

**“Documentation of Medicinal Plants”**

**Sponsored by –**

**Ministry of Tribal Affairs**

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**Conducted by**

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## **CHAPTER-1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

A cursory look at the demographic pattern of the people in Assam as well in other North Eastern states gives one idea of a most heterogeneous and mottled population of diverse origin. People entered into this fertile land of the river Brahmaputra valley and its suburb areas and settled in different periods of time over the centuries. This resulted in the mingling of people of different racial stock and cultures. However, in most cases those different ethnic groups could grudgingly retain their original elements of distinct cultures to a large extent. The process of migration has, however not stopped as we see some racial groups entering from the eastern corner of the region even in last couple of centuries before. During the same period, it is also seen conversion process of most of small communities in the hilly regions of the north east part of India from their animistic value. This acculturation process is fraught with the danger of losing their rich folklore and indigenous knowledge base especially relating to their age-old experience on sustainable utilization of bio-resources with which they have been intricately associated over the centuries. In the absence of scripts of their own they have been maintaining a rich oral lore of their origin, migration, agricultural system, festivities, herbal natural practices, environmental ethics, other customary laws etc. , which are gradually being abandoned with the passing of time to the much detriment of losing most valuable information relating to the treatment of diseases of human beings and livestock which could have been invaluable clue for scientific validation of those age-old traditional claim.

Of all the different areas of traditional knowledge base associated with different small ethnic groups as well as the larger communities having a distinct and organized cultural base supported by various ancient scripts which are well documented as in the case of *Ayurveda*, *Unani*, *Chinese* system etc., These traditional healing system have attracted the attention of scientific communities for a variety of reasons. Especially the knowledge system that is associated with some ancient communities which have no scripts or any scripts codifying such rich wisdom has attracted much attention. As mentioned earlier such knowledge is fast disappearing due to rapid acculturation

process. Secondly, the community's dependence on bio-resources has also undergone changes in recent years due to depletion of forest cover and various development activities. Biochemists, pharmacologists and ethno-medicinal experts have evinced enough interest on folk knowledge for a lead which could lead to important drug discovery for some vexed ailments which the humanities have suffered in recent years as the recent synthetic drugs for cure of those diseases have eluded the scientific communities. Moreover, the research and manufacturing cost on synthetic drugs have increased manifold. As such the important lead on ethno-medicine that a community might provide would not only be less time consuming but it would also lessen the cost in the discovery of potent medicines. Moreover, concerned experts have also the bounden duties of documenting such ancient wisdom before it is lost forever.

India's Northeast is blessed with vast treasure of natural resources of flora and fauna. It is gifted with an immense wealth of rich bio-diversity. Northeast India inherits the rich herbal heritage. It is homeland of vast natural resources including herbs and other plants having curative properties and is one of the richest botanical regions in India. Around 500 species of plants of northeast India are used in the traditional healthcare system. The northeast region of India is the storehouse of variety of ecosystem and forest type, and is blessed with unique biodiversity. Some of the facts that highlight the biodiversity significance of the region-

- 1) 51 forest types are found in the region broadly classified as six major forest types viz, Tropical moist deciduous, tropical semi evergreen, tropical wet evergreen, subtropical, temperate and Alpine forest.
- 2) Out of the 9 important vegetation types of India, six are found in northeast India.
- 3) In the above mentioned forest, 8000 out of 15000 species of flowering plants are found.

Source: State of Forest Report,2003, Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Govt of India.

Northeast India is the homeland of many medicinal and aromatic plants of the world. The tribal people use different types of medicinal plants in their day today life. In addition, plants and their parts are widely used as food supplement, veterinary healthcare, fuel wood, fodder, in preparation of local beer, handicrafts and ritualistic performance and dying of traditional clothes. The medicinal plants are taken in different

ways – in curry form, paste, juice, boil etc. For common ailment they take homemade preparation of medicinal plants. Tribal people have the philosophy to conserve natural resources. Traditional institutions also try to conserve and preserve the available natural resource including medicinal plants. In recent times, it is seen that the existing traditional medicinal practice is under threat of the influence of modernization, lack of written documents, deforestation and non-transfer of this rich knowledge to next generation due to lack of interest of younger generation.

In Assam, the use of plants for medicine is quite common among the tribal people. Rai and Sharma (1994) viewed "From time immemorial the package of herbal medicine has been gradually nurtured and brought up to present with still more additions. Located far from the civilization and almost land-locked, the life-saving drugs from the wild provided the only refuge during emergency and trauma. Out of the primitive people's diligent trial and error a string of plants having a potent remedial action have come up identified and are still faithfully prescribed after several centuries."

Raghunathan (1987) opined that in Vedic literature it has been mentioned that human has learnt the use of plants for medicine from the animals. The animals have inherent capacity to identify medicinal plants in their vicinity which they consume to treat diseases. The Vedic literature contains valuable information regarding the use of plants for treating diseases. Around 248 medicinal plants are listed in Vedas. The uses of medicinal plants for curing diseases have increased day by day. According to WHO, around 80% of the world population depends on traditional medicine. Medicinal plants have become an effective and easily accessible system of medicine for rural and tribal communities. It has been estimated that 8000 species of plants are used in Indian Health system. Pal and Jain (1998) viewed India as ethnobotanical emporia as the country possess 45000 plant species.

In recent times Scientists of all over the world are paying attention to the studies on plants for medicinal use. In fact since last quarter of ninetieth century a new area of study has gradually emerged in the scientific research in the name of Ethno-botany. Ethnobotany is the systematic study of the relationship between plants and people. The term 'ethnobotany' was first coined by J.M. Harsh Burger, an American botanist at the University of Pennsylvania in the year 1895. In India many scientists are also paying a lot of attention to study this new field of science. However, the term Ethno-botany is a branch of Ethno-biology, still a broader area of study. Many traditional formulation of

treating any disease is a precise dose which could be a mixture of products of both plant and animal origin. Again the term ethno-botany is still a broad area which may be defined as a discipline which takes into account the whole gamut of knowledge base associated with the knowledge and uses of all plants or their products in day to day life of any ethnic community or tribal group having a distinct culture of their own. Thus the term ethno-botany shall cover knowledge of farming system with local crop varieties and other associated plants under a given eco-zone, use of housing materials and housing pattern, use of cane and bamboos, use of local fiber yielding plants, use of natural dyes and other products, use of medicinal plants and animal products in healing of human and animal diseases, use of plants in magico-religious practices, use in making hunting and fishing practices, use of poisonous plants in arrow poisoning and hunting and fishing purposes, local beverage preparation and such other diverse uses. So, the area of ethno-medico-botany and ethno-veterinary has attracted maximum attention in the field of new drug discovery. The country like China which have a long ancient traditional knowledge base have carried out maximum research in those areas with breakthrough in discovering certain potent medicines viz., drug used in lowering the aging process from wild plants like ginseng . Thus in recent years some more terms have emerged viz., ethno-pharmacogy, ethno-pharmacology etc., associated with new drug discovery tapping the traditional knowledge on ethno-medicines used by the folk healers.

Research on ethno-botany and ethno-medico-botany involves collection of specific materials and artifacts which inked with a specific community with distinct culture. It might be the actual material or photographs or information through direct contact with members of the said community. In the matter of ethno-medicines some more specific knowledge besides the object or source material may be needed.

The most distinctive feature of India's north eastern region comprising eight states is the ethnic diversity. Along with the rich ethnic diversity this region also lies in the lap of the Eastern Himalayan hot spot thus making it an ideal destination point for the anthropologists and ethno-botanists and other researchers of allied fields.

Assam represents a diverse assemblage of population of different racial stock. Besides the Mongoloid stock, people of Aryan stock and *Tai-Burmese* origin settled in different periods of time thus contributing into a composite culture. Over the period the ethnic groups have been able maintain their distinct culture and identity to a large extent.

Thus in Assam *Bodos, Koch Rajbongshis, karbis, Ahoms, Hajongs, Mishings* communities have rich ethno-medicinal tradition while the mainstream groups have their ancient hand written scripts on pharmacopoeia

### **Threat factors to the knowledge base in the North East India:**

The knowledge on traditional ethno-medical treasure of north Eastern region of India is subjected to many threats in recent years. The various ethnic communities of the region remained more or less isolated due to remoteness of the areas they live and lack of accessibility due to poor communication network before independence. As such they could maintain their age old tradition more or less intact free from external influence. But after independence of our country those communities have gradually come into contact with the mainstream culture with better mode of communication and development activities undertaken by the welfare state. However, we see a paradoxical situation if we look into the varied cultural landscape of the ethnic communities of the north eastern part of our country. On one hand the welfare activities undertaken by the government have resulted in a very encouraging improvement in the sectors of community health and education. But in this transitional situation the acculturation process has taken up a great momentum in the last few decades creating a sense of identity crisis and a chaos in the psyche of the otherwise self content and self sustaining communities who have been maintaining a perfect balance with the nature surrounding them and the natural resources. The biggest victim of the process of acculturation have been the rapid loss of traditional knowledge system which are unique to each ethnic group and fast dwindling of the bio-resources which once constituted an inseparable linkage with the livelihood pattern and distinct culture. A serious threat to the bio-resources is their illegal trade by some unscrupulous elements in the society who are trading such valuable resources thus pushing some of those important plant and animal species on the verge of extinction. Some of those plant and animal species which have been subjected to illegal trading in recent years are *Taxus brevifolia, Paris polyphylla, Panax ginseng*, Rhinoceros, Big cats, Musk deer, Black Bear, snakes, amphibians etc.

In spite of the promulgation of National Biodiversity Act 2002 and the various mandates of IUCN no satisfactory results are on sight so far the conservation of biological resources concerned which have significant implications to the traditional

knowledge concerning ethno-medico-biology .The Biodiversity Management Committees working under the State Biodiversity Board have to be revamped to achieve the desired goal involving the local communities at the grass root level.

Considering richness of ethno-medico-biological continuum associated with the diverse communities of north east India a timely and prompt action is needed to tap the knowledge base and to carry out extensive research in the field so that the bio-resources of the region could be more fruitfully exploited both commercially and sustainably.

**Objective of the study:**

With the above mentioned background, the present work focused on the following objectives:

1. To document the plants used by various tribes for therapeutic purpose, both human and animal.
2. To document the various methods of making medicines using plant products by the tribes of Assam.
3. To document the traditional methods of conservation of these plants.

**Methodology:**

Data for the documentation have been collected through interview method. Extensive field survey was carried out among the nine tribes of Assam. Information on the preparation of medicine and application were gathered from traditional medicinal man. The old and experienced women folk were also interviewed.

**Area of the study:**

The present study was conducted among the nine tribes of Assam viz Deori, Hajong, Hmar, Karbi, Sonowal Kachari, Mech Kachari, Mising, Tai Khamayang and Tai Turung spread over six districts of Upper Assam. Altogether 22 villages were surveyed for collection of field data. The villages were selected on random basis.

TABLE: 1. LIST OF THE VILLAGES

<b>Name of the villages</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Tribe studied</b>
1.Deorigaon 2.Bormuria Deori gaon	Dibrugarh Dhemaji	Deori
3. Arne panbari Hajong gaon. 4. Joyrampur Hajong gaon 5. Narayanpur Hajong gaon	Dhemaji	Hajong
6.Tulpui 7. Hmar basti Mahur	Dima Hasao	Hmar
8.Okreng Dighol panigaon 9. Hamuk Jaan gaon 10. Pub Dikharu gaon	East Karbi Hills	Karbi
11.Haripua Mech gaon 12.Dorikapar Mech gaon	Sibsagar	Mech
13.Lamajan Bantow gaon 14. Somkong 15. Majorbari gaon.	Dhemaji	Mising
16.Madhupur 17.Kolakhowa sonowal gaon	Dibrugarh	Sonowal Kachari
18. Kosukhat Shyam gaon 19. Baalizaan Shyam gaon 20. Betbari Shyam gaon	Jorhat	Tai Khamayang
21.PohuKotia Turung gaon 22.Bagodiya Shyam gaon	Jorhat	Tai Turung



## MEDICINAL PLANTS USED BY THE DIFFERENT TRIBE

### DEORI

Sl .N o	Plant species	Local name	Family	Parts Used	Collection	Ailment	Forms Of Medicine	Dose of preparation	Uses
1.	Unknown	Tongasing a bon		Leaves	Wild	Bacterial infection (Ghao)	Paste	Leaves are mixed with salt and grinded and paste is made.	The Paste is applied on the infection for seven days
2.	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	Dubribon	Poaceae	Whole Parts	Wild	Jaundice (Jondis)	Liquid	Before one day 9-10 plants are mixed with a mug of water.	The net day the Prepared Liquid is drunk for 3 days.
3.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corrêa	Bel	Rutaceae	Fruit	Cultivated	Diarrhea (Diaria)	Juice/ Ripen Fruit	Ripen Juice are extracted from the fruit.	One fruit juice is taken or ripen fruit is eaten daily until recovered.
4.	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe	Yung	Zingiberaceae	Leaves	Cultivated	Stomach disorder and vomiting	Rhizome Juice	Leaves are crushed and juice is extracted	20 gm juice is taken for 4-5 days. Rhizome is eaten raw.
5.	<i>Leucas aspera</i> (Willd.) Link	Durunbon	Lamiaceae	Leaves	Wild	Sinusitis (Sinus)	Juice	The leaves are crushed on the hand and juice is applied.	2-3 drops of juice is applied on the nose with inhalation.
6.	<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> (Lam.) Oken	Doopor tenga.	Crassulaceae	Leaves	Wild/ Cultivated	Urine Infection (Pesab jola), Kidney stone. (Stone)	Juice	Juice is extracted from the Leaves.	Half glass of juice is taken orally in empty stomach for a week.

