



Survey of medicinal plants used in the region Northeast of Brazil

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Revisão

RESUMO: “Levantamento das plantas medicinais usadas na região Nordeste do Brasil”.

Este trabalho teve como objetivo um levantamento das plantas e dos seus usos como medicinais, as quais são utilizadas com fins terapêuticos na região Nordeste do Brasil. A área de estudo é reconhecida por uma rica biodiversidade, principalmente de plantas e de habitats, abrangendo desde a Floresta Amazônica, Floresta Atlântica, sistemas de mangues e dunas costeiras, até florestas secas e savanas. Como resultados, foram registrados um total de 650 espécies pertencentes a 407 gêneros e 111 famílias, e suas informações etnomedicinais. A diversidade florística é dominada por vegetais superiores e apenas cinco espécies das famílias Aspleniaceae, Cyatheaceae, Equisetaceae, Polypodiaceae e Selaginellaceae pertencem ao grupo das Pteridófitas, que corresponde a menos que 1% do total das espécies registradas. Este estudo sugere a grande importância da investigação das espécies farmacologicamente ainda não estudadas, uma vez que seus usos populares estão registrados.

Unitermos: Etnomedicina, etnobotânica, plantas medicinais, medicina popular, Nordeste do Brasil.

ABSTRACT: This work has the objective a survey of the species of plants and their uses as medicinal, which are utilized for therapeutic purposes in Northeast region of Brazil. The area of study is recognized by a rich diversity of species of plants and habitats that ranges from Rainforest, Atlantic Forest, coastal dunes systems and mangroves, to dry forests and savannas. As results, a total of 650 species belonging to 407 genera and 111 families were recorded and also their ethnomedicinal information. The floristic diversity is dominated by higher plants and only five species belonging to the families Aspleniaceae, Cyatheaceae, Equisetaceae, Polypodiaceae and Selaginellaceae were reported belonging to the Ferns group, which correspond to less than 1 % of the total of the registered species. This study aims at emphasizing the greatest importance of investigation of those species that have not been subject of pharmacological study, although their popular uses have already been reported.

Keywords: Ethnomedicine, ethnobotany, medicinal plants, popular medicine, Northeast of Brazil.

INTRODUCTION

The traditional Medicine is used in all parts of the world and has a rapidly growing economic importance, mainly by the use of medicinal plants that have a respectable position today, especially in the developing countries (Agra et al. 2007a), where the modern health service is limited and represent the only accessible treatment.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO, 1999), the current estimative suggests that many developed countries have a great proportion of the population making use of traditional practice of health, especially the use of the medicinal plants. Although the access to the modern medicine is available in these countries, the use of medicinal herbs has kept its popularity for historical and cultural reasons. On the

other hand, in the developing countries, 65-80% of the population depends exclusively on the medicinal plants for basic cares of health, up to 80% of the population in Africa, 71% in Chile and 40% in Colombia, *inter alia*.

Medicinal plants represent an important health and economic component of biodiversity and also conservation and sustainable use, according to Rhaman et al. (2004). Information on the traditional knowledge or ethnic groups of medicinal plants and their uses would represent a vital role in the discovery of novel products from plants as chemotherapeutic agents (Almeida et al., 2001; Silva et al., 2003; Rocha et al., 2005; Barbosa-Filho et al., 2006, 2007, 2008). The surrounding plants form an integral part of culture of these people and the information about plants is passed on from generation to generation (Agra et al., 2007a, b).

The traditional healers of medicinal plants called

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as “raizeiros” by the people of the Northeast region of Brazil have a commendable knowledge of the medicinal plants that grow around them (Agra et al., 2005, 2007a). This knowledge of traditional healing practices mainly by the use of wild plants is now fast disappearing due to modernization and the tendency to change their traditional for more actual lifestyle. There is an urgent need to study and recorder this precious knowledge of the uses of plants as herbal remedies that are declined due to scarcity of species, which is caused mainly by the human activity coupled with the long period of the dry season. In this context, those conservation and scientific verification of rare and lesser known medicinal plants assume greater significance.

The study of traditional uses of plants and their products in the Northeast region of Brazil has been progressively increasing during the last few years, and has enabled the collection of a significant body of knowledge, which is referred by Agra et al. (2007a, b, and c). Although, there are still many gaps in our knowledge of ethnomedicinal plant uses in this region, some of the main traits are presented here.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study area

The general area of the Brazilian Northeast has 1,561,177.8 km² and extends from about 02°54' to 17°21'S and from 35° to 46°30'W that includes nine States: Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe and Bahia. It is a region with a rich plant diversity habitats ranging from rainforest, occurring in North of Maranhão, Atlantic Forest, coastal dunes systems and mangroves, to dry forests and savannas. The principal ecosystem of the Northeast of Brazil is the biome “caatinga”, an Indian word, meaning “open forest”, from its appearance during the dry season (Andrade-Lima, 1981; Ab'Saber, 1980; Lleras, 1997). It consists of extensive semi-arid plains found mainly in Northeast region from Piauí to North of Minas Gerais.

Format

This study is focused on a survey of literature (Braga, 1960; Agra, 1982, 1996; Agra et al., 1994, 1996, 2005, 2007a, b, c; Baracho & Agra, 1995; Rêgo, 1995; Agra & Bhattacharyya, 1999; Costa et al., 2001, 2002; Freitas & Agra, 2002; Emperaire, 1983; Monteiro et al., 2006; Albuquerque et al., 2007; Basílio et al., 2005; David et al., 2007) of the medicinal uses of native, naturalized and cultivated plants species, which are utilized for therapeutic purposes in all States of Northeast of Brazil extending from Maranhão to Bahia. The information of the plants and their ethnomedicinal uses are compiled in the Table 1, which provides the botanical family,

scientific names of species (the specific binomial). The vernacular names, parts used and popular indication and uses are also presented. The abbreviations of the authors follow Brummitt & Powell (1992). The cultivated species in Northeast of Brazil are indicated by only one asterisk, and the species that are imported from outside of Brazil have two asterisks.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The investigation of the plants known by the ethnomedicinal uses in Northeast of Brazil revealed a total of 650 species and 407 genera belonging to 111 families. Of these, about 126 species referred by its medicinal uses are exotic and cultivated in the region, corresponding to about 20% of the total. The floristic diversity is dominated by higher plants and only five species were reported belonging to the Ferns group that are: *Asplenium auritum* Sw., *Cyathea microdonta* (Desv.) Domin, *Equisetum* sp., *Microgramma vacciniifolia* (Lagsd. & Fisch.) Copel. and *Selaginella convoluta* Spreng. belonging to the families Aspleniaceae, Cyatheaceae, Equisetaceae, Polypodiaceae and Selaginellaceae, respectively, which correspond to less than 1 % of the total of the registered species.

The predominance of higher plants used for medicinal purposes in Northeast of Brazil confirms our results in previous work (Agra et al., 1994, 1996, 2005, 2007a, b, c; David et al., 2007) and also have been documented by other authors in the region (Emperaire, 1983; Costa et al., 2001, 2002; Luna et al., 2005; Monteiro et al., 2006; Albuquerque et al., 2007) and in different areas of Brazil (Souza et al., 2004; Luna et al., 2005; Mendes & Carlini, 2007), as well as in other countries around the world such as Saudi Arabia (Rahman et al., 2004), Bolivia (Macía et al., 2005), Italy (Scherrer et al., 2005), Morocco (Tahraoui et al., 2007), *inter alia*.

Most plants are used internally, and are prepared in the form of decoction, infusion and maceration. The form used as juice was referred for a few species mainly for the species that are indicated against verminoses and cough like *Chenopodium ambrosioides* L. and *Mentha* sp., respectively. According to Agra et al. (2007b), some preparations are called as “garrafada” (bottled) and constitute a mixture of different plants, mainly roots and stem-barks, which are macerated for a few days to one week in wine or in an alcoholic local drink called “cachaça”. Other recipes are prepared as syrups with sugar or honey and are known in the folklore as “lambedor”, which are used mainly for illness of children as expectorant or against anemias. Most species have several medicinal uses; various parts used and have different modes of preparation.

CONCLUSION

Most of the reported species have not been studied for their chemical constituents and/or biological activities. This study aims at emphasizing the greatest importance of investigation of those species that have not been the subject of pharmacological and chemical studies, although their popular uses have been reported.

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Table 1. Plants names with medicinal or toxic indication, part (s) used and form of way of administration in Northeast of Brazil. Legend: * = species cultivated; ** plant imported.

FAMILY	Part used	Indication and form of use
ACANTHACEAE		
* <i>Justicia pectoralis</i> Jacq. Chambá	Leaves	The syrup is used against asthmas, coughs, bronchitis and as expectorant.
<i>Ruellia asperula</i> Benth. & Hook.f. Candeia, camará-candeia	Leaves and roots	The maceration and an infusion are used against bronchitis, asthmas, flu, fevers and uterus inflammation.
ALLIACEAE		
* <i>Allium ascalonicum</i> L. Cebola-branca	Bulb	The syrup is drunk against bronchitis, coughs and hoarseness.
* <i>Allium cepa</i> L. Cebola	Bulb	As syrup against bronchitis and coughs.
* <i>Allium sativum</i> L. Alho	Bulb	In natura or as infusion it is used against flu, coughs and hypertension.
ALISMATACEAE		
<i>Echinodorus grandiflorus</i> (Cham. & Schlttdl.) Micheli Aguapé, congonha-do-brejo	Leaves	A cup of decoction after meals as diuretic and against liver diseases. The topical use or as poultice against rheumatism and arthritis.
ALOACEAE		
* <i>Aloe soccotrina</i> DC. Babosa	Leaves	It is used as suppositories against hemorrhoids. The juice is indicated against leukemia, tuberculosis, prostate diseases, sinusitis, inflammations of uterus and ovaries.
* <i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm. f. Babosa	Leaves	The juice is used as analgesic (mainly headache), anti-inflammatory and against wound healing, external ulcers. The topical use of the fresh plant is indicated against edemas and rheumatism and hemorrhoids.
AMARANTHACEAE		
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L. Caruru-de-espinho, bredo-de-espinho	Fresh leaves Leaves and roots	An infusion as laxative and also indicated against venereal diseases and urinary inflammations. Grounded and applied as a poultice over the skin or as decoction for baths as emollient against eczemas.
<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L. Bredo, caruru-miúdo, bredo-de-porco, caruru-verde	Fresh leaves Entire plant	The infusion as anti-inflammatory of the tract urinary and venereal diseases. The juice as vermifuge and it is drunk before breakfast. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water against hydropsias. It is used as tea.
<i>Alternanthera brasiliana</i> (L.) Kuntze Acônito, ervanço, quebra-panela, perpétua-do-mato, acônito-do-mato, terramicina, tetrex	Inflorescences Leaves Roots	Treatment of colds and flu, headaches and as expectorant used as an infusion. An infusion as antipyretic. A decoction of fresh roots against diarrheas
<i>Alternanthera pungens</i> Humb. Periquito-de-espinho, carrapicho	Aerial parts Inflorescences	An infusion of a handful of fresh plant in a liter of water against flu, headaches and abdominal pains. A decoction of a spoonful in a cup of water as vermifuge. It is used before breakfast.
<i>Alternanthera tenella</i> Colla Corrente, quebra-panela	Leaves	An infusion of a spoonful in a cup of water as diuretic, antipyretic and antiseptic of the tract urinary and against flu.
* <i>Celosia argentea</i> L. Crista-de-galo	Seeds	A decoction as vermifuge and anti-diarrheic. It is used as tea.
<i>Gomphrena demissa</i> Mart. Capitãozinho, ervanço	Roots	A decoction of handful of roots in a liter of water for the treatment of female sterility, amenorrhea, inflammations and ovarian diseases.
* <i>Gomphrena globosa</i> L. Perpétua, suspiro-branco	Leaves Flowers	As syrup as expectorant. An infusion is used as hypertensive.
<i>Gomphrena vaga</i> Mart. Capitãozinho	Roots Leaves Entire plant	An infusion. It is used as analgesic for toothache. An infusion against asthmas and allergies. The same recipe as above as anti-inflammatory of ovaries. It is drunk "as water" until symptoms disappear.
* <i>Pfaffia glomerata</i> (Spreng.) Pedersen Acônito-bravo, anador	Leaves and flowers	An infusion of a handful is used against fevers, flu and headaches.

FAMILY		
<i>Scientific name</i>	Part used	Indication and form of use
Popular name(s)		
AMARYLLIDACEAE		
<i>Amaryllis belladonna</i> L.	Bulbs	The syrup as expectorant and against colds, bronchitis and coughs.
<i>Hippeastrum psittacinum</i> (Ker Gawl.) Herb. Alho-bravo, alho-do-mato, açucena-do-campo	Bulbs	The infusion as aphrodisiac and as syrup it is purgative. The syrup as expectorant and against bronchitis and coughs.
ANACARDIACEAE		
<i>Anacardium humile</i> A.St.-Hil. Cajuí, cajuzinho <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L. Caju, cajueiro	Fruit and pseudofruit Fruit Pseudofruit Stem-bark Resin	The same indications and uses as <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L. In nature are used as food against anemias and as tonic. The juice is indicated against anemia and diabetes. The external use against burnings and ulcers. The decoction is used as bath against vaginal and external ulcers. The internal use is indicated against diarrheas. The topical use is indicated against warts coughs and wounds.
<i>Astronium fraxinifolium</i> Schott ex Spreng. Gonçalo-alves * <i>Mangifera indica</i> L. Manga-espada, mangueira, manga	Resin and stem-bark Leaves	The use topic against calluses. The juice against toothaches. The decoction as stomachic, anti-diarrheic and against genito-urinary inflammations, bronchitis and asthmas. The external use in baths or washes against scabies.
<i>Myracrodruon urundeuva</i> Alemão Aroeira, aroeira-do-sertão	Stem-bark Stem-bark	In inflammations of ovaries. A decoction or maceration of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk "as water". Against external ulcers. The same recipe as above. It is used to wash the ulcerative affections. This species has many other medicinal indication.
<i>Schinopsis brasiliensis</i> Engl. Braúna	Stem-bark Leaves	As antitussive and against diarrhea and dysenteries. A decoction of handful in a liter of water and sugar as syrup. A spoonful is drunk three to four times until the symptoms disappear. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea.
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> Raddi Aroeira-da-praia * <i>Spondias mombin</i> L. Cajá, taperebá * <i>Spondias purpurea</i> L. Siriguela <i>Spondias tuberosa</i> Arruda Imbuzeiro, umbuzeiro	Stem-bark and leaves Leaves Leaves Stem-bark Fruits	The same indications and uses as <i>Myracrodruon urundeuva</i> . The decoction against diarrheas. The same use and indication as above. As ophthalmic. A decoction of a cup in a liter of water. It is used as wash for the infected eyes. Also used as digestive and laxative. As tonic general and as source of vitamins. It is drunk as juice of mature fruits or as a regional drink called "umbuzada", which is made with the green fruits, boiled and mashed and mixed with milk and sugar.
<i>Tapirira guianensis</i> Aubl. Pau-pombo, fruta-de-pombo	Stem-bark	It is used as decoction against diarrheas.
ANNONACEAE		
<i>Annona glabra</i> L. Araticum, araticum do brejo * <i>Annona montana</i> Macfad. Graviola, araticum-grande, jaca-do-pará	Leaves Leaves	The decoction is used against rheumatism. As vermifuge, it is used before the breakfast. The juice of fresh leaves against snake bite. The decoction is drunk as water against obesity for lost weight.
* <i>Annona squamosa</i> L. Pinha, ata, fruta-de-conde <i>Duguetia furfuracea</i> (A.St.-Hil.) Saff. Araticum-cagão	Seeds Stem-bark	The juice of grounded seeds is used in baths against louses. The same indication and use as above.

