

Traditional Medicinal Plants Used by Local People at the Village Sabgram under Sadar Upazila of Bogra District, Bangladesh

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Abstract The present paper deals with the important medicinal plants at the village Sabgram under sadar upazila of Bogra district were carried out during March 2013 to July 2014. A total of 119 medicinal plant species belonging to 109 genera and 50 families were collected and recorded for their use in 207 ailments. These folk medicinal plants were mostly used for treatment of abscess, asthma, abortion, cough, cold, chicken pox, constipation, dysentery, diarrhea, diabetes, eczema, fever, and fracture of bone, headache, heart disease, itches, jaundice, menstrual disease, paralysis, piles, skin diseases, snake-bite, sex problems, toothache, vomiting, worm, wound and others. In majority cases, leaves of the medicinal plants were found leading in terms of their use followed by whole plant, stem, bark, fruits, rhizome, seed, root and flower. For each species scientific name, local name, habit, family, ailments to be treated, mode of treatment and part(s) used are provided.

Keywords: medicinal plants, traditional uses, Sabgram, Bogra, Bangladesh

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1. Introduction

Sabgram village is situated at 24°51'34.7"N and 89°24'01.9"E. The village lies about for 3 Kilometers East of Bogra city. It is situated in the North-East side of Dhaka-Bogra highway road, near the Bogra bypass road-2, South of Matidali bus stand and west side of Gabtoli. The climate of Sabgram village is characterized by hot, humid summers and generally mild winters and rainfall. The summer season commences early in the March with the cessation of the Northerly wind. The winter season (November-January) which is cool and little rainfall; summer season (June-October) which is warm and no rainfall. In terms of temperature variation it appears that average annual temperature is about 26-36. The maximum monthly temperature can reach up to 40.1 during May and minimum monthly temperature 9 C during January. Data on temperature included in this Table have been from monthly statistical bulletin of Bangladesh. Relative humidity percentage ranged from 54.71% with annual average of 79.08%. Data on relative humidity included in this Table have been recorded from Regional Weather office, Khandar, Bogra. The maximum amount of monthly rainfall being 507 mm in August 2013 and minimum amount of monthly rainfall being 0mm in Nov-Dec 2013, Jan and April 2014. The soil of village Sabgram, Bogra is rich alluvium. The texture of the soil is clayey. The soil pH of the area varies from 5.5 to 6.0 and 6.7 to 7.9

respectively with an average value of 7.22. This is the best soil for the growth of various plants and suitable for agricultural and gardening.

The work on ethnobotany in Bangladesh is very recent. Several medicinal plants and ethno-botanical studies in Bangladesh have been carried out. [3], [4] documented the ethnobotanical information and medicinal plant use by Marma. Several work also done by [1], [3], [4], [7], [8], [9], [10], [11], [12], [13], [16], [17], [34], [35], [41], [42], [43], [44], [51], [52], [53], [54], [55], [56], [20], [21], [22], [23], [36], [37], [38], [39], [45], [46], [47], [24], [25], [26], [27], [28], [29], [30], [31], [32], [33], [48], [49] and [6]. The aim of the present study was to first record of medicinal plants used by the local people living in Bogra district of Bangladesh.

2. Materials and Methods

In the present survey, a total of 119 plant species belonging to 109 genera and 50 families were recorded. A total of twenty field trips were made for documentation. During the field interview, the information was noted in the documentation data sheet. All the information regarding plant species, biological forms, habitat, local names and uses was documented. Medicinal information was obtained through informal interviews following semi-structured from knowledgeable person's particularly local Kabiraj/Herbalists and elderly people. Plant specimens were collected with flowers and fruits and processed using

standard herbarium techniques [5]. The specimens were identified consulting with the experts, by comparing herbarium specimens and available literatures [2], [14], [18], [19] [15] and [16]. The voucher specimens are stored at Rajshahi University Herbarium (RUH) for future reference.

