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Phytomedicinal Flora and their Folk claim of Visakha Patnam District Agency, Andhra Pradesh, India.

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***Abstract**: The phytomedicinal plants study was carried out in adjoining tribal areas of Visakha patnam District, Andhra Pradesh during the month of November - December 2011. The information related to medicinal species which are used to cure common ailments and diseases were collected by the local people of study area. A total of 100 plants belonging to 53 families are listed in this paper.*
***Key Words*:** *Agency area, Phytomedicinal flora, Traditional uses, Tribal people, Visakhapatnam.*

I. Introduction

The use of plants as a relief for human suffering is as old as human especially, in India and China; people are using plants in organized healthcare for over 5000 years. Local communities mainly depend on traditional remedies, largely based on plants, for immediate access to relatively safe, cost effective, efficacious and culturally acceptable solutions to primary health care. In the oral traditions, local communities of all ecosystems right from trans-Himalayas down to costal plains have discovered the medicinal uses of thousands of plants found locally. India has one of the richest plant medicinal cultures in the world. This is a culture of tremendous contemporary relevance because, it can on one hand ensure health security to millions of people on the other hand it can provide new and safe herbal drugs to the entire world. World Health Organization (WHO) notes that out of 119 plants derived Pharmaceutical medicines, about 747 are used in modern medicine in way that correlated directly with their traditional uses as plant medicines by native cultures. C.S. Reddy *et al.* 2000, contains a note on medicinal uses of *Hildegard populifolia* and *Pterocarpus santalinus*: Red listed and endemic taxa in Andhra Pradesh. S.N. Jadhav *et al.* (2001) proceedings of the workshop on conservation Assessment and Management Planning (CAMP) for medicinal plants of Andhra Pradesh. C.S. Reddy *et al*. (2001) enumerated the threatened medicinal plants of Andhra Pradesh. R. Jeevan & Raju. (2001) described certain potential crude drugs used by tribals of Nallamalais, Andhra Pradesh for Skin diseases. K.N. Reddy *et al.* (2002) reported the ethnobotany of some of the orchids of Andhra Pradesh while S.N. Jadhav & K.N. Reddy (2002) presents a paper on In-Situ Conservation of Medicinal Plants in Andhra Pradesh. Banerjee (1977) & Gupta *et al.* (1997) has reported the ethnobotany of Araku valley in Visakhapatnam district. T.A. Reddy (1980) note down some medicinal plants of Polavaram Agency, West Godavari district. Nisteswar & Kumar (1980, 1983) reported the phytomedicine from Rampa and Addateegala Agency, East Godavari district. Rao & Harasreeramulu (1985) described the selected medicinal plants of Srikakulam district. Sudhakar & Rao (1985) enlisted the medicinal plants of East Godavari while Aruneekumar *et al.* (1990) enumerated the medicinal plants of Kakinada.

II. Study Area

Visakhapatnam district is one of the North Eastern Coastal district of Andhra Pradesh and it lies between $17^{o} – 15^{1}$ and $18^{o} - 32^{1}$ Northern latitude and $18^{o} - 54^{1}$ and $83^{o} - 30^{1}$ in Eastern longitudes. It is bounded on the North partly by the Orissa State and partly by Vizianagaram District, on the South by East Godavari District, on the West by Orissa State and on the East by Bay of Bengal. The district presents 2 distinct Geographic divisions. The strip of the land along the coast and the interior called the plains division and hilly area of the Eastern Ghats flanking it on the North and West called the Agency Division. The Agency Division consists of the hilly regions covered by the Eastern Ghats with an altitude of about 900 metres dotted by several peaks exceeding 1200 metres. Sankaram Forest block topping with 1615 metres embraces the mandals of paderu, G. Madugula, Hukumpeta Chintapalli, G.K. Veedhi, Koyyuru, Pedabayalu, Munchingiput, Dumbriguda, Arakuvalley and Ananthgiri. Visakha patnam district is rich in its forest resources. The agency areas with thick forests on hills, on hill slopes and in valleys. The total area under forest cover in this area is 104811.91 Ha. As against the total extent of 3, 24,965 Ha. Of the division. The luxuriant forests in the Anantagiri, Araku, Minimuluru, G. Madugula, Chinta palli, and Gudem kothaveedi areas present a good sight to any tourist or naturalist. Based on Champion' and Seth (1968) classification, the forests in the agency area can be divided in to the following types.

