in ulcers to promote suppuration (formation of pus) and to assist in the extraction of Guinea worms.
- Plant has Anti inflammatory properties.



Species Name	: <i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Rose wood
Kannada Name	: Beete
Flowering and Fruiting	: January - April

Description :

- It is a large deciduous tree or nearly evergreen tree with cylindrical, fairly straight bole and full rounded crown.
- Bark : Grey in colour with irregular short cracks, exfoliating in thin, fibrous longitudinal flakes.
- Leaves : Leaflets orbicular, obtuse or emarginated, curved to the petiole.
- Flowers : Whitish, fascicled on old wood below the upper leaves or axils of older leaves.

Uses :

- The timber is one of the most sought after one.
- Tannins obtained from the bark is used to produce medicines for the treatment of diarrhoea, worms, indigestion and leprosy.
- Wood is used to make premium-grade furniture, panelling, veneers, interior and exterior joinery.



Species Name	: <i>Dalbergia paniculata</i> (<i>Dalbergia lanceolaria</i>)
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Padrupachhali, Patri
Kannada Name	: Bilibeete
Flowering and Fruiting	: March- June

Description :

- It is a deciduous tree, up to 10-15 m tall.
- Leaves : 12-15 cm long, leaflets 9-15, oblong or obovate, rounded or emarginate, glabrescent, 4x2.5cm.
- Flowers : Calyx pubescent, corolla white, stamens 5+5. Pod glabrous 7x1 cm. stalk 0.5 cm long.

Uses :

- Decoction of Bark is applied to reduce body pain.
- Whole plant is used in diarrhoea, dyspepsia, leprosy and obesity.
- It also has stomachic, anthelmintic and bitter tonic properties.



Species Name	: <i>Dalbergia sisso</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Agara, Shisham
Kannada Name	: Sissoo, Bati
Flowering and Fruiting	: March – June

Description :

- It is a fairly large tree, much branched and spreading, branchlets drooping.
- Bark : Thick grey in colour, reticulate, longitudinally furrowed, exfoliating in narrow strips.
- Leaves : Compound, small, rounded, acuminate leaflets, alternate, terminal leaflets are bigger than others, soft, shining, rachis zigzag.
- Flowers : Pale white racemes, long, arranged in short axillary panicles.

Uses :

- Oil is obtained from seeds, applied in skin diseases.
- Timber is used in construction of buildings, furnitures, railway sleepers, mathematical and engineering equipments.
- It is a good fodder species.
- Extensively used for afforestation.



Species Name	: <i>Datura stramonium</i>
Family	: Solanaceae
Common Name	: Devis Trumpet, Thorn or Apple or Locoweed
Kannada Name	: Ummatti
Flowering and Fruiting	: June - August

Description :

- It is a herbaceous annual that grows upto 0.3-1.5 m tall.
- Stem : Green to purplish, stout and hollow.
- Leaves : Have an unpleasant scent when crushed or bruised.
- Flowers : Appear on the plant from June to August.
- Fruits : Capsules of this plant are located at the forks between branches.
- Seeds : Dark and wrinkled.

Uses :

- The plant is used to treat various ailments such as ulcers, wounds, inflammation, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, bruises, swellings, fever, asthma, bronchitis, and toothache.
- Leaves extract is administrated orally in asthma and sinus infections. Bark is applied to the swellings, skin burns and ulcers externally.
- Roasted leaves are applied for getting relief from pain.
- Juice of leaves is massaged on scalp to get rid of dandruff and falling of hairs.
- These seeds and all other parts of the plant are poisonous.



Species Name	: <i>Delonix elata</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: White or Yellow Gulmohur, Creamy Peacock Flower
Kannada Name	: Sankesvara, Kempukenchaga, Nirangi
Flowering and Fruiting	: May - August

Description :

- It is a deciduous tree about 2.5-15 m tall with a spreading rather rounded crown, crooked poor stem form and drooping branches.
- Bark : Smooth, shining, flaking.
- Leaves : Leaflets 3-6 or more, bipinnate, pinnae usually 4-6 pairs.
- Flowers : In terminal corymbs, stalks pubescent, petals rounded in outline and crisped on margins, 1.6-3.8 cm × 1.8-4.2 cm, upper one smaller than rest and pale yellow remaining white, staminal filaments pale brown or reddish.
- Fruits : Pods, red-brown or purple-brown, up to 20 cm long and smooth.

Uses :

- A decoction of the boiled roots is used as an antidote for a variety of ingested poisons.
- The roots are ground on a stone with a little water and the paste is put on an abscess to hasten ripening.
- The bark is soaked in warm water and the resulting liquid is taken to treat bilharzias.
- An infusion from the bark is also used to treat diarrhoea.
- The leaves are antiinflammatory.
- Leaves and twigs are chewed and swallowed for treatment of mouth ulcers.



Species Name	: <i>Desmodium gangeticum</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Sal Leaved Desmodium
Kannada Name	: Bennacchuga
Flowering and Fruiting	: August - November

Description :

- It is a coarse herb, growing up to 1.5 m tall, woody near base.
- Leaves : Simple which is uncommon for a *Desmodium* species, ovate or elliptic with a narrow tip, obtuse at base, 1.2-15.5 cm long, 0.9-5 cm wide.
- Flowers : Variable in colour, probably vary from one region to the other, white to red or purple or a combination such as pink and purple or mauve and white, sepal cup is pale green.
- Fruits : Tinged reddish, almost stalkless.

Uses :

- A decoction of the leaves is used to treat stones in the gall bladder and kidneys.
- The crushed leaves are applied for poultice to the head as a treatment of headache.
- A decoction of the roots is employed to treat kidney problems, oedema, chronic fever, coughs, biliousness, diarrhoea and dysentery.



Species Name	: <i>Desmodium heterocarpon</i> (<i>Grona heterocarpa</i>)
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Asian Tick Trefoil, Carpon Desmodium
Kannada Name	: Kaaduavare Balli
Flowering and Fruiting	: August - November

Description :

- It is a nearly erect subshrub usually 0.5-1.5 m tall, stems usually multi branched.
- Leaves : 1-3-foliolate, leaflets usually elliptic, terminal one 2.5-6 cm long.
- Flowers : Numerous, in racemose inflorescence, 5-10 cm long, pink to purplish red, pea like.
- Fruits : Pods, narrowly oblong, 1-2.8 cm long, densely hooked, pubescent, 2.5-3 mm long, 2-3 mm wide.

Uses :

- Extract of the whole plant is administered for reducing fever and for treating contusions and strains.
- The plant produces a heavy, matty growth in open sandy areas, making it useful as a weed-controlling ground cover.
- The plant is used as a cover crop for erosion and weed control in tree plantations with the potential for use as a green manure.



Species Name	: <i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Sickie bushes, Marabou Thorn
Kannada Name	: Odavinaha, Vadugaradagida
Flowering and Fruiting	: June-August

Description :

- It is a small tree reaching up upto 2-3 m in height.
- Leaves : Bipinnate, 4-8 cm long, 5 to 15 pairs of pinnae each with 12 to 30 pairs of leaflets.
- Flowers : Bottle-brush like flower heads which are half pink and half yellow, the rear pink part fades to white with maturity.
- The buds look like pink and yellow mulberry fruits.

Uses :

- The bark is astringent and vermifuge. It is used in the treatment of dysentery, headaches, toothaches and elephantiasis.
- The roots are anthelmintic, purgative and strongly diuretic.
- Infusions are prescribed for the treatment of snakebites, leprosy, syphilis and coughs.
- The pounded roots and leaves are used to treat epilepsy.
- The roots or the leaves can be chewed to cure mouth ulcers.



Species Name	: <i>Dicoma tomentosa</i>
Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae)
Common Name	: Woolly Dicoma
Kannada Name	: Navanangi
Flowering and Fruiting	: September-December

Description :

- It is an erect, white, wooly, annual herb, growing up to 7.5-31.0 cm tall, woody at base.
- Stem : Round, much branched, tinged purplish.
- Leaves : Stalkless, blade tapering at base, linear, linear-lance-shaped, oblong-inverted-lance-shaped.
- Flowers : Heads are numerous, stalkless or shortly stalked, pale-yellow, brownish-tinged spines, linear-oblong, margins scarious, tubular-bell-shaped, tube 5 lobed, divided more than half of the flower length, pointed, curled, anthers barbellate, tip pointed, style 0.5 cm long, cypsels pale-brown, 10-ribbed, base wedge-shaped, densely silky-hairy.

Uses :

- Paste of roots is used for treating toothache.
- The crushed plant is applied as a dressing on septic wounds and used in a fumigation to relieve skin-itch.
- The leaves and fruits are burnt in a hole over which the patient squats for treatment of pain in the testicles.



Species Name	: <i>Digera muricata</i>
Family	: Amaranthaceae
Common Name	: False Amaranth, Kanejaro
Kannada Name	: Gorajepalle
Flowering and Fruiting	: August - September

Description :

- It is an annual herb, growing upto 20-70cm tall.
- Stems : Simple or branched from the base, nearly hairless.
- Leaves : Alternately arranged, 1-9cm long and 0.2-5cm broad, leaf stalks are long up to 5cm, base is narrowed and the tip pointed.
- Flowers : Borne on slender spike-like racemes.
- Fruits : Subglobose, slightly compressed 2-2.5mm across.

Uses :

- Decoction of whole plant is administered to treat digestive system disorders.
- The seeds and flowers are used to treat urinary disorders.



Species Name	: <i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>
Family	: Ebenaceae
Common Name	: Coromandel Ebony, Tendu
Kannada Name	: Beedimara, Tumari
Flowering and Fruiting	: April – June

Description :

- It is a small to moderate sized deciduous tree.
- Bark : Greyish-black in colour, cleft into smaller rectangular plates showing black blaze.
- Leaves : Opposite, thickly tomentose on both sides when young, coriaceous, nerves raised above.
- Flowers : Pale yellow in colour, inconspicuous, small cymes.

Uses :

- Wood is used for carving knife handles, butts of billiard cues etc.
- The dried powdered fruit is used as carminative and astringent.
- Dried flowers are useful in urinary, skin and blood diseases.
- Leaves of the tree contains valuable flavors and triterpenes which have antimicrobial properties.
- Bark of the tree shows anti-hyperglycemic and anti-plasmodial effects



Species Name	: <i>Diospyros montana</i>
Family	: Ebenaceae
Common Name	: Bombay ebony
Kannada Name	: Jagalaganti, Kaaduthumbre
Flowering and Fruiting	: March – May

Description :

- It is a small sized, deciduous, dioecious tree, spinescent when young.
- Bark : Greenish or ashy grey in colour, smooth, exfoliating in small scales, blaze dull yellow.
- Leaves : Simple, elliptical, ovate-oblong, glabrous, coriaceous.
- Flowers : Pale green in colour, slightly pubescent outside, unisexual, dioecious.

Uses :

- The tender shoots are edible.
- Wood is used for agricultural implements and handles.
- Fruits are consumed by animals and birds.
- Antimicrobial property is recorded in the extract of plant.
- Extract of bark is administered to cure stomach infections.



Species Name	: <i>Dipcadi montanum</i>
Family	: Asparagaceae
Common Name	: Musk Hyacinth
Kannada Name	: Kadu Venga
Flowering and Fruiting	: June – September

Description :

- It is a bulbous, scapose herb, 20 – 40 cm tall, bulbs ovoid, white glabrous, 3-4.5cm long.
- Leaves : Rosette, 2-5 per bulb, linear, deeply channelled, green, slightly broader and white at base.
- Flowers : Raceme, pedicellate, greenish white, glabrous, 1.2-1.3 cm long, stigma trifold, glabrous, capsule distinctly 3-lobed, elliptic, green coloured at matured stage.

Uses :

- It is a potential source of unique alkaloids such as butadienolides, homoisoflavanones & steroidal compounds that have a range of medicinal properties.
- Leaves are used as vegetables.



Species Name	: <i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i>
Family	: Cucurbitaceae
Common Name	: Native Bryony, Striped Cucumber, Lollipop climber
Kannada Name	: Lingatondeballi, Mahalinganaballi, Shivalingi balli
Flowering and Fruiting	: November-January

Description :

- It is a perennial climber with hairless stem becoming thickened and white dotted on the ridges when older.
- Leaves : Broadly ovate.
- Flowers : Small, white-yellowish, male flowers in stalkless clusters of 2-8 along with 5 female flowers in the same axil.
- Fruits : Solitary or in clusters of 2-5, ovoid round, when ripe, red with longitudinal white stripes.

Uses :

- The roots are used as an antivenom.
- Fruits and leaves are used to cure stomach-ache. The stems are used as an expectorant.
- The fruits are used as a laxative.
- The seeds are febrifuge.



Species Name	: <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
Family	: Sapindaceae
Common Name	: Hopbush
Kannada Name	: Bandrike, Bandare
Flowering and Fruiting	: November-January

Description :

- It is a gregarious shrub or small tree, branchlets angular, young shoots more or less viscid with yellow resin.
- Bark : Thin, grey, exfoliating in strips.
- Leaves : Alternate, simple, oblanceolate to linear, cuneate, coriaceous, shining.
- Flowers : Yellowish-green, polygamous.

Uses :

- Extract of plant is used to stimulate lactation in mothers.
- It is used to treat dysentery and other digestive system disorders.
- It is also used for skin problems and rheumatism.
- The leaves and young stems are anodyne, antipruritic, astringent, diaphoretic and febrifuge.
- Wood is used for building agricultural equipments.



Species Name	: <i>Dolichandrone atrovirens</i>
Family	: Bignoniaceae
Common Name	: Wavy Trumpet Flower
Kannada Name	: Oodi Mara
Flowering and Fruiting	: April-June

Description :

- It is a deciduous tree, up to 16 m tall, branchlets are velvet hairy.
- Bark: Brown, rough upto 1.9cm thick.
- Leaves : Pinnately compound, up to 10 cm long, carried on 5-6 cm long stalk.
- Flowers : White, borne in cymes in leaf axils, stalk of the cyme is up to 8 cm long.
- Fruits : Capsule, up to 15 cm long, brown, ribbed.
- Seeds : Winged.
- Wood : Light yellowish brown, moderately hard.

Uses :

- It is used to treat rheumatism, arthritis, diabetes, inflammation and liver diseases.
- Seeds are diuretic and antispasmodic.
- The powder of leaves is applied externally to treat swelling.
- The decoction of the bark is prescribed for stomach pain and it also has the antioxidant and antidiabetic properties.
- Wood is used for building purpose.



Species Name	: <i>Dolichandrone falcata</i>
Family	: Bignoniaceae
Common Name	: Medhshingi
Kannada Name	: Godmurki, Muduvudure, Udure
Flowering and Fruiting	: April-June

Description :

- It is a small deciduous tree with bluish-gray bark, peeling in irregular woody scales.
- Bark : Bluish-grey, wood whitish or mottled grey, hard, close grained, seasons well.
- Leaves : Compound, 6-8 cm long, leaflets are 5-7, obovate with a small blunt point.
- Flowers : White, borne in mostly 1-3 flowered corymbs.
- Fruits : Capsules, nearly quadrangular, curved like a sickle.
- The tree is very hardy and drought resistant.

Uses :

- The juice of leaves is rubbed on abdomen of pregnant women to ease delivery.
- Decoction of leaves is used in body pains. The leaves paste is applied on forehead to relieve headache and on swollen glands.
- The bark is abortifacient. The boiled bark paste is applied on fractured bones or sprains.
- The powdered fruits are taken to treat stomachache.
- The fruits are used in treatment of diabetes, urinary disorders, bronchitis and skin diseases.



Species Name	: <i>Echinops echinatus</i>
Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae)
Common Name	: Indian Globe Thistle
Kannada Name	: Brahmadande
Flowering and Fruiting	: December-January

Description :

- It is an erect, branched herb about 1 m in height.
- Stem : Short, stout, branching from the base, covered with white cottony hairs.
- Leaves : Alternately arranged, oblong, deeply pinnatifid, 7-12 cm long.
- Flowers : Heads occur in solitary white spherical balls, 3-5 cm across, petals of the tiny white flowers are 5 mm long, surrounded by straight, strong, white bristles.

Uses :

- The plant is alterative (restore the proper function of body parts) analgesic, antifungal, anti-inflammatory, contraceptive, diuretic, febrifuge, hepatic, nervine, ophthalmic and stomachic.
- It is used in the treatment of hoarse coughs, hysteria, dyspepsia, scrofula and various eye problems.
- It is also used to treat brain diseases, chronic fever, pains in the joints and inflammations.
- The root is abortifacient and aphrodisiac.



Species Name	: <i>Eclipta prostrata</i>
Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae)
Common Name	: False Daisy , Trailing Eclipta
Kannada Name	: Bhingraj, Ajagara
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the year

Description :

- It is an annual herb.
- Stem : Erect or prostrate, entirely velvety, rooting at nodes.
- Leaves : Oppositely arranged, stalkless, oblong, lance-shaped or elliptic. 2.5-7.5 cm long.
- Flowers : Small, white, daisy-like flowers on a long stalk.

Uses :

- Extract of plant is mainly used in hair oils but it is also used as a good drug for hepatotoxicity.
- A decoction of leaves is used in uterine haemorrhage.
- The juice of the plant with honey is given to infants for expulsion of worms.
- The paste prepared by mincing fresh plants has got an anti-inflammatory effect and is applied to treat insect bites, stings, swellings and other skin diseases.



Species Name	: <i>Ehretia canarensis</i> (<i>Ehretia laevis</i>)
Family	: Boraginaceae
Common Name	: Charmor, Ovate-leaved Ivory Wood
Kannada Name	: Bagari
Flowering and Fruiting	: June - August

Description :

- It is a small annual herb.
- Leaves : 11 x 4.5cm, lanceolate-oblongate, acuminate, cuneate to rounded at base, usually symmetrical.
- Flowers : Calyx lobes small, ovate, campanulate, corolla white, lobes ovate, acute to rounded with recurved margins reflected.
- Fruits : Fleshy, indehiscent, 4 seeded.

Uses :

- A decoction of the fresh root is used for the treatment of syphilis, whereas a decoction of the stem bark is used for the treatment of diphtheria.
- The tender leaves of this medicinal plant are made into a paste which is used externally to cure eczema.
- The dried powdered flowers are taken with milk as an aphrodisiac.



Species Name	: <i>Emblica officinalis</i> (<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>)
Family	: Phyllanthaceae
Common Name	: Amla, Indian Goose Berry
Kannada Name	: Nellikai
Flowering and Fruiting	: November-January

Description :

- It is a middle sized, deciduous tree with spreading drooping branches.
- Bark : Grey brown in colour, smooth, peeling in long flakes, red inside
- Leaves: Simple, alternate, strongly appearing pinnate, oblong, glabrous, apex obtuse or acute, base rounded, glaucous below, margin entire.
- Flowers : Arranged in a many-flowered inflorescence, axillary or behind the leaves, unisexual on the same tree, greenish-yellow in colour.

Uses :

- Tree is considered as sacred and medicinal.
- Fruits has anti-ageing effects and used in treatment of anemia.
- The fruits are eaten fresh or as condiments.
- Fruits yield ink and hair dye.
- The bark, leaves and fruits give a yellow dye and are rich in tannins.
- The fruit is an important component of Triphala. It is a good source of Vitamin "C". It enhances immunity, improves respiratory health and improves digestion. It works as Blood purifier.



Species Name	: <i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>
Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae)
Common Name	: Cupid's Shaving Brush, Purple Sow Thistle
Kannada Name	: Ili Kivigida, Jumkihoo
Flowering and Fruiting	: December-January

Description :

- It is an annual herb with a branched taproot.
- Stems : Weak, erect or branched at the base, smooth or sparingly hairy, 10 to 60 cm tall.
- Leaves : Thistle like.
- Flowers : Inflorescence is an involucre flower head resembling a single flower, 1.2-1.4 cm long, 4-5 mm wide, urn-shaped, long-stalked, at the end of branches, the cup of the flower-head is green, cylindrical, inflated below.

Uses :

- A tea made from the leaves is used in the treatment of dysentery.
- The juice of the leaves is used in treating eye inflammations, night blindness, cuts, wounds and sore ears.
- The flower heads are chewed and kept in the mouth to protect teeth from decay.



Species Name	: <i>Enicostema axillare</i>
Family	: Gentianaceae
Common Name	: Indian Whitehead
Kannada Name	: Biliranjaka
Flowering and Fruiting	: June - August

Description :

- It is a perennial plant that can grow up to 1 m. tall with 4-angled stems.
- Leaves : Narrow-oblong, lanceshaped.
- Flowers : Stalkless, white, borne in dense clusters in leaf axils.

Uses :

- The bitter-tasting plant is used as a laxative, stomachic and tonic
- The plant is used to treat diabetes mellitus, rheumatism, abdominal ulcers, hernia, swelling, itching and insect poisoning.
- The plant contains a bitter glycoside and ophelic acid.



Species Name	: <i>Eriolaena quinquelocularis</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Katale, Goomchi, Bothi
Kannada Name	: Kondigida
Flowering and Fruiting	: May-July

Description :

- It is a small tree with green foliage, young shoots, densely pubescent.
- Wood : Hard, reddish, closed grained.
- Leaves : Ovate, cordate, serrate, 5-7 nerved at base, dull green and glabrous above, pale and pubescent below.
- Flowers : 3-8 cm long, 5-celled, smooth, brown, ovoid.

Uses :

- Poultice of roots is applied to cure wounds quickly.
- The timber is strong and used for construction purpose.
- Leaves are astringent.



Species Name	: <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>
Family	: Myrtaceae
Common Name	: Southern Blue Gum, Tasmanian Blue Gum
Kannada Name	: Neelagiri
Flowering and Fruiting	: November-June

Description :

- It is a slender, long tree.
- Bark : Sheds often, peeling in large strips.
- Leaves : The broad juvenile leaves are borne in opposite pairs on square stems. The mature leaves are narrow, sickle-shaped and dark shining green. The leaves have a typical smell which is clearly perceptible when the leaves are rubbed. It comes from an essential oil which is held in large pockets of oil in the leaf tissue. When a light is shone through the leaves, they appear as if they are dotted with glands.
- Flowers : Cream-coloured, borne singly in the leaf axils and produce copious nectar that yields a strongly flavoured honey.
- Fruits : Woody and range from 1.5–2.5 cm in diameter.
- Seeds : Numerous, small, shed through valves numbering between 3 and 6 per fruit which open on the top of the fruit.

Uses :

- Leaves are used as herbal tea.
- Leaves are used in heat therapy for the treatment of rheumatic complaints as external application.
- Flowers are a good source of nectar and pollen for bees.
- Vapors are inhaled to cure cold.



Species Name	: <i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> (<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>)
Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae)
Common Name	: Siam Weed, Bitter Bush, Devilweed
Kannada Name	: Hagonoy Soppu
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through Out The Year

Description :

- It is a big bushy herb or subshrub with long rambling branches. It spreads into tangled, dense thickets up to 2 m tall.
- Leaves : Arrowhead-shaped, 5–12 cm long and 3–7 cm wide with three characteristic veins in a 'pitchfork' pattern.
- Flowers : Clusters of 10–35, pale pink–mauve or white tubular, 10 mm long, found at the ends of branches.
- Seeds : Dark coloured, 4–5 mm long, narrow and oblong with a parachute of white hairs which turn brown as the seed dries.

Uses :

- The young leaves are crushed and the resulting liquid is applied to treat skin wounds.
- The leaves are antibiotic, antimalarial and febrifuge.
- An infusion of the leaves acts as blood purifier.
- The stem is used in an emollient mix while extracting splinters.



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Species Name	: <i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>
Family	: Euphorbiaceae
Common Name	: Wild Spurge, Wild Poinsettia
Kannada Name	: Beedisoppu
Flowering and Fruiting	: June-August

Description :

- It is an erect annual herb.
- Stem : Hollow with scattered hairs.
- Leaves : Opposite, pink at base, green towards tip, 5-7.6cm, ovate or fiddle shaped, entire or wavy.
- Flowers : Male or female in clusters at the top of the stems, each flower-head (cyathium) with a solitary terminal female flower surrounded by male flowers enclosed in a cup-shaped involucre with a solitary conspicuous gland.
- Fruits : Capsule, 3-4 mm long, 5-6 mm wide, hairless, 3-lobed.
- Seeds : Warty, brown or grey, mottled, ovoid, 2.5-3 mm long.

Uses :

- A decoction or infusion of the stems and leaves is taken as a purgative and laxative to treat stomach-ache, constipation and to expel intestinal worms.
- The extract of leaves is taken to treat body pain.
- The roots are cathartic, emetic and galactagogue. They are used in small doses in the treatment of gonorrhoea and to increase milk production in breast-feeding women.



Species Name	: <i>Euphorbia cristata</i>
Family	: Euphorbiaceae
Common Name	: Crested Spurge
Kannada Name	: Bili Kaddi
Flowering and Fruiting	: December - February

Description :

- It is a small, prostrate, annual hairy herb, up to 15 cm tall.
- Leaves : 2.5 x 1.2 cm, ovate, tip bluntly pointed, base oblique, sawtoothed, fringed with hairs, membranous.
- Flowers : Glands 4, appendages 1.5 mm, fringed with long hairs, male flowers-5-8, bracteolate, stalk 2 mm, anthers subspherical, female flowers-drooping, stalk 4 mm. ovary subspherical, velvet-hairy, styles 3, bifid
- Fruits : Capsule, 2 x 4 mm, quadrangular.

Uses :

- Tender leaves are ground in to a paste and applied to fracture as a poultice.
- Mucilage from stem is applied to burns.



Species Name	: <i>Euphorbia hirta</i>
Family	: Euphorbiaceae
Common Name	: Asthama Weed
Kannada Name	: Kempuneneyakki Soppu
Flowering and Fruiting	: November-March

Description :

- It is a straggling, scandent, hispid herb, 30-61 cm. tall.
- Leaves : 1.3-3.8 cm, ovate-lanceolate with unequal halves, serrate.
- Flowers : Purplish to greenish in colour, dense, axillary, short-stalked, clusters or crowded cymes, about 1 mm in length, petals absent or very minute.
- Fruits : Capsules, broadly ovoid, hairy, three-angled, about 1.5 cm.

Uses :

- Extract of plant is used in the treatment of cancer, diarrhoea, dysentery, intestinal, diseases, asthma, bronchitis, fever, eyelid styes, cough, asthma, bronchial infections, bowel complaints, helminthic infestations, wounds, kidney stones and abscesses.
- Paste of dry herb is used for skin diseases.
- Decoction of fresh herb is used as gargle for the treatment of sore throat.
- Decoction of roots is used for nursing mothers deficient in milk and in the treatment of snake bites, vomiting, chronic diarrheas and fevers.



Species Name	: <i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i>
Family	: Euphorbiaceae
Common Name	: Indian Tree Spurge, Pencil Tree, Milk Bush
Kannada Name	: Bonta Kalli
Flowering and Fruiting	: October-December

Description :

- It is a small tree, branches green, cylindrical, almost leafless, cultivated as hedge plant in all dry regions.
- Bark : Brown or greenish-brown.
- Wood : White or grey, moderately hard.
- Flowers : Small, greenish, clustered in forks of branches.

Uses :

- The young branches are roasted and chewed to cure sore throat.
- Ash from the burnt branches and stems is used to treat whooping cough.
- A root and bud decoction is prescribed to treat coughs and pectoral pain.
- Heated root scrapings mixed with coconut oil are applied externally to the stomach to relieve stomach-ache.
- The wood yields a good charcoal.



Species Name	: <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>
Family	: Convolvulaceae
Common Name	: Dwarf Morning Glory
Kannada Name	: Vishnu Kranti
Flowering and Fruiting	: June-August

Description :

- It is a prostrate herb.
- Stem : Perennial, under-ground stems and wiry branches.
- Leaves : Variable upto 1.9cm long, elliptic-oblong or lanceolate, clothed with silky hairs.
- Flowers : Small, light blue, solitary or 2 together.
- Fruits : Capsule, rounded and usually contains 4 seeds.

Uses :

- Largely used in medicine as a febrifuge.
- The whole bitter plant is used as an alterative, anthelmintic, anti-diarrhoeal, febrifuge, tonic and vermifuge. It is taken in an infusion to cure bowel complaints.
- The powdered leaves are applied topically to treat sores. The mashed leaves are applied as a poultice.
- The leaves are burnt and smoke is inhaled to relieve bronchitis related issues.



