

## Inventory of Medicinal Plants in a Homestead Garden in Gwarandok, Abattoir, Plateau State, Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Dawang S. N, <sup>2</sup>Wuyep P. A, <sup>3</sup>Longtau S. R\*, <sup>4</sup>Emmanuel B. E, <sup>5</sup>Azila J. J,  
<sup>6</sup>Edward N.B

<sup>1, 2, 6</sup> Department of Plant Science and Biotechnology, University of Jos, Nigeria.

<sup>4</sup> A P Leventis Ornithological Institute (APLORI), Plateau State Nigeria.

<sup>5</sup> Federal College of Forestry Jos, Plateau State, Nigeria.

\*Corresponding Authors: Longtau S. R

---

### ABSTRACT

---

A survey was conducted to obtain an inventory of medicinal plants and their identification in a homestead medicinal garden located in Gwarandok (Abattoir) in Jos South Area of Plateau State, Nigeria. The inventory was conducted through field visits where plants were tagged, identified and herbarium specimens collected. A total of one hundred and thirteen (113) plant species were recorded, these were distributed amongst thirty-eight (38) families. The families that recorded the highest plant species include Asteraceae (16), Fabaceae (15) and Euphorbiaceae (9). With respect to habit, the plant species were either trees, shrubs, herbs, climbers, or parasitic in nature. Regarding their source, some were wild growing while others were cultivated as of the time the survey was conducted. The survey has revealed a rich inventory of medicinal plants conserved and utilized by a Traditional Medical Practitioner (TMP). This document can serve as reference material for teaching, research and conservation practices of medicinal plants.

**KEYWORDS:** Identification, Inventory, Homestead/Home Garden, Medicinal Plants, Traditional Medicine,

---

Date of Submission: 25-10-2019

Date Of Acceptance: 10-11-2019

---

### I. INTRODUCTION

Plant species growing throughout the world are said to have medicinal uses, processing active constituents that have direct action on the body (Chevallier, 2000). Chevallier (2000), further states that, wild plants offer a free and natural source of herbal remedies, thus require proper identification else, misidentification can result to poisoning.

Sofowora (2008) has defined a medicinal plant as a plant which one or more of its organs possesses substances that can be used for therapeutic purposes or which are precursors for manufacturing useful drugs. He further states that these include plants used medicinally in galenic preparations, those used for extraction of pure substances, food, spice (e.g. Ginger) and plants which produce perfumes which can be used medicinally.

Sofowora also states that medicinal plants include microscopic plants (such as Fungi and Actinomycetes) and fiber plants (such as Cotton, Flax and Jute, which are used for preparing surgical dressings)

