

Ethnobotany of medicinal plants used by the Yao people in Gongcheng County, Guangxi, China

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Research Article

Keywords: Ethnomedicine, medicinal plants, traditional knowledge, Yao ethnic group

Posted Date: April 20th, 2022

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-1566438/v1>

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Abstract

Background

Gongcheng Yao Autonomous County (Gongcheng) is typical for the Yao people in northeastern Guangxi, southern China. The Yao people have a long history of using medicinal plants. In this study, we used ethnobotanical methods to collect traditional knowledge regarding herbal medicines in Gongcheng. Our study provides fundamental data for developing and applying local ethnic medicines and their protection.

Methods

Ethnobotanical data were collected from 103 villages in nine townships from 2014 to 2018 in Gongcheng. A total of 352 informants (279 male and 73 female) were interviewed through semi-structured interviews, key informant interviews, and guided field walks. All the informants were local inhabitants aged between 28 and 101 years of age, of which 40 key informants were selected based on the recommendations of knowledgeable elders and local medical institutions. The informant consensus factor (ICF) was used to evaluate the degree and importance of differences in medicinal plant species and calculated the relative frequencies of citation (RFC) for the recorded medicinal plants.

Results

Data from 352 local healers were collected for the study. The Guanyin and Sanjiang townships had the highest distribution of per capita healers (Pch), while the Gongcheng, Lianhua, and Ping'an townships were relatively lower. Of the 352 local healers, more than half were older than 60 years of age, and therefore faced the problem of suitable successors and potential loss of traditional medicinal knowledge. There are 12 types of diseases treated by local healers in the study area, and most of the types had a high ICF value. The highest ICF (0.80) was reported for digestive system disease, followed by urinary system disease (0.78) and nervous system disease (0.77). Traumatic injury and orthopedics, digestive system, and rheumatic disease are the most common ailments. The RFC value calculated in 33 medicinal plant species (with an FC of more than 5) ranged from 0.024 to 0.056. The higher RFC values included *Kadsura longipedunculata*, *Schefflera heptaphylla*, *Plantago asiatica*, etc. The most commonly used medicinal method was decoction; plasters, creams, and some form of moxibustion and cupping skills were locally practiced, but only rarely. The local healers used 306 medicinal plant species (116 families and 255 genera). Herbal plants were most commonly used among these, with whole plants and roots being favored.

Conclusion

The Yao people are highly skilled at using medicinal plants to treat various diseases in Gongcheng. Their treatment methods are varied, convenient, and efficient. Due to the impact of urbanization and economic development, knowledge of traditional medicine is under threat, with declining numbers of local healers and a lack of suitable successors. In order to protect and inherit Yao's traditional medicinal knowledge, it is necessary to educate young healers, and to protect biodiversity.

Background

Traditional medicine currently plays an important role in human health and the fight against the disease. It is common for local healers to excel in using local medicinal plants for disease treatment, especially in mountainous regions or areas inhabited by ethnic minorities where transportation is difficult [1–6]. The most significant advantage of local healers is their proximity and the ability to treat diseases in a timely manner. Furthermore, they are familiar with the patient's situation and living environment, offering effective treatment [7, 8]. Local healers play an important role in protecting traditional knowledge and biodiversity and local people's health, the development of medicines, and their application [9–12]. In recent years, research regarding medicinal plants and their traditional uses has been increasing worldwide [13–18].

The Yao nationality in China has a long history. Following thousands of years of survival and development, this indigenous population has adapted to the natural environment, and they have created their own medicinal knowledge database, which has played a significant role in their livelihood [19–22]; consequently, it has become an important part of the treasure of Traditional Chinese Medicine. However, historically, there has been no written record of traditional Yao medicinal knowledge, as it has been passed down from generation to generation solely through oral communication. Therefore, considerable Yao medical experience has been lost owing to the natural decline of aged Yao healers. Some Yao medical experience has disappeared before being recorded by the scientific community [23, 24].

The Yao people are one of the major ethnic minorities in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (Guangxi). According to the sixth census, the Yao population in Guangxi has reached 1.49 million, accounting for more than half of the total Yao population in China. Gongcheng Yao Autonomous County (Gongcheng) is an important gathering place for the Yao ethnic group in China and is the second-largest Yao Autonomous County in Guangxi. Here, the Yao population is greater than 148,000, amounting to about 60% of the total population of the county [25], and most parts of the Yao villages are located in the mountains (Fig. 1). The Yao nationality has a profound cultural heritage and simple folk customs; moreover, many traditional cultural activities have a distinctively local color, for example, the tradition of the "Panwang Festival", "Powang Festival", "Guandi Temple Fair", "Meishan Cultural Festival" and "River Lantern Festival" remain annual customs, and of particular note is the "Herbal medicinal market during the Dragon Boat Festival".

In recent years, during investigations into the herbal medicinal market during the Dragon Boat Festival of Gongcheng, previous authors found that most of the sellers of medicinal materials were middle-aged to older adults, with few young adults [26–27]. This imbalance is a potential threat to the inheritance of Yao medicine and, therefore, the loss of traditional knowledge. *China Traditional Yao Medicine* and *Yao Ethnic Medicinals in China* [28–29] are two books published regarding the investigation and study of local Yao medicine in Guangxi. Most of the commonly used prescriptions collected in these two books came from Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County and Du'an Yao Autonomous County in Guangxi. However, these two books rarely included Bama Yao Autonomous County and Fuchuan Yao Autonomous County in Guangxi. The local Yao medicine prescriptions in Gongcheng were also not included in previous investigations.

While advocating the protection of biodiversity and sustainable utilization of resources, attention should also be paid to the protection and inheritance of national traditional knowledge and culture. Nowadays, some traditional knowledge of Yao people from Gongcheng is not documented scientifically and faces disappearing danger. The traditional knowledge regarding herbal medicines in Gongcheng should be preserved as soon as possible. The study aims to grasp the distribution of local healers in Gongcheng and their demographics, analyze the characteristics of the local healers' composition and relate with the traditional knowledge. The current study also used ethnobotanical methods to investigate records of traditional knowledge and experience of ethnic medicine in Gongcheng, obtain first-hand information, record the medicinal plant species used and the types of diseases treated by local healers, analyze the characteristics of species composition and explore the uniqueness of their use methods. This study will provide preliminary data for the development and application of local ethnic medicine, and promote the protection inheritance of traditional medicinal knowledge.

Methods

Study area

Gongcheng Yao Autonomous County is located in the northeastern region of Guangxi (Fig. 2). The geographical coordinates are between 24°37'–25°17' N and 110°36'–111°10' E. The longest horizontal distance from east to west is 56 km, and the longest longitudinal distance from north to south is 75 km. The county's total area is 2149 km², about 0.91% of the total area of Guangxi. It has jurisdiction over 117 administrative villages in nine townships [30].

The county is located in the Nanling Mountain area, one of southern China's priority areas for biodiversity conservation. Mengzhu Mountain, Dupang Mountain, and Haiyang Mountain surround the territory, and centrally there is a huge river corridor scattered with karst landforms of peak clusters and depression (Fig. 3). Influenced by the mid-subtropical monsoon climate, the territory has formed a complex and unique microclimate ecological environment that has nurtured and preserved rich medicinal plant resources that support the Yao people and their medicinal culture.

Data collection

After get agreements from the local government and local healers, a total of 352 informants (279 male and 73 female) were interviewed in the study area, of which 312 were selected using the snowball technique, and 40 key informants were specifically selected based on the recommendations of knowledgeable elders and local medical institutions. All informants were local inhabitants aged between 28 and 101 years old. Local Yao healers were key informants, because they were important custodians and participants of the knowledge of indigenous medicine. The ethnobotanical investigations were carried out to collect data regarding medicinal plants used to treat human diseases following the methods of the Yao people.

We used semi-structured interviews, key informant interviews, and guided field walks to collect information. The ethnobotanical data were collected from 2014 to 2018. The questionnaire included the name, gender, nationality, age, family address, contact information, and other information of the local healers, as well as the diseases that can be treated effectively. Investigation and interview of key informants included information regarding the diseases, compatibility of medicinal materials, processing and treatment methods, taboos, and means of succession of information. In addition, the key informants were asked to perform preference ranking exercises. We followed the local Yao healers during their collection of herbs in the field and recorded the names, usages, and parts of the medicinal plants used.

Specimen collection and identification

Field observations were performed with local healers to identify the morphological features and habitats of each medicinal plant species. Voucher specimens and photographs of the local medicinal plants were collected from the field, herbal medicinal market, or home gardens, and the habits and habitats of these plants were recorded. For future reference, voucher specimens were deposited in the Herbarium of Guangxi Institute of Botany (IBK), Guilin, Guangxi, China.

Voucher specimens and photographs were identified and confirmed according to *Flora of China*, *Flora of Guangxi*, and other botanical websites such as <https://www.cvh.ac.cn/>, <http://www.nsii.org.cn/2017/>, <http://www.iplant.cn/frps>, and <https://www.ipni.org/>. Finally, specimens that were difficult to identify were discussed with consulting taxonomic experts, and the final inventory of medicinal plants was completed.

Data analysis

The data were analyzed using a Microsoft Office Excel sheet and statistical methods to analyze and summarize the ethnobotanical data. The key informants shortlisted the plants in this study, and then their importance in managing diseases was discussed. The preference ranking method was used to rank the diseases, application methods, medicinal parts, and the habits of the medicinal plants used by the local Yao healers in the study area [31].

The data per capita healers (Pch) of each township were calculated for the data of each township healer (person) divided by the population (thousands) of the township. If the Pch was equal to 1, that indicated one healer for an average of 1000 people. The formula used was:

$$Pch\text{ (‰)} = H(p) / P(t)$$

The informant consensus factor (ICF) was used to analyze the difference of medicinal plant species used by different healers to treat a particular disease category [32]. The formula is listed below:

$$ICF = (nur-nt) / (nur-1)$$

Where nur is the sum of the number of plant species used by all informants to treat a particular disease category, and nt is the total number of plant species commonly used by all informants to treat a particular disease category.

The relative frequency of citation (RFC) was used to evaluate the important plant species used by local healers to treat various diseases. The formula is listed below:

$$RFC = FC/N$$

Where FC is the number of prescriptions mentioning the use of plant species, and N is the total number of prescriptions in this survey [33].

Results And Discussion

Distribution of local healers in the study area

Information on a total of 352 local healers was collected through our survey, which was distributed across 103 villages in nine townships in Gongcheng (Fig. 2). According to the statistics at the township level, Limu had the largest population of 54 local healers, followed by Sanjiang (48), Guanyin (47), and Xiling (45). Forty-three local healers in Jiahui, 35 in Lianhua, 35 in Gongcheng, 23 in Ping'an, and 22 in Longhu (Table 1). The value of per capita healers (Pch) was calculated, and the highest value was noted in Guanyin (4.90‰), followed by Sanjiang (3.33‰), Longhu (2.10‰), Jiahui (1.63‰), Limu (1.23‰), and Xiling (1.16‰), and the lowest values were in Gongcheng, Lianhua, and Ping'an, at around 0.60‰ (Table 1, Fig. 3).

From the data, we found that the Gongcheng, Lianhua, and Ping'an townships had relatively low Pch, at about 0.60‰. Because the Gongcheng township is the seat of the Gongcheng government, and the Lianhua and Ping'an townships are close to the Gongcheng township, these three townships have undergone the highest degree of urbanization, modern construction and economic development in recent years and are more influenced by modern Chinese and Western medicine. Hence, the number of local healers in these townships today is lower. The Guanyin and Sanjiang townships now have the highest distribution of Pch, reaching 4.90‰ and 3.33‰, respectively. These two townships are typical minority nationality townships, with the population of Yao nationality accounting for more than 90%. These results indicate that these areas with a denser population of Yao nationality had greater preservation of local healers and medicinal knowledge and must as key areas for the protection inheritance of traditional medicinal knowledge. In addition, the Guanyin township is located in the extreme north of Gongcheng and the Du Pangling Mountains. The Sanjiang township is located in southeastern Gongcheng and south of the Yindian mountains. These two townships are located in remote mountainous areas, are populated with many Yao people, and have a relatively low degree of economic development. With continuing urbanization and economic development, the succession and inheritance of local healers and traditional knowledge have been disregarded in recent years. Therefore, the protection and inheritance of traditional knowledge should be strengthened as quickly as possible, especially in Guanyin and Sanjiang townships.

Table 1 The number of local healers in townships within Gongcheng

Township	Area (10 km ²)	Population (thousand)	Healers (person)	Pch (‰)
Guanyin	14.7	9.6	47	4.90
Sanjiang	29.6	14.4	48	3.33
Longhu	58.0	10.5	22	2.10
Jiahui	24.8	26.3	43	1.63
Limu	27.7	43.9	54	1.23
Xiling	43.1	38.8	45	1.16
Gongcheng	9.0	54.5	35	0.64
Lianhua	36.1	58.2	35	0.60
Ping'an	24.0	38.2	23	0.60

Note: The population data are from the statistics of *Gongcheng annals* in 2012.

Demographics of the informants

Among the 352 local healers in the study area, 279 (79.26%) were male, and 73 (20.74%) were female. This is owing to the conservative inheritance of Yao medicinal knowledge, and the custom of passing knowledge on to male members, rather than female members of the society; a matter which is also related to the fact that women are predominantly engaged in housework and agricultural work, while men are mostly engaged in physical and technical labor.

Concerning age, the oldest healer was a 101-year-old man from Changjia village, Limu township, who had been a healer for more than 60 years. The youngest was a woman aged 28 years, a healer for nearly 5 years. The ages were mostly between 40 and 79 years old (n=308), while only 23 healers were 28–39 years old, and only 21 were 80–101 years old. Notably, the number of young healers was very low (Fig. 4). Of all healers, those aged 60–69 years were the highest number (27.56%), followed by those aged 70–79 years (24.15%). Therefore, more than half of the local healers were >60 years old, and the lack of succession and inheritance of Yao medicine is evident. One reason for this phenomenon is that the manner of succession is quite conservative, in that passing on knowledge to external sources and female members are generally restricted. Furthermore, there is no written language of the Yao ethnic group. Therefore inheritance depends on oral transmission, and unfortunately, the great traditional knowledge has not been passed down by written records. Moreover, young people are resistant to learning traditional knowledge, as they feel it is outdated, useless, and a source of only meager income. They are more willing to travel great distances for work that will give them a higher income or learn Chinese medicine and Western medicine, which are generally more acceptable to the public. This phenomenon also occurs in other areas, with some facing the serious threat of losing their inherited traditions [7, 8, 34–36].

