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Medicinal flora of Sri Parvathi Jadala Rama Lingeshwara Swamy sacred grove, Nalgonda Dist., Telangana

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Abstract
The natural resources are an integral part of diverse culture in different ways. The traditional worship practices show the symbiotic relation of human beings and nature. Due to rapid industrialization and basic needs of the people, the structure and function of ecosystems are altered all over the world. Disappearance of species due to habitat alternation, over exploitation many valuable taxa may vanish even before they are identified and their scientific value is discovered. Many areas have been declared as protected areas. There were many traditional conservation practices of indigenous communities in many parts of the world which contribute to the conservation and protection of biodiversity. The protection of small forest patches by dedicating them to the local deities by various indigenous communities of the world. Such forest patches are called sacred grove. The present study focus on the medicinal plants of Sri Parvathi Jadala Rama Lingeshwara Swamy Sacred Grove of Nalgonda District. This paper deals with the 168 species of medicinal potential belonging to 139 genera and 54 families.

Keywords: Sacred Grove, Biodiversity, Conservation, Medicinal Plants, Ailments.

1. Introduction
Since time immemorial conservation of natural resource has been an integral part of diverse cultures in different ways. The traditional worship practices show the symbiotic relation of human beings and nature. Indigenous communities all over the world lived in harmony with the nature and conserved its valuable biodiversity. In course of time, science and technology and industries were established and expanded to meet the increasing demands of the people. Various anthropogenic activities have altered the structure and function of different ecosystems all over the world. One of the most conspicuous effects of ecosystem perturbation has been the depletion of biodiversity. Disappearance of species due to habitat alternation, over exploitation, pollution, global climate change and invasion of exotic species is so fast that many valuable taxa may vanish even before they are identified and their scientific value is discovered [9].

In view of the adverse effects of biodiversity degradation, ecologists, environmentalists and conservationists have made conservation of biodiversity as an issue of global, national and regional significance. Many areas have been declared as protected areas and various in-situ and ex-situ conservation practices have also been undertaken in different parts of the world. The government of India made laws governing the biodiversity conservation have also been enacted from time to time including "The Biological Diversity Act 2002". Besides these formal laws, there were many traditional conservation practices of indigenous communities in many parts of the world, which contributed to the conservation and protection of biodiversity [9]. A good example of such tradition practices, is the conservation and protection of small forest patches by dedicating them to the local deities by various indigenous communities of the world. Such forest patches are called "Sacred Groves" [3, 8].

Sacred groves carries its own legend lore and myths which form the integral part of the sacred groves. They act as ideal centre for biodiversity conservation and several plants and animals that are threatened in the forest are still well conserved in some of sacred groves [13, 16].

Sacred groves are small patches of native vegetation traditionally been on the grounds of religion faith. Sacred grove was one way of expressing the gratitude of man towards the vegetation which sustain and supported life under respective agro ecological conditions. These protected forest patches dedicated to Gods and Goddesses survived the axe of development

because of conservation ethics coupled with taboos and traditions. Sacred grove vary in size from few trees to dense forests covering vast tracts of land [9, 15].

Sacred groves are distributed across the globe and diverse culture, recognize them in different ways encoding various rules for their protection. Sacred groves acts as an ideal centre for biodiversity conservation. It has been observed that several medicinal plants that are not to be found in the forest are abundant in the sacred groves. Further rare, endangered, threatened and endemic species are often concentrated in sacred groves. The sacredness, religious beliefs and taboos play a significant role in promoting sustainable utilization and conservation of flora and fauna of the region. Over 50,000 sacred groves have so far been reported from different parts of India. As per the record of WWF at least 13,720 sacred groves are present in India. According to Gokhale *et al.* (1998) the total area of sacred groves in India would be about 33,000 hectares or 0.01 percent of the total area of India. Sacred groves may consists of multi species or groups of trees [5].

In Telangana it is estimated about 57 sacred groves of which 11 sacred groves are from Nalgonda district. The present study is an attempt to make an inventory plant resources of Sri Parvathi Jadala Rama Lingeshwara Swamy.