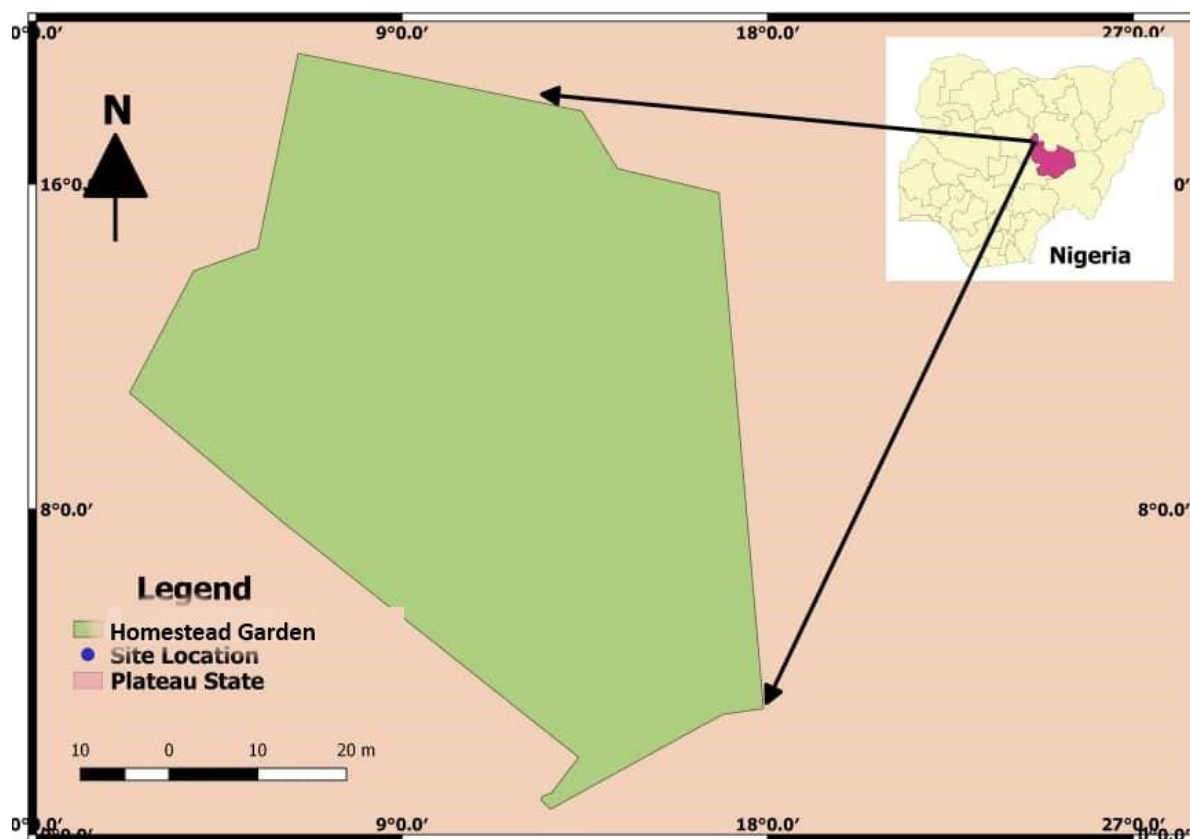
Traditional medicine is the total combination of knowledge and practice, used in diagnosing or eliminating a physical, mental or social illness, relying on past experience and observation handed down from generations (Sofowora, 1982). The use of medicinal plants is common and widespread in Nigeria. Today, the society at large appreciates natural remedies which medicinal plants provide, compared to synthetic remedies (Kadiri, 2008).

Medicinal plants are sometimes added to food meant for pregnant and nursing mothers, for medicinal purposes (Okwu, 2001). Although the setbacks on the use of medicinal plants may include misidentification and unwillingness to share expertise with people (Kunle, 2000; Sanusi, 2002; Sofowora, 1982), its advantages are that it complements orthodox medicine, it is relatively cheap and it is a source of cheap starting products for the synthesis of known drugs. Thus, one of the major approaches in developing new drugs from plants is to examine the uses claimed for a traditional preparation.

A survey of medicinal plants in various zones of Nigeria has been conducted and this document is a useful tool for research and teaching purposes (Okujaguet *al.*, 2009). Some notable field guides / textbooks containing plant names, their descriptions and other educative information have been published Akobundu and Agyakawa (1987), Arbonnier (2004), Kurian (2016a) and Kurian (2016b).

Reports abound generally on the plants that have been documented to be used in treating various ailments. This paper presents a case study of a Homestead Garden in Gwarandok ( Jos South Area of Plateau State) where biodiversity is conserved and the medicinal plants grown therein are harnessed for production of medicinal remedies for various ailments.

## II. MATERIALS AND METHOD



### Study Area

The Medicinal garden is located on longitude  $09^{\circ}08'1''N$  and latitude  $008^{\circ}08'8''E$  with average elevation of 126 m and a total area of 3,636 sqm, and is presented on the map above.

Located in Gwarandok, Jos South Area of Plateau state. The land is both a combination of Inselbergs (Rock outcrops) and flat land. The Inselbergs also serve as a habitat for some of the plants in the medicinal garden.

### Method

Through field surveys, the medicinal plants in the herbal garden were pointed out by the traditional practitioner, tagged, numbered and recorded on the checklist. Herbarium specimens of the plants were collected and pressed.

Plant identification was carried out on the field with the help of a human guides. Herbarium specimens were deposited at the Herbal Garden and the Herbarium of the department of Plant Science and Biotechnology University of Jos.

Digital images of plants were also obtained to be used for further research and documentation purposes.

## III. RESULTS

Table 1 shows plant species recorded at the medicinal garden, their English names, Families, Habits and Sources (whether they are wild growing or cultivated).

