AGRICULTURAL WEEDS AS MEDICINAL PLANTS OF KADAPA DISTRICT, A.P., INDIA.

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ABSTRACT
A weed is an unwanted plant growth in a place where some other plants are also growing or no other plant has to grown at all. The plants growing in a wrong place i.e. in agriculture fields are often referred to as weeds. Contrary to the above statements Weeds have beneficial qualities. The study was carried out during the period of 2013-2014. The random quadrat method was adopted for this study to note down the presence of the weed species among the crop fields. Several field trips have been made to cover the interior villages of various mandals of plain and forest areas. 62 species are having the positive aspects; these 62 species 23 species whole plants, 26 species only leaves, 7 species roots, 2 species tubers, root bark and seeds each are used by the local people for medicine to treat their health problems. The herbal recipes recorded in the study may provide ample opportunities to study them critically for their efficacy and also for new drug development.

Key words: Weeds, Medicinal properties, Crop fields, Kadapa.

INTRODUCTION
A weed is an unwanted plant growth in a place where some other plants are also growing or no other plant has to grown at all. The plants growing in a wrong place i.e. in agriculture fields are often referred to as weeds. Weed is a plant which we do not want it [1]. According to Muzik [2] weed is a plant out of place or an undesirable plant or a plant with negative value or plant which compete with main crop for soil. Barboer et al [3] defined weed as a non native invasive plant. There are many weeds in India, some of which grow widely in crop fields and were not known until recent years. Contrary to the above statements Weeds have beneficial qualities i.e stabilizing the soil, preventing wind erosion, reducing water erosion, serving as gene banks for some crops useful for drugs, organic manure, animal feed, paper pulp, biogas, edible proteins etc. Further, the weeds constitute excellent subjects for the experimental study for adaptation and micro-evolution. They perform an important function of maintaining the pollinators in the ecosystem. In the present investigation authors concentrated on collection of medicinal weeds from the crop fields of Porumamilla mandal.

STUDY AREA
The Kadapa District with an area of 15,378.41 Sq.Km is situated in the south central part of Andhra Pradesh. It is bounded on the north by Kurnool, on the south by Chittoor, on the east by Nellore and on the west by Anantapur Districts.

Geometrically the district is located between 13043’ and 15014’ of the northern latitude and 77055’ and 79029’ of the eastern longitude. The district spreads north words beneath the western sloops of the Eastern Ghats as a rough parallelogram dented deeply in its southern, western and northern boundaries. The important hill ranges are Velikonda, Palakonda, Nallamalais and Yerramalais.

Most of the forests of Kadapa District possess the remnants of dry deciduous forests indicating that these were deciduous forests in the past which have been gradually degraded to scrub type [4]. The Kadapa District is mainly drained by the river Penna and its numerous tributaries and many streams. The important tributaries to the Penna River are Kunderu, Sagileru, Cheyyeru, Papagni and Chitravati. The forest possesses diverse plant species. There are number of historical temples, hills and streams

MATERIALS AND METHODS
The present study is aimed to provide an inventory of the useful weeds of different cultivars in Kadapa district.

The methodology adopted for the parameter is as follows.
**Floristic Studies-Inventory of Weed Flora**

**Field study**

The exploration of the area under study includes the planned field trips to the various places for crop weed collection. The study was carried out during the period of 2013-2014. The random quadrat method was adopted for this study to note down the presence of the weed species among the crop fields. Several field trips have been made to cover the interior villages of various mandals of plain and forest areas. Each field trip includes 1 day covering a particular area, during the kharif and rabi seasons of the year. The data was gathered from Girijans or villagers regarding usefulness and local names of the weed plants. During the period of study the investigator collected information on medicinal among the weeds in the study area.

**Identification of specimens**

After completing the weed collection from the crop fields the specimens were identified by comparing with the authentic certified specimens at the Andhra University herbarium, Department of Botany and Central National herbarium (CAL) Howrah (for some grasses). Later these identifications were checked again at the regional herbarium or in the laboratory with help of floras, Monographs and other relevant literature and the correct name were provided to each plant. Each plant was critically studied and identified using the ‘Flora of Presidency of Madras’ by Gamble (1915-1936) [5]; the grasses of Burma, Ceylone, India and Pakistan by Bor (1960) [6]; ‘Flora of Andhra Pradesh’ by Pullaiah & Chennaiah (1997) [7]; As far as possible, the correct and currently accepted botanical names were used.

