



DOCUMENTATION OF ETHNO-MEDICINAL PLANTS UTILIZED BY TRADITIONAL HERBAL HEALERS OF TARIKERE TALUK OF CHIKMANGALORE DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA

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ABSTRACT

This article presents a distribution and conservation of Ethno- Medicinal plants utilized by Traditional herbal healers of Tarikere Taluk, Karnataka. The survey was conducted in the period of 2011-2012. 71 species of medicinal plants belong to 20 families were recorded from 28 sample villages among the recorded species nearly about 40% are wild and indigenous. Among 30 plant species, 23 species are wild and 7 species are cultivated. 18 species of plants are endangered and they are conserved in future.

Keywords: Ethno-Medicinal, Tarikere, Traditional, Herbal Healers.

INTRODUCTION

Out of the total 4, 22, 000 flowering plants reported from the world, more than 50,000 are used for medicinal purposes. In India, more than 43% of the total flowering plants are reported to be of medicinal importance. Utilization of plants for medicinal purposes in India has been documented long back in ancient literature. Right from its beginning, the documentation of traditional knowledge especially on the medicinal uses of plants, has provided many important drugs of modern day. Even today this area holds much more hidden treasure as almost 80% of the human population in developing countries is dependent on plant resources for healthcare [1]. According to WHO estimate, the present demand for medicinal plants is 14 US billion dollars a year and by the year 2050 it would be 5 US trillion dollars [2]. In Karnataka, according to Botanical Survey of India there are 3924 species, 1323 genera and 199 families of forest plants, of which 1493 species are medicinal. These belong to 808 genera and 108 families. A majority of

medicinal plants are trees and herbs followed by shrubs, climbers, grasses and lower plants such as lichens, algae and ferns. A tree constitutes 33%, Herbs 32%, Shrubs 20%, Climbers 12% and others 3%.

Two of the greatest physicians of ancient India, Charaka and Shushruta, composed the 'Samhithas' and recorded the plant based medicine using a mixture of 760 different plants [3]. At present wild useful medicinal plants are highly threatened due to over exploitation, unsustainable harvesting for trade, habitat destruction, human encroachment and application of inappropriate technologies [4]. In view of this an attempt has been made to collect ethnobotanical information on medicinal plants in the Tarikere taluk of Chikmagalur district of Karnataka, India.

STUDY AREA

Tarikere is located at 13°43' 0''N and 75°49' 0''E. It has an average elevation of 698 metres (2290 feet).

Tarikere taluk borders Narasimharajapura Taluk of Chikkamagaluru district to the West, Chickmagalur taluk of Chikkamagaluru district to the South-West, Kadur taluk of Chikkamagaluru district to the south, Shimoga and Bhadravathi taluks of Shimoga District to the North and Hosadurga Taluk of Chitradurga district to the East. The following are the Hobli headquarters within Tarikere taluk. They are Ajjampura, Amruthapura, Lakkavalli, Lingadahalli, Shivani and Tarikere.



METHODOLOGY

The Ethnomedicinal was collected from traditional herbal healers and old age persons residing in villages of Tarikere taluk of Chikkamagaluru district through questionnaire and interviews.

RESULTS

Table 1. List of the herbal medicinal traditional practitioners interviewed as follows.

S. No.	Name	Area
1.	Someshwara . k.	Lakkavalli
2.	Gouramma	Marigaddige
3.	Siddanna	Marigaddige
4.	Sripallappa	Lakkavalli
5.	Jayamma	Kesarukoppa
6.	Meharunnisa	Sompura
7.	Hanumanthappa	Gundenahalli
8.	Kamamma	Rangenahalli
9.	Kalilrehaman	Bavikere
10.	Kalandar Sab	Bavikere
11.	Chidananda	Hirekathur
12.	Mayanna	Hosur
13.	Basavarajaiah	Aliyoor
14.	Jaipal Guruswamy	Krishnapura
15.	Gouramma	Krishnapura
16.	Mallik	Krishnapura
17.	Shabarish	Krishnapura
18.	Manjunath, Police	Krishnapura
19.	Vaghdevi, Teacher	Lingadalli
20.	Krishnamurthy	Lingadalli
21.	Sadashivaiah	Hunasaghatta
22.	Mallappa	Devikerehosur
23.	Sayeed basha	kagekonamagge
24.	Iliyaz Ahmad	Kote camp, Tarikere
25.	Iqbal Ahmad	Tarikere, Indiranagara
26.	Shabeer Ahmad	Dornalu
27.	Veerghase Basappa	Karehalli
28.	Chandrappa	Aralahalli
29.	Bagamma	Javoor
30.	K.F.Chandrashekar	Kanabaghatte
31.	Devarajachar	Kanabaghatte
32.	Nagendrappa	Kanabaghatte
33.	Basappa	Bhakthanakatte
34.	Devarajachar	Anne
35.	Nanjundappa	Malenahalli
36.	Shanthappa	Mudigere

Table 2. Enumeration of certain commonly used Ethno-Medicinal plants in Tarikeretaluk of Chikmagalore district [5-15]

