


## FOREST HEAEERS

A GUIDE 10 THE MEDIGNAL PLANTS OF CAMBODIAS NORTHEASTERN FORESTIS



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## FOREST HEALERS

A GUIDE TO THE MEDICINAL PLANTS OF CAMBODIA'S NORTHEASTERN FORESTS

## 00027324



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Written in French by Véronique Audibert, Olivier Behra, Hieng Punley and Ky Bou Haing




In memoriam<br>Madam Huguette Audibert<br>President, Poh Kao<br>18 March 1937 - 8 October 2011<br><br>Hกกโกสี Huguette Audibert<br><br>

## Disclaimer

This publication has been produced with the assistance of the European Union. The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of Poh Kao and the Department of Traditional Medicine of the Ministry of Health and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.









This botanical inventory is the result of a unique collaboration between Cambodian institutions and international NGOs to raise awareness about forest protection and show the value of the remarkable biological diversity of the Veun Sai - Siem Pang Conservation Area (VSSPCA) in Northeastern Cambodia.

Together with the Cambodian Department of Traditional Medicine and the Association of Khmer Healers, French organizations Poh Kao ("us", "together" in the dialect of the Northeastern ethnic minorities) and Man \& Nature worked to list over eighty medicinal plants of the VSSPCA used by local traditional healers.

As hunter-gatherers and farmers, the local population of the area significantly relies on local plants for their nutritional and medicinal properties. However, the genetic resources of these plants offer opportunities for sustainable use internationally, including opportunities for development and marketing of pharmaceutical and cosmetic products (nearly $80 \%$ of drugs launched in the past five years to fight different forms of cancer were directly derived from natural products).

The data of this botanical inventory was compiled in zon by Poh Kao. Created in France by Véronique Audibert and her colleague Claire Pham in 2006, the organization's mission is to establish a stronger base for long-term protection of the VSSPCA through the engagement of the local communities, livelihood improvement and awareness-raising about forest protection.

Poh Kao considers the VSSPCA as an endowment for current and future generations, comprising healthy functioning ecosystems and associated services including significant biodiversity, economic and cultural values, which can be co-managed by and for the benefit of local communities and the whole of Cambodia.


- Dr.HIENG Punley and Dr: KY Bou Haing in Kang Nuok village


Man \& Nature was created in 1993 in response to the dramatic deterioration of the Malagasy forest cover, affecting its biological diversity and leaving the local population in poverty. In 20Ir, the organization financed and published its first botanical inventory on the Malagasy medicinal plants of the Vohimana Reserve, internationally known for its rich biological diversity. This inventory of the VSSPCA medicinal plants is the second one financed by Man \& Nature.

After completion of the research, the Annâdya project, funded by the European Union and implemented in Cambodia by ULB and CEDAC NGO, supported this publication as part of its larger mission to enhance food security and nutrition of indigenous people in Ratanakiri.

## DANGER: BIOPIRACY

The commercial development of natural resources can be risky, costly and time-consuming for the private sector. Even though companies are essential for the formation of the value chains for the marketing of various natural resources, they can sometimes be tempted to unduly claim ownership of endemic plants or natural resources, and the traditional skills and knowledge associated with their use, by registering patents to secure their investment in product development. This is an ongoing problem and has already led to misuse of genetic resources through biopiracy.

International rules have been put in place to support the development of the trade in natural products as part of achieving sustainable global development. As part of this, the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) has three objectives:


- Traditional dweling in Kang Nuok


- Dr. HIENG Punley and Mr. SUM Pheur working for this inventory in the sacred forest of Itub village



1) conservation of biological diversity;
2) the sustainable use of its components, and
3) the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

This inventory of medicinal plants has been completed and published in line with this philosophy outlined in the CBD, with the spirit of serving as an example.

## A MAJOR STEP FORWARD FOR THE REGION

The purpose of this inventory is to recognize and disseminate the local, ancestral and trans-generational knowledge, which has often never been published. This is not only to protect the use and dissemination of this knowhow against any misappropriation, but also to support local and ethical economic development. This process required extensive field work by Cambodian ethnobotanists, knowing that it was essential to first gain the trust of traditional practitioners. They were all willing to share their science and experience for the welfare of the greater good. We are deeply grateful to them.

The use of this document, it is hoped, can promote fair trade between ethical international companies and local Kavet and Lao ethnic minorities to develop appropriate use of natural resource that will serve as a basis for local development and thus motivate the conservation of biological diversity. More importantly, through the publication of this work, local communities will be able to create partnerships in full knowledge of their rights which are recognized in the Cambodian Forestry Law (Article 16) and in international protocols such as the CBD.

The completion of this work is an exemplary approach, demonstrating the vital importance of sharing knowledge and giving precedence to global environmental sustainability over private economic interest. It is based on the principle that the conservation of biological diversity should bene-fit all.

## THE ESSENTIAL COMMITMENT OF <br> THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINE AND THE ASSOCIATION OF KHMER HEALERS

The Department of Traditional Medicine of the Cambodian Ministry of Health started working on this inventory in July 20II with the cooperation of the National Association of Traditional Healers.

Despite behavioral changes, the plants used by traditional healers are often critically endangered. Without efforts to manage these natural re-
sources sustainably, some could be extinct in a few years. With this goal in mind of managing these natural resources sustainably, both institutions committed to list, photograph and identify every medicinal plant they could find on site and its characteristics. Each plant has a common name the traditional Khmer healers can give in addition to its corresponding Kavet, Lao and scientific names.

However, many of them are still unknown and have been left unrecorded. This is the reason why this inventory is unique and can advance research and conservation.


Dr. HIENG Punley
Director, Department of Traditional Medicine Ministry of Health, Kingdom of Cambodia


Mr. Olivier BEHRA
Founder of Man and Nature



Dr. KY Bow Haing
President,
National Association
of Traditional Healers


Mrs. Véronique AUDIBERT
Project Manager, Doh Kao

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## Véronique Audibert


Нดूลกเรตกกา?


This medicinal plants inventory of the VSSPCA belongs to a larger project that Poh Kao has been carrying out since 2005 on the site to protect this unique forest and provide alternative livelihood activities to huntergatherers and swidden agriculturists from ethnic minority groups who rely heavily on forest products. This project called "Towards long term conservation of Veu Sai-Siem Pang Conservation area through the engagement of local communities" aims to create an official VSSPCA Protected Forest, acknowledging the specific rights of the local population. To achieve this, with prior consultation and agreement with the population and the local forestry authorities, Poh Kao has focused on developing economic activities such as agriculture to introduce alternatives to the collection of non-timber forest products (NTFP) products, water sanitation and the proper functioning of the local schools, but we also worked for better engagement and governance as well as an increased awareness of the importance of the protection of biological diversity.

This study does not contain an extensive inventory of all the plants at the site used in Cambodian traditional medicine. It rather presents the ones traditional Kavet and Lao healers are using in their villages. There might still be unknown species, as was the case for animals when four new animal species were discovered in this area, such as the Nomascus Annamensis gibbon in 2010.

To strengthen engagement with local communities, this inventory is intended to use the knowledge of traditional healers and to help the communities to claim their land rights within the VSSPCA. It is hoped this will be done through greater recognition of the plants' therapeutic values for health and wellness but also of the significance of the minorities' sacred sites, as an integral part of their animist culture.

Poh Kao's cartography of the "sacred sites" and the non-timber forest products such as medicinal plants found in the area will be part of the communities' legal claims to qualify it as a community forest. Establishing areas as community forests is the only way of lifting at least certain areas of the VSSPCA out of the domain of the State, as the State has recently granted large areas of neighboring Virachey National Park for economic land concessions ånd for mineral exploration. As a byproduct of this, illegal logging companies have been seriously encroaching on the forests of this area.

The VSSPCA site and the surrounding local communities, therefore, bear the full impact of companies illegally destroying Cambodia's natural resources and desecrating their sacred sites. Time is of the essence.























Located in the lower Mekong area between Ratanakiri and Stung Treng Provinces, the VSSPCA belongs to the Sesan River geographical zone, one of the major tributaries of the Mekong River. A 55,000 hectare forest located in Northeastern Cambodia, near the Lao and Vietnamese borders, this region holds large areas of evergreen forest dominated by trees of the dipterocarpus species. The site is also adjacent to the 332,500 hectares of the Virachey National Park - the largest Park in South East Asia - and contiguous with a larger trans-boundary conservation areas reaching into Laos and Vietnam. While the biological diversity found in the Annamite mountain range ecosystem once covered large parts of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam, it was now almost limited to the Northern and Northeastern parts of Cambodia in 2011.

Surrounded by villages of Kavet and Lao ethnic minorities, the site's ecosystem and animal species are still fully part of their animist culture.

Poh Kao discovered these remote forests of the VSSCPA in 1998 and determined it as a hotspot for biological diversity. In this area, one could still find the rarest and most endangered species in the Indochinese peninsula, such as a viable population of Indochinese tigers. This was enough to convince Poh Kao to pursue its mission to shed more light on this large intact evergreen forest at a national and international level, also home to Asian elephants, gaur and giant ibis among other iconic Southeast Asian species.


The organization has also gained a better understanding of the threats these species, and the local villagers are exposed to. The thirty following species are threatened or red listed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and have been directly or indirectly (footprints, marks, bones) identified at the site: Mammals include: the Asian black bear (Ursus thibetanus), the Asian elephant (Elephas maximus), the Asia golden cat (Pardofellis temminckii), the Banteng (Bos javanicus), the Binturong (Arctictis

binturong), the Clouded leopared, Neoffelis, nebulosabs the Dhole (Cuon alpinu), the Eld's deer (Panolia eldii), the Fishing' cat (Prionailurus viverrinus), the Gaur (Bos gaurus), the Indochinese tiger (Panthera tigris corbetti), the Indochinese serow (Naemorhedus sumatreansis), the Leopard (Panthera pardus), the Marbled cat (Pardofelis marmorata), the Malayan sun bear (Helarctos malayanus), the Northern pig-tailed macaque (Macaca leonina), the Northern yellow-cheeked crested gibbon (Nomascus annamensis), the Pangolin (Manis spp), the Pygmy slow loris (Nycticebus pygmaeus), the Red-shanked douc (Pygathrix nemaeus) and the Silvered leaf monkey (Trachypithecus cristatus). Reptiles include: the Asiatic softshell turtle (Amyda cartilaginea), the Elongated tortoise (Indotestudo elongata), the Reticulated python (Python Reticulatus) and the Siamese crocodile (Crocodylus siamensis).
Birds include: the Giant ibis (Thaumatibis gigantean), the Lesser adjutant (Leptoptilos javanicus), the Sarus crane (Grus antigone), the White-shouldered ibis (Pseudibis davisoni) \& the White-winged duck (Cairina scutulata). Elders say villages have been in this part of Cambodia for over 200 years. The 4,000 people living in this area are from the Kavet and Lao ("Montagnards") ethnic minorities. Their livelihoods rely heavily on NTFP and shifting agriculture.

The low population density ( 4 inhab/ $\mathrm{km}^{2}$ ) has always helped to maintain the balance between the population and the natural resources. However, during the civil war that ended in this area in 1998, the exploitation of natural resources accelerated through illegal poaching of wild animals to feed the local population, but also for the wildlife trade and pharmacopoeia which Chinese traders, living in Veun Sai to the south of the conservation area-sought to purchase from the local populations.

The timber resources were also illegally exploited and exported, mainly for the furniture industry. Four particular precious wood species are disappearing this way, including endangered species (Dalbergia cochinensis, Dalbergia oliveri, Afzelia xylocarpa, Pterocarpus marcocarpus).

As a result in 1998,90 percent of the families living in the VSSPCA depended on the forest for food and income. Sixty-one percent of the villagers' earnings came from hunting and the harvesting of wild products while agriculture represented 28 percent of their income.

The challenge was therefore to find alternative ways to reduce this heavy reliance on NTFP products. Ensuring the villagers' were able to rely more on agriculture for their livelihood security was a crucial step to protect the forest, while work was also carried out to ensure local communities maintained their traditional rights over it.

A particular part of the project initiated by Poh Kao to ensure traditional rights, was based on making the best use and better commercialisation of specific forest resources, such as medicinal plants and resin of Dipterocarpus Alatus and Dipterocarpus Intricatus.

















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 chypithecus cristatus).



 scutulata).

























Dr. HIENG Punley checked the 85 plants listed in this book. The information related to their use is the result of interviews conducted with traditional healers. To complete this work, further information was then added by Dr. KY Bou Haing, the president of the Association Khmer Healers.

The plants listed in this inventory are all used by the villagers for their therapeutic values. As such, there is no standard measure to define the required dosage. Each measurement was indicated whenever possible. It is therefore important to remember that the quantities indicated are only guidelines, not prescriptions.

From a scientific point of view, the field work was undertaken through meetings and direct observation on site. Poh Kao followed the Nagoya Protocol, using free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) to ensure villagers understood and agreed with this study. The communities and their traditional doctors were included in the decision making process about the sharing of their knowledge.

In June 20If, each village was consulted and asked about the knowledge of their traditional healers. Village chiefs and forestry committees organized public meetings to present the project. Villagers voted for acceptance of the study by raising hands. Dr. HIENG Punley and traditional healers notified Ratanakiri and Stung Treng communes and districts chiefs that the study would be conducted, informing them that it was meant to give full value to the traditional knowledge of the communities as well as to promote the recognition of natural resources as a means to provide sustainable sources of incomes for them.

In July 2011, traditional healers, village chiefs and community forestry committees signed the protocol establishing the framework of the Poh Kao study.

In June 2012, representatives of the villages signed a general agreement on the legal and sustainable promotion of NTFP.




























Location

Ethnicity
Population
Traditional healers
: Veun Sai Commune, Veun Sai District, Ratanakiri Province
Montagnard Lao
442 inhabitants
Mr MANN Souk, Mr. SUM Pheur, Mr. THUY BUN Ta

KANG NUOK

Location
Ethnicity
Population
Traditional healers

Veun Sai Commune, Veun Sai District, Ratanakiri Province Kavet 537 inhabitants
Mr. SI Sing, Mr. VEL Pang, Mr. DIESH Neam et Mr. DEUIL Niep


- Mr: S1 Sing กกก กุ งุ้ท

- Mr. VEL Pang ตูก ก็บ ตั่ด

- Mr. DIESH Neam เณกก เ用ณ ราช

- Mr. DEUIL Niep แกกั ลีญ รูบ


## TALAE

Location

Ethnicity
Population
Traditional healers
: Santepheap Commune, Siampang District, Stung Treng Province
: Kavet
: 885 inhabitants
: Mr. VEL Khuk, Mr. VIENG Henn, Mr. MEY Denh, Mr. BLOY Doeun

## KAPIN

Location : Santepheap Commune, Siampang District, Stung Treng Province
Ethnicity
Population
Traditional healers
: Kavet
: 587 inhabitants
: Mr. BOEUN Chheam, Mr. HEUN Brai

รัตึด
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: モモणญைกั่



- Mr. MANN Souk


- Mr: SUM Pheur


- Mr. THUY BUN Ta



## ถูษิกันกภก

รีกำด
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โู้ลิสบบบุณก

: กิ่ำก

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Traditional therapeutic values: diarrhea, stomach pain. postpartum treatment

Scientific name
Family
Local name
Khmer name
: Amphineurion marginatum
: Apocynaceae
: Kheur Dât (Lao)
: Kralao Ampé

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ liana |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ evergreen forest, deciduous forest |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ sandy |
| Life cycle | $:$ Io to 50 years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ May, June |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ July, August |
| Abundance | $:$ many |
| Regeneration | $:$ seed |

## Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
: stem, roots
: dig, cut and peel
: decoction

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Lao |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. THUY BUN Ta |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: diarrhea and stomach pain, dermatosis, galactagogue
: roots and vine
: dig, cut, peel
: daily decoction (20 to 30 gr )


| เย：ริ9ูฏาโญู | ：Amphineurion marginatum |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hํบู | ：Apocynaceae |
| โญู：กัู้กับร่ |  |
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ผัลฝสิ ：乌ูก


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กกิ，บุกิะต：



Traditional therapeutic values: abdominal bloating, energizing. synergistic and tonic agent, cough. food poisoning

Scientific name : Albizia myriophylla
Family : Mimosoideae
Local name : Ya Mu Phaem (Kavet)
Khmer name : Vor Em

Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ liana |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ evergreen forest, deciduous forest |  |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |  |
| Type of soil | $:$ sandy, hilly |  |
| Life cycle | $:$ Io to 3o years |  |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ January - February |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ March, April |  |
| Abundance | $:$ many |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ stem |
| :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ cut |
| Traditional use | $:$ |
| decoction |  |

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Kang Nuok |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Dr. KY Bou Haing |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
abdominal bloating, cough and fatigue

- vine
: dig
: decoction


เตาริชายกาโู
มับู่
ณ๓กากุนักับร่

: Albizia myriophylla
: Mimosoideae

: โิย

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: โะษกัก-กุชู้:
: โัชิనી-પษถูกา


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บู์้ืูตติ, Џ๋กษษ่ำ, ถิกิ, บ゙ทุญโดี


Traditional therapeutic values: For food consumption

| Scientific name | : Amorphophallus konjac |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Family | : Araceae |
| Local name | Haduoy (Kavet) |
| Khmer name | Toal Prey |

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ herb |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ open area, deciduous forest, bushland |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy |
| Life cycle | $: 5$ to 6 years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ August-September |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ January-February |
| Abundance | $:$ many |
| Regeneration | $:$ seed |

## Traditional medical use

Part used : tubers

Collection method
Traditional use
: tubers
: dig
: drink dried tubule powder mixed with honey

## Sources

| Village(s) | Kang Nuok |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ |
| Kavet |  |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. VEL Pang |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: hemorrhoids, longevity
: rhizome
: dig
: tubule powder or decoction mixed with honey


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: Amorphophallus konjac
: Araceae
: ฐาช่

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: ติณึผึสิ

ตกสญตาดุ : โก็ึเธีษ



กนู้วโน

บรูตูผู้ : โคย่

## แุกุกราธ





## ไิกำ

กูษิ : กัด้ณภกิ



กยรีเนัยู:
เโี่ฝียายบร


: โษีย
วิติ๋บヒูดใโด
: พีกั
โยูบโบี่ నిฟ กโษิกโโบี



Traditional therapeutic values: syphilis and fever. diuretic agent

Scientific name
: Ampelocissus Arachnoidea
Family : Vitaceae
Local name
: Young Chiem (Kavet)
Khmer name
Tum Paing Bay Chou Prey

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ vine |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ | evergreen forest, deciduous forest |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |  |
| Type of soil | $:$ sandy |  |
| Life cycle | $: 5$ to to years |  |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ June, July |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ August, September |  |
| Abundance | $:$ rare |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

Part used : rootstock, creepers
Collection method : dig and cut
Traditional use : decoction

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Kang Nuok |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | Kavet |  |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. VEL Pang |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: leucorrhea, hemorrhoids and sexually transmitted disease
: rootstock
: dig
: daily decoction ( 15 to 30 gr )



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วิตียบยูดคด
โููบุณึนนญญงยาญร์
：Ampelocissus Arachnoidea
：Vitaceae



## โกำ

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：กิน้ณกกิ
：กิสํากั


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กัตยตญง

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：เษี่
：พ็กิกาต่


 ［月．


Traditional therapeutic values: pruritus

Scientific name
Family
Local name
Khmer name
: Ancistrocladus tectorius
: Ancistrocladaceae
: Nâng (Kavet)
: Khan Ma

