

# Medicinal trees from home gardens of urban areas in Madurai District of Tamil Nadu, Southern India

S. SHANMUGAM\*, G. JEYAPRABAKARAN, K. RAJENDRAN

Post Graduate and Research Department of Botany, Thiagarajar College. 139-140, Kamarajar Road, Teppakulam, Madurai 625009, Tamil Nadu, India,

\*email: shanmugambotany@gmail.com

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**Abstract.** Shanmugam S, Jeyaprabakaran G, Rajendran K. 2020. Medicinal trees from home gardens of urban areas in Madurai District of Tamil Nadu, Southern India. *Asian J Ethnobiol* 3: 10-15. Home gardens provide a diverse and stable supply of socio-economic products. They serve as conservation spots of many valuable and rare medicinal plants. Present research work aims to elucidate the medicinally important trees growing in home gardens and their role in the health care of the inhabitants living in four urban areas of Madurai District, Tamil Nadu, India. Data was collected by interviewing 20 informants (14 male and 6 female) regarding the ethnomedicinal uses of plants prescribed to treat several ailments in total. We recorded 63 medicinal remedies prepared from 54 tree species belonging to 52 genera and 27 families to treat 35 illnesses. It was found that the most dominant family was Apocynaceae (5 species). Leaf was the most used plant part (28.56%), and using raw material (20.64%) was the most way to treat a particular disease. Phytochemical and pharmacological values of these medicinally essential trees should be tested. Awareness programs should also encourage people to grow many more valuable plants in their home gardens.

**Keywords:** Home gardens, Madurai urban, Medicinal trees, Tamil Nadu

## INTRODUCTION

Home gardens are traditional agroforestry systems characterized by the complexity of their structure and multiple functions. Home gardens can be defined as land use systems involving deliberate management of multipurpose trees and shrubs in intimate association with annual and perennial crops and invariably livestock within the compounds of individual houses, the whole tree-crop animal unit being intensively managed by family labor (Fernandes and Nair 1986).

Home gardens have attracted considerable research attention during the past three decades mainly due to the following reasons: (i) they contain characteristics that make them an exciting model for research and the design of sustainable agroecosystems, including efficient nutrient cycling, high biodiversity, low use of external inputs and soil conservation potential; and (ii) home gardens have been shown to provide a diverse and stable supply of socio-economic products and benefits to the families that maintain them (Jose and Shanmugaratnam 1993).

Home gardens are important *in situ* conservation sites. According to the Convention of Biological Diversity Article 7,8 and 10(c), inventory of such areas can help identify and conserve biodiversity while assessing the system's sustainability (Jose and Shanmugaratnam 1993). To understand the structure and function of home gardens, it is necessary to analyze both socio-economic and biophysical aspects of these systems.

The rapid disappearance of some wonderful medicinal plants due to over-exploitation and continuous extraction has led to the urgent need to protect such medicinal plants

(Jain 1976). In the last few decades, several factors, including population growth, expansion of large urban areas, construction activities such as dams, building, roads, encroachments on vast areas of forest land, shifting cultivation, mining operations, and industrialization, have been affected depleted robust ancient medicinal plants.

At the same time, home gardens located in urban areas of large cities, like in Madurai District, Tamil Nadu, India, serve as conservation spots of many valuable and rare medicinal plants. They are to be growing by the homeowners inside/outside of their residential areas. However, there was no detailed study about medicinal trees present in urban areas of Madurai District. Having these facts in mind, the current research work was carried out to explore the medicinal trees growing in home gardens in urban areas of Madurai District.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Study area

The present study was conducted in four urban areas, i.e., Teppakulam, Anna Nagar, K.K. Nagar and Anupanadi of Madurai District in Tamil Nadu, India. Geographically, the entire area of Madurai District lies between 9° 39' – 10° 30' N latitude and 77° 00' – 78° 30' E longitude. The district is spread over about 6500 sq. km, bounded on the north and northeast by Pudukkottai District, on the south by Virudhunagar District, and on the southwest by Theni District, on the west by Dindigul District, and the east by Sivagangai District. The district receives an annual rainfall

of about 600 – 850 mm with temperature varies between 18° and 40° C.