Species Name	: <i>Exacum pedunculatum</i>
Family	: Gentianaceae
Common Name	: Stalked Persian Violet
Kannada Name	: Dodda Chiraayatha
Flowering and Fruiting	: August - September

Description :

- It is a small annual herb, 7-30 cm tall with four angled stem.
- Leaves : Oppositely arranged, stalkless, lanceshaped, 3-5 cm long, 2-5 nerved with tapering base.
- Flowers : Borne in branched cymes, blue or yellow with 4 lanceshaped pointed petals.
- Fruits : Capsules, round, 4 mm, shining brown.

Uses :

- It is Anti-diarrhetic, stomachic, anthelmintic, antiperiodic and laxative.
- It is used to treat leucoderma, biliousness, cold, burning of body and bronchial asthma.
- Decoction of this whole plant is taken for fever and also used for dysentery.
- It is used as a substitute for chirayata.



Species Name	: <i>Fagonia indica</i>
Family	: Zygophyllaceae
Common Name	: Indian Fagonia
Kannada Name	: Nelaingali
Flowering	: All year

Description :

- It is perennial, minutely and densely glandular, very much branched shrub.
- Stem : Woody base, cylindrical.
- Leaves : Unifoliate, elliptical to linear-lanceolate, acute, mucronate, 8-15mm long.
- Flowers : Solitary in the axils, fragrant, upto 12mm in diameter with pink to purple petals.
- Fruits : Capsule, short pubescent with persistent style, seeds flat, rounded and brown in colour.

Uses :

- Decoction of dried leaves or fresh juice of whole plant are used for stomach problems, fever and skin problems.
- The plant is used to treat high alkalinity, gonorrhea & skin problems.
- Decoction of plant is stomachic, tonic, expectorant, anti-inflammatory and is good for hepatic problems.



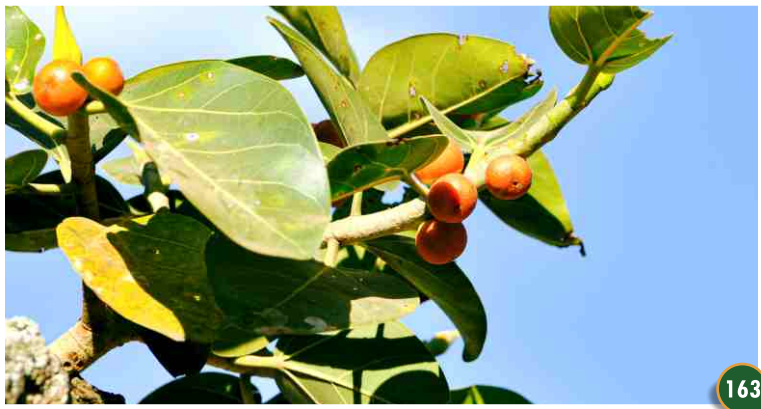
Species Name	: <i>Ficus arnottiana</i>
Family	: Moraceae
Common Name	: Wild peepal, Indian Rock Fig
Kannada Name	: Bettadarali, Kalluashwatha
Flowering and Fruiting	: December - April

Description :

- It is a small deciduous tree with milky juice and without aerial roots.
- Leaves : Alternate, broadly ovate, 7-20 x 5-15 cm, cordate at base, stipules ovate-lanceolate, 1.5 – 2.5 cm long, caducous, reddish-brown when dried.
- Flowers : Male flowers are few, near the mouth of the receptacles, sessile. Stamen 1. Gall and Fertile flowers are undistinguishable except by the contents of ovary, sessile or pedicellate, the perianth gamophyllous, lax, completely investing the ovary. Ovary 1-locular, style elongate, stigma flat, figs globose, 1.5 cm in diameter, depressed, purple with greenish dots when ripe.
- Seeds : Many, minute.

Uses :

- The leaves are used for controlling fertility.
- Bark is used as astringent, aphrodisiac, demulcent, depurative and emollient.
- It is also useful to treat inflammation, diarrhoea, diabetes, burning sensation, leprosy, scabies, wounds, skin diseases and ulcers.



Species Name	: <i>Ficus benghalensis</i>
Family	: Moraceae
Common Name	: Banyan Tree
Kannada Name	: Aala, Vatavruksha
Flowering and Fruiting	: November - January

Description :

- It is a gigantic, spreading tree with huge horizontal branches, numerous aerial roots and branches.
- Bark : Greyish-white in colour, smooth exfoliating in irregular flakes.
- Leaves : Alternate, ovate or elliptic, thick lycoriaceous, shining above and pubescent below.
- Flowers : Minute, numerous, near mouth of receptacle called as figs.

Uses :

- Leaves are used to cure dysentery. They are also used in a decoction with rice as a diaphoretic.
- The young leaves are heated and used as a poultice. They are applied on abscesses to promote suppuration and discharge of pus.
- A decoction of the root fibres is useful in treatment for gonorrhoea whereas the tender ends of the aerial roots are used for obstinate vomiting.
- Wood is good for manufacture of door-panels, boxes and furniture. Leaves are used as fodder for cattle, leaves are also used as plates. Wood of aerial root of stronger and is used for tent poles and cart yokes.



Species Name	: <i>Ficus microcarpa</i>
Family	: Moraceae
Common Name	: Laurel Fig, Chinese Banyan, Indian Laurel
Kannada Name	: Peeladamara, Kirugoli
Flowering and Fruiting	: December - April

Description :

- It is an evergreen tree of 15 m or more in height with a rounded dense crown, smooth grey bark, milky sap, and long, thin, dangling aerial roots.
- Leaves : Alternate, simple, leathery, deep glossy green, oval-elliptic to diamond shaped with short pointed, ridged tips.
- Flowers : Tiny, unisexual, numerous, hidden within the “fig,” a fleshy, specialized receptacle that develops into a multiple fruit, pale green, turning to yellow or dark red when ripened, stalkless, in pairs at leaf axils, small, 1 cm in diameter.

Uses :

- The roots, bark and leaves latex are used to treat wounds, headache and toothache.
- The bark and leaves latex is ingested to treat colic and liver trouble.
- Patients with fever or headache are administered the steam of boiling young leaves.



Species Name	: <i>Ficus mollis</i>
Family	: Moraceae
Common Name	: Punjab Fig.
Kannada Name	: Kallatti Mara
Flowering and Fruiting	: November-January

Description :

- It is a deciduous, moderate-sized tree, 6-10 m in height, young branches are velvety.
- Leaves : Alternate, broad, ovate, membranous, 12-13 cm × 12-14 cm with a heart-shaped base, dark green and rough on the upper surface, light green and tomentose on the lower surface.
- Flowers : Unisexual, monoecious, greenish white and very small.

Uses :

- The latex is applied to treat skin diseases. The fruits are used for curing constipation.
- The fruits are demulcent, emollient, laxative and poultice. It is used as a part of the regular diet in the treatment of constipation, diseases of the lungs and bladder.
- It is used in various diseases e.g. gastrointestinal, hypoglycemia and has anti-tumour, anti-ulcer, anti-diabetic, lipid lowering and antifungal properties.



Species Name	: <i>Flacourtia indica</i>
Family	: Salicaceae
Common Name	: Governor's Plum, Flacourtia, Indian Plum
Kannada Name	: Mullu Thaare, Hennusampige
Flowering and Fruiting	: March-August

Description :

- It is a small tree or large shrub, upto 3-5 m tall.
- Bark : Pale, grey, powdery, may become brown to dark grey and flaking, revealing pale orange patches.
- Leaves : Red or pink when young, variable in size, oval to round, up to 12 cm, margin toothed, leathery.
- Flowers : Unisexual.
- Fruits : Round, reddish to reddish-black or purple when ripe, fleshy, up to 2.5 cm across with persistent styles.

Uses :

- Infusions of the bark, leaves and roots are used to treat conditions such as fever, diarrhoea and inflammations.
- The leaves are carminative, astringent and used as a tonic, anthelmintic and expectorant.
- It is used to treat asthma, pains, gynaecological complaints, hydrocele, pneumonia and intestinal worms.
- The leaves are used as an antidote to snake bites.



Species Name	: <i>Flaveria trinervia</i>
Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae)
Common Name	: Clustered Yellow tops, Speedy Weed, Yellow Twinstem
Kannada Name	: Chendu
Flowering and Fruiting	: June-September

Description :

- It is an annual herb, growing erect and up to two meters in height.
- Leaves : Lance-shaped to oval, each upto 15 cm long and arranged oppositely in pairs around the stem, their bases fused together, the edges of the leaves have tiny wide spaced teeth.
- Flowers : Inflorescence is a large dense cluster of many very small flower heads, sometimes over 300 in one cluster, each flower head contains 0-1 yellow or whitish ray floret and 0-2 yellow disc florets.

Uses :

- Extract of leaves has hepatoprotective and antioxidant properties.
- Extract of plants is used to cure jaundice and skin diseases.
- Leaves contain wound healing properties.



Species Name	: <i>Gardenia gummifera</i>
Family	: Rubiaceae
Common Name	: Indian Boxwood, Ceylon Boxwood
Kannada Name	: Kambi, Kalkambi, Adavibikke
Flowering and Fruiting	: April-July

Description :

- It is a small deciduous tree with yellow resin, young shoots pubescent.
- Bark : Greenish-grey and exfoliating wood greyish-white or light yellowish brown, hard and close grained.
- Leaves : Opposite, dark green in colour.
- Flowers : White or pale lemon-yellow, orange when fading.

Uses :

- Extract of plants is used for the treatment of ailments like rheumatism, cuts, wounds, diarrhoea and indigestion.
- The bark is useful in treating various skin diseases.
- Paste of the bark is applied to the fresh cuts and wounds for quick healing.
- Flowers are used for making perfumes
- The wood is used for engraving.



Species Name	: <i>Gardenia resinifera</i>
Family	: Rubiaceae
Common Name	: Brilliant Gardenia
Kannada Name	: Bikki Gida
Flowering and Fruiting	: Mar-April

Description :

- It is a large shrub with yellow resin.
- Bark : Greenish-grey in colour, exfoliating in irregular flakes.
- Wood : Yellowish-white, close grained and hard.
- Leaves : Elliptic-oblong, shining and pure white.
- Flowers : White, fragrant, occur singly in leaf axils.

Uses :

- The resin contains a bitter substance and essential oils.
- The gum-resin is called "Dikamali" which is hot, pungent, increases appetite, relieves pain of bowels and bronchitis.
- It is used in constipation, hysteria and flatulent dyspepsia.



Species Name	: <i>Glinus lotoides</i>
Family	: Molluginaceae
Common Name	: Lotus Sweet Juice, Damascisa
Kannada Name	: Chandra Kaasi Soppu
Flowering and Fruiting	: February-May

Description :

- It is an annual prostrate herb up to 40 cm long with various woolly parts.
- Leaves : 0.6-2.0 cm × 0.5-1.8 cm, round or wedge-shaped with a sharp point at the tip, stalk 2-8 mm long.
- Flowers : The inflorescence is a tight cluster of five to ten small flowers, each flower has five woolly sepals and no petals.
- Fruits : Seeds many, less than 1 mm long.

Uses :

- Young leaves and stems are used as vegetable.
- The plant extract is useful in abdominal disorders.
- It is used as an antiseptic, an anthelmintic, as a treatment for diarrhoea and bilious attacks.
- The juice of the plant is given to children as health supplement.
- Juice is also used for treatment of boils, wounds and pain in general.



Species Name	: <i>Gloriosa superba</i>
Family	: Colchycaceae
Common Name	: Tiger Claw, Flame lily
Kannada Name	: Agnisikhe, Gourihovu
Flowering and Fruiting	: July-September

Description :

- It is a climber, climbing by leaf-tip tendrils.
- Stem : Tubers large, forked, resembling country plough.
- Leaves : 7.6-19cm × 1.3-5cm, ovate, lanceolate, tips tendril-like.
- Flowers : Perianth at first sepaloid, later turning into bright-orange, one half red and other half orange, curved.

Uses :

- The tubers are poisonous and contains the chemical 'colchicine'.
- The tuber is used as an abortifacient, alterative, anti-arthritis, anti-leprotic, purgative and tonic.
- It is useful in the treatment of ulcers, leprosy, piles, inflammations, abdominal pains and itching.
- The anthelmintic properties of the tuber, fruits and leaves are widely known and they are all used to treat infections caused by guinea worms, schistosomes, roundworm, tapeworm, liver fluke and filarial worm.
- Juice of leaves is instilled into nose for the treatment of unconsciousness.



Species Name	: <i>Glossocardia bosvallia</i>
Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae)
Common Name	: Pattharsuva
Kannada Name	: Parpataka, Kaadu Sabsige
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-December

Description :

- It is a small annual herb, 10-20 cm in height. The plant is branched from the base and the branches are grooved.
- Leaves : Alternately arranged, 1.5 cm long and pinnately cut in to linear segments.
- Flowers : Yellow borne in heads carried on slender stalks, in leaf axils or at the end of branches. Outer 3 bracts are 3 mm long, 3 inner ones are 7 mm long, striped.
- Seed : Pods 6 mm, brown and hairy.

Uses :

- It is used as an emmenagogue.
- A paste of the plant is applied to promote healing of sores and wounds. It has a bitter taste and fennel like odour.
- Complete plant is used as a vegetable.



Species Name	: <i>Gmelina arborea</i>
Family	: Lamiaceae
Common Name	: Gumhar, White Teak
Kannada Name	: Shivane
Flowering and Fruiting	: March-June

Description :

- It is a fast growing deciduous tree with spreading branches, forms a large shady crown.
- Bark : Smooth, whitish grey in colour, lenticellate, corky, exfoliating in scurly flakes and blaze yellow.
- Leaves : Opposite, cordate shape, deltoid-ovate with two glands at the base of blade on upper side.
- Flowers : Reddish yellow, densely soft tomentose outside.

Uses :

- Fruits and bark are used to treat bilious fever.
- The roots acts as a blood purifier, laxative, stomachic, tonic and as an antidote to poisons.
- The leaf sap is used as a demulcent to treat gonorrhoea and cough and also applied to wounds and ulcers.
- The flowers are used to treat leprosy and blood diseases.
- Wood is used for boat buildings, musical instruments, door frames, panelling, furniture, plywood core stock, matches and timber for light construction.



Species Name	: <i>Gnaphalium polycaulon</i>
Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae)
Common Name	: Many-Stemmed Cudweed
Kannada Name	: Saamba Gida
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the Year

Description :

- It is an erect to prostrate annual herb, 15-30 cm in height, branched from the base, white woolly velvety.
- Leaves : Linear-ovate to inverted-lanceshaped, spoon-shaped.
- Flowers : 2.5-3 mm across, bell-shaped in terminal or axillary dense leafy spikes. Phyllaries are 2-3-seriate, scarious, pale brownish, outer most woolly, ovate-lanceolate with scarious margins and green midrib.

Uses :

- The entire plant is harvested during flowering and is used to make herbal and homeopathic remedies
- Species in this genus are said to have anti-inflammatory, astringent and antiseptic properties.
- The plant extract is prescribed as herbal supplement for colds, flu, pneumonia, tonsillitis, laryngitis and congestion.



Species Name	: <i>Gomphrena decumbens</i> (<i>Gomphrena serrata</i>)
Family	: Amaranthaceae
Common Name	: Arrasa Con Todo, Prostrate Globe Amaranth
Kannada Name	: Adike Hoovu, Nela Rudrakshi
Flowering and Fruiting	: March-October

Description :

- It is a perennial or annual, herb with fibrous roots.
- Stem : Prostrate, procumbent or decumbent, pilose.
- Leaves : Sessile or petiolate, blade green, obovate to oblong.
- Flowers : Heads white tinged with pink or red, globose to short-cylindric, bractlets with denticulate crests along keel, tube densely hairy, perianth lobes white, narrowly oblong, utricles ovoid.

Uses :

- All parts of this plant are used for the treatment of ailments like bronchial asthma, diarrhoea, pains, tonic, carminative, dermatitis and piles.
- Plant juice lowers the blood glucose levels.



Species Name	: <i>Goniogyna hirta</i> (<i>Crotalaria hebecarpa</i>)
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Fuzzy Fruited Rattlepod
Kannada Name	: Godadhai
Flowering and Fruiting	: September-March

Description :

- It is a prostrate annual herb.
- Leaves : Simple, stalkless, ovate-heart-shaped, 1-1.5 cm long, 5-8 mm wide, velvety, pointed.
- Flowers : Yellow, shaped like pea-flowers, arising singly in leaf axils.
- Fruits : Pods, flat, oblong, compressed, seeds are brownish, kidney-shaped.

Uses :

- The plant extract helps in treatment of diarrhoea, fever, stomach disorders, piles, asthma, jaundice, skin diseases, rheumatism, diabetes and liver disorders.
- It also has antimicrobial, antifungal, antidiabetic and anti-cancer properties.



Species Name	: <i>Grewia abutilifolia</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Mallow-Leaved Crossberry
Kannada Name	: Kowri
Flowering and Fruiting	: March-October

Description :

- It is a shrub growing upto 1 - 5 m in height.
- Leaves : Alternate, petiole 1-2cm long, stellate-pubescent, blade broadly ovate.
- Flowers : Inflorescence axillary, erect cyme, flowers are borne in cymes, 3-7 per leaf axil, flower stalk is 4-8 mm long, bracts are thread like.
- Fruits : Globose, 2-4-lobed, glabrescent capsule.

Uses :

- The stem bark is used in refining sugar and making ropes.
- The leaves are used as an application to pustular eruptions.
- The buds are prescribed for intestinal infections.
- Infusion is used as a demulcant.



Species Name	: <i>Grewia damine</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Salvia Leaved Crossberry
Kannada Name	: Ulpi
Flowering and Fruiting	: July-November

Description :

- It is a small tree, upto 2.5m in height, wood dark brown, branchlets black-brown pubescent.
- Leaves : Ovate-elliptic or lanceolate, base round or oblique. Margin serrulate, 3 nerved, petiole 2-5mm.
- Flowers : Yellow in 3-flowered axillary cymes, sepals 5-10mm long, linear-oblong pubescent, petals yellow, 3.5-5mm long
- Fruits : Two distinct round drupes, 6-8 mm across, almost glabrous.

Uses :

- The bark & roots are used as a poultice for fractures.
- Decoction is used in diarrhoea.
- Leaves paste is applied for treatment of skin diseases.



Species Name	: <i>Grewia flavescens</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Donkey Berry, Sandpaper Raisin
Kannada Name	: Karkali, Kiregara Kele
Flowering and Fruiting	: July-August

Description :

- It is a shrub, densely branched, forming a very irregular leafy canopy.
- Leaves : Simple, alternate, hairy and light green on both sides, being more hairy underneath. Edges are irregularly toothed. Stalk is short and velvety, tips are pointed.
- Flowers : Yellow, star-like, petals are 5, curved back.
- Fruits : Berry-like and hard. The skin of the fruit is very hard and consumed by birds and other wild animals.

Uses :

- The roots are used to treat menstrual problems, stomach problems during pregnancy and other gynaecological disorders.
- The wood is hard. It is used for building poles, weaving local doors and walking sticks.



Species Name	: <i>Grewia heterotricha</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Petriyaachu
Kannada Name	: Kaadujaane, Atipala
Flowering and Fruiting	: May-October

Description :

- It is a small tree or shrub
- Leaves : Oblong-lanceolate, 5-10x1.5-2.5 cm, base round to subacute.
- Flowers : White, polygamous in axillary, umbellate cymes, sepals 5-6 mm long, oblong lanceolate, petals white, 3 mm long, stamens 16-20.
- Fruits : Drupes.

Uses :

- It is used to treat wounds fever, bronchitis and skin diseases.
- It is also administered internally for treating intestinal infections.



Species Name	: <i>Grewia hirsuta</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Kukurbicha, Nagabala
Kannada Name	: Chikku Dippe
Flowering and Fruiting	: June-July

Description :

- It is an erect to straggling shrub with short trunk, young parts covered with wooly hairs, branches bifarious.
- Bark : Rough, grey in colour.
- Leaves : Linear-lanceolate, sharply serrate, nearly glabrous above, white tomentose beneath, three nerved, halves unequal at base.
- Flowers : White, borne in cymes, unisexual, peduncles slender, axillary, buds ovoid, densely hairy.

Uses :

- It is used to treat heart diseases, cough and wounds.
- Stem fiber is used to tie firewood bundles.
- Fruit and various parts of the plant are eaten by wild animals.



Species Name	: <i>Grewia orbiculata</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Round-leaved Grewia
Kannada Name	: Karijane
Flowering and Fruiting	: March-July

Description :

- It is a small shrub growing up to 4 m in height, young branches are soft and velvety.
- Leaves : Broadly elliptic or obovate and the base is round, stipules are lanceshaped, falling off regularly.
- Flowers : Yellow, borne in umbel-like cymes.
- Fruits : Round, 2-lobed and hairy.

Uses :

- Leaves are used to treat ulcers .
- Bark extract can be used to treat diarrhoea, smallpox, urinary troubles, irritation of the bladder, gonorrhea and syphilis.
- Various parts of this tree are used in the treatment of eye ache, stomach ache and spleen troubles.
- The bark powder is used to treat wounds.



Species Name	: <i>Grewia tenax</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: White Crossberry, Phalsa Cherry
Kannada Name	: Kanger
Flowering and Fruiting	: February-August

Description :

- It is a multi stemmed shrub up to 2 m in height, bark smooth, grey, very fibrous so that twigs are hard to break.
- Leaves : Alternate, circular in outline, 1.5-4 cm in diameter, margins toothed and tri-nerved at the base, hairy, particularly beneath with star shaped hairs, stipules inconspicuous, falling early.
- Flowers : Solitary or in pairs, axillary placed, petals white, about 1 cm long, sepals long and curved
- Fruits : Orange-red at maturity with 1-4 spheroid lobes.

Uses :

- The roots are used to make a poultice.
- A mucilaginous bark preparation is used for treatment of hair vermins.
- The plant is used as a remedy for colds, chest complaints and typhoid.



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Species Name	: <i>Grewia villosa</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Hairy-leaf Crossberry
Kannada Name	: Karkali
Flowering and Fruiting	: June-August

Description :

- It is a small shrub, about 2-3 m in height, stem with ash-grey bark, young twigs covered with dense star-shaped tomentum.
- Leaves : 1-2.5 cm long, thread-like, densely star-shaped hairy leaf-stalk.
- Flowers : Whitish-yellow, about 2 cm across, stamens 25-30, filaments about 5 mm long, ovary spherical, densely covered with antrorse hairs, stigma 4-lobed.
- Fruits : Drupe, dorsoventrally compressed, unilobed, subspherical, 1 cm in diameter, 8 mm long, heart-shaped at the base, densely hairy, yellow-brown or copper red.

Uses :

- The roots are used to treat body pains.
- The bark is used in the treatment of wounds, syphilis and smallpox.
- The small stems are used to prepare walking sticks, bows and spears.



Species Name	: <i>Gymnema sylvestre</i>
Family	: Apocynaceae
Common Name	: Gurmar, Cowplant, Small Indian Ipecacuanha
Kannada Name	: Madhunashini
Flowering and Fruiting	: October-May

Description :

- It is a large woody climber, rooting at nodes.
- Leaves : Ovate-elliptic or ovate-lanceolate, softly hairy.
- Flowers : Pale yellow, bell-shaped, corolla is single with 5 fleshy scales, sepals long, ovate, obtuse, velvety.

Uses :

- It is an important, bitter-tasting Ayurvedic herb which is used especially to reduce blood sugar levels.
- Leaves have the property of neutralizing the taste of sugar.
- The leaves have been used to treat stomach ailments, constipation and liver diseases.
- The roots are useful antidote to snakebite. They are applied to the wound as powder, paste or decoction.



Species Name	: <i>Helicteres isora</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Nut Leaved Screw Tree
Kannada Name	: Yedemuri
Flowering and Fruiting	: July-December

Description :

- It is a large tree, distinguished by large red flowers and twisted follicles.
- Leaves : Obovate, obliquely cordate, serrate, scabrous above, pubescent below.
- Flowers : Brick-red, fade to lead colour, in axillary fascicles; calyx tubular, 5-toothed at top, often unequal.
- Fruits : Greenish brown, beaked, cylindrical, spirally twisted on ripening.

Uses :

- The roots and stem barks are expectorant, demulcent, astringent and antilactagogue.
- Bark is used in diarrhoea, scabies, biliousness and gripping of the bowels.
- Fried pods are given to children to kill intestinal worms.
- Bark yields a strong, white fibre which is made into coarse cordage and canvas for gunny bags.



Species Name	: <i>Heliotropium indicum</i>
Family	: Boraginaceae
Common Name	: Indian Heliotrope, Indian Turnsole
Kannada Name	: Chelubalada Gida
Flowering and Fruiting	: September-March

Description :

- It is a coarse annual herb, up to 60cm in height.
- Leaves : Ovate, obtuse, wavy or slightly toothed, somewhat cordate at base, halves unequal at base.
- Flowers : Many, 2-ranked, pale blue, small.
- Fruits : 3-3.5 mm long, ovoid, ribbed, separating into 2 nutlets each, 2-celled.

Uses :

- The plant is used to treat warts, inflammations and tumours.
- The extracted juice from the pounded leaves of the plants is used to apply on wounds and skin ulcers.
- A decoction of the whole plant is used to treat thrush, diarrhoea, diabetes, venereal diseases and frequent excretion of urine.
- The whole plant is boiled and the beverage used as a remedy for heat rash.



Species Name	: <i>Heliotropium strigosum</i>
Family	: Boraginaceae
Common Name	: Indian forget-me-not, Red jasmine, Bristly Heliotrope
Kannada Name	: Chelumanigida
Flowering and Fruiting	: January-August

Description :

- It is a prostrate to rising or erect tall perennial herb. Stems are usually much branched from the base, appressed, hairy.
- Leaves : Linear-lance shaped, pointed, bristly hairy on both surfaces, with short hairs.
- Flowers : White, spreading petals.
- Fruits : Globose, 4-lobed, dense pilose.

Uses :

- This plant is used as laxative and diuretic. The juice of the plant is used to treat boils, sore eyes and for stings of nettles, insects etc.
- It is used as antidote to snake bites.
- Leaves are laxative and diuretic.



Species Name	: <i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>
Family	: Apocynaceae
Common Name	: Indian Sarsaparilla
Kannada Name	: Sogadeberu
Flowering and Fruiting	: October-January

Description :

- It is a twining or prostrate, wiry shrub.
- Leaves : Opposite or in whorls of 4, varying from elliptic-oblong or circular to linear.
- Flowers : Small, crowded, axillary greenish outside and purple inside.

Uses :

- It is used for treatment of venereal diseases, herpes, skin diseases, arthritis, rheumatism, gout, epilepsy, insanity, chronic nervous diseases, abdominal distention, intestinal gas, debility, impotence and turbid urine.
- The root is a valuable alterative, blood purifier, demulcent, diaphoretic, diuretic and tonic. It is used in the treatment of appetite loss, dyspepsia, fever, leucorrhoea, genitourinary diseases and chronic coughs.
- Paste of the roots is applied externally to inflammations.



Species Name	: <i>Hemigraphis latebrosa</i>
Family	: Acanthaceae
Common Name	: Shade Loving Hemigraphis
Kannada Name	: Moorikoti
Flowering and Fruiting	: November-December

Description :

- It is an annual herb with slender stem covered with soft white hairs.
- Leaves : Opposite, ovate, crenate-serrate, apex acute or acuminate, base cuneate, bulbous based hairs on both sides, petiolate.
- Flowers : Bracteate, bracts elliptic-oblong, 1-nerved, long-hairy, ciliate, hairs sometimes gland-tipped, corolla blue, funnel-shaped, tube broad above, lobes unequal, round.
- Fruits : Capsule, linear-oblong, minutely pubescent with seeds 6, yellowish-white, compressed, hairy.

Uses :

- Plant decoction is used as blood purifier.
- Roots extract is used as nasal drops for promoting aversion to alcohol.
- Leaves are cooked and eaten as vegetable.
- Leaves are also used as fodder by goats.



