

Trip Report

**Than Than Aye
National Consultant**

**Taninthari Nature Reserve
Project**

Taninthari Nature Reserve Project



Medicinal Plant Survey Report (2014-15)



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Acknowledgement

We are greatly indebted to Director General of Forest Department, Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry, for permission to do this survey.

We would special thank to U San Aung, Project Director, Tanintharyi Nature Reserved, for his kindness and suggestions.

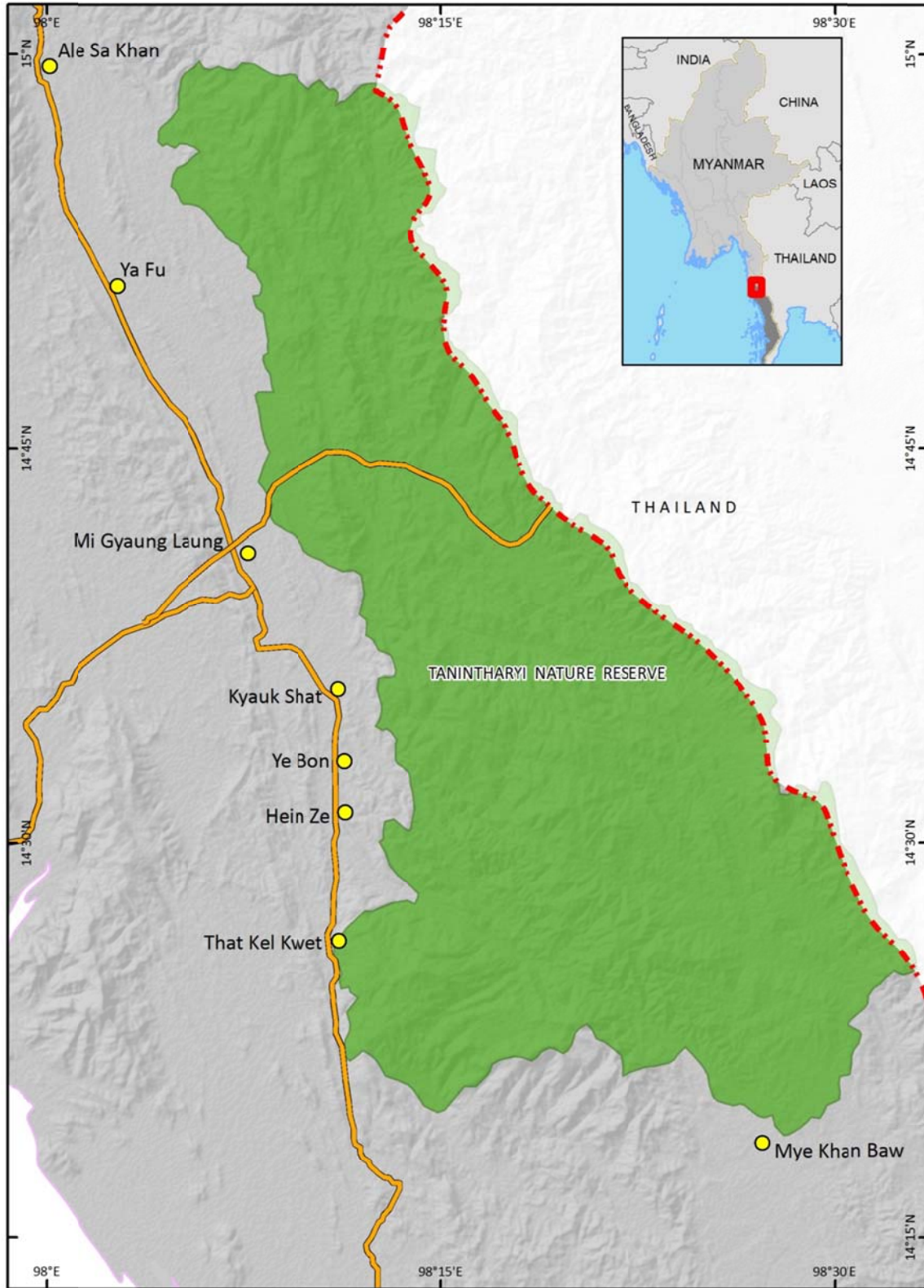
We also grateful acknowledge also to staff officers and forest rangers of Gan Gaw Taung base camp and other staffs of TNR, for their contribution of this survey.

We specially thank to local people and local Karen herbal practitioners Saya U Ba Don (86 years, Kywe Ta Lin village), Saya Saw She Nwe (59 years) Shin Ta Phe village, Sya Saw Phe Tet (56 years) Myay-Khan Baw village, Seike Phyone village for their helps and effective information.

Finally we would like to thank monk (Sayadaw) Kalonhtar village and all of the participants of this survey.



Map of Tanintharyi Nature Reserve



Introduction

Tanintharyi Nature Reserved is one of the protected area in Myanmar where tropical rain forest ecosystem is being given protection. It is rich in natural resources. The total area is 1700 square kilometer. It is 70 km long with an average width of 24 km orienting in a north south direction. The water system of TNR includes five major perennial nivers and many small seasonal streams. Tanintharyi Nature Reserved is one of a few remaining wilderness areas in the southern part of Myanmar.

Since 2013 the two medicinal plant survey team had already explored the some part of the TNRP areas. The first team conducted survey during in 2013 March to June and the second team was in July to October. Our team surveyed in remaining months from December 2014 to March 2015.

In this survey, (243) medicinal plants were collected. This survey is to list part of the medicinal plant in Tanintharyi Nature Reserved area. Parts use and uses were known that by interviewing native people and local medicinal practitioners. In this report, the medicinal plants are not tested on anima or clinal test to prove the treatment of diseases.

Objective

1. To document the locally and available and accessible medicinal plants in Tanintharyi Nature Reserved and surrounding area.
2. To make dry specimens for preservation at relevant herbaria in TNRP, Forest Research Institute (Ya-Sin) FRI and Universities of Dawei and Rangoon.
3. To identify and describe detail preparation method and to be used as a medicine.
4. To find out the local community; medical plants which are regularly traded in the areas to propagation as a regular crop. It is intended for the local community to inspire a border into outlook.

Photographic records of interview & survey activities.



Photographic records of interview survey activities.



Photographic records of interview & survey activities



Process

1. Investigation and sightseeing the village and surrounding area. Approach the knowledge people, especially age people, monks and local medicinal practitioners to interview about local medicinal plants, which they had known in their gardens and near the forest.
2. If it has morning market, we asked about the source of vegetables, fruit, roots and tubors etc., which come from.
3. Collect information concerning about the traditional medicin in local. Photographs were taken of medicinal plants, including flowers and fruits which were the most important for identification. After that collection the medicinal plants and distinctive plants from the TNR area and some were collected from the garden of the villagers.

Method

On returning from the field each day collection were immediately trimmed, folded in newspaper, pressed and daried patting in the dryer. Replicate herbarium specimens were collected of all medicinal plants encountered - Duplicates (of all medicinal plant) were deposited at Yangon University, Dwei University and Forest Herbarium at Yesin (Forest Research Institute), Forest Department.



Result

In survey area TNR, Medicinal plants from Hen Ze (Hz), Kyauk Shat (KS) and Ye Bon were found in similar type and habitat, most of the plants were not much different. But *Bombax insigne* wall was found only one plant near the Community Forest of Ye-Bon Village.

Near the Yay Bone stream and Community Forest, our team found interesting plant which was never seen before. The length of the plant is about one foot. The leaves were narrow and linear tough in texture. Stem herbaceous, possess storage organ rhizome. Because of the above characteristic, it may be specified in family, Iridaceae we named it myet-pan-liin (temporary name).



Another species are Karen traditional medicinal plants called Faw-Li (Karean name), Family lamiaceae. Collected from Ye-Bon village, in the same area, but a little different in habitat and flower.. The Karen local medicinal practitioners said that all are used for cold and cough.



Mallotus pachypodns (Phet-wyn) in TNR, which are found at Migyaung Laung/ Ye Bon and Kyauk-Shat (KS) area, We had photo recorded the microhabitat in Nwe-Lein-Taung, Kyauk-Shat area. But we have not seen in other six survey area. Species distribution are quite different in eight area.



Types of habitat between Ka-Lone-Htar areas and ThatKelKywet areas are quite similar Da-nyin (*Archidendron giringa*), Phylar (*Elletaria cardamomum*) and Kan-zaw (*Madehuca longifolia*), which are well known among in traditional medicinal practitioners. These three medicinal plants are the main habitat of the TNR forest. Phalar is the great majority of commercial species in there and they collect the most quantities and trade.



Ecosystem of forest area of Migyaunglaung, is still in good condition. We built base camp beside the road of service track, which was the real nature place. Along the road side we have found plenty of Say

War plant, Thit Lee Taung (Dawei). Say War (Rubiaceae) is famous plant among the local people. It was understood that, Say War root is very effective for menhood. Although Say War is the most extracted medicinal plant for local use but not Commercial purpose. We should traced and study that plant medicinal properties.



Between Kho-hta-ma stream and Tha byu stream, there is micro habitat of Say-o-bok (Nat-ye-da-gone), Family- Rutaceae.





Family Name - Acanthaceae
 Botanical Name - *Andrographis paniculata* Nees
 Local Name - Say-khar-gyi
 Parts used & Uses - **Whole plant** - Carminative, Expectorant
Root - Cough, Asthma; Epiphora; Stomatitis; Antidor forscorping stings; Tooth-ache
Leaf - Asthma; Leucoaahoea; Haemathemesis
 Places - Kyaukshat
 Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
 Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
 Location - N 14 34 370/E 098 12 072/152m



Family Name - Acanthaceae
 Botanical Name - *Athatoda visica* Nees
 Local Name - Mu-yargyi
 Parts used & Uses - **Leaf** - Cough
Root - Blood disease; Insecticide
 Places - Myekhanbaw
 Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
 Fruiting Period - Oct- Jan
 Location - N 14 32 351/E 098 45 412/174m



- Family Name - Acanthaceae
- Botanical Name - *Barleria prionitis*
- Local Name - Lake-su-shwe (white)
- Parts used & Uses - **Whole plant-** Pruritis; Skin disease; Toothache.
- Places - Thatkelkwet
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 41 045/E 098 18 420/224m

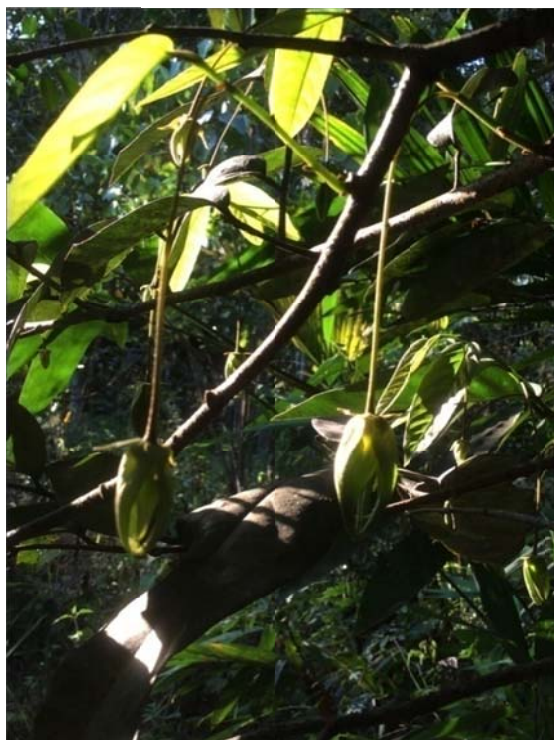


- Family Name - Anacardiaceae
- Botanical Name - *Anacardium occidentale* L
- Local Name - Thi – hoo
- Parts used & Uses - **Bark** - Tonic
Seed – piuritus
- Places - Yebon
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N14 54 109/E 098 22 290/81m



Family Name - Anacardiaceae
Botanical Name - *Annona muricata*
Local Name - Duyin-awza
Parts used & Uses - **Fruit** – Tonic

Places - Yebon
Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
Location - N14 54 112/E 098 22 291/78m



Family Name - Anacardiaceae
Botanical Name - *Desmos chinensis* Linn
Local Name - Ta-nut-sa pin
Parts used & Uses - **Root** - Heal sores.