According to statistics, the number of years of medical service was 10–39 years (>60%) (Fig. 4). Twelve healers had been in the medical service for the longest duration (i.e., 60 years), and all these healers were >70 years old. Those who had been in the medical service for 50–59 years only accounted for 8.24%. Most of the famous and old healers in this survey are excellent representatives of local Yao healers in Gongcheng. Over their lifetimes, they continually accumulated practical experience from their therapeutic activities and also absorbed the experience of predecessors. This precious wealth of Yao medicine plays an important role in inheritance, innovation, and development. Furthermore, it is because of the accumulation and inheritance of the experience of Yao medicine from past generations that Yao medicine has developed and remained relevant in modern times. Therefore, these practices should be actively encouraged, and in-depth investigations and excavations should be implemented to avoid the decline in successors and loss of precious traditional experience.

Diseases treated in the study area

After sorting and statistical analysis, 352 local healers demonstrated a good history of treating diseases, which could be classified into 12 categories based on the eight systems of the human body and the medication characteristics of the Yao people. Gongcheng had the largest number of healers (176, 50%) who were successful in treating traumatic injury and orthopedics, followed by digestive system disease (101, 28.69%), skin and facial disease (93, 26.42%), and rheumatic disease (91, 25.85%) (Table 2).

Traumatic injury and orthopedics were the most common diseases that local healers effectively treated; these were related to local people being engaged in agricultural and forestry production; this type of labor commonly results in mechanical injuries, knife wounds, and fractures. Rheumatism, hyperostosis, traumatic injury, lithiasis, skin diseases, gynecological disorders, pediatrics, snake bites, orthopedics, and liver disease were commonly mentioned in the survey. According to the results, more than 30 local healers effectively treated these common diseases effectively, especially rheumatism and hyperostosis, which were resolved by more than 70 local healers. As these diseases are common, local healers must treat them timely, convenient, and efficiently to improve outcomes.

The public has recognized the unique curative effect of Yao medicine through the historical accumulation of experience with such diseases. Gynecological and pediatric diseases are common in the daily lives of the Yao. The various gynecological drugs commonly used include *Campsis grandiflora*, *Hedyotis caudatifolia*, *Euonymus fortune*, *Nuphar pumila*, *Saururus chinensis*, and *Dichroa febrifuga*. Furthermore, pediatric drugs including *Chirita fimbrisepala*, *Ilex rotunda*, *Siphonostegia chinensis*, *Polygala polifolia*, and *Striga asiatica* are potent and convenient for Yao healers who prefer to use fresh herbs as materials.

Disease incidence is often closely related to the local environment and climate, as well as ethnic activities and lifestyles. According to the survey, Gongcheng had the largest number of healers who could effectively treat rheumatic disease because Gongcheng is located in the south of the Nanling Mountains, where the high mountains, dense forests, high temperature, rainy weather, wind, cold, and damp heat, are conducive to the development of rheumatism. Moreover, the ancestors of the Yao people frequently migrated to higher elevations with dense forests in the mountains. Life in these mountainous regions is tough, and traumatic injuries, snake bites, and insect bites are frequent occurrences; in addition, skin diseases and orthopedic diseases such as fractures, lumbocrural pain, and muscle or bone pain are locally common. Thus, the local healers' ability to treat such diseases has increased. Similar results have also been found in other minority areas in southern China [7, 8, 37, 38].

Table 2 The types of diseases treated by local healers

Category	Disease	Number of healers who effectively treated diseases	Percentage of total healers (%)
Traumatic injury and Orthopedics	Hyperostosis (72), Traumatic injury (69), Orthopedics (fracture, lumbocrural pain, muscle and bone pain) (35)	176	50.00
Digestive system disease	Liver disease (hepatitis, liver ascites) (34), Gastropathy (gastritis, gastric ulcer, gastric hemorrhage) (23), Enteritis (diarrhea, dysentery) (17), Cholecystitis (2), Pancreatitis (1), Hemorrhoids (10), Typhoid (14)	101	28.69
Skin and facial disease	Skin diseases (herpes zoster, eczema, scabies, urticaria) (47), Undefined swelling and soreness (26), Burn and scald (12), Toothache (4), Eye disease (3), Earache (1)	93	26.42
Rheumatic disease	Rheumatism (90), Scapulohumeral periarthritis (1)	91	25.85
Gynecological disorders	Gynecological disorders (irregular menstruation, metrorrhagia, infertility) (46), Mastitis (10)	56	15.91
Urinary system disease	Nephritis (8), Stone (47)	55	15.63
Nervous system disease	Snake bite (37), Diseases of acupuncture and massage department (4), Epilepsy (2), Migraine (1)	44	12.50
Pediatric	Pediatric (infantile malnutrition, fever, jaundice, convulsion) (41)	41	11.65
Circulation system disease	Hypertension (5), Heart disease (3), Anemia (1), Stroke (cerebral infarction) (24)	33	9.38
Respiratory system disease	Cold (wind-cold, high fever) (17), Pharyngitis (7), Pneumonia (5), Rhinitis (2)	31	8.81
Immune system disease	Lymphadenitis (8), Rheumatoid arthritis (3), Diabetes (2)	13	3.69
Others	Gray hair (1), Fatigue (1), Male infertility (1), Dog bite (1), Bald spot (1), Alopecia (1)	6	1.70

Informant consensus factor

The ICF was calculated for each disease category, ranging from 0.44 to 0.80 (Table 3). The highest ICF (0.80) was reported for digestive system disease with 20 species and 98 use reports, followed by urinary system disease (0.78) with 9 species and 37 use reports, nervous system disease (0.77) with 8 species and 32 use reports, skin and facial disease (0.75) with 19 species and 74 use reports, and pediatric (0.75) with 9 species and 33 use reports, etc.

The higher the ICF value, the higher the diversity of plant species used by healers to treat a particular disease category. The lower the ICF value, the more concentrated the plant species used by healers to treat a particular disease category [32]. Most disease categories had a high ICF value (near 1). The digestive system disease had the highest ICF value; this was probably related to the local healers obtaining a diversity of medicinal plants from wild habitats, while having little communication with other healers, during the conservative inheritance of medicinal knowledge. There were 110 plant species used to treat traumatic injury and orthopedic diseases, and this was likely related to the local people being prone to traumatic injury, hyperostosis, knife wound and fracture when engaged in agricultural and forestry production. Therefore, the healers were required to use a variety of plants for treatment when dealing with these emergencies. The lowest ICF was for circulatory and rheumatic disease, which was probably related to the long treatment cycle of these diseases. During long-term treatments, local healers had a high consensus on the species of medicinal plants used.

Table 3 Informant consensus factor (ICF) by categories of diseases in the study area

Categories	nur	nt	ICF
Digestive system disease	98	20	0.80
Urinary system disease	37	9	0.78
Nervous system disease	32	8	0.77
Skin and facial disease	74	19	0.75
Pediatric	33	9	0.75
Immune system disease	16	6	0.67
Traumatic injury and Orthopedics	110	42	0.62
Gynecological disorders	62	27	0.57
Respiratory system disease	51	23	0.56
Circulatory diseases	19	11	0.44
Rheumatic disease	67	38	0.44

Methods of treatment and ethnic characteristics

In all, 248 prescriptions were collected through interviews with local healers; their methods of treatment mainly included nine types: decoction (114, 45.97%); external application (50, 20.16%); medicinal liquor (26, 10.48%); stewing with meat (17, 6.85%); soaking (17, 6.85%); external washing (16, 6.45%); acupuncture and moxibustion cupping (4, 1.61%); plaster (3, 1.21%); and cream (1, 0.40%) (Fig. 5). There are several methods of external application, including fresh herbs directly smashed for external application; dry herbs ground into a powder to spread on the affected area; or herbs mixed with tea oil, tung oil, vinegar, or secondary rice water for external application. Medicinal liquor has always been a preferred method by local healers, and many also prefer to use their secret recipes; medicinal liquor is easy to prepare, and its ingredients can be more effective in this form. It also has antiseptic and antitoxic effects, which can delay hydrolysis and enhance the stability of many drugs. During our investigation, we also found that some Yao medicine methods were more distinctive, for example, stewing herbs with pig tripe, pig feet, pig bones, snails, frogs, or fish.

Local healers believe that when fresh herbs are directly used for general decoction or external washing without being specially processed, their medicinal power is fierce and toxic side effects may occur, especially in the use of *Dayao* (a type of traditional medicine defined by local Yao people). When herbs are mixed with meat, bone, or other compatible stews, their power is lessened, and the toxicity of some fresh herbs can be reduced after prolonged decoction. The decoction is the most common method of herbal remedy preparation and is used widely by other ethnic groups [7, 8, 39–44]. In addition, a small number of local healers make plasters and creams, and some use moxibustion and cupping skills for treatment, but this is quite rare.

In the current study, the local healers used rosin, tung oil, or Huangdan and other auxiliary materials to make ointments such as rheumatic bone pain ointment, *Wuliu* ointment, and other commonly used ointments for the treatment of rheumatic bone pain, scalds, knife wounds, and other diseases. Furthermore, it is worth noting that local healers made *Liaodiao* cream (a type of cream prepared mainly from the plant *Cynanchum paniculatum*), wherein the crystals precipitate from the freshly picked herbs after washing, kneading, and sealing in a bottle. This cream is widely popular for its effect, convenience, and ease of preservation in treating common diseases such as knife wounds and styes.

Table 4 Inventory of medicinal plants traditionally used by Yao people in Gongcheng

No.	Scientific name	Family	Chinese name	Local name	Habit	Medicinal part	Usage	Voucher specimen number
1	<i>Lycopodiastrium casuarinoides</i> (Spring) Holub ex R.D. Dixit	Lycopodiaceae	Teng shi song	Jin gu feng, Shen jin cao, Song jin teng	Herbaceous vine	Whole plant	Lumbocrural pain, falling injury	YY1567
2	<i>Selaginella doederleinii</i> Hieron.	Selaginellaceae	Shen lv juan bai	Shi shang bai	Herb	Whole plant	Jaundice hepatitis	450332141115081LY
3	<i>Selaginella uncinata</i> (Desv. ex Poir.) Spring	Selaginellaceae	Cui yun cao	Cui yun cao	Herb	Whole plant	Gallstone, hepatitis	450332141117031LY
4	<i>Equisetum ramosissimum</i> Desf.	Equisetaceae	Jie jie cao	Bi tong cao	Herb	Whole plant	Stone, constipation, epistaxis, scald, allergies	450332141117014LY
5	<i>Angiopteris fokiensis</i> Hieron.	Marattiaceae	Fu jian guan yin zuo lian	Ma ti jue	Herb	Rhizome	Cooling blood, stop bleeding, relieve itching, analgesia	450332141115050LY
6	<i>Cibotium barometz</i> L.L.Sm.	Cibotiaceae	Jin mao gou ji	Gou ji	Herb	Rhizome	Rheumatic bone pain, lumbar hyperplasia, paraplegia	450332141115049LY
7	<i>Alsophila spinulosa</i> (Wall. ex Hook.) R. M. Tryon	Cyatheaceae	Suoluo	Long gu feng	Herb	Stem	Insomnia, rheumatic bone pain, high fever, gynecological disorders	6-5029
8	<i>Lygodium japonicum</i> (Thunb.) Sw.	Lygodiaceae	Hai jin sha	Jin sha teng	Herbaceous vine	Whole plant	Infertility, Stone	450332141114023LY
9	<i>Pteris multifida</i> Poir.	Pteridaceae	Jing lan feng wei jue	Feng wei cao	Herb	Whole plant	Scald, furuncle, allergies	450332141114067LY
10	<i>Pteris semipinnata</i> L.	Pteridaceae	Ban bian qi		Herb	Whole plant	Snake bite	YY1568
11	<i>Asplenium antrophyoides</i> Christ	Aspleniaceae	Xia chi chao jue	Zhen wu jian	Herb	Whole plant	Acute tonsillitis, bruise, undefined swelling and soreness	450332150401009LY
12	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i> (L.) C. Presl	Nephrolepidaceae	Shen jue	Tian e bao dan	Herb	Tuber	Hyperthyroidism	450332150330026LY
13	<i>Humata griffithiana</i> (Hook.) C. Chr.	Davalliaceae	Bei gai yin shi jue	Bai mao lian	Herb	Whole plant	Bruise, gynecological disorders, infantile malnutrition	450332150330012LY
14	<i>Lemmaphyllum drymoglossoides</i> (Baker) Ching	Polypodiaceae	Bao shi lian	Bao shi jue	Herb	Whole plant	Lung abscess, infantile malnutrition, liver cirrhosis	6090323
15	<i>Neolepisorus fortunei</i> (T. Moore) Li Wang	Polypodiaceae	Jiang nan xing jue	Sheng fa cao	Herb	Whole plant	Bald spot	450332141116062LY
16	<i>Pyrrosia lingua</i> (Thunb.) Farw.	Polypodiaceae	Shi wei		Herb	Whole plant	Lung abscess	450332141116055LY
17	<i>Drynaria roosii</i> Nakaike	Polypodiaceae	Hujue	Gu sui bu	Herb	Rhizome	Bruise, fracture	450332141117067LY
18	<i>Cycas revoluta</i> Thunb.	Cycadaceae	Su tie	Tie shu hua	Shrub	Flower, Seed	Male flowers are used for tonifying Yang, enteritis, female flowers are used for gynecological disorders,	YY1569

