

SURVEY OF SOME PLANTS FOUND IN GURARA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF NIGER STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

A general survey was carried out to obtain information on the ethno-medicinal uses of a wide range of plants used by people of Gurara Local Government Area of Niger State, for curing several ailments. Several informants were questioned, comprising of herbal medicine practitioners as regards the type of plants, their uses and methods of use for curing the ailments. During the interviews, information supplied by the informants was promptly recorded. A recent and valid nomenclature along with common names, local names, parts of plants used and medicinal uses of the fifty five plant species, belonging to thirty three families, that are used by the people of Gurara Local Government Area were documented. The plants were discovered to be used for curing forty eight different ailments with the Family *FABACEAE* having the highest number of plants with medicinal value, followed by the families Anacardiaceae, Combretaceae, Myrtaceae and Meliaceae. Common ailments treated by the plants include stomach pain, menstrual pain, tuberculosis, fever, cough, tooth related problems and body pain; the most treated being fever, cough and stomach related pains.

Key Words: Ethnomedicinal, Survey, Gurara.

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INTRODUCTION

Ethno-medicine is a sub-field of ethno-botany or medicinal anthropology that deals with the study of traditional medicines: not only those that have relevant sources (e.g. Traditional Chinese Medicine, Ayurveda in India), but especially those knowledge and practices that have been orally transmitted over the centuries, (Wikipedia, 2012). The

practice of ethno-medicine is a complex multi-disciplinary system constituting the use of plants, spirituality and the natural environment which has been the source of healing for its people (Lowe *et al.*, 2000). A medicinal plant is any plant which, in one or more of its organs, contains substances that can be used for therapeutic purposes or which are precursors for the synthesis of

useful drugs. The World Health Organization (WHO, 1976), that formulated this definition also stated that such a description makes it possible to distinguish between medicinal plants whose therapeutic properties and constituents have been established scientifically, and plants that are regarded as medicinal but have not been subjected to thorough scientific study, (Sofowora, 1993).

All cultures have folk medicine traditions that include the use of plants and plant products. Many licensed drugs used today originated in the herbal traditions of some cultures. Nevertheless, the World Health Organization estimated 4 billion people or 80 percent of the world's population use herbal medicine for some aspects of primary health care (Blackman, 2009).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The plant species were freshly collected from the field in the form of plant parts comprising of leaves, fruit and flower and taken to herbal practitioners, herb sellers and several elderly people in the community who patronize this means of alternative medicine. Inquiries on their several uses and dosage were made; and their confirmation was ascertained from the different people that were asked about each and every plant species. A major factor of confirmation of the uses of plants was obtained from at least three reknown herbal practitioners in the locality when they all attested to the use of each drug synonymously. Family members, especially elderly parents, with knowledge of these plants were also consulted. The

plant parts were collected in form of a press in newspaper and photographs of the plants were taken. Finally, the specimens were taken to the herbarium of the Department of Biological Sciences, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria for classification and determination of scientific names.

RESULTS

The following results were obtained after the investigation of the medicinal plants. Fifty-five (55) plant species were recorded to belong to thirty-three (33) families and are used for treating forty-eight (48) ailments. The family Fabaceae (Caesalpiniaceae) had the highest number of prescriptions being five (5), followed by Anacardiaceae, Combretaceae, Meliaceae and Myrtaceae all having three (3) each and the rest follows with one respectively.

1. *Anacardium occidentale* L.
Family: Anacardiaceae
Common Name: Cashew nut tree
Local Names: Kashu (Gwari), Fisa, Kanju (Hausa)
Description: A tree up to about 10-12m high with a crooked trunk and a rather sprawling crown.
Parts Used: Leaves and fruits
Medicinal Uses: Decoction (a concentrated liquid resulting from heating or boiling a substance, especially a medicinal preparation made from a plant) of fresh leaves is used to cure fever; fresh fruits are eaten to cure mouth sores