Species Name	: <i>Hibiscus lobatus</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Lobed Leaf Mallow
Kannada Name	: Magathutti
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-October

Description :

- It is an annual herb, erect, 50-70 cm in height, branchlets hairy.
- Leaves : Ovate, orbicular, serrate, often palately, 3-lobed.
- Flowers : Solitary or arranged in sparse racemes, axillary, flowers white.
- Seeds : With scale like hairs.

Uses :

- Roots ground with turmeric and the juice is given to cure dysentery and stomach ache.
- It is prescribed as a tonic in debility and spermatorrhea.
- Leaves paste is applied to cattle to cure anorexia.



Species Name	: <i>Hibiscus micranthus</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Tiny Flower Hibiscus
Kannada Name	: Chikka Magathutti
Flowering and Fruiting	: May - August

Description :

- It is a slender, rod-like spreading shrub, thinly covered with stellate hairs or bristles,
- Leaves : Ovate-oblong, entire, serrate, rough with bristly hairs.
- Flowers : White or pink, sepals-lanceolate, petals reflexed.
- Fruits : Spherical capsules, 1 cm across, seeds densely covered with white hairs.

Uses :

- The plant is used as febrifuge.
- The roots are chewed or taken pounded as a cure for cough.
- Roots paste is applied as a balm to cure head ache.
- Leaves are used as vegetable.



Species Name	: <i>Hiptage benghalensis</i>
Family	: Malpighiaceae
Common Name	: Hiptage, Helicopter Flower
Kannada Name	: Madhvi
Flowering and Fruiting	: March-July

Description :

- It is a woody climbing shrub with clusters of pink to white fragrant flowers, 3-winged, helicopter-like fruits.
- Leaves : Narrow and drooping
- Flowers : Very interesting shape and look like a decorative accessory with fluffy-toothed edges.
- The fragrance is very strong and pleasant, resembles fruity perfume.

Uses :

- The leaves are used to treat cutaneous diseases.
- The bark, leaves and flowers are aromatic, bitter, acrid, astringent, refrigerant, vulnerary, expectorant, cardiotonic, anti-inflammatory and insecticidal.
- The paste/ connections is useful to treat burning sensations, wounds, ulcers, cough and asthma.



Species Name	: <i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i>
Family	: Ulmaceae
Common Name	: Indian Elm, Jungle Cork Tree
Kannada Name	: Tapasi
Flowering and Fruiting	: February-March

Description :

- It is a large, glabrous deciduous tree grows up to 30m in height, densely, foliaceous tree.
- Bark : Whitish grey in colour, exfoliate with regular intervals and with offensive smell when cut, covered with blisters, peeling in corky scales on old trees.
- Leaves : Simple, alternate, elliptic, entireglabrous with cordate base, smooth with entire margins and pointed tip.
- Flowers : Small, greenish-yellow to brownish in colour, pubescent, borne in short racemes or fascicles at the scars of fallen leaves.

Uses :

- Decoction of the leaves is administered orally to regulate fat metabolism.
- The bark is used in rheumatism and intestinal tumours.
- Wood is used in carving, building and cart making.
- Seed and paste of the stem bark is used in treating ringworm.



Species Name	: <i>Holostemma ada-kodien</i>
Family	: Apocynaceae
Common Name	: Holostemma Creeper
Kannada Name	: Jeevahaaleballi
Flowering and Fruiting	: April-September

Description :

- It is an extensive, laticiferous, twining shrub with large conspicuous flowers.
- Bark : Deeply cracked.
- Leaves : Ovate to heart-shaped, coriaceous, acute, smooth above and finely pubescent.
- Flowers : Greenish-yellow in colour, purplish crimson inside, in lateral cymes, flowers are very fragrant, the central crown is edible.
- Fruits : Follicles, sub-woody, 6-9 cm long, tapering and green, the roots are pretty long up to a meter in length, thick, cylindrical and irregularly twisted.

Uses :

- The root paste is applied in eye inflammation and orchitis (inflammation of the testes).
- The juice of root is given in spleen enlargement.
- Root is also useful in the treatment of diabetes, gonorrhea, coughs and stomach ache.
- The leaves, flowers and fruits are eaten as vegetable.
- The milky Latex of the plant are applied to heal ulcers and wounds.
- The decoction of the plant has galactagogue effect and is useful in inducing lactation.



Species Name	: <i>Hybanthus enneaspermus</i> (<i>Afrohybanthus ennespermus</i>)
Family	: Violaceae
Common Name	: Spade Flower, Pink Ladies Slipper
Kannada Name	: Purusharathna
Flowering and Fruiting	: June-August

Description :

- It is a perennial herb or small shrub up to 60 cm in height, smooth or hairy.
- Leaves : Linear to lance like, 1-5 cm long, pink purple spade-shaped.
- Flowers : Solitary, sepals 3-4mm long, lower petal broad, spade shaped, pink purple with deep, purple veins.

Uses :

- This herb is extremely beneficial as diuretic, demulcent and tonic.
- The roots are diuretic and used in urinary affections.



Species Name	: <i>Hygrophila auriculata</i> (<i>Hygrophila schullii</i>)
Family	: Acanthaceae
Common Name	: Barbel
Kannada Name	: Gokantaka, Gokshura
Flowering and Fruiting	: October-April

Description :

- It is a stout perennial herb, 1-2 m in height, erect unbranched stems, hairy near swollen nodes.
- Leaves : Densely hairy, lance-like, stalkless, 10-15 cm long, occur in whorls of 6 at each node on the stem, straight, yellow, 4 cm long spines are present in the axil of each leaf.
- Flowers : Occur in 4 pairs at each node, 3 cm long, purple-blue, 2-lipped, the upper lip is 2-lobed and the lower one is 3-lobed with lengthwise folds, flowers open in opposite pairs.

Uses :

- It is used for treatment of rheumatism, inflammation, jaundice and hepatic obstructions.
- The roots have diuretic properties.
- It is used in the treatment of blennorrhoea, hydropsy, anuria, catarrh, and stomach ache.
- The whole plant and its ashes are used as a cooling medicine and diuretic.



Species Name	: <i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>
Family	: Lamiaceae
Common Name	: American mint, bushmint
Kannada Name	: Nayitulasi
Flowering and Fruiting	: September-April

Description :

- It is an annual, erect, profusely branched, sweet-smelling herb.
- Stem : Quadrangular, densely soft-hairy, grooved and purplish, internodes 3-7 cm long.
- Leaves : Petiolate, broadly ovate, acute at apex, cordate or round at base, irregularly serrated margins, glabrous, hairy above, pubescent, villous or tomentose beneath.
- Flowers : Blue or bluish-purple, rarely solitary, axillary, 8-15 cm long.
- Fruits : Nutlets, 2, oblong or ovoid, flat, glabrous, blackish-brown, emarginated at apex with a white mark on either side of the pointed base.

Uses :

- Decoction of roots is used as an appetizer.
- This plant is used for treating affections of the uterus.
- Decoction of roots is emmenagogic and a stimulant if employed in rheumatism.
- It is used in the treatment of a wide range of conditions including flatulence, other stomach problems, fevers associated with colds.
- The juice of leaves mixed with lime juice is administered for stomach aches.



Species Name	: <i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i>
Family	: Apocynaceae
Common Name	: Black Creeper
Kannada Name	: Gouriballi
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-December

Description :

- It is a much branched, extensively twining shrub.
- Bark : Dark-brown with shallow vertical clefts.
- Leaves : Elliptic-oblong, ovate, acute-acuminate.
- Flowers : Small, greenish-white, scented in leafy cymose panicles.
- Wood : Soft.

Uses :

- Decoction of leaves is used to treat fever and skin eruptions.
- Roots are used as alterative, tonic, diuretic and diaphoretic.
- Roots extract is applied to treat rat bites.
- Extract of flowers is recommended to control diabetes.
- Bark provides fibre for making ropes.
- Twigs are used for basket making.



Species Name	: <i>Indigofera trifoliata</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Three-Leaf Indigo
Kannada Name	: Torementa
Flowering and Fruiting	: July-November

Description :

- It is a much branched, diffusing herb, about 30-60 cm in height, young branches velvet-hairy.
- Leaves : Trifoliate, leaf-stalk 6-13 mm long, leaflets 9-26 mm × 6-10 mm, inverted-lance-shaped, blunt with a short sharp point, velvet-hairy on both sides, more densely hairy beneath and gland-dotted.
- Flowers : Red or dark pink, fruits are deflexed, 1-2 cm long, straight, 6-8 seeded.

Uses :

- The seeds are used as a nutritive tonic and restorative.
- They are also considered to be alterative, astringent and aphrodisiac.
- They are used in the treatment of rheumatism and leucorrhoea.
- The dye indigo is obtained from the leaves.



Species Name	: <i>Indigofera aspalathoides</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Wiry Indigo
Kannada Name	: Shivamalligida
Flowering and Fruiting	: September-January

Description :

- It is a much branched, erect undershrub, branches rigid, cylindrical and divaricately spreading.
- Leaves : 1-5 foliolate, digitate, sessile, crowded on the young branches, deciduous, stipules minute and subulate.
- Flowers : Solitary, axillary, filiform, longer than the leaves, but shorter than the pods, corolla dark pink, exerted.
- Seeds : 6- 8, globose or cylindric and truncate.

Uses :

- The extract of plant provides a reliable treatment for chronic eczema.
- The whole plant is used for cooling agent and demulcent.
- Decoction is used for leprosy and cancerous affections.
- The plant has anti-leprotic, anti-inflammatory and anti-psoriatic properties.
- The roots are chewed for treatment of toothache and mouth ulcers.



Species Name	: <i>Indigofera astragalina</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Silky Indigo
Kannada Name	: Dodda Shivamalligida
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-October

Description :

- It is an erect or spreading annual, up to 1.5 m in length.
- Stem : Hairy with stiff, brown hairs.
- Leaves : Compound, leaflets 5-11, up to 40 mm × 25 mm, hairy on both sides, stalks 2 mm long.
- Flowers : Inflorescence a raceme with 25 mm long stalk, pink flowers are up to 1 cm long.
- Fruits : Tetragonal, 10-20 mm × 3 mm, hirsute, up to 6-seeded.

Uses :

- Plant extract is used to treat rheumatism, arthritis, inflammation, tumour and liver diseases.
- The leaves extract is highly recommended in the treatment of diarrhoea.
- Extract of the whole plant has significant cytotoxic activity against a wide range of animal and human cancer cell lines.



Species Name	: <i>Indigofera cordifolia</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Heart-leaf indigo
Kannada Name	: Goddi
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-October

Description :

- It is a prostrate annual herb with branched velvet-hairy stem.
- Leaves : Simple, 6-16 mm × 4-13 mm, nearly stalkless, broadly ovate, heart-shaped, velvet-hairy on both sides.
- Flowers : Bright red and pea-shaped.
- Fruits : 4-5 mm long, oblong, densely pubescent, 2 seeded.

Uses :

- The leaves are pounded in water and juice is used in the treatment of spermatorrhea, gonorrhea and conjunctivitis.
- The bark is beneficial in the treatment of problems related to blood, throat and urinary system.
- Seeds are used in the treatment of gonorrhea, cystitis, cold and tenesmus.



Species Name	: <i>Indigofera glabra</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Five leaved indigo, Smooth Indigo
Kannada Name	: Neelaballi
Flowering and Fruiting	: November-December

Description :

- It is an annual herb, stems sparsely hairy, reddish.
- Leaves : Alternate, odd-pinnate, leaflets 5, 0.5-1.5 × 0.3-1 cm, elliptic-ovovate, base round, apex obtuse, pubescent on both surfaces.
- Flowers : 5-7 mm long, reddish on axillary, 2-5-flowered, pedunculate lax racemes.
- Fruits : Pods, 1.5-2 cm long, linear, subtetragonous, 8-12-seeded.
- Seeds : 1 mm across, cubiform, yellowish with dark patches.

Uses :

- The leaves are bitter and febrifuge.
- Plant extract is used as nerve tonic.
- Plant extract is applied externally as an emollient.



Species Name	: <i>Indigofera linifolia</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Narrow Leaf Indigo
Kannada Name	: Kaadu Goddi
Flowering and Fruiting	: December - March

Description :

- It is a slender, much-branched, prostrate or erect annual, growing upto 50 cm in height.
- Branches : Velvety hairy with appressed hairs.
- Leaves : Nearly stalkless, narrow, linear to oblong-lanceolate, 20-45 x 2-4 mm, sharp-tipped, appressed-pubescent on both surfaces.
- Flowers : Bright red 3-8 mm long.
- Fruits : Globular, brown-black, smooth.

Uses :

- The plant is used in the treatment of febrile eruptions
- The plant is consumed as food supplement.
- Leaves are used to treat nervous disorders, asthma and bronchitis.



Species Name	: <i>Indigofera linnaei</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Birdsville Indigo
Kannada Name	: Kennegilu
Flowering and Fruiting	: October-November

Description :

- It is a prostrate, much branched herb.
- Stem : Trailing, velvet-hairy with white hairs pressed against.
- Leaves : Compound with 5-9 alternately arranged leaflets, 7-12 mm × 2-5 mm, stalkless with a round or notched tip, velvety on both sides.
- Flowers : Spike, peduncle 0-2 cm long, bract 2 mm long, pea-shaped, bright red with the standard petal 4 mm length.
- Fruits : 3-6 mm × 2-3 mm, velvety, 1-3-seeded.

Uses :

- The seeds are ground into powder and consumed for enhancement of immunity.
- The juice of the plant is used as an anti-scorbutic and diuretic.
- It is used as an alterative treatment of old venereal affections.



Species Name	: <i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: True Indigo
Kannada Name	: Aĵara, Aĵura, Anĵooraneeli
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the year

Description :

- It is an erect shrub, 50-100 cm in height
- Leaves : Compound, 2.5-11 cm long with 9-13 leaflets, stalks are 2 mm long.
- Flowers : Red, broadly obovate, 4-5 mm, outside with brown trichomes, wings about 4 mm, keel as long as wings. Stamens 4-5 mm, anthers heart-shaped, ovary hairless.
- Seeds : 5-12 per legume, cubic.

Uses :

- Infusion of leaves is used to treat a range of disorders including epilepsy, nervous disorders, asthma, bronchitis, fever, stomach disorders, liver, kidney and spleen malfunctions as well as a rabies prophylactic.
- The leaves are crushed into an ointment for treating skin diseases, wounds, sores, ulcers and haemorrhoids.
- A tincture of the seeds is used to kill lice.
- Paste of roots is applied to relieve toothache.
- Decoction is administered to treat syphilis, gonorrhea and kidney stones.



Species Name	: <i>Ipomoea carnea</i>
Family	: Convolvulaceae
Common Name	: Bush Morning Glory
Kannada Name	: Hamsuballi
Flowering and Fruiting	: July - February

Description :

- It is an erect, woody, hairy shrub which is cylindrical in shape.
- Leaves : Large, ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, base cordate, soft and fleshy.
- Flowers : Large, few-flowered cymes, rose or light mauve colour, calyx small, corolla large, funnel-shaped.

Uses :

- The leaves are slightly purgative.
- Roots are boiled to use as laxative and to provoke menstruation.
- The milky latex of plant is used for the treatment of leucoderma and other skin related diseases. Only external applications of latex is recommended due to poisonous nature of the plant.
- The leaves are used as fertilizer.



Species Name	: <i>Ipomoea obscura</i>
Family	: Convolvulaceae
Common Name	: Obscure morning glory
Kannada Name	: Bilichitabogari
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-March

Description :

- It is an annual herb with slender, twining or prostrate stems up to 3 m length with 2 cm diameter.
- Leaves : Simple, alternate, broadly ovate, apex acuminate, margin entire, base cordate and glabrous.
- Flowers : Pale yellow with deep purple tube, small, heart shaped leaves.
- Fruits : Capsule, ovoid, seeds velvety.

Uses :

- It has ornamental value as a climber with attractive flowers.
- The sap of leaves is used to treat seizures.
- Decoction of roots is recommended for treatment of dysentery.



Species Name	: <i>Ipomoea pes-tigridis</i>
Family	: Convolvulaceae
Common Name	: Tiger foot morning
Kannada Name	: Kaama Lathe
Flowering and Fruiting	: November-January

Description :

- It is a hairy annual which spreads on ground as hedges.
- Leaves : 3-9 lobed, 5-10 cm diam, cordate, hairy.
- Flowers : Trimerous, in heads on peduncle.
- Fruits : Round and 6-7 mm in diameter.

Uses :

- The mashed leaves are applied as a poultice on sores, boils, pimples and tumours.
- The powder of leaves is smoked to get relief from bronchial spasm.
- Decoction of the roots is purgative and administered as a treatment for haemoptysis.
- Seeds are consumed as a remedy for dropsy.



Species Name	: <i>Ipomoea repens</i> (<i>Ipomoea triloba</i>)
Family	: Convolvulaceae
Common Name	: Water-spinach, Chinese Water-spinach
Kannada Name	: Mooguthiballi
Flowering and Fruiting	: November-January

Description :

- It is a herbaceous trailing vine with milky sap.
- Stems : Hollow, upto 3 m long or rooting at nodes.
- Leaves : Alternate, simple with glabrous petioles, 3-14 cm long.
- Flowers : Solitary or in few-flowered clusters at leaf axils, petals white or pink-lilac.
- Fruits : Oval or spherical capsule, woody at maturity, 1 cm wide, contains 1-4 greyish seeds, hairy.

Uses :

- Root decoction is consumed orally to treat guinea worm infections.
- Decoction of leaves is beneficial to get relief from fever, convulsions and rheumatic pain.



Species Name	: <i>Ixora parviflora</i> var <i>zeylanica</i>
Family	: Rubiaceae
Common Name	: Small Flowered Ixora
Kannada Name	: Gorivi, Heennugorvi
Flowering and Fruiting	: March-April

Description :

- It is a small, much branched tree.
- Leaves : Vary from ovate- oblong to cuneate.
- Flowers : Small, numerous, white or pink and distinctly fragrant.
- Fruits : Small, didymous.
- Seeds : Plano-convex.

Uses :

- Decoction of flowers is prescribed for hemoptysis, catarrhal bronchitis and dysmenorrhea.
- Decoction of roots cures dysentery and acts as a sedative.
- It is also used to treat nausea, loss of appetite, fever and gonorrhea.
- Decoction of bark is given for anemia and general debility.



Species Name	: <i>Jasminum angustifolium</i>
Family	: Oleaceae
Common Name	: Wild Jasmine
Kannada Name	: Kadumallige
Flowering and Fruiting	: June-August

Description :

- It is a wiry, climbing shrub, young branches covered with minute, soft hairs.
- Leaves : 3.8-5 cm, ovate, acute, glabrous.
- Flowers : Solitary or 2-3 in cymes, pedicles slender, 1.3-1.9 cm, calyx 7-9 toothed, corolla white, purplish on outside in bud, fragrant.

Uses :

- Infusion of the dried flowers is used as an eyewash to treat conjunctivitis.
- Paste of roots is applied to treat ringworm.
- Leaves are used to reduce mouth ulcers.
- An essential oil is obtained from flowers which is used in perfumery.



Species Name	: <i>Jasminum roxburghianum</i> (<i>Jasminum borescens</i>)
Family	: Oleaceae
Common Name	: Navamallika, Shrubby Jasmine
Kannada Name	: Navamallige
Flowering and Fruiting	: April-May

Description :

- It is a large shrub, nearly erect, not twining or climbing, branchlets are hairy.
- Leaves : Oppositely arranged, simple, variable in size, up to 18 cm × 10 cm, ovate, long-pointed.
- Flowers : Fragrant, three-forked clusters, white, tube about 1 cm long, petals usually 8 or 9, lanceshaped, pointed.
- Fruits : Berry, simple, 1-1.5 cm long, ellipsoid, slightly bent, turns black when ripe.

Uses :

- The juice of the leaves is used with pepper, garlic and other stimulants as an emetic to treat obstructions of bronchial tubes.
- The leaves are slightly bitter, astringent and used as tonic and stomachic.



Species Name	: <i>Jatropha glandulifera</i>
Family	: Euphorbiaceae
Common Name	: Glandular jatropha
Kannada Name	: Kari thurakaharalu
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the year

Description :

- It is a shrub with thick and stout branches.
- Bark : Smooth, papery, pale.
- Leaves : 3-5 lobed, serrate, each tooth ending in a gland-tipped bristle.
- Flowers : Greenish-yellow, capsule 0.85-1.3 cm.
- Fruits : Capsule, three-lobed.

Uses :

- Roots and seed oil are purgative. Oil is considered anti-rheumatic and anti-paralytic, used externally on ringworm and chronic ulcers.
- Leaves are analgesic and used for treatment of asthma and bronchitis.
- Roots are used to treat piles, abdominal enlargements and also reduces glandular swellings.
- The juice of the plant is an eye tonic.



Species Name	: <i>Jatropa gossypifolia</i>
Family	: Euphorbiaceae
Common Name	: Cotton Leaf Physicnut, Bellyache Bush
Kannada Name	: Chikkakadaharalu
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the year

Description :

- It is a small, dark coloured shrub.
- Leaves : Entire margins with a close row of shortly stipitate viscid glands which are longer and branched on petioles, lobes ovate, shortly acute.
- Flowers : Reddish, capsule 0.85cm, reticulate-rugose.
- Fruits : Pods, smooth and oval, contain 3-4 seeds.

Uses :

- The leaves act as blood purifier, febrifuge, purgative and stomachic.
- Decoction is prescribed to cleanse the blood, for treating venereal diseases, heart problems, diarrhoea, stomach ache and indigestion.
- The fruits and seeds are boiled in liquid and administered to cure stomach ache.
- The seeds are used as purgative and to expel internal parasites.
- Bark decoction is used as emmenagogue.



Species Name	: <i>Justicia betonica</i>
Family	: Acanthaceae
Common Name	: Squirrel Tail, white shrimp plant
Kannada Name	: Kaadu Kanakaambara
Flowering and Fruiting	: January-April

Description :

- It is a small shrub.
- Stems : Herbaceous, rigid, free-branching, green with a purple tinge.
- Leaves : Simple, entire, opposite, ovate-elliptic, up to 22 cm × 12 cm.
- Flowers : Inflorescences consist of green-striped cream to pale green bracts, upright, compact with flowers aging from white to violet, corolla two-lipped, mauve, with a white spot on the lower lip.
- Fruits : 2 lobed capsules.

Uses :

- It is used in the treatment of various gastrointestinal complaints.
- Decoction is used to provide relief from stomachache.
- Extract of inflorescence is used for hair wash.



Species Name	: <i>Justicia procumbens</i>
Family	: Acanthaceae
Common Name	: Water Willow
Kannada Name	: Nucchu Nelabevu
Flowering and Fruiting	: January - April

Description :

- It is a slender, often tufted, prostrate or ascending, branched perennial herb.
- Stems : 10-40 cm in length.
- Leaves : Elliptic to oblong-ovate 7-20 mm × 5-20 mm, obtuse at both ends and entire or slightly crenate.
- Flowers : Pink, 6-7 mm long and borne in terminal rather dense cylindric spikes, 1-5 cm long and about 5 mm in diameter.
- Fruits : Capsule, slightly hairy and 4 mm long.

Uses :

- The herb contains a bitter alkaloid which is used as a substitute for Fumaria. It is alterative, expectorant and administered in form of infusion in asthma, coughs, and rheumatism.
- The juice of the leaves is squeezed into the eyes to treat ophthalmia.
- The juice of the roots is used in the treatment of coughs.
- The odor of the whole plant is unpleasant.
- Decoction is beneficial for backache, plethora and flatulence.



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Species Name	: <i>Justicia simplex</i>
Family	: Acanthaceae
Common Name	: Common small justicia
Kannada Name	: Yelabu sandhi gida
Flowering and Fruiting	: October-December

Description :

- It is an erect herb.
- Leaves : Ovate or oblong, linear, acute at base, petiolate.
- Flowers : Bright light purple, broader and hairy, bracteate, bracts elliptic, shortly acute, scarious-marginate, hairy with glistening whitish hairs, green-keeled, bracteoles narrower, lanceolate, obovate, hairy with scarious and ciliate margins.
- Fruits : Capsules, oblong, scarcely mucronate, papery.

Uses :

- It is used for the treatment of different diseases like fever, teeth problems and vomiting.
- The plant exhibit antibacterial activity.
- Decoction is used for strengthening of the lung capacity.



Species Name	: <i>Kirganelia reticulata</i> (<i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i>)
Family	: Phyllanthaceae
Common Name	: Black Honey Shrub
Kannada Name	: Karihuli
Flowering and Fruiting	: March-July

Description :

- It is a large straggling shrub, branches slender.
- Bark : Thin, brown.
- Leaves : Thin, oblong, elliptic or spatulate, glabrous.
- Flowers : Borne in clusters on short axillary branchlets, small, yellowish, sexes separate on the same plant, flowering before or with the new leaves.
- Fruits : Berry-like, 4-6 mm across, blackish when ripe.

Uses :

- The whole plant is astringent, sweet, cooling, diuretic, alternant, stomachic, constipating and attenuant.
- It is useful in vitiated condition of pitta, burning sensation, strangury, gastropathy, hemorrhages, ophthalmodynia, sores, burns, smallpox and asthma.
- Leaves are employed as a diuretic and cooling medicine, crushed leaves are rubbed on the body to treat malaria.
- Fruits are useful in inflammations, *vata* and diseases of the blood.
- Bark is considered alterative and attenuant and prescribed in decoction form to treat rheumatism, dysentery and venereal diseases.



Species Name	: <i>Lagascea mollis</i>
Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae)
Common Name	: Silk Leaf, Acuate, American Softhead
Kannada Name	: Jharwad
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-March

Description :

- It is an annual herb, 50-100 cm in height.
- Leaves : Oppositely arranged, simple, ovate with toothed margin, silky beneath.
- Flowers : Tiny white-cream coloured, 5 petals occur in a composite head.

Uses :

- Leaves are cooked and eaten as a vegetable.
- The plant is anti-rheumatic, astringent, febrifuge, tonic and vaso-constrictor.
- It is used as a respiratory stimulant and cardiac depressant for treating haemorrhages, skin disorders and snakebites.
- The crushed leaves are used to stop bleeding and to cure fever.



Species Name	: <i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i>
Family	: Lythraceae
Common Name	: Small Flower Crepe Myrtle
Kannada Name	: Chanangimara
Flowering and Fruiting	: April-June

Description :

- It is a light demander, drought resistant, non-browsable and fire-resistant species.
- Leaves : Oblong to ovate-pointed, pale on the underside.
- Flowers : Small, white, borne in 2-6 flowers clusters in leaf axils and at the end of branches.
- Fruits : Leathery capsule surrounded below by a persistent sepal-cup, oblong, 2.0-3 cms long, 3-4 celled, 3-6 valved.
- Seeds : Winged.

Uses :

- The bark is a source of tannins. It can be used as a black dye.
- The tree yields a useful timber called ben-teak.
- Edible gum is extracted from the tree which is highly medicinal in nature.
- A fibre obtained from the bark is used to make ropes.
- It is also an excellent fuel tree as it gives a good charcoal.



Species Name	: <i>Lannea coromandelica</i>
Family	: Anacardiaceae
Common Name	: Indian ash tree
Kannada Name	: Gojjalu, Goddanamara
Flowering and Fruiting	: January-March

Description :

- It is a large deciduous tree with spreading crown and stout branches, attaining height upto 24m.
- Bark : Black or greyish-white in colour, smooth, 1-3 cm thick, exfoliating in irregular rounded flakes.
- Leaves : Imparipinnate, 24-45cm long, crowded at the tips of the branchlets, leaflets 7-9, opposite, oblong, acuminate, entire.
- Flowers : Small, greenish-yellow in colour, unisexual, male in compound racemes and female in simple pubescent racemes.

Uses :

- The boiled leaves are applied on local swellings and pains in the body.
- The decoction of the bark is used for toothache.
- Tannin is extracted from bark.
- It also produces brown, clear, brittle gum.
- Wood pulp is used for manufacturing paper and boards.
- Wood is used for furniture, scabbards, wheelspokes, cattle yokes and rice pounders.



Species Name	: <i>Launaea procumbens</i>
Family	: Asteraceae (compositae)
Common Name	: Creeping Launaea
Kannada Name	: Kemputorai
Flowering and Fruiting	: November-December

Description :

- It is a glabrous herb, with prostrate or decumbent stems and branches but not rooting at nodes.
- Leaves : Radical, entire or pinnatifid, glabrous.
- Flowers : Yellow, solitary .
- Fruits : Achenes, truncate at both ends, strongly 4-ribbed.