S. No.	Botanical Name	Family	Medicinal Uses
1.	<i>Abrus pulchellus</i> Linn. 'Gulaganji' Vr.No.1	Papilionaceae	Stem extract is used against skin diseases, asthma and family planning.
2.	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> Linn. Vr.No.4	Papilionaceae	Leaf extract is against asthma, and bronchitis.
3.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> Linn. 'Uttarani' Vr.No.7	Amaranthaceae	Root extract is used against snakebite, anti fungal diseases dysentery, asthma and dropsy
4.	<i>Adathoda zeylanica</i> Nees. 'Adusoge' Vr.No.9	Acanthaceae	Root extract is used in treatment of asthma and fever.
5.	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> Nees. 'Adusoge' Vr.No.13	Acanthaceae	Leaf sap is useful in cold, cough, Bronchitis and asthma. Juice is used in diarrhoea and dysentery. Leaves are also used as poultice on rheumatic joints and swelling, they are dried and made into cigarettes and smoked in asthma.
6.	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> Linn. Vr.No.5	Papavaraceae	Stem extract useful in skin diseases, Eye diseases, asthma and snake bite.
7.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. juss 'Kahi bevu' Vr.No.31	Meliaceae	Neem leaf paste is useful against worms and dysentery, malaria, mumps, skin diseases and eczema.
8.	<i>Baccopa moneri</i> Linn. Vr.No.12	Scrophulariaceae	Sap of the leaves used as brain tonic, leprosy, leucoderma, laxative, fever, and Snake bite.
9.	<i>Bauhunia variegata</i> Linn. 'Mandara' Vr.No.18	Caesalpiniaceae	Root extract is effective against Snake bite.
10.	<i>Butea superba</i> Rox. 'Kadina benki' Vr.No.14	Leguminosae (Fabaceae)	Leaf extract is useful against dysentery.
11.	<i>Calotropis procera</i> R. Br. 'Akkada gida' Vr.No.2	Asclepiadaceae	Stem and Root extract is effective against, cough, asthma, stomach pain and Snake bite.
12.	<i>Calotropis gigantia</i> R.Br. Vr.No.17	Asclepiadaceae	Warm leaves are used as poultice.
13.	<i>Carissa carandus</i> Linn. 'Karjikai' Vr.No.3	Apocynaceae	Root paste is used to remove intestinal worms.
14.	<i>Cassia angustifolia</i> Vahl. Vr.No.10	Caesalpiniaceae	Leaf extract is laxative, and useful against constipation.
15.	<i>Cassia auriculata</i> Linn. Vr.No.8	Caesalpiniaceae	Stem bark is used as a gargle in sore throat and decoction of the flower buds is effective against diabetes.
16.	<i>Cassia fistula</i> Linn. Vr.No.15	Caesalpiniaceae	Stem extract is useful against skin diseases, chest and liver disorders.

17.	<i>Cassia tora</i> Linn. 'Chagate' Vr.No.16	Caesalpiniaceae	Root extract is useful against arthritis, ringworm, night blindness and fever.
18.	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) Don. 'Sada pushpa' Vr.No.18	Apocynaceae	Leaves are used against diabetes.
19.	<i>Clerodendron inerme</i> Linn. 'Kadu mallige' Vr.No.21	Verbenaceae	Dried leaves are smoked for asthma. and the stem bark used to against snake bite.
20.	<i>Cymbopogon nardus</i> Linn. 'Majjige hullu' Vr.No.19	Poaceae	Root extract is used in typhoid, fever, vomiting bronchitis and diarrhoea.
21.	<i>Dioscorea oppositifolia</i> Linn Vr.No.20	Dioscoriaceae	Leaf extract is used against piles and skin diseases.
22.	<i>Euphorbia antiquorum</i> Linn. Vr.No.22	Euphorbiaceae	Stem extract is used against cough, dysentery and gastric troubles.
23.	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> R. Br. Vr.No.24	Asclepiadaceae	Root extract is used against snakebite and diabetes.
24.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> R.Br. Vr.No.26	Asclepiadaceae	Stem infusion is used to control the vomiting.
25.	<i>Holarrhena antidysentrica</i> Linn. Vr.No.23	Apocynaceae	Leaves bark & seed extract in 1:2:1 ratio are used to control dysentery and stomach pain.
26.	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> Linn. 'Sarapagandhi' Vr.No.28	Apocynaceae	Root extract is used as a depressant, and also acts on the nervous system and generally administered in high blood pressure.
27.	<i>Santalum album</i> Linn. 'Chandana' Vr.No.29	Santalaceae	Heart wood oil is used against urinary problems.
28.	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> Linn. 'Marking nut' Vr.No.30	Anacardiaceae	Leaf extract is useful against asthma, piles and dysentery.
29.	<i>Syzygium laetum</i> Skeels. 'Nai nerale' Vr.No.32	Myrtaceae	Root extract is used against diabetes and diarrhoea.
31.	<i>Vitex negundo</i> Linn. 'Lakki baralu' Vr.No.25	Verbenaceae	Root extract used as expectorant and diuretic. Powdered roots are used against piles and dysentery. Leaf extract is used against arthritis and dandruff.
32.	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> Linn. Vr.No.31	Apocynaceae	Bark is used as an antidote for snake and scorpion bites.

CONCLUSION

The local people residing in the Tarikere taluk of Chikmagalur district are dependent on herbal medicine for the treatment of diseases and disorders. Possible occurrence of valuable bioactive compounds in certain

plants needs scientific evaluation for their pharmacological activities. Endangered plant species such as *Rauwolfia serpentina* needs more conservation otherwise it is going to be extinct in the near future.

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