### Field study

An extensive survey was carried out in the urban areas of Madurai District for 6 months period, from July – December 2019. The known and familiar plants were recorded on the spot, while the unknown and doubtful plants were collected and brought to the laboratory for identification. All the plants were botanically identified with the help of Flora of Tamil Nadu Carnatic (Matthew 1983) and An Excursion Flora of Central Tamil Nadu (Matthew 1991).

### Data collection

Informants were interviewed individually in the local language (Tamil). Semi-structured interviews addressed questions regarding medicinal data on trees. Its uses included local plant name, name of disease treated, plant parts used, other parts or herbs used along with (if any), methods of remedy preparation, and mode of administration (Cotton 1996). The Prior Informed Consent (PIC) was obtained verbally before commencing each interview. The total number of informants involved in the ethnomedicinal survey was 20 (14 male and 6 female). The age of the individuals ranged from 30 to 95 years. Answers of respondents were translated into English and noted down by the interviewers.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Diversity of medicinal trees

A total of 54 tree species belonging to 52 genera distributed among 27 families were recorded. The list of the plants recorded in the study area with their family name, local name, and uses are presented in Table 1. Among 54 species, dicotyledons were represented by 47 species of 49 genera belonging to 25 families, and monocotyledons were 5 species of 5 genera belonging to 2 families (Table 2).

Among the 27 families listed, Apocynaceae was the most dominant family comprising 5 species from 4 genera. Arecaceae, Caesalpinaceae, and Fabaceae shared the second largest family represented by 4 species each. The third-largest families were Meliaceae, Moraceae, Rubiaceae, and Sapindaceae; all were represented by 3 species, followed by Annonaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Mimosaceae, Myrtaceae, and Verbenaceae (2 species of each). The rest of the 13 families were represented by single species only (Table 2). Among the genus of the medicinal trees reported, *Phyllanthus* of Euphorbiaceae and *Plumeria* of Apocynaceae were represented by 2 species that were the dominant genus (Table 1).

### Quantitative ethnomedicinal analyses

During the present investigation, the informants in the study area prepared 63 medicinal remedies from 54 plants used to treat 35 different illnesses (Table 3). The plants obtained were fully grown in the home gardens of the urban areas of Madurai District.

### Plant parts used

Regarding the plant parts used, it was observed that leaf is the most used plant part (28.56%) to treat a particular disease followed by stem bark and fruit (19.05 % of each), stem (6.35%), root (6.34%), seed (4.77%), flower (4.76%), fruit pulp (4.76%) and root bark (3.18%). Corm and seed coat is the least used part (each 1.59%) (Table 4). Most of the earlier ethnobotanical studies confirmed that leaves are the central portion of the plant used in the treatment of diseases (Arinathan et al. 2003; Subramanian et al. 2003; Ayyanar et al. 2008; Ignacimuthu et al. 2008; Mohan et al. 2008; Rajendran et al. 2008; Shanmugam et al. 2007; 2008; Alagesaboopathi 2011; 2012; Shanmugam et al. 2011a, b; 2012; Alagesaboopathi et al. 2018).

The reasons behind the extensive use of leaves are probably attributable to their easy availability throughout the year. Leaves were active in photosynthesis, where the production and storage of secondary metabolites, which are responsible for the remedy of a particular ailment, is in high concentration compared to other parts of the plants (Ayyanar and Ignacimuthu 2005; Shanmugam et al. 2007).

**Table 1.** List of medicinally important trees present in home gardens of Madurai District, Tamil Nadu, Southern India, with their family name, local name, and medicinal uses

Botanical name	Family name	Local name	Medicinal use(s)
<i>Achras zapota</i> L.	Sapotaceae	Sappottaa	Fruits are eaten raw for stomach ulcers.
<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corr. Serr.	Rutaceae	Vilvam	Stem bark powder is boiled with goat milk and filtered. This liquid is taken orally two times for three days to relieve stomach pain during menstruation. The fruit pulp is mixed with honey and eaten to reduce body heat.
<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb.	Simaroubaceae	Theekuchi maram	Root bark decoction is recommended for asthma.
<i>Albizia lebbek</i> (L.) Benth.	Mimosaceae	Vaagai	Leaf paste is applied for eczema.
<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) R.Br.	Apocynaceae	Yealilaippalai	Stem latex is applied to the wound.
<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Annonaceae	Seethaapazham	Fruit powder with pepper powder is used to cure fever.