2. *Lannea acida* A. Rich.
 Family: Anacardiaceae
 Common Name: Plum mango
 Local Names: Bhili (Gwari), Faru (Hausa)
 Description: a tree up to 12m high and stem is about 2-3m in diameter; it has thick bark which is characteristic of the Savanna.
 Parts Used: Leaves
 Medicinal Uses: Decoction of fresh leaves to treat pile in children.
3. *Vernonia amygdalina* (Wild.) Darke.
 Family: Asteraceae
 Common Name: Bitter leaf
 Local Name: Shiwaka (Hausa)
 Description: an under-shrub of variable height usually 2-5m, found in savanna regions and tropics of Africa.
 Parts Used: Leaves
 Medicinal Uses: Warm decoction of fresh leaves is used for treating fever. Fresh leaves are cooked in soup to increase appetite and it also purifies breast milk of lactating mothers.
4. *Anogeissus leiocarpus* (DC) Guill and Perr.
 Family: Combretaceae
 Common Name: Chew stick
 Local Names: Bhajigai (Gwari), Marke (Hausa)
 Description: A tree 30m high; grows into a shade tree.
 Parts Used: Leaves and stem
 Medicinal Uses: Warm decoction of leaves is used to bath and drink for body pain usually associated with fatigue, also for cough; stem is used as chewing stick to clean the teeth.
5. *Hymenocardia acida*
 Family: Hymenocardiaceae
 Local Names: Gadingai (Gwari), Jan itace or Jan yaro (Hausa)
 Description: A tree 6m high gnarled and twisted with a characteristic rough, rusty bark.
 Parts Used: Leaves
 Medicinal Uses: Warm decoction of leaves is given to children for dry throat and dry cough.
6. *Piliostigma thonningii* (Schum)
 Family: Fabaceae ©
 Common Name: Camel's foot
 Local Names: Kunli (Gwari), Kalgo (Hausa)
 Description: A scrambling shrub, or in favorable conditions, a small tree up to 8m high.
 Parts Used: Leaves and bark
 Medicinal Uses: Decoction of leaves and bark mixed is used for stomach pain usually associated with painful menstruation, potash is usually added.
7. *Senna alata* L.
 Family: Fabaceae (C)
 Common Names: Candle bush, ringworm bush
 Local Name: Zali (Gwari)
 Description: A shrub or tree, 3m tall or taller with an erect inflorescence usually yellow
 Parts Used: Leaves and root
 Medicinal Uses: Decoction of leaves is used for body pain and fever while

- root decoction is used for menstrual pain.
8. *Senna occidentalis* L.
 Family: Fabaceae (C)
 Common Names: Negro coffee, stink weed, coffee senna
 Local Names: Chagachaga (Gwari), Farar albasa (Hausa)
 Description: A glabrous bush or erect under-shrub and short-lived perennial to 1m high. It is usually a weed of waste places.
 Parts Used: Leaves
 Medicinal Uses: Juice macerated from fresh leaves is used to treat convulsion in children. Decoction of leaves is used for hypertension.
9. *Moringa oleifera* L.
 Family: Moringaceae
 Common Names: Horse radish, drum stick tree
 Local Name: Zogale (Hausa)
 Description: A deciduous tree 8m high, mostly in Northern drier parts of the country, with soft wood and pale bark.
 Parts Used: Leaves
 Medicinal Uses: Decoction of leaf is used to lower blood pressure, serve as blood tonic and lower sugar level in diabetic patients.
10. *Nauclea latifolia* Sm.
 Family: Rubiaceae
 Common Name: African peach
 Local Name: Kuntungbali (Gwari), Tafashiya (Hausa)
 Description: A tree or shrub with arching branchlets
- Parts Used: Leaves
 Medicinal Uses: Decoction of leaves is used to purify the milk of a lactating mother.
11. *Grewia mollis* Juss.
 Family: Malvaceae
 Common Name: Common lettuce
 Local Name: Gyali (Gwari)
 Description: A shrub or tree about 5-10m high, usually of savannah highland
 Parts Used: Leaves
 Medicinal Uses: Decoction of leaves is used for dysentery.
12. *Ficus sycomorus* L.
 Family: Moraceae
 Common Name: White fig, Sycamore fig
 Local Name: Baure (Hausa)
 Description: A tree up to 20m high with wide spread branches found in wooded savannah.
 Parts Used: Leaves, bark
 Medicinal Uses: Juice of leaves is used to treat ringworm, especially in children. Decoction of bark and leaves is used to increase breast milk production in lactating mother.
13. *Leucaena leucocephala* (Lam.) de Wit
 Family: Fabaceae (M)
 Common Name: Wild tamarind
 Local Name: Babaruwa (Gwari)
 Description: A shrub or small tree up to 15m high, usually much less. It has a very fast growing rate and may grow taller than normal.
 Parts Used: Leaves and stem

Medicinal Uses: Leaves and stem decoction is used for high fever. Leaves also used for dyeing the skin.

