SPECIES DIVERSITY, UTILIZATION AND CONSERVATION IN HOME GARDENS OF SOME RESIDENTIAL AREAS, COIMBATORE, INDIA.

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ABSTRACT

The present study was aimed at documenting species composition, utilization and conservation of plant species growing in home gardens of 10 residential areas of Coimbatore city, India. Household interviews and home garden surveys revealed that all the 109 plant species included in 60 families included have some economic uses or with ornamental significance. Higher number of species was herbs followed by shrubs, trees, climbers, succulent herbs, vines and sub-shrubs. The families viz., Asteraceae, Apocynaceae and Acanthaceae contributed higher number of plant species than the other families to the home gardens. The species namely, Celosia cristata, Chrysanthemum odoratum and Ocimum basilicum have registered 50% frequency among the home gardens sampled which indicates that these species have distributed and maintained in comparatively higher number of home gardens. The home garden species are mainly under the categories of vegetables, fruits, ornamentals, economic important species and medicinal. These results further report revealed that homegardens satisfy various household needs like food, ornamentals, medicines, building material, religious and ceremonial uses.

Keywords: Home gardens, species diversity, species usage, frequency, use value.

1. INTRODUCTION

Home garden is generally accepted to be economically efficient, ecologically sound and biologically sustainable agroforestry system (Fernandez and Nair, 1986). It also serves as sink of carbon, thereby, playing an ecological role in the current global climate change scenario (Saha et al., 2009). Home garden maintained in many places not only to meet out the need of day to day life but also to provide ecological security to some extent. Seasonal gardens in many residential areas of developing countries offer adequate economical return to the people (Eliotcoleman, 2000). Home gardens have recently been recognized for their potential for biodiversity conservation (Raheem et al., 2008; Kabir and Webb, 2008) and for their social and cultural significance (Buchmann, 2009; Rowe, 2009). Increasing attentions have been focused on the potential of home garden to harbor genetic diversity, which is a key component of conservation efforts associated with population management (Hollingsworth et al., 2005; Lengkeek et al., 2006; Miller and Schaal, 2006).

Coimbatore is the leading industrial city in southern India, endowed with huge human population of 3,458,045. The industrial areas, educational institutions and residential areas are maintaining home gardens almost in all parts of the city. In addition to several industries like textile mills, boundaries etc. residential areas are well designed in terms of maintaining home gardens and according to availability of the land area, the residents developed and established home gardens. People of upper economic and educated maintained their home gardens mainly with many ornamental plants and some plants of red listed categories also. Despite the well establishment of home gardens no taxonomical and ecological studies have been made so far in Coimbatore city. To address this lacuna, the present study was aimed to document the flora of the home garden and to categorize the plants into medicinal/other economical important species at different locations in Coimbatore city.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Study site

A total number of 10 home gardens with different sizes located in places viz., Ganapathy, Race course, Onamplaiyam, Avinashi, Cheran nagar, Saravanampatti, G.N. Mills, Thudiyalur, Vadavalli and Vinayagapuram were selected for present study.

2.2. Species analysis

The home gardens selected were explored for the plant species for the information on habit or life form, medicinal other economic uses, parts used. Family-wise contribution of species has also been
enumerated. The degree of distribution of various plant species among the home gardens was determined as per the following formula:

\[
\text{Frequency (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of home gardens in which the species present}}{\text{Total number of home gardens sampled}} \times 100
\]

2.3. Species usage patterns in home gardens

The medicinal and other economic uses of the plant species present in the home gardens of sampling places were documented on the basis of personal interview with the respective gardeners and the owners of the residential homes and by literature. The red listed and endemic species were enlisted according to Ahmedullah and Nair (1987).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

For the present study, all over the city of Coimbatore, 10 home gardens in 10 different residential areas have been selected to enumerate the species taxonomically and to evaluate ecologically (Table 1 and Fig. 1). The sizes of the home gardens sampled were also varied much between ca. 25 m² and 225 m². The species richness noted to be varied between the home gardens studied. The number of species was not in accordance with the size of the home gardens studied in Coimbatore city. Studies of home gardens in Mexico (Rico Gray et al., 1991) and Indonesia (Abdoella, 2006) indicated that the number of species or individuals is not related to home garden size.

The higher species richness of 32 was present in the home gardens of Ganapathy followed by 30 in Cheran Nagar and Vinayagapuram residential areas each. On the other hand, the lower species richness of 3 was noted in the residential area of Vadavalli. Altogether, 109 plant species belong to different life-forms were noted to be present in the studied home gardens. Kumar and Nair (2004) aptly regarded home gardens with high species richness above 20 as the glorious examples of species diversity in cultivated and managed plant communities.

The variation in life-form among the species noted in the home garden of Coimbatore city was mostly herbs (49.54%) followed by shrubs (22.02%), trees (18.35%), climbers (3.67%), succulent herbs, vines and sub-shrub species (1.83%). This may be due to the need and individual option. The most grown herbs in the gardens are mainly for the purpose of supplying of requirements to their day to day life as vegetables, greens and medicinal plants.

In addition to higher species diversity, the diversity of families was noted to be most noteworthy (Table 2). A total number of 60 families with the contribution 109 species were present in the home gardens. The family, Asteraceae contributed the higher number of 7 species (11.67%) followed by the family, Apocynaceae with 6 species (10%), Acanthaceae with 5 species (8.33%), Moraceae, Solanaceae and Fabaceae with 4 species each (6.67%) and Araceae, Amaranthaceae, Myrtaceae, Asparagaceae, Rubiaceae and Malvaceae with 3 species each (5%) to the communities of home gardens. The remaining families have contributed 1 or 2 species only to home garden communities. The higher number of species in the families of Asteraceae, Apocynaceae and Acanthaceae indicates the diverse utility of the plant resources particularly the preferences towards medicinal uses. The present findings of 109 plant species belong to various life-form categories with different utilities indicate the biological richness of home gardens in Coimbatore city (Kumar et al., 1994). The high floristic diversity is perhaps the reflection of the potential of home gardens to serve as repositories of genetic diversity as well. Kabir and Webb (2008) also reported the predominance of herbs and trees in the home gardens of southwestern Bangladesh.

The degree of distribution of the various enumerated plant species was very low and it was ranging between 10 and 50% only (Table 1). The species namely, Celosia cristata, Chrysanthemum odoratum and Ocimum basilicum have registered 50% frequency which indicates that these species have distributed comparatively in higher number of home gardens (Fig. 2). The other species have recorded below 50% frequency only and hence they have restricted in distribution in few home gardens only. The overall distribution level indicates that each home garden owner has their own preference over the species. Pandey et al. (2006) also reported the lower distribution level of many home garden plants in South Andaman and he explained that the selective cultivation of species with the home gardens is mainly due to the utility value of the species.