Uses :

- Leaves are used for the treatment of fever, cancer and inflammation.
- Paste of leaves is applied in rheumatism, boils, and swellings.
- It is used for the treatment of kidney disorders like painful urination, gonorrhea, and sexual diseases.
- Plant has insecticidal properties and is used for the treatment of rheumatism, inflammation, oxidative dysfunction of the kidney, reproductive disorders, hormonal imbalances and liver dysfunction.
- The plant is used as fodder. It is also used in the preparation of a cooling sherbet.



Species Name	: <i>Launaea sarmentosa</i>
Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae)
Common Name	: Beach lounaea
Kannada Name	: Bonapatre
Flowering and Fruiting	: November-December

Description :

- It is a hairless, whip-shaped, procumbent, perennial herb, rooting and leaf-bearing at the nodes and arching between them.
- Leaves : 2.5-7.5 cm long, oblong, pinnately cut or sinuate-toothed or lobed.
- Flowers : 1-1.3 cm across, solitary or in clusters of 1-2, arising from the nodes together with the leaves.

Uses :

- The plant is prescribed as a lactagogue.
- Juice of the plant is tonic, diuretic and aperient (relieves constipation).
- The plant is anti-rheumatic and galactagogue.
- The juice of the plant is also used as a soporific for children.



Species Name	: <i>Lavandula bipinnata</i>
Family	: Lamiaceae
Common Name	: Feather-leaved Lavender
Kannada Name	: Tilinerale
Flowering and Fruiting	: October-November

Description :

- It is an erect, strongly fragrant herb, 10-60 cm in height.
- Stems : Quadrangular, covered with velvety hairs.
- Leaves : Oppositely arranged, stalkless, 3-10 cm long, divided into linear narrow lobes.
- Flowers : Blue and 2-lipped, upper lip is small, 3 mm while the lower lips is larger and divided into 5 lobes, mid lobe is longer, oblong, rounded.

Uses :

- Paste of leaves is applied externally on wounds and ulcers.
- Decoction of roots and flowers is used to wash ulcers as it is antiseptic in nature.



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Species Name	: <i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i>
Family	: Lamiaceae
Common Name	: Annual lion's ear, Christmas candlestick
Kannada Name	: Kaadutumbegida, Ranabheri
Flowering and Fruiting	: November-March

Description :

- It is a tall, erect plant with hairy, square stem.
- Leaves : Large, ovate, lobed, acute, coarsely crenate-serrate, winged in the upper part and cuneate.
- Flowers : Floral leaves lanceolate, deflexed, bracts linear, strongly spinous-pointed, deflexed, calyx tubular, incurved, hairy, teeth 8-9 sharp pointed.
- Fruits : Nutlets 4, ovoid.

Uses :

- The plant is used to treat swellings, fever, gastro-intestinal troubles and as an abortifacient.
- Decoction is used to clean out the uterus, treat diarrhoea & heavy cramps, as a diuretic and as a tonic to strengthen the back.
- The juice of leaves is used in the treatment of skin infections.



Species Name	: <i>Leucas aspera</i>
Family	: Lamiaceae
Common Name	: Common Leucas
Kannada Name	: Tumbegida
Flowering and Fruiting	: May-September

Description :

- It is an erect and diffusely branched annual herb.
- Leaves : Linear or oblong, 2.5-7.5 cm long with blunt tips and scalloped margins.
- Flowers : Whorls are large, terminal, axillary, crowded with white bell shaped flowers, calyx is variable with an upper lip and short, triangular teeth.

Uses :

- The plant extract enhances immunity.
- The leaves sap is used to treat sores of the eyes and nose.
- The juice is used in the treatment of fevers, coughs and colds.
- The bruised leaves are antidote for bites of poisonous insects and snakes.



Species Name	: <i>Leucas cephalotes</i>
Family	: Lamiaceae
Common Name	: Head leucas
Kannada Name	: Dronapushpi
Flowering and Fruiting	: July-October

Description :

- It is an annual herb.
- Stem : Erect, unbranched, leafy, hairy with spreading hairs.
- Leaves : Narrow oblong-elliptic, cuneate, nearly entire to slightly toothed, up to 8 x 2 cm with long and short eglandular hairs, denser below.
- Flowers : White, upper lip bearded, lower lip clearly longer than upper.
- Fruits : Nutlets narrow, oblong, bluntly trigonous, 3 x 2 mm.

Uses :

- The plant is used to cure ailments like fever, cold, dysentery and skin related issues.
- A paste of the plant along with mustard oil is applied to get relieved from body pain.
- Herbal drink of the plant is prescribed for the treatment of urinary infections.
- The juice of leaves is recommended in cough and cold.
- Decoction is used for curing fever. It also helps to flush out toxic substances and unwanted microorganisms from the body.



Species Name	: <i>Leucas hirta</i>
Family	: Lamiaceae
Common Name	: Common Leucas
Kannada Name	: Gannutumbe
Flowering and Fruiting	: September-December

Description :

- It is an erect herb, branches covered with reflexed hairs.
- Leaves : Simple, 5-6 x 1.5 cm, elliptic, obtuse, acute at base, distantly crenate, hirtus above, densely tomentose beneath.
- Flowers : 15-30 in a head, calyx tube 7 mm long, white, densely hairy outside, corolla tube 5 mm long, upper lip emarginate, white, hairy, midlobe of lower lip emarginate.

Uses :

- Leaves are excellent antiseptic, wound healer in septic wounds, in treating fever, cough, snake bite, and liver disorders.
- Paste of leaves is applied on forehead to cure headache.
- Juice of leaves works as stomachic.



Species Name	: <i>Leucas indica</i>
Family	: Lamiaceae
Common Name	: Ceylon Leucas
Kannada Name	: Gantuthumbe
Flowering and Fruiting	: All year round

Description :

- It is an erect, annual plant with branched stems, 20-60 cm in height.
- Leaves : Hairy or bristly-hairy, leaf-stalk is about 5 mm, leaf blade oblong-lance-shaped, 3.5-5 x 0.5-1 cm, sparsely bristly.
- Flowers : White or white with purple spots.
- Fruits : Nutlets, chestnut brown, ellipsoid, subtriquetrous and shiny.

Uses :

- The decoction of flowers is used to treat typhoid fever.
- The leaves are pounded with garlic, pepper, and leaves of *Piper longum* and made into pills and administered orally to treat typhoid fever.
- Leaves along with tender shoots of *Momordica charantia*, pepper, garlic and common salt are pounded in equal quantities, made into pills and prescribed to treat pneumonia.



Species Name	: <i>Leucas marrubioides</i>
Family	: Lamiaceae
Common Name	: Horehound Leucas
Kannada Name	: Tumbegida
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-September

Description :

- It is an erect herb, simple or branched, growing up to only 20 cm in height.
- Stem : Quadrangular, white, velvety.
- Leaves : Ovate, toothed, tip acute or blunt, base rounded, silvery, velvety beneath.
- Flowers : White, in axillary densely flowered whorls, sepal tube is narrow, 6 mm long, 10 ribbed, hairy outside with hairless mouth.

Uses :

- The extract of whole plant is used for the treatment of intestinal worms.
- Concoction of leaves is beneficial in treatment of coughs and Catarrh.



Species Name	: <i>Leucas nutans</i>
Family	: Lamiaceae
Common Name	: Drooping Leucas
Kannada Name	: Chikka Tumbe
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-October

Description :

- It is an annual herb which is recognized by the prominent curved, hairy, ribbed sepal tube of the flowers.
- Stem : Erect, 4-25 cm, unbranched or with few lateral branches, leafy with spreading firm, eglandular hairs.
- Leaves : Oblong-elliptic, wedge-shaped, entire to slightly rounded, toothed, 4 x 1 cm with prostrate long eglandular hairs.
- Flowers : White 1.0-1.2 cm, upper lip short bearded, lower lip clearly longer than upper.
- Fruits : Nutlets, narrow, oblong, scarcely trigonous, 2.5 x 1 mm, smooth.

Uses :

- Extract of the whole plant is applied on the skin to treat skin diseases.
- Juice extracted from the whole plant is administered with sugar for treating cough.
- The whole plant is used as mosquito repellent.



Species Name	: <i>Limonia acidissima</i>
Family	: Rutaceae
Common Name	: Wood Apple
Kannada Name	: Beladamara
Flowering and Fruiting	: November-March

Description :

- It is a small, spinous tree, spines are 1.3-2.5cm long.
- Bark : Thin, light-brown, corky with vertical clefts
- Leaves : Alternate, imparipinnate, 7.6-15.2cm long and rachis between each 2 pairs of leaflets.
- Flowers : 4-merous, white, fragrant, racemes short, axillary, leaf bearing calyx small.
- Wood : Cream coloured, hard, close grained, resembling boxwood.

Uses :

- The fruits contain fruit acids, vitamins and minerals. It is used mainly as a liver tonic to stimulate the digestive system.
- The leaves contain tannins and essential oil. They are astringent and are used internally combined with milk and sugar for treatment of indigestion, flatulence, diarrhoea and haemorrhoids.
- The powdered gum mixed with honey is used to treat dysentery in children.



Species Name	: <i>Ludwigia perennis</i>
Family	: Onagraceae
Common Name	: Perennial Water Primrose, Paddy clove
Kannada Name	: Kerebendugida
Flowering and Fruiting	: July-February

Description :

- It is an erect herb.
- Leaves : 2-6 x 0.5-1.5 cm, elliptic-lanceolate, base narrowed, tip pointed to long-pointed, hairless.
- Flowers : Stalkless, yellow, 4-merous, sepal tube is adnate to ovary, sepals lobes 4, 2 mm long, ovate, long-pointed, ovary is 1-1.5 cm long, linear, 4-celled, 4-angled, ovules are many.
- Fruits : Capsule, 1-2 cm long, linear, subterete, 4-ribbed, ellipsoid.

Uses :

- Plant extract in oil is applied on body to bring down fever.
- Plant ash is used on cuts and bruises.
- Leaves are cooked and eaten as a vegetable.



Species Name	: <i>Madhuca latifolia</i>
Family	: Sapotaceae
Common Name	: Butter tree
Kannada Name	: Kadulpe
Flowering and Fruiting	: March-August

Description :

- It is a large and deciduous tree with a large spreading rounded crown, thick grey bark, vertically cracked and short wrinkled bole.
- Leaves : Oblong shaped, young leaves are pinkish.
- Flowers : Musky scented and hang in close bunches, cream colour.
- Fruits : Ovoid, fleshy, greenish and 1-4 seeded.

Uses :

- Flowers are edible, they are used to make syrup for medicinal purposes.
- Flowers are fermented to produce alcoholic drink 'Mahua'.
- Plants have anti diabetic, anti ulcer and anti infertility properties
- Fruit oil is used in cooking and manufacturing chocolates.



Species Name	: <i>Maerua oblongifolia</i>
Family	: Capparaceae
Common Name	: Desert Caper, Desert Maerua
Kannada Name	: Bhoochakra Gadde
Flowering and Fruiting	: April-August

Description :

- It is a low woody shrub, growing up to 3 m in height.
- Leaves : Oblong-ovate, 2-4.5 cm long, 0.7-2.5 cm broad, entire.
- Flowers : In dense corymb-like racemes, greenish-white, greenish stamens radiating out.
- Fruits : Cylindrical, 3-8 cm long, 1-1.5 cm broad, torulose or irregularly knotted, pale brown twisted.

Uses :

- The roots of the plant resemble licorice in appearance and possess alterative properties.
- The roots of this plant are edible and taste like coconut pulp.
- Fleshy roots of this plant are used as alterative tonic and stimulant.
- The plant is also used for treatment of snake bite and scorpion sting.



Species Name	: <i>Mallotus philippensis</i>
Family	: Euphorbiaceae
Common Name	: Kaamala Tree
Kannada Name	: Kunkumadamara
Flowering and Fruiting	: January-April

Description :

- It is a small, much branched, evergreen tree, trunk irregular, young branches rusty pubescent.
- Bark : Grey or pale brown, irregularly cracked, blaze red
- Leaves : Ovate-lanceolate, strongly 3-nerved, upper side glabrous, lower side with numerous minute red glands.
- Flowers : Dioecious, in terminal brick-red spikes.
- Wood : Grey to light red, smooth, close grained.

Uses :

- Extract of plant is applied externally to treat parasitic infections of the skin.
- The fruits and bark are used to treat stomach ulcers and tapeworm infections.
- A decoction of the leaves is used in the treatment of diarrhoea.
- Fruits produce excellent red dye.



Species Name	: <i>Malvastrum coromandelianum</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Common false mallow
Kannada Name	: Sannabindige
Flowering and Fruiting	: June - August

Description :

- It is an upright, subwoody or subshrub plant.
- Stem : Straight and hairy.
- Leaves : Alternate, simple, elongated, slightly hairy, associated in pairs and strongly toothed.
- Flowers : Solitary or in small groups in terminal position at the base of the leaves, pale yellow to yellow-orange.
- Fruits : Dry, flattened, hairy and disc-shaped, each fruit has one spine on the top.

Uses :

- Leaves are used to treat carbuncles (skin infection with pus formation).
- Flowers are used in cough and lung diseases.
- Leaves are useful in jaundice.
- Decoction of leaves is used for cleaning of wounds, it is also used in dysentery.



Species Name	: <i>Martynia annua</i>
Family	: Martyniaceae
Common Name	: Devil's Claws, Tiger's Claw
Kannada Name	: Garuda Mugumullu
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-December

Description :

- It is a bushy annual herb upto 2 m in height.
- Leaves : Kidney-shaped to circular, mostly 6–15 cm wide, both surfaces equally hairy, margins with shallow lobes, leaf stalk 9–14 cm long.
- Flowers : Bell shaped, purplish white with dark purple markings. The yellow lines in the corolla throat are nectar guidelines to direct pollinators to the nectar source.
- Fruits : Green and fleshy at first, drying to a black woody capsule.
- Seeds : Brown to black, 2 in each pod.

Uses :

- Crushed leaves are administered in epilepsy and applied to reduce the neck pain.
- The juice is used as a gargle for sore throat.
- Roots are boiled in milk and taken as a tonic.
- Flowers are good for diabetes.
- Fruits are pounded and applied on scorpion stings.



Species Name	: <i>Maytenus emarginata</i> (<i>Maytenus puberula</i>)
Family	: Celastraceae
Common Name	: Red Spike Thorn, Maytenus
Kannada Name	: Haalumanike
Flowering and Fruiting	: October-January

Description :

- It is a stout, thorny shrub up to 2 meters height with intricate branches.
- Leaves : Alternate and evergreen, contour-oval or diamond-shaped, oblong, whole and toothed.
- Flowers : Axillary branched cymes.
- Fruits : Large capsules, globe-shaped with two cavities in its interior where seeds are attached.

Uses :

- The plant is used to treat fever, asthma, rheumatism and gastrointestinal disorders.
- The bark paste is applied with mustard oil to kill lice in the hairs.
- A decoction of the leafy twigs is used as a mouthwash to relieve toothache.
- The leaves are burnt and mixed with ghee to form an ointment which is used to heal sores.
- Fruits are used to purify blood.



Species Name	: <i>Melhania incana</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Hairy Melhania
Kannada Name	: Hasigemara
Flowering and Fruiting	: July - September

Description :

- It is a herb, young parts are pubescent.
- Leaves : 3-5 x 1.5-2.5 cm, ovate, lanceolate, obtuse at apex, slightly cordate at base, minutely serrate, petiole 1-3 cm, pubescent, stipules linear.
- Flowers : Cymes axillary or terminal, 1-4 flowered, sepals slightly united, pubescent, petals obovate, yellow, stamens 5, ovary 5-celled, style simple, stigma 5 - partite.

Uses :

- It is used for treatment of fever, cold and cough.
- External application of leaves paste is useful to cure boils and burns.



Species Name	: <i>Merremia gangetica</i>
Family	: Convolvulaceae
Common Name	: Kidney Leaf Morning Glory
Kannada Name	: Chikkallikivi
Flowering and Fruiting	: October-March

Description :

- It is a prostrate and creeping herb with stems covered with soft hairs.
- Leaves : Entire, suborbicular or reniform, mucronate at apex, petioles hairy.
- Flowers : Small, yellow in axillary, solitary or 2-3 flowered cymes.
- Fruits : Capsule globose, 3-5mm in diameter, black and glabrous.
- Seeds : Brown, 2 or 4.

Uses :

- The plant has anthelmintics properties, it is also used to treat urinary afflictions, worms, fever and gastric problems.
- Juice of leaves is beneficial in migraine and snake bites
- Infusion of the leaves is administered to treat loose motions.
- The decoction is recommended for cough, rheumatism and neuralgia.



Species Name	: <i>Merremia tridentata</i> (<i>Merremia hederacea</i>)
Family	: Convolvulaceae
Common Name	: Arrow leaf morning glory
Kannada Name	: Ilikivisoppu
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the year

Description :

- It is a perennial, slender herb, rootstock thick, giving off many elongate, prostrate, slender branches.
- Leaves : Oblong-ovate, deeply emarginate, 3-toothed at tip.
- Flowers : 1-3 on short peduncle, corolla pale yellow.

Uses :

- It is used to treat body pain, piles and toothache.
- Extract of the plant is used to relieve inflammation rheumatism, affections, stiffness of the joints, urinary infections and general debility apart from being a good laxative, astringent and dentifrice.



Species Name	: <i>Mimosa hamata</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Hooked Mimosa
Kannada Name	: Sagarimullu
Flowering and Fruiting	: April-August

Description :

- It is a medium sized, much branched shrub up to 2 m in height. It has hairy branches, very prickly, prickles 4-5 mm long, hooked.
- Leaves : Bipinnate, leaflets 6-10 pairs, stalkless, 2-3 mm long, 1-2 mm broad, ovate, oblong.
- Flowers : Spherical heads, solitary or paired in upper axils, peduncle 1.5-3.5 cm long, hairy, pink, stalkless.

Uses :

- It is used in the treatment of diverse diseases such as fever, diarrhoea, jaundice, piles and urinary complaints.
- It also acts as blood purifier.
- Paste of leaves is applied over glandular swellings.
- Extract of fresh leaves is applied to check bleeding from the wounds and ulcers.



Species Name	: <i>Mollugo cerviana</i>
Family	: Molluginaceae
Common Name	: Fever plant
Kannada Name	: Kaagepuralegida
Flowering and Fruiting	: May-October

Description :

- It is an erect, slender, branched herbs.
- Leaves : Linear-spathulate and fascicled.
- Flowers : Greenish, in cymes.
- Fruits : Capsule, globose.
- Seeds : Numerous, smooth, yellowish-brown without tubercular points.

Uses :

- Plant is stomachic, aperient and antiseptic. Flowers and tender shoots are diaphoretic and febrifuge.
- Roots are boiled in oil for application in gout and rheumatism. It promotes flow of lochial discharges (vaginal discharge after giving birth) and is used as a cure for gonorrhoea.
- The plant is used in the treatment of fevers, bilious fevers and syphilis.
- The leaves are prescribed as a treatment for stomach ache and constipation.



Species Name	: <i>Mollugo nudicaulis</i>
Family	: Molluginaceae
Common Name	: Daisy leaved chickweed
Kannada Name	: Murukalugida
Flowering and Fruiting	: Though out the year

Description :

- It is an annual herb.
- Stem : Leafless, slender and hairless.
- Leaves : All at the base, 1.5-6.0 cm long, 6-16 mm broad, spoon-shaped to inverted-lanceshaped, hairless, narrowing into the stalk.
- Flowers : Borne in dichasial cymes, bracts involucre, ovate-oblong, 1-2 mm long, rough. The flowers are small, with a diameter of 5 mm, composed of five greenish-white petals.
- Seeds : Less than 1 mm, muricate, minutely strophiolate, black and shiny.

Uses :

- The herb is vermifuge, pectoral, a cough and cold remedy.
- It is effective in the treatment of whooping cough and bleeding nose.
- Decoction is administered for gonorrhea and to facilitate labor.
- Crushed leaves and stems mixed with garlic are administered to typhoid patients.
- Juice of leaves mixed with milk is an excellent eye drop.



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Species Name	: <i>Mollugo pentaphylla</i>
Family	: Molluginaceae
Common Name	: Five Leaved Carpetweed, Mollugo
Kannada Name	: Jaradsisoppu
Flowering and Fruiting	: September-October

Description :

- It is an annual weed, less than 30 cm in height, branches are slender and hairless.
- Leaves : 1.5-3 cm in length, 3-5 mm in width, whorled or opposite, linear lanceolate and narrowed at both ends.
- Flowers : Borne in compound cymes with slender and short stalks, sepals are 1.5-2 mm long.
- Fruits : Capsule, as long as the sepals and nearly spherical with many seeds.
- Seeds : Dark chestnut, thin-walled and covered with raised tubercular points.

Uses :

- The plant is antipyretic, antiseptic, appetizer, emmenagogue, laxative and stomachic.
- The leaves are used to make a soup that enhances appetite. It is also used to treat mouth infections.
- The leaves are used externally as a poultice for sore legs.
- A decoction of the roots is used to treat eye diseases.



Species Name	: <i>Morinda tomentosa</i> (<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>)
Family	: Rubiaceae
Common Name	: Great morinda, Indian mulberry
Kannada Name	: Sapanga
Flowering and Fruiting	: May-September

Description :

- It is a shrub or small tree which grow up to 9 m height.
- Leaves : Large, simple, dark green, shiny and deeply veined.
- Flowers : Small and white.
- Fruits : Multiple fruit that has a pungent odor when ripe. It is oval and reaches 4-7 cm in size, at first green, turns yellow then white as it ripens with many seeds.

Uses :

- The curative properties of the plant parts are ascribed to the presence of medicinally active anthraquinone derivatives.
- The roots are febrifuge, tonic and antiseptic. They are used to treat stiffness, tetanus and to combat arterial tension.
- The fruits are used as a diuretic, a laxative, an emollient and as an emmenagogue for treating asthma and other respiratory problems.



Species Name	: <i>Mukia maderaspatana</i> (<i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i>)
Family	: Cucurbitaceae
Common Name	: Madras pea pumpkin; Bristly bryony
Kannada Name	: Manithonde, Gubbesowtekai
Flowering and Fruiting	: June-September

Description :

- It is a annual sparse climber.
- Leaves : Symmetrical, ovate angularly, shallow to deep, 3-5 lobed.
- Flowers : Yellow, axillary, sessile clusters, calyx tube villous, lobes subulate, erect, petals 5, ovate-oblong, obtuse, stamens-3, free, inserted at base of calyx tube, anthers oblong, ciliate.
- Fruits : Pea-sized, green, turning to orange and then red on maturity.

Uses :

- A paste of the leaves is consumed orally as an immunity booster.
- Concoction is prescribed for chronic diseases and relief from toothache.
- Leaves and young fruits are used to treat ulcers and urinary complaints.



Species Name	: <i>Mundulea sericea</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Cork bush, silver bush, bastard satinwood
Kannada Name	: Purachaligida, Betta hurali
Flowering and Fruiting	: May-September

Description :

- It is a branched shrub, single-stem with a bushy much-branched crown and greenish-yellow smooth bark.
- Leaves : Alternate, imparipinnate, covered with silky silver hairs, oval to lance-shaped, pale green.
- Flowers : Pea-like, carried in terminal clusters.
- Seeds : Brownish-green kidney-shaped.

Uses :

- The leaves are used as an emetic to treat poisoning.
- Infusions of the roots is used to treat infertility.
- The powdered root is used to treat frequent miscarriages.



Species Name	: <i>Naringi crenulata</i>
Family	: Rutaceae
Common Name	: Elephant nettle
Kannada Name	: Nayibelala
Flowering and Fruiting	: May-October

Description :

- It is a small evergreen shrub.
- Bark : Thin, light brown.
- Stem : Corky with stiff thorns.
- Leaves : Alternate, pinnately compound with 3-7 leaflets elliptic or elliptic-lanceolate, obtuse at apex.
- Flowers : Cyme, bisexual, white, in few flowered axillary racemes.
- Fruits : Berry, globose, bluish-black.

Uses :

- Paste of bark is applied on boils and body pain.
- Powdered roots are purgative and stomachic.
- Bark, leaves and roots are made into a paste and administered orally to increase fertility among women.
- Fruits and roots are anthelmintic, astringent, used for diarrhoea.



Species Name	: <i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i>
Family	: Oleaceae
Common Name	: Queen of the Night
Kannada Name	: Parijatha
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the year

Description :

- It is a big shrub growing up to a height of 10m.
- Leaves : Large rough and hairy.
- Flowers : Fragrant with a 5-8 lobed white corolla and orange-red center.
- Fruits : Flat, brown, heart-shaped to round capsule of 2cm diameter with two sections each containing a single seed.

Uses :

- The paste of seeds is applied over the area affected with alopecia (patchy hair loss).
- The fresh juice of the plant is administered to treat constipation, intestinal worms, hepatomegaly and piles.
- The paste of the bark and leaves is applied over the area affected with eczema and ringworm.
- The juice of the leaves is administered in case of snake poisoning.



Species Name	: <i>Ocimum basilicum</i>
Family	: Lamiaceae
Common Name	: Basil, Sweet basil
Kannada Name	: Kaamakasturi
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-November

Description :

- It is a small herb, much branched.
- Stem : Square, purple and hairy.
- Leaves : Opposite, ovate, acute and gland-dotted.
- Flowers : Tiny, purple or white, arranged in flattened whorls that encircle the stems, one whorl above another.
- Fruits : Nutlets, 4 with persistent calyx.

Uses :

- The plant acts principally on the digestive and nervous systems, easing flatulence, stomach cramps, colic and indigestion.
- The leaves and flowering tops are antispasmodic, aromatic, carminative, digestive, galactagogue, stomachic and tonic.
- The roots are used in the treatment of bowel complaints.



Species Name	: <i>Ocimum canum</i> (<i>Ocimum americanum</i>)
Family	: Lamiaceae
Common Name	: Hoary Basil, Wild basil, Lemon basil
Kannada Name	: Nayitulasi
Flowering and Fruiting	: August - November

Description :

- It is a woody herb with hairy stem.
- Leaves : Elliptic, pointed to tapering, base flat or blunt, nearly entire, sparsely hairy or hairless, leaf-stalk up to 2 cm long.
- Flowers : Borne in racemes, densely velvet-hairy, white, 5 mm long, filaments hairless.
- Fruits : Nutlets, 1.5 mm long, sub-trigonous, minutely pitted, dark brown.

Uses :

- The herb is used to treat colds, fevers, parasitic infestations in the body, inflammation of joints and headaches.
- The herb has anti-bacterial, anti-fungal and anti-viral properties and acts like an analgesic.
- It is used in the treatment of fevers, dysentery and tooth problems.
- It is also used as an insect repellent.



Species Name	: <i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> (<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>)
Family	: Lamiaceae
Common Name	: Holy basil, sacred basil
Kannada Name	: Krishna Tulsi
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the Year

Description :

- It is a branched, fragrant and erect herb having hairs all over. It attains a maximum height of 75-90 cm.
- Leaves : Nearly round and up to 5 cm long with the margin being entire or toothed, aromatic.
- Flowers : Small, purple to reddish colour, present in small compact clusters on cylindrical spikes, stalkless heart-shaped bracts at the base of each flower cluster.
- Fruits : Small, seeds yellow to reddish in colour.

Uses :

- It is pungently aromatic, warming, antiseptic herb which induces perspiration, lowers fevers, relaxes spasms, eases pain, clears bacterial infections, strengthens the immune and nervous systems, reduces inflammations and benefits the digestive system.
- The juice of the plants is used to treat insect bites and ringworm.
- It is helpful in both types of diabetes.



Species Name	: <i>Oldenlandia aspera</i>
Family	: Rubiaceae
Common Name	: Rough Diamond Flower
Kannada Name	: Parapaatahullu
Flowering and Fruiting	: November-March

Description :

- It is a small, annual herb which is 12-60 cm in height.
- Stem : Internodes 3-8 cm long, uppermost elongated.
- Leaves : Fascicled, linear, pointed, margin curled, minutely rough, hairless above, papillose beneath, midrib prominent.
- Flowers : White or light blue, tube 2-2.5 mm long, narrow part 0.8-1 mm long and 0.6-0.8 mm wide, limb 0.8-1 mm long, subpointed.
- Fruits : Capsule, rough, spherical, didymous, 3-4 mm in diameter.
- Seeds : Glutinous.