Places - Myekhanbaw
Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
Location - N 14 32 351/E 098 44 168/174m



Family Name - Amaranthaceae

Botanical Name - *Amaranthus spinosus* L.Sp.

Local Name - Hin-nu-nwe subauk

Parts used & Uses - **Whole plant** - Antidote for snakebites
Leaf - Dysuria, Urolithiasis; hepatitis; Haemorrhoids; Antidote for spider toxin

Places - Kyaukshat

Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
Dec- Mar

Fruiting Period -

Location - N 14 34 145/E 098 12 087/89m



Family Name - Amaryllidaceae

Botanical Name - *Crinum Latifolium* L

Local Name - Gamone-gwin-htoe

Parts used & Uses - **Rhizome** - Darrhoea; Pyrexia; Anthritis; Fmesis; Otagia, otic-disease.

Places - Yebon

Flowering Period - Oct- Jan

Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar

Location - N14 54 112/E 098 22 290/76m



- Family Name - Apiaceae
- Botanical Name - *Centella asiatica* Linn
- Local Name - Myin-Khwa
- Parts used & Uses - **Whole plant** - Leprosy; Diuretic; Eye tonic; Longevity
- Places - Kyaukshat
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 35 253/E 098 12 304/419m



- Family Name - Apiaceae
- Botanical Name - *Eryngium foetidum* L
- Local Name - Shan-nam-nan
- Parts used & Uses - **Whole plant** - Antidote for scorpion stings.
- Places - Yafu
- Flowering Period - Mar- Jun
- Fruiting Period - Apr-July
- Location - N 14 46 321/E 098 04 433/158m



- Family Name - Apocynaceae
- Botanical Name - *Plumeria acutifolia* Poir
- Local Name - Tayoke-Sagar (ah-phyu)/ Ah-kyaw
- Parts used & Uses - **Shoot, bark, flower**
 - Leprosy; Pruritis; Febrifuge for prolong fevers.
Flower and shoot - Malaria
Latex- Very poisonous,----
- Places - Heinze
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 51 983/E098 18 279/129m



- Family Name - Apocynaceae.
- Botanical Name - *Alstonia scholaris* R.Br
- Local Name - Taung-mayoe/ Let pan kha
- Parts used & Uses - **Bark** - Astringent; Antiseptic;
 - Febrifuge Chronic dysentery
Leaf - Heals charonic sores.
Letene - Heal sore
- Places - Yebon
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N14 54 108/E 098 22 291/75m



- Family Name - Apocynaceae.
- Botanical Name - *Nerium indicum* Mell
- Local Name - Nwe-thargee
- Parts used & Uses - **Bark** - Dysentery;
Seed - Astringent;
Anthelmintic;
- Places - Thatkelkwet
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 41 043/E 098 18 422/224m



- Family Name - Areaceae
- Botanical Name - *Colocasa esculenta* Vent
- Local Name - Pein
- Parts used & Uses - **Bulb** - Tonic Expectorant
- Places - Thatkalkwat
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 41 115/E 098 18 541/203m



Family Name - Areaceae
Botanical Name - *Caryota mites* Lour
Local Name - Min-baw
Parts used & Uses - **Root** – Analgesic balm;

Places - Migyaunglaung
Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
Location - N 14 43 325/E 098 14 426/98m



Family Name - Areaceae
Botanical Name - *Caryota mites* Lour
Local Name - Min-baw
Parts used & Uses - **Root** – Analgesic balm;

Places - Kyaukshat
Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
Location - N 14 34 314/E 098 12 187/198m



- Family Name - Asclepiadaceae
- Botanical Name - *Dischidia majar* (Vahl) Merr
- Local Name - Amyit-phwet-thi
- Parts used & Uses - **Whole part** – Ear-ached; Heart tonic
- Places - Migyaunglaung
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 43 580/E 098 14 624/82m



- Family Name - Asteraceae
- Botanical Name - *Artemista parviflora*
Buch - Han ex Roxb
- Local Name - Taw-say-chauk; Say chauk ayaing
- Parts used & Uses - **Juice of leaf** - Asthma,
- Places - Alesakhan (Yafu)
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 51 532/E 098 02 074/158m



- Family Name - Berberidaceae
- Botanical Name - *Berberis asiatica*
- Local Name - Say-wa gyi; Say war pin
- Parts used & Uses - **Bark** - Eyedrops; Skin disease; Tooth-ache
- Places - Heainze
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N14 31 096/E098 19 571/245m



- Family Name - Bignoniaceae
- Botanical Name - *Millingtonia hortensis* Linn
- Local Name - Aegayit
- Parts used & Uses - **Leaf and root** - Hypertension; Plague Alcohol intoxication;
Root - Muscle sliffness; Giddiness
Leaf - Small pox; Amenorrhoea
- Places - Kyaukshat
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 34 140/E 098 12 086/89m



Family Name - Bignoniaceae

Botanical Name - *Haptophragme adenophyllum* Wall

Local Name - Phet-than

Parts used & Uses - **Leaf** – Oedema

Places - Yebon

Flowering Period - Oct- Jan

Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar

Location - N14 54 104/E 098 22 290/76m



Family Name - Bignoniaceae

Botanical Name - *Oroxylum indicum* Vent

Local Name - kyaung-sha

Parts used & Uses - **Root bark and fruit** - Haemorrhoids; Abdominal tumours; infections; Expectorant
Leaf - Opium intoxication
Flower - Improves appetite;----

Places - Yafu

Flowering Period - Oct- Jan

Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar

Location - N 14 52 020/E 09801 167/148m



- Family Name - Burseraceae
- Botanical Name - *Bauhinia variegata* L
- Local Name - Swe-taw
- Parts used & Uses - **Root** - Indigestion
Bark - Tonic
Leaf and flower - Diarrhoea
- Places - kyaukshat
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 34 139/E 098 12 079/89m



- Family Name - Caesalpinaceae
- Botanical Name - *Caesalpinia nuga* Ait-Hort
- Local Name - Sugauk-net/ Sugauk/ Alolay
- Parts used & Uses - **Root** - Tonic;
Juice of wood - Ophthalmia (for oral and external application)
- Places - Alesakhan(Yafu)
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 51 529/E 098 02 073/156m



Family Name - Caesalpinaceae

Botanical Name - *Cassia siamea* lam

Local Name - Taw-mezeli/ mezeli

Parts used & Uses - **Flower** - Conjunctivitis
- **Leaf** - Indigestion; Carminative;
Leaf and Flower - Heal blotches on skin due to menstrual disorder;-----

Places - Yebon

Flowering Period - Oct- Jan

Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar

Location - N14 54 112/E 098 22 290/76m



Family Name - Caesalpinaceae

Botanical Name - *Cassia fistulal*

Local Name - Ngu; Ngu Shwe War

Parts used & Uses - **Root and Fruit** - Carminative; Herpes
Leaf - Dysuria; Pruritis;
Bark - Dierrhoea, Menorrhagia

Places - Heainze

Flowering Period - Oct- Jan

Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar

Location - N14 31 098/E098 19 571/240m



Family Name - Caesalpinaceae

Botanical Name - *Caesalpinia pulcherrima* Swartz

Local Name - Sein-Pan-Kalay

Parts used & Uses - **Whole plant** - Febrigue; Carminative

Places - Yafu

Flowering Period - Oct- Jan

Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar

Location - N 14 51 532/E 098 02 072/156m



Family Name - Caesalpinaceae

Botanical Name - *Cassia acutelifolia* Delile

Local Name - Pwaye-Khaine; Mezili-gyi

Parts used & Uses - **Leaf**- Cathartic, Jaundic

Places - Kyaukshat

Flowering Period - Oct- Jan

Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar

Location - N 14 34 312/E 098 12 185/193m



Family Name - Capparidaceae

Botanical Name - *Capparis sepraria*

Local Name - Sue-Kauk

Parts used & Uses - **Root** - High fever
Root bark - Diabetic
 Imflammation of bladder
Leaf - Rheumatism

Places - Heainze

Flowering Period - Oct- Jan

Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar

Location - N 14 30 163/E 098 11 165/149m



Family Name - Caraceae

Botanical Name - *Carica papaya* L

Local Name - Thin-baw/ shit-kho-thi (Dawei)

Parts used & Uses - **Fruit**- Indigestion

Places - Thatkelkwat

Flowering Period - Oct- Jan

Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar

Location - N14 40 675/E 098 18 064/78m



Family Name - Combretaceae

Botanical Name - *Quisqualis indica* L

Local Name - Daware hmaing

Parts used & Uses - **Leaf** - Gastric pain; Dysentery;
Seed - As an antiseptic; Anthelmintic; Dysentery

Places - Kyaukshat

Flowering Period - Oct- Jan

Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar

Location - N 14 34 137/E 098 12 075/87m



Family Name - Combretaceae

Botanical Name - Combretaceae
Termanalia bellerica Roxb

Local Name - Thit-seik

Parts used & Uses - **Gum** - use as poisons in hunting

Places - Kyaukshat

Flowering Period - Oct- Jan

Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar

Location - N 14 34 139/E 098 12 079/89m



- Family Name - Compositae
- Botanical Name - *Blumea balsamifera* DC
- Local Name - Hpone-ma-thein
- Parts used & Uses - **Leaf** - Paralysis agitans; Skin disease; Urinary infection; Gonorrhoea; Cholera; Asthma
Tooth-ache; Antidote for scorpion stings; cough
- Places - Myekhanbaw
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 29 503/E 098 45 505/173m



- Family Name - Cucurbitaceae
- Botanical Name - *Momordica charantia* L
- Local Name - Kyet-hin-ga
- Parts used & Uses - **The whole plant** - Ophthalmia; Expectorant; Pyrexia;
Young fresh fruit infusion- Lithiasis; infection; Ascites; Arthritis
- Places - Thatkelkwet
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N14 41 622/E 098 18 124/56m



- Family Name - Cucurbitaceae
- Botanical Name - *Momordica cochinchinensis*
- Local Name - Tha-byut-kha
- Parts used & Uses - **Seed** – Chestfever.
Fruit – Anhalent for asthma
- Places - Kyaukshat
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 34 044/E 098 12 187/150m



- Family Name - Euphorbiaceae
- Botanical Name - *Sauropus albicans* Blume
- Local Name - kyet-tha-hin
- Parts used & Uses - **Whole Plant** – Indigestion;
Fever reduce; Jaundic;
- Places - Kyaukshat
- Flowering Period - Feb - May
- Fruiting Period - Mar – Jun
- Location - N 14 34 137/E 098 12 079/89m



