Research Article

Medicinal Value of Indigenous Flora in the Vicinity of District Bannu, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.

Rehman Ullah khan¹, Sultan Mehmood¹, Saad Ullah khan¹, Aziz Khan¹, Inam Ali Shah¹, Tasveer Zada Bokhari²

¹Department of Botany, University of Science & Technology Bannu; ²Institute of Pure and Applied Biology BZU Multan.

* Corresponding author E: rehman_g4u@yahoo.com Tel: +92332-2247248;


INTRODUCTION

District Bannu is a green valley, irrigated by River Kurram and Hill torrents. It is famous for its condiments, fruits and vegetable, as Edward (First settlement officer of District Bannu) called it a vegetable emerald. The people of District Bannu are still enforced to apply traditional or alternative medicine for their cure. The knowledge of uses of plants transmitted from one generation to the next (Dexit and Pandey 2013). People use plant in many ways such as Food, fodder, fuel wood, Timber wood, medicinal, etc (Oussain and Haliq, 1996). It shows that there is a huge contact of human life with local flora as well as local flora influence human beings.

Ethenobotanical studies commonly identify in the neighborhood important plant species which has indigenous use. Medicinal plants are also important for the livelihoods of deprived communities all over the world. Malik et al. (1990) gathered some beginning ethnobotanical information from six districts of Balochistan. Shinwari and Khan (2000) conducted ethno botanical research project in Margalla Hills National Park to record the inhabitant uses of herbs. Durrani et al. (2006) have studied the ethnobotanical plants of S.B.K. woman University Quetta, Pakistan. Zabih Ullah et al. (2006) studied the ethnobotanically important plants of Kot Manzary Bah, Malakand Agency. Sultan et al. (2007) published the research paper on salt range plants of District Karak. Hayat et al. (2008) published a research article on ethno-taxonomical approach in the identification of useful medicinal flora of Tehsil Pindigah (District Attock). Gul Jan et al. (2008) studied the ethno botanical plants which are used against diarrhea and dysentery in Dir Kohistan Valley. Schmidt et al. (2009) experimentally proved that plants scope for researchers affianced in justification of habitual claims for the enlargement of drugs. From the literature it reveals that Bannu district with rich medicinal flora has remained unexplored. Therefore present study has been undertaken to record Medicinal Value of Indigenous Flora in the Vicinity of District Bannu.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

To explore Ethnobotanically important flora of District Bannu, several field trips were arranged to the study areas during the year 2013, to bring together all those plant species of medicinal value which are mainly used for the treatment of the most popular diseases. The information from the local inhabitants were collected by using various techniques such as open interview, dialogue of about 1 or 2 hours with local communities, such as Hakims and experienced villagers, and through questionnaire. About 150 experienced people and 50 Hakims were interviewed in this regard. The plant specimens were recognized with the help of flora of Pakistan. Voucher specimens are deposited in the Department of Botany UST,
Bannu and the nomenclature used in this report follows this literature, Nasir and Ali, (2003); Rubina (1998); Ali and Felevre, (1996); Khalid (1995); Wazir et al. (2007). The equipments during the Research work were Map of area, Camera, Knife, Polythene Bags, Plant Presser, Pencil, Note Book, old English News Papers and Blotting Papers. The methodology comprised of field surveys, use of questionnaire and collection of plants and their subsequent identification and collection of information regarding their medicinal uses. To study the medicinal and ethno-botanical outlines of plants, a Performa was developed to record the different characteristics of plants. The outskirts areas visited were, Khujari, Bharat, Kalki, Mandan, Mira Khel, Ismail Khel, Sokari, Bada Mir Abas and Mandew. The process concerning with allotting names in alphabetical order followed by Botanical name, local name, parts used, flowering period, voucher specimen no. and medicinal uses.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Medicinal information of Sixty five (65) plants were reported by interviewing local inhabitants i.e. Hakims, herbalists, farmers and medicinal plant users. The present investigation comprises the indigenous uses of 65 species belonging to 36 families of Angiosperms based upon their utility. Out of this rich Medicinal germplasm, 66.15% plants were wild, 44.18%, species were found to be cultivated while 26.74% of the total flora of this area species was both wild as well as cultivated. The most important medicinal families were Apiaceae, Brassicaceae, Ranunculaceae and Solonacceae having 04 Plants each, Astraaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Lamiaceae, Mimosaceae, Papilionaceae and Plantaginaceae having 03 plants each, while Aspocynaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Rhamnaceae, Salicaceae and Verbenaceae having 2 plants each which were medicinally very important. Moreover, Moraceae, Rosaceae Amaranthaceae and other 18 remaining families having 01 plant each. The most common medicinal plants in the area were Ablizia lebbek, Ipium graveolens, Cuscuta reflexa Roxb. Cannabis sativa, Coriandrum sativum, Corda obliqua Willd, Citrus medica, Dodonia viscosa, Foeniculum vulgare Miller, Ficus carica, Nerium oleander, Mentha royleana, Ocimum sanctum, Ocimum basilicum, Papaver somniferum, Plantago spp., Ranunculus spp., Trachyspermum ammi. Some plants have wild fruits i.e. Capparis decidua Forsk., Solanum nigrum, while Rumus dentate Don, Vicia sativa, Medicago polymetra and Lepidium sativum were wild vegetables.

