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# Ethnobotanical and Ethnomedicinal Uses of Floristic Diversity in Murari Devi and Surrounding Areas of Mandi District in Himachal Pradesh, India 

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#### Abstract

Traditional uses of floristic diversity are the most important component of indigenous knowledge system, which is widely prcatised by human populations all across the world. Keeping this in mind, the present study has been conducted during 2010-2012, to study the ethnobotanical and ethnomedicinal uses of floristic diversity in Murari Devi and surrounding areas of Mandi Disrtict in Himachal Pradesh, India. Total 384 species ( 71 trees, 97 shrubs, 209 herbs and 07 ferns) belonging to 106 families and 285 genera were recorded and used by the inhabitants of the area. Different parts of these species, such as whole plants, leaves, flowers, fruits, roots, seeds, stems, barks, etc. were used by the inhabitants for curing various ailments. Various anthropogenic activities, over exploitation and habitat degradation have led rapid population depletion of these species. Therefore, study on habitat ecology, development of conventional and in-vitro propagation protocols, development of agro techniques/plantation techniques and introduction in the akin habitats, education and awareness programs for the inhabitants are suggested. So that adequate planning for the conservation of these species could be done.


Key words: Ethnobotanical and ethnomedicinal uses, floristic diversity, over exploitation, himachal pradesh, Indian Himalayan region

## INTRODUCTION

In rural areas human beings are totally depends on biodiversity for medicine, food, fuel, fodder, timber, making agricultural tools and various other purposes (Samant el al., 1998). Indeed, biodiversity and humans have had a close mutual supportive relationship from the ancient times. The biodiversity upon which this large population depends have the critical character of being renewable, at least when they are managed well but biological resources that are abused can also become extinct (Heywood, 1995). The relationship among native communities and plant wealth is strongly revealed by well developed traditional health care practices and a variety of plant uses in various ceremonies, routine household uses and trading for economic gain (Singh, 1999). A large proportion of the world's population depends on traditional medicines to meet its needs. According to estimates, the proportion of the world's population using
traditional medicines ranges between 70 and $80 \%$ (Maikhuri et al., 1998). In Asia, India and China are two of the largest countries, which have the richest array of registered and relatively well-known medicinal plants (Raven, 1998). In India about 2500 species of ethnobotanical importance are known (Jain, 1991). In the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR), 1748 medicinal plants (Samant el al., 1998), 675 wild edibles (Samant and Dhar, 1997), 279 fodder (Samant, 1998), 118 essential oil yielding medicinal and aromatic plants (Samant and Palni, 2000) and 155 sacred plants (Samant and Pant, 2003) are known. In the Himalaya, $76 \%$ of total natural resource needs are derived from forests and agroforestry systems, mainly because they are free, easy to access and simple to use (Chettri and Sharma, 2006). The growing commercial trade of natural products, in particular plant medicines and crafts, has resulted in the harvest of increasing volumes from wild plant populations and has therefore generated concern about overexploitation (Tiwari, 2000).

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Furthermore, activities related to wild plants contribute to household incomes by providing employment opportunities and cash income from the sale of some of the products (Walter, 2001).

Like other states of the IHR, Himachal Pradesh blessed with rich biodiversity which is very difficult to find elsewhere in such a scale. The state has a large number of floral species to suit the local needs and habitat conditions. This wealth of valuable raw materials has been exploited by the local people in a variety of ways. Various studies has been carried out on ethnobotanical and ethnomedicinal uses of floristic diversity in Himachal Pradesh (Shabnam, 1964; Uniyal and Chauhan, 1971; Koelz, 1979; Jain, 1991; Chauhan, 1999; Singh, 1999; Badola, 2001; Sood and Thakur, 2004; Badola and Aitken, 2003; Kala, 2005; Uniyal et al., 2006; Samant et al., 2007a, b; Sharma et al., 2010; Rana and Sawant, 2011; Thaplyal et al., 2012). Inspite of the efforts of the above workers many biodiversity rich areas are still unexplored or underexplored for the economically important floristic diversity. Therefore, comprehensive studies on ethnobotanical and ethnomedicinal uses of floristic diversity are essentially required so that pressure on the economically important biological resources could be identified and an adequate management plan for their conservation could be prepared. The present study has been made to assess the ethnobotanical and ethnomedicinal uses of floristic diversity and suggest strategies for the conservation, management and sustainable use of these important resources.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area: The present study has been carried out in Murari Devi and surrounding areas, situated at a distance of 40 km in the south-west direction of Mandi district in Himachal Pradesh. This covers the 'Sikandra Dhar' ranges of submontane Himalayas between $31^{\circ} 37^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ latitudes and $76^{\circ} 49^{\prime} 50^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}$ longitudes. Murari Devi temple is a beautiful place in the west of Sundernagar on the top of a sacred hill named Murari Dhar. The study areas were fall in Suket, Bhambla and Nagrota Forest Divisions of Mandi District in Himachal Pradesh with an altitudinal range varies from $700-2000 \mathrm{~m}$ amsl. Geographically, the area constitutes a part of Mandi (an area formed by the merger of the erstwhile princely states of Mandi and Suket on the formation of Himachal Pradesh on 15 April, 1948). It is bounded by Sundernagar on south, Jogindernagar on north, Chachyot on east and Sarkaghat areas on west. The area is hilly and weather is subtropical monsoon (Puri, 1960).

Surveys, sampling, data collection and analysis: The inhabitants of 23 representative villages (Ukhla, Smaila,

Plassi, Kot, Baldwara, Bhambla, Sikandra, Bachawan, Kasmela, Math, Bhated, Balra, Alsogi, Chowk, Ambla galu, Kalkhar, Katoh, Badoun, Nadgi, Dabhoi, Trifalghat, Ropadi and Leda) located at different altitudes in the study area were selected to generate information on ethnobotanical and ethnomedicinal uses of economically important plants by the inhabitants of the area. For this local Vaidhyas and knowledgeable persons from each village were interviewed. The interviews were mostly individual, except in some cases, where several people participated at the same time. The language used with the informants was the local dialect of the study area viz., Mandyali and Hindi. The age of respondents ranged from 22 to 65 years. Those older than 50 years had a rich knowledge base. Among the village experts, one person was hired to survey and collect the useful plant species from the natural habitats. Information on botanical binomial, local name, plant part $\sec ^{-1}$ used and the ailment for which it is used, altitudinal range, habit, habitat $\mathrm{sec}^{-1}$ and use values was gathered. Fresh samples of the useful species were collected and identified with the help of local and regional floras (Chowdhery and Wadhwa, 1984; Dhaliwal and Sharma, 1999; Singh and Rawat, 2000; Khullar, 1994, 2000). Information on mode of utilization of medicinal plants was collected. The indigenous uses are based on the surveys, however in the case of medicinal plants information on indigenous uses has also been updated with the help of existing secondary information (Jain, 1991; Samant and Palni, 2000; Samant et al., 2001, 2007b). Some species are not used by the inhabitants but their uses are known from other parts of the State and IHR have also been included. The wild edibles are either eaten fresh, boiled, cooked or in the form of dried or liquid products (Samant and Dhar, 1997). Fodder is either fed fresh or stored after drying to use during the lean period.

## RESULTS

Diversity: A total of 384 species of vascular plants i.e., Angiosperms ( 100 families, 278 genera and 374 species), Gymnosperms ( 1 family, 2 genera and 3 species) and Pteridophytes ( 5 families, 5 genera and 7 species) were recorded. Of the total species, 71 species were trees, 97 shrubs, 209 herbs and 7 pteridophytes (Table 1).

| Table 1:Taxonomic description of economically important plants in <br> Murari Devi and surrounding areas in Mandi District of Himachal <br> Pradesh, India |
| :--- |
| Taxonomic group | Families | Genera | Species | Herbs | Shrubs | Trees |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Angiosperms | 100 | 278 | 374 | 209 | 97 | 68 |
| Gymnosperms | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Pteridophytes | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | - | - |
| Total | 106 | 285 | 384 | 216 | 97 | 71 |

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Among families, Asteraceae (31 sp.); Fabaceae ( 25 sp .); Poaceae and Lamiaceae (17 sp., each); Rosaceae (12 sp.); Apiaceae (11 sp.); Anacardiaceae, Acanthaceae and Euphorbiaceae (10 sp., each); Caesalpiniaceae, Moraceae and Solanaceae (9 sp., each); Rubiaceae ( 8 sp .); Polygonaceae and Ranunculaceae (7 sp., each); Rutaceae and Urticaceae (6 sp., each); Boraginaceae, Rhamnaceae and Cyperaceae ( 5 sp., each); Araceae, Amaranthaceae, Commelinaceae, Convolvulaceae, Verbenaceae, Vitaceae and Zingiberaceae ( 04 sp., each) were the dominant. 33 families were monotypic. Among genera, Ficus (8 spp.); Artemisia, Bauhinia, Cassia, Euphorbia and Rubus (4 sp., each); Albizia, Asparagus, Desmodium, Indigofera, Jasminum Justicia, Oxalis and Zizyphus (3 sp., each) were species dominant (Appendix).