Family Name - Euphorbiaceae
Botanical Name - *Euphorbia thymifolia*
Local Name - Chin-they-noe-yae
Parts used & Uses - **Whole Plant** – Dysuria;

Places - Yebon
Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
Location - N14 54 105/E 098 22 291/76m



Family Name - Euphorbiaceae
Botanical Name - *Euphorbia tirucalle.L*
Local Name - Finger-tree Ahyooset(Dawei)
Parts used & Uses - **Latex** - Leprosy: Carminative: Dyspepsia: Astices

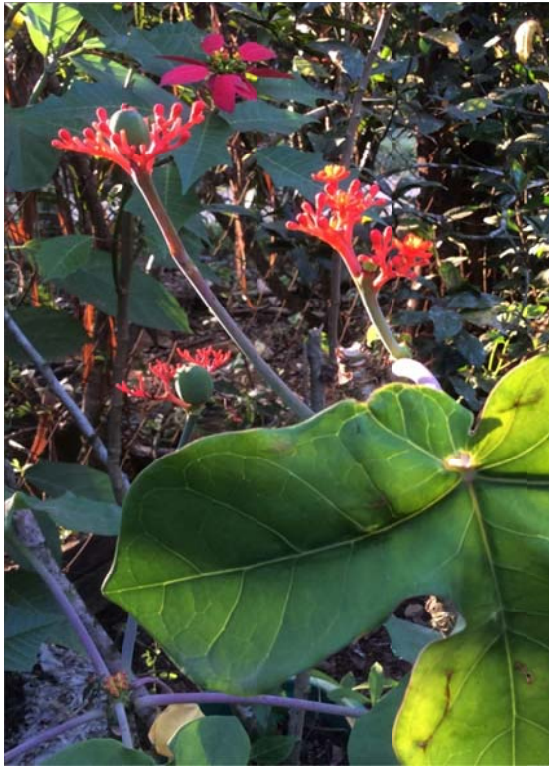
Places - Hnamkye(Heinze)
Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
Location - N 14 46 875/E 098 18 073/92m



Family Name - Euphorbiaceae
Botanical Name - *Coroton oblongigolius* Roxb
Local Name - Thet-yin gyi
Parts used & Uses - **Root** - Leprosy; Expectorant; Carminative; Purgative
Leaf - Dysentery;
Seed - purgative.
Places - Yafu
Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
Location - N 14 51 116/E 098 01 267/224m



Family Name - Euphorbiaceae
Botanical Name - *Phyllanthus rheedii*
Local Name - Ma-shaw
Parts used & Uses - **Leaf**-Antitoxic; Intoxication
Places - Kyaukshat
Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
Location - N 14 35 253/E 098 12 304/419m



- Family Name - Euphorbiaceae
- Botanical Name - *Jatropha multijida*. L.
- Local Name - Se-ma khan
- Parts used & Uses - **Whole Plant**- Carminative
Seed - Healing of bone fracture and wounds.
- Places - Yebon
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N14 54 112/E 098 22 290/76m



- Family Name - Fabaceae
- Botanical Name - *Abrus precatorius*
- Local Name - Ywe-lay
- Parts used & Uses - **Root, Leaf and Seed**-
Cough; Rheuma-tism;
Haemorrhoids; Head-ache
- Places - Kyaukshat
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 34 135/E 098 12 072/85m



Family Name - Fabaceae
Botanical Name - *Mucuna prurita*
Local Name - Kywaye-la-yar (ni)
Parts used & Uses - **Seed** - Astringent effect

Places - Migyaunglaung
Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
Location - N 14 43 537/E 098 14 234/63m



Family Name - Fabaceae
Botanical Name - *Pterocarpus santalinus* L.
Local Name - Nant-thar-ni
Parts used & Uses - **Wood** - Expectorant
Haemorrhoids; Dysentery;

Places - Myekhanbaw
Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
Location - N 14 29 507/E 098 45 506/172m



Family Name - Fabaceae

Botanical Name - *Alysicarpus vaginalis*

Local Name - Than-ma-naing- kyauk-ma – naing

Parts used & Uses - **Whole plant**- Diuretic; Antihelminthic; Cough; malena.

Places - Migyaunglaung

Flowering Period - Oct- Jan

Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar

Location - N 14 43 498/E 098 14 405/84m



Family Name - Fabaceae

Botanical Name - *Clitoria acacularis* Buch-Ham

Local Name - Aung-me-phyu, Pe-nauk-ni, Aung-me-nyo

Parts used & Uses - **Root and seed** - Diarrhoea; Cathartic
The whole plant - Anidote for snake bite

Places - Kyaukshat

Flowering Period - Oct- Jan

Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar

Location - N 14 34 137/E 098 12 075/87m



- Family Name - Fabaceae
- Botanical Name - *Derris floribunda* Benth
- Local Name - Kyar-ma naing
- Parts used & Uses - **Stem** - Oliguria, tonic for ment
- Places - Migyaunglaung
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 43 535/E 098 14 235/65m

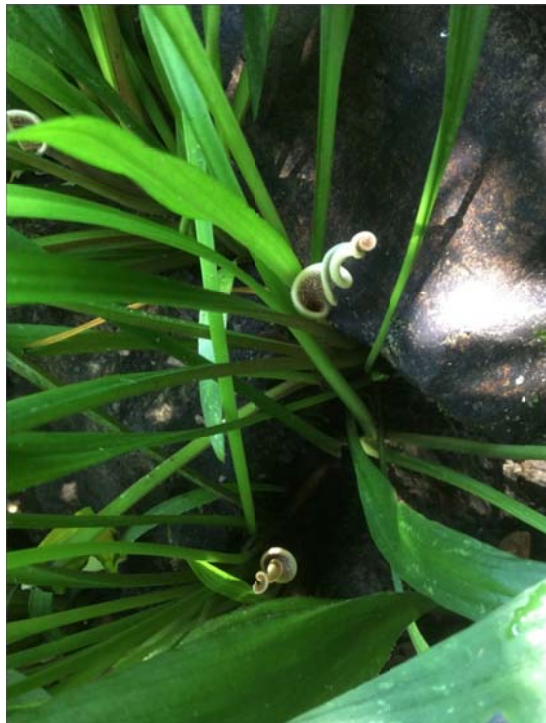


- Family Name - Fabaceae
- Botanical Name - *Desmodium triquetrum*
- Local Name - Lauk-thay/ Mouk-soe lan
- Parts used & Uses - **Leaf** - Anthelmntic; Dysuria; Ear-ache; Inection.
- Places - Kyaukshat
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 35 253/E 098 12 304/419m



Family Name - Gisekiaceae
Botanical Name - *Gisekia pharnaceoides*
Local Name - Hin ka lar
Parts used & Uses - **Leaf and seed** - Optic disease.

Places - Yebon
Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
Location - N14 54 109/E 098 22 290/76m



Family Name - Iridaceae
Botanical Name - *Iris spp*
Local Name - Myet-pan-lein
(Temporary name)
Parts used & Uses - **Whole plant** -Reduced high fever;

Places - Yebon
Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
Location - N 14 53 996/E 098 22 574/104m



Family Name - Lamiaceae
Botanical Name - *Ocimum Sanctum* L.
Local Name - Pin-sein-net/ ko-la-pin-sein
Phaw li ah-net (Karen)
Parts used & Uses - **Whole plant** – Cough; Treating generalized oedema; Phlegmatic disease.
Places - Yafu
Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
Location -



Family Name - Lamiaceae
Botanical Name - *Ocimum basilicum* L
Local Name - Pin-sein/ zi- yarahpu
Parts used & Uses - **Whole plant** – Antiseptic; Carminative; Expectorant;
Places - Kyaukshat
Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
Location - N 14 34 136/E 098 12 074/85m



- Family Name - Liliaceae
- Botanical Name - *Asparagus officinales* Linn
- Local Name - Ka-nyut
- Parts used & Uses - *Root* - Expectorant; Blood tonic.
- Places - Kyaukshat
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 34 135/E 098 12 074/87m



- Family Name - Magnoliaceae
- Botanical Name - *Michelia champica* L
- Local Name - Sa-ga-wa/ Saga
- Parts used & Uses - ***Bark*** - Dry cough;
Leaf - Puperial pyrexia; Eye weakness, Chest pain.
Flower - Dysuria; Gestrits; Promote kidney function.
- Places - Heainze
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 46 875/E 098 18 073/92m



Family Name - Malvaceae

Botanical Name - *Hibiscus esculentus*

Local Name - Yone-be-de

Parts used & Uses - **Root, Flower, Bark and Seed** - Infantile tonic; To produce brest milk;

Places - Yebon

Flowering Period - Oct- Jan

Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar

Location - N14 54 110/E 098 22 292/75m



Family Name - Malvaceae

Botanical Name - *Gossypium herbaceum* Linn

Local Name - Wah

Parts used & Uses - **Root, Flower, Bark and Seed** - Infantile tonic; To produce brest milk;

Places - Heainze(kayinshintabi)

Flowering Period - Oct- Jan

Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar

Location - N 14 49 630/E 098 15 701/79m



Family Name - Malvaceae

Botanical Name - *Hibiscus rosa* L

Local Name - Khaung-yan

Parts used & Uses - **Root of white flowers** - Leucorrhoea.
Leaf or red flower - Leucorrhoea.
Red flower – Menorrhagia;---

Places - Kyaukshat

Flowering Period - Oct- Jan

Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar

Location - N 14 35 253/E 098 12 304/419m



Family Name - Marantaceae

Botanical Name - *Maranta biocolor* Ker Gawl

Local Name - An-dar lyut ywet hla

Parts used & Uses - **Rhizome** – Tonic

Places - Yebon

Flowering Period - Nov-Feb

Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar

Location - N14 54 109/E 098 22 290/75m



Family Name - Melastomataceae

Botanical Name - *Melastoma melabathricum*

Local Name - Say-oh-poke/ Myet-kalay

Parts used & Uses - **Fruit** - Cough; Tooth-ache.
Leaf - Eyedrop

Places - Migyaunglaung

Flowering Period - Oct- Jan

Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar

Location - N 14 43 465/E 098 14 358/70m



Family Name - Melastomataceae

Botanical Name - *Osbeckia chinensis*

Local Name - Say-oh-poke kalay

Parts used & Uses - **Plant** - Tooth-ache; eyedrops.