The results of the study revealed a list of 113 plant species belonging to 38 families. The most prominent families include Asteraceae, Fabaceae, Amaranthaceae, Moraceae, Euphorbiaceae, Rutaceae and Poaceae (Figure 1). The most species rich family is Asteraceae, which recorded a total of 16 plant species closely followed by Fabaceae with a total of 15 plant species.

Most of the plant species listed in the inventory are believed to possess various medicinal uses and thus able to cure a number of illnesses based upon preparation and administration.

*Inventory of Medicinal Plants in a Homestead Garden in Gwarandok, Abattoir, Plateau State, Nigeria*

About 75% of the total number of families obtained registered less than 5 numbers of plant species each.

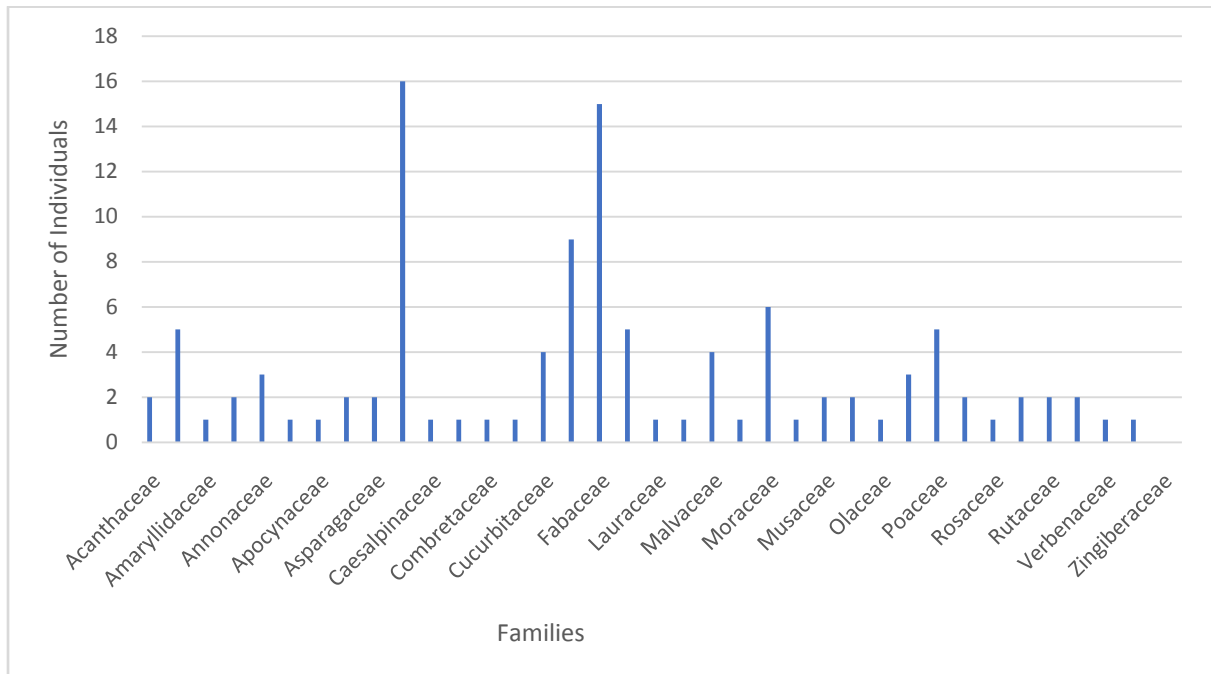
S/ NO	Plant species	Common Name	Family	Habit (Status at time of survey in Home Garden)	Source
1	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Crab's eye	Fabaceae	Creepers	C
2	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Devil's horsewhip	Amaranthaceae	Herb	W
3	<i>Azelia africana</i> Sm.	Pod mahogany	Fabaceae	Tree	W
4	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	Goat weed	Asteraceae	Herb	W
5	<i>Albizia zygia</i> (DC.) J.F. Macbr.	West African Albizia	Fabaceae	Tree	W
6	<i>Athenanthera sessilis</i> (L.) R. Br. ex DC.	Dwarf copperleaf, Sessile joyweed	Amaranthaceae	Herb	W
7	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	Spiny amaranth, Spiny pigweed	Amaranthaceae	Herb	W
8	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L.	Slender Amaranth	Amaranthaceae	Herb	W
9	<i>Amorphophallus</i> spp. Blume ex Decne.		Araceae	Climber	W
10	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	Cashew	Anacardiaceae	Tree	C
11	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm. F.) Nees.	King of bitters, Green chireta	Acanthaceae	Herb	C
12	<i>Annona muricata</i> L.	Soar sop	Annonaceae	Small Tree	C
13	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Sugar Apple	Annonaceae	Small Tree	C
14	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L.	Asparagus	Asparagaceae	Creepers	W
15	<i>Bidens pilosa</i> (Katt) Wild.	Abanacha	Asteraceae	Herb	W
16	<i>Bidens pilosa</i> L.	Black jack, beggar ticks	Asteraceae	Herb	W
17	<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> (Lam.) Oken	Miracle leaf	Crassulaceae	Herb	W
18	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Pawpaw	Caricaceae	Tree	C
19	<i>Cajanus cajan</i> L.	Pigeon Pea	Fabaceae	Shrub	C
20	<i>Cassia rotundifolia</i> (Pers.) Greene.	Round leaf Cassia	Fabaceae	Herb	W
21	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) G. Don.	Madagascar periwinkle	Apocynaceae	Herb	C
22	<i>Chrysanthellum indicum</i> DC.		Asteraceae	Herb	C
23	<i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> (L.) Sch. Bip.	Paris daisy	Asteraceae	Herb	W
24	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Osbeck	Lemon	Rutaceae	Tree	C
25	<i>Citrus paradisi</i> Macfad.	Grape fruit	Rutaceae	Tree	C
26	<i>Clerodendrum myricoides</i> (Hochst.) R. Br. Ex		Lamiaceae	Shrub	W
27	<i>Cnidioscolus chayamansa</i> (Mill.) I. M. Johnst.	Tree spinach	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	W
