

# Medicinal Plants in Mooligai Vanam, Kodiyakkarai, Tamil Nadu -An Ethnobotanical Study

Divya C, Atchaya P I, Rajarajeswari A, Sulfin Nihar S

<sup>1</sup>Final year PG Scholar, Department of Nanju Maruthuvam, Government Siddha Medical College & Hospital, Palayamkottai,

<sup>2</sup>Final year PG Scholar, Department of Nanju Maruthuvam, Government Siddha Medical College & Hospital, Palayamkottai,

<sup>3</sup>Assistant Professor, Research Methodology & Bio-statistics, Government Siddha Medical college & Hospital, Palayamkottai

<sup>4</sup>Professor & HOD, Department of Nanju Maruthuvam, Government Siddha Medical College & Hospital, Palayamkottai

Corresponding Author: Divya C.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52403/ijrr.20250658>

## ABSTRACT

Ethnobotany is the study of the interrelationship between plants and people. Two major parts of ethnobotany are encapsulated in the word itself, ethno means 'the study of people' and botany means 'the study of plants. Medicinal plants have always played and continue to play a vital role in the life of human beings. The indigenous system of medicine, namely Siddha, has been in existence for several centuries. Mooligai vanam is an area located in Kodiyakkarai village, Nagapattinam district. Kodiyakkarai was declared as the first RAMSAR SITE in Tamilnadu. All the medicinal plants found here have excellent medicinal benefits. The field study revealed that the Tamil name, Botanical name, Medicinal uses and their parts used of the medicinal plants present in the Mooligai vanam. The total of 102 medicinal plant species belonging to 54 families were identified. Trees were found to be the dominant growth form of medicinal plants. Leaves were most commonly used for medicine. Fabaceae family species are predominantly present in this vanam. All the data were collected from the forest department officials of Nagapattinam district by several field trips.

**Key words:** Ethnobotany, Medicinal plants, Medicinal uses, Mooligai vanam

## INTRODUCTION

Ethnobotany is the study of the interrelationship between plants and people. Two major parts of ethnobotany are encapsulated in the word itself, ethno means 'the study of people' and botany means 'the study of plants. The term ethnography was first coined by Dr. J. W. Harshberger in 1896. Medicinal plants have always played and continue to play a vital role in the life of human beings. Many of today's drugs have been derived from plants. In India, the use of medicinal plants to cure specific ailments has been in vogue from ancient times. The indigenous system of medicine namely Siddha have been in existence for several centuries. Siddha toxicology expertfully tackles the dark world of poisonous substances, uncovering their deadly consequences & life-saving antidotes. The ancient field dives deep into the mysteries of toxic dosages, exploring the fine line between healing and harming. The Mooligai vanam is an area of medicinal plants located in Kodiyakkarai, Nagapattinam district. The present field study revealed that the prevalence of medicinal plants & their

valuable medicinal uses. The data were collected from the forest department officials by several field trips.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Primary Objective:** To explore the medicinal plants prevailing in Mooligai vanam at Kodyakkarai village, Nagapattinam district.

**Secondary Objective:** To know the family, Botanical name, Tamil name, Morphology, Parts used and their valuable medicinal uses of the plants.

**Study Period:** 4 Months

**Study Area:** The Mooligai vanam is a naturally occurring forest located in Kodyakkarai village, Nagapattinam district. Mooligai vanam is one of the last remnants of the dry evergreen forests that were once typical of east deccan dry evergreen forests ecoregion. The wildlife sanctuary in these forests has numerous birds and animals. Kodyakkarai is the first RAMSAR SITE in Tamilnadu designated at 2002.

**Study Design:** Ethnographic study

**Method Of Approach:** The data were collected from the Forest Department officials of Nagapattinam Forest Office by several field trips. The medicinal plants were identified and photographs were taken.

