



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

| 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 hancornifolius</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 | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Scientific name | Part used | Indication and form of use |
| Popular name(s) | | |
| <i>Orbignya phalerata</i> Mart. Babaçu | Fruits | Against abdominal pains, constipation, obesities, leukemia, rheumatisms, 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 <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 | Entire plant Flowers Flowers Flowers | The same uses and indications as above. 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, rheumatism, 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 decoction against external ulcers and as cicatrizant. |

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

| 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 | Resin Stem-bark | The same uses and indications as <i>P. heptaphyllum</i> . | |
| CARICACEAE * <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 liter 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>Chrysobalanus 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 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Scientific name | | |
| Popular name(s) | | |
| 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-manso | 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 Arranca-estribo | Epicarp Stem-bark | The syrup is drunk against coughs and anemias. The decoction is drunk as digestive and sedative. |
| <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 hemorrhages 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 amenorrhea and rheumatism also. An infusion of a teaspoon in a cup of water as sedative. |

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

| 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 | | |
| ILLICIAEAE | | |
| <i>Illicium verum</i> Hook. f. | Fruit | An infusion is used as digestive. |
| Anis-estrelado | | |
| KRAMERIAEAE | | |
| <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 Norântea, agarra-pé MELIACEAE | Leaves and flowers | The decoction is used against cardiac diseases. |
| | <i>Carapa guianensis</i> Aubl. Andiroba | Stem-bark | A decoction against fevers, rheumatism, and external ulcers. |
| | | Seeds | A decoction of grounded seeds. It is used in baths against pediculosis. |
| | <i>Cedrela odorata</i> L. Cedro | Stem-bark | A decoction against venereal diseases. |
| | <i>Guarea guidonia</i> (L.) Sleumer Jitô, macaqueiro | Stem-bark | A decoction against verminoses and as abortive. |
| | * <i>Melia azedarach</i> L. Lírio | Flowers | The syrup is used against flu and hypertension. |
| | 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 Boldo, boldo-do-chile | 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. |
| | MORACEAE | | |
| | * <i>Artocarpus communis</i> J.R. Forst. & G. Forst. Fruta-pão | Leaves | A decoction is used in baths against furuncles. The leaves "in natura" is used as poultices against rheumatism. |
| | * <i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i> L. f. Jaca | Seeds | It is cooked and used as aphrodisiac. |
| | <i>Brosimum gaudichaudii</i> Trécul Mama-de-cadela | Stem-bark and leaves | The decoction is used against vitiligo and skin diseases. |
| | <i>Dorstenia brasiliensis</i> Lam. Contra-erva, carapiá | Roots | A decoction or as syrup against coughs and bronchitis. |
| | MORINGACEAE | | |
| | * <i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam. Moringa | Fruits | The decoction against skin diseases. It is used in bath or for wash the affected area. |
| | | Leaves | Against diseases of respiratory system and articulations. |
| | MUSACEAE | | |
| | * <i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L. Bananeira, banana | Leaves Fruits | A decoction against external ulcers and burned skin. 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. Noz-moscada | Seeds | A decoction is used against rheumatism and digestive diseases. |
| | MYRTACEAE | | |
| | * <i>Campomanesia aromatica</i> (Aubl.) Griseb. Guabiraba-amarela | Leaves | The decoction is used for heart diseases. |
| | * <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill. Eucalipto | Leaves | An infusion is used against fevers and colds. A decoction is used as inhalation against bronchitis, sinusitis and colds. |
| | <i>Eugenia citrifolia</i> Poir. Araçá-verdadeiro | Leaves | A decoction is used against migraine and cardiac problems. |
| | <i>Eugenia dysenterica</i> DC. Cagaita | Leaves | The decoction or infusion is drunk against diarrheas and dysenteries. |
| | <i>Eugenia uniflora</i> L. Pitanga | Leaves | The same uses and indications as above. |
| | * <i>Myrciaria cauliflora</i> (Mart.) O. Berg Jabuticaba | Leaves and stem-bark | A decoction is drunk against diarrheas and dysenteries. The syrup is used against coughs and bronchitis. |

| 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 cooked 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. |
| | PONTEDERIACEAE <i>Eichhornia paniculata</i> (Spreng.) Solms Mureré, 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> Schauert | 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 | | | |
| VISACEAE | | | |
| <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. | |