1. Southern Tropical Semi-evergreen Forests:

2. Southern Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests:
3. Savannahs or Hill Top Forest:
4. Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous forests:

The climate of the agency area is classified as Sub-tropical with high seasonal variation in rainfall and wide extremes of temperature. The average minimum temperature ranges from 3^0 to 4^0 C in November/December while average maximum temperature ranges from 35^0 to 40^0 C in May/June. Regarding rainfall and seasonal conditions usually the southwest monsoon starts from 3rd week of April every year and northeast monsoon starts from October.

III. Methodology

The study was conducted during the month of November – December 2011 in tribal area of Visakha Patnam district. The information on local use and diseases cured was collected using structured questionnaire from the local people. The plant collections were identified with the help of Flora of Andhra Pradesh and herbarium at Andhra University. A total of 100 species have been recorded and enumerated with its family name, local name, part used, disease/ailment and uses (table 1).

Table. 1. Medicinal Plants and their uses.

S.No	Plant name	Local name	Distribution	Traditional uses
1.	*Acacia chundra* (Roxb.ex Rotti.)Willd. (Mimosaceae) Habit: A moderate sized tree	Pikkachandra	Fairy common in thorny scrub jungles	Stem bark: Diabetes
2.	*Acacia leucophloea* (Roxb.)Willd. (Mimosaceae) Habit:A Moderate sized tree	Tellatumma	Common in dry deciduous forests	Stem bark: Dysentery, wound
3.	*Acacia nilotica* (Linn.)Willd.ex Del.(Mimosaceae) Habit: A Moderate sized tree	Nallathumma	Common in waste lands and cultivated	Stem bark: Bone fracture. Menstrual complaints, piles, snake bite
4.	*Acanthospermum hispidum* DC.(Asteraceae) Habit: erect hispid herb	Palleru	Common weed in waste places	Root: Leprosy, leucorrhoea, menorrhagia
5.	*Adiantum incisum* Forssk.(Adiantaceae) Habit: A leafy fern	Jerrikura	Common along the stream banks and moist shady areas	Whole plant: Scorpion sting
6.	*Ailanthus excelsa* Roxb.(Simaroubaceae) Habit: large deciduous tree	Peddamanu	A frequent member of deciduous forests	Stem bark: Blood pressure, diarrhea, dysentery, fever, leucorrhoea, piles
7.	*Aloe barbadensis* Mill.(Liliaceae) Habit:Perennial herb	Kalabanda	Occasional along the rocky hill slopes and also cultivated	Root: Jaundice Leaf: Pain, ulcer, wound Mucilage: Boil, eye diseases
8.	*Amorphophallus paeonifolius* (Dennst.) (Araceae)Habit: Herb	Adavikanda	Occasional in the hills of Visakha patnam district	Stem: Leucorrhoea, menorrhagia, piles
9.	*Aristolochia bracteolata* Lamk. (Aristolochiaceae) Habit: A perennial prostrate herb	Gadidagadapa	Common weed of cultivated fields, waste places	Root: Dental problems Leaf: Skin diseases Whole plant: Anthelmintic, purgative
10.	*Azima tetracantha* Lam.(Salvadoraceae) Habit: Thorny shrub	Tellavuppi	Common in the outskirts of thorny scrub jungles	Root: Stomache disorders
11.	*Baliospermum montanum* (Willd.)Muell. (Euphorbiaceae) Habit:A stout erect under shrub	Chittamudamu	Occasional in the undergrowth of moist deciduous forests	Root: Pain, stomache disorders
12.	*Bambusa arundinacea* Willd. (Poaceae) Habit: A tall thorny culm	Veduru	Fairy common along hill slopes of forests	Stem: Bone fracture, lymph adenitis, rheumatism
13.	*Barringtonia acutangula* (Linn.) Gaertn. (Barringtoniaceae)	Tarrepu	A common species along	Root: Rheumatism Stem bark: Blood

