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ETHNOPHARMACOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE ATI TRIBE  
IN NAGPANA, BAROTAC VIEJO, ILOILO\*

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ABSTRACT

A field survey was conducted in Nagpana, Barotac Viejo, Iloilo in November, 1989 to gather information and voucher specimens of ethnopharmacological plants used by the Ati tribe. A total of 46 plants were documented and are presented in detail. Each plant covered in the study is provided with the scientific name, Ati name, medicinal use, plant part used and method of preparation. It is apparent from the resulting survey that the Ati tribe in Nagpana, Iloilo still rely to a considerable degree on the local medicinal plants in treating common ailments. It is, however, important that the forests from where the Atis derive their medicinal plants, be properly conserved not only to assure continuous supply of said medicinal plants, but also to protect the watershed which is the source of their drinking water, farm irrigation and habitat for wildlife, a number of which are also food source.

*Keywords:* ethnopharmacology, Ati tribe (Iloilo).

INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization estimates that 75 to 90% of the world's rural people rely chiefly on traditional medicines (mostly plant extracts) for their primary health care [1]. Recent studies also show that in Southeast Asia, traditional healers use about 6,500 plants for treatment of various health problems [2].

Although Quisumbing recorded more than 850 species in his book *Medicinal Plants of the Philippines* [3], the plants covered were mainly those from the lowlands and little is mentioned of those used by the various ethnic groups in the Philippines. An ethnopharmacological study of the plants used by the various ethnic tribes of the Philippines is necessary to document this important but now dying folk knowledge. The Negrito tribe is one such dying tribe

in the Philippines. They used to number about 25,000 individuals at the turn of the century but the latest estimate is that they are now only about 10,000.

#### The Ati People [4-7]

The *Negritos* in Panay Island is a member of a race that is considered the earliest immigrant in the Philippines. They are known as *Ati* and are still found in some mountainous portions of the island.

A typical Ati measures about 4 feet in height, has a well-proportioned body with dark skin, diminutive nose, broad lips and kinky hair. Some, however, do not fit this description and they call themselves kapihikan or of Negri-to-Malay mix.

The Atis are perennially dependent on the yields of the forest, believing that the natural resources belongs to the entire community. In the forest in Nagpana, everyone is free to wander in their quest for food and well-being. Some of the Atis earn their living by making charcoal, collecting and selling firewood, orchids, medicinal plants or wildlife found in the forests.

A small minority of the Ati tribe engages in farming. Even the women plant corn, rice, cassava, bananas and other crops that may thrive in the mountainous terrain. To augment family income some women weave native purses (*buon-buon*) and baskets made from nito fibers (*Lygodium japonicum*) to be sold in the town market.

A typical Ati house is usually made of cogon grass (*Imperata cylindrica*) for roof thatch, bamboo strips for flooring and walls, and some hardwood for posts. Usually the house has one room which serves as the living room, dining room and play area during the day and bedroom at night.

Most Atis speak not only their native dialect but also Ilonggo and even Kiniraya, both Bisayan dialects. A few can speak or understand English, with varying degrees of proficiency, which they have learned from the early American missionaries assigned in the settlement.

#### LOCATION OF THE STUDY SITE

The study site is located at Sitio Nagpana, which is under the township of Barotac Viejo in Iloilo ( $11^{\circ}02'7''$  North latitude and  $122^{\circ}51''$  East longitude (Figures 1 and 2)). About 453 Atis are settled in the rolling hills of Barangay Lipata, in Nagpana. The 938 hectares government area is the largest Ati settlement in Panay Island.