Distribution: Maximum number of species (i.e., 318 spp .) was recorded in the altitudinal zone, $700-1300 \mathrm{~m}$ followed by 310 species in the altitudinal zone, $1301-1800 \mathrm{~m}$ and 252 species in the altitudinal zone, $>1800 \mathrm{~m}$ (Fig. 1). The diversity decreased with the increasing altitude. The representative species of altitudinal zone, $700-1300 \mathrm{~m}$ were Bauhinia vahlii, Acorus calamus, Flacourtia indica, Bergenia ligulata, Quercus glauca, Acacia catechu, Morus alba, Dodonaea viscosa butea monosperma, Terminalia bellirica, Tinospora cordifolia, Kalanchoe spathulata, Murraya koenigii, Bombax ceiba, Pistacia integerrima, Emblica officinalis, Urtica dioica, Zanthoxylum armatum, etc.; altitudinal zone, 1301-1800 m were Plantago lanceolata, Debregeasia longifolia, Lyonia ovalifolia, Herminium lanceum, Agrimonia pilosa, Salix denticulata, Ulmus villosa, Valeriana jatamansi, Arundinaria falcata, Daphne papyracea, Girardinia diversifolia, etc.; the altitudinal zone $>1800 \mathrm{~m}$ were Litsea glutinosa, Rhododendron arboretum, Polygonatum verticillatum, Thalictrum cultratum, etc.


Fig. 1: Altitudinal distribution of species in Murari Devi and surrounding areas of Mandi District in Himachal Pradesh, India

Amongst the total species, Achyranthes aspera, Cyathula capitata, C. tomentosa, Berberis lycium, Cannabis sativa, Cuscuta reflexa, Dioscorea bulbifera, Juglans regia, Colebrookia oppositifolia, Roylea cinerea, Apluda mutica, Rumex hastatus, Pyrus pashia, Rubia cordifolia, Hedychium spicatum, Ainsliaea aptera and Saccharum spontaneum showed wide range of distribution.

Utilization pattern: Amongst 384 species, 314 were used as medicine, 105 wild edible/food, 97 fodder, 51 fuel, 21 religious, 05 each dye and fibre, 7 for making timber and agricultural tools and 17 for various miscellaneous purposes (Fig. 2). Among the parts of plants used, leaves of maximum species ( 166 sp .), followed by whole plant ( 114 sp .), roots ( 85 sp .) and fruits ( 82 sp .) (Fig. 3). Among all the species, 67 species have multipurpose utility. For example, Pinus wallichiana for medicine, timber, fuel and agricultural tools; Cannabis sativa for medicine, edible and fiber; Berberis aristata for medicinal, edible, fuel and religious; Quercus glauca used as fuel, fodder and making agricultural tools; Juglans regia used as medicinal, fuel, edible and also used in house building; Pistacia integerrima used for medicine, edible, fodder; timber and dye; Bauhinia vahlii as medicine, edible, fodder, fuel and religious purposes; Quercus leucotrichophora used for fuel, fodder and timber; Cyanodon dactylon used for medicine, religious and ornamental purposes in lawns; Grewia oppositifolia as medicinal, fodder, fuel and fibre and Pyrus pashia as edible, fuel and fodder (Appendix).

Indigenous Uses: Traditional/Indigenous practices of the plant resources for medicine, wild edible, fodder, fuel,


Fig. 2: Diversity and utilization pattern of economically important species in Murari Devi and surrounding areas in Mandi District of Himachal Pradesh, India, T: Total, M: Medicinal, Fd: Fodder, Fl: Fuel, Ed: Edible, Re: Religious, Fb: Fibre, Ti: Timber, AT: Agricultural Tools, D: Dye and Misc: Miscellaneous

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Fig. 3: Statistics of plant parts used, AP: Aerial part, Bb: Bulb, Bk: Bark, Fl: Flower, Fr: Fruit, Inf: Inflorescence, Lf: Leaf, Rh: Rhizome, Rt: Root, Sd: Seed, St: Stem, Tu: Tuber, WP: Whole plant, Wd: Wood, Res: Resin, Frd: Frond and La: Latex
timber, agricultural tools, religious and various other purposes are very popular among the inhabitants of the study area. For example, seeds/nuts of Juglans regia, fruits of Syzygium cumini, Myrica esculenta, Emblica officinalis, Rubus ellipticus, Fragaria nubicola, Berberis lycium, Murraya koenigii, Carissa opaca, Psidium guajava, Mangifera indica and flowers of Bauhinia variegate and Rhododendron arboreum are consumed/eaten by the inhabitants. Phoenix sylvestris and Dendrocalamus strictus were used for preparation of different value added items locally called Dal (for carrying of fodder, litter, etc.), Tokari (for putting different goods), Mats (for matting over the roofs), Brooms (for cleaning the houses), etc. In certain villages the mats prepared from the leaves of Hedychium spicatum (vern. Ban haldi) were used mainly. Also the thread prepared from Cannabis sativa was used to prepare Jirla which is tied in the back while carrying the headloads by the women folk. Inhabitants place Prinsepia utilis on the doors of their houses, to protect them from illness and bad souls/devils. The twigs and leaves of Asparagus racemosus, Berberis aristata, B. asiatica, Ficus bengalensis, F. religiosa, Prunus cerasoides and Mangifera indica were used on various religious ocassions. Amongst the medicinal plants, rhizome of Acorus calamus are used in abdominal pain, bodyache, asthma, skin diseases, cold and cough; rhizome of Hedychium spicatum in asthma, blood purification, bronchitis, nausea; fruits and seeds of Zanthoxylum armatum in cough, cholera, fever, eczema, itching, leucoderma, piles, rheumatism, onic, tooth complaints; leaves and flower petals of Rhododendron arboreum in headache, fever, dysentery, wounds and nose bleeding.

## DISCUSSION

The people living in the Himalaya have developed an age old tradition of slelectively using a wide variety of forest resources for fodder, fuel and timber based on thei quality and availability. They depend on the forests for their socio-economic structure. Due to habitat degradation and over exploitation, population of these economically important species is decreasing rapidly. Many of the preferred and higher quality species are under pressure, leading to changes in species composition and forest succession patterns (Chettri et al., 2002). In addition, ever increasing human and livestock populations are exerting additional pressure on forest resources and livelihoods as a result of resource shortages (Chettri and Sharma, 2006). The presence of 384 species indicates richness and high socio-economic value of these areas. Use of these species as medicinal ( 314 sp .), wild edible/food ( 105 sp .), fuel ( 51 sp .), fodder ( 97 sp .), timber ( 07 sp .), religious ( 221 sp .), fibre ( 5 sp .), making agricultural tools ( 07 sp .) and various other purposes ( 17 sp .) show that these species has high impotance are very important for the sustenance of the inhabitants. The parts of plants mostly used for medicinal purposes are leaves ( 166 sp .) and whole plant ( 114 sp ). The diversity of these species decreased with the increasing altitude. The species Acorus calamus, Acacia catechu, Bergenia ligulata, Centella asiatica, Dioscorea deltoidea, Hedychium spicatum, Pistacia integerrima, Terminalia bellirica, T. chebula, Valeriana jatamansi, Viola canescens and Zanthoxylum armatum were over exploited by the inhabitants from the natural habitats. If over exploitation

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of these species continues, they will be wiped out from area in future. Promotion for cultivation of these species in the villages may reduce the human pressure on the wild habitats. Therefore, conservation measures have to be taken to maintain the current status of these species. Awareness among the villagers and mass multiplication through conventional and in-vitro propagation protocols, development of agro techniques/plantation techniques and introduction in the akin habitats, education and awareness programs for the inhabitants are recommended for the species facing high anthropogenic pressures and their establishment and maintenance in the in situ and ex situ conditions may help in the conservation and management of these species. The information generated in the present communication could be useful for the industry, pharmacologists, physicians, phytochemists, botanists and alike interested in the development of
alternative therapies. As, it represents for the first time an immensely valuable database that provides a baseline information and contribute in filling the knowledge gaps for the compilation of a local biodiversity registers of the study area, a key instrument for achieving the regional and global biodiversity conservation and sustainable development goals.

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## APPENDIX

Appendix: Diversity, vernacular name/local name, distribution, life form, part/s used and Indigenous uses of economically important species in Murari Devi and surrounding areas of Mandi district in Himachal Pradesh, India