## RESULTS

Field survey undertaken in Mooligai vanam at Kodyakkarai village, Nagapattinam

district revealed the occurrence of 102 medicinal plants. The total of 102 medicinal plant species belonging to 54 families were identified. Trees were found to be the dominant growth form of medicinal plants. Leaves were most commonly used for medicine. Fabaceae family species are predominantly present in this vanam. And the families are listed below,

Fabaceae-10, Rutaceae -5, Rubiaceae-5, Lamiaceae-5, Moraceae-4, Euphorbiaceae-4, Apocyanaceae-4, Amaranthaceae-3, Sapotaceae-3, Rhamnaceae-2, Malvaceae-2, Sapindaceae-2, Asparagaceae-2, Capparaceae-2, Mimosaceae-2, Meliaceae-2, Nyctaginaceae-2, Acanthaceae-2, Poaceae-2, Anacardiaceae-2, Combretaceae -2, Asclepiadaceae-1, Pedaliaceae-1, Boraginaceae-1, Cucurbitaceae-1, Melastomaceae -1, Ochnaceae-1, Putranjivaceae-1, Colchicaceae-1, Linaceae-1, Myrtaceae-1, Lecythidaceae-1, Salvadoraceae-1, Alangiaceae -1, Vitaceae-1, Chenopodiaceae -1, Menispermaceae-1, Sasuraceae-1, Pandanaceae -1, Bursaraceae-1, Amaryllidaceae-1, Aristolochiaceae-1, Cyperaceae-1, Verbanaceae-1, Passifloraceae-1, Annonaceae-1, Convolvulaceae-1, Lytharaceae-1, Moringaceae-1, Arecaceae-1, Lilliaceae-1, Commelinaceae-1, Asteraceae-1, Solanaceae-3.