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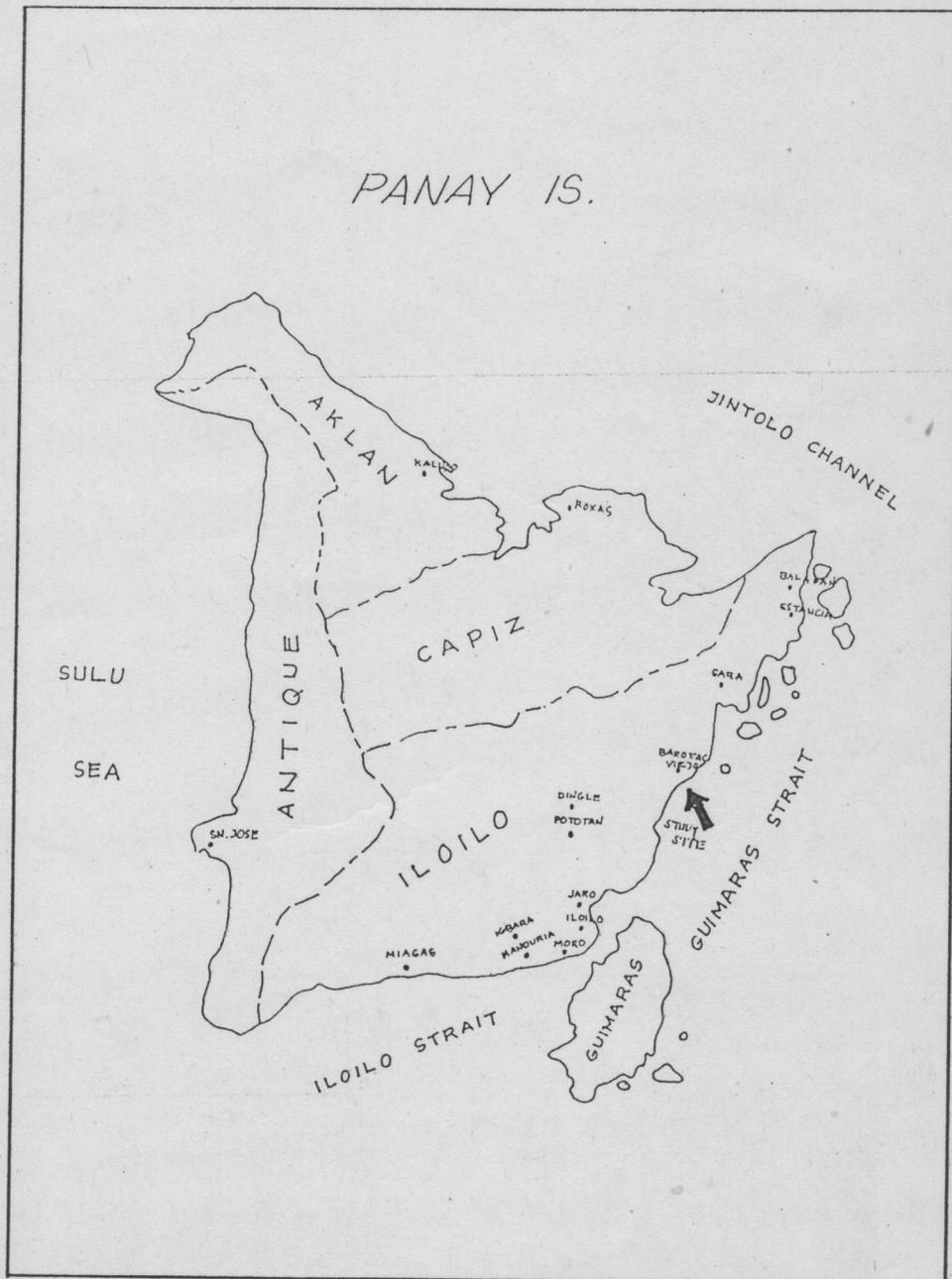


Figure 1. Map of Panay Island showing location of study site in Nagpana, Barotac Viejo, Iloilo.

