LITERATURE OF REVIEW


An ethnobotanical study of the village Dohanagar, under Patnitala Upazilla of Naogaon district was made. Observation of 102 households 20 belong to the Santhal tribe who mostly use different plant species for their diseases and ailments. During the survey, 79 plant taxa belonged to 71 genera under 40 families were mentioned by them having economic importance. 55 plants are used only as medicine and 24 plants are used both as medicine and other purposes. Author observed that the availability of these plants is decreasing at an alarming rate. This observation also reveals that habitat destruction, over exploitation and unplanned agriculture were the reasons for depletion of medicinal plants. Therefore, the medicinal plants used as traditional healthcare system need urgent conservation.

Abruzzo, Lazio et el., (2010)

This study reports on the ethnobotanical and phytomedical knowledge in one of the oldest European Parks, the Abruzzo, Lazio and Molise National Park author interviewed 60 key informants (30 men and 30 women) selected among those who, for their current or past occupation or specific interests, were most likely to report accurately on traditional use of plants. The ethnobotanical inventory we obtained included 145 taxa from 57 families, corresponding to 435 use-reports: 257 referred to medical applications, 112 to food, 29 to craft plants for domestic uses, 25 to veterinary applications, 6 to harvesting for trade and another 6 to animal food. Of 90 species used for medical applications, key informants reported on 181 different uses, 136 of which known to have actual pharmacological properties. Of the uses recorded, 76 (42%) concern external applications, especially to treat wounds. However, to counter the disappearance of local ethnobotanical culture it would be important to incorporate its preservation among nature reserve activities.

Antoni Agelet Joan Valle’s(2001)

Author carried survey was out in the region called Pallars*/constituted by two districts Pallars Sobira` and Pallars Jussa*/ situated in the Central Pyrenees in North West Catalonia (Iberian Peninsula) with an approximate area of 2530 km2 and a population of 19
Through interviews with 264 people we obtained data on 437 plant species used for health care. We detected 867 unreported or uncommon uses corresponding to 272 plant species 52 of which had never or very rarely been cited as medicinal.

**Antoni Agelet Joan Valle’s (2003)**

Researcher obtained data on 437 plant species used for health care through interviews with 264 people. We detected 867 unreported or uncommon uses corresponding to 272 plant species 52 of which had never or very rarely been cited as medicinal. To present the most important findings concerning the ethnopharmacology of the area studied this first part includes the general results and the new or very scarcely reported medicinal vascular plants. Further apers will deal with unreported or very uncommon uses for known medicinal plant species and with medicinal non-vascular plants.

**C.G. Pankaj Kumar Sahu (2011)**

The present communication reports first hand information gathered on 20 plant species traditionally used by Gond and Baiga women of Achanakmar wildlife sanctuary, Bilaspur for the treatment of various diseases and disorders related to gynaecological problems. Valuable information about the medicinal uses of certain plants against various diseases of the Gond and Baiga women were obtained through personal interviews and collection. The botanical names, families, local name, and locality of these collections are also given along with medicinal uses.

**Catherine W. et,al (2006)**

*Plectranthus* is a large and widespread genus with a diversity of ethnobotanical uses. The genus is plagued with numerous nomenclatural disharmonies that make it difficult to collate accurate data on the uses. The aim of this review is to gather together all ethnobotanical information on *Plectranthus* and to map the data onto the most up-to-date phylogenetic classification in order to see if there are similar uses among related species and hence provide a framework for the prediction and exploration of new uses of species.

**Chusie Trisonthi et,al.(2004)**

This research was focused on the uses of the native flora and the indigenous knowledge of this ethnic group. The results obtained will provide very useful information for appropriate management and wise use of these natural resources. More than 200 species of
Toh-Daeng peat swamp flora had been noted and collected during field studies from October 2001 to May 2002. The plants commonly used for construction and utensils are *Oncosperma tigillarium* (Jack) Ridl. *Litsea grandis* (Wall. ex Nees) Hook.f. *Fagraea fragrans* Roxb. *Lygodium microphyllum* (Cav.) R.Br. *Pandanus immersus* Ridl. etc. For each species of the studied plants the scientific name vernacular name medicinal uses as well as parts used and other uses are given.