| Taxa | Vernacular name/ local name | AR (m) | LF | Part/s used | Indigenous uses |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Angiosperms |  |  |  |  |  |
| Acanthaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adhatoda vasica Nees. | Basuti | 700-1700 | Sh | Rt, Fl, Fr, <br> Lf, Wd | Medicinal (Fever, anthelmintic, antiseptic, antispasmodic, asthma, bronchitis, cold, congestion, cough, eczema, malaria, pulmonary problems, rheumatism, swelling) |
| Barleria cristata L. | Morani | 700-1900 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Anaemia, body pain, headache, swellings, toothache); Edible |
| Dicliptera roxburghiana Nees | Saundi | 700-1900 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Leucorrhoea, tonic) |
| Justicia adhatoda L. | Adasthodalam | 700-1300 | Sh | $\mathrm{Rt}, \mathrm{Fr}$ | Medicinal (Anthelmintic, asthma, antipyretic, sedative, malaria, antiseptic, antispasmodic, constipation) |
| J. japonica Don | - | 800-2000 | H | Rt, Fr | Medicinal (Asthma, boils, child birth, dislocation of joints); Edible; Fodder |
| J. simplex D.Don. | Juffa | 700-1200 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Cough, cold, chest pain, pimples, blisters, itching, asthma, fever, flatulence, rheumatism); Fodder |
| Lepidagathis cuspidata Nees | Bralu | 700-1000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Boils, scabies, ulcers, sores) |
| L. incurva Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don. | - | 700-1100 | H | Lf | Medicinal (Ear complaints) |
| Peristrophe bicalyculata Nees | - | 700-1800 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Eye disorder, fracture, sprain) |
| Rungia pectinata (L.) Nees | - | 700-1300 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Small pox, urine comp); Edible |
| Achyranthaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Achyranthes aspera L . | Puthkanda | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Asthma, boils, bronchitis, cold, cough, dysentery, germicide, headache, laxative leucoderma, piles, pneumonia, rheumatism, scabies, skin diseases, sore, stomachache, tonic, toothache, whooping cough, wounds, veterinary diseases); Edible |
| A. bidentata Bl . | Puthkanda | 700-1800 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Blisters in mouth, cholera, scorpion sting, swelling, whooping cough) |
| Agavaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agave americana L . | Ramban | 700-1600 | Sh | Lf, Wp | Medicinal (Boils, burns, constipation, cuts, dropsy, dysentery, fever, goiter, skin diseases, syphilis, veterinary diseases) |
| Yucca superba Roxb. | - | 1200-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Inflammation, arthritis, blood pressure, gout, diabetes, genitourinary disorders, indigestion, constipation, diuretic, skin cleansing) |
| Alliaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Allium cepa L . | Payaz | 700-2000 | H | Bb | Medicinal (Anthelmintic, asthma, nose bleeding, blisters, boils, bronchitis, ear complaint, expectorant, eyecomplaint, giddiness, insect bites, itching, piles, ring-worm, sedative, skin diseases, vomiting, wounds); Edible |

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| Appendix: Continue |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Taxa | Vernacular name/ <br> local name | AR (m) | LF | $\mathrm{Part/s}$ used |$\quad$| Indigenous uses |
| :--- |

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| Taxa | Vernacular name/ local name | AR (m) | LF | Part/s used | Indigenous uses |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asclepiadaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Appendix: Countinue |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asclepias curassavica L . | - | 700-1500 | Sh | Lf, Rt | Medicinal (Emetic, laxative, abortifacient, expectorant, pneumonia, pleurisy, lung problems, ringworm, stop bleeding, fever, intestinal, troubles, diaphoretic, anthelmintic, purgative, stomach tumours, piles, gonorrhoea, warts); Fodder |
| Cryptolepis buchananiï Roem. and Schultes | Taern | 1100-1900 | Sh | Wp | Medicinal (Rickets, abdominal pain, anasarca, bodyache, cholera, dropsy, dysentery, cuts, stomachache, venereal diseases); Fibre |
| Morsdenia roylei Wt. | - | 700-1500 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Cold, eye complaints, gonorrhea) |
| Asparagaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asparagus adscendens Roxb. | Sansarpali | 700-1400 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Nausea, vomiting, headache, aphrodisiac, appetizer, astringent, leucormoea) |
| A. filicinus Buch.-Ham. | Shatavari | 1300-2000 | Sh | Tu, Ap | Medicinal (Urinary problems); Religious |
| A. racemosus Willd. | Sansarpali | 700-2000 | Sh | Tu | Medicinal (Anthelmintic, aphrodisiac, rheumatism, bleeding from nose, cough, dysentery, febrifuge, gastric complaints, gonorrhea, headache, menstrual complaints, snake bite, stomachache, tonic, urine complaints); Edible |
| Asteraceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Achillea millefolum L . | Gandan | 1200-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Cold, diphtheria, epilepsy, fever, gastric complaints, hysteria, piles, stimulant, tonic, toothache, ulcer) |
| Ainslicea aptera DC. | Sath jalari | 800-2000 | H | Rt | Medicinal (Stomachache) |
| Ageratum conyzoides L. | Okalbuti | 700-1700 | H | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Lf}, \mathrm{Rt}, \mathrm{Sd}, \\ & \mathrm{Fr}, \mathrm{Fl} \end{aligned}$ | Medicinal(Antiseptic, boils, burns, cancer, cuts, diarrohea, headache, leprosy, muscularpain, piles, ringworm, scabies, snake bite, sores, swellings, tumor, uterine disorders) |
| A. houstonianum Mill. | Okalbuti | 700-1300 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Diarrohea, tonic, skin diseases) |
| Artemisia japonica Pamp. | Chamber | 1200-1700 | H | Lf | Medicinal (Decoction, throat infections, vaginitis, skin diseases) |
| A. nilagirica (Cl.) Pamp. insect | - | 1400-1900 | Sh | Wp | Medicinal (Antiallergic, headache, menstrual problem, |
|  |  |  |  |  | repellent); Religious |
| A. parviflora Roxb. | Jhau | 1400-2000 | H | Lf, Rt, Sd | Medicinal (Carminative, wormifuge, throat problems); Fodder |
| A. scoparia Waldst. and Kit. | Jandrodhi | 700-1500 | H | Lf | Medicinal (Bums, cold, headache, earache, constipation) |
| Bidens biternata (Lour.) <br> Merr. and Sherff. | Badigumbri | 700-1900 | H | Fr, Lf, Fl, Rt | Medicinal (Appetizer, cough, cuts, inflammation, snake bite, sores, toothache, ulcers); Edible |
| B. pilosa L | - | 1000-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Cough, cuts, ear and eye complaints, headache, inflammation, leprosy, skin diseases, snake bite, sores, wounds); Edible |
| Blumea laciniata (Roxb.) DC. | - | 1200-1700 | H | Lf | Medicinal (Eczema, skin disease) |
| Conyza stricta Willd. | - | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Bone fracture, swellings) |
| C. japonica (Thunb.) Less. | Gaadi | 1000-1800 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Killing or expelling worms from the body) |
| Cosmos caudatus Kunth | - | 900-1400 | H | Lf | Medicinal (Blood circulation, potent antioxidants) |
| Dichrocephala bicolor Schltdl. | - | 700-1600 | H | Rt | Medicinal (Antihypertensive agent) |
| Eclipta alba (L.) Hassk. | Bringraj | 700-1500 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Antifertility, asthma, bronchitis, fever, headache, itching, jaundice, leucoderma, swelling, toothache, antiseptic) |
| Elephantopus scaber L. | - | 700-1600 | H | Lf, Rt | Medicinal (Abortificant, amoebic dysentery, blood dysentery, cough, cuts, debility of children, dropsy, facilitates child birth, fever, gonorrhea, headache, stomachache, heartdisease, inflammation, livercomplaints, pimples, postnatal complaints, rheumatism, swell, tooth worms, tetnus, urine complaints, vomiting, wounds); Edible |
| Erigeron bonariensis (L.) | - | 700-1900 | H | Lf | Medicinal (Rheumatism, mouth, throat and skin diseases) |
| E. conadensis L. | - | 700-1600 | H | Wp | Fodder |
| Gerbera gossypina (Royle) Beauv. | Bach | 1100-2000 | H | Rt | Medicinal (Blood pressure, gastric disorders) |
| DC. |  |  |  |  |  |
| I. cuspidata Hk.f. | - | 900-1800 | Sh | Lf | Fodder |
| Parthenium hysterophorus L . | Chikadu | 700-1600 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Tonic, analgesic, tonic, febrifuge, amniotic, dysentery) |
| Senecio graciliflorus DC. | - | 1300-2000 | H | Ap | Medicinal (Insect bites, ringworm diseases, earache) |
| S. nudicaulis Buch.- Ham. | - | 1200-2000 | H | Rt | Medicinal (Cough, cold) |
| Siegesbeckia orientalis L . | - | 700-1800 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Boils, sores, ulcer, cardiac, skin diseases) |
| Sonchus asper (L.) Hill. | - | 700-1700 | H | Lf | Medicinal (Cuts, injuries) |