FAMILY	Part used	Indication and form of use
<i>Scientific name</i> Popular name(s)		
<i>Rollinia leptopetala</i> R.E.Fr Pinha-brava	Stem-bark	As digestive, a decoction of a teaspoon in a cup of water. It is drunk as tea after meals. Against tumors and inflammations. The same recipe as above. It is used substituting the water.
<i>Xylopiia frutescens</i> Aubl. Embira, semente-de-embira	Seeds and fruits	As digestive, a decoction of a teaspoon in a cup of water. It is drunk as tea after meals.
APIACEAE		
* <i>Anethum graveolens</i> L. Endro	Fruits	The infusion is used against diarrhea and stomach ache.
* <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L. Coentro	Aerial parts	The topical use of the leaves is indicated in treatment of contuses.
	Fruits	The decoction is used as digestive and against gastritis, constipations and anorexia.
* <i>Cuminum cyminum</i> L. Cuminho	Fruits	An infusion is used as digestive. The decoction is used as abortive.
* <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Mill. Endro, funcho	Fruits and aerial parts	The decoction on infusion as digestive and against menstrual spasms. An infusion of a teaspoon in a cup of hot water.
<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i> L. Moeda, erva-tostão, dinheiro	Entire plant	An infusion as diuretic and against rheumatism, emetic and as tonic.
	Leaves	An infusion against hepatic diseases, diarrheas and syphilis.
* <i>Pimpinella anisum</i> L. Erva-doce	Fruits	As emenagogue and digestive against intestinal pains and menstrual spasms. In treatment of amenorrhea. A decoction of a teaspoon in a cup of water. It is drunk until the menstruation appear.
APOCYNACEAE		
<i>Asclepias curassavica</i> L. Leiteira, oficial-de-sala	Entire plant	As poisonous.
<i>Allamanda blanchetii</i> A.DC. Quatro-patacas-roxa, leiteiro.	Latex	It is used as laxative, emetic, cathartic and vermifuge. One teaspoon of the latex in a cup of water. It is drunk after meals. It is referred to be poisonous also.
* <i>Allamanda cathartica</i> L. Dedal-de-dama	Latex	Drops of the latex are used as used as laxative and emetic. Entire plant is referred as poisonous.
* <i>Allamanda violacea</i> Gardner & Fielding Rosa-mole	Latex	The same indications as above.
<i>Aspidosperma pyrifolium</i> Mart. Pereiro, pau-pereiro	Stem-bark	Against inflammations of urinary tract. A decoction of a teaspoon in a cup of water. It is used as tea until the symptoms disappear.
	Entire plant	As poisonous.
<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Aiton) W.T. Aiton Algodão-de-seda, algodão-da-praia, flor-de-seda, flor-de-cera	Stem-bark	Small pieces in maceration in a liter of water. It is used as tonic and stimulant.
	Latex	The topical use as odontalgic. Dropped in water as vermifuge.
	Leaves	The decoction against rheumatism and asthmas and as sedative.
* <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) G. Don Boa-noite, boa-noite-branca	Leaves, flowers, roots	Small pieces in maceration in a liter of water against diabetes and tuberculosis and as expectorant.
<i>Hancornia speciosa</i> Gomes Mangabeira, mangaba	Latex	Dropped in water against tuberculosis and cramps.
	Stem-bark	In maceration against respiratory diseases.
<i>Himatanthus articulatus</i> (Vahl) Woodson Janaúba	Latex	The topical use against external ulcers and tumors. Dropped in a liter of water against inflammations and cancer.
<i>Himatanthus bracteatus</i> (A.DC.) Woodson Janaguba	Latex	The same indication and use as above.
<i>Himatanthus phagedaenicus</i> (Mart.) Woodson	Latex	The topical uses against external ulcers.
Banana-de-papagaio, angélica-da-mata	Green fruit	Small pieces in maceration in a liter of water. It is used as water against diabetes and inflammations.

FAMILY	Scientific name	Part used	Indication and form of use
	Popular name(s)		
	<i>Mandevilla illustris</i> (Vell.) Woodson	Latex	Some latex is dropped in a cup of water and drunk against liver diseases.
	Purga-do-campo		
	<i>Mandevilla tenuifolia</i> (J.C. Mikan) Woodson	Leaves and flowers	An infusion is used against heart diseases.
	Flor-de-santo-antonio		
	<i>Marsdenia altissima</i> (Jacq.) Dugand	Stem-bark	A maceration against gonorrhoea, asthmas and cancer. It is used to increase the fertility.
	Cipó-seda		
	<i>Marsdenia molissima</i> E.Fourn.	Roots	As abortive and against amenorrhoea. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water until the menstruation appear.
	Maria-da-costa		
	<i>*Plumeria rubra</i> L.	Latex	The topical use against dermatitis.
	Jasmim	Stem-bark	The decoction is vermifuge.
		Flowers	The syrup as expectorant.
	<i>Rauwolfia grandiflora</i> Mart. ex A. DC.	Entire plant	As poisonous.
	Mamão-de-sapo		
	<i>Rauwolfia ligustrina</i> Willd. ex Roem. & Schult.	Entire plant	As poisonous.
	Arrebenta-boi		
	<i>Schubertia grandiflora</i> Mart. & Zucc.	Tuber	A decoction as emenagogue and abortive.
	Maria-da-costa		
	<i>Schubertia multiflora</i> Mart.	Tuber	The same indication and use as above.
	Maria-da-costa		
	<i>Skytanthus hancorniiifolius</i> (A. DC.) Miers	Leaves, flowers and stem bark	The infusion is used as sedative, against insomnias, hypertension, cardiac problems, asthmas and colds.
	Leiteiro		
	<i>Tabernaemontana</i> sp.	Stem-bark	The decoction of a handful in a liter of water or in maceration in wine against syphilis.
	Jasmim-bravo	Latex	The topical use against warts.
		Roots	The decoction or syrup as expectorant.
	ARACEAE		
	<i>Caladium bicolor</i> (Aiton) Vent.	Leaves	The decoction as vermifuge and purgative. The external use against furunculosis.
	Tajá		
	<i>Anthurium affine</i> Schott	Flowers	A maceration is used against diabetes.
	Folha-larga, palmeirão-bravo	Leaves	An infusion is used against cardiac problems and circulatory diseases.
	<i>Dracontium</i> sp.	Leaves and roots	It is used as decoction against rheumatisms.
	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> L.	Entire plant	The infusion is used as diuretic and against kidney diseases.
	Pasta, golfo		
	<i>Syagrus coronata</i> (Mart.) Becc.	Bark	It is used against snake bite.
	Licuri, ouricuri		
	ARECACEAE		
	<i>Acrocomia aculeata</i> (Jacq.) Lodd. ex Mart.	Fruit	As food and source of vitamin A.
	Macaúba, macaíba		
	<i>Astrocaryum vulgare</i> Mart.	Fruit	In nature as food. It is used as source of vitamin A.
	Tucum, tucumã, tucum-bravo		
	<i>*Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Fruit pulp	As laxative. The oil extracted by heat is emollient.
	Coco, coqueiro	Water	It is used as tonic and hydrating against diarrheas, dysenteries and as diuretic.
	<i>Copernicia prunifera</i> (Mill.) H.E.Moore	Roots	A handful in a liter of water in maceration as depurative and diuretic. The topical use against external ulcers, dermatitis, rheumatism and arthritis.
	Carnaubeira, carnaúba		
	<i>*Elaeis guineensis</i> Jacq.	Oil's fruits	The topical use on skin as emollient.
	Dendê, dendezeiro, azeite-de-dendê		
	<i>Euterpe oleracea</i> Mart.	Fruits	The juice is drunk as general tonic.
	Jussara, açai		
	<i>Mauritiella aculeata</i> (Kunth) Burret	Fruits	The same indication and use as above.
	Buritirana		
	<i>Mauritia flexuosa</i> L.	Leaves	The topical use as emollient.
	Buriti	Fruits	Used in sweets and ice cream as source of vitamin A.

FAMILY	Part used	Indication and form of use
Scientific name Popular name(s)		
<i>Orbignya phalerata</i> Mart. Babaçu	Fruits	Against abdominal pains, constipation, obesities, leukemia, rheumatism, inflammations of uterus and ovaries, arthritis and menstrual pains.
<i>Polyandrococos caudescens</i> (Mart.) Barb. Rodr. Buri	Young fruits, leaves and roots	A maceration in a liter of water against diabetes and to reduce the cholesterol levels. It is drunk substituting the water.
ARISTOLOCHIACEAE <i>Aristolochia birostris</i> Duch. Jarrinha, angelicó	Roots	As abortive and in treatment of amenorrhea. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water until the menstruation appear.
	Fresh plant	The juice is used against snake bite.
<i>Aristolochia papillaris</i> Mart. Jarrinha, angélico	Roots	The same uses and indications as <i>A. birostris</i> .
ASPLENIACEAE * <i>Asplenium auritum</i> Sw. Douradinha	Leaves	A decoction or syrup is used as expectorant and diuretic.
ASTERACEAE <i>Acanthospermum australe</i> (Loefl.) Kuntze	Entire plant	As used for children diseases.
Juiz-de-paz, espinho-de-judeu, carrapicho, espinho-de-cigano		
<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i> DC. Espinho-de-judeu, carrapicho, espinho-de-cigano, retirante	Roots	A decoction of a handful in two parts of water against bronchitis and fevers and as expectorant. It is drunk as tea.
	Entire plant	As vermifuge and against intestinal pains. The fresh plant is drunk as juice just once a day before the breakfast.
<i>Acmella ciliata</i> (Kunth) Cass. Agrião, Agrião-do-Pará	Leaves	The same uses that <i>Acmella uliginosa</i> .
<i>Acmella uliginosa</i> (Sw.) Cass. Agrião, agrião-bravo	Leaves	As tonic against anemia and as expectorant. It is eaten as salad. Also, it is prepared as syrup. Four spoonfuls is drunk by day until the symptoms disappear.
	Inflorescences	Used as anesthetic local against tooth pains.
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L. Mentrasto, mentrasto-branco	Leaves	A decoction against ovarian inflammations, amenorrhea, dysmenorrheal, rheumatism and diarrheas.
	Entire plant	An infusion as stomachic, against intestinal pains, anorexia and arthritis.
<i>Argyrovernonia harleyi</i> (H. Rob.) MacLeish Moricica	Leaves and roots	An infusion or decoction is used against gastritis and ulcers.
<i>Argyrovernonia martii</i> (DC.) N. F. F. MacLeish Chico-rodrigo	Leaves	An infusion is used against hepatic diseases and also malaria.
* <i>Artemisia absinthium</i> L. Losna, absinto, erva-dos-vermes	Aerial parts	A juice of fresh plant is used as vermifuge and abortive and against gripes.
	Leaves	To chew against halitosis.
* <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L. Artemijo, flor-de-são-joão	Entire plant	A decoction against dysmenorrheal, diarrheas, epilepsies and gastritis.
<i>Baccharis trimera</i> DC. Carqueja	Entire plant	An infusion or decoction as digestive and against diabetes and renal inflammations.
	Leaves	An infusion is used to reduce the weight.
<i>Bidens bipinnata</i> L. Picão, fura-capá, agulha-brava	Leaves	A decoction of a spoonful in a liter of water as diuretic.
	Roots	An decoction or an infusion against blenorragias, furunculosis and ictericias.
<i>Bidens pilosa</i> L. Carrapicho, picão, agulha-brava, picão-preto, carrapicho-de-agulha	Leaves and roots	The same indication and uses as above.

FAMILY	Part used	Indication and form of use
Scientific name Popular name(s)		
<i>Blainvillea acmella</i> (L.) Philipson Agrião	Entire plant Flowers	It used as food in salad against anemias. The topical use of the smashed flowers against toothaches.
* <i>Calendula officinalis</i> L. Calêndula	Leaves	The infusion is used against uterin inflammations.
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i> (L.) Cronquist Rabo-de-raposa	Entire plant	A decoction is used against dermatitis.
<i>Conocliniopsis prasiifolia</i> (DC.) R.M.King & H.Rob. Aleluia	Aerial parts	An infusion is prepared with a handful of fresh plant in a liter of hot water. It is drunk as tea against flu and colds. The same preparation boiled with sugar as syrup. Three spoonfuls daily until symptoms disappear.
* <i>Dendranthema grandiflorum</i> (Ramat.) Kitam. Crisântemo	Leaves Inflorescences	An infusion or decoction of a handful in a liter of water as stomachic. It is drunk as tea after meals, until the symptoms disappear. A decoction or an infusion against edemas.
<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L. Agrião, perpétua-do-mato, Agrião-do-brejo, erva-de-botão	Leaves Inflorescences	As anti-asthmatic and against hepatitis and liver diseases. An infusion or a decoction is of handful in a liter. It is used as tea until symptoms disappear. External ulcers. A handful is powdered and applied over the affected skin.
<i>Egletes viscosa</i> (L.) Less. Macela-do-campo, macela, macela-da-terra	Inflorescences and leaves	As stomachic and against diarrheas and insomnias. A handful of inflorescences in a liter of water as infusion or decoction. It is drunk as tea after meals until symptoms disappear.
<i>Emilia coccinea</i> (Sims) G. Don Pincel	Entire plant	The infusion of a handful is used against fevers and diarrheas.
<i>Emilia fosbergii</i> Nicolson Pincel, serralha	Leaves and entire plant	The same use and indication as above.
<i>Flaveria bidentis</i> (L.) Kuntze Contra-erva-do-peru	Inflorescence	The decoction against verminosis. It is used before breakfast.
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i> Cav. Botão-de-ouro, picão, fazendeiro	Entire plant	Against flu and colds. An infusion of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear.
* <i>Gymnanthemum amygdalinum</i> (Delile) Sch. Bip. ex Walp. Alumã, boldo	Leaves	A decoction of a handful in a liter against fevers, constipation and abdominal pains.
<i>Hebeclinium macrophyllum</i> (L.) DC. Desinchadeira-de-cacau	Leaves	It is used as poultice against hurt in the foot.
* <i>Helianthus annuus</i> L. Girassol	Seeds Leaves	In nature as food against cholesterol. An infusion of the roasted and grounded seeds as "café" against fevers. The topical use as poultice against ulcers and hurts.
<i>Ichthyothere terminalis</i> (Spreng.) S.F.Blake Cunabi	Entire plant	It is used as poisonous.
* <i>Lactuca sativa</i> L. Alface	Leaves	An infusion of two leaves in a cup of water against hypertension and insomnias.
<i>Lepidaploa chalybaea</i> (Mart. ex DC.) H.Rob. Ervanço	Leaves	The decoction of a handful in a liter. It is used for hairs washes or in baths against dandruffs.
<i>Lourteigia ballotifolia</i> (Kunth) R.M. King & H. Rob. Aleluia	Entire plant	Against flu and colds. An infusion is prepared with a handful of fresh plant in a liter of hot water. It is drunk as tea. The same preparation boiled with sugar as syrup. Three spoonfuls daily until symptoms disappear.
* <i>Matricaria chamomilla</i> L. Camomila	Leaves Flowers	An internal use against coughs, colic, diarrheas, skin eruptions, fevers, colds, headaches and as sedative. The external use is indicated for washes against conjunctivitis. The infusion is used against nausea, vomiting, bellyache (internal use) and skin diseases (external use).