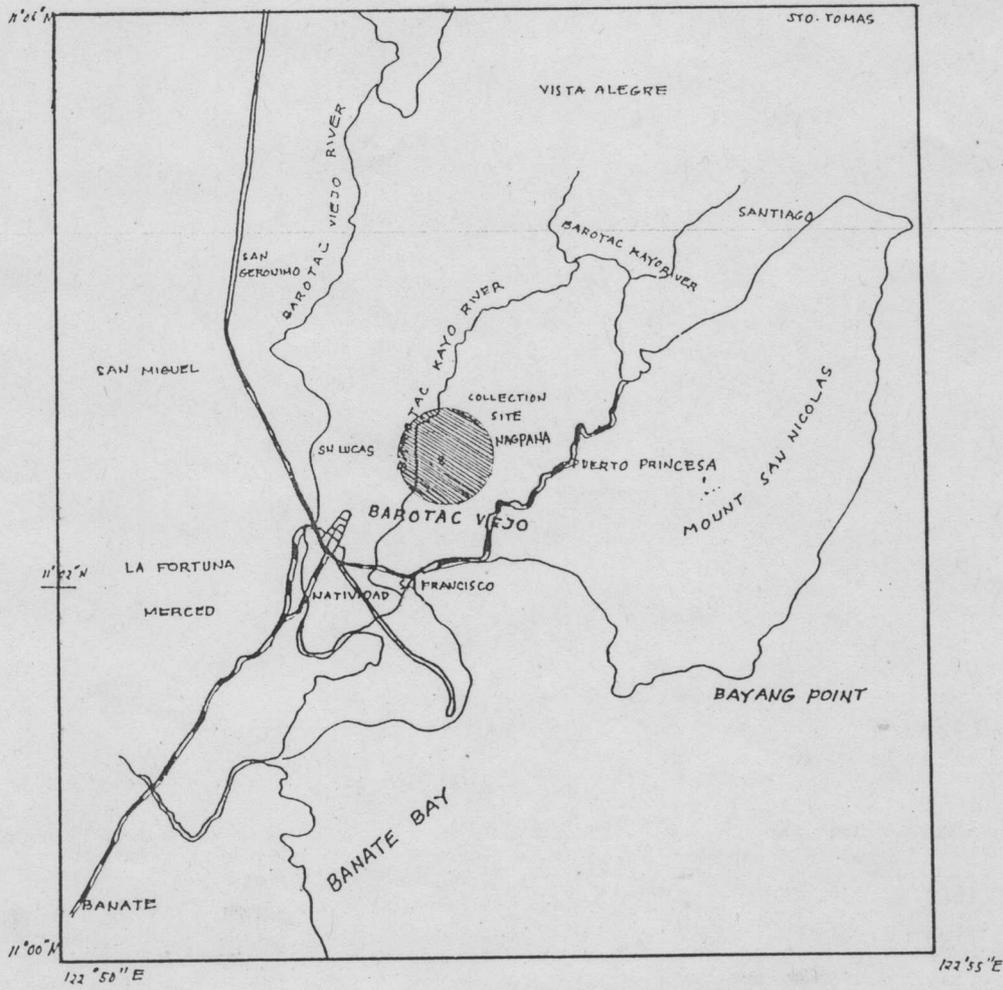


Figure 2. Detailed map of study site in Nagpana, Barotac Viejo, Iloilo.

DISCUSSION

The list of plants which were collected is given in the appendix. The list of plants which were collected is given in the appendix. The list of plants which were collected is given in the appendix.

It is apparent that some considerable changes in the vegetation of the study area have taken place since the collection of the plants, before the present study.

The Atis reforestation project is only for the purpose of the study. It is, however, a forest reserve for the collection of rattan and for the production of portable area of forest. The forest were drastically reduced in the tall timber.

If the present study is carried out during this period, then this happens because of the natural plant growth and the forested down through the study area.

Whether the study is imperative by teaching the practice of the reaping the forest in the longer time.

Figure 2. Detailed map of study site in Nagpana, Barotac Viejo, Iloilo.

## DISCUSSION

The list of medicinal plants used by the Ati tribe in the Nagpana reservation is given in Table 1. This table enumerates the various information about the plants which include their botanical and local names, part or parts used as herbal remedies and their preparations. Tables 2 and 3, on the other hand, list the same plants but indexed according to the common ailments relieved by using these plants and the names by which these plants are known to the Atis, respectively.

It is apparent that the Ati tribe in the Nagpana reservation still rely, to some considerable degree, on the local medicinal plants for curing common ailments. The prevailing attitude seems to be that a sick person in the village should be cured by trying first the efficacy of local medicinal plants, before consulting the medical doctor in the town.

The Atis recognize the value of the reserve's remaining forested area, not only for their source of medicinal plants, but for their day-to-day survival. It is, however, alarming to note that due to Atis increasing dependence on the forest resources, *i.e.*, as source of timber, minor forest products, such as rattan and bamboos, medicinal plants and wildlife, not to mention the conversion of portions of the forest to kaingin and upland agriculture, a considerable area of the original forest has been destroyed and the remaining patches were drastically reduced to the minimum. In fact, what the Atis call as "forest" in Nagpana is actually a regenerating secondary forest with most of the tall timber trees already cut to the ground.

If the present trend continues, it is easy to predict that within a short time period, there will be no more forest left in Nagpana reservation area. When this happens, the Atis will no longer have a reliable supply of local medicinal plants, and along with it, the local knowledge of folk medicine handed down through generations, would have been totally lost and forgotten.

Whether the present trend will continue or not, this remains to be seen. But it is imperative at this time that the Atis are given the necessary assistance by teaching them the value of forest conservation, and sound management practice of their land. Perhaps this is the only way by which they can continue reaping the bounty of nature and the medicinal plants around them, for a much longer time.

TABLE 1. LIST OF MEDICINAL PLANTS OF THE ATI TRIBE  
IN NAGPANA, BAROTAC VIEJO, ILOILO.