The total number of individuals maintained for the constituent species in the home gardens was widely varied (Table 1 and Figs. 3 and 4). Few species like Calliandra cyanometroides, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Chrysanthemum odoratum, Cosmos bipinnatus and Coriandrum sativum were registered with higher density when compared to other species (Fig. 3). The endemic plant species, Saraca indica was represented by only one
individual at Vinayagapuram residential area. Similarly, the species such as Artocarpus heterophyllus, Callistemon citrinus, Cereus pterogonus, Hamelia patens, Mangifera indica, Momordica charantia, Ravenala madagascariensis, Robinia pseudoacacia, Salvinia officinalis, Scindapsus variegata, Saraca indica and Thuja myosorensis have also been represented by only one individual in very less number (Fig. 4). It has been recognized that most of the mentioned above are economically important. The maintenance of this species with higher standing crop individuals in the home gardens may be due to economic security provided by these species to the respective home.

**Table 1. Number of individuals of constituent plant species and their frequency in the sampled home gardens of sampling places in Coimbatore city.**

| S.No | Species                                      | Habit     | Home gardens* | Frequency (%) |
|------|----------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| 1    | Acalypha wilkesiana hort.                    | Shrub     | 5  8  4  6    | 30            |
| 2    | Adenium obesum (Forsk.) Roem. et Schult.    | Shrub     | 1  3  4  6    | 40            |
| 3    | Anthurium spathiphylly Schott                | Herb      | 7 - 5 - 6    | 30            |
| 4    | Allamanda cathartica L.                     | Shrub      | 3 - 1 - -    | 20            |
| 5    | Aloe vera (L.) Burm.f.                      | Succulent  | - - - 5 - 2  | 20            |
| 6    | Antigonon leptopus Hook & Arn               | Vine      | - - - - 17 - 25 | 20            |
| 7    | Aphanetha squarrosa Nees.                   | Herb      | - - - - - - 6 | 10            |
| 8    | Aralia sp. L.                               | Herb      | - - - 9 - - 10 | 10            |
| 9    | Arctotis hirsuta (Harv.) Beauverd           | Herb      | - - - - - - 6 | 30            |
| 10   | Araucaria excelsa R.Br.                     | Tree      | - - - - - - - | 20            |
| 11   | Achyranthes aspera L.                       | Herb      | - - - 23 - - 10 | 10            |
| 12   | A caudatus L.                               | Herb      | - - - - - - - | 10            |
| 13   | Azadirica indica A. Juss                    | Tree      | 1 - - - - - - 20 | 20            |
| 14   | Artocarpus heterophyllus Frost.             | Tree      | 1 - 1 - - - 30 | 30            |
| 15   | Basella rubra L.                            | Vine      | 9 - - - - - - 10 | 10            |
| 16   | Bougainvillea glabra Choisy                 | Creeper   | 2 - - - - - - 20 | 20            |
| 17   | Callistemon citrinus (Curtis) Skeels        | Shrub     | - - - - - - - | 10            |
| 18   | Calliandra cyanometroides Bedd              | Herb      | - - - - - - 30 | 40            |
| 19   | Calathea sp. R.Br.                          | Herb      | - - - - - - - | 10            |
| 20   | Canna indica L.                             | Herb      | - - - - - - - | 10            |
| 21   | Capsicum annuum L.                          | Shrub      | 3 - - - - - - 2 | 20            |
| 22   | Catharanthus roseus Linn.                   | Sub shrub | 18 - - - - 12 - - 15 - 10 | 40            |
| 23   | Celosia cristata L.                         | Shrub      | 2 - 1 3 - - - | 50            |
| 24   | Cereus pterogonus L.                        | Herb      | - - - - - - - | 10            |
| 25   | Cestrum nocturnum L.                        | Herb      | - - - - - - - | 10            |
| 26   | Chlorophytum variegatum Ker                 | Herb      | 4 - 7 - - - - 20 | 20            |
| 27   | Chrysanthemum carinatum L.                  | Herb      | - 3 - - - - - | 20            |
| 28   | C. grandiflorum L.                          | Herb      | - - - 21 - - - | 10            |
| 29   | C. odoratum L.                              | Herb      | 70 - 41 55 63 - - - 84 | 50            |
| 30   | Citronia ternatea L.                        | Herb      | - - - - - - - | 10            |
| 31   | Coleus aromaticus Benth                     | Herb      | - - - - 6 - - | 30            |
| 32   | Cordyline stricta L.                        | Herb      | - - - - - - - | 10            |
| 33   | Cosmos bipinnatus Cav                       | Herb      | 63 - - - - - - 82 | 20            |
| 34   | Crassula sp. L.                             | Herb      | - - 5 - - - - | 20            |
| 35   | Crossandra infundibuliformis L. Salib       | Herb      | 18 - 10 - - - - 7 | 30            |
| 36   | Curcuma pandanum DC.                        | Clorimer   | - - - - - - - | 10            |
| 37   | Curcuma longa L.                            | Herb      | 2 - 5 - - - - - | 20            |
| 38   | Calotropis gigantea R.Br.                   | Shrub     | - - - - - - - | 10            |
| 39   | Carica papaya L.                            | Tree      | - - - - - - 1 | 20            |
| 40   | Coriandrum sativum Linn.                    | Herb      | 35 - - - - - 19 | 28 | 30 |
| 41   | Citrus lemon L.                             | Tree      | 1 - - - 3 - 5 | 30            |
| 42   | Cardiospermum halicacabum L.                | Herb      | - - - - - - - | 10            |
| 43   | Cycas siemens Mia                           | Tree      | 1 2 1 - - 1 6 | 50            |
| 44   | Dracaena sp. Lam                           | Shrub      | - - - - - - - | 20            |
| 45   | Duranta repens L.                           | Shrub      | - - - - - - - | 20            |
| 46   | Damascus carota Nayeem Ket                  | Herb      | 4 - - - - - - - | 20            |
| 47   | Ficus benghalensis Linn.                    | Tree      | - - - - - - - | 20            |
| 48   | F. benjamina L.                             | Tree      | 1 - 2 - - - - - | 20            |
| 49   | F. microspora Wight                        | Tree      | - - 4 - - - - - | 20            |