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| Taxa | Vernacular nam local name | AR (m) | LF | Part/s used | Indigenous uses |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S. oleraceus L. | - | 800-2000 | H | Lf, La | Medicinal (Febrifuge, jaundice, liver complaints, tonic) |
| Tagetes minuta L . | - | 700-1800 | H | Wp | Misc. (Aromatic oil) |
| Taraxacum officinale Weber | Kanphul | 700-1900 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Blisters, blood purifier, bowel complaints, diuretic, dysentery, gastric, ulcer, headache, kidney diseases, liver complaints, tonic, wounds); Edible |
| Tridax procumbens L . | - | 900-1500 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Antiseptic, blister, boils, cuts, diarrohea, dysentery, eczema, eye disease, fever, leprosy, scorpion bite, skin disease, sores, stomachache, stone in urine bladder, toothache, ulcer) |
| Balsaminaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Impatiens balsamina L. | Teur | 1000-1900 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Inflammation, bums, scalds, ulcers, constipation, arthritis, urinary retention) |
| I. scabrida DC. | - | 700-1500 | H | Sd, Wp | Medicinal (Abortion); Fodder |
| Berberidaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Berberis aristata DC . | Kshambal | 1000-2000 | Sh | Wp | Medicinal (Antidote to snake bite, malaria, piles); Edible; |
| Fuel |  |  |  |  |  |
| B. lycium Royle | Kshambal | 700-2000 | Sh | Rt, Fr | Medicinal (Jaundice, eye diseases); Edible; Fuel |
| Bignoniaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Begonia picta Sm. colic pain) | Khattu | 1000-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal(Body pain, heatstroke, dysentery, mouthulcers, |
| Tecoma stans (L.) HB. and K. | - | 800-1600 | T | Wp | Medicinal (Diabetes, stomach pains, diuretic, syphilis) |
| Boraginaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bombax ceiba L. | Simbal | 700-1700 | T | Rt, Bk, Lf | Medicinal (Acne, pimples, anaemia, antifertility, aphrodisiac, boils, bone fracture, chicken pox, cholera, cough, diarrohea, fever, gum problem, inflammation, skin diseases, leprosy, tonic, urine complaint) |
| Cynoglossum zeylanicum | - | 700-2000 | H | Lf, Rt | Medicinal (Asthma, cough, vomiting) |
| Thunb. ex Lehm. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ehretia acuminata R.Br. | Bakli/Bakaar/ Banchaula | 700-1100 | T | Bk, Fr, Wd | Medicinal (Sores on tongue); Edible; Agricultural Tools |
| E. laevis Roxb. | - | 700-1000 | T | Lf, Bk, Fr | Medicinal (Mussel pain); Edible |
| Lindelofia longifolia (Benth.) Baill. Brassicaceae | - | 1500-2000 | H | Lf | Medicinal (Diarrohea, inflammation) |
| Cardamine impatiens L . | - | 700-2000 | H | St | Medicinal (Tonic); Edible |
| Copsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik | - | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Blood pressure, dropsy) |
| Lepidium verginicum L . | - | 700-1300 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Diuretic andstimulant, asthma, cough, bleeding piles) |
| Buddlejaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Buddleja asiatica Lour. | - | 700-1000 | Sh | Lf | Medicinal (Inflammation); Edible |
| B. crispa Benth. | Sfed saryu | 1400-1900 | Sh | Lf, Wd | Fodder, Fuel |
| Cactaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Opuntia monac antha Haw. | - | 700-1400 | Sh | St, Fr | Medicinal (Hypotensive, anti-inflammatory, antihypergly caemic, whooping coughs) |
| Caesalpiniaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bauhinia racemosa Lamk. | - | 700-1000 | T | Lf, Bk, Sd, Fr | Medicinal (Diarrohea, dy sentery); Edible; Fuel; Fodder |
| B. retusa Roxb. | - | 700-1000 | T | Gum, Bud | Medicinal (cholera, snake bite); Fuel; Fodder |
| B. vahlii (Wt. and Arn.) Benth. | Tour | 700-1200 | Sh | $\mathrm{Sd}, \mathrm{Fr}$ | Medicinal (Antifertility, dysentery, fatness, stomachache, tonic); Edible; Fuel; Fodder, Religious |
| B. variegata L . | Karyalae | 700-1500 | T | Lf, Fr, Fl | Medicinal (Diarrohea, dysentery, fatness, flatulence, piles, scrofula, skin disease, Leprosy, snakebite, tumors, ulcers, worms); Edible; Fuel; Fodder; Religious |
| Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb. | - | 700-1200 | Sh | Rt, Bk, Sd | Medicinal (anthelmintic, diuretic, anti-pyretic, febrifuge) |
| Cassia fistula L . | Amaltas | 700-1100 | T | Rt, Lf, Fr, Bk | Medicinal(Constipation, fever, common cold, leucoderma, swellings, pain, liver disorders, tuberculosis, sore eyes, diabetes, purification of blood, haematuria, typhoid, asthma, leprosy) |
| C. mimosoides L. | - | 700-1100 | H | Rt, Lf | Medicinal (Constipation, cold, fever, skin disorders, intestinal disorders) |
| C. occidentalis L. | - | 700-1200 | Sh | Rt, Lf, Fl, Sd | Medicinal (Diuretic, fevers, asthma, bronchitis, menstrual problems, tuberculosis, anemia, liver complaints, tonic for general weakness and illness, gonorrhea, urinary tract disorders, edema, stomach colic, anti-inflammatory, expel intestinal worms and parasites, skin disorders, wounds, skin fungus, parasitic skin diseases, abscesses) |
| C. toraL. | - | 700-1000 | H | Sd, Lf | Medicinal (Antispasmodic, carminative, anti-cholesterol, emollient,ophthalmic, purgative, indigestion, stomachache complaints, eczema and skin conditions) |

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| Taxa | Vernacular name/ local name | AR (m) | LF | Part/s used | Indigenous uses |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cannabaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cannabis sativa L . | Bhang | 700-2000 | H | Lf,Bk, Sd, <br> $\mathrm{Fr}, \mathrm{Fl}, \mathrm{St}$ | Medicinal (Anthelmentic, appetizer, bowel complaints, cold, cough, convulsions, cramps, epilepsy, cuts, dyspepsia, ear complaints, eye diseases, laxative, narcotic, nervine stimulant, piles, skin diseases) |
| Caprifoliaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Viburnum cotinifolium Don | Jungli dakh | 1300-2000 | Sh | Lf, Fr, Bk | Medicinal (Menorrhea) |
| Capparaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capparis zeylanica L . | - | 700-1000 | Sh | Wp | Medicinal (Antihelmintic, blisters, boils, cholera, colic, pneumonia, piles, rheumatism, snake- bite, swell testicle, ulcer); Edible |
| Caryophyllaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drymaria cordata (L.) Willd. ex R.and S | - | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Asthma, bums, diarrohea, dysentery, fever, skin diseases) |
| Gypsophila cerastiodes D. Don | - | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Bodyache, headache, renal pain, cough) |
| Stellaria media (L.) Villars | - | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Bone fracture); Edible |
| Chenopodiaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chenopodium album L . | Bathua | 700-2000 | H | Sd, Lf | Medicinal (Skin diseases, urine complaints); Edible |
| C. botrys L . | Sokana | 1000-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Anthelmintic, diuretic, headache, laxative, liver complaints, stomachache); Edible |
| Celastraceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Euonymsus pendulus Wall. | - | 1400-2000 | T | Rt, Bk, Lf | Medicinal (Dysentery, headache, eye diseases) |
| Combretaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Terminalia bellirica (Gaertn.) Roxb. | Baheda |  |  |  |  |
|  | 700-1300 |  | T | Bk, Fr | Medicinal (Cough, cold, asthma, conjunctivitis, appetizer, flatulence, thirst, piles, worms, astringent, blood pressure, dysentery, headache, eye diseases); Edible |
| T. chebula Retz. | Harad | 700-1500 | T | Fr, Bk | Medicinal (Laxative, anorexia, appetite, tonic, astringent, anthelmintic, expectorant, carminative, skin disorders, anemia, piles, stimulant, diarrhoea, leprosy, fever, heart disease, cough); Edible |
| Commelinaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commelina benghalensis L . | - | 700-1100 | H | Lf, Rt | Medicinal(Dysentery,fever, scorpionbite, wounds); Edible |
| C. paludosa Bl . | Chura | 1500-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (On insect stings, diuretic, depressant, hypotensive); Edible |
| Cyanotis cristata (L.) Don | - | 700-2000 | H | Lf | Medicinal (Applied to sores); Fodder, Edible |
| C. vaga (Lour.) J.A. and J.H. Schult. Convolvulaceae | - | 900-2000 | H | Ap | Edible |
| Convolvulus arvensis L . | - | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Purgative, burns, bruises); Detergent |
| Evolvulus alsinoides L. | - | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Asthma, fever, cough, cold, venereal diseases, azoospermia, adenitis, depression, anti-amnesic, antistress, braintonic fever, scorpion sting, stomachache); Religious |
| Ipomoea purpurea (L.) Roth. | - | 700-2000 | H | Ap, Sd | Medicinal(Anthelmintic, laxative, diuretic, hallucinogenic, diuretic, laxative, oedema, oliguria, ascariasis, constipation mental disorders.); Fodder |
| I. nill (L.) Roth. | Ghaudan | 700-1500 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Anthelmintic, diuretic, laxative, constipation, antifungal, antispasmodic, antitumor, oedema, oliguria, hallucinogenic, parasiticide, anthelmintic, anticholinergic, antifungal, ascariasis, mental disorders); Fodder |
| Coriariaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coriaria nepalensis Wall. | Fanai | 1000-1800 | Sh | St, Lf, Fr | Medicinal (Emetic, antifungal, antimicrobial); Fodder |
| Crassulaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kalanchoe spathulata DC. | Patharchat | 700-1400 | H | Lf | Medicinal (Healing for scar, tumors, anti-inflamatory) |
| Cucurbitaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coccinia grandis (L.) Voigt | - | 900-1300 | H | Rt, Lf, Fr | Medicinal (Cold, cough, diabetes, headache, filarial, swell, loss of taste, slow pulse, sores, syphilis, throat effect, vomiting) |
| Melothria heterophylla (Lour.) Cogn. | Bankakadi | 1100-1700 | H | Rt, Lf, Fr | Medicinal (Antifertility, cuts, diabetes, fever, stomachache, dysuria, stimulant, purgative, gonorrhea, spermatorrhoea); Edible; Fodder |
| Trichosanthes tricuspidata Lour. | - | 700-2000 | H | Lf, Rt, Sd, Fr | Medicinal (Burns, diarrohea, dysentery, fever, pneumonia, rheumatism, snake bite, vomiting) |
| Cuscutaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cuscuta reflexa Roxb. | Amarbel | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Bodyache, burns, cuts, nervine weakness, swellings, body part, veterinary, kills lices) |
| Cyperaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carex breviculmis R.Br. | - | 700-1100 | H | Ap | Fodder |
| C. cruciata Wahlenb. | Dastana ghas | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Fodder |