	Habit: An evergreen tree		streams and on swampy land	pressure, bronchial asthma, diarrhea, dysentery, piles
14.	*Bauhinia vahlii* W. & A.(Caesalpiniaceae) Habit: A large woody climber	Addaku	In deciduous forests	Root: Leprosy, stomach disorders Leaf: Dropsy Stem bark: Diarrhoea, dysentery, malaria
15.	*Buchanania lazan* Sperng. (Anacardiaceae) Habit: A medium sized tree	Charapappu	Common in deciduous forests	Stem bark: Bone fracture, dysentery, pain
16.	*Caesalpinia bonduc* (Linn.) Roxb. (Caesalpiniaceae) Habit: A large scandent prickly shrub	Gaccha	On the foot hills of scrub jungles	Root: Dysentery, stomach disorders Root bark: Epilepsy Stem bark: Diarrhoea Leaf: Hydrocele Seed: Headache
17.	*Capparis zeylanica* Linn. (Capparaceae) Habit: Throny climbing shrub	Adonda	Common in forests and hedges	Root: Aphrodisiac Root bark: Pain
18.	*Cassia auriculta* Linn. (Caesalpinaceae) Habit: A much branched shrub	Nelatangedu	Common and abundant at forest	Root: Antiemetic, diarrhea Leaf: Burn, eye diseases Stem bark: Acidity, dysentery, jaundice
19.	*Cassine glauca* (Roth.) O. Kuntze. (Celastraceae) Habit: Small tree	Pantamanu	Common in forests	Stem bark: Sterility, pain, scorpion sting
20.	*Celastrus paniculatus* Willd. (Celastraceae) Habit: Climbing shrub	Teegapalleru	Throughout on hills.	Root: Venereal diseases Leaf: Headache Seed oil: Hair care, skin diseases
21.	*Chloroxylon swietenia* DC. (Rutaceae) Habit: An erect tree	Billudu	Frequent in deciduous forest areas	Root bark: Impotence Leaf: Wound Stem bark: Bone fracture, dental problems
22.	*Cipadessa baccifera* (Roth.) Miq. (Meliaceae) Habit: A Bushy shrub	Paradonda	Common near villages and dry forests	Root: Laxative Stem bark: Rheumatism
23.	*Cissampelos pareira* Linn. Var. hirsuta (Buch-Ham.ex DC.)Forman. (Menispermaceae) Habit: A climbing under shrub	Gundapaku	Common on hedges, on bushes along edges of the forests	Root: Antiemetic, diarrhea, migraine, stomache disorder Leaf: Acidity
24.	*Cissus pallida* (W. & A.) Planch. (Vitaceaae) Habit: An erect shrub	Budaritiga	Common in dry forests	Root: Boil, warts
25.	*Cleistanthus collinus* (Roxb.) Benth. Ex. Hook. f. (Euphorbiaceae) Habit: Small deciduous tree	Vodisa	Common in dry open forests	Stem bark: Menorrhagia
26.	*Clerodendrum serratum* (Linn.) Moon. (Verbenaceae) Habit: Woody perennial shrub	Bommalamarri	Common in the hilly areas along ghat areas	Root: Fever, leprosy, menstrual complaints, skin diseases Leaf: Headache
27.	*Clerodendrum viscosum* Moldenke (Verbenaceae) Habit: Gregarious under shrub	Piduduru	Common in the undergrowth of deciduous forests	Leafy: Ear complaints
28.	*Coldenia procumbens* Linn. (Boraginaceae) Habit: Prostrate scabrid herb	Hamsa padi	Commonly occuring along bunds of streams in dried ditches and tanks	Root: Paralysis Leaf: Rheumatism Whole plant: Cracks in feet, cuts, skin diseases
29.	*Colebrookea oppositifolia* Sm. (Lamiaceae)	Joldi	Occasional along the hill slopes in	Leaf: Bruise, wound