<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i> Miq.	Rubiaceae	Kadambam	Stem bark juice with common salt is prescribed for eye inflammation.
<i>Areca catechu</i> L.	Arecaceae	Paakku	Seed is eaten raw to improve digestion.
<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.	Moraceae	Palaa	Fruit pulp is eaten for anemia.
<i>Azadirachta indica</i> Adr. Juss.	Meliaceae	Vaambu	Stem bark paste is applied for skin eruption. Leaf decoction is taken orally for ulcers.
<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Mandhaara	Root bark paste is applied for boils.
<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Bombacaceae	Yilavam	Stem exudate is given for diarrhea and dysentery.
<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Caricaceae	Pappaali	Milky latex of fruit is applied to teeth to relieve toothache.
<i>Caryota urens</i> L.	Arecaceae	Koondhalpanai	Leaf ash is used for inflammation.
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> Forster & Forster	Casuarinaceae	Savukku	Decoction of leaves is used to cure fever.
<i>Citrus medica</i> L.	Rutaceae	Yelumichai	Fruit juice mixed with milk is taken two times a day for dysentery.
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Arecaceae	Thennai	Fruit endosperm is eaten raw for dysentery.
<i>Cratogeomys religiosa</i> auct. non-Forster	Capparidaceae	Maavilangam	Stem bark extract is used to enhance eat appetite.
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	Yeetti	Stem bark paste is mixed with pepper paste and taken orally for fever.
<i>Delonix regia</i> (Hook.f.) Raf.	Caesalpiniaceae	Kaattuthee maram	Leaf paste is applied for skin dryness.
<i>Erythrina suberosa</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	Mullmurungai	Leaves are cooked and eaten for cold and cough.
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill.	Myrtaceae	Thailamaram	Leaves are boiled, and the vapor is inhaled for cold and cough.
<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Arasu	Stem bark decoction is used for jaundice.
<i>Gmelina arborea</i> L.	Verbenaceae	Kumizh	Root decoction is used in rheumatism.
<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	Lythraceae	Marudhaani	Leaf paste is applied for cracks on foot.
<i>Madhuca indica</i> J. F. Gmel.	Sapotaceae	Yiluppai	Seed decoction is taken orally for rheumatism.
<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Maamaram	Stem bark paste is applied for hemorrhage. Latex obtained from the stem is used to the wound.
<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	Meliaceae	Malaiavaambu	Juice of stem bark is taken internally for stomach pain.
<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i> L.f.	Bignoniaceae	Panneermaram	Flower juice is applied to the wound.
<i>Mimosa elengi</i> L.	Sapotaceae	Makizham	Fruit juice is used for diarrhea and dysentery.
<i>Morinda tinctoria</i> Roxb.	Rubiaceae	Manjanathi	Leaf extract is taken orally to cure dysentery.
<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Moringaceae	Murungai	Cooked leaves are eaten to increase fertility in men. Stem bark juice is used to cure stomach pain.
<i>Morus alba</i> L.	Moraceae	Musukkottai	Fruit is eaten raw for sore throat.
<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L.	Musaceae	Vaazhai	Corm extract is given for snake bites. Fruit is eaten raw for intestinal worms.
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Sudukaatu maram	Stem bark decoction is taken orally to cure dysentery.
<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb.	Arecaceae	Yeecham	Root juice is prescribed for indigestion.
<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i> (L.) Skeels	Euphorbiaceae	Sirunelli	Fruits are eaten raw for body heat.
<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Nelli	Fruits are eaten raw to cure anemia.
<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> (Roxb.) Benth.	Mimosaceae	Kodukkaappuli	Leaf juice is mixed with onion juice and applied for hair growth.
<i>Plumeria alba</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Perumaal arali	Latex is applied to the wounds.
<i>Plumeria rubra</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Yeelathalari	Flower paste is applied to the wound.
<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> (Sonn.) Thwaites	Annonaceae	Nettilingam	Root decoction is used for fever.
<i>Pongamia glabra</i> Vent.	Fabaceae	Pungam	Juice of leaves is prescribed for diarrhea. Root juice is used for ulcers. Fresh stem bark is given to chew for piles.
<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Myrtaceae	Kooyaa	Stem decoction is given for diarrhea.
<i>Sapindus emarginatus</i> Vahl	Sapindaceae	Poondhikkottai	Fruit decoction is taken internally for asthma.
<i>Sesbania grandifolia</i> (L.) Poir	Fabaceae	Agathi	Leaves are cooked and eaten for stomach ulcers.
<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (L.) Jacq.	Meliaceae	Makhaagani	Leaf extract is given to drink for diabetes.
<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Myrtaceae	Naaval	Seed powder is used for diabetes.
<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Puli	Seed coat paste is applied on the spot of scorpion bite to relieve pain.
<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f.	Verbenaceae	Thaekku	Flower juice is used in urinary pain. Stem bark paste is used in bronchitis.
<i>Thevetia peruviana</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Visha arali	Latex obtained from leaves is diluted and taken internally for white discharge.
<i>Thespesia populnea</i> L.	Malvaceae	Poovarasu	Leaf paste is applied for leprosy.
<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> (Roxb.) R.Br.	Apocynaceae	Paalai	Leaf paste mixed with neem oil is applied for eczema.
<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> (L.) Gaertner, non Miller	Rhamnaceae	Yilandhai	Dried leaves are burnt, and the smoke is inhaled for cold and cough. Fruits are eaten raw for stomachache.