28	<i>Conyza aegyptiaca</i> L.	Hoarseweed	Asteraceae	Herb	W
29	<i>Coccoloba</i> L.	Coconuts	Arecaceae	Tree	C
30	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i> L.	Jew's mallow (bush okra)	Malvaceae	Herb	W
31	<i>Crinum</i> spL.		Amaryllidaceae	Herb	W
32	<i>Crotalaria juncea</i> L.	Brown (Indian) hemp	Fabaceae	Herb	W
33	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L. var. <i>conduca</i> L.	Spiked melon	Cucurbitaceae	Climber/Creepers	W
34	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	Tumeric	Zingiberaceae	Herb	C
35	<i>Cyphostemma vogelii</i> (Hook. F.) Desc.		Vitaceae	Climber/Creepers	W
36	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> (DC.) Stapf.	Lemon grass	Poaceae	Grass	C
37	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> (L.) Willd.	Egyptian crowfoot grass	Poaceae	Grass	W
38	<i>Desmodium spriostreblum</i> Desv.	Tick clover	Fabaceae	Herb	W
39	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> (L.) Wight et Arn.	Sicklebush	Fabaceae	Shrub	W
40	<i>Dracaena fragrans</i> (L.) Ker Gawl.	Happy plant	Asparagaceae	Grass	W
41	<i>Dysphonia ambrosioides</i> (L.) Mosyaki & Clements.	Mexican tea	Amaranthaceae	Herb	W
42	<i>Eleusine indica</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Wiregrass	Poaceae	Grass	W
43	<i>Emilia coccinea</i> (Sims) G. Don.	Scarlet tassel flower	Asteraceae	Herb	W
44	<i>Erythrina sigmoidea</i> Hua	Flame tree	Fabaceae	Tree	W
45	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> L.	Painted Euphorbia	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	W
46	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Asthma Weed/plant	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	W
47	<i>Euphorbia hyssopifolia</i> L.	Hyssop leaf	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	C
48	<i>Euphorbia latrifolia</i> Shem. & Thom.		Euphorbiaceae	Herb	W
49	<i>Euphorbia poissonii</i> Pax.		Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	W
50	<i>Ficus coronata</i> Spin.	Creek sand paper fig	Moraceae	Tree	W
51	<i>Ficus glumosa</i> Delile.	Mountain fig	Moraceae	Tree	W
52	<i>Ficus ovata</i> Vahl.		Moraceae	Tree	W
53	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	Sea almond tree	Moraceae	Tree	W
54	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	Common wild fig	Moraceae	Tree	W
55	<i>Gomphrena celosoides</i> Mart.		Amaranthaceae	Herb	W
56	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> L.	Zobo or Roselle	Malvaceae	Herb	C
57	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> (L.) Poit.	Pignut	Lamiaceae	Shrub	W
58	<i>Indigofera erecta</i> Thunb.	Indigofera	Fabaceae	Shrub	W
59	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	Physic nuts	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	W
60	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> L.	Black physic nut	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	W
61	<i>Khayasenegalensis</i> (Desr.) A. Juss	African mahogany	Meliaceae	Tree	C
62	<i>Laggera alata</i> S. Moore	Winged stem laggera	Asteraceae	Herb	W
63	<i>Lantana camara</i> L.	Tickleberry	Verbenaceae	Shrub	W
64	<i>Leucosmartnicensis</i> (Jacq.) R. Br.	Wild tea bush	Lamiaceae	Herb	W