| No. | Scientific Name                  | Type     | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-----|---------------------------------|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| 50  | Geranium domesticum Roxb.       | Herb     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 51  | G. pelatum Roxb                | Herb     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 52  | Grevillea robusta A. Cunn. ex R Br | Shrub | 2 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 53  | Hamelia patens Jacq             | Shrub    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 54  | Hibiscus rosa sinensis L.       | Shrub    |   |   |   | 6 |   | 8 |   | 9 |   | 30  |    |
| 55  | H. mutabilis L.                 | Shrub    | 8 | 4 | 6 |   | 2 |   |   |   |   | 40  |    |
| 56  | H. syriacus L.                  | Shrub    | 2 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 2 | 20  |    |
| 57  | Hydrangea macrophylla (Thunb.) Ser. | Shrub |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 2 |    |    |
| 58  | Inga cyanocaroides Linn.        | Shrub    | 4 | 2 | 1 |   | 3 |   |   |   |   | 40  |    |
| 59  | Ixora cocinea L.                | Shrub    | 1 | 4 | 4 |   |   |   |   |   |   | 30  |    |
| 60  | Jacquemontia pentantha Choisy   | Herb     |   |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |   |   | 10  |    |
| 61  | Jasminum angustifolium Vahl     | Herb     |   |   | 1 |   | 2 |   |   |   |   | 20  |    |
| 62  | J. grandiflorum L.              | Herb     | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |   | 1 |   |   |   | 40  |    |
| 63  | J. sambac Ait                    | Herb     |   |   | 2 |   |   |   |   |   |   | 20  |    |
| 64  | Jatropha peltata Wight          | Herb     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 10  |    |
| 65  | Kalanchoe fenchokiai Adans     | Herb     | 10 |   |   |   |   | 14 |   |   | 20  |    |
| 66  | Knoxia sp. L.                   | Herb     |   |   | 1 | 6 |   | 20 |   | 16 |   | 20  |    |
| 67  | Lahlab purpureus (L.) Sweet     | Vine     | 3 |   | 1 | 2 | 4 |   |   |   |   | 40  |    |
| 68  | Lantana viscose L.              | Shrub    | 1 |   |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |   | 20  |    |
| 69  | Lawsonia inermis L.             | Tree     |   |   |   | 1 | 2 |   |   |   |   | 20  |    |
| 70  | Madhuca longifolia J. König f. Macbr. | Tree |   |   |   | 2 | 1 | 2 |   |   |   | 30  |    |
| 71  | Mangifera indica L.             | Tree     |   |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |   |   | 10  |    |
| 72  | Mirande leucophyllum Harts      | Tree     | 7 |   |   |   |   | 2 |   |   |   | 10  |    |
| 73  | Momordica charantia L.          | Herb     |   |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |   |   | 10  |    |
| 74  | Moringa oleifera Lam            | Tree     |   |   | 2 |   |   |   |   |   |   | 10  |    |
| 75  | Muraya paniculata L.            | Herb     |   |   | 4 |   | 2 |   |   |   |   | 20  |    |
| 76  | Musa paradisiaca L.             | Tree     |   |   | 1 | 4 | 5 |   |   |   |   | 30  |    |
| 77  | Nephrolepis sp. Schott          | Herb     |   |   |   |   |   | 5 |   |   |   | 10  |    |
| 78  | N. tuberosa Bory ex Willd       | Herb     |   | 1 |   |   |   | 6 |   |   |   | 20  |    |
| 79  | Nerium oleander Linn.           | Shrub    |   |   | 3 | 2 | 2 |   |   |   |   | 20  |    |
| 80  | Ocimum basilicum Linn.          | Herb     | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 |   |   |   |   |   | 50  |    |
| 81  | Oxalis radiosa Linn.            | Herb     |   |   | 4 |   |   |   |   |   | 42  | 10  |    |
| 82  | O. corniculata Linn.            | Herb     | 37 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 10  |    |
| 83  | Phyllanthus emblica Linn.       | Tree     |   |   | 1 | 1 | 1 |   |   |   |   | 30  |    |
| 84  | Pista stratiotes Linn.          | Succulent|   |   | 10 |   | 22 |   |   |   | 20  |    |
| 85  | Plumbago auriculata Lam         | Herb     | 3 |   |   | 10 | 3 | 1 |   |   | 40  |    |
| 86  | Plumeria rubra Linn.            | Shrub    | 2 |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |   | 20  |    |
| 87  | Punica granatum Linn.           | Sub shrub| 3 | 2 | 1 |   | 3 |   |   |   | 40  |    |
| 88  | Piper betle Linn.               | Creeper  |   |   | 3 | 2 | 1 |   |   |   | 10  |    |
| 89  | Ravenala madagascariensis Sonn  | Herb     | 1 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 10  |    |
| 90  | Robinia pseudoacacia L.         | Herb     |   |   | 3 | 1 |   |   |   |   | 30  |    |
| 91  | Tiarella grandiflora Roxb      | Herb     |   |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |   | 10  |    |
| 92  | Rosa sp. W.                     | Shrub    | 1 | 4 |   | 3 |   | 1 |   |   | 40  |    |
| 93  | Salvinia officinalis L.         | Herb     |   |   |   |   | 1 |   |   |   | 10  |    |
| 94  | Sansevieria roxburghiana Schult | Herb     |   |   |   |   | 2 |   |   |   | 10  |    |
| 95  | Scindapsus variegata (Hayata)   | Creeper  |   |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |   | 10  |    |
| 96  | S. melongena Pr.                | Herb     |   |   | 1 | 3 | 2 |   |   |   | 30  |    |
| 97  | S. lycopersicum Linn.           | Herb     | 5 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 10  |    |
| 98  | Saraca indica Linn.             | Tree     |   |   | 1 |   |   |   |   |   | 10  |    |
| 99  | Tagetes erecta B.               | Herb     |   |   | 1 | 2 | 3 |   |   |   | 30  |    |
| 100 | Tradescantia discolor S. W.     | Herb     |   |   | 10 |   |   |   |   |   | 10  |    |
| 101 | Thuja occidentalis L.           | Shrub    |   |   | 1 | 1 | 1 |   |   |   | 30  |    |
| 102 | T. myosorensis T. and Roxb     | Shrub    | 1 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 10  |    |
| 103 | Tabernaemontana divaricata R. Br ex Koem. & Schutt. | Shrub |   |   | 5 | 1 | 1 |   |   |   | 40  |    |
| 104 | Tecoma grandis L.f              | Tree     |   |   | 1 | 2 |   |   |   |   | 20  |    |
| 105 | Terminalia catappa Linn.        | Tree     |   | 1 | 1 | 1 |   |   | 1 |   | 20  |    |
| 106 | Taxus wallichiana Linn          | Tree     |   | 2 | 1 |   |   |   | 1 |   | 30  |    |
| 107 | Ursinia cerevisiae (Thunb.) N.E.Br | Herb |   |   | 1 |   | 2 | 1 |   | 30  |    |
| 108 | Zephyranthes carinata Herb      | Herb     | 20 | 12 |   |   |   |   |   | 20  |    |
| 109 | Zinnia grandiflora Linn         | Herb     | 6 | 2 | 4 |   |   |   |   | 30  |    |
Fig. 1. The sampled home gardens of Coimbatore city.