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cyperus compressus L . | - | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Fodder |
| C. squarrosus L. | - | 700-1700 | H | Wp | Fodder |
| Fimbristylis dichotoma (Vahl) Kunth. Dioscoreaceae | - | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Fodder |
| Dioscorea bulbifera L . |  | 700-2000 | H | Tu | Medicinal(Abdominalpain, boils, bone fracture, dysentery, piles, jaundice) |
| D. deltoidea Wall. ex Kunth Ebenaceae | Shingli-mingli | 800-2000 | H | Tu | Medicinal (Dysentery, piles); Edible |
| Diospyros montona Roxb. Elaeagnaceae | - | 700-1300 | T | Wd | Fuel |
| Elceagmus conferta Roxb. | Ghayai | 1200-1900 | Sh | Fl, Fr | Medicinal (Sores, ulcer); Edible |
| E. parviflora Wall. Ex Royle | Ghayai | 1400-2000 | Sh | Fr, Lf | Medicinal (Astringent, diarrohea, pulmonary infections); Edible |
| Ericaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lyonia ovalifolia (Wall.) Drude wounds) | Ehran | 1500-2000 | T | Wp | Medicinal (Boils, pimples, skin diseases, wormifuge, |
| Rhododendron arboreum. Sm. | Braah | 1600-2000 | T | Fl, Lf | Medicinal (Dysentery, fever, headache, rheumatism, wounds, nose bleeding); Edible; Religious; Fuel |
| Euphorbiaceae <br> Emblica officinalis L. | Amala | 700-2000 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | T | Fr, Bk | Medicinal (Constipation, antioxidant, asthma, bronchitis, dysentery, scurvy, diuretic, coolant, diabetes, cold, burns, hypoglycemic, skin problem, hypotensive, hair tonic); Edible, Religious |
| Euphorbia helioscopia L. | - | 700-1800 | H | Wp | Fodder |
| E. hirta L. | Dhudhi | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Antidote in snake bite, asthma, boils of mouth, kidney disease, pain in joints, veterinary. bone fracture); Edible |
| E. prolifera Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don | - | 1000-2000 | H | Wp | Fodder |
| E. royleana Boiss. fistular sores) | Choi | 700-2000 | Sh | Bk | Medicinal (Eye complaints, skin diseases, bone fracture, |
| Jatropha curcas L. | Jatropha | 700-1700 | T | Sd, La | Medicinal (Constipation, purgative, burns, cancers, chest pain, eczema, herpes, inflammation, pneumonia, rheumatism, syphilis) |
| Ricinus communis L. | Arind | 700-1700 | Sh | Sd, Rt, Lf, Fr | Medicinal (Anti-inflammatory, anodyne, antidote, emetic, emollient, expectorant, insecticide, laxative, purgative, tonic, vermifuge, abscess, anasarca, arthritis, asthma, boils, burns, cancer, carbuncles, cholera, cold, colic, convulsions, corns, deafness, delirium, dermatitis, dropsy, epilepsy, fever, flu, gout, headache, moles, rheumatism, sores, stomachache, toothaches, tuberculosis, tumors, wounds) |
| Mallotus philippensis Muell. -Arg. | Kambla | 700-1500 | T | $\mathrm{Sd}, \mathrm{Fr}$ | Medicinal (Blisters, Boils, Skin diseases, Snake bite); Fuel; Dye |
| Phyllonthus froternus Webst. | - | 700-1900 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Abortificant, allergy, gastric problem) |
| P. parvifolius Buch.-Ham. | - | 800-2000 | H | Lf | Fodder |
| Sapium insigne (Royle) Benth. Fabaceae | - | 700-2000 | T | La | Medicinal (Germicide) |
| Abrus precatorius L. | Rati | 700-1300 | Sh | Wp | Medicinal (Body pain, inflammation of gum, constipation); |
| Religious |  |  |  |  |  |
| Albizia chinensis Merr. | Srinh | 700-1300 | T | Wd, Lf | Fuel; Fodder |
| A. julibrissin Durazz |  | 700-1500 | T | Wd, Lf | Fuel; Fodder |
| A. lebbeck (L.) Benth. | Chuli | 700-1400 | T | $\mathrm{Fl}, \mathrm{Sd}$, Bk, Rt, Lf | Medicinal (Boils, diarrohea, dysentery, gonorrhea, eye sores, night blindness, piles, swelling); Misc.(Detergent) |
| Atylosia mollis Benth. | - | 700-1100 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Dropsy, pain in leg, pain swell in pregnancy) |
| Butea monosperma Roxb. | Palah | 700-1200 | T | Wp | Medicinal (Pimples cooling, gum, wounds, eye disease); Edible; Religious; |
| Crotolaria albida Heyne ex Roth. | - | 700-1100 | H | Sd, Rt | Medicinal (Blood purifier, constipation) |
| Dalbergia sissoo Roxb. | Shisam, Say ointi | 700-1300 | T | Lf, Wd | Medicinal (Skin ailments, astringent, dysentery, eruptions, stimulant, gonorrhea, menorrhagia, headache, leprosy); Fuel; Fodder; Agricultural tools |
| Desmodium concinum DC. | - | 700-2000 | Sh | Wp | Fodder, Fuel |
| D. sequax Wall. | - | 700-1200 | Sh | Lf, Rt | Medicinal (Antiseptic, diaphoretic) |
| D. triquetrum DC . | - | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Abdominal pain, cold, cough, fever, snake bite) |
| Indigofera atropurpurea | Kathi | 700-2000 | Sh | Lf, Wd | Fuel; Fodder |
| Buch.-Ham. ex Horn. <br> I. heterantha Wall. ex Brandis | Kali Kathi | 1200-2000 | Sh | Rt, Fl | Medicinal (Veterinary, urine problem); Edible |

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. linifolia (L.f.) Retz. | - | 700-1100 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Veterinary, wounds, sores); Edible |
| Lespedeza gerardiana Grah. ex Maxim. | - | 1200-2000 | H | Lf | Fodder |
| Lathyrus aphaca L . | Janglimattar | 700-2000 | H | Sd | Fodder |
| Millettia auriculata (Benth.) Baker | - | 700-1100 | Sh | Wp | Medicinal (To kill lice and ticks, spleen dislocation, toothache, kill bedbugs, fever); Fodder |
| Mimosa rubicaulis Lam. | - | 700-1200 | Sh | Wp | Medicinal(Throatinfection, measles, gumtrouble, hysteria, smallpox); Fodder |
| Mucuna pruriens (L.) DC. | Daryagal | 700-1100 | Sh | Sd | Medicinal(Aphrodisiac, snakebite, antidepressant, diuretic, purgative, constipation) |
| Ougeinia oojeinensis (Roxb.) Hochr. | - | 700-1200 | T | St, Lf | Medicinal (Asthma, cholera, dysentery); Edible; Fuel; Fodder; Agriculture tools |
| Robinia pseudo-acacia L . | Ravinia | 700-2000 | T | St, Bk, Wd | Medicinal (Toothache, antispasmodic, diuretic, tonic, digestive disorders); Fuel; Fodder; Agriculture tools |
| Sesbania bipinosa W.F.Wight | - | 700-1000 | H | Rt, Sd | Medicinal (Alexiteric, anthelmintic, diuretic, wounds, snakebite, skin diseases) |
| Trifolium repens L . | Malori | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Astringent); Fodder |
| Vicia rigidula Royle | - | 700-1100 | H | Wp | Fodder |
| Vigna vexillcta (L.) A. Rich. | - | 1100-2000 | H | Rt, Sd | Medicinal (Cholera, ulcers); Edible |
| Fagaceae | - |  |  |  |  |
| Quercus glauca Thunb. | Bani | 1000-2000 | T | Wd, Lf | Fodder; Fuel; Timber |
| Q. leucotricophora A. Camus | Ban | 1200-2000 | T | Wd, Lf | Fodder, Fuel; Timber |
| Flacourtiaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flacourtia indica (Burm.f.) Merr. | Kangu | 700-1000 | T | Lf, Bk, Fr, Rt | Medicinal (Veterinary foot and mouth disease, bite of medicinal dog, facilitates child birth); Edible |
| Xylosma longifolium Clos. | - | 700-1000 | T | Bk, Lf | Medicinal (Stomachache); Edible; Fuel |
| Fumariaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fumaria indica Pugsley | - | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Diarrohea, fever, liver complaints) |
| Geraniaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Geranium nepalense Sw. | Tirahni | 1400-2000 | H | Rt | Medicinal (Cuts, jaundice, toothache, ulcer, wounds, stomach complaints); Dye |
| Hypericaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hypericum oblongifolium Choisy | Kharau | 1000-2000 | Sh | Lf, Fl | Medicinal (Wounds, boils) |
| H. uralum Buch.-Ham. | Bani Wakra | 700-2000 | Sh | Sd, Lf | Medicinal (Food poisoning, abortifacient) |
| Juglandaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Juglons regia L. | Akhrot, Khod | 700-2000 | T | Fr, Wd, Lf | Edible; Timber; Dye; Misc.(Insecticide) |
| Lamiaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ajuga bracteosa Benth. | Neelkanthi | 1200-2000 | H | Lf, Rt | Medicinal (Ascariasis) |
| A. parviflora Benth. | Neelkanthi | 700-2000 | H | Lf, Rt | Medicinal (Febrifuge, itching, diabetes, skin diseases, mouth ulcers) |
| Colebrookia oppositifolia Sm . | Gaddoos | 700-2000 | Sh | Lf, Wp | Medicinal (Cough, burns, cuts, eye complaints, hysteria, toothache, sores, wounds) |
| Leucas capitata Desf. | - | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Fodder |
| Mentha longifolia L. | Pudina | 700-2000 | H | Lf, Wp | Medicinal (Antiseptic, stimulant, wounds, carminative) |
| M. piperita L . | Pipermint | 700-1700 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Headache, nausea, diarrohea, carminative, vomiting, stomachache, dysentery, flatulence,) |
| Nepeta hindostana B.Heyne | - | 700-1100 | H | Lf, Fl. Wp | Medicinal(Anti-inflammatory, braintonic, muscularpain, stimulant) |
| Ocimum basilicum L. | Bhabri | 700-2000 | H | Lf, Rt, Wp | Medicinal (Anthelmintic, cholera, epilepsy, antipyretic, earache, carminative, diaphoretic, expectorant, fever, headache, sores, wounds, snakebite, ringworm); Edible |
| Origanum vulgare L. | Ban tulsi | 1000-2000 | H | Wp, Lf, Rt | Medicinal (Cold, fever, hysteria, influenza, menstrual complaints, stimulant, tonic); Edible; Religious |
| Plectranthus coesta Buch Ham. | - | 1200-2000 | H | Lf | Medicinal (Gastric complaints) |
| P. mollis Spreng. | - | 700-1500 | H | Sd | Medicinal (Rheumatism, tonic) |
| Pogostemon bengalensis (Burm.f.) Ktze. | Bhaerda | 700-2000 | H | Lf, Fl | Medicinal (Cuts, snake bite, haemorrhages, wounds, skin diseases, fever); Edible |
| Rabdosia rugosa H.Hara | - | 700-2000 | Sh | Lf, Wp | Medicinal (Swellings, vermicide, insecticide, stomach pain, anti inflammatory) |
| Roylea cinerea Baill. | Kadaku | 700-2000 | Sh | Lf, Rt | Medicinal (Blood purifier, fever, pimples, tonsils) |
| Salvia lonata Roxb. | Gawandru | 1500-2000 | H | Rt, Lf, Fl | Medicinal (Astringent, colic, cold, cough) |
| S. nubicola Wall. | - | 1300-2000 | H | Lf, Rt | Medicinal (Wounds, cold, cough) |
| Scutellaria angulosa Colebr. | - | 700-1000 | H | Lf | Medicinal (Dysentery, vomiting) |
| Lauraceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cinnomomum tamala Nees and Ebern | Tejpatta | 700-1500 | T | Bk, Lf | Medicinal (Heart, throat complaints) |
| Litsea glutinosa (Lour.) Rob. stroke, diarrohea, ulcers, sores, astringent | Gwanyu | 1800-2000 | T | Bk, St, Lf, Fr | Medicinal (Rheumatism, arthritis, muscular pain, heat |
| Leeaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leea aspera Edgew. | - | 700-1100 | H | Rt | Medicinal (Skin diseases, ring worm) |