7.	Unknown	Deomali		Leaves	Wild	Asthama (Hapani)	Juice	Leaves are mixed with durunbon and Black peeper and gringed and grinded to extract juice.	20 gm juice is given to the patient daily for a period of 8-10 days.
8.	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Modhuri	Myrtaceae	Young Leaves	Cultivated	Stomach problem (Pet bikh)	Leaf/Fruit	Fresh Young Leaves	7-9 young leaf eaten directly. 2-3 fruit are eaten daily.
9.	<i>Bambusa balcooa</i> Roxb.	Bulka bah	Poaceae	Kernal	Cultivated	Diabetes (Sugar)	Liquid	Kernel mixed with uzithekera in water.	100 ml mixture is drunk before or after meal .
10 .	<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle	Nemu	Rutaceae	Fruit/ Leaves	Cultivated	Dysentery (Dysentry), Vomiting (Bomi)	Liquid	a) Juice is extracted from the fruit. 3-4 spoon of uice is mixed in a glass of normal water and little salt is added. b) 2-3 leaves are crushed with hand.	For Dysentery one glass of liquid is taken 2 or 3 times a day. To stop vomiting 2-3 leaves are crushed with hand and smell is taken.
11 .	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	Haldi	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome Leaves	Wild /Cultivate d	Cuts, wounds (Zokhom); Acidity and chest pain (Buku bikh).	Paste And Powder	Leaves are crushed and paste is prepared.  Rhizome is dried and grinded into powder.	a) Paste is applied on the cuts .  b) Powder mixed with a glass of milk and drank to relieve from acidity and chest pain.
12 .	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i> - Thunb.	Mosondur i	Saruraceae	Leaves	Cultivated	Constipation	Raw Leaves Mixture	Raw Leaves 7-8 raw leaves are taken.	7-8 leaves are eaten in empty stomach daily until get relieved. It is eaten as mixing in vegetable

13	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> (Buch.-Ham.) T.Nees & Eberm.	Tejpat	Laraceae	Leaves	Cultivated	Diabetes (Sugar)	Liquid	The fresh leaves are crushed and taken in 250 ml of water and kept for 12 hour	250 ml of liquid is taken daily.
14	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Omita	Caricaceae	Fruit	Cultivated	Liver Disorder (Liver bema)	Ripen Fruit	1 or 2 ripen papaya	1 or 2 ripen papaya is eaten daily until recovered.
15	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i> L.	Kordoi	Oxalidaceae	Fruit	Wild	Jaundice (Jondis)	Juice	20 ml of Juice is prepared from the ripen fruit.	20 ml of juice is taken in empty stomach.
16	<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	Naharu	Amaryllidaceae	Bulb Leaves	Cultivated	High Blood pressure (Pressure), Diabetes (Sugar)	Juice	Leaf is crushed and juice is extracted	.30 ml of juice is taken. 3-4 bulb is eaten .
17	<i>Garicina</i> sp.	Titcha	Clusiaceae	Fruit	Cultivated	Amoebic Dysentery (Desentry)	Fruit	Fruit is taken	Fruit is eaten directly.
18	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> L.	Cha	Poaceae	Stem	Cultivated	Jaundice (Jondis)	Juice	250 ml of juice is extracted from the stem.	250 ml of juice is taken 1 or 2 times a day for a duration of 7 -8 days.
19	<i>Datura stramonium</i> L.	Dathura	Solanaceae	Leaves	Wild/Cultivated	Dog bite (Kukur)	Mixture	2-3 fresh leaves are crushed mixed with gur	The mixture is eaten in empty stomach.

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20	<i>Dillenia indica</i> L.	Chopa	Dilleniaceae	Fruit	Wild	Dysentery (Disentry), Chest Pain (Buku bikh) Hair Loss (Suli hora).	Fruit	Fruit Juice is extracted.	Fruit is eaten directly. It is eaten by mixing in vegetable and dal The Juice is applied on the hair.
21	<i>Calipatria esculenta</i>	Deki		Stem	Wild	Liver disorder (Liver bemar)	Juice	Juice is extracted from the stem.	It is eaten as vegetable. 20-30ml of juice is taken orally .
22	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> L.	Tulokhi	Lamiaceae	Leaves	Cultivated	Cough (Kah)	Juice	The fresh leaves are crushed and 2 spoon juice is extracted and little honey is mixed	The prepared 2 spoon juice is taken orally twice a day.
23	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.	Kathal	Moraceae	Leaf	Cultivated	Cuts (Ghao) and injury	Juice	Juice is extract from the young leaf.	Limited amount of juice is applied on the cuts.
24	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.	Arjun	Combretaceae	Bark	Wild	Heart problem (Hid rug)	Liquid	Bark is grinded into powder and mixed in a glass water	The mixture is filtered and drunk.

25	<i>Ananas comosus</i> (L.) Merr.	Anaras	Bromeliaceae	Leaf	Cultivated	Amoebic Dysentery (Desentery)	Ripen Fruit	One Ripen Fruit is taken	Ripen fruit mixed with salt and eaten.
26	<i>Mikania micrantha</i> Kunth	Premlata	Asteraceae	Whole Part	Wild	Blood coagulation	Juice	The whole part juice is extracted.	The juice is applied on the affected bleeding part.
27	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Nora bogori	Rosaceae	Fruit	Wild/Cultivated	Phita Pelu	Fruit	2- 3 fruit are taken.	2-3 ripen fruits are eaten daiy. for 4 days
28	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Narohhing o paat	Rutaceae	Leaves	Wild	Menstruation (Mahekia)	Decoction	Leaves with garlic 3-5 pieces and 7 pieces of gulmoris are grinded	The decoction are made as chutni and eaten during the menstruation problem.
29	<i>Allium sativa</i>	Naharu	Apiaceae	Bulb	Cultivated				
30	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Gulmoris	Piperaceae	Seeds	Wild/Cultivated				
31	<i>Musa balbisiana</i>	Bhimkol	Musaceae	Fruit	Wild/Cultivated.	Diabetes (Sugar)	Juice	The Fruit juice is extracted.	One-third of a glass of jice is taken.

## DEORI

Sl no	Plant details	Images of plant
1	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Cynodondactylon (L) Pers</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Duboribon</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Whole plant</p> <p>Disease for which used: Jaundice</p>	
2	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Aeglemarmelos (L) Correa</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Bel</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Diarrhea</p>	
3	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Zingiberofficinale Roscoe</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Yung</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Stomach disorder and vomiting</p>	
4	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Leucasaspera (Willd.) Link</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Durunbon</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Sinusitis</p>	

5	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Bryophyllumpinnatum (Lam.) Oken</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Dooportenga</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Urine infection</p>	
6	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Psidiumguajava L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Modhuri</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Stomach pain</p>	
7	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>BambusabalcooaRoxb</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Bulka bah</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Kernal</p> <p>Disease for which used: Diabetes</p>	
8	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Citrus aurantiifolia (Christm.) Swingle</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Nemu</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit/Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Dysentery</p>	

9	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Curcuma longa L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Haldi</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves/Rhizome</p> <p>Disease for which used: Cut and wound</p>	
10	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>HouttuyniacordataThunb</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Mosunduri</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Constipation</p>	
11	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Cinnamomumtamala (Buch-Ham.) T.Nees&amp;Ebern</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Tejpat</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Diabetes</p>	
12	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Carica papaya L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Omita</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Liver disorder</p>	

13	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Averrhoa carambola L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Kordoi</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Jaundice</p>	
14	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Allium sativum L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Naharu</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: BulbLeaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: High blood pressure, Diabetes</p>	
15	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Garicina sp.</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Titcha</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Dysentery</p>	
16	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Saccharum officinarum L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Cha</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: stem</p> <p>Disease for which used: Jaundice</p>	

17	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Datura stramonium L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Dathura</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Dog bite</p>	
18	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Dillenia indica L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Chopa</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Chest pain, Hair loss, Dysentery</p>	
19	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Calipetris eculenta</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Deki</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Stem</p> <p>Disease for which used: Liver disorder</p>	
20	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Ocimum tenuiflorum L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Tulokhi</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Cough</p>	

21	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Kathal</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Cut and injury</p>	
22	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Terminalia arjuna (Roxb. Ex DC) Wight &amp; Arn</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Arjun</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Bark</p> <p>Disease for which used: Heart problem</p>	
23	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Anaras comosus (L) Merr</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Anaras</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: dysentery</p>	
24	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Mikania micrantha</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Premlata</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Whole plant</p> <p>Disease for which used: Blood coagulation</p>	

25	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Prunus persica</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Nora bogori</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Worms</p>	
26	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Nurraya koenigii</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Narohingo paat</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Menstruation problem</p>	
27	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Allium sativa</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Naharu</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Bulb</p> <p>Disease for which used: Menstruation problem</p>	
28	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Piper nigrum</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Gulmoris</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: seeds</p> <p>Disease for which used: Menstruation problem</p>	

29	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Musa balbisiana</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Bhimkol</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Deori</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Menstruation problem</p>	
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**Table** Medicinal plant species used by *Hajong* tribe

Sl. No.	Plant species	Local name	Family	Parts used	Collection	Ailments with (local name)	Form of medicine	Dose preparation	Uses
1.	<i>Lasia spinosa</i> (L.) Thwaites	Songe (Sengmora)	Araceae	Rhizome	Wild	Kidney stone/ Gall bladder stone ( <i>Pathor</i> )	Decoction	Rhizomes of both the plants are made decoction and mixed with a small amount of salt	5 gm of decocted dose should be taken by the patient twice a day until relief.
	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe	Ada	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Cultivated				
2.	<i>Zingiber</i> sp.	Rameswar	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Wild	Piles ( <i>Assha</i> )	Decoction	Rhizomes of Rameswar and ginger are decocted and a small amount of salt is added	2-3 gms of decocted dose should be consumed by the patient thrice a day until cure.
	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe	Ada	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Cultivated				
3.	<i>Curcuma zedoaria</i> (Christm.) Roscoe	Kekuri	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Wild/ Cultivated	Dysentery (Do)	Decoction	Rhizome is decocted with 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> pc of piper (Jaluk)	A small amount is to consumed by the patient in empty stomach. The dose should be taken until cure.
5.	<i>Drymaria cordata</i> (L.) Willd. ex Schult.	Kurijani (Laijabori)	Caryophyllaceae	Whole plant	Wild/ Cultivated	Blood dysentery ( <i>Tej dysentery</i> )	Paste	Whole plant is decocted and paste is made	10 gm of the paste is to be consumed per day by the patient for a couple of days.
6.	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Dalim	Lythraceae	Leaf	Cultivated	Sinusitis ( <i>Sinus</i> )	Juice	Leaf juice is made by crushing	1-2 drop is applied to the nostril of the patient.