**E. Acharya (Siwakoti) and B. Pokhrel** (2006)

Author observerd Bantar, one of the dominant ethnic groups of Morang district is ethno botanically very rich. 98 species of plants belonging to 89 genera and 45 families used by Bantar as traditional medicines for human and domestic animals have been documented here. Ethno medication in most instances involves mantras alongside herbal application. Most diseases are treated by the use of more than one plant species while a single plant species is found to be used in curing more than one disease.

**G. N. Njoroge** (2010)

There are traditional practices especially in utilization biological resources that are likely to contribute to acceleration of development of natural products industry and sustainable environmental management in the 21st century. These may include indigenous knowledge of local plants and forest products knowledge on important species for integration in pest management innovative ideas in ecological processes and land use. This paper explores the relevance of ethnobiological data in sustainable natural products industrial development and environmental management.


In this study, sixty-eight flowering plant species used as medicinal treatment in Çatalca (European part of Istanbul) are reported. Among them fifty-eight species are wild and the rest ten species are cultivated plants. The plants in this research are mostly used for treatment of stomach and kidney ailments, cough, diabetes, inflammation and rheumatism. Data presented based on interviews of local people and materials collected in the area surveyed. Researchers interviewed local people and all the specimens collected together with them were identified and prepared voucher specimens were deposited in the Herbarium of the Faculty of Pharmacy, Istanbul University.

**J.B. Khan* and G.P. Singh** (2006)
The present investigation is an attempt to enumerate the ethno-medicinal plants distributed in Nahargarh Wildlife Sanctuary, Jaipur, India. Traditional medicinal knowledge on 29 plant species has been documented which have the active principles for the treatment of cold and cough. Different parts of plant or the whole plant/herb is used as medicinal purpose for various ailments. Short diagnostic description, systematic position and local/tribal names of plants are described.

K. C. Patel et al. (2010)

Present paper deals with the diverse ethnobotanical uses of the *Lannea coromandelica* (Houtt.) Merrill. growing in the forest areas of North Gujarat. Trees of this species are very common in the dry deciduous scrub Boswellia forest - type 5/E2 of Aravalli hills in Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Mahesana districts of North Gujarat region. Wood, branches, leaves, bark and gum are the useful parts of this plant. Household implements, musical instruments, agricultural equipments, water storage tanks, etc. are made from its wood log. Some uncommon traditional therapeutic uses of this species are found. Floristic description and ethnobotanical uses of this plant; their useful parts, doses, duration and formulation are mentioned along with the name of resource person.

K. Choudhary et al. (2008)

Plants have been used both in the prevention and cure of various diseases of humans and their pets. The use of plants for medicinal treatment dates back to 5000 years. It was officially recognized that 2500 plant species have medicinal value while over 6000 plants are estimated to be explored in traditional, folk and herbal medicine. An important prerequisite for proper utilization of raw materials of the country is the survey of its natural resources and the preparation of an inventory. It is necessary that we should have full knowledge regarding the occurrence, frequency, distribution and phenology of various plants for their proper utilization. The forests and arid regions of Rajasthan have great potentiality both from the economic and botanical points of view. This paper reviews the work done so far in the ethnobotany of Rajasthan.

Kaushal Kumar* and S.G. Abbas (2012)

Author observed that The tribal people inhabit in the forest areas of Santhal Pargana and Chhotanagpur region of Jharkhand and they collect potential and effective medicinal plants, utilized by them for meeting their primary health care. The species are
arranged disease wise giving information with botanical names, tribal names and part used. The medicinal uses of plants species have been recorded from the tribal medicine men *Jangurus, Ojhas, Manjhis* etc. during the survey and field studies among them. The data will serve as useful tools to understand the dependence of ethnomedicinal composition on floristic composition and importance of natural association of *Sal* forests. There are need of scientific evaluation and validation of the belief and practices of tribal people about the effectiveness of plants collected from *Sal* forests.