## Description and Habitat

Type
Habitat
Climate
Type of soil
Life cycle
Biological cycle - Flowering
Biological cycle - Fruiting
Abundance
Regeneration
: liana
: evergreen forest, deciduous forest
: hot and humid
: sandy, gravelly
: 5 to 10 years
: August-September
: September, October
: moderate
: seed
Traditional medical use
Part used
: roots
Collection method
Traditional use
: dig
: boil and drink or poor in a bath

## Sources

| Village(s) | Kang Nuok |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. SI Sing |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: postpartum pains, malaria, diarrhea, tonic agent, dermatosis
: root
: dig
: daily decoction or bath (8 to 16 gr )


ตา:ริงภงกโโู
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ณูาเกุนกับร่

: Ancistrocladus tectorius
: Ancistrocladaceae

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กูษิ
นึనฝำ

: กิทัดณกกิ
: กิ่นกัก
: ถ๐กก ญี ญี้ด
 -

## 

เต ญ่

กงตูยตญ

วิงียบยูถนึ

 โัญก

## บั๋




Traditional therapeutic values: cough, malaria

Scientific name
Family
Local name
Khmer name
: Azadirachta indica
: Meliaceae
: Sdov (Kavet)
: Sdov/Sdav

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ tree |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ degraded forest, dense forest |  |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |  |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy |  |
| Life cycle | $:$ | 50 to 100 years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ July-August |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ September-November |  |
| Abundance | $:$ rare |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
: bark and roots
: dig and cut
: cough, malaria

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Kapin, Talae |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ Kavet |  |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. BLOY Doeun, Mr. HEUN Brai |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values

Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
malaria, dermatosis (root and bark) leucorrhea and general health concerns (hardwood) furuncle (leaves)
: bark, roots
: dig, cut and peel
: daily decoction (10-20 gr) or powder (2-3 times)




| Scientific name | $:$ | Bauhinia pulla |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Caesalpinioideae |  |
| Local name | $:$ | Krâk (Kavet) |
| Khmer name | $:$ | Chondeu sva |

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ liana |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ edge of forest, bushland, deciduous |  |
|  |  | forest |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |  |
| Type of soil | $:$ sandy |  |
| Life cycle | $:$ 20 to 30 years |  |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ April, May |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ June, July |  |
| Abundance | $:$ moderate |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ seed |  |

## Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
: stem
: cut
: decoction

Traditional therapeutic values: diarrhea

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Kang Nuok |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Dr. KY Bou Haing |  |

Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values

Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: nervous stimulant, back and waist pains, food poisoning, tonic agent
: vine
: cut
: daily decoction ( 10 to 20 gr )


โย：ริตูญูาญู
รํํู


：Bauhinia pulla
：Caesalpinioideae

：วֹญินึเณู้ฌูา


ฐันยูก
ตกกกญตธุ
แบกรง
ตแயฺกัญ
ค际納
1นึ่งTน
กาตงยูกถ์า
บรูตูน

：โก็เเงีย

：レ0－mogi
：เฉเยสา－2ถกา

：ตรงตูy
：โตบ่

## 


：结


：ฝำดึก๊กีกกิ

## ［\％กำ

กูษิ
นรณึ่ติ

：กิลืณกกก
 $-$ กแรี่นัี่ กกก


Traditional therapeutic values: urinary retention

Scientific name
: Blumea balsamifera
Family
Local name
Khmer name
: Compositae
: Ha Pouk (Kavet)
: Bay Mat

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ weed |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ evergreen forest, deciduous forest |  |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |  |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy |  |
| Life cycle | $:$ | 4 to 5 years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ February, March |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ April, May |  |
| Abundance | $:$ many |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
: stalk, bark
: cut
: decoction and inhalation

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Talae |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. VEL Khuk |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: headaches, flu, dysmenorrhea, phlegm accumulation
: leaves and stalk
: cut
: daily decoction and steam bath ( 15 to 30 gr )


ตต：โัตรูกโโญ
भ่บู่
โญาเกัดลับร่

：Blumea balsamifera
：Compositae

：ต๐แง่งกิ

## 


จัน็นกส
โiกาญตาจุ
ยบกิร ลี
ตยแฺก
ร能涺

กตสยููดด์า
บรૂตูน
：ติณึฝึสิ



：飞－๕ต
：โกกุยั：－ษิన

：แाstũ
เที่แยกต่ง่

## 


：เที่ย，ธยูก
วิตี้ษษู囚นก

：กั่า，เญา：

## โนกกา

กูษิ ：กเรู
นึฝึริ



กังญูตัญ






：กั่ั่



| Scientific name | $:$ Bridelia tomentosa |
| :--- | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Euphorbiaceae |
| Local name | $:$ Sum Sar (Lao) |
| Khmer name | $:$ Deum Day Tonn |

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ shrub |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ open area |  |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |  |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy |  |
| Life cycle | $:$ I to 5 years |  |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ November, December |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ | January, February |
| Abundance | $:$ moderate |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

## Part used

Collection method Traditional use
roots
dig and cut
drink grated roots marinated in a glass of water

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Lao |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. MANN Suk |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values

Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: bleeding, nausea (roots). hematemesis, lactation stimulation, infantile thrush (the whole plant)
: all parts
: dig, cut
: daily decoction (15 to 30 gr )


|  | Bridelia tomentosa |
| :---: | :---: |
| ช่ชู่ | Euphorbiaceae |
| โญูงกุินักับร่ |  |
|  |  |


: บูญૂเฺึกู

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ตกกสตตติ
บบกังดัี
ตยฺฺกญ


กตสงยู่ดน์
บรูตูน

เกัไเกีย
ญูาแรูกั่
09-0ะฐํ
หว่ใิกา- โู่
เรยกัก-กั้ย:
: धाSU氏TJ
: โคกแตต่

## 


: บั์
ิิตียบษูถนณ
: พึกก, กั่


## [ఘกัก

กูษิ : দีรูบ
ผรนึกิ : 9ูึ





: กักโิติต่นยูญ


: พีกกิก กั่

กังตูต๐


Traditional therapeutic values: arthritis

| Scientific name | $:$ Caesalpinia digyna |
| :--- | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Caesalpinioideae |
| Local name | $:$ Khvav |
| Khmer name | $:$ Vor Khvav |

## Description and Habitat

Type
Habitat
Climate
Type of soil
Life cycle
Biological cycle - Flowering
Biological cycle - Fruiting
Abundance
Regeneration

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ stalk |
| :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ dig and cut |
| Traditional use | $:$ decoction |

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Talae |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. BLOY Doeun |  |

```
Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
```

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
vein relaxation
stalk
: dig and cut
daily decoction ( 15 to 30 gr )
: Iiana
: evergreen forest, deciduous forest
: hot and humid
: sandy
: 10 to 15 years
: July-August
: September-October
: many
: seed

## Part used

Collection method
Traditional use
: stalk
: dig and cut
: decoction
$\begin{array}{lrl}\text { Village(s) } & : & \text { Talae } \\ \text { Ethnie(s) } & : & \text { Kavet } \\ \text { Traditional healers interviewed: } & \text { Mr. BLOY Doeun }\end{array}$

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department) <br> Additional data from the Ministry of Health



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& \text { अंUู } \\
& \text { โญู้ะกุ้นตับร่ }
\end{aligned}
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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { : Caesalpinioideae }
\end{aligned}
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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { \}ญ్నิ શ્રી\} }
\end{aligned}
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## 

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| ค่กิสตากุ | ：กกึ่เชีษ |
| บบกิร | ：லูแแููง่นีกั |
| หูบุตญ | ：90－9世鞂 |
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| ก็ต ูยููณก | ：ตstu⿺̃ |
| บรูตูน | ：โตาบ่ |

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| โผีบษููคู | ผีกักสั่ |
|  | นํร็กินึก |

## โ！กำ

| กูษ | ：สึโู |
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：เที้ย
วิติบษู囚นึก
：นำดีกสืเกิ





Scientific name : Caesalpinia sappan
Family : Caesalpinioideae
Local name : Lang Rumbang (Kavet)
Khmer name : Sbeng

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ shrub |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ village, open area, non crop area |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ sandy, gravelly, clay |
| Life cycle | $:$ 10 to 30 years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ July, August |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ September, October |
| Abundance | $:$ moderate |
| Regeneration | $:$ seed |

## Traditional medical use

Part used : roots and stalk

Collection method : dig and cut
Traditional use : decoction

Traditional therapeutic values:
energizing and tonic agent, diarrhea

## Sources

| Village(s) | Kang Nuok |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. VEL Pang |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values : increase in red blood cells (heartwood) amenorrhea, emmenagogue, haemostatic agent
: essence and stalk
: cut
: daily decoction ( 5 to 10 gr )

เต:สิชภธงโโณ
: Caesalpinia sappan
ห่บู่
โญาะกี้นิตํบ

: Caesalpinioideae


## 





ตฺயุกญ : 90-mogi


กาตญยููเณ์ : ตกรษฝูย
บรูตูณ
โต่ง่

## 

|  <br> วดี้บยูนก |  |
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## [ยูกัก

| กูษ | : กิตญูกิ |
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| ผูณึิิ | : กิ |
|  | ใัญ 9¢ |


กญรี่แัีย

 ณูย


วในียบยูலตญ

: กั่
: โลกไูฝ์

| Scientific name | $:$ Cananga latifolia |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Annonaceae |  |
| Local name | $:$ Am Bom (Kavet) |  |
| Khmer name | $:$ | Chhke Sreng (Lao) |

## Description and Habitat

Type
Habitat
Climate
Type of soil
Life cycle
Biological cycle - Flowering
Biological cycle - Fruiting
Abundance
Regeneration
: tree
: deciduous forest surrounding the villages
: hot and humid
: loamy
: over loo years
: February - April
: May-July
: moderate
: seed

Traditional medical use
Part used : bark
Collection method : dig and cut
Traditional use : decoction

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub, Kang Nuok, Talae |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | Lao and Kavet |  |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Dr. KY Bou Haing, Mr. BLOY Doeun |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: healing agent, fever, cough, bronchitis,
: roots and stalk
: dig and cut
daily decoction (5 to 15 gr )


เต： ม่บร


：Cananga latifolia
：Annonaceae



## 

โบกิิรโกสสนินิ
ชี่โษกิ
ตกกาญ゙ตึกุ

ตฺயฺุกญ
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ตตถยยูณก
บรูด
โนียณญี


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| iรกรบบี่บก่ |  |
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|  | นึดืกิก |

## โกำ



 9ลูัสัิ

วิตียชูดกด



| Scientific name | $:$ Capparis micracantha |
| :--- | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Capparidaceae |
| Local name | : Say Sou (Lao) |
| Khmer name | $:$ Kancheu Bay Dach |

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ shrub |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ next to the village, edge of forest |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy |
| Life cycle | $:$ I0-20 years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ April, May |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ June, July |
| Abundance | $:$ moderate |
| Regeneration | $:$ seed |

Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method Traditional use
: roots and stalk
: dig and cut
: decoction

Traditional therapeutic values: measles

## Sources

Village(s) : Itub
Ethnie(s) : Lao
Traditional healers interviewed: Mr. MANN Suk

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: diabetes, bronchitis, headache, sinusitis
: roots and stalk
: dig and cut
: daily decoction from 15 to 30 gr . per day, smook in proper amount


| เต：1ิงูกาโญู | ：Capparis micracantha |
| :---: | :---: |
| ห่రู | ：Capparidaceae |
| โญาะกันต์ขร |  |
|  |  |

## 

| บบโกิ9โกู่นึกิ | บุญูโกึก |
| :---: | :---: |
| ¢ีโยูก |  |
| ตกสตกุ | ：โกู่เชี่ |
| บูกรูร |  |
|  | ：90－๒ロต゚ |
| 成號 | ：เยถู，2สกา |
|  |  |
| กิไสยููก | Ө1Sษฝึy |
| บรูตูน | ：โึ่ง่ |


iรกรษยียบต่
ใิโียบษูถนก


：ผีก กั่
ถ่รีกีเรีก
ไกริก

| กู่ | นี 9̧ |
| :---: | :---: |
| นึกึกิ | 9 m |
|  | โถากิ์ง้ร่ ถิ์ |

 $\qquad$


## Traditional

 therapeutic values:diarrhea, ulcers (Itub and Kapin) For food consumption (Kang Nuok)

| Scientific name | : Careya arborea |
| :--- | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Lecythidaceae |
| Local name | $:$ Kandul (Kavet), Kadon (Lao) |
| Khmer name | $:$ Kandol |

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ | tree |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ | deciduous forest, evergreen forest, |
|  | hilly forest plateau |  |
| Climate | $:$ | hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ | loamy, stones |
| Life cycle | $:$ | over Ioo years |
| Biological cycle-Flowering | $:$ | April, Mai |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ | June, July |
| Abundance | $:$ | moderate |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
bark
: peel
: decoction, pound to apply on wound area

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub, Kang Nuok, Talae |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ Lao and Kavet |  |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. THUY BUN Ta, Mr. VEL Pang |  |
|  | Mr. BOEUN Chheam |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department) <br> $\qquad$

Therapeutic values : ulcers, colitis, diarrhea, cough, healing
Part used agent

Collection method : dig and cut
Medicinal use and dosage : daily decoction (9 to 12 gr )


| เต่:ชิํากาก | Careya arborea | 릴 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢̊రู | Lecythidaceae | ? |
|  | กัถูก (กิ่ิินี้บ) | - |
|  |  | - |
| ณญู:นกตกัเร์ | กึณૂูญ |  |

## 





แயฺฺก : โั่งถี900ต์

โคว



iรกโบีนโโส่ : สยูก



## โนกำ

กูษิ
นึรウกิ


ตึกภตญ
iรกับียपส่





บู๗, ฉีย
: ถีกกัก่

百


ตูตญผื้ กก ริต
 Sิทกาตีనy บูบฝึभाยกร โรูููิกดดณกร

Traditional therapeutic values: flu and headaches (Kang Nuok) cough, abdominal cramps and colitis (Kapin)

Scientific name
Family
Local name
Khmer name
: Chromolaena odorata
Compositeae
Vay Meung,Tor Tol (Kavet)
Tun trean Khet

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ | herb |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ | fallow field, deciduous forest, in the |
|  |  | village |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |  |
| Type of soil | $:$ laomy |  |
| Life cycle | $:$ oi-05 years |  |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ January, February |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ March, April |  |
| Abundance | $:$ many |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ seed |  |

Habitat : fallow field, deciduous forest, in the village
: hot and humid
laomy
oi-05 years
January, February
March, April
many
seed

Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
: leaves and roots
: dig, pick and peel
: decoction or greated leaves applied on the injury

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Kang Nuok, Kapin, Talae |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. SI Sing, Mr. BOEUN Chheam |  |
|  | Mr. VEL Khuk |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: cough, abdominal bloating, hepatitis, malaria, leucorrhea
: roots
: dig and cut
: daily decoction (Io to 30 gr )


सู่
: Compositeae
ณูาวกั้มกับร่


: 9[אูనiอก็ิ

## 

บบเกงงฺโฺุึกิ
รีคโยก
สุกส๗ตตตุ
บบกิง มี
ตแฺฺก

伶號
กาเสยู่ดคัา
บรูตูน
: ถิณภผิกิ

โกิโธธี
: ถูШబูกั่
: 09-0 \% ตํ
: เชยกัก-กุษี:
โิษิన1-รถை
: ตstữ
: โต่ง่

## 

กรกกโบบี่บิ่
ญีก, บู
วิดียบยูญนึ
: ผิ๊ก, บัะ, กั่



## [

> กुษิ

นรฝึริ



กัยฺูตญ
ิรกกโบี่โดก่
วิธีษษูดน์ก


: บ็ฟ
: พ็กักั่

: กิด้ณภกิ, กัตีง, ตโฺุ
: กี่นี่กิ
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กบรึบับี่:
ดูตாญผ้ยื้

ญืก็กญைรฺกูษิ
กัเม้ณกกกับ
ตภดญหนี่ ถีก

โรึกูยิกิกีร4 กูษิตารูร

Traditional therapeutic values: postpartum treatment, stomach pain, muscle and waist pains.

Scientific name
: Cinnamomum caryophyllus
Family
Local name : Tem Hâl (Kavet), Chuong (Lao)
Khmer name
: Lauraceae
: Kravah Daem

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ | small trees |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ | fallow field, deciduous forest |
|  | evergreen forest |  |
| Climate | $:$ | hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ | laomy, hilly |
| Life cycle | $:$ | 20 to 50 years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ | December- February in general |
|  |  | November-December in Kapin |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ | March, April |
| Abundance | $:$ | rare |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ roots and stalk |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ dig and cut |  |
| Traditional use | $:$ | decoction |

## Sources

Village(s) : Kapin, Itub
Ethnie(s) : Kavet, Lao
Traditional healers interviewed: Mr. BOEUN Chheam, Mr. MANN Suk

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values

Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: diarrhea, abdominal pain, headache, bloating, indigestion, dysmenorrhea, back pain
roots and stalk
: dig, cut and peel
: daily decoction (3 to 6 gr )


| ตย：1ิ9ภธู｜โั | Cinnamomum caryophyllus |
| :---: | :---: |
| HUT | Lauraceae |
| กญู：กุินักับร่ |  ผู้น้（โญา：ฝึกาถาฆูกร） |
| กญา：นึกสสาว้อู | กั่ากูเพื่ย |

## 


ชี่ยูก
ตฺกญงตฺุุ
บบกิงรี่
ตฺแ゙กัญ

Tนึ่ใน
กาถสยมู่ถ์
บรูตูน
：เนียเญีตูบ

：โก็ฺธี



：เอยั่งาเษกา
：ยाรถับ
：โต่ง่

โัธ
โรกรบบียดก่


：รีกี้ลี

## โฺกีก

กูษิ ：भ゙षu，ก็กีร
นึถウกิ


 $\qquad$
กางตูตญ
กรกกโบี่บุส่
วิิียบยูญฝก


：บึ Sิน Tนี้ย



Scientific name : Cinnamomum iners
Family : Lauraceae
Local name : Chuong Men
Khmer name : Kamplam

## Description and Habitat

Type : small trees
Habitat : riverbanks, deciduous forest
Climate : hot and humid
Type of soil : loamy
Life cycle : 50 to 60 years
Biological cycle-Flowering : May, June
Biological cycle - Fruiting : July, August
Abundance
: rare
Regeneration : seed

## Traditional medical use

Part used
: roots and bark
Collection method
: dig and peel
Traditional use
: drink

Traditional therapeutic values: measles

## Sources

Village(s) : Itub
Ethnie(s) : Lao
Traditional healers interviewed: Mr. SUM Pheur

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: carminative agent, dysmenorrhea, bloating, bone fracture
: roots and bark
: dig, cut and peel
: daily drink or powder ( 1 to 5 gr)


เยารัรูกโ
：Cinnamomum iners
ม่บู่

ญู：คื่าตาเอย
：Lauraceae




|  | ：เทียเญีกู่ |
| :---: | :---: |
| ¢ีพยูก |  |
| ต่าธสตึ｜ | ：โก็｜เชีย |
| แบกิงรู่ | ：ญูทuşu |
| ตฺแฺกญ | ：¢o－bomi |
| 傢滑 | ：2ธกn，ยิరุన |
| Tใ | ：กิก్กน，กี่ชา |
| ก็ตสยููณัก | ：ตารกิบ |
| บรูููู | ：โคบ่ |