Fig. 2. The species of higher degree of distribution among the home gardens.

Fig. 3. Some species of relatively high density.

Fig. 4. Certain species of relatively low density.
| S. No. | Species                      | Family          | Parts used | Medicinal/other economic uses                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1     | Acalypha wilkesiana          | Acanthaceae     | Leaf       | The extract of the flower inhibits the ovarian function and stimulate the uterine. Roots are used in the treatment of diabetes, antipyretic, abortifacient, demulcent, lessens inflammation and heat of the body; useful to relieve chest pain. |
| 2     | Adenium obesum               | Apocynaceae     | Bark and   | The plant sap and bark are used as remedy for bone dislocation, rheumatism, sprains, paralysis, swellings, wounds and skin infections.                                                   |
| 3     | Anthurium spathiphylum        | Araceae         | Whole plant | Cleans indoor air of many environmental contaminants, including benzene, formaldehyde and other pollutants.                                                                                      |
| 4     | Allamanda cathartica         | Apocynaceae     | Flower     | Flower has been used to treat liver tumors, jaundice, splenomegaly and malaria. Aloes has been marketed as a remedy for coughs, wounds, ulcers, gastritis, diabetes, cancer, headaches, arthritis, immune-system deficiencies, and many other conditions when taken internally. The lower leaf is sliced open, the gel obtained can be applied on the affected area of the skin. |
| 5     | Aloe vera                    | Liliaceae       | Leaf       | The leaves and barks are protective against bronchial asthma and other allergic disorders. Barks and seeds are astringent and are given in piles and diarrhea.                                                                                     |
| 6     | Antigonon leptopus            | Polygonaceae    | Leaf, bark and seed | The leaves and barks are protective against bronchial asthma and other allergic disorders. Barks and seeds are astringent and are given in piles and diarrhea.                                                                                     |
| 7     | Aphelandra squarrosa         | Acanthaceae     | -          | Ornamental plant.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 8     | Aralia sp.                   | Araliaceae      | -          | Ornamental plant.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 9     | Arctotis hirsuta             | Acanthaceae     | Leaf       | It reduces the bacterial contaminants. It is used to improve appetite and to cure various types of gastric disorders. It is useful in haemorrhoids, leaves and seeds are emetic, hydrophobia, carminative, resolve swelling, digestive and expel phlegm.     |
| 10    | Araucaria excelsa            | Araucariaceae   | Leaf       | The roots are used to cure kidney stones. The leaves used to cure cuts, leprosy, boils, burns, fever and decoction of the stem used in jaundice. Leaves, bark, flowers, fruits, seed, gum, oil and neem cake are used to have antiallergenic, antidermatic, antifeedent, antifungal, antiinflammatory, antipyorrhoeic, antiscabic, cardiotoxic, diuretic, insecticidal, larvicidal, nematocidal, spermicidal and other biological activities. |
| 11    | Acharanthus aspera           | Amaranthaceae   | Leaf and seed | The leaves are useful in fever, ulcers, burns wounds, skin diseases, antidiarrhoeal, analgesic and as immuno modulator. The ripe fruits are sweet cooling, laxative, aphrodisiac, and tonic. The seeds used for are sweet, diuretic, aphrodisiac and constipation.                                |
| 12    | A. caudatus                  | Amaranthaceae   | Leaf, stem and root | The roots are used to cure kidney stones. The leaves used to cure cuts, leprosy, boils, burns, fever and decoction of the stem used in jaundice. Leaves, bark, flowers, fruits, seed, gum, oil and neem cake are used to have antiallergenic, antidermatic, antifeedent, antifungal, antiinflammatory, antipyorrhoeic, antiscabic, cardiotoxic, diuretic, insecticidal, larvicidal, nematocidal, spermicidal and other biological activities. |
| 13    | Artocarpus heterophyllus     | Meliaceae       | Whole plant | The leaves are useful in fever, ulcers, burns wounds, skin diseases, antidiarrhoeal, analgesic and as immuno modulator. The ripe fruits are sweet cooling, laxative, aphrodisiac, and tonic. The seeds used for are sweet, diuretic, aphrodisiac and constipation.                                |
| 14    | Azardriochta indica          | Moraceae        | Leaf and fruit | The leaves are useful in fever, ulcers, burns wounds, skin diseases, antidiarrhoeal, analgesic and as immuno modulator. The ripe fruits are sweet cooling, laxative, aphrodisiac, and tonic. The seeds used for are sweet, diuretic, aphrodisiac and constipation.                                |
| 15    | Basella rubra                | Basellaceae     | Root       | Decoction of the root relieves bilious vomiting. Spinach extracts has beneficial effects such as chemo and central nervous system protection, anticancer and antiaging function.                                                        |
| 16    | Bougainvillia glabra         | Nyctaginaceae   | Flower     | The leaves used for a variety of disorders such as diarrhea, and to reduce stomach ulcers, cough, sore throat, hepatitis, a decoction of dried stems and flower used as treatment for low blood pressure. It is used for treating hemorrhoids. |
| 17    | Callistemon citrinus          | Myrtaceae       | Leaf       | Ornamental plant.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 18    | Calliandra cyanometroides    | Myrtaceae       | -          | The root decoction is used for the treatment of fever, dropsy, and dyspnea. Seed juice is used to relieve ear aches. It is used as carminative, an appetizer and a stomachic. Externally, it is used as a counter irritant and also in the treatment of rheumatism, lumbago and neuralgia. |
| 19    | Calathea sp.                 | Marantaceae     | Root and seed. | The root decoction is used for the treatment of fever, dropsy, and dyspnea. Seed juice is used to relieve ear aches. It is used as carminative, an appetizer and a stomachic. Externally, it is used as a counter irritant and also in the treatment of rheumatism, lumbago and neuralgia. |
| 20    | Canna indica                 | Cannaceae       | Root and seed. | The root decoction is used for the treatment of fever, dropsy, and dyspnea. Seed juice is used to relieve ear aches. It is used as carminative, an appetizer and a stomachic. Externally, it is used as a counter irritant and also in the treatment of rheumatism, lumbago and neuralgia. |
| 21    | Capsicum annum               | Solanaceae      | Fruit      | Medicinal/other economic uses                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 22    | Catharanthus roseus          | Apocynaceae     | Whole plant | Minimizing the adverse effects of chemo theraphy, carcinogenic agents and prolonging longevity types possesses known antibacterial, antifungal, antidiabetic and antiviral activities.                                                                                                      |
| 23    | Celosia cristata             | Amaranthaceae   | Leaf and flower | It is used in the treatment of diarrhoea, piles, bleeding nose, disinfectant, inflammation, haematological and gynaecologic disorders.                                                                                                      |
| 24    | Cereus pterogonus            | Cactaceae       | -          | Ornamental plant. Leaves are used for their pharmacological significance in burns and swellings. It is also used for treating epilepsy and as stupifying charm medicine. It is used to prevent malaria. |
| 25    | Cestrum nocturnum            | Solanaceae      | Leaf       | Ornamental plant.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 26    | Chlorophytum variegatum      | Liliaceae       | -          | The leaves are used medicinally to cure influenza symptoms, liver and |
| 27    | Chrysanthemum                | Asteraceae      | Flower     | The leaves are used medicinally to cure influenza symptoms, liver and |
| Plant Name                     | Family       | Part Used       | Medicinal Use                                                                 |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| *C. grandiflorum*             | Asteraceae   | Leaf            | It is used for anticancer activity. Flowers are used for antihypertensive,    |
|                               |              |                 | hypertropic scar fibroblast inhibiting, antidepressive, serotonin antagonist, |
|                               |              |                 | anticancer, antispasmodic, antioxidative and antimicrobial activities roselle |
|                               |              |                 | can prevent cancer and lower blood pressure as well as improve the digestive  |
|                               |              |                 | system in human. The herb is effective in curing fever and acts as asthma and |
|                               |              |                 | bronchitis etc. The extract gives neuropharmacological value. A paste of the  |
|                               |              |                 | whole plant can be applied over the infected area and decoction of the plants |
|                               |              |                 | is very effective in cleaning the wound.                                     |
