

Ethnopharmacological Survey of Yanadi Tribes of Vampalli Toka of SPSR Nellore District

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Abstract— Herbal folklore medicine and the ethnobotany are important traditional knowledge of information available with tribes in Andhra Pradesh. Tribals are living in the forest areas are using locally available medicinal plants are treating their ailments. Vampalli toka is a tribal village with 20 houses holds living in a remote area of the forest in Seetharamapuram mandal of SPSR Nellore district. In the present study in attempt is made to find out the various medicinal applications that are used by the Yanadi tribes .Standard procedures are adopted for collecting information about the use of tribal medicine .In total more than 40 plants that are used by the Yanadi tribes are described along with their medical significance.

Keywords: *Vempalli toka; Yanadi tribes; Ethnopharmacology;*

I. INTRODUCTION

India officially recognizes over 3000 plants for their medicinal value. It is generally estimated that over 6000 plants in India are used in traditional, folk and herbal medicine, representing about 75% of the medicinal needs of the third world countries. Herbal folklore medicine at the ethnobotany is important traditional knowledge of information about medicine in Andhra Pradesh. Tribals living in the forest areas are using locally available medicinal plants for treating their ailments. Wild plants are source of income and employment to the rural areas (13-16).

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Location

Vampalli toka is a tribal village (Latitude: 17.608751, Longitude: 83.187155) with 20 houses holds living in a remote area of the forest in *Seetharamapuram* mandal of SPSR Nellore district .In the present study is an attempt is made to find out the various medicinal applications that are used in the Yanadi tribes.

Methodology:

The ethno-medical data was prepared from house-wives who knew/practice of herbal medicine, Yanadi Tribals. Yanadis are the ethnic tribe inhabiting in the area in close proximity to forests and along the coast. Vampalli toka (Seetharamapuram) in the place of concentration of Yanadis. Yanadis are the 'melanin black Indians,' a hunter gather tribe.

"Yanadis" distributed chiefly in the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh. Fishing, hunting, collection of honey, gums, root tubers, bulbs, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds of different wild plants, knitting of baskets and mats and farming to some extent are the occupations of these tribal peoples .plant specimens were collected and identified with the help of Standard Local Flora (1-12) and relevant literature.

III. RESULTS

With much difficulty could able to secure information regarding the use of 43 medicinal plants that are used by the Yanadi tribes of Vampalli toka of Seetharamapuram mandal Nellore District. The data is presented in table.

IV.DISCUSSION

Yanadis are the major tribes in the state of Andhra Pradesh. They are mostly concentrated in Nellore, Chittoor and Prakasam and Guntur districts. Yanadis are characterized by Physical properties like, dark skin colour, short stature, platyrrhine nose, long head, prominent chin, thick lips and scanty hair both on head and body. They speak mostly Telugu language. The attitude of Yanadi tribe towards disease is practical treatment combindly keep their medicine with superstition. Generally they keep their medicine secret, as they fear that it will not work if it is revealed to anyone else. They depend mostly on the local flora only for their ailments. Presently the knowledge of medicinal uses of various plants is limited to only the aged and experienced persons of these tribes. Because these Tribals are brought under the fold of main stream of civil life and consequent migration of these tribal populations to civil areas the younger generations of these tribes are at loss of valuable ethnic information. Ethno botanical data was collected from these people has also been meticulously verified with the available literature local uses of each plant wherever available is given in the text, a comprehensive list of plants of ethno botanical and various other uses are given here. Among the herbs that were listed some are not routinely used as medicinal plants by other communities .Some are toxin for example *Gloriosa superba*, *Nerium oleander* L.