<i>Abarema angulata</i> (Benth.) Kosterm. Local name: pipi Plant part used: bark, stem, leaves Medicinal use: dandruff Preparations: 1) Scrape inner bark of stem. Pound an ample amount, scrub it on the head and rinse with water. Leaves could also be used. 2) Soak pieces of bark in water together with chopped "kayos" ( <i>Dioscorea hispida</i> ) tuber for two to three days, then use solution as shampoo.	Family LEGUMINOSAE	<i>Caesalpinia cr</i> Local name: dal Plant part used: Medicinal use: Preparation: B and rub solutio
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L. Local name: apuk-apuk Plant part used: leaves Medicinal use: stomach ache/epigastric pain/abdominal pain Preparation: Heat leaves over a low flame then paste it on the stomach.	Family COMPOSITAE	<i>Caesalpinia sap</i> Local name: sib Plant part used: Medicinal use: Preparation: Ch
<i>Alpinia brevilabris</i> Presl Local name: karupe Plant part used: root Medicinal use: gas pain/hyperacidity Preparation: Chew inner part of the root and swallow it.	Family ZINGIBERACEAE	<i>Callicarpa cf.</i> Local name: sal Plant part used: Medicinal use: Preparation: 1) other heated le the cavity of tl
<i>Alpinia haenki</i> Presl Local name: talus Plant part used: leaves Medicinal use: boils/carbuncle Preparation: Secure fresh leaves on afflicted area.	Family ZINGIBERACEAE	<i>Cassia alata</i> L. Local name: pal Plant part used: Medicinal use: t Preparation: Cr
<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> R.Br. Local name: bita Plant part used: bark or stem Medicinal use: stomach ache/epigastric pain/abdominal pain Preparation: Boil pieces of bark or stem and drink decoction.	Family APOCYNACEAE	<i>Cinnamomum iner</i> Local name: kani Plant part used: Medicinal use: s Preparation: Boi
<i>Antiaris cf. toxicaria</i> (Pers.) Lesch. Local name: salimokmok Plant part used: bark/stem Medicinal use: soft gums Preparation: Soften a chunk of bark or stem by smashing it and chew it like betel nut.	Family MORACEAE	<i>Cordyline termir</i> Local name: pasa Plant part used: Medicinal use: f Preparation: Pas
<i>Artabotrys suaveolens</i> Bl. Local name: makaitom Plant part used: leaves Medicinal use: fever Preparation: Boil leaves and drink decoction once before breakfast.	Family ANNONACEAE	<i>Costus sp.</i> Local name: tibu Plant part used: Medicinal use: c Preparation: Boi
<i>Artocarpus ovatus</i> Blco. Local name: tagku na lalaki Plant part used: bark Medicinal use: postpartum bleeding Preparation: Boil pieces of bark and drink decoction.	Family MORACEAE	<i>Cycas circinalis</i> Local name: pito Plant part used: Medicinal use: b Preparation: Cut
<i>Asplenium cf. falcatum</i> Lamk. Local name: kalintasan Plant part used: bark Medicinal use: gas pain/hyperacidity Preparation: Chop dry bark into small pieces and prepare as tea.	Family ASPLENIACEAE	<i>Dalbergia cuming</i> Local name: baha Plant part used: Medicinal use: h Preparation: Bre rub solution ove
<i>Blumea balsamifera</i> (L.) DC. Local name: albaka Plant part used: leaves Medicinal use: stomach ache/epigastric pain/abdominal pain Preparation: Chew fresh leaves as many as could be taken.	Family COMPOSITAE	<i>Desmos chinensis</i> Local name: dugu Plant part used: Medicinal use: m Preparation: Boi three times a day