FAMILY	Part used	Indication and form of use
Scientific name Popular name(s)		
<i>Melampodium divaricatum</i> (Rich.) DC. Picão-da-praia * <i>Mikania glomerata</i> Spreng. Guaco, guaiacó	Entire plant Leaves	A decoction or infusion as diuretic and against leucorrhoea. An infusion is used against rheumatism and respiratory diseases. As syrup is used against coughs and asthmas. A decoction is used in treatment of inflammations of the throat. A maceration in alcohol is used against neuralgias.
<i>Mikania hirsutissima</i> DC. Cipó cabeludo	Entire plant	A decoction or infusion against diarrheas, rheumatism, neuralgias, nephritis and paralysis.
<i>Pectis elongata</i> Kunth Alecrim-do-mato, alecrim-bravo, cuminho-bravo	Entire plant Entire plant Leaves	Against hypotension and stomachic diseases, an infusion with two parts of water. It is drunk cold substituting the water until symptoms disappear. As stomachic, the same recipe as above. It is drunk as tea after meals. Against flu and colds, an infusion of a spoonful in a glass of water. It is drunk until symptoms disappear.
<i>Pectis linifolia</i> L. var. <i>linifolia</i> Alecrim-do-mato <i>Pectis oligocephala</i> (Gardner) Sch.Bip. Alecrim-do-mato, caminho-do-mato	Leaves and entire plant Aerial parts Inflorescences	The same indications, preparations and uses as above. Against flu and colds, an infusion of a spoonful in a glass of water. It is drunk until symptoms disappear. A decoction as stomachic and against hypertension.
<i>Pluchea sagittalis</i> (Lam.) Cabrera Quitoco, madrecravo	Entire plant Leaves	The infusion as digestive and stomachic and expectorant against coughs bronchitis. It is used to facilitate the childbirth.
<i>Porophyllum ruderale</i> (Jack) Cass. Cravo-de-urubu, couvinha	Leaves Leaves	In uterine and testicular inflammations and against fevers. An infusion or decoction of a spoonful in a glass of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear. An infusion as sedative. A cup is drunk at night before sleep.
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> L. Alface-do-mato, barbalha, serralha-lisa	Leaves	As tonic, stomachic and preventive of cardiovascular diseases and against hepatitis. A decoction of a spoonful in a glass of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> (L.) Pruski Mal-me-quer, camará	Flowers and leaves	Against flu, colds and pneumonias. An infusion is prepared with a teaspoon in a cup of hot water. It is drunk as tea.
* <i>Tagetes erecta</i> Cravo-de-defunto <i>Tagetes minuta</i> L. Coari-bravo, cravo-de-viúva, cravo-bravo	Flowers and leaves Leaves Leaves	An infusion of a handful in a liter. It is used against asthmas. Against evers, amenorrhea and as sedative. An infusion or decoction in two parts of water. It is drunk as tea before sleep. As vermifuge. The same recipe as above. It is drunk only once a day.
* <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> L. Erva-dos-vermes, ervas-de-são-marcos <i>Trixis divaricata</i> (Kunth) Spreng. Selidônea, sete-sangrias	Inflorescences Entire plant	A decoction as vermifuge. As abortive and against amenorrhea. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water until the menstruation appears. It is also used for wash the eyes against conjunctivitis.
<i>Trixis vauthieri</i> DC. Sete-sangrias	Entire plant	The same uses and indications as above.
<i>Unxia suffruticosa</i> (Baker) Stuessy Mal-me-quer-do-sertão <i>Verbesina baccharifolia</i> Mattf. Assa-peixe <i>Verbesina macrophylla</i> (Cass.) S.F. Blake	Flowers Flowers Flowers	Against flu and colds. An infusion is prepared with a teaspoon in a cup of hot water. It is drunk as tea. An infusion or decoction are used against inflammations. The same use and indications as above.

FAMILY	Part used	Indication and form of use
Scientific name Popular name(s)		
<i>Vernonia chalybaea</i> Mart. ex DC. Balaio, ervanço	Leaves and roots	As infusion against hydropsy and gallbladder problems.
* <i>Vernonia condensata</i> Baker Alcachofra, boldo	Leaves	An infusion is indicated against hepatic diseases.
BEGONIACEAE <i>Begonia reniformis</i> Dryand. Azedinha	Flowers	An infusion is used against hypertension.
BIGNONIACEAE <i>Anemopaegma laeve</i> DC. Catuaba	Roots and stem-bark	A decoction or a maceration in water or wine or "cachaça" as aphrodisiac.
<i>Arrabidaea harleyi</i> A.H.Gentry ex M.M.Silva & L.P.Queiroz Cipó-do-mato	Leaves	A decoction is used in baths against dandruffs.
* <i>Crescentia cujete</i> L. Cuité, cabaço, coite, cueira, cuia, cuieira	Leaves Seeds	The infusion or decoction as diuretic against genitourinary diseases.
<i>Jacaranda brasiliiana</i> (Lam.) Pers. Caroba-branca	Stem-bark	A decoction against syphilis and diuretic. It is used as bath or washes.
<i>Jacaranda caroba</i> (Vell) A.DC. Caroba-preta	Leaves	An infusion in water or maceration in alcohol. The external uses against syphilis and ulcers.
<i>Lundia cordata</i> DC. Cipó-de-vaqueiro	Roots	A decoction is used against venereal diseases.
<i>Mansoa hirsuta</i> DC. Alho-bravo, cipó-de-alho	Leaves Stem-bark	A decoction against diabetes. It is drunk 3 times daily. A decoction against throat pains. It is used as gargling.
<i>Melloa quadrivalvis</i> (Jacq.) A.H.Gentry Cipó-de-cesta	Entire plant	As poisonous.
<i>Pyrostegia venusta</i> (Ker Gawl.) Miers Cipó-de-são-joão, flor-de-são-joão, cipó-de-cesto, cipó-de-fogo, cipó-de-lagartixa, cipó-pé-de-lagartixa, cipó-de-lagarto, cipó-catitu,	Leaves Roots	As poisonous. The maceration is referred as tonic and against diarrheas.
<i>Tabebuia aurea</i> (Silva-Manso) Benth. & Hook.f. ex S. Moore Craibeira	Stem-bark	Against flu and bronchitis. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear. In maceration it is used substituting the water against general inflammations.
<i>Tabebuia avellanedae</i> Lorentz ex Griseb. Pau-d'arco-roxo, ipê-roxo	Stem-bark	Against cancer, liver diseases, inflammations of the skin, of the ear and the mucosa (gingival, throat, vagina, uterus and anus), ovaries and prostate and muscle. The maceration substituting the daily water.
<i>Tabebuia chrysotricha</i> (Mart. ex A. DC.) Standl. Ipê-amarelo, ipê-tabaco	Stem-bark	A decoction is used as depurative and against eczemas, rheumatisms, dermatitis and inflammations of the oral treat.
<i>Tabebuia impetiginosa</i> (Mart. ex DC.) Standl. Pau-d'arco	Stem-bark	The same indications and uses as above.
<i>Tabebuia serratifolia</i> (Vahl) G.Nicholson Pau d'arco amarelo	Stem-bark	The same indications and uses as above.
<i>Tabebuia spongiosa</i> Rizzini Pau-de-casca	Stem-bark	The same indications and uses as <i>Tabebuia impetiginosa</i> .
BIXACEAE <i>Bixa orellana</i> L. Urucum, açafraão, açafroa	Aril of seeds Roots Leaves	In maceration against bronchitis, and respiratory diseases. The topical uses as insect repellent and for child illness. As diuretic and against cardiac and vascular diseases. A decoction is drunk against fatigues and hypertension.
BORAGINACEAE <i>Auxemma onocalyx</i> Taub. Pau-branco	Aerial parts	An infusion or decotion against external ulcers and as cicatrizant.

FAMILY	Part used	Indication and form of use
<i>Scientific name</i> Popular name(s)		
<i>Cordia globosa</i> (Jacq.) Kunth Maria-preta, bamburral, pau-pretinho	Leaves	Against menstrual colic's. An infusion of a handful in a liter. It is drunk as tea.
<i>Cordia leucocephala</i> Moric. Moleque-duro, negro-duro	Leaves Flowers Aerial parts	Against indigestions. A decoction of a handful in a glass of water. It is drunk as tea. As general tonic. As syrup prepared with a cup of flowers and half liter of water. A spoonful of syrup is drunk during the meals. Against rheumatism, arthritis and rickets.
<i>Cordia multispicata</i> Cham. Maria-preta	Leaves and aerial parts	The same recipe and use as above.
<i>Cordia polycephala</i> (Lam.) I.M.Johnst. Maria-preta	Leaves	The same recipe and use as <i>C. leucocephala</i> .
<i>Cordia piauensis</i> Fresenius Grão-de-galo	Leaves	A decoction against rheumatism, arthritis and rickets.
<i>Cordia trichotoma</i> (Vell.) Arráb. ex Steud. Freijó, frei-jorge, cabo-de-machado	Leaves and stem-bark	Against kidney diseases, rheumatism, arthritis and rickets. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is used until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Heliotropium angiospermum</i> Murr. Crista-de-galo	Leaves and roots	An infusion or syrup against cardiac diseases and hypertension.
<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L. Fedegoso, crista-de-galo	Aerial parts Roots	As diuretic and against hepatic diseases. An infusion of a handful in ½ liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water. Against conjunctivitis. The same recipe as above. It used cold to wash the eyes.
<i>Heliotropium lanceolatum</i> Ruiz & Pav. Sete-sangrias	Leaves	Against hepatic and renal diseases and as diuretic. A maceration of a handful in a liter of "cachaça". It is drunk before meals.
<i>Heliotropium lanceolatum</i> Ruiz & Pav. Sete-sangrias	Roots	A decoction or as maceration in alcohol as depurative.
<i>Tournefortia rubicunda</i> Salzm. ex DC. Canudeiro	Leaves	A decoction is used for baths against mycosis and dermatitis.
BRASSICACEAE		
* <i>Brassica integrifolia</i> (H. West.) Rupr. Mostarda	Seeds	A decoction of a teaspoon in a cup of water. It is drunk "as water" against intestinal and stomachic diseases until the symptoms disappear.
* <i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>acephala</i> DC. Couve	Leaves	An infusion against stomachic diseases or as fresh juice. It is drunk a cup daily against osteoporosis.
<i>Lepidium bonariense</i> L. Agrião-bravo	Leaves	It is used as salad against anemia and tuberculosis.
* <i>Nasturtium officinale</i> R. Br. Agrião, agrião-verdadeiro	Leaves	The same use and indications as above.
BROMELIACEAE		
<i>Aechmea lingulata</i> Baker Caroá	Flowers	A decoction against dandruff and fall of hairs.
<i>Ananas sativus</i> Schult.f. Abacaxi	Fruit	The juice is used as digestive and against bronchitis.
<i>Bromelia laciniosa</i> Mart. ex Schult.f. Macambira	Roots Leaves	A decoction of a handful in a liter of water is used against hepatitis, intestinal diseases and as diuretic. It is drunk "as water" until the symptoms disappear. As source of protein, dried and powdered. It is eaten mixed with the meals.
<i>Bromelia plumieri</i> (E.Morren) L.B.Sm. Caroá, banana-de-raposa	Fruits	As vermifuge. It is eaten before breakfast only once.
<i>Hohembergia</i> sp. Gravatá-de-folha-roxa	Flowers and leaves	A decoction is used against hypertension and to reduce the cholesterol levels.
<i>Tillandsia loliacea</i> Mart. ex Schult. f. Barba-de-bode	Entire plant	A decoction is used against uterine hemorrhagies and external ulcers.

FAMILY			
<i>Scientific name</i>	Part used	Indication and form of use	
Popular name(s)			
<i>Tillandsia recurvata</i> (L.) L. Barba-de-velho	Entire plant	Against rheumatism, ulcers and hemorrhoids. A decoction of a small plant in a liter of water. It is used as tea once a day until the symptoms disappear.	
<i>Tillandsia streptocarpa</i> (L.) Baker Gravatá-do-ar	Entire plant	As purgative, laxative and emetic. A decoction of ¼ of a plant in a liter of water. It is used as tea after meal until the symptoms disappear.	
<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i> (L.) L. Barba-de-velho BURSERACEAE	Entire plant	A handful in a cup of water is used against hemorrhoids.	
<i>Commiphora leptophloeos</i> (Mart.) J.B.Gillett	Stem-bark	In treatment of flu, coughs, bronchitis, treat urinary and liver diseases. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water and made with sugar as syrup. A spoonful is drunk 5-6 times a day. The external use against ulcers in washes or baths against vaginal ulcers.	
<i>Protium heptaphyllum</i> (Aubl.) Marchand Almécega, almiscar	Resin Stem-bark	It is mixed and grounded with tobacco leaves. It is used as "rapé" (snuff) against sinusitis. As syrup or decoction against coughs and bronchitis.	
<i>Protium pallidum</i> Cuatrec. Breu-branco	Resin Stem-bark	The same indications and uses as above.	
<i>Protium tenuifolium</i> (Engl.) Engl. Almiscar CARICACEAE	Resin Stem-bark	The same uses and indications as <i>P. heptaphyllum</i> .	
* <i>Carica papaya</i> L. Mamão	Fruit	It is used "in nature" as digestive, laxative and against high blood pressure.	
<i>Jacaratia dodecaphylla</i> (Vell.) A. DC. Jacaratiá	Leaves Latex	An infusion is used as digestive. It is dropped in a cup of water and drunk as purgative and against intestinal worms.	
<i>Jacaratia heptaphylla</i> (Vell.) A.DC. Jacaratiá	Latex	The same uses and recipe as above.	
<i>Jacaratia spinosa</i> (Aubl.) A. DC. Jacaratiá-de-espinho CACTACEAE	Latex	The same uses and recipe as above.	
<i>Arrojadoa rhodantha</i> Britton & Rose Rabo-de-raposa	Cladodes and roots	A decoction or maceration is used against cardiac diseases and gastritis.	
<i>Cereus hildmannianus</i> K. Schum. Mandacaru-de-três-quinas	Cladodes	The pulp is used against renal lithiasis.	
<i>Cereus jamacaru</i> DC. Mandacaru	Roots Stem pulp	Against respiratory and renal diseases, as diuretic. An infusion of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water until the symptoms disappear. Against stomachic ulcers. It is mashed with sugar. A spoonful is drunk three times.	
<i>Harrisia adscendens</i> (Gürke) Britton & Rose Rabo-de-raposa	Roots	An infusion against amenorrhea and as diuretic and anti-inflammatory.	
<i>Melocactus bahiensis</i> (Britton & Rose) Luetzelb. Coroa-de-frade	Stem pulp	It is used against coughs and bronchitis.	
<i>Melocactus macrodiscus</i> Werderm. Coroa-de-frade	Stem pulp	The same indication and uses as above.	
<i>Melocactus zehntneri</i> (Britton & Rose) Luetzelb. Coroa-de-frade, cabeça-de-frade	Stem pulp	Treatment of bronchitis and coughs and in physical debility. As juice. It is drunk before meals.	
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> Mill. Palma-de-gato, palmatória	Cladodes	The topic use of the pulp is indicated against vaginal and urinary inflammations, stomachache pains, rheumatisms, constipations and dysenteries.	
<i>Pereskia aculeata</i> Mill. Carne-de-pobre	Leaves	The pulp is used as emollient.	

FAMILY	Part used	Indication and form of use
Scientific name Popular name(s)		
<i>Pilosocereus gounellei</i> (F.A.C. Weber) Byles & G.D. Rowley Xique-xique	Roots	The decoction is used against prostratic inflammations.
<i>Pilosocereus piauhyensis</i> (Gürke) Byles & G.D. Rowley Facheiro	Roots	The same indication and used as above.
<i>Pilosocereus tuberculatus</i> (Werderm.) Byles & G.D. Rowley Caxacubri	Stem	The decoction is used against renal infections.
<i>Tacinga palmadora</i> (Britton & Rose) N.P.Taylor & Stuppy Quipá, palmatória	Cladodes and roots	The decoction against asthmas, worms, inflammations and urethral problems.
CAPPARACEAE <i>Capparis flexuosa</i> (L.) L. Feijão-bravo, feijão-de-boi	Stem bark Leaves Roots	Against coughs and whooping coughs. A decoction of a handful in a ½ liter of water or added as syrup. It is drunk as tea or as syrup. As emenagogue. The same recipe of decoction as above. It is drunk substituting the water.
<i>Capparis frondosa</i> Jacq. Feijão-bravo, feijão-de-boi	Stem-bark	The decoction is used as digestive. The same recipe as above.
<i>Capparis jacobinae</i> Moric ex Eichler Icó	Stem-bark Roots	Against coughs and whooping coughs. A decoction of a handful in a ½ liter of water or added sugar as syrup. It is drunk as tea or as syrup. As emenagogue. The same recipe of decoction as above. It is drunk substituting the water.
<i>Capparis yco</i> Mart. Feijão-bravo, feijão-de-boi, icó-preto	Stem-bark and roots	The same uses and indications as above.
<i>Cleome aculeata</i> L. Xinxim-de-galinha	Entire plant	The infusion against kidney diseases and obesity.
<i>Cleome diffusa</i> Banks ex DC. Massapê-pequeno	Entire plant	An infusion is used as expectorant and against coughs, bronchitis and asthmas.
<i>Cleome spinosa</i> Jacq. Muçambê	Leaves Flowers	Against asthmas, coughs and bronchitis. An infusion of a spoonful in a cup of water or as syrup. It is drunk as tea or as syrup, a spoonful four times a day. Against fevers. The same recipe and use as above.
<i>Crataeva tapia</i> L. Trapiá, tapiá, pau-d'alho	Leaves Fruits Stem-bark	The decoction as gargling against inflammations and irritations of the throat. Eating as food is used as tonic and febrifuge. A decoction as tonic and against fevers Externally in washes and baths against ulcers and nails illness.
CAPRIFOLIACEAE * <i>Sambucus australis</i> Cham. & Schltld.	Flowers	An infusion of a teaspoon in a cup of water. It is used against fevers, chickenpox and measles.
CARYOCARACEAE <i>Caryocar brasiliense</i> Cambess. Piquí	Leaves Fruits	A decoction against flu and coughs. The oil from fruits is used against rheumatism, external ulcers, muscle pains and inflammations.
<i>Caryocar coriaceum</i> Wittm. Piquí	Leaves Fruits	The same uses and indications as above.
<i>Caryocar cuneatum</i> Wittm. Piquí	Leaves Fruit	The same uses and indications as <i>Caryocar brasiliense</i> .
CARYOPHYLLACEAE <i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> L. Cravo-branco	Flowers	The infusion is used as sedative.
CECROPIACEAE <i>Cecropia hololeuca</i> Miq. Eмбаúba, imbaúba	Roots and/or leaves	The maceration or decoction of a handful in a liter of water and used against diabetes and as diuretic. It is drunk 3 times daily. The external use against furunculosis.