The present indigenous plants studies provide information on folk medicinal uses of the described plants. The study area is nearly un-explored uptill now and present research paper is a part of Ph.D research work which brings some fascinating medicinally important plants to the screen like Rumus dentate, Phyla nodiflora, Trachyspermum ammi, Nerium oleander, Apium graveolens and Cuscuta reflexa Roxb. have high quality medicinal property especially for gas problem, digestion and tooth cleaning, Phyla nodiflora used for diarrhoea, Solanum surattense fruit in curing diseases, Bark of Ficus species were used for treatment of jaundice and hepatitis. Some plants were used as vegetable i.e. Lycopersicon esculentum etc. Similarly Calotropis procera show very good result in domestic animal disease treatments. Solanum nigrum was rare plants and need proper conservation. Shinwari and Khan, (1999).

Brief Descriptions and local uses of Medicinal Plants Species of District Bannu

**Botanical Name: Acacia Modesta Wall** *(MIMOSACEAE)*

**Local Name:** Paluasa

**Botanical Name: Acacia Nilotica** *(MIMOSACEAE)*

**Local Name:** Surma

**Botanical Name: Albizia Lebbeck** *(L.) Benth *(MIMOSACEAE)*

**Local Name:** Seva

**Botanical Name: Apium Graveolens** *(APIACEAE)*

**Local Name:** Seva

**Botanical Name: Asparagus Gracilis** Roxb *(LILIACEAE)*

**Local Name:** Unknown

**Botanical Name: Brassica Campestris** L *(BRASSICACEAE)*

**Local Name:** Woeri

**Botanical Name: Canasus sativus** *(LILIACEAE)*

**Local Name:** Paluasa
annual erect. Herb, more or less hairy.
Flowering Period: February–April
Part Used: Leaves seed and stem.
Folk Medicinal Uses: Seeds oil is used as Ointment in skin diseases masses, laxative and hair tonic. Also used as cooking oil, Khal (Seed– cale) is considered to increase milk production and are given to domestic animals.

**Botanical Name:** Calendula Arvensis L. (ASTERACEAE)
Local name: Zair gulat
Habit and Habitat: A medium size annual wild herb, more or less hairy
Flowering Period: March–April
Part used: Leaves and flowers.
Folk Medicinal Uses: It is used as diaphoretic, anthelmintic and tonic. Honey mixed with flowers when used as stimulant, astringent and anti–spasmodyc. The leaves powdered are used as a snuff to discharge mucus.