S.No.	Botanical Name	Local name	Family	Medicinal uses
1	Lantana camera L	Puli kampa	Verbenaceae	Injuries: Leaves are ground well to get a paste, applied on injury and bandaged, once in a day until cured.
2	Lawsonia inermis L.	Gorintaaku, Henna	Lythraceae	Leprosy: Leaves and flowers taken in equal proportions, ground well with water, filtered through a thin cloth to get an extract. The extract is applied on the symptoms twice in a day until cured.
3	Madhuka indica Gmel	Ippa Chettu	Sapotaceae.	Diarrhea: The stem bark used as anti-diarrheal. This bark is crushed & strained in a cup of water for ten minutes. Half a cup of infusion taken in thrice a day for 3 days.
4	Melia azadirach L.	Turakavepa	Meliaceae	Anthelmintic: Tender leaves of the plant and fruits of Terminalia chebula, taken in equal weight are pounded and table spoonful of paste is given two times to expel worms.
5	Murraya koenigii (L.)	Karimpaku, Karivepaku	Rutaceae	Hair tonic: Leaf paste mixed with Lawsonia inermis L., leaf paste is boiled in gingelly oil. The oil is used as hair tonic for hair growth and to prevent hair fall.
6	Acalypha indica L.:	Kuppintaku, Muripinda	Euphorbiaceae	Head-ache (due to stress): Leaf juice mixed with garlic juice is instilled into the nostrils to cure head-ache.
7	Nyctanthes arbor-tristis L	Parijathamu, Kinnera	Nyctanthaceae	Lice eradication: Seed powder mixed with Coconut oil is applied to the scalp frequently an hour before head bath.
8	Achyranthes asperaL	Uttareni	Amaranthaceae	Filariasis / Elephantiasis: Leaves, camphor, coconut oil are mixed and ground well to get a paste applied thoroughly, thrice in a day until cured.
9	Andrographis paniculata (Burm. f.)	Nela vemu	Acanthaceae	Snake bite (Cobra): Leaves as antidote or alexipharmic. Pills are made from leaves by local Yanadis, applied to the site of bite and some of it is put into eyes.
10	Agave Americana	Kittanara, Balarakkasi	Agavaceae	Body pains : Leaves are crushed and squeezed to get an extract, and applied externally on swellings and pains, twice in a day until cured
11	Alangium salvifolium (L.f.)	Ooduga	Alangiaceae	Hydrocele: Leaves are ground well with a little water to get a paste, applied, covered by the leaf of the same plant and bandaged, once in a day for 40 days.
12	Albizia lebbeck (L.) Benth	Bogichettu, Dirisena	Mimosaceae	Night blindness: Leaf juice is dropped into the eyes; seed powder mixed in rich powder is made into cakes and given to eat for a fortnight to cure night blindness.
13	Amaranthus spinosusL. Sp	Mulla thotakura	Amaranthaceae	Urinary stones: Roots and leaves as diuretic. These are boiled in water to get decoction. A cup of decoction is taken in orally twice in a day for 14 days.
14	Annona squamosa L.	Seeta palamu	Annonaceae	Tooth ache: Leaf paste is placed on the teeth to get relief from pain.
15	Anisomeles malabarica (L.)	Magabeera	Lamiaceae	Fever arising from teething in children: Leaves are ground and squeezed to get leaf sap. A teaspoonful of leaf sap is given in orally twice in a day for 3 days.
16	Aristolochia bracteolata Lam	Gadida gadapa.	Aristolochiaceae	Itching: Fresh leaves are bruised, mixed with castor oil and applied externally at the site of itching, twice in a day for 3 days.
17	Asparagus racemosusWild. Sp	Pillitheegalu, Kappagaddalu	Liliaceae	Reduced breast milk: Tuberous roots as galactagogue or lactagogue. Tubers are crushed, squeezed through a thin cloth to get juice. The juice is mixed with sugar and a cup of it taken in orally every morning for 10 days.
18	Bacopa monnieri (L.)	Neerisambrania ku, Brahmi	Scrophulariaceae	Whole Plant powder is given for nervous debility and as brain tonic.
19	Basella alba L.	Batchali	Basellaceae	Ulcers in stomach: Leaves are cooked and eaten, once in a meal, for 10 days.