FAMILY		
<i>Scientific name</i>	Part used	Indication and form of use
Popular name(s)		
<i>Cecropia obtusa</i> Trécul	Leaves	A maceration of a handful in a litter of water is indicated against diabetes. It is drunk as substituting water.
Imbaúba		
<i>Cecropia palmata</i> Willd.	Leaves	The infusion as stimulant, tonic and as diuretic.
Torém, imbaúba		
<i>Cecropia peltata</i> L.	Leaves	The decoction against hart diseases and diabetes.
Imbaúba, simbaúba		
CELASTRACEAE		
<i>Maytenus obtusifolia</i> Mart.	Leaves	A decoction against general inflammations and cancer.
Carrancudo	Stem-bark	Grounded as powder it is used against external ulcers on the skin.
<i>Maytenus rigida</i> Mart.	Stem-bark	Against infections and inflammations of ovaries and kidneys and cancer. A decoction or infusion or maceration of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water. Against external cancer and ulcers. A decoction is prepared and used to wash the external affections.
Bom-nome		
CHENOPODIACEAE		
<i>*Beta vulgaris</i> L.	Tuber	It is used as syrup against flu and as expectorant.
Beterraba		
<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L.	Entire plant	As vermifuge, stomachic and expectoran. A juice of entire plant is extracted with milk. It is drunk before breakfast.
Mastruço		
CHRYSOBALANACEAE		
<i>Chysobalanus icaco</i> L.	Roots	The maceration against diabetes and inflammations. It is drunk daily as water.
Guajerú, guajiru	Stem-bark	The decoction against diarrheas.
<i>Licania rigida</i> Benth.	Leaves	Against diabetes. A handful in decoction in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water until the symptoms disappear.
Oiticica		
CLUSIACEAE		
<i>Garcinia madruno</i> (Kunth) Hammel	Fruit	As juice against anemias.
Bacuri		
<i>Platonia insignis</i> Mart.	Seeds	The seed oil's against eczemas and herpes. The decoction against diarrheas.
Bacuripari, Bacuri	Resin	Against skin diseases and wound.
<i>Rheedia macrophylla</i> (Mart.) Planch. & Triana		
Bacurí, Bacuripari	Stem-bark	The infusion or maceration as laxative and against dermatitis.
<i>Vismia guianensis</i> (Aubl.) Pers.	Latex	The topical use against furunculous. It is dropped in water and drunk as purgative.
Lacre		
<i>Vismia reichardtiana</i> (Kuntze) Ewan		
Lacre, lacre vermelho		
COMBRETACEAE		
<i>Buchenavia tetraphylla</i> (Aubl.) R.A.Howard	Stem-bark	An infusion as digestive. It is drunk after meals.
Caicaró		
<i>Combretum glaucocarpum</i> Mart.	Entire plant	As poisonous.
Sipaúba		
<i>Combretum lanceolatum</i> Pohl ex Eichler	Stem-bark	The same indications and uses as above.
Mofumbo-do-rio, mofumbo		
<i>Combretum leprosum</i> Mart.	Stem-bark and leaves	As expectorant and against coughs and diarrheas. A decoction or syrup of a handful in ½ liter of water. It is drunk as tea or as syrup four times a day.
Mofumbo, mofumbo-branco, pente-de-macaco		
<i>*Terminalia catappa</i> L.	Leaves	The same indications and uses as above.
Castanhola, amendoeira	Fruits	The nut is used as tonic against general weakness.
COMMELINACEAE		
<i>Commelina erecta</i> L.	Inflorescences	Against conjunctivitis. The liquid from the floral spathes is dropped in the infected eyes.
Erva-de-santa-luzia		
<i>Commelina nudiflora</i> L.	Inflorescences	The same indication and uses as above.
Marianinha		
<i>Tradescantia zebrina</i> Heynh.	Entire plant	The infusion is used as ophthalmic. It is dropped in infected eyes.
Marianinha, Zebrina		

FAMILY	Part used	Indication and form of use
CONVOLVULACEAE		
<i>Evolvulus gypsophiloides</i> Moric. Sete-sangrias	Entire plant	A decoction or infusion of a handful in a liter of water. It is used against renal lithiasis.
<i>Ipomoea asarifolia</i> (Desr.) Roem. & Schult. Salsa, salsa-do-rio	Leaves or aerial parts	Against dermatitis, scabies, syphilis, skin ulcers and external wounds. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is used in baths or as washes in the parts affected.
<i>Ipomoea carnea</i> subsp. <i>fistulosa</i> (Mart. ex Choisy) D.F. Austin Canudo-de-pito, canudo, mata-pinto	Leaves	As purgative. An infusion or decoction in a liter of water. It is drunk after meals.
<i>Ipomoea hederifolia</i> L. Flor-de-cardeal, primavera	Leaves and aerial parts Roots	Against dermatitis. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is used to wash the parts affected. Against rheumatism. The same recipe as above. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Ipomoea nil</i> (L.) Roth Campainha, flor-de-são-joão, Amarra-amarra, campainha, jitirana	Roots	As purgative. The same recipe and use as above.
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> (L.) R.Br. Salsa-de-praia	Entire plant	Against dermatitis, scabies, syphilis, skin ulcers and external wounds. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is used in baths or as washes in the parts affected.
<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i> (L.) Griseb. Jitirana-branca	Seeds	As insect repellent.
<i>Merremia dissecta</i> (Jacq.) Hallier f. Jitirana	Leaves Entire plant	An infusion of a teaspoon in one cup of water as sedative. It drunk before to sleep. Known as poisonous.
<i>Operculina hamiltonii</i> (G. Don) D.F. Austin Batata-de-purga	Tubers Tubers Tubers and seeds	Against bronchitis and coughs. As syrup made with a small piece and two cups of water. A spoonful is drunk four times a day. Against rheumatism and as anti-inflammatory. A decoction or infusion is prepared with a "small piece" in two cups of water. It is drunk after meals. As laxative, purgative and carminative. The same recipe as above. It is drunk as tea after meals.
<i>Operculina macrocarpa</i> (L.) Urb. Batata-de-purga, batatão, jalapa	Tubers	The same indications and as substitute of <i>Operculina hamiltonii</i> .
COSTACEAE		
<i>Costus spiralis</i> (Jacq.) Roscoe var. <i>spiralis</i> Cana-de-macaco	Leaves	An infusion is used as diuretic.
<i>Costus spicatus</i> (Jacq.) Sw. Cana-do-brejo, cana de macaco	Leaves	An infusion as diuretic and against kidneys stones.
CRASSULACEAE		
<i>Bryophyllum calycinum</i> Salisb. Folha-da-costa	Leaves	The smashed leaves are used against gastritis, ulcers, coughs, bronchitis and vesicular pains. The topical use against external ulcers. It also dropped against pain of ear.
* <i>Kalanchoe brasiliensis</i> Coirama-branca	Leaves	The same indications and uses as above.
<i>Sedum rhodiola</i> Vill. Brilhantina	Leaves	The infusion is used against diarrheas.
CUCURBITACEAE		
* <i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai Melancia	Fruit Seeds	In nature as food as tonic and refreshing. Roasted and grounded as "café" against amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea.
* <i>Cucumis anguria</i> L. Maxixe	Leaves	The topical use with hot butter or olive oil as emollient.
* <i>Cucumis sativus</i> L. Pepino	Fruit	It is used as poultice to clear the skin.

FAMILY	Part used	Indication and form of use
Scientific name		
Popular name(s)		
<i>Cucurbita lagenaria</i> L.	Leaves	Against circulatory problems.
Cabaça	Fruit	Hidropisias.
* <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> L.	Seeds	Grounded with milk. It is drunk before the breakfast against verminosis.
Abóbora, jerimum		
* <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Molina) Standl.	Fruit pulp	The pulp is drunk against hidropisias.
Cabaça		
<i>Luffa cylindrica</i> M. Roem.	Seeds	As vermifuge and against constipation.
Bucha		
<i>Luffa operculata</i> (L.) Cogn.	Fruits	Against amenorrhea. A decoction of ¼ of the fruit in a cup of water. It is drunk only once. Against sinusitis, the same recipe as above is dropped into the noses.
Cabacinha, buchinha		
<i>Momordica charantia</i> L.	Fruits	As anti-diabetic and vermifuge and against rheumatism and diarrheas. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea, until the symptoms disappear. Against dandruff. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is used to wash the hair until dandruff disappears.
Melão-de-sabiá, melão-de-são-caetano, galinha-de-melão		
* <i>Sechium edule</i> (Jacq.) Sw.	Fruit	As juice mixed with orange juice is drunk against hypertension.
Chuchu	Leaves	An infusion as hypotensive.
<i>Wilbrandia verticillata</i> (Vell.) Cogn.	Tuber	As decoction, syrup or as maceration of a handful in a liter. It is drunk as purgative and depurative against syphilis and furunculosis.
Cabeça-de-negro		
CYATHEACEAE		
<i>Cyathea microdonta</i> (Desv.) Domin	Fronde	An infusion is indicated against cholics and as digestive.
Pau-cardoso		
CYPERACEAE		
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i> L.	Roots	The decoction is used as digestive.
Junça		
<i>Rhynchospora nervosa</i> (Vahl) Boeck.	Entire plant	The decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is used against inflammations and venereal diseases.
Capim-estrela		
DILLENIACEAE		
<i>Curatella americana</i> L.	Stem-bark	As a decoction against inflammations.
Sambaiba, lixeira		
DIOSCOREACEAE		
<i>Dioscorea sincorensis</i> Kunth	Leaves and flowers	The decoction is used against renal diseases, anemias, throat inflammation, bloodness and diarrheas.
Salgueiro		
EQUISETACEAE		
* <i>Equisetum</i> sp.	Aerial parts	The decoction is used against anemias and indigestion.
Cavalinha		
ERYTHROXYLACEAE		
<i>Erythroxylum pungens</i> O. E. Schulz,	Stem-bark	As maceration in water or cachaça as aphrodisiac. It is drunk before meals.
Rompe-gibão, catuaba		
<i>Erythroxylum revolutum</i> Mart.	Leaves and flowers	A decoction in water or a maceration in "cachaça" is used as aphrodisiac and also indicated against cardiac diseases and hypertension.
Araçá-bravo		
EUPHORBIACEAE		
<i>Acalypha multicaulis</i> Müll. Arg.	Inner bark	The decoction is used against stroke, hemorrhagies, tooth pains and general inflammation.
Canela-de-nambu		
<i>Aleurites moluccanus</i> (L.) Willd.	Roots	Against urinary and ovarian inflammations. A handful as decoction in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water until the symptoms disappear.
Nogueira, nogueira-da-india, nogueira-de-bancul, Nogueira-de-iguape.		
<i>Chamaesyce hyssopifolia</i> (L.) Small	Leaves, flowers and roots	Decoction is used against flu, coughs problems, to expel placenta.
Porca-parideira		
<i>Cnidocolus infestus</i> Pax. & K.Hoffm.	Stem-bark	As anti-inflammatory of the ovaries and prostates. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water until the symptoms disappear.
Urtiga-de-boi		
<i>Cnidocolus quercifolius</i> (Müll.Arg.) Pax & K.Hoffm.	Stem-bark	As anti-inflammatory of the ovaries and prostates. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water until the symptoms disappear.
Favela, faveleiro, queimadeira		
	Latex	Against external ulcers.

FAMILY	Part used	Indication and form of use
Scientific name Popular name(s)		
<i>Cnidocolus urens</i> (L.) Arthur Urtiga-branca, cansanção	Stem-bark	As anti-inflammatory of the ovaries and prostates A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Croton argyrophylloides</i> Müll.Arg. Angolinha, marmeleiro-branco	Stem-bark	A decoction is used against diabetes and in baths against venereal diseases.
<i>Croton blanchetianus</i> Baill. Marmeleiro	Stem-bark	The same indications and uses as above.
<i>Croton cajucara</i> Benth. Sacaca	Roots Leaves	A decoction against external ulcers, eczemas and syphilis. It is used as bath. A decoction against rheumatism and appendicitis.
<i>Croton campestris</i> A.St.-Hil. Velame-branco, velame	Roots and leaves	A decoction against external ulcers, eczemas and syphilis. It is used as bath.
<i>Croton micans</i> Sw. Alecrim-de-vaqueiro	Leaves and flowers	The infusion against cardiac problems and as sedative.
<i>Croton moritibensis</i> Baill. Velame-preto	Roots and leaves	The same indications and uses as above.
<i>Croton muscicapa</i> Müll.Arg. Velame-de-cheiro	Leaves	A decoction as antiseptic against dermatitis.
<i>Croton pulegioides</i> Baill. Velame	Leaves	A decoction against flu, bronchitis and as expectorant.
<i>Croton rhamnifolius</i> Willd. Alecrim-de-tabuleiro	Leaves Entire plant	A decoction against intestinal pains, flu, asthmas and bronchitis. The external use against scabies and as haemostatic.
<i>Croton sonderianus</i> Müll.Arg. Marmeleiro, cansanção	Entire plant	The same uses and indications as above.
<i>Croton triqueter</i> Lam. Malva-de-cheiro	Leaves	A infusion or decoction is used as tea against diarrheas and dysenteries.
<i>Croton zehntneri</i> Pax & K.Hoffm. Canelinha, mulatinha	Entire plant	The same uses and indications as <i>C. rhamnifolius</i> .
<i>Dalechampia scandens</i> L. Urtiga-mamão	Entire plant	As toxic and provokes allergies.
<i>Euphorbia comosa</i> Vell. Barbaça	Entire plant	A maceration or an infusion is used against bronchitis, liver diseases and inflammations.
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L. Erva-de-santa-luzia	Aerial parts	A decoction as purgative and against hemorrhages, asthmas and bronchitis.
<i>Euphorbia hyssopifolia</i> L. Erva-de-leite, burra-leiteira	Latex Latex	As juice against snake bite. It is dropped in skin against conjunctivitis and in external ulcers.
<i>Euphorbia phosphorea</i> Mart. Cipó de fogo, pau de leite	Entire plant Latex	As decoction against coughs. It is used to cauterize warts.
<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i> Aiton Sanguinho	Latex	The topical use against warts.
* <i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> L. Avelós	Latex Roots	Against external ulcers and to cauterize warts. A decoction as purgative.
* <i>Jatropha curcas</i> L. Pinhão	Latex Seeds	To treat snake bites. The latex is drunk directly from the stems. As veterinary vermifuge. The oil is extracted from seeds. A spoonful is used only once.
<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> L. Pinhão-roxo	Latex	Dropped in water is used against constipation and as depurative.
<i>Jatropha molissima</i> (Pohl) Baill. Pinhão-bravo, pinhão-mansó	Latex Seeds	To treat snake bites. As veterinary vermifuge. The oil is extracted from seeds. A spoonful is used only once.
<i>Jatropha mutabilis</i> Baill. Pinhão-de-seda	Leaves and flowers	A decoction is used against intestinal diseases.
<i>Jatropha ribifolia</i> (Pohl)Baill. Pinhão-de-purga	Leaves Latex	Against rheumatisms. It is used as poultice above painful part. It is used against snake bite.