Uses :

- Leaves are used to treat fever.
- The herb benefits the digestive system, supports circulatory system, boosts the immune system and used to treat urinary problems.



Species Name	: <i>Oldenlandia corymbosa</i>
Family	: Rubiaceae
Common Name	: Diamond Flower, Corymbosehedyotis Wildchayroot
Kannada Name	: Kallusabsige
Flowering and Fruiting	: August - October

Description :

- It is an annual herb with ascending or erect stems which are 4-angled.
- Leaves : Subsessile, linear-lanceolate, acute, recurved with hairy margins, stipulate, stipules membranous, truncate with a few bristles.
- Flowers : White or faintly pinkish-purplish, on slender stalks, 4-8 mm long.
- Fruits : Capsule, globose, seeds many.

Uses :

- The leaves are pounded, soaked in warm water and the resultant liquid is administered to treat stomach disorders.
- The juice of plant is applied on the hands and feet to cool them in case of fever.
- The roots have vermifuge properties. They are used as a tincture.



Species Name	: <i>Oligochaeta ramosa</i>
Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae)
Common Name	: Branched Sweet-Sultan
Kannada Name	: Bramha Dandi
Flowering and Fruiting	: April-December

Description :

- It is an annual straggling herb, dichotomously branched, spreading, branches 2.5-5 cm long, angled and smooth.
- Leaves : oblong or obovate, entire, toothed or pinnately cut, 2.5-5 x 0.6-1.5 cm.
- Flowers : 1.2 cm long, straight, pale purple.
- Fruits : Cypsela, blackish-brown, obconic, ribbed, punctuate between ribs, apex truncate.

Uses :

- It is used as tonic, aperient, deobstruent and febrifuge.
- It cures old fever and general debility.
- It is also prescribed to treat cough.



Species Name	: <i>Orthosiphon aristatus</i>
Family	: Lamiaceae
Common Name	: Cat's Whiskers, Kidney Tea Plant ,Java Tea
Kannada Name	: Mutrapindadagida
Flowering and Fruiting	: September-December

Description :

- It is a perennial herb which grows up to 90 cm height.
- Stem : Purplish, 4-sided and smooth.
- Leaves : Smooth, lighter green on the bottom with a toothed leaf margin.
- Flowers : White or purple.

Uses :

- The leaves are strongly diuretic and increase the kidneys' ability to eliminate nitrogen-containing compounds.
- It is used in the treatment of kidney infections, kidney stones and poor renal function.



Species Name	: <i>Orthosiphon pallidus</i>
Family	: Lamiaceae
Common Name	: Pale Java Tea
Kannada Name	: Kalijagida
Flowering and Fruiting	: July-October

Description :

- It is a perennial herb with a woody rootstock.
- Stem : Diffusely branched, ascending-erect, 10-35 cm, slender, quadrangular and velvety.
- Leaves : Ovate, 1-3.5 x 1-2 cm, pale green, slightly fleshy, entire to saw-toothed, gland-dotted, stalked and velvety.
- Flowers : Inflorescence unbranched, short, white or lilac.
- Fruits : Nutlets, pale brown, orbicular-ovoid, 1 x 1 mm.

Uses :

- It is a popular garden plant.
- Extract of the plant is used for the treatment of various diseases such as urinary lithiasis, fever, hepatitis, cancer and jaundice.



Species Name	: <i>Orthosiphon thymiflorus</i>
Family	: Lamiaceae
Common Name	: Thyme java tea
Kannada Name	: Doddakaija, Kaadusannapatregida
Flowering and Fruiting	: October-May

Description :

- It is a straggling, shrubby perennial herb up to 1.5 m height.
- Stem : Several, ascending to erect, 4-angled, well branched, retrorsely pubescent with dense spreading hairs.
- Leaves : Ovate to elliptic, 1-4 cm long, glandular, punctate and hairless.
- Flowers : Pink, 8-16 mm long, tube straight.

Uses :

- Aqueous extract of the plant has anti-inflammatory properties.
- Paste of leaves is used as a lotion.
- Decoction of whole plant is useful in diarrhoea and piles.
- Infusion of leaves cures fever.



Species Name	: <i>Oxalis corniculata</i>
Family	: Oxalidaceae
Common Name	: Creeping Wood Sorrel, Creeping Oxalis
Kannada Name	: Pullampuruchisoppu
Flowering and Fruiting	: February-October

Description :

- It is a herb branching from the base and rooted at the nodes.
- Stem : Ascending, weakly erect, smooth and hairy.
- Leaves : Arranged alternately along the stems, a single long stalk arises from the leaf axils.
- Flowers : 7-11 mm wide and have 5 yellow petals.
- Fruits : Capsule, 1-1.5 cm long, cylindric, pointed apically and 5-ridged in cross section.

Uses :

- It is anthelmintic, antiphlogistic, astringent, depurative and diuretic.
- The extract of plant is used in the treatment of influenza, fever, urinary tract infections, enteritis, diarrhoea, traumatic injuries, sprains and poisonous snake bites.
- The juice of plant mixed with butter, is applied to muscular swellings, boils and pimples.
- The juice of leaves is applied to cure insect bites, burns and skin eruptions. It has anti-bacterial properties.



Species Name	: <i>Oxystelma esculentum</i>
Family	: Apocynaceae
Common Name	: Rosy Milkweed Vine
Kannada Name	: Doodhiballi
Flowering and Fruiting	: July-February

Description :

- It is a perennial creeper which has fibrous roots emerging from the lower nodes of the stem.
- Leaves : Oppositely arranged, linear-lanceolate with rounded base.
- Flowers : White-purple, occur in raceme-like cymes, drooping, 5-petalled and saucer shaped.

Uses :

- Decoction is used to treat cancer, menoxenia and traumatic injury.
- The herb possess antiseptic, depurative and galactagogue properties.
- Decoction is used as a gargle in infections of throat and mouth.
- The latex is bitter and has a marked antiperiodic action.
- Fresh roots are prescribed in jaundice.



Species Name	: <i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>
Family	: Poaceae (Graminae)
Common Name	: Kodo millet, Indianpaspalum
Kannada Name	: Haraka, Arike
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-December

Description :

- It is an annual grass.
- Leaves : Slender, light green, 20-40 cm in length.
- Flowers : Influrescence raceme, 4-6.
- Seeds : Very small and ellipsoidal, they vary in colour from light brown to dark grey.
- It has a shallow root system which is ideal for intercropping.

Uses :

- It acts as appetizer, astringent, digestive, diuretic, emollient and stomachic.
- It provides very nutritious food for humans and forage for cattle.



Species Name	: <i>Passiflora foetida</i>
Family	: Passifloraceae
Common Name	: Love-in-a-mist, Stinking Passion Flower
Kannada Name	: Kukkiballi
Flowering and Fruiting	: March - October

Description :

- It is a creeping vine which has edible fruits and aromatic leaves.
- Stem : Thin, wiry and woody, covered with sticky yellow hairs.
- Leaves : 3-5 lobed and viscid-hairy. They give off an unpleasant odour when crushed.
- Flowers : White to pale cream coloured.
- Fruits : Globose, yellowish-orange to red when ripened.
- Seeds : Numerous, black, embedded in the pulp.

Uses :

- The fresh whole plant is boiled and the concoction is used as a anthelmintic, for intestinal nematodes and flatworms.
- A decoction of the dried plant is administered to treat cold and cough.
- It is also used in the treatment of tuberculosis.
- Fluid of leaves and stems is used to improve fertility in women.



Species Name	: <i>Pavetta tomentosa</i> (<i>Pavetta indica</i>)
Family	: Rubiaceae
Common Name	: White pavetta
Kannada Name	: Papate
Flowering and Fruiting	: May-November

Description :

- It is a shrub with cinereous, terete, erect and glabrescent branches.
- Leaves : Obovate-oval, rounded, retuse or shortly pointed at the apex, wedge-shaped at the base, subchartaceous, hairy above, velvety beneath, deciduous.
- Flowers : Tetramerous, white, ovary campanulate, small.
- Fruits : Drupe, subglobose.

Uses :

- Stem and bark extract is administered orally for liver ailments as hepatic stimulant and hepatoprotective agent.
- A decoction is taken during the first few days after childbirth as a protective medicine.
- A cooled decoction of the leaves is applied as a wash to nasal ulcers and topically to treat haemorrhoidal pains.



Species Name	: <i>Pavonia odorata</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Fragrant Mallow, Pavonia
Kannada Name	: Balarakshigida
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-December

Description :

- It is an erect perennial herb, covered with sticky hairs.
- Leaves : Heart-shaped, ovate, 3-5 angled, 3-5 lobed, 4-6 cm long and 5-7 cm broad.
- Flowers : Singly, in leaf axils or fascicled at the end of branches, bracts 10-12 in number, linear, sepals - 5, pink, twice longer than the sepal cup.
- Fruits : Spherical, mericarps are smooth and wingless.

Uses :

- It is used for conditioning and soothing of skin.
- It is also useful in lumbago, sprains, headache and ulcers.
- The concoction benefits the circulatory system, stimulating and warming especially when used in combination with massage.
- It is used in the treatment of oily skin.



Species Name	: <i>Pavonia procumbens</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Yellow Pavonia
Kannada Name	: Kurunatotti
Flowering and Fruiting	: August -December

Description :

- It is a spreading herb or undershrub.
- Stem : Pubesent.
- Leaves : Ovate, cordate, 3-lobed, minutely hairy on both sides.
- Flowers : Yellow, solitary, axillary.
- Fruits : Indehiscent, schizocarp, 4-5 mm across.
- Seeds : Sparsely hairy.

Uses :

- Leaves ground with buttermilk are administered orally to cure ulcer.
- It is used as anti-oxidant and anti-diabetic.



Species Name	: <i>Pavonia zeylanica</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Ceylon swamp Mallow
Kannada Name	: Sewanakudri, Toppala
Flowering and Fruiting	: November-March

Description :

- It is an erect and branching undershrub.
- Leaves : Deeply lobed or pinnatifid, shallow, heart-shaped at the base, surface usually hairy.
- Flowers : Solitary, axillary, pink or white.
- Fruits : Velvety and spherical.

Uses :

- It is used to treat Inflammation, haemorrhage and dysentery.
- The decoction with *Aegle marmelos* is useful for stomach aberrations
- Leaves and young shoots are used as emollient.



Species Name	: <i>Pergularia daemia</i>
Family	: Apocynaceae
Common Name	: Pergularia
Kannada Name	: Halukoratige, Ugurusuttuballi, Talavarana Balli
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-February

Description :

- It is a slender, bad-smelling, milky climber, covered with stiff hairs.
- Leaves : Broadly ovate or sub-orbicular, cordate, acuminate, covered with velvety hairs.
- Flowers : Greenish, in axillary corymb like or racemose-like cymes.
- Fruits : Follicle with soft spines all over and a long beak.
- Seeds : Densely velvety on both sides.

Uses :

- The leaves and young stems are aperitive, anthelmintic, expectorant, emetic and emmenagogue.
- Infusions or decoctions are used to treat liver problems, fainting, diarrhoea, colic, rheumatism, painful joints cramps in the legs, malaria, appendicitis and amenorrhoea.
- The crushed leaves and crushed young fruits are applied externally to cure boils, abscesses, subcutaneous worm infections and eczema.
- Decoction of roots is administered to treat venereal diseases, arthritis, muscular pain, asthma and rheumatism.



Species Name	: <i>Peristrophe bicalyculata</i>
Family	: Acanthaceae
Common Name	: Panicked Foldwing, Panicked Peristrophe
Kannada Name	: CibiraSoppu
Flowering and Fruiting	: October-February

Description :

- It is an erect herb, 0.6-1.2 m tall. Young shoots are usually 4-sided, adult shoots 6-sided, white, bristle-hairy.
- Leaves : Ovate, opposite and unequal, leaf-stalk 3-5 mm. densely hairy.
- Flowers : Borne at branch-ends or in leaf-axils with leaves forming a large lax panicle, pink flowers, stamens 2, filaments distinct, white and hairy.

Uses :

- Essential oil extracted from the plant has tuberculostatic activity.
- The herb is used as anti-bacterial and antidote to snake poison.
- It is also used in bone fractures, sprain, fever, cold and cough treatment.
- Leaves are used as analgesic, anti-pyretic, anti-inflammatory, sedative, stomachic, anti-cancer and diuretics.



Species Name	: <i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>
Family	: Arecaceae
Common Name	: Wild Date Palm, Indian Winepalm, Sugar Date Palm
Kannada Name	: Kharjura
Flowering and Fruiting	: May-November

Description :

- It is a wild cousin of Date Palm. It looks the same in almost every way but attains shorter height at maturity.
- Leaves : 3 m long, gently curved on 1 m petioles with spines near the base.
- Flowers : Inflorescence grows to 1 metre with white, unisexual flowers forming a large, pendent infructescence.
- Fruits : Single-seeded, ripen to a purple-red colour.

Uses :

- The fruits are good for heart complaints, abdominal complaints, fevers, vomiting and loss of consciousness.
- The juice obtained from the tree is a cooling beverage.
- The roots are used to stop toothache.
- The central tender part of the plant is used in the treatment of gonorrhea.



Species Name	: <i>Phyllanthus fraternus</i>
Family	: Phyllanthaceae
Common Name	: Gulf Leaf-Flower
Kannada Name	: Nelanelli
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-September

Description :

- It is a small, annual, herb with a crown of leaves on the top.
- Leaves : Numerous, subsessile, distichous, very small, elliptic-oblong, obtuse, stipules lanceolate, acute.
- Flowers : Yellowish, small, axillary, the males 1-3, the female solitary.
- Fruits : Round, trilobate, smooth.

Uses :

- The leaves are strongly diuretic. A decoction is taken to facilitate childbirth and against oedema, fever and spasm.
- The plant is also used as a laxative.
- It is also used for treatment of gonorrhoea, dropsy, diarrhoea and malaria.
- The fruits are used in the treatment of ulcers, wounds, sores, scabies, ringworm and other skin problems.
- Fresh roots are taken against jaundice and crushed with milk to be used as a galactagogue.
- A decoction of roots and leaves is used to treat malaria.



Species Name	: <i>Phyllanthus virgatus</i>
Family	: Phyllanthaceae
Common Name	: Seed Under Leaf, Virgate Leaf-flower
Kannada Name	: Chikka Nelli
Flowering and Fruiting	: July - November

Description :

- It is a perennial herb with 15-60 cm height with tap root system.
- Stem : Simple or branched from the base, glabrous, often purplish, branches flattened, curving upwards, minutely winged when young.
- Leaves : Linear or linear-oblong, obtuse and apiculate at apex, rounded or tapering at base, entire and thickened along the margins, dark-green, glabrous, petioles very short, articulated to stem, stipules peltate, subsagittate, scarious.
- Flowers : Small, greenish-yellow, axillary, solitary, males few, subsessile, minute, females many long-pedicelled, larger.
- Fruits : Capsules, globose, greyish-brown, glabrous, obscurely 3-lobed, 6-seeded.
- Seeds : Reddish-black.

Uses :

- The juice of leaves is used as an eyewash for inflamed eyes.
- The leaves are crushed and mixed with buttermilk to make a lotion for children against itching.
- The fresh leaves, flowers and fruits combined with cumin seeds and sugar, are made into an electuary which is used in the treatment of gonorrhea.
- The plant is antipruritic, antiseptic, ophthalmic.
- All parts of the plant are used to treat infantile malnutrition caused by intestinal parasites.



Species Name	: <i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> (<i>Phyllanthus scabrifolius</i>)
Family	: Phyllanthaceae
Common Name	: Carry me seed
Kannada Name	: Kempu Nelanelli
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the year

Description :

- It is an annual herb 60 to 75 cm tall, quite glabrous. Root is stout and woody.
- Stem : Branched at base and angular.
- Leaves : Numerous, sub-sessile, distichious, stipulate and paripinnate with small leaflets.
- Flowers : Very minute, shortly pedicelled, numerous, axillary and yellowish in colour.
- Fruits : Capsule, minute, globose and dehiscent.
- Seeds : Strong parallel and transverse ribs.

Uses :

- The plant is widely used to tone-up sluggish liver and also given in chronic liver condition and jaundice.
- It is used as deobstruent, diuretic, cooling and astringent.
- The herb and its roots exhibit antiviral action.
- A decoction of the whole plant combined with honey is used as a cough medicine.



Species Name	: <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i>
Family	: Phyllanthaceae
Common Name	: Madras Leaf-Flower
Kannada Name	: Madaraasnelli
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the Year

Description :

- It is an erect or spreading subshrub, growing to only 50 cm tall, well-branched and hairless.
- Leaves : Scattered, obovate-cuneate, rounded or truncate at apex, runcinate, stipules peltate.
- Flowers : Male flowers minute, in small clusters, the female larger and solitary, pedicellate. Sepals 6, obovate, green with white margins. Stamens 3, filaments connate.
- Fruits : Capsules, depressed, globose.

Uses :

- The plant sap and leaves decoction are credited with emetic and purgative activities.
- Plant sap is used as nasal drops.
- The decoction of roots is taken to cure constipation, diarrhoea, lack of appetite, intestinal pain, menstrual problems and gastrointestinal disorders.
- The whole plant is pounded and boiled then the solution is used for washing areas of the body affected by scabies.



Species Name	: <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> (<i>Phyllanthus debilis</i>)
Family	: Phyllanthaceae
Common Name	: Carry Me Seed, Black catnip, Child pick-a-back
Kannada Name	: Arashinadattura
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out year

Description :

- It is a small herb under 30 cm height.
- Leaves : Numerous, small oblong-elliptic or squarish leaves, glabrous about 6-12 mm long, whitish beneath, branches appearing like pinnate leaves.
- Flowers : Yellow, very small and hang down in array hidden below the leaves.
- Fruits : Very small fruits that burst open and seeds are hurled away.

Uses :

- Plant is used for the treatment of anaemia, anuria, asthma, biliousness, bronchitis, hiccough, leprosy, menorrhagia and urinary discharges.
- Roots are abortifacient and also used to treat jaundice.
- Leaves are used to cure allergy, gonorrhea, dysentery and jaundice.
- Stem is also useful in treatment of jaundice.



Species Name	: <i>Phyllanthus indofischeri</i>
Family	: Phyllanthaceae
Common Name	: Indian Gooseberry, Emblicmyrobalan
Kannada Name	: Naadnelli, Mullunelli
Flowering and Fruiting	: October-February

Description :

- It is a deciduous trees, 3-4 m tall. Branchlets pale brown.
- Leaves : Distichous, stipules brown, triangular and minute.
- Flowers : Greenish-yellow in axillary dense fascicles.
- Fruits : Drupe, globose, fleshy and pale green.

Uses :

- Fruits are edible.
- Bark-ash is used to cure skin diseases.
- Fruits are used for making beverages.
- It is a good source of Vitamin "C"



Species Name	: <i>Physalis minima</i>
Family	: Solanaceae
Common Name	: Sun Berry
Kannada Name	: Guddehannu
Flowering and Fruiting	: December-March

Description :

- It is an annual herb.
- Stem : Erect, spreading about 30-50 cm height.
- Leaves : Upto 5 cm , thin, ovate, acute, shallowly toothed, wedge-shaped at base, minutely hairy.
- Flowers : Solitary, axillary, corolla yellow.
- Fruits : Globose berry, overtopped by inflated calyx.
- Seeds : Many, compressed.

Uses :

- Plants are used as diuretic for urinary problems.
- It gives good edible fruits and has diuretic and antiseptic properties.
- Leaves are used to treat skin diseases.



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Species Name	: <i>Polycarpha corymbosa</i>
Family	: Caryophyllaceae
Common Name	: Oldman's Cap
Kannada Name	: Paademullugida
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the year

Description :

- It is a wild, much branched, evergreen herb that reaches about 180 cm.
- Leaves : Dark green, ovate, upto 15 cm long.
- Flowers : White in dense racemes and flower all year long.
- Fruits : Adhesive with soft spines.

Uses :

- It is used in treating intestinal troubles, dysentery, leucoderma, inflammation, piles, bronchitis, itching and diseases of the liver.
- The leaves work well for treating laryngitis, rheumatism, diseases of the spleen, ring worm, scabies and it also acts as an aphrodisiac.
- A tincture of the root bark is used as an anti-periodic.
- It helps to improve digestion, stimulates the appetite and acts as acro-narcotic poison that can cause an abortion.



Species Name	: <i>Polycarpha corymbosa</i>
Family	: Caryophyllaceae
Common Name	: Oldman's Cap
Kannada Name	: Paademullugida, Poudemullugida
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-September

Description :

- It is an erect annual herb, usually unbranched.
- Leaves : Opposite or appear in whorls, linear up to 3.5 cm long with a bristle at the tip.
- Flowers : Borne in compact heads at the end of stems, sepals silvery white, turning rich brown, petals small, pink to orange.
- Fruits : Minute, ellipsoid capsule.

Uses :

- Whole plant is anti-inflammatory, astringent, demulcent, plant spermicidal.
- Extract of plant is applied as poultice.
- It is prescribed in jaundice in the form of pills with molasses.



Species Name	: <i>Polygala arvensis</i>
Family	: Polygalaceae
Common Name	: Field Milkwort
Kannada Name	: Elesoppu
Flowering and Fruiting	: July-September

Description :

- It is a herb with prostrate, erect or rising stems, 4-55 mm long.
- Leaves : Obovate, elliptic, inverted, lance-shaped or circular, 1.5-3.5 x 0.6-1 cm.
- Flowers : Tiny, yellow, outer sepals ovate, petals yellow, laterals broadly obovate, keels equal to laterals, hooked.

Uses :

- Infusion of the leaves is prescribed in asthma, chronic bronchitis and catarrhal affections.
- The roots possess antiseptic properties.
- It is used for fever and dizziness.



Species Name	: <i>Polygala elongata</i>
Family	: Polygalaceae
Common Name	: Narrow-Leaved Milkwort
Kannada Name	: Ghuntaani
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-September

Description :

- It is a small annual herb growing up to 15-40 cm tall. Fresh roots are aromatic. Branches are slender and hairless.
- Leaves : Alternately arranged, stalkless, linear-oblong, 2-4 cm long, blunt-tipped with narrow point at the tip.
- Flowers : Yellow, arise in racemes, 6-20 cm long in leaf axils, shaped like pea flowers.
- Fruits : Capsule, oblong, unequal sided.

Uses :

- The plant has powerful antidote, anti-inflammatory, emetic properties.
- It contains a chemical called triterpenoid saponins which has high medicinal value.
- It is also used as Purgative.



Species Name	: <i>Polygala erioptera</i>
Family	: Polygalaceae
Common Name	: Woolly-Winged Milkwort
Kannada Name	: Balaesoppu
Flowering and Fruiting	: Though out the Year

Description :

- It is a tall erect or diffuse, appressed-hairy annual.
- Leaves : Elliptic-oblong, obovate-oblong or linear, appressed-hairy, sessile or nearly so.
- Flowers : Pink to pale-violet in axillary condensed racemes.
- Fruits : Capsule, oblong, emarginated, hairy, ciliate on margins.
- Seeds : Densely pilose, strophiole, obscurely 3-lobed with a few hairs.

Uses :

- It is widely used for healing of wounds and also effective against chronic white discharges.
- It is also used for treatment of pain, gastrointestinal disorders and infectious diseases.



Species Name	: <i>Pongamia pinnata</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Pongam Tree, Indian Beech Tree
Kannada Name	: Honge
Flowering and Fruiting	: March - May

Description :

- It is a medium sized, fairly fast growing and nearly evergreen tree with a short trunk, spreading branches and rounded shady crown.
- Bark : Bitter, grey in colour, speckled with brown, yellowish inside.
- Leaves : Compound, opposite, imparipinnate, leaflets are oval, ovate, tip elongated, shining bright green in colour.
- Flowers : Purple and white in colour and in lax axillary racemes.

Uses :

- The seed oil is given as a stomachic and cholagogue in the treatment of dyspepsia and cases of sluggish liver.
- The powdered seeds are given as an expectorant in the treatment of bronchitis and whooping cough and also prescribed as a febrifuge and tonic.
- An infusion of the leaves is used to relieve rheumatism. A decoction is used as a cough remedy.
- Wood is used for fuel, solid cart-wheels. Seeds are used in production of bio-diesel.
- Oil is used in leather industry, burning oil lamps and as an insecticide.



Species Name	: <i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Family	: Portulacaceae
Common Name	: Purslane
Kannada Name	: Doddagonisoppu
Flowering and Fruiting	: March- August

Description :

- It is a summer annual, branching frequently at the base.
- Stems : Round, thick and succulent, range in colour from light green to reddish brown.
- Leaves : Alternate or nearly opposite and sessile along the stems.
- Flowers : Yellow, occur singly or in small terminal clusters.
- Seeds : Dark brown or black, flattened and nearly round or kidney-shaped.

Uses :

- The plant is antibacterial, antiscorbutic, depurative, diuretic and febrifuge.
- The fresh juice is used in the treatment of strangury, coughs, sores etc.
- A tea made from the leaves is used in the treatment of stomach aches and headaches.
- The leaves juice is applied in case of ear aches and also alleviate caterpillar stings.



Species Name	: <i>Portulaca pilosa</i>
Family	: Portulacaceae
Common Name	: Kiss Me Quick, Hairy pigweed, Pink Purslane
Kannada Name	: Geddegenisoppu
Flowering and Fruiting	: March - October

Description :

- It is a prostrate, fleshy, branching plant.
- Leaves : Spirally arranged, unstalked, fleshy with leaf blades drop-shaped to linear, flattened and $0.4-2.8 \times 0.05-0.4$ cm.
- Flowers : Surrounded by bracteoles and covered with hair, 4–6 pink petals and 2–6 sepals.
- Seeds : Very tiny and carried by the wind.

Uses :

- It is used for its anti-inflammatory properties.
- The decoction is used to treat oedema.



Species Name	: <i>Premna obtusifolia</i> (<i>Premna serratifolia</i>)
Family	: Lamiaceae
Common Name	: Headache Tree
Kannada Name	: Bachanigemara
Flowering and Fruiting	: April-October

Description :

- It is a large shrub upto 9 m in height with spiny branches.
- Bark : Yellow and dotted with lenticels.
- Leaves : Elliptic or obtuse.
- Flowers : Small and greenish yellow to greenish white.
- Fruits : Black, 3-4 mm long, globose drupes.

Uses :

- The plant is well known for its excellent anti-inflammatory effects in cases of chronic inflammations.
- The roots of the plant have cardio tonic, laxative, stomachic, expectorant, depurative, digestive, carminative, febrifuge and antibacterial effects.
- The roots of the plant are helpful in cases of cough, asthma, bronchitis, leprosy, skin diseases, flatulence, anorexia, constipation and fever.
- The leaves cure dyspepsia, flatulence, colic, cough, fever, rheumatism and tumours.



Species Name	: <i>Prosopis cineraria</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Khejri Tree
Kannada Name	: Banni
Flowering and Fruiting	: March - May

Description :

- It is a moderate sized, evergreen thorny tree with slender branches armed with conical thorns and light bluish-green foliage.
- Leaves : Alternate, bipinnately compound with 1-3 pairs of pinnae, leaflets dark green with thin casting of light shade.
- Flowers : Small in size and yellow or creamy white in colour.
- It coppices profusely.

Uses :

- The flowers are pounded, mixed with sugar and eaten during pregnancy as a safeguard against miscarriage.
- The bark is considered to be anthelmintic and tonic. It is used for treating asthma, bronchitis, dysentery, leucoderma, leprosy, rheumatism, scorpion stings and muscle tremors.



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Species Name	: <i>Pseudarthria viscida</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Salaparni
Kannada Name	: Antubelegida, Antuparni
Flowering and Fruiting	: May-August

Description :

- It is a perennial under shrub which attains the height of 60-120 cm, branches slender and covered with minute white hairs.
- Leaves : 7.5-15 cm long and 2.5-5 cm broad, trifoliate, ovate-oblong, hairy and densely grey-silky beneath.
- Flowers : Purplish or pink in 15-30 cm long axillary racemes.
- Fruits : Pods, oblong, flattened, covered with sticky hairs.
- Seeds : 4-6, compressed and brownish black in colour.