| *C. odoratum*                 | Asteraceae   | Flower          | The leaves are used for the treatment of cough, throat infection and nasal    |
|                               |              |                 | congestion.                                                                  |
| *C. aromaticus*               | Lamiaceae    | Leaf            | It is used to treat dysentery and skin diseases. It breaks fever and to       |
|                               |              |                 | assuage headache. The leaves consumed as vegetable.                          |
| *C. stricta*                  | Asparagaceae | Leaf            | Leaves are used for fever, flu, cough, asthma, digestive troubles, piles,     |
|                               |              |                 | diabetes, urinary diseases, male sexual diseases, gynecological diseases,     |
|                               |              |                 | joints pain/rheumatic pains and inflammation, ear diseases, tooth problems,  |
|                               |              |                 | cuts and wounds, skin diseases, cooling agents and miscellaneous uses.       |
| *Cosmos bipinnatus*           | Asteraceae   | Flower and leaf | The powdered root is used to treat bronchitis, asthma, leprosy, eczema,      |
|                               |              |                 | elephantiasis while the latex is used to treat vertigo, baldness, hair loss,  |
|                               |              |                 | toothache, intermittent fevers, rheumatoid/joint swellings and paralysis.   |
| *Crassula sp.*                | Grasulaceae  | -               | In the treatment of infectious diseases while simultaneously mitigating many  |
|                               |              |                 | of the side effects.                                                        |
| *Crossandra infundibuliformis*| Acanthaceae  | Leaf and latex  | Seeds are used as a diuretic. Leaves are used as a painkiller, a treatment for |
|                               |              |                 | nausea, and a boost to haemoglobin content of the blood. The fruit is used   |
|                               |              |                 | for cooling and astringent to the bowels, increases appetite, cures leprosy   |
|                               |              |                 | and purifies the blood. A fresh juice is commonly used in many skin conditions, |
|                               |              |                 | including eczema, chicken pox, shingles, allergy and scabies. The active      |
|                               |              |                 | compound curcumin have antiinflammatory, antioxidant, antitumour,            |
|                               |              |                 | antibacterial and antiviral activities.                                      |
| *Cucumis pepo*                | Cucurbitaceae| Leaf, fruit and | The leaves, bark and fruits are used as antimicrobial, antitumor,            |
|                               |              | seed.           | antiinflammatory, antiinflammatory, anticoagulant, antipyretic and           |
|                               |              |                 | cytotoxic activity.                                                         |
| *Curcuma longa*               | Zingiberaceae| Rhizome         | The powdered root is used to treat bronchitis, asthma, leprosy, eczema,      |
|                               |              |                 | elephantiasis while the latex is used to treat vertigo, baldness, hair loss,  |
|                               |              |                 | toothache, intermittent fevers, rheumatoid/joint swellings and paralysis.   |
| *Calotrops gigantea*          | Asclepiadaceae| Leaf and latex  | The tender, young shoots are used as a diuretic, stomachic and               |
|                               |              |                 | rubefacient. It is used in rheumatism, lumbago, nervous diseases and          |
|                               |              |                 | as a demulcent in arthritis and indropsy. The powder/latex is also used for   |
|                               |              |                 | treatment of malarial and intestinal worms.                                  |
| *Carica papaya*               | Caricaceae   | Leaf and root   | It increase appetite, ease menstrual pain, meat tenderizer and relieve       |
|                               |              |                 | nausea. The seeds were included in a host of prescriptions for fever,           |
|                               |              |                 | diarrhoea, vomiting, indigestion as in stomach and carminative. Leaves are   |
|                               |              |                 | given for biliousness, intestinal irritations, heartburn, thirst and nausea.  |
| *Coriandrum sativum*          | Apiaceae     | Seed, root and | Volatile oil is carminative. It has also been found useful in the treatment    |
|                               |              | leaf            | of hepatobiliar, dyskinesia, oxirias, varicos veins, haemorrhoids, phlebitis  |
|                               |              |                 | and urolithiasis.                                                           |
| *Citrus lemon*                | Rutaceae     | Fruit and leaf  | The fruits are used in the treatment of malarial and intestinal worms. The    |
|                               |              |                 | roots are stimulant for indolent ulcer. Different parts of the carrot          |
|                               |              |                 | have been used in medicine for the treatment of kidney dysfunction, asthma,   |
|                               |              |                 | dropsy, inflammation, leprosy, worm troubles, etc. The latex for a depletory, |
|                               |              |                 | pain relief, antibacterial and emetic. Remedies for skin, warts and toothache. |
|                               |              |                 | Regarding safety and efficacy in pregnancy and lactation is lacking.         |
| *Cardiospermum halicacabum*   | Sapindaceae  | Leaf and fruit  | The fruits are used in the treatment of skin diseases and enlargement of liver. |
|                               |              |                 | Remedies for skin, warts and toothache.                                    |
| *Cycas siamensis*             | Cycadaceae   | -               | The latex is used to treat vertigo, baldness, hair loss, toothache,           |
|                               |              |                 | regarding safety and efficacy in pregnancy and lactation is lacking.         |
| *Dracaena sp.*                | Asparagaceae | Fruit           | The latex for a depletory, pain relief, antibacterial and emetic. Remedies for |
|                               |              |                 | skin, warts and toothache. Regarding safety and efficacy in pregnancy and     |
|                               |              |                 | lactation is lacking.                                                        |
| *Duranta repens*              | Verbenaceae  | Leaf and fruit  | The roots are used for the treatment of skin diseases and enlargement of liver. |
|                               |              |                 | Remedies for skin, warts and toothache. Regarding safety and efficacy in      |
|                               |              |                 | pregnancy and lactation is lacking.                                          |
| *D. carota*                   | Apiaceae     | Leaf and latex  | The latex for a depletory, pain relief, antibacterial and emetic. Remedies for |
|                               |              |                 | skin, warts and toothache. Regarding safety and efficacy in pregnancy and     |
|                               |              |                 | lactation is lacking.                                                        |
| *Ficus benghalensis*          | Moraceae     | Leaf            | It is used for the treatment of skin diseases and enlargement of liver. The    |
|                               |              |                 | treatment of certain skin disorders, stomachic, hypertensive and             |
|                               |              |                 | antidysestheny. Leaf, bark and fruits are used as antimicrobial, antitumor,    |
|                               |              |                 | antinflammatory, anticoagulant, antipyretic and cytotoxic activity.           |
| *F. benjamina*                | Moraceae     | Leaf, bark and | It has been used for intestinal problems, wounds and respiratory                |
|                               |              | root            | ailments. Oil is considered a relaxant in aroma therapy and in recent years   |
|                               |              |                 | it is used as respiratory.                                                   |
| *F. microspora*               | Moraceae     | Leaf and bark   | Ornamental plant.                                                             |
| *Geranium domesticum*         | Geraniaceae  | Seed and leaf   | It is used to treat athlete’s foot, skin lesions, rashes, insect bites,      |
|                               |              |                 | nervous shock, inflammation, rheumatism, headache, asthma, and               |
| *G. peltatum*                 | Geraniaceae  | Flower          | dysentery.                                                                    |