3. Results and Discussion

The important medicinal plants at the village Sabgram under sadar upazila of Bogra district, Bangladesh were carried out. A total of 119 medicinal plant species belonging to 109 genera and 50 families were collected and recorded for their use in 207 ailments. Most of the local people in the study area are poor are illiterate. In one hand, these people are out of the reach of modern medicines and on other hand, the market price of most available medicines are very expensive. As a result, these

medicinal plants are used by them to cure following the diseases, especially for abscess, asthma, abortion, cough, cold, small pox, constipation, dysentery, diarrhea, diabetes, eczema, fever, and fracture of bone, headache, heart disease, itches, jaundice, menstrual disease, paralysis, piles, skin diseases, snake-bite, toothache, vomiting, worm, wound and others. (Table 1) Different plant parts of different spp. are used as medicine for treating various diseases; bark of 3, leaf of 34, fruit of 3, root of 19, seed of 1, latex of 2, stem of 5, mucilage of 1, inflorescence 1, rhizome 1, tuber 2 and whole plant of 13 species were used as medicine (Figure 1). For each species scientific name, local name, habit, family, ailments to be treated, mode of treatment and part(s) used are provided. The study also suggested that the present information on medicinal use of plants by tribal people may be used for botanical and pharmacological research in future for the discovery of new sources of drugs.

Table 1. List of medicinal plants and their use in different ailments by the local people at the village Sabgram under Sadar upazila of Bogra Distinct, Bangladesh.

S/N	Botanical name	Local name	Family	Habit	Part(s) used	Medicinal uses
1	<i>Abroma augusta</i>	Ulatkambal	Sterculiaceae	Shrub	Root bark, Leaves stalk	Irregular menses and pain, dysentery, weakness.
2	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Dheros	Malvaceae	Herb	Fruit	Chronic dysentery; gonorrhoea, urinary discharges, strangury and diarrhoea
3	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Bel	Rutaceae	Tree	Fruit	Diarrhoea, dysentery and ripe fruit for constipation.
4	<i>Allium cepa</i>	Piaj	Liliaceae	Herb	Bulb	Cough, catarrh, asthma, rheumatism, colic and insect bites.
5	<i>Allium sativum</i>	Rosun	Liliaceae	Herb	Bulb	Fevers, coughs, bronchitis, rheumatism, inflammation, leucoderma, piles, indigestion, heart diseases and wounds; gas formation, painful menstruation and pain in abdomen and ears.
6	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Chatim	Apocynaceae	Tree	Sap, gum and roots	Cancer
7	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	Sachishak	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Whole Plant	Blood vomiting.
8	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Katanotey	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Whole Plant	Appetite, burning sensation, hallucination, leprosy, piles, bronchitis, leucorrhoea, constipation and flatulence.
9	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Noteshak	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Whole Plant	Burning sensation, hallucination, leprosy, bronchitis, piles, leucorrhoea and constipation.
10	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Ata	Annonaceae	Tree	Root, Bark	Drastic purgative, diarrhoea.
11	<i>Anthocephalus chinensis</i>	Kadam	Rubiaceae	Tree	Leaves	Aphthae and stomatitis.
12	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Kathal	Moraceae	Tree	Leaves	Skin diseases
13	<i>Artocarpus lacucha</i>	Bonkathal	Moraceae	Tree	Seed	Constipation.
14	<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	Sialkata	Papaveraceae	Herb	Latex	Skin cracks, dropsy, jaundice warts, tumours, cancer, and cutaneous affections.
15	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Satamuli	Asparagaceae	Climber	Roots	Diseases of the kidney and the liver, scalding urine and gleet; promotes lactation.
16	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Kamranga	Oxalidaceae	Tree	Fruit	Influenza fever.
17	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem	Meliaceae	Tree	Bark	Fever, thirst, cough and bad taste in the mouth.
18	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	Chalkumra	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Fruits	Haemoptysis and other haemorrhages from internal organs, particularly beneficial in phthisis.
19	<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i>	Himsagor	Crassulaceae	Herb	Leaves	Blood dysentery
20	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Arhar	Fabaceae	Shrub	Leaves	Jaundice and pneumonia
21	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Nayantara	Apocynaceae	Herb	Whole Plant, Leaves	Diabetes, wasp-sting, menorrhagia.
22	<i>Carissa carandas</i>	Karamcha	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Fruit	The fruit has been used remedy for diabetes.
23	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Akanda	Asclepiadaceae	Shrub	Root bark	Dyspepsia, flatulence, constipation, loss of appetite, indigestion and mucus in stool.