Uses :

- It is a keen stimulant for digestive system and used in digestive ailments like anorexia, flatulence, diarrhea, vomiting and piles.
- The roots are considered to be anthelmintic, anti-fungal, anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anti-tumour, aphrodisiac, astringent, bitter, cardiotonic and rejuvenating. It is used in the treatment of a wide range of conditions such as bronchial asthma, cough, bronchitis, and tuberculosis.
- The juice of roots is given as a nasal drop in case of headache and hemicrania.



Species Name	: <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Indian kino tree
Kannada Name	: Honne
Flowering and Fruiting	: September-October

Description :

- It is a lofty deciduous tree with spreading branches and form rounded crown.
- Bark : Rough, dark-grey in colour, exudes pale yellow or bright red gum.
- Leaves : Imparipinnate, 5-7 leaflets, alternate, dark green in colour with shining nature.
- Flowers : Fragrant, golden-yellow, occurs in copious terminal spikes.

Uses :

- Its leaves, bark and resins are used as herbal medicine.
- The resin is applied topically in the treatment of skin diseases.
- The bark is used either as a powder or in decoction in the treatment of diarrhoea.
- A decoction of the bark is useful for diabetic patients.
- Wood is used for making variety of furniture, in constructions, beams, agricultural implements, railway sleepers etc.
- Leaves are used as good fodder and green manure.



Species Name	: <i>Pulicaria wightiana</i>
Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae)
Common Name	: Sontikli
Kannada Name	: Adavipodhu
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-September

Description :

- It is an annual herb growing up to 60 cm.
- Stem : Erect, pinkish, branched at the top. Branches are angled, rising, leafy and velvety.
- Leaves : Alternately arranged, stalkless, oblong, 3-8 cm long, toothed, velvety, smaller towards the top.
- Flowers : Yellow, 2-4 cm across, arising singly on leafy stalks, 10-20 cm long at the end of branches.

Uses :

- The extract of leaves is used to treat fever and rheumatism.
- The essential oil extracted from this plant shows anti-cancerous, anti-spasmodic, anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetic, antibacterial and anti-oxidant properties.



Species Name	: <i>Pupalia lappacea</i>
Family	: Amaranthaceae
Common Name	: Forest Burr, Creeping Cock's Comb
Kannada Name	: Antupuralegida, Naagadamani
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-December

Description :

- It is a perennial herb, erect or prostrate and sprawling.
- Leaves : Elliptic or ovate, acute, pointed, hairy, base rounded.
- Flowers : Greyish-white, in racemes, pungent, hairy, bracteates, bracts remain on the rachis after the flowers falls, outer bracteole beneath the cluster, concave, ovate-oblong, pointed, imperfect flowers reduced to a number of unequal hooked awns, enlarged.
- Fruits : Utricle oblong, yellow.

Uses :

- The leaves are antitussive, diuretic and febrifuge. They are taken for the treatment of coughs.
- The decoction of leaves is used as enema to treat constipation.
- The crushed seeds are a good remedy for infected sores and phagodonic (Cutaneous) ulcers.
- The root is purgative. It is also used in the treatment of snakebites and syphilis.



Species Name	: <i>Randia dumetorum</i> (<i>Catunaregam spinosa</i>)
Family	: Rubiaceae
Common Name	: Madanapala, Mountain pomegranate
Kannada Name	: KaareKaayi, Karegida, Mangarikai
Flowering and Fruiting	: May-June

Description :

- It is a small, deciduous shrub, spines axillary, long, stout, 2.5-3.8cm.
- Bark : Grey.
- Leaves : 2.5cm long, obovate, obtuse or acute, narrowed into sharp marginate petiole.
- Flowers : large, pure white at first, afterwards turning greenish or yellowish, fragrant.
- Wood : Light-brown or white, compact, hard.

Uses :

- It is used to pacify vitiated Pitta and kapha/mucous and treat cough, skin diseases, ulcers, asthma, flatulence, colic etc.
- The fruits are especially used as a medicine for emesis therapy (treating by inducing vomiting).
- The fruits of the plant have anti-inflammatory, emetic and abortifacient properties.
- The tree bark is applied externally to relieve pain of bruises and rheumatism.
- The wood is used for agricultural implements, walking sticks, fences, fuel etc.
- Unripe fruits are used to poison fish.



Species Name	: <i>Rauvolfia tetraphylla</i>
Family	: Apocynaceae
Common Name	: Wild Snake Root, Devil Pepper, milkbush
Kannada Name	: Doddachandrike
Flowering and Fruiting	: May - January

Description :

- It is a small shrub.
- Leaves : Pinnately whorled, elliptic-obovate or oblong, softly pubescent.
- Flowers : Terminal cymes, appears during late summer to early winter small, white.
- Fruits : Drupes, globose, red or violet when ripened.

Uses :

- The latex is irritant, emetic, cathartic, expectorant and is used for treating dropsy.
- The juice of leaves is used for eyes troubles. The decoction of leaves is used to cure toothache.
- The roots are sedative, hypotensive and hypnotic. The paste of roots is used in stomach pain and snakebite.
- The plant juice mixed with castor oil is applied to skin diseases and to destroy parasites.



Species Name	: <i>Rhus mysorensis</i>
Family	: Anacardiaceae
Common Name	: Mysore Sumac
Kannada Name	: Sappli, Hulumari
Flowering and Fruiting	: February-June

Description :

- It is a small, thorny shrub with acrid juice.
- Bark : Brown.
- Leaves : 3-foliate, leaflets terminal, obovate, lateral smaller.
- Flowers : Small, white, or greenish, borne in panicles at the end of branches or in leaf axils.
- Fruits : Small, dry, compressed drupe, 3 mm in diameter.
- Wood : Hard, reddish yellow, close grained.

Uses :

- Powder of leaves is administered orally with hot water for the treatment of hepatitis and diabetes.
- It is used for stopping excessive sweating, urine-flow, stools, sneezing and bleeding.
- It is also used to treat fluid loss by increasing the functions of the kidney and facilitating to retain water in both types of diabetes.
- It is useful to treat kidney disorders, anaemia and bloody mucus.



Species Name	: <i>Rhynchosia heynei</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Heyne's pigeonpea
Kannada Name	: Ghattadavare
Flowering and Fruiting	: August - January

Description :

- It is a trailing undershrubs up to 1.5m tall, branches grey-downy.
- Leaves : 3 foliate, leaflets $3-6 \times 1.5-4\text{cm}$, ovate-rhomboid, tomentose.
- Flowers : Yellow, lax racemes, bracts cordate, calyx campanulate, accrescent, hairy, corolla yellow, papilionoid.
- Fruits : Pods, 1 or 2 seeded, septate between seeds.

Uses :

- It is used to treat rheumatic pains, arthritis and skin diseases.
- The essential oil obtained from the leaves by steam distillation has antimicrobial activity.



Species Name	: <i>Rhynchosia minima</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Burn-Mouth Vine, Leastsnoutbean
Kannada Name	: Bettadavare
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-January

Description :

- It is a climbing or prostrate herb emerging from a woody rootstock.
- Stem : Smooth or velvety.
- Leaves : Trifoliate, with 3 rhombic, ovate, or nearly circular leaflets, lateral leaflets are oblique.
- Flowers : Brownish outside and yellow inside, standard petal is often tinged reddish, 5-10 mm long.
- Fruits : Pods, oblong-curved, flattened and slightly constricted between the widely spaced seeds.

Uses :

- The roots are laxative, vermifuge. It is used in the treatment of diarrhoea, dysentery.
- The leaves are abortifacient, inducing contractions of the uterus.
- The plant is a source of chemical named prodelphinidin which has antibiotic activity.
- The plant is also used for making sweetmeats.



Species Name	: <i>Rivea hypocrateriformis</i>
Family	: Convolvulaceae
Common Name	: Midnapore Creeper
Kannada Name	: Neerboddi
Flowering and Fruiting	: December-February

Description :

- It is a climbing shrub.
- Bark : Thin, grey.
- Leaves : 5-7.6cm, broadly ovate, shallow, cordate at base, pubescent beneath when young.
- Flowers : Solitary, corolla large, white, faintly fragrant, opening at night, closing at sun rise, 4-6 cm long.
- Wood : Soft in concentric rings.

Uses :

- One of the main uses of this plant is as a contraceptive. When taken in the very early stages, it can prevent implantation of the foetus and is known to completely interrupt early pregnancy and influence the estrous cycle.
- The plant is also reported for its ethnomedicinal uses in treating cough, headache, skin disease, malaria etc.
- The roots are given to women after parturition.



Species Name	: <i>Salvadora persica</i>
Family	: Salvadoraceae
Common Name	: Toothbrush Tree, Mustard tree, Salt brush
Kannada Name	: Govinamara
Flowering and Fruiting	: December - June

Description :

- It is a small tree or shrub with a crooked trunk, seldom more than one foot in diameter, its bark is scabrous and cracked, whitish with pendulous extremities.
- Leaves : Oblong-elliptic to almost circular, 3 x 7 cm, light to dark green, rather fleshy.
- Flowers : Greenish to yellowish, very small, in loose, slender-branched axillary or terminal panicles, up to 10 cm long.
- Fruits : Spherical, fleshy, 5-10 mm in diameter, pink to scarlet when mature, single seeded.
- Seeds : Turn from pink to purple-red and semi-transparent when mature.

Uses :

- The plant is used internally in the treatment of colds, skin complaints, urinary problems, syphilis, intestinal parasites, constipation, enlarged spleen, poor appetite, menstrual problems, rheumatism and arthritis.
- Both leaves and bark can be used to destroy parasites.
- A decoction of the root is used to treat gonorrhoea, spleen trouble and general stomach-ache.



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Species Name	: <i>Santalum album</i>
Family	: Santalaceae
Common Name	: Sandal
Kannada Name	: Srigandha
Flowering and Fruiting	: February - October

Description :

- It is a medium sized, evergreen tree grows upto 20 to 22 m height with diameter upto 2.4m wide with branches drooping and slender.
- Bark : Greyish to reddish brown in colour, thinly furrowed, semi-coarse in nature.
- Leaves : Alternate, crowded towards tips of branches. Ovate elliptic, coriaceous, greyish green above, pale beneath, base acute often unequal.
- Flowers : Small, white or yellowish in colour and occurs in terminal or axillary panicle or raceme.
- Fruits : Fleshy indehiscent, globose, purple to black in colour about 1 cm in diameter at maturity.

Uses :

- The leaves extract of the plant tends to decrease the levels of bilirubin and increase the level of dismutase, catalase and glutathione hence helps to remove toxins from liver.
- The paste of steam and bark helps to improve the skin complexion, stop burning and clears wounds.
- The most valuable product is sandal oil distilled from the heartwood. It is used as a raw material for traditional and modern cosmetic and medical products.
- The aromatic wood is also used for fine handicrafts and incense in religious rituals.



Species Name	: <i>Sapindus emarginatus</i>
Family	: Sapindaceae
Common Name	: Notched leaf soapnut
Kannada Name	: Antuvala
Flowering and Fruiting	: October – December

Description :

- It is a moderate sized tree.
- Bark : Shining, grey, wood yellow, hard.
- Leaves : Paripinnate, leaflets 2-3 pairs, oblong emarginated at tip, dull above.
- Flowers : White, polygamous, male flowers are numerous, a few bisexual, both found in the same rusty-velvety panicles.
- Fruits : Fleshy, 2-3 partially united, seeds pea-size, enclosed in a blackish, hard endocarp.

Uses :

- The fruits possess several medicinal properties and are widely used in the treatment of asthma, colic, dysentery and during childbirth.
- The fruits are commonly used for hair problems and in preparation of shampoos.
- Seeds contain anti-inflammatory oil which is traditionally used to purify the blood.
- Decoction of fruits is universally employed for washing as a substitute for soap for cleaning jewels etc.



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Species Name	: <i>Sarcostemma acidum</i> (<i>Sarcostemma viminalis</i>)
Family	: Apocynaceae
Common Name	: Leafless East-Indian Vine
Kannada Name	: Somalathe, somaballi
Flowering and Fruiting	: March-November

Description :

- It is a trailing, leafless shrub.
- Stem : Joint, green, glabrous upto 1.3 cm diameter.
- Leaves : Reduced to scales, opposite.
- Flowers : White or pale greenish white, fragrant in umbels on branches.
- Fruits : Follicles tapering at both ends, seeds flat, ovate, comose.

Uses :

- The herb is used in various diseases such as asthma, swelling, fever and cold, inflammatory infection and gastric problem.
- Whole part of the plant is used in vitiated condition of pith, dipsia, viral infection, hydrophobia, psychopathy and general debility.
- It is traditionally used to reduce vitiations of pitta in the treatment of psychosis, depression and fatigue.



Species Name	: <i>Schefflera venulosa</i>
Family	: Araliaceae
Common Name	: Schefflera Vine
Kannada Name	: Bili-bhuthala, Betthumara
Flowering and Fruiting	: February-March

Description :

- It is a large hairless climbing shrub.
- Leaves : Digitately compound, leaf stalk is 7-20 cm long, leaflets elliptic to ovate, entire, long-pointed.
- Flowers : 5-merous, sepal margin is entire, petals 5, styles united at the base.
- Fruits : Subglobose, brownish-black, 0.6 cm long.

Uses :

- The bark is used in the treatment of coughs.
- A decoction of the leaves is an effective antiscorbutic (Preventing scurvy) and may also be used in aromatic baths.
- The roots mixed with rice are eaten to cure dropsy (Oedema).



Species Name	: <i>Schrebera swietenoides</i>
Family	: Oleaceae
Common Name	: Weaver's Beam Tree
Kannada Name	: Mogalingamara
Flowering and Fruiting	: February-August

Description :

- It is a moderate sized, deciduous tree, grey, thickened at nodes.
- Bark : Grey, 0.5cm, exfoliating in thin irregular scales.
- Leaves : Opposite, leaflets 7-9, ovate, entire, base often oblique.
- Flowers : Yellowish-brown, fragrant, nocturnal.
- Wood : Brownish-grey, hard, close grained, resembling boxwood in texture.

Uses :

- The roots, bark and leaves are bitter, acrid, appetising, digestive, thermogenic, stomachic, depurative, constipating urinary astringent and anthelmintic. They are useful in treating a range of conditions including indigestion, skin diseases, leprosy, anaemia, boils and burns and rectal disorders.
- The bark is used to treat diseases of the throat, anaemia, bleeding piles and diabetes.
- The fruits are useful in curing hydrocele.
- The wood is used for beams of weavers looms, combs, turnery etc.



Species Name	: <i>Securinega leucopyrus</i> (<i>Flueggea leucopyrus</i>)
Family	: Phyllanthaceae
Common Name	: Bushweed, Indian Snow Berry, White Honey Shrub
Kannada Name	: Bili Sooligida
Flowering and Fruiting	: April-October

Description :

- It is a large, stiff, thorny, straggling shrub; ends of branchlets sharp, spinous.
- Leaves : Obovate or orbicular, glabrous sometimes emarginated, reticulate.
- Flowers : Axillary clusters, small, greenish white.
- Fruits : Nearly spherical berry, 4 mm in diameter, whitish when ripe.
- Wood : Hard, close grained.

Uses :

- Juice or paste of leaves is used along with tobacco to destroy worms in the sores.
- Plant is used topically in paste form for healing chronic and non-healing wounds.



Species Name	: <i>Securinega virosa</i> (<i>Flueggea virosa</i>)
Family	: Phyllanthaceae
Common Name	: Common bushweed
Kannada Name	: Belahuli, Bilisulis
Flowering and Fruiting	: October-January

Description :

- It is a small tree.
- Bark : Reddish brown, thin, smooth, exfoliating in thin strips, branchlets with small white specks, branches straight, regularly fluted.
- Leaves : Variable, elliptic or obovate, apex rounded, nerves 5-7 pairs.
- Flowers : Small, creamy green, pedicelled in axillary fascicles.
- Wood : Red or reddish white, hard, close grained.

Uses :

- Whole plant is used in diabetes and ulcers.
- Infusion of leaves used in bronchitis, cough, hypertension and dysentery and fever.
- Leaves extract is used to treat kidney stones and urinary inflammation.
- The wood is used for agricultural implements Branches make fine walking sticks and used for frame work of thatched roofs as a substitute for bamboo.
- Bark is astringent and is used to intoxicate fish.



Species Name	: <i>Sida acuta</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Common Wireweed, Morning mallow
Kannada Name	: Bheemanakaddi, Doddabindigegida
Flowering and Fruiting	: September-January

Description :

- It is a common herbaceous plant.
- Leaves : lanceolate, glabrous, peduncles as short as petiole.
- Flowers : Grow from leaf axils yellow in colour, solitary or occasionally in pairs, buttercup like in shape with overlapping petals.

Uses :

- Leaves are used to treat rheumatic affections.
- The leaves decoction is used to treat abdominal pain, haemorrhoids, azoospermia and oligospermia.
- The leaf juice is also used for vomiting and gastric disorders.
- The paste of leaves is mixed with coconut oil and applied on head regularly for treating dandruffs and nourishing hairs.



Species Name	: <i>Sida cordata</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Long-stalk Sida, Heart-Leaf Sida
Kannada Name	: Bekkinathalegida
Flowering and Fruiting	: May-November

Description :

- It is a perennial plant producing more or less herbaceous, procumbent stems up to 1 metre long from a woody rootstock.
- Leaves : Heart shaped, one at each node.
- Flowers : 7-8 mm across, produced at the leaf axils and are yellow in colour.

Uses :

- The juice of the plant is applied to boils and pimples.
- The juice of the root is used to treat indigestion.
- A paste of the root is applied as a poultice to remove pus from boils and wounds. It is also used in the treatment of gonorrhoea and other venereal diseases
- The juice of the leaves is used to treat cuts and wounds.



Species Name	: <i>Sida cordifolia</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Heart-Leaf Sida
Kannada Name	: Chittuharalu, Hettuti-gida
Flowering and Fruiting	: September-March

Description :

- It is an erect, velvety undershrub, leaf-stalks and flower-stalks are velvety mixed with spreading hairs.
- Leaves : 1-4.5 cm long, 0.7-3.5 cm broad, usually ovate, round or lanceshaped, rounded or slightly heart-shaped at base, pointed at the tip, with toothed margins.
- Flowers : Arise in leaf axils, singly or paired or more in terminal branches, petals yellow.
- Fruits : Disc-shaped, 5-8 mm across, velvety in the upper half, splitting open.

Uses :

- The plant is antipyretic, aphrodisiac, astringent, diuretic, emollient, febrifuge and tonic.
- It is considered to be useful in the treatment of respiratory system related troubles.
- The leaves are pounded in water and the juice is used in the treatment of spermatorrhea and gonorrhea.



Species Name	: <i>Sida mysorensis</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Mysore Fanpetals, Mysore sida
Kannada Name	: Antututti
Flowering and Fruiting	: October-February

Description :

- It is a small herb, erect, up to 1 m tall.
- Stem : Covered with minute starry hairs, glandular hairs.
- Leaves : Ovate-heart-shaped, base is heart-shaped, margin toothed, tip long-pointed.
- Flowers : Yellow, 1-1.2 cm in diameter, petals inverted-triangular, hairless.
- Seeds : Ovoid, slightly 3-sided, glabrous.

Uses :

- The plant has anti-inflammatory properties.
- The juice is administered internally for quicker healing of the wounds.



Species Name	: <i>Sida rhombifolia</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Cuban Jute, Jelly Leaf
Kannada Name	: Bannegarugugida
Flowering and Fruiting	: June- November

Description :

- It is a shrubby weed with woody branches.
- Leaves : 2×5 cm, tapering or wedge-shaped at base, broadened at top, upper part toothed, lower surface silvery with fine hairs.
- Flowers : Yellow, pedicels upto 2 cm atleast twice as long as petiole.

Uses :

- A decoction of the whole plant is used as a treatment for fevers.
- A decoction of the leaves is used to clean wounds. The leaves are applied to the head as a poultice to cure headache.
- The roots are crushed into salt water and the mixture is taken as a treatment for diarrhoea, dysentery and other abdominal problems.



Species Name	: <i>Sida spinosa</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Indian Mallow, Prickly Sida
Kannada Name	: Kaadumenthya
Flowering and Fruiting	: June- October

Description :

- It is a shrubby plants.
- Stem : Covered with fine white hairs.
- Leaves : Alternate, ovate or ovate-oblong, crenate along the margins and sparsely covered with fine hairs.
- Flowers : Borne singly or a few in leaf axils on short stalks up to 1.2 cm long, light yellow or light orange petals.

Uses :

- It is used in treatment of asthma, other chest ailments and also as a tonic.
- The roots and leaves are used in treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery.
- The leaves are demulcent and refrigerant and useful in cases of gonorrhoea, gleet and scalding urine.
- The decoction of the root bark and roots is used as a demulcent in irritability of the bladder and in gonorrhea.



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Species Name	: <i>Solanum erianthum</i>
Family	: Solanaceae
Common Name	: Big Eggplant, Tobacco Tree
Kannada Name	: Kadusonde
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the Year

Description :

- It is a shrub growing up to 4 m tall. Branches are covered with dense soft, hairs.
- Leaves : Ovate-elliptical, 10-20 cm long, 3.5-15 cm wide, margin slightly wavy, base rounded to wedge-shaped, tip pointed to long pointed.
- Flowers : Star-shaped, white, anthers oblong, 2 mm long.
- Fruits : Round, velvety, dull yellow when ripe.

Uses :

- The leaves are abortifacient, diuretic and a potent medicine for expelling all impurities through the urine in particular to treat leucorrhoea.
- The juice of leaves is used as a rinse for sores in the mouth.
- A decoction from the roots is applied to treat violent pains all over the body or to relieve digestive troubles; it is also given to treat dysentery, diarrhoea and fever.
- The plant extract is applied externally to treat skin irritations and rashes.



Species Name	: <i>Solanum incanum</i>
Family	: Solanaceae
Common Name	: Brinja, Eggplant, Aubergine
Kannada Name	: Adavibadane
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the year

Description :

- It is an erect or prostrate branched shrub.
- Stem : Prickly, young stems cylindrical, occasionally purplish, moderately stellate-pubescent to glabrescent with minute simple hairs.
- Leaves : Simple, ovate, chartaceous, with 2–20 prickles on both surfaces, the prickles green or purple.
- Flowers : Terminal or lateral, 2.5–3.5 cm long, unbranched, with 1–3 flowers, only 1 flower opens at any given time.

Uses :

- Seeds are used to treat toothache.
- Plant parts are consumed to relieve cough, topically applied to relieve skin problems.
- Fruits stimulate the intrahepatic metabolism of cholesterol.
- Leaves are used in treatment of cholera, bronchitis and asthma.
- Roots are used to cure dyspepsia, fever, skin ailments, vomiting, ulcer and poisonous infections.



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Species Name	: <i>Solanum surattense</i>
Family	: Solanaceae
Common Name	: Thorny Nightshade, Yellow Berried Nightshade
Kannada Name	: Kantakari
Flowering and Fruiting	: November-May

Description :

- It is a herb, erect or creeping, woody at base, 50-70 cm tall.
- Leaves : Unequal paired, stalk 2-3.5 cm, prickly, leaf blade ovate-oblong, 4-9 × 2-4.5 cm.
- Flowers : Elongate, racemes 4-7 cm, flowers blue-purple, 1.4-1.6 × 2.5 cm, pedicel 2-3.6 cm, with prickles and sparse stellate hairs, sepals prickly, sparsely pubescent.
- Fruits : Berry, pale yellow.

Uses :

- Boiled decoction of dry plant is prescribed for stomach and liver complaints.
- Panchang (whole herb including roots) and berries, have anthelmintic property, useful in bronchitis, asthma, fever relieving, thirst and given in urinary concretions.
- Fumigations with the vapour of the burning seeds is useful for the cure of toothache.



Species Name	: <i>Solanum trilobatum</i>
Family	: Solanaceae
Common Name	: Purple fruited pea egg plant
Kannada Name	: Ambusondeballi
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-December

Description :

- It is a prickly or climbing under-shrub.
- Leaves : Upto 7.6cm, ovate, 3-5 lobed or wavy with or without few prickles on midrib, glabrous.
- Flowers : 2-8 in cymes, corolla purple.

Uses :

- Consuming its leaves and fruit juice mixed with warm water is good for constipation and indigestion.
- It is most commonly used as a remedy for cough and cold.
- Decoction of its flowers is a brain tonic.
- Leaves, stem, flowers and fruits of this plant have different medicinal uses.



Species Name	: <i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Family	: Solanaceae
Common Name	: Silverleaf Nightshade, Silverleaf Nettle
Kannada Name	: Nelatamatekayi
Flowering and Fruiting	: November-May

Description :

- It is a small shrub that grows upto 100 cm tall.
- Leaves : 6-8 cm long, with wavy edges.
- Flowers : Violet-purple or white about 2 cm across with 5 petal-like lobes that are joined at the base, forming a triangular shape at the tip of each lobe.
- Fruits : Yellow, resemble small tomatoes and remain for months.

Uses :

- It is used for rattle-snake bite - root is chewed by traditional medicine practitioners who then sucks on the wound to remove venom then more root is chewed and applied to swollen area.
- The crushed berries are used to curdle milk in making cheese and the berries have also been used in various preparations for treating sore throat and toothache.



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Species Name	: <i>Solanum indicum</i>
Family	: Solanaceae
Common Name	: Bitter Apple, Bitter Brinjal
Kannada Name	: Mullabadane, Kadusundes
Flowering and Fruiting	: November-March

Description :

- It is a herb or soft wooded shrub up to 1.8 m in height with spines on the stem, stalks and calyces and with velvet hairs on the leaves.
- Leaves : Alternate, egg-shaped in outline with broad end at base (ovate) with slightly wavy margins (especially on young leaves), a grey-green upper surface and a green-white lower surface.
- Flowers : Borne in the leaf axils, solitary or in clusters, yellow or white calyx is fused, purple corolla regular, bell or wheel shaped with 5 stamens.
- Fruits : Globular, yellow at the beginning and black later.

Uses :

- A maceration of the leaves is applied to eyes to cure ophthalmia.
- The fruit sap is rubbed into scarifications around the eye to treat conjunctivitis.
- The pounded seeds are mixed with pulped fruits to massage aching ears.
- Extract of the leaves or flowers is used as ear drops to cure inflammations.



Species Name	: <i>Solanum nigrum</i> (<i>Solanum americanum</i>)
Family	: Solanaceae
Common Name	: Black nightshade, Black-berry Night Shade
Kannada Name	: Kakesoppinagida
Flowering and Fruiting	: June-November

Description :

- It is an annual herb that grows up to 60cm tall, branched and usually erect.
- Leaves : Alternate, ovate deep green with an indented margin and acuminate at the tip.
- Flowers : White with yellow coloured centre.
- Fruits : Berries, green at early stage and turn to orange or black when ripened.

Uses :

- It is used for skin diseases, rheumatism and gout.
- Juice is given in chronic enlargement of the liver & ear and eye diseases.
- It is also prescribed to reduce the effect of old age, as it contains anti-oxidants.
- The leaves, stems and roots are used externally as a poultice, wash etc. in the treatment of cancerous sores, boils, leucoderma and wounds.



Species Name	: <i>Solanum pubescens</i>
Family	: Solanaceae
Common Name	: Thornless Turkey Berry
Kannada Name	: Sonde
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-December

Description :

- It is a low, occasionally large shrub, upto 180 cm height, densely stellate-tomentose.
- Leaves : Ovate, sub-acute, rhomboid or slightly cordate at base, entire or lobed.
- Flowers : Borne in racemes in leaf-axils, velvet-hairy, blue.
- Fruits : Bitter, matured fruits change colour to orange.

Uses :

- Plant has antibacterial properties.
- Immature fruits are very bitter in taste and consumed just like bitter guard. It helps to cure bowel complains and joint pains.
- Unripe fruits are slightly crushed in order to remove the seeds and then dried. Dried fruits are used in cooking.



Species Name	: <i>Solanum torvum</i>
Family	: Solanaceae
Common Name	: Turkey berry (Devilis fig), Susumber
Kannada Name	: Kadubadane
Flowering and Fruiting	: August - December

Description :

- It is a tomentose, prickly shrub.
- Stem : With few prickles.
- Leaves : Ovate, coarsely lobed, acute, unequal sided, more or less cordate at base.
- Flowers : Small, white occur in large clusters.
- Fruits : Small yellow berries with 210-220 seeds.
- Seeds : Ovate to broadly ovate, broadly elliptic, or nearly circular.