Places - Heainze

Flowering Period - Oct- Jan

Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar

Location - N 14 30 165?E 098 11 165/309m



- Family Name - Melastomataceae
- Botanical Name - *Osbecka napalensis*
- Local Name - Nat-yae-da-gon
- Parts used & Uses - **Fruit** – Cough.
- Places - Kyaukshat
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 35 253/E 098 12 304/419m



- Family Name - Menispermaceae
- Botanical Name - *Tinospora cordifolia* miers
- Local Name - Sin done ma nwe
- Parts used & Uses - **Stem** - Jaundic; Cough; Leprosy Emesis; Vertigo; To allay thiaist; Good for heart; Give energy; For longevity of life;-----
- Places - Kalonehtar(Thatkalkuet)
- Flowering Period - Dec- Mar
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 17 0071/E 098 17 039/309m



- Family Name - Mimosaceae
- Botanical Name - *Acacia concinna*
- Local Name - Kimmum chin
- Parts used & Uses - **Leaf** - Ascites; Haemorrhoids; Tumours.
Fruit - Cathartic; Antidote for snake venom. As hair shampoo for anti-septic ----
- Places - Migyaunglaung
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 43 537/E 098 14 299/81m



- Family Name - Mimosaceae
- Botanical Name - *Acacia catechu* Willd
- Local Name - Shit shar
- Parts used & Uses - **Bark** - Leucoderma; Cough. Tooth applicant for strong teeth Diarrhoea; Gonorrhoea; ----
Leaf - polyuria
Flower - Metrorrhagia
- Places - Myekhanbaw
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 32 353/E 098 44 167/174m



- Family Name - Mimosaceae
- Botanical Name - *Acacia farnesiano*
- Local Name - Nan lon kyaing.
- Parts used & Uses - **Root and flower**- External use for snake bite; Anti dote of causing infection in animals.
- Places - Kalonehtar(Thatkaikuet)
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 17 071/E 098 17 070/265m



- Family Name - Mimosaceae
- Botanical Name - *Mimosa pudia L*
- Local Name - Hti – kayone
- Parts used & Uses - **Root and leaf** - Asthma; To give energy.
- Places - Kyaukshat
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 34 045/E098 12 189/161m



Family Name - Moraceae
 Botanical Name - *Ficus auriculata* Lour.
 Local Name - Tha-phan
 Parts used & Uses - **Ripe fruit** - Energy for cardiac.
 Places - Myekhanbaw
 Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
 Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
 Location - N 14 38 352/E 098 38 379/269m



Family Name - Moraceae
 Botanical Name - *Ficus glomerata* L
 Local Name - Tha-phen/ Yae-tha phen
 Parts used & Uses - **Fruit juice** - Heal sore and carumcles. Apply to hot formentation.
 Places - Heainze
 Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
 Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
 Location - N14 31 097/E 098 19 573/243m



- Family Name - Myrtaceae
- Botanical Name - *Barringtonia acutangula* Gaertn
- Local Name - Kyee
- Parts used & Uses - **Whole plant**-Carminative.
Root-Cathartic;For longevity life.
Leaf-Indigestion;Promotes peristalsis of the intestine;--
- Places - Yafu
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 52 032/E 098 02 528/61m



- Family Name - Myrtaceae
- Botanical Name - *Psidium acichum* Mart
- Local Name - Hmum-lay thi (Dawei)
Malaka-chin
- Parts used & Uses - **Root** - Reduce inflammation
- Places - Kalonehtar(Thatkaikuet)
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 17 070/E 098 17 071/181m



Family Name - Oleaceae
Botanical Name - *Nyctanthes arbartristis* L
Local Name - Seike-ba-lue
Parts used & Uses - ***Leaf and essential oils*** - Carminative; laxative.

Places - Yafu
Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
Location - N 14 51156/E 098 01 267/224m



Family Name - Pedaliaceae
Botanical Name - *Sesamum indicum* L.Sp
Local Name - Hnan
Parts used & Uses - ***Leaf and seed*** - Galactagogue; Expectorant; heal sores; Carminative; Skin disease; Toothache; Good for hair growth;-----

Places - Kyaukshat
Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
Location - N 14 34 312/E 098 12 185/193m



Family Name - Piperaceae
Botanical Name - *Piper-betle* L
Local Name - Kun
Parts used & Uses - **Leaf** - Cough; Eye disease;

Places - Kyaukshat
Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
Location - N 14 34 136/E 098 12 074/85m



Family Name - Piperaceae
Botanical Name - *Piper nigrum*
Local Name - Nga-yoke-kaung
Parts used & Uses - **Fruit** - Phlegm; Catching cold; Expectorant; Asthma

Places - Yebon
Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
Location - N14 54 108/E 098 22 291/75m



- Family Name - Poaceae
- Botanical Name - *Cymbopogon citratus* DC
- Local Name - Sa-ba-lin
- Parts used & Uses - **Essential oil of whole plant** - Arthritis; Tonic, Carminative.
- Places - Thatkelkwet
- Flowering Period -
- Fruiting Period -
- Location - N 14 40 675/E 098 18 067/70m



- Family Name - Poaceae
- Botanical Name - *Pesudorophis spinescens* R.Br
- Local Name - Pan-yin-myet
- Parts used & Uses - **Root** - Tooth-ache; Eyedrop
- Places - Kyaukshat
- Flowering Period - Dec- Mar
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 35 335/E 098 11 581/285m



Family Name - Poaceae

Botanical Name - *Axonopus comprssus* (Sw)
P.Beaul

Local Name - Myae-shar

Parts used & Uses - **Whole Plant** – Infantile release fever;

Places - Kalonehtar(Thatkalkuet)

Flowering Period - Oct- Jan

Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar

Location - N 14 17 072/E 098 17 073/181m



Family Name - Poaceae

Botanical Name - *Saccharum crishna*

Local Name - Kyan-net

Parts used & Uses - **Juice of plant** – To allay thirsty; Releaving the exhaustion (Except diabetic mellitus)

Places - Yafu

Flowering Period - Oct- Jan

Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar

Location - N14 52 094/E 098 01 586/179m



- Family Name - Rhamnaceae
- Botanical Name - *Zizipus rugosa*
- Local Name - Zi ganauk/ Myaung zi
- Parts used & Uses - **Flower** - Menorrhagia
- Places - Migyaunglaung
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 43 150/E 098 15 238/108m



- Family Name - Rubiaceae
- Botanical Name - *Astercontha longifolia*
- Local Name - Thit-lee-taung/ say war lay
- Parts used & Uses - **Root** - Dysentery; Infantile diarrhea; Tonic formen.
- Places - Myekhanbaw
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 43 589/E 098 14 008/103m



Family Name - Rubiaceae

Botanical Name - *Ixora coccinea* L.Sp

Local Name - Pon-na-yeik

Parts used & Uses - **Leaf** - Dismenorrhoea; Ascites; Laxative; Tooth-ache; Analgesis for painful; gums due to oropharygeal ulcers.

Places - Kalonehtar(Thatkalkuet)

Flowering Period - Oct- Jan

Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar

Location - N 14 17 092/E 098 15 064/136m



Family Name - Rubiaceae

Botanical Name - *Morinda citrifolia* L

Local Name - Ye-yo

Parts used & Uses - **Root** - Diarrhoea; Amoebic dysentery; Antipyretic; Purgative.
Leaf - Anthritis; Heals Carbuncles; Pyrexia;
Fruit - For the integrity of teeth and gums.-----

Places - Yafu

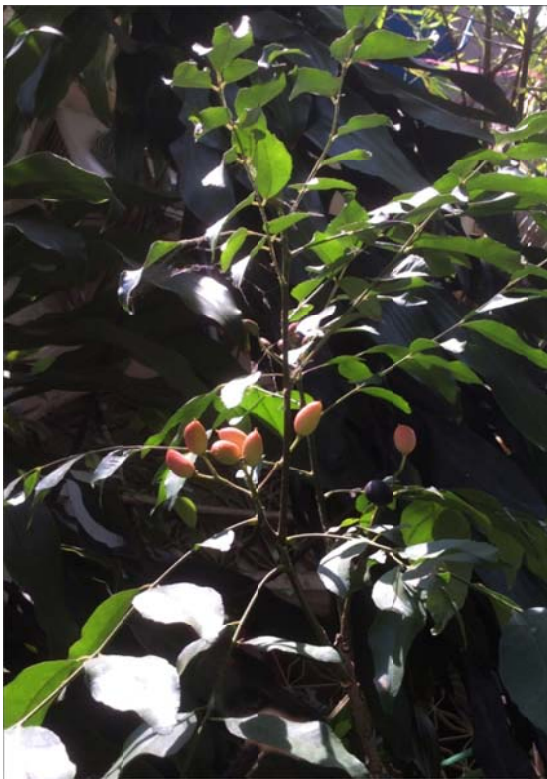
Flowering Period - Oct- Jan

Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar

Location - N 14 51 529/E 098 02 127/206m



- Family Name - Rutaceae
- Botanical Name - *Citrus aurantiifolia*
- Local Name - Than-ba-yar
- Parts used & Uses - ***Leaf and fruit*** - Carminative; Intoxication; Faltigue
- Places - Yebon
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 53 876/E 098 22 576/124m



- Family Name - Rutaceae
- Botanical Name - *Clausena excavata* Burn
- Local Name - Pyin-taw-thein
- Parts used & Uses - ***Leaf*** - Cathartic; Flavour for meat curry. Yarphe
- Places - Yafu
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 51 119/E 098 01 267/224m



- Family Name - Sapotaceae
- Botanical Name - *Madhuca longifolia* (Koem)
Mac-brid
- Local Name - Kant-zaw/ Kauk-kyaw thoe
(kayin)
- Parts used & Uses - **Seed oil** - Arthritis; Dyspepsia; Gynaecological; Emesis; Bed sore for external use; Ordema; Pimples and freckles on the face.
- Places - Kalonehtar(Thatkalkuet)
- Flowering Period - Mar-Jun
- Fruiting Period - Mar-Jun
- Location - N 14 17 092/E 098 15 064/136m



- Family Name - Sapotaceae
- Botanical Name - *Archras zapota* Linn
- Local Name - Thagya-the
- Parts used & Uses - **Fruit** – Heart tonic;
- Places - Yafu
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 46 321/E 098 04 433/158m



Family Name - Scrophulariaceae
Botanical Name - *Scorpia dulcis* L
Local Name - Da-da-thu-kha/ Mann-lay
Parts used & Uses - **Root** - Menorrhagia; Leucorrhoea.
Leaf - Febrifigue; Emesis, Tooth-ache;
Places - Kyaukshat
Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
Location - N 14 35 253/E 098 12 304/419m



Family Name - Smilacaceae
Botanical Name - *Smilax prolifera*
Local Name - Sein na baw
Parts used & Uses - **Root** - Indigestion
Places - Kyaukshat
Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
Location - N 14 35 253/E 098 12 304/419m



- Family Name - Solanaceae
- Botanical Name - *Solanum indicum*
- Local Name - Kazaw kha/ Kayan-kha zaw
- Parts used & Uses - ***The whole plant*** - Antiseptic; Emesis antidote for snake and scorpion venoms.
Root powder - Disease of tooth.
- Places - Heainze
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N14 51 983/E 098 18 279/129m



- Family Name - Solanaceae
- Botanical Name - *Solanum ferex* Linn
- Local Name - Sin-kha-yan
- Parts used & Uses - ***Fruit*** - Expectorant; Tonic.
- Places - Kyaukshat
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 34 044/E 098 12 187/159m



- Family Name - Solanaceae
- Botanical Name - *Solanum xanthocarpum*
- Local Name - Myo-pyet kayan
- Parts used & Uses - **Root, bark, leaf and fruit** - Toothache;
Leaf - Eye disease;
Fruit juice - Dysuria;
- Places - Heainze
- Flowering Period - Oct-Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec-Mar
- Location - N 14 30163/E 098 11 165/149m



- Family Name - Sterculiaceae
- Botanical Name - *Hilicteres augustifolia*. L
- Local Name - Sauk-khat
- Parts used & Uses - **Root** – Tooth-ache;
Whole plant – Malaria;
Carminative;
- Places - Migyaunglaung
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 43 581/E 098 14 624/84m



- Family Name - Sterculiaceae
- Botanical Name - *Pterospermum acerifolium* Wild
- Local Name - Phet-Wyn Gyi
- Parts used & Uses - **Leaf** - Menorrhagiay.
Flower - Tonic.
- Places - Kyaukshat
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 34 314/E 098 12 187/198m



- Family Name - Taccaceae
- Botanical Name - *Tacca integrilila* Ker Gawt
- Local Name - Naga moke seik/ Zaw kyii moke seik
- Parts used & Uses - **Root** - Purgative; Antidote for scorpion stings.
Whole plant - Malaria
- Places - Yafu
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 52 029/E 098 02 008/171m



Family Name - Verbenaceae

Botanical Name - *Vitex trifolia* L

Local Name - Kyaung-ban

Parts used & Uses - **Root, bark, leaf and flower** - Carminative; Heal sores; boils and pustules.
Leaf - Otorrhea; Oedema; Malaria.