**RESULTS**

**Medicinal weeds**

There are several weed species in Kadapa district of these weeds 62 species are having the positive aspects; these 62 species 23 species whole plants, 26 species only leaves, 7 species roots, 2 species tubers, root bark and seeds each are used by the local people for medicine to treat their health problems (Fig.-1). The information was collected from the Villagers and Forest officers. The details of the plants and uses are given in Table-1.

**Uses of Weeds**

**Abutilon indicum**

**Epilepsy:** Three spoonfuls of root bark paste mixed in a glass of water is administered once a day for 5 days.

**Leprosy:** A spoonful of root paste mixed with a spoonful of root paste of *Amaranthus spinosus* is administered daily twice for 21 days.

**Leucorrhoea:** One spoonful of seed powder mixed with equal quantity of raw sugar is given twice a day.

**Menstrual Disorders:** Two spoonfuls of root decoction is administered daily twice for 3 days.

**Aerva lanata**

**Headache:** 5 ml of root extract is administered twice a day for 3 days.

**Kidney stones:** 10 ml of whole plant juice is given orally once a day for a period of 21 days to dissolve stones in kidneys.

**Leucorrhoea:** 4 spoonfuls of whole plant juice mixed with a pinch of camphor is administered daily twice for 5 days.

**Ageratum conyzoides**

Root and leaf paste is used by the tribal people for healing wounds, sores, skin diseases, and boils. Whole plant is used for dysentery, gastro-intestinal disorders and as nerve tonic.

**Alternanthera sessilis**

**Bone fracture:** Whole plant made into paste and is applied over the affected area.

**Emetic:** 50 g root in 1 litre of water boiled down to half, one full glass is taken orally once a day for 2 days.

**Eye complaints:** Periodical use of this plant as leafy vegetable clears all eye complaints.
Amaranthus spinosus
Roots pound to paste with the roots of *Oroxylum indicum* and the paste along with hot water is administered two spoonfuls a day for liver and spleen disorders in children. Leaves and tender stems used as vegetable.

Amaranthus viridis
Leaf is used for asthma and stem is used for cough.

Andrographis paniculata
Asthma: Stem is mixed with that of *Gymnema sylvestre* and *Justicia adhatoda* leaves, ground and the infusion is given orally till cure.

Deworming: 3 ml leaf decoction is administered once a day for 7 days.

Diabetes: Leaves powdered with leaves of *Syzygium jambolanum*, *Zizyphus rugosa*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Gymnema sylvestre* and *tubers of Corollocarpus epigaeus* (2:1 ratio) given with hot water for 20 days.

Leucorrhoea: Leaves with stem bark of *Madhuca indica* and *Zizyphus xylopyrus* are taken in equal quantities and powdered it is made into pills of pea nut seed size. Two pills administered twice a day for 30 days.

Malaria: Three spoonfuls of root and leaf extracts is given twice a day for 5 days.

Argemone mexicana
Fever: Roots and ground with *Piper nigrum* one spoonful of extract is given twice a day for 5 days.

Malaria: Roots are ground with seeds and leaves and the extract two spoonfuls is given once a day for 4 days.

Spermatorrhoea: The root bark extract is taken along with cow ghee in 2:1 proportion, one tea spoonful of the extract is taken once in the morning for two weeks.

Aristolochia bracteolata
Anthemintic: 5ml of leaf juice is given orally once a day for 3 days.

Eczema: Leafy juice mixed with caster oil is applied over the children legs.

Aristolochia indica
Diarhoea: Roots ground with the roots of *Holarrhena pubescens*, *Madhuca longifolia*, *Orthosiphon rubicundus* and caraway seeds. The paste with water is administered for 5 days.

Rheumatoid arthritis: 5 cm root is pounded with black pepper and the luke warm juice is taken twice a day for 2-3 days.

Snake bite: Roots are ground with dried ginger *Zingiber officinale* the paste is applied on the bitten part.

Asthma: Roots pound with the roots of *Balanitis aegyptica* and fruits of *Terminalia bellerica*, *Terminalia chebula* along with cloves (*Syzygium aromaticum*). The powder with honey is administered.

Bacopa monnieri
Rheumatoid arthritis: Leaf juice along with petroleum is used as a liniment till cure.

Snake bite: Leaves ground into paste and applied at the bitten area.

Cardiospermum halicacabum
Burns: Leaf paste along with oil of *Ricinus communis* is applied over the affected parts.