：โต่ชีกีเึีก

## ［

| กูษิ | ：ศี่ gูv |
| :---: | :---: |
| นงโึติ | ：9nd |
|  | ：โญงกิกิ์ยก็็ |




กรกับบี่บกส่
โิโียบูึณ囚


：พื๋กก กาต่ โถู๊



Traditional therapeutic values: malaria, furuncle

| Scientific name | $:$ Cissus adnata |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Vitaceae |  |
| Local name | $:$ Hun Nhey |  |
| Khmer name | $:$ | Day Khmao |

Description and Habitat
Type
Habitat
Climate
Type of soil
Life cycle
Biological cycle - Flowering
Biological cycle - Fruiting
Abundance
Regeneration

Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
: vine
: edges of deciduous forest
: hot and humid
: loamy, hilly
: 5 to to years
: May, June
: July, August
: many
: seed

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Lao |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. THUY BUN Ta |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values : fever
Part used : vine
Collection method : cutting
Medicinal use and dosage : daily decoction ( 10 to 30 gr )




Traditional therapeutic values: fever: splenomegaly

Scientific name : Combretum latifolium
Family : Combretaceae
Local name : Khi Min Teak
Khmer name : Ksuos Romeat

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ liana |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ edges of deciduous forest |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ hilly, clay |
| Life cycle | $:$ Io to 20 years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ December-February |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ March-April |
| Abundance | $:$ moderate |
| Regeneration | $:$ seed |

## Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
: roots and vine
: dig and cut
: soak in water and drink

## Sources

Village(s) : Itub
Ethnie(s) : Lao
Traditional healers interviewed: Mr. SUM Pheur

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values

Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: increase in red blood cells, postpartum treatment roots and vine
dig and cut
daily decoction ( 10 to 15 gr )


ม่บ
: Combretum latifolium



## 

: Combretaceae
: யีษีฐริก (โญูะนึ่าธูรูกร)

## 

: \}ญิ

ตกกสตาตุ $:$ โกึ่เปีย
บูกัด :


1นููวใโน
กาไญยููฝณ์
บรูตูู

## ตกกัตาเส

iรกัโบี่ยู่
: บัสั, \}ญิ
วิตีโษษูด๙ด

: พ็กิก กัง

## โก๊า

| กูษ | - $ุ$ ¢̧U |
| :---: | :---: |
| พูโึ่าิ | : 9n3 |
| [คูบาณานึนญสษ์ูร์ | : โชกกิิูิษกูู] |

## 


: GISEWูJ
: โต่ง

Traditional therapeutic values: flu and fever

Scientific name
Family : Menispermaceae
Local name : Panat (Lao)
Khmer name : Vor Romiet

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ liana |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ evergreen forest, deciduous forest |  |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |  |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy, gravelly, rocky |  |
| Life cycle | $:$ 10 to 30 years |  |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ January, February |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ March, April |  |
| Abundance | $:$ rare |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ | stem |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ | dig and cut |
| Traditional use | $:$ | decoction |

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Talae, Kapin |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ Kavet |  |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. MEY Denh, Mr. HEUN Brai |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values

Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: diarrhea, dysentery, enteritis, indigestion, malaria
: vine and roots
: dig and cut
daily decoction (5 to 10 gr )

เส：ริตกญาโญู
ต่บู์

โญูก：ฟึกสธปโํอ

Coscinium fenestratum
：Menispermaceae

โญูิโิษูก

## 




โบเกร โ


เนู่นึโ
กาตญยู่ณ์ ：ตรริับ
บรูตูน ：โค่ง่

iรกับปีบนส่ ：३ญิ


幺幺กด！
กูษิ ：กั่รูู，กิตีร
น่งฝึกิ ：กี่สั



| กูยูตษญ |  โฺุรตต่ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | ：Зญิ้ บู |
| วิโียบษูถน์ | นีกีกั่ |
|  |  |



Scientific name
Family
Local name
Khmer name

Costus speciosus
: Costaceae
: Kandar (Kavet)
: Tra Thok

## Description and Habitat

Type
Habitat
Climate
Type of soil
Life cycle
Biological cycle - Flowering
Biological cycle - Fruiting
Abundance
Regeneration
herb
: wetlands and almost everywhere
: hot and humid
loamy
: every year
all year long
all year long
abundant
seed and rhizomes

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ all parts |
| :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ dig and cut |
| Traditional use | $:$ decoction |

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Kang Nuok |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ Kavet |  |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Dr. KY Bou Haing |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values

Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: urethritis, diuretic agent, ear infection, cunjunctivitis, snake bites, antiinflammatory agent
: rhizome
: dig
: fresh powder (3 to 10 gr ). Daily decoction of fresh rhizome ( 20 to 50 gr )


|  | Costus speciosus |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hูบู | Costaceae |
|  |  |
|  | กิฺฺุก |



ตี่นยบก
: แีเสีย โญีโคิ่ธั่งร่
ต่กัสตึสุ
: โก็ธีย




กาตงยูู่ถ์ : ตाรฺบัก


## 

iรกับบับน ส่
วิตีษษูดนึ


: นึกัก กั่


## โษก11

| กู่ | ก็นึณ |
| :---: | :---: |
| ผรฝัสิ | กั่น์ส |
|  | โชากิ คี ชู๊viไ |

## 



: เษีย

โิโียบยู囚ผก
ตย์อกโบี నิท กโษิกโบี
: นีก




Scientific name : Couroupita guianensis
Family : Lecythidaceae
Local name : Nom Nhan (Lao)
Khmer name : Raing Phnom or Sal Preuk

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ tree |
| :--- | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ planted at the local pagoda |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ sandy, clay |
| Life cycle | $:$ over ioo years |
| Biological cycle -Flowering | $:$ January, February |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ March, May |
| Abundance | $:$ rare |
| Regeneration | $:$ seed |

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ | bark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ | dig |
| Traditional use | $:$ | decoction |

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Lao |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. SUM Pheur |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

 therapeutic values: measles

| เฺา\％ิดูธก｜โ్ | Couroupita guianensis |
| :---: | :---: |
| ก่บู์ | Lecythidaceae |
| โญา：กิินกับง |  |
|  | ：ถาญ์ตึกู |

โุสีกี่กีกโกั่

|  | เนียชชญ |
| :---: | :---: |
| ชีโูก |  |
| ตฺกญ์｜รุ | ：โกึ่เชีย |
| บบกิงนี |  |
| ¢ையฺฺัญ | ：เญ์งの00ตฺ |
| \｛偳浱 | ：โชษกัก－กุษ์ |
| ร | ：โชษิฐา－โยถู |
| กางญยููณ์ | ：แाรถิง |
| บรูตูน | โค่ง |




## โกกัก

| กู่ | ¢ุgู |
| :---: | :---: |
| นรณึสิ | 9 9\％ |
|  | เกาก ญิษโบ็］ |



กโโกึก

iรกโบบี้ดกส่ ：ธยูก

：ณู：

：น้ำสีกเี่า


Traditional therapeutic values: gastralgia, dyspepsy

| Scientific name | $:$ Curcuma zedoaria |
| :--- | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Zingiberaceae |
| Local name | $:$ Chrav angchrav (Kavet) |
| Khmer name | $:$ Preah Angkol |

## Description and Habitat

Type
Habitat
Climate
Type of soil
Life cycle
Biological cycle - Flowering
Biological cycle - Fruiting
Abundance
Regeneration
: herb
: edges of deciduous forest
: hot and humid
: loamy, gravelly, rocky, hilly
: 30-100 years
: June, July
: no fruit
: many
: rhizome

Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
: stalk
: dig and cut
: decoction

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Kang Nuok |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Dr. KY Bou Haing |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
gastritis, indigestion, vomiting, irregular menstruations
rhizome (powder)
: dig and cut
: daily powder decoction (3 to 6 gr )


| โย：ริชููตาโู | ：Curcuma zedoaria |
| :---: | :---: |
| ม่บูร | ：Zingiberaceae |
|  |  |
| โูา：นึกาสาเบ | ：โึ：\％fin |

## 

|  | ：กิณึนึกิ |
| :---: | :---: |
| จึน์ยกิ | ：ต่ถั่โู ith |
| คฺกสตา | ：โกึาเชีย |
| แบกรง |  |
|  | ：mo－900ตึ |
|  | ：นชษิบุறง－กิก్กน |
|  | ：ตู |
| กาไญยู่ถ์ก | ：ตstuis |
| บรูตูน | ：场出 |



| iรกับบ゙บก่ | 1込 |
| :---: | :---: |
| วิใีบบููนก | นีกิ่ากั่ |
|  | ¢ัก |

## Sources

กูิิ ：กัต้ณึกั
ผรณึสิ



クค ลิท บุกัก：

กัตฺูตญ เรกกบบี่โู่ วิตีโษยู囚นก

 ：เยีย（เชู））
：พีกิ，กั่
 -

| Scientific name | $:$ Cyclea barbata |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Menispermaceae |
| Local name | $:$ Ma Nây (Lao) |
| Khmer name | Preah Krong |

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ vine |
| :--- | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ deciduous forest, Hilly forest |
| Climate | hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy, hilly |
| Life cycle | $: 4$ to 5 years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ June, July |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ August, September |
| Abundance | : rare |
| Regeneration | $:$ seed |

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ roots |
| :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ dig and cut |
| Traditional use | $:$ |
| decoction |  |

## Sources

Traditional therapeutic values: fever

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Lao |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. SUM Pheur |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values

Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
malaria, diuretic agent, expectorant, tonic agent, varicella (chickenpox), hemorrhoids
roots and stalk
dig, cut and pick
daily decoction in fresh material from 50 to IOO grams.


| เย：ริงูณึโญู | ：Cyclea barbata |
| :---: | :---: |
| ม่บูร | ：Menispermaceae |
|  |  |
| โญา：ฟูกากาเอ์ | ：โ1： |



|  | \}ญ్రิ |
| :---: | :---: |
| รีผูษก | ผึแโโ！ |
| ถกาญตากุ | โกก่าชี่ |
| ขูกิร ${ }^{\text {² }}$ | ถูแแููง่นี่กู |
| ค่แุกญ | O¢－0世比 |
| 促込 | โชษิบุญา－กิก్กน้า |
| คนู้รู | โชญียา－กึ¢ |
| กาตสููููณ์ | ตรสิบ |
| Uన్నตูน | โคาบ่ |


isnữum
：บ̃
ิิใียบยูญสก
：ผึกกกส่
แย์งโโี่ నิต กโยิกโบี
：นึ่ดึก็โ็ก

## ［15 17

| กูษิ | โีgู |
| :---: | :---: |
| ผูโึกิิ | ¢ni |
|  | โชกกิิิิษยบูู |



การตยาตช

ริตียชษู囚โด




：พึกกิ，กัต่า แั



Traditional therapeutic values: back pain, nevralgia

| Scientific name | $:$ Dalbergia lanceolaria |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Papilionoideae |
| Local name | $:$ Tem Padong Bak (Kavet) |
| Khmer name | Snoul |

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ tree |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ deciduous forest |  |
| Climate | $:$ | hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy |  |
| Life cycle | $:$ over ioo years |  |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ November, December |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ December, January |  |
| Abundance | $:$ moderate |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
: bark
: peel
: decoction

## Sources

| Village(s) | Kang Nuok |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. VEL Pang |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: indigestion, colitis, abdominal bloating : roots
: dig and cut
: daily decoction (Io to 30 gr )


Hivs
ญูาเกุดรังร่

：Dalbergia lanceolaria
：Papilionoideae

：똘

## ตต


ดีสโษก
ษกาญตาุุ
แกกิร มี
โกயุกญช


กาตสููููค์
บรૂตูผ
：เนียเพี
：ithoni
：เกุไส็゙




：ETS甘พ็も
：โค่ง่

 ：Кูููก

：10゙ู：
แบูบโบี ลิน กิโยิกโยปี


## โโกำ

| กูษิ | ：กัพ้ณิกิ |
| :---: | :---: |
| ผ่ธฝึสิ | ：กิาว้กิ์ |
| โคูบุกณึโนญญย์ูู์ |  |

 $\qquad$

การตูตาช เรกกโบี่บู่



：บูงเนีย
：พ็กกิกกิ่ กั่



Traditional therapeutic values: back pain

| Scientific name | $:$ Desmodium styracifolium |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Papilionoideae |
| Local name | $:$ Kum Kây Dâk Khân (Lao) |
| Khmer name | $:$ Smao Tralâp Popork |

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ | herb |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ | open area |
| Climate | $:$ | hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ | loamy |
| Life cycle | 1 to 5 years |  |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ | March, April |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ | May, June |
| Abundance | $:$ | moderate |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ | all parts |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ | dig |
| Traditional use | $:$ | decoction |

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Lao |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. MANN Suk |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: diuretic agent, kidney stones, oedema
: all parts
: dig
: daily decoction ( 15 to 20 gr )


เยาริตรารกโโ
ม่บ
ณญา：สุนสับร่
เญา：คืกสงเร์
：Desmodium styracifolium
：Papilionoideae



## 

บนกิงโุกิโิติ
ตีผโษก
ตกกาむตติ
แบกกิรั
สกแุกัญช
ร解冎

กาตむยููรณ์
งన్โตูผ
：กิณกผึลิ
：นึกญษg゚iss
：โก็ไเชีย
：ถูทயைスூஸิ่
：09－0セgi
：ฉชษิญ－1ย็ก
：เุ2สกา－ชิธุన
：甘ाSUฝ゙コ
：โศ่ง

## 





## ［


 $\qquad$
กปรี้นันี่ยี่


กรภภฺ๓ญ
กรกรรบับี่ง่
ิิโีทบยูณณ囚
आบูบบบี ริน กิยิิกโบี


：นก


Traditional therapeutic values: uterine bleeding
(Kang Nuok) colitis (Talae)

Scientific name : Dillenia hookeri
Family : Dilleniaceae
Local name : Blâr Pat (Kavet and Lao)
Khmer name : Plou Bat
Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ shrub |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ deciduous forest, field |  |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |  |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy, rocky, gravelly, hilly |  |
| Life cycle | $: 5$ to 6 years |  |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ November, December |  |
| Biological cycle-Fruiting | $:$ January, February |  |
| Abundance | $:$ moderate |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ roots |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ dig and cut |  |
| Traditional use | $:$ | decoction |

## Sources

| Village(s) | Kang Nuok, Talae |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. SI Sing, Mr. VIENG Hen |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values

Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: stomach pain, fatigue, uterine bleeding and pains, hemorrhoids
: roots
: dig and cut
: daily decoction ( I o to 30 gr )


| เต：ริงาถึโโู | ：Dillenia hookeri |
| :---: | :---: |
| กู่ | ：Dilleniaceae |
|  |  <br>  |
|  | ：กููตต |

## 


รีคษยก
ตกกญกติุ
แบเกิ9ดี่
รฺயฺฺุญ
รนี่낻
THู้ใน
ก็เปยููคัา
บรูตูน

דุณเตีกู
：โตกญูะ นี่ถ
โก็ึเสีย

：0セーロต
โ่อิกูิก－โู่

：धाइยนึリ
โตบ่

 บูส
ิิดียบยู囚นด ：พ็กกก่
 ผ้รีริกเทีก

## 弥ก！

กูษิ ：กัมณกกิ，กเรู
นรนึริ กัน้สส

 $\qquad$

กงตูตาญ
เรกกบบี่โด่ ่ง่
โิิโย ชูญสญ


 บธ์เนี่ เู่กิก กิ่




โร่รูยิกด้ณากิ
ตภตฺญบุกัต：
โรกกูษิต่รู

Traditional therapeutic values:
vein and waist pains, rheumatism

Scientific name : Dioecrescis erythroclada
Family
Local name : Kao (Kavet)
Khmer name : Chak Kra Lek

Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ | shrub |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ | deciduous forest, hilly forest |
|  | evergreen forest |  |
| Climate | $:$ | hot and humid |
| Type of soil | sandy, clay, outcrops |  |
| Life cycle | $:$ | 5-Io years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ | June, July |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ | August, September |
| Abundance | $:$ | many |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ stalk, branches |
| :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ cut and peel |
| Traditional use | $:$ decoction |

## Sources

| Village(s) | Kang Nuok |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. SI Sing |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: back pain, muscle pain, paresthesia, paralysis, kidney inflammation
: fruit and bark
: pick, peel, cut
: daily decoction (9 to 12 gr )


| เย：ริงูสกโโ | ：Dioecrescis erythroclada |
| :---: | :---: |
| ชำ | ：Rubiaceae |
| โญูงกุู้กับบ่ |  |
|  | ：ต่กั่กิงมูก |

## 


ธุญเตึกู
รีผโษก
โிกา むตาตุ

หฺய゙Mை


เกกไเธี่


：\＆－90ํㅜㅇ

กาตญยู่กณัก
บรูตูน


## 

| กรกับบี่บธ่ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| วิโียบยูณนึญ | กั่า，เญา |
|  | น้่งึกิก |

幺幺ก1

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

 $\qquad$

 ณื2్జ
－เฉธียากิก
：धाsŋปัง
：โค่ง

วิตียบยูญน
กยูงษโบี ริต กิยิิกโบี



iรกักธีีโนส่
ิิตีโบยู囚นึ

：ขั：，เ็กา，กั่



Traditional therapeutic values:
fever, measles

| Scientific name | $:$ Diospyros bejaudi |
| :--- | :---: |
| Family | $:$ Ebenaceae |
| Local name | $:$ Nang Dam (Lao) |
| Khmer name | $:$ Angkat kmao |

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ small trees |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ deciduous forest |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy, moutain |
| Life cycle | 10 to 50 years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ August, September |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ January, February |
| Abundance | $:$ rare |
| Regeneration | $:$ seed |

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ roots |
| :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ dig and cut |
| Traditional use | $:$ |
| decoction |  |

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Lao |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. SUM Pheur |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: diarrhea, fever
: bark
: cut
: daily decoction ( 10 to 30gr.)