	Habit: Shrub		the moist deciduous forests	
30.	*Combretum roxburghii* Spreng. (Combretaceae) Habit: A large climbing shrub	Surititthivva	Common in deciduous forests on trees and shrubs	Leaf: Boil, skin diseases Stem bark: Dysentery
31.	*Crataeva magna* (Lour.) DC (Capparaceae) Habit: A medium sized deciduous tree	Velimirichettu	Frequent along river bunds	Root: Stomach disorders
32.	*Cryptolepis buchananii* Roem & Schult. (Asclepiadaceae) Habit: A large twinning shrub	Adavipalatiga	Frequent at foot hills in shady areas	Root: Acidity Whole plant: Rickets
33.	*Dalbergia lanceolaria* Linn.f. (Fabaceae) Habit: A large deciduous tree	Irugudu	Common in dry deciduous forests	Stem bark: Fever, paralysis, rheumatism, stomach disorders
34.	*Dalbergia latifolia* Aroxb.(Fabaceae) Habit: A Large deciduous tree	Virugudu	Common in deciduous forests	Stem bark: Stomach disorders Seed: Rheumatism
35.	*Dalbergia volubilis* Roxb. (Fabaceae) Habit: A large woody climber	Thiyyatangedu	Common in deciduous forests	Stem bark: Stomach disorders
36.	*Decalepis hamiltonii* Wt.& Arn. (Asclepiadaceae) Habit: Climbing shrub	Barrisungandhi	Rare in forests	Root: Apthous ulcers, tonic
`37.	*Dendrophthoe falcata* (Linn.) Etting. (Loranthaceae) Habit: Shrubby partial stem parasite	Radam	A frequent parasite on all deciduous trees	Stem bark: Piles Whole plant: Bone fracture, diarrhoea, leucorrhoea
38.	*Desmodium gangeticum* (Linn.) DC. (Fabaceae) Habit: an erect diffusely branched under shrub	Gitanaram	Common in dry forests	Root: Boil, bronchial asthma, cough, whoping cough
39.	*Dillenia indica* Linn. (Dilleniaceae) Habit: A medium to large sized tree	Revadi	Frequent along moist hilly areas	Calyx: Stomach disorders
40.	*Dillenia pentagyna* Roxb. (Dilleniaceae) Habit: A large deciduous tree	Pedda Revadi	Frequent in forest areas	Stem bark: Paralysis, snake bite
41.	*Diospyros melanoxylon* Roxb. (Ebenaceae) Habit: A moderate sized tree	Tumikaku	Common in dry deciduous forests	Leaf: Diarrhoea, tonic Stem bark: Bone fracture, cold, cough
42.	*Ecbolium viride* (Forssk.) Alston (Acanthaceae) Habit: Small shrub	Ekanga	Common in hedges and bushes of dry deciduous forests	Root: Dysuria Fruit: jaundice
43.	*Entada pursaetha* DC. (Mimosaceae) Habit: A large woody climber	Gillatiga	Common climber in the hilly areas	Stem bark: Antiemetic, diarrhoea Seed: heapatic complaints Cotyledons: Anthelminitic
44.	*Erythroxylum monogynum* Roxb. (Erythroxylaceae) Habit: Small tree	Devadaru	Common in the deciduous forests	Leaf: Anthelmentic, antiemetic, jaundice
45.	*Feronia limonia* (Linn.) Swingle (Rutaceae) Habit: Tree	Velaga	In open dry forests	Root: Rheumatism, whooping cough Stem bark: Pain
46.	*Ficus benghalensis* Linn. (Moraceae) Habit: Evergreen tree	Marri	Common avenue tree along road sides	Prop root: Diarrhoea Stem bark: Boil, menstrual complaints
47.	*Ficus heterophylla* Linn. f. (Moraceae) Habit: Scandent shrub	Kuvva juvvi	Common near streams and rivers	Root: Bronchial asthma Root bark: Cough Leaf: Spermtorrhoea
48.	*Ficus hispida* Linn. f. (Moraceae) Habit: A moderate sized tree	Buddamedi	Frequent along the streams in the hills	Stem bark: Diarrhoea, fever Latex: Warts