Leucorrhoea: 5 ml of root extract is taken once a day for 15 days.

Cassia absus
Asthma: 3 ml decoction of flowers in combination with the decoction of leaves is administered internally till cure.

Cough: 5ml decoction of seeds is administered orally twice a day for 3 days.

Celosia argenta
Haemorrhoids: The whole inflorescence is sun dried first, then over-dried and pulverized into fine powder, about 50 gm is taken with water twice daily for about 30 days.

Uterine Bleeding: The whole inflorescence is sun dried first, then over-dried and pulverized into fine powder, about 10 gm of the powder is taken with water twice daily for about 2 weeks.

Centella asiatica
Anaemia: Shade dried leaves powder with powder of pepper seeds is given in the dosages of 3 spoonfuls of powder with glass of milk early in the morning for 30 days.

HIV: Whole plant of this along with *Boerhaavia diffusa* and *Piper longum* are mixed in 5:3:2 proportion and ground into paste. The extract thus obtained is administered in doses of 2 spoonfuls twice a day.

Jaundice: The plant paste is made into pills, 2 pills are administered twice a day for 7 days.

Memory: Plant soaked in milk for 2 days then the leaves are taken out, dried and powdered. A pinch of this powder is administered daily for 1-2 months to improve memory.

Chenopodium album
Leaf use is used for eye disease

Cleome viscosa
Earache: Two drops of leaf juice are put into the infected ear.

Intermittent Fever: 4 drops of leaf juice instilled twice a day for 4 days

Wounds: Leaf juice applied on the affected parts till cure.

Cynodon dactylon
Dysuria: 10 Leaves are pestled with 7 leaves of *Zizyphus mauritiana* and 7 grains of raw rice and a mixture is prepared by adding 150 ml of water to it. This is taken once in a day for about 10 days.
Piles: An infusion of the grass with milk is given for about 15-20 days.

*Cyperus rotundus*

Diarrhoea: About 10g of tuberous underground stolons are crushed and the extract along with few drops of honey is taken orally for about 3 days.

Intermittent fever: Half glass of tuberous decoction is administered thrice a day till the fever subsides.

*Eclipta prostrata*

Acidity: 5ml plant decoction is administered orally before each meal for 15 days. Spicy food is not allowed during the course of treatment.

Body Pain: 5ml of fresh leaf extract is given orally thrice a day for 5 days.

Boils: Leaf paste is applied externally to boils and 5ml extract is given orally twice a day for 15 days.

Bronchitis: 10ml of whole plant decoction is given orally twice a day with honey for 7 days.

Constipation: 5g of root powder is given orally once a day for 3 days.

Diarrhoea And Dysentery: 3ml of whole plant decoction is given orally twice or thrice a day for 7 days.

Eczema: Plant paste is applied externally on the affected area for 15 days.

Fever: 5ml of plant extract is given orally twice or thrice a day for 7 days.

Haemorrhoids: 5ml of root extract is administered orally twice a day for 21 days. Spicy food is not permitted during the treatment.

Jaundice: 5ml of plant extract mixed with plant extract of *Boerhavia diffusa* is given orally twice a day for 15 days.

Wounds: Leaf extract is used to wash open wounds.

*Euphorbia hirta*

Dysentery: 3 spoonfuls of leaf extract mixed with sugar is administered twice a day for 7 days.

Leucorrhoea: 20 g of leaves are crushed and extract of the leaves is taken with honey once in the morning for a month.

Rheumatism: Leaves are warmed and bandaged over the affected part by applying castor oil till cure.

*Evolvulus alsinoides*

Jaundice: 2 spoonfuls of leaf paste is mixed with onion bulb paste is administered twice a day for 7 days.

Leucorrhoea: Whole plant paste is used

*Hemidesmus indicus*

Diarrhoea: Root ground with extracts of *Jatropha curcas* and *Holarrhena pubescens*; two spoonfuls of the paste is administered twice a day for 3 days.

Fever: 5ml of root decoction is administered twice a day for 3 days.

Galactagogue: 5ml of root powder with garlic is administered orally once a day for 21 days.

Menstrual Disorders: Roots crushed with *Allium sativum*, 2 spoonfuls of the extract is administered twice a day for 5 days.

Snake Bite: Root ground with *Allium sativum* and the paste applied immediately after snakebite.

*Hybanthes enneaspermus*

Impotency: 3 spoonfuls of whole plant extract is mixed with goats milk and administered once a day for 30 days.