7.	<i>Artocarpus chama</i> Buch.-Ham.	Dawa gos (Bohot)	Moraceae	Bark	Wild	Dog bite ( <i>Kukur kamra</i> )	Paste	Bark paste is made by pounding	Paste is applied to the bite area and wrapped with banana leaf.
8.	<i>Achyranthes</i> sp.	Ultra-lengra	Amaranthaceae	Inflorescence	Wild	Extreme headache ( <i>Mur bikh</i> )	Paste	Inflorescence is made paste with 7 numbers of ants ( <i>Mejali poruwa</i> ) and 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> piper nigrum	The paste is applied to the forehead of the patient upto 3-4 hours.
9.	<i>Clerodendrum infortunatum</i> L.	Vetu paat (teeta dhopat)	Lamiaceae	Leaf	Wild	Stomach Worms ( <i>Kirmi pelu</i> )	Juice	7 numbers of tender leaves mixed are with 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> nos of piper fruit and made juice	2-3 ml of juice is to consumed by the patient in empty stomach until cure.
10.	<i>Crateva religiosa</i> G.Forst.	Borun gos	Capparaceae	Leaf	Wild	Fracture ( <i>Hardi fata</i> )	Paste	Leaves are mixed with ginger and made paste	Paste is applied to the fractured area for a day or two.
11.	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L.	Nageswar (Artimisia sp.)	Asteraceae	Leaf	Wild	Menstrual problem ( <i>Mahekia bemar</i> )	Juice	Juice is made by mixing all the ingredients with fire smog and a little amount of salt	5 ml of juice is to be consumed by the patient before breakfast for 7 days.
12.	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> L.	Kola tulokhi	Lamiaceae	Leaf and inflorescence	Cultivated				
13.	<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	Losun	Amaryllidaceae	Bulb	Cultivated				
14.	<i>Curcuma caesia</i> Roxb.	Kola modar	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Wild	Spermatorrhoea ( <i>Dhatu rog</i> )	Juice	Juice is made from both the species and mixed with little amount of sugar	10- 15 ml of juice is given to the patient and should be consumed for a month.
15.	<i>Costus speciosus</i>	Kengwa (Jomlakhuti)	Costaceae	Rhizome	Wild/ Cultivated				

16.	Unknown sp 1	Shivalinga	Zingiberaceae (Expected)	Rhizome		Spermatorrhea ( <i>Dhaturog</i> )	Decoction	Rhizome is decocted and mixed with little amount of sugar	1 glass full of decocted dose is to be consumed daily until cure
17.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.	Arjun	Combretaceae	Bark	Wild/ Cultivated	Bone fracture ( <i>Hardi bhanga</i> )	Paste	Paste is made by decocting the bark of <i>T. Arjuna</i> and leaf of <i>Crataeva magna</i>	Paste is applied to the fractured area for a couple of day by replacing fresh paste.
	<i>Crateva religiosa</i> G.Forst.	Borun gos	Capparaceae	Leaf	Wild				
	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.	Arjun	Combretaceae	Bark	Wild/ Cultivated	High blood pressure ( <i>Pressure</i> )	Juice	Bark juice with little amount of salt	Juice is to be consumed by the patient 3 times per day for a couple of days.
18.	<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> L.	Ramtulsi	Lamiaceae	Leaf	Wild	Cuts and wound ( <i>Ghao</i> )	Paste	Paste is made by decocting leaves	Leaf paste is used for cuts and wounds
19.	<i>Amomum sp.</i>	Marang	Zingiberaceae	Leaf	Wild	Joint pain ( <i>Gathi bikh</i> )	Paste	Paste is made by decocting leaves	Leaf paste is used in joint pain
20.	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> Nees.	Basok	Acanthaceae	Leaf	Wild	Cough/ vomiting ( <i>Kanh/bom i</i> )	Boiled	Leaves are boiled in 1 litre of water and made ½ litre	2-3 spoon full of the extract is consumed by the patient for a couple of days.
21.	<i>Impatiens sp.</i>	Sorial	Balsaminaceae	Leaf	Cultivated	Nose bleeding ( <i>Nak-e-tej jua</i> )	Juice	Juice is made by mixing by tender leaves with tender leaves of <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> with little amount of	3- 5 ml of juice is given to the patient and should be consumed for 3-5 days.

								salt	
22.	<i>Justicia gendarussa</i> Burm.f.	Sunsunteeta	Acanthaceae	Leaf	Wild	Fever (Jor)	Boiled	Leaves of both the plants are boiled in 1 litre of water and made $\frac{1}{3}$	Half cup of the extract should be consumed 2 times a day by the patient until cure.
23.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers	Amolota	Menispermaceae	Leaf					
24.	<i>Allium</i> sp.	Rongapiyaj	Amaryllidaceae	Bulb	Wild	Dysentery/ Diarrhoea (Dyeesenter y/ Diaria)	Raw or decoction	Raw or decoction of one bulb is made juicy	Decocted bulb is consumed raw during dysentery and diarrhoea or juice can be consumed.
25.	<i>Plantago major</i> L.	Athu-dusabon	Plantaginaceae	Whole plant	Wild		Decoction	Whole plant is decocted and a hot sickle tip (burnt in fire) is dip 3 times	The sickle is put in the mouth of the patient for 1- 2 minutes.
26.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corrêa	Bel	Rutaceae	Bark	Wild	Diabetes (Mutra bemar)	Juice	Bark is burn to get juice from it and the juice is mixed with a glass of water and kept overnight	The juice should be consumed early in the morning by the patient
27.	<i>C. asiatica</i> (L.) Urb.	Manikon	Apiaceae	Whole plant	Wild	White eye infection (Soku satta)	Raw	Roots are washed in running water to remove the waste material. After that, the roots are slided to the infected eye/eyes by dipping in water bowl	Roots dipped with water are used for 3 times a day.

28.	<i>Stephania venosa</i> (Bl.) Spreng.	Kacharak aalu	Menispermaceae	Tuber	Wild	One sided headache ( <i>Halua bet bikh</i> )	Juice	Juice is made by decocting the tuber.	One spoon full of tuber juice to be consumed by the patient every day until cure.
29.	<i>Oldenlandia corymbosa</i> L.	Bhoifuta aalu	Rubiaceae	Tuber	Wild	Bleeding disorder ( <i>Pasnal</i> )	Pills	Pills are made by mixing the used parts of the plants.	Patient should consume 2 pills/ day until cure.
30.	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i> L.	Ronga chandan	Leguminosae	Seeds	Wild/ Cultivated				
31.	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> (L.) Wild.	Gobar sota bon	Poaceae	Roots	Wild				
32.	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> Burm.f.	Ranga hapla (Ronga bhet)	Nymphaeaceae	Flower	Wild				
33.	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Joba	Malvaceae	Leaf	Wild/ Cultivated				
34.	<i>Amomum</i> sp.	Mudra	Zingiberaceae	Tuber	Wild	Piles ( <i>Assha</i> )	Juice or Pills	Juice or Pills are made by mixing the plant materials	2 spoon full juice or 2 pills per day is to be consume by the patient
35.	<i>Sapindus rarak</i> DC.	Ritha guti	Sapindaceae	Seed coat	Wild				
36.	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	Pani modar	Euphorbiaceae	Tender leaves	Wild				
37.	<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	Gol moris	Piperaceae	Fruits	Wild/ Cultivated				
38.	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe	Ada	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Cultivated				
39.	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp.	Nilton	Dioscoreaceae	Whole plant	Wild	Fever ( <i>Jor</i> )	Juice	Juice is made by mixing the plants.	3-5 ml of juice per day is to be consumed by the patient until cure
	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	Sirita teeta	Acanthaceae	Leaf	Wild/ Cultivated				

	Wall. ex Ness.								
40.	<i>Dioscorea sp.</i>	Nilton	Dioscoreaceae	Rhizome	Wild	Malaria ( <i>Malaria</i> )	Juice	Juice is made by mixing the plants with milk of black goat.	1 glass of dose is to be consumed per day by the patient until cure.
41.	<i>Amomum linguiforme</i> (Roxb.) Baker	Deutara (Koful)	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Wild/ Cultivated				
42.	<i>Dillenia indica</i> L.	Sulta (Ootenga)	Dilleniaceae	Fruit	Wild	Dysentery	Boiled	One fruit is cut into pieces and boiled to cook.	The cooked pieces are squeezed to take out the juice and should be consumed by the patient
43.	<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle	Gul nemu	Rutaceae	Roots	Wild/ Cultivated	Stomach worms ( <i>Kirmi</i> )	Juice	Juice is made by crushing the roots	2-3 spoon full of juice is to be consumed by the patient 2 times per day.
44	Unknown sp 2	Kan sepa gos		Leaf	Wild	Ear pain ( <i>Kan bikh</i> )	Juice	2-3 leaves are heated in a pan and then squeeze to make the juice out	2-3 drops of the juice is applied to the infected ear/ears.
45	Unknown sp 3	Ek siria gos		Rhizome	Wild	Varicocele (Testicle problem) ( <i>Akonio</i> )	Decoction and raw	Decoction is made by taking 6 small pieces of rhizome is mixed with 2 ½ fruits of piper.	Freshly decocted doses are to be consumed by the patient for 1 week. & One piece of rhizome should be kept by tying in waist to the affected side of the testicles

Plants used as spiritual belief

Sl no.	Species Name	Local name	Family	Parts used	Collection	Mystical belief	Uses
1	<i>Achyranthes</i> sp.	Ulta-lengra	Amaranthaceae	Stem	Wild	If any terrible health condition to a person is done by a <i>Bej</i> by using spiritual power then the plant is used for recovery.	One stem part is cut and is tied in the middle by using a red thread and given to the person to wear in the waist. The tied stem part should be observed or to be felt by the person whether it is moving or knocking in the waist. If it happens, the stem part should be removed from the waist and to be put inverted in fresh cow dung for the recovery.
2	Unknown sp	Daini dora		Whole plant	Wild	The plant protects from evil spirit.	It is believed by the hajong tribe that if the plant is planted in home garden then it protects the family members as well the house from evil spirit.

**Medicinal plants used by Hajong tribe for veterinary purposes**

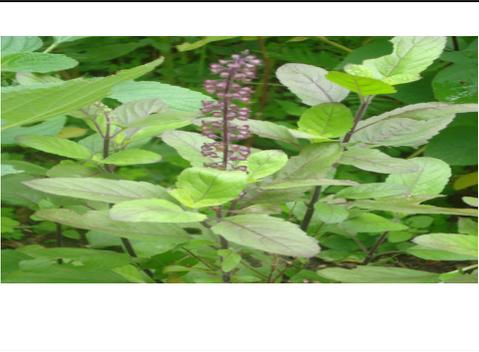
Sl. No	Species Name	Local name	Family	Parts used	Collection	Ailments with (local name)	Form of medicine	Dose preparation	Uses
1	<i>Physalis minima</i> L.	Bhak bhakum	Solanaceae	Roots	Wild	Flatulence ( <i>Pet fula</i> )	Decoction	Dose is prepared by mixing 1 piece root of <i>P. minima</i> , 1 <i>A. triquetrum</i> bulb, 10-15 gm tuber of <i>Momordica</i> sp., 7 numbers of <i>C. annuum</i> fruits and 1 <i>T. Cutcutia</i> fish (Gangatup).	The decocted dose is given to the cattle once a day. In severe condition, the dose parameter increase to twice a day until cure.
2	<i>Allium triquetrum</i> L.	Guru rosun	Amaryllidaceae	Bulb	Wild				
3	<i>Momordica</i> sp.	Kowbhat tupla	Cucurbitaceae	Tuber	Wild				
4	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.	Kola kon jolokia	Solanaceae	Fruit	Cultivated				
5	<i>Tetraodon cutcutia</i>	Huitipa	Tetraodontidae	Whole fish	Ponds/stream				
6	<i>Sansevieria</i> sp.	Gorol	Asparagaceae	Root	Wild	Asthma ( <i>Hapani</i> )	Decoction	Decoction is made by mixing 7 pieces of roots of <i>Sansevieria</i> sp. with 5 gm ginger rhizome, 10-15 gm tuber of <i>Momordica</i> sp., 7 numbers of <i>C. annuum</i> fruits and root of <b>Bamunmura</b> .	The dose is given to the cattle two times a day. One dose in the morning and one in the late evening.
7	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe	Ada	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Cultivated				
	<i>Momordica</i> sp.	Kowbhat tupla	Cucurbitaceae	Tuber	Wild				
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.	Kon jolokia	Solanaceae	Fruit	Cultivated				
8	Unknown sp	<b>Bamunmura</b>	Malvaceae (Expected)		Wild				

	<i>Momordica</i> sp.	Kowbhat tupla	Cucurbitaceae	Tuber	Wild	Fever ( <i>Jor</i> )	Decoction	Dose is prepared by crushing 10 gm tuber of <i>Momordica</i> sp. with 7 numbers of <i>C. annuum</i> fruits and one <i>Chanda nama</i> fish	Dose is directly given to the cattle once prepared in any time. One dose is enough for the recovery as suggested by the herbalist.
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.	Konjolokia	Solanaceae	Fruit	Cultivated				
9	<i>Chanda nama</i>	Chanda maas	Ambassidae	Whole fish	River/ponds /streams				
10	<i>Adenantha pavonina</i> L.	Ronga chandan	Leguminosae	Seed	Wild/cultiva ted	Dysentery /Diarrhoea	Decoction	Decoction is made by pounding 10-12 seeds of <i>A. pavonina</i> with whole plant of mui erali and one root of <i>C. argentea</i> .	Freshly prepared dose is to be given to the cattle twice a day until cure.
11	<i>Andropogon</i> sp.	Mui erali	Poaceae	Whole plant	Wild				
12	<i>Celosia argentea</i> L.	Kukra ful gos	Amaranthaceae	Root	Wild/cultiva ted				

## MEDICINAL PLANTS AS USED BY HAJONG TRIBE OF ASSAM

Sl no	Plant details	Images of plant
1	<p>Name of the plant: <b>Lasia Spinosa (L.) Thwaites</b></p> <p>Local name: Songe (Sengmora)</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Rhizome</p> <p>Disease for which used: Kidney stone/ Gall bladder</p>	
2	<p>Name of the plant: <b>Zingiber officinale Roscoe</b></p> <p>Local name: Ada</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Rhizome</p> <p>Disease for which used: Kidney stone/ Gall bladder</p>	
3	<p>Name of the plant: <b>Zingiber sp</b></p> <p>Local name: Rameswar</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Rhizome</p> <p>Disease for which used: Piles</p>	
4	<p>Name of the plant: <b>curcuma zedoaria (christm.) Roscoe</b></p> <p>Local name: Kekuri</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Rhizome</p> <p>Disease for which used: Dysentery</p>	