20	Boerhavia diffusa L.	Atikamamidi.	Nyctaginaceae	Cuts and wounds: Leaf paste prepared by mixing a pinch of salt and turmeric is applied on the wound using castor-oil base.
21	Butea monosperma (Lam.)	Moduga	Fabaceae	Whooping cough: Seeds are burnt to ash. One teaspoonful of ash, mixed with one teaspoonful of honey and taken in at bed-time for three days.
22	Strychnos nux-vomica L.	Mushti	Loganiaceae	Paralysis: Leaves as antiparalytic. Leaves are crushed and boiled in water to get thick decoction, applied on the affected parts of the body thrice in a day until cured.
23	Strychnos potatorum L.	Chilla	Loganiaceae	Snake bite: Stem bark used as antidote. Stem bark is crushed, boiled in water to get decoction. A cupful of decoction is taken in orally, immediately after bite.
24	Calotropis procera (L.)	Tella Jilledu	Asclepiadaceae.	Abdominal pain: Thin layer of castor oil is applied on leaves, warmed on fire, placed as a dry fomentation on the abdomen and bandaged, twice in a day for 3 days.
25	Caralluma adscendens (Roxb.)	Kundeti chevulu	Asclepiadaceae	Leprosy : Stems cuttings are ground well to get a paste, applied on the symptoms once in a day, until cured.
26	Cardiospermum helicacabum L	Buddakakara	Sapindaceae	Tumours and swellings: Leaves warmed by applying castor oil are bandaged on the tumors and swellings
27	Decalepis hamiltonii Wight & Arn	Maredu kummulu	Asclepiadaceae.	Vomiting: Roots antiemetic and appetizer. Roots are cut into pieces, boiled in water to get decoction. Half cup of decoction is given in orally, twice in a day for 3 days.
28	Delonix regia (Hook.) Raf.	Agnipoolu, Erraturayi.	Caesalpiniaceae	Dysmenorrhoea: Flower paste mixed with a pinch of rock salt is given twice a day with warm water from the first day of menstrual cycle up to the fourth day.
29	Dendrophthoe falcata (L. f.)	Badanika	Loranthaceae	Wounds: Leaves as vulnerary. Leaves are dried in shade and burnt into ash. The ash is mixed with coconut oil applied on wounds thrice in a day until cured.
30	Dichrostachys cinerea (L.)	Veluthuru chettu.	Mimosaceae	Scabies: Tender leaflets are ground well with water to get paste, applied on the symptoms twice in a day until cured.
31	Dodonaea viscosa (Bandaru	Sapindaceae	Birth control: Seeds are ground with betel leaves to get the paste. The paste is given to the women's thrice in a day for 3 days, once in a month.
32	Euphorbia hirta L.	Pacchaku, Pacchabottu	Euphorbiaceae	Boils: Whole plant parts of Euphorbia hirta, bulbs of Allium sativum (garlic) and fruits of Piper nigrum (pepper) are taken in equal proportions and ground into paste with butter milk and applied on the boils.
33	Euphorbia tirucelli L.	Kadajemudu	Euphorbiaceae	Cough and cold: 3-5 drops of stem juice are administered with milk.
34	Evolvulus alsinoides (L.)	Vishnu anthem	Convolvulaceae	Stomach and Intestine ulcers: Whole plant is ground well on a flattened stone, with a little water to get paste. A teaspoonful of paste, along with honey in taken in orally, twice in a day on an empty stomach, until cured.
35	Ficus benghalensis L.	Pedda Marri	Moraceae	Cuts and wounds: Warmed leaves are bandaged tightly on the cut or wounded part and removed on the fourth day. Surprisingly the cut ends bind together and heals without any stitches. (Y and Ye).
36	Ficus racemosa L.,	Atti, Medi	Moraceae	Diabetes: Bark decoction is given, early in the morning to cure diabetes.
37	Gloriosa superba L.	Nabhi	Liliaceae	Skin diseases (Itching): Tuberos roots as antipruritic. Tubers are ground with a little salt to get a paste, applied on the symptoms, and washed after one hour, every morning for 3-days.
38	Glycosmis pentaphylla (Retz.)	Gunji.	Rutaceae.	Snake bite: Roots as antidote. Roots are ground well on a stone with water to get a paste. Paste in given is orally and applied at the site of the bite.

39	Passiflora foetida L	Tella juicy	Passifloraceae	Headache: Leaf paste is applied on the forehead to relief from Head ache.
40	Petalium murex L.,	Yenugu palleru	Pedaliaceae	Gonorrhoea: Leaves and fruits are used as antiseptic. Fruits are dried and powdered, applied on the symptoms twice in a day until cured. Decoction form the leaves given in orally twice in a day for 7 days.
41	Pergularia daemia (Forssk.) Chiov	Dustapu teega, Juttupaku	Asclepiadaceae	Inflammation and swellings: Leaf juice mixed with fresh lime and jaggery is applied on the swellings for about 5 days, applied on the head.
42	Nerium oleander L.	Ganneru.	Apocynaceae	Leucoderma: Root bark mixed with black pepper is made into pills, of the size of a rice grain. One pill is given along with cow's milk daily for a fortnight.
43	Abrus preicatorius L.	Guravindh, Guruginja chettu	Fabaceae	Hair tonic: Leaf extract boiled in equal quantity of coconut or gingelly oil is applied to hair regularly for hair growth.

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