14. *Mangifera indica* L.

Family: Anacardiaceae

Common Name: Mango

Local Names: Mangoro (Gwari), Mangworo (Hausa)

Description: A tree up to 30m tall. It thrives well in the sub-tropical and tropical parts of the country.

Parts Used: Leaves

Medicinal Uses: Decoction of leaves as a tonic in combination with cashew leaves and banana leaves is used for fever. Warm decoction of leaves is used to rinse the eyes for conjunctivitis.

15. *Calotropis procera* R. Br.

Family: Asclepiadiaceae

Common Names: Grant milk weed, Sodom apple

Local Names: Kapu (Gwari), Tumfafiya (Hausa)

Description: A shrub, sometimes a small tree, whose leaves produce milky juice. Its fruit occur gall-like. It is found around homes and gardens where humus soil is abundant.

Parts Used: Leaves

Medicinal Uses: Dried leaves are crushed and mixed with shea butter to heal the umbilical cord of babies faster. The leaf is also antiseptic hence it prevents contamination of the cord

16. *Newbouldia laevis*

Family: Bignoniaceae

Common Names: African border tree, Tree of life

Local Name: Aduruku (Hausa)

Description: A small, fast growing tree 7-8m high, shrubby or erect with vertically ascending branches.

Parts Used: Leaves

Medicinal Uses: Boiled leaf extracts are used to bath and drink for high fever, decoction of leaves is used for pneumonia.

17. *Heliotropium indicum* L.

Family: Boraginaceae

Common Name: Cock's comb

Local Name: Gbangba-yungo (Gwari)

Description: An erect, hairy annual with simple leaves. It is found in waste places and inflorescence on a long slender spike curved towards the tip.

Parts Used: Leaves

Medicinal Uses: Juice of leaves is used to treat fresh wound and it aids fast healing.

18. *Carica papaya* L.

Family: Caricaceae

Common Names: Paw-paw

Local Names: Yako (Gwari), Gwanda (Hausa)

Description: A fast growing semi-woody tree up to 5-10m tall, stem may be branched and become hollow with age.

Parts Used: Leaves

Medicinal Uses: Juice of leaves is drunk for typhoid and its decoction in combination with mango leaves is used for fever.

19. *Jatropha gossypifolia* L.
 Family: Euphorbiaceae
 Common Name: Cotton leaf
 Local Name: Bini da zuju (Hausa)
 Description: A small spreading shrub with a sparse open canopy.
 Parts Used: Leaves
 Medicinal Uses: Decoction of leaves used for chicken pox.
20. *Sida acuta*
 Family: Malvaceae
 Common Name: Broom weed
 Local Name: Tatanboyi (Gwari)
 Description: A shrubby perennial and semi woody herb up to 1m with pale yellow flowers.
 Parts Used: Leaves
 Medicinal Uses: Warm leaf extract is used to heal burns.
21. *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.
 Family: Meliaceae
 Common Name: Neem tree
 Local Name: Dogon-yaro (Hausa)
 Description: An ever-green or deciduous tree up to 25m high, found in relatively dry area.
 Parts Used: Leaves, Stem
 Medicinal Uses: Twigs from stem is used as chewing stick to keep the teeth and gums healthy. Decoction of leaves is used to treat fever associated with malaria and helps lowers high body temperature.
22. *Psidium guajava* L.
 Family: Myrtaceae
 Common Name: Guava
 Local Names: Guwaiba (Gwari), Goba (Hausa)
 Description: A small tree about 8m high; often thrives well and cultivated throughout the tropics.
 Parts Used: Leaves
 Medicinal Uses: Decoction of leaves is used for dysentery. Warm decoction also used for cough.
23. *Cymbopogon citratus* (DC.) Stapf
 Family: Poaceae
 Common Name: Lemon grass
 Local Name: Tsauri (Hausa)
 Description: A perennial grass with numerous stiff stems arising from stout schizomatous rootstocks.
 Parts Used: Leaves
 Medicinal Uses: Decoction of leaves mixed with honey is used for cough. Pure decoction also used for typhoid.
24. *Acacia sieberiana* DC.
 Family: Fabaceae (M)
 Common Name: Paperback thorn
 Local Name: Kaya (Hausa)
 Description: A perennial ever-green or deciduous tree of 3-25m in height. It has dense, widely spreading foliage, a flattened crown and flaking bark.
 Parts Used: Leaves
 Medicinal Uses: Decoction of leaves and bark used for cough in children
25. *Adansonia digitata* L.
 Family: Bombaceae
 Common Name: Baobab
 Local Names: Kwali (Gwari), Kuka (Hausa)
 Description: A tree that seldom exceeds 25m in height. It is massive with a cylindrical trunk and leaves