*Inventory of Medicinal Plants in a Homestead Garden in Gwarandok, Abattoir, Plateau State, Nigeria*

65	<i>Luffacylindrica</i> (Linn.) M.J. Roem.	Luffa Sponge	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	W
66	<i>Mangiferaindica</i> L.	Mango	Anacardiaceae	Tree	C
67	<i>Manihotesculenta</i> Crantz.	Cassava	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	C
68	<i>Margaritariadiscoidea</i> (Baill.) G. L. Webster	Pheasant berry	Phyllanthaceae	Shrub	W
69	<i>Morindacitrifolia</i> L.	Noni	Rubiaceae	Shrub	C
70	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Drum stick tree or Moringa	Moringaceae	Small tree	C
71	<i>Mormordicacharantivar. muricata</i> Willd.		Cucurbitaceae	Climber	W
72	<i>Mormordicabalsamina</i> L.		Cucurbitaceae	Climber	W
73	<i>Morusrura</i>	Mulberry	Moraceae	Shrub	W
74	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L.	Plantain	Musaceae	Herb	C
75	<i>Musa sapientum</i> L.	Banana	Musaceae	Herb	C
76	<i>Nelsoniacanescens</i> (Lam.) Spreng.	Tsamiyarkasa	Acanthaceae	Herb	W
77	<i>Ocimumgratissimum</i> L.	Clove basil	Lamiaceae	Shrub	W
78	<i>Olaxsubscorpioides</i> Oliv.		Olaceae	Shrub	W
79	<i>Opuntiadilenii</i> (KerrGawl.) Haw.	Prickly pear	Cactaceae	Shrub	W
80	<i>Parkiabiglobosa</i> (Jacq.) R. Br. ex G. Don.	African locust bean	Fabaceae	Tree	C
81	<i>Perseamericana</i> Mill.	Avocado	Lauraceae	Tree	C
82	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	Common beans	Fabaceae	Climber	C
83	<i>Plectranthusneochilus</i> Schltr.	Mosquito bush, Fly bush	Lamiaceae	Herb	C
84	<i>Phyllanthusamarus</i> Shum &Thonn.	Hurricane weed	Phyllanthaceae	Herb	W
85	<i>Phyllanthus spp.</i>	Stonebreaker	Phyllanthaceae	Herb	W
86	<i>Polyalthialongifolia</i> Sonn.	Indian mast tree/ Masquerade tree	Annonaceae	Tree	C
87	<i>Portulaceaaleraeae</i> L.	Red root	Portulacaceae	Herb	W
88	<i>Prunusdomestica</i> L.	Round plum	Rosaceae	Tree	C
89	<i>Psidiumguajava</i> L.	Common guava	Myrtaceae	Tree	C
90	<i>Senegaliaataxacanatha</i> (DC.) Kyal&Boatwr.	Flame Thorn	Fabaceae	Shrub	W
91	<i>Sennaobtisifolia</i> (L.) H.S. Irwin &Barneby	Chinese senna	Fabaceae	Herb	W
92	<i>Sennaoccidentalis</i> (L.) Link.	Coffeesenna	Fabaceae	Herb	W
93	<i>Sansevieriatrifasciata</i> Prain.	Snakeplant	Asparagaceae	Herb	W
94	<i>Setariabarbata</i> (Lam.) Kunth	Corn grass	Poaceae	Herb	W
95	<i>Sidaurens</i> Linn.	Nettle-leaved sida	Malvaceae	Herb	W
96	<i>Solanumaethiopicum</i> L.	Garden egg	Solanaceae	Herb	C
97	<i>Solanumlycopersicum</i> L.	Tomato	Solanaceae	Herb	C
98	<i>Sonchusoleraceous</i> L.	Wild Lettuce	Asteraceae	Herb	W
99	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> (L.) Moench.	Sorghum	Poaceae	Annual Herb	C
100	<i>Spermacociverticulata</i> Linn.	Button weed	Rubiaceae	Herb	W
101	<i>Steganotaeniaaraliacea</i> Hochest.	Carrot tree	Apiaceae	Small tree	W
102	<i>Sterculiaetigera</i> Delile.	Karayagum tree	Malvaceae	Tree	W
103	<i>Syzygiumcumini</i> (L.) Skeels.	Blackplum	Myrtaceae	Tree	C
104	<i>Tagetes sp.</i>	Marigold	Asteraceae	Herb	C
105	<i>Talinumtriangulare</i> (Jacq.) Wild	Waterleaf	Portulacaceae	Herb	W
106	<i>Tamarindusindica</i> L.	Tamarind	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree	C
107	<i>Tapinanthus sp.</i>	Mistletoe (Blume) Rchb.	Loranthaceae	Parasite	W
108	<i>Tephrosavogelii</i> Hook.f.	Fish Poison Bean	Asteraceae	Shrub	C
109	<i>Terminaliacatappa</i> L.	Indian almond	Combretaceae	Tree	C
110	<i>Tithoniadiversifolia</i> (Hemsl.) A. Gray	Tree marigold	Asteraceae	Shrub	W
111	<i>Tridaxprocumbens</i> L.	Coat buttons	Asteraceae	Herb	W
112	<i>Vernoniaadoensis</i> Sch. Bip. ex Walp.		Asteraceae	Shrub	W
113	<i>Vernoniaamygdalina</i> Delile.	Bitter leaf	Asteraceae	Shrub	C