**Botanical Name:** Calotropis Procera (Wild) R.BR. (ASCLEPIADACEAE)
Local name: Spahmak.
Habit and Habitat: An erect glabrous shrub, much branched from the base, covered with soft white tomentum.
Flowering Period: June–October
Part used: Latex, shoot and leaves
Folk Medicinal Uses: Its leaves are utilized for, relief of pain and recovery of wounds, the grass hopper of this plant is used for increase of sexual behavior in animal. Leaves are smoked for curing asthma, also used in veterinary medicine for swellings, if thorn or spine is broken in the skin, a drop of its milky latex will catch it out.

**Botanical Name:** Capparis Deciduaus (Forsk.) Edge (CAPPARIDACEAE)
Local name: Kara
Habit and Habitat: A waste land small size tree.
Flowering Period: June–July
Part used: Fruit, branches, wood and flower.
Folk Medicinal Uses: Un–ripen fruit is used as anthelmintic in animals. It is also used for those animals which eat little grass. Its ash is mixed with ghee and used in backache and rheumatism.

**Botanical Name:** Chenopodium Album L. (CHENOPODIACEAE)
Local Name: Surma, Ratho (Punjabi)
Habit and Habitat: common weeds of waste fields in district Bannu.
Flowering Period: February–March.
Part used: Whole plant.
Folk Medicinal Uses: This plant is anthelmintic, laxative and also used in enlarges spleen and hepatic disorder. The roots are used in rheumatism jaundice and urinary diseases while roots along with fruits are antidote to snake poison.

**Botanical Name:** Chenopodium Murale L. (CHENOPODIACEAE)
Local Name: Thar surma,
Habit and Habitat: An annual herb, Very widespread weed of waste places
Part used: all parts of plant
Flowering Period: February–March.
Folk Medicinal Uses: The roots of C. Murale are used in urinary diseases and jaundice. It is commonly used as anthelmintic, laxative and in hepatic disorder.

**Botanical Name:** Chenopodium Ambrosioides L. (CHENOPODIACEAE)
Local Name: Unknown

---

**Habit and Habitat**: A tall much branched, annual or perennial aromatic, glandular herb.
Flowering Period: February–March
Part used: entire plant.
Folk Medicinal Uses: *Chenopodium ambrosioides* is used for piles and as antihelminthic.

**Botanical Name**: Cichorium Intybus L. (ASTERACEAE)
Local name: Thariza.
Part Used: total plant.
Habit and Habitat: An erect, small to medium size perennial herb. This is a common weed of trifolium field.
Flowering period: March–June
Folk Medicinal Uses: Juice of the grinded plant is effective for jaundice, hepatitis and enlargement of spleen. It is utilized as a tonic in vomiting, fever, diarrhea. Root is used as a diuretic.

**Botanical Name**: Convulvulus Arvensis L. (CONVOLVULACEAE)
Local Name: Parvathye.
Habit and habitat: An annual climbing herb, weed of different crops
Flowering Period: December–January
Part used: shoot and leaves
Folk Medicinal Uses: A common field, weed. It is used as a Saag, which is used for removal of worm from Intestine especially from children. Decoction of the plant is used as anthelmintic and applied externally for skin disorders.

**Botanical Name**: Cordia Obliqua Willd. (BORAGINACEAE)
Local Name: Loserha.
Habit and Habitat: A small cultivated tree, with smooth grey bar. Leaves alternate
Flowering Period: April – May
Part used: Fruit
Folk Medicinal Uses: Fruit are used in asthma and cough. It is laxative and dilates the pharynx and removes its irritation. It is also used for backbone pain.

**Botanical Name**: Coriandrum Sativum L. (APIACEAE)
Local Name: Diarrhea.
Habit & Habitat: A wild small to medium sized, erect, annual cultivated and Strongly scented herb.
Flowering Period: March–April.
Part used: leaves and seeds.
Folk Medicinal Uses: This is aromatic, stimulant and carminative, effective for piles, increase gastric juice secretion. Decotion of fruits is utilized for colic while seeds are considered to increase appetite. Decoction is used for meningitis in pigeons. Fresh leaves are also used as condiment and flavoring agent. Gargling by its decoction is useful in throat infection. It is also useful for high blood pressure peoples.