**Table 2.** List families with several genera and species

Family	Number of genus	Number of species
Anacardiaceae	1	1
Annonaceae	2	2
Apocynaceae	4	5
Arecaceae <sup>†</sup>	4	4
Bignoniaceae	1	1
Bombacaceae	1	1
Caesalpinaceae	4	4
Capparidaceae	1	1
Caricaceae	1	1
Casuarinaceae	1	1
Euphorbiaceae	1	2
Fabaceae	4	4
Lythraceae	1	1
Malvaceae	1	1
Meliaceae	3	3
Mimosaceae	2	2
Moraceae	3	3
Moringaceae	1	1
Musaceae <sup>†</sup>	1	1
Myrtaceae	2	2
Rhamnaceae	1	1
Rubiaceae	3	3
Rutaceae	2	2
Sapindaceae	1	1
Sapotaceae	3	3
Simaroubaceae	1	1
Verbenaceae	2	2

Note: <sup>†</sup>Monocot families; others are dicots

### Medical preparations and their admission

The medical remedies followed by the local inhabitants of Madurai urban to cure disease were based on many kinds of preparations which are as follows. Ash – the plant material is burnt and then powdered. This powder is used as ash for medicinal preparation. Cooked – the plant material is cooked and eaten with a regular diet. Decoction – a decoction is obtained by boiling the plant in water until the volume of liquid is reduced to more than 1/2 or 3/4 of the original amount of liquid. Extract – the plant material is grind with action water as needed and filtered. The filtrate is used as an extract. Exudate – the plant's stem portion is scratched out using sharp tools like a knife, and the outcome fluid is used for medicine as exudate. Juice – the juice is obtained by grinding the plant material, and this preparation was administered wholly (not filtered). Latex – latex is obtained by detaching the leaf or young stem at the nodal region of the plant and used. Paste – the paste is prepared by grinding fresh or dried material with water. Powder – the powder is prepared by grinding dried material. Raw – the plant material is also used in natural form, was used immediately after harvesting. Vapor – the fresh plant material is boiled, and the fume generated from it is inhaled.

From the present research work, it was also noted that the local people living in Madurai urban used the medicinal preparation mainly in the form of raw (20.64%), followed by paste (17.46%), juice (15.56%), decoction (14.29%), latex (7.94%), extract (6.35%), cooked (6.34%), powder (4.77%) and vapor (3.17%). Some medicines were also

used in ash form (1.59%) and exudate (1.59%) (Table 4). Such a wide array of preparations was also reported by various studies carried out in different regions of Tamil Nadu like Theni district (Ignacimuthu et al. 2008), Shenbagathope (Shanmugam et al. 2008), Pachalur (Shanmugam et al. 2011a), Sivagangai district (Shanmugam et al. 2011b; 2012), Red Hills (Francisca and Rajendran 2012), Yercaud hills (Parthipan et al. 2017), etc.