24	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Morich	Solanaceae	Herb	Leaves	Headache, night blindness, pain, adenitis, sores, dysuria and bronchitis.
25	<i>Celosia cristata</i>	Moragful	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Whole Plant/Flower	Dysentery and strangury, diarrhoea and excessive menstrual discharges.
26	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Thankuni	Apiaceae	Herb	Whole Plant	Improves appetite, voice and memory; dysentery, leucoderma, urinary discharges, bronchitis, inflammations, fevers, convulsive disorders, insanity and syphilitic skin diseases.
27	<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>	Banbatua	Chenopodiaceae	Herb	Leaves	Eczema
28	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i>	Tejpata	Lauraceae	Tree	Leaves	Prevention of coughing.
29	<i>Cinnamomum verum</i>	Daruchini	Lauraceae	Tree	Bark	Parched mouth, bronchitis, hiccup, piles, diarrhoea and heart trouble.
30	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	Lebu	Rutaceae	Shrub	Fruit	Skin irritation and nausea; juice is appetizer, stomachic, antiscorbutic, refrigerant, antiseptic and anthelmintic; used in biliousness, sore throat and eye complaints, relieves vomiting.
31	<i>Citrus grandis</i>	Jambura	Rutaceae	Tree	Fruit	Influenza, cough, catarrh and asthma
32	<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i>	Bhat	Verbenaceae	Shrub	Leaves, Root	Scrofulous and venereal diseases.
33	<i>Clerodendrum viscosum</i>	Vant	Verbenaceae	Shrub	Leaves, Root	Asthma, tumours and certain skin diseases.
34	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	Aparajita	Fabaceae	Cimber	Root	Tonic to the brain; good for ulcers of cornea, tuberculous glands, elephantiasis and headache; cures leucoderma, burning sensation, pains, biliousness, inflammations and ulcers.
35	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Dhonia	Apiaceae	Herb	Fruit	Improves appetite.
36	<i>Corchorus capsularis</i>	Pat	Malvaceae	Shrub	Leaves	Dysentery.
37	<i>Croton bonplandianum</i>	Banjhal	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Leaves, Seed	Cough, eczema and ringworm
38	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Holud	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Scabies, itches, boils, abscess, eczema, leucoderma, eye diseases, pains, bruises and sprains; internally for cough, cold, fever.
39	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>	Sarnalata	Cuscutaceae	Climber	Stem	Prevent hair fall.
40	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	Phuti	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Pulp of the fruit	Eczema, biliousness, insanity, ascites and allays fatigue.
41	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	Sasha	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Fruits	Relieve inflammation, sunburn and eyestrain.
42	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>	Mistikumra	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Pulp of the fruit	Burns, inflammations and boils; migraine and neuralgia.
43	<i>Datura metel</i>	Dhutra	Solanaceae	Shrub	Seed, Leaves, Root	Insanity, fever with catarrh, diarrhoea, skin diseases and cerebral complications.
44	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Sissoo	Fabaceae	Tree	Bark, Leaves	Haemorrhages, epistaxis, menorrhagia and bleeding piles. Decoction of the leaves is useful in acute stage of gonorrhoea.
45	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	Kalokeshi	Asteraceae	Herb	Whole Plant	Inflammations, hernias, eye diseases, bronchitis and asthma.
46	<i>Elaeocarpus robustus</i>	Jolpai	Elaeocarpaceae	Tree	Fruits, Leaves, bark	Dysentery and diarrhoea, mouth-wash for inflamed gums.
47	<i>Erythrina variegata</i>	Madar	Fabaceae	Tree	Leaves	Pain of the joints and inflammations; earache, toothache.
48	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Dudhiya	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Whole Plant	Abscesses, inflamed glands, ulcers, oedemas and phlegmons.
49	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Bot	Moraceae	Tree	Whole plant	Toothache, dysentery, diarrhoea, piles and diabetes
50	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Jogadumur	Moraceae	Tree	Fruit	Menorrhagia, haemoptysis, bronchitis, dry cough, diseases of kidney and spleen.
51	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Pakur	Moraceae	Tree	Fruit	Asthma
52	<i>Ficus hispida</i>	Koksha Dumur	Moraceae	Tree	Whole plant, Fruit	Ulcers, biliousness, psoriasis, anaemia, piles, jaundice, haemorrhage of the nose and mouth, diabetes
53	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gondharaj	Rubiaceae	Shrub	Whole plant	Antiseptic.
54	<i>Glinus oppositifolius</i>	Gimashak	Molluginaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Earach, skin diseases
55	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Gamar	Verbenaceae	Tree	Young Leaves, Flower	Gonorrhoea and cough, leprosy and blood diseases
56	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Surjamuli	Asteraceae	Herb	Leaves	Lumber pain, malaria.
57	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i>	Hatisur	Boraginaceae	Herb	Whole Plant	Ulcers, sores, wounds, gum boils, skin affections, stings of insects and rheumatism.