2. Materials & Methods

Nalgonda became a part of Telangana after the formation of Telangana State w.e.f. 2nd June, 2014. It was formerly known as Neelagiri. It is in the southern part of the Telangana between 16.25º to 17.050º of the Northern latitude and 79.2667º Eastern longitude covering an area of 14.240 sq.km. It has an average elevation of 420 meters.

Sri Parvathi Jadala Rama Lingeshwara Swamy Devasthanam is situated on the hillock at Cheruvugattu village, Narketpally mandal of Nalgonda district. It is 4km away from Narketpally and 10km away from the Nalgonda district headquarters. It is an ancient and Historical temple, the Lord Rama Lingeshwara Swamy erected by Lord Parashurama in Trethayugam.

In the trethayugam, Lord Parashurama erected a small idol west facing of Shiva Lingam in the enclave. The Shiva Lingam is increasing in its size day by day. Lord Parshuram has beaten on the Shiva Lingam with his sword. The increasing of Lingam was stopped, the mark of broken is on the top of Lingam.

The entire area of sacred grove is thoroughly studied by repeated visits in different seasons of the year 2013-14 covering in pre-monsoon, monsoon and post-monsoon seasons. It helps in observing the different developmental stages of plants. The plant specimens were collected, identified with the help of floras [1, 2, 4, 7, 12, 14].

3. Results and Discussion

The present study includes high value medicinal plant species of Angiosperms belongs to 54 families of 139 genera and 168 species. They are arranged family wise and gives their local name, and diseases are furnished with in the table-1.

Of these 168 species found, Fabaceae and Asteraceae are dominant comprising of 13 species, followed by Poaceae 12 species, Mimosaceae and Euphorbiaceae 8 species, Tiliaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Aspidiaceae and Amaranthaceae 7 species Capparidaceae, Malvaceae and Acanthaceae 6 species, Cucurbitaceae, Solanaceae and Moraceae 4 species, Menispermaceae Boraginaceae, Lamiaceae and Liliaceae 3 species, Portulacaceae, Sterculiaceae, Meliaceae, Vitaceae, Sapindaceae, Molluginaceae, Rubiaceae, Ebenaceae and Verbenaceae 2 species each and the remaining families are represented by a single species (Table-1). These medicinal plants exposed varied ethnomedicinal implications which are highly recommended by local aged people and ayurvedic medical practitioners have traditional knowledge of plant species used for curing the diseases [6, 10, 11]. This knowledge has been passing from one generation to another generation and played an important role in the conservation and sustainable development of the biodiversity.

Nalgonda district being a backward area with a rural background, people are illiterate and depend on agriculture. Most of the population is not exposed to the modern medicines. Majority of the people depend upon ayurvedic medicines. In this district some people have taken up Ayurveda as a medicinal practice from their ancestors and its knowledge is passing from one generation to another. The main ailments in the study area are cough and cold, burns, piles, antiseptic, asthma, skin diseases, knee pains, urinary troubles, diarrhea, rheumatism, bone fractures, epilepsy, diuretic, diabetes, dysentery, jaundice, insecticidal ulcers, healing wounds, liver diseases, stomach disorders, snake bite, dental problems, dandruff and other diseases. The species which are enriched in medicinal values are required for further study of human welfare.