Places - Kyaukshat

Flowering Period - Oct- Jan

Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar

Location - N 14 34 136/E 098 12 074/85m



Family Name - Vitaceae

Botanical Name - *Vitex discolor*

Local Name - Ta-bin-daing mya-nan (a-pyu)

Parts used & Uses - **Rhizome** - Amenorrhoea; Linament for tumour; Stomach cancer.

Places - Kyaukshat

Flowering Period - Oct- Jan

Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar

Location - N 14 35 274/E 098 12 157/243m



- Family Name - Vitaceae
- Botanical Name - *Cissus discolor*
- Local Name - Pan-mauk-khon
- Parts used & Uses - ***Whole plant*** – Carminative.
- Places - Migyaunglaung
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 43 086/E 098 14 239/63m



- Family Name - Zingiberaceae
- Botanical Name - *Alpinia conchigera*
- Local Name - Pade-kaw-gyi
- Parts used & Uses - ***Rhizome*** - Carminative; Tonic; Stimulant; Digestive.
- Places - Kyaukshat
- Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
- Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
- Location - N 14 35 253/E 098 12 304/419m



Family Name - Zingiberaceae
Botanical Name - *Elletaria cardamomum* Roxb
Local Name - Phalar chin paung
Parts used & Uses - ***Fruit – Carminative, Diuretic***
Places - Yebon
Flowering Period - Dec- Mar
Fruiting Period - Feb-May
Location - N14 54 108/E 098 22 291/75m



Family Name - Zingiberaceae
Botanical Name - *Curcuma angustifolia* Roxb
Local Name - Ah dar lyut
Parts used & Uses - Plant - Tonic; Pruritis.
Places - Kyaukshat
Flowering Period - Oct- Jan
Fruiting Period - Dec- Mar
Location - N 14 35 251/E 098 12 304/419m

No	Family Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Parts use & Uses
1	Acanthaceae	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> Nees	Say-khar-gyi	Whole plant - Carminative, Expectorant Root - Cough, Asthma; Epiphora; Stomatitis; Antidor forscorping stings; Tooth-ache Leaf - Asthma; Leucoaahoea; Haemathemesis.
2	Acanthaceae	<i>Rhellia tuberosa</i> linn	Naga-hmaing	Flower and Leaf – Cough
3	Acanthaceae	<i>Thunbergia Laurifolia</i> Lind L	Nwe-cho (Taw)	Plant - To release ophthalmia.
4	Acanthaceae	<i>Athatoda visica</i> Nees	Mu-yar-gyi	Leaf -Cough Root - Blood disease; Insecticide
5	Acanthaceae	<i>Barleriaprionitis</i>	Lake-su-shwe (white)	Whole plant - Pruritis; Skin disease; Tooth-ache.
6	Anacardiaceae	<i>Spondias pinnata</i> (Linn)	Gywe-the	Fruit - Asterigent
7	Anacardiaceae	<i>Manginfera mdica</i>	Tha-yet	Fruit - Tonic; Bark - Haemostasis
8	Anacardiaceae	<i>Lannea grandis</i> Engler	Na-be	Leaf - To apply ho formation to pain area with leaf packet
9	Anacardiaceae	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L	Thi - hoo	Bark - Tonic Seed - piuritus
10	Anacardiaceae	<i>Bouea burminaceae</i> Griff	Ma-yaun	Fruit – Asterigent; Digestion.
11	Annocace	<i>Anona reticulata</i>	Thin-baw-awza	Fruit – Tonic
12	Annocace	<i>Annona muricatal</i>	Duyin-awza	Fruit – Tonic

No	Family Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Parts use & Uses
13	Annocace	<i>Cananga odorata</i> Hook	Sagya-sein	Essential oil from flower - Migrane Bark - Antidote for scorpioon bite
14	Annocace	<i>Desmos chinensis</i> Linn	Ta-nut-sa pin	Root - Heal sores.
15	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.Sp.	Hin-nu-nwe subauk	Whole plant - Antidote for snakebites Root - Antidote for scorpion stings: Muscle spastcity; Dermatitis. Root- decortion - Hematemeses; Leucohoea; Heal boils and sores. Leaf - Dysuria, Urolithiasis; hepatitis; Haemorr hoids; Antidote for spider toxin
16	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Crinum Latifolium</i> L	Gamone-gyin- htoe	Rhizome - Darrhoea; Pyrexia; Anthritis; Fmesis; Otagia, otic- disease.
17	Apiaceae	<i>Centella asiatica</i> Linn	Myin-Khwa	Whole plant - Leprosy; Diuretic; Eye tonic; Longevity
18	Apiaceae	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i> L	Shan-nam-nan	Whole plant - Antidote for scorpion stings.
19	Apocynaceae	<i>Plumeria acutifolia</i> Poir	Tayoke-Sagar (ah- phyu)/ Ah-kyaw	Shoot, bark, flower Leprosy; Pruritis; Febrifuge for prolong fevers. Bark and leaf Abdominal tumours; Skin disease. Flower and shoot -

No	Family Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Parts use & Uses
				Malaria Latex - Very poisonous
20	Apocynaceae	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> (L) Benth	Bonma-ya zar/ Zalat-phyu	Root - Cures hypertension, hypnotic; Infection; For long longevity of life.
21	Apocynaceae	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> R.Br	Taung-mayoe/ Let pan kha	Bark - Astringent; Antiseptic; Febrifuge Chronic dysentery Leaf - Heals charonic sores. Letene - Heal sore
22	Apocynaceae	<i>Winghila Lacuis</i> Hook	Aseiknaing say	Stem and gum - Anti dote for snake bite and scorpion stings.
23	Apocynaceae	<i>Nerium indicum</i> Mell	Nwe-thargee	Bark - Dysentery; Seed - Astringent; Anthemintic; Antipretic for high fevers.
24	Apocynaceae	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> Wall	Let-htode- gyi	Bark - Dysentery. Seed - Astringent.
25	Areaceae	<i>Colocasa esculenta</i> Vent	Pein	Bulb - Tonic Expectorant
26	Areaceae	<i>Lasia heterophylla</i> Schott.	Za-yiet	Root - Oropharyngeal ulcer.
27	Areaceae	<i>Agloone pumilum</i> Hook.f	Aseik-naing-gamone; Aseik naing pin.	Whole plant - As an external use for snake venom and scorpion toxic.
28	Areaceae	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L	Htan	Ash of leaf - Spleen disease
29	Areaceae	<i>Areca triandra</i> Roxb	Taw-Kunthi	Fruit - Cough; Root - External use for

No	Family Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Parts use & Uses
				bladder;
30	Areaceae	<i>Caryota mitis</i> Lour	Min-baw	Root – Analgesic balm;
31	Areaceae	<i>Nypa fucticans</i>	Da-ni	Fruit – Astringent
32	Aristolochaceae	<i>Aristolochia indica</i> L	Eik-thara- muli	Root – Chronic arthritis; Diaphoretic; leucoderma; Dysentry; Infantile diarrhea; pyrexia. Leaf – Ascites. Fresh leaf – Antidote for snake-bite.
33	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Streptocaulon tomentosum</i>	Myin sagonni	Leaf - Carminative
34	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Dischidia majar</i> (Vahl) Merr	Amyit-phwet-thi	Whole plant – Ear-ached; Heart tonic
35	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Leptadenia reticulata</i> Wt Arn in wight	Gone-cho	Root -Expectorant ; Abdominal tumour Flatulence; Cough; pyrexia.
36	Asteraceae	<i>Artemista parviflora</i> Buch - Han ex Roxb	Taw-say-chauk; Say chauk ayaing	Juice of leaf - Asthma,
37	Asteraceae	<i>Artimista parviflora</i> Buch-Ham	Say chauk ayaing	Leaf juice - Asthma; Cough
38	Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis asiatica</i>	Say-wa gyi; Say war pin	Bark - Eyedrops; Skin disease; Tooth-ache
39	Bignoniaceae	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i> Linn	Aegayit	Leaf and root - Hypertension; Plague Alcohol intoxication; Root - Muscle sliffness; Giddiness Leaf - Small pox; Amenorrhoea

No	Family Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Parts use & Uses
40	Bignoniaceae	<i>Haptophragme adenophyllum</i> Wall	Phet-than	Leaf -Oedema
41	Bignoniaceae	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> Vent	kyaung-sha	Root bark and fruit - Haemorrhoids; Abdominal tumours; infections; Expectorant Plant - Diarrhoea; Cough; infections; Nausea; Vomitting; Abscess Root bark - Migraine; Indigestion; Asthma; Gynaecological disease Leaf - Opium intoxication Flower - Improves appetite
42	Bombacaceae	<i>Salmalia malabarica</i> Schott	Let-pan	Root - Oedema; Pyuria; Dysuria; small pox Bark - Menorrhagia; Herpes; Dysentery; Flower -Haematermesis; Pneumonitis; Leucoderma; Bleeding piles; Expectorant
43	Bombacaceae	<i>Durio zibethinus</i>	Du-yin	Seed - Diarrhoea; Tumours; Fruit - Allay thirsty
44	Bombacaceae	<i>Bombax insigne</i> Well	Let-pah phyu/ white silk cotton tree	Bark – Astringent;
45	Boraginaceae	<i>Helitropium inidcum</i> L	Sinlet-maungs / Sinna-maung gyi	Leaf - Antipyretic for high fevers; Analgesic; Remedy for sores.