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Liliaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gloriosa superba L. | Kalihari | 1000-2000 | H | Rh | Medicinal (Anthemirtic, laxative, alexiteric, abortifacient, ulcers, leprosy, piles, inflammations, abdominal pains, itching, thirst) |
| Polygonatum verticillatum (L.) All. | Salam mishri | 1600-2000 | H | Tu | Medicinal (Aphrodisiac, appetite, nervine tonic, tonic); Edible |
| Linaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reinwardtia indica Dum. | Matkhena | 700-2000 | Sh | Ap | Medicinal (Mouth sores); Fodder |
| Loranthaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Viscum album L . complaints) | Rhini | 1000-2000 | Sh | Wp | Medicinal (Abortifacient, antifertility, bodyache, spleen |
| Lythraceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Duabanga sonneratioides Buch.-Ham. | - | 700-1000 | T | Wd, Bk | Fuel |
| Lawsonia inermis L. | Mehandi | 700-1300 | Sh | Lf, Rt, Fl, Sd | Medicinal (Pain, ulcer, edema, hair fall, graying of hair, burning sensation, headache, hepatitis, skin diseases, dysmenorrheal, anemia); Fuel |
| Woodfordia fruticosa (L.) Kurz | - | 700-1900 | Sh | St, Fl, Rt | Medicinal (Bone fracture, burns, cholera, cough, dropsy, dysentery, fever, hemorrhage, injuries, menorrhea, muscle pain, nausea, night blindness, fever, rheumatism, skin disease, small pox, sores, spleen complaints, sprain, ulcer wounds, veterinary sores); Edible |
| Malvaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Malvastrum coromendelianum Gracke | - | 700-1000 | H | Lf | Medicinal (Jaundice, sprain, sores, wounds); Misc. (Broom) |
| Sida cordata (Burm.f.) Borss. bite) | - | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal(Abortifacient, cooling, cuts, pain in back, snake |
| Urena lobata L. | - | 700-1700 | Sh | Rt, Lf | Medicinal (Body pain, dysentery, rheumatism, constipation, hydrophobic) |
| Melastomataceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Osbeckia stellata Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don | - | 1200-2000 | Sh | Rt, Lf | Medicinal (Cough, digestion, dysentery, nose bleeding, snake bite, wounds, stomachache, toothache) |
| Meliaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Azadirachta indica L . | Darek | 700-1100 | T | Lf, Bk, Fr | Medicinal (Antipyretic, blood purifier, scabies, measles, skin diseases, wounds, boils, cancer, cholera, diabetes, dysentery, jaundice, heart complaint, leprosy, malaria, piles) |
| Toona cilicta M. Roem. | Daral | 700-1600 | T | Bk, Fr, Lf | Medicinal (Antiseptic, dysentery, bronchitis, fever, gastric troubles); Fodder |
| T. serrata (Royle) Roem. Menispermaceae | Darlein | 700-2000 | T | St | Medicinal (Antiseptic, gastric troubles |
| Cissampelos pariera L. | Bhatindru | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal(Stomachache, tonic, diuretic, astringent, dropsy, urinary diseases) |
| Stephania glabra (Roxb.) Miers. | Galaukadi | 700-1700 | H | Tu | Medicinal (Asthma, dysentery, fever) |
| Tinospora cordifolia (L.) Merr. | Galoy/Gujya | 700-1300 | Sh | Rt, St | Medicinal (Asthma, immunity disorder, stomach ulcer, urinary disorder, mental disorder, weakness, dyspepsia, swineflu, urinary tract infections, antispasmodic, jaundice, hepatic fíbrosis, peritonitis, diabetes, metabolic disorders, arthritis, tuberculosis); Edible |
| Mimosaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Acacia catechu (L.f.) Willd. | Khair | 700-1000 | T | Bk, Wd | Medicinal (Skin diseases, cough, obesity, toothache); Fuel |
| A. gageana Craib. | Bagharne | 700-1600 | Sh | Lf, Fl, Sd | Medicinal (Dog bites, flatulence, veterinary diseases); Fodder; Fuel |
| Moraceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ficus bengalensis L. | Bad | 700-1100 | T | La, Lf, Fr | Medicinal (Blisters, boils, cholera, cough, cuts, diabetes, dysentery, eye complaints, fever, scabies, snake bite, sores in mouth, skin disease, toothache); Edible |
| F. hederacea Roxb. | - | 1300-2000 | Sh | Wd, Lf | Fodder, Fuel |
| F. nemoralis Wall. ex Mir | - | 1500-2000 | T | Fr, Lf, Wd | Edible; Fodder, Fuel |
| F. palmata Forsk. | Phaegda | 700-1700 | T | Fr, Lf | Medicinal (Digestive disorders, cough, boils, constipation, diabetes, dysentery, stomachache); Edible; Fodder |
| F. racemosa L. | - | 700-1100 | T | Wp | Medicinal (Blisters, boils, leprosy, muscle pain, piles, dislocation joints); Religious; Fuel; Fodder |
| F. religiosa L . | Peepal | 700-1600 | T | Wp | Medicinal(Abortificant, cholera, fever, gonorrhea, scabies, skin disease, smallpox snakebite, sore in mouth, urine problem); Edible; Religious; Fuel; Fodder |
| F. roxburghii Wall. | Traymbalu | 700-1900 | T | Lf, Rt, Wd | Edible; Fodder, Fuel |
| F. rumphii Bl . | - | 700-1600 | T | Fr | Edible |
| Morus alba L . | Shetoot | 700-1000 | T | Lf, Fr | Medicinal (Anthelmintic, dyspepsia, refrigerant, purgative, vermifuge, sore throat); Edible; Fodder, Fuel; Agricultural Tools; Misc. (Leaves used for rearing silkworms) |