**Kumkum Agarwal and Ranjana Varma** (2012)

The present work has been done to study the flora of Bhopal district which is useful for treating stone diseases. This study showed the first hand information on such medicinal plants available here. This information was gathered through literature search from various sources such as books, journals, internet websites and field survey in various localities of Bhopal district. The study revealed information on 79 ethnomedicinal plant species belonging to 42 families being used for stone problems. Most of the plants belonged to Asteraceae family.

**Kunjani Joshi* and Ananda Joshi** (2006)

In the present paper an attempt has been made to prepare a checklist of *Swertia* species and documentation of distribution patterns existing ethnobotanical uses and conservation practices in Nepal. Some integrated measures which might help to fill up the gaps in our knowledge are also recommended.

**Lain J. Davidson-* et,al* (2005)**

Author worked with Iskatewizaagegan (Anishinaabe) elders to create a holistic representation of their plant knowledge as well as a more standard ethnobotanical system of classification. In order to understand the holistic approach chosen by elders to represent their plant knowledge it was necessary to understand the ontology epistemology and nomenclature of plant knowledge. This is explored through an examination of the ethnobotanical data collected in 2000 and 2001 as a system of classification that includes the processes of classification nomenclature and identification. In conclusion we propose that elders emphasize a holistic ethnobotany since they believe plant knowledge resides in the plants of a place and the relationships between persons and plants of that place. This leads to the conclusion that a critical factor in perpetuating knowledge over time and between generations is the ongoing creation of relationships through land-based activities.

Author survey 75 species constitute *Sansevieria* Thunb, a tropical terrestrial genus of Asparagaceae Juss family. About 40 of these species are found in E.A, while 27 are endemic to Kenya. Data was collected by means of a questionnaire and observation schedules. The results indicate that leaves of *S. suffruticosa* and *S. ehrenbergii* were valued for treatment of ear-ache (78%) and open fresh wounds (94%), while their rhizomes are used to treat snakebites (36%) and stomach ulcers (20%). The results indicate that *Sansevieria* fibers can be used for weaving (51%). Man is the Main threat of *Sansevieria* species in the field destroying over (80%).


An ethnopharmacological survey was carried out to collect information on the use of medicinal plants in rural areas of Adilabad district to cure asthma. Questionnaire surveys, participatory observations and field visits were planned to illicit information on the uses of various plants. It was found that 28 plant species are commonly used by local people for curing Asthma.

Maud Kamatenesi-Mugisha & Hannington Oryem-Origa(2009)

This study was carried out mainly to document medicinal plants used in the treatment of sexual impotence and erectile dysfunction disorders in western Uganda. socio-cultural aspects allied with sexual impotence and erectile dysfunction. Thirty-three medicinal plants used in the management of sexual impotence and erectile dysfunction were documented and *Citropsis articulata* and *Cola acuminata* were among the highly utilized medicinal plants. The establishment of rapport between relevant government department in Ministry of Health, modern health workers through collaborative and networking ventures with traditional healers under close supervision and monitoring of herbal treatments is noble.


Author surveyed was carried out between July 2001 and June 2002 in Kaukhali proper and Betbunia area of Rangamati district to document the medicinal plants of that area and their uses. During this work 34 species representing 23 genera and 17 families were found, which are used by the Chakma and Marma tribes and the Bangalis living there for the treatment of 31 diseases.

ngono study five species (Enantia cholorantha Oliv. Pteleopsis hyloendron Mildbr. and Spathodea campanulata P. Beav. Costus afer Ker-Gawler and Mormodica charantia L.) belonging to five families were used for treatment of viral diseases including chicken pox measles influenza shingles and viral hepatitis. This study shows the need for the enlightenment of traditional healers and the public in general on selective use of plants for the treatment of viral diseases.