**Botanical Name**: Cuscuta Reflexa Roxb. (CUSCUTACEAE)
Local Name: Zara parwathye
Habit and Habitat: An annual twining and common parasite of ziziphus species.
Flowering Period: March–April
Part used: Stem, fruit and seeds.
Folk Medicinal Uses: The whole plant is grinded and then used for purification of blood. It also used for irritation. The plant is used as diuretic, purgative, carminative and anthelmintic, also used in vomiting, paralysis, joint pains and jaundice; stem is very effective in bilious disorders.

**Botanical Name**: Cannabis Sativa L. (CANNABINACEAE)
Local Name: Bhang
Part used: Leaves
Habit and Habitat: An annual cultivated and wild shrub.
Flowering Period: March – April
Folk Medicinal Uses: The leaves of C. sativa are grind and mixed with different fruit, then used for narcotic purpose and

---

also for cooling or coldness. The leaves are narcotic and used as
stimulant. It is mostly used in summer for coldness. Flowering
tops are sedative, anodyne and narcotic.
Botanical Name: Datura Stramonium Linn. (SOLANACEAE)
Syn: D. Inixia. Miller
Local Name: Barbaka
Habit and Habitat: Large coarse annual herbs, up to 1.5 m tall
in common weed of waste places.
Part used: Leaves, seeds
Flowering Period: May–July
Folk medicinal uses: Very medicinal and used for wound
recovery. Seeds and leaves have narcotic action and are smoked.
Seed are also purgative and used in intentional disorder and for
fever, also used in asthma and cough. Its watery solution causes
pupil's dilatation. The juice of flower petals is used for ear pain.
Leaves are mixed with mustard oil and are used as poultice in
skin disorders.
Botanical Name: Dodonaea Viscosa (L.)Jacq. (SAPINDACEAE)
Local Name: Sanatha.
Habit and Habitat: An annual or perennial shrubby plant of
dry area.
Flowering Period: April–June
Folk medicinal uses: Leaves are bitter and astrigent, used in
goat rheumatism, swelling and burns. Bark is employed in
astringent, bath and fermentation. The *Dodonaea viscosa* oil is
used for snake bite
Botanical Name: Erythraea Ramassissima L. (GENTIANACEAE)
Local Name: Seir guli and speen guli
Habit and Habitat: An annual, weed of wheat crop.
Flowering Period: April–June.
Part used: Whole plant.
Folk medicinal uses: The whole plant is dried and grained; it
then mixed it, with salt, and used for the abdomen pain. 20 gram
are used at a time.
Botanical Name: Euphorbia Helioscopia L. (EUPHORBIACEAE)
Local Name: Parparay
Habit & Habitat: An annual, weed of different winter crops,
smooth, small herb.
Flowering Period: February–April
Part used: Shoot, root and juice or latex.
Folk medicinal uses: Used for different disease of animals. It is
an anthelmintic and cathartic. Juice is useful for eruption
while the latex is considered to be poisonous and causes
swelling and irritation on skin. It is also used as fish poison.
Botanical Name: Fagonia Cretica L. (ZYGOPHYLLACEAE)
Local Name: Spelaghzai
Habit & Habitat: A small annual green spinning waste land or
dry area herbs.
Part used: Young branches, leaves and fruits.
Folk medicinal uses: young branches and leaves are grained
and mixed with water and sugar then one glass is used for
purification of blood and allergies. It is also used in summer for
cooling. It used two times for the whole season.
Botanical Name: Ficus Carica L. (MORACEAE)
Local name: Tooghoog Fig (uruu)