โ๓าริดภโกโณู : Diospyros bejaudi
มู่ ู่
โญ์:กุดรับร่


## 


รีนยยก
ตกกสญตตุ
บบกิงรี่
ตฺயุกัல
รนี่ใสำ
โนึ่วใน
กาไธยูรูน
บรูตูน

## 


ิิโีโบษู囚นี
บูั

: ผีก กั่


## [

รูษิ
ผึร็กริ

 $\qquad$
กยรี่นโี่ย


กึงทูตฺญ
เรกกโบับนส่
ิิตีทยููณึ

: กก̃, โึ̃ร
: ऊย్షत
: กล่

: Ebenaceae


: intưn:
เก็กเกีย
: ถ్ముயรูกษ่นีกั
: 90-๕0ํํ

: โัยกัก-กุษั:
: ตाనลิง
: โคบ่

Traditional therapeutic values: stomach pain, uterine bleeding

| Scientific name | $:$ Diospyros ehretioides |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Ebenaceae |  |
| Local name | $:$ Kantrov tranh Nam Yuoy |  |
| Khmer name | $:$ | Ming Maing |

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ trees |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ | evergreen forest, deciduous forest |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |  |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy |  |
| Life cycle | $:$ over loo years |  |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ July |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ August, September |  |
| Abundance | $:$ moderate |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ roots |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ dig and cut |  |
| Traditional use | $:$ | decoction |

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Kang Nuok, Talae |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr SI Sing, Mr. MEY Denh |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: back pain, colitis, tuberculosis, tonic agent, uterine bleeding roots
: cut
: daily decoction (10 to 30 gr )


ช่ ชู่
โญูระกุดติบร่

: Diospyros ehretioides
: Ebenaceae


: ชีตย่น

## 


: เนียหญ์






กิตธยยูดก์
บรูตูน

## 

iรกับบี่ตส่ง่
: กักิกน
: สี่าก, กิต

ิิตียูยูญผู บูส

: ตรยฟู่
: ตึก่

## []กำ

กูษิ
ผรณึติ
: กัตณณกิ, ลเุู


 กูููనณูกั่ณยย

: Yơ
วิดียููณนกด
: $\mathfrak{\alpha ก}$



## 



Traditional therapeutic values: fever, varicella (chickenpox)

| Scientific name | $:$ Diospyros filipendula |
| :--- | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Ebenaceae |
| Local name | $:$ Kok Khi Nou (Lao) |
| Khmer name | $:$ Ambeng Ches |

## Description and Habitat

\(\left.\begin{array}{lcl}Type \& : \& tree <br>
Habitat \& : \& deciduous forest, hilly forest <br>

\& \& evergreen forest\end{array}\right\}\)| Climate | $:$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Type and humid |  |
| Life cycle | $:$ |
| Sandy, clay, outcrops |  |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | January, February |
| Abundance | March, April |
| Regeneration | $:$ many |

| Part used | $:$ | roots |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ | dig and cut |
| Traditional use | $:$ | decoction |

## Sources

Village(s) : Itub
Ethnie(s) : Lao
Traditional healers interviewed: Mr. MANN Suk

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values : never used
Part used : n/a
Collection method : n/a
Medicinal use and dosage : n/a


| ตย：ริดรถูโญู | ：Diospyros filipendula |
| :---: | :---: |
| स่บู | ：Ebenaceae |
| โููะกุน้ลัชร่ |  |
|  | ：Hitu kitu |

## 


ชี่โยกิ
รกกิกัตุุ

มฺயุกญช
均运䓞
โนู่ใโน
กาตยยูููกร
USูตูน
：เทียษญี

：โกึกเธีย
：\％¢0－900ำ
：เจษกกーกุษี่
－EISUUTIS
：โคง่ง

## 

| โรกักบีไต ู่ | บิ์ |
| :---: | :---: |
| กิิียูููญผญ | พูกกิกั่ |
| แบูบโบี ลิฟ กิษิกโบี |  |

โกก็！
กูษิ ：मุรูป
ผลฝึกิิ ：ตูก

 $\qquad$






Traditional therapeutic values: malaria, dysmenorrhea, tension, stress

| Scientific name | $:$ | Diospyros nitida |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Family | $:$ | Ebenaceae |
| Local name | $:$ Hing Hân (Lao) |  |
| Khmer name | $:$ | Chheu Pleung |

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ | tree |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ | deciduous forest, hilly forest |
| Climate | $:$ | hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ | loamy |
| Life cycle | $:$ | 50 to 100 years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ July, August |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ | July, August |
| Abundance | $:$ moderate |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ roots, stalk, branches |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ dig and cut |
| Traditional use | $:$ grated root and stalk decoction |

Sources
Village(s) ..... Itub
Ethnie(s) ..... Lao
Traditional healers interviewed: Dr. KY Bou HaingMr. SUM Pheur
Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values

Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: dysmenorrhea, nervous and muscular stimulant in parasthesia and hemiplegia
: leaves, stalk, roots
: dig, cut, pick
: daily decoction (Io to 15 gr )

Not recommended for pregnant and breastleeding women


|  | ：Diospyros nitida |
| :---: | :---: |
| ช่บู่ | ：Ebenaceae |
|  |  |
| โญู：คึกาถาเอ์ | ：กญีเกี้น |

## 

บบกรโโโลกำลิ ชีนโยกี่
เากสงตติ
แบกิงกี่
ต่யฺฺฺก
侺说

กาตถยู่กณ์ บรูตตูน
：เนียเญี

：โก็ไญีย
：ல్చயユூกั
：๕ัセ－900ต゚
：ษิપุని，ชียา
：ษิபุற，กียา
GIS甘ตูJ
โต่ง่

ิรกกรบีโตส่ง่

：บูึ，เนีย，เงกก
งเงิบโยี ริท กโยิิกยบี
：นิก กกิ่
：मீําดีกลืกี

## ［แกก




กา๗ยาดญ เรกกบบับุส ส่



：ผ్ูึก，เทีษ บู๗
：พี๊กกกั่ง：


## 



กแรีทนีย
 ผีกโฺกดร่

| Scientific name | $:$ Dipterocarpus intricatus |
| :--- | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Dipterocarpaceae |
| Local name | $:$ Tbeng |
| Khmer name | $:$ Trach |

Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ tree |
| :--- | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ deciduous forest, hilly forest |
| Climate | evergreen forest |
| Type of soil | hot and humid |
| Life cycle | loamy, hilly |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ Juty, August |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | : September, October |
| Abundance | : rare |
| Regeneration | $:$ seed |

## Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
: roots and stalk
: dig and cut
: suck

Traditional therapeutic values: tooth ache

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | Lao |  |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. SUM Pheur |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values : tonic and analgesic agent, diarrhea, dysentery, liver healing agent
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage : daily decocation (20 to 30 gr )

| เย：ริงูธูโณู | ：Dipterocarpus intricatus |
| :---: | :---: |
| ม่రูู | ：Dipterocarpaceae |
| ญูู：กุณักับร่ |  |
| ญู้เทิกาธาโัใ | ：โกาบ |

## ติส

|  | เที้ษโญี |
| :---: | :---: |
| ชี่โษก |  |
| พากาญิากุ | ：โกไโสี่ |
| ［บกกรน |  |
| ガயุกัญ | －¢0－勺0永 |
| 伿运1 | หักกก๊入－ธียา |
|  |  |
| กาตญูููก์ | － |
| บనูตูน | โตาง่ |

## 

โรกโโบี่บส่
กิตียยูญณญ
：ป็，โิี
แบูบบบี ลิน กิโษิตกโบี
：ผ็ก กิสั่

ตกำ


กแรีแนีย
ก็เนี่าก




：กักั่



| Scientific name | $:$ Donax canniformis |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Maranthaceae |
| Local name | $:$ Ruon (Kavet) |
| Khmer name | $:$ Roun |

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ tree |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ evergreen forest, deciduous forest |  |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |  |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy, laterite |  |
| Life cycle | $:$ over Ioo years |  |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ February, March |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ | April, May |
| Abundance | $:$ moderate |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
: stem
: dig and cut
: decoction

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Kapin |  |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Kr. BOEUN Chheam |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values : chickenpox, measles
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: nodes, stalk
: cut
daily decocation and bathing


| เต：ริงภกาโโู | Donax canniformis |
| :---: | :---: |
| ค่ชู่ | ：Maranthaceae |
| ณญาเกิไร์บร่ |  |
|  | ：¢S |

## 


ชีคสยก
ตกัญตตุ
แบกกิจี้

Tは际
TM
กตตษยู่โด้า
บรูตูน
：เนียณณี

：โกู่เญี่ย

เலี่งค0 ตฺ่
：โักุุยั：－ษิన
：ใชษถา－2สกา
：धाइษศูษ
：ตึ่ง

เรกโบบ์ย์ส่


：アิญ్
：ผีกิก กเส่ ：ผ๋ําดึกเติก

## โโิกㄲ

| 万ुษิ | กตีร |
| :---: | :---: |
| ผ่ถึโิ | กเช่ก |
|  |  |

 $\qquad$

Traditional therapeutic values: postpartum treatment

| Scientific name | $:$ Dracaena angustifolia |
| :--- | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Dracaenaceae |
| Local name | $:$ Preung |
| Khmer name | $:$ Angre Dek |

Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ | small trees |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ | hill |
| Climate | $:$ | hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ | loamy, hilly |
| Life cycle | $:$ | 5 to 10 years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ | January, February |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ | March, April |
| Abundance | $:$ | rare |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ | stalk and leaves |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ | dig, cut and pick |
| Traditional use | $:$ | decoction |

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Talae |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. VEL Khuk |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)



| เตาวิงภถึ｜โู | ：Dracaena angustifolia |
| :---: | :---: |
| หูบู | ：Dracaenaceae |
|  |  |
|  | ：अifuth |

## 


รีคยยกก
ตกกณตตฺุ
ไบกิิรนี
มฺயุตก

ร枵况层
กิตธยููถณ์
บรูตูน
：เนียณชีกูบ
：ถับร่กี๊
：โก็เชีย

：0®－90ตึ
：โะษกัง－กุษ゙：
：โชษิฐา－ยษกา
：ย1నสิง
：โคง่

## 

| กรกโบบี่าก่ | ：โนึ่ย，ญูก |
| :---: | :---: |
| ิิธีไบยูญนญ | ：พึกั，กั่า，บบ： |
|  | ：ถึดีกิกีก |

## ［1\％

| กูษิ | ：ก199 |
| :---: | :---: |
| นึกนึกั | ：กิ่วก |
|  |  |

 $\qquad$
กแรี่นตยู：
สีรูแกี่


Traditional therapeutic values: dermatosis, fever, headache

Scientific name : Eurycoma longifolia
Family : Simaroubaceae
Local name : Ryou (Kavet)
Khmer name : Antung Sâr

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ small trees |
| :--- | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ deciduous forest |
| Climate | hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy |
| Life cycle | $: 5$ to 6 years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ April, May |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ June, July |
| Abundance | $:$ moderate |
| Regeneration | $:$ seed |

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ roots |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ | dig |
| Traditional use | $:$ | decoction |

## Sources

Village(s)
Ethnie(s)
: Kang Nuok
Traditional healers interviewed: Mr. DEUIL Niep
Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values : malaria, back pain, vomiting, diarrhea, dysentery, food poisoning, alcohol detox

Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: roots
: dig and peel
: daily decoction (8 to 1 gr )


स่யึ


：Eurycoma longifolia
：Simaroubaceae

－HS่ำ

## 


ชี่นยก
แกกิถึตุุ

ตกயุกัญ
ร䜌医
โ约 3 Tた
กาต ญยูููคก
บรูตูน
：เนียณญีกูต
：培代年：
：โกิกเธี่
：ญูแயูกกิ

：ใิษษภา－2むกา

：GIS甘ヘูj
：โค่ง่

## 

| ใรกโโบี่પู่ | $\cdots \mathrm{y}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| ไติบษูญศ์ | ผก |
|  | ฝํํากิฬึก |

## ［1ก！1

| กูษิ | ：กินึกกิ |
| :---: | :---: |
| ผลผึิิิ | －กิกี่กิ |
| โคูบกณาเนึญญยููู์ | โูกกิ้แื ญู |

 $\qquad$




Traditional therapeutic values: measles

| Scientific name | $:$ Ficus hirta |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Moraceae |  |
| Local name | $:$ Deur Din (Lao) |  |
| Khmer name | $:$ | Koma Prech |

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ small trees |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ evergreen forest, deciduous forest |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy, hilly |
| Life cycle | $:$ 2 to 6 years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ July - October |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ July - October |
| Abundance | $:$ moderate |
| Regeneration | $:$ seed |

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ roots |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ | dig |
| Traditional use | $:$ | decoction |

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Lao |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. SuM Pheur |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: furuncle, flatulence, tonic and cardio-tonic agent
: roots
: dig
: daily decoction ( 15 to 20 gr )


เตาริชารกโโู ก่บู่
กญาเนึกาธงโอ โญา：นึกาธงเอ่อ
：Ficus hirta（Vahl．）
：Moraceae

：กุตงรเดโน

## 


รีนยยก
ต่กสむตตฺุ
แบกิษ路
ตแุกญ
㑂经
Tนู้นี้
กต๓งยูโค์
บรูตูน
：เทียเนีตู่

：โกกาเชีย

：ローーอต์

：沉กกกัก－ตุดา
：धाइยผูย
：โต่ง

## 

เรกกโบี่ยบ่ง่ บส


：ผัก


## โฺกี！

| กูษิ | मุ¢ู |
| :---: | :---: |
| ผูณึติ | ：9nil |
|  | ：โญกิก ธิยทูู |

## 

iรกโบับโด ส่


 เญีกกียุ่ได
：บูオ
：นกก


Traditional therapeutic values: galactagogue

Scientific name : Ficus racemosa
Family
Local name : Lova (Kavet)
Khmer name : Lovea

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ tree |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ evergreen forest, deciduous forest |  |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |  |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy, hilly |  |
| Life cycle | $:$ Io-30 years |  |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ February - April |  |
| Biological cycle-Fruiting | $:$ May- July |  |
| Abundance | $:$ rare |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ bark |
| :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ cut |
| Traditional use | $:$ decoction |

## Sources

Village(s)
Ethnie(s)
: Talae
Traditional healers interviewed: Mr. VEL Khuk

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
galactagogue (fruit) hemorrhoids, typhoid fever (resin)
: fruit and resin
: cut, pick
: daily decoction ( 10 to 20 gr )


เตา：ิิรายกโญ
भับ
ณยกะดีนกับร่

：Ficus racemosa
：Moraceae

ญู

## 


ธี่สษก
แึกิญติุ
โกกิร มี
คกயุกญை
งนึ้สสึ
รในูวใTน
กาตญยููคน์
บనૂตูน
：โนี่ษณช์

：โกูไธี่
：லู円யబูกิ่ พีกู่
：90－mo垵
：โัะกุยู－－โษสา
：โ22ณึกัーกกกกัน
：ตรถิง
：โค่ง่

## 




## โฺรา

กูย ：ตึษฺ


 $\qquad$
กนรี่บนั่：
ต่ธุแรีกเท่า

การตภตฺญ
เรกโบบี่ตต่
วิใียบูณณึ




：กัลิเย์



Traditional therapeutic values: measles (roots), diabetes (bark)

Scientific name
Family
Local name
Khmer name
: Garcinia vilersiana
: Clusiaceae
: Kok Kha Derng (Lao)
: Prâhout
Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ tree |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ | evergreen forest, hilly forest |
| Climate | $:$ | hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ | hilly |
| Life cycle | $:$ over loo years |  |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ May, June |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ | July, August |
| Abundance | $:$ moderate |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ seed |  |

Habitat
Climate
Type of soil
Life cycle
Biological cycle - Flowering
Biological cycle - Fruiting
Abundance
Regeneration
seed

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ roots, bark |
| :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ dig and peel |
| Traditional use | $:$ drink |

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Lao |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. SUM Pheur |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: diabetes, diarrhea, fever
roots
cut
daily decoction (15 to 30 gr )


| ตย:ริตูถาโญู | : Garcinia vilersiana |
| :---: | :---: |
| ห่บู์ | : Clusiaceae |
| โญู:กุผัดับร่ |  |
| โููเนึกาญาอี่ | : โตยูกั |

## 

|  | โนี่ชกี |
| :---: | :---: |
| ชีน์ษก |  |
| ตากญตตากุ | โกไกีย |
| ยบกึฯ趗 | : ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ \% |
| ตฺแ゙กญ | : เญี่ก900ฏ์ |
|  |  |
|  | : ร่อกิกุนา-ญียา |
| กาตสยููกก | : Өรูสูj |
| บรูู่น | : โค่ง่ |



วิดียบยูญต่ก
: ญ్ర๙, గย్షగ్


## [14ก7]



## 

$\qquad$

กาตูตษญ
โรกรบบี่ตั่
วิดียบยูภผด


: บู̃
: กัก



Scientific name : Gloriosa superba
Family : Liliaceae
Local name : Phan Moha (Lao)
Khmer name : Sleng Dâng Deng
Description and Habitat

| Type | : weed |
| :--- | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ |
| open area |  |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ sandy |
| Life cycle | $:$ every year |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ June, July |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ August, September |
| Abundance | $:$ |
| few |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ |
| seed |  |

Traditional medical use

Part used
: tubers
Collection method
Traditional use
: dig
: decoction

Traditional therapeutic values: leprosy

## Sources

Village(s) : Itub
Ethnie(s) : Lao

Traditional healers interviewed: Dr. KY Bou Haing

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
leprosy, gout, tumors, cancers
: tubers (toxic)
; dig
daily decoction (not more than $500 \mathrm{mgr})$

Not recommended for pregnant and breastfeeding women


เตา:ชิงภกโโู
ตู่
ณบาะัุมกับร่
ณญาเคิกเงเใร
: Gloriosa superba
: Liliaceae




: \}ิญิ
ชินโชกิ
ต่กัญตากุ
กบกิร
คกแุกัญ
10
โนูกโึ
กาตสยูููคัา
Uรูตูู

: โกึโเสีย
: ถُวู่ஸ่
: 9゚


: ตรกิธ
: โต่ง่



## โฺก!

กิ่
: भีฐบ
นึคウักิ


กแรีเบบ์

กัยูตกை iรกกบี่โตส่




: R R



| Scientific name | $:$ Gomphia serrata |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Ochnaceae |
| Local name | $:$ Fan Deng (Lao) |
| Khmer name | $:$ Angkea Tchmol |

Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ small trees |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ deciduous forest, hilly forest, plateau |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy |
| Life cycle | $:$ 10 to 30 years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ March, April |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ May, June |
| Abundance | $:$ moderate |
| Regeneration | : seed |

Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
: roots
: dig and cut
: decoction

Traditional therapeutic values: diarrhea, vomiting, cholera

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Lao |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. MANN Suk |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values : diarrhea, vomiting, cholera
Part used : stalk, resin
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: cut
: daily decoction (10 to 20 gr )


| เษาริงกราโญ | Gomphia serrata |
| :---: | :---: |
| ค่บู่ | ：Ochnaceae |
|  | ：Uูป |
| โญู：นึกาถาเี่ | ：H尚โญูญ |

## 

บบกิงโุติ่นึ่นิ
จีนโยกิ
ต่กสธตตุ
บบกกรงส
ตแฺฺก


กาตลยููกณ์
บรูตูน
：โนียเญีตู่

：โก็ไญี๋

：90－mogi
：โัษิญา－ษถ์

：Өกรยผูย
：โต่ช่

## โักี่กดา

 ：บู
ิิโียบษู囚ผญ ：พิกักก่ กั่
 ：ผำดึกีติก

## ［

| ภูษิ | ศุ¢ูบ |
| :---: | :---: |
| ผรถึกิ | gni |
|  |  |

 $\qquad$

## กยรี่นเที่



การตูตาญ
กรกกบบียบกส่

mยูบโบี่ ถิน กัยิิษโปี

：结ษ ผั
：กั่



Traditional therapeutic values: appetitestimulating ingredient

Scientific name
Family
Local name
Khmer name
: Gnetum montarum
: Gnetaceae
: Kheur Muoy (Lao)
: Klaut (klot)

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ | vine |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ | evergreen forest |
| Climate | $:$ | hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ | sandy, clay, hilly |
| Life cycle | $:$ | 5 to 30 years |
| Biological cycle-Flowering | $:$ | year round |
| Biological cycle-Fruiting $:$ | January February |  |
| Abundance | $:$ | moderate |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
: stem
: cut
: decoction or soak in wine

## Sources

Village(s) Itub
Ethnie(s) Lao
Traditional healers interviewed: Mr. THUY BUN Ta

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: joint pain, food poisoning, malaria, snake bite
: roots, vine, leaves
: dig, cut, pick
: daily decoction or soak in wine ( 15 to 30 gr )


| เตา：ชิชูเงโโญ | Gnetum montarum |
| :---: | :---: |
| ก่บู | ：Gnetaceae |
| ณญูงกัุมร์บร่ |  |
|  | ：2ักิ |