							hepatitis, stomachache	
19	Ginkgo biloba L.	Ginkgoaceae	Yin xing	Bai guo	Tree	Seed	cough, frequent urination, abnormal leukorrhea	450332150414035LY
20	Pinus massoniana Lamb.	Pinaceae	Ma wei song	Song zhen	Tree	Leaf, Bark	Rheumatic bone pain	450332150330019LY
21	Cunninghamia lanceolata (Lamb.) Hook.	Cupressaceae	Shan mu		Tree	Stem and leaf	Stone, rubella	YY1570
22	Gnetum parvifolium (Warb.) Chun	Gnetaceae	Xiao ye mai ma teng	Ma gu feng	Woody vine	Stem	Rheumatic bone pain, stroke	450332150615025LY
23	Houpoea officinalis (Rehder & E. H. Wilson) N. H. Xia & C. Y. Wu	Magnoliaceae	Hou pu		Tree	Bark, Flower	Stem bark are used for thick tongue fur, cirrhosis ascites, infantile diarrhea, infantile malnutrition, Flower are used for angina	6090388
24	Kadsura coccinea (Lem.) A. C. Sm.	Schisandraceae	Hei lao hu	Da zuan	Woody vine	Stem	Rheumatic bone pain, traumatic injury, knuckles swollen and painful	450332150617044LY
25	Kadsura heteroclita (Roxb.) Craib	Schisandraceae	Yi xing nan wu wei zi	Hai feng teng	Woody vine	Stem	Rheumatic bone pain	0142
26	Kadsura longipedunculata Finet & Gagnep.	Schisandraceae	Nan wu wei zi	Xiao zuan	Woody vine	Stem	Rheumatism, stomachache, gastric hemorrhage	450332150331002LY
27	Kadsura oblongifolia Merr.	Schisandraceae	Leng fan teng	Xiao hong zuan	Woody vine	Stem	Rheumatism, hyperostosis, sciatica, stroke sequela	YY1571
28	Fissistigma oldhamii (Hemsl.) Merr.	Annonaceae	Gua fu mu	Tie zuan, Xun gu feng	Shrub	Stem, Root	Tocolysis, rheumatic bone pain, sciatica, fever, typhoid	450332141116001LY
29	Cinnamomum camphora (L.) J. Presl	Lauraceae	Zhang	Zhang shu, Xiang zhang	Tree	Stem and leaf	Bruise, bee sting	450332141114020LY
30	Cinnamomum cassia J. Presl	Lauraceae	Rou gui	Gui zhi, Gui pi	Tree	Bark, Stem and leaf	Renal elimination of water, rheumatic bone pain, stroke, cold	YY1572
31	Litsea cubeba (Lour.) Pers.	Lauraceae	Shan ji jiao	Shan cang zi	Tree	Fruit, Root	Scapulohumeral peri arthritis, abdominal distension pain, rheumatic bone pain, undefined swelling and pain	450332141115083LY
32	Aconitum carmichaeli Debx.	Ranunculaceae	Wu tou	Cao wu	Herb	Root	Dispel wind-damp, bruise, hyperostosis	YY1573
33	Clematis chinensis Osbeck	Ranunculaceae	Wei ling xian	Hei jiu niu	Woody vine	Root	Bruise, rheumatic bone pain, hyperostosis, fallopian tube obstruction	450332141114071LY
34	Ranunculus sieboldii Miq.	Ranunculaceae	Yang zi mao gen	Ya jiao cai	Herb	Whole plant	Bruise, eye inflammation	450332150329004LY
35	Nuphar pumila (Timm) DC.	Nymphaeaceae	Ping peng	Leng gu feng	Herb	Rhizome	Pneumonia cough, rheumatic	6-5218

			cao				bone pain, uterine cold, dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea	
36	<i>Dysosma versipellis</i> (Hance) M. Cheng	Berberidaceae	Ba jiao lian	Du jiao lian	Herb	Rhizome	Hemorrhoids, undefined swelling and soreness, lymphadenopathy, snake bite	6090016
37	<i>Mahonia fortunei</i> (Lindl.) Fedde	Berberidaceae	Shi da gong lao	Tu huang lian	Shrub	Flower	Hepatitis	450332141118024LY
38	<i>Akebia trifoliata</i> (Thunb.) Koidz.	Lardizabalaceae	San ye mu tong	Mu tong, Lan jiu niu	Woody vine	Stem	Stone, rheumatism paralysis, fallopian tube obstruction, enteroptosis, hepatitis, liver ascites, hemorrhoids	450332150330025LY
39	<i>Sargentodoxa cuneata</i> (Oliv.) Rehder & E. H. Wilson	Lardizabalaceae	Da xue teng	BinLang zuan	Woody vine	Stem	Hyperostosis, rheumatic bone pain, traumatic injury	450332150821046LY
40	<i>Cyclea hypoglauca</i> (Schauer) Diels	Menispermaceae	Fen ye lun huan teng	Shan dou gen, Jin xian feng	Herbaceous vine	Root	Lymphadenitis, cough, toothache, acute pharyngitis, typhoid dysentery	450332150614022LY
41	<i>Tinospora sagittata</i> (Oliv.) Gagnep.	Menispermaceae	Qing niu dan	Jin guo lan	Herbaceous vine	Root tuber	Detumescence, cooling blood, sore and ulcer, undefined swelling and soreness, mastitis, traumatic injury, stomachache, toothache, lymphadenitis, gynecological inflammation, gynecological cyst	6090322
42	<i>Tinospora sinensis</i> (Lour.) Merr.	Menispermaceae	Zhong hua qing niu dan	Kuan jin teng	Woody vine	Stem	Dispel wind, analgesia, relaxing sinew and activating coll	450332151022002LY
43	<i>Aristolochia debilis</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Aristolochiaceae	Ma dou ling	Qing mu xiang	Herbaceous vine	Root tuber	herpes zoster	YY1574
44	<i>Aristolochia tubiflora</i> Dunn	Aristolochiaceae	Guan hua ma dou ling	Tong cheng hu, Tian ran cao	Herbaceous vine	Root tuber	Analgesia, stop bleeding, relieving superficialities, febrile convulsion, snake bite	450332160516008LY
45	<i>Aristolochia gongchengensis</i> Y.S.Huang,Y.D.Peng & C.R.Lin	Aristolochiaceae	Gong cheng ma dou ling	Tian zuan	Woody vine	Root tuber	Stroke, thrombus, dizziness, headache	Y3030
46	<i>Asarum insigne</i> Diels	Aristolochiaceae	Jin er huan	Tu xi xin	Herb	Root	Snake bite, stomachache	YY1575
47	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i> Thunb.	Saururaceae	Jicai	Yu xing cao	Herb	Whole plant	Wind-heat type common cold	450332160512010LY
48	<i>Saururus chinensis</i> (Lour.) Baill.	Saururaceae	San bai cao	Guo tang ou	Herb	Rhizome	Dysmenorrhea, gynecological inflammation, dissipate blood stasis, stimulate saliva, cold cough	450332150616043LY
49	<i>Piper wallichii</i> (Miq.) Hand.-Mazz.	Piperaceae	Shi nan teng	Shi nan feng	Herbaceous vine	Whole plant	Gout	450332160512006LY
50	<i>Sarcandra glabra</i>	Chloranthaceae	Cao	Zhong	Shrub	Whole plant	Rheumatic bone	450332141115031LY

	(Thunb.) Nakai		shan hu	jie feng, Jiu jie cha			pain	
51	Macleaya cordata (Willd.) R. Br.	Papaveraceae	Bo luo hui	Hao tong geng	Herb	Whole plant	Traumatic injury	450332141116045LY
52	Viola inconspicua Blume	Violaceae	Chang ejincai	Li tou cao	Herb	Whole plant	Typhoid	450332150412015LY
53	Viola philippica Cav.	Violaceae	Zi hua di ding		Herb	Whole plant	Pinkeye, undefined swelling and soreness	450332150412018LY
54	Polygala fallax Hemsl.	Polygalaceae	Huang hua dao shui lian	Huang hua shen	Shrub	Root	enrich the blood, tonifying qi, rheumatic bone pain, male infertility	450332150617027LY
55	Polygala polifolia C. Presl	Polygalaceae	Xiao hua yuan zhi	Gua zi lian	Herb	Whole plant	Infantile malnutrition, traumatic injury, hyperostosis	450332150910001LY
56	Saxifraga stolonifera Curtis	Saxifragaceae	Hu er cao	Jin xian diao furong	Herb	Whole plant	Otitis media, sore and ulcer,	YY1576
57	Drosera peltata Thunb.	Droseraceae	Mao gao cai	Di xia ming zhu, Yi li jin dan	Herb	Corm	Insecticide, relieve itching, hyperostosis	YY1577
58	Portulaca oleracea L.	Portulacaceae	Ma chi xian	Gua zi cai	Herb	Whole plant	Dysentery, herpes zoster	450332150908001LY
59	Talinum paniculatum (Jacq.) Gaertn.	Talinaceae	Tu ren shen		Herb	Root	Hemorrhoids	450332141115024LY
60	Antenoron filiforme (Thunb.) Roberty & Vautier	Polygonaceae	Jin xian cao	Man jing feng	Herb	Whole plant	Stone	450332150619003LY
61	Fagopyrum dibotrys (D. Don) H. Hara	Polygonaceae	Jin qiao mai	Ye qiaomai	Herb	Whole plant	Long menstrual period, prostatitis	450332141115116LY
62	Fallopia multiflora (Thunb.) Haraldson	Polygonaceae	He shou wu	Shou wu	Herbaceous vine	Stem, Root tuber	Furuncle, bruise, gray hair	450332141114078LY
63	Polygonum chinense L.	Polygonaceae	Huo tan mu	Chi di li	Herb	Whole plant	Burn and scald, furuncle, insecticide, relieve itching, eye inflammation	450332141115051LY
64	Polygonum hydropiper L.	Polygonaceae	Shui liao	La liao	Herb	Whole plant	Diarrhea, acute gastroenteritis,	YY1578
65	Polygonum perfoliatum L.	Polygonaceae	Gang ban gui	She bu guo	Herbaceous vine	Whole plant	Furuncle, infantile malnutrition	450332150411010LY
66	Polygonum runcinatum var. sinense Hemsl.	Polygonaceae	Chi jingsan	Qian jin zi	Herb	Rhizome	Snake bite, sciatica, stomachache, traumatic injury, undefined swelling and soreness, mastitis	450332151020001LY
67	Reynoutria japonica Houtt.	Polygonaceae	Hu zhang	Yin yang lian	Herb	Rhizome	Constipation, liver cirrhosis, hepatitis, liver ascites, cough	450332150331016LY
68	Phytolacca acinoso Roxb.	Phytolaccaceae	Shang lu	Shan luo bo	Herb	Root	Inflammation, high fever, dispel wind and damp, bruise, hemorrhoids	450332150401021LY
69	Achyranthes	Amaranthaceae	Tu niu	Niu xi	Herb	Root	Hyperostosis,	450332150821023LY

	aspera L.		xi	feng, Dao kou cao			rheumatic bone pain, dysmenorrhea, hemorrhoids	
70	Amaranthus spinosus L.	Amaranthaceae	Ci xian	Ci xiancai	Herb	Whole plant	Hemorrhoids	450332141114056LY
71	Celosia argentea L.	Amaranthaceae	Qing xiang	Qing xiang zi	Herb	Seed	Eye inflammation	450332141114004LY
72	Celosia cristata L.	Amaranthaceae	Ji guan hua		Herb	Flower	gynecological inflammation	YY1579
73	Anredera cordifolia (Ten.) Steenis	Basellaceae	Luo kui shu	Teng san qi	Herbaceous vine	Bulbil	Infantile malnutrition	450332150820046LY
74	Edgeworthia chrysantha Lindl.	Thymelaeaceae	Jie xiang	Bao nuan feng	Shrub	Whole plant	Postpartum persistent lochia, infertility, dispel cold	YY1580
75	Wikstroemia indica (L.) C. A. Mey.	Thymelaeaceae	Liao ge wang	Di shi liu	Shrub	Leaf, Root	Furuncle, snake bite	450332141116064LY
76	Pittosporum pauciflorum Hook. & Arn.	Pittosporaceae	Shao hua hai tong	Shang shan hu	Shrub	Root	Bruise, rheumatic bone pain, lumbar disc herniation	450332141116054LY
77	Gynostemma pentaphyllum (Thunb.) Makino	Cucurbitaceae	Jiao gu lan	Pan wang cha	Herbaceous vine	Whole plant	Stone	450332141117058LY
78	Solena heterophylla Lour.	Cucurbitaceae	Mao gua	Lao shu ban gua	Herbaceous vine	Root,Whole plant	Hyperthyroidism, undefined swelling and soreness, gynecological cyst	450332150614032LY
79	Begonia fimbristipula Hance	Begoniaceae	Zi bei tian kui	San xue zi	Herb	Whole plant	Pyogenic infections, bruise, rheumatic bone pain	450332150330021LY
80	Begonia longifolia Blume	Begoniaceae	Cu hui qiu hai tang	Rou ban bian lian	Herb	Whole plant	Sphagitis	450332150412032LY
81	Camellia sinensis (L.) O. Kuntze	Theaceae	Cha	Cha ye	Shrub	Leaf	Vomiting and diarrhea	450332141115041LY
82	Melastoma dodecandrum Lour.	Melastomataceae	Di nie	Di pu tao	Shrub	Whole plant	Infantile malnutrition, diarrhea, bone injury	450332150820057LY
83	Osbeckia crinita Benth. ex C.B. Clarke	Melastomataceae	Jia chao tian guan	Tian pu tao	Shrub	Whole plant	Tooth decay, bone injury, cold, infertility, rectocele	450332150820010LY
84	Hypericum japonicum Thunb. ex Murray	Hypericaceae	Di er cao	Tian ji huang	Herb	Whole plant	Liver cirrhosis, typhoid, hepatitis	450332150614003LY
85	Hypericum sampsonii Hance	Hypericaceae	Yuan bao cao	Fan chuan cao	Herb	Whole plant	Fallopian tube obstruction, dysmenorrhea, puerperal cold	YY1581
86	Helicteres angustifolia L.	Malvaceae	Shan zhi ma	Ye you ma	Shrub	Root	Influenza, typhoid, clearing summer- heat	YY1582
87	Abelmoschus moschatus Medik.	Malvaceae	Huang kui	Ye mian hua, Huang shu kui	Herb	Seed, Root	Stone, scald, snake bite, scabies	450332150823014LY
88	Hibiscus mutabilis L.	Malvaceae	Mu furong	Fu rong hua	Shrub	Leaf	Snake bite	450332141114066LY
89	Hibiscus syriacus L.	Malvaceae	Mu jin	Cha lihua	Shrub	Root	Amenorrhea, leukorrhagia, maleinfertility	6090364
90	Sida rhombifolia L.	Malvaceae	Bai bei	Huang	Shrub	Whole plant	Furuncle	450332141114057LY