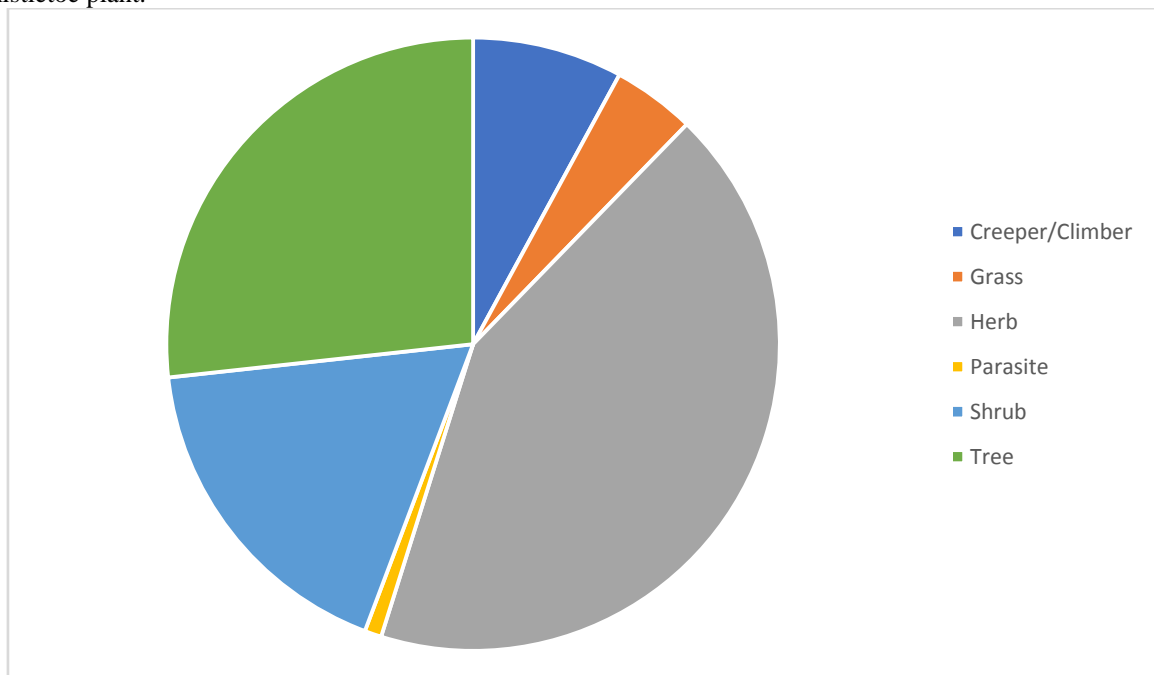
W = Wild

C = Cultivated



**Figure 1:** Families of Plant Species Recorded and the Number of Individuals in Each Family

Figure 2 shows the distribution of plants in different Habits at the medicinal garden. A large number of plants in the garden are herbaceous in nature, with a total of forty-nine (49) plant species (43%). Plants in the Garden that are trees are thirty (30) in number (27%), those represented as shrubs are twenty (20) in number (17.6%) while those which are creepers/climbers were eight (8) in number (8%) and also Five (5) grass species (4.4%) were recorded during the survey. Only one plant was recorded as being parasitic in nature, this was the mistletoe plant.



**Figure 2:** Distribution of Plants in the Different Habits at the Medicinal Garden

#### IV. DISCUSSION

When plants are identified and documented, the document serves as a reference material for research and learning purposes.

Quite a number of the plants inventoried at the medicinal garden have been documented in texts containing plant names and descriptions by Akobundu and Agyakawa (1987), Arbonnier (2004), Kurian (2016a) and Kurian (2016b)

A total of 113 plant species were collected and documented. Among these plant species includes *Citrus limon*, *Cymbopogon citratus* and *Mangifera indica* of which Kadiri (2008) noted to be respectively used to treat malaria, while *Ocimum gratissimum* being used to control menstruation by the inhabitants of Lagos state, Nigeria.

The family Fabaceae had a total of 15 species, the second highest in the study. Fabaceae has been ranked third at a global level in terms of species richness after Asteraceae and Orchidaceae (Morales and Ladio, 2012). Although members of Fabaceae are mostly used as food and especially as dietary sources of protein as seen in *Glycine max*, *Phaseolus*, *Pisum sativum* and *Arachis hypogea*, Rahmen and Parvia (2014) recorded a list of 32 species to be used as medicinal plants by the local people of Rajashi, Bangladesh. Among the plants, they recorded are *Abrus pretarius* and *Cajanus cajan* which were also recorded in this study. According to Gao *et al.* (2010), Fabaceae has the second largest family of medicinal plants consisting of about 490 medicinal plant species.