head  
oge-  
use

- Caesalpinia crista* L. Family LEGUMINOSAE  
Local name: dalogdog  
Plant part used: fruit  
Medicinal use: fever/hyperacidity  
Preparation: Break a fruit and get the flesh, pound it with garlic, add lukewarm water and rub solution over the body. The solution could also be drunk.
- Caesalpinia sappan* L. Family LEGUMINOSAE  
Local name: sibukaw  
Plant part used: stem  
Medicinal use: anemia  
Preparation: Chop dried stems, boil a handful then drink decoction.
- Callicarpa cf. flavida* Elm. Family VERBENACEAE  
Local name: salay  
Plant part used: leaves, bark  
Medicinal use: relapse/toothache  
Preparation: 1) Heat leaves over a low flame and let afflicted person sit on leaves. Paste other heated leaves on the stomach. 2) Pound dry piece of bark to powder and fill it on the cavity of the teeth.
- Cassia alata* L. Family LEGUMINOSAE  
Local name: palotsina  
Plant part used: leaves  
Medicinal use: fungal infection of skin  
Preparation: Crush leaves and rub it vigorously on the infected area of the skin.
- Cinnamomum iners* Reinw. Family LAURACEAE  
Local name: kaningag  
Plant part used: bark, stem  
Medicinal use: stomach ache/epigastric pain/abdominal pain  
Preparation: Boil a piece of bark or stem and drink decoction.
- Cordyline terminalis* Kunth. Family AGAVACEAE  
Local name: pasaw  
Plant part used: leaves  
Medicinal use: fever  
Preparation: Paste fresh leaves on the temples or on the forehead.
- Costus* sp. Family ZINGIBERACEAE  
Local name: tibungyan  
Plant part used: root, stem  
Medicinal use: cough  
Preparation: Boil the root and stem of a plant, allow to cool off then drink decoction.
- Cycas circinalis* L. Family CYCADACEAE  
Local name: pitogo  
Plant part used: cone (seed)  
Medicinal use: boils/carbuncle  
Preparation: Cut cone into halves and apply a piece into the boil.
- Dalbergia cumingiana* Benth. Family LEGUMINOSAE  
Local name: bahay  
Plant part used: fruit  
Medicinal use: hang-over; gas pains  
Preparation: Break a fruit and pound the fleshy part with garlic. Add lukewarm water and rub solution over the painful area of the body. Drink also some of the solution.
- Desmos chinensis* Lour. Family ANNONACEAE  
Local name: duguan  
Plant part used: bark  
Medicinal use: menstrual problem  
Preparation: Boil two strips of bark with two cups of water then drink decoction two to three times a day.

*Dinochloa luconiae* (Munro) Merr. Family GRAMINEAE  
 Local name: kawayan  
 Plant part used: shoot (young stem)  
 Medicinal use: dandruff  
 Preparation: Soak a piece of shoot overnight and apply solution on the scalp and let it stay over for a night before rinsing the hair.

*Diospyros pulgarensis* (Elm.) Merr. Family EBENACEAE  
 Local name: kanumay  
 Plant part used: fruit  
 Medicinal use: itching  
 Preparation: Pound a fruit in a bamboo tube then add water. Apply solution on the affected area.

*Euphorbia hirta* L. Family EUPHORBIACEAE  
 Local name: tawa-tawa  
 Plant part used: stem  
 Medicinal use: cataract  
 Preparation: Cut a stem and allow the sap to drip over the infected eye.

*Goniothalamus amuyon* (Blco.) Merr. Family ANNONACEAE  
 Local name: amuyong  
 Plant part used: fruit  
 Medicinal use: food poison/poison antidote; gas pains  
 Preparation: Pound at least three fruits, add half glass of lukewarm water and drink infusion.

*Jatropha curcas* L. Family EUPHORBIACEAE  
 Local name: kasla  
 Plant part used: leaves, bark  
 Medicinal use: fever; fracture/sprains  
 Preparation: Paste fresh leaves on the temples or on the forehead. 2) Get strips of bark and put it over a cooked rice (blanch) or roll over a low flame then secure with bandage on the fracture.

*Kaempferia galanga* L. Family ZINGIBERACEAE  
 Local name: kusol  
 Plant part used: rhizome  
 Medicinal use: itching/pruritus  
 Preparation: Slice a piece of rhizome and place it on the opposite side of the affected area.

*Knema glomerata* (Blco.) Merr. Family MYRISTICACEAE  
 Local name: duguan-lalaki  
 Plant part used: fruit; bark  
 Medicinal use: sores/wind burns; anemia  
 Preparation: Apply red part of the a fruit to the affected lips. 2) Boil a piece of bark to two glasses of water, leave one glass decoction and drink it once a day for three consecutive days.

*Knema korthalsii* Warb. Family MYRISTICACEAE  
 Local name: panuli puti  
 Plant part used: bark  
 Medicinal use: gas pains/hyperacidity  
 Preparation: Chop to fine pieces a dry bark and prepare as tea.

*Kolowratia* sp. Family ZINGIBERACEAE  
 Local name: bangli  
 Plant part used: rhizome  
 Medicinal use: (pasma) relapse/spasmodic pains  
 Preparation: Pound a piece of rhizome and apply it on the aching part of the body.

*Limnophilla rug*  
 Local name: tar  
 Plant part used  
 Medicinal use:  
 Preparation: Cr

*Maesa cumingii*  
 Local name: ma  
 Plant part used  
 Medicinal use:  
 Preparation: Stri  
 and drink the inf  
 aching joints.