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| Taxa | Vernacular name/ local name | AR (m) | LF | Part/s used | Indigenous uses |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Myricaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Myrica esculenta Buch.-Ham. ex Don | Kaphal | 1400-2000 | T | Bk, Fr, Wd | Medicinal (Asthma, cholera, cough, fever, indigestion, malaria, rheumatism); Edible; Fuel |
| Myrsinaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maesa indica Willd. | - | 700-1000 | Sh | Fr | Medicinal (Syphilis, women disease); Edible |
| Myrsine africana L . | - | 700-2000 | Sh | Wp | Medicinal (Pain, Gum tone, Vermifuge) |
| Myrtaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eucalyptus tereticornis Sm. | Safeda | 700-1200 | T | Lf | Medicinal (Larvicidal agent against malaria) |
| Psidium guajava L . | Amrood | 700-2000 | T | Fr | Medicinal (Diabetes, appetizer, digestion) |
| Syzygium cumini Skees | Jamun | 700-1500 | T | Bk, Lf, Sd, Fr | Medicinal (Astringent, blister in mouth, diabetes, cancer, piles, pimples, fermentation for rice beer); Edible; Fuel; Religious |
| Nyctaginaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boerhaavia diffiusa L . | - | 700-900 | H | Lf, Rt | Medicinal (Abortifacient, anemia, asthma, blood purifier, body heat, bronchitis, child birth, cold, cough, dropsy, dysentery, eczema, epilepsy, eye complaints, liver complaints, tonic, eye complaints, kidney complaints, menstrual complaints, pain in abdomen, piles, theumatism, urine complaints, wounds); Edible |
| Mirabilis jalcpa L . | Gulal, Shivkali | 900-2000 | H | Fl | Medicinal (Aphrodisiac, purgative, tonic, boils, blisters, child birth, earache, piles); Edible; Religious |
| Oleaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jasminum dispermum Wall. ex Roxb. | - | 1200-2000 | Sh | Lf | Medicinal (Cuts, wounds); Fodder |
| J. humile L. | Juhi | 700-2000 | Sh | Fl, Rt, Lf | Medicinal (Sinus, skin, blood, heart diseases, ringworm) |
| J. officinale L . | Juhi | 700-2000 | Sh | Fl, Lf, Rt | Medicinal (Ringworm); Fodder; Religious |
| Onagraceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Epilobium angustifolium L . complaints) | - | 1600-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Abdominal pain, hepatic, intestinal, renal |
| Oenothera rosea Herit. ex Ait. | - | 700-2000 | H | Lf | Medicinal (Hepatic pain, kidney problems) |
| Orchidaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Habenaria marginata Hk.f. ex Collett | - | 700-2000 | H | Tu | Medicinal (Flatulence) |
| Herminium lanceum Thunb. ex Swartz. | - | 1500-2000 | H | Bb | Medicinal (Urinary diseases) |
| Satyrium nepalense D.Don | - | 1600-2000 | H | Tu | Medicinal (Malaria, dysentery, tonic) |
| Oxalidaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oxalis corniculata L . | Malori | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Appetizer, cooling, cough, cuts, dysentery, epilepsy, eye complaints, fever, jaundice, scurvy, skin diseases, stomachache, swelling); Edible |
| O. corymbosa DC. | - | 700-1000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Dyspepsia, jaundice) |
| O. latifolia Kunth. | Malori | 1200-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Cuts, dysentery, fever, insect bite, scurvy, skin disease, stomachache, warts); Edible |
| Phytolaccaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phytolacca acinosa Roxb. | Kala Jharka | 1300-2000 | H | Lf | Medicinal (Body pain); Edible |
| Papaveraceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argemone mexicana L . | - | 700-2000 | H | Sd, Rt | Medicinal (Emetic, wormicide, leucorrhoea) |
| Plantaginaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plantago lanceolata L . | Isabgol | 1400-2000 | H | Lf | Medicinal (Blood purifier) |
| P. ovata Forssk. | Jangli isabgol | 1600-2000 | H | Sd | Medicinal (Diarrhoea, constipation) |
| Plumbaginaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plumbago zeylanica L. | - | 700-1200 | H | St, Rt, Fl, La | Medicinal (Abortificant, headache, rheumatism) |
| Poaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apluda mutica L. | - | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Mouth sores); Fodder |
| Arthraxon compositus (L.) P.Beauv | - | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Fodder |
| A. lancifolius Hochst. | - | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Fodder |
| Arundinaria falc ata Nees. | Nargal | 1600-2000 | Sh | Shoots | Misc. (Making baskets) |
| Arundinella nepalensis Trin. | - | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Ointment) |
| Bothriochloa intermedia Cam. | - | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Fodder |
| B. pertusa (L.) | - | 1300-2000 | H | Wp | Fodder |
| Chrysopogon serrulatus Trin. | - | 700-2000 | H | Lf | Fodder |
| Dendrocalamus strictus Nees | - | 700-1600 | T | Rt, Lf, Bk | Medicinal (Antifertility, cough, fever, tonic, veterinary); Edible; ; Religious |
| Digitaria cruciata (Nees ex Steud.) | - | 1400-1800 | H | Lf | Fodder |
| A. camus |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eragrotis unioloides (Retz.) Nees. | - | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Fodder |
| Oplismenus compositus (L.) Beauv. | - | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Fodder |
| O. latifolius Haenke ex Steud. | - | 1500-2000 | H | Wp | Fodder |
| Panicum psilopodium Trin. | - | 700-1100 | H | Wp | Fodder |
| Saccharum spontone um L . | Surad | 800-2000 | H | Lf | Medicinal (Asthma, cholera); Fodder |
| Setoria glanca L . | - | 500-2000 | H | Sd | Edible |
| Theme da anathera Hack | - | 700-2000 | H | Wp | Fodder |

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| Taxa | Vernacular name/ local name | AR (m) | LF | Part/s used | Indigenous uses |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Polygalaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Polygala abysinica Buch.-Ham. | - | 700-2000 | H | Rt | Medicinal (Tuberculosis) |
| Polygonaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fagopyrum dibotrys (D. Don) Hara | Ban Paphra | 1300-2000 | H | Lf | Medicinal (Insect bite); Edible |
| F. esculentum (L.) Moench | - | 1000-2000 | H | Rt, Fr, Lf | Medicinal (Lung disorders, rheumatism, typhoid, urine complaints) |
| Polygonum amplexicaule D . Don | Ban madua | 1200-2000 | H | Lf, Rt | Medicinal (Cough, dy sentery, tonic); Fodder |
| P. ccpitatum Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don | - | 700-2000 | H | Wp |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Medicinal (Antidote in snake bite, boils, insect stings) |
| P. nepalense Meissn. | Trod | 1000-2000 | H | Lf | Medicinal (Swelling); Edible |
| Rumex hastatus D. Don | Aambi | 700-2000 | H | Lf | Edible |
| R. nepalensis Spreng. | Albar | 1300-2000 | H | Lf, Rt | Medicinal (Boils, colic, cooling, diuretic, purgative, scurvy, swelling of muscles); Fodder |
| Punicaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Punica granatum L . | Daru | 700-2000 | T | Fr | Medicinal (Stomach disorders, vomiting, antihelmentic, stomachache, eye complaints, diarrohea, bronchitis, cholera, astringent) |
| Ranunculaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anemone polyanthes D. Don | - | 1300-2000 | H | Rt | Medicinal (Purgative) |
| Clematis barbellata Edgew. | Baldkuja | 1400-2000 | Sh | Lf, Rt | Medicinal (Skin diseases, sores, tumors) |
| C. buchananiona DC. | Chabru | 1000-2000 | Sh | Lf, Rt | Medicinal (Skin diseases, migraine, sores, tumors) |
| Ramunculus diffisus DC. | - | 1500-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Boils) |
| R. laetus Wall. ex D.Don | - | 700-2000 | H | Lf | Medicinal (Skin infections) |
| Thalictrum cultratum Wall. | Mamiri | 1800-2000 | H | Ap | Fodder |
| T. foliolosum DC. | Mamiri | 1600-2000 | H | Rt | Medicinal (Abdominal pain, blood purifier, eye diseases, leucoderma, rheumatism); Fodder |
| Rhamnaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rhamnus purpureus Edgew. | Chaunsha | 1300-2000 | Sh | Fr,Wd, Lf | Medicinal (Purgative); Agricultural tools; Fodder |
| R. triquetra (Wall.) Brandis | - | 700-2000 | T | Bk | Medicinal (Dysentery, diarrohea) |
| Zizyphus mouritiona Lam. | Baer | 700-1200 | Sh | $\mathrm{Ap}, \mathrm{Fr}, \mathrm{Rt},$ $\mathrm{Bk}$ | Medicinal(Antiemetic, astringent, bloodpurifier, purgative, sedative, cholera, dysentery, diarrohea); Edible; Fodder |
| Z. oxyphylla Edgrew. | Baer | 700-1100 | Sh |  |  |
| Z. rugosa Lamk. | Baer | 700-1000 | Sh | $\mathrm{Bk}, \mathrm{Fl}$, | Medicinal(Astringent,Diarrohea,menorrhea,hypotensive) |
| Rosaceae |  |  |  | St, Fr |  |
| Agrimonia pilosa Ledlb. | Kuri | 1500-2000 | H | Ap, Rt | Medicinal (Cough, urinary problems) |
| Fragaria vesca L. | 700-2000 | H | Fr | Edible |  |
| F. nubicola Lindl. ex Lacaita | Bumbra | 1200-2000 | H | Fr | Edible |
| Prinsepia utilis Royle | Bhekhal | 1000-2000 | Sh | $\mathrm{Sd}, \mathrm{Fr}$ | Medicinal (Burns, cuts, rheumatism, wounds); Edible, |
| Religious |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prunus persica Benth. and Hk. | Aadu | 1300-2000 | T | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Fr}, \mathrm{Fl}, \mathrm{Lf}, \\ & \mathrm{Rt}, \mathrm{St} \end{aligned}$ | Medicinal (Antiemetic, diuretic, eczema, antiscorbutic, purgative, scabies, whooping cough); Edible; Fuel |
| Pyrus pashia Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don Rosa brunoniil Lindl. | Shegal | 700-2000 | T | Lf, Fr, Wd | Edible; Fodder, Fuel |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Kunja | 700-2000 | Sh | Rt | Medicinal (Pain, eye complaints); Fuel; Fodder |
| Rubus biflorus Buch.-Ham. ex Sm. | Aachhe | 1200-2000 | Sh | Fr, Rt | Medicinal (Diarrohea); Edible |
| R. ellipticus Sm. | Aachhe | 700-2000 | Sh | Fr, Rt | Medicinal (Dysentery, malaria, stomachache, worms); Edible |
| R. foliolosus D. Don | - | 1500-2000 | Sh | Fr, Rt | Medicinal (Dysentery); Edible |
| R. paniculatus Sm. | Lal Aachha | 1600-2000 | Sh | Lf, Fr | Medicinal (Diarrohea, stomach disorder); Edible |
| Rubiaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Galium cparine L. | - | 1600-2000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Astringent, skin disease) |
| G. rotundifolium L . | - | 1400-2000 | H | Ap | Medicinal (Bronchitis, tonsil); Fodder |
| Hymenodictyon excelsum (Roxb.) Wall. | - | 700-1100 | T | Rt, Bk, Lf | Medicinal (Abortificant, cholera, fever, gout, lactation, malaria); Edible |
| Leptodermis lenceolata Wall. Oldenlandia corymbosa L. | - | 700-2000 | Sh | Bk, Lf | Medicinal (Boils, Blisters in mouth); Fodder |
|  | - | 700-1000 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Anthelmintic, diuretic, expectorant, liver tonic, jaundice, heat eruptions, constipation, flatulence, colic, cough, skin diseases, dy spepsia, leprosy, cough, bronchitis) |
| Randia tetrasperma (Roxb.) Benth. and Hk. | Kharnadu | 1100-2000 | Sh | Fr, Lf, Bk | Edible; Fodder, Misc. (branches used for making walking sticks) |
| Rubia cordifolia L. | Majeet, Pagalpathi | 700-2000 | H | Rt, St | Medicinal (Tonic, menstrual complaints, cancer, diuretic, antiseptic, leucoderma, anti-inflammatory, snakebite, astringent, antidote, dysentery) |
| Wendlandia heynei (Roem. and Schult.) | - | 700-1600 | T | St | Misc. (Toothbrush) |
| Sant. and Merch. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rutaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aegle marmelos (L.) Corr. | Bil | 700-1200 | T | Fr | Medicinal (Digestive disorder); Religious |