FAMILY	Part used	Indication and form of use
Scientific name		
Popular name(s)		
<i>Manihot glaziovii</i> Müll. Arg. Maniçoba	Leaves	The topical use of the decoction against hemorrhoids.
* <i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz Aipim, macacheira, mandioca, mandioca-branca, mandioca-roxa, maniva	Starch	The topical use as powder against babies rashes.
<i>Maprounea guianensis</i> Aubl.	Stem-root	The infusion of a small piece against anorexia. As poisonous. A decoction is used against renal diseases.
<i>Phyllanthus clausenii</i> Müll. Arg. Quebra-pedra-da-mata	Aerial parts	
<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> L. Quebra-pedra	Entire plant	A decoction or infusion as diuretic and against kidney stones.
<i>Ricinus communis</i> L. Rícino, mamona	Seeds	The oil from seeds is used as purgative.
<i>Sapium argutum</i> (Müll. Arg.) Huber Pau-de-leite, pau-de-candeia, burra- leiteira	Stem-bark	A decoction as abortive and purgative. The external use against ulcers.
<i>Sapium sellowianum</i> (Müll. Arg.) Klotzsch ex Baill. Burra-leiteira	Stem-bark	The same use and recipe as above.
<i>Sebastiania brasiliensis</i> Spreng. Purga-de-leite	Stem-bark	A decoction is drunk against amenorrhea, leucorrhoea and as purgative and diuretic. The topical use against dermatitis, eczema, hidropsias and syphilis.
	Latex	The same indications as above.
<i>Sebastiania jacobinensis</i> Müll. Arg. Leiteiro	Stem-bark	A decoction is used as purgative and against hidropisias and syphilis. An infusion is used against dermatitis, eczemas and leucorrhoeas.
<i>Sebastiania macrocarpa</i> Müll. Arg. Purga-de-leite, brandão	Stem-bark	The same indications and uses as above.
<i>Tragia volubilis</i> L. Urtiga-de-rama, cansanção	Entire plant	The decoction is drunk as diuretic.
FABACEAE-CAESALPINIOIDEAE		
<i>Bauhinia cheilantha</i> (Bong.) Steud Mororó, pata-de-vaca	Leaves and stem- bark	As a tonic and depurative and against diabetes. An infusion or decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk during the meals until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Bauhinia forficata</i> Link Mororó, pata-de-vaca	Leaves	The same uses and indications as above.
<i>Bauhinia longifolia</i> D.Dietr. Unha-de-vaca, pata-de-vaca	Leaves	The same uses and indications as <i>B. cheilantha</i> .
<i>Bauhinia macrostachya</i> Benth. Pata de vaca, pé-de-boi, mororó-da- catinga	Leaves	Against diabetes. An infusion or a decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk before meals.
* <i>Bauhinia monandra</i> Kurz Mororó	Stem-bark	The same uses and indications as <i>B. cheilantha</i> .
<i>Bauhinia pentandra</i> (Bong.) Vogel ex Steud Mororó-de-espinho	Stem-bark	The same uses and indications as <i>B. cheilantha</i> .
<i>Bauhinia pulchella</i> Benth. Mororó-de-rama	Stem-bark	The same uses and indications as <i>B. cheilantha</i> .
* <i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> Wall. Pata de vaca	Leaves	The infusion is used against diabetes.
<i>Caesalpinia bracteosa</i> Tul. Catingueira, pau-de-rato, pau-santo	Fruits and stem- bark	The decoction of a handful in a liter of water as tonic.
<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i> Lam. Pau-brasil	Stem-bark	The decoction against external ulcers. It is drunk as tonic.
<i>Caesalpinia ferrea</i> Mart. Pau-ferro, jucá	Stem-bark	A decoction or as "garrafada" against anemia, diarrheas and dysenteries.
<i>Caesalpinia microphylla</i> Mart. ex G.Don	Epicarp Stem-bark	The syrup is drunk against coughs and anemias. The decoction is drunk as digestive and sedative.
Arranca-estribo <i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> (L.) Sw. Maravilha	Leaves	The decoction is used against gastritis.

FAMILY	Part used	Indication and form of use
Scientific name Popular name(s)		
<i>Caesalpinia pyramidalis</i> Tul. Catingueira	Stem-bark	As aphrodisiac. A maceration of a handful in a liter of wine or "cachaça". It is drunk before the meals two times a day. Against dysenteries, diarrheas and stomachache. A decoction of one part in two parts of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear. As an expectorant and used against bronchitis, coughs and respiratory infections. A decoction with sugar as syrup. A spoonful of the syrup is drunk four to five times a day.
<i>Cenostigma gardnerianum</i> Tul. Canela-de-velho	Stem-bark or resin	A decoction is drunk as anti-rheumatic.
<i>Chamaecrista flexuosa</i> (L.) Greene Capim-de-cobra	Roots	The decoction against kidney infections.
<i>Copaifera langsdorffii</i> Desf. Pau-dóia	Stem-bark	The decoction is used against general pains.
<i>Copaifera multijuga</i> Hayne Copaíba	Fruit oil	The oil extracted from the plant is used against cancer and general inflammations.
<i>Copaifera reticulata</i> Ducke Copaíba	Entire plant	The same uses and indications as above.
<i>Dimorphandra gardneriana</i> Tul. Fava d'anta	Fruits	A decoction against hemorrhoids, varicose veins, haematom and vascular diseases.
<i>Diptychandra aurantiaca</i> subsp. <i>epunctata</i> (Tul.) Lima, Carvalho & Costa ex G.P. Lewis	Stem-bark	A decoction is drunk as purgative.
<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i> L. Jatobá	Stem-bark Resin Epicarp	A decoction or as syrup. It is drunk against coughs and anemia. It is used against sinusitis and abdominal spasms. The syrup is drunk as tonic against anemia.
<i>Hymenaea intermedia</i> Ducke Jutaí	Stem-bark and epicarp	The same uses and indications as above.
<i>Hymenaea martiana</i> Hayne Jatobá	Stem-bark and epicarp	The same uses and indications as <i>H. courbaril</i> .
<i>Hymenaea oblongifolia</i> Huber Jatobá	Stem-bark and epicarp	The same uses and indications as <i>H. courbaril</i> .
<i>Hymenaea parvifolia</i> Huber Jutaí do campo	Stem-bark and epicarp	The same uses and indications as <i>H. courbaril</i> .
<i>Hymenaea stigonocarpa</i> Mart. ex Hayne Jatobá, jatobá-da-casca-fina	Stem-bark and epicarp	The same uses and indications as <i>H. courbaril</i> .
<i>Macroptilium lathyroides</i> (L.) Urb. Orelha-de-rato	Leaves	A decoction is used against hemorrhagies and stroke.
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> L. Turco, tangerim	Seeds	Against fevers and malaria. The seeds are roasted, powdered, and prepared as coffee and drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear. As antiepileptic and febrifuge. As infusion or decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea. Against snakebite. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water.
<i>Peltogyne pauciflora</i> Benth. Pau-de-morro, jatobá	Leaves	A decoction is used against flatulence and as sedative.
<i>Senna alata</i> (L.) Roxb. Mangerioba-grande	Leaves	The decoction against scabies, herpes and dermatitis.
<i>Senna alexandrina</i> Mill. Sena	Leaves	The infusion is used as laxative.
<i>Senna georgica</i> H.S. Irwin & Barneby Lava-pratos	Leaves	The same use as above.
<i>Senna martiana</i> (Benth.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby Canafistula, café-bravo	Leaves	An infusion of a handful in two cups of water as laxative and abortive. It is drunk until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Senna obtusifolia</i> (L.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby Mata-pasto, fedegoso	Leaves	The infusion is indicated as abortive and laxative. Against amenorrhoea and rheumatism also. An infusion of a teaspoon in a cup of water as sedative.

FAMILY	Part used	Indication and form of use
Scientific name Popular name(s)		
<i>Senna occidentalis</i> (L.) Link Fedegoso, mata-pasto	Leaves Seeds	A decoction of a spoonful in a cup of water is used as a general tonic. Roasted and powdered is prepared as coffee. It is drunk as tonic for memory. A cup is drunk after meals until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Senna spectabilis</i> var. <i>excelsa</i> (Schr.) H.S. Irwin & Barneby Canafistula	Stem-bark Leaves Roots Seeds	Against flu and colds. A decoction of a spoonful in a cup of water. It is drunk as tea or as syrup four times a day. As a laxative and purgative. The same recipe as above. It is drunk as tea. Against amenorrhea. The same recipe and use as above. Against anemias. It is Roasted and powdered and is prepared as coffee. A cup is drunk after meals until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Senna splendida</i> (Vogel) H.S. Irwin & Barneby Feijão-brabo, canafistula	Leaves	The decoction against kidneys diseases.
<i>Senna uniflora</i> (Mill.) H.S. Irwin & Barneby Mata-pasto-cabeludo	Leaves	An infusion is indicated against intestinal diseases and as laxative.
<i>Senna tora</i> (L.) Roxb. Mata-pasto	Leaves Seeds	An infusion is used as purgative and as sedative.
<i>Senna trachypus</i> (Mart. ex Benth.) H.S. Irwin & Barneby Quebra machado	Stem-bark	The decoction is used against liver diseases.
<i>Senna velutina</i> (Vogel) H.S. Irwin & Barneby São-joão	Bark	The external use of a decoction against dermatitis.
* <i>Tamarindus indica</i> L. Tamarindo	Leaves Fruit	The decoction of a handful in a liter. It is used against toothaches and kidney diseases. The juice or pulp is used as laxative.
FABACEAE-FABOIDEAE		
<i>Amburana cearensis</i> (Allemão) A.C.Sm. Amburana, cumarú, umburana-de-cheiro, amburana, umburana	Stem-bark Stem-bark or seeds Stem-bark	In treatment of flu, coughs and bronchitis. A decoction of a handful in two parts of water made as syrup. A spoonful of it is drunk four to six times a day. As tonic in anorexia. The same recipe and use as above. Against external ulcers. The dried stem-bark is grounded as powder. It is applied on the part affected until complete scar disappears. As adjuvant in treatment of sinusitis. The same recipe as above. It is used for nasal inhalation. In the treatment of urinary infections. A maceration of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Bowdichia virgilioides</i> Kunth Sucupira-preta	Stem-bark	A decoction against vaginal ulcers. It is used in baths and washes.
* <i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Millsp. Guandu, feijão-guandu, mangalo	Leaves	A decoction is drunk against rheumatism.
<i>Centrosema brasiliense</i> (L.) Benth. Abre-caminho	Entire plant	As vermifuge. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L. Abre-caminho, piriquitinho	Roots Seeds	An infusion as purgative and vermifuge Against vomits and amenorrheas.
<i>Crotalaria retusa</i> L. Guizo-de-cascavel	Entire plant	As poisonous.
<i>Dioclea grandiflora</i> Mart. ex Benth. Mucunã, parreira-brava	Roots	Against prostate inflammations. A handful in decoction in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water until the symptoms disappear.

FAMILY	Part used	Indication and form of use
Scientific name Popular name(s)		
<i>Dioclea virgata</i> (Rich.) Amshoff Cipó-pixuma, feijão-de-boi	Leaves Seeds	The decoction is used against fevers and malarías. As poisonous.
<i>Dioclea violacea</i> Mart. ex Benth. Mucunã-peluda	Seeds	The decoction is used against stroke.
<i>Diplotropis ferruginea</i> Benth. Sucupira-preta	Stem-bark	A decoction is drunk against inflammations and vaginal ulcers. It is also used in baths and washes external ulcers.
<i>Erythrina velutina</i> Willd. Mulungu	Stem-bark Fruit dried	In the treatment of insomnia, coughs and as vermifuge. An infusion or decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk before sleep. Against toothaches. It is used as cigarette.
<i>Indigofera suffruticosa</i> Mill. Anil	Leaves Roots	An infusion of a spoonful in a cup of water. It is drunk as stomachic after the meals. A handful in decoction in a liter of water as diuretic. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Machaerium opacum</i> Vogel Jacarandá-muchiba	Leaves	An infusion is drunk as vermifuge before the breakfast.
<i>Periandra mediterranea</i> (Vell.) Taub. Alcaçuz, alcaçuz-da-terra	Roots	A decoction of a handful in a liter of water is used against diabetes. As syrup is used against bronchitis and coughs.
<i>Pterocarpus violaceus</i> Vogel Pau-sangue	Stem-bark	The decoction is used against coughs and external ulcers.
<i>Pterodon emarginatus</i> Vogel Sucupira-branca, fava-de-santo-inácio	Stem-bark Seeds	A decoction as anti-rheumatic. A decoction as anti-inflammatory and depurative. The external use against acnes and skin freckles.
<i>Rhynchosia minima</i> (L.) DC. Feijãozinho	Entire plant	As poisonous.
<i>Swartzia flaeamingii</i> Raddi Jacarandá	Leaves Stem-bark	A decoction is used against liver diseases. A decoction as anti-rheumatic.
<i>Tephrosia cinerea</i> (L.) Pers. Anil Bravo	Entire plant	A decoction is used as analgesic.
<i>Zornia brasiliensis</i> Vogel Urinária, urinana carrapicho	Entire plant	As diuretic and against venereal diseases. A handful in decoction in a liter of water. It is drunk as water until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Zornia diphylla</i> (L.) Pers. Urinana, quebra-panela, quebra-tijela	Entire plant	The same indications and uses as above.
<i>Zornia glabra</i> Desv. Urinária, urinãna	Entire plant	The same indications and uses as above.
FABACEAE-MIMOSOIDEAE		
<i>Abarema cochliacarpus</i> (Gomes) Barneby & J.W. Grimes Barbatimão	Stem-bark	The decoction is used against inflammations of uterus and ovaries and for wash external ulcers and acnes genital inflammations.
<i>Acacia bahiensis</i> Benth. Carará, angico-monjolo	Stem-bark	A decoction against infections and venereal diseases.
<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> (L.) Willd. Arapiraca, coronha, unha-de-gato	Flowers Fruits Stem-bark Roots Leaves	The decoction is used against insect bites. The decoction is used against diarrheas and furunculosis. The decoction is used against tonsillitis and conjunctivitis. An infusion is used as sedative. An infusion is used against rheumatism.
<i>Acacia langsdorffii</i> Benth. Unha-de-gato	Leaves and stem-bark	The infusion or decoction is used against flu and in external ulcers.
<i>Acacia paniculata</i> Willd. Serra-goela, rasga-beiço	Leaves	The infusion or decoction is used in the treatment of rheumatisms.
<i>Acacia piauhiensis</i> Benth. Espinheiro bravo	Leaves	The same indications and uses as above.
<i>Albizia polycephala</i> (Benth.) Killip Angico-branco, angico-monjolo	Stem-bark	The same indications and uses as above.

FAMILY	Part used	Indication and form of use
Scientific name Popular name(s)		
<i>Anadenanthera colubrina</i> var. <i>cebil</i> (Griseb.)Altschul Angico, angico-vermelho, angico-de-casca	Stem-bark Fruits	Against coughs, whooping coughs and bronchitis. A maceration of a handful in a liter of wine or "cachaça". It is drunk until the is drunk three times a day until the symptoms disappear. As narcotic and poison. In maceration or infusion of a handful in a liter of water. It drunk before sleep.
<i>Calliandra depauperata</i> Benth. Carqueija	Leaves, stem-bark and roots	A decoction against diabetes. It is drunk substituting the water. As gargling is used against infections of throat.
<i>Chloroleucon dumosum</i> (Benth.) G.P.Lewis Jurema-branca	Stem-bark	A decoction of a small piece in a cup of water. It is drunk against fevers and anemia, until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Chloroleucon foliolosum</i> (Benth.) G.P.Lewis Jurema-branca, treadina	Stem-bark	A decoction of a small piece in a cup of water. It is drunk against fevers, hemorrhages and anemia, until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Enterolobium contortisiliquum</i> (Vell.)Morong Timbaúba, orelha-de-negro, tambor	Stem-bark Fruits	As anti-inflammatory. A decoction of a small piece in a cup of water. It is drunk until the symptoms disappear. Against scabies. It is used as soap to wash the area infested.
<i>Inga alba</i> (Sw.) Willd Ingá-xixi	Stem-bark	A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as emetic.
* <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> (Lam.) de Wit Linhaça	Oil of seeds	As poultice against external inflammations.
<i>Mimosa acutistipula</i> (Mart.) Benth. Jurema-preta	Stem-bark	As sedative and against diarrhea. A decoction of a small piece in a cup of water. It is drunk until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Mimosa arenosa</i> (Willd.) Poir. Calumbi	Leaves	A decoction as anti-rheumatic and as poultice against bruises.
<i>Mimosa caesalpinifolia</i> Benth. Sabiá	Stem-bark	As expectorant and against respiratory diseases. As syrup of a small piece in a cup of water and sugar. It is drunk until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Mimosa candollei</i> R.Grether Malicinha-da-roça	Roots	As diuretic. A decoction of a small piece in a cup of water. It is drunk until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Mimosa ophthalmocentra</i> Mart. ex Benth. Jurema-preta	Stem-bark	Against bronchitis and coughs. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water or as syrup. It is drunk until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Mimosa tenuiflora</i> (Willd.) Poir. Jurema, jurema-preta	Stem-bark Leaves	Against bronchitis and coughs. The same use as above. Against external ulcers. A decoction for baths and washes.
<i>Mimosa verrucosa</i> Benth. Jurema	Stem-bark	As sedative and narcotic. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water or as syrup. It is drunk until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Piptadenia obliqua</i> (Pers.) J.F.Macbr. Angico-de-bezerra	Stem-bark	As haemostatic and digestive. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk until the symptoms disappear. The external use against furunculosis.
<i>Piptadenia viridiflora</i> (Kunth) Benth. Jacurutu, espinheiro-preto	Stem-bark	The decoction against asthmas, intestinal spasms and toothaches.
* <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> (Sw.) DC. Albarobo, Algaroba, Algarobeira, Algarobia	Leaves	An infusion, decoction and syrup. It is used against asthma and bronchitis. Dropped into the eyes against conjunctivitis.
<i>Pithecellobium diversifolium</i> Benth. Carcarozeiro	Stem-bark	The decoction is used against diabetes and bronchitis. The external use as indicated in baths against uterus inflammations
<i>Stryphnodendron adstringens</i> (Mart.) Coville Barbatimão, barbadenã	Stem-bark	A decoction is used against diarrhea and hemorrhages.