*Merremia peltat*  
 Local name: bor  
 Plant part used:  
 Medicinal use: l  
 Preparation: App  
 a person who has

*Mucuna pruriens*  
 Local name: nipa  
 Plant part used:  
 Medicinal use: s  
 Preparation: Cut  
 other end over t

*Mussaenda philip*  
 Local name: agbo  
 Plant part used:  
 Medicinal use: s  
 Preparation: Scr  
 letting sap to d

*Parameria laevig*  
 Local name: tagu  
 Plant part used:  
 Medicinal use: w  
 Preparation: Scrape  
 then soak bark with

*Parmelia cf. zol*  
 Local name: kala  
 Plant part used:  
 Medicinal use: f  
 Preparation: Butr  
 fever and suffer

*Physalis angulat*  
 Local name: tino  
 Plant part used:  
 Medicinal use: d  
 Preparation: Heat

*Piper cf. arbore*  
 Local name: kanuy  
 Plant part used:  
 Medicinal use: st  
 Preparation: l) E  
 stem on the tail

*Limnophylla rugosa* (Roth.) Merr.

Family SCROPHULARIACEAE

Local name: tara-tara

Plant part used: leaves

Medicinal use: epigastric pain/abdominal pain

Preparation: Crush leaves heated on a low flame and paste on the stomach.

*Maesa cumingii* Mez

Family MYRSINACEAE

Local name: malawaw

Plant part used: branch, stem

Medicinal use: cough; rheumatism/arthritis

Preparation: Strip seven pieces of a branch or stem then blanch in water for a few minutes and drink the infusion; or, collect sap in a glass then drink. Infusion is applied to aching joints.

*Merremia peltata* (L.) Merr.

Family CONVOLVULACEAE

Local name: boracan

Plant part used: leaves

Medicinal use: boils/carbuncle; relapse/spasmodic pains

Preparation: Apply fresh leaves on afflicted area or heat leaves over a low flame and let a person who has relapse sit on the leaves. Place other heated leaves on the stomach.

*Mucuna pruriens* (L.) DC.

Family LEGUMINOSAE

Local name: nipay

Plant part used: stem

Medicinal use: sores/wind burns

Preparation: Cut a fresh stem and blow one end of the stem allowing sap to flow to the other end over the mouth of the child.

*Mussaenda philippica* A. Rich.

Family RUBIACEAE

Local name: agboy

Plant part used: bark

Medicinal use: sore eyes/conjunctivitis

Preparation: Scrape bark and collect sap with a cotton and pinch cotton over the eyes letting sap to drip.

*Parameria laevigata* (Juss.) Moldenke

Family APOCYNACEAE

Local name: tagulaway

Plant part used: bark

Medicinal use: wounds

Preparation: Scrape a bark and rub it on the tail of a sting ray fish ("buntot-pagi"), then soak bark with coconut oil, and paste it over the wound.

*Parmelia* cf. *zollingeri*

Family PARMELIACEAE (Lichen)

Local name: kalas

Plant part used: leaves

Medicinal use: fever

Preparation: Burn leaves and let the child smell the fume (done when the child has high fever and suffering from convulsions).

*Physalis angulata* L.

Family SOLANACEAE

Local name: tino-tino

Plant part used: leaves

Medicinal use: diarrhea

Preparation: Heat leaves over low flame then paste it on the stomach.

*Piper* cf. *arborescens* Roxb.

Family PIPERACEAE

Local name: kanuyom

Plant part used: bark, stem

Medicinal use: stomach ache/epigastric pain; toothache

Preparation: 1) Boil a piece of bark and stem and drink decoction. 2) Rub a small chunk of stem on the tail of sting ray fish ("buntot-pagi") and place it on the tooth cavity.