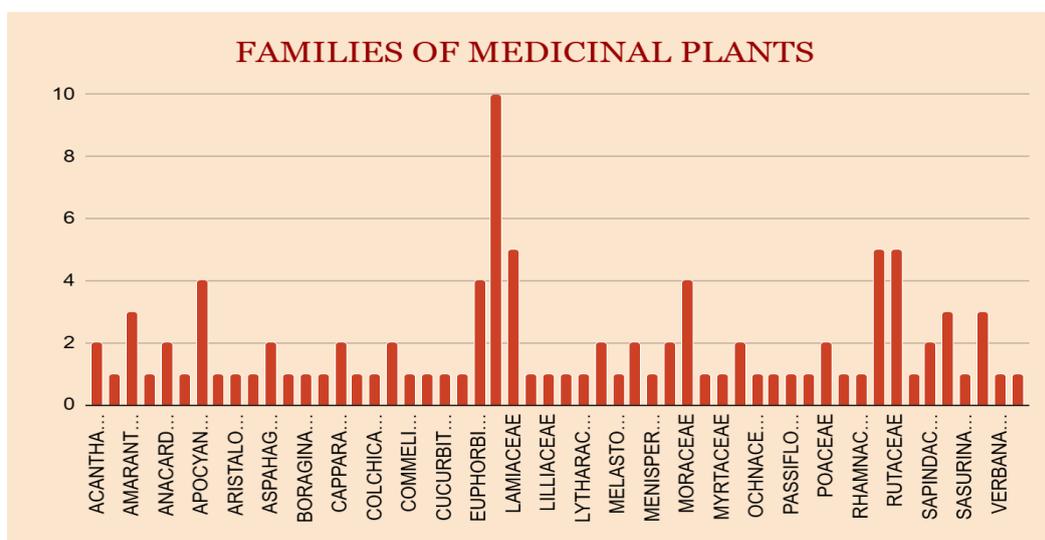


Fig.1. Family distribution of medicinal plants

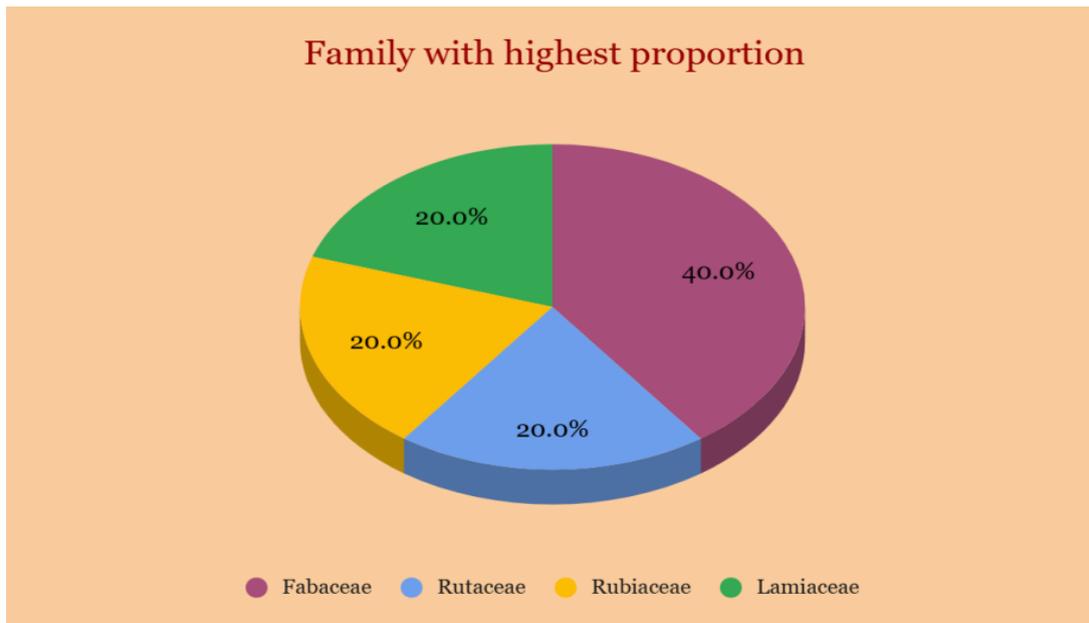


Fig.2.family with Highest proportion

### GROWTH FORMS OF MEDICINAL PLANTS

The growth form of medicinal plants revealed that Trees constitute the highest proportion being represented by 44 species,

Shrubs represented by 23 species, Herbs represented by 22 species, Climbers represented by 10 species and creeper represented by 3 species

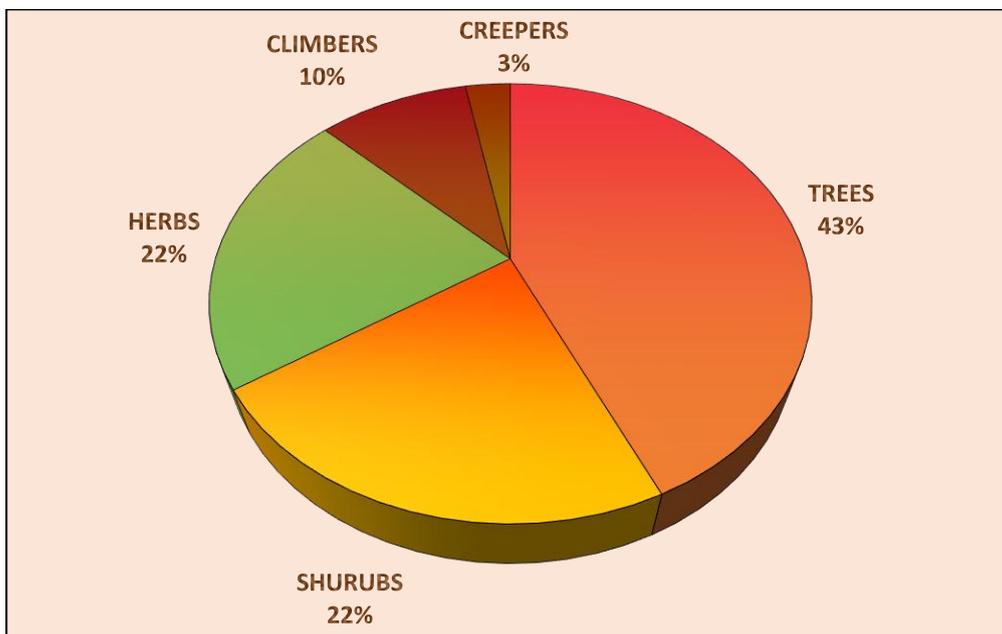


Fig.3.Growth forms of plants

MORPHOLOGY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS- TREE			
S.NO	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	TAMIL NAME
1.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Rutaceae	Vilvam
2.	<i>Alangium hexapetalum</i>	Alangiaceae	Erazhinjil
3.	<i>Atalantia malabarica</i>	Rutaceae	Kaattu elumichai
4.	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Annonaceae	Seetha
5.	<i>Atrocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Moraceae	Palamaram