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| No. | Species                  | Family       | Parts Used            | Description                                                                 |
|-----|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 52  | Grevillea robusta        | Proteaceae   | -                     | Ornamental plant. It regulates menstruation and stimulate blood circulation. |
|     |                          |              |                       | The flower extract has been traditionally used for liver disorders, high blood |
|     |                          |              |                       | pressure and as an aphrodisiac. Young leaves and flowers are used in case of   |
|     |                          |              |                       | headache.                                                                   |
| 53  | Hamelia patens          | Rubiaceae    | Leaf and flower       | They are used in antiinflammatory.                                           |
| 54  | Hibiscus rosasinensis   | Malvaceae    | Flower, root and leaf | The leaves are diuretic, expectorant and stomachic. Decoction of the         |
|     |                          |              |                       | flowers is used for ophthalmic and stomatich. It is also used in the         |
|     |                          |              |                       | treatment of itch and other skin diseases.                                  |
| 55  | H. mutabilis            | Malvaceae    | Flower and seed       | It cures skin diseases.                                                     |
| 56  | H. syriacus             | Malvaceae    | Leaf and flower       | Ornamental plant.                                                           |
| 57  | Hydrangea macrophylla   | Hydrangeaceae| -                     | It is used for hepatic disorder, cancer, microbial infection, antioxidant,   |
|     |                          |              |                       | pain, inflammation. The flowers were used for the treatment of cancer,       |
|     |                          |              |                       | leucorrhea, dysentery, dysmenorrhoea, haemoptysis and hypertension.         |
| 58  | Inga cyanometroides     | Fabaceae     | Leaf                  | The leaves are as an emetic in cases of poisoning. The roots are bitter,    |
|     |                          |              |                       | acid and are useful for external application in ringworm and herpes          |
|     |                          |              |                       | infestations and are recommended for ophthalmopathy, ulcerative stomatitis,   |
|     |                          |              |                       | leprosy, pruritus and wounds.                                              |
| 59  | Isora coccinea          | Rubiaceae    | Leaf, root and flower | Ornamental plant.                                                           |
| 60  | Jacquemontia pentantha  | Convolvulaceae| -                     | Ornamental plant.                                                           |
| 61  | Jasminum angustifolium  | Oleaceae     | Leaf and root         | Leaves are used in the treatment of leprosy, skin disease, ulcers, wounds   |
|     |                          |              |                      | and corns.                                                                 |
| 62  | J. grandiflorum         | Oleaceae     | Leaf and root         | Leaves are used in the treatment of leprosy, skin disease ulcers wounds and |
|     |                          |              |                      | corns.                                                                     |
| 63  | Jatropha peltata        | Oleaceae     | Flower and root       | The plant is used for cooling, skin disorders, leprosy, ulcers, in cases of  |
|     |                          |              |                      | insanity, weakness of sight and affections of mouth and opium for           |
|     |                          |              |                      | gangrenous ulcers of the gums.                                             |
| 64  | Jasminum sambac         | Euphorbiaceae| Leaf                  | It is used to treat gastric ulcer and allied stomach ailments and             |
|     |                          |              |                      | malarial disease.                                                           |
| 65  | Kalanchoe fenchokoi     | Rubiaceae    | -                     | Ornamental plant.                                                           |
| 66  | Knoxia sp.              | Juncaceae    | -                     | Ornamental plant.                                                           |
| 67  | Lablab purpureus        | Fabaceae     | Leaf                  | It has been used an antioxidant, anticancer, antiviral and antiinflammatory   |
|     |                          |              |                       | activities.                                                                 |
|     |                          |              |                       | The leaves are used to treat rheumatism, gout, hemorrhoids, fractures and   |
|     |                          |              |                       | snake bites and also in the treatments of anesthetic and smooth muscle       |
|     |                          |              |                       | relaxant anti diabetic, anti ulcer, anti inflammatory and antimicrobial.    |
| 68  | Lantana viscosa         | Verbenaceae  | Leaf                  | Ornamental plant.                                                           |
|     |                          |              |                       | Henna leaves, flowers, seeds, stem bark and roots are used in traditional   |
|     |                          |              |                       | medicine to treat a variety of ailments as rheumatoid arthritis, headache,   |
|     |                          |              |                       | ulcers, diarrhoea, leprosy fever, leucorrhoea, diabetes, cardiac disease,    |
|     |                          |              |                       | hepatoprotective and colouring agent.                                        |
|     |                          |              |                       | The flowers are used as tonic, analgesic and diuretic, used as cooling       |
|     |                          |              |                       | agent, tonic, aphrodisiac, astringent, demulcent and for the treatment of    |
|     |                          |              |                       | helminthes, acute and chronic tonsilitis, bronchitis. Madhuka can be used   |
|     |                          |              |                       | to treat gastro intestinal ulcers.                                           |
| 69  | Lawsonia inermis        | Myrtaceae    | Stem bark, root and   | Fruit is proposed as nutritional supplement (antioxidant) and an anti       |
|     |                          |              | leaf                  | inflammatory, analgesic and immunomodulatory treatment to prevent disease   |
|     |                          |              |                       | progress or increase the patient's quality of life in gastric and dermatological   |
|     |                          |              |                       | disorders, AID, cancer and asthma. Root bark is a bitter aromatic and used   |
| 70  | Madhuca longifolia      | Sapotaceae   | Fruit and latex       | The plant is used for cooling, skin disorders, leprosy, ulcers, in cases of  |
|     |                          |              |                       | insanity, weakness of sight and affections of mouth and opium for           |