*Emilia coccinea*, *Euphorbia heterophylla* and *Tridax procumbens* which were recorded in this study have been tagged as potential sources of useful drugs due to their phytochemical constituents which include Tannins, Cardic glycosides, Steroids and Phlobattannins (Edegora *et al.*, 2005).

Also, in this study are members of the family Asteraceae which include; *Ageratum conyzoides*, *Chrysanthemum indicum*, and *Tridax procumbens* to mention but a few. While these three plant species were recorded by Lakshman *et al.* (2014) to be useful in curing dermatological problems, *Ageratum conyzoides* and *Tridax procumbens* have been documented to also have woundhealing activities (Okunade, 2002; Suntar, 2014; Sharma *et al.*, 2014).

About 75% of the total number of families obtained in this study registered less than 5 species each. The low similarity indices in the diversity of the members of these families indicates that each of the ecological environments in the Homestead Garden offers a set of unique species, likely to correspond to the different sub-habitat types and availability of nutrients in the environment.

## V. CONCLUSION

The survey has revealed One hundred and thirteen (113) identified plant species that are currently growing in the medicinal garden from which the Traditional Medical Practitioner (TMP) harnesses plant parts for his herbal preparations.

The plants therein have also been serving as specimens for teaching of medicinal plant related courses. Further conservation of the garden and formation of other resources from the data obtained would go a long way in developing the garden to become a learning Centre for studies in Herbal medicine, Phytomedicine and Economic Botany. Products from the research such as the Herbarium specimens can serve as good resources for teaching and research purposes. Furthermore, textbooks, monographs, other teaching materials and further research (on utilization of the medicinal plants and their propagation) can emanate from this baseline data and strongly serve as vital tools for teaching and research purposes.