5	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Drymaria cordata (L)willd.ex.Schult</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Kurijani (Laijabori)</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: whole plant</p> <p>Disease for which used:Blood dysentery</p>	
6	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Punica granatum L.</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Dalim</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used:Sinusitis</p>	
7	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Artocarpus chama</i>Buch.-Ham</b></p> <p>Local name: Dawa gos (Bohot)</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Bark</p> <p>Disease for which used: Dog bite</p>	
8	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Achyranthes sp.</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Ulta-lengra</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Inflorescence</p> <p>Disease for which used: Extreme headache</p>	

9	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Clerodendrum infortunatum L.</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Vetu paat (teeta Dhopat)</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Stomach worms</p>	
10	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Crateva religiosa G.Forst.</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Borun gos</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Fracture</p>	
11	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Artemisia vulgaris L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Nageswar</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Menstrual problems</p>	
12	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Ocimum tenuiflorum L</i></b></p> <p>Tribal name: Kola Tulokhi</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf and inflorescence</p> <p>Disease for which used: Menstrual problem</p>	

13	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Allium sativum L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Losun</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Bulb</p> <p>Disease for which used: Menstrual problem</p>	
14	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Curcuma caesia Roxb</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Kola modar</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Rhizome</p> <p>Disease for which used: Spermatorrhea (Dhatu rog)</p>	
15	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Costus speciosus</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Kengwa (Jomlakhuti)</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Rhizome</p> <p>Disease for which used: Spermatorrhea</p>	
16	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Terminalia arjuna (Roxb.ex DC) Wight &amp; Arn</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Arjun</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Bark</p> <p>Disease for which used: Bone fracture, High blood pressure.</p>	

17	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Ocimum gratissimum L.</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Ram tulsi</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Cuts and wound</p>	
18	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Amomum sp</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Marang</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Joint pain</p>	
19	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Adhatoda vasica Nees.</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Basok</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Cough/vomiting</p>	
20	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Impatiens sp</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Sorial</p> <p>Name of the tribe used : Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Nose bleeding</p>	

21	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Justicia gendarussa</i> Burm f</b></p> <p>Local name: Sunsuni teeta</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Fever</p>	
22	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd) Miers</b></p> <p>Local name: Amolota</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Fever</p>	
23	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Allium sp</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Ronga piyaj</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Bulb</p> <p>Disease for which used: Dysentary, diarrhea</p>	
24	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L) Correa</b></p> <p>Local name: Bel</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Bark</p> <p>Disease for which used: Diabetes</p>	

25	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>C. asiatica (L) Urb</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Manikon</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Whole plant</p> <p>Disease for which used: Eye infection</p>	
26	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Stephania venosa</i>(Bl.) Spreng</b></p> <p>Local name: Kacharak aalu</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Tuber</p> <p>Disease for which used: Headache (one side)</p>	
27	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Oldenlandia corymbosa L.</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Bhoifuta aalu</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Tuber</p> <p>Disease for which used: Bleeding</p>	
28	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Adenanthera pavonina L.</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Ronga chandan</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: seeds</p> <p>Disease for which used: Bleeding</p>	

<p><b>29</b></p>	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>(L) wild.</p> <p>Local name:Gobar sota bon</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Roots</p> <p>Disease for which used: Bleeding</p>	
<p><b>30</b></p>	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> Burm.f.</p> <p>Local name: Ranga hapla, Ronga bhet</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: flower</p> <p>Disease for which used: Bleeding</p>	
<p><b>31</b></p>	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Hibiscus rosasinensis</i> L.</p> <p>Local name:Joba</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Bleeding</p>	
<p><b>32</b></p>	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Amomum</i> Sp</p> <p>Local name:Mudra</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Tuber</p> <p>Disease for which used: Piles</p>	

<p><b>33</b></p>	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Sapindus rarak</i> DC</p> <p>Local name:Ritha guti</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Seed coat</p> <p>Disease for which used: Piles</p>	
<p><b>34</b></p>	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Jatropha curcas</i> L</p> <p>Local name:Pani modar</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Tender leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Piles</p>	
<p><b>35</b></p>	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Piper nigrum</i> L</p> <p>Local name:Gol moris</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruits</p> <p>Disease for which used: Piles</p>	
<p><b>36</b></p>	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Dioscorea</i> sp.</p> <p>Local name:Nilton</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Whole plant</p> <p>Disease for which used: Fever, Malaria</p>	

<p><b>37</b></p>	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Amomum linguiforme</i> (Roxb.) Baker</b></p> <p>Local name: Deutara ,Koful</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Rhizome</p> <p>Disease for which used: Malaria</p>	
<p><b>38</b></p>	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Dillenia indica</i></b></p> <p>Local name: sulta, ootenga</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Dysentery</p>	
<p><b>39</b></p>	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>(Christm.) Swingle</b></p> <p>Local name: Gul nemu</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Roots</p> <p>Disease for which used: Worms</p>	
<p><b>40</b></p>	<p>Name of the plant:</p> <p>Local name: Ek siris gos</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Rhizome</p> <p>Disease for which used: Testicle problem</p>	

## MEDICINAL PLANTS AS USED BY HAJONG TRIBE FOR VETERINARY PURPOSE

Sl no	Plant details	Images of plant
1	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Physalis minima L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Bhak bhakum</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Roots</p> <p>Disease for which used: Flatulence in animals</p>	
2	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Allium triquetrum L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Guru rosun</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Bulb</p> <p>Disease for which used: Flatulence in animals</p>	
3	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Momordica sp.</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Kowbhat tupla</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Tuber</p> <p>Disease for which used: Flatulence in animals</p>	
4	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Capsicum annum L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Kola kon jolokia</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Flatulence in animals</p>	

5	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Sansevieria</i> sp.</p> <p>Local name: Goral</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Root</p> <p>Disease for which used: Asthma in animals</p>	
6	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe</p> <p>Local name: Ada</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Rhizome</p> <p>Disease for which used: Asthma in animals</p>	
7	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Adenanthera pavonina</i> L.</p> <p>Local name: Ronga chandan</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Seed</p> <p>Disease for which used: Dysentery/ Diarrhoea in animals</p>	
8	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Andropogon</i> sp</p> <p>Local name: Mui erali</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Whole plant</p> <p>Disease for which used: Dysentery/ Diarrhoea in animals</p>	

9	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Celosia argentea</i> L</p> <p>Local name: Kukra fulgos</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hajong</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Roots</p> <p>Disease for which used: Dysentery/ Diarrhoea in animals</p>	
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### MEDICINAL PLANTS USED BY THE HMAR TRIBE.

Sl. No.	Plant species	Local name	Parts used	Collection	Ailments	Form of medicine	Dose preparation	Uses
1.	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Chawngper eng	Stem, leaf	Wild	Snake bite	Latex	Leaf juice is taken in syringe and applied inside the body	Latex of its stem is locally applied over the affected part.
2.	<i>Ambrosia artemisiaefolia</i>	Tar-hna	Leaf	Wild, cultivated	Severe Headache	Raw	Leaf juice is applied over forehead to get relief from headache	Applied 2-3 times till relieved
3	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Sitaphol	Leaf	Cultivated	Wound , boil	Raw	Leaves are crushed in mortar and paste is applied in the affected area.	Applied in the affected area for 4-5 days.
4.	<i>Ardisia crispa</i>	Pelteka	Fruits	Wild	Measles	Boiled	Dose is prepared by boiling the leaves in water and that water is used for bathing.	4-5 days till the itching in the skin heals.
5.	<i>Bauhinia acuminata</i>	Zonpui	Leaf	Wild, cultivated	Asthama	Raw	One teaspoonful juice extracted from leaves mixed with water are taken orally	Daily morning
6	<i>Calamintha gracilis Ber</i>	Marui	Leaf	Cultivated	Gastritis	Boiled	Leaves are boiled in water for ten minutes and that water is taken orally	3-4 days
7	<i>Calotropisprocera</i>	Akanhna	Stem	Wild	Swelling , inflammation	Raw	Latex of the stem is applied in the affected area	3-4 days

8	<i>Camellia sinesis</i>	Thingpui	Leaf	Wild	Burn cases	Raw	Leaves are made paste and applied in affected area	6-7 days
9	<i>Cassia alata</i>	Dadu	Leaf	Wild	Itching	Raw	Leaves are made paste and applied in affected parts	1-2 days
10	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Kokchahm chai	Leaf	Wild	Stomach problem	Cooked	Leaves are cooked and taken orally	2-4 days
11	<i>Chmmolaena odorata</i>	Thiobuong	Leaf	Wild	Stop bleeding	Raw	Paste are made from pounded fresh leaves and applied locally	Immediately during bleeding
12	<i>Clerodendrum glandulosum</i>	Anphui	Leaf	Wild, cultivated	High blood pressure	Cooked	The leaves are heated over fire and juice is extracted.	Twice daily till pressure gets normal
13	<i>Croton caudatus Geiseler</i>	Hnathap	Leaf	Wild	Goitre	Cooked	The leaves are burnt and ash is mixed in water and taken orally	Once in a week
14	<i>Elaeagnus latifolia</i>	Hnathlum	Leaf	Cultivated	Diarrhoea	Cooked	Leaves are cooked with little salt.	Twice daily for 3-4 days
15	<i>Erythrina arborescens Roxb</i>	Intoparvar	Leaf	Wild	Evil spirit	Raw	A garland is made from the leaves and is kept in body touch.	

## MEDICINAL PLANTS AS USED BY HMAR TRIBE

Sl no	Plant details	Images of Plant
1	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Alstonia scholaris</i></p> <p>Local name: <i>Chawngpereng</i></p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hmar</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Stem (latex)</p> <p>Disease for which used: Snake bite</p>	
2	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Ambrosia artemisiaefolia</i></p> <p>Local name: <i>Tar-hna</i></p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hmar</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Headache</p>	
3	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Annona squamosa</i></p> <p>Local name: <i>Sitaphol</i></p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hmar</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p>	

4	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Ardisia crispa</i></p> <p>Tribal name: <i>Pelteka</i></p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hmar</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used:Measles and itching</p>	
5	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Bauhinia acuminata</i></p> <p>Local name: Zonpui</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hmar</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used :Asthama</p>	
6	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Calamintha gracilis Ber</i></p> <p>Local name: Marui</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Hmar</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used :Gastric problems</p>	
7	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Calotropisprocera</i></p> <p>Local name: Akanhna</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hmar</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Stem</p> <p>Disease for which used :swelling and inflammation</p>	

8	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Camellia sinensis</i></p> <p>Local name: <i>Thingpui</i></p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hmar</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used :Burn cases</p>	
9	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Cassia alata</i></p> <p>Local name: <i>Dadu</i></p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hmar</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Itching problem.</p>	
10	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Chenopodium album</i></p> <p>Local name: Kokchahmpchai</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hmar</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Stomach problems</p>	
11	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Chmmolaena odorata</i></p> <p>Local name: Thiobuong</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hmar</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Stop bleeding</p>	

12	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Clerodendrum glandulosum</i></p> <p>Local name: Anphui"</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hmar</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: High blood pressure</p>	
13	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Croton caudatus</i> Geiseler</p> <p>Local name: Hnathap</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hmar</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Itching problem, Cancer, piles and sinus.</p>	
14	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i></p> <p>Local name: Hlangkawm</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hmar</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Goitre problem.</p>	

15	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Elaeagnus latifolia</i></p> <p>Local name:Hnathlum</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hmar</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Diarrhoea</p>	
16	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Erythrina arborescens Roxb</i></p> <p>Local name: Intoparvar</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hmar</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Protection from evil spirits.</p>	
17	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Eurya acuminata</i></p> <p>Local name: "Sizo"</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hmar</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Stomach troubles.</p>	
18	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Evolvulus nummularius</i></p> <p>Local name: Phaiphinhna</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hmar</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Cuts and wounds and also act as antiseptic.</p>	

19	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Ficushispida</i></p> <p>Local name: Sohle-kung</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hmar</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Stem and leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Toothache, cuts.</p>	
20	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Ficus racemosa</i></p> <p>Local name: Sohle-Kun</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Hmar</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Roots</p> <p>Disease for which used: Diabetes, blood dysentery.</p>	

## MEDICINAL PLANTS AS USED BY THE KARBI TRIBE

Sl. No.	Plant species	Local name	Family	Parts Used	Collection	Ailments	Form of medicine	Dose preparation	Uses
1.	<i>Trigonella</i> sp.	Mosola (Mithi guti)	Fabaceae	Seed	Cultivated	Eyelash infection	Paste	Make a paste from the seed and apply on the affected area	Usually for three times. One time in a day for 3 days depend on the area
2.	<i>Sesamum indicum</i> L.	Nemppo (Till)	Pedaliaceae	Seed	Cultivated	Fire Burn	Paste	Make a paste from the seed and apply on the affected area	Should be used for 3-4 days. Dose is Depend on the affected area.
2.	<i>Lens culinaris</i> Medik.	Mosur dali	Fabaceae	Seed	Cultivated	Feeding problem (post delivery)	Juice	Make juice from 100g mosur dali/mogu dali with jhaluk 7 nos, rosun 7 nos and skin of boil earthworm.	Dose is to be taken 2-3 tablespoon in a day for 3 days.
3.	<i>Vigna radiata</i> (L.) R.Wilczek	Moghur dali	Fabaceae	Seed	Cultivated				
4.	<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	Akhon Birik (Jhaluk)	Piperaceae	Fruit	Wild/ Cultivated				
5.	<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	Horsun Kelo (Rosun)	Amaryllidaceae	Bulb	Cultivated				
6.	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Ingkian (Era)	Euphorbiaceae	Bark	Wild/ Cultivated	Vomiting	Raw	The bark of the plant is directly used as dose.	Fresh bark of the Era plant tied on neck of the patient until cure.
7.	Unknown	Mir Arong		Leaf	Wild/ Cultivated	Piles	Juice	Dose is prepared by making juice from the leaf and mix with milk (without boiling).	The dose is to be consumed 2-3 tablespoon in a day for 3 days.
8.	<i>Ageratum conyzoids</i> L.	Gendhali bon	Asteraceae	Leaf	Wild	Cut	Paste	Dose is prepared by making leaf paste	Fresh pastes directly apply on the affected area.