58	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Jaba	Malvaceae	Shrub	Flower bud	Burning of the body, urinary discharges, seminal weakness and piles
59	<i>Ipomoea alba</i>	Kolmilata	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Leaves	Filariasis, constipation, boils and wounds.
60	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	Climber	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Whole Plant	Leucoderma, leprosy, fever, jaundice, biliousness, bronchitis and liver complaints
61	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Mistialu	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Whole Plant, Root	Low fever and skin disease, strangury and diarrhoea.
62	<i>Ixora coccinia</i>	Rongon	Rubiaceae	Shrub	Root, Flower	Hiccup, fever, gonorrhoea, diarrhoea, dysentery, leucorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, haemoptysis and catarrhal bronchitis.
63	<i>Jasminum grandiflorum</i>	Kathmoni	Oleaceae	Shrub	Root	In cases of ringworm and herpes.
64	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Lalverenda	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Leaves	Diabetes.
65	<i>Justicia gendarusa</i>	Jagathmadan	Acanthaceae	Shrub	Leafs	Insecticidal; chest pain.
66	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>	Basak	Acanthaceae	Shrub	Whole plant	Bleeding piles.
67	<i>Lablab purpureus</i>	Sim	Fabaceae	Climber	Seed	Inflammations.
68	<i>Lagenaria sicararia</i>	Lau	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Whole Plant, Leaves, Fruit	Powerful laxative, muscular pain and dry cough.
69	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i>	Giga	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Bark	Impetigenous eruptions, leprous and obstinate ulcers
70	<i>Leonuros sibiricus</i>	Roktodron	Lamiaceae	Shrub	Whole Plant	Puerperal and menstrual diseases; useful towards uterus contraction.
71	<i>Leucas aspera</i>	Setodron	Lamiaceae	Herb	Leaves	Chronic rheumatism, psoriasis and other chronic skin eruption
72	<i>Limonia acidissima</i>	Kothbel	Rutaceae	Tree	Fruit	Tonic to the liver and lungs; cures cough, hiccup and dysentery; good for asthma, consumption, tumours, ophthalmia and leucorrhoea.
73	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	Lichu	Sapindaceae	Tree	Fruit, Seed	Tonic to the heart, brain and liver, various neuralgic disorders and in orchitis.
74	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	Pipulte	Lauraceae	Tree	Bark	Diarrhoea and dysentery.
75	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Jhinga	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Leaves	Splenitis, haemorrhoides, ringworms and leprosy.
76	<i>Luffa cylindrica</i>	Kodor, Dhondol	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Fruits	Biliousness, spleen diseases, leprosy, piles, fever and bronchitis.
77	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Tomato	Solanaceae	Herb	Fruit	Canker of the mouth.
78	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Am	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Unripe fruit	Dysentery and urinary discharges; ophthalmia and eruption.
79	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Lajjaboti	Mimosaceae	Climber	Whole plant	Snake bites.
80	<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	Bokul	Sapotaceae	Tree	Stem bark	Antidote to bleeding gums and swelling of the mouth and tongue
81	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Bazrachand	Rubiaceae	Shrub	Fruit	Dysentery
82	<i>Mukia maderaspatana</i>	Makal	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Fruits	Asthma, earache, ozoena, inflammations, epilepsy and rheumatism; cures hemicrania, weakness of limbs, ophthalmia and leprosy.
83	<i>Musa sapientum</i>	Kala	Musaceae	Shrub	Stem	Stop bleeding, source of iron
84	<i>Nerium indicum</i>	Korobi	Apocynaceae	Tree	Root and root bark	Cancers and ulcers on the penis, chronic pain in the abdomen and pain in the joints.
85	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i>	Shapla	Nymphaeaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Piles, dysentery and dyspepsia.
86	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i>	Sheuli	Oleaceae	Shrub	Leaves	Fever and rheumatism
87	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Tulsi	Lamiaceae	Shrub	Leaves	Coughs, colds, catarrh and bronchitis; gastric disorder, earache, ringworm, leprosy and itches.
88	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Amrul	Oxalidaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Piles, anaemia and tympanites
89	<i>Piper betel</i>	Pan	Piperaceae	Climber	Leaves	Indigestion, colic, diarrhoea, pulmonary catarrh, laryngitis, headache and cough.
90	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	Debdaru	Annonaceae	Tree	Bark, Leaves	Fever, against wide range of pathogens.
91	<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>	Biskatali	Polygonaceae	Herb	Flower	Gout.
92	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Nuniashak	Portulacaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Cardio-vascular diseases, dysuria, hematuria, gonorrhoea, dysentery, sore nipples and ulcers of the mouth.
93	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Piyara	Myrtaceae	Tree	Root bark, Root	Diarrhoea, dysentery.
94	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Dalim	Punicaceae	Tree	Stem	Abdominal pain.
95	<i>Physalis minima</i>	Kopalphotki	Solanaceae	Herb	Leaves, Fruit	Earache, gonorrhoea and spleen disorder.
96	<i>Senna sophera</i>	Kokashunda	Fabaceae	Shrub	Leaves	Asthma, bronchitis and hiccup.