## 


ธัก็ยกิ
สากสสตฺุ
แบกิงนี
ต็யุกัญ
\｛㸚综
รนึ่ใน
กาตงยู่รณั
บรูตูน

3ญ్

：โก็โธัย

：© exomi
：โ๓ูのณ゚
：ฉัロローロ
：ӨाనUదู่
：โค่ง

## 

|  | ：3ญ్ู |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | ก่า |
|  | เญูร บูกก |

โกำ
กูษิ ：भุधुบ
ผึรณึลิ

 $\qquad$

เรกกบบี่บดาง่
ใดีโษยูถนึ


บส，i๙ึ，జ్ల ก
－นีกก กักั่ บบ：



Traditional therapeutic values: chickenpox and fever (Itub) diarrhea, milk secretion and energizing agent (Kang Nuok)

Scientific name
Family
Local name
Khmer name
: Holarrhena curtisii
: Apocynaceae
: Yo Trenh (Kavet), Kok Mouk Khav (Lao)
: Tuk Dâs Kla Touch

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ | shrub |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ deciduous forest, fallow \& pasture fields |  |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |  |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy, hilly |  |
| Life cycle | $: 5$ to 20 years |  |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ | all year long in general |
|  |  | June-July in Kang Nuok |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ | all year long in general |
|  | August-September in Kang Nuok |  |
| Abundance | many in Cambodia |  |
|  |  | moderate in Kang Nuok |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

Traditional medical use

Part used
: roots
Collection method
Traditional use
: dig
: decoction or drink

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Kang Nuok, Itub |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | Kavet, Lao |  |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. SUM Pheur, Mr. VEL Pang |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

$\qquad$

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
galactagogue, dysentery, postpartum pains
: bark, roots, stalk
peel, dig and cut
daily decoction or soak in wine ( I to I 5 gr ) *


|  | : Holarrhena curtisii |
| :---: | :---: |
| หับู | : Apocynaceae |
|  |  |
|  | กุกษุอฉา (ณู:ผูกสูรูก) |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| บูกรงโฺุนึกิ | : पุณை\|nึก |
| ชีนยูก |  |
| ค่กิถตากุ | : โกู่ไญี่ |
| บบกิงกี |  |
| กฺฺุกญ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| ก็ตธยููเณ์ |  |
| ชรูููน | : โึาช่ |
|  |  |
| isกับరี่าส่ | : पูむ |
| ิิธีษบษูดค | : นีกิ, ตส่ |
|  |  |


ถูตึலभุลิ

เง กู่ยิมีจูบ ถิน


 เมเกูษิกตแณกก

Traditional therapeutic values: colitis, oedema

Scientific name
Family
Local name
Khmer name
: Hymenocardia punctata
: Euphorbiaceae
: Hoa Ding (Lao)
: Phnom Phneng
Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ | shrub |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ | flooded forest |
| Climate | $:$ | hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ | loamy |
| Life cycle | $:$ | 5 to so years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ | April, May |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ | July, August |
| Abundance | $:$ | abundant |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
: bark
: cut
chew and apply on the oedema

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | Itub |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Lao |
|  | Mr. THUY BUN Ta |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: diarrhea, dysentry, increase in red blood cells, postpartum treatment
: bark
: peel
: daily decoction (20 to 30 gr )


| โย\%\%ิภูกาโญ | Hymenocardia puncta |
| :---: | :---: |

भํูู : Euphorbiaceae



## 

|  | บุญฺโฺึกู |
| :---: | :---: |
| รีนยูกิ | ithrsix |
| ตกสึตฺุ | โก็ไ1ช์ |
| บบเกิงถี | : ถูทแzนู่์ |
| โฺயุกญ | : 0\%-90¢9 |
| ง[ู] | ใ8О¢-0¢ |
|  | i20-oć |
| กาตธยููถณัก | : ตsstũ |
| บรูทูน | โตย่ |


โรกักบีนกญ่ : สยูก
วิดียบยูญณึ : กิิ์


## โกรัก

| กู่ | ศุโฺ |
| :---: | :---: |
| นูณึถิ | ginl |
|  |  |

 $\qquad$
กแรี่นียูี:
पุกเกร, เทัษ

กงทภตาญ
iรกัโบี่โฺ่
ิิีีบษู囚คก
आบูบโบี่ ถิน กัชิสโบี

: むย్షत
: โญู้:กิก



Scientific name
Family
Local name
Khmer name
: Irvingia malayana
: Irvingiaceae
: Treav (Lao)
: Cham Bâk

## Description and Habitat

Type
Habitat
Climate
Type of soil
Life cycle
Biological cycle - Flowering
Biological cycle - Fruiting
Abundance
Regeneration
: tree
: evergreen forest, deciduous forest
hot and humid
loamy, hilly
50 to over 100 years
May, June
July - September
moderate in Kang Nuok, many in Talae seed

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ roots and bark |
| :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ peel |
| Traditional use | : decoction or drink |

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Kang Nuok, Talae |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. SI Sing, Mr. BLOY Doeun |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: dysuria, back, joint and muscle pains
: bark
: cut and peel
: daily decoction or soak in wine ( 15 to 30 gr )


ช่บู
ณูงเกุดัดับร่
：Irvingiaceae

：บับก

## 


รีคยยก
ตกกญตตุุ
บบกิง ลั
がびตัல

Tนี้วนโ
กําตัยมูกำ
บรูตูน
：โนี่ษโญี

：โกึ่ไญีย





：โต่ง่

## 



## โฺกำ

| กู่ | กินึณกกิ，ต1\％ูู |
| :---: | :---: |
| ผรณึกิ | กิ่ว่ส |
|  |  |

 $\qquad$

กรทภตตญ
iรกัโบี่ตั่
ริดียบยูณส


：ऊยูกగ
：กิั่，เญู：



 กูยิกิมณกกิก




| Scientific name | $:$ Ixora chinensis |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Rubiaceae |  |
| Local name | $:$ Chuong (Lao) |  |
| Khmer name | $:$ | Kam Run Teah |

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ small trees |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ deciduous forest |  |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |  |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy |  |
| Life cycle | $: 5$ to Io years |  |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ Year round in Itub \& June-July |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ Year round in Itub \& August-September |  |
| Abundance | $:$ abundant |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| stalk |  |
| Collection method | $:$ |
| Traditional use | cund peel |
|  | decoction |

Traditional therapeutic values: postpartum and menopause treatment (Itub), energizing agent (Talae)

## Sources

$\begin{array}{lrl}\text { Village(s) } & : & \text { Itub, Talae } \\ \text { Ethnie(s) } & : & \text { Lao, Kavet } \\ \text { Traditional healers interviewed: } & \text { Mr. THUY BUN Ta, Mr. BLOY Doeun }\end{array}$

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values

Part used
Collection method Medicinal use and dosage
: dysuria, cough, tonic agent, tuberculosis, amenorrhea, bleed resistant agent, muscular soreness, postpartum treatment
: flowers, roots, leaves
: dig, cut, pick
: daily decoction or soak in wine (30 to 50 gr )


|  | Ixora chinensis |
| :---: | :---: |
| ห่ชู่ | ：Rubiaceae |
|  | ：ผู่（ ญู่นึกสาชูก） |
|  | ：กั่งร． |

## ตฺส


ชีนโษก
的กิสตากุ
ไบกิร
ต่யุกาญ
绿祘
侺\}
กาดสยูููณ์
บรูตูน
：เนียณญีตุธ

：โกกาเสี้ษ
：லูทயスูกิ่
：0 \％－90ํํ


：甘TITUIS
：โค่ง่


| กรกโบูียู่ | ：โิี่ |
| :---: | :---: |
| ผనโึติ | ：กาดั่ ડิพโญู์ |
| आUูบโโบี నิไ กกโษิถโบี | น้กํารึกิ์ึก |

［ $ก$ กก
กูษิ $:$ मีตูบ，สิรูู



การตตฺญ
iรกับบียบส่





：พื่ก，แั：กัส่





 โรโกูยิตाรูู

Traditional
therapeutic values: n/a

| Scientific name | $:$ Lasianthus cyanocarpus |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Rubiaceae |
| Local name | $:$ Khan Hev Nouk Khâr (Lao) |
| Khmer name | $:$ Sbon Dam Rey |

Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ weed |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ evergreen forest, deciduous forest |  |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |  |
| Type of soil | $:$ hilly |  |
| Life cycle | $: 2$ to 5 years |  |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ April, May |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ June, July |  |
| Abundance | $:$ abundant |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
: leaves
: dig
: decoction

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Lao |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. THUY BUN Ta |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
postpartum treatment, uterine prolapse
: all parts
: pull out
: daily decoction (20 to 30 gr )


|  ก่บู่ | ：Lasianthus cyanocarpus <br> ：Rubiaceae |
| :---: | :---: |
| โญก：กั้ทับบ์ |  |
| โญา：นึกาณาร้อู |  |

## 


รี่โิกก
ตากัธตาถุ
แกกิรี
ตยயุกัญ
f내쌕

กาตญยููโณ์
บన్నตูน
：กิณึฟิติ

：โกึ่งีย
：พ็ก
：0๒－0近等
－เรเยถู－2สกา
：โอษิยุறา－กิกินึ
：ยाsicuีs
เค่ง่

## 

|  | U |
| :---: | :---: |
| วิธีบบููนึ | ผืก |
|  | นึ่งชิก |

## โบกี่า

| กูษ | มุตู |
| :---: | :---: |
| นรโึกิ | 9 9， |
|  |  |



กบจัเบีย：
ยิรนี่น


วิธีโษยู囚นก


Traditional therapeutic values: cervicitis

| Scientific name | $:$ Leea Indica |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Leeaceae |
| Local name | $:$ Pong Pay (Kavet) |
| Khmer name | $:$ Bay Kdaing |

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ shrub |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ open area, deciduous forest |  |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |  |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy |  |
| Life cycle | $: 5$ to 6years |  |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ August, September |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ January, February |  |
| Abundance | $:$ many |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

## Part used

Collection method
Traditional use
: roots
: dig
: decoction

## Sources

Village(s)
Ethnie(s)
Traditional healers interviewed:

Additional data from the Ministry of Heal
(Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values

Part used Collection method Medicinal use and dosage
hepatitis, leucorrhea, endometritis (roots), hemorrhoids, joint pains, kidney stones, rheumatism, heart strengthening
: roots and stalk
: dig and cut
: daily decoction ( 15 to 30 gr )



|  | Leea Indica | ［ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ชับ | Leeaceae | P |
|  |  | ㅋ． |
|  | пuைกi่ |  |

## 


รีผยูก
ตากิธญตาุุ
แบกกร มี
ตยแุกัญ
ในึ่ำ
โนู้วใน
กาตญยููโณ์
บรูตูน
：ஸฺญโฺึกู

：โกกาเนีย
：லู円யรูกั่
：0世－0るโั


：ऊ̛ษ్రดิी
：โิาบั่


โโก！］
กูษิ ：กิตฟณกก
ผึลผึติ ：กิโ้กิก

 $\qquad$
กแบรีแเย์：
เถกกัก్ููโ


－บิ์เนีย
เรกโโบี่นึ่
โิตียยูู囚๙ญ

：พึกก กั่

$\qquad$

Scientific name
: Leea Rubra
Family
: Leeaceae
Local name
: Kuk Kav Chee (Lao)
Khmer name
: Ba Yok Dong

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ shrub |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ deciduous forest, field |  |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |  |
| Type of soil | $:$ rocky, gravelly, hilly |  |
| Life cycle | $: 5$ to 6years |  |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ August, September |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ October, November |  |
| Abundance | $:$ many |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ roots |
| :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ dig |
| Traditional use | $:$ |

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Lao |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. THUY BUN Ta |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values

Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: joint pain, kidney inflammation, sexually transmitted disease, rheumatism, tonic agent, furosemide, heart strengthening.
: roots
: dig
: daily decoction (10 to 20 gr )


| เฺ：ริgภถึโฺ | ：Leea Rubra |
| :---: | :---: |
| ห่ชูึ | ：Leeaceae |
|  |  |
|  | ：Musำ |

## ต ตี่

บบกรงรโุุฝึกิ
รัคโยก
สุกสむตตตุ
ยบกัง มี
ตฺயฺกัญ
阭浱
THM＂
กิตสยุมูกา
บรูตูน
：पุญ్ตโึกู
：iตตษญ：นี่ง
：โกาเชีษ

：0飞－0อறั
：เฉ ชียา－กิแ్ู

：ยรापั่
：โต่ง

## 

โรกรโบี่โบ่ง่
โิตีโบยูญศ์ญ

－บ็

## โกก๊

กู่ษิ ：ศุभุบ
นลฝึกิ ：9ูก


## 

กังยูตาญ
เรกับบี่ตั่
วิโีทบยู囚นด



## กบรีเปัยี：

ตูกั่๗，บูณคนูนตาต， ณียงร่ก่า

กาษ่าก

## Traditional

 therapeutic values: malariaScientific name
Family
Local name
Khmer name
: Loeseneriella dinhensis
: Celastraceae
: Kan Thung (Lao)
: Totong

Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ vine |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ | evergreen forest |
| Climate | $:$ | hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy, hilly |  |
| Life cycle | $:$ Io to 20 years |  |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ | January, February in Itub |
|  |  | February-April in Talae |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ March, April in Itub, May-July in Talae |  |
| Abundance | $:$ | few |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

Traditional medical use
Part used
: stem
Collection method
: cut
Traditional use
: decoction or soak in wine

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub, Talae |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Lao, Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Dr Ky Bou Haing, Mr. VIENG Henn |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values : food poisoning
Part used : vine
Collection method : cut
Medicinal use and dosage : daily decoction ( 15 to 30 gr )


ษึ:ริgกธโโโૂ : Loeseneriella dinhensis

संखู่
ญญะกุันสับร่


Celastraceae

: 9 ṣ

## 



| ¢ัธููษก |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| แกกสตางุ | : โก็ไญ゙ษ |
| บบกิงรี |  |
| ตயฺกญ | : 90-๒๐ต์ |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

กตตญยูมถ

: ถิบ

บรูดูผ้ : โคบ่


: \}ญ్ని



## [ 1 กั]

กูษิ : ศุษูษ, กโรู



## 

กาตภฺロญ
iรกับบี่บัง่
วิตีบยูถนก


Traditional therapeutic values: waist and vein pains

Scientific name : Lepisanthes rubiginosa
Family
Local name
Khmer name
: Sapindaceae
: Lang goung gouk (Kavet)
: Chun Luss

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ treelet |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ deciduous forest |  |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |  |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy |  |
| Life cycle | $:$ over Ioo years |  |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ November, December |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ January, February |  |
| Abundance | $:$ moderate |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

Traditional medical use

| Part used | bark |
| :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ |
| Traditional use | peel |
|  | decoction |

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Kang Nuok |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ Kavet |  |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Dr. KY Bou Haing |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values

Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: cough (roots), tuberculosis, back pain, fever, mouth ulcers, can also be used as an early antibiotic treatment
: roots
: dig and cut
: daily decoction (10 to 30 gr )


| เยาวรูรูธูโญู | ：Lepisanthes rubiginosa |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hํูู | ：Sapindaceae |
| โญู้กุุมถับร่ |  |
|  | ：นన్ูู |

## 


ฑกกญตตุ
ไบกิร $\frac{\text { T }}{}$
ต่யฺกึญ
ร解出
THูึTTH
กาตสยููเณ์ำ
บร్สตูผ
：เทียเญีตูต
：โโโญญก：
：โกูไเงีษ
：ல్షทயรูก்
：โலี 9900 ต゚
：โร่ไ్ูิกा－ผ్
：โัชกักーกุษ゙
：EIS甘ヘูJ
：โค่ง





## โกริก

กูษิ ：กิห้ณึก๊
๗ลนึกสิ

 $\qquad$
การตยตญญ
เรกโโบียตง่
ิิตียบษูலคณ


：บูึเพี
พีกกิ，กัต่



กแรีเนเที่：



Traditional therapeutic values: oedema

| Scientific name | $:$ Lygodium flexuosum |
| :--- | :--- |
| Family | : Lygodiaceae |
| Local name | : Yiabes (Kavet) |
| Khmer name | $:$ Eov Lár |

Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ horsetail |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ wetlands and almost everywhere |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy |
| Life cycle | $:$ every year |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $: \mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $: \mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ |
| Abundance | $:$ abundant |
| Regeneration | $:$ spores |

Traditional medical use

| Part used | $: \quad$ all parts |
| :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ |
| Tig and cut |  |
| Traditional use | $:$ |
| decoction |  |

Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Kang Nuok |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Dr. KY Bou Haing |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health

 (Traditional Medicine Department)Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: bladder infection, hepatitis, tonic agent
: all parts
: dig and cut
: daily decoction ( 12 to 20 gr )


| เต：ริ9ูธกโโญ | Lygodium flexuosum |
| :---: | :---: |
| ม่บู่ | ：Lygodiaceae |
| โญูงกกุดับับร่ |  |
| กญูเค่ากิถาเฉ | ：3ญู่มูรู |



ดู่ผูกิ
ตกกาถึาสุ
บบกิฯ泟
ตையุตฺல
รนึ่ว综
รนึ่TRT
กตตงยููณัก
บรูตูน

：นัเธิง
：โกึกเชี
：พิญญแฺคก่
：09ழ゚
：ヘึ
：๓ู
：ตाstũ
：ภ్๊งร

## 

iรกิบยุดั่

วิโีโษษูถนึก
：ผิกิ，กั่
आยูบโปี่ నิ้น กโยิกโบี
：ฝำริกี้กิก

## ［แก๊ไ


 $\qquad$
กแనึธธปี่： ล์งกเบีย
 กถุำ
โรกโโบัโนกส่

วิตีโบยู囚นญ


Traditional therapeutic values: bruise, heart pain, ecchymose

Scientific name
Family
Local name
Khmer name
: Melastoma sanguineum
: Melastomataceae
: In Ak (Lao)
: Bay Kra Nhinh Thom

## Description and Habitat

Type : shrub
Habitat
: edge of the forest, deciduous forest
Climate
Type of soil
Life cycle
Biological cycle - Flowering
Biological cycle - Fruiting
Abundance
: hot and humid

Regeneration
: sandy
: 5 to 10 years
: August, September
: October, November
: abundant
: seed

Traditional medical use
Part used : roots and stalk
Collection method
: dig and cut
Traditional use

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Lao |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. THUY BUN Ta |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values

Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: bruises, heart pain, diarrhea, sexual disease and dysfunction, hepatitis, yellow eyes
: all parts
: cut
: daily decoction (20 to 30 gr )


ตย：รัgภเงโโญ
भ่บูร
：Melastoma sanguineum
：Melastomataceae
โญา：กุดัดํงร่
โญู่เคื่กเงเรี่
：มิรสกิก（โญาเณึกสสรูึ่）


## 


ชี่นยก
ตึกสตาตุ
บบกรงกี

㑂㺃
กคู้นึ
กตตญยูโณ์ก
บรูตูน
：ธุญฺโฺึกู
：ตสิ่าก นีษู
：โกุึโชี
：2ुण்
：๕－90ต゚
：โนธียา－กิต
：โลตุณงโิิิก
：ตsytũ
：โคง่


| เรกักบี | นี่ |
| :---: | :---: |
| วิธีบษูญนึญ | นีก |
| Tชิบโบี่ ડิต | นําํา |

ไกำ

| กู่ษิ | ：$\frac{7 ุ ฺ}{}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| ผึSฝึถิ | ：9ni |
|  |  |

 $\qquad$




Traditional therapeutic values: measles

Scientific name : Microcos tomentosa
Family : Tiliaceae
Local name : Khâng Sum (Lao)
Khmer name : Po Plea
Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ tree |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ | deciduous forest |
| Climate | $:$ | hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ | loamy |
| Life cycle | $:$ | 30 to too years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ | March, April |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ | May, June |
| Abundance | $:$ | abundant |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
: roots
dig and cut
drink grated root soaked in a glass of water