|     |                          |              |                       | gangrenous ulcers of the gums.                                             |
| 71  | Mangifera indica        | Anacardiaceae| Fruit and leaf        | Ornamental plant.                                                           |
|     |                          |              |                       | The leaves and fruit possesses antiinflammatory, antimicrobial,             |
|     |                          |              |                       | antioxidant and anticancer activity and also used for cardiovascular,        |
|     |                          |              |                       | hepatoprotective, anti ulcer, diuretic, antiulorihtic and antibiotic activity|
| 72  | Miranda leucophyllum    | Scrophulariaceae| -                    | Ornamental plant.                                                           |
| 73  | Momordica charantia     | Cucurbitaceae| Leaf, Fruit and root  | Leaves are used for ulcers and as a bitter digestive aid for intestinal    |
|     |                          |              |                       | gas, bloating, stomachache and sluggish digestion. Fruit pulp, leaf juice   |
|     |                          |              |                       | and seeds are used for antihelminthic. Leaf act as galactogogue. Roots are  |
|     |                          |              |                       | used for astringent.                                                        |
| 74  | Murraya paniculata      | Moringaceae  | Leaf and fruit        | The leaves and fruit possesses antiinflammatory, antimicrobial,            |
|     |                          |              |                       | antioxidant and anticancer activity and also used for cardiovascular,        |
|     |                          |              |                       | hepatoprotective, anti ulcer, diuretic, antihelmihtic and antihelminthic    |
| 75  | Musa paradisiaca        | Rutaceae     | Leaf and root        | Their root bark is used as an anodyne or local anesthetic for the treatment  |
|     |                          |              |                      | of gout, contusion and bone ache.                                           |
| 76  | Moringa oleifera        | Musaceae     | Whole plant          | Unripe bananas and plantain fruits are astringent, and used to treat       |
|     |                          |              |                      | diarrhea. The leaves are used for cough and bronchitis. The roots can      |
| No. | Species                  | Family          | Part Used           | Medicinal Properties                                                                 |
|-----|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 77  | Nephrolepis sp.          | Nephrolepidaceae | -                   | Ornamental plant. Used as healing agents in inflammation, leucorrhoea, piles and as   |
|     |                          |                 |                     | arrest hemoptysis and posses strongly astringent and anthelmintic properties.        |
| 78  | N. tuberosa              | Nephrolepidaceae | Whole plant         | Used as healing agents in inflammation, leucorrhoea, piles and as antidiabetic.      |
|     |                          |                 |                     | It possesses antiviral, antibacterial, antiparasitic, antiinflammatory, antidiabetic  |
|     |                          |                 |                     | and antioxidant activity and used as diuretic.                                     |
| 79  | Nerium oleander          | Apocynaceae     | Flower and leaf     | The flowers are used as blood purifier and also used in the treatment of jaundice,  |
|     |                          |                 |                     | diabetes, cancer, inflammation and eye disorders.                                  |
| 80  | Ocimum basilicum         | Lamiaceae       | Leaf               | It cures cold, cough and having high medicinal value.                                |
| 81  | Oxalis radicosa          | Oxalidaceae     | -                  | The leaves cure dysentery, diarrhea and skin disease.                               |
|     |                          |                 |                     | It is used to cure blood pressure high cholesterol hardening of the arteries         |
|     |                          |                 |                     | atherosclerosis, pain and swelling of the pancreas and pancreatitis cancer.         |
| 82  | O. corniculata           | Oxalidaceae     | Leaf and flower    | Leaves are applied to sore eyes. Juice of the plant is useful in eye and ear diseases. |
|     |                          |                 |                     | Leaves are considered antiseptic, antitubercular, antidysemenry and anthelmintic     |
|     |                          |                 |                     | and also used in eczema, leprosy, piles, ulcers, syphilis, cough and asthma.         |
| 83  | Phyllanthus emblica      | Euphorbiaceae   | Fruit and leaf     | The root juice is used for gastric acidity before each meal for a week.              |
|     |                          |                 |                     | The latex has been used for the treatment of itches, swellings and fevers,         |
|     |                          |                 |                     | inflammations, arthritis and constipation. In the Guinas medicines are produced     |
|     |                          |                 |                     | from root and bark and used for the treatment of skin eruptions and abscesses,      |
|     |                          |                 |                     | dysentery, herpes, syphilis, cough and as a purgative.                               |
| 84  | Pistia stratiotes        | Araceae         | Leaf               | Ornamental plant.                                                                  |
|     |                          |                 |                     | The leaves were widely used as medicine for dermatosis and hepatitis.              |
|     |                          |                 |                     | Leaves are used as medicine for systemic problems, such as leucorrhoea, diabetes    |
|     |                          |                 |                     | nephropathy, diabetic retinopathy in addition to the control of blood glucose level.|
| 85  | Plumbago auriculata      | Plumbaginaceae  | Root and leaf      | The latex is used for the treatment of itches, swellings and fevers, inflammations, |
|     |                          |                 |                     | arthritis and constipation.                                                        |
|     |                          |                 |                     | In the Guinas medicines are produced from root and bark and used for the treatment  |
|     |                          |                 |                     | of skin eruptions and abscesses, dysentery, herpes, syphilis, cough and as a         |
|     |                          |                 |                     | purgative.                                                                        |
| 86  | Plumeria rubra           | Apocynaceae     | Root, bark and latex| The fruits are used in the treatment and prevention of cancer, cardiovascular disease, |
|     |                          |                 |                     | diabetes, dental problems, erectile dysfunction, bacterial infections, antibiotic   |
|     |                          |                 |                     | resistance and ultraviolet radiation induced skin damage.                          |
| 87  | Punica granatum          | Punicaceae      | Fruit              | The fruits are used in the treatment of diabetes and kidney stone problems,         |