6.	<i>Azadiracta indica</i>	Meliaceae	Vembu
7.	<i>Cardia dichotoma</i>	Boraginaceae	Naruvili
8.	<i>Careya arborea</i>	Lecythidaceae	Kaattu koyya
9.	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Sasurinaceae	Savukku
10.	<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i>	Lamiaceae	Mutchangan
11.	<i>Commiphora caudata</i>	Bursaraceae	Kiluvai
12.	<i>Delonix elata</i>	Fabaceae	Vaathanarayanan
13.	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	Mimosaceae	Vidather
14.	<i>Drypetes sepiaria</i>	Putranjivaceae	Veera maram
15.	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Nyctaginaceae	Thailamaram
16.	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Kombukalli
17.	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	Moraceae	Aalamaram
18.	<i>Ficus gibbosa</i>	Moraceae	Kal atthi
19.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae	Arasu
20.	<i>Glycosmis arborea</i>	Rutaceae	Konji
21.	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Lamiaceae	Perungumizh
22.	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Othiyamaram
23.	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Lytharaceae	Maruthaani
24.	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>	Sapotaceae	Iluppai
25.	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Maamaram
26.	<i>Manilkara hexandra</i>	Sapotaceae	Kanupalai
27.	<i>Melia azadirach</i>	Meliaceae	Malaivembu
28.	<i>Mimusops elangi</i>	Sapotaceae	Magizham
29.	<i>Morinda tinctoria</i>	Rubiaceae	Nunaa
30.	<i>Moringa deifera</i>	Moringaceae	Murungai
31.	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Rutaceae	Kariveppilai
32.	<i>Ochna obtusa</i>	Ochnaceae	Silanthi maram
33.	<i>Pavetta indica</i>	Rubiaceae	Paavattai
34.	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	Arecaceae	Sitreecham
35.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Fabaceae	Pungu
36.	<i>Prosopis chilensis</i>	Mimosaceae	Seemaikaruvelam
37.	<i>Salvadora persica</i>	Salvadoraceae	Ugamaram
38.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Myrtaceae	Naaval
39.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Fabaceae	Puliyamaram
40.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Combretaceae	Marutham
41.	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	Malvaceae	Poovarasu
42.	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Lamiaceae	Nochi
43.	<i>Ziziphus maritiana</i>	Rhamnaceae	Ilanthai
44.	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>	Arecaceae	Panai

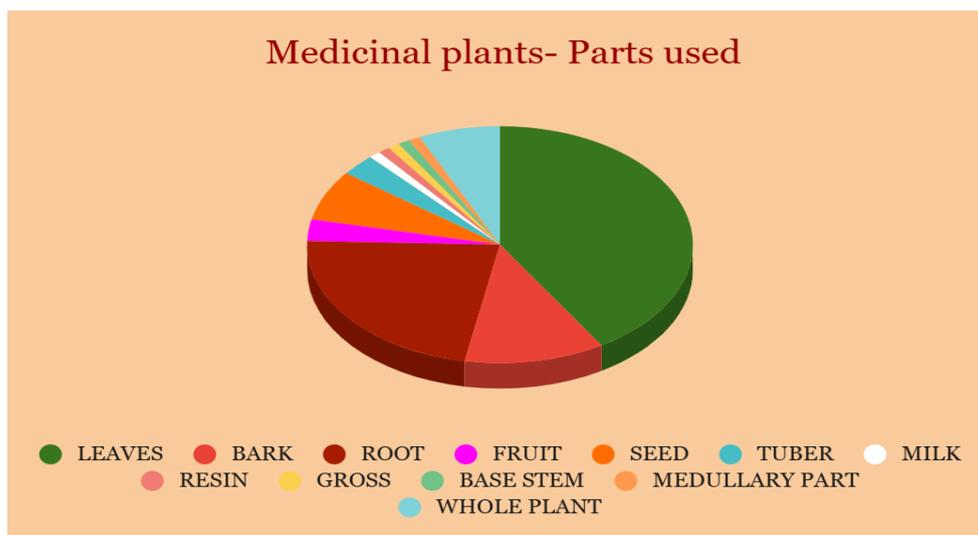
S.NO	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	TAMIL NAME
1.	<i>Calotrophis gigantea</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Erukku
2.	<i>Pavonia zeylanica</i>	Malvaceae	Sitraamutti
3.	<i>Acaranthus aspera</i>	Amaranthaceae	Naayuruvi
4.	<i>Aerva lanata</i>	Amaranthaceae	Sirukanpeelai
5.	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Sapindaceae	Viraali
6.	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i>	Rutaceae	Milagaranai
7.	<i>Catunaregum spinosa</i>	Rubiaceae	Kaarai
8.	<i>Momecylon umbellatum</i>	Melastomaceae	Kaasaaa
9.	<i>Carrisa curandus</i>	Apocyanaceae	Kila
10.	<i>Cassia auriculata</i>	Fabaceae	Aavarai
11.	<i>Anthrocnemum indicum</i>	Chenopodiaceae	Umari
12.	<i>Justicia beddomei</i>	Acanthaceae	Aadathodai
13.	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Apocyanaceae	Nithiyakalyani
14.	<i>Datura metal</i>	Solanaceae	Oomatthai
15.	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i>	Fabaceae	Kollukaivelai