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Lao |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. MANN Suk |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values : cough, leucorrhea, joint pain
Part used : roots and leaves
Collection method : dig and pick
Medicinal use and dosage



กโโฺึ๗

| Scientific name | $:$ Morinda citrifolia |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Rubiaceae |  |
| Local name | $:$ Kok Nhâk (Lao) |  |
| Khmer name | $:$ | Nhior Prey or Nhior Phnom |

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ | small tree |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ | katsorb stream |
| Climate | $:$ | hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ | sandy |
| Life cycle | $:$ | 5 to 6 years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ | June, July |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ | August, Sepetmber |
| Abundance | $:$ | few |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
: heart wood
: cut
: decoction

Traditional therapeutic values: postpartum treatment, excessive bleeding

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Lao |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. SUM Pheur |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: hypertension, back and joint pains
: roots and bark
: dig and peel
: daily decoction ( 15 to 30 gr )


กู่



## 

|  | เพียกญีตูบ |
| :---: | :---: |
| ชีนโชกิ | ：ศูกษารถบ |
| ตกถถตฺุ | ：โกโโชิษ |
| บูกิษ荘 | ：ถึ2ู่ |
| คูษุกญ | ：0¢゚－0．9゚ |
| Tนึ่ำ |  |
| Tนู้นโน |  |
| กัตสยููถู | ：ตารกิง |
| บธูตูน | ：โคบ่ |

## 

| iรกโบ์์ตาก่ | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\circ}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| ิิิี｜บษูญนึ | ：กั่ |
| ไูTบี Sิห กิโ | คํา๋กิก |

## โぁกั！

กูษิ ：\％ีqูง
ผัรนึกิ ：¢ูก



iรกีโโบี่บิ่
ิิโีโบยูกนึญ

：Rubiaceae



ชีำยกั
ตกณึตุ
แ゙กษか
ตยแุตญ
านู่ ํํ
โนี่นโน
กาตกยูู่ถัก
บรูตูน
：เนียณณีกูิิ
：ศูึกาช ชย
：โกโกิ์
：ถูปกั่
：O๕－0コตั

：เ้อสีบา－กิแ
：โิต่
iรกับบี่ากส่ง
：${ }^{\circ}$ H
วิตบยูดนก ：น้ำื๊กีติกิ
：บัก，ษยูี
：พีกกู๊：

$\qquad$


Traditional therapeutic values: fever, cough,
varicella (chickenpox)

| Scientific name | $:$ Musa ABB Group |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Musaceae |
| Local name | $:$ Reas Preut Lao (Kavet) |
| Khmer name | $:$ Russ chek |

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ herb |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ Planted in the village or steep ground |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ all types |
| Life cycle | $: 6$ months to I year |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ n/a |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ n/a |
| Abundance | $:$ few |
| Regeneration | $:$ root sprouting |

## Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method Traditional use
: roots
: dig and cut
: soak in water and drink

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | Kapin |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Kavet |
|  | Mr. BOEUN Chheam |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values : influenza, cough
Part used : roots
Collection method : cut
Medicinal use and dosage : daily decoction ( 10 to 15 gr )


|  | ：Musa ABB Group |
| :---: | :---: |
| ห่ชูร | Musaceae |
| โญูะกุดถับบ่ |  |
| โญู：นึกาธงเช์ | บูงบกั |

## 

|  | ：ธิณาผึกิ |
| :---: | :---: |
| ชี่ยยก |  |
| ตึกญงต｜ | ：โกึ่าช์ |
| บูกังกี | ：［คึ่บบกกัง |
| ถuฺุกญ | ：0¢โ2－09ற゚ |
| 風通 | ：๓§ |
|  | ：ตู |
| กิตสยููณึ์ | ：ヒูรสิบ |
| บรฺุูน | ：นุ๐ธบกูกิง |


iรกัโบี่โุส
ริตียบยูญสน $:$ นึกก กก่


## ［14กำ

รูษิ ：ก็ตีร
นรฝึสิ
：ตันัก

 $\qquad$

กังตูตฺญ
โรกกโบี้บตส่
โิโียบยูญคก


：บูT
：กั่


 भุตุกูแแ


Traditional therapeutic values: jaundice

Scientific name
Family
Local name
Khmer name
: Neonauclea sessilifolia
: Rubiaceae
: Khun (Kavet)
: Roleay Thom

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ | tree |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ | deciduous forest |
| Climate | $:$ | hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy |  |
| Life cycle | $:$ | over Ioo years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ | June, July |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ August, September |  |
| Abundance | $:$ | moderate |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ roots and bark |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ dig and peel |  |
| Traditional use | $:$ | decoction |

## Sources

| Village(s) | Kang Nuok |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. SI Sing |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: cough, gastritis, cervical infection
: roots and bark
: dig and peel
: daily decoction ( 15 to 20 gr )


|  | Neonauclea sessilifolia |
| :---: | :---: |
| ห่บู | ：Rubiaceae |
|  |  |
|  | ：เกูแบ์ |



แนโกรโกลสผิติ
รู่นษก
โึกาむตาถุ
แกกิร
คกแุกาญ
f變
โนู้วใน
กาเสบยููเถ์า
Uనૂตูน
：趾ยなญี

：โกกำี้ษ
：லูทயスูกั่
：โกียตีอ00ตั่
：โชษิบุภา－กิกกนนา

：ETSUヘูy
：โคาบ่

โรกโโบียส่
：บูయ，むิษ్గగ
ริตียชยูดคช

：พัก，โูา：
：ถึ่รืก็โิ์ กี

## ［1511

| กูษ | กิเนณกก๊ |
| :---: | :---: |
| ผ่งนึติ | กิวริก |
| โคููบุาณาเน้ญญยููญ์ | กูกก๊ ญุ์ ญุ์ |

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การตูตด ถู

วิติโยษูถน์ด



：พีกกกั่าโญ๊：





Traditional therapeutic values: fever

Scientific name : Neyraudia reynaudiana
Family : Poaceae
Local name : Trang Trang (Kavet)
Khmer name : Trèng

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ | grass |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ waterfront wetlands |  |
| Climate | $:$ | hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ | sandy, clay |
| Life cycle | $:$ | I to 2 years |
| Biological cycle-Flowering | $:$ February, March |  |
| Biological cycle-Fruiting | $:$ | April, May |
| Abundance | $:$ abundant |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
: stalk
: dig and cut
: decoction

## Sources

Village(s)
: Talae
Ethnie(s)
: Kavet
Traditional healers interviewed: Mr. VEL Khuk

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values : headache, cough
Part used
: stalk
Collection method
: cut Medicinal use and dosage : daily decoction (10 to 30 gr )


| เต：1ิชูกูโโู | Neyraudia reynaudiana |
| :---: | :---: |
| ห์ชูู | ：Poaceae |
|  |  |
|  | ：โกก็้ |

## 


ธีผยษก
ตฺกสสตาุุ

ตยแุตை

1นู้ว้น
กัตญยูรณ์ ：ตรโโัี
บรูตูณ

โรกโบบี่บดง่
โิตีโบยู囚ณฺ

： 1 Til
：ไญเญูตต่รีกี
：โก็โเึี
：09－ロけぽ
：โึ่ง่
：结
：นีกีกเต่
：ผำดีกีืกิ

## โูกก

| กูษิ | กิเงู |
| :---: | :---: |
| นููึโิ | ：นํําชีกีึกี |
|  | ：ธญากัไื้ญ แุกั |


กแรีนับี่
นึก

กรตตตญ
เรกกโบี่บัง่
วิตีโบยูณนก


：เที่ย
：กั่


Scientific name
: Oroxylum indicum
Family : Bignoniacease
Local name : Am Book (Kavet)
Kok Din Mak (Lao)
Khmer name
: Pika

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ | small Tree |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ | deciduous forest |
| Climate | $:$ | hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ | loamy |
| Life cycle | $:$ | over Ioo years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ | June, July |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ | August, September |
| Abundance | $:$ | abundant |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
: roots, bark and heart wood : peel
: soak in water

Traditional therapeutic values: jaundice

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub, Kang Nuok |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Lao, Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. SUM Pheur, Mr. VEL Pang |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values : urinary retention, fever, gastro-
Part used entiritis, enteritis

Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: peel and cut
: daily decoction ( 15 to 30 gr )



Traditional therapeutic values: cough, fever, urinary retention

| Scientific name | $:$ Pandanus humilis |
| :--- | :---: |
| Family | $:$ Pandanaceae |
| Local name | $:$ Trâr Chark |
| Khmer name | $:$ Rum Chak |

Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ | shrub |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ | Waterfront wetlands |
| Climate | hot and humid |  |
| Type of soil | $:$ | sandy, clay |
| Life cycle | $:$ | 10 to 50 years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ January, February |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ March, April |  |
| Abundance | $:$ moderate |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed and root sprouting |

Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
: stalk
: dig and cut
: decoction

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Kapin |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. BOEUN Chheam |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values : fever, cough, urinary retention

Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: roots
: cut
: daily decoction (30 to 60 gr )


เตเชิดราเกโโ
ชู่
โญา：กิูมถับร่

：Pandanus humilis
：Pandanaceae

：กตก๊

## 

บบกิงโุโุกําลิ
จีนโษก
ตฺกสสตตั
ยบกิง ${ }^{3}$
แึயฺฺกญ
รนี่า沓
กนู้ใน ใน

บรูทูน


：โกุาเชีย

：90－世0ํํ
：รัยกัก－กุษี：
：ไชษิฐา－1甘โู
：धाइษตูy
：晄แโตง่ กูร

## 

เรกกบบียบส่
：趾



## ［Шก̄！

| กูษ | ：กัต |
| :---: | :---: |
| ผูค่กิ |  |
|  | โถกก เบ゙ฏ ณูษ |

 $\qquad$



## กัยยูตญ


ิินีโบยู囚ศฺ


：Uูペ
：กั่


Traditional therapeutic values: chronic hepatitis, postpartum treatment

| Scientific name | $:$ Phyllodium pulchellum |
| :--- | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Papilionoideae |
| Local name | $:$ Ket Din |
| Khmer name | $:$ Amprum Pre Kroy |

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ shrub |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ deciduous forest, Field |  |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |  |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy, rocky, gravelly, hilly |  |
| Life cycle | $: 5$ to 6 years |  |
| Biological cycle-Flowering | $:$ November, December |  |
| Biological cycle-Fruiting | $:$ | January, February |
| Abundance | $:$ moderate |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |


| Part used | $:$ roots |
| :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ dig |
| Traditional use | $:$ |
| decoction |  |

## Sources

Village(s) : Itub
Ethnie(s) : Lao

Traditional healers interviewed: Mr. THUY BUN Ta

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values

Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
postpartum treatment, chronic hepatitis, schistosomiasis, uterine prolapse, splenomegaly
: roots
: dig
: daily decoction ( 15 to 30 gr )

Not recommended for pregnant and breastfeeding women


| เย:รัgภเก\|โู | Phyllodium pulchellum |
| :---: | :---: |
| ห่บู่ | : Papilionoideae |
| โญูงกัิติบบร่ |  |
|  | ส่ต่กบบกรูแ |

## 

| บบกังโุกี่ฝัิ | บุญฺตึกู |
| :---: | :---: |
| ชีคยูก | โ¢กญู์ |
| ตกญญตกุ | : โกึ1ธี |
| แบกั¢ |  |
| มฺயุกญ | : 0¢-0อறั |
| 1นู้ำ] |  |
| 1นู่ใน | : โ้ชกัก-กุษ์ |
| กตกษููก | : जTSUAJY |
| บรูตูน | : โค่บ่ |

โนึกตาดาส
iรกโโบีโตส่ : บู่



## โกกิก

กูษิ : รีชูง
ผลนึกั $:$ 9ูก


## 

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กายตรตญ
เรกโบบี่โด่ง่



: पส̃
: ผักิ


กองีนเนี่รี่
โณกกีนี้ย,



Traditional therapeutic values: uterine pain

| Scientific name | $:$ Polyalthia evecta |
| :--- | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Annonaceae |
| Local name | $:$ Ta Tauv Náy (Kavet) |
| Khmer name | $:$ Bat Phtel |

Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ shrub |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ | deciduous forest |
| Climate | $:$ | hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy |  |
| Life cycle | $: 5$ toro years |  |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ | May - July |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ | August, September |
| Abundance | $:$ moderate |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
: roots
: dig
: decoction

## Sources

| Village(s) | Kang Nuok |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. SI Sing |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values

Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: neck pain, galactagogue, poison control, vein relaxation
: roots
: dig and cut
: daily decoction (9 to 15 gr )



แบกิงโกส่นิสิ
รีพษษก
เึกาสตากุ
แกริร
ตฺயุกฺญ
โนู้ในึก
โนู้กโิส
กาตญยููโณ์
Uనૂตูผ
：ஸุญૂตึกัก

：โกึกสั๋
：ல్మแユูกบ்
：O世̛ーの
：纪走กิากกกกำน
：เะ ธียา－กิกู
：ETS甘लูย
：โค่ง

โรกกโบียบส่
วิตีโยููกค

：Uు
：พิ๊ก
：ผำรีก๊พ็กิก

## ［โก๊］

กูษิ ：กิน้ณาก̃




पกกญูึ

การตูติช
เรกกโบี่โฺส่
วิตียบููญผค


：บูส
：พั๊กิ，กิ่



Scientific name
Family
Local name
Khmer name
: Prismatomeris tetrandra
: Rubiaceae
: Kang (Kavet), Khok Kha Kay (Lao)
: Rumdenh Meas

## Description and Habitat

Type
Habitat
Climate
Type of soil
Life cycle
Biological cycle - Flowering
Biological cycle - Fruiting
Abundance
Regeneration
: shrub
: deciduous forest
: hot and humid
: loamy, Hilly forest
: 5 to 15 years
: May-July in Itub, Juy, August in Talae
: August - November
: average in Itub, abundant in Talae
: seed

## Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
: roots
: dig and cut
: decoction or soaked in wine

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Lao |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mt. THUY BUN Ta, Mr. VEL Khuk |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Traditional therapeutic values: hepatitis, postpartum, ulcers treatment (Itub), neurotonic (Talae)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
pneumonia, tonic agent, postpartum bone pain, hepatitis
: roots and heartwood
: dig and cut
: daily decoction or soak in wine (30 to 50 gr )


|  | Prismatomeris tetrandra |
| :---: | :---: |
| ม่บูร | Rubiaceae |
| โญูงกัิมตับร่ | ：ก็ด้（ณญู： |
|  |  |
| โญูเนึกาถงไร | หนํายู |



|  | ：ธ1囚్రీตึกู |
| :---: | :---: |
| ชีนชชกิ | ：itniogn |
| ตฺกถตากุ | ：โกึl｜ชี |
| บบเกังรี | ：ญู｜ய二ูกั่นีกั |
| セயฺฺกญ | ：0飞－9\％9ํ |
| กนู้ำ込 |  <br>  |
| 1นู้\} |  |
| กตสษยููถ์ |  |
| บธูตูน | ：โต่บ |

## 

|  | บส |
| :---: | :---: |
| วิิโบษูญผู | ลีกักส่ |
|  |  |

## ［



ตายภฺตญ
โรกกบบียบส่
วิธีโบยูณคณ
Mยูงษบี నิ่ กิษิิกโบี
 ธถากิเบู้ย
：บัง อ్ี๊
：พ็กกักั่


Traditional therapeutic values：



 ถู่เุ่รูกกยู่เด

Traditional therapeutic values: itching


เตาใิราโาโณ भ่บู์
ณยู：สัตกับร่
ณญา：นกตเงเรี่
：Pterocarpus macrocarpus
：Papilionoideae

：ผึ่ㄴํ

## 

แกกรฺุกุกนกิิ
ดัสโษกิ
ตกกาむตากุ
แกกิรี
ต็யุกฺญ
个药通
งนู้วนโ
กา๓ญยูููณ์
บన్గตูผ
：โนียษณี
：โ็ตกญ్మ：
：โกกาเธี่

：โலีむต゙の00ぽ


ิรกโโบั่ตร่
ิินีโยูலนึ บูก

แกก๊1
กิษิ ：กั่ดดกกิ
นงกำกำ

 $\qquad$
การยูตบช

เรกโโบี่นก่
ใิตียษูல๙ก
：ญษ్చก̃，ป్ర
MUูบโบี Sิน กิโิิตโบี



รยู่ กั่


Traditional therapeutic values: fever, measles

Scientific name : Salacia chinensis
Family : Celastraceae
Local name : Ta Kai (Lao)
Khmer name : Veay

## Description and Habitat

## Type

Habitat
Climate
Type of soil
Life cycle
Biological cycle - Flowering
Biological cycle - Fruiting
Abundance
Regeneration
: liana
: evergreen forest, deciduous forest
: hot and humid
: loamy, moutain
: 20 to 50 years
October - December
January, February
few
seed

## Traditional medical use

## Part used

Collection method
Traditional use
: roots and stalk
: dig and cut
: drink grated roots soaked in a glass of water

## Sources

Village(s) : Itub
Ethnie(s) : Lao
Traditional healers interviewed: Mr. SUM Pheur

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values

Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: blood cleansing, arthralgia, muscle pain, menstruation, anemia
: roots and vine
: dig and cut
: daily decoction or soak in wine ( 15 to 30 gr )



โึึన, ก[โ్M గ

Traditional therapeutic values: diarrhea, fever

| Scientific name | $:$ Schleichera oleosa |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Sapindaceae |
| Local name | $:$ Pong Rár (Kavet \& Lao) |
| Khmer name | $:$ Pong |

## Description and Habitat

Type
Habitat

Climate
Type of soil
Life cycle
Biological cycle - Flowering
Biological cycle - Fruiting

Abundance

Regeneration
: tree
: deciduous forest, semi-evergreen forest
: hot and humid
: sandy, caly
: 50 to 100 years
: December,January in Kang Nuok March-May in Talae
: May, June in Kang Nuok June, July in Talae
: average in Kang Nuok moderate in Talae
: seed

Traditional medical use
Part used : bark

Collection method : peel
Traditional use

## Sources

| Village(s) | Kang Nuok |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. SI Sing |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
hemorroids, gastritis, diarrhea, malaria, typhoid
: roots and bark
peel daily decoction ( 20 to 30 gr )


ศ่บูร : Sapindaceae



## 


ตีคโษก
ตกสณตสุ
แบกิร 9 ลี
มฺயฺฺฺญ
โนึ้ำた

กิตสยููเณ์
บรูตูน
: โิียเณี



: ๕0-900றீ




 โต่ง่า

## 

iรกโโบ์ที่ : ธยูี
วินีบษูดนึ : เถูะ

โฺกีก
กูษิ : กัน้ณณก๊
นิโนิกิ



iรกกโบี่บี่
ิิีียบยู囚ผึ

: ऊยูก̃గ, บู๗
: โலู๊:


กแร์นีีย
กกิ, โุตร


| Scientific name | $:$ Senna tora |
| :--- | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Caesalpinioideae |

Local name
Khmer name
: Senna tora
Caesalpinioideae
: Kayaing Het (Kavet) or Dub Deurn (Lao)
: Dang Het Chneang

## Description and Habitat

Type
Habitat
Climate
Type of soil
Life cycle
Biological cycle - Flowering
Biological cycle - Fruiting
Abundance
Regeneration
: weed
: fallow field
: hot and humid
: laomy and residues
: every year
: April, May in general
January, February in Kang Nuok
: June, July in general
March, April in Kang Nuok
: moderate
: seed