FAMILY	Part used	Indication and form of use
Scientific name		
Popular name(s)		
FLACOURTIACEAE		
<i>Casearia sylvestris</i> Sw.	Leaves	A decoction against snake bite.
Língua-de-tio		
GERANIACEAE		
* <i>Geranium</i> sp	Leaves	An infusion against colds and flu.
Malva-rosa, malva		
HELICONIACEAE		
<i>Heliconia psittacorum</i> L. f.	Leaves	The topical use as emollient, against external ulcers and skin burned.
Bananeirinha do mato, pacova-catinga		
ILLICIAACEAE		
<i>Illicium verum</i> Hook. f.	Fruit	An infusion is used as digestive.
Anis-estrelado		
KRAMERIACEAE		
<i>Krameria tomentosa</i> A.St.-Hil.	Roots	A decoction against diarrhea and the topical use against vaginal ulcers.
Carrapicho		
LAMIACEAE		
* <i>Aeollanthus suaveolens</i> Mart. ex Spreng.	Leaves	The juice is dropped into the ears against ear pains.
Macassar, macassá		
* <i>Basilicum polystachyon</i> (L.) Moench	Leaves and flowers	The decoction or infusion is used against cholesterol and hypertension.
Alfavaca		
* <i>Coleus barbatus</i> (Andrews) Benth.	Leaves	As digestive, against renal and hepatic problems and intestinal pains.
Boldo, hortelã-homem, falso-boldo		
<i>Hypenia salzmannii</i> (Benth.) Harley	Leaves	Against flu, colds and respiratory diseases. An infusion or decoction of a handful of leaves in two cups of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear.
Canela-de-urubu		
<i>Hyptis fruticosa</i>	Fruits and leaves	An infusion against flu, colds and respiratory diseases. Smoked as cigarette is used against asthmas.
Alfavaca-de-caboclo		
<i>Hyptis macrostachys</i> Benth.	Leaves	Against asthmas, coughs and bronchitis. An infusion of a spoonful in a cup of water. It is drunk as tea or as syrup 3 times daily until the symptoms disappear.
Alfavaca-brava, hortelã-do-mato		
<i>Hyptis martiusii</i> Benth.	Leaves	A decoction or infusion is used against intestinal and stomachic diseases.
Louro, alfavaca-de-caboclo	Roots	A decoction is used against ovarian inflammations.
<i>Hyptis pectinata</i> (L.) Poit.	Flowers	Against dysmenorrheal and liver disorders. An infusion of a spoonful in a cup of water. It is drunk as tea four to six times a day until the symptoms disappear.
Alfazema-brava, Betônica brava, canudinho		Against asthmas, coughs and bronchitis. The same recipe and use as above or as syrup.
<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> (L.) Poit.	Flowers	Against dysmenorrheal, respiratory diseases and as febrifuge. An infusion or decoction of a spoonful in a cup of water. It is drunk as tea as digestive.
Alfazema-de-caboclo, alfavaca-brava	Flowers	The same recipe as above. It is used in warm baths. As a cigarette during the symptoms. Against toothache and headache.
	Seeds	To withdraw small pieces of dust from the eyes. Put a small seed into the eyes.
<i>Hyptis umbrosa</i> Salzm. ex Benth.	Leaves	The juice is used in the treatment of nasal and auricular diseases. A decoction as stomachic and tonic. A syrup is used as expectorant.
Bamburral		
** <i>Lavandula</i> sp.	Flowers	The infusion is used against headaches and as sedative for babies.
Alfazema-verdadeira		
<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i> (L.) R.Br.	Flowers	A decoction against diarrheas.
Cordão-de-são-francisco	Leaves	As anti-inflammatory of external ulcers and anti-allergic.
	Entire plant	As expectorant, anti-asthmatic, anti-rheumatic, febrifuge, diuretic and stomachic.
	Leaves and flowers	A decoction of a handful in a liter of water as sedative. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear.

FAMILY	Scientific name	Part used	Indication and form of use
	Popular name(s)		
	<i>Leucas martinicensis</i> (Jacq.) R. Br. Cordão-de-frade, cordão-de-são-francisco	Leaves Aerial parts	Against kidney disorders and inflammations. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear. Against rheumatism. The same recipe as above. It is used as washes for the affected areas.
	<i>Marsypianthes chamaedrys</i> (Vahl)Kuntze Hortelã-do-mato, bentônica-brava	Entire plant Leaves	As carminative and digestive. An infusion of a handful in a cup of water. It is drunk as tea after the meals. As febrifuge and against bronchitis and coughs. The same recipe as above or as syrup with honey. A teaspoon is used four times for day.
	* <i>Mentha arvensis</i> L. Hortelã-vick, hortelã-do-Brasil	Leaves	The infusion is used as digestive and against vomits. The external use is indicated against dermatitis.
	* <i>Mentha crispa</i> L. Hortelã-rasteira	Leaves	The same indication as above. As carminative, stomachic and tonic.
	* <i>Mentha piperita</i> L. Hortelã-pimenta, alevante	Leaves	A decoction is used against general inflammations, headaches, thrombosis, ulcers and as antiseptic.
	* <i>Mentha pulegium</i> L. Poejo, melissa	Leaves and Entire plant	A syrup is used against colds and flu. The infusion as sedative and stimulant of the gastric functions.
	* <i>Mentha x villosa-nervata</i> Opiz Hortelã-da-folha-miúda	Leaves	As syrup or juice against amoebas and verminoses. An infusion against bronchitis and as expectorant.
	<i>Ocimum americanum</i> L. Remédio-de-vaqueiro	Leaves	An infusion or as syrup against asthmas, fevers, coughs, flu, bronchitis and as stomachic and digestive.
	* <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L. Manjerição, manjerição-menino	Leaves	The same uses and indications as <i>O. americanum</i> .
	<i>Ocimum campechianum</i> Mill. Alfavaca, alfavaca-de-galinha	Leaves	The same uses and indications as above.
	<i>Ocimum fluminense</i> Vell. Alfavaca	Leaves and seeds	The same uses and indications as above.
	* <i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> L. Louro, alfavaca, alfavaca-de-cheiro, quioiô-branco, tuiô, quioiô	Leaves	As emenagogue, stomachic, digestive, purgative and expectorant. It is used as decoction or syrup.
	* <i>Plectranthus amboinicus</i> (Lour.) Spreng. Hortelã graúda, malva	Leaves and aerial parts	The juice is used against otalgias, coughs, bronchitis, tonsillitis, pneumonias, flu, menstrual disturbances, dysphonias, stomachic, helminthiasis and as expectorant.
	* <i>Plectranthus unguentarius</i> Codd Hortelã-graúda	Leaves	An infusion or as syrup as emenagogue, stomachic, digestive, purgative and expectorant.
	<i>Rhaphiodon echinus</i> Schauer Flor-de-urubu	Leaves and roots	A decoction is used against uterine inflammations.
	* <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> L. Alecrim, alecrim-verdadeiro	Leaves or entire plant	As stomachic, digestive and anti-hypertensive. A handful in a cup of water. It is drunk as tea after the meals.
LAURACEAE			
	* <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> Blume Canela	Stem-bark or leaves	As stomachic, digestive and hypertensive. A decoction of a teaspoon in a cup of water. It is drunk as tea after the meals.
	** <i>Laurus nobilis</i> L. Louro	Leaves	The infusion is used against intestinal and hepatic diseases and in rheumatism pains.
	<i>Nectandra puberula</i> (Schott) Nees Canela	Bark and leaves	The infusion is used as stomachic. A decoction is used as emenagogue.
	* <i>Persea americana</i> Mill. Abacate	Leaves	An infusion of a handful in a liter of water is used against renal diseases and as diuretic.
LECYTHIDACEAE			
	<i>Eschweilera ovata</i> (Cambess.) Miers Biriba, biriba-branca, biriba-preta, ibiraba, imbiriba, sapucaína,	Seeds Oil's seeds	As tonic and source of protein. It is eaten as food. An oil extracted from seeds is used as emollient against muscle pains.
	<i>Lecythis pisonis</i> Cambess Sapucaia, cumbuca-de-macaco	Seeds	The same use and indications as above.

FAMILY			
<i>Scientific name</i>	Part used	Indication and form of use	
Popular name(s)			
LOASACEAE			
<i>Aosa rupestris</i> (Gardner) Weigend Urtiga-branca, urtiga-de-lajeiro	Roots	Against uterine, ovarian and prostates inflammations. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water or a maceration in "cachaça". It is used as tea or "as water" until symptoms disappear. It is indicated also to to reduce the size of mammary glands and testicles.	
LOGANIACEAE			
<i>Spigelia anthelmia</i> L. Arapabaca, lombrigueira, pimenta-d'água	Entire plant	An infusion or a decoction of handful in a liter of water is used as vermifuge. It is drunk as tea once only.	
<i>Strychnos atlantica</i> Krukoff & Barneby Capitãozinho	Leaves and stem-bark Roots	A decoction or maceration of a handful in a liter is used as depurative in treatment of syphilis. Against intermittent fevers, diarrhea and diseases of the SNC.	
<i>Strychnos parvifolia</i> A.DC. Capitãozinho, capitãozinho-preto, capitão, carrasco-preto	Leaves and stem-bark Roots	The same indications and uses as above.	
<i>Strychnos trinervis</i> (Vell.) Mart. Capitão-preto, esporão-de-galo, cipó-cruzeiro, quina-cruzeiro, quina	Leaves, stem-bark, roots	The same indications and uses as above.	
LORANTHACEAE			
<i>Phthirusa pyrifolia</i> (Kunth) Eichler Erva-de-passarinho	Leaves	An infusion against coughs. The juice against verminosis.	
MALPIGHIACEAE			
<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i> (L.) Kunth Murici-da-praia, murici-do-cerrado	Bark and leaves	An infusion is used against coughs, gastrointestinal disorders as diarrheas, dermatitis and also against snake bite.	
<i>Byrsonima sericea</i> DC. Murici-da-mata	Stem-bark	A decoction against fevers and diarrheas, syphilis and kidney diseases.	
<i>Byrsonima Gardneriana</i> A. Juss. Muricizinho	Leaves	A decoction is used against external ulcers and inflammations.	
<i>Byrsonima verbascifolia</i> (L.) DC. Murici-de-tabuleiro, douradinha-falsa	Stem-bark	The same uses and indications as above.	
* <i>Malpighia glabra</i> L. Acerola	Fruits	The juice is indicated as source of vitamin C against flu.	
MALVACEAE-BOMBACOIDEAE			
<i>Ceiba glaziovii</i> (Kuntze)K. Schum. Barriguda-de-espinho	Leaves and stem-bark	Against rheumatism and edemas. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is used in wash for the affected area until the symptoms disappear.	
<i>Pseudobombax marginatum</i> (A. St.-Hil., Juss. & Cambess.) A. Robyns Embiratanha	Stem-bark	A decoction is used against inflammations.	
MALVACEAE-MALVOIDEAE			
* <i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> (L.) Moench Quiabo	Seeds	Roasted and grounded "as café". It is used as anti-rheumatic and laxative.	
<i>Gaya aurea</i> A.St.-Hil. Malva-balãozinho	Leaves	An infusion or decoction is used as carminative and digestive.	
* <i>Gossypium barbadense</i> L. Algodoeiro, algodão	Seeds	The decoction is used against venereal diseases and inflammations of urinary throat. The grounded seeds are used externally against burned skin.	
* <i>Gossypium herbaceum</i> L. Algodão	Leaves and flowers	A decoction and syrup are used against asthmas and hepatitis.	
<i>Herissantia crispa</i> L. Malvaíscio	Roots	A decoction is used against affections in the respiratory tracts and coughs.	
<i>Herissantia tiubae</i> (K. Schum.) Brizicky Lava-prato, mela-bode	Leaves	An infusion is indicated against fevers and flu.	
* <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L. Papoula, hibisco	Leaves	An infusion is used as laxative and also for reduce the weight.	
<i>Pavonia cancellata</i> (L.) Cav. Malva, malva-de-rama	Leaves	It is used as poultice against furunculosis.	

FAMILY	Part used	Indication and form of use
<i>Sida carpinifolia</i> L. f. Relógio-vassoura	Leaves	It is used as poultice against furunculosis and as emollient.
<i>Sida cordifolia</i> L. Malva-veludo, malva-branca, malva, malvão	Leaves	Against acne. An infusion of a spoonful in a cup of water. It is used as wash in the affected skin. In the treatment of coughs and leucorrhea. The same recipe as above. It is drunk as tea. As syrup, a spoonful is drunk four times a day until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Sida spinosa</i> L. Malva-lanceta, malva-relógio	Entire plant	As anti-asthmatic, against flu and respiratory diseases. An infusion of a spoonful in a cup of water. It is used as wash in the affected skin.
	Leaves	As emollient and against external ulcers and insect bites. The leaves in hot butter or olive oil as poultice in affected area.
<i>Sidastrum micranthum</i> (A.St.-Hil.) Fryxell	Entire plant	Against bronchitis, coughs and asthma. An infusion of a spoonful in a cup of water. It is drunk as tea.
Ervanço, malva-preta, guaxima	Leaves	As emollient. It is used as poultice with hot butter or olive oil.
<i>Urena lobata</i> L. Malva-rosa, malva-roxa, carrapicho-de-cavalo	Leaves Roots Flowers	A decoction or infusion is used against asthma, bronchitis and as antiseptic oral and as expectorant. The topical use is indicated as emollient. The infusion is used as diuretic.
MALVACEAE-BYTTNERIOIDEAE		
<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> Lam. Mutamba	Stem-bark	The decoction of a handful in a liter of water as hair tonic. It is used in baths against dandruff and external ulcers.
<i>Melochia pyramidata</i> L. Malva-roxa	Leaves	Against coughs and bronchitis. A decoction of a handful in half liter of water or as syrup. It is drunk as tea three times a day until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Melochia tomentosa</i> L. Malva-preta	Leaves Roots	A decoction is used to facilitate in the childbirth. Against inflammations in the throat.
* <i>Theobroma cacao</i> L. Cacau	Stem-bark Seeds	A decoction is used against dysenteries. Dried and powdered is used as stomachic. The oil extracted from the seeds is used against hemorrhoids and skin diseases.
MALVACEAE-STERCULIOIDEAE		
<i>Sterculia striata</i> A.St.-Hil. & Naudin Chichá	Leaves	The topical use with hot butter or olive oil against furunculosis.
<i>Waltheria indica</i> L. Malva, malva-branca	Leaves	Against syphilis, coughs and bronchitis and external ulcers and acne. A decoction of a handful in half liter of water or as syrup. It is drunk as tea three times a day until the symptoms disappear. The topical use against furunculosis.
<i>Waltheria viscosissima</i> A.St.-Hil. Malva-preta	Leaves	A decoction of a handful in half liter of water or as syrup against coughs and flu.
MALVACEAE-TILIOIDEAE		
<i>Luehea divaricata</i> Mart. Açoita-cavalo	Stem-bark	It is used in maceration as "garrafada" against anemias, hepatitis and inflammation.
<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i> Jacq Carrapicho-de-cavalo	Leaves	The external use is indicated against wounds.
<i>Triumfetta semitriloba</i> L. Carrapicho	Leaves	The same use as above.
MARANTACEAE		
<i>Ischnosiphon rotundifolius</i> (Poepp. & Endl.) Körn. Surucucu	Leaves	Used against snake bite.
MARCGRAVIACEAE		