Rheumatoid Arthritis: Root extract is taken internally till cure.

*Leucas aspera*

Plant used for piles and skin disease.

Leaves are used for snake bite.

*Mimosa pudica*

Epilepsy: The roots ground with the roots of *Mundulea sericea* and *Mucuna puriens* and the powder is mixed with water and is given orally in the doses of 2 spoonfuls for every 15 minutes about 2 times.

Jaundice: Tender leaves crushed along with the tender leaves of *Achyranthus aspera*, *Zizyphus mauritiana*, and *Careya arborea* and the paste along with cow milk given orally in the doses of 3 spoonfuls twice a day for 5 days.

Leucorrhoea: Whole plant is finely ground and mixed with half its quantity of sugar candy and pills are prepared. One pill is given twice daily for two weeks *Capsicum annuum* oily and sour things should be avoided.

Malarial Fever: 5ml of leaf extract is administered twice a day for 7 days.

*Ocimum basilicum*

The plant is useful in fever, cough, worms, stomach complaints and gout.

Leaves are used to cure earache, rheumatoid arthritis, anorexia, itching, and malaria.

Juice of leaves is used as a nasal douche and is applied in skin diseases.

*Pedalium murex*

Dysmenorrhoea: Leaves mixed with garlic cloves and black pepper fruits are made into paste. The paste is administered in doses of 2 spoonfuls once a day during menstrual period for 4 days.

Gonorrhoea: The plant is ground into paste and mixed in water and filtered and the filtrate is administered with sugar in doses of two spoonfuls twice a day for 15 days.

Menorrhagia: Leaves are soaked in water. The juice which comes out like butter is given by mixing it with butter milk for 15 days.

*Phyla nodiflora*

Boils and Ulcers: Paste is prepared from fresh plant and applied over the affected areas.
Tooth ache: The whole plant is ground with equal proportion of garlic cloves into a paste and this paste is applied over the cavaties.

*Phyllanthus amarus*

**Jaundice:** Plant paste mixed with curd 3 spoonfuls is given orally twice a day for 7 days.

**Scalp Infection:** The leaves pound with the roots of *Andrographis paniculata* and the paste is applied over the scalp.

**Scorpion-Sting:** The plant paste applied immediately over the bitten part.

**Toothache:** The plant paste is applied over the tooth.

*Portulaca oleracea*

The plant is used for scurvy, diseases of liver, kidney and for dysentery.

*Scoparia dulcis*

**Dysentery:** Leaf/root extract mildly heated and administered in doses of 3 spoonfuls twice a day for 3 days.

**Fever:** 2 Spoonfuls of plant juice is administered thrice a day for 3 days.

*Sida cordata*

**Dysentery:** 5g of plant paste is administered alongwith butter milk thrice a day for 2 days.

**HIV:** Whole plant of this along with *Tinospora cordifolia* and *Glycyrrhiza glabra* are mixed in 5:3:2 proportion. They are ground thoroughly and made into paste. The extract obtained from this is administered in doses of 10 spoonful twice a day till diarrhoea and dysentery gets cured and disease resistance increases.

**Paralysis:** 2 spoonfuls of leaf juice is mixed with goat milk and administered twice a day till cure.

*Sida cordifolia*

**Dysentery:** 5ml of leaf extract is given twice a day for 2 days.

**Dysmenorrhoa:** Seeds are made into peanut seed size pills. 1 pill is given daily once for 7 days.

**Sexual Potency:** Seeds made into peanut seed size pills. 2 pills are administered once a day for 15 days.

*Solanum nigrum*

**Gonorrhoea:** 5ml juice of whole plant is given thrice a day for 15 days.

**Swellings:** About 250 g of the whole plant (except root) is eaten as a vegetable once a day for 5 days.

*Stachytrapheta jamaicensis*

**Antidote to Snake Bite:** 8ml of plant juice is given orally once soon after snake bite.

**Cuts and Wounds:** Leaves ground with that of *Leucas cephalotes* and the paste is applied over the affected parts.

*Tephrosia purpurea*

**Fever:** 2 spoonfuls of root decoction along with black pepper fruits is administered twice a day for 3 days.

**Paralysis:** 1 Spoonful of dried root powder mixed with that of *Cassia occidentalis* ground with jaggery is administered once a day for 45 days.

**Stomach Pain:** Root pounded with the dry rhizome of *Zingiber officinale* and *Trachyspermum roxburghianum* seeds, 5 ml of this extract is administered twice a day for 3 days.