49.	*Ficus religiosa* Linn. (Moraceae) Habit: A large tree	Ravi	Avenue or roadside tree	Stem bark: Blood pressure, diarrhea, dysentery, menstrual complaints, pain
50.	*Ficus semicordata* Buch. Ham. ex Sm (Moraceae) Habit: Medium sized tree	Verubodda	In moist deciduous forests	Stem bark: Fertility
51.	*Garuga pinnata* Roxb. (Burseraceae) Habit: A large tree	Garugudu	Common on hill slopes	Stem bark: Bone fracture, menstrual complaint, pain
52.	*Glycosmis mauaritiana* (Lamk.) Tanaka (Rutaceae) Habit: Shrub	Golugu	Frequent species on the outsksirts of forests	Root: Cough
53.	*Gmelina arborea* Roxb. (Verbenaceae) Habit: Straggling shrub	Gummudu	Common in the open forest areas	Stem bark: Bone fracture, bronchial asthma, cough, diarrhea, epilepsy, stomach disorders
54.	*Gmelina asiatica* Linn. (Verbenaceae Habit: A large deciduous tree	Gummudu	Fairly common on the hill slopes	Fruit: Dandruff
55.	*Gnetum ula* Brongn. (Gnetaceae) Habit: A large woody climber	Lalloditiga	Rare along stream banks in the moist deciduous forests	Stem bark: Diarrhoea
56.	*Grewia rothii* DC. (Tiliaceae) Habit: An erect shrub	Jibilika	Common in the forest hilly areas	Root bark: Dysentery, venereal diseases
57.	*Gymnema sylvestre* R. Br. (Asclepiadaceae) Habit: Climbing shrub	Podapatri	Frequent on the outskirts of forests	Leaf: Diabetes, snake bite
58.	*Hemidesmus indicus* (Linn.) R.Br. (Asclepiadaceae) Habit: Twinning shrub	Sugandhipala	Occasional both in plains and forests	Root: Antiemetic, ulcers, cut, diarrhea, fever, fit, jaundice, skin diseases Leaf: Insect bite
59.	*Holarrhena pubescens* (Buch. - Ham.) Wall. (Apocynaceae) Habit: A small deciduous tree	Kodisapala	Common in the deciduous forests	Root & Stem bark: Dysentery, diarrhea
60.	*Holoptelea integrifolia* (Roxb.) Planch (Ulmaceae) Habit: A large deciduous tree	Nemalinaara	Occasional on hill slopes	Stem bark: Ant fertility, bone fracture, dental problems, dysentery, fever, pain, piles, rheumatism, stomach disorders
61.	*Hugonia mystax* Linn. (Linaceae) Habit: A rambling shrub	Geddagoru	In dry deciduous forest areas	Root: Dropsy, epilepsy, leucorrhoea, menorrhea, venereal diseases
62.	*Hybanthus enneaspermus* (Linn.f.) Muell. (Violaceae) Habit: Small annual herb	Ratnapurusha	Frequently appears on sandy soils and moist places	Root: Impotence, leucorrhoea, menorrhea, rheumatism Whole plant: Stomach disorders
63.	*Hymenodictyon orixense* (Roxb.) Mabb. (Rubiaceae) Habit: A large deciduous trees	Dudipala	In the hilly region	Stem bark: Leucorrhoea, menorrhoea
64.	*Ichnocarpus frutescens* R.Br. (Apocynacae) Habit: A Climbing shrub	Palatiga	In the plains and lower hilly areas	Root: Jaundice, snake bite
65.	*Jasminum angustifolium* (Linn.) Willd (Oleaceae) Habit: Climbing shrub	Adavimalli	Commonly found indry deciduous forests	Root: Stomach disorders
66.	*Lannea coromandelica* (Houtt.) Merr. (Anacardiaceae) Habit: Deciduous tree	Gumpena	Commonly in deciduous forests of hilly areas	Stem bark: Cut, dysentery, fever, pain, stomach disorders
67.	*Leea indica* Merr. (Leeaceae) Habit: A large shrub or small tree	Konda mookudu	Rare	Root: Diarrhoea, dysentery, headache
68.	*Leptadenia reticulata* (Retz.) Wt. & Arn. (Asclepiadaceae)	Mukkutummudu	Common in outskirts of	Leaf and root: In skin affection, wounds