Nikita Rajlaxmi Rana et al., (2011)

In this paper researcher showing That there are no specific allopathic medicines used as hepatoprotective, although different research works are going on some drug. Herbal drugs like Tionospora Cordifolia, Terminalia Arjuna, Plumbago Zeylanica and Berberis Aristata that consist of specific chemical constituents who have their specific hepatoprotective activity against hepatotoxicant like ethanol, drugs, chemicals and others. These are the reasons why herbal hepatoprotectives are mostly preferred by medical practitioners, as well as over-the-counter.

R. S. Patel et al., (2010)

The present paper reviews the hydrophytic plants of Ambaji forest areas in Banaskantha district of Danta Taluka (North Gujarat), India. Total 61 plantspecies of Wetland Hydrophytes are observed during my research work. Plant species of these forest areas are documented here with their botanical names, local names and family. The species were arranged family wise according to the flora of Gujarat state.

R. S. Patel et al., (2010)


R. S. Patel et al. (2010)

Danta range forest covers about 220 sq. km. area and is divided into four rounds. It is a part of Ambaji-Balaram wildlife sanctuary. An initial survey recorded that among the entire
phytodiversity prevailing in it, trees exhibit a good diversity. Thus, the present study was undertaken with the objective to have an assessment on its rich tree composition.


Author observed Folklores composed in form of couplet quatrains or a stanza are represented along with the English rendering of the underlining meaning. These folklores concerning the monsoon rainfall and agricultural timing as well as its effect on the kharif crop of the state are composed by some unknown creative souls basing upon their vast experience and keen observat on of nature. These became popular due to their utility and passed from generation to generation orally. The present relevance of such ancient wisdoms is also discussed.

**Rakesh Tripathi et al., (2011)**

The tribal and rural people of India have traditionally depended on folk medicinal healers for treatment of their ailments. These healers use medicinal plants as their primary source of the present work enumerates the traditional healers of various ethnic groups to obtain information on medicinal plants used to treat UTIs. Interviews were conducted in the local dialect or language about plant parts used and ailments treated.

**S. Swarnkar and S.S Katewa (2009)**

Author were collected Thirteen plants belonging to nine families from different localities from tribal area of Rajasthan. The plant tubers were dried and extracted with methanol and cold water to yield 26 extracts. The extracts were tested for their antimicrobial activities against sherrischia coli Staphylococcus aureus Klebsiella pneumoniae Pseudomonas aeruginosa and a fungus Candida albicans using agar diffusion assay. Antimicrobial activities of both methanolic and water extract of different plants was shown.

**S.K. Rai (2004)**

The communication deals with ethno-medicinally important plants of Meche community, residing in Jhapa district, Eastern Nepal. 64 species belonging to 29 dicots, 3-monocot families including 1 fern have been found to be used.

**S.M. El-Darier F.M. El-Mogasp (2009)**

The aim of the present study was to identify endemic plant species among the diverse flora of El-Jabal El-Akhdar ecosystem that are used economically and therapeutically. Current data revealed that the total number of endemic species surveyed in the region was 44
species belonging to 28 families and 41 genera. The species were traditionally used for medicinal and non-medicinal purposes. Twenty one medicinal uses were recorded for 12 species mentioned in the present study and 7 non-medicinal uses were also mentioned. Seven plant species were versatile in relation to their medicinal use with a Relative Importance value over 1 having been indicated for up to seven body systems.

**Saad Ullah Khan et,al (2009)**

Author carried study Ethnobotanical in the F.R. Bannu during 2007-2008 indicated that 50 plant species are being used locally for medicinal and other purposes. The largest families are Poaceae and Moraceae each with 5 species. *Agaricus campestris* was the only fungus used as food.