16.	<i>Aloe barbedensis</i>	Liliaceae	Katraazhai
17.	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Kaattamanakku
18.	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>	Apocyanaceae	Manjal arali
19.	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	Lamiaceae	Multhulasi
20.	<i>Terminalia catapa</i>	Combretaceae	Naattu vaathumai
21.	<i>Hugonia mystax</i>	Linaceae	Mothirakkanni
22.	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	Fabaceae	Ponnaavarai
23.	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>	Fabaceae	Avuri

TABLE.3. MEDICINAL PLANTS – HERBS			
S.NO	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	TAMIL NAME
1.	<i>Oldenlandia umbellata</i>	Rubiaceae	Imbooral
2.	<i>Solanum surrentense</i>	Solanaceae	Kandankatthari
3.	<i>Acalypha indica</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Kuppaimeni
4.	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>	Phyllanthaceae	Keezhanelli
5.	<i>Leucus aspera</i>	Lamiaceae	Thumbai
6.	<i>Solanum trilobatum</i>	Solanaceae	Thoothuvelai
7.	<i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i>	Pandanaceae	Thaazhai
8.	<i>Crinum asiaticum</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Vidamoongil
9.	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>	Nyctaginaceae	Mookkirattai
10.	<i>Aristolochia bracteolata</i>	Aristolochiaceae	Aadutheendapalai
11.	<i>Euphorbia pilulifera</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Ammanpacharisi
12.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	Acanthaceae	Nilavembu
13.	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Cyperaceae	Korai
14.	<i>Wedelia calendulacea</i>	Asteraceae	Manjal karisalai
15.	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>	Poaceae	Naanal
16.	<i>Sansevieria roxburghiana</i>	Asparagusaceae	Marul
17.	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	Verbanaceae	Poduthalai
18.	<i>Cyanodon dactylon</i>	Poaceae	Arugampul
19.	<i>Commelina bengalensis</i>	Commelinaceae	Kaanamvaazhai
20.	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	Amaranthaceae	Ponnaangaani
21.	<i>Gynandropsis gyantra</i>	Capparaceae	Thaivelai
22.	<i>Pedaliium murex</i>	Pedaliaceae	Aanai nerunjil

TABLE.4. MEDICINAL PLANTS – CREEPERS			
S.NO	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	TAMIL NAME
1.	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	Fabaceae	Kaakkanam
2.	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	Colchicaceae	Kalappaikizhangu
3.	<i>Spermacoce hispida</i>	Rubiaceae	Natthaichoori

TABLE.5. MEDICINAL PLANTS – CLIMBERS			
S.NO	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	TAMIL NAME
1.	<i>Cardiospermum helicacabum</i>	Sapindaceae	Mudakkarutthan
2.	<i>Asparagus recemosus</i>	Asparagusaceae	Sathavari
3.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Fabaceae	Kundrimani
4.	<i>Capparis zeylanica</i>	Capparaceae	Aathondai
5.	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>	Vitaceae	Pirandai
6.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Menispermaceae	Seenthil
7.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	Apocyanaceae	Nannaari
8.	<i>Passiflora foetida</i>	Passifloraceae	Siruponaikaali
9.	<i>Ipomea pes-tigridis</i>	Convolvulaceae	Siruthali
10.	<i>Coccinia grandis</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Kovai