9.	<i>Entada gigas</i> (L.) Fawc. & Rendle	Hambi (Ghila)	Fabaceae	Seed	Wild	Breast cancer	Paste	Paste of the seed mix with coconut oil as prepared dose	Apply on the infected breast until cure.
10.	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Janthu (Coconut )	Arecaceae	Oil	Cultivated				
11.	<i>Ludwigia adscendens</i> (L.) H.Hara	Pani khutora	Onagraceae	Leaf	Wild	Jaundice	Juice	Dose is prepared by making juice by mixing Male papaya root, Deu dubori, pani khutora and mixed with milk (without boil).	Dose is to be consumed 2-3 tablespoon for 3 times per day.
12.	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> pers.	Deu Dubori bon	Poaceae	Leaf	Wild				
13.	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Mensopi Ankur (Male papaya)	Caricaceae	Root	Wild/Cultivated				
14.	<i>Leucus aspera</i> L.	Akro (Durun bon)	Lamiaceae	Twig	Wild	Urine problem	Juice	Dose preparation is done by making a juice from 7 durun bon, 7 boga rosun and misiri 50 gm.	Dose is 2-3 tablespoon for 6 times.
16.	<i>Capsicum annum</i> L.	Birik (Jolokia)	Solanaceae	Fruit	Wild/Cultivated	Ring worm	Powder/paste	Make powder/paste from birik (jolokia), lime, Doma (dhopat)	Directly applied to the affected area until cure.
17.	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.	Doma (Dhopat)	Solanaceae	Leaf	Wild/Cultivated				

## MEDICINAL PLANTS AS USED BY KARBI TRIBE

Sl no	Plant details	Photo
1	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Trigonella sp</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Mosola</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Karbi</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: seed</p> <p>Disease for which used: Eyelash infection</p>	
2	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Sesamum indicum L.</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Nempo</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Karbi</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: seed</p> <p>Disease for which used: Burn cases</p>	
3	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Lens culinary Medik</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Mosoor dal</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Karbi</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: seed</p> <p>Disease for which used: Feeding problem</p>	

4	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Vigna radiate (L) R. Wilczek</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Moong dali</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Karbi</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: seed</p> <p>Disease for which used: Feeding problem</p>	
5	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Piper nigrum L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Akhon Birik</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Karbi</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Feeding problem</p>	
6	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Allium sativa L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Horsun Kelo</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Karbi</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Bulb</p> <p>Disease for which used: Feeding problem</p>	

7	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Ricinus communis</i> L</b></p> <p>Local name: Ingkian</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Karbi</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Bark</p> <p>Disease for which used: Vomiting</p>	
8	<p>Name of the plant:</p> <p>Local name: Mir Arong</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Karbi</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Piles</p>	

<p>9</p>	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Ageratum conyzoids L.</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Gendhali bon</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Karbi</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Breast cancer</p>	
<p>10</p>	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Entada gigas (L) Fawc .&amp; Rendle</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Hambi (Ghila)</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Karbi</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: seed</p> <p>Disease for which used: Breast infection</p>	
<p>11</p>	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Cocos nucifera L.</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Janthu</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Karbi</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: oil</p> <p>Disease for which used: infection in breast.</p>	

12	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Ludwigia adscendens</i> (L) H.Hara</b></p> <p>Local name: Pani Khutora</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Karbi</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used : Jaundice</p>	
13	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Cynodon dactylon pers.</i></p> <p>Local name: Deu Dubori bon</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Karbi</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Jaundice</p>	
14	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Carica papaya L</i></p> <p>Local name: Mensopi Ankur (Male papaya)</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Karbi</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Root</p> <p>Disease for which used: Jaundice</p>	

15	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Leucus aspera</i></p> <p>Local name: Akro (Durun bon)</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Karbi</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Twig</p> <p>Disease for which used: Urine problem</p>	
16	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Capsium annuum L</i></p> <p>Local name: Birik (Jolokia)</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Karbi</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Ring worm</p>	

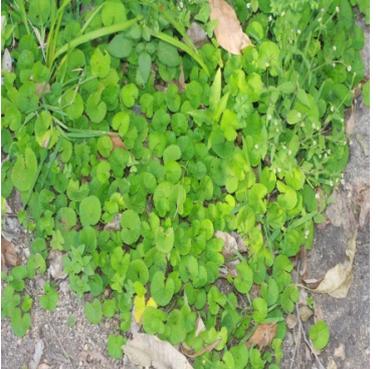
17	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Nicotiana tabacum L</i></p> <p>Local name: Doma (Dhopat)</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Karbi</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Ring worm</p>	
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No.	Plant species	Local Name	Family	Parts Used	Collection	Ailments	Form Of Medicine	Dose preparation	Uses
1	<i>Psidiumguajava</i> L.	Modhuri	Myrtaceae	Twig	Cultivated	Dysentery( Stomach Problem)	Juice	Dose is prepared by crushing the twig and make juice for infant. Adult can take directly.	Should be consumed in empty stomach one dose for three days. Three twig for 3 days.
2	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L.	Tulokhi	Lamiaceae	Leaf	Wild/ Cultivated	Cough	Raw	Tulsi leaf mixed with pure honey.	1 tablespoon once a day.
3	<i>Centellaasiatica</i> (L)Urb.	Manimuni	Apiaceae	Whole Plant Except The Root.	Wild	Stomach Problem	Decoction	Crushed the whole plant (except the root) and make juice	Should be taken at empty stomach. 2 -3 tablespoon (6-12 ml).
4	<i>Houttuyniacordata</i> Thunb.	Mosundori	Soururaceae	Leaf	Wild	Dysentery/ Stomach Problem	Cook	Mosundori and naharu cover by kolpaat and it kept on fire to cook	2-3 tablespoon
5	<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	Naharu	Amaryllidaceae	Bulb	Cultivated				
6	<i>Musa balbisiana</i> Colla	Kol	Musaceae	Leaf	Cultivated				
7	<i>Cyperusrotundus</i> L.	KeayaBon	Cyperaceae	Rhizome	Wild	Pneumonia	Decoction	Crushed the Rhizome of keaya bon , leta seed, jaluk and make tablet	Should be taken in empty stomach, 3 tablets for 3 days.
8	<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i> (L) Roxb	Leta	Fabaceae	Fruit	Wild				
9	<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	Jaluk	Piperaceae	Fruit	Wild/ Cultivated				
10	<i>Paederia scandens</i> (Lour.) Merr.	VedaiLota	Rubiaceae	Leaf	Wild	Decreasing Hemoglobin In Blood	Juice	Dose is prepared by making juice from the leaf of vedailota	Dose should be taken in the morning in empty stomach, 2-3 tablespoon.
11	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Premlota	Compositae	Leaf	Wild	Blood Coating	Paste	Make paste from the premlota leaf	Apply directly on the affected area depending on the wound.

12	<i>Kalanchoepinna ta</i> (Lam.) Pers.	DuporTenga	Crassulacea e	Leaf	Wild	Urine Problem With Fever	Raw	Raw leaf used as dose	5 or 7 leaf tied on lower stomach.
13	<i>Musa paradisiacal</i> L.	Vim Kol	Musaceae	Leaf	Cultivated	Worm Disease	Raw	Raw leaf used as dose	Hot rice on the banana leaf
14	<i>Citrus maxima</i> (Burm.) Merr.	Robabtenga	Rutaceae	Fruit	Wild /cultivation	Worm	Juice	Dose is prepared by making juice of the fruit	Juice of the fruit or chewed except the cover directly, maximum one plate/cup.
15	<i>Colocasiaescule nta</i> (L.) Schott	Kola kosu	Araceae	Stem	Wild	Cut	Gum	Gum is directly used as dose	Gum of the stem can be applied directly on the wound.
16	<i>Pogostemonheyn eanus</i> Benth.	Shukloti	Lamiaceae	Leaf /twig	Wild /cultivated	Post delivery	Cook	Roast the leaf of vedailota, hukloti and jhaluk covered by banana leaf	Consumed as curry with meal.
17	<i>Paederiascandens</i> (Lour)	Vebelilota	Rubiaceae	Leaf /twig	Wild /cultivated				
18	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i> L.	Tongloti	Asteraceae	Leaf /twig	Wild	Cough	Juice	Make juice from leaf of tongloti and add some Moran aada.	1-2 tablespoon in a day.
19	<i>Zingiberrubens</i> R oxb.	Moran aada	zingiberace ae	Rhizom e	cultivated				
20	<i>Ricinus</i> sp.	Bongali era	Euphorbiac eae	Stem	Wild	Tooth ache	Raw	Dose is prepared by burning the stem of bongali era	Apply directly on the affected area.
21	<i>Citrus limon</i> L.	Gulnemu	Rutaceae	Fruit	cultivated	Loose motion	Preserve	Preserved <i>C. limon</i> is directly used as dose	Preserve for more than one year with salt.
22	<i>Bambusoidea</i> esp .	Bamboo	Poaceae	Shoot	Wild	small pox preventive	Curry	Make curry from the bamboo shoot without any masala.	Consumed directly
23	<i>Prunuspersica</i> (L.) Batsch	Nora bogori	Rosaceae	Leaf	Wild/cultivate d	wound/cut	Paste	Made paste of the Nora bogori leaf	Apply directly on the wound.



## MEDICINAL PLANTS AS USED BY MECH KACHARI

Sl no	Plant details	Images of plant
1	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Psidiumguajavi L</i></p> <p>Local name: Modhuri</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: MechKachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Twig</p> <p>Disease for which used: Dysentary</p>	
2	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Ocimum sanctum L</i></p> <p>Local name: Tulokhi</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: MechKachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Cough</p>	
3	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Centellaasiatica (L) Urb.</i></p> <p>Local name: Manimuni</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: MechKachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Whole plant except the root</p> <p>Disease for which used: Stomach Problems</p>	
4	<p>Name of the plant: <i>HouttuyniacordataThunb</i></p> <p>Local name: Mosundari</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: MechKachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Dysentery and stomach problems</p>	

5	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Allium sativum L</i></p> <p>Local name:Naharu</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:MechKachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Bulb</p> <p>Disease for which used:Dysentery and stomach ailment</p>	
6	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Musa balbisanacolla</i></p> <p>Local name:Kol</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:MechKachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Dysentery and stomach ailment</p>	
7	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Cyperusrotundus L</i></p> <p>Local name:Keaya bon</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:MechKachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Rhizome</p> <p>Disease for which used: Pneumonia</p>	
8	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Caesalpinia bonduc (L) Roxb</i></p> <p>Local name:Leta</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:MechKachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Pneumonia</p>	

9	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Piper nigrum L</i></p> <p>Local name: Jaluk</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: MechKachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Pneumonia</p>	
10	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Paederiascandens (Lour) Merr</i></p> <p>Local name: VedaiLota</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: MechKachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Anemia</p>	
11	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Mikania micranthakunth</i></p> <p>Local name: Premlota</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: MechKachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Blood clotting</p>	
12	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Kalanchoepinnata (Lam.) Pers</i></p> <p>Local name: DuporTenga</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: MechKachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Urine infection</p>	

13	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Musa paradisiacal L</i></p> <p>Local name: Vim Kol</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:MechKachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: worms</p>	
14	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Citrus maxima (Burm) Merr.</i></p> <p>Local name:Robabtenga</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:MechKachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Worms and liver problem</p>	
15	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Colocasiaesculenta (L) Schott</i></p> <p>Local name: Kola Kosu</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:MechKachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Stem</p> <p>Disease for which used: wound and cuts</p>	
16	<p>Name of the plant: <i>PogostemonheyneanusBenth</i></p> <p>Local name:Shukloti</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:MechKachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf/twig</p> <p>Disease for which used: Post delivery</p>	