	Habit: A climbing shrub		forests	
69.	*Litsea glutinosa* (Lour.) Robinson (Lauraceae) Habit: An evergreen shrub or tree	Naramamidi	Common along stream banks in the deciduous forests	Root: wounds Stem bark: Boil fracture, leucorrhoea
70.	*Litsea monopetala* (Roxb.) Pers. (Lauraceae) Habit: Medium sized tree	Chinamamidi	Occasional in the moist deciduous forests	Stem bark: Rheumatism
71.	*Macaranga peltata* (Roxb.) Muell.-Arg. (Euphorbiaceae) Habit: Medium sized tree	Palakachettu	Common along the moist valleys and high hills	Fruit: Bone fracture
72.	*Madhuca longifolia* (Koen.) MacBride (Sapotaceae) Habit: A large tree	Ippa	Common along hill slopes and outskirts of forests	Root: Epilepsy, leprosy Leaf: Burn Stem bark: Cough, diarrhoea
73.	*Malluotus philippinensis* (Lamk.) Muell.-Arg. (Euphorbiaceae) Habit: Small tree	Pandrakachettu	Common in high hills and open scrub jungles	Root: Epilepsy Stem bark: Diarrhoea
74.	*Melastoma malabathricum* Linn. (Melastomataceae) Habit: Shrub	Nitidanimma	Occasional along streams	Stem bark: Leucorrhoea
75.	*Mirabilis jalap* Linn. (Nyctaginaceae) Habit: A tall herb	Erramogamalle	Planted for its showy flowers	Root: Blood pressure, leucorrhoea, menorrhoea, piles, stomach disorders
76.	*Mitragyna parvifolia* (Roxb.) Korth. (Rubiaceae) Habit: A large deciduous tree	Bandari	Occational in deciduous forests	Stem bark: Dysentery, stomach disorders
77.	*Mucuna monosperma* DC.ex Wight (Fabaceae) Habit: A large woody climber	Pulugillatiga	Rarely occurred in the interior hilly areas	Root: Dysmenorrhoea
78.	*Mucuna pruriens* (Linn.) DC. (Fabaceae) Habit: A slender climber	Duradagondi	Frequently seen climbing on shrubs and hedges	Seeds: tonic Roots: epilepsy Leaf: dental problems
79.	*Murraya koenigii* (Linn.) Sperng. (Rutaceae) Habit: Small aromatic tree	Karivepa	Cultivated and run wild in the forests	Root: Dysentery Leaf: In dysentery, fever
80.	*Naravelia zeylanica* DC. (Ranunculaceae) Habit: Climbing shrub	Vorratiga	Frequent near streams in the outskirts of deciduous forests	Leaf: Cold
81.	*Naringi crenulata* (Roxb.) Nicolson (Rutaceae) Habit: Small tree	Torrivelaga	Common dry forests	Stem bark: Bone fracture, dysentery, fever
82.	*Oroxylum indicum* (Linn.) Benth.ex Kurz (Bignoniaceae) Habit: medium sized tree	Pampini	Mostly in the outskirts of forests	Root: Stomach disorders Stem bark: Dysentery, ear complaints
83.	*Pavetta tomentosa* Roxb. ex Sm. (Rubiaceae) Habit: Shrub	Kondapapidi	Common in the hilly regions	Root: Alexeteric, fever
84.	*Pergularia daemia* (Forssk.) Choiv. (Asclepiadaceae) Habit: Perennial climber	Dustapatiga	Common in waste places	Root: Cold, cough, dysentery, fever, skin diseases Leaf: Diarrhea, eye diseases
85.	*Plumbago indica* Linn. (Plumbaginaceae) Habit: Perennial shrub	Errachitramulamu	Rare in Visakhapatnam	Root: Abortifacient, stomach disorders Root bark: Fever, pain
86.	*Plumbago zeylanica* Linn. (Plumbaginaceae) Habit: Scandant undershrub	Tellachitramulamu	Occasional in waste lands	Root: Abortifacient, bone fracture, pain, rheumatism
87.	*Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb. (Fabaceae) Habit: A large deciduous tree	Virugudu	Common in the hills in moist regions	Leaf: Boil, skin disease, sore Stem bark: Cough, dental problems, dysentery
88.	*Rauvolfia serpentina* (Linn.)	Patalagarudi	Occasional in	Root: Diabetes, diarrhea,