Medicinal flora of Sri Parvathi Jadala Rama Lingeshwara Swamy

S. No	Name of Taxa	Local Name	Family	sri parvathi jadala rama lingeshwara swamy	Disease
1	*Annona squamosa L*	Sethafalam	Annonaceae	√	Fruits- edible, cooling sedative, stimulant, anemia, decrease burning sensation, leaves - insecticidal, bark-diarrhea root - dysentery
2	*Cocculus hirsutus (L) Theob*	Dusaratiga or katlatiga	Menispermaceae	√	Leaves – gonorrhea, syphilis, diabetes, root- bloods purifier
3	*Tilia cora acuminata – (Lam) Miers*	Kappateega or Nallatiga		√	Root- snake bite
4	*Tinospora cordifolia W*	Tippatega		√	Swine flu, Bird flu, throat infection, sneezing, body aches, skin disease
5	*Nymphaea nouchali Burm. F*	Kalavapuvuv Indian water lily	Nymphaeaceae	√	Leaves blood purifier
6	*Argemone mexicana L*	Nellarakasi	Papaveraceae	√	Root - skin disease, leaves - urinary troubles, seeds - malaria
7	*Capparis sepiaria L*	Nallauppi	Capparidaceae	√	Leaves - eczema, dandruff
8	*Cadaba fruticosa (L), Dru*	Shivakant aku		√	Root – fever leaves - laxative
9	*Capparis zeylanica L*	Aadonda		√	Root, bark - ear infection
10	*Cleome gynandra L*	Vamita		√	Skin disease, leaves - headache,knee pains
11	*Cleome viscosa L*	Vamita		√	Root-wounds, leaves - ear infection
12	*Maerua oblongifolia (forsk). A. Rich*	Telukondetiga or puttatiga		√	Leaves, bark – antivomitting
13	*Polygala arvensis Wild*		Polygalaceae	√	Roots - anti septic, asthma, chronic bronchitis
14	*Polycarpaea corymbosa L*	Bomma sari	Caryophyllaceae	√	Leaves - boils, inflammatory swellings, astringent, demulcent
15	*Portulaca oleracea L*	---	Portulacaceae	√	Leaves - vegetables
16	*Portulaca quadrifida L*	---	Portulacaceae	√	Leaves - vegetables
17	*Abutilon crispum L*	Tuttrubenda	Malvaceae	√	Leaves – bronchitis, piles root- pregnancy
18	*Abutilon indicum L*			√	Roots are sources of ephedrine
19	*Malvastrum coromandelianum (L)* Garcke			√	Anti inflammatory
20	*Sida acuta Burm*	Bala		√	Roots - wounds, rheumatism
21	*Sida cordifolia L*	Naga bala		√	gonorrhoea
22	*Sida rhombifolia L*	Aathibala		√	rheumatism
23	*Bombax ceiba L*	Burugu or konda burugu	Bombacaceae	√	Gum aphrodisiac, astringent, demulcent
24	*Pterospermum xylocarpum S&W*	Dudika	Sterculiaceae	√	Bark decoction mixed with piper nigram powder is taken to cure diarrhea
25	*Waltheria indica*	Nallabinda		√	Febrifuge, purgative, eye bath
26	*Corchorus aestuans L*	Nellabera	Tiliaceae	√	Seeds and aerial parts-stomach ache, pneumonia, inflammatory
27	*Corchorus capsularis L*	Goninara		√	Rootpaste cure dysentery
28	*Corchorus trilocularis L*	Bankituttura		√	Anti-inflammatory, cholesterol lowering activity, demulcent
29	*Grewia flavescens Juss*	Banka jana		√	Anti-inflammatory, diabetes, anti-helminthic anti-malaria
30	*Grewia hisuta Vahl*	Chittijana or jibilika		√	Anti- pyretic, Nervine tonic
31	*Triumfetta rotundifolia L*			√	Vitality of the brain, demulcent
32	*Triumfetta rhomboidea Jacq*	Bankathuthar	Tiliaceae	√	Leaves - boils
33	*Erythroxylum mongymum Roxb*	Adavigoranta	Erythroxylaceae	√	Fruits – digestions
34	*Tribulus terrestris L*	Palleru	Zygophyllaceae	√	Leaves - stones in the bladder
35	*Aegle marmelos (L) Corr*	Maredu or Bilvamu	Rutaceae	√	Fruits – diarrhoea, laxative stomach ache ,deafness astringent
36	*Ailanthus excelsa Roxb*	Pedda manu	Simaroubaceae	√	Seed – nervous tonic