17	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Eupatorium cannabinum L</i></p> <p>Local name: Tongloti</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: MechKachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf/twig</p> <p>Disease for which used: cough</p>	
18	<p>Name of the plant: <i>ZingiberrubensRoxb</i></p> <p>Local name: Moran ada</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: MechKachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Rhizome</p> <p>Disease for which used: Cough</p>	
19	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Ricinussp</i></p> <p>Local name: Bongali era</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: MechKachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Stem</p> <p>Disease for which used: Tooth ache</p>	
20	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Citrus limon L</i></p> <p>Local name: Gulnemu</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: MechKachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Loose motion</p>	

21	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Bambusoideaesp</i></p> <p>Local name: Bamboo</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: MechKachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Shoot</p> <p>Disease for which used: Preventive against small pox</p>	
22	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Prunuspersica (L) Batsch</i></p> <p>Local name: Nora bogori</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: MechKachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: wound</p>	

**MEDICINAL PLANTS AS USED BY THE MISING TRIBE**

Sl. No.	Plant species	Local name	Family	Parts used	Collection	Ailments (Local name)	Form of medicine	Dose preparation	Uses
1.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> Wall. ex Ness.	Sirota	Acanthaceae	Seeds, Leaves	Wild	Snake bite ( <i>Hape khuta</i> ), Malarial fever ( <i>Malaria</i> )	Powder and Raw	For snake bite, dose is prepared by making powder of seeds. For malarial fever, raw leaves are crushed to make the dose	Seed powder is given orally to counter snake poison. Crushed raw leaves are taken orally for 2 days twice with half glass of milk in malarial fever.
2.	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Singi	Malvaceae	Bark	Wild	Spermatorrhoea ( <i>Dhatu rog</i> )	Decoction	Dose is prepared by decoction of barks of <i>B. ceiba</i> L. and <i>D. indica</i> L. with whole plant juice of <i>C. dactylon</i> (L.) Pers. and rhizome juice of <i>C. caesia</i> Roxb. are mixed with "Taal misiri"	1 cup of prepared dose should be taken once daily before breakfast.
3.	<i>Dillenia indica</i> L.	Chompa	Dilleniaceae	Bark	Wild				
4.	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	Chenibon	Poaceae	Whole plant	Wild				
5.	<i>Curcuma caesia</i> Roxb.	Kula halodhi	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Cultivated				
6.	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i> Thunb.	Roram	Piperaceae	Leaves	Cultivated	Dysentery ( <i>Dysentry</i> ), Indigestion ( <i>Bod hojom</i> )	Raw and cooked	Raw leaves are used directly as dose for dysentery and for indigestion, leaves are cooked with rice.	Raw leaves (10-15) should be consumed twice in case of dysentery; and twice a day with cooked rice for indigestion and also improve appetite.
7.	<i>Solanum torvum</i> Sw.	Mehengchang	Solanaceae	Fruits	Wild	Malaria ( <i>Malaria</i> ), Stomach pain ( <i>Pet bikh</i> )	Cooked and raw	Dose is prepared by burning fruits for malaria. Raw fruits are used directly as dose for stomach pain	4-5 Burnt fruits are consumed during malaria once a day. 1-2 raw fruits are consumed during stomach pain.

8.	<i>Mikania micrantha</i> Kunth.	Rhinji	Asteraceae	Leaves and stem	Wild	Dysentery ( <i>Dysentry</i> )	Juice	Dose is prepared by making juice from leaves and stem parts	½ cup of juice is to be consumed by the patient in empty stomach once a day until cure.
9.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.	Arjun	Combretaceae	Bark	Wild and cultivated	Bone fracture ( <i>Har bhanga</i> )	Paste	Dose preparation is done by making paste of the bark	Fresh paste is applied to the infected area and covered for 1-2 days and is repeated until cure.
10.	<i>Hydrocotyle rotundifolia</i> Roxb.	Ajjong manimuni	Araliaceae	Whole plant	Wild	Eye infection ( <i>Soku bemar</i> )	Juice	Both the plants are washed clearly to remove all the waste materials and then juice is taken out by crushing.	1-2 drops were given to the infected eye/eyes
11.	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urb.	Bottang manimuni	Apiaceae	Whole plant					
12.	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	Ban aalu	Dioscoreaceae	Whole plant	Wild	Polio ( <i>Polio/Poya loga</i> )	Boil	Whole plant is boiled with 1 litre of water and made ½ litre	Child is given bath three times daily for a couple of days.
13.	<i>Blumea fistulosa</i> (Roxb.) Kurz.	Jongli lai	Asteraceae	Rhizome	Wild	Appendix problem ( <i>Appendix</i> )	Raw	Raw rhizomes are use as dose	1-2 raw rhizomes are consumed once a day during early stage appendix problem.
14.	<i>Lasia spinosa</i> (L.) Thwaites	Sengmora	Araceae	Stem	Wild	Jaundice ( <i>Jondis</i> )	Raw	Dose is prepared by taking the basal parts of stem and cut into pieces (11 for child & 21 for adults) and made necklace	The necklace have to smell by the patient thrice a day.
15.	<i>Paederia foetida</i> L.	Bonkir apuk	Rubiaceae	Whole plant	Wild and cultivated	Gastric problem ( <i>Gastic</i> )	Steam	Dose is made by taking the whole plant and steamed in banana leaf.	The steamed dose is to be consumed thrice a day during gastric problem.
16.	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Jongli jetuka	Balsaminaceae	Leaves	Wild	High fever	Raw	Dose is prepared by dipping leaves in a	The water is to be poured slowly in

	Royle.					(Jor)		jug of water for 15-20 mins.	head by taking a break of 15- 20 minutes during high fever.
17.	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.)R.Br.	Sotiana	Apocynaceae	Leaves	Wild	Arthritis (Gathi bikh)	Decoction	Leaves are decocted to prepare the dose	The decocted leaves (10-15 gm) are taken during arthritis.
18.	<i>Spilanthes acmella</i> L.	Marshang	Asteraceae	Inflorescence & leaves	Wild	Mouth and tooth problem (Mukh-dat gha)	Raw and cooked	Raw inflorescence directly use as dose for toothache and for mouth infection leaves are cooked to make the dose.	4-5 Inflorescences is chewed raw during toothache and cooked leaves are consumed with rice during mouth infection.
19.	<i>Costus speciosus</i> (Koen. Ex Retz.) Smith.	Jamlakhuti	Asparagaceae	Rhizome	Wild	Asthma (Hapani) and dog bite (Kukur kamura)	Decoction	Dose is prepared by decocting the rhizome.	Decoction of rhizome is used during asthma.
20.	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Dalim	Lythraceae	Fruit	Wild/cultivated	Blood dysentery (Tejdysentry)	Decoction	One unripe fruit decoction mixed with one spoon of sugar	Dose is to be consumed twice a day during blood dysentery.
21.	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	Helikha	Combretaceae	Fruits	Wild	Gastric ulcer (Gastic ulcer)	Decoction	Dose is prepared by mixing 5-7 fruits with fruits (1½) of <i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	Dose is to be consumed three times a day during gastric ulcer.
22.	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> (L.) Wild.	Bobosa bon	Poaceae	Whole plant	Wild	Delivery (Prakhob)	Decoction	Dose is prepared by decocting the whole plant	One whole plant decocted dose is given to women during delivery.
23.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Nilaji bon	Fabaceae	Leaves	Wild		Powder	Leaves of both the plants are made dry and made powder by	Powder is applied to the infected area for a couple of days until

24.	<i>Camellia sinensis</i> (L.) Kuntze.	Sah-pat	Theaceae	Leaves		Tetanus ( <i>Septic</i> )		grinding to prepare the dose.	cure.
25.	<i>Pouzolzia hirta</i> Blume ex Hassk.	Oeik	Urticaceae	Leaves	Wild	Blood pressure ( <i>Pressure</i> ) and as Vegetables	Boil	Leaves are boiled to prepare the dose	The dose is consumed as vegetables which also worked in relieving blood pressure.

## MEDICINAL PLANTS AS USED BY MISING TRIBE

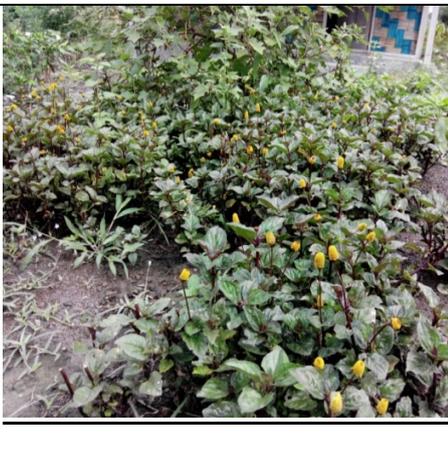
Sl no	Plant details	Images of plant
1	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Andrographispaniculata</i></b>Wall.ex.Ness</p> <p>Localname:Sirota</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Mising</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Seeds,Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Malaria, Snake bite</p>	
2	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Bombaxceiba</i></b> L.</p> <p>Localname:Singi</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Mising</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: bark</p> <p>Disease for which used: Spermatorrhea</p>	
3	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Dilleniaindica</i></b> L</p> <p>Localname:Chompa</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Mising</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Bark</p> <p>Disease for which used: : Spermatorrhea</p>	

4	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Cynodondactylon (L) Pers.</i></p> <p>Local name:Chenibon</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Mising</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: whole plant</p> <p>Disease for which used : Spermatorrhea</p>	
5	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Curcuma caesiaRoxb</i></p> <p>Local name:Kulahalodhi</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Mising</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Rhizome</p> <p>Disease for which used: Spermatorrhea</p>	
6	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Houttuyniacordata Thumb</i></p> <p>Localname:Roram</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Mising</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Dysentery, Indigestion</p>	

7	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Solanum torvum Sw</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Mehengchang</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Mising</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruits</p> <p>Disease for which used: Malaria, Stomach pain</p>	
8	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Mikania micrantha Kunth</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Rhinji</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Mising</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves and stem</p> <p>Disease for which used: Dysentery</p>	
9	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Terminalia arjuna (Roxb. ex DC) Wight &amp; Arn</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Arjun</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Mising</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Bark</p> <p>Disease for which used: Bone fracture</p>	

10	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Hydrocotylerotundifolia</i>Roxb.</b></p> <p>Local name: Ajjongmanimuni</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Mising</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: whole plant</p> <p>Disease for which used: Eye infection</p>	
11	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Centelleasiatica</i>(L.)Urb</b></p> <p>Local name: Bottangmanimuni</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Mising</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: whole plant</p> <p>Disease for which used: Eye infection</p>	
12	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Dioscoreabulbifera</i>L</b></p> <p>Local name: Ban aalu</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Mising</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: whole plant</p> <p>Disease for which used: Polio</p>	

13	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Blumeafistulosa (Roxb) Kurz</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Jonglilai</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Mising</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Rhizome</p> <p>Disease for which used: Appendix problem</p>	
14	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Lasiaspinosa (L)Thwaites</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Sengmora</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Mising</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Stem</p> <p>Disease for which used: Jaundice</p>	
15	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Paederiafoetida L.</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Bonkirapuk</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Mising</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: whole plant</p> <p>Disease for which used: Gastric problem</p>	

16	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>Royle</b></p> <p>Local name: Jonglijetuka</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Mising</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: High fever</p>	
17	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Alstoniascholaris</i>(L) R.Br</b></p> <p>Local name: Sotiana</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Mising</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Arthritis</p>	
18	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Spilanthesacmella</i> L.</b></p> <p>Local name: Marshang</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Mising</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: inflorescence and leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Mouth and tooth problem</p>	

19	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Costusspeciosus</i>(Koen. Ex Retz.) Smith</b></p> <p>Local name: Jamlakhuti</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Mising</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Rhizome</p> <p>Disease for which used: Asthama</p>	
20	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Punicagranatum</i>L.</b></p> <p>Tribal name: Dalim</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Mising</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Blood dysentery</p>	
21	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Terminaliachebula</i>Retz.</b></p> <p>Local name: Helikha</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Mising</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Gastic ulcer</p>	

22	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>(L.) wild</b></p> <p>Local name: Bobosa bon</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Mising</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: whole plant</p> <p>Disease for which used: Delivery</p>	
23	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Mimosa pudica</i>L.</b></p> <p>Local name: Nilaji bon</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Mising</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Septic, infection</p>	
24	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Camellia sinensis</i> (L) Kuntze</b></p> <p>Local name: Sah-pat</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Mising</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Infection, Septic</p>	
25	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Pouzolzia hirta</i>Blume ex Hassk.</b></p> <p>Local name: Oeik</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Mising</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Blood pressure</p>	