TABLE 2.1

<i>Pycnarrhena celebica</i> (Boerl.) Diels Local name: halwut Plant part used: bark/stem Medicinal use: epigastric pain/abdominal pain Preparation: Boil pieces of bark or stem and drink decoction.	Family MENISPERMACEAE	Anemia
<i>Schefflera insularum</i> (Seem.) Harms Local name: kalangkang Plant part used: leaves Medicinal use: relapse/spasmodic pains Preparation: Mix leaves on a pail of water and use as bath.	Family ARALIACEAE	Boils/Carbuncle
<i>Semecarpus cuneiformis</i> Blco. Local name: anagas Plant part used: sap of stem Medicinal use: fungal infections of skin Preparation: Collect sap of stem then rub it to the affected area.	Family ANACARDIACEAE	Cataract Cough
<i>Smilax bracteata</i> Presl Local name: banagan Plant part used: roots Medicinal use: kidney trouble/diuretic Preparation: Boil an ample amount of roots in two glasses of water until half of the water evaporate. Drink decoction three times a day.	Family SMILACACEAE	Dandruff Diarrhea Diuretic
<i>Tacca pinnatifida</i> Forst. Local name: corazon de anghel Plant part used: rhizome Medicinal use: gas pains/hyperacidity Preparation: Pound or chew rhizome to fine pieces, then spit and spread it over the head of afflicted baby.	Family TACCACEAE	Fever
<i>Tinospora rumphii</i> Boerl. Local name: manunggal Plant part used: whole plant Medicinal use: wounds Preparation: Cut stem into small pieces and boil for one hour. Use decoction to wash wounds.	Family MENISPERMACEAE	Fracture/Sprain Fungal infections
<i>Usnea cf. barbata</i> Local name: tagahumok puti Plant part used: whole plant Medicinal use: wound; epigastric pain/abdominal pain Preparation: 1) Chop a handful of the plant to small pieces and mix it with coconut oil. Spread the paste over the wound. 2) Boil plant and drink decoction.	Family USNEACEAE (Lichen)	Gas pains/Hyperacidity
<i>Voacanga globosa</i> (Blco.) Merr. Local name: alibutbut Plant part used: leaves Medicinal use: fever; spasmodic pains Preparation: 1) Paste fresh leaves on the temples or on the forehead. 2) Heat leaves over a low flame and let a person who has "pasma" (relapse) sit on the leaves, other leaves are pasted on the stomach.	Family APOCYNACEAE	Itching/Pruritus Regulates Menstruation Relapse/Pasma/
		Rheumatism/Arthritis

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TABLE 2. LIST OF SOME COMMON AILMENTS AND THE BOTANICAL NAME OF MEDICINAL PLANTS USED BY THE ATI TRIBE.

Anemia	Caesalpinia sappan L. Knema glomerata (Blco.) Merr.
Boils/Carbuncle	Alpinia haenki Presl Cycas circinalis L. Merremia peltata (L.) Merr.
Cataract	Euphorbia hirta L.
Cough	Costus sp. Maesa cumingii Mez
Dandruff	Abarema angulata (Benth.) Kosterm. Dinochloa luconiae (Munro.) Merr.
Diarrhea	Physalis angulata L.
Diuretic	Smilax bracteata Presl
Fever	Artabotrys suaveolens Bl. Caesalpinia crista L. Cordyline terminalis Kunth. Jatropha curcas L. Parmelia cf. zollingeri (Lichen) Voacanga globosa Blco.
Fracture/Sprain	Jatropha curcas L.
Fungal infections of skin	Cassia alata L. Semecarpus cuneiformis Blco.
Gas pains/Hyperacidity	Alpinia brevilabris Presl Artabotrys suaveolens Bl. Asplenium cf. falcatum Lamk. Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb. Tacca pinnatifida Forst.
Itching/Pruritus	Kaempferia galanga L.
Regulates Menstrual Flow	Desmos chinensis Lour.
Relapse/Pasma/Spasmodic pains	Blumea balsamifera (L.) DC. Callicarpa cf. flavida Elm. Kolowratia sp. Merremia peltata (L.) Merr. Schefflera insularum (Seem.) Harms
Rheumatism/Arthritis	Maesa cumingii Mez

Sores/Wind burns	<i>Knema glomerata</i> (Blco.) Merr. <i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L.) DC.
Sore eyes/Conjunctivitis	<i>Mussaenda philippica</i> A. Rich.
Strengthen tooth	<i>Antiaris cf. toxicara</i> (Pers.) Lesch.
Stomach ache Epigastric pain Abdominal pain	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L. <i>Alstonia scholaris</i> R. Br. <i>Asplenium cf. falcatum</i> Lamk. <i>Blumea balsamifera</i> (L.) DC. <i>Cinnamomum iners</i> Reinw. <i>Limnophilla rugosa</i> (Roth.) Merr. <i>Piper cf. arborescens</i> Roxb. <i>Usnea cf. barbata</i> (Lichen)
Toothache	<i>Callicarpa cf. flavida</i> Elm. <i>Cinnamomum iners</i> Reinw. <i>Piper cf. arborescens</i> Roxb.
Wounds	<i>Tinospora rumphii</i> Boerl. <i>Usnea cf. barbata</i> (Lichen)

TAB

Ati Name

Agboy  
Albaka  
Alibutbut  
Alumpiran  
Amuyong  
Anagas  
Apuk-apuk  
Bahay  
Balikaw  
Banagan  
Bangkal  
Bangli  
Batwan  
Bayog  
Bayuko  
Bitu  
Boracan  
Borac borac  
Bugus  
Corazon de ang  
Dalogdog  
Duguan  
Duguan (lalaki)  
Halwut  
Himamali  
Kalangkang



Figure 1. An Ati "herbolaryo" displaying (her) assorted medicinal plants.