- are divided into 5-7 finger-like leaflets.
Parts Used: Leaves
Medicinal Uses: Fresh leaves are eaten raw to treat diarrhea and dried leaves are pounded into pap and taken for chest pain.
26. *Amaranthus tricolor* L.
Family: Amaranthaceae
Local Names Aleffo (Gwari), Aleiho (Hausa)
Description: An annual, growing to 1m by 0.5m with monoecious flowers
Parts Used: Leaves
Medicinal Uses: Leaves are cooked in soup to add nourishment to the body and improve health
27. *Cleome viscosa*
Family: Capparidaceae
Common Name: Asian spider flower
Local Name: Zure (Hausa)
Description: A tall annual herb up to a meter high with more or less hairs
Parts Used: Leaves
Medicinal Uses: Juice of leaves is used to relieve ear ache.
28. *Dalbergia sisso* Roxb.
Family: Fabaceae (P)
Common Name: Indian rosewood
Local Name: Zali (Gwari)
Description: A medium to large deciduous rosewood tree, found growing along river banks and can grow up to a maximum of 25m.
Parts Used: Leaves
Medicinal Uses: Oil from fresh leaves is used to treat skin irritations and diseases.
29. *Detarium microcarpum* Guill. and Perr.
Family: Fabaceae (C)
Common Name: Tallow tree
Local Names: Gogoyi (Gwari), Taura (Hausa)
Description: A small tree up to 10m in height, a species of the dry savannah
Parts Used: Leaves
Medicinal Uses: Warm decoction of leaves is used for stomach pain and menstrual pain.
30. *Diospyros mespiliformis*
Family: Ebenaceae
Common Names: African ebony, Jackal berry
Local Name: Bhajigai (Gwari)
Description: A large deciduous tree that grows up to 25m and flower in the rainy season.
Parts Used: Leaves
Medicinal Uses: Decoction of leaves is used for body pain.
31. *Cissus ibuensis*
Family: Vitaceae
Local Name: Numbo-chigbe
Description: An herbaceous climbing perennial with tendrils
Parts Used: Leaves
Medicinal Uses: decoction of leaves is used for stomach pain
32. *Citrullus lanatus*
Family: Cucurbitaceae
Common Name: Melon
Local Names: Echi (Gwari), Agushi (Hausa)
Description: A vine-like flowering plant whose fruit has a thick fleshy

center. It can be found growing in the wild.

Parts Used: Leaves

Medicinal Uses: Decoction of leaves is taken for constipation.

33. *Cissus aralioides*

Family: Vitaceae

Common Name: Monkey plum

Description: A strong climber to the top of the forest canopy, stems are green and succulent.

Parts Used: Leaves

Medicinal Uses: Juice of pounded leaves is mixed with water and sometimes milk to increase blood and improve health.

34. *Commiphora kerstingii* Engl.

Family: Buseraceae

Common Name: Myrr plant

Local Names: Sali (Gwari), Fula-fulde, dashi (Hausa)

Description: A tree up to 10m high of the savannah region; has soft wood and an ever-green bark.

Parts Used: Leaves

Medicinal Uses: Decoction of leaves is drunk for tuberculosis and other cough related diseases.

35. *Eucalyptus citriodora*

Family: Myrtaceae

Common Name: Lemon scented gum

Local; Name: Turare (Hausa)

Description: A tree of 20-30m in height that can grow in very poor nutrient soils.

Parts Used: Leaves

Medicinal Uses: Decoction of leaves is used for catarrh and fever.

36. *Ficus capensis*

Family: Moraceae

Common Namees: Wild fig, bush fig

Local Name: Uwar yara (Hausa)

Description: Medium sized tree up to 30-35m tall with white latex present in all aerial parts.