97	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Titbegun	Solanaceae	Herb	Fruit	Fevers
98	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Begun	Solanaceae	Shrub	Fruit	Appetite and lessens inflammation
99	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Katabegun	Solanaceae	Shrub	Whole plant	Cough
100	<i>Spondius pinnata</i>	Amra	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Bark	Dysentery, diarrhoea and vomiting
101	<i>Stephania japonica</i>	Akornandi	Menispermaceae	Climber	Leaves, root	Fever, diarrhoea, urinary diseases and dyspepsia.
102	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	Mehagoni	Meliaceae	Tree	Seed	Diabetes.
103	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>	Til	Pedaliaceae	Herb	Seed	Piles
104	<i>Streblus asper</i>	Sheora	Moraceae	Tree	Leaves	Urinary inflammation
105	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Jam	Myrtaceae	Tree	Bark	Sore throat, bronchitis, asthma and dysentery;
106	<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	Golapjam	Myrtaceae	Tree	Bark, Leaves	Asthma, fatigue, dysentery and sore-eyes.
107	<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i>	Togor	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Roots	Tonic to the brains, liver and spleen.
108	<i>Tagetes patula</i>	Ghada	Asteraceae	Herb	Whole Plant, Leaves	Rheumatism, cold and bronchitis, Kidney troubles, muscular pains.
109	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Tetul	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree	Pulp of the ripe fruit	Fever, dyspepsia, gastritis, dysentery and diarrhoea; diseases supposed to cause by deranged bile, such as burning of the body and costiveness.
110	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Segun	Verbenaceae	Tree	Wood	Piles, leucoderma and dysentery.
111	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Arjun	Combretaceae	Tree	Stem	Heart disease.
112	<i>Trapa bispinosa</i>	Panifol	Trapaceae	Herb	Fruit	Diarrhoea and bilious affections; nervous and general debility, seminal weakness and leucorrhoea.
113	<i>Trichosanthes dioica</i>	Potol	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Leaves	Dysentery, diarrhoea, bronchitis and to arrest bleeding from bruises, and for the restoration of hairs.
114	<i>Trichosanthes arguina</i>	Chicinga	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Leaves, Stem	Bilious disorders and skin diseases, fever
115	<i>Typhonium trilobatum</i>	Chamghas	Araceae	Herb	Petiole	Poisonous insect bite.
116	<i>Vigna sinensis</i>	Borboti	Fabaceae	Climber	Seed	Jaundice, strengthen the stomach and to destroy worms.
117	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Nisinda	Verbenaceae	Shrub	Leaves	Headache
118	<i>Xanthium indicum</i>	Ghagra	Asteraceae	Herb	Whole Plant	Urinary and renal complaints in gleet, leucorrhoea and menorrhagia.
119	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Ada	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Constipation, dysentery, vomiting, headache, earache, sprain joints, in sore throats and voice loss.