### Medicinal species with great use versatility

The present study showed that the local inhabitants used many collected plants to treat multiple diseases. *Pongamia glabra* (diarrhea, piles, and ulcer) and *Ziziphus jujuba* (cold, cough, and stomach-ache) are used for the treatment of these three diseases; *Aegle marmelos* (menstrual pain and body heat), *Azadirachta indica* (skin eruption and ulcer), *Bombax ceiba* (diarrhea and dysentery), *Erythrina suberosa* (cold and cough), *Eucalyptus globulus* (cold and cough), *Mangifera indica* (hemorrhage and wound), *Mimusops elengi* (diarrhea and dysentery), *Moringa oleifera* (male infertility and stomach pain), *Musa paradisiaca* (snake bite and intestinal worms) and *Tectona grandis* (urinary pain and bronchitis) were used for two diseases. The rest of the plants treat only one disease (Table 1).

### Extensively used plants for illness

The local people of the study area used the herbal preparations made from the traditional medicinal plants used primarily for the treatment of dysentery (6 species: *Bombax ceiba*, *Citrus medica*, *Cocos nucifera*, *Mimusops elengi*, *Morinda tinctoria*, and *Parkinsonia aculeata*), wound (5 species: *Alstonia scholaris*, *Mangifera indica*, *Millingtonia hortensis*, *Plumeria alba* and *Plumeria Rubra*), diarrhea (4 species: *Bombax ceiba*, *Mimusops elengi*, *Pongamia glabra* and *Psidium guajava*), fever (4 species: *Annona squamosa*, *Casuarina equisetifolia*, *Dalbergia sissoo*, and *Polyalthia longifolia*), ulcer (4 species: *Achras zapota*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Pongamia glabra*, and *Sesbania grandifolia*), cold (3 species: *Erythrina suberosa*, *Eucalyptus globulus*, and *Ziziphus jujuba*), cough (3 species: *Erythrina suberosa*, *Eucalyptus globulus*, and *Ziziphus jujuba*) and stomach pain (3 species: *Melia azedarach*, *Moringa oleifera* and *Ziziphus jujuba*) (Table 3). Use of medicines with ingredients

Generally, the informants used a medicinal preparation made from a plant alone to treat a disease. In some cases, they used medicinal preparation, other plant products, and other substances like milk or honey to cure a particular illness. For example, stem bark powder of *Aegle marmelos* is boiled with goat milk, and this liquid is taken orally, two times for three days to get relief from stomach pain during menstruation; fruit pulp of *Aegle marmelos* is mixed with honey and eaten to reduce body heat, fruit juice of *Citrus medica* with milk is taken two times a day for dysentery, leaf paste of *Wrightia tinctoria* mixed with neem oil, is applied for eczema and stem bark paste of *Dalbergia sissoo* is mixed with pepper paste and taken orally for fever (Table 1).

**Table 3.** List of illness, number of remedies, and name of the plants used by the informants of the study area in Madurai District, Tamil Nadu, Southern India