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| Taxa | Vernacular name/ local name | AR (m) | LF | Part/s used | Indigenous uses |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boenninghausenia albiflora (Hk.f.) | Chitri, Pissumar | 1300-2000 | H | Lf | Medicinal (Antiseptic, cuts, wounds, vomiting, dysentery) |
| Reichb. ex Meissn. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Limonia acidissima L. | - | 700-1000 | T | Rt, Bk , <br> Lf, Fr | Medicinal (Diarrohea, cough, bronchitis, hiccough, dysentery, vomiting, rich source of antioxidants) |
| Murraya koenigii Spr. | Gandaela | 700-1400 | Sh | R, Lf, Fr, Bk | Medicinal (Anthelmentic, diarrohea, dysentery, tonic, lactation, malaria fever); Edible |
| M. paniculata (L.) Jack. | - | 700-1000 | Sh | Rt, Bk, Lf | Medicinal (Body Pain, diarrohea, fever, headache, labour pain, rheumatism) |
| Zanthoxylum armatum DC. | Tirmir | 900-1900 | Sh | $\mathrm{Fr}, \mathrm{Sd}$ | Medicinal (Cough, cholera, fever, eczema, itching, leucoderma, piles, rheumatism, tonic, tooth complaints); Edible; Fuel |
| Santalaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Osyris quadripartita Salz. ex Decne. Salicaceae | - | 1500-2000 | Sh | Wp | Fodder |
| Salix denticulata Anders. | - | 1500-2000 | Sh | Wd, Lf | Fuel; Fodder |
| S. tetrasperma Roxb. | Biunsh | 800-1900 | T | Lf, Wd | Medicinal (Rheumatism, epilepsy, venereal diseases, bladder stone, piles, swellings, febrifuge, toothache); Fodder, Fuel |
| Sapindaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dodonaea viscosa (L.) Jacq. | Mehndu | 700-1100 | Sh | Lf, Fr | Medicinal (Cold, cuts, wounds, insect problem) |
| Sapindus mukorossi Gaertn. Fodder, fuel; Misc. (Detergent) | Doda, Reetha | 700-1600 | T | Fr | Medicinal (Expectorant, febrifuge, epilepsy, tonsilitis); |
| Saxifragaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bergenia ligulata (Wall.) Engl. | Pashanbhed | 1000-1800 | H | Lf, Rh | Asthma, boils, cuts, wounds, burms, fever, liver complaints, piles, kidney stone, urine complaints |
| Scrophulariaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lindenbergia indica Vatke. | - | 700-1800 | H | Lf | Bronchitis, skin diseases, sore throat, toothache |
| Scrophularia himalensis Royle | - | 700-2000 | H | Lf | Misc. (Insecticide) |
| Verbascum thapsus L. | Jangli Tambakhoo | 700-1800 | H | Sd | Medicinal (Asthma, cough, inflammation, leucoderma, veterinary diseases) |
| Smilacaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Smilax aspera L. | - | 1200-2000 | Sh | Rt, Lf, St | Medicinal (Skin eruptions, sores, wounds); Fuel |
| Solanaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ccopsicum annuum L . | Pipli, Mirch | 700-1800 | H | Fr | Medicinal (Digestion) |
| Cestrum nocturnum L . | Ratrani | 700-1600 | Sh | Lf | Medicinal (Epilepsy, headache, mouth ulcers) |
| Datura innoxia Mill. | Datura | 700-1200 | H | Lf, Sd, Fr | Medicinal (Antihydrophobic, boils, sedative, asthma, anodyne, skin diseases, boils, rheumatism) |
| D. stramonium L. | Datura | 700-2000 | H | Lf, Sd, Fr | Medicinal (Asthma, dislocation of joints, jaundice, rheumatism, stomach complaints, toothache) |
| Nicotiona tabacum L . | Tambakhoo | 700-1800 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Eczema, antispasmodic, asthma, itching, toothache, wounds, antihelminthic) |
| Solonum indicum L . | - | 700-1800 | H | Fr | Medicinal (Asthma, fever, colic) |
| S. nigrum L . | Makoi | 700-2000 | H | Fr, Lf, Fl, Sd | Medicinal (Antidote, boils, cough, dysentery, ear complaints, fever, eye complaints, skin diseases, urinary complaints) |
| Physalis minima L . | - | 1000-1500 | H | Wp | Medicinal (Abdomen disease, earache, fever, gastric disease, stomachache); Edible |
| Withonia somnifera (L.) Dunal | Ashwagandha | 700-1800 | Sh | Rt, Lf, Wp | Medicinal (Tumors, carbuncles, ulcers, leucoderma, bronchitis, asthma, tonic, increases sperm count, sexual potency, increases the iron content in the blood, curing AIDS, weakness in children and old age peoples, cures pain in backache, weak eyesight, arthritis, vitality, antioxidant, diabetes, anti-inflammatory, immunemodulating, antistress, aphrodisiac, anthelmintic, psoriasis, bronchitis, ulcers, scabies, marasmus of children, insomnia, debility, lumbago, thirst); Edible; Misc. (Leaves are mixed with tea used to prepare tea) |
| Symplocaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Symplocos chinensis (Lour.) Druce Sterculiaceae | Loij | 1300-2000 | T | Bk, Lf | Medicinal (Astringent); Fuel; Agricultural tools |
| Helicteres isora L . | - | 700-1000 | Sh | Ap, St | Medicinal (Diarrhoea, antispasmodic); Fibre |
| Melochia corchorifolia L . | - | 700-1000 | Sh | Lf | Edible |
| Thymelaeaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Daphne papyracea Wall. ex Stued. fever, intestinal complaints) | Kania/ Patrori | 1600-2000 | Sh | Rt, Lf | Medicinal (Intestinal complaints, hypotensive, purgative, |
| Tiliaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grewia asiatica L. | - | 700-1100 | T | Fr, Bk, Lf | Medicinal (Astringent, cooling, demulcent, rheumatism, antibacterial, rich in Vitamin A and C) |

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Appendix: Continue

| Appendix: Continue |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Taxa | Vernacular name/ |  | Local name | AR (m) |

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| Taxa | Vernacular name local name | AR (m) | LF | Part/s used | Indigenous uses |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equisetaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equisetum debile (Roxb. ex Vauch.) Hauke | Khasra ghass | 700-2000 | F | Wp | Medicinal (Tooth complaints) |
| E. arvense L. | - | 700-2000 | F | Wp | Medicinal (Diuretic, dropsy, haemostatic, haemopoitic, kidney affection, gravel affection, acidity, dy spepsia) |
| Pteridiaceae |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn. | - | 1400-2000 | F | Rt, Frd, Wp | Medicinal (Antihelmintic, haemostat, cuts, wounds) Abbreviations used |

AR: Altitudinal Range, LF: Life Form, H: Herb, Sh: Shrub, T: Tree, Ap: Aerial part, Bb: Bulb, Bk: Bark, Fl: Flower, Fr: Fruit, Infl: Inflorescence, Lf: Leaf, Rh: Rhizome, Rt: Root, Sd: Seed, St: Stem, Tu: Tuber, Wp: Whole plant, Wd: Wood, Misc.: Miscellaneous, Res: Resin, Frd: Frond and La: Latex

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