

ANTIFUSARIAL ACTIVITY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS

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In the present study, *Fusarial species* were isolated and identified from the paddy field soil. The isolated *Fusarium* species susceptibility also analyzed against *Adathoda vasika*, *Catharanthus roseus* and *Tridex procumbens*. The phytochemical compounds such as Tannin, phlobatannin, Saponin, Steroid, Triterpenoid, Cardiacglycoside were analyzed in three plants. Triterpenoid, Saponin and Cardiacglycoside were present in all plants. The phytochemical compound such as alkaloid, phenol, tannin and saponin were quantitatively analyzed in three test plant. Antifusarial activity of different solvent extracts of three plants were analyzed against pathogenic *Fusarium spp.* *Adathoda vasika* has highest antifungal activity against *Fusarium solani* compared to other test plant. *Tridex procumbens* has high antifusarial activity in methanolic extracts. *Catharanthus roseus* has maximum antifusarial activity against *Fusarium oxysporum* compound than other test plants.

INTRODUCTION

Herbal medicines are the natural medicines created by nature for the benefit of various living component of environment including man. Man is suffering from various type of disease due to his negligence of utilities of their wonderful medicine. When it is ill having realized the dangers of inorganic forming, man is returning to natural (or) inorganic forming. Medicinal plants as a group comprise approximately 8000 species, and account for around 50% of all higher flowering plant species of India. More than 100 medicinal plants are used in modern medicines many of the plants are cultivated commercially, now a days for extraction of some important active constituents for use in modern medicine's Herbal medicines are used as therapeutic agents. Many of these plants were screened for various biological and pharmacological activities including antifungal, antibacterial, insecticidal activities. The use of plants or plant material as fungicide are of great importance, with needs more attention (Bodde, 1982), Various plant products like gums, oils, resins etc., are used as fungicide (Al-Mughrabi *et al.*, 2001). According to World Health organization (WHO) more than 80% of the world's population relies on traditional medicine for their primary healthcare needs. Use of herbal medicines in Asia represents a long history of human interactions with the environment plants used for traditional medicine contain in wide range of substances that can be used to treat chronic as well as infectious diseases.

Adathoda vasika is a shrub with lancet-shaped leaves 10 to 15 cm in length by four wide. They are oppositely arranged, smooth-edged, and borne on short petioles. When dry,

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