37	*Balanites aegyptiaca (L) Del*	Armed tree	Solanaceae	√	Roots- migraine, fruits- jaundices leucoderma dysentery
38	*Boswellia serrata Roxb*		Burseraceae	√	Gum- antiseptic, expectorant, diuretic
39	*Azadirachta indica A*	Neam	Meliaceae	√	Bark - fever, jaundice leucorrhoea, tooth ache, anti-bacterial, insecticidal flowers– jaundice, root- malaria, leaves- chicken pox, skin diseases, helminthiasis,
40	*Soymida febrifuga Roxb*	Somi		√	Bark-diarrhea, dysentery, fever
41	*Ximenia americana L*		Olacaceae	√	Leaves - fever ulcers, skin infections
42	*Ziziphus jujuba L*	Regu	Rhamnaceae	√	Fruit –edible, urinary troubles, stomachache, Bone protection
43	*Cissus pallid (W&A) Ste*	Adavigummadi	Vitaceae	√	Anti- inflammatory
44	*Cissus quadrangularis L*	Nalleru		√	Bone fractures, asthma gastro protective
45	*halicacabum L*	Budda kakara	Sapindaceae	√	Roots –leucorrhoea, leaves- heart pain, epilepsy
46	*Dodonaea viscosa (L) Jacq*	Bandaru		√	Leaves – bone fractures, epilepsy
47	*Abrus precatorius L*	Guravinda	Fabaceae	√	Root-paralysis, dental problems, Seeds - snake bite
48	*Butea monosperma L*	Flame of the forest or modugachettu		√	Seeds – aphrodisiac, contraceptive
49	*Canavalia gladiate (jacq) DC*	Tammikaya or chamma kaya		√	Dysentery, vomiting, obesity, stomach ache, cough
50	*Clitoria ternatea L*	Nalla vasiri		√	Roots- diabetes, fruits- brain tonic seeds- helminthiasis
51	*Dalbergia lanceolaria L*	*Illari or Errapacchari*		√	Seed oil- rheumatism
52	*Dalbergia paniculata Roxb*	Pacchari or chindugu		√	Bark with neem oil used as external application of baldness
53	*Indigofera ennaephylum L*	Yerrapalleru		√	Skin diseases, diuretic, anti-diarrhea
54	*Indigofera trita L*	Jedi vempalli		√	Diarrhea, chest and body pains
55	*Indigofera hirsuta L*	Kolapattitulu		√	Lever diseases, Rheumatism, arthritis, tumors
56	*Pongamia pinnata (L) pierra*	Kanuga		√	Leaves - skin diseases, flowers – diabetes Seeds – fevers, throat infection kidney stones
57	*Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb*	Yegisa		√	Paste prepared from plant gum opium and cinnamom fruit to cure blood dysentery
58	*Tephrosia purpurea (L). pers*	Vempali		√	Anti – oxidant, anti- viral, Memory in children, root- cough, asthma
59	*Tephrosia villosa (L). pers*	Nuguvempalli		√	Leaves anti- dote to snake bite, teeth problems, whole plant - memory to children, root - cough
60	*Bauhinia racemosa Lam*	Tellaarechettu	Caesalpiniaceae	√	Anti – oxidant, anti- microbial
61	*Cassia auriculata L*	Tangadu		√	Leaves-bone fractures, burns, diabetes
62	*Cassia fistula L*	Rela		√	Roots-constipation, bark-leprosy, fruit – jaundice
63	*Cassia occidentalis L*	Kasintha		√	Leucorrhoea, febrifuge, diuretic, root – filariasis
64	*Cassia tora L*	Chakra murdha		√	Leaves - skin disease, seeds – laxative, eye disease
65	*Delonix regia Raf*	Gulmohur		√	Anti – bacterial, anti-inflammatory, diabetes
66	*Tamarindus indica L*	Tamarind		√	Liver diseases, measles, seeds- antidote, indigestion
67	*Acacia leucophloea Roxb*	Tellatumma	Mimosaceae	√	Bark, ulcers and boils
68	*Acacia nilotica L*	Nellathumma		√	Charcoal - dental problems, gum–diarrhea, bark - cough, asthma, fractures
69	*Albizia amara R*	Cheekireni or narlinga		√	Relieve pains and ulcers
70	*Dichrostachys cinerea L*	Nellajammi		√	Bark - used in headache, toothache, dysentery