## Traditional medical use

Part used
: roots and stalk
Collection method
Traditional use
: digging and cutting decoction

Traditional therapeutic values: uterine pain, fever

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub, Kang Nuok |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Lao, Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. THUY BUN Ta, Mr. SI Sing |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health

 (Traditional Medicine Department)Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: diuretic agent, fever, snake bite, dermatosis, insomnia
: stalk, roots, seed
: dig, cut, pick
: daily stalk \& roots decoction ( IO to 15 gr ), powdered grilled seed (1 to 3 gr )


|  | : Senna tora |
| :---: | :---: |
| ห่บูร | : Caesalpinioideae |
| กญา:กุุมถับร่ |  <br>  |
| โญู่เนึกาสงเร์ | : นิ์్ูิสญูู |
|  |  |
|  | : ติณกผ่กิ |
| ชิน์ชกิ | : Lั่ไญ9̊\|si |
| คกสสตต | : โก็โ\|ธี่ |
| บูกริบ |  |
| ตฺแฺฺญ | : 9ตึ |
|  |  <br>  |
| โนูว ${ }^{\text {T }}$ |  <br>  |
| กตสยููกญ์ | : ঢSยตju |
| บรูตูน | : โึ่ง่ |
|  |  |
| กรกโบบบบส | : บูษ Thี |
| วิ์ษบููณณึก |  |
|  |  |

ห่ชูู
ณญา:สุุหลับร่


## 

บบกรงโโุณึกิ
ธีนโนกิ
เตกสสตตุ
บบกรง ลี
ตயฺฺฺฺ
รนี่ โึ

กาตงยุมูณ์
บรูตูน
iรกกบบับับ่
ิิดียบษูณผึก


## โฺกำ

กูษิ
นรนึกิ

: ศุgูบ, กินณุกก


กังตฺตญ

วิดียบษูญนึ

 ในกั่ยิมญกั่
: โนี้ย, บูสั, โค่ง่
: ผีกิ, กั่า, แบ:



## กแลีเนียู่:

กีกูู่ร, โคร


Traditional therapeutic values: goiter, heart improvement

Scientific name : Shorea roxburghii
Family : Dipterocarpaceae
Local name : Láng Kyas (Kavet)
Khmer name : Po Pél
Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ tree |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ evergreen forest, deciduous forest |  |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |  |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy, hilly forest |  |
| Life cycle | $:$ over 100 years |  |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ February, March |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ April, May |  |
| Abundance | $:$ | moderate |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ bark |
| :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ peel |
| Traditional use | $:$ decoction |

## Sources

| Village(s) | Kang Nuok |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. SI Sing |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values : cardiotonic
Part used : bark
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: cut and peel
daily decoction (20 to 30 gr )


|  | : Shorea roxburghii |
| :---: | :---: |
| กับู | : Dipterocarpaceae |
| ญู้กุุนักับร่ | : ¢ูดั่ |
| โญก:นึ่ากูงเอุ | : ตรตญை |

## 


รีผูษสก
打กัญตฺุุ
บกกิร
ตยயุกัญ
โนู้ว

กาตธงไู่คัก
Uన్గตูน
: 1ถียเณี

: 1กุโเยึ


: เฉกุยู:ษิ.
: เฉยยส-2กก
: ยnseajy
: โต่ง

โรกโบบียบส่
วิตีโบヒูலณึ

: โญา
: ฝัําดีก๊โิก

## [ษกก

กิิย : กิษนณกกิ
ผูฝึาดิ


ตเฐைตை

เรกกโบี่บต่
: ธิย్ฝก๊
วิตียษษูดนด
: กิกั่าโู:




ก็รึเนียี่:
ตกเนียบกิ.
ฟึ $జ$ แบ: คู

Traditional therapeutic values: treatment of injuries (grilled bark applied on wounds)

Scientific name Family
Local name Khmer name
: Sindora siamensis
: Caesalpinioideae
: Dang (Kavet), Kok Tek (Lao)
: Kâr Kâs

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ tree |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ evergreen forest, deciduous forest |  |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |  |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy, stones, laterite |  |
| Life cycle | $:$ over Ioo years |  |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ March, June |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ | June, July |
| Abundance | $:$ moderate |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ | bark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ | peel |
| Traditional use | $:$ | decoction (Itub), apply on wounds |
|  |  | (Kapin) |

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub, Kapin |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Lao, Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. SUM Pheur, Mr. BOEUN Chheam |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values

Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: diarrhea and dysentry (bark), breast abscess (roots), grated seed to apply on a furuncle
: stalk and heartwood
: cut
: daily decoction (20 to 30 gr )


|  | Sindora siamensis |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hํบู | ：Caesalpinioideae |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | ：กักาะ |

## 

| โบโกิษโกู่ากิ | ：โนียเญี |
| :---: | :---: |
| ¢ึคยูก |  |
| ตฺกึสตติ | ：โกก1＜ |
|  |  |
| かuฺ¢ | ：โญี่งถี900ตร่ |
|  | ไืชษิง－ษิપุన |
|  | ：โ2ษิరุ刃n－กิก్గน |
| ก็ตญยููณัก | ：ETSษద็J |
| บรูตูน | ：โค่ช่ |

โนี่กไูาธส

| เรกับบี่บดง่ | －ญยููก |
| :---: | :---: |
| วิธีไบษูญผู | －偲： |
| กบูไบโบี ถิน กิษยิตรบี |  |

## Sources

กูษิ ：भุఫูง，กตตีร

นనగิริ

：9ูก，กัเน
：ธิษ เท๊๊，เย็ร ณைษ


กังตูตญง

ิิใียูููนณ



：โิึย，อ్లีย
：กั่


กแงี้นี่า

（ งยูกีกำทบ



Traditional therapeutic values: bone pains, tonic agent, treatment of injuries

Scientific name : Smilax glabra
Family : Smilacaceae
Local name : Chrav out
Khmer name : Moeum Thnam Chen
Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ | vine |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ | deciduous forest, evergreen forest and |
|  | hilly forest |  |
| Climate | $:$ | hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ | loamy, gravelly, rocky |
| Life cycle | $:$ | every year |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ August, September |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ | October, November |
| Abundance | $:$ | few |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed or rhizome |

Traditional medical use

| Part used | tubers |
| :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ |
| dig |  |
| Traditional use | $:$ |
|  | decoction |

## Sources

| Village(s) | Kang Nuok |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. VEL Pang |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: muscular soreness, healing agent, arthritis, diarrhea, dysentry
: tubers
: dig and cut
: daily decoction ( 10 to 30 gr )


| เต:ริงูกงโโู | : Smilax glabra | 때Nㅔ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ห่บู | : Smilacaceae | ${ }^{1}$ |
|  |  | 들ㅇ |
| โญู้เทิกสาใุ์ | : เชีษยู้บิร | ㄷㅔㅔ |


จีคโษกี

ยบกิงนี้
ตแฺฺก

THUT
ก็ตสยููกค์
บรุตูน
: 1ญ్

: โกโโเงีย

: 9ตீ
: เฉชียา-กิm

: ยารสิย
: 伃แโตษ่ บุ Tษี

## 


โิโีบบยูณณก
: เยีย

: ผัก
: นำดีกิตึกี

## [ กรก

กูษิ : กัน้ณกกิ
ผึณึริ
: กส่วิก

 $\qquad$
กรตูตฺญ
iรกโบี่โฺ ก่
โิตยบยู囚คณ



: เษีย
: ผีกิกเก่



Traditional therapeutic values: cough, malaria

Scientific name : Spondias pinnata
Family : Anacardiaceae
Local name : Von (Kavet)
Khmer name
Pon

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ tree |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ deciduous forest, hilly forest plateau |  |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |  |
| Type of soil | $:$ sandy, black soil, gravelly. |  |
| Life cycle | $:$ | 50 to soo years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ August, September |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ October, November |  |
| Abundance | $:$ moderate |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ roots and bark |
| :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ dig, cut and peel |
| Traditional use | $:$ soak or boil and apply on the wounds |

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Kapin |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. HEUN Brai |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: thurst, fever (roots) vomiting, hiccup, high blood pressure, kidney stones
: roots and bark
: dig, cut and peel
: daily decoction ( 15 to 20 gr )


| เยาริชภเกาโู | Spondias pinnata |
| :---: | :---: |
| ห่บู่ | Anacardiaceae |
|  |  |
|  | ims |

## 

บเกรโกุสนึนิ
ชีนยยกิ
ตฺกสสตาตุ
แบกังรี
คแฺฺฺญ

ร解號
กัตลัยู่คกรา
บรู่ตูน
：เพียเกี่

：โก็เชิษ

：เญี่งถีะัํ－900ตํ
：เฉธีలา－กิM

：जाइ甘ผูษ
：โคาง่

## 

iรกับบียบาก่
โินีโบยูญศก
บู，ธย్ูกี

：นึกิก，กั่าเสูา


## ［

กูษิ ：กตตร



กษจีเนัยี่
กิก，โุรูตต่

โรกโบบับัง
โิตีโยูญนึ

：บูส，สยูก̃
：นักิ，กั่กิ，โญะ

กังตรตตญ




Traditional therapeutic values: lice (external use), uterine oedema

| Scientific name | $:$ Stemona collinsiae |
| :--- | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Stemonaceae |
| Local name | $:$ Chrav Chey (Kavet) |
| Khmer name | $:$ Kbeas Touch |

Description and Habitat

Type
Habitat

Climate
Type of soil
Life cycle
Biological cycle - Flowering
Biological cycle - Fruiting
Abundance
Regeneration
: vine
: deciduous forest, open area, moutain, plateau
: hot and humid
: loamy
: every year
: June, July
: August, September
: moderate
: seed and tubers

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ | tubers |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ | dig |
| Traditional use | $:$ | decoction |

## Sources

| Village(s) | Kang Nuok |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | : | Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. SI Sing |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values

Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: cervicitis, cough, pertussis, bumps, bronchitis, tuberculosis, amoebic dysentery
: tubers
: dig and cut
: daily decoction (4 to 12 gr)



भ่บูง
โญากกุหต์บร่

：Stemonaceae

：กกิิกกููง

## 

โบกกิรโติณนึนิ
ชีนยูก
ตกกส๗ตตุ
แักิรดื
ตึயุตญ
T际誰
Tนี่ใน
กิเสยููกณ์
งรูตูน

โญิ

โก็สษี่

：9ต゚


GISUMูJ


## เนี่กดาตส

| ิे |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## โักีก

| กูษ | กัม |
| :---: | :---: |
| นูกูริ | กิไี่กิ่ |
| บกณกㄴนดญษยูญ์ | เญากั ญ์ ญ์ |


กงตฺฺาญ
โรกกบบี่บิ่ง่
ใิตียูษูถนึด
แยูงยบัี ડิต กิยิิกโบี
 ษัถคตยบ
เชีย
：ผีกั，ก่ต่



Traditional therapeutic values: colitis

Scientific name
: Streptocaulon juventas
Family
Local name
Khmer name
: Apocynaceae
: Kheur Phay Sung (Lao)
: Vor Chuy

## Description and Habitat

Type
Habitat
Climate
Type of soil
Life cycle
Biological cycle - Flowering
Biological cycle - Fruiting
Abundance
Regeneration
: vine
: deciduous forest, evergreen forest, freshly cleared farm
: hot and humid
: loamy
3 to 5 years
: November, December
January, February
: abundant
: seed

## Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
: roots, vine
: dig and cut
: drink of grated roots soaked in water

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | Lao |  |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. SUM Pheur |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: leucorrhea, anemia, insomnia, anorexia, malaria
: tubers
: dig
: daily decoction (I2 to 20 gr )


ต๒：ริดภโกโโ్గ ：Streptocaulon juventas

กำู
โญาเกิติตับร่
โญ์เผื่กาธงเร่ร
：Apocynaceae

\}ญญิเ్่ய


ชีคืยก
ผกกญตตุ
แบกิงรี้
ต่யุตึญ

Tนู้น
กิตสงยู่ ถ้า
บรูตูน
： 3 ఆิ

：โกสไธีย
：ญูทะูนั่
：m－世昏

เชษกทากั้ย：
ตाనโบี่ร
โตต่บ่

## 

| ใรกึบบี่บาก่ | บู์，วิญ్ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | ：พิกิกส่ |
|  | ：โต่ใีกเิ์ก |

## ［ШกัI

| กูษิ | ：ศีqู |
| :---: | :---: |
| นึถึ入ถิ | ：9\％ |
|  | ：โญงกิกิิษทู่ |


 ญกั่，ธแแิิตตร，โุุุรตต่ เษีษ นีกี



Traditional therapeutic values: fever

Scientific name
: Strophioblachia fimbricalyx
Family
Local name
Khmer name
: Euphorbiaceae
: Due Din (Lao)
: Ruk Rork

Description and Habitat

Type
Habitat
Climate
Type of soil
Life cycle
Biological cycle - Flowering
Biological cycle - Fruiting
Abundance
Regeneration
: treelet
: edge of forest, degraded forest
: hot and humid
: loamy, moutain
: 3 to 10 years
April, May
June, July
moderate
seed

Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ roots |
| :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ dig and cut |
| Traditional use | $:$ decoction |

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Lao |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. SUM Pheur |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values : vein pain, postpartum treatment
Part used : roots
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: cut
: daily decoction (5 to 10 gr )


| โย：ริ¢ูกูููู | ：Strophioblachia fimbricalyx |
| :---: | :---: |
| รับู | ：Euphorbiaceae |
| โญู\％：กิ้ด้บู่ |  |
| โญู่：ฟิกาญู่อน | ：โกกิก |

## 


ชีพโยกิ
สากาむตาุุ
ไยกิร พี
คกயุกัญ
侺炎
โน ำใโ
กาตปููููณัก
Uనૂตูน
：เนียโณี่วิธ

：โกุเส็๋

：Om－90ํํ
：โั่ยถูースสกา
：ใชษิบุญา－กิกกุน้า
：ӨIS甘ผูย
：โค่ง


：บูก
ริตียชยูலนดด

：พ็ก กิก่
：ถ้ำกีก็ก็
＂โรㄲ

| กูษ | मุgู |
| :---: | :---: |
| พึญฟิกิ | 9n\} |
|  | ธิ่ โกู］ |

 กแร์เนีย

iรกกบบี่โติ่
โิตีโบยูดนก


：บู̃
：กั่



Traditional therapeutic values: snake bites, bone and back pain (Kang Nuok). Jaundice (Kapin)

| Scientific name | $:$ Strychnos nux-blanda |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Loganiaceae |
| Local name | $:$ n/a |
| Khmer name | $:$ Sleng Praviek |

Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ small tree |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ deciduous forest, evergreen forest and |  |
|  |  | hilly forest |
| Climate | $:$ | hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ | sandy, clay |
| Life cycle | $:$ | IO to Ioo years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ | April, May in Kang Nuok |
|  | February-April in Kapin |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ | June, July in Kang Nuok |
|  |  | April-June in Kapin |
| Abundance | $:$ | rare in Kang Nuok, moderate in Kapin |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
: bark, roots, heartwood
: dig and peel
: drink roots soaked in water or decoction

## Sources

| Village(s) | Kapin, Kang Nuok |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. KY Bou Haing, Mr. HEUN Brai |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: snake bites, malaria, oedema
: roots and bark
: dig, cut and peel
: daily decoction ( $\mathrm{IO}-30 \mathrm{gr}$ ) apply scrubed bark or roots on snake bites


| เยาริงูเงโโู | Strychnos nux－blanda |
| :---: | :---: |
| ค่บู่ | Loganiaceae |
| โญา：กุติต์บ | ：甘ิSもlన |
|  | ：i¢ูมูบ |

## 

## 

ชีนยยกิ
ตกกธตตุ
แบกิร路
ตยฺุกัญ

กนู่ใน
กตตยููเณ์
บรูตูน
：เนียเญีสูบ

：โกูไเญีย

：90－900றั




：ตรถิบสูษษมึกูษิกินแณก ถิตตรยศูษโรึกูยิกตีร
：คึ่ง่

## 

 ：กำกิ，บูก，อ్లีย
วินีใบยูกคก

：ผีกิ，เญะ：


## ［ఘกด




ใรกกโบียบา ส่

งยูงษโบี ริต กิษิสโโบี

กำกิ，บูก
：ผีกักต่，เถ์：


โรากูยิกิตณภก
เตตรตตญ ตง่งีก̃，

โร่รูษิกติต เต
ตรตถณยี
เกีลกเญููด

Traditional therapeutic values: n/a

Scientific name : Tadehagi triquetrum
Family : Fabaceae-Papilionoideae
Local name : Kra Vi Noo (Kavet)
Khmer name : Chang kih Grong

Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Habitat | weed |
| Climate | edge of forest, deciduous forest |
| Type of soil | $:$ hot and humid |
| Life cycle | $:$ sandy |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | August, September |
| Abundance | October, November |
| Regeneration | $:$ |
| many |  |

Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ stalk |
| :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ cut |
| Traditional use | $:$ |
| decoction |  |

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Kang Nuok |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. KY Bou Haing |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values

Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: colon cleanser, kidney inflammation, influenza, bronchitis, tuberculosis pneumonia
: all parts
: cut
: daily decoction ( 15 to 30 gr )



Traditional therapeutic values: diarrhea, vomiting, cholera, cough

Scientific name : Tetracera scandens
Family
Local name
: Dilleniaceae
Khmer name
: Din Hert (Lao)
: Dâs Kun

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ vine |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ deciduous forest |  |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |  |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy, gravelly, rocky |  |
| Life cycle | $:$ 10 to 50 years |  |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ June, July |  |
| Biological cycle-Fruiting | $:$ August, September |  |
| Abundance | $:$ abundant |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

Traditional medical use
Part used : stem, leaves
Collection method : cut
Traditional use
: decoction

## Sources

Village(s) : Itub
Ethnie(s) : Lao
Traditional healers interviewed: Mr. THUY BUN Ta

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: cough (leaves), splenomegaly, enteritis, neurotonic, galactagogue (decoction)
: roots and stalk
: dig and cut
: daily decoction (20 to 30 gr ) or soaked in wine


| เต：ริงภตาโญู | Tetracera scandens |
| :---: | :---: |
| भ่บู์ | ：Dilleniaceae |
|  | ：ธีన |
|  | ：3ญูิเนา：โุู |



ตีโโษก
ต็กสตาุุ
แบกิรนี
ตையฺกญ
㑂经

กาตธยูเถ์ก
งรูตตูน
：\}ెญิ
： i โioun
：โกูไญีย

：๕0－900


：ตstữ
：โต่ช่

โรกกบับต่ง่
：3ญ్ ญ్నึก
วิีีทยู囚นึ
：กก่
 ผำดีกิกิกก

## ［แกัก

กูษ $:$ भีषูง
ผรนึกิ ：จูก


## 

$\qquad$

## 




Traditional therapeutic values: vomiting

Scientific name : Tiliacora triandra
Family : Menispermaceae
Local name : Pâr Ngav (Kavet)
Khmer name : Vor Yeav

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ | vine |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ | evergreen forest, deciduous forest |
| Climate | $:$ | hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ | sandy, podsol |
| Life cycle | $:$ | 4 to 5 years |
| Biological cycle-Flowering | $:$ November, December |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ | January, February |
| Abundance | $:$ average |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| stem |  |
| Collection method | $:$ |
| Traditional use | cut |
|  | decoction |