Name of the illness	Number of remedies used	Botanical name of the plants used
Anemia	2	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> and <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>
Appetite	1	<i>Crateva religiosa</i>
Asthma	2	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> and <i>Sapindus emarginatus</i>
Body heat	2	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> and <i>Phyllanthus acidus</i>
Boils	1	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>
Bronchitis	1	<i>Tectona grandis</i>
Cold	3	<i>Erythrina suberosa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> and <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>
Cough	3	<i>Erythrina suberosa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> and <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>
Crack	1	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>
Diabetes	2	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> and <i>Syzygium cumini</i>
Diarrhea	4	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> , <i>Mimusops elengi</i> , <i>Pongamia glabra</i> and <i>Psidium guajava</i>
Dysentery	6	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> , <i>Citrus medica</i> , <i>Cocos nucifera</i> , <i>Mimusops elengi</i> , <i>Morinda tinctoria</i> and <i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>
Eczema	2	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> and <i>Wrightia tinctoria</i>
Fever	4	<i>Annona squamosa</i> , <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> , <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> and <i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>
Hemorrhage	1	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
Hair growth	1	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>
Indigestion	2	<i>Areca catechu</i> and <i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>
Inflammation	1	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i> and <i>Caryota urens</i>
Intestinal worms	1	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>
Jaundice	1	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>
Leprosy	1	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>
Male infertility	1	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>
Menstrual pain	1	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>
Piles	1	<i>Pongamia glabra</i>
Rheumatism	2	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> and <i>Madhuca indica</i>
Scorpion sting	1	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>
Skin dryness	1	<i>Delonix regia</i>
Snake bite	1	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>
Sore throat	1	<i>Morus alba</i>
Stomach pain	3	<i>Melia azedarach</i> , <i>Moringa oleifera</i> and <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>
Stomach ulcer	4	<i>Achras zapota</i> , <i>Azadirachta indica</i> , <i>Pongamia glabra</i> and <i>Sesbania grandifolia</i>
Tooth-ache	1	<i>Carica papaya</i>
Urinary pain	1	<i>Tectona grandis</i>
White discharge	1	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>
Wound	5	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> , <i>Millingtonia hortensis</i> , <i>Plumeria alba</i> , and <i>Plumeria Rubra</i>

**Table 4.** Percent distribution of parts used and mode of treatment followed by the informants of the study area in Madurai District, Tamil Nadu, Southern India

Parts used	Mode of treatment											Total (%)
	Ash	Cooked	Decoction	Extract	Exudate	Juice	Latex	Paste	Powder	Raw	Vapour	
Corm	-	-	-	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.59
Flower	-	-	-	-	-	3.17	-	1.59	-	-	-	4.76
Fruit	-	-	1.59	-	-	3.17	1.59	-	1.59	11.11	-	19.05
Fruit pulp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.76	-	4.76
Leaf	1.59	6.34	1.59	3.17	-	1.59	1.59	7.93	-	1.59	3.17	28.56
Root	-	-	3.17	-	-	3.17	-	-	-	-	-	6.34
Root bark	-	-	1.59	-	-	-	-	1.59	-	-	-	3.18
Seed	-	-	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	1.59	1.59	-	4.77
Seed coat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.59	-	-	-	1.59
Stem	-	-	-	-	1.59	-	4.76	-	-	-	-	6.35
Stem bark	-	-	4.76	1.59	-	4.76	-	4.76	1.59	1.59	-	19.05
Total (%)	1.59	6.34	14.29	6.35	1.59	15.86	7.94	17.46	4.77	20.64	3.17	100

It is believed that a medicine prepared using multiple plant parts and other products like milk, honey contains a range of pharmacologically active compounds and has more healing power than single plant products (Teklehaymanot and Giday 2007).

In conclusion, the findings of this study may become bare leads for chemical, pharmacological, clinical, and biochemical investigations, which ultimately may lead to drug discovery. Therefore, these medicinally essential plants' phytochemical and pharmacological values should be tested. Further studies must be carried out to explore Madurai District's entire floral wealth of urban forestry. The best occurrence information we have suggests that large numbers of plant occurrences remain in urban areas of Madurai. Further, most species have at least one event on public lands. It appears plausible that the most vulnerable plant species can be preserved in natural environments, even within the urban context of Madurai. Otherwise, there may be a possibility of the extinction of that particular plant species.

Home gardens are essential sites for *in situ* conservation of plant diversity and serve as gene pools for eroding indigenous tree species. Many wild, rare tree species like *Anthocephalus cadamba*, *Caryota urens*, and *Swietenia mahagoni* are also conserved in home gardens because of their high commercial value. It is to be mentioned that the management of such trees in home gardens is often used as an indicator of social status among the local inhabitants. It was observed that there is an increasing interest in cultivating the plant among local inhabitants in the study area. Therefore, encouraging programs should be conducted to the homeowners to grow many more valuable plants in their home gardens and make them biodiversity conservation spots.

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