**Fig.4. Medicinal plants - parts used**

### MEDICINAL PLANTS AND THEIR VALUABLE USES

S.NO	BOTANICAL NAME	TAMIL NAME	PARTS USED	MEDICINAL USES
1.	<i>Solanum surrentense</i>	Kandankatthari	Whole plant	Bronchial asthma, Sinusitis
2.	<i>Aerva lanata</i>	Sirukanpeelai	Whole plant	Decoction used for Renal stones
3.	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>	Keezhanelli	Leaf,Root	Jaundice
4.	<i>Manilkara hexandra</i>	Kanupalai	Bark	GIT Problems
5.	<i>Anthrocnemum indicum</i>	Umari	Whole plant	Anti inflammatory
6.	<i>Atalantia malabarica</i>	Kaattu Elumichai	Fruit juice	Gastric pain, vomiting
7.	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Viraali	Leaf	External use for Swelling
8.	<i>Catunaregum spinosa</i>	Kaarai	Leaf	Bleeding disorders
9.	<i>Memecylon umbellatum</i>	Kaasa	Root	Menorrhea
10.	<i>Carrisa carandus</i>	Kila	Fruit	Used as Kayakalpa for body strength
11.	<i>Ochna obtuse</i>	Silanthi maram	Leaf	Gastric ulcer
12.	<i>Drypetes sepiaria</i>	Veera maram	Root	Pain, inflammation
13.	<i>Ficus gibbosa</i>	Kal itthi	Young fruit	Menorrhea
14.	<i>Careya arborea</i>	Kaattu koyya	Leaf	Toothache
15.	<i>Salvadora persica</i>	Ugamaram	Seed	Regulate vaadha, pitthaa, kaba
16.	<i>Alangium hexapetalum</i>	Erazhinjil	Bark	Pain, fever
17.	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Perungumizh	Root	Decoction used for Fainting
18.	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i>	Naruvili	Leaf	Decoction used for bronchial asthma
19.	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Korai	Tuber	Powder used for Pulmonary tuberculosis
20.	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Savukku	Bark	Dysentery
21.	<i>Pandanus odatatissimus</i>	Thaazhai	Arial root	Infertility
22.	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	Aalamaram	Whole plant	Diabetic
23.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Arasu	Young leaf	Infertility
24.	<i>Melia azadirachta</i>	Malaivembu	Root	Powder -Dysmenorrhea
25.	<i>Commiphora caudata</i>	Kiluvai	Root	Diabetic
26.	<i>Euphorbia pilulifera</i>	Ammanpacharisi	Milk	External use for Paranochia
27.	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Nithyakalyani	Root	Hypotensive
28.	<i>Pedaliium murex</i>	Aanai nerunjil	Whole plant	Renal stone

29.	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Thailamaram	Leaf	Sinusitis
30.	Hugonia mystax	Mothirakanni	Leaf	Skin disease
31.	Senna occidentalis	Ponnavarai	Seed	Decoction used for Diabetes mellitus
32.	Annona squamosa	Seetha	Root	Diarrhoea
33.	Aegle marmelos	Vilvam	Young leaf Young fruit	Diabetic Gastric ulcer
34.	Thespesia populnea	Poovarasu	Bark	Leprosy
35.	Murraya koenigii	Kariveppilai	Leaf	Ageusia
36.	Prosopis chilensis	Seemaikaruvellam	Bark	Bark powder is added to a tooth powder
37.	Lawsonia inermis	Mauthani	Leaf	Paranochia
38.	Phoenix sylvestris	Sitreecham	Resin	Urinary tract infection
39.	Morinda tintoria	Nunaa	Leaf juice	Infantile diarrhoea
40.	Ziziphus maruithiana	Ilanthai	Bark	Act as a Astringent
41.	Terminalia catapa	Naattuvadhumai	Resin	Aphrodisiac, Burning micturation
42.	Pongamia pinnata	Pungu	Seed	Eczema, wound
43.	Coccinia grandis	Kovai	Leaf juice	Scabies- External use
44.	Delonix elata	Vaathanarayanan	Leaf	External use for joints pain
45.	Achyranthes aspera	Naayuruvi	Root	Diuretic
46.	Oldenlandia umbellata	Imbooral	Root	Styptic action
47.	Syzygium cumini	Naval	Seed, Bark	Diabetic, Menorrhagia
48.	Acalypha indica	Kuppaimeni	Leaf	Scabies and rashes- External use
49.	Mimusops elengi	Magizham	Leaf decoction	Body heat
50.	Cissus quadrangularis	Pirandai	Stem & Root	Indigestion
51.	Clerodendrum inerme	Mutchangan	Leaf	Eczema- External use
52.	Cynodon dactylon	Arugampul	Gross	Scabies and rashes- External use
53.	Alternanthera sessilis	Ponnaangani	Leaf	All type of eye related diseases, used as a Kaayakalpa
54.	Tamarindus indicus	Puli	Leaf decoction	Wound
55.	Madhuca longifolia	Iluppai	Bark decoction	Vadha diseases
56.	Thevetia peruviana	Manjal arali	Bark	Earache
57.	Solanum trilobatum	Thoothuvelai	Root, Leaf	Cough and Asthma, Aphrodisiac
58.	Boerhavia diffusa	Mookirattai	Leaf	Vadha diseases
59.	Hemidesmus indicus	Nannaari	Root	Burning micturition
60.	Dichrostachys cinerea	Vidather	Bark, Pisin	Hemorrhoids, Leucorrhea
61.	Tinospora cordifolia	Seenthil	Whole plant	Polydipsia
62.	Moringa oleifera	Murungai	Whole plant	Aphrodisiac
63.	Cardiospermum halicacabum	Mudakkaruthaan	Leaf and root	Vadha diseases
64.	Cassia auriculata	Aavarai	Young leaf	Diabetes mellitus
65.	Capparis zeylanica	Aathondai	Root decoction	Vomiting, Chest pain
66.	Andrographis paniculata	Nilavembu	Leaf	Fever
67.	Borassus fleballifer	Panai	Root	Eye related diseases
68.	Asparagus recemosus	Sathavari	Leaf juice and Tuber	Leucorrhea and act as a Galactagogue
69.	Thephrosia purpurea	Kollukkaivelai	Leaf	Leucorrhea
70.	Azadirachta indica	Vembu	Leaf	Eczema, scabies, Chickenpox- External use