## Medicinal plants used by Sonowal Kachari tribe

Sl. No	Plant species	Local name	Family	Parts used	Collection	Ailment with name	Forms of Medicine	Dose of preparation	Uses
1.	<i>Clerodendrum glandulosum</i> Lindl.	Nephapu	Lamiaceae	Leaves	wild	High blood pressure	Mixture	Tender Leaves are Steamed cooked with garlic.	Eaten as vegetable
2.	<i>Senna tora</i> (L.) Roxb.	Bilokhoni	Fabaceae	Leaves	Wild	Skin Infection	Paste	Fresh leaves 7-9 are grinded and paste is prepared.	Paste is applied on the skin until recover.
3.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corrêa	Bel	Rutaceae	Fruit	Cultivated	Diarrhea	Juice/ RipenFruit	Ripen Juice are extracted from the fruit.	One fruit juice is taken or ripen fruit is eaten daily until recovered.
4.	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Dalim	Lythraceae	Leaves	Cultivated	Diarrhea	Juice	Leaves are crushed and juice is extracted	3 spoon juicewith little sugar is taken for 4-5 days.
5.	<i>Leucas aspera</i> (Willd.) Link	Durunbon	Lamiaceae	Leaves	Wild	Sinusitis	Juice	The leaves are crushed on the hand and juice is applied.	2-3 drops of juice is applied on the nose with inhalation.
6.	<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> (Lam.) Oken	Doopor tenga.	Crassulaceae	Leaves	Wild/Cultivated	Urine Infection, Kidney stone.	Juice	Juice is extracted from the leaves.	Half glass of juice is taken orally in empty stomach for a week.
7.	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Joba	Malvaceae	Flower	Cultivated	Sinusitis	Juice	Juice is extracted from a flower.	2-3 drops juice is applied on the nose daily.
8.	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Modhuri	Myrtaceae	Young Leaves	Cultivated	Stomach problem	Leaf	Fresh Young Leaves	7-9 young leaf eaten directly
9.	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) G.Don	Nayantora	Apocynaceae	Leaves	Cultivated	Cancer	Fresh Leaves	3-4 Fresh Leaves are taken.	3-4 leaves are eaten daily on treatment

10.	<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle	Nemu	Rutaceae	Fruit/Leaves	Cultivated	Fever Dysentry, Vomiting	Juice/ Liquid	For fever,two spoon fulljuice is taken from the fruit mixed with sugar.For Dysentery 2-3 table spoon juice is mixed with hot water and little salt is added.In case of vomiting leaves are crushed.	For fever,Adult-3 spoon of the prepared juice is taken orally. Children-one spoon. For Dysentery- One glass for adult and half of a glass for children.
11.	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	Pan kochu	Araceae	Tuber	Wild/ Cultivated	Cuts, wounds	Juice	The juice is extracted from the tuber.	4-5 drops according to the cuts surface area are applied for 2-3 days until recovered.
12.	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i> -Thunb.	Mosonduri	Saruraceae	Leaves	Cultivated	Conspitation	Raw Leaves Mixture	Raw Leaves 7-8 raw leaves are taken.	7-8 leaves are eaten in empty stomach daily until get relieved,
13.	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> (Buch.-Ham.) T.Nees & Eberm.	Tejpat	Laraceae	Leaves	Cultivated	Diabetes	Liquid	The fresh leaves are crushed and kept in a glass of water. The mixture is filtered and liquid is prepared.	One glass of liquid is taken daily until cure .
14.	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Omita	Caricaceae	Fruit	Cultivated	Liver Disorder	Ripen fruit	1 or 2 ripen papaya	1 or 2 ripen papaya is eaten daily until recovered.
15.	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i> L.	Kordoi	Oxalidaceae	Fruit	Wild	Jaundice	Juice	Juice is prepared from the ripen fruit.	2-3 ripen fruit is eaten directly or its juice is taken daily for seven days.

16	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> L.	Tulokhi	Lamiaceae	Leaves	Cultivated	Ear ache	Liquid	5-7 leaves are boiled in little amount of water.	2-3 drops of the prepared liquid are applied on the ear hole.
17.	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i> L.	Sewali phool	Oleaceae	Leaves	Cultivated	Maesles	Liquid	The leaves are dried and grinded into powder and mixed with water	One cup of the mixture is given to the patient daily.
18.	<i>Daucus carota</i> L.	Gajor	Apiaceae	Fruit	Cultivated	Blood vomiting	Juice	One table spoon of carrot juice mixed with honey	One table spoon prepared mixture juice is taken to stop blood vomiting.
19.	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> Groff	Atlas	Rutaceae	Fruit	Cultivated	Piles	Fruit	One ripen fruit	One ripen fruit is eaten daily until recovered.
20.	<i>Momordica dioica</i> Roxb. ex Willd.	Bhatkerela	Cucurbitaceae	Root	Cultivated	Urinary trouble	Mixture	Fresh roots and black cardamom mixed with an egg yolk.	The prepared mixture is eaten directly.
21.	<i>Nerium oleander</i> L.	Korobi	Apocynaceae	Roots	Cultivated	Dog bite	Juice	Roots are mixed with jaluk are grinded and the juice is extracted.	Only one dose is administered after dog bite.
22.	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Sajina	Moringaceae	fruit	Cultivated	Cough	Mixture	Fruit	It is mixed in vegetable as food.
23.	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.	Kathal	Moraceae	Leaf	Cultivated	Eye Problem	Juice	Juice is extract from the young leaf.	1-2 drops is applied on the eye.

24.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.	Arjun	Combretaceae	Bark	Wild	Heart problem	Liquid	Bark is mixed in water and kept for one night.	One of glass Prepared liquid is filtered and taken daily for a weak heart
25.	<i>Ananas comosus</i> (L.) Merr.	Anaras	Bromeliaceae	Leaf	Cultivated	Amoebic Dysentery	Juice	The juice is extracted from a leaf.	The Juice is eaten orally for 2-3 days until relieved.
26.	<i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i> L.	Rohdoi	Oxalidaceae	Fruit	Cultivated	Liver Urinary problem.	Juice	Juice is extracted from the fruit.	The juice is taken 2-3 times a day for the duration of 7-10 days.
27.	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.	Dhan	Poaceae	Rice grain	Cultivated	Diarrhea and Dysentery	Liquid	Rice wash water.	One glass of the prepared liquid is taken in empty stomach daily until recovered,
28.	<i>Justicia gendarussa</i> Burm.f.	Teetabahok	Acanthaceae	leaves	Wild	Blood sugar	Juice	Juice is extracted from the leaves	2 spoon juice is taken daily.
29.	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Simolu	Malvaceae	Bark		Vaginal Discharge	Mixture	Tree bark is mixed with milk.	A glass of a prepared mixture is drunk daily until relieved
30.	<i>Dracaena angustifolia</i> (Medik.) Roxb.	Jomalakhuti	Asparagaceae	Leaves		Jaundice	Juice	Leaves are crushed and the juice is extracted.	2-3 table spoon juice is taken in a day for a duration of one week.

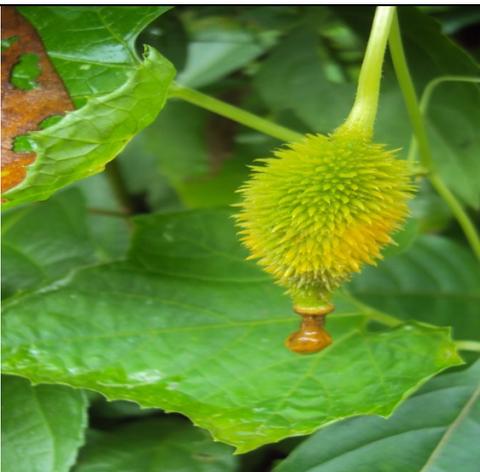
## SONOWAL KACHARI

Sl no	Plant details	Images of plant
1	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Clerodendrum glandulosum Lindl.</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Nephapu</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: High blood pressure</p>	
2	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Senna tora (L) Roxb</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Bilokhoni</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: skin infection</p>	
3	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Aegle marmelos (L) correa</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Bel</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Diarrhoea</p>	
4	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Punica granatum L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Dalim</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Diarrhoea</p>	

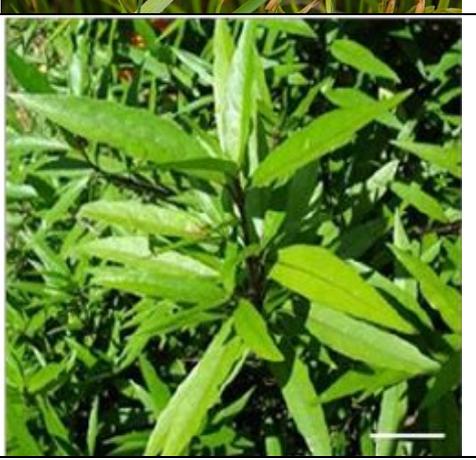
5	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Leucas aspera (Willd.) Link</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Durunbon</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Sinusitis</p>	
6	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Bryophyllum pinnatum (Lam.) Oken</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Doopor tenga</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Urine infection, Kidney stone</p>	
7	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Joba</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Flower</p> <p>Disease for which used: Sinusitis</p>	
8	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Psidium guajava L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Modhuri</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Tender leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Stomach problem</p>	

9	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Catharanthus roseus (L) G.Don</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Nayantora</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Cancer</p>	
10	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Citrus aurantiifolia (Christm.) Swingle</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Nemu</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit/leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Dysentery, vomiting</p>	
11	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Colocasia esculenta (L) Schott</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Pan Kochu</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Tuber</p> <p>Disease for which used: Cuts, wound</p>	
12	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Houttuynia cordata- Thunb</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Mosondari</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Constipation</p>	

13	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Cinnamomum tamala (Buch-Ham) T.Nees &amp; Eberm</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Tejpat</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Diabetes</p>	
14	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Carica papaya L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Omita</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Liver disorder</p>	
15	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Averrhoa carambola L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Kordoi</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Jaundice</p>	
16	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Ocimum tenuiflorum L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Tulokhi</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Ear ache</p>	

17	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Sewali phool</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Measles</p>	
18	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Daucus carota L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Gajor</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Blood vomitting</p>	
19	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Limonia acidissima Groff</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Atlas</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Piles</p>	
20	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Momordica dioica Roxb ex Willd</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Bhatkerala</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Root</p> <p>Disease for which used: Urinary trouble</p>	

21	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Nerium oleander L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Korobi</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Roots</p> <p>Disease for which used: Dog bite</p>	
22	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Moringa oleifera Lam</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Sajina</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Cough</p>	
23	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Kathal</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Eye problem</p>	
24	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Terminalia arjuna (Roxb.ex DC.)Wight &amp; Arn</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Arjun</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Bark</p> <p>Disease for which used: Heart problem</p>	

25	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Ananas comosus (L) Merr</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Anaras</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Amoebic Dysentery</p>	
26	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Averrhoa bilimbi L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Rohdoi</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Liver, urinary problem.</p>	
27	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Oryza sativa L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Dhan</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Rice grain</p> <p>Disease for which used: Diarrhea , Dysentery</p>	
28	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Justica gendarussa Burm.f</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Teetabahok</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Diabetes</p>	

29	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Bombax ceiba L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Simolu</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Bark</p> <p>Disease for which used: Vaginal discharge</p>	
30	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Dracaena angustifolia (Medik.) Roxb</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Jomalakhuti</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Sonowal kachari</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaves</p> <p>Disease for which used: Jaundice</p>	

**MEDICINAL PLANTS AS USED BY TAI-KHAMYANG TRIBE**

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Local Name	Family	Parts Used	Collection	Ailments	Forms of medicine	Dose preparation	Uses
1	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	Dubori Bon	Poaceae	Whole Plant	Wild	Jaundice	Raw	Whole plant as dose	Whole plant applied on head with mustard oil
2	<i>Iresine</i> sp.	Iodine	Amaranthaceae	Leaf	Wild	Cut	Paste	Leaf paste as dose	Make a paste from the leaf and apply on the affected area.
3	<i>Plantago major</i> L.	Hinga Bon	Plantaginaceae	Whole Plant	Wild	Besu	Paste	Leaf paste as dose	Paste of the whole plant use on the affected area.
4	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) R. Br.	Sotiona	Apocynaceae	Bark	Wild	Jaundice	Juice	Dose is prepared by boiling the 50 gm bark with little amount of misiri until cooked.	½ tablespoon per day for 3 days.
5	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i> Thunb.	Mosundori	Soururaceae	Leaf	Wild/ cultivated	Stomach Clear	Juice	Leaf juice as dose	Juice of the leaf with small amount of salt.
6	<i>Clerodendrum glandulosum</i> Lindl.	Nefafu	Lamiaceae	Leaf	Wild	Blood Pressure	Boil	Boil leaf directly used as dose	Boil leaf with meal.
7	Unknown	Kashi Bon		Whole Plant	Wild	Sahoni or T.B. and Cancer	Juice	Dose is prepared by making juice of Kashibon, Rom, Pan Pipoli and Letaguti	One table spoon 3 times per day for 3 month.
8	Unknown	Rom		Leaf	Wild				
9	<i>Piper longum</i> L.	Pan Pipoli	Piperaceae	Abnormal Fruit	Wild/ cultivated				
10	<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i> (L.) Roxb.	Letaguti	Fabaceae	Fruit	Wild				
11	<i>Tagetes erecta</i> L.	Narji	Asteraceae	Leaf	Cultivated	Jaundice	Juice	Dose is prepared by making juice	One glass per day for 3 days to 1

								from the 3 leaf twig and misiri.	week.
12	<i>Sapindus mukorossi</i> Gaertn.	Monisaal	Sapindaceae	Fruit	Wild	Tonsil	Juice	Dose is prepared by making juice from the monisaal fruit and honey	One tablespoon per day until relief.
13	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.	Arjun	Combretaceae	Fruit	Wild/ cultivated	Back Pain	Raw	Raw fruit as dose	Tiring the fruit with the help of thread on pain area or back.
14	<i>Alpinia nigra</i> (Gaertn.) Burtt	Tora	Zingiberaceae	Shoot	Wild	Small Pox preventive	Curry	Dose is prepared by making curry of the shoot with fish.	Should be consumed 2-3 days before monsoon. Dose is used as small pox antibiotic.
15	<i>Lasia spinosa</i> (L.) Thwaites	Sengmora	Araceae	Root	Wild	Pain	Slice	Dose is prepared by making pieces of roots.	Should wear it on neck with the help of thread.