|     |                          |                 |                     | arteriosclerosis, diabetic nephropathy, diabetic retinopathy and ulcers bronchitis, |
|     |                          |                 |                     | also used in eczema, leprosy, piles, ulcers, syphilis, cough and as a purgative.    |
| 88  | Piper betle              | Piperaceae      | Leaf               | It cures cold and cough.                                                           |
| 89  | Ravenala madagascariensis| Strelitziaceae   | Leaf               | Leaves are used for metrorrhagia, hemoptysis, large intestine hemorrhage, rheumatic |
| 90  | Robinia pseudoacacia     | Fabaceae        | Leaf               | arthritis and gynecologic disease.                                                  |
| 91  | Tiarella grandiflora     | Brassicaceae    | -                  | Leaves are used to cure skin diseases and scabies.                                 |
| 92  | Rosa sp                  | Rosaceae        | Flower             | Ornamental plant.                                                                  |
|     |                          |                 |                     | It has been used for maintaining health, boosting immune system function and         |
|     |                          |                 |                     | remission of cancer.                                                               |
| 93  | Salvinia officinalis     | Lamiaceae       | Leaf               | The leaf sap is applied directly to sores, cuts and grazes and it include treatment  |
|     |                          |                 |                     | for abdominal pains, ear ache, diarrhea and hemmorhoids.                           |
| 94  | Sansevieria roxburghiana | Asparagaceae    | Flower             | Paste of leaves can be applied to relieve pains. Seeds act as expectorant in cough  |
|     |                          |                 |                     | and asthma. The roots are expectorant and diuretic, useful in the treatment of      |
|     |                          |                 |                     | catarhal fever, coughs, asthma and chest pain.                                     |
| 95  | Scindapsus variegata     | Araceae         | -                  | Ornamental plant.                                                                  |
|     |                          |                 |                     | Decoction of leaf is used to cure diabetes, leprosy, gonorrhoea, cholera, bronchitis, |
|     |                          |                 |                     | dysentery, asthma and haemorrhoids.                                                |
| 96  | S. melongena             | Solanaceae      | Fruit and leaf     | It is used in women related problems, such as leucorrhoea, menorrhagia, dysfunctional |
|     |                          |                 |                     | uterine bleeding and bleeding hemmorhoids.                                          |
| 97  | S. lycopersicum .        | Solanaceae      | Fruit              | It cures the diseases of eyes cold conjunctivitis, cough, bleeding piles and ulcers |
|     |                          |                 |                     | bronchitis.                                                                       |
| 98  | Saraca indica            | Caesalpinaceae  | Leaf               | It is used for anticaancer.                                                        |
|     |                          |                 |                     | The latex is used for the treatment of itches, swellings and fevers, inflammations, |
|     |                          |                 |                     | arthritis and constipation.                                                        |
| 99  | Tagetes erecta           | Asteraceae      | Flower             | The essential oil within the plant has been used for cleansers, disinfectants, hair |
|     | Tradescantia discolor    | Commelinaceae   | -                  | reparations, insecticides, liniment, room sprays and soft soaps.                   |
| 100 | Thuja occidentalis       | Cupressaceae    | Leaf               | The leaves were widely used as medicine for dermatosis and hepatitis.              |
|     |                          |                 |                     | Leaves and fruits have anticancer, antioxidant, anti HIV, antiiinflammatory, anti    |
|     |                          |                 |                     | diabetic and hepatoprotective activities.                                          |
| 101 | T. myoresinis            | Acanthaceae     | -                  | Ornamental plant.                                                                  |
|     | Tabernaeomontana divaricata| Apocynaceae    | Leaf               | The leaves were widely used as medicine for dermatosis and hepatitis.              |
|     |                          |                 |                     | Leaves and fruits have anticancer, antioxidant, anti HIV, antiiinflammatory, anti    |
|     |                          |                 |                     | diabetic and hepatoprotective activities.                                          |
| 103 | Tecomá grandís           | Bignoniaceae    | Flower             | Ornamental plant.                                                                  |
|     |                          |                 |                     | The leaves and fruits have anticancer, antioxidant, anti HIV, antiiinflammatory,    |
|     |                          |                 |                     | anti diabetic and hepatoprotective activities.                                     |
| 105 | Terminalia catappa       | Combretaceae    | Fruit              | It has unique property of preventing the growth of cancerous cells, and being used  |
|     |                          |                 |                     | in the treatment of breast and ovarian cancer.                                      |
| 106 | Taxus wallichiana         | Taxaceae        | Leaf and flower    | The stem bark is used as a anticancer. This species is also used as fuel.           |
Among the 109 species enlisted in the studied home gardens, the economic importance including the medicinal uses of the various plant species present in the sampled home gardens is depicted in Table 2. In the account of 109 species, 86 (78.90%) were recognized as medicinally important and 23 (21.10%) as ornamentals. The medicinal uses of the plant species are multidimensional. A greater number of 20 species are used to treat skin diseases and a sizeable number of 12 species are prescribed for anticancer activities. In addition, 11 species have been known for antidiabetic properties and 2 species each for gynecological disorders and for the treatment of dysentery respectively. Interestingly it has been noted that the 2 species namely Tecoma grandis and Mangifera indica are having antiviral property suggested for AIDS patients. The results of present study exhibited a considerable array of plant species in the home gardens of Coimbatore city with different medicinal and other economic uses. Presently many home gardens show a shift from subsistence oriented agriculture to market (Peyre et al., 2006).

4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, home gardens in Coimbatore city appear to be supplementary agricultural production systems, which are managed and controlled by household members. Involvement of family members in home gardening activities empowers them to become self-reliant and simultaneously making a contribution to household food security. In addition, the home gardens can save species from the risk of extinction and thus, home gardens can be considered as a tool for conservation of medicinal plants.

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