			huang hua ren	hua cao				
91	<i>Pterospermum heterophyllum</i> Hance	Malvaceae	Fan bai ye shu	Ban bian feng	Tree	Whole plant	Hemiplegia, set a broken bone, rheumatic bone pain	450332150331052LY
92	<i>Urena lobata</i> L.	Malvaceae	Di tao hua		Shrub	Whole plant	Dysmenorrhea, long menstrual period, amenorrhea, infertility, typhoid	450332141117023LY
93	<i>Urena procumbens</i> L.	Malvaceae	Fantian hua	Gou jiao ji	Shrub	Whole plant	Typhoid	402776
94	<i>Acalypha australis</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Tie xiancai	Bang ke cai	Herb	Whole plant	Epistaxis, infantile malnutrition, dysentery	450332141114040LY
95	<i>Croton tiglium</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Ba dou	Ba bai li	Shrub	Leaf	Lower body cold, snake bite, arthritis, purgation, disperse accumulations	YY1583
96	<i>Euphorbia humifusa</i> Willd. ex Schltld.	Euphorbiaceae	Di jin	Nai jiang cao	Herb	Whole plant	Infantile malnutrition, gastroenteritis, diarrhea	450332150615016LY
97	<i>Mallotus apelta</i> (Lour.) Müll. Arg.	Euphorbiaceae	Bai bei ye	Bai bei tong	Shrub	Root-bark	Rectoceles, leukorrhagia	450332141115091LY
98	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Bi ma		Shrub	Seed	Iron injury, suppuration	450332141115020LY
99	<i>Glochidion puberum</i> (L.) Hutch.	Phyllanthaceae	Suan pan zi	Hong mao man tou guo	Shrub	Whole plant	Fallopian tube obstruction	450332150614024LY
100	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i> L.	Phyllanthaceae	Ye xia zhu		Herb	Whole plant	Hepatitis, improving eyesight, antidiarrheal	450332151021001LY
101	<i>Dichroa febrifuga</i> Lour.	Hydrangeaceae	Chang shan	Ru gu feng	Shrub	Root	Dysmenorrhea, hepatitis, rheumatic bone pain	450332150619019LY
102	<i>Agrimonia pilosa</i> Ledeb.	Rosaceae	Long ya cao	Xian he cao	Herb	Whole plant	Epistaxis, stomachache, enteritis, gynecological disorders hemorrhage, cold	450332150619012LY
103	<i>Amygdalus persica</i> L.	Rosaceae	Tao	Tao reng	Tree	Seed	Stone, hyperostosis, stroke, bruise	6090361
104	<i>Duchesnea indica</i> (Andr.) Focke	Rosaceae	She mei	She pao le	Herb	Root	Dysentery, herpes zoster, undefined swelling and soreness	450332150401037LY
105	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> (Thunb.) Lindl.	Rosaceae	Pi pa	Pi pa ye	Tree	Leaf	Wind-heat type common cold	450332150329034LY
106	<i>Malus doumeri</i> (Bois) A. Chev.	Rosaceae	Tai wan lin qin	Da guo shan zha	Tree	Fruit	Diabetes	450332150907001LY
107	<i>Potentilla fragarioides</i> L.	Rosaceae	Meiye wei ling cai	Di yang mei	Herb	Whole plant	Long menstrual period	YY1584
108	<i>Rosa laevigata</i> Michx.	Rosaceae	Jin ying zi	Tang ci guo	Shrub	Root, Stem	Furuncle, scald	450332150331062LY
109	<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> L.	Rosaceae	Di yu	Ma liu an	Herb	Root	Bruise, infantile diarrhea, scald, hemorrhoids, enteritis,	YY1585

							stomachache, stone	
110	<i>Abrus cantoniensis</i> Hance	Fabaceae	Guang zhou xiang si zi	Ji gu cao	Shrub	Whole plant	Hepatitis	YY1586
111	<i>Bauhinia championii</i> (Benth.) Benth.	Fabaceae	Long xu teng	Jiu long zuan	Woody vine	Stem	Rheumatic bone pain, gout, set a broken bone	450332141114062LY
112	<i>Canavalia gladiata</i> (Jacq.) DC.	Fabaceae	Dao dou	Dao dou jia	Herb	Legume	Costalgia	YY1587
113	<i>Crotalaria albida</i> B. Heyne ex Roth	Fabaceae	Xiang ling dou	Huang hua di ding	Herb	Whole plant	Breast cancer, liver cancer	450332141117002LY
114	<i>Flemingia prostrata</i> Roxb. f. ex Roxb.	Fabaceae	Qian jin ba	Tao ma zhuang	Shrub	Root	Hyperostosis, rheumatic bone pain, set a broken bone, eczema	6090270
115	<i>Gleditsia sinensis</i> Lam.	Fabaceae	Zao jia	Zao ci	Tree	Legume, Thorn	Hemorrhoids, fallopian tube obstruction, rheumatic bone pain	371
116	<i>Kummerowia striata</i> (Thunb.) Schindl.	Fabaceae	Ji yan cao	Ren zi cao	Herb	Whole plant	Vomiting and diarrhea, dog bite, milk accumulation in infants	450332150819024LY
117	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i> (Dum.-Cours.) G. Don	Fabaceae	Jie ye tie sao zhou	Chuan yu liu	Shrub	Whole plant	Lumbago, diarrhea, stone	450332141114007LY
118	<i>Mucuna lamellata</i> Wilmot-Dear	Fabaceae	Zhepi li dou	Guo shan feng	Woody vine	Root	Hyperostosis	YY1588
119	<i>Ohwia caudata</i> (Thunb.) H. Ohashi	Fabaceae	Xiao huai hua	E ma huang	Shrub	Whole plant	Infantile diarrhea, infantile malnutrition, infantile dyspepsia, eye inflammation	450332141117012LY
120	<i>Phyllodium pulchellum</i> (L.) Desv.	Fabaceae	Pai qian shu	Pai qian cao, Qian chuan mu	Shrub	Stem and leaf	Stomachache	450332141116080LY
121	<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i> (Willd.) Maesen & S. M. Almeida ex Sanjappa & Predeep	Fabaceae	Ge	Ge geng, Wu ceng feng	Herbaceous vine	Root	Cold, hyperostosis	450332151022001LY
122	<i>Senna occidentalis</i> (L.) Link	Fabaceae	Wang jiang nan	Ye guan men	Shrub	Root	Hyperthyroidism	450332141114077LY
123	<i>Senna tora</i> (L.) Roxb.	Fabaceae	Jue ming	Cao jue ming	Herb	Seed, Leaf	Infantile malnutrition, stone, eye inflammation, rheumatic bone pain, scald	450332141114079LY
124	<i>Sophora flavescens</i> Aiton	Fabaceae	Ku shen		Herb	Root	Cervical erosion	450332160516005LY
125	<i>Spatholobus suberectus</i> Dunn	Fabaceae	Mi hua dou	Ji xue teng, Jiu ceng feng	Woody vine	Stem	Stroke, rheumatic bone pain	001
126	<i>Tadehagi triquetrum</i> (L.) H. Ohashi	Fabaceae	Hu lu cha	Hu lu zuan	Shrub	Whole plant	Liver cirrhosis, hepatitis	6090251
127	<i>Liquidambar</i>	Altingiaceae	Feng	Lu lu	Tree	Fruit	Fallopian tube	450332150411044LY

	formosana Hance		xiang shu	tong			obstruction	
128	Semiliquidambar cathayensis Hung T.Chang	Altingiaceae	Ban feng he	Ban he feng	Tree	Bark, Stem and leaf	Hyperostosis, rheumatic bone pain, lumbocrural pain, stroke	450332160515017LY
129	Eucommia ulmoides Oliv.	Eucommiaceae	Du zhong		Tree	Bark, Stem and leaf	Rheumatic bone pain, hyperostosis, hypertension, alopecia	450332150907002LY
130	Castanea mollissima Blume	Fagaceae	Li	Ban li ye	Tree	Leaf	Tuberculosis	YY1589
131	Ficus carica L.	Moraceae	Wu hua guo		Shrub	Root	Hemorrhoids	YY1590
132	Ficus hirta Vahl	Moraceae	Cu ye rong	Wu zhi niu nai	Shrub	Root	Infantile malnutrition, nephritis, abnormal leukorrhea, lack of milk after childbirth	450332141114019LY
133	Ficus sarmentosa var. lacrymans (H. Lév.) Corner	Moraceae	Wei jian pa teng rong	Jian ye rong	Shrub	Stem and leaf	Knife wound	450332141117036LY
134	Morus alba L.	Moraceae	Sang	Sang bai pi	Tree	Root&Root- bark&Stem and leaf	Furuncle, hands and feet pain, gray hair	450332150410018LY
135	Boehmeria nivea (L.) Gaudich.	Urticaceae	Zhu ma		Shrub	Root	Long menstrual period, furuncle	450332141114036LY
136	Humulus scandens (Lour.) Merr.	Cannabaceae	lv cao	Wu zhua long	Herb	Whole plant	Herpes zoster, undefined swelling and soreness, sphagitis	450332141118008LY
137	Ilex asprella (Hook. & Arn.) Champ. ex Benth.	Aquifoliaceae	Cheng xing shu	Bai jie mu	Shrub	Root, Leaf	High fever, analgesia, typhoid, hepatitis, liver ascites, tuberculosis, traumatic injury	YY1591
138	Ilex chinensis Sims	Aquifoliaceae	Dong qing	Si ji qing	Tree	Stem	Furuncle, knife wound	403083
139	Ilex pubescens Hook. & Arn.	Aquifoliaceae	Mao dong qing	Da bai jie, Bai jie dou	Shrub	Root	Sphagitis, hypertension, furuncle, traumatic injury	450332141115122LY
140	Ilex rotunda Thunb.	Aquifoliaceae	Tie dong qing	Jiu bi ying	Tree	Bark	Breast cancer, liver cancer, infantile high fever, sphagitis	450332141115075LY
141	Euonymus fortunei (Turcz.) Hand.- Mazz.	Celastraceae	Fu fang teng	Guo qiang feng	Woody vine	Whole plant	Rectocele, enteritis, anemia, infantile malnutrition	450332150330013LY
142	Mappianthus iodoides Hand.- Mazz.	Icacinaceae	Ding xin teng	Tong zuan	Woody vine	Stem	Rheumatic bone pain, stroke, acute filthy disease, cold	YY1592
143	Taxillus chinensis (DC.) Danser	Loranthaceae	Guang ji sheng	Sang ji sheng	Shrub	Stem and leaf	Rheumatism, stone	YY1593
144	Rhamnus crenata Sieb. et Zucc.	Rhamnaceae	Chang ye dong lv	Ku li gen	Shrub	Root	Skin diseases, furuncle	0101
145	Ventilago leiocarpa Benth.	Rhamnaceae	Yi he guo	Zi jiu niu	Woody vine	Root	Syphilis, amenorrhea, long menstrual period, fallopian tube obstruction, breast cancer, liver	450332160603001LY

							cancer, rheumatic bone pain	
146	<i>Elaeagnus glabra</i> Thunb.	Elaeagnaceae	Man hu tui zi	Yang nai guo	Shrub	Root, Leaf	Epilepsy	450332141117041LY
147	<i>Ampelopsis grossedentata</i> (Hand.-Mazz.) W. T. Wang	Vitaceae	Xian chi she pu tao	Teng cha, Tian cha	Woody vine	Stem and leaf	Hyperglycemia, hyperlipemia	450332150619053LY
148	<i>Ampelopsis japonica</i> (Thunb.) Makino	Vitaceae	Bai lian	Jiu zi niang niang	Woody vine	Root tuber	Hyperthyroidism	450332160511015LY
149	<i>Cayratia pseudotrifolia</i> W.T.Wang	Vitaceae	Wu lianmei	Zhu po teng	Herbaceous vine	Stem and leaf	Cellulitis, undefined swelling and soreness	450332141118009LY
150	<i>Cissus assamica</i> (M. A. Lawson) Craib	Vitaceae	Ku lang teng	Hong bei si chou	Woody vine	Root	Rheumatism, bruise, snake bite, furuncle, osteomyelitis	6-5317
151	<i>Cissus pteroclada</i> Hayata	Vitaceae	Yi jing bai fen teng	Si fang zuan	Herbaceous vine	Stem	Warm limbs meridian, rheumatic bone pain,	YY1594
152	<i>Tetragium hemsleyanum</i> Diels & Gilg	Vitaceae	San ye ya pa teng	San ye qing, Shi hou zi	Herbaceous vine	Root tuber	Dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea, lymphadenitis, hyperthyroidism, stone, lymphadenopathy	450332150415018LY
153	<i>Tetragium planicaule</i> (Hook. f.) Gagnep.	Vitaceae	Bian dan teng	Bian gu feng	Woody vine	Stem	Rheumatism, relaxing sinew and activating coll	6-5242
154	<i>Citrus maxima</i> (Burm.) Merr.	Rutaceae	You	Yong zi ke	Tree	Rind	Fallopian tube obstruction	YY1595
155	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco	Rutaceae	Gan ju	Chen pi	Tree	Rind, Stem	Hemorrhoids, cough	450332141116034LY
156	<i>Citrus trifoliata</i> L.	Rutaceae	Zhi	Zhi ke, Zhi shi	Tree	Fruit	Fallopian tube obstruction, stroke, bad urination and defecation	450332150819037LY
157	<i>Melicope pteleifolia</i> (Champ. ex Benth.) T. G. Hartley	Rutaceae	San ya ku	San cha ku	Tree	Root, Leaf	Typhoid	450332150331035LY
158	<i>Phellodendron chinense</i> var. <i>glabriusculum</i> Schneid.	Rutaceae	Tu ye huang bo	Huang bo	Tree	Bark	Snake bite, numbness and distension of feet, hemorrhoids	YY1596
159	<i>Tetradium rutilcarpum</i> (A. Juss.) T. G. Hartley	Rutaceae	Wu zhu yu	Cha la	Tree	Leaf, Fruit	Toothache, cold, typhoid	450332141116041LY
160	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i> (L.) Lam.	Rutaceae	Fei long zhang xue	Zou xue feng	Woody vine	Root	Analgesia, rheumatism, bruise, fracture	450332141116032LY
161	<i>Zanthoxylum armatum</i> DC.	Rutaceae	Zhu ye hua jiao	Tu hua jiao	Shrub	Whole plant	Toothache, sciatica, hyperostosis	450332141117043LY
162	<i>Zanthoxylum austrosinense</i> C. C. Huang	Rutaceae	Ling nan hua jiao	Sou shan hu	Shrub	Whole plant	Hyperostosis, rheumatism, bruise	YY1597
163	<i>Picrasma quassioides</i> (D. Don) Benn.	Simaroubaceae	Ku shu	Tai ban jiu	Tree	Stem	Tuberculosis, constipation	6-5229
164	<i>Sabia japonica</i> Maxim.	Sabiaceae	Qing feng teng	Yi ci liang zui, Liang zui ci	Woody vine	Stem	Bruise, set a broken bone, rheumatic bone pain, hyperostosis	450332150401047LY