*Trichobulus terrestris*

**Jaundice:** Equal quantities of whole plant *Amaranthus tricolor* with *Tribulus terrestris* are made into paste. Two spoonfuls of this paste mixed with cow milk is given on empty stomach for about 7 days.

**Sterility:** The root powder is mixed with equal quantity of sesame seed powder and is taken with honey in doses of 1 spoonful twice a day for about 30 days.

**Urinary Infections:** Whole plant is powdered and the powder is dissolved in water of about 50 ml, after some time it is filtered and the filtrate is administered in the doses of 15ml thrice a day for 3 days.

*Tridax procumbens*

**Cuts and Wounds:** Leaf paste is applied over the affected parts.

**Jaundice:** Plant paste with jaggery is administered in doses of two spoonfuls per day for 7 days.

*Xanthium strumarium*

Young shoots used as leafy vegetable . Root extract applied for ulcers & boils . The root decoction is recommended in chronic malaria, and urinary diseases.

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**Figure 1. Part wise analysis of Medicinal Weeds**

![Bar Chart](image_url)
### Table 1. Medicinal Weeds Utilized by Local People of Porumamilla Mandal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Medicinal weeds</th>
<th>Existing uses</th>
<th>Part used</th>
<th>Source of information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Abutilon indicum</em> (L) Sweet</td>
<td>In rheumatism, bleeding piles, fever.</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><em>Acalypha indica</em> L</td>
<td>Jaundice, ring worm</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><em>Achyranthes aspera</em> L</td>
<td>Stypic, asthma, piles</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><em>Aerva lanata</em> (L) Juss</td>
<td>Removal of kidney stones, cough, sore throat, indigestion.</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><em>Ageratum conyzoides</em> L</td>
<td>Leprosy.</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><em>Aloe barbadensis</em> Mill</td>
<td>Liver disorders</td>
<td>Leaf pulp</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><em>Alternanthera sessilis</em> R.Br.</td>
<td>Indigestion</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><em>Amaranthus spinosus</em> L</td>
<td>Stomach troubles, piles, cholera.</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><em>Amaranthus viridis</em> L</td>
<td></td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><em>Andrographis paniculata</em> (Burm.f) Nees</td>
<td>Fevers, dysentery, diabetes, cholera.</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><em>Argemone Mexicana</em> L</td>
<td>In conjunctivitis, fever.</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><em>Aristolochia bracteolate</em> Lamk</td>
<td>Roundworms</td>
<td>Root</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><em>Aristolochia indica</em> L</td>
<td>Gastric troubles</td>
<td>Root</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><em>Bacopa monnieri</em> (L.) Wettstein</td>
<td>Asthma, hoarseness, insanity, epilepsy.</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><em>Calotropis gigantean</em> (L) R.Br.</td>
<td>Throat infection, Cough, asthma.</td>
<td>Root bark</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><em>Calotropis procera</em> L</td>
<td>Cough, asthma.</td>
<td>Root bark</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><em>Cardiospermum halicacabum</em> L</td>
<td>Rheumatism, nervous diseases, early stages of hydrocele.</td>
<td>Leaves, root</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><em>Cassia absus</em> L</td>
<td>Ringworm, headache, bronchitis.</td>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td><em>Cassia auriculata</em> L</td>
<td>Ulcers, skin diseases, leprosy.</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td><em>Cassia occidentalis</em> L</td>
<td>Typhoid, asthma, stomach troubles.</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td><em>Cassia tora</em> L</td>
<td>In rheumatism, skin troubles.</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td><em>Catharanthus pusillus</em> (Murr) G.Don</td>
<td>Ulcers, epilepsy.</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td><em>Catharanthus roseus</em> (L.) G.Don</td>
<td>Leukemia, ulcers, epilepsy.</td>
<td>Root</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td><em>Celosia argentia</em> L</td>
<td>Scorpion sting</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td><em>Centella asiatica</em> (L) Urbon</td>
<td>Memory enhancer, leprosy.</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td><em>Chenopodium album</em> L</td>
<td>In worms, leucoderma</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td><em>Cissus quadrangularis</em> L</td>
<td>Bone fractures, asthma, irregular menstruation.</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td><em>Cleome viscosa</em> L</td>
<td>In skin troubles, worms.</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td><em>Coldenia procumbens</em> L</td>
<td>Rheumatic swelling and boils</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td><em>Cynodon dactylon</em> (L.) Pers.</td>
<td>Styptic, in skin troubles</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td><em>Cyperus rotundus</em> L</td>
<td>Diarrhoea, indigestion, cholera, dysentery, fever, leprosy, skin diseases.</td>