Uses :

- The juice of the plant is used to treat fevers, coughs, asthma, chest ailments, dropsy, stomach aches and gonorrhea.
- The juice of the flowers is used as eye drops.
- The leaves are applied topically to treat cuts, wounds and skin diseases.
- A decoction of roots is used to treat venereal disease.



Species Name	: <i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i> (<i>Solanum virginianum</i>)
Family	: Solanaceae
Common Name	: Thorny Nightshade, Yellow Berried Nightshade
Kannada Name	: Kantkari
Flowering and Fruiting	: November-May

Description :

- It is a spreading, prickly herb, branches numerous, spines many, straight, yellow, covering stem, leaves and calyces.
- Leaves : Pinnately, cut half way across, ovate or elliptic.
- Flowers : Blue-purple, petals ovate-deltate, densely pubescent with stellate hairs.
- Fruits : Prickly, sparsely pubescent, berry pale yellow.

Uses :

- The stem, flowers and fruits are prescribed for treating burning sensation in the feet accompanied by vesicular eruptions.
- The hot aqueous extract of dried fruits is used for treating cough, fever and heart diseases.
- The fruit paste is applied externally to the affected area for treating pimples and swellings. It is also used in the preparation of contraceptive drugs.
- Roots are expectorant, prescribed in cough, asthma, pain in chest, used in the form of electuary (mixed with Honey).



Species Name	: <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae)
Common Name	: Hare's-lettuce, Milk thistle, Sow thistle
Kannada Name	: Haolinasoppu
Flowering and Fruiting	: June- October

Description :

- It is an erect annual with simple branches.
- Stem : Hollow and has a milky sap, its lower part usually gets a purple-brown colour on maturity.
- Leaves : Differ according to age, colour vary from pale green to green-blue and have a serrated outline but no prickles or hair.
- Flowers : Ligulate, bisexual, yellow.
- Fruits : Simple achenes, brownish in colour, and oval/oblong in shape.

Uses :

- It is useful in liver diseases. Leaves and roots are used in indigestion as febrifuge.
- Stem is used as sedative, tonic.
- Roots extract is used in ointments for ulcers and wounds.
- Gum produced by evaporating latex is used for ascites and hydrothorax.
- The stem juice is a powerful hydrogogue and cathartic. It should be used with great caution as it can cause colic and tenesmus.



Species Name	: <i>Sopubi adelphinifolias</i>
Family	: Orobanchaceae
Common Name	: Common Sopubia
Kannada Name	: Dudhali
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-January

Description :

- It is a widely found root-parasite, erect herb
- Stem : Grooved, branched with purple spots.
- Leaves : 2-3.5 cm long, lobes narrow, filiform, hirsute.
- Flowers : Rosy white trumpet shaped with long necks, appear along the stem.
- Seeds : Pitted, oblong.

Uses :

- Its juice possess healing properties for sores caused by moisture.
- The juice of the plant also acts as an abortive.



Species Name	: <i>Soymida febrifuga</i>
Family	: Meliaceae
Common Name	: Indian red wood, Rohuna tree
Kannada Name	: Soma-mara, Some-mara
Flowering and Fruiting	: February - July

Description :

- It is a large deciduous tree with straight trunk.
- Bark : Fairly thick, bluish grey or brown bark in colour, exfoliating in large scales or plates, branches with leaf scars.
- Leaves : Opposite, pari-pinnate, leaflets 3-6 pairs, greyish-green in colour.
- Flowers : Bisexual, greenish-white in colour, petal obovate, born in large terminal clusters.

Uses :

- Leaves are potential antioxidant, astringent and antimicrobial. It is also used for anti-aging, leucorrhoea and dysmenorrhoea.
- The decoction of the bark is useful for gargles, rheumatism swellings, arthritis, peptic ulcers, diarrhoea, dysentery and fever.
- Wood is used for constructions, plough shares, furniture, railway carriages and carving.
- Bark is used as tannin material and yields strong fibre.



Species Name	: <i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>
Family	: Verbenaceae
Common Name	: Blue Porterweed, Blue Snakeweed
Kannada Name	: Kaduuttarani
Flowering and Fruiting	: March - November

Description :

- It is a perennial shrub that becomes woody toward the base of the stem as it grows to about one-year-old.
- Stem : Droops and touches the ground in few years, square in cross-section when young.
- Leaves : Oppositely arranged, hairless, sharply but finely, toothed margins.
- Flowers : Light blue, blue or mauve flowers are arranged on long, curved, relatively thick spikes at the top of the branches.

Uses :

- The leaves are used externally as a resolute cataplasm and for treating skin burns.
- The juice of the leaves is applied in the ears to relieve ear ache.
- Decoction of leaves acts as vermifuge to children.
- Infusion of roots is used for gonorrhea.



Species Name	: <i>Streblus asper</i>
Family	: Moraceae
Common Name	: Sand Paper Tree, Toothbrush Tree
Kannada Name	: Mitala
Flowering and Fruiting	: February-July

Description :

- It is a small, evergreen, tree with milky soup.
- Bark : Soft, light grey, irregularly ribbed.
- Leaves : Ovate, rhomboid or wedge shaped, coarsely dentate from below, rough on both sides with minute raised dots.
- Flowers : Dioecious, male flowers are globose, minute and yellowish-green in colour, female flowers are very small, solitary or 2-4 together.
- Wood : White, moderately hard.

Uses :

- A decoction of the stem bark has significant macrofilaricidal properties due to the presence of glycosides, asperoside and strebloside.
- Bark in decoction and powdered roots are given for fever and dysentery.
- Fruits are edible, juice has astringent and antiseptic properties and used to remove glandular swellings. It is also used as vegetable rennet to coagulate milk.
- Decoction of leaves are used for polishing woods and ivory.
- Wood is used for cart wheels, yokes etc.
- Bark is used for paper making, twigs are used for tooth brushes.



Species Name	: <i>Striga asiatica</i>
Family	: Orobanchaceae
Common Name	: Asiatic Witchweed
Kannada Name	: Bili kasa
Flowering and Fruiting	: September-January

Description :

- It is a coarse annual herb growing to 10-20 cm height.
- Stem: Erect, rarely branched.
- Leaves : Small, linear to narrowly lanceshaped, reduced to scales.
- Flowers : Yellow, rarely red or white with a 0.8-1.5 cm long tube and 2-lipped, upper lip is 2-lobed.
- Fruits : Capsule ovoid, enveloped in surviving sepals.

Uses :

- The whole plant is used for treating intestinal parasites.
- The whole plant is boiled and the mixture is taken for the treatment of hematochezia.
- Roots are boiled and the paste is padded on legs for oedema.



Species Name	: <i>Strychnos potatorum</i>
Family	: Loganiaceae
Common Name	: Clearing Nut Tree
Kannada Name	: Chilla
Flowering and Fruiting	: March - June

Description :

- It is a tree up to 12 m height.
- Bark : 1-1.2 cm thick, brownish-black, rough, corky with deep and narrow vertical cracks, blaze creamy yellow.
- Leaves : Simple, opposite, estipulate.
- Flowers : Bisexual, white, 0.85 cm long, in leaf-axils cymes.
- Fruits : Berry, spherical, black, pericarp hard
- Seeds : 1-2, turgid, round, compressed, yellowish.

Uses :

- Seeds are bitter, acrid, alexipharmic, lithotriptic, astringent and cure strangury, urinary discharges, head ache etc.
- Roots cure leucoderma whereas fruits are useful in eye diseases, thirst, poisoning and hallucinations.
- The fruits are emetic, diaphoretic and alexiteric.



Species Name	: <i>Stylosanthes fruticosa</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Shrubby Pencil-Flower, Wild Lucerne
Kannada Name	: Pencil gida
Flowering and Fruiting	: December - January

Description :

- It is a small shrubby perennial herb.
- Stems : Erect or prostrate, densely hairy and bristly.
- Leaves : Trifoliolate, leaflets elliptic to lance-shaped up to 3.3 cm long, velvety and bristly.
- Flowers : Shaped like pea-flowers with the standard petal creamy-white to orange-yellow with red veining and red at the base.

Uses :

- The plant shows moderate antioxidant property.
- The plant is helpful in erosion control as it can contribute to the stabilization and sustainable use of degraded lands.



Species Name	: <i>Syzygium cumini</i>
Family	: Myrtaceae
Common Name	: Indian Blackberry, Black plum, Jamun
Kannada Name	: Neralemara
Flowering and Fruiting	: March - August

Description :

- It is a medium sized tree with 10-30m height with a straight crooked, short, stout trunk and shady crown.
- Bark : Brown or dark grey in colour, fairly smooth, inner bark with thin green outer layer, mottled light brown, astringent and bitter to taste.
- Leaves : Entire with narrow transparent margin, opposite, thick, coriaceous, glabrous, broadly obovate, elliptic or elliptic-oblong, upper surface dark green, lower surface yellowish and dull.
- Flowers : White or pink in colour, many, small, nearly stalkless, white cup like.

Uses :

- Fruits are rich in iron and richness of iron makes it a natural blood purifier as it ensures proper blood supply of oxygenated blood through out body.
- It is a good source of vitamin A and C and very beneficial for overall health of eye and skin, its astringent properties makes skin healthy, glowing and free from acne and pimple.
- Fruits are used for digestive system related problems like flatulence, abdominal pain and dysentery.
- It is also very beneficial for depression, exhaustion and other nervous system related disorders.
- Wood is durable, used for construction, agricultural implements.



Species Name	: <i>Tecoma stans</i>
Family	: Bignoniaceae
Common Name	: Yellow bells, Yellow trumpet
Kannada Name	: Gantehoovu
Flowering and Fruiting	: September - February

Description :

- It is a shrub or small tree that reaches 15-20 feet in height.
- Stem : Younger stems are smooth, hairless (glabrous) and greenish in colour.
- Leaves : Arranged in pairs (oppositely arranged) and borne on slender stalks (petioles).
- Flowers : Bright yellow in color, 2 inches long with trumpet shape .
- Fruits : Bean type capsule, 8 inches long that ripens to a chocolate brown colour.

Uses :

- A strong leaves and roots decoction is taken orally as a diuretic to treat syphilis or for intestinal worms.
- The wood is used in the construction of buildings and the leaf infusion can be taken orally for diabetes and stomach pains.
- The flowers are diuretic in nature.



Species Name	: <i>Tephrosia candida</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: White Hoary Pea, White Tephrosia
Kannada Name	: Kaashiagasthe, Koggigida
Flowering and Fruiting	: June- November

Description :

- It is an erect shrub growing up to 2.5 m, branches are covered with silky-brown hairs.
- Leaves : Compound with 13-27 leaflets, leaflets are narrowly ovate, with a sharp or blunt tip, smooth above, velvety below.
- Flowers : White, pea-like, appear in racemes on branches.
- Seeds : Pods, densely covered with brown or grey hairs.

Uses :

- The leaves are high in protein content and are used as a fodder for livestock
- The wood is used for fuel.
- Powdered leaves are used as insecticide.
- It is planted as a shade tree in Agroforestry systems.



Species Name	: <i>Tephrosia purpurea</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Common Tephrosia, Fish Poison, Wild Indigo
Kannada Name	: Sharapunkha
Flowering and Fruiting	: October-March

Description :

- It is a perennial, erect or prostrate herb or subshrub up to 50 cm height.
- Leaves : Compound, leaflets inverted-lance-shaped or obovate, base wedge-shaped, tip blunt to notched or flat with a short sharp point.
- Flowers : Pink to purplish, pea-flower shaped.
- Seeds : Ellipsoid, dark brown.

Uses :

- All parts of the plant have tonic and laxative properties.
- The dried plant is deobstruent, diuretic and useful in treating bronchitis, bilious febrile attacks and obstructions of the liver, spleen and kidneys.
- A decoction of the fruits is given against intestinal worms and a fruit extract is used to relieve body pains and inflammatory problems.
- The roots are bitter and a decoction is used as a nematicide for treatment against *Toxocara canis* larvae.



Species Name	: <i>Tephrosia villosa</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Runchhalo-Sarpankho
Kannada Name	: Chikka Koggili
Flowering and Fruiting	: August-October

Description :

- It is an erect herb, gregarious with stems and branches densely packed, with white or greyish hairs.
- Leaves : Imparipinnate, stipulate, stipules lanceolate, strongly nerved, generally deflexed, more or less hairy on the back and edges.
- Flowers : Deep red, the upper flowers dense, the lower one very lax, bracteate, bracts linear-subulate, plumose, persistent.
- Fruits : Pods, up to 3 cm long, 6-8 mm broad, deflexed, falcately curved, velvety.
- Seeds : 6-8.

Uses :

- Juice of leaves is used to treat dropsy and diabetes.
- The roots and leaves contain rotenoids.
- Flower powder is mixed in water and the paste is applied on scalp to remove dandruff.



Species Name	: <i>Teramnus labialis</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Blue wiss, rabbit vine
Kannada Name	: Kaduuddu, Adaviuddu
Flowering and Fruiting	: Through out the Year

Description :

- It is a perennial, climbing or trailing to prostrate herb.
- Stem : Slender, covered with hairs.
- Leaves : Trifoliate with leaflets, rounded leaf stalks 0.9 to 4 cm long.
- Flowers : Petal white, pink or purplish, obovate, 5mm × 3.5 mm.

Uses :

- The fruits are bitter and cooling.
- It is used as aphrodisiac, stomachic, nervine tonic, astringent to the bowels, antipyretic and galactagogue.
- It is also used in treatment of inflammation, biliousness, blood diseases, gout, fevers, bronchitis, thirst, burning sensation, paralysis, rheumatism, haemoptysis, tuberculosis and catarrh.



Species Name	: <i>Terminalia arjuna</i>
Family	: Combretaceae
Common Name	: Arjun Tree
Kannada Name	: Holehatti
Flowering and Fruiting	: April - July

Description :

- It is a large, evergreen tree often buttressed with spreading branches and drooping branchlets having large trunk and straight bole.
- Bark : Smooth, exfoliating in thin irregular sheaths, green when newly exposed and turns to light grey colour.
- Leaves : Simple, sub-opposite, oblong, crenulate, thick and leathery with two small posterior glands at the base.
- Flowers : Dull yellow or white in colour, honey-scented in short lax spikes or small panicles.

Uses :

- The bark is used as astringent, cooling, aphrodisiac, cardiotonic, tonic, in fractures, ulcers, leucorrhoea, diabetes, cough, tumour, excessive perspiration, asthma, inflammation and skin disorders etc.
- The paste in combination with other herbs along with milk helps to purpose reduce pimples (acne).
- It is extensively planted for shade in avenues and parks.
- The timber is used for house construction, carts, agricultural implements and boat building.
- The bark is used for dying and tanning.



Species Name	: <i>Terminalia bellerica</i>
Family	: Combretaceae
Common Name	: Beach Almond
Kannada Name	: Taremara
Flowering and Fruiting	: March - May

Description :

- It is a large sized deciduous tree with straight and cylindrical bole, often buttressed.
- Bark : Bluish or ashy grey in colour covered with numerous fine longitudinal cracks.
- Leaves : Alternate, crowded towards tips of branches, ovate-elliptic, coriaceous, greyish green above, pale beneath, base acute often unequal.
- Flowers : Pale white or greyish in colour with strong honey smell.

Uses :

- Fruit is one of the three myrobalans, medicinally used in piles, diarrhea, leprosy and headache.
- Fruits are used to treat upper respiratory tract infections that cause symptoms of sore throats, hoarseness and coughs
- Leaves are fodder for cattle.
- Seed oil is used in soaps and hair oils.
- Wood is used for boats, rafters, packing cases and plywoods.
- Fruits are good source of tannin.
- Leaves are used for rearing Tassar silk worms.
- It is one of the component of Triphala.



Species Name	: <i>Terminalia chebula</i>
Family	: Combretaceae
Common Name	: Chebulic Myrobalan, Myrobalan
Kannada Name	: Alalekai
Flowering and Fruiting	: March - June

Description :

- It is a middle-sized to large deciduous tree, crown rounded, bole short, young parts covered with rusty hairs.
- Bark : Dark-brown with numerous, shallow, vertical cracks, exfoliating in woody scales.
- Leaves : Sub-opposite, ovate-elliptic or oblong-ovate, acuminate base acute or rounded.
- Flowers : Bisexual, sessile, dull white with offensive smell.

Uses :

- The fruits are antiseptic, diuretic, astringent, cardiotonic, and febrifuge in action.
- It is a safe and effective purgative, laxative, and alterative.
- Unripe fruits are more purgative and the ripe ones are astringent.
- Wood is used for furniture, carts, agricultural implements etc.
- Bark is used for tanning and dyeing;
- Crushed fruits are used externally as local application to chronic ulcers, wounds and gums.
- It is one of the component of Triphala.



Species Name	: <i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> (<i>Terminalia alata</i>)
Family	: Combretaceae
Common Name	: Indian Laurel, Silver grey woo, Crocodile Bark Tree
Kannada Name	: Kari Mattimara
Flowering and Fruiting	: March - July

Description :

- It is a deciduous tree upto 30 m height.
- Bark : 15-20 mm thick, surface grey-black, very rough, deeply vertically fissured, horizontally cracked, forming tessellated, thick flakes, blaze red.
- Leaves : Simple, opposite to subopposite, exstipulate, petiole stout, grooved above, glabrous.
- Flowers : Bisexual, dull yellow in colour.
- It is known as Crocodile Bark tree due to the characteristic bark pattern.

Uses :

- The bark is astringent and used in the form of decoction for atonic diarrhoea and locally as an application to indolent ulcers.
- It is also used for dyeing black.
- The timber is valuable and widely used for making shafts and other things where toughness of fibre is required.



Species Name	: <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>
Family	: Menispermaceae
Common Name	: Gulbel, Indian Tinospora
Kannada Name	: Amrutha balli, Madhuparn
Flowering and Fruiting	: May - June

Description :

- It is a climbing, succulent shrub.
- Bark : Papery at first, corky later, grey or creamy - white.
- Leaves : Roundish to ovate, deeply cordate.
- Flowers : Yellow in slender racemes or panicles on old wood.

Uses :

- Leaves are used in the treatment of gout and ulcer.
- The stem is bitter, stomachic, stimulates bile secretion, diuretic, enriches blood, cures jaundice and useful in skin diseases.
- The juice is useful in diabetes, vaginal and urethral discharges issues, fever and enlarged spleen.
- Dried fruit with ghee or honey are used as tonic and treatment of jaundice and rheumatism.
- Bark is an anti-allergic, anti-spasmodic and anti-leprotic.



Species Name	: <i>Tragia plukenetii</i>
Family	: Euphorbiaceae
Common Name	: Cannabis Leaf Nettle, Noseburn
Kannada Name	: Kiri Turachi
Flowering and Fruiting	: June - October

Description :

- It is a herb or undershrub growing up to 1 m height, branched with sparsely bristly stinging hairs.
- Leaves : Alternate, palmately 3-lobed. Raceme-opposite, extra in leaf-axils up to 5.5 cm long.
- Flowers : Unisexual, greenish white.
- Fruits : Trilobate, 4–5 mm long, 7–8 mm diameter, smooth.
- Seeds : 2.5–3 mm diameter, orange to reddish-brown, mottled buff or greyish.

Uses :

- The leaves are eaten as a vegetable.
- The roots are used to cure male impotency.
- It is widely used as traditional medicine for curing various therapeutic ailments.



Species Name	: <i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>
Family	: Aizoaceae
Common Name	: Desert Horse Purslane, Giant pigweed
Kannada Name	: Bilikomme, Balevadukanasoppu
Flowering and Fruiting	: June - October

Description :

- It is an annual, prostrate or ascending, succulent herb up to 60 cm tall, often much branched, glabrous or finely pubescent with a firm taproot.
- Leaves : Sub fleshy, obliquely opposite, unequal, broadly obovate, rounded and often epiculate at the apex, cuneate at the base, glabrous.
- Flowers : Pink, borne solitary, stalkless, largely hidden in leaf axils.
- Fruits : A circumscissile capsule, 5mm × 3 mm, 2-8 seeded.
- Seeds : Reniform with faint wavy ribs, black.

Uses :

- The plant possess analgesic, antipyretic, anti-inflammatory and stomachic properties and used in asthma, bronchitis, jaundice and oedema.
- A decoction of the herb is used as a vermifuge and useful in rheumatism.
- The fleshy nature of leaves makes them suitable for use as a wound-dressing.
- The leaves and stems are edible.



Species Name	: <i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Family	: Zygophyllaceae
Common Name	: Puncture Vine, Goathead
Kannada Name	: Negginamullu
Flowering and Fruiting	: April - August

Description :

- It is a perennial creeping herb and young shoots are silky-hairy.
- Stems : 30-70 cm long, simple or freely branched, prostrate forming flat patches.
- Leaves : Opposite, pinnate, leaflets 5-7 pairs, 0.5-1.3 cm long, oblong, silky.
- Flowers : 4-10 mm wide with five lemon-yellow petals.
- Fruits : A week after each flower blooms, it is followed by a fruit that easily falls apart into four or five single-seeded nutlets.

Uses :

- The young shoots and leaves are boiled and used as a vegetable.
- It works as a natural diuretic helping to increase urine production and flush out the toxics from the body.
- Its extract could have a powerful effect in relieving pain and inflammation.



Species Name	: <i>Trichodesma indicum</i>
Family	: Boraginaceae
Common Name	: Indian Borge
Kannada Name	: Kattetumbesoppu
Flowering and Fruiting	: October - February

Description :

- It is an erect annual herb, 15-46 cm high.
- Leaves : Sessile upto 5cm, lanceolate, obtuse, hairy on both sides, more woolly beneath.
- Flowers : Sepal tube (calyx) is green, hairy and 1-1.3 centimeters long with pointed sepals, flower tube is pale blue with the limb about 1.5 centimeters in diameter and petals pointed.
- Fruits : Ellipsoid and enclosed by the calyx.

Uses :

- The plant is acrid with a bitter flavor. It has anodyne, anti inflammatory, carminative, depurative, diuretic and emollient properties.
- The leaves and roots are used as remedy for snake bites.
- The root is pounded, mixed with water and given to children as a treatment for dysentery.



Species Name	: <i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i>
Family	: Boraginaceae
Common Name	: Camel Bush; Cattle Bush; Rough Bluebell
Kannada Name	: Ettinanaligegida
Flowering and Fruiting	: January - July

Description :

- It is an attractive sub-shrub which flowers prolifically.
- Leaves : Leaf blades vary in size, about 3.5-10.5 x 0.7-2 cm but always bear white scabrous hairs on both the upper and lower surfaces so that it has a sandpapery feel.
- Flowers : Calyx clothed in white appressed hairs on both the inner and outer surfaces.
- Fruits : Nutlets about 3-4 mm long, enclosed in the persistent calyx lobes.

Uses :

- The roots are analgesic.
- The infusion is used as a remedy for tuberculosis, stomach-ache, diarrhoea, poisoning and snakebite.
- The powdered roots are applied externally to wounds to relieve the pain.
- The chewed green leaves and roots are used as a poultice for both fresh and infected wounds, boils and snakebite.
- The plant is diuretic and its decoction is used as a treatment against fevers and dysentery.



Species Name	: <i>Tridax procumbens</i>
Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae)
Common Name	: Coatbuttons, tridax daisy
Kannada Name	: Tike Soppu, Sannagida, Sannagabbushyavantige
Flowering and Fruiting	: May – December

Description :

- It is a prostrate herbaceous plant whose flowering axis rises up to 40 cm high. It is abundantly covered with erect stiff hairs, more scattered towards the base and attenuated towards the top.
- Leaves : Opposite, simple, thick with dense hairs.
- Flowers : Inflorescence capitulum, daisylike yellow-centered white or yellow flowers with three-toothed ray florets.
- Fruits : Hard, achene, covered with stiff hairs and having a feathery, plumelike white pappus at one end.

Uses :

- It is used for wound healing and as an anticoagulant, antifungal and insect repellent.
- The juice extracted from the leaves is directly applied on wounds.
- Extract of leaves is used for treatment of infectious skin diseases.
- It is prescribed for liver disorders, hepatoprotection, gastritis and heartburn.
- It is also used as treatment for boils, blisters and cuts.



Species Name	: <i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Burr Bush, Diamond Burrbark
Kannada Name	: Kaadubende
Flowering and Fruiting	: June-February

Description :

- It is an erect, woody herb or shrub, 75-150 cm in height.
- Stem : Glabrous, longitudinally grooved.
- Leaves : Simple, alternate, blade ovate to rhomboid in shape with 3-5 lobes, nearly as wide as broad and 2-10 cm long.
- Flowers : Small, in clusters, five, yellow, obovate petals, 5 mm long.
- Fruits : Covered with 75-100 hooked spines, 1.0 to 1.5 mm long.

Uses :

- A decoction of the roots is used as a remedy for internal ulcers.
- The leaves and flowers are used as a treatment for leprosy.
- The fruits and pounded roots are believed to promote childbirth.



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Species Name	: <i>Triumfetta rotundifolia</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Burr Bush
Kannada Name	: Benki Tutturi
Flowering and Fruiting	: March - September

Description :

- It is a fruticose herb, appressed, glaucous, pubescent.
- Leaves : Orbicular rhomboid, irregularly crenate-serrate, 2.5 x 2.5cm.
- Flowers : Sepals 0.4 x 0.1cm, grey pubescent, capsule ovoid, 0.7 x 0.5cm, pubescent except on bristles.

Uses :

- Plant is used as a brain tonic.
- Extract of plant is having demulcent property.
- Extract of roots shows aphrodisiac property.



Species Name	: <i>Tylophora indica</i>
Family	: Apocynaceae
Common Name	: Indian Ipecac, emetic swallow-wort
Kannada Name	: Antamula, Kirumanji, Adumuttadagida
Flowering and Fruiting	: August - December

Description :

- It is a small, slender, much branched, velvety, twining or climbing herb with yellowish sap.
- Leaves : 6-11 cm long, 3.8-6 cm wide, ovate-oblong to elliptic-oblong with a narrow tip, heart-shaped at base, thick, velvety beneath when young, smooth above.
- Flowers : Greenish-yellow or greenish-purple with oblong pointy petals.
- Fruits : Follicle, ovoid-lance shaped.

Uses :

- The leaves and roots have emetic, cathartic, laxative, expectorant, diaphoretic and purgative properties.
- It is used for the treatment of allergies, cold, dysentery, hay fever and arthritis.
- Powder of roots and leaves is used in diarrhoea, dysentery and intermittent fever.
- Dried leaves are emetic, diaphoretic and expectorant.
- The roots are good natural preservative of food.



Species Name	: <i>Vallaris solanacea</i>
Family	: Apocynaceae
Common Name	: Bread Hambu
Kannada Name	: Bugudihambu
Flowering and Fruiting	: December - April

Description :

- It is a glabrous, twining shrub.
- Bark : Ash-coloured.
- Leaves : Opposite, elliptic-lanceolate, acute, glabrous, minutely spotted or gland-dotted with axillary glands.
- Flowers : White, fragrant, 3-10 in cymes.
- Wood : White.

Uses :

- Plant shows analgesic, anti-inflammatory and antidiarrhoeal properties.
- Its fragrant flowers attracts butterflies and birds.
- Twigs are used for making baskets.



Species Name	: <i>Ventilago maderaspatana</i> (<i>Ventilago denticulata</i>)
Family	: Rhamnaceae
Common Name	: Red Creeper
Kannada Name	: Aithalabeelu
Flowering and Fruiting	: November - February

Description :

- It is a slender climbing shrub.
- Bark : Dark grey with vertical cracks exposing inner surface.
- Stem : Dark coloured
- Leaves : Ovate-lanceolate.
- Flowers : Grey pubescent panicles with a strong smell.
- Wood : Yellow, soft and porous.

Uses :

- It is used for the control of various diseases such as dyspepsia, leprosy, pruritus etc.
- The powder of stem bark mixed with gingelly oil is applied externally to treat skin diseases and itches.
- Bark paste is used for treatment of bone fracture.
- Root-bark yields a valuable dye which is an important minor forest produce.
- It also contains the drug 'emodin' which is a stomachic tonic and stimulant.



