

## NOTES

### A PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINAL PLANTS IN THE WEST COAST AND INTERIOR OF SABAH

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The uses of traditional medicinal plants in relieving symptoms of disease and curing various infections date back many centuries. In recent years, considerable interest has developed in Asian countries in the collection and extended use of indigenous and introduced plants for medicinal purposes (Guntavid 1992, Kulip 1996). Knowledge of medicinal plants has been the key for the survival of the ethnic groups who live in the interior. Peoples who live far from towns and in forests still rely on traditional cures handed down to them through the generations. They use these plants in one form or another to cure or alleviate a variety of ills, for example, toothache, stomach-ache and malaria.

This report describes a number of plants still being used for medicinal purposes in various districts of Sabah, especially where the people cannot avail themselves to hospital facilities. It was prepared to meet the growing need to learn about local medicinal plants in Sabah, and also to provide an ethnobotanical basis for chemical and pharmacological studies. To gather information, a botanist interacted directly with the villagers experienced in the preparation and administration of various plant remedies. The survey was conducted in various districts in the west coast and interior parts of Sabah, namely Kota Marudu, Pitas, Ranau, Kuala Penyu, Papar, Tambunan, Penampang, Tenom, Sipitang, Sook and Pinangah. Thirteen villages in eight districts and three sub-districts were involved.

Specimens of plants, known for their cures of specific illnesses, were collected and recorded by their local names. Voucher herbarium specimens were identified and lodged at the State Forestry Herbarium in Sandakan.

**Table 1.** Ethnobotanical applications of Sabah medicinal plants

Medical use	Botanical name	Tribal name	Part used
Antidote	<i>Aralia montana</i> (Araliaceae)	Golungang (Kd)	Young leaves
	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> (Bambusaideae)	Tamahang (Kd)	Outer bark powder
	<i>Barringtonia</i> sp. (Lecytidaceae)	Tampalang (Kd)	Inner bark
Antihelminthic	<i>Coix lachryma-jobi</i> (Gramineae)	Tigiu (Kd)	Root
	<i>Paedaria verticellata</i> (Rubiaceae)	Taud (Kd)	Any part
Antimalarial	<i>Menispermaceae</i>	Babas (L)	Sap
	<i>Alstonia angustiloba</i> (Apocynaceae)	Tombirong (Kd)	Latex
	<i>Brucea javanica</i> (Simaroubaceae)	Monomopuru (Kd)	Ripe fruit
	<i>Panicum palmifolium</i> (Gramineae)	Tandaki (Kd)	Young leaves
Alopecia	Euphorbiaceae	Taagong (L)	Leaves
Asthma	<i>Costus</i> sp.	Silok (L)	Sap
	Costaceae	Tongkur-ongkur (Kd)	Young shoot
	<i>Drynaria sparsiformis</i> (Polypodiaceae)	Tapako (Kd)	Rhizome

continued

Table 1 (continued)