165	<i>Rhus chinensis</i> Mill.	Anacardiaceae	Yan fu mu	Pao mu shu	Tree	Root	Detumescence, snake bite, traumatic injury	450332150820021LY
166	<i>Toxicodendron sylvestre</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Kuntze	Anacardiaceae	Mu la shu	Shan qi shu	Tree	Leaf	Knife wound, traumatic injury, epilepsy	450332150614044LY
167	<i>Alangium chinense</i> (Lour.) Harms	Cornaceae	Ba jiao feng	Bai long xu	Tree	Root	Typhoid	450332150617031LY
168	<i>Aralia spinifolia</i> Merr.	Araliaceae	Chang ci song mu	Bai niao bu zhan	Shrub	Root	Cold, typhoid, eczema	450332150819036LY
169	<i>Eleutherococcus nodiflorus</i> (Dunn) S. Y. Hu	Araliaceae	Xi zhu wu jia	Wu jia pi	Shrub	Root-bark	Rheumatic bone pain, numbness and distension of feet, red and swollen eyes, hyperostosis, detumescence, analgesia	450332151016007LY
170	<i>Eleutherococcus trifolius</i> (L.) S. Y. Hu	Araliaceae	Bai le	San ye wu jia	Shrub	Root-bark	Stone, wind-heat type common cold, dampness-heat in lower jiao, dysentery	450332141114016LY
171	<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i> (L.) Frodin	Araliaceae	E zhang chai	Ya jiao mu	Shrub	Root	Cold, typhoid, rheumatic bone pain, ankle pain, stroke, acute hepatitis, liver ascites, psychosis	450332141115085LY
172	<i>Tetrapanax papyrifer</i> (Hook.) K. Koch	Araliaceae	Tong tuo mu	Yao ying feng	Shrub	Stem pith	Costalgia	402880
173	<i>Angelica decursiva</i> (Miq.) Franch. & Sav.	Apiaceae	Zi hua qian hu	Qian hu	Herb	Root	Hemorrhoids, hyperthyroidism	450332150821043LY
174	<i>Bupleurum marginatum</i> Wall. ex DC.	Apiaceae	Zhu ye chai hu	Nan chai hu	Herb	Whole plant	Wind-heat type common cold, typhoid, hepatitis B, hemorrhoids	450332160511014LY
175	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urb.	Apiaceae	Ji xue cao	Lei gong gen	Herb	Whole plant	Antiemetic, antidiarrheal, traumatic injury, scald by hot water and fire, stone,	YY1598
176	<i>Ostericum citriodorum</i> (Hance) C. Q. Yuan & R. H. Shan	Apiaceae	Ge shan xiang	Xiang baizhi	Herb	Root	Hyperthyroidism, ileus, analgesia, relieve itching	450332150614052LY
177	<i>Gaultheria leucocarpa</i> var. <i>yunnanensis</i> (Franch.) T. Z. Hsu & R. C. Fang	Ericaceae	Dian bai zhu	Xia shan hu, Man shan xiang	Shrub	Whole plant	Bruise, rheumatic bone pain	450332160512020LY
178	<i>Rhododendron molle</i> (Blume) G. Don	Ericaceae	Yang zhi zhu	Mao lao hu, San qian san	Shrub	Root	Rheumatism, bruise, stone, hyperostosis	YY1599
179	<i>Symplocos paniculata</i> (Thunb.) Miq.	Symplocaceae	Bai tan		Shrub	Root	Hepatitis, bone injury, leukorrheal diseases, knife wound	450332150614028LY
180	<i>Gelsemium elegans</i> (Gardner & Champ.) Benth.	Gelsemiaceae	Gou wen	Duan chang cao	Woody vine	Root	Lumbago, rheumatism, set a broken bone	450332141115030LY
181	<i>Jasminum lanceolaria</i> Roxb.	Oleaceae	Qing xiang teng	Po gu feng	Woody vine	Whole plant	Sequela of injury, rheumatic bone pain	YY1600
182	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> W. T. Aiton	Oleaceae	Nv zhen	Nv zhen zi	Tree	Fruit	Gray hair, alopecia	450332150908003LY
183	<i>Cynanchum</i>	Apocynaceae	Ci gua	Ge shan	Herbaceous	Whole plant	Enteritis,	450332141116076LY

	corymbosum Wight			xiao, Shui yang liu	vine		stomachache, allergy, scald	
184	Cynanchum paniculatum (Bunge) Kitag.	Apocynaceae	Xu chang qing	Liao diao zhu	Herb	Whole plant	Knife wound, sty, psoriasis, bruise, poison bee sting, rheumatism, lymphadenopathy	YY1601
185	Trachelospermum jasminoides (Lindl.) Lem.	Apocynaceae	Luo shi	Pa qiang feng	Woody vine	Stem	Infantile malnutrition, rhinitis, pain of rheumatic arthralgia	450332141114065LY
186	Urceola huaitingii (Chun & Tsiang) D. J. Middleton	Apocynaceae	Mao dong zhong teng	Hong dong zhong, Jiu niu teng	Woody vine	Root, Bark	Rheumatic bone pain, psychosis, dysmenorrhea, burn and scald	450332141116002LY
187	Adina pilulifera (Lam.) Franch. ex Drake	Rubiaceae	Shui tuan hua	Shui yang mei	Shrub	Root	Toothache, epistaxis, bruise, hyperostosis	450332150614027LY
188	Damnacanthus giganteus (Makino) Nakai	Rubiaceae	Duan ci hu ci	Chuan lian zhu, Ji jin shen	Shrub	Root	Hyperostosis, coccydynia	6-5177
189	Damnacanthus indicus C. F. Gaertn.	Rubiaceae	Hu ci	Xiu hua zhen	Shrub	Whole plant	Liver cirrhosis, hepatitis	6-5079
190	Gardenia jasminoides J. Ellis	Rubiaceae	Zhizi	Shan zhi zi	Shrub	Fruit	Neonatal hepatitis, foot pain	450332150331056LY
191	Hedyotis angustifolia Miq.	Rubiaceae	Xian hua er cao	Xia zi cao	Herb	Whole plant	Bruise	450332150614053LY
192	Hedyotis caudatifolia Merr. & F. P. Metcalf	Rubiaceae	Jian ye er cao	Guan yin cha	Herb	Whole plant	Amenorrhea, fallopian tube obstruction	450332150331029LY
193	Hedyotis diffusa Willd.	Rubiaceae	Bai hua she she cao	She li cao	Herb	Whole plant	Hepatitis, nephritis, sweat stain	450332151021013LY
194	Hedyotis hedyotideia (DC.) Merr.	Rubiaceae	Niu bai teng	Ji chang feng	Shrub	Root	Enteritis	450332141115040LY
195	Mussaenda pubescens W. T. Aiton	Rubiaceae	Yu ye jin hua		Shrub	Whole plant	Sphagitis, furuncle, cold	450332141114017LY
196	Paederia foetida L.	Rubiaceae	Ji shi teng	Ji shi teng	Herbaceous vine	Whole plant	Vulnerary, skin diseases, infantile malnutrition, strengthening spleen, disperse accumulations	450332141114070LY
197	Serissa serissoides (DC.) Druce	Rubiaceae	Bai ma gu	Liu yue xue	Shrub	Root	Infertility, infantile tracheitis	240
198	Uncaria rhynchophylla (Miq.) Miq. ex Havil.	Rubiaceae	Gou teng	Ying zhua feng	Woody vine	Stem	Hyperostosis, lumbocrural pain, rheumatic bone pain, gout, high fever, upper hyperactivity of liver yang, psychosis, typhoid, dysentery	450332150331009LY
199	Lonicera hypoglauca Miq.	Caprifoliaceae	Gu xian ren dong	Jin yin hua	Woody vine	Flower	Furuncle, amenorrhea, gynecological inflammation, cough, enteritis	450332171020003LY
200	Artemisia anomala S. Moore	Asteraceae	Qi hao	Bai hua cao	Herb	Whole plant	Dysmenorrhea, typhoid	450332151014022LY

201	<i>Artemisia argyi</i> H. Lév. & Vaniot	Asteraceae	Ai	Duan wu ai	Herb	Whole plant	Rheumatic bone pain, infertility, gynecological disorders	450332141114046LY
202	<i>Artemisia annua</i> L.	Asteraceae	Huang hua hao	Qing hao	Herb	Whole plant	Cold, typhoid, hepatitis	450332150615031LY
203	<i>Aster scaber</i> Thunb.	Asteraceae	Dong feng cai	Zuan shan gou	Herb	Root	Anesthetic, snake bite, bruise, undefined swelling and soreness	YY1602
204	<i>Bidens pilosa</i> L.	Asteraceae	Gui zhen cao	Lao po cha	Herb	Whole plant	Cold, high fever, typhoid	450332141117006LY
205	<i>Carpesium abrotanoides</i> L.	Asteraceae	Tian ming jing		Herb	Whole plant	Typhoid, psychosis	6-5036
206	<i>Centipeda minima</i> (L.) A. Braun & Asch.	Asteraceae	Shi hu sui	E bu shi cao	Herb	Whole plant	Infantile abdominal distention, high fever, cold, infantile malnutrition, rhinitis, bruise, snake bite	450332150331048LY
207	<i>Chrysanthemum indicum</i> L.	Asteraceae	Ye ju	Ye ju hua	Herb	Whole plant	Burn and scald, snake bite, conjunctivitis, furuncle, nephritis edema	450332141114047LY
208	<i>Cirsium japonicum</i> DC.	Asteraceae	Da ji	Shan luo bo, Lei gong ci	Herb	Whole plant	Breast cancer, liver cancer, bruise	450332160512013LY
209	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L.	Asteraceae	Li chang	Han lian cao, Mo han lian	Herb	Whole plant	Long menstrual period, dysentery, epistaxis, enteritis, furuncle	450332150821016LY
210	<i>Elephantopus scaber</i> L.	Asteraceae	Di dan cao	Tu gong ying	Herb	Whole plant	Hemorrhoids, knife wound, toothache, diabetes, stomachache	450332141115033LY
211	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> (L.) DC.	Asteraceae	Yi dian hong		Herb	Whole plant	Amenorrhea, posttraumatic ulcer, inguinal lymphadenopathy, hepatitis, improving eyesight, pneumonia	450332150614045LY
212	<i>Eupatorium fortunei</i> Turcz.	Asteraceae	Pei lan	Ze lan	Herb	Whole plant	Set a broken bone	YY1603
213	<i>Gynura japonica</i> (Thunb.) Juel	Asteraceae	Ju san qi	Hong feng cai	Herb	Whole plant	Stop bleeding, promote tissue regeneration, metrorrhagia, set a broken bone	450332151020003LY
214	<i>Inula japonica</i> Thunb.	Asteraceae	Xuan fu hua		Herb	Whole plant	Eye inflammation	YY1604
215	<i>Kalimeris indica</i> (L.) Sch. Bip.	Asteraceae	Ma lan	Lu bian ju	Herb	Whole plant	Furuncle, typhoid	450332141114032LY
216	<i>Laggetia alata</i> (D. Don) Sch.-Bip. ex Oliv.	Asteraceae	Liu leng ju	Lu er ling	Herb	Whole plant	Stimulate the menstrual flow, rheumatism	450332150620006LY
217	<i>Ligularia japonica</i> (Thunb.) Less.	Asteraceae	Da tou tuo wu	Du lian, Wu zhua qi, Nan gua qi	Herb	Root	Traumatic injury, lumbocrural pain, undefined swelling and soreness	YY1605