Habit & Habitat: A large shrub of small tree.
Flowering period: January–April
Part used: Fruit and wood.
Folk medicinal uses: The fruit is edible. It is also used as a
vegetable. The fruit of this plant is also used for diabetes and
some other diseases. It is a fuel wood tree; hot tree, fruits are
demulcent and laxative. It is used in urinary tract diseases, piles
and constipation. It is also used in naming. This tree is
considered to be come from heaven. Leaves are served as fodder.
Botanical Name: Foeniculum Vulgare Miller (APIOACEAE)
Local Name: Soup
Habit & Habitat: An erect, medium to large size biennial or
perennial herb.
Flowering period: March–April
Part used: Fruit, Shoot.
Folk medicinal uses: Used as a fuel plant and also used for
removal of gases. Essential oil obtained from its fruit. Fruit is
used in confectionary, condiments and pickle as flavoring agent.
Fruits are digestive (gas trouble), expectorant (clear throat)
and are anti dysenteric, colic and improve eye sight. Shoots are
used as fuel It is a honey bee species and are considered to be
very good for lactating mothers.
Botanical Name: Fumaria Indica (Haussk) Puysley
(FUMARIACEAE)
Local Name: Murghpal
Habit & Habitat: A common weed of wheat fields, small,
scandent, branched, annual herb.
Flowering period: February–March
Part used: Whole plant.
Folk medicinal uses: The plant is crushed and mixed with a
sugar, then used one glass for allergies and blood purification. It
is used as a digestive and antipyretic agent. Decoration is used in
leprosy
Botanical Name: Lepidium Sativum L. (BRASSICACEAE)
Local Name: Bursht.
Habit & Habitat: Weed of road side and weed of different crop
Flowering period: March–April
Folk medicinal uses: A common weed of, waste places, used as
a saag, and anthelmintic.
Botanical Name: Medicago polymorpha L. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Local name: Malkindye.
Habit and Habitat: A small annual creeping annual wild herb.
Flowering Period: April–May
Part used: Leaves, and young stem.
Folk medicinal uses: A common pot herb, used as a, laxative,
digestive and tonic.
Botanical Name: Melilotus Alba L. (PAPILIONACEAE)
Local name: Shankai.
Habit and Habitat: A common annual weed.
Flowering period: April–May
Part used: Whole plant.
Folk medicinal uses: A common pot herb, also used externally
as a poultice on inflammation and swellings. It is emollient.
Seeds are used in dysentery and diarrhea.
Botanical Name: Melia Acedarach L. (MELIACEAE)
Local name: Bakenrha.
Habit and habitat: A moderate sized deciduous tree.
Flowering period: March–April.
Part used: Whole plant.
Folk medicinal uses: Ripen fruits, used against diabetes. Four
or three fruit are used for diabetes patients. Bark is used as
cathartic and emetic. Also applied as poultice to relieve
nervous, headaches. Seeds are used in rheumatism; Gum, used
as remedy for spleen enlargement.
Botanical Name: Mentha Royleana L. (LAMIACEAE or
LABIATAE)
syn. Mentha sylvestris L.
Local Name: Velana
Habit & Habitat: It is found only on the bank of steams. The
Population of this plant severely depleting. It proper cultivation
must be necessary
Bark is useful in leprosy (skin diseases). Its decoction is given to children in dysentery. Hay is also used for inflamation. Menstrual cycle is regulated by decoction prepared from the plant and put in to the ear for relief of toothache.