71	*Prosopis cineraria (L.)*	Jammi		√	Rheumatism, cough, asthma, scorpion sting
72	*Prosopis juliflora L*	Sarkar tumma		√	Fire wood
73	*Leucaena leucocephala (Lam). dewit*	Subabul or nagari		√	Anti-helminthic
74	*Mimosa pudica L*	Touch- me- not		√	Whole plant - fever, constipation, leprosy, filaria, root-malaria, diarrhea
75	*Lagerstroemia parviflora Roxb*	Chennang	Lythraceae	√	Anti-pyretic
76	*Citrullus colocynthis (L) schr*	Erripuchacha	Cucurbitaceae	√	Fruits -helminthiasis, deafness, jaundice, constipation, root-Hernia
77	*Coccinia grandis (L) Voigt*	Kakidonda		√	Fruits- jaundice, diabetes, eye diseases, ulcers
78	*Ctenolepis garcinii (L) clark*			√	Seeds – cuts, boils, wounds
79	*Melothria maderaspatana (L) cogn*	Potti budama		√	Fruits – asthma, colic ulcers, constipation, piles
80	*Opuntia dillenii Ker. Gawl*	Naga jammudu	Cactaceae	√	Leaves-bleeding, flower- boils, fruit-throat pain
81	*Spermacoce hispida L*	Nadana	Rubiaceae	√	The roots power along with cow milk to treat urinary infections
82	*Glinus oppositifolius L*	Chayuntarashi	Molluginaceae	√	Skin diseases, piles, leucoderma
83	*Mollugo pentaphylla L*	Chetarasi		√	Antiseptic, stomach ache, roots - eye diseases
84	*Alangium salvifolium L*	Udaga	Alangiaceae	√	Leaves - bone fracture, swellings, roots - scorpion, dog bites
85	*Canthium parviflorum L Thunb*	Balusu	Rubiaceae	√	Leaves- fever, root and bark dysentery
86	*Catunaregam spinosa T*	Manga		√	Insecticidal, expectorant, abortifacient
87	*Ageratum conyzoides L*	Goat weed	Asteraceae	√	Herb- dysentery, diarrhea rheumatism, kidney stones
88	*Bidens biternata Lour*			√	Treat eye and ear infection, wounds, pain reliefs
89	*Blainvillea acmella L*			√	Tooth ache, rheumatism, itches, diuretic
90	*Blumea mollis Don*	Kukkapogaku		√	Leaves, skin diseases, whole plant, diarrhea
91	*Dicoma tomentosa Cass*			√	Healing wounds, skin diseases
92	*Eclipta prostrata L*	Guntaguragura		√	Whole plant, hair tonic liver tonic, jaundice, hemorrhoids
93	*Lagascea mollis cav*	Silk leaf		√	Whole plant paste with camphor and mustard oil is applied on chest and throat to cure cold, cough and nasal congestion
94	*Parthenium hysterophorus L*	Congress weeds		√	Urinary tract infections, rheumatism, pains, dysentery
95	*Pulicaria wightiana (DC). C.B. Clarke*	Adavichamanthi		√	--
96	*Sphaeranthus Indicus L*	Boddasoram		√	Hemorrhoids, epilepsy mental illness, diabetes, leprosy, Whole - plant health tonic
97	*Tridax procumbens L*	Gaddichamanthi		√	Kidney stones, leprosy, Leaves - wounds, skin diseases, dandruff
98	*Vernonia cinerea L*	Sahadevi		√	Seeds - digestion, root - rheumatism
99	*Xanthium strumarium L*	Marulamatangi		√	Leaves – cooling laxative leucoderma and poisonous bites of insects
100	*Diospyros chloroxylon Roxb*	Thorika or ellinada	Ebenaceae	√	Fruits edible
101	*Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb*	Beedi leaf Tunki	Plumbaginaceae	√	Making of the beedis
101	*Plumbago zeylanica L*	Tellachitramulamu		√	Root –anti-helminthic, immunity
102	*Calotropis gigantea L*	Jiledipuvvu	Asclepiadaceae	√	Latex-wounds, root-arthritis, leaf juice earache
103	*Calotropis procera (Ait.) R*	Jilleduchettu		√	Ulcers, enlargement of spleen, lever disease, skin disease, Latex