**Saadia Afzal et,al (2004)**

Author observed In this research paper efforts have been made to document the ethno-botanical Knowledge of important plant species found in Northern Pakistan.ethnic groups have their distinct life style belief traditions and cultural heritage. Collected plant specimens and seeds were preserved. Plant species were dried mounted identified and authenticated. 135 genera belonging from 66 families of angiosperms and gymnosperms were studied and described.76 species were known to have traditional and ethno botanical uses. Plants have been utilized for many generations.

**Sapna Malviya et al, (2011)**

Herbal medicine is still the mainstay of about 70-80% of world population, mainly in the developing countries, for primary health care because of better cultural acceptability, better compatibility with human body with lesser side effects. *Acacia nilotica* is also a popular ornamental avenue tree in India. This review aimed at revealing brief account of plant part used, mode of administration, the animal model, description of Pharmacological activity and results concluded for the same.

**Sarfaraz Khan Marwat et,al (2011)**

The present research work is based on 11 wild edible fruit plants species belonging to 8 genera of 8 families. The plants are: *Capparis decidua* (Forsk.) Edgew *Cordia dichotoma* Forster *Cordia myxa* L.*Grewia tenax* (Forsk.) Fiori *Monotheca buxifolia* (Falc.) Dcne. ex Engler *Nannorrhops Ritchiana* (Griff.) Aitchison *Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn. *Salvadora persica* L. *Salvadora oloides* Decne *Zizyphus mauritiana* Lam. *Zizyphus nummulari* (Burm.f) Wight. and Arn. These plants were collected from the north western part of Pakistan (Dera
Ismail Khan District) during 2007 to 2008. Results were arranged in systematic order of 
botanical names English name Local / vernacular name family locality occurrence habit and 
habitat flowering period ethnobotanical and ethnomedicinal uses. Photographs of some plants 
have been presented. It is concluded that during drought conditions or so wild edible fruits 
may be used as substitute for food.

**Shilpa Subhedar and Pushpendra Goswami(2011)**

This study reports diabetes mellitus affects approximately 5 to 8% of the population. 
Although insulin treatment has greatly increased the life expectancy of the diabetic patient, 
diabetes remains the third leading cause of death by disease, the second leading cause of 
blindness, and the second leading cause of renal failure. Plants have evolved the ability to 
synthesize chemical compounds that help them defend against attack from a wide variety of 
predators such as insects, fungi and herbivorous mammals

**Timothy j. et.al(1994)**

Researcher display that The plant has a rich ethnobotanical history dating back 
possibly to the time of Moses in the Old Testament of the Bible and in early Greek and 
Roman medicine Calamus est probablement originaire de la peninsule Indiennee t fut 
distribueep ar les commercantsp our qui le rhizomer icche n huilesa romantiques sont utilises 
en pharmacopee dans les boissons alcoolisees la parfumerie et pour ses proprietes 
insecticides. Actuellement des rechercheso nt entreprises pour valuerl es proprietesin 
secticiden bactericide et fongicide de cette esp&e. La presente etude fait une synthese des 
usages et des potentialites de cette espece (calamus).

**Tripathi Rakesh1 at el,. (2010)**

This study reports of traditional used of plants as medicine has not been documented 
properly, rather remain secret and passed from one generation to another through world 
mouth. Naturally, due to non-recording properly, this traditional knowledge is gradually 
vanishing as a result of modernization ion. The present paper enumerates the use of several 
medicinal plants from in the treatment of gynaecological disorders by the tribal of Madhya 
Pradesh.

**V. Madhu* and Rajesh Yarra (2011)**

Author carried out work of ethno-medicinal plants Adilabad, a hilly district is rich in 
ethno-medicinal plants. Here, we report 36 ethno-medicinal plant species belonging to 25 
families used for skin ailments. A total of 12 informants with in the age group of 50 to 60
were interviewed, among them two were tribal practitioners. Ethno-medicinal plants used by tribal inhabitants of Adilabad district to cure skin diseases have been documented along with plant parts used.