FAMILY	Scientific name	Part used	Indication and form of use
	Popular name(s)		
	<i>Norantea brasiliensis</i> Choisy	Leaves and flowers	The decoction is used against cardiac diseases.
	Norântea, agarra-pé		
MELIACEAE	<i>Carapa guianensis</i> Aubl.	Stem-bark	A decoction against fevers, rheumatism, and external ulcers.
	Andiroba	Seeds	A decoction of grounded seeds. It is used in baths against pediculosis.
	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> L.	Stem-bark	A decoction against venereal diseases.
	Cedro		
	<i>Guarea guidonia</i> (L.) Sleumer	Stem-bark	A decoction against verminoses and as abortive.
	Jitô, macaqueiro		
	* <i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	Flowers	The syrup is used against flu and hypertension.
	Lírio		
MENISPERMACEAE	<i>Chondrodendron platiphyllum</i> A.St.-Hil. (Miers)	Entire plant	As poisonous.
	<i>Cissampelos glaberrima</i> A.St.-Hil. Parreira, abuta	Roots	An infusion or decoction against coughs, bronchitis and respiratory diseases.
	<i>Cissampelos sympodialis</i> Eichler Milona	Roots	The same uses and indications as above.
MONIMIACEAE	** <i>Peumus boldus</i> Molina	Leaves	An infusion of a handful in a liter of water. It is used as tea or cold against liver diseases and as digestive and stomachic.
	Boldo, boldo-do-chile		
MORACEAE	* <i>Artocarpus communis</i> J.R. Forst. & G. Forst.	Leaves	A decoction is used in baths against furuncles. The leaves "in natura" is used as poultices against rheumatism.
	Fruta-pão		
	* <i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i> L. f. Jaca	Seeds	It is cooked and used as aphrodisiac.
	<i>Brosimum gaudichaudii</i> Trécul	Stem-bark and leaves	The decoction is used against vitiligo and skin diseases.
	Mama-de-cadela		
	<i>Dorstenia brasiliensis</i> Lam.	Roots	A decoction or as syrup against coughs and bronchitis.
	Contra-erva, carapiá		
MORINGACEAE	* <i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Fruits	The decoction against skin diseases. It is used in bath or for wash the affected area.
	Moringa	Leaves	Against diseases of respiratory system and articulations.
MUSACEAE	* <i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L.	Leaves	A decoction against external ulcers and burned skin.
	Bananeira, banana	Fruits	As food in nature against vascular diseases. The fruit grilled with the epicarp is used against diarrheas and dysenteries.
MYRISTICACEAE	** <i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt.	Seeds	A decoction is used against rheumatism and digestive diseases.
	Noz-moscada		
MYRTACEAE	* <i>Campomanesia aromatica</i> (Aubl.) Griseb.	Leaves	The decoction is used for heart diseases.
	Guabiraba-amarela		
	* <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill.	Leaves	An infusion is used against fevers and colds. A decoction is used as inhalation against bronchitis, sinusitis and colds.
	Eucalipto		
	<i>Eugenia citrifolia</i> Poir.	Leaves	A decoction is used against migraine and cardiac problems.
	Araçá-verdadeiro		
	<i>Eugenia dysenterica</i> DC.	Leaves	The decoction or infusion is drunk against diarrheas and dysenteries.
	Cagaita		
	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i> L.	Leaves	The same uses and indications as above.
	Pitanga		
	* <i>Myrciaria cauliflora</i> (Mart.) O. Berg	Leaves and stem-bark	A decoction is drunk against diarrheas and dysenteries. The syrup is used against coughs and bronchitis.
	Jabuticaba		

FAMILY	Scientific name	Part used	Indication and form of use
	Popular name(s)		
	* <i>Myrciaria jaboticaba</i> (Vell.) O. Berg	Stem-bark and leaves	The syrup or decoction is used against coughs and diarrheas.
	Jaboticabeira		
	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Leaves	The same use and indication as <i>Eugenia dysenterica</i> .
	Goiaba		
	<i>Psidium guineense</i> Sw.	Leaves	The same use and indication as <i>Eugenia dysenterica</i> .
	Araçá, araçá do campo		
	* <i>Syzygium aromaticum</i> (L.) Merr. & L.M. Perry	Flower-buds	It is used against toothaches, halitosis and oral diseases.
	Cravo-da-india, cravo-do-reino		
	* <i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Leaves	The decoction is used against diabetes and renal problems.
	Azeitona-roxa		
	NYCTAGINACEAE		
	<i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> Mill.	Roots	As diuretic and against liver diseases. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear.
	Pega-pinto, batata-de-porco		
	<i>Boerhavia repens</i> L.	Roots	The infusion or decoction are used against kidneys infections.
	Pega-pinto		
	<i>Guapira laxiflora</i> (Choisy) Lundell	Roots	The decoction is drunk against rheumatism and sexual diseases and as aphrodisiac.
	João-mole		
	<i>Guapira pernambucensis</i> (Casar.) Lundell.	Stem-bark	It is used as caustic against warts.
	João-mole		
	* <i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> L.	Flowers	The infusion against leucorrhea. It is used 2-3 times daily. Dropped into the ears against inflammations and pains.
	Bonina	Seeds	The grounded seeds are applied externally against ulcers and acnes.
	<i>Pisonia tomentosa</i> Casar.	Stem-bark	A decoction is used against diarrheas and leprosy.
	João-mole, pau-de-lepra, pau-mole		
	NYMFAEACEAE		
	<i>Nymphaea alba</i> L.	Entire plant	A decoction is used against diarrhea, cystitis, urinary inflammations and elephantiasis.
	Aguapé-branco, ninfêia-branca, lírio-d'água		
	<i>Nymphaea pulchella</i> DC.	Entire plant	A decoction against diarrheas and inflammations of prostate, treat urinary and ovaries.
	Aguapé-branco		
	<i>Nymphaea rudgeana</i> G. Mey.	Entire plant	The same uses and indications as above.
	Aguapé-branco		
	OCHNACEAE		
	<i>Ouratea hexasperma</i> (A.St.-Hil.) Baill.	Fruits	The oil extracted from the fruits by the heat against ear pains. It is dropped into the ears until the pain disappears.
	Batiputá		
	<i>Ouratea parvifolia</i> (A.St.-Hil.) Engler	Fruits	The same uses and indications as above.
	Batiputá		
	OLACACEAE		
	<i>Ptychopetalum olacoides</i> Benth.	Roots	The decoction is drunk against rheumatism and as aphrodisiac.
	Muirapuama		
	<i>Ximenia americana</i> L.	Stem-bark	The maceration is used as diuretic and against ovarian and prostatic inflammations.
	Ameixa		
	ONAGRACEAE		
	<i>Ludwigia</i> sp.	Flowers and fruits	The decoction is used against liver diseases and stomachache.
	ORCHIDACEAE		
	<i>Cathasetum</i> sp.	Fruits	It is macerated is used to extract spines.
	Banana-brava		
	OXALIDACEAE		
	* <i>Averrhoa carambola</i> L.	Leaves	An infusion or decoction is used against urinary, kidney and liver diseases.
	Carambola		
	PAPAVERACEAE		
	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	Seeds	As purgative, laxative and digestive. An infusion or decoction of a teaspoon in a cup of water. It is drunk as tea after meals.
	Cardo-santo	Latex	Against conjunctivitis. The latex is dropped into the eyes.

FAMILY	Part used	Indication and form of use
Scientific name		
Popular name(s)		
PASSIFLORACEAE		
<i>Passiflora cincinnata</i> Mast. Maracujá-mochila, maracujá-do-mato	Leaves	Against venereal diseases and hemorrhoids. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea.
* <i>Passiflora edulis</i> Sims Maracujá	Fruit Leaves Mesocarp	The juice as sedative. Against renal stones and as digestive, and diuretic. It is dried and powdered and used as food against diabetes.
<i>Passiflora foetida</i> L. Camapu, maracujá-de-estalo, maracujá-catinga	Entire plant Leaves	Against venereal diseases. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea. Against hemorrhoids. The same recipe as above. It is used for local baths.
PEDALIACEAE		
* <i>Sesamum indicum</i> L. Gergelim	Leaves Seeds	An infusion against coughs and inflammations of the throat. Roasted and grounded is used as hypotensive and source of vitamin.
PHYLLANTHACEAE		
<i>Phyllanthus claussenii</i> Müll.Arg. Quebra-pedra	Leaves	The infusion and decoction against kidney diseases and sexual illness.
<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> L. Quebra-pedra	Leaves	The same uses and indications as above.
PHYTOLACCACEAE		
<i>Microtea</i> sp. Angélica-rasteira	Aerial parts and roots	The decoction is used as sedative and also to facilitate the expulsion of placenta.
<i>Petiveria alliacea</i> L. Tipí, guiné	Leaves Roots	The juice is used against tooth pains. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water as abortive. It is drunk until the menstruation appear.
PIPERACEAE		
<i>Ottonia leptostachya</i> Kunth Jaborandi	Entire plant	Against arthritis and as analgesic and sedative. Against warts. An infusion or decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk during the pain.
<i>Peperomia pellucida</i> (L.) Kunth Língua-de-sapo, alfavaca-de-cobra, alfavaquinha-de-cobra	Entire plant	A decoction as diuretic. It is used also against general infections.
<i>Piper aduncum</i> L. Pimenta-darda, pimenta-de-macaco	Inflorescence	A decoction is used against venereal diseases and infections of the urinary throat.
<i>Piper arboreum</i> Aubl. Fruto de morcego, alecrim-de-angola, pau-de-angola, beto-preto	Inflorescence	The same indication and uses as above.
<i>Piper marginatum</i> Jacq. Malvaisco	Inflorescence	The same indication and uses as <i>P. aduncum</i> and against toothaches.
* <i>Piper nigrum</i> L. Pimenta do reino	Seeds	The infusion or decoction is used against coughs and as tonic for appetite.
<i>Pothomorphe umbellata</i> (L.) Miq. Caápeba	Inflorescence Leaves	A decoction against liver and kidney diseases, migraine and headaches. Smashed as poultice against external ulcers.
PLANTAGINACEAE		
<i>Plantago major</i> L. Tanchagem	Leaves	A decoction or infusion is used against diarrheas and dysenteries, in gargling it is used against tonsillitis.
PLUMBAGINACEAE		
<i>Plumbago scandens</i> L. Louco	Entire plant Leaves	As an analgesic in arthritis and as sedative. An infusion or decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk during the pain. The ground leaves are placed on warts as poultice.
POACEAE		

FAMILY	Scientific name	Part used	Indication and form of use
	Popular name(s)		
	* <i>Andropogon citratus</i> DC. ex Nees Capim-santo, capim-limão	Leaves	The infusion is used against diarrheas, colds, headaches, muscular pains, fevers, hypertension and general pains and as diuretic.
	<i>Andropogon leucostachyus</i> Kunth Capim-açu, capim-barba-de-bode	Roots Leaves	The juice is used as sedative. The decoction is used against depression and as diuretic.
	* <i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i> L. Capim de contas, conta-de-nossa-senhora	Seeds	A decoction as diuretic and against infections.
	* <i>Oryza sativa</i> L. Arroz	Seeds	The seeds cookd is indicated against intestinal infections.
	<i>Panicum</i> sp. Sete-sangrias, capim panasco	Entire plant	A decoction or an infusion is used against liver, kidney and urinary diseases.
	* <i>Phalaris canariensis</i> L. Alpiste	Seeds	The infusion is used against kidneys infections.
	<i>Piresia leptophylla</i> Soderstr. Acanfor-de-remédio	Leaves and entire plant	The decoction is used against respiratory and renal diseases, and also against spinal problems.
	* <i>Zea mays</i> L. Milho	Stigma and seeds	Against enuresis, measles.
	POLYGALACEAE <i>Bredemeyera floribunda</i> Willd. Pacari, Pau-rendoso	Roots-bark	The alcoholic extract in topical use is indicated against dermatitis and insect bites.
	<i>Polygala gracilis</i> Kunth Arrozinho	Roots	As diuretic, emetic and expectorant. An infusion or decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water until the symptoms disappear and against blenorrheas.
	<i>Polygala martiana</i> A.W.Benn. Poaia, ipecacuanha	Roots	The same uses and indications as <i>P. paniculata</i> .
	<i>Polygala paniculata</i> L. Barba-de-são-pedro, alcaçuz, arrozinho	Roots	As a diuretic, emetic and expectorant and against blenorrheas. An infusion or decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk substituting the water until the symptoms disappear. Against snake bites. The roots are eaten and placed above the affected area.
	<i>Polygala spectabilis</i> DC. Caninana	Roots	Against snake bite. The roots are eaten and placed above the affected area.
	<i>Polygala violacea</i> Aubl. Erva-iodeque	Roots	The same uses and indications as above.
	POLYPODIACEAE <i>Microgramma vacciniifolia</i> (Langsd. & Fisch.) Copel. Salambaia, samambaia	Entire plant	An infusion is used against diverse types of swelling.
	POLYGONACEAE <i>Polygonum punctatum</i> Elliott Pimenta-d'agua	Stem-bark	A decoction against bronchitis and coughs. As syrup is used as expectorant, digestive and stomachic. The external use in baths or washes against seborrhea, dandruffs and dermatitis.
	PONTEDERACEAE <i>Eichhornia paniculata</i> (Spreng.) Solms Mururé, aguapé	Leaves	The decoction is used against hemorrhoids.
	PORTULACACEAE <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L. Bredo, beldroega	Leaves	Against hemorrhoids and as vermifuge A handful as decoction in a liter of water. It is used before breakfast once only.
	<i>Talinum paniculatum</i> (Jacq.) Gaertn. Bredo	Entire plant	A infusion is used against prostate inflammation.
	<i>Talinum triangulare</i> (Jacq.) Willd. Bredo, língua-de-vaca	Leaves	As laxative. It is cooked or eating as salad.
	PUNICACEAE * <i>Punica granatum</i> L. Romã, romanzeira	Fruit epicarp Leaves	The decoction is used as gargling against infections and inflammations of the tract respiratory. A decoction of a handful in a liter against diarrheas.
	RHAMNACEAE		