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Akobundu, I.O., Agyakawa, C.W. (1987). *A Handbook of West African Weeds*. Oyo state, Ibadan. Nigeria: International institute of Tropical Agriculture. 556pp
- [2]. Arbonnier, M. (2004). *Trees, shrubs and lianas of West African Dry Zones*. London Pp 136-515.
- [3]. Chevallier, A. (2000). *Encyclopedia of Herbal Medicine*. DK Publishing Inc., New York. Pp 10, 288.
- [4]. Edeoga, H.O., Okwu, D.E., Mbae, B.O. (2005). Phytochemical Constituents of some Nigerian Medicinal Plants. *African Journal of Biotechnology* 4(7): 685-688.
- [5]. Gao, T., Yao, H., Liu, C., Zhu, Y., Ma, X., Pang, X., Xu, H. & Chen, S. (2010). Identification of Medicinal Plants in the Family Fabaceae using a Potential DNA Barcode ITS2. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 130(1): 116-121
- [6]. Kadiri, A.B. (2008). Evolution of Medicinal Herbal Trade (Paraga) in Lagos State of Nigeria. *Ethnobotanical leaflets* 12: 677-681
- [7]. Kunle, O. (2000). The Production of Pharmaceuticals from Medicinal Plants and Their Products. *Nigerian Journal of Natural Products and Medicinal* 4:9-12.
- [8]. Kurian, J.C. (2016a). *Healing Wonders of Plants Volume 1*. China Zambia Adventist. 192pp
- [9]. Kurian, J.C. (2016b). *Healing Wonders of Plants Volume 2*. China Zambia Adventist. 200pp
- [10]. Lakshman, H.C., Tanzima, Y. & Gabriel, K.P. (2014). Herbs of Asteraceae and Their Ethno-medicinal Uses in Dermatological Problems. *Journal of Biological Sciences* 22:127-129.
- [11]. Morales, S. and Ladio, A. (2012). The usefulness of Edible and Medicinal Fabaceae in Argentine and Chilean Patagonia: Environmental Availability and other Sources of supply. *Evidence-based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*. Article ID 901918 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2012/901918>
- [12]. Okujagu, T.F., Etatuie, S., Eze, I., Salihu, I., Mbaaji, C., Audu, A.M., Oche, B., Anuoro-Dibia, C. & Chidebe, I. (2009). *Medicinal Plants of Nigeria: North-East Nigeria*. Nigerian Natural Medicine Development Agency ISBN 978-978-903-179-5.
- [13]. Okunade, A.L. (2002). *Ageratum conyzoides* L. (Asteraceae). *Fitoterapia* 73: 1-16.
- [14]. Okwu, D.E. (2001). Evaluation of the Chemical Composition of Indigenous Spices and Flavouring agents. *Global Journal of Pure and Applied Sciences* 7(3): 455-459.

- [15]. Rahmen, A.H.M.M. &Parvin, M.I.A. (2014). Study of Medicinal Uses on Fabaceae Family at Rajshahi, Bangladesh. *Research in Plant Sciences* 2.1: 6-8.
- [16]. Sanusi, S. (2002). Relevance and Potential Hazards of Herbalism. Globalisation Biodiversity and Conservation. *Proceedings of Botanical Society of Nigeria*. Pp27-28
- [17]. Sharma, J., Gairda, S., Sharma, Y.P., & Gaur R.D. (2014). Ethnobotanical Plants Used to Treat Skin Diseases by TharuCommunit of District Udham Singh Nager, Uttarakh and India. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 158: 140-206.
- [18]. Sofowora, A. (2008). *Medicinal Plants and Traditional Medicine in Africa*. Spectrum Books Limited, Ibadan, Nigeria. Pp 2-8.
- [19]. Suntar, I. (2014). The Medicinal Value of Asteraceae Family Plants in Terms of Wound Healing Activity. *Journal of Pharmaceutical Science* 39: 21-31.

Longtau S. R " Inventory of Medicinal Plants in a Homestead Garden in Gwarandok, Abattoir, Plateau State, Nigeria " The International Journal of Engineering and Science (IJES), 8.11 (2019): 07-13