Parts Used: Leaves

Medicinal Uses: The latex is used for toothache in adults and to suppress swollen gums.

37. *Gomphrena alosoides*

Family: Amaranthaceae

Common Name: Globe amaranthus

Description: An annual of 0.5-2 feet with different varieties of flowers

Parts Used: Leaves

Medicinal Uses: Juice from fresh leaves is given to children for tooth ache

38. *Hyptis suaveolens* (L)

Family: Lamiaceae

Common Name: Pig nut

Local Name: Misin (Gwari)

Description: A strong scented herb to 1.5m tall with quadrate hairy stems.

Parts Used: Leaves

Medicinal Uses: Fresh leaves are hanged on walls to drive away mosquitoes as they act as mosquito repellent.

39. *Khaya ivorensis*

Family: Meliaceae

Common Names: African mahogany, Lagos mahogany

Local Names: Guli (Gwari)

Description: A tall forest tree with a buttressed trunk that grows primarily in lowland tropics.

Parts Used: Leaves

Medicinal Uses: Warm decoction is used to rinse the eye for conjunctivitis and also ingested for abdominal pain.

40. *Leptadenia hastata*

Family: Asclepiaceae

Local Name: Bima (Gwari)

Description: A climbing, latex-containing herb which becomes woody at its base. It has strongly branched stems.

Parts Used: Leaves

Medicinal Uses: Decoction of leaves is used to aid easy delivery in pregnant women.

41. *Lycopersicon esculentum* L.

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: Tomato

Local Name: Tumaturi (Hausa)

Description: Plants which grows up to 1-3m in height and has a weak stem that often sprawls over the ground and trail over other plants.

Parts Used: Leaves, fruits

Medicinal Uses: Decoction of leaves is taken for dizziness and fresh fruit is eaten for sore gums.

42. *Melaleuca leucadendron* L.

Family: Myrtaceae

Common Name: Cajeput tree

Local Name: Dnali (Gwari)

Description: An ornamental tree with a thick spongy bark

Parts Used: Leaves

Medicinal Uses: Decoction of leaves is used for cough

43. *Ocimum gratissimum*

Family: Lamiaceae

Common Names: Clove basil, African basil

Local Names: Kori finte (Gwari), Daidoya (Hausa)

Description: A perennial herb woody at base with stems 1-3m long

Parts Used: Leaves

Medicinal Uses: Fresh leaves are cooked in soup to as a spice to increase appetite. It is also used to cure mild diarrhea.

44. *Pericopsis laxiflora*

Family: Fabaceae (P)

Common Names: satin wood, false dalbergia

Local name: Tsetsi (Gwari)

Description: A small to medium sized tree 2-12m tall bearing crooked, drooping branches forming a disheveled crown.

Parts Used: Leaves

Medicinal Uses: Decoction of fresh leaves is used for arthritis.

45. *Prosopis africana*

Family: Equinosae (M)

Common Name: African mesquite

Local Name: Kali (Gwari), Kirya (Hausa)

Description: A small to large tree 4-20m high with an open canopy and drooping foliage.