No	Family Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Parts use & Uses
46	Burseraceae	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> L	Swe-taw	Root - Indigestion Bark - Tonic Leaf and flower - Diarrhoea
47	Caesalpiaceae	<i>Caesalpinia nuga</i> Ait- Hort	Sugauk- net/Sugauk/Alolay	Root - Tonic; Juice of wood - Ophthalmia (for oral and external application)
48	Caesalpiaceae	<i>Cassia siamea</i> lam	Taw- mezeli/mezeli	Flower - Conjunctivitis Leaf - Indigestion; Carminative; Expectorant; Antipyretic; Eczema; Antidote for bite of poisonous animals; Leaf and Flower - Heal blotches on skin due to menstrual disorder
49	Caesalpiaceae	<i>Cassia tora</i> L.Sp	Dan-gywe	Leaf and seed - Diuretic; Cathartic; Carminative; Asthma Expectorant Seed - Oedema; Heal boils and pustules; Eye disease
50	Caesalpiaceae	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Ngu; Ngu Shwe War	Root and Fruit - Carminative; Herpes Leaf - Dysuria; Pruritis; Bark - Diarrhoea, Menorrhagia
51	Caesalpiaceae	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> Swartz	Sein-Pan-Kalay	Whole plant - Febrijuge; Carminative
52	Caesalpiaceae	<i>Cassia acutelifolia</i> Delile	Pwaye-Khaine; Mezili-gyi	Leaf - Cathartic, Jaundic
53	Caesalpiaceae	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L	Ma-gyi	Root - Dysentery Bark - Heals boils and carbuncles; Antidote for poisons; Haemorrhoids;

No	Family Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Parts use & Uses
				Plyuria; Emesis; Deodorant; Eyestipotion Seed- Dysentery; Polyuria; Autidote for scorpion stings
54	Cannaceae	<i>Canna indica</i> L	Bhuda – thera-na	Bulb - Diuretic; Antipyretic or high fever; Menstral disorder.
55	Capparidaceae	<i>Crataeva nurvala</i> Ham-in-Trans Lin	Kadet	Root bark - Dysuria; Lithiasis; High fevers; Carminative; Leaf - Arthritis; As an analgesic
56	Capparidaceae	<i>Capparis sepraria</i>	Sue-Kauk	Root - High fever Root bark - Diabetic Inflammation of bladder Leaf - Rheumatism
57	Caraceae	<i>Carica papaya</i> L	Thin-baw/shit-kho-thi (Dawei)	Fruit - Indigestion
58	Colchicaceae	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L	Hsi-mee-dauk	Root - Ansarca; Oxytoxic; Otitis external. Gum - Indigestion; arminative; Aches. Seed - Dyspepsia
59	Colchicaeae	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L	Hsimee-dauk	Root - Anasarca; Oxytotic; Otilis (external)
60	Combretaceae	<i>Quisqualis indica</i> L	Daware hmaing	Leaf - Gastric pain; Dysentery; Seed - As an antiseptic; Anthelmintic; Dysentery
61	Combretaceae	<i>Termanalia chubela</i> Retz	Hpan-ga	Fruit - Good for eyes; Skin disease; Jaundic Haemorrhoids; Hiccough Indigestion

No	Family Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Parts use & Uses
				Bark - Oedema, Best antidote for snake bite pyrexia Seed - Diarrhoea; oedema; Inflammation; Orally orexternal application
62	Combretaceae	<i>Termanalia bellerica</i> Roxb	Thit-seik	Gum - use as poisons in hunting
63	Combretaceae	<i>Termanalia catappa</i> Linn	Ben-dar	Seed - Tonic; Leaf - Diarrhoea
64	Combretaceae	<i>Combretum</i> SPP	Kyette-nwe; Nabaungwee	Leaf - Expectorant; Cough;
65	Combretaceae	<i>Termanalia citrina</i> Roxb	Kya-su/Su-thi	Fruit -Carminative; Tonic
66	Compositae	<i>Blumea balsamifera</i> DC	Hpone-ma-thein	Leaf - Paralysis agitans; Skin disease; Urinary infection; Gonorrhoea; Cholera; Asthma Tooth- ache; Antidote for scorpion stings; cough
67	Compositae	<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i>	Bee-Sait	Leaf - Heal Sores
68	Compositae	<i>Elipta alba</i> Hassk	Kyeit-hman	Whole plant - Leucoderm; Menstrual disorder; Herps

No	Family Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Parts use & Uses
69	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea reniformis</i>	Myin-khwa	Leaf - Carminative; Menorrhagia
70	Convolvulaceae	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Say-myin-khwa	Whole plant - Carminative; Leprosy; Diuretic; Eyetonic; Longevity
71	Convolvulaceae	<i>Argyrea speciosa</i> Sweet	Kan-zyun gyi	Rhizome - Arthritis; Antode for poisons
72	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Momordica charantia</i> L	Kyet-hin-ga	The whole plant - Ophthalmia; Expectorant; Pyrexia; Heals carbuncles; Infection; Young fresh fruit infusion -Lithiasis; infection; Ascites; Arthritis
73	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i>	Bue (sweet)	Fruit and leaf – Nervous disorders;
74	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes palmata</i>	Kye-Ar	Leaf, root and fruit - Leprosy; Emetic; Asthma; Jaundice; Otagia
75	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Luffa acutangula</i> Roxb	Bone-lone-khar;	Seed - Emesis
76	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Luffa aegyptiaca</i>	Tha-byae	Fruit and Root - Blood disease; Haemorrhoids
77	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Momordica cochinchinensis</i>	Taw tha byut; the byut kha	Seed - Chest fevers Fruit - Asthma
78	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex pandanophylla</i>	mon-nyin- myet	Plant – Carminative;

No	Family Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Parts use & Uses
79	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus alternifolius</i>	Hti-myet/myet-hti-saung	Plant – Antidote for poisons;
80	Dipterocarpaceae	<i>Hopea odorata</i> Roxb	Thin-gun/ Chauk-kwe	Bark – Anthelmintic for child; Latex – External use for the wounds and injuries; Dry wood – Curve to make boat;
81	Dipterocarpaceae	<i>Dipterocarpus tuberculatus</i> Roxb	In	Seed – Pustule; Heals sore;
82	Dipterocarpaceae	<i>Dipterocarpus alatus</i> Roxb	Kanyin	Latex – Heal boil and carbuncle;
83	Dipterocarpaceae	<i>Dillenia indica</i>	Tha-byu	Bark and leaf – Astringent; Fruit – Antipyretic for high fever;
84	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospros Kaki</i> Linn	Yae-ngan-pok	Fruit – Astringent
85	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Myay-Zi Phu.	Whole Plant - Jaundic heart disease;
86	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Baccaurea sapida</i> MuellArg	Kanazo	Bark – Astringent;
87	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Eupatorium horftedii</i>	Pan-nyo(Pan-myin)	Whole Plant - Infantile Pyrexia;
88	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sauropus albicans</i> Blume.	kyet-tha-hin	Whole Plant – Indigestion; Fever reduce; Jaundic;
89	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia thymifolia</i>	Chin-they-noe-yae	Whole Plant – Dysuria;

No	Family Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Parts use & Uses
90	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia tirucalle.L.</i>	Finger-tree Ahyooset(Dawei)	Latex - Leprosy; Carminative: Dyspepsia; Astices
91	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton Joufra</i> Roxb	Thet-yin gale	Root and Leaf – Rhaumatism
92	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Coroton oblongigolius</i> Roxb	Thet-yin gyi	Root - Leprosy; Expectorant; Carminative; Purgative Leaf -Dysentery; Seed -purgative.
93	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Ricinus Communis</i> Linn	Kyet-Su	Seed - Promotes spermatogenesis; Cathartic; Dysentery; Ascites; Hepatitis; Expectorant; Asthna; Gouty arthritis; Pyresia; Leaf -Back and neesache.
94	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton tiglium</i>	Kana-kho	Seed -Ascites, Febrifuge; Leprosy: Antidote for scorpion stings.
95	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus emblica.</i> L	Zin bu/ Sha bu	Fruit -Dysuria; Constipation; Dysentery; Hiccough; Seed -Blennorrhoea
96	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Pi law-pee num	Rhizone - Tonic
97	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllantus rheedii</i>	Ma-shaw	Leaf -Antitoxic; Intoxication
98	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Emblica officinalis</i> Gaertn	Zee-phu	Root and bark - Astringent effect Root and leaf - Antidute for snake bite.

No	Family Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Parts use & Uses
				Fruit juice - Eye disease
99	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Jatropha multijida</i> . L.	Se-ma khan	Whole Plant - Carminative Seed - Healing of bone fracture and wounds.
100	Fabaceae	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Ywe-lay	Root, Leaf and Seed - Cough; Rheuma-tism; Haemorrhoids; Head-ache
101	Fabaceae	<i>Erythrina suberosa</i>	Ka-thit	Leaf and Bark Asthma; Pyresia
102	Fabaceae	<i>Mucuna prurita</i>	Kywaye-la-yar (ni)	Seed - Astringent effect
103	Fabaceae	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> L.	Nant-thar-ni	Wood - Expectorant Haemorrhoids; Dysentery;
104	Fabaceae	<i>Alysicarpus vaginalis</i>	Than-ma-naing- kyauk-ma -naing	Whole plan - Diuretic; Antihelminthic; Cough; malena.
105	Fabaceae	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i>	Pauk-pan-phyu	Root - Arthritis; Inflammation. Fresh barks - Leuorrhoea. Leaf - Metrorrhagia. Flower - Magraine;Injection; Antidote for poisons. Fruit - Heart disease.
106	Fabaceae	<i>Clitoria acacularis</i> Buch-Ham	Aung-me-phyu, Pe-nauk-ni, Aung- me-nyo	Root and seed - Diarrhoea; Cathartic The whole pland - Anidote for snake bite
107	Fabaceae	<i>Pterocarpus maerocarpus</i> kurg.	Pa-dauk/ ka-law- ka-lay	Bark and latex - Tooth- ache.
108	Fabaceae	<i>Mucuna monosperma</i> DC	Gone-nyin nwe/ Myauk-gone -	Seed – Diarrhoea; Plant – Skin disease for

No	Family Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Parts use & Uses
			nyin	elephant as a limiment;
109	Fabaceae	<i>Cajanus cajan</i> Linn Mellsp	Pe-sin-gone/ Pe- sin- ngon	<i>Leaf – Kidney fever,</i> <i>Lithiasis</i>
110	Fabaceae	<i>Derris floribunda</i> Benth	Kyar-ma naing	Stem - Oliguria, tonic for ment.
111	Fabaceae	<i>Mucuna monosperma</i>	Gon-nyin nwe	<i>Stem- Carminative;</i> <i>Fruit - Womendisease</i>
112	Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium</i> <i>triquetrum</i>	Lauk-thay/ Mouk- soe lan	Leaf - Anthelmntic; Dysuria; Ear-ache; Inection.
113	Gisekiaceae	<i>Gisekia</i> <i>pharnaceoides</i>	Hin ka lar	Leaf and seed - Optic disease.
114	Hypericaceae	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> L.Sp	Gan-gaw	Anther -Angina pectoris; Metarrhogia; Cystitis; Leprosy; Herps; Hypotension; Arthritis; Neuropathy Leucorrhoea; To allay thirst; Heamorrhoids; Abortion. Seed oil - Arthritis Aches; Chronic sores.
115	Hypericaceae	<i>Garcinia pedunculata</i>	Metlin Chin	Unripe fruit - Carminative; Ripe fruit - Angina pectoris; haemorrhoid; To allay thirsty; Constipation; Appetizer.
116	Hypericaceae	<i>Garcinia heterandra</i> Wall	Taw mingut	Rind of fruit -Urethriis; Bleeding piles;
117	Hypericaceae	<i>Garcinia mangostana</i> L.Sp	Min-gut	Rind of fruit - Diarrhoea; Dysentery Infantile diarrhoea Irritable colon;

No	Family Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Parts use & Uses
				Astringent.
118	Iridaceae	<i>Crocus sativus</i> Linn	Gon-ga man	Leaf - Heal sore and wound; Pustules; Tumours.
119	Iridaceae	<i>Iris gormanica</i> Linn	Panma	Leaf - Heart disease; Biliousness
120	Iridaceae	<i>Iris spp</i>	Myet-pan-lein (Temporary name)	Whole plant - Reduced high fever;
121	Labiatae	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	Pu-se-nan Pu-de-nan	Leaf - Carminative; Menorrhagia.
122	Lamiaceae	<i>Ocimum Sanctum</i> L.	Pin-sein-net/ ko-la-pin-sein Phaw li ah-net (Karen)	Whole plant - Cough; Treating generalized oedema; Phlegmatic disease.
123	Lamiaceae	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.	Pin-sein/ zi-yarahpu Common basil. Phawli- aphyu (Karen)	Whole plant - Antiseptic; Carminative; Expectorant; Pyrexia; Pruritis; Leprosy; Emesis. Seed - Oedema;
124	Lamiaceae	<i>Ocimum americanum</i> L.	Pin-sein Hoary besil Phaw li - (ah-ni)	Whole plant - Cough; Expectorant.
125	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum nitidum</i> Blume	Na-lin-kyaw	Root - Arthritis; paralysis; Women disease.
126	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum virum</i> pres L	Thit-japore	Root - Rheumatism
127	Lauraceae	<i>Litsaea monopetalla</i> (Roub) Pear	On-tone (Laukyar)	Bark - Dysentery; Oil from fruit - Arthritis; The whole plant - To alley thirsty; high fever.