71.	Leucas aspera	Thumbai	Leaf	External use for rat and cat bite
72.	Aloe barbadensis	Katrazhai	Gel	Uterine tonic
73.	Phyla nodiflora	Poduthalai	Leaf	Decoction for cough & Leucorrhea
74.	Gynandropsis gyandra	Thaivelai	Whole plant	Extract used for Sinusitis
75.	Clitoria ternatea	Kakkanam	Root	Root paste used for elephantiasis
76.	Pavetta indica	Paavattai	Root	Decoction used for fever due to indigestion
77.	Abrus precatorius	Kundrimani	Leaf	Juice used for swelling- External
78.	Toddalia asiatica	Milagaranai	Root	Decoction used for Typhoid fever
79.	Vitex negundo	Nochi	Root & Leaf	Root decoction used for Typhoid fever & Leaf used in Sinusitis headache for external
80.	Lannea coromandelica	Othiyamaram	Bark	Decoction used for menorrhagea
81.	Terminalia arjuna	Maruthu maram	Bark	Used as a cardiac tonic
82.	Wedelia calendulacea	Manjal karisalai	Leaf juice	Cough
83.	Justicia beddomei	Adathodai	Leaf	Extract and decoction used for cough & bronchial asthma
84.	Acanthospermum hispidum	Multhulasi	Leaf	Rat bite
85.	Indigofera tinctoria	Avuri	Root	Decoction used as a basic antidote for all poisonous bite
86.	Aristolochia bracteolata	Aadutheendapalai	Root	Root paste used for snake bite
87.	Calotropis gigantea	Erukku	Root	Root powder used for Scorpion sting & Decoction used for fever
88.	Datura metel	Oomatthai	Leaf	Extract (1- 2 drops) used for earache
89.	Gloriosa superba	Kalappai kizhangu	Tuberous root	External use for skin diseases
90.	Jatropha curcas	Kaattamanakku	Root	Indigestion & Dysentry
91.	Pavonia zeylanica	Sitramutti	Root	Decoction used for fever
92.	Glycosmis arborea	Konji	Bark	Decoction used for indigestion
93.	Mimusops roxburghiana	Karumbaalai	Seed	Dysentry
94.	Mongifera indica	Maa maram	Bark	Decoction used for Vomiting, Diarrhea
95.	Crinum asiaticum	Vidamoongil	Leaf	Mosquitoes will not approach if dry and smoke the leaf
96.	Euphorbia tirucalli	Thirugukalli	Leaf	Indigestion
97.	Ipomoea pes-tigridis	Siruthaali	Leaf	Oil used for bone strength
98.	Passiflora foetida	Sirupoonaiikaali	Seed	Aphrodisiac
99.	Spermacoce hispida	Natthaichoori	Seed	Seed used as an alternative for coffee
100.	Commelina benghalensis	Kaanam vazhai	Leaf	Aphrodisiac
101.	Saccharum spontaneum	Naanal	Base stem	Extract used for weight loss
102.	Sansevieria roxburghiana	Marul	Medullary part	Extract used for Earache