	<i>Cassia</i> sp. (Leguminosae) <i>Merremia gracilis</i> (Convolvulaceae)	Wollu (Kd) Malagatas (Kd)	Stem Sap
Beri-beri	<i>Ampelocissus imperiales</i> (Vitaceae) <i>Cassia alata</i> (Leguminosae) <i>Cinnamomum</i> sp. (Lauraceae) <i>Etlingera punicea</i> (Zingiberaceae)	Tabai (Kd) Kayabau (K) Makalabau (Kd) Tuahu (Kd)	Young leaves Root Young leaves Young shoot
Burnt skin	<i>Lycopodium</i> sp. (Lycopodiaceae)	Pogou (Kd)	Stem, twig & leaves
Chest complaint	<i>Dillenia excelsa</i> (Dilleniaceae) <i>Fagraea racemosa</i> (Loganiaceae)	Doingin (Kd) Todopon puok (Kd)	Sap Root
Colic	<i>Fissistigma latifolium</i> (Annonaceae) <i>Flacourtie rukam</i> (Flacourtiaceae)	Sumbun (Kd) Peripot (Kd)	Sap Root
Cough	<i>Elliptanthus tomentosus</i> (Compositae) <i>Ficus</i> sp. (Moraceae) <i>Rinorea</i> sp. (Violaceae) <i>Centella asiatica</i> (Umbiliferae) <i>Coix lachryma-jobi</i> (Gramineae) <i>Justicia gendarussa</i> (Acanthaceae)	Bidon (Kd) Tongkungkop (Kd) Posiou (Kd) Salapid (Kd) Dalai (Kd) Tolonsi (Kd)	Root Sap from the root Fruit leaves Smoke to be inhale Young stem Young leaves
Diabetes	<i>Plantago major</i> (Plantaginaceae)	Bunga (L)	Whole plant
Eczema	Menispermaceae	Babas (L)	Leaves
Febrifuge	<i>Cucurbita</i> sp. (Cucurbitaceae)	Timun belanda (L)	Fruit
Gastritis	Compositae	Udu amek (L)	Root
Germicide	<i>Mallotus macrostachys</i> (Euphorbiaceae)	Dahu (Kd)	Root
Headache	<i>Justicia gendarussa</i> (Acanthaceae) <i>Flacourtie</i> sp. (Flacourtiaceae)	Sikapapar (Kd) Peropot (Kd)	Leaves Leaves
Hemophilic	<i>Hanguana</i> sp. (Hanguanaceae) <i>Intsia palembanica</i> (Leguminosae)	Tambaka (Kd) Tupin (Kd)	Whole plant Leaves
Influenza	<i>Amydrium medium</i> (Araceae) <i>Brucea javanica</i> (Simaraoubaceae) <i>Coix lachryma-jobi</i> (Gramineae) <i>Costus</i> sp. (Costaceae)	Kulimpiau (Kd) Kuinin (Kd) Dalai (Kd) Sidbu-sidbu (Kd)	Entire plant Fruit Root or young leaves Young shoot
Insect repellent	<i>Acorus calamus</i> (Araceae)	Guo sanit (R ) Komburongoh (Kd)	Rhizome
Intensive cleanser/Wound	<i>Plantago major</i> (Plantaginaceae) Liliaceae	Bunga (L) Bawang sia (L)	Whole plant Seed
Jaundice	<i>Fibraurea tinctoria</i> (Menispermaceae)	Tonsisilou or Takop (Kd)	Stem
Measles	<i>Alocasia</i> sp. (Araceae) <i>Croton</i> sp. (Euphorbiaceae)	Tanom (Kd) Kalayon (Kd)	Stem Root
Myorelaxant	<i>Hanguana malayana</i> (Hanguanaceae)	Nalu kapar (Kd)	Leaves

continued

Table 1 (continued)