## TAI KHAMAYANG

Sl no	Plant details	Images of plant
1	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Cynodon dactylon (L) Pers</i></p> <p>Local name: Dubori bon</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai Khamayang</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: whole plant</p> <p>Disease for which used: Jaundice</p>	
2	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Iresine</i></p> <p>Local name: IOdine</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai- Khamayang</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Cuts</p>	
3	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Plantago major L.</i></p> <p>Localname: Hinga Bon</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai- Khamayang</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: whole plant</p> <p>Disease for which used: Besu</p>	

4	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Alstonia scholaris (L) R.Br.</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Sotiona</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai- Khamayang</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Bark</p> <p>Disease for which used: Jaundice</p>	
5	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Houttuynia cordata Thunb</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Mosundori</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai- Khamayang</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Stomach ailment</p>	
6	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Clerodendrum glandulosum Lindl.</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Nefafu</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai- Khamayang</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Blood pressure</p>	

7	<p>Name of the plant:</p> <p>Local name: Kashi Bon</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai- Khamayang</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: whole plant</p> <p>Disease for which used: TB, Cancer</p>	
8	<p>Name of the plant:</p> <p>Local name: Rom</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai- Khamayang</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: TB, Cancer</p>	
9	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Piper longum L</i></p> <p>Local name: Pan Pipoli</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai- Khamayang</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: TB ad Cancer</p>	
10	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Caesalpinia bonduc (L) Roxb</i></p> <p>Local name: Letaguti</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai- Khamayang</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: TB ad Cancer</p>	

11	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Tagetes erecta L</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Narji</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai- Khamayang</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Jaundice</p>	
12	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Sapindus mukorossi Gaertn</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Monisaal</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai- Khamayang</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Tonsil</p>	
13	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Terminalia arjuna (Roxb. Ex DC) Wight &amp; Arn.</i></b></p> <p>Localname: Arjun</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai- Khamayang</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Back pain</p>	

14	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Alpinia nigra (Gaertn.) Burtt</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Tora</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai- Khamayang</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Shoot</p> <p>Disease for which used: Preventive against small pox</p>	
15	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Lasia spinosa (L) Thwaites</i></b></p> <p>Local name: Sengmora</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai- Khamayang</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Root</p> <p>Disease for which used: Pain</p>	

## MEDICINAL PLANTS AS USED BY TAI-TURUNG

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Local name	Family	Parts used	Collection	Ailments	Forms of medicine	Dose preparation	Uses
1	<i>Camellia assamica</i> Kuntz.	Saa	Theaceae	Twig	Cultivated	Refreshment	Liquid	Preserving of crush leaf in bamboo mug for one year and its make with boil water.	Used as tea for refreshment
2	<i>Colocasiaesculenta</i> (L.) Schott	Kola kosu	Araceae	Leaf	Wild	Post Delivery	Salad	Make chutney of kosu with outenga and dry fish	Should be consumed by the women with sunga rice.
3	<i>Dilleniaindica</i> L.	Outenga	Dilleniaceae	Fruit	Wild				
4	<i>Azadirachtaindica</i> A.Juss.	Bornim	Meliaceae	Leaf	Wild/cultivated	Post Delivery	Juice	Boil bornim leaf with jhaluksirotatita and make juice	½ cup only per day
5	<i>Andrographispaniculata</i> (Burm.f.) Nees	Sirota	Acanthaceae	Leaf	Wild				
6	<i>Clerodendrumgladulosum</i> Lindl.	Kham- au-laap(Nefafu )	Lamiaceae	Leaf	Wild	Blood pressure	Boil	Boil leaf as dose	Boil leaf with meal.
7	<i>Polygonumhydropiper</i> L.	Bankhoban (pothoruabihlongoni)	Polygonaceae	Root	Wild	Cholera / diahhoriah	Juice	Make juice from bankhoban and mosundori leaf.	½ cup in a day, for 3 days.
8	<i>Ajugabracteosa</i> Wall. exBenth.	Lupuchih (Neelokantha)	Lamiaceae	leaf	Wild	Snake bite	Juice	Prepare dose by crushing the leaf and juice is taken out	Juices of the leaf applied on the bite area and have to chew the leaf simultaneously.
						Fever			The juice of neelakantha leaf also used as medicine for malaria disease. ½ cup in a day for 2-3 days.
9	<i>Hottuyniacordata</i> thumb	Chingkehlaap (mosundori)	Soururaceae	Leaf	Wild	Loose motion / vomiting	Raw and Juice	Fresh raw leaf and juice directly used	-For the loose motion chew a leaf.

								as dose	-For the vomit juice of the leaf, ½ cup.
10	<i>Xanthozylumnitidum</i>	Ching bong (Tezmuri)	Rutaceae	Stem and root	Wild	Pain/antibiotic/stone	Raw and Juice	Prepare dose by crushing the leaf and root and juice is taken out	-Twig as vegetable as antibiotic, -make juice from the stem and take it in the morning at empty stomach for stomach pain relief. -Root juice is used for stone disease, ½ cup a day.
11	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> (L.)L.	Khangsi (gundhua bon)	Asteraceae	Leaf	Wild	Cut	Paste	Prepare dose by crushing the leaf and made paste	Apply directly on the wound.
12	<i>Cyclosorus sextenus</i> (Blume) H. Itô	Loopzing (bihlongoni)	Thelypteridaceae	leaf	Wild	Pain	Raw	Raw leaf used as dose	-Leaf used to spiritual work. -Smash on the allergy area or on allergic skin.
13	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (L.) Kurz	Kling-ningang ( Bhatghila)	Bignoniaceae	Fruit bark	Wild	Urine problem	Juice	Prepare dose by making juice from the fruit or bark.	Juice of the fruit/bark or directly can Chew.
14	<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	Toruwakodom	Leguminosae	Root	Wild	Stomach pain	Juice	Prepare dose by making juice from the roots	Should be drink when pains in abdomen feel.
15	<i>Fargesia robusta</i>	Woochihlaap (Haze bamboo)	Poaceae	Leaf	Wild/Cultivated	Ave bone fracture	Paste	Make paste from the leaf	Apply on the fracture area for more than 24 hour.

## TAI TURUNG

Sl no	Plant details	Images of plant
1	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Camellia assamica Kuntz</i></b></p> <p>Local name:saa</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Tai - Turung</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Twig</p> <p>Disease for which used: Refreshment during fever, body pain</p>	
2	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Colocasia esculenta (L) Schott</i></b></p> <p>Local name:Kola kosu</p> <p>Name of the tribe used:Tai- Turung</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Post delivery</p>	
3	<p>Name of the plant: <b><i>Dillenia indica L</i></b></p> <p>Localname:Outenga</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai- turung</p> <p>Parts of the plant used:Fruit</p> <p>Disease for which used: Post delivery</p>	

4	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss</p> <p>Local name: Bor neem</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai Turung</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Post Delivery</p>	
5	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm .f.) Nees</p> <p>Local name: Sirota</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai Turung</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Post Delivery</p>	
6	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Clerodendrum glandulosum</i> Lindl</p> <p>Local name: Kham-aulaap (Nefafu)</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai Turung</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Blood pressure</p>	

7	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Polygonum hydropiper L</i></p> <p>Local name: Bankhoban (Pothorua bihlongoni)</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai Turung</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Root</p> <p>Disease for which used: Cholera and Dysentary</p>	
8	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Ajuga bracteosa Wall.ex Benth</i></p> <p>Local name: Lupuchih (Neelokantha)</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai Turung</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Snake bite</p>	
9	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Hottuynia cordata thumb</i></p> <p>Local name: Chingkehlaap (mosundori)</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai Turung</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Loose motion/ vomiting</p>	

10	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Xanthozylum nitidum</i></p> <p>Local name: Ching bong (Tezmuri)</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai Turung</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Stem and root</p> <p>Disease for which used: Pain and Gall bladder</p>	
11	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Ageratum conyzoides (L)</i></p> <p>Local name: Khang si (gundhua bon)</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai Turung</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Cut and wound</p>	
12	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Cyclosorus extensus (Blume) H</i></p> <p>Local name: Loopzing (Bihlongoni)</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai Turung</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Pain</p>	

<p>13</p>	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Oxoxylum indicum</i> (L) Kurz</p> <p>Local name: Kling- ningang (Bhat ghila)</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai Turung</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Fruit bark</p> <p>Disease for which used: Urine problem</p>	
<p>14</p>	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Cassia tora</i> L</p> <p>Local name: Toruwa Kodam</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai Turung</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Root</p> <p>Disease for which used: Stomach pain</p>	
<p>15</p>	<p>Name of the plant: <i>Fargeswia robusta</i></p> <p>Local name: Wochih laap (Haze bamboo)</p> <p>Name of the tribe used: Tai Turung</p> <p>Parts of the plant used: Leaf</p> <p>Disease for which used: Ave bone fracture</p>	

## **CONCLUSION**

The present study on' **Documentation of Medicinal Plants of various tribes of Assam**' tried to document different medicinal plants used by the tribes of Assam –viz Deori,Hajong, Hmar Karbi, Mech Kachari, Mising, Sonowal Kachari,Tai Khamayang,Tai Turung.. The study was conducted in 22 nos of villages in 6 districts of Assam- Dibrugarh, Dhemaji, Dima Hasao, East Karbi Anglong, Jorhat, Sivsagar. Around 100 plant species were documented in this study. These documented medicinal plants helps in curing around 50 diseases as found among the studied tribe.

It is found that the study area is very rich in different types of medicinal plants. It is seen that the people in the study area have ample knowledge about medicinal plants and its effectiveness in curing various diseases. It is observed that these commonly available medicinal plants plays a major role in providing primary Health care to these tribal groups. They seem to depend upon the medicinal plants for curing various types of diseases like cough, cold, stomach problems, jaundice, menstrual problems etc. The healers of the study area treat many diseases by making medicines prepared from the locally available medicinal plant.

It is seen that the transfer of knowledge about these medicinal plants to the younger generation is now a days very limited as the younger generation doesnot show keen interest in acquiring such knowledge. There is an urgent need to preserve the indigeneous knowledge system of medicine and medicinal plants. Thus it is the need of the hour to document these medicinal plants before it getlost.It is the only way to preserve the fundamental knowledge of the medicinal plants. The documentation of the medicinal plants and its associated medicinal preparation can be used for future use.

Traditional knowledge of Medicine of tribes should be well documented due to its heritage from past generation.This knowledge has always been maintained orally in the past. There is a global demand for natural products including medicinal plants in the form of preventive and therapeutic agent in today's world.

While the demand for medicinal plants is growing, some of these medicinal plants are under threat in their natural habitat. People collect it from nearby forest or open field. The rising demand for medicinal plants and its unscientific plucking is leading to extinction of many

species. It is therefore, urgent need to encourage domestication and cultivation of medicinal plants as well conservation for sustainable use of these medicinal plants.

If the proper tapping of medicinal plants is not initiated, it is feared that there will be great loss of knowledge of the tribal medicine, as tribal people are getting more exposed to urbanisation.

The following are some of the recommendation based on the study:

- The people should be encouraged for the management of these Medicinal Plants for future use. The medicinal plants should be identified and the tribal people should be encouraged for conservation and protection of these medicinal plants
- The tribal people may cultivate these medicinal plants in kitchen garden and open unused agricultural fields for commercial or household use.
- The knowledge of Indigenous medicinal practise may be protected and transfer to young generation.
- The study shows that medicinal plants are used for many diseases. These traditional remedies need to be scientifically analysed and can be used as alternatives for modern medicine.
- The knowledge of traditional med practioners must be encouraged and proper training should be initiated to them.
- All the tribal medicineman should form an Association and establish coordination among them. This will help them in sharing their knowledge and enriching themselves.
- There is an urgent need for cultivating medicinal plants. A community based forest area specifically for cultivating medicinal plants can be established.
- The tribal people need to be encouraged for cultivating medicinal plants in their village. The people should be made aware through education or training about the sustainable utilization of medicinal plants. This will save many medicinal plants from unscientific plucking and protect them from disappearance.