<td>Tubers</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td><em>Datura stramonium</em> L</td>
<td>Asthma, fever, cough, ulcers, epilepsy</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td><em>Eclipta prostrata</em> L</td>
<td>Wounds, ulcers, fever, jaundice</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td><em>Euphorbia hirta</em> L</td>
<td>In respiratory troubles</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td><em>Evolvulus alsinoides</em> L</td>
<td>Chronic bronchitis, fever.</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td><em>Gloriosa superba</em> L</td>
<td>Chronic ulcers, piles, abortion</td>
<td>Tubers</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td><em>Hemidesmus indicus</em> R.Br</td>
<td>Syphilis, urinary disorders, toothache.</td>
<td>Root</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td><em>Hybanthus enneaspermus</em> (L.) Muell</td>
<td>Tuberculosis, asthma, fever, leprosy, aphrodisiac.</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td><em>Leucas aspera</em> (Wild.) Spreng</td>
<td>In worms, rheumatism</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Plant Name</td>
<td>Use</td>
<td>Part Used</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Martynia annua L</td>
<td>Rheumatism</td>
<td>Root</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Mimosa pudica L</td>
<td>Piles, diabetes, whooping cough.</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Ocimum basilicum L</td>
<td>In respiratory problems, skin problems</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Ocimum tenuiflorum L</td>
<td>Cough, bronchitis, bacterial, viral infections.</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Oxalis latifolia L</td>
<td>In skin troubles.</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Pedaliun murex L</td>
<td>Ulcers</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Phyla nodiflora L</td>
<td>Knee joint pains</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Phyllanthus amarus Schum&amp;Thonn</td>
<td>In jaundice</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Plumbago zeylanica L</td>
<td>Ulcers, leprosy, piles, skin diseases, abortion.</td>
<td>Root</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Portulaca oleracea L</td>
<td>Gonorrhoea, dysentery, earache, toothache.</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Rauvolfia serpentine (L) Benth.ex Kurz.</td>
<td>Antidote for snake bite, stings of insects.</td>
<td>Root</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Rauvolfia tetraphylla L</td>
<td>Rheumatism, eczema, antidote to snake poison.</td>
<td>Leaves, roots</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Rostellaria procumbens</td>
<td>Asthma, cough, backache</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Scoparia dulcis L</td>
<td>In sun stroke</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Sida cordata Burm.f</td>
<td>In painful boils.</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Sida cordifolia L</td>
<td>Dysentery, ulcers, fever.</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Solanum nigrum L</td>
<td>In gastric troubles</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Spermacoce hispida L</td>
<td>Dyspepsia, colic and general debility</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis (L) Greene</td>
<td>Intestinal worms, stomach ailments.</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Tephrosia purpurea (L) Pers</td>
<td>In diseases of mouth.</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Tribulus terrestris L</td>
<td>Urinary discharges, impotency, Kidney stones.</td>
<td>Seeds, root</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Tridax procumbens L</td>
<td>To check haemorrhage from cuts, bruises and wounds.</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Xanthium strumarium L</td>
<td>Chronic malaria, urinary diseases.</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>F &amp; V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISCUSSION**

Of the 2,50,000 plant species in the world about 6700 weed species of flowering plants are recorded in different agro ecosystems of the world [8]. Of which 715 weed species are present in Andhra Pradesh. Majority of the weed species which are noted in this work are found place among the agrestals recorded as common weeds in Andhra Pradesh and in India in general [9-12]. 62 species are used as medicinal plants. A great interest was taken to collect information on the uses of various weeds from the local people like Villagers and farmers and. Rizwana Khanum (2006) reported that 27 weed species using in contemporary traditional medicine in Punjab, Bhattacharya et al [13] reported 32 weed species used as medicinal plants by the local people similar findings were reported in this study.

**CONCLUSION**

In the present study the crop fields of Kadapa district have been well explored covering all the areas. The investigator hopes that weed flora work at local level covering the all the fields would be of good source of information of technical and taxonomic data to the academic institutes and research organizations is generated on various useful weeds. The herbal recipes recorded in the study may provide ample opportunities to study them critically for their efficacy and also for new drug development.

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REFERENCES