Pancreatitis	<i>Alphitonia incana</i> (Rhamnaceae) <i>Blumea balsamifera</i> (Compositae) <i>Merremia gracilis</i> (Convolvulaceae) <i>Tetragastigma</i> sp. (Vitaceae) <i>Homalanthus</i> sp. (Euphorbiaceae) <i>Hoya coronaria</i> (Asclepidaceae)	Pukudita (Kd) Tawaho (Kd) Gatas-gatas (Kd) Lipoi (Kd) Tombubuto (Kd) Wida (Kd)	Leaves Leaves Sap Sap Stem Young leaves
Rheumatism	<i>Homalanthus populneus</i> (Euphorbiaceae) <i>Uvaria</i> sp. (Annonaceae)	Dolimato (Kd) Langad-langad (Kd)	Young leaves Whole plant
Ring worm	<i>Cassia alata</i> (Leguminosae)	Manggarut (Kd)	Leaves
Shivering	<i>Ficus elliptica</i> (Moraceae)	Hintotobu (Kd)	Root
Skin cancer	Liliaceae	Bawang sia (L )	Leaves
Sprain	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (Malvaceae)	Tindokot or Tondorupang (Kd)	Root and leaves
Stomach-ache	<i>Barringtonia</i> sp. (Lecythidaceae) <i>Brucea javanica</i> (Simaroubaceae) <i>Eurycoma longifolia</i> (Simaroubaceae)  <i>Sida acuta</i> (Malvaceae) <i>Costus speciosus</i> (Costaceae) <i>Mallotus</i> sp. (Euphorbiaceae) <i>Fibrauria chloroleuca</i> (Menispermaceae)	Tampalang (Kd) Magapas or Tinimug di ikus(Kd) Tombuid or Monompuru (Kd) Bulitotok (Kd) Linsabu (MT) Dahu (Kd) Tapa buawang (Kd)	Bark Ripe fruit  Root or leaves
Styptic	<i>Dillenia</i> sp. (Dilleniaceae) <i>Dinochloa</i> sp. (Gramineae) <i>Gomphostemma</i> sp. (Labiate) <i>Mallotus</i> sp. (Euphorbiaceae) <i>Paederia</i> sp. (Rubiaceae)	Rungin ( R) Wadan (Kd) Bunga susun (M) Dahu (R ) Ubat damat (M)	Root Young shoot Leaves Bark Leaves
Swelling body	<i>Dillenia excelsa</i> (Dilleniaceae) <i>Hoya coronaria</i> (Asclepidaceae) <i>Phyllanthus</i> sp. (Euphorbiaceae) <i>Stenochlaena palustris</i> (Blechnaceae)	Pampan (R) Lunau-lunau (Kd) Mongkolongkoi (R ) Lomiding (Kd)	Young leaves Leaves Twig and leaves Leaves and frond
Tonic	<i>Agelaea macrophylla</i> (Connaraceae) <i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i> (Oxalidaceae) <i>Croton</i> sp. (Euphorbiaceae) <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> (Gramineae) <i>Dalbergia parvifolia</i> (Leguminosae) <i>Dichapetalum</i> sp. (Dichapetalaceae) <i>Dioscorea</i> sp. (Dioscoreaceae) <i>Fixistigma manubriatum</i> (Annonaceae) <i>Gardenia</i> sp. (Rubiaceae) <i>Albizia</i> sp. (Leguminosae) <i>Gnetum macrostachyum</i> (Gnetaceae) <i>Octomeles sumatrana</i> (Datiscaceae) <i>Uvaria sorsogonensis</i> (Annonaceae) <i>Metroxylon sagu</i> (Palmae) Loranthaceae	Kalam-malam (M) Tulod-ulod (Kd) Rolo taragang (R) Capai-pimping (M) Tampan kalabau (Kd) Akar urat (M) Kolonton also due (Kd) Gagon(Kd) Marabingo (Kd) Sapang (Kd) Kokos (Kd) Tiniwaung (Kd) Sogombong(Kd) Rumbio (Kd) Surni sohod (Kd)	Root Root Bark Root Root Leaves Rhizome Root Root Root or stem Stem Bark Root Young shoot Root

continued

Table 1 (continued)

Womb cleanser	<i>Desmodium heterocarpus</i> (Leguminosae) <i>Ficus septica</i> (Moraceae)	Mampan sokot (Kd) Hintotobow (Kd)	Whole plant Root
K = Kimarangang; M = Malay;	Kd = Kadazandusun; MT = Murut Timugan;	L = Lundayeh; R = Rungus.	

Table 1 gives some information on 95 plant species used to treat 34 ailments. Plant species may be used by various tribes for a range of medicinal purposes. For example, *Costus speciosus* is used to treat fever by the Kadazandusun tribe but the Murut Timugan tribe use it for stomach-ache. The chief source of medicinal plants in Sabah has been plants growing wild in the primary or secondary forest districts. Some commonly used plants are planted around houses. Treatments vary from a single plant to, usually, mixtures of up to ten species. This study reveals that there are more than 100 species used as medicinal plants in the areas visited. The application of endemic flora as a traditional medicinal cure plays an important role in the primary health care of village people in Sabah today. It also highlights the fact that forest plants have several uses other than just for timber.

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