	Benth. ex Kurtz (Apocynaceae) Habit: Small undershrub		moist deciduous forest	fever, scorpion sting, skin disease
89.	*Schleichera oleosa* (Lour.)Oken. (Sapindaceae) Habit: A large tree	Bushi	Common in moist hill slopes	Stem bark: Bone fracture, dysentery, malaria
90.	*Semecarpus anacardium* Linn.f. (Anacardiaceae) Habit:A moderate sized tree	Nallajidi	Common in dry deciduous forests	Stem bark: Cut, diarrhea, fever, leucorrhoea, malaria, rheumatism, piles
91.	*Terminalia alata* Heyne ex. Roth. (Combretaceae) Habit: A large tree	Nallamaddi	Common member of deciduous forests	Stem bark: Cardiac complaint, piles
92.	*Urginea indica* (Roxb.)Kunth (Liliaceae) Habit: Bulbous herb	Kondavulli	Occasional in open dry hilly slopes	Bulb: Boil, paralysis
93.	*Vanda tessellata* (Roxb.)HK ex. G.Don. (Orchidaceae) Habit: Epiphytic herb	Radam	Common on the trees in the hilly forest areas	Leaf: ear complaints Stem: bone fracture
94.	*Vernonia cineria* (Linn.)Less. (Asteraceae) Habit: Herb	Sahadevi	Common weed along road sides	Root: Snake bite Root bark: Menstrual complaints
95.	*Wattakaka volubilis* (Linn.)Stapf. (Asclepiadaceae) Habit: A large climbing shrub	Bandigurijaaku	Common in waste places	Leaf: Scorpion sting, tonic Root & Leaf: Snake bite
96.	*Woodfordia fruticosa* (Linn.) Kurz. (Lythraceae) Habit: A bushy shrub	Adavijaji	Common in deciduous forests	Flowers: Dysentery, leucorrhoea, skin disease, piles, diarrhea, ulcer
97.	*Ximenia americana* Linn. (Olacaceae) Habit: Large spinous herb	Nakkera	Common in dry forests on stony ground	Root bark: Diarrhoea Fruit: stomach disorders
98.	*Xantolis tomentosa* (Roxb.)Raf. (Sapotaceae) Habit: Moderate sized tree	Paala gotti	In forests of kokkira palli	Fruit: Skin bite
99.	*Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam. (Rhamnaceae) Habit: Much branched thorny tree	Gangaregu	Found in all scrub and dry deciduous forests	Root: Cold, fever
100.	*Ziziphus xylopyru*s (Retz.) Willd (Rhamnaceae) Habit: Small tree or large straggling shrub	Gottika	Frequent in open hilly areas	Root: Fever, malaria Stem bark: Antiemetic, cholera, dysentery, stomach disorders

IV. Result & Discussion

The present investigation comprises 100 species of phyto-medicinal plant species belonging to 85 genera and 53 families of Visakhapatnam Tribal area. Out of 100 species Angiosperm are 51, Gymnosperms 1, and Pteridophytes 1. Out of 51 angiosperms 47 are Dicots and Monocots are 4 families. For each species botanical name, family, local name, parts used, distribution of the species and ailments treated are provided. Traditional healers are using these plants to cure many diseases like stomachache, diarrhea, headache, fertility, problems skin problems , cold, fever, cough, jaundice, wounds, diabetes, asthma, bone fractures, piles, snake and scorpion bites etc., Trees are 43 , shrubs are 37, herbs are 12 and climbers are 8 species found to be the study area. The most dominant families in the study were, Fabaceae and Asclepiadaceae 7, Rutaceae and Moraceae 5, Mimosaceae and Verbenaceae 4, Euphorbiaceae, Apocinaceae, Anacardiaceae, Caesalpiniaceae and Rubiaceae each one 3, remaining families have each one single species. Depending upon the plant parts used root and root bark is used in the 54, followed by stem and stem bark 47, leaf 25, and whole plant/flower/seed/latex are 17. Most of the herbal remedies are taken orally.

V. Conclusion

It can be concluded that the local and tribal people of the district have very good knowledge on the use of medicinal plants. But such knowledge of medicinal plants is restricted to a few persons in a rural area. The destructive harvesting of the medicinal plants by the maximum use of underground parts from the wild may lead to extinction of the species in the future. As demand for medicinal plants are ever increasing and these resources depleting from the nature. Therefore, there is a need to generate awareness among the local communities towards the sustainable utilization and conservation of medicinal plants.

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