## DISCUSSION

The study resulted in documenting 102 medicinal plant species belonging to 54 families were identified. Among the plants, Trees were found to be the dominant growth form with the proportion of 44(43%), followed by Shrubs 23(22.5%). From these

102 medicinal plants, 10(9.8%) of the species were found in fabaceae family followed by 5(4.9%) in Rutaceae, Rubiaceae, Lamiaceae family. Leaves (41%) were found to be the most frequently used plant parts for the usage of different types of diseases followed by roots (22.5%), stems, barks, fruits, tuber,

seeds, whole plants respectively. Mooligai vanam was found to be rich in medicinal plant diversity. We can consider this a treasure trove of medicinal plants located in the sea shoreline.

### CONCLUSION

Field survey was undertaken in Mooligai vanam at Kodiyakkarai village, Nagapattinam district was observed by 102 medicinal plants. Fabaceae family species are predominantly present in this Vanam. Leaves have the more efficient medicinal uses. The Forest department maintaining this Vanam in a proper manner. The research might be useful for, the scope of good health care system.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am thankful to The Principal Chief Conservator of forests, State Forest Head Quarters (Chennai) and The Wildlife Warden, District Forest Office (Nagapattinam), forest department officials who were helped me to finish this minor project work.

### REFERENCE

1. Sandhya Agarwal, Advances in medicinal plants, first edition, Oxford book company publication 2009

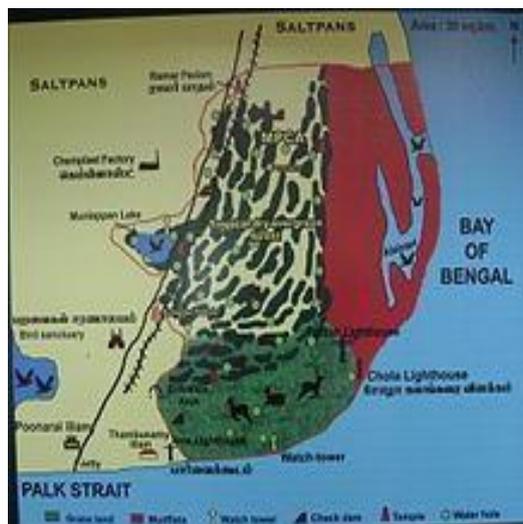
2. MoshraFuddin Ahamed, Medicinal plants,first edition,MJP Publishers 2010  
3. Srivastav P K, Multipurpose plants,First edition,Scientific publishers 2008  
4. Mustafa A, Siddha maruthuvam,First edition,Vijaya publishers 2016  
5. James A.Duke, Handbook of medicinal herbs,,Second edition,CRC publishers 2002  
6. Shukla P K, Chaubey O P,Threatened wild medicinal plants, First edition,ANMOL Publications Pvt.Lmt 2007  
7. Somasundharam S, M.Sc,M.Phil, Ph.D,Taxonomy of angiosperms (Maruthuva thavaraviyal part 1&2), fourth edition, Elangovan publication 2011  
8. Vaithiyarathinam Murugesu muthaliyar K S,Gunapadam muthal paagam- Mooligai vaguppu, Department of Indian medicine and homeopathy,Chennai ,2006  
9. Pandit Murugesu muthaliyar K S, Nanju murivu nool,Directorate of Indian medicine and homeopathy, Chennai-106,2012  
10. Balasubramaniyan A, Mooligai agaraadhi, First edition, ABS BOTANICAL CONSERVATION, RESEARCH&TRAINING CENTRE 2008

How to cite this article: Divya C, Atchaya P I, Rajarajeswari A, Sulfin Nihar S. Medicinal plants in Mooligai Vanam, Kodiyakkarai, Tamil Nadu - An Ethnobotanical Study. *International Journal of Research and Review*. 2025; 12(6): 506-516. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52403/ijrr.20250658>

### ANNEXURE



Tamil Nadu (Nagapattinam)



Kodiyakkarai

## MEDICINAL PLANTS OF MOOLIGA VANAM



*Ziziphus oenoplia*



*Ficus gibbosa*



*Toddalia asiatica*



*Pandanus odoratissimus*



*Hugonia mystax*



*Passiflora foetida*



*Hemidesmus indicus*



*Atlantia malabrica*



***Careya arborea***

\*\*\*\*\*