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Talae |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. BLOY Doeun |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: typhoid, headache, fever, malaria (vine), alcohol detox (roots)
: leaves and stalk
: dig and cut
: daily decoction ( 10 to 20 gr )


| เต：ชิชูธัโษู | Tiliacora triandra |
| :---: | :---: |
| ห่บูร | ：Menispermaceae |
|  |  |
| กญูเผิกสาเัอร | ： 3 ［ูิแก\} |

## 

| บบกิงโกู่นึนิ | \}ญ్ูి |
| :---: | :---: |
| ชีนโษกิ |  |
| ตกษญตฺุ | โกโ1ธชี |
| บบกิงนี |  |
| ตைய゙กญ | O飞－OEg |
| \｛㕱込 |  |
| 1นู่ในึ |  |
| กไญูููณ์ | ：ヒைsยศju |
| บรูทูน | ：［ต่ง |



| เรกับบี่บาก่ | 3ญิ |
| :---: | :---: |
| วนีไบยู囚ศู | ：กั่ |
|  | ถ้ำ9ิก |

## ［กี่）

| กูษ | ตเรู |
| :---: | :---: |
| นงนึกิิ | กเ่้กิ |
|  | เญกก๊ ญู นื่ |

## 




iรกกบบีี่บู่
：ญ็ก ถิเนเนี้ย
ิิธีโบยูณผ囚
：พิ๊กกกิ่



Scientific name
Family
Local name
Khmer name
: Trigonostemon reidioides
: Euphorbiaceae
: Gram Tranh (Kavet)
: Cheuteal Tranh

## Description and Habitat

Type
Habitat
Climate
Type of soil
Life cycle
Biological cycle - Flowering
Biological cycle - Fruiting
Abundance
Regeneration
shrub
deciduous forest, open area
hot and humid
loamy
5 to 10 years
May, June
July, August
few
seed

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ roots |
| :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ dig and cut |
| Traditional use | $:$ decoction |

## Sources

| Village(s) | : Talae |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. MEY Denh |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values : diarrhea, constipation, asthma, food poisoning (vomiting)
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: roots
: dig and cut
: grated roots or daily decoction (1 to 5 gr)

Traditional therapeutic values: diarrhea

| เตาริชายกโญ | Trigonostemon reidioides | － |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ชับ | Euphorbiaceae |  |
|  |  | 5 |
|  | ：โน์งญย์ต่ | － |
| ไมุกี่นกโโก |  | 5 |
|  ดันยยกิ | ตญูตึกร <br>  | 3－ |

ต่กึญติุ
แบกกิรี่
คแแุกาญை

รนูวในึ
กาตกยููโถ์
Uనูููน

：โกู่เกี่ย
：லูกயอูกั่
：0世－90ํํ
：เอ2สกั－ษิบุฒ

：ยูรถิษ
：โคาบ่

โรกฺโบียูง่
：ปูむ
วิตีโษยูญ๙ญ
โบูบโบี Sิฟ กโยิสโยบี
：พีกกิกัก
：认ำธึกโึก๊
！ 5 ก！

| กูษิ | ：ถารูู |
| :---: | :---: |
| นูผึกริ | กิว้ริก |
|  | โญากักี่ 似ตู |

 $\qquad$

กักตฺาญ
โรกับบี่โิ่
โิโียบยูญนก


：บู
：พิก กิก่




Traditional therapeutic values: diarrhea

| Scientific name | $:$ Urena lobata |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Malvaceae |  |
| Local name | Khi Ut (Lao) |  |
| Khmer name | $:$ | Kanchoan Av Chrouk |

Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ shrub |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ deciduous forest, open area |  |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |  |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy |  |
| Life cycle | $:$ | 2 to 3 years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ April, May |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ | June, July |
| Abundance | $:$ abundant |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
leaves
pick
: drink crushed leaves in water mixed with sugar

Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Lao |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. THUY BUN Ta |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values : flu, oedema, pharyngitis, malaria, typhoid
: all parts
Part used
dig and cut
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: daily decoction ( 15 to 30 gr )


| เยาริงูกาโโู | Urena lobata |
| :---: | :---: |
| ช่บู่ | Malvaceae |
| โญาเทัทล์บร่ |  |
| โญูาเึ่ากงเบ์ |  |

## 

แบกสรงโฺุณึนิ
รีคยูกี
ตึกสสตฺุ
แบกิงวรี่
カயฺฺกึญ

TH゙紜
กิตสยููคณ์
บรูตูน
：ธุญฺเดีกู

：โก็ึญีย

：ロー－ロmฐ゚
：เอเษถก－2สกา

：जstuis
：โตบ่


โทกำ

```
กูษे : भุqูบ
```

พรโโกิ : 9ูึ





Traditional therapeutic values:
varicella
(chickenpox), fever

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ | liana |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ | deciduous forest |
| Climate | $:$ | hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ | sandy, gravelly |
| Life cycle | $:$ | 5 to 10 years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ | March, April |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ | May, June |
| Abundance | $:$ | abundant |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

## Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
: Uvaria rufa
Family
Local name
Khay Khov (Lao)
: Treal Thom

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | Lao |  |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. SUM Pheur |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values : back and knee pains, indigestion, nausea, diarrhea
Part used
: roots and stalk
Collection method
: dig and cut
Medicinal use and dosage


เษ:รัชาสปโโู
: Uvaria rufa
หํูู

เญิ:นิำกสาใน
: โी

## เนี่กนี่กี่ากั่

| โบโกษโกู่นติ | : 1ญู |
| :---: | :---: |
| ชีนชชก | : intoun: |
| ตกกสบติ์ | : เกก11ธี่ |
| บูกิงรี่ |  |
| ตแบกญ | : 0¢-90ฐ |
| T | : โृษิనา-\%ษส1 |
| Tน్రูง运 | : โ2วณัา-ยิપุ̣ |
| กตธงยููณ์า | : GISTUTS |
| บธูตูน | : โคบ่ |


iรกับบียบส่

: पู̛


## [10 11

กูษิ
: भุตูบ
นรฝึริ

 $\qquad$
กแรีเนี่รี:
ศุตถูแบ, โฺุร

กเยูตฺญ
iรกับบี่บต่ง่
โิีีบยูญนึก


กกิ
: पูึ నిตนก
: พ็ก กั่



| Scientific name | $:$ Vitex pinnata |
| :--- | :---: |
| Family | $:$ Verbenaceae |
| Local name | $:$ Tin Nok (Lao) |
| Khmer name | $:$ Po Poul Thmar |

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ tree |
| :--- | :---: |
| Habitat | $:$ evergreen forest, deciduous forest |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ hilly |
| Life cycle | $:$ over Ioo years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ June, July |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ August, September |
| Abundance | $:$ abundant |
| Regeneration | $:$ seed |

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ roots |
| :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ dig and cut |
| Traditional use | $:$ decoction |

Traditional therapeutic values: measles

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Lao |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. SUM Pheur |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values : measles, furosemide, indigestion
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: roots and bark
dig and cut
daily decoction ( 15 to 20 gr )


|  | ：Vitex pinnata |
| :---: | :---: |
| ห่บู่ | ：Verbenaceae |
| โญูงกุนิับง่ |  |
|  | ：ถตูญน์ |

## 


รีโโษกิ
ตฺกสสตาดุ
บบกิษพี
ตยயฺุกถ

โนู้นโล
กัตธยมูเถ์
บรูตูน
：เนียเณี

：โกโสัย
：ผूํㅜㄴ
：ณึน้อ00ต゚

：论ญ゙பா－ก̃ต
：！บ゙న

กรกกบบีบบส
：บู
ิิตีโบยูถนึด
โยูไบโบี నิท กโยิสโบี
：ผีกกกส่

โโก！
กูษ
ผรฝโลิ

 $\qquad$
กังตูตฺญ

เรกกโบี่โั่
ิิตียบษู囚นก
กบูงโบี ริฟ กโษิกโบี

บูู，๘ยูก
พีกัก กั่


กับనึนโนี่
กโโ్ ก็


| Scientific name | $:$ Willughbeia edulis |
| :--- | :--- |
| Family | $:$ Apocynaceae |
| Local name | $:$ Hkoy (Kavet), Kheur Mak Yang (Lao) |
| Khmer name | $:$ Kuy |

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ liana |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ evergreen forest, deciduous forest |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy, hilly |
| Life cycle | 20 to 50 years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ June, July |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ April, May |
| Abundance | $:$ moderate in Itub, few in Talae |
| Regeneration | $:$ seed |

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ | stem |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ | cut |
| Traditional use | $:$ | decoction |

Traditional therapeutic values: back and waist pains, rheumatism (Itub)
gastrutis, tonic agent, galactagogue and uterine pain (Talae)

## โฺ๊๊ไ

| Village(s) | $:$ | Itub, Talae |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Lao, Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. MANN Suk, Mr. VIENG Henn |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values

Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
diarrhea, dysentery, hepatitis, urticaria, postpartum treatment, gastralgia, healing agent
: roots and vine
: dig and cut
: daily decoction ( 15 to 30 gr ). Use roots and stem


| เทาชัgภราโโู | ：Willughbeia edulis |
| :---: | :---: |
| ม่Uู | ：Apocynaceae |
| โญูงกกุนกับง่ |  |
|  | ：3ヘู้ ศุแ |

## 


ธี่แษก
ตากึสตาุุ
โบกกิรี
ต่யุกฺญ
โนูวโโ凡

กาตむยูููคั
Uన్నูผ
：3ญ్

：โก็่ยึีย

：๒O－๕ดโ゚
：โอษิบุญา－กกกกน
：โฉเษถภ－2สิกา


：โค่ง่

โรกโบบี่าู่
： 3 ใญิ
ริตีโฺษูญฬญ ：กักั

［⿺𠃊ึก

| กูษ | นีรูบ，การูู |
| :---: | :---: |
| ผูฝึกิิ |  |
|  |  |


กัรตยูตช

วิต แยูญนึ




：พ็ก กิกส่



## 

โฺกูษิมี่รูบ 捔
 ธิน ญี้ โฺึกูยิตึรูก

［กิต：，พ่నูแกษ่ㄴสㄴ
ummg รึกเที：


Scientific name
: Xylia xylocarpa
Family
: Mimosoideae
Local name
: Sâr Pes in Kapin, Kuk Derng in Itub
Khmer name
: Sokram

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ tree |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ deciduous forest, semi-evergreen forest |  |
| Climate | $:$ hot and humid |  |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy, gravelly, rocky |  |
| Life cycle | $:$ | over Ioo years |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ | December, January (Itub) |
|  |  | February, March (Kang Nuok) |
|  | August, September (Kapin) |  |
| Biological cycle - Fruiting | $:$ | February-April (Itub \& Kapin) |
|  |  | April, May (Kang Nuok) |
| Abundance | $:$ | many |
| Regeneration | $:$ | seed |

Traditional medical use

Part used
Collection method
Traditional use
: bark, stalk, heartwood, fruit
: cut
: decoction

Traditional therapeutic values: jaundice. rheumatism, fever and body pains

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | Itub, Kang Nuok, Kapin |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Lao, Kavet |
|  | Mr. SUM Pheur, Mr. SI Sing, Mr. HEUN Brai |
| Additional data from the Ministry of Health |  |
| (Traditional Medicine Department) |  |

Therapeutic values
Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage : daily decoction ( 15 to 30 gr )


เต:ริรูตกโู
: Xylia xylocarpa
สัญ




## 





โฺயฺฺุญ
โนิ้ำำ

กตสถููกด้า บรูตูน
: เญ゙งที900 ฐํ




: ตsiั̃
คต่ง่

1i


โิธียบยูณนึก
: กั่



## 

กูษิ
ผรนึกิ


: ตูกิ, กี่าี




: ट्टैఆヘย్చत
iรกับบี่บู่
ิิตีโบยูกหึก









Traditional therapeutic values: diarrhea

Scientific name : Ziziphus cambodianus
Family : Rhamnaceae
Local name
Khmer name
: Kang Kriet (Kavet)
: Ang Krong

## Description and Habitat

| Type | $:$ Climbing shrub |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Habitat | $:$ deciduous forest |  |
| Climate | $:$ | hot and humid |
| Type of soil | $:$ loamy, stony, gravelly |  |
| Life cycle | $:$ Io to 50 years |  |
| Biological cycle - Flowering | $:$ July-August |  |
| Biological cycle-Fruiting | $:$ September-November |  |
| Abundance | $:$ few |  |
| Regeneration | $:$ seed |  |

## Traditional medical use

| Part used | $:$ roots |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Collection method | $:$ dig and cut |  |
| Traditional use | $:$ | decoction |

## Sources

| Village(s) | $:$ | Talae |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Ethnie(s) | $:$ | Kavet |
| Traditional healers interviewed: | Mr. VIENG Henn |  |

## Additional data from the Ministry of Health (Traditional Medicine Department)

Therapeutic values

Part used
Collection method
Medicinal use and dosage
: diarrhea, hemorrhoids, leucorrhea, bleed resistant agent, stomach pain, fungus disease, rheumatism
: roots and bark
: dig and peel
: daily decoction or soak in wine ( $15-30 \mathrm{gr}$ )


| เヒ1：ริชภถึ｜โู | ：Ziziphus cambodianus |
| :---: | :---: |
| ส่บู่ | ：Rhamnaceae |
| โญูรกี้กับบ่ |  |
| โญาเนึกาถัเอ์ |  |

## 


ชี่ยยกิ
ตึกึถตาุุ
โบกิ9 ลี
：iฺตกญู：

आยฺฺุญ

โนึ่ำた
：అ๐－セ్రంற゚
TR
กาเธยูรณกำ
บรูตูน
：เฉกกักิไ－ธียา

：ตรลิธ


| โรกับบีบูใ | บู |
| :---: | :---: |
| วิโีทบยูญสู | ลีกก |
| กยู่บโบี่ ถิน กิยิิกบี้ |  |

## โนกีก

กูษ ：กึใร

นรผิ ：กิเื่ก





วิดีทบยู囚นึญ







| Amphineurion marginatum | 24 | ธูญโตึกู | 67 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| กกิููi\％ | 25 | Curcuma zedoaria | 68 |
| Albizia myriophylla | 26 | \％饮ญิ（［6\％） | 69 |
| \}ญูิโค日 | 27 | Cyclea barbata | 70 |
| Amorphophallus konjac | 28 |  | 71 |
| ¢ิญ์ | 29 | Dalbergia lanceolaria | 72 |
| Ampelocissus arachnoidea | 30 | ญ్రీ | 73 |
|  | 31 | Desmodium styracifolium | 74 |
| Ancistrocladus tectorius | 32 |  | 75 |
| 21S＊า | 33 | Dillenia hookeri | 76 |
| Azadirachta indica | 34 | กูบก | 77 |
| โญูไ | 35 | Dioecrescis erythroclada | 78 |
| Bauhinia pulla | 36 | ธีก่ากิึgูก | 79 |
| 3ญูิผโผ్ฟญ์ | 37 | Diospyros bejaudi | 80 |
| Blumea balsamifera | 38 | Hนูถิ่ใช | 81 |
| บึแย゙าถ | 39 | Diospyros ehretioides | 82 |
| Bridelia tomentosa | 40 | ถี่ถช้ํ | 83 |
| TMETHSS | 41 | Diospyros filipendula | 84 |
| Caesalpinia digyna | 42 |  | 85 |
| ใญ్నิ ટ્ઠา\} | 43 | Diospyros nitida | 86 |
| Caesalpinia sappan | 44 | โช์｜ | 87 |
| ใธ์్చt | 45 | Dipterocarpus intricartus | 88 |
| Cananga latifolia | 46 | โถ่าง | 89 |
|  | 47 | Donax canniformis | 90 |
| Capparis micracantha | 48 | ¢S | 91 |
| กิโตี่บิแึ้บ | 49 | Dracaena Angustfolia | 92 |
| Careya arborea | 50 | Hi¢ht\％ | 93 |
| กัโณูษญ | 51 | Eurycoma longifolia | 94 |
| Chromolaena odorata | 52 | HŞ以 | 95 |
| น้โููกญู้ | 53 | Ficus hirta | 96 |
| Cinnamomum caryophyllus | 54 | กุษைโ็¢ | 97 |
|  | 55 | Ficus racemosa | 98 |
| Cinnamomum iners | 56 | ญูை | 99 |
|  | 57 | Garcinia vilersiana | 100 |
| Cissus adnata | 58 | โฺบูู์． | 101 |
|  | 59 | Gloriosa superba | 102 |
| Combretum latifolium | 60 | โญู้ฟฟฟ | 103 |
| 己ููปโษึถ | 61 | Gomphia serrata | 104 |
| Coscinium fenestratum | 62 | Hฟูึญูை | 105 |
| โญูกโtยูก | 63 | Gretum montarum | 106 |
| Costus speciosus | 64 | ว่ง్ู์ દูิ | 107 |
| ［ลิกุกก | 65 | Holarrhena curtisii | 108 |
| Couroupita guianensis | 66 |  | 109 |


| Hymenocardia punctata | 110 |
| :---: | :---: |
| กั่ำกุู | III |
| Irvingia malayana | 112 |
| บับกิ่ | 113 |
| Ixora chinensis | 114 |
| กi่s | 115 |
| Lasianthus cyanocarpus | 116 |
| ธ్నูSนึ่ | 117 |
| Leea indica | 118 |
| ตையกก่ใด | 119 |
| Leea rubra | 120 |
| ตोயกกั่ได | 121 |
| Leoseneriella dinhensis | 122 |
|  | 123 |
| Lepisanthes rubiginosa | 124 |
| นన్ูง | 125 |
| Ligodium flexuosum | 126 |
| ใญู้วัจ్ู | 127 |
| Melastoma sanguineum | 128 |
| प | 129 |
| Microcos tomentosa | 130 |
| ถกู่ | 131 |
| Morinda citrifolia | 132 |
| ตูthy my | 133 |
| Musa abbgroup | 134 |
| บูงโบิ์ | 135 |
| Neonauclea sessilifolia | 136 |
| โถูแึ่ | 137 |
| Neyrandia reynaudiana | 138 |
| กักําน้ | 139 |
| Oroxylum indicum | 140 |
| ติกา | 141 |
| Pandanus humilis | 142 |
| ¢ตก | 143 |
| Phyllodium Pulchellum | 144 |
| ค่าตำกบโกบ | 145 |
| Polyalthia evecta | 146 |
|  | 147 |
| Prismatomeris tetrandra | 148 |
| กนึตูษู | 149 |
| Pterocarpus macrocarpus | 150 |
| फุด้ ( ผูู่ ) | 151 |
| Salacia chinensis | 152 |

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Translated to English by Jeremy Ironside and Clothilde Le Coz
Translated to Khmer by Eanghourt Khou



## FOREST HEALERS

## A GUIDE TO THE MEDICINAL PLANTS OF CAMBODIA'S NORTHEASTERN FORESTS



This botanical inventory is the result of a unique collaboration between Cambodian institutions and international NGOs to raise awareness about forest protection and show the value of the remarkable biological diversity of the Veun Sai - Siem Pang Conservation Area (VSSPCA) in Northeastern Cambodia.

Together with the Cambodian Department of Traditional Medicine and the Association of Khmer Healers, French organizations Poh Kao and Man \& Nature worked to list 85 medicinal plants of the VSSPCA used by local traditional healers.

This inventory is intended to use their knowledge and to help the communities to claim their land rights within the VSSPCA. It is hoped this will be done through greater recognition of the plants' therapeutic values for health and wellness but also of the significance of the minorities' sacred sites, as an integral part of their animist culture.

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