**Botanical Name**: Ocimum basilicum L. (LAMIACEAE)

- **Local Name**: Bobarai.
- **Habit and Habitat**: A medium sized, strongly scented annual wild/cultivated herb.
- **Flowering period**: Throughout the year.
- **Part used**: Leaves.
- **Folk medicinal uses**: Its flower is cooked in oil or Juice is used for cleaning of teeth and also used as a Saag. Paste of root is useful for abortion. Root is useful in scorpion bite. Decoction of leaves is applied externally to reduce swellings (Rumi village). dogs are died by eating its stem (people observation)

**Botanical Name**: Ocimum sanctum L. (LAMIACEAE)

- **Local Name**: Tulsi
- **Habit and Habitat**: An erect, medium size perennial herb.
- **Flowering period**: Throughout the year.
- **Part used**: Leaves.
- **Folk medicinal uses**: Its flower is cooked in oil or Juice is prepared from the plant and put in to the ear for relief of carache (ear pain). Leaves are used as poultice on swellings & inflammation. Menstrual cycle is regulated by decoction of this plant.

**Botanical Name**: Oryza sativa L. (POACEAE)

- **Local name**: Shelley
- **Habit and Habitat**: A tall leafy annual grass.
- **Flowering period**: September–October
- **Part used**: Grain, Straw
- **Folk medicinal uses**: An important cereal crop. It is also used as fuel. Its decoction is given to children in dysentery. Hay is used as an insulating agent in mosques, also used as fodder. The outer cover of the seeds locally called Pahag, is given to Donkey as fuel.

**Botanical Name**: Oxalis corniculata L. (OXALIDACEAE)

- **Local Name**: Khatti–boti (Urdu), Tarveka (Pashto)
- **Habit and Habitat**: A small annual or perennial creeping herb.
- **Flowering period**: Throughout the year
- **Part used**: Whole Plant.
- **Folk medicinal uses**: Fresh leaves of this plant are eaten by the children; its juice is used for diarrhoea and in stomach troubles by the local peoples. Decoction of root is use for worm, also used in sparkling rusted vessels. Plant's extract is used against scorpion sting.

**Botanical Name**: Papaver somniferum L. (PAPAVERACEAE).

Local Name: Apendoda.

- **Habit & Habitat**: A medium size un–branched annual herb.
- **Flowering Period**: March–April
- **Part used**: Flowering tops and fruits.
- **Folk medicinal uses**: Its seeds used as a tonic, it increase milk production in women. It is used as narcotic plant; narcotics are locally prepared from this plant. Yield opium from dried coagulated latex. Also yield poppy oil. Seed are used in confectionery. Decoction of dried capsules, are given in cold and cough. Latex mixed with wax is rubbed on chest and ribs of children in asthma.

**Botanical Name**: Plantago Major L. (PLANTAGINACEAE)

- **Local Name**: Unknown.
- **Habit & Habitat**: A small smooth perennial herb.
- **Part used**: Leaves, fruits, seeds.
- **Flowering period**: April–May
- **Folk medicinal uses**: Extract of leaves improve blood clotting, when applied on wound. Also help in healing of wound. It is demulcent in dysentery, piles and urinary tract diseases. It is also used in toothache.

**Botanical Name**: Plantago Obota L. (PLANTAGINACEAE)

- **Local Name**: Ishaghuil.
- **Habit & Habitat**: An annual wild/cultivated herb.
- **Flowering period**: April–May
- **Part used**: Seeds.
- **Folk medicinal uses**: The seed of the plants are used for diarrhoea and for stomach problem. The seeds are mixed with water, milk and sugar then given to stomach problem patient, before eating anything.

**Botanical Name**: Portulaca Oleracea L. (PORTULACACEAE)

- **Local Name**: Woorkhora.
- **Habit & Habitat**: A small succulent prostrate herb.
- **Part used**: Vegetative portion.
- **Flowering period**: May–June
- **Folk medicinal uses**: A common pot herb. It is alterative, laxative and refrigerant and is useful in urinary tract problems.

**Botanical Name**: Phyla Nodiflora L. (VERBENCIAE)

- **Local Name**: Khso beta
- **Habit & Habitat**: A small creeping, perennial, waste places. Plant
- **Flowering period**: May–July
- **Part used**: Whole plant
- **Folk medicinal uses**: It is a frequent weed of waste places and a weed of different crop. Its leaves are grind and then used for diarrhoea, half cup two time in a day, given to a patient.

**Botanical Name**: Ranunculus Aquatilis L. (RANUNCULACEAE)

- **LOCAL NAME**: Aobakhwar.
- **Habit & Habitat**: A small annual sub merged herb.
- **Flowering period**: March–April
- **Part used**: Whole plant.
- **Folk medicinal uses**: it is used as pain killer. It is also used for the diseases of animals. It is also used for fever.

**Botanical Name**: Ranunculus Arvensis L. (RANUNCULACEAE)

- **Local Name**: Zaergulai
- **Habit & Habitat**: An erect, small annual wild herb.
Flowering period: March–April.

Folk medicinal uses: Used for fever. It is also used for cough, asthma, Pain killer.