No	Family Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Parts use & Uses
128	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i>	Karaway	Leaf and bark -Pruritis: Indigestion; Antidote for posons. Leaf - Asthma, Cough; Antidote for snake and opion into xication. Bark - Oedema.
129	Lauraceae	<i>Leucas Lauand ulaefolia</i>	Taw-hnan	Seed - Dysmenorrhoea, Mensstruel problems.
130	Lecythidaceae	<i>Careya arborea</i> Roxb	Ban-bwee; Bu pin(Dawei)	Leaf - Diarrhoea.
131	Lecythidaceae	<i>Barringtonia acutangula</i> Gaertn	Kyee/ Ye-kyee	Whole plant –Carminative Root – Cathartic for longevity of like; Leaf – Indigestion; Seed – Colic; Antiseptic; Expectorant.
132	Leeaceae	<i>Leea indica</i> Merr	naga-mauk	Leaf - Dysentery. Fruit – Indigestion; Dysentery; Antidote for snake bite.
133	Leeaceae	<i>Leea crispal</i>	Naga-mauk (ni)	Fruit - Indigestion; Heart fever.
134	Liliaceae	<i>Asparagus officinales</i> Linn	Ka-nyut	Root - Expectorant; Blood tonic.
135	Loganiaceae	<i>Strychnos rufa</i> L.f	Ka-baung yae-kyi	Seed - Liniment for eye (External use only)
136	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia champica</i> L	Sa-ga-wa/ Saga	Bark - Dry cough; Root or rootbark - Heals boils and carbuncles Leaf - Puperial pyrexia; Eye weakness, Chest pain.

No	Family Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Parts use & Uses
				Flower - Dysuria; Gestritis; Promote kidney function.
137	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i>	Yone-be-de	Fruit - Pruritis; Rhaumatism
138	Malvaceae	<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i> Linn	Wah	Root, Flower, Bark and Seed - Infantile tonic; To produce brest milk;
139	Malvaceae	<i>Hebiscus rosa</i> L	Khaung-yan	Whole plant - Prepetuation of conception; Diabetic; Pelvic inflammaory disease. Astringent; Good for hair growth. Root of white flowers - Leucorrhoea. Leaf or red flower - Leucorrhoea. Red flower - Menorrhagia.
140	Malvaceae	<i>Hibicus sabal</i>	Chin-paung-ni	Seed - Tonic
141	Marantaceae	<i>Maranta biocolor</i> Ker Gawl	An-dar lyut ywet hla	Rhizome - Tonic
142	Melastomataceae	<i>Melastoma melabathricum</i>	Say-oh-poke/ Myet-kalay	Fruit - Cough; Tooth-ache. Leaf - Eyedrop.
143	Melastomataceae	<i>Osbeckia chinensis</i>	Say-oh-pokekalay	Plant - Tooth-ache; eyedrops.
144	Melastomataceae	<i>Osbecka napalensis</i>	Nat-yae-da-gon	Fruit -Cough.
145	Meliaceae	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A-Jass	Ta-mar/ Ta-markha	Leaf - Cough; Asthma; Oedema; Infection; Carbuncles; Loss of

No	Family Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Parts use & Uses
				appetite; Pyrexia; haematemesis; Ophthalmia; Good for eye; Antidote for poisons. Flower - Expectorant; Infection. Ripe fruit - Ophthalmic Chest pain; Seed and oil - Infection; Carminative; Oedema; Pyrexia.
146	Meliaceae	<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Thit-ka-door	Bark – Astringent
147	Meliaceae	<i>Snadoricum koetjope</i> Merr	Thit-to	Root - Dysemtery
148	Meliaceae	<i>Chisocheton</i> <i>grandiflorus</i> Kurz	Thit-kadon/ Thit- kadu	Leaf and bark – Astringent; Reduced fever
149	Menispermaceae	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> Miers	Sin done ma nwe	Stem - Jaundic; Cough; Leprosy Emesis; Vertigo; To allay thirst; Good for heart; Give energy; For longevity of life; Arthritis Herpes; Bleeding piles; Infections; Carminative; Expectorant; Leucorrhoea; Otagia; Antidote for poisons; Indigestion. Leaf - Jaundice.
150	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia concinna</i>	Kimmum chin	Leaf - Ascites; Haemo- rrhoids; Tumours. Fruit - Cathartic; Antidote for snake venom. As hair shampoo for anti- septic and anti dandruff.

No	Family Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Parts use & Uses
				Seed - Emotic; Diuretic; cathartic.
151	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia catechu</i> Willd.	Shit shar	Bark - Leucoderma; Cough. Tooth applicant for strong teeth Diarrhoea; Gonorrhoea; Dry Cough. Leaf - polyuria Flower - Metrorrhagia
152	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia farnesiano</i>	Nan lon kyaing.	Root and flower - External use for snake bite; Anti dote of causing infection in animals.
153	Mimosaceae	<i>Archidendron jiringa</i>	Da – nyin/ let-zin (Dawei)	Bark - Orally use for renal disease
154	Mimosaceae	<i>Entada phaseoloides</i> – L Merr	Gon - nyin	Seed - Diarrhoea Resin - Pyrcxia Wood - Skin disease.
155	Mimosaceae	<i>Adenanthera pavonia</i> - L	Ywe - gyi	Seed - Corminative
156	Mimosaceae	<i>Albizzia lebbeck</i>	Kokko	Root - Migraine Bark - Oedema; Cough; Toxicinfection, stiffness of back. Leaf - Eye disease Flower - Asthma; Anthidote for snake bite Seed - Nytalopia.

No	Family Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Parts use & Uses
157	Mimosaceae	<i>Mimosa pudia L</i>	Hti - kayone	Root and leaf - Asthma; To give energy.
158	Moraceae	<i>Ficus auriculata</i> Lour.	Tha-phan	Ripe fruit - Energy for cardiac.
159	Moraceae	<i>Streblus aspers</i> Lour	Ohn-hne	Leaf - External use for eczema.
160	Moraceae	<i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> Lenchen	Hmyar-seik	Latex - Use in arrow poisons of hunting.
161	Moraceae	<i>Xylia xylocarpa</i>	Pyin-ka-do	Bark - Dysentery.
162	Moraceae	<i>ficus glomerata L</i>	Tha-phen/ Yae- tha phen	Fruit juice - Heal sore and carumcles. Apply to hot formentation.
163	Moraceae	<i>Ficus cunia</i> Ham	Ka-dut	Bark and Fruit - Leprosy.
164	Moringaceae	<i>Moringa Olifera</i> Lamk	Dant-da-Lun	Bark and leaf - Decoetion; analgesic for severe pains; Bark of root - Expectorant; Analgesic, Antiseptic; Oodema; Indigesion; Eye disease; Otagia; heals boils and carbuncles. Leaf - Anagesic, Alcohol intoxication; Asthma. Flower - Oodema; Ascites Cancer;

No	Family Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Parts use & Uses
				Seed - Head-ache; Eye disease.
165	Musaceae	<i>Musa sapientwn</i>	Nget pyaw (Pya yesan)	Fruit - Tonic Latex - Antitoxic
166	Musaceae	<i>Musa Chinensis</i> Sweet	Nget pyaw (Walmetlut)	Fruit - Tonic
167	Myrsinaceae	<i>Macsa indica</i> Wall	Kin palin-net	Root - Purgative. Leaf and fruit - Menstrual disorder; Indigestion
168	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia humilies</i> Z	kyetmaoke/ Lin-kho-maw (Kayin)	Whole plant - External use on wounds and sore. Fruit - Reduce sore throat.
169	Myrtaceae	<i>Psidium acichum</i> Mart	Hmum-lay thi (Dawei) Malaka-chin	Root - Reduce inflammation
170	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> L	Tha-pyae; The byae poug.	Bark, Leaf and Fruit - Astringent; Dysentery; Cathartic.
171	Myrtaceae	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L	Mar-lar-kar	Bark, Leaf, Root - Emesis; Diarrhoea; Infantile diarrhoea; Tooth-ache.
172	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L	Payan-nawa	Whole plant - Diarrhoea; Heart disease; Caminative Expectorant; Hameorrhoid; cough; Inflammations; Oedema; Autidole for posions; Gynaecological disease. Root powder - Asthma;

No	Family Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Parts use & Uses
				To allay thirst; Astices; Intermittent fever. Leaf - Dysuria.
173	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum pubescens</i> Willd.SP	Taw-sabai	Flower - Intracranial disease; Metrorrhagia; Oedema Cardiac tonic; Diarrhoea; Antidote for poisons.
174	Oleaceae	<i>Nyctanthes</i> <i>arbartristis</i> L	Seike-ba-lue	Leaf and essential oils - Carmihaive; lexative.
175	Orchidaceae	<i>Phajus meculatus</i> Lind L	Gamone se ti	Bulb - Expectorant
176	Oxilidaceae	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i> L	Zaung-yar	Fruit - Diarrhoea; Indigestion; Emesis To allay thirsty; Pyresia; Inernal Haemorrhoids; Expectorant; Unripe fruit - Carminative; Cholagogue. Ripe fruit - Gains weight.
177	Pedaliaceae	<i>Sesamum indicum</i> L.Sp	Hnan	Leaf and seed - Galactagogue; Expectorant; heal sores; Carminative; Skin disease; Toothache; Good for hair growth; Leaf juice - Head-ache; Prevents growth of grey hairs; Seed oil - Haemorrhoids
178	Piperaceae	<i>Piper-betle</i> L	Kun	Leaf - Cough; Eye disease;