218	Senecio scandens Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don	Asteraceae	Qian li guang	Jiu li guang	Herb	Whole plant	Psoriasis, furuncle, insecticide, relieve itching	450332141114025LY
219	Siegesbeckia orientalis L.	Asteraceae	Xi xian		Herb	Whole plant	Sciatica	YY1606
220	Solidago decurrens Lour.	Asteraceae	Yi zhi huang hua	She tou wang	Herb	Whole plant	Snake bite, typhoid	450332151014021LY
221	Acmella paniculata (Wallich ex Candolle) R. K. Jansen	Asteraceae	Jin niu kou	Long zhu cao	Herb	Whole plant	Stomach ache and acid regurgitation, toothache	450332151019003LY
222	Vernonia patula (Aiton) Merr.	Asteraceae	Xian xia hua	Gou zai hua	Herb	Whole plant	Typhoid, diarrhea	450332141114081LY
223	Xanthium strumarium L.	Asteraceae	Cang er		Herb	Whole plant	Rhinitis, typhoid, prostatitis	381
224	Youngia japonica (L.) DC.	Asteraceae	Huang an cai	Huang gua xiang	Herb	Whole plant	Yellow fluid ulcers, stone, furuncle	450332141115128LY
225	Canscora lucidissima (H. Lév. & Vaniot) Hand.- Mazz.	Gentianaceae	Chuan xin cao	Chuan xian cao, Shi zi qian	Herb	Whole plant	Stomachache, hepatitis	YY1607
226	Ardisia crenata Sims	Primulaceae	Zhu sha gen	Tie liang san	Shrub	Root	Set a broken bone, bruise, costalgia, scabies	450332141114015LY
227	Ardisia gigantifolia Stapf	Primulaceae	Zou ma tai	Xue feng	Shrub	Root	Gout, gynecological inflammation, palsy, rheumatism	YY1608
228	Ardisia japonica (Thunb.) Blume	Primulaceae	Zi jin niu	Bu chu lin, Ai po cha	Shrub	Whole plant	Cough, pharyngitis	450332141116065LY
229	Ardisia mamillata Hance	Primulaceae	Hu she hong	Hong mao zhan	Shrub	Whole plant	Rheumatic bone pain, stop bleeding	450332141116052LY
230	Lysimachia christinae Hance	Primulaceae	Guo lu huang		Herb	Whole plant	Stone	450332150620002LY
231	Lysimachia congestiflora Hemsl.	Primulaceae	Lin shi jiu	Guo lu huang	Herb	Whole plant	Bruise, analgesia, cholagogic	450332160515014LY
232	Plumbago zeylanica L.	Plumbaginaceae	Bai hua dan	Po gu dan, Meng lao hu	Herb	Leaf	Infantile malnutrition	450332141115014LY
233	Plantago asiatica L.	Plantaginaceae	Che qian	Fan shao cao, Ma guai cao	Herb	Whole plant	Stone, electric ophthalmia, bruise, furuncle, diarrhea, dysentery, nephritis edema, typhoid	450332150331018LY
234	Campanumoea javanica Blume	Campanulaceae	Jin qian bao	Tu dang shen	Herbaceous vine	Root	Leukemia, alopecia, woman lack of milk after childbirth, fatigue	450332150821021LY
235	Codonopsis lanceolata (Siebold & Zucc.) Trautv.	Campanulaceae	Yang ru	Shan hai luo	Herbaceous vine	Root tuber	Woman lack of milk after childbirth	450332150821013LY
236	Lobelia chinensis Lour.	Campanulaceae	Ban bian lian		Herb	Whole plant	Snake bite, stone, set a broken bone	450332150615011LY
237	Lobelia angulata G. Forst.	Campanulaceae	Tong chui yu dai cao	Fu ming cao, Di yang mei	Herb	Whole plant	Eye disease, unclear vision	450332141115070LY
238	Platycodon	Campanulaceae	Jie		Herb	Root	Rheumatic bone	6-5312

	grandiflorus (Jacq.) A. DC.		geng				pain, cough	
239	Lycianthes biflora (Lour.) Bitter	Solanaceae	Hong si xian	Shi eqie	Herb	Whole plant	Snake bite, hypertension	450332141115043LY
240	Lycium chinense Mill.	Solanaceae	GouQi	Di gu pi	Shrub	Root-bark	Hyperostosis, fallopian tube obstruction, gray hair	450332141115027LY
241	Physalis angulata L.	Solanaceae	Ku zhi	Deng long pao	Herb	Whole plant	Sphagitis, typhoid, enteroptosis	450332141115111LY
242	Solanum lyratum Thunb.	Solanaceae	Bai ying	Mao xiu cai	Herbaceous vine	Whole plant	Bad urination and defecation, cold, high fever, gastric perforation, inflammation, bleeding wound, rheumatic bone pain	450332141114010LY
243	Cuscuta australis R. Br.	Convolvulaceae	Nan fang tusi zi	Wu gen teng	Herb	Whole plant	Stone, infantile malnutrition	450332150617013LY
244	Dichondra repens Forst.	Convolvulaceae	Ma ti jin	Xiao guai zi yao, Luo di jin qian	Herb	Whole plant	Enteritis, hepatitis, gastric hemorrhage, stone, cholecystitis, oral ulcer, infantile malnutrition, traumatic injury	YY1609
245	Buddleja asiatica Lour.	Scrophulariaceae	Bai bei feng	Si fang geng	Shrub	Stem and leaf	Typhoid	450332141118007LY
246	Buddleja lindleyana Fortune	Scrophulariaceae	Zui yu cao	Yang jiao pao	Shrub	Stem and leaf	Toothache, typhoid, insecticide, summer damp stomachache, abnormal leukorrhea, hemorrhoids	450332150617014LY
247	Paulownia fortunei (Seem.) Hemsl.	Paulowniaceae	Bai hua pao tong	Pao tong xu	Tree	Root	Detumescence, analgesia	233
248	Siphonostegia chinensis Benth.	Orobanchaceae	Yin xing cao	Tu yin chen	Herb	Whole plant	Neonatal jaundice	450332150618002LY
249	Striga asiatica (L.) Kuntze	Orobanchaceae	Du jiao jin	Dong jiao gan	Herb	Whole plant	Infantile malnutrition	6-5090
250	Primulina eburnea (Hance) Yin Z. Wang	Gesneriaceae	Niu er duo	Shi hu er	Herb	Rhizome	Dysentery, hyperostosis, gastritis, gastric perforation, metrorrhagia	450332141117064LY
251	Primulina fimbrisejala (Hand.-Mazz.) Yin Z. Wang	Gesneriaceae	Ma huang qi	Shi ma huang	Herb	Rhizome	Hyperostosis, rheumatism, bruise, enrich the blood, cooling blood, infantile malnutrition, bee sting, stomachache	450332150331013LY
252	Campsis grandiflora (Thunb.) K. Schum.	Bignoniaceae	Ling xiao	Bai gou chang, Hong hua dao shui lian	Woody vine	Root	Rheumatic bone pain, traumatic injury, amenorrhea, hemorrhoids, enteritis	450332150618016LY
253	Radermachera sinica (Hance) Hemsl.	Bignoniaceae	Cai dou shu	Niu wei shu	Tree	Root	Internal injury, liver cirrhosis, traumatic injury, lumbar disease	450332141117056LY
254	Dicliptera chinensis (L.) Juss.	Acanthaceae	Gou gan cai		Herb	Whole plant	Infantile malnutrition	YY1610

255	<i>Justicia ventricosa</i> Wall. ex Hook. f.	Acanthaceae	Hei ye xiao bo gu	Da bo gu	Shrub	Whole plant	Rheumatic bone pain	YY1611
256	<i>Strobilanthes cusia</i> (Nees) Kuntze	Acanthaceae	Ban lan	Ban lan gen, Ma lan	Shrub	Whole plant	Inguinal lymphadenopathy	YY1612
257	<i>Verbena officinalis</i> L.	Verbenaceae	Ma bian cao	Shun ci cao	Herb	Whole plant	Stone, cirrhosis ascites	450332160511008LY
258	<i>Glechoma longituba</i> (Nakai) Kupr.	Lamiaceae	Huo xue dan	Zuan di feng, Tou gu xiao	Herb	Whole plant	Stone, detumescence, analgesia, hyperostosis, eczema, mastitis	450332150330023LY
259	<i>Clerodendrum bungei</i> Steud.	Lamiaceae	Chou mu dan		Shrub	Root	Arthralgia, hypertension, hemorrhoids, rectocele, sciatica, amenorrhea, gynecological disorders	YY1613
260	<i>Leonurus japonicus</i> Houtt.	Lamiaceae	Yi mu cao		Herb	Whole plant	Fallopian tube obstruction, dysmenorrhea, infertility, amenorrhea	450332141115010LY
261	<i>Mentha canadensis</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Bo he	Ye bao he	Herb	Whole plant	Neonatal cough, infantile high fever	450332141114045LY
262	<i>Perilla frutescens</i> (L.) Britton	Lamiaceae	Zi su		Herb	Whole plant	Wind-heat type common cold , typhoid, measles syndrome	450332141114058LY
263	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Xia ku cao		Herb	Whole plant	Psychosis, conjunctivitis, tumor, herpes zoster, hepatitis	450332150413012LY
264	<i>Scutellaria barbata</i> D. Don	Lamiaceae	Ban zhi lian	Ya shua cao	Herb	Whole plant	Nasal polyps, snake bite, hepatitis B, hepatitis, knife wound	450332150401038LY
265	<i>Stachys geobombycis</i> C. Y. Wu	Lamiaceae	Di can	Bai chong cao	Herb	Whole plant	Tuberculosis, tracheitis, pneumonia	YY1614
266	<i>Sagittaria trifolia</i> L.	Alismataceae	Ye ci gu	Jian dao cao	Herb	Root tuber	Furuncle, bruise, sphagitis	YY1615
267	<i>Eriocaulon buergerianum</i> Körn.	Eriocaulaceae	Gu jing cao		Herb	Inflorescence	Stone	YY1616
268	<i>Alpinia sichuanensis</i> Z. Y. Zhu	Zingiberaceae	Jian gan feng		Herb	Rhizome	Heatstroke, rheumatic bone pain	450332141115125LY
269	<i>Curcuma aromatica</i> Salisb.	Zingiberaceae	Yu jin	Mao jiang huang	Herb	Rhizome	Acute hepatitis, liver ascites	YY1617
270	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	Zingiberaceae	Jiang huang	Huang jiang	Herb	Rhizome	Stone, cyst, mastopathy, bruise, rheumatic bone pain	YY1618
271	<i>Curcuma phaeocaulis</i> Valeton	Zingiberaceae	E zhu	Wu xin jiang, Hei xin jiang, Wu qi	Herb	Rhizome	Traumatic injury, hyperostosis, irregular menstruation	YY1619
272	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe	Zingiberaceae	Jiang	Sheng jiang	Herb	Rhizome	Long menstrual period, infantile diarrhea, wind- heat type common cold , vomiting, high	YY1620

							fever, vomiting of pregnancy, bald spot	
273	<i>Aletris spicata</i> (Thunb.) Franch.	Nartheciaceae	Fen tiao er cai	Jin xian diao bai mi	Herb	Root	Syphilis	YY1621
274	<i>Asparagus cochinchinensis</i> (Lour.) Merr.	Asparagaceae	Tian men dong	Tian dong	Herb	Root tuber	Scabies	450332150329006LY
275	<i>Hosta ventricosa</i> (Salisb.) Stearn	Asparagaceae	Zi e	Wan nian chun, Zi yu zan	Herb	Whole plant, Root	Undefined swelling and soreness, bone sticking throat, carbuncle	450332150617022LY
276	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> (L. f.) Ker Gawl.	Asparagaceae	Mai dong	Xi ye mai dong	Herb	Root tuber	The first bite of food for a newborn, constipation, cough, hepatitis	42858
277	<i>Polygonatum cyrtoneura</i> Hua	Asparagaceae	Duo hua huang jing	Huang jing	Herb	Rhizome	Diabetes, infertility, hyperglycemia	450332150411039LY
278	<i>Reineckea carnea</i> (Andrews) Kunth	Asparagaceae	Ji xiang cao	Gan yan cao, Fei ke cao	Herb	Whole plant	Infantile malnutrition, hepatitis	YY1622
279	<i>Paris polyphylla</i> Sm.	Melanthiaceae	Qi ye yi zhi hua	Zhong lou	Herb	Rhizome	Snake bite, hepatitis B, numbness of hands and feet, undefined swelling and soreness, lymphadenopathy	YY1623
280	<i>Smilax china</i> L.	Smilacaceae	Ba qia	Jin gang dou	Shrub	Rhizome	Arthralgia, rheumatism	450332150819015LY
281	<i>Smilax glabra</i> Roxb.	Smilacaceae	Tu fu ling		Shrub	Rhizome	Abnormal leukorrhea, eczema	450332151023004LY
282	<i>Smilax riparia</i> A. DC.	Smilacaceae	Niu wei cai	Niu wei jie	Herbaceous vine	Root	Acute hepatitis, liver ascites	450332150412019LY
283	<i>Acorus calamus</i> L.	Acoraceae	Chang pu	Shui changpu	Herb	Whole plant	Long menstrual period, moist heat	YY1624
284	<i>Acorus tatarinowii</i> Schott	Acoraceae	Shi chang pu		Herb	Root	Uterine cold stomachache, sciatica, tinnitus, rheumatic bone pain	450332160512008LY
285	<i>Alocasia cucullata</i> (Lour.) G. Don	Araceae	Jian wei yu	Lao hu yu	Herb	Root tuber	Bruise	YY1625
286	<i>Amydrium hainanense</i> (K. C. Ting & T. L. Wu ex H. Li, Y. Shiao & S. L. Tseng) H. Li	Araceae	Chuan xin teng	Chuan xin feng	Herbaceous vine	Stem and Leaf	Hepatitis, nephritis edema, gastritis, stomachache 猪肚菜	450332150630001LY
287	<i>Arisaema erubescens</i> (Wall.) Schott	Araceae	Yi ba san nan xing	Tian nan xing	Herb	Tuber	Snake bite	450332151015052LY
288	<i>Pinellia ternata</i> (Thunb.) Breitenb.	Araceae	Ban xia		Herb	Tuber	Headache, vomiting of pregnancy, hyperthyroidism	450332150821055LY
289	<i>Lycoris radiata</i> (L'Hér.) Herb.	Amaryllidaceae	Shi suan	Hong hua shi suan	Herb	Bulb	Acute mastitis, undefined swelling and soreness	YY1626
290	<i>Belamcanda chinensis</i> (L.)	Iridaceae	She gan		Herb	Rhizome	Sore throat, hepatitis	383