Botanical Name: Ranunculus Muricatus L. (RANUNCULACEAE)
Local Name: Zaer gul
Habit & Habitat: An erect glabrous rarely, hairy annual herb.
Part Used: Whole Plant

Folk medicinal uses: The plant is poisonous. Leaves are vescant and applied to skin to raise blister.

Botanical Name: Ricinus Communis Linn (EUPHORBIACEAE)
Local Name: Raned
Habit & Habitat: An ever green soft, wooded shrub.
Flowering period: Throughout the year.
Part used: Seed, leaf, bark, root.

Folk medicinal uses: Seed of the plant, used by the women for family planning purposes. A poultice of leaves is applied to boils, swelling and to relieve pain of joints. The bark is used for healing wounds and sores. A paste of root is applied for toothache. The leaves are applied to the breast of women to increase the milk secretion; oil obtained from the seed is used as laxative and is given to children in case of constipation. Sometimes oil is also used to start labors pain and early delivery.

Botanical Name: Rosa Moschata J Herrm (ROSACEAE)
Local Name: Zangle gulup
Habit & Habitat: A smooth climbing perennial shrub.
Flowering Period: March–April
Part used: Flowers and branches.

Folk medicinal uses: Flowers are used for fragrance and in making “Gulkand” which is refrigerant, fattening, tonic and laxative.

Botanical Name: Rumex dantatus D.DON (POLYGONACEAE)
Local Name: Tarveeka
Habit & Habitat: A large erect perennial herb.
Part Used: Leaves and young shoots.

Folk Medicinal uses: Leaves are carminative, astringent and diuretic, also used as flavoring agent

Botanical Name: Salix Babylonica L. (SALICACEAE)
Local Name: Wala
Habit & Habitat: A medium size, deciduous tree with pendulous branches, occurs with water courses.
Flowering period: March–April
Part used: Whole tree.

Folk medicinal uses: The leaves of this plant are grind and water are release from leaves, then used one to two drops three time daily to ear pain. Its roots are very successful against water erosion. Used in making water- mills due to its, stiff hard wood.

Botanical Name: Salix Tetasperma Rosb. (SALICACEAE)
Local Name: Unknown
Habit & Habitat: A medium size wild annual tree.
Flowering period: March–April.

Part used: Leaves, seed and roots
Folk medicinal uses: Its Leaves poultice is useful to wounds. Leaves are grind and juice is used for ear pain. Roots are utilized in cough and cold while the seeds for dysentery.

Botanical Name: Sisymbrium Irio L. (BRASSICACEAE) CRUCIFERAE
Local name: Zangli woeri.
Habit & Habitat: A tall more or less UN branched, annual or perennial wild spring weed.
Flowering period: March–April
Part used: Leaves and seeds.

Folk medicinal uses: Seeds are used as antipyretic and anti- vomiting. seeds are boiled with essence of rose and given in diarrhea and cough. Externally used as poultice.

Botanical Name: Solanum Nigrum L. (SOLANACEAE)
Local name: Khun–se–bai.
Habit & Habitat: A wild annual herb, grow on moist places.
Flowering period: all over the year.
Part used: Fruit, Leaves and young stem

Folk medicinal uses: Successfully used in heart diseases, used externally as poultice in skin disorder. Fruit are diuretic, toxic and carminative. The juice of makoo is also used for liver infections mainly for jaundice, hepatitis, and most commonly saag is used for jaundice.

Botanical Name: Solanum Surattanese Burmr. F. (SOLANACEAE)
Syn: S.xanthocarpum shrad and wend
Local Name: Wara–mara–ginhrye.
Habit & Habitat: A prostrate, thorny, annual wild herb.
Flowering Period: June–July
Part Used: Leaves & Fruit

Folk Medicinal uses: This plant is considered to be useful for eye irritation and for abdomen pain. Fruits are crushed into powder and are applied externally on head in mental disorders especially melancholia. Similarly decoction of fruit is used to wash out mouth in tooth ache. Crushing of fruits by barren feet is useful for diabetes. It is also used for eye diseases. Grinds fruits are used for pain and other internal diseases.