Species Name	: <i>Vernonia cinerascens</i>
Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae)
Common Name	: Little Ironweed, Purple Fleabane
Kannada Name	: Sahadevi
Flowering and Fruiting	: August - April

Description :

- It is an erect, rarely decumbent, annual herb which grows up to 75 cm in height.
- Stem: Slender, grooved and ribbed.
- Leaves : Simple, alternate, variable in shape, broadly elliptic or lanceolate, membranous or coriaceous.
- Flowers : Pinkish and purple, rounded or flat-topped corymbs.
- Fruits : Oblong achenes, slightly narrowed base, white hairs on one side.

Uses :

- The juice of the plant is given to children with urinary incontinence.
- A decoction is also given in diarrhoea, stomachache and for cough and colic pain.
- Plant possess anti cancerous property.
- Seeds cure diseases caused by roundworms and threadworms, coughs, flatulence, intestinal colic, dysuria, leucoderma, psoriasis and other chronic skin-diseases.
- The seeds are made into a paste with lime juice and used for destroying pediculi.
- Decoction of leaves is useful in conjunctivitis and in lacrimation.
- Leaves are edible.



Species Name	: <i>Vicoa indica</i>
Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae)
Common Name	: Sonkadi, Golden Daisy
Kannada Name	: Moogatisoppu
Flowering and Fruiting	: February - April

Description :

- It is an erect annual herb, 1-3 ft tall.
- Stem : Branched in the upper part, branches are cylindrical and leafy.
- Leaves : Alternately arranged, oblong-lancelike, stalkless, 3-8 cm long and hairy.
- Flowers : Yellow heads, 1-2 cm across, occur singly on slender stalks, ray florets 12-24, narrow, 3-toothed at the tip, disc florets yellow.

Uses :

- Plant has antiviral properties.
- Root paste is used as collagen for facilitating rapid healing of wounds.
- Juice of flowers is used to treat pimples.



Species Name	: <i>Vigna angularis</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Blackeyed Bean, Cowpea, Blackeyed Pea
Kannada Name	: Alasande, Alasundi
Flowering and Fruiting	: July - September

Description :

- It is an annual herb, climbing, erect or suberect, spreading up to 80 cm or more tall.
- Stem : Usually rise up, often tinged with purple.
- Leaves : First leaves above cotyledons are simple and opposite, subsequently trifoliolate, alternate, the terminal leaflet often bigger and longer than the two asymmetrical laterals, petiole stout, grooved, 5-15 cm long.
- Flowers : Dull white, yellow, or violet with petals 2-3 cm in diameter.

Uses :

- It is used to treat diseases like kidney trouble, constipation, abscesses, certain tumours, threatened miscarriage, retained placenta and non-secretion of milk.
- The seed sprouts are used to treat threatened abortion caused by injury.
- The leaves are useful to lower fevers.
- A flour made from the beans is used in making shampoos and facial creams.



Species Name	: <i>Vigna trilobata</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Wild Gram, Three-lobed Cowpea
Kannada Name	: Pesarukayi
Flowering and Fruiting	: July - September

Description :

- It is an annual legume, branches are prostrate, trailing, smooth or velvety.
- Leaves : Divided into 3 leaflets and have 3.7-7.5 cm long stalk, leaflets 1.2-2.5 cm long, usually wide, generally 3-lobed.
- Flowers : Yellow, 5-6.5 mm long.
- Fruits : Pods, cylindrical, 2.5-5.0 x 3 mm, 6- to 12-seeded.

Uses :

- The plant has anti-oedema, anti-inflammatory and sedative properties.
- The roots and whole plant (panchang) are used as tridosh shamak, especially against vata and pitta, urogenital disorders and intermittent fever.



Species Name	: <i>Vigna unguiculata</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Leafless Mistletoe, Jointed Mistletoe
Kannada Name	: Badanike, Khandki
Flowering and Fruiting	: July - September

Description :

- It is an annual herb, climbing, erect or suberect, spreading up to 80 cm or more tall.
- Leaves : Alternate, the terminal leaflet often bigger and longer than the two asymmetrical laterals, petiole stout, grooved, 5-15 cm long.
- Flowers : Dull white, yellow or violet with petals 2-3 cm in diameter, keel truncate.
- Seeds : 2-12 mm long, round to kidney-shaped, smooth or wrinkled, red, black, brown, green buff or white as dominant color, black-eyed.

Uses :

- The crushed leaves are used in a poultice to heal and bond broken bones.
- The seeds are edible and used as the source of dietary protein. They are also used to strengthen the stomach and destroy the worms in stomach.
- The plant is used in measles, smallpox, adenitis, burns and sores.



Species Name	: <i>Viscum articulatum</i>
Family	: Santalaceae
Common Name	: Leafless Mistletoe, Jointed Mistletoe
Kannada Name	: Badanike
Flowering and Fruiting	: December-January

Description :

- It is a much-branched, slender, smooth, pale, leafless, hemi-parasitic plant forming a green undershrub, branches flat with pendulous tufts, 15 to 90 centimeters long.
- Leaves : Visible only in the very young internodes as small bracts below the flowers.
- Flowers : Very minute, stalkless and in 3-flowered spikes.
- Fruits : Stalkless, nearly spherical about 3 millimeters in diameter, white and shining on maturity.

Uses :

- Extract of the plant is given in cases of fever with aching limbs.
- Plant bark mixed with egg is applied as poultice to bone dislocations.
- It is used in Kapha, Vata diseases of the blood, ulcer, epilepsy, biliousness etc.



Species Name	: <i>Viscum nepalense</i> var. <i>thelocarpum</i>
Family	: Santalaceae
Common Name	: Leafless Mistletoe, Jointed Mistletoe
Kannada Name	: Badanike
Flowering and Fruiting	: December – January

Description :

- It is a much branched, slender, smooth, pale, leafless parasite forming a green undershrub, branches flat with pendulous tufts, 15-90 cm long.
- Leaves : Visible only in the young internodes as small bracts below the flowers.
- Flowers : Very minute, stalkless, in 3-flowered spikes.
- Fruits : Stalkless, nearly spherical about 3 mm in diameter, white and shining when ripened.

Uses :

- Extract of the plant is used as a cure for fever.
- Paste of leaves is applied to cuts.
- The plant extract and paste is given to new-borns and also applied over the stomach to prevent stomach troubles.



Species Name	: <i>Vitex altissima</i>
Family	: Lamiaceae
Common Name	: Peacock Chaste Tree, Tail Chaste Tree
Kannada Name	: Bharanige, naviladi
Flowering and Fruiting	: April – May

Description :

- It is a large deciduous tree with crown spreading.
- Bark : Greyish-brown in colour, lenticellate and scaly when matured.
- Leaves : Compound, tri-foliolate, opposite, leaflets sessile, lanceolate, acuminate, nearly glabrous above and thinly pubescent beneath.
- Flowers : In panicles of racemose branches of small cymes, white tinged with blue in colour.

Uses :

- Leaves and roots are used in treatment of vata, inflammation, wounds, ulcers, allergy, eczema and urinary system diseases.
- The bark is used as a fomentation agent in treating rheumatic swellings.
- Timber is used for construction works, beams, columns, doors, floor boards, agricultural implements, tool handles, cabinet works etc.



Species Name	: <i>Vitex negundo</i>
Family	: Lamiaceae
Common Name	: Chaste tree
Kannada Name	: Lakkigida
Flowering and Fruiting	: July - August

Description :

- It is a large aromatic shrub or small tree, gregarious in nature.
- Bark : Thin, grey in colour and smooth.
- Leaves : Opposite, lanceolate, radiating from the end of the leaf stalk with about 3-5 leaflets appear on long stalk; lateral leaflets smaller and the terminal one larger.
- Flowers : Pale blue to bluish in colour, pedunculate cymes forming large pyramidal terminal panicles.

Uses :

- It is effective in the treatment of colds, flu, asthma and pharyngitis.
- The leaves, flowers, seeds and roots are used as herbal medicine.
- A decoction is made by boiling the arial parts of the plant and taken orally.
- A decoction of the stems is used in the treatment of burns and scalds.
- Ashes of plants is used as an alkali in dyeing.
- Leaves of the plant are insect repellent.



Species Name	: <i>Waltheria indica</i>
Family	: Malvaceae
Common Name	: Sleepy Morning, Marsh-mallow, Monkey bush
Kannada Name	: Ottattigida
Flowering and Fruiting	: July - December

Description :

- It is a short-lived shrub or subshrub, reaching 2 m in height.
- Stem : 2 cm diameter, the young stems and leaves are covered with a grey, velvety hairs.
- Leaves : Alternate, ovate or oblong with a rounded to heart-shaped base, irregularly serrate edges and a rounded to acute tip.
- Flowers : Dense clusters in leaf axils that contain fragrant, yellow to orange flowers.
- Fruits : 2-mm capsule.
- Seeds : Tiny, black and obovoid.

Uses :

- The plant has anti siphylitic and febrifuge properties.
- A decoction of various plant parts is taken as a treatment for fever and syphilis.
- The paste of plant is applied externally on skin eruptions and wounds.
- A decoction of the root is given as an anti diarrhoeal and general tonic to children. It is also used as a cough medicine and healing wounds.



Species Name	: <i>Wattakaka volubilis</i> (<i>Dregea volubilis</i>)
Family	: Apocynaceae
Common Name	: Green Milk Weed, Sneeze Wort, Cotton Milk Plant
Kannada Name	: Kaadu hale balli, Hegaluballi
Flowering and Fruiting	: April - September

Description :

- It is a large twining shrubs with watery sap except milky in follicles, older branches ash-colored, with lenticels, young branches green, slender, smooth.
- Leaves : Opposite, broadly ovate or subordicular, 6-15 x 4-12 cm, rounded or cordate at base, acuminate at apex, glabrous, softly pubescent, petioles 1.5-3 cm long.
- Flowers : 2-5 cm long, lateral drooping umbellate cymes, green or yellowish green.
- Fruits : Woody follicles, blunt at the apex, 7-10 x 2.5 cm, glabrous.
- Seeds : Many, broadly ovate, 0.8 – 1.5 cm long, flattened, pale yellowish-brown.

Uses :

- Leaves, flowers and the rind of unripe fruits are boiled and eaten as a vegetable or used in curries. The cooking removes the bitterness and nauseating property of fruits.
- Plant yields a very strong fibre. Twining stems are used as substitute for ropes.
- Juice of plant is used as sternutatory.
- Roots and tender stalks are emetic and purgative.
- Extract is used in applications for boils and abscesses.
- The young roots are cut and the exuding juice is inserted into the nose to cause sneezing.



Species Name	: <i>Withania somnifera</i>
Family	: Solanaceae
Common Name	: Ashwagandha, Indian Ginseng, Poison Gooseberry
Kannada Name	: Ashwaganda
Flowering and Fruiting	: July - September

Description :

- It is a perennial herb that reaches upto 75 cm in height.
- Leaves : Ovate, sub-acute, entire, thin, base cuneate, minutely stellate-pubescent, dull green, elliptic, usually up to 10-12 cm long.
- Flowers : Small, green and bell-shaped.
- Fruits : Orange, persistent papery sepals.

Uses :

- Ashwagandha is one of the most important herbs in Ayurveda and its roots are highly acclaimed tonic for brain and nervous system.
- Regular use of Ashwagandha improves stress tolerance thereby enhancing the mental capabilities.
- It is also known to improve the quality of immune functions.
- Ashwagandha supplements have powerful effects on testosterone levels and reproductive health.



Species Name	: <i>Wrightia tinctoria</i>
Family	: Apocynaceae
Common Name	: Sweet Indrajao, Pala Indigo Plant
Kannada Name	: Haale
Flowering and Fruiting	: March - July

Description :

- It is a small deciduous tree.
- Bark : Pale, smooth, blaze green then white, milky.
- Leaves : 10 × 5 cm, simple, opposite, decussate and glabrous, young leaves are bluish with reddish nerves.
- Flowers : White, fragrant, 1-5 cm long, arranged in lax dichasial cymes.
- Fruits : Green follicle, 0.5 cm in diameter, up to 50 cm long, pendulous pairs and coherent only at the tip.
- Seeds : Linear, pointed at the ends, 1.2-1.8 mm long, light yellowish-grey, crowned with a tuft of white silky hairs.
- Wood : White moderately hard even grained.

Uses :

- The juice from fresh unripe fruits is used for coagulating milk.
- The seeds are aphrodisiac and anthelmintic.
- The leaves are used to relieve toothache when chewed with salt.
- The milky juice is used to stop bleeding.
- The leaves and roots are pounded in water for treatment of fever.
- The bark and leaves are used to treat psoriasis, stomach pains, toothache and dysentery.



Species Name	: <i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae)
Common Name	: Common Cocklebur, broad bur, burdock datura
Kannada Name	: Maruluummatti
Flowering and Fruiting	: August - September

Description :

- It is a herb with short, stout and hairy stem.
- Stem : Maroon to black when mature with an elliptic or egg shaped fruit clusters growing nestled around the stem.
- Leaves : Large and broad leaves, light and bright green in colour in an alternate pattern with irregular lobes and relatively inconspicuous teeth.
- Flowers : White or green, numerous, male upper most, female ovoid, covered with hooked bristles.
- Fruits : Obovoid, enclosed in the hardened involucre with 2 hooked beaks and hooked bristles.

Uses :

- The whole plant specially roots and fruits are used as medicine.
- It is cooling, laxative, anthelmintic, alexiteric, tonic, digestive, antipyretic, and improves appetite, voice, complexion, and memory.
- A decoction of the roots is used in the treatment of high fevers
- A decoction of the seeds is used in the treatment of bladder complaints.



Species Name	: <i>Ximenia americana</i>
Family	: Olacaceae
Common Name	: Hog Plum, Sea Lemon, Yellow plum
Kannada Name	: Nigari gida
Flowering and Fruiting	: March - June

Description :

- It is a large, spinous shrub, spines short, straight.
- Bark : Dark reddish-brown, deeply fissured.
- Leaves : Alternate, lanceshaped to elliptic, 3-8 to 1.5-4 cm, variable thickness (semi-succulent to thin), grey-green, hairless and leathery or thin flesh.
- Flowers : Fragrant, white, yellow-green or pink, occur in branched inflorescences borne on shortly pedunculate axillary racemes or umbels.
- Fruits : Round to ellipsoidal drupes, 3 cm long, 2.5 cm thick, glabrous, greenish when young, yellowish when ripened containing juicy pulp and 1 seed.
- Seeds : Woody and light yellow.
- Wood : Yellowish-red, hard, close-grained.

Uses :

- The leaves and twigs are laxative. An infusion is used as a treatment for fevers and colds.
- The leaves are used as a treatment for headaches, angina and as a poison antidote.
- The roots are used to treat skin problems, headaches, leprosy, haemorrhoids, sexually transmitted diseases, guinea worm and act as an antidote to poison.
- The fruits are useful in treating habitual constipation. The bark is used in decoction, dried or powdered as a cicatrizant and applied to skin ulcers.



Species Name	: <i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>
Family	: Rhamnaceae
Common Name	: Indian Jujube, Indian Plum
Kannada Name	: Barehannu
Flowering and Fruiting	: November - March

Description :

- It is a low, much branched thorny tree.
- Bark : Dark grey, nearly black with deep vertical cracks, reddish and fibrous inside.
- Leaves : Variable, sub-orbicular, elliptic-ovate, closely serrulate or entire rounded at both ends, dark-green, glabrous and shining above.
- Flowers : Greenish yellow, petals hooded.
- Wood : Hard, compact, tough, reddish.

Uses :

- It is a delicious fruit and an effective herbal remedy.
- It aids weight gain, improves muscular strength and increases stamina.
- The dried fruits contain saponins, triterpenoids and alkaloids. They are anodyne, anticancerous, expectorant, refrigerant, sedative, stomachic, styptic and tonic.
- The roots are used in the treatment of dyspepsia. A decoction of the roots is recommended in the treatment of fevers.
- Wood is used for agricultural implements, fuel and charcoal.



Species Name	: <i>Ziziphus nummularia</i>
Family	: Rhamnaceae
Common Name	: Har Beri
Kannada Name	: Mulluhannu, Paraji
Flowering and Fruiting	: March - June

Description :

- It is a bushy, much branched shrub with zigzag branches.
- Leaves : Tiny, 1-2 × 0.5-2 cm, circular or ovate-circular to elliptic, dark green, densely velvety with margins entire or toothed.
- Flowers : Very tiny, 3-4 mm in diameter, creamish in colour, sepals are velvety, 1.5 mm, ovate-lanceolate.
- Fruits : Round, 0.5-1 cm across, reddish brown-black on maturity, 2 celled, 2 seeded.

Uses :

- The leaves are antipyretic and reduce obesity.
- The fruit is cooling, tonic, digestible, laxative, aphrodisiac and removes biliousness, thirst, vomiting and burning sensations.
- Roots are used as a cooling agent.
- It also cures kapha, biliousness and headache.
- Decoction of roots is used in fever and as powder it is applied to old wounds and ulcer.
- Bark is used as a remedy in diarrhoea and cures boils.



Species Name	: <i>Ziziphus oenoplia</i>
Family	: Rhamnaceae
Common Name	: Jackal jujube, Small-Fruited Jujube
Kannada Name	: Parigehannu
Flowering and Fruiting	: July - November

Description :

- It is a scrambling prickly shrub.
- Bark : Rough, dark-grey.
- Leaves : 2.5-6.4 cm long, ovate-lanceolate, base oblique, underside clothed with rusty-tomentum.
- Flowers : Tiny, green, borne in nearly stalkless velvety cymes in leaf axils.
- Fruits : Spherical or obovoid drupes, black, shining.
- Seeds : Woody.
- Wood : Reddish.

Uses :

- It is a flowering plant which produces alkaloids known as ziziphines.
- All the plant parts are used for different medicinal purposes.
- The berries are edible. The bark is used for tanning.
- The extract of the roots is a good remedy for hyperacidity and *Ascaris* infection. It also treats headache.
- The leaves are used as a dressing for wounds. Stem bark is used as a mouthwash for sore throat, dysentery and uterus inflammation.



Species Name	: <i>Ziziphus xylopyrus</i>
Family	: Rhamnaceae
Common Name	: Jujab
Kannada Name	: godachi
Flowering and Fruiting	: June - December

Description :

- It is a large straggling shrub or small tree,
- Stem : Young shoots are rusty and tomentose.
- Bark : Thin, brownish-grey, exfoliating in small scales.
- Leaves : 3.8-7.6 cm long, white woolly when young, but nearly glabrous when old, sub-orbicular, obtuse, finely serrulate.
- Flowers : Tiny, yellowish white or yellow coloured .
- Fruits : A rounded or globular-shaped drupaceous berry, dark brown colored and possess astringent taste.
- Wood : Yellowish-brown, hard, durable.

Uses :

- The paste of leaves is applied on forehead for headaches.
- The paste of leaves is also applied on pimples and acne.
- Bark is boiled with water and this water is used for taking bath to treat skin rashes.
- Fruits and root bark are used to treat bronchial asthma, thirst, diarrhoea, and as aphrodisiac.
- The fruits and bark are used in tanning. The leaves are used as fodder.



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Species Name	: <i>Ziziphus glabrata</i>
Family	: Rhamnaceae
Common Name	: Jagged Jujube
Kannada Name	: Mullu Bare
Flowering and Fruiting	: September - January

Description :

- It is a tree up to 8m tall, branchlets glabrous.
- Leaves : 1.8-10.3 × 1.3-5.2 cm, alternate, lanceolate or ovate-oblong, apex acute, base rounded, crenulate, glabrous, coriaceous, glossy, dark green, basally 3-nerved.
- Flowers : 5-6 mm across, yellowish green, slightly puberulous.
- Fruits : Globose, 10-11 mm in diameter, 1-2-celled with a sweet gelatinous pulp.
- Seeds : Soft, brownish.
- Wood : Hard, olive-brown, smooth.

Uses :

- Decoction of leaves is used to purify blood.
- It is also used in venereal diseases.
- Fruits are well-known for possessing emollient and pectoral properties.
- Matured fruits are sour but the dried ones are rather sweet.
- Pulp of the fruits is sweet, aromatic, mealy and white.



Species Name	: <i>Zornia gibbosa</i>
Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Common Name	: Grasslike Zornia
Kannada Name	: Sapanalige
Flowering and Fruiting	: August - September

Description :

- It is an annual herb with branches prostrate or rising, smooth or velvety.
- Leaves : Compound with two leaflets carried on a stalk, 0.6-2 cm long, leaflets $0.7-3.0 \times 0.3-1$ cm, stalkless, lanceshaped, linear-lanceshaped or linear.
- Flowers : Yellow, 7-8 mm long.
- Fruits : 1-6, jointed

Uses :

- The plant is anti inflammatory and astringent. It is used in the treatment of inflammations and dysentery.
- The roots are used as a soporific administered to children.
- An alcoholic extract of the aerial parts of the plant has effective anti inflammatory properties.



If there is a
future,
it will be
GREEN

GLOSSARY

1. **Acuminate** : Drawn out into a long slender tail.
2. **Acute** : Sharply pointed but not drawn out.
3. **Amplexicaul** : Clasping the stem
4. **Annual** : Plants those attain full growth in one season or one year during which produces flowers, fruits, and seeds.
5. **Apiculate** : with short, no stiff point.
6. **Axil** : the point just above the leaf where it rises from stem.
7. **Basal** : At the base of an organ
8. **Bipinnate** : The mid-rib produces secondary axes which bears the leaflets.
9. **Bulbil** : A small axillary bulb.
10. **Bulbous** : Consisting of a bulb.
11. **Capitate** : A rounded cluster.
12. **Cladode** : Branchlet simulating a leaf, leaf like.
13. **Climbers** : Plants with thin and long stems with diffuse branches which climb by means of some special organs of attachment or by their twining stem.
14. **Connate** : United.
15. **Cordate** : Blade is heart shaped.
16. **Creeper** : These are weak stemmed plants that creep along the ground and root at nodes.
17. **Crenate** : Teeth rounded, scalloped.
18. **Cuneate** : Wedge shaped.
19. **Decumbent** : The branches of weak stemmed plants after trailing for some distance tend to rise at their apex.
20. **Deltoid** : Triangular.
21. **Dentate** : Coarse teeth, directed outwards.
22. **Dichotomous** : Forked, parted by pairs.
23. **Dioecious** : The male and female flowers are borne on distinct plants.
24. **Elliptic** : Oblong, with widest point at the center.
25. **Endemic** : Restricted to a particular area.
26. **Entire** : Margins without any indentations or lobes.

27. **Epiphytes** : Plants that grow upon other plants, but do not absorb food from them.
28. **Fascicle** : A close bundle or cluster of leaves or flowers
29. **Glabrous** : Smooth surface that is free from hairs or any outgrowths.
30. **Glaucous** : Surface is green and shiny.
31. **Globose** : Spherical.
32. **Hastate** : When the two lobes of a sagittate leaf are directed outwards.
33. **Herb** : Small plants with soft stems that are not woody.
34. **Hirsute** : Covered with long, coarse, stiff hairs.
35. **Hispid** : Beset with rigid or bristly hairs.
36. **Inflorescence** : The cluster of flowers.
37. **Lanceolate** : Lance shaped, tapering towards the tip.
38. **Lax** : Loose, not dense.
39. **Linear** : Long and very narrow, with parallel sides.
40. **Lip** : The principal lobes of a bilabiate corolla, in orchids a much parallel petal.
41. **Monoecious** : Male and female flowers are borne on the same plant.
42. **Mucronate** : Abruptly ending in a short point.
43. **Oblong** : Much longer than broad, with sides nearly parallel.
44. **Obovate** : Inversely ovate.
45. **Obtuse** : When it is rounded.
46. **Orbicular** : Circular in outline.
47. **Ovate** : Broader at the base than at the apex.
48. **Panicle** : Elongated inflorescence with a compound branching.
49. **Perennial** : The plants that persist for many years and the aerial parts of these plants may die down every year at the end of flowering season but new shoots arise the following year from persisting underground root/stems.
50. **Pinnate** : Mid-rib, known as the rachis, bears laterally a number of leaflets.
51. **Pods** : Cylindrical fruit that can be split into two halves.
52. **Pubescent** : Covered with short, soft, straight hairs.
53. **Radical** : An unbranched, naked peduncle.

- 54. **Rhizome** : Thick stem creeping horizontally under the surface of the soil.
- 55. **Sagitate** : Like an arrow.
- 56. **Scabrous** : Rough to touch.
- 57. **Scandent** : Climbing in any manner.
- 58. **Scapes** : Leafless flower stalk arising from the ground.
- 59. **Scapigerous** : bearing scapes.
- 60. **Scorpioid** : Curled at the apex and uncurling as the flowers open.
- 61. **Serrate** : Finely toothed.
- 62. **Sessile** : Without a stalk.
- 63. **Sheath** : A tubular or enrolled part or organ, as the lower part of the leaf in grasses.
- 64. **Sheathing** : Enclosing as though by a sheath.
- 65. **Shrub** : Plants with hard woody stems.
- 66. **Sinuate** : Deeply undulating.
- 67. **Spadix** : Spike of flowers on a fleshy axis.
- 68. **Spathe** : Single large bract enclosing a spadix.
- 69. **Spur** : An extension, usually hollow and nectariferous of the modified petal.
- 70. **Subcordate** : Incompletely cordate
- 71. **Succulent** : Juicy or storing water in stems or leaves.
- 72. **Terete** : Rounded in cross section.
- 73. **Tomentose** : Densely covered with matted wool.
- 74. **Trifoliate** : When three leaflets are articulated to the petiole.
- 75. **Twiners** : Plants with long, slender stems and branches that climb by twining bodily round trees, shrubs or hedges.
- 76. **Undershrub** : A plant with woody stem only at the base.
- 77. **Vermiform** : Worm-shaped.





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Afterword

As a forester in making during the training days of Indian Forest Service in Dehradun, we got the opportunity to travel across the corners of our country to study the diverse forestry practices. We were exposed to vivid facets of forests ranging from thick moist evergreen vegetation full of green flora to the sparse thickets of desert of brown sands. Needless to say each ecosystem added a unique colour to the rainbow of Nature enhancing the assemblage of Biodiversity.

However, when the term “Forest” is defined, it is mostly associated with lofty green trees making an impenetrable green canopy and harboring mega fauna like tigers, leopards, elephants, hyena, foxes etc. The dryland landscape with scrubby vegetation and unique microbiodiversity is often overlooked by the larger part of society as wasteland with little value. As rightly said by social reformer Rahim :

***“Rahiman dekhi baden ko, Laghu na dijiye daari
Jahan kaam aaye sui, Kaha kare talwari”***

The enormous contribution which the scrub forests make to the overall watershed conservation and water availability to the dry areas is still a matter of exploration. These scrubby vegetation are repository of various medicinal plants as the climatic stresses like temperature and low moisture content induce good production of secondary metabolites having high therapeutic values.

In my early career as DCF Gadag, I was exposed to one such huge repertoire of medicinal plants popularly known as Kappathagudda or Kappat Hills. A stretch of 60 km of scrub hill ranges comprises more than 400 species of medicinal herbs and plants. The camera trap images and individual observations show active presence of wild fauna like Blackbucks, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Leopards, Indian Wolves and Striped Hyenas. It also has good number of amphibians and reptiles as well as excellent population of Avifauna. The



fragile ecosystem harbours immense population of butterflies, insects, moths and beetles etc.

In the effort to bring out this compilation we have referred a lot of previous studies. One such important study was done by Foundation of Revitalization of Local Health Tradition (FRLHT) in 2012-13. The primary vegetation consist of shrubs , annual herbs and climbers of medicinal properties and few scattered trees here and there. The height of the trees are stunted owing to high velocity of wind in area during most part of the year. The secondary data on medicinal plants were collected during field inspections, foot patrolling and perambulations along with field staff. The interactions with “naati vaidyas” (local Ayurvedic practitioners) also proved handy in getting information about medicinal plants, their use and high probable locations in the area. We have tried to incorporate their input in this compilation.

I sincerely hope this book will be a handy guide to forest officers , students and Ayurvedic practitioners alike for study of medicinal plants of Kappathagudda. The list here includes only those species which we came across during our tenure. However the area maybe harboring many unexplored plant species. I hope newer studies will add to this list and further compiled in the future.

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