

# JOURNAL OF BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION

## Ethnomedicinal values of *Chrysopogon aciculatus* (Retz.) Trin

Subhadarshini Satapathy<sup>1\*</sup>, Gyanaranjan Mahlik<sup>1</sup> & Sweta Mishra<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Botany, School of Applied Sciences, Centurion University of Technology and Management, Odisha, India

<sup>2</sup>Ambika Prasad Research Foundation, Odisha, India

\*Email-Id: subhadarshini.satapathy@gmail.com

---

### ARTICLE INFO

---

#### Article History

Received: 12 September 2019

Keywords: Poaceae, Medicinal plants, Odisha

Received in revised form: 20 October 2019

Accepted: 28 November 2019

---

### ABSTRACT

*By using traditional medicinal plants in healthcare practices, new clues are found to new areas of research. The study aimed to look in to the medicinal values of Chrysopogon aciculatus used by local people for curing various diseases. Questionnaire surveys, field visit was done to known the medicinal uses by local people. The study reveals that each part of Chrysopogon aciculatus contain medicinal values. This plant is used to treat fever, gastric disorder etc. Hence, major step needs to take to know more medicinal values.*

### INTRODUCTION

About 50,000 flowering plants are used for medicinal purposes out of 4,20,000 plants (Schippmann et al. 2002). More than 43 % of total flowering plants are reported to be medicinal plant in India (Pushpagadan 1995). The processes of uses of medicinal plants are found from the ancient literature. Almost 80 % of the world population depend on plant resources for primary health care (Farnsworth et al 1985). In rural areas plants are used as traditional medicines (Praveen et al. 2007). The

medicinal use of plants has been found from various tribal communities through Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani (Gadgil 1996). *Chrysopogon* is a genus belongs to family Poaceae. *Chrysopogon aciculatus* is a perennial grass. Rhizome is creeping, woody; culms 20-45 cm, base rather slender, creeping, rooting and branching at lower nodes, decumbent, finally ascending, glabrous even at node. Short, densely tufted, linear leaves 2.5-12.5 cm. Panicle is very narrow, 2.5-10 cm long, usually turning red or purple, with capillary branches solitary,