FAMILY	Scientific name	Part used	Indication and form of use
	Popular name(s)		
	<i>Gouania latifolia</i> Reissek	Inner bark and leaves	The decoction is used against uterine inflammations.
	<i>Zizyphus cotinifolia</i> Reiss. Juazeiro	Stem-bark	As toothpaste in treatment of teeth and gum. It is powdered and used directly to brush the teeth. Against dandruff. The same recipe as above. It is used as washes of the hairs.
	<i>Zizyphus joazeiro</i> Mart. Juazeiro, Joá, joazeiro, juá, juá-de-espinho	Roots	The same uses and recipe as above.
RUBIACEAE	<i>Chiococca alba</i> (L.) Hitchc. Cipó-cruz, caninana, cainco	Roots	A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is used against rheumatism and indigestions. It is used also against snake bite.
	* <i>Coffea arabica</i> L. Café	Seeds	The infusion is used against vertigo and somnolence. The strong infusion is indicated as abortive.
	<i>Coutarea hexandra</i> (Jacq.) K.Schum. Quina-quina	Stem-bark	A decoction of a handful in a liter is used as febrifuge. It is used against malaria, bronchitis and hepatitis. The external use in bath is applied against dandruffs.
	<i>Emmeorhiza umbellata</i> (Spreng.) K. Schum. Vassourinha-de-botão	Flowers and fruits	A decoction is used against food intoxication and as digestive.
	<i>Genipa americana</i> L. Jenipapo	Fruit Leaves	It is used as tonic against anemias. The infusion is drunk against liver diseases.
	<i>Guettarda angelica</i> Müll.Arg. Angélica-brava, angélica-do-mato	Roots	Against menstrual spasms, constipation and fevers. An infusion or decoction of a small piece in a cup of water. It is drunk as tea during the pains.
	<i>Guettarda platypoda</i> DC. Angélica-do-mato	Roots	The same indication and uses as above.
	<i>Guettarda rhabdocalyx</i> Müll.Arg. Angélica-brava	Roots	The same indication and uses as above.
	<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i> Gomes Ervanço, poaia, ipeca	Roots	Against hemorrhoids and as vermifuge. A handful as decoction in a liter of water. It is used before breakfast once only.
	<i>Richardia grandiflora</i> (Cham. & Schltld.)Steud. Ervanço, poaia, ipeca-mirim	Roots	The same indication and uses as above.
	<i>Psychotria bracteocardia</i> (DC.) Müll.Arg. Mata-rato	Entire plant	It is used with food to kill mice.
	<i>Psychotria ipecacuanha</i> (Brot.) Stokes Ipecacoanha	Roots	The decoction is used against fevers and malaria.
	<i>Salzmannia nitida</i> DC. Cainca-vermelha	Stem-bark	A decoction as febrifuge and used against tooth pains.
	<i>Spermacoce verticillata</i> L. var. <i>verticillata</i> Vassourinha-de-botão	Roots	As vermifuge and against hemorrhoids. A decoction of a handful in a half of liter of water. It is used once before the breakfast.
	<i>Tocoyena brasiliensis</i> Mart. Jenipapo-bravo	Leaves	Against rheumatism. The leaves are used as poultice in the affected area with hot olive oil or butter.
	<i>Tocoyena formosa</i> (Cham. & Schltld.)K.Schum. Jenipapim, jenipapo-bravo	Leaves	The same indications and uses as above.
RUTACEAE	* <i>Citrus x limon</i> (L.)Osbeck Limão	Leaves Fruit	An infusion is used against flu and colds. It is used to wash the eyes against conjunctivitis.
	* <i>Citrus maxima</i> (Burm. ex Rumph.) Merr. Laranjeira	Leaves and fruit skin Flowers	The infusion of a handful in a liter of water or maceration in wine. It is used as sedative, stomachic and digestive. An infusion of a spoonful as sedative.
	* <i>Citrus medica</i> L. Limoeiro	Fruit	The juice is used against flu and coughs.
	<i>Ertela trifolia</i> (L.) Kuntze Alfavaca-de-cobra	Aerial parts	A decoction or infusion against fevers and malaria

FAMILY	Scientific name	Part used	Indication and form of use
	Popular name(s)		
	<i>Fagara rhoifolia</i> (Lam.) Engl. Limãozinho	Stem-bark Stem-roots	A decoction or infusion against fevers and as stomachic. A decoction against rheumatism.
	<i>Pilocarpus jaborandi</i> Holmes Jaborandi, João-Barondi	Stem-bark and/or leaves Entire plant	A decoction as febrifuge and sudorific. It is used against tooth pains. As poisonous.
	<i>Pilocarpus microphyllus</i> Stapf Jaborandi	Entire plant	The same uses and indications as above.
	* <i>Ruta graveolens</i> L. Arruda	Aerial parts	An infusion of a handful in a liter of water or maceration in wine. It is as used as abortive and against amenorrhea.
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Allophylus edulis</i> (A.St.-Hil., Cambess. & A.Juss.) Radlk. Fruta-de-paraó	Bark Leaves	The decoction against external ulcers. An infusion against kidney diseases.
	<i>Allophylus quercifolius</i> Radlk. <i>Cardiospermum corindum</i> L. Para-tudo, balãozinho, camapú, saco- de-padre	Leaves Entire plant	An infusion is used against ulcers. Against liver disorders and rheumatisms. As tonic for memory, diuretic and emenagogue. An infusion or decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear.
	<i>Cardiospermum oliveirae</i> M.S.Ferrucci Cipó-cruapé, timbó	Aerial parts	A decoction is used against external ulcers, inflammations and tumors.
	<i>Paullinia pinnata</i> L. Mata-fome, cururu-apé	Seeds Leaves	An infusion against hydropsies. An infusion as ophthalmic. It is also used against uterine inflammations and kidney diseases. The external uses as emollient.
	<i>Serjania comata</i> Radlk. Ariu	Roots	A decoction is used against rheumatism.
	<i>Serjania lethalis</i> A. St.-Hil. Ariu	Leaves	A decoction is used against renal pain.
	<i>Sapindus saponaria</i> L. Sabonete, jító	Entire plant	As poisonous and used as insect repellent.
	<i>Serjania glabrata</i> Kunth Timbó	Entire plant	It is mixed with food to kill rats.
	<i>Talisia esculenta</i> (A.St.-Hil.) Radlk. Pitombeira	Leaves and stem- bark	The decoction or as syrup against coughs and as expectorant.
SAPOTACEAE	<i>Sideroxylon obtusifolium</i> (Roem. & Schult.) T.D. Penn. Quixaba, rompe-gibão	Entire plant	Against ovarian inflammations and diabetes. A decoction or maceration of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk "as water" or tea until the symptoms disappear.
SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Capraria biflora</i> L. Chá-da-calçada	Roots	The decoction as purgative, emetic, abortive and used against rheumatism.
	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L. Vassourinha	Entire plant Roots	Against amenorrhea and as vermifuge. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea. As anti-diabetic. The same recipe and use as above.
	<i>Stemodia foliosa</i> Benth. Meladinha	Aerial parts	As insect repellent. The fresh plant is scrubbed on the skin.
	<i>Stemodia maritima</i> L. Meladinha	Aerial parts	The same use and indication as above.
SELAGINELLACEAE	<i>Selaginella convoluta</i> (Arn.) Spring Mão-fechada, jericó, mão-de-papagaio.	Entire plant	As aphrodisiac and diuretic and against amenorrhea. A decoction of entire plant in two cups of water. It is used as tea three times daily.
SIMAROUBACEAE	<i>Quassia amara</i> L. Pau-amargo	Roots	Decoction or infusion against kidney and liver diseases.
	<i>Simaba maiana</i> Casar. Pratudo, pata-tudo	Leaves	The decoction is used against general inflammations and strokes and as depurative.
	SMLACACEAE		

FAMILY		
Scientific name	Part used	Indication and form of use
Popular name(s)		
<i>Smilax</i> sp. Japecanga, cipó-de-japecanga	Roots	A decoction is used against dermatitis.
SOLANACEAE		
<i>Brunfelsia uniflora</i> (Pohl) D.Don Manacá	Roots and stem-bark	The infusion or decoction as depurative emetic, abortive and purgative. It is used against rheumatism and as sedative.
* <i>Capsicum baccatum</i> L. Pimenta-de-cheiro	Leaves	Used as cataplasm with butter or olive oil against furunculosis.
	Fruits	As food mixed with the meals against anorexia.
* <i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L. Pimenta-malagueta	Leaves and fruits	The same use and indication as above.
<i>Capsicum parvifolium</i> Sendtn. Pimentinha-brava	Leaves	Used as cataplasm with butter or olive oil against furunculosis.
* <i>Datura metel</i> L. Zabumba-roxa	Flowers	As anti-asthmatic and sedative as cigarettes.
	Seeds	A teaspoon of seeds in infusion in a cup of water. It is drunk as tea.
<i>Datura stramonium</i> L. Zabumba-branca, estramônio, zabumba, figueira, trombeteira, mata-zombando	Flowers	Against asthmas and imsonias. The same recipe and use as above.
<i>Nicandra physalodes</i> (L.) Gaertn. Quintilho	Entire plant	As fly poison. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is used as wash for the floor.
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> Graham Fumo-bravo, charuto-do-rei	Leaves	Against asthmas and migraine. It is used as cigarette during the crisis of asthma or migraine. As poisonous.
<i>Physalis angulata</i> L. Camapu, bate-testa, juá	Leaves	As sedative and against inflammations of bladder and spleen and kidney. An infusion of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea until symptoms disappear. As sedative it is drunk at night.
	Entire plant	Against dermatitis and optitis. A handful as decoction in ½ liter of water. It is used as wash for the skin or dropped into the auricular channel.
<i>Physalis pubescens</i> L. Camapú, balãozinho	Fruit and entire plant	The same uses and indications as above.
<i>Solanum agrarium</i> Sendtn. Gogóia, baba	Roots	As abortive and against prostates inflammations A decoction of a handful in two parts of water. It is drunk substituting water until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Solanum americanum</i> Mill. Aguiraquia, erva-moura	Leaves	External ulcers. The dried leaves are powdered. It is used in local application until the ulcer disappear. Against insomnias. A decoction or infusion of a part for two of water. It is used as tea at night.
<i>Solanum asperum</i> Rich. Jussara, coca-coça	Leaves	It is irritant and allergic to the skin.
<i>Solanum asterophorum</i> Mart. Jurubeba-de-fogo	Roots	Against liver diseases A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea after meals.
<i>Solanum caavurana</i> Vell. Jurubeba-branca	Roots	Against liver diseases A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea after meals substituting <i>S. paniculatum</i> .
<i>Solanum capsicoides</i> All. Arrebenta-boi	Fruit	As poisonous.
<i>Solanum crinitum</i> Lam. Jurubeba-grande, jurubebão	Fruit	As poisonous and used to kill cucarachas
* <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. Tomate	Fruit	The juice as diuretic and refreshing. The external use in skin as emollient.
* <i>Solanum melongena</i> L. Beringela	Fruit	It is used as juice against high level of cholesterol.
<i>Solanum palinacanthum</i> Dunal Jurubeba	Fruit	As poisonous.

FAMILY	Part used	Indication and form of use
Scientific name		
Popular name(s)		
<i>Solanum paludosum</i> Moric. Jurubeba-brava, jurubeba-roxa	Roots Fruit	The infusion is used against hepatic diseases. As poisonous.
<i>Solanum paniculatum</i> L. Jurubeba, jurubeba-roxa	Roots Fruits	As diuretic and against diseases of liver. The same recipe and use as above. As anti-anemic and against tuberculosis. The fresh juice used three times a day until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Solanum rhytidoandrum</i> Sendtn. Jurubeba-branca	Roots	Against liver diseases A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea after meals.
<i>Solanum stipulaceum</i> Roem. & Schult. Jussara-roxa, jurubeba-roxa	Fruits	As poisonous.
<i>Solanum stramonifolium</i> Jacq. Jurubeba-branca-doce	Roots	The same indications and uses as <i>S. paniculatum</i> .
<i>Solanum torvum</i> Sw. Jurubeba, jurubeba-branca	Roots and fruits	The same indications and uses as substitute of <i>S. paniculatum</i> .
TURNERACEAE		
<i>Piriqueta racemosa</i> (Jacq.) Sweet Malva-de-vassoura	Entire plant Roots	As emollient. It is used externally. A decoction against amenorrhea and as abortive.
<i>Turnera chamaedrifolia</i> Cambess. Chanana	Roots Entire Plant	Against amenorrhea and dysmenorrheal. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea. As expectorant, against bronchitis and coughs. As syrup. A spoonful is drunk four times per day.
<i>Turnera subulata</i> L. Chanana	Roots and entire plant	The same uses and indications as above.
URTICACEAE		
<i>Laportea aestuans</i> (L.) Chew Urtiga-vermelha	Roots	Against inflammations and as anti-rheumatic. A decoction of a handful in half liter of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear.
VELLOZIACEAE		
<i>Nanua plicata</i> (Mart.) L.B. Sm. Ayenson Canela-de-ema	Leaves	The infusion or decoction is used against general inflammations and as tonic.
VERBENACEAE		
<i>Lantana camara</i> L. Chumbinho, camará, camará	Leaves	As emenagogue, diuretic, expectorant and anti-rheumatic. A decoction of a handful in half liter of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear.
<i>Lantana radula</i> Sw. Chumbinho-branco	Leaves	The decoction is used against coughs, flu and bronchitis.
<i>Lippia alba</i> (Mill.) N.E. Br. Erva cidreira, cidreira	Leaves and aerial parts Roots	The infusion or syrup is used against flu, colds and hypertension and as stomachic and sedative. In baths it is used against external ulcers. Infusion against bad cold and coughs.
<i>Lippia alnifolia</i> Schauer Alecrim-do-mato	Leaves	The decoction or maceration in alcohol. It is used as antiseptic for topical uses against dermatitis and dandruffs and as antiseptic oral.
<i>Lippia gracilis</i> Schauer Alecrim-pimenta, alecrim-de-serrote, alecrim-da-chapada	Leaves	The same uses and indications as above.
<i>Lippia microphylla</i> Cham. Alecrim-do-mato, alecrim-de-tabuleiro, alecrim-pimenta	Leaves	As antiseptic and against respiratory diseases The same recipe and use as above.
<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i> (Rich.) Vahl Gervão	Leaves Entire plant	Against respiratory diseases. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear. Against vitiligo. The same recipe as above. It is drunk and used for baths.
<i>Stachytarpheta elatior</i> Schrad. ex Schult. Gervão	Leaves	The same recipes, uses and indications as above.

FAMILY			
<i>Scientific name</i>	Part used	Indication and form of use	
Popular name(s)			
<i>*Vitex agnus-castus</i> L.	Leaves	An infusion against asthmas and kidney diseases.	
Liamba, teca			
<i>Vitex gardneriana</i> Schauere	Leaves	An infusion as sedative and stomachic and against rheumatism.	
Jaramataia, tamanqueira			
<i>Vitex triflora</i> Vahl	Leaves	The juice in topical use is indicated against warts.	
Mama-cahorra			
VIOLACEAE			
<i>Hybanthus calceolaria</i> (L.) Schulze-Menz	Roots	As emenagogue. A decoction of a spoonful of handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea once a time at night. Against diarrheas and amoebas. The powder is made as pills mixed with <i>Manihot's</i> starch. It is used until the symptoms disappear.	
Ipecacoanha, ipepacoanha, ipeca			
VISCACEAE			
<i>Phoradendron strongyloclados</i> Eichler	Leaves	The decoction against coughs and flu and as vermifuge.	
Erva-de-passarinho			
VITACEAE			
<i>Cissus bahiensis</i> J.A.Lombardi	Leaves	A decoction or maceration is used as aphrodisiac.	
Cipó-parreira			
<i>Cissus coccinea</i> (Baker) Mart. ex Planch.	Roots Leaves	The infusion or decoction against kidney diseases. The external uses against warts and external ulcers.	
Cipó-fogo, uva-branca, parreira-brava			
<i>Cissus decidua</i> J.A.Lombardi	Aerial parts	The decoction is used against cancer and uterine inflammations.	
Embiratanha			
<i>Cissus erosa</i> Rich.	Aerial parts	The juice in topical use against warts and external ulcers. The decoction as analgesic and against leishmaniosis.	
Cipó-fogo, uva-branca, parreira-brava			
<i>Cissus simsiana</i> Schult. & Schult.f.	Roots	The infusion is used as diuretic against kidney diseases.	
Insulina vegetal, anil trepador	Leaves	The infusion or maceration of a handful in a liter of water. It is used 3 times daily against diabetes.	
<i>Cissus verticillata</i> (L.) Nicolson & C.E. Jarvis	Leaves or aerial parts	Against respiratory diseases and diabetes. A decoction of a handful in a liter of water. It is drunk as tea until the symptoms disappear.	
Insulina			
ZINGIBERACEAE			
<i>*Alpinia speciosa</i> (Blume) D. Dietr. Colônia	Leaves and Flowers	As infusion and decoction in baths or against fevers and heart diseases. The decoction is used against cardiac problems.	
<i>*Curcuma longa</i> L.	Rhizome	The powder is used against intestinal and stomachic diseases.	
Gengibre-amarelo, acafrão			
<i>*Etilingera elatior</i> (Jack) R.M. Sm. Colônia	Leaves Flowers	An infusion is drunk against flu, colds and fevers. A maceration in alcohol is used against headaches.	
<i>Renealmia sylvestris</i> Horan. Matarana	Rhizome	The infusion is used against rheumatism and as tonic.	
<i>*Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe	Rhizome	It is used for gargle against throat diseases. An infusion or decoction is used against bronchitis, colds, coughs and as expectorant.	
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE			
<i>Kallstroemia maxima</i> (L.) Hook. & Arn. Puiba, rabo-de-calango	Entire plant	Smashed with hot butter or olive oil is applied externally against furunculosis	
<i>Kallstroemia tribuloides</i> (Mart.) Steud. Puiba	Roots	The decoction is used against cardiac diseases.	