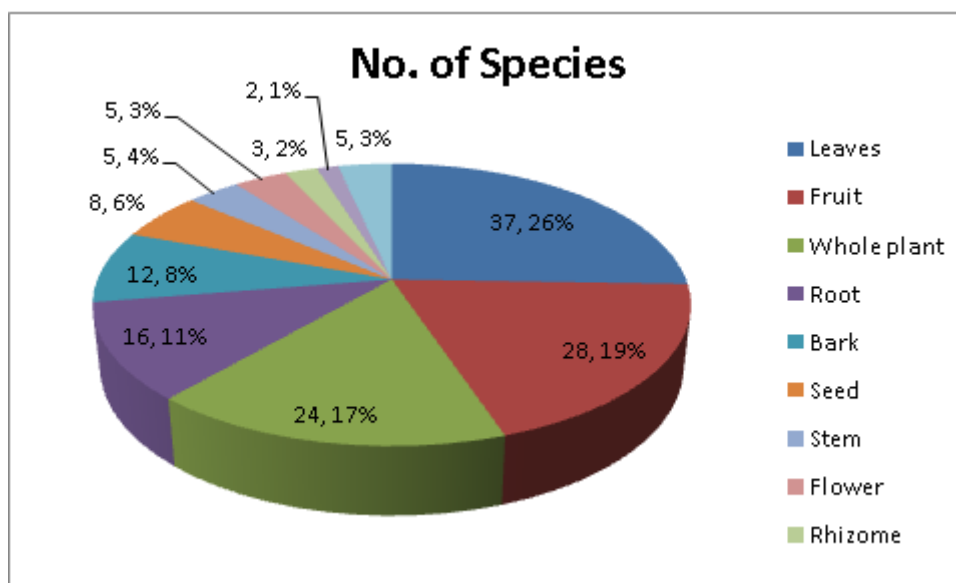


Figure 1. Number of plant parts used for medicinal purpose

Based on this study, the important medicinal plants at the village Sabgram under sadar upazila of Bogra district, Bangladesh was made that includes 119 angiosperm species under 109 genera and 50 families (Table 1). The

collected information is comparable with the result of other studies in Bangladesh. A total of 86 plant taxa belonged to 84 genera under 46 families are highlighted in Tangail district [6]. Altogether 49 species belonging to 47

genera and 33 families are enumerated in Rajshahi City [21]. A total of 98 species belonging to 88 genera under 50 families were recorded in Jessore district [37]. A total of 102 plant species under 93 genera and 52 families were collected and recorded in Naogaon district [36]. A total of 73 plant species under 68 genera of 42 families have been

documented in Dhaka district [38]. A total of 66 species in 62 genera and 38 families were documented in Bandarban district [10]. No published information recorded on the important medicinal plants at the village Sabgram under sadar upazila of Bogra district, Bangladesh.

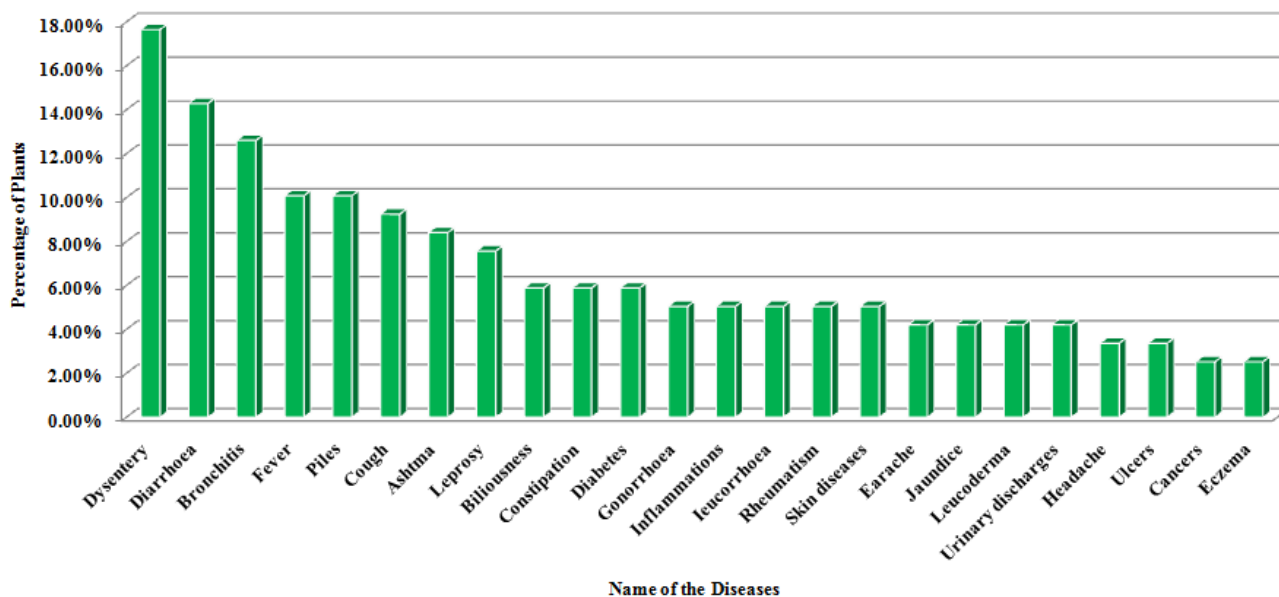


Figure 2. Category of uses (%) important ailments

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