Botanical Name: Tamarix Aphylla (L) KARST (TAMARICACEAE)
Local Name: Ghaz.
Habit & Habitat: A large shrub, or small coniferous looking tree with erect trunk.
Flowering period: March–April
Part used: Whole tree.

Folk medicinal uses: Fumigation of leaves having germicidal effect and used in cold and flu. Grinded bark is used as poultice on wound. The leaves are grind or cooked then used for tetanus and pain.

Botanical Name: Taraxacum officinal Webber (ASTERACEAE)
Local Name: Zar guli.
Habit & Habitat: A small perennial herb, with milky juice.
Flowering period: March–April
Part used: Flower, leaves and root.

Folk medicinal uses: Used against tumors. It is laxative or mild purgative and tonic also used in kidney and liver diseases.

Botanical Name: Trachyspermum ammi (L.) Sprague (APIACEAE)
Local name: Sperkiye.
Habit & Habitat: An erect medium size, annual wild and cultivated herb.
Flowering Period: May–July
Part used: Seeds

Folk medicinal uses: Used in stomach disorders, also used for digestion purposes also given to animal in gastric problems.

Botanical Name: Vicia Sativa L. (PAPILONACEAE)
Local Name: Ghari Mattar  
Habit & Habitat: A small annual weed, of different crop, mostly wheat.  
Flowering period: March–April  
Part used: Leaves & Fruit.  
Folk Medicinal Uses: Used for vitamins, fruit is edible. The leaves of this plant are used as a saag.  
**Botanical Name**: *Zizphus jujuba* L. *(RHAMNACEAE)*  
Local Name: Marmandye.  
Habit & Habitat: A shrub of waste places, especially on moist places, prefer to canal bank.  
Flowering period: April–May  
Part used: Leaves, roots and branches.  
Folk medicinal uses: This plant is very medicinal. It is diuretic and anthelmintic. Its branches are used as tooth brushes, Leaves are smoked to mitigate headache, and flowers are useful for skin disorder while Roots to reduce back ache. Most commonly used by the local people for the wheat protection from insect. Leaves or fresh branches (sometime grind) are placed in wheat stock for protection from insect and pests.  
**Botanical Name**: *Withania somnifera* Dunal  
Local Name: Shajaganye.  
Habit & Habitat: An ever green annual, wild herb or under shrub.  
Part Used: Leaves and seeds  
Flowering Period: March–April  
Fold Medicinal Uses: Seeds of withania are used in stomach pain, digestion, aphrodisiac, regulates menstrual cycle, coagulate milk and tonic. Leaves in paste form are used extremely for swellings and rheumatism as pain killer.  
**Botanical Name**: *Vincetay Sonnante* L. *(APOCYNACEAE)*  
Local Name: Saada Bahar.  
Habit & Habitat: A cultivated ornamental annual plants  
Part used: Whole Plant  
Flowering Period: Throughout the year  
Fold Medicinal Uses: Grow as ornamental plant, used as a anti cancer.  
**Botanical Name**: *Zizphus Mauratiana* L. *(RHAMNACEAE)*  
Local Name: Ber  
Habit & Habitat: An annual wild medium and large tree or large shrub almost ever green.  
Flowering Period: April–May  
Part used: Fruits, wood, branches, leaves.  
Flowering period: March–April.  
Folk Medicinal uses: Fruit are iron tonic and digestive. The plant is used as folk lore especially for goat. Leaves of this plant, especially young leaves are used by the diabetes patient.  
**Botanical Name**: *Zizphus Nummulata* Wight and Arn. *(RHAMNACEAE)*  
Local Name: Karkanr  
Habit & Habitat: A tomentose bushy or thorny wild tree.  
Flowering Period: April–May  
Part used: Fruit, leaves, branches and wood.  
Folk medicinal uses: Fruit are used by game birds and human beings. Fruit is an iron tonic and digestive. The young stem and leaves are used by the diabetes patient.  

**REFERENCES**