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291	<i>Iris japonica</i> Thunb.	Iridaceae	Hu die hua	Zhan long jian, Tong qi	Herb	Rhizome	Hepatitis, rabies, bee sting, snake bite	YY1627
292	<i>Stemona tuberosa</i> Lour.	Stemonaceae	Da bai bu	Bai bu	Herbaceous vine	Root tuber	Cough	450332150402027LY
293	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	Dioscoreaceae	Huang du	Huang yao zi, Jin xian diao dan	Herbaceous vine	Root tuber	Breast cancer, liver cancer, hyperthyroidism	211
294	<i>Schizocapsa plantaginea</i> Hance	Dioscoreaceae	Lie guo shu	Shui tian qi	Herb	Root tuber	Sore throat, toothache, infantile pharyngitis, sprain swelling, lymphadenopathy	450332150821007LY
295	<i>Pandanus austrosinensis</i> T. L. Wu	Pandanaceae	Lu dou cao	Ye bo luo	Herb	Fruit	Long menstrual period, rheumatic bone pain, stone, gynecological cyst	450332150619038LY
296	<i>Curculigo orchoides</i> Gaertn.	Hypoxidaceae	Xian mao		Herb	Rhizome	Male infertility, gynecological disorders, alopecia	450332150409007LY
297	<i>Nervilia fordii</i> (Hance) Schltr.	Orchidaceae	Mao chun yu lan	Qing tian kui	Herb	Whole plant	Hepatitis B	YY1628
298	<i>Spiranthes sinensis</i> (Pers.) Ames	Orchidaceae	Shou cao	Zhan long cao, Pan long shen	Herb	Whole plant	Herpes zoster, nourishing yin benefiting qi, cooling blood, detoxification	450332150402032LY
299	<i>Juncus effusus</i> L.	Juncaceae	Deng xin cao	Zuan di wu gong	Herb	Whole plant	stone pain, herpes zoster, renal colic	450332150411045LY
300	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	Cyperaceae	Xiang fu zi	Xiang tou cao	Herb	Root	Fallopian tube obstruction, enteritis, infertility	450332150614050LY
301	<i>Eleocharis dulcis</i> (Burm. f.) Trin. ex Hensch.	Cyperaceae	BiQi	Ma ti	Herb	Corm	Eye pain	YY1629
302	<i>Phyllostachys nigra</i> (Lodd. ex Lindl.) Munro	Poaceae	Zi zhu	Hei zhu	Herb	Stem	Rheumatic bone pain, enteroptosis	YY1630
303	<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i> L.	Poaceae	YiYi	Lao ya cao	Herb	Root	Infertility, rheumatism, stone, bad urination and defecation, hemorrhoids, nephritis edema, moist heat	450332141118004LY
304	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var. <i>major</i> (Nees) C. E. Hubbard	Poaceae	Da bai mao	Bai mao gen	Herb	Rhizome	Epistaxis, typhoid, stroke	450332141117010LY
305	<i>Lophatherum gracile</i> Brongn.	Poaceae	Dan zhu ye	Shan ji mi	Herb	Whole plant	Typhoid, cold, sphagitis	YY1631
306	<i>Phragmites karka</i> (Retz.) Trin. ex Steud.	Poaceae	Ka kai lu	Lu gen, Guo jiang long	Herb	Rhizome	Stone, cold, typhoid, stomachache, hepatitis, eye inflammation	YY1632

Diversity of medicinal plants used in the study area

In this investigation, 306 medicinal plant species were identified in 248 prescriptions of local healers in Gongcheng, belonging to 116 families and 255 genera. The results provided each species information, including scientific name, family, Chinese name, local name, habit, medicinal part, usage, and voucher specimen number (Table 4). The statistical analysis of families, genera, and species is shown in Table 5. At the family level, Asteraceae contained

the most genera and species (23 genera, 25 species), followed by the Fabaceae (16, 17), Rubiaceae (8, 12), Rutaceae (6, 9), Rosaceae (8, 8), Lamiaceae (8, 8), Malvaceae (6, 8), Polygonaceae (5, 8), Vitaceae (4, 7), and Primulaceae (2, 6). Similar results have been shown in other areas of China, where many species belonged to these families [7, 27, 36, 37, 45–47]. These ten families accounted for 8.62% of the total number of families, but the number of species and genera included accounted for 35.29% and 33.73% of the total number of species and genera, respectively. Although there were many medicinal plants commonly used by local healers in different families, only a few families were highlighted. There were 49 families with 2–5 species, accounting for 42.24% of all families; the remaining 57 families contained only one species.

In general, the distribution of medicinal plant species in various families and genera was relatively scattered, and the selection of medicinal plants by local healers was highly diverse, indicating that local healers were competent at using a variety of medicinal plants to treat various diseases. Hence, the mountains with ideal habitat and high biodiversity are called the "*Yao mountains*" (Fig. 1), and the Yao people have a traditional custom of collecting herbs from the "*Yao mountains*".

Table 5 The diversity of medicinal plants used by local healers in Gongcheng

Family	Number of species	Percentage of species (%)	Number of genera	Percentage of genus (%)
Asteraceae	25	8.17	23	9.02
Fabaceae	17	5.56	16	6.27
Rubiaceae	12	3.92	8	3.14
Rutaceae	9	2.94	6	2.35
Rosaceae	8	2.61	8	3.14
Lamiaceae	8	2.61	8	3.14
Malvaceae	8	2.61	6	2.35
Polygonaceae	8	2.61	5	1.96
Vitaceae	7	2.29	4	1.57
Primulaceae	6	1.96	2	0.78
Poaceae	5	1.63	5	1.96
Euphorbiaceae	5	1.63	5	1.96
Asparagaceae	5	1.63	5	1.96
Campanulaceae	5	1.63	4	1.57
Araliaceae	5	1.63	4	1.57
Zingiberaceae	5	1.63	3	1.18
Solanaceae	4	1.31	4	1.57
Polypodiaceae	4	1.31	4	1.57
Araceae	4	1.31	4	1.57
Apiaceae	4	1.31	4	1.57
Apocynaceae	4	1.31	3	1.18
Amaranthaceae	4	1.31	3	1.18
Moraceae	4	1.31	2	0.78
Aristolochiaceae	4	1.31	2	0.78
Schisandraceae	4	1.31	1	0.39
Aquifoliaceae	4	1.31	1	0.39
Ranunculaceae	3	0.98	3	1.18
Acanthaceae	3	0.98	3	1.18
Menispermaceae	3	0.98	2	0.78
Lauraceae	3	0.98	2	0.78
Smilacaceae	3	0.98	1	0.39
Others	113	37.01	104	40.56
Total	306	100.00	255	100.00

The medicinal plants observed in this study were classified into 152 species of herb (49.67%), 68 species of shrub (22.22%), 32 species of tree (10.46%), 29 species of the woody vine (9.48%), and 25 species of the herbaceous vine (8.17%) (Fig. 6). Herbs were most numerous and accounted for around half of the total species, because most herbs are easy to pick, cultivate and reproduce, and are convenient for use. These results are consistent with other research [45, 47–50]. In addition, the medicinal plants used by local healers fell into various life forms, which demonstrated that local healers had experimented with the use of an extensive range of plants over hundreds of years and had finally amassed the unique knowledge and experience of Yao medicine as we find it today.

The efficacy of medicinal plants is closely related to the medicinal part used. Different medicinal parts of the same plant may have different efficacy, and the same medicinal part may have different efficacy in different prescriptions. There were 330 medicinal parts belonging to 306 medicinal plants in Gongcheng, which were treated as 330 medicinal species. Among them, whole plants were the greatest in number (125 species), accounting for 37.88% of the total species, followed by roots (20.30%), rhizomes (7.27%), stems (7.27%), root tubers (4.55%), leaves (4.24%), stem and leaves (4.24%), barks (including root-barks) (3.94%), fruits (including legume and rinds) (3.64%), seeds (2.12%), flowers (including inflorescence) (1.82%), and others (including bulbs, bulbils, corms, tuber, stem pith, and thorns) (2.73%) (Table 6). Among the 330 medicinal parts used by the local healers in Gongcheng, there were two main categories of whole plants and roots, in a total of 192 species, that accounted for 62.75% of the total species. Similar results have been found in some minority communities of Guangxi [7, 8, 27, 37, 51]. The local healers generally believe that roots are where the plant's medicinal powers converge, and their efficacy is optimal. Among whole plants, most are herbs, because herbs are easy to pick, and their habitats are diverse.

Table 6 Medicinal plant parts used by local healers in Gongcheng

Medicinal parts	Species	Percentage (%)	Medicinal parts	Species	Percentage (%)
Whole plants	125	37.88	Stem and leaves	14	4.24
Roots	67	20.30	Barks	13	3.94
Rhizomes	24	7.27	Fruits	12	3.64
Stems	24	7.27	Seeds	7	2.12
Root tuber	15	4.55	Flowers	6	1.82
Leaves	14	4.24	Others	9	2.73

Relative frequency of citation

The RFC evaluates important plant species used by local healers to treat various diseases. From the 248 prescriptions investigated, the number of prescriptions mentioning plant species (FC) used ranged from one to 14. Calculations showed that 33 medicinal plant species had an FC >5 (Table 7). The RFC value calculated for these 33 medicinal plant species ranged from 0.024 to 0.056. The higher RFC values included *Kadsura longipedunculata*, *Schefflera heptaphylla*, and *Plantago asiatica*.

The higher the RFC value, the more familiar was the local healers with the species; furthermore, and of great importance, the species were abundant and easy to obtain locally. Ten of these 33 medicinal plant species were traditional Laoban medicines, indicating that the local healers were good at using traditional Laoban medicines to treat diseases, especially *Kadsura longipedunculata* (the Laoban medicine name is *xiao zuan*) in the treatment of rheumatism. It also showed that local healers had a long history of using Laoban medicines, including *Achyranthes aspera* (the Laoban medicine name is *niu xi feng*) for the treatment of hyperostosis and rheumatic bone pain, *Uncaria rhynchophylla* (the Laoban medicine name is *ying zhua feng*) treatment for hyperostosis, lumbocrural pain, rheumatic bone pain, and others [26, 27]. These were all traditional and common usages in the local area.

Table 7 Relative frequency of citation (RFC) of plant species mentioned in prescriptions

Scientific name	FC	RFC	Scientific name	FC	RFC
<i>Kadsura longipedunculata</i>	14	0.056	<i>Equisetum ramosissimum</i>	7	0.028
<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i>	14	0.056	<i>Drynaria roosii</i>	7	0.028
<i>Plantago asiatica</i>	13	0.052	<i>Clematis chinensis</i>	7	0.028
<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	12	0.048	<i>Senna tora</i>	7	0.028
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	12	0.048	<i>Ventilago leiocarpa</i>	7	0.028
<i>Flemingia prostrata</i>	12	0.048	<i>Sabia japonica</i>	7	0.028
<i>Aconitum carmichaeli</i>	10	0.040	<i>Eleutherococcus nodiflorus</i>	7	0.028
<i>Tetrastigma hemsleyanum</i>	10	0.040	<i>Cynanchum paniculatum</i>	7	0.028
<i>Uncaria rhynchophylla</i>	10	0.040	<i>Scutellaria barbata</i>	7	0.028
<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	10	0.040	<i>Urena lobata</i>	6	0.024
<i>Bupleurum marginatum</i>	9	0.036	<i>Semiliquidambar cathayensis</i>	6	0.024
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var. <i>major</i>	9	0.036	<i>Eucommia ulmoides</i>	6	0.024
<i>Akebia trifoliata</i>	8	0.032	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	6	0.024
<i>Polygala fallax</i>	8	0.032	<i>Solanum lyratum</i>	6	0.024
<i>Urceola huaitingii</i>	8	0.032	<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i>	6	0.024
<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	8	0.032	<i>Phragmites karka</i>	6	0.024
<i>Ardisia crenata</i>	8	0.032			

Protect Yao traditional medicinal knowledge and medicinal plants

As for the protection of Gongcheng Yao traditional medicinal knowledge, the local government should provide a better environment for Yao healers, consider the legality of medical practice for Yao healers and give appropriate advertisements for those Yao healers. The local government also may pay more attention to the inheritance of Yao traditional medicinal knowledge, and set up training course for young people. We firmly believe that the training of young personnel will strongly support the sustainable development of Yao medicine [36], and also is a very important approach for the conservation of Yao traditional medicinal knowledge.

Based on the demographic investigation, the Yao healers in Gongcheng aged over 60 more than half, some Yao healers are dying out, but their traditional medicinal knowledge was not be documented, so the further survey and record of Yao traditional medicinal knowledge is imperative [52], especial Sanjiang and Guanying townships in Gongcheng. Books and scientific reports about medicinal plants and Yao traditional medicinal knowledge should be published [8, 53].

In order to enhance the public understanding and confidence, as well as the safety of Yao traditional medicines, the advanced theories and methods of pharmacology, phytochemistry, and molecular pharmacognosy should be applied to study the Yao traditional medicines and traditional medicinal knowledge [8, 53]. And also in order to conserve local medicinal plant resources, the local government should encourage Yao people to plant preferred or rare medicinal plants in their farmlands [8, 36, 52, 53], which also in line with the strategy of rural revitalization.

Conclusion

In this study, we analyzed the data collected from 352 local healers in nine townships of Gongcheng, the Guanyin and Sanjiang townships had the highest distribution of per capita healers, so these two townships were key areas for the protection inheritance of traditional medicinal knowledge. Our investigation recorded 306 medicinal plant species (belonging to 116 families and 255 genera). Most local healers are good at treating traumatic injury and orthopedics, digestive system, skin disease and rheumatic disease. Herbal plants were most commonly used among the medicinal plant species, with whole plants and roots being favored. The most commonly used medicinal method was decoction, and the use of plasters, creams, and some form of moxibustion and cupping skills also showed local practice.

The demographics of local healers in Gongcheng demonstrate a decreasing number of local healers, aging of healers, lack of successors, and the loss of Yao traditional medicinal knowledge. These are affected by modern medicine, urbanization and economic development, and the conservative manner and oral mode of transmitting medicinal knowledge to the next generation. The Yao people excel at using rich medicinal plants to treat various diseases in Gongcheng, which reflects their profound wisdom. The local healers' rich knowledge of traditional medicine and unique remedies make the treatments convenient and efficient, and they have strong regional characteristics. Based on the profound local Yao medicinal knowledge, Gongcheng is currently building the Panwang Medicinal Valley, Yao-Han Health Center and Yao Medical Hospital, for which the current study also provides preliminary data and guidelines. The inheritance of Yao traditional medicinal knowledge is inseparable from the rich medicinal plant resources in the "*Yao mountains*". Therefore, while attempting to rescue the local traditional medicinal knowledge, great attention should also be paid to biodiversity conservation. Only by addressing both these factors can traditional medicinal knowledge be effectively inherited and developed.