No	Family Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Parts use & Uses
179	Piperaceae	<i>Piper rebesioides</i> Wall	Taw kun/ Myee kun	Leaf - Infection; Eye disease; Carminative.
180	Piperaceae	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Nga-yoke-kaung	Fruit - Phlegm; Catching cold; Expectorant; Asthma.
181	Piperaceae	<i>Piper cubebe</i> Linn.f	Peik-chin	Fruit - Diuretic; Malaria; Toothache; Root - Arthritis.
182	Plumbaginaceae	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L	kant chauk phyu	Root - Eyedrops; Carminative
183	Plumbaginaceae	<i>Plumbago rosea</i> Linn	kant chauk ni	Whole plant - Leprosy; Parkinsonism; Leucoderma;
184	Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> DC	Sa-ba-lin	Essential oil of whole plant - Arthritis; Tonic, Carminative.
185	Poaceae	<i>Pesudorophis spinescens</i> R.Br	Pan-yin-myet	Root - Tooth-ache; Eyedrop
186	Poaceae	<i>Eleusine indica</i> Gaertn	Sin-ngo myet	Whole plant - Diuretic; Cardiac tonic.
187	Poaceae	<i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i>	Myet-hmwe pan/ myet nan thar	Oil - Rhumatism.
188	Poaceae	<i>Axonopus comprssus</i> (Sw) P.Beaul	Myae-shar	Whole Plant -Infantile release fever;
189	Poaceae	<i>Arundo donarc</i>	Alo-kyu; Kyuma; Kyu	Root - Carminative; herps; Disinfecton of urine; Asthama; Dysuria Expectorant.
190	Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> L.	Myae zar myet	Whole plant - Leporsy;

No	Family Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Parts use & Uses
				Antipyretic for fever.
191	Poaceae	<i>Imperata cylinduca</i> (L) P.Beauv	Thakel	Rhizome - aundic; Hypatitis; Leaf - Give energy.
192	Poaceae	<i>Saccharum crishna</i>	Kyan-net	Juice of plant - To allay thirsty; Releaving the exhaustion (Except diabetic mellitus)
193	Polygalayceae	<i>Securidaca tavoyana</i> wall	Lay min	Root - Tonic; Astringent.
194	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Chin-baung-Ngea	Leaf and Root - Astringent effect; Latex- Inflammation
195	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex visicari</i>	Chin-baung-gyi	Juice from leaf - Toothache; Emesis.
196	Rhamnaceae	<i>Zizipus rugosa</i>	Zi ganauk/ Myaung zi	Flower - Menorrhagia
197	Rhamnaceae	<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i>	Zee	Leaf - Antidote for poison of scorpion. Bark - Diarrhoea; Root - Antipyreic for high fever.
198	Rhizoporaceae	<i>Carallia brachiata</i>	Ma-ni-aw-ga	Bark - Skin disease; Fevers; Tonic; Pruretis.
199	Rubiaceae	<i>Gardenia coronaria</i> Buch-Ham	Yin-gat	Fruit - Infecton; Pyrexia.
200	Rubiaceae	<i>Astercontha longifolia</i>	Thit-lee-taung/ say war lay	Root - Dysentery; Infantile diarrhea; Tonic formen.
201	Rubiaceae	<i>Ixora coccinea</i> L.Sp	Pon-na-yeik	Leaf - Dismenorrhoea; Ascites; Laxative; Tooth- ache; Analgesis for painful; gums due to

No	Family Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Parts use & Uses
				oropharyngeal ulcers.
202	Rubiaceae	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i> L	Ye-yo	Root - Diarrhoea; Amoebic dysentery; Antipyretic; Purgative. Leaf - Anthritis; Heals Carbuncles; Pyrexia; Fruit - For the integrity of teeth and gums. Young fruit - Analgesis for gum inflammation. Dried fruit - Dired in sores.
203	Rubiaceae	<i>Gardenia coronaria</i>	Yin-gut gyi	Flower - Blood dyscrasis Fruit - Cough, mucolytic
204	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus medica</i> L.SP	Shauk	Bud and flower - Antiemetic; Appetizer; Givers energy; Asthma; Whooping cough; Giddeness. Root - Gastrointestinal colic; cholera; Emesis; Constipation; Urinary infection; Haemorrhoid; Lithiasis; Tooth disease.
205	Rutaceae	<i>Limonia crenulata</i> Roxb	Tha-nat-kha	Root - Antipyretic for high fever; Prevention of small pox; Antidote for many poisons; Flatulence; Purgative Leaf - Epilepsy
206	Rutaceae	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Oki-shit	Root - Dysuria; Emesis colic; Oligaspermia; Gouty arthritis; Analgesis;

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				Carminative Antidote for bites of poisonous animals. Bark - Papitaion of heart; Syncopal attack; Emesis; Anaemia; chronic fever.
207	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>	Than-ba-yar	Leaf and fruit - Carminative; Intoxication; Faltigue
208	Rutaceae	<i>Clausena excavata</i> Burn	Pyin-taw-thein	Leaf - Cathartic; Flavour for meat curry.
209	Rutaceae	<i>Glycosmis pentapylla</i>	Taw shawk/ Shauk balu	Bark, Root and Fruit - Stoke; Muscular pain; Oedema; Analgesis; Rhaumatesm;
210	Sapindaceae	<i>Cardiospermum corindum</i>	ku-mu-dra-myet-see	Whole plant - Jaundice; Hypertension; Root - Carminative; Emesis. Stem - Arthritis; Seed - Tonic; Pyrenia
211	Sapotaceae	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (Koem) Mac-brid	Kant-zaw/ Kauk-kyaw thoe (kayin)	Seed oil - Arthirtis; Dyspepsia; Gynaecological; Emesis; Bed sore for external use; Ordema; Pimples and freckles on the face.
212	Sapotaceae	<i>Archras zapota</i> Linn	Thagya-the	Fruit -Heart tonic;

No	Family Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Parts use & Uses
213	Sapotaceae	<i>Minosops eleign</i> Roxb	Ka-yaе	Fruit and bark - Astringent effect. Flower – Constipation; Intoxication; Root – Tooth-ache;
214	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scorpiа dulcis</i> L	Da-da-thu-kha/ Mann-lay	Root - Menorrhagia; Leucorrhoea. Leaf - Febrifuge; Emesis, Tooth-ache;
215	Smilacеae	<i>Smilax proliferа</i>	Sein na baw	Root - Indigestion
216	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum indicum</i>	Kazaw kha/ Kayan-kha zaw	The whole plant - Antiseptic; Emesis antidote for snake and scorpion venoms. Root powder - Disease of tooth.
217	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum ferex</i> Linn	Sin-kha-yan	Fruit - Expectorant; Tonic.
218	Solanaceae	<i>Ipomea repans</i> Linn	Ye-ka-zum	Whole plant - Antidote for poisons.
219	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i>	Myo-pyet kayan	Root, bark, leaf and fruit - Toothache; Leaf - Eye disease; Fruit juice - Dysuria;
220	Sterculiaceae	<i>Hilicteres augustifolia</i> . L	Sauk-khat	Root – Tooth-ache; Whole plant – Malaria; Carminative;
221	Sterculiaceae	<i>Pterospermum acerifolium</i> Wild	Phet-Wyn Gyi	Leaf - Menorrhagiay. Flower - Tonic.
222	Taccaceae	<i>Tacca integriliа</i> Ker Gawt	Naga make seik/ Zaw kyі make seik	Root - Purgative; Antidote forscorpion stings. Whole plant - Malaria
223	Teliaceae	<i>Microcos paniculata</i> L	Mya-yar/ Byit- phet	Young leaf - Anthelmintic.

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224	Verbenaceae	<i>Vitex trifolia</i> L	Kyaung-ban	Root, bark, leaf and flower - Carminative; Heal sores; boils and pustules. Leaf - Otorrhea; Oedema; Malaria.
225	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum siphonanthus</i>	Nga yant padu	Root, leaf, flower, fruit, and seed - Reduce inflammation. Root - Cough; Leucoderma; Gouty arthritis; Analgesic formuscle; Faligue; Dyspepsia; Leaf - Asthma; Cough; Pyrexia;
226	Verbenaceae	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f	Kyun	Wood - Oedema. Resin - Skin disease. Bark - Astringent effect.
227	Verbenaceae	<i>Premna integrifolia</i>	Taung tan gyi	Wood - Indigestion; Energy for skin; Seed - Carmination; Gives Energy.
228	Vitaceae	<i>Vitex discolor</i>	Ta-bin-daing mya-nan (a-pyu)	Rhizome - Amenorrhoea; Linament for tumour; Stomach cancer.
229	Vitaceae	<i>Uities repens</i>	Ta-bin-daing mya-nan (a-ni)	Rhizome - External use on wounds; Tonic; Stomach-ache.
230	Vitaceae	<i>Cissus discolor</i>	Pan-mauk-khon	Whole plant - Carminative
231	Zingiberaceae	<i>Zingiber officinales</i> Roscoe	Gyin	Rhizome -Cough Asthma; Carminative Hiccogh; Cholera.

No	Family Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Parts use & Uses
232	Zingiberaceae	<i>Kaemferia pandurata</i> Rounb	A-Yoe-set pin	Root - To recover the breaking hands or legs.
233	Zingiberaceae	<i>Zingiber consumnar</i> Roxb	Meiktha Lin/ Pin le pon	Rhizome - Cough; Leprosy; Skin disease; Rhaumatism; Diarrhoea
234	Zingiberaceae	<i>Kaempferia galanga</i> Linn	Kun-sar gamon	Bulb - Cough; Tooth-ache; Pustules.
235	Zingiberaceae	<i>Curcuma angusticolia</i> Roxb	Tha-yet-kin	Leaf and Juice - Leprosy; Anthelmntic; Injury wound.
236	Zingiberaceae	<i>Curcuma longa</i> - L	Na-nwin	Rhizome - Febrifuge; Carminative; Purified blood; Gives energy.
237	Zingiberaceae	<i>Curcuma areomatical</i>	Taw-na-nwin	Rhizome - Carminative.
238	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia conchigera</i>	Pade-kaw-gyi	Rhizome - Carminative; Tonic; Stimulent; Digestive.
239	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia Officinarum</i> Hance	Pade-kaw-lay	Rhizome - Diuretic; Rhaumatism
240	Zingiberaceae	<i>Costos speciosus</i> Smith	Pha-lam taung hmway	Root - Astringent; Tonic; Indigestive
241	Zingiberaceae	<i>Elletaria cardamomum</i> Roxb	Pharlar chin paung	Fruit - Carminative; Diuretic; Indigestive.
242	Zingiberaceae	<i>Kaemferia Candida</i> Wall	Pa-dut-sar	Modifeed leaf and Rhizome - Authelmintic; Heals sore; purified bloods;
243	Zingiberaceae	<i>Curcuma angustifolia</i> Roxb	Ah dar lyut	Plant - Tonic; Pruritis.

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Discussion and Recommendation

In the TNR and surrounding areas, medicinal plants, collected locally are still using as herbal medicines to cure illness or injuries by local people. For successful conservation of TNR's natural heritage, cultural resources and knowledge's of local people are playing vital roles. Most of the local medicinal practitioners this long life medicinal knowledge to their sons or the trusted pupil. And local people also learn medical knowledge from the elders and contribute it to others. Systematic training on medicinal plant is still unable among local people at present.

There is an old saying in Myanmar, "All climbers, creepers, grasses, plants have medicinal properties.

The survey team only emphasized on the recording, identification of medicinal plants and use parts and uses in medicine. This research could be said, therefore, an etho medical research also effectively contribute to the strengthening of indigenous culture of the Taninthayi region.

According to the survey mentioned above, this survey should be carried out in the whole area of TNR.



Condolentent

Daw Than Than Aye (63 year), National Consultant, Medicinal plant survey at TNR, suddently expired on 28th February, 2015 at field trip of this survey.

We, medicinal plant survey members would like to express our deep sorrow of losing such a competent, experienced, hard working consultant.