					- wounds
104	*Caralluma adscendens Roxb*			√	Rheumatism, stomach disorders, reduce obesity, suppress hunger, inflammatory
105	*Cryptostegia Grandiflora (Roxb.)R.Br*	Rubber plant		√	Toxic
106	*Hemidesmus indicus L*	sugandhapala		√	Anti- toxic, diabetes, urinary tract disorders
107	*Leptadenia reticulata W&A*	Palateega		√	Bronchitis, diuretic constipation, cures bleeding disorders, Leaves- earache
108	*Sarcostemma acidum Roxb*	Aakujemudu		√	Mental disease, allergic rhinitis, lactation, emetic, latex - ulcers
109	*Coldenia procumbens L*	Hamsapadu	Boraginaceae	√	Diabetes, rheumatism, inflammation
110	*Ehretia laevis Roxb*			√	Syphilis, diphtheria, eczema
111	*Heliotropium indicum L*	Nagadanthi		√	Wounds, skin - diseases ulcers
112	*Evolvulus alsinoides L*	Vishnukranthi	Convolvulaceae	√	Anti-stress, depression, cough and cold
113	*Datura stramonium L*	Ummetha	Solanaceae	√	Leaves - earache, whooping cough
114	*Physalis minima L*	Budama		√	Anti-pyretic, anti-inflammatory
115	*Solanum surattense B*	ErrinvangaNelamulaka		√	Cough, Cold, Asthma
116	*Solanum nigrum L*	Kamanchi		√	Leaves- constipation, fruits- blood purification
117	*Adhatoda vasica Nees*	Addasaram	Acanthaceae	√	Asthma, bronchitis,
118	*Andrographis paniculata L*	Kalmegh		√	Leaves-wounds, roots- anti-inflammatory, malaria, snake bite
119	*Barleria longifolia L*	Enugu palleru		√	Diabetes, liver problems, aphrodisiac
120	*Dipteracanthus prostrata (poir) Nees*			√	Leaves - gonorrhoea
121	*Lepidagathis cristata Wild*	Mullabanthi		√	Roots - dental problem dandruff, warts
123	*Gmelina asiatica L*	Chirugumamdi		√	Dental problem
124	*Vitex negundo L*	Vavilli	Verbenaceae	√	Leaves and seeds-stomach ache, anti-helminthic
125	*Lantana camara L*	Pulikampa		√	Epilepsy, asthma, Leaves – analgesic, hepato active, antidote
126	*Leucas aspera (Wild) Link*	Timmichettu	Lamiaceae	√	Leaves- jaundice - menstrual pains, paralysis, asthma, diabetes.
127	*Gmelina asiatica L*	Peddanevli		√	Anti-pyretic hepatic diseases, jaundice, Root - dental problems
128	*Ocimum sanctum L*	Tulasi		√	Arthritis, anti-cancer, skin disease, anti-stress, cough cold, earache, anti- pyretic, diuretic, tumors, diabetes
129	*Boerhavia diffusa L*	Aatikamamidi	Nyctaginaceae	√	Digestion, liver problems, cardiac, spleen, diuretic
130	*Achyranthes aspera L*	Uttaraene	Amaranthaceae	√	Roots-snake bite, teeth infection, cough, asthma
131	*Aerva javanica (Burm. f.) juss. exsch*	Peddapindikura		√	Kidney stones
132	*Aerva lanata L*	Pindikura		√	Whole plant - kidney stones
133	*Alternanthera pungens kunth*			√	Diuretic, gonorrhoea
134	*Alternanthera sessilis (L.) DC*	Pamagantskura		√	Wounds, cough - bronchitis, diabetes, jaundice
135	*Celosia argentea L*	Gunugu		√	Gonorrhoea
136	*Pupalia lappacea L*	Thellauthareni		√	Bone fractures, boils, cough
137	*Gyrocarpus asiaticus Wild*	Poliki or helicopter tree	Hernandaceae	√	Antioxidant, anti-cancer
138	*Acalypha indica L*	Muripindi	Euphorbiaceae	√	Whole plant - skin diseases
139	*Corton bonplandianum Bail*	Galivana		√	Control blood pressure
140	*Euphorbia antiquorum L*	Peedajamudu		√	Fistula, skin diseases
141	*Euphorbia hirta L*	Nanabala		√	Whole plant used in jaundice, diabetes, leaves dysentery
142	*Euphorbia ligularia Roxb*			√	Leaves and roots are used in asthma, rheumatism, toothache