Parts Used: Leaves

- Medicinal Uses: Warm decoction is used to rinse mouth for teething problems
46. *Pseudocedrela kotschyi*
 Family: Meliaceae
 Common Name: Dry zone cedar
 Local Name: Kunli (Gwari)
 Description: A deciduous, monoecious small tree up to 12-20m.
 Parts Used: Leaves, bark
 Medicinal Uses: Decoction of leaves and bark is used for stomach ache and diarrhea
47. *Pulicaria crispa*
 Family: Asteraceae
 Local Name: Kurar shanu (Hausa)
 Description: An annual decumbent or erect herb to 60cm high.
 Parts Used: Leaves
 Medicinal Uses: Warm decoction of leaves is used for abdominal pain usually associated with painful urination.
48. *Senna obtusifolia*
 Family: Fabaceae (C)
 Common Name: Sickie pod
 Description: An annual with erect, nearly hairless stems. The leaves are compound with 3-10 leaflets
 Parts Used: Leaves
 Medicinal Uses: Decoction of leaves is taken for purification of blood and nourishment of body.
49. *Stachytarpheta angustifolia*
 Family: Verbenaceae
 Common Name: Devil's coach whip
 Local Name: Tsakiyar kusu (Hausa)
- Description: An herbaceous annual much branched, up to 35cm and is found in waste places.
 Parts Used: Leaves
 Medicinal Uses: Macerations of leaves mixed with a little water is applied to teeth and gums of infants with teething problems
50. *Sterculia setigera*
 Family: Sterculiaceae
 Common Name: Gum tree
 Local Name: Boboli (Gwari)
 Description: A tree up to 16m high, bearing a spreading irregular deciduous crown.
 Parts Used: Leaves
 Medicinal Uses: Decoction of leaves is used as a blood tonic and for body weakness.
51. *Stereospermum kunthianum*
 Family: Bignoniaceae
 Common Name: Pink jacaranda
 Local Names: Yekunvoyi (Gwari), Jiri (Hausa)
 Description: A deciduous shrub or tree 3-15m high with a stem of diameter 25cm
 Parts Used: Leaves and bark
 Medicinal Uses: Decoction of leaves and bark is used for dizziness and headache
52. *Terminalia catappa*
 Family: Combretaceae
 Common Name: Indian almond
 Description: A tree which grows up to 35m tall with an upright, symmetrical crown and horizontal branches
 Parts Used: Leaves

Medicinal Uses; Decoction of fresh leaves is given to children to enhance fresh, smooth skin.

53. *Terminalia mollis*

Family: Combretaceae

Common Name: Large-leaved Terminalia

Local name: Kpali (Gwari)

Description: A medium to semi-large deciduous tree with deeply fissured ark-grey bark and broad ovate leaves.

Parts Used: Leaves

Medicinal Uses: Warm decoction of leaves for cough and sore throat.

54. *Waltheria indica*

Family: Sterculiaceae

Common Name: Sleepy morning

Description: a short-lived sub-shrub or shrub reaching a height of 2cm; most common in dry, disturbed or well-drained moist habitats.

Parts Used: Leaves

Medicinal Uses: Fresh leaves are chewed as teeth whitener, prevents mouth odor and enhances strong teeth.

55. *Cochlospermum planchonii*

Family: Cochlospermaceae

Common Name: False cotton

Local Name: Guagua (Gwari)

Description: A shrub or under-shrub of the tropics

Parts Used: Leaves

Medicinal Uses: Decoction of leaves is used for urinary diseases such as gonorrhoea.

DISCUSSION

Since prehistoric times, plants and their extracts have been used for healing certain health problems and to this date plants are still contributing to medicine as most cultures still practice the use of plants as herbs. This is evident in Gurara Local Government Area of Niger State as plants are used to treat a variety of ailments, the most common being from the Family Fabaceae. This is similar to the research carried out by Pangal *et al.* (2010) and Qureshi *et al.* (2010) who also worked on the medicinal plants of India and Pakistan respectively. Ailments treated by plants from the Family Fabaceae include stomach pain, menstrual pain and fever. For instance, *Piliostigma thonningii*, a member of this family is used for the treatment of the above three ailments. This conformed to the studies carried out in some regions in Maloi where preparations from *Piliostigma thonningii* was also used for treatment of stomach ache (Togola *et al.*, 2005). *Senna alata* and *Detarium microcarpum* are used for menstrual-related stomach upsets. *Senna alata*, in its native tropical habitat has its leaves used to treat stomach ailments, fever, e.t.c. (Marturano, 2011). The Family Fabaceae is closely followed by Anacardiaceae, Combretaceae, Meliaceae and Myrtaceae all having three medicinal plants each. The most treated ailments by some of the plants are fever and cough. Other commonly treated ailments include stomach pain, menstrual pain, respiratory problems such as tuberculosis, tooth related

problems, body pain and weakness. Some plants are also used as appetizers and also as body nourishers. Elpel, (2011) reported that some members of the family Asteraceae are helpful as appetizers to stimulate digestive secretions before the main meal.

CONCLUSION

The survey carried out in Guarara Local Government Area of Niger State has shown that plants have medicinal uses and the plants collected are effective in the treatment of various ailments. This practices prove to be more affordable than the modern drugs sold in pharmacies and, as such is a more common means of medicine. The survey has also confirmed that the fifty-five plants researched upon belong to thirty-three families and the Family Fabaceae has the highest medicinal value.

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