Declarations

Acknowledgments

We are grateful to all the local healers and local people of the study area for sharing their knowledge, cooperation, and hospitality. The authors would like to thank Changjiang Zheng, Guobin Lan, and Xianlin Rong for participating in this survey. We also thank Renchuan Hu for his valuable suggestions on the improvement of the first draft.

Funding

This study was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (31560088) and Basic research fund of Guangxi Academy of Sciences (No. CQZ-D-1906).

Authors' contributions

CRL and WBX designed the study and revised and finalized the manuscript. ZCL conducted data collection, analyzed the data, and drafted the manuscript. GO and JSL performed data collection. HLC contributed to the preparation of the manuscript. All authors participated in the field surveys. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Availability of data and materials

All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this published article.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Permission was provided by all participants in this study, including the Yao healers and local people. Consent was obtained from the local communities prior to the field investigations. The authors hold all copyrights.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Figures



Figure 1

(a) and (b): Yao mountains; (c) and (d): Yao villages and the surrounding farming fields



Figure 2

A sketch map of the study area

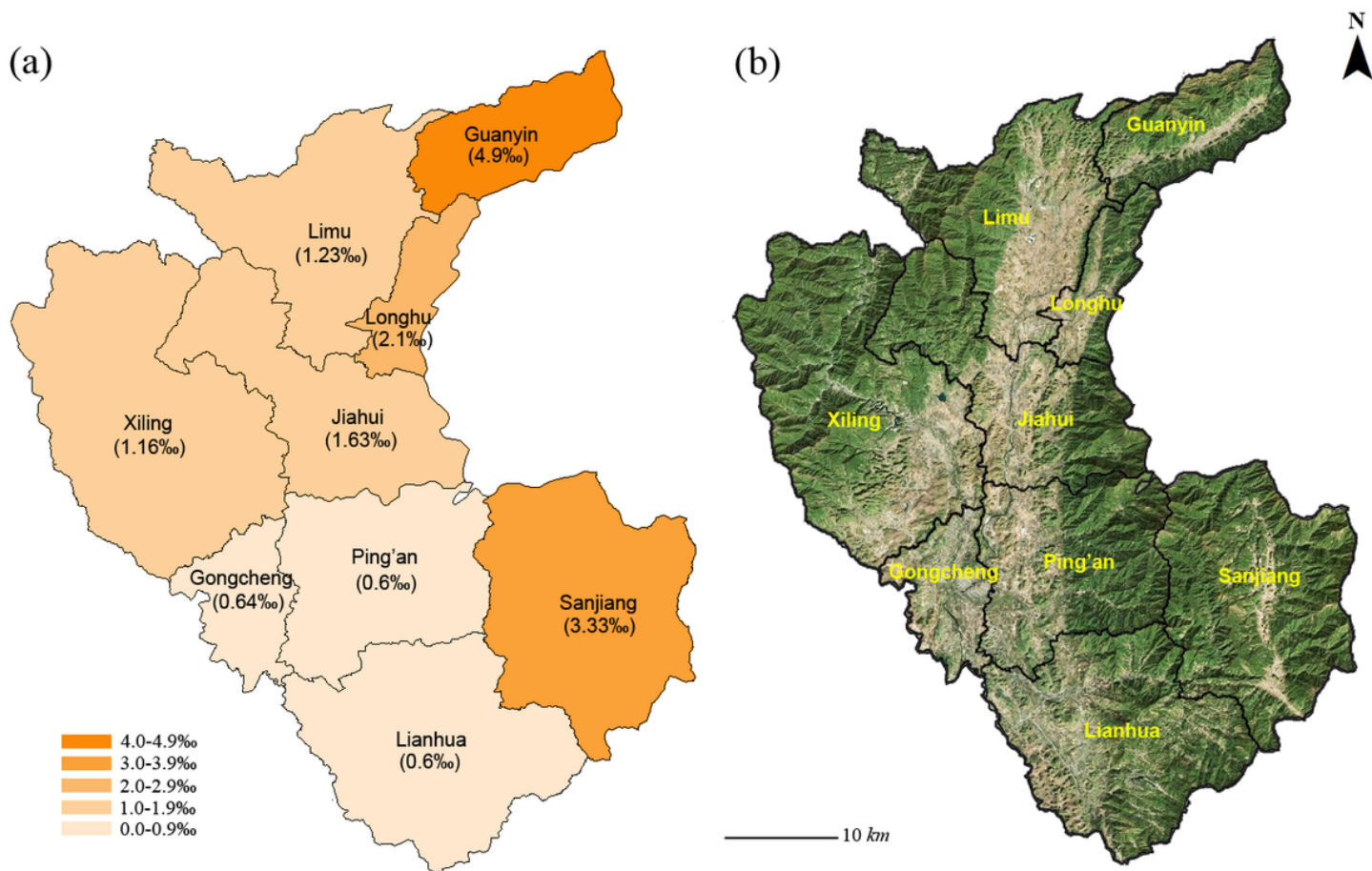


Figure 3

(a): The distribution of "Pch" in the townships of Gongcheng; (b): The topographic map of Gongcheng

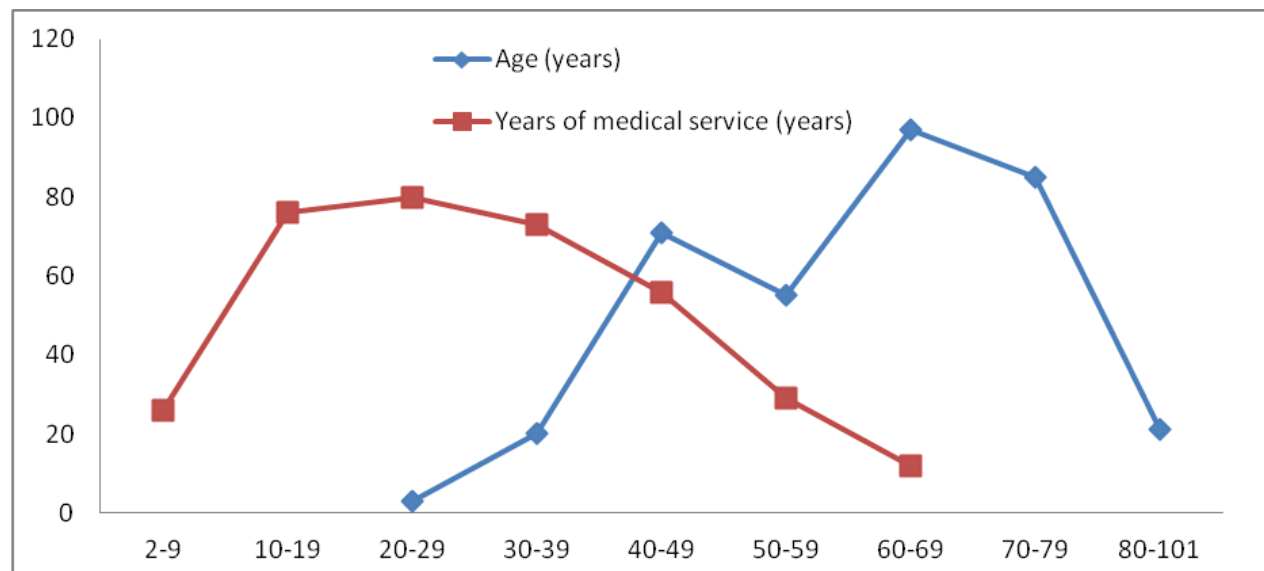


Figure 4

The demographics of local healers in Gongcheng

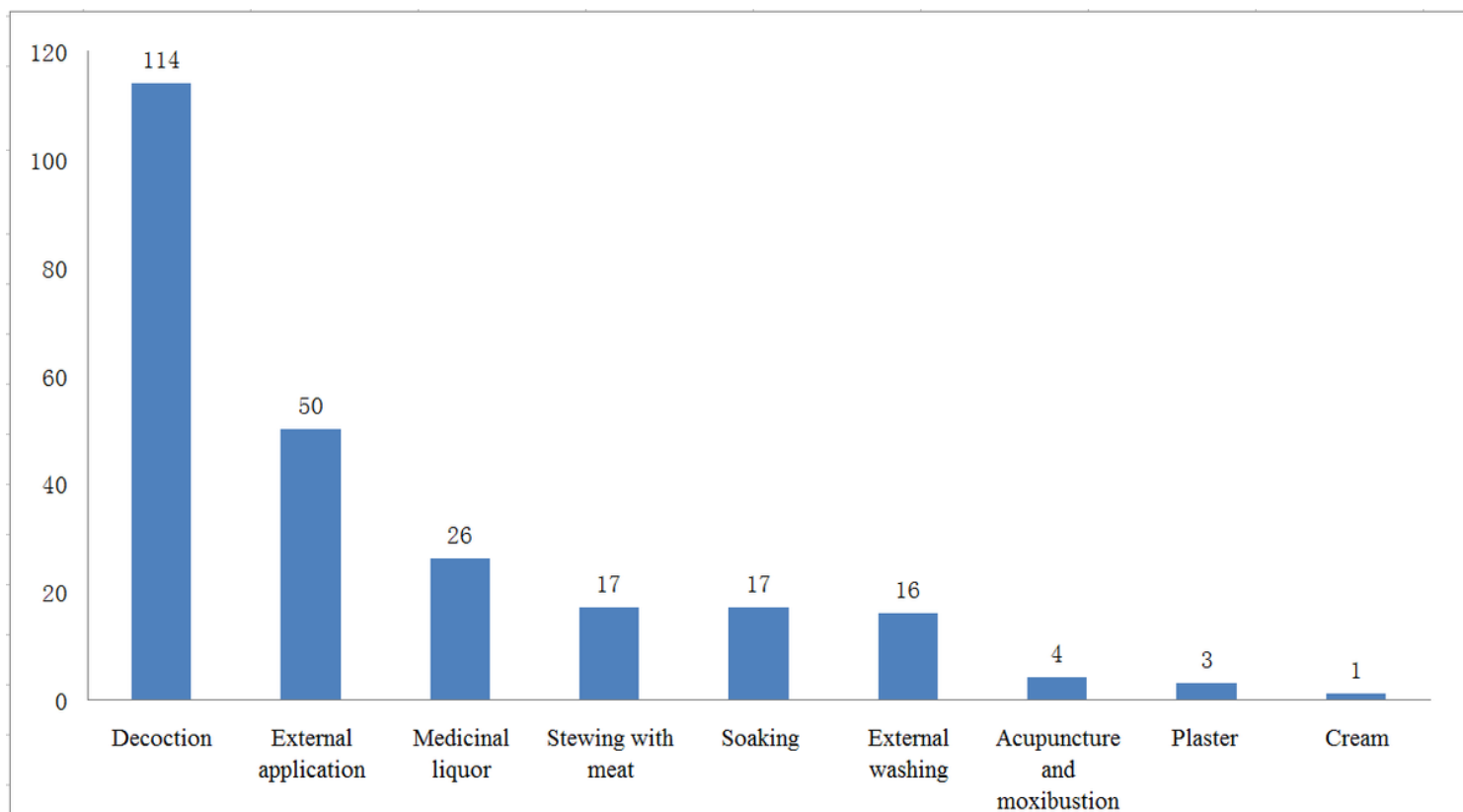


Figure 5

Treatment methods used by local healers in Gongcheng

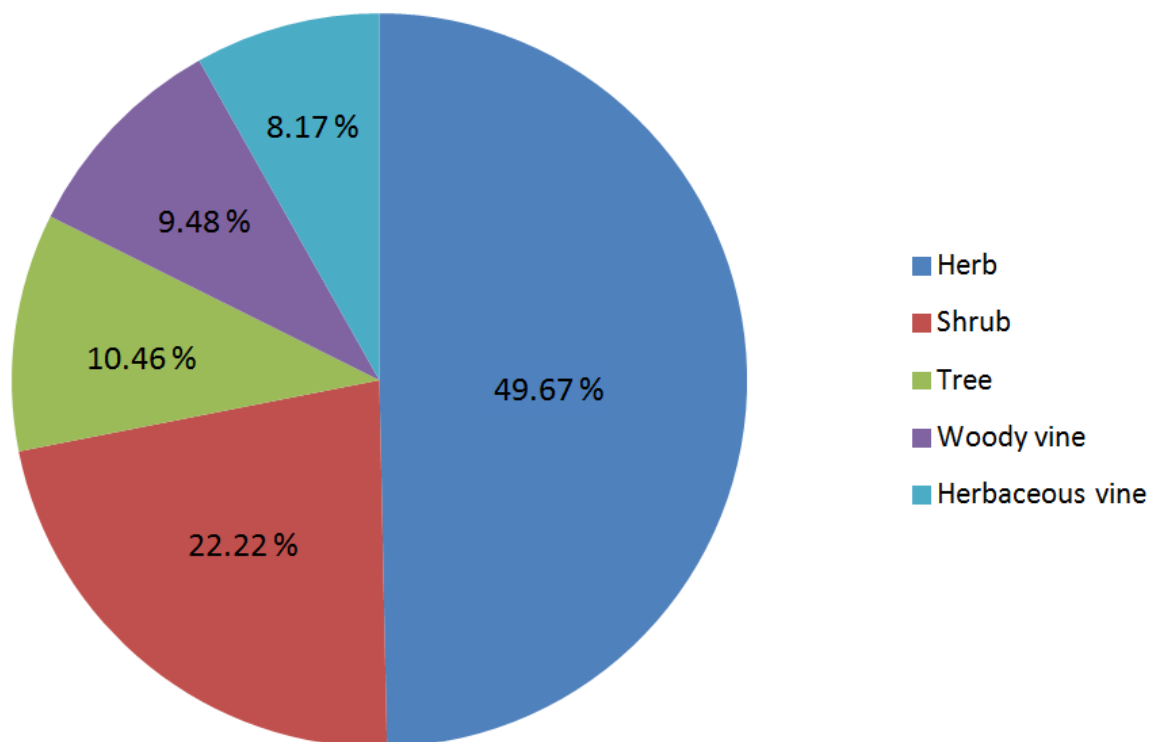


Figure 6

Life forms of medicinal plants in the study area