143	*Euphorbia tirucalli L*	Manchijamudu		√	Latex - dental problems cough and cold
144	*Sebastiania chamaelea (L) Muell Arg*			√	Anti-fungal medicines
145	*Tragia involucrata L*	Dulagandi		√	Whole plant- fever, head ache
146	*Holoptelea integrifolia Roxb*	Namli	Ulmaceae	√	Bark piles, fistula scabies and anti-tumor effect
147	*Ficus hispida L*	Bammamadi	Moraceae	√	Leaves-leucoderma roots-wounds, Latex-diarrhea, ulcers
148	*Ficus religiosa L*	Raavi		√	Teeth problems, leaves-hair tonic
149	*Ficus benghalensis L*	Banyan marri		√	Prop roots-memory power, bark-diarrhea, diabetes
150	*Streblus asper L*	Barrenka		√	Twigs- dental problems, bark-muscle pain
151	*Borassus flabelifer L*	Thatichettu	Palmae	√	Fruit pulp - edible part
152	*Aloe vera L*	Kalabanda	Liliaceae	√	Beauty aid, dandruff leaves contains 18 amino acids antiviral, antifungal and anti-bacterial properties
153	*Phoenix sylvestris Roxb*	Etha		√	Fevers, fruit - cooling, Leaf - juice tongue problems, fruits - cardio tonic
154	*Agave sisalana* Perri ex eng			√	Fibres – carpets, wallcoverings
155	*Commelina benghalensis L*		Commelinaceae	√	Leaves vegetables
156	*Cyperus rotundus L*	Nut grass	cyperaceae	√	Dysentery, liver problems, dandruff, cough
157	*Apluda mutica L*		Poaceae	√	Diuretic, gonorrhoea
158	*Aristida adscensionis L*			√	Culms used as broom sticles
159	*Aristida hystrix L*			√	-----
160	*Cenchrus biflorus Roxb*			√	
161	*Cymbopogon flexuosus Nees ex steud*	Nimmagaddi Indian lemon grass		√	Wound healing
162	*Cynodon dactylon L*	Garichagaddi		√	Whole plant- kidney stones, skin diseases
163	*Eragrostis bifaria (Vahl) Bor*			√	
164	*Erenopogon foveolatus (Delile) Stap*	Marvel grass		√	
165	*Lepto chola chinensis (L) Nees*	Cheepuru gaddi		√	Broom sticks
166	*Melanocenchris jacque mantii jau and spach*			√	
167	*Panicum psilopodium Trin. Gram. Pan.*			√	
168	*Perotis indica (L) o Kuntz*	Nakka toka		√	

4. Conclusions

Medicinal flora provides raw materials for use by numerous pharmaceutical industries. The present study will be useful for researchers in the field of Ethnobotany, Ethnomedicine, and pharmacology for further studies. Local people who are residing near and around the sacred grove still depend on the mediflora to cure various ailments. The study also aims at creating mass awareness among the people to conserve biological resources. Sacred grove depict cultural, traditional, sociological, biological economical values and are the chief method of in-situ conservation of biodiversity.

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