Figure 2. An Ati tribesman holding a branch of wild plants with alleged medicinal use.

TABLE 3. INDEX TO LOCAL NAMES AND SCIENTIFIC EQUIVALENT.

Ati Name	Scientific Name	Family
Agboy	<i>Mussaenda philippica</i> A. Rich.	RUBIACEAE
Albaka	<i>Blumea balsamifera</i> (L.) DC.	COMPOSITAE
Alibutbut	<i>Voacanga globosa</i> (Blco.) Merr.	APOCYNACEAE
Alumpiran	<i>Ampelocissus ochraceae</i> (Teysm. & Binn.) Merr.	VITACEAE
Amuyong	<i>Coniiothalamus amuyon</i> (Blco.) Merr.	ANNONACEAE
Anagas	<i>Semecarpus cuneiformis</i> Blco.	ANACARDIACEAE
Apuk-apuk	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	COMPOSITAE
Bahay	<i>Dalbergia cumingiana</i> Benth.	LEGUMINOSAE
Balikaw	<i>Schizostachyum lumampao</i> (Blco.) Merr.	GRAMINEAE
Banagan	<i>Smilax bracteata</i> Presl	SMILACACEAE
Bangkal	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i> (Roxb.) Miq.	RUBIACEAE
Bangli	<i>Kolowratia</i> sp.	ZINGIBERACEAE
Batwan	<i>Garcinia lateriflora</i> Bl.	GUTTIFERAE
Bayog	<i>Diplodiscus paniculatus</i> Turcz.	TILIACEAE
Bayuko	<i>Ixora cumingiana</i> Vid.	RUBIACEAE
Bitá	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> R. Br.	APOCYNACEAE
Boracan	<i>Merremia peltata</i> (L.) Merr.	CONVULVOLACEAE
Borac borac	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> L.	MALVACEAE
Bugus	<i>Grewia multiflora</i> Juss.	TILIACEAE
Corazon de anghel	<i>Tacca pinnatifida</i> Forst.	TACCACEAE
Dalogdog	<i>Caesalpinia crista</i> L. <i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i> (L.) Roxb.	LEGUMINOSAE LEGUMINOSAE
Duguan	<i>Desmos chinensis</i> Lour.	ANNONACEAE
Duguan (lalaki)	<i>Knema glomerata</i> (Blco.) Merr. <i>Myristica guatterifolia</i> A. DC.	MYRISTICACEAE MYRISTICACEAE
Halwut	<i>Pycnarrhena celebica</i> (Boerl.) Diels	MENISPERMACEAE
Himamali	<i>Leea indica</i> (Burm. f.) Merr.	VITACEAE
Kalanggang	<i>Schefflera insularum</i> (Seem.) Harms	ARALIACEAE

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Kalas	<i>Parmelia cf. zollingeri</i>	PARMELIACEAE (Lichen)
Kalintasan	<i>Asplenium cf. falcatum</i> Lamk.	ASPLENIACEAE
Kaningag	<i>Cinnamomum iners</i> Reinw.	LAURACEAE
Kanumay	<i>Diospyros pulgarensis</i> (Elm.) Merr.	EBENACEAE
Kanuyom	<i>Piper cf. arborescens</i> Roxb.	PIPERACEAE
Karupe	<i>Alpinia brevilabris</i> Presl	ZINGIBERACEAE
Kasla	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	EUPHORBIACEAE
Kawayan	<i>Dinochloa luconiae</i> (Munro.) Merr.	GRAMINEAE
Kusol	<i>Kaempferia galanga</i> L.	ZINGIBERACEAE
Lagtang	<i>Anamirta cocculus</i> (L.) W. and A.	MENISPERMACEAE
Magkadolon	<i>Pithecelobium cumingii</i>	LEGUMINOSAE
Makaitom	<i>Artabotrys suaveolens</i> Bl.	ANNONACEAE
Malawmaw	<i>Maesa cumingii</i> Mez	MYRSINACEAE
Manunggal	<i>Tinospora rumphii</i> Boerl.	MENISPERMACEAE
Mariposa	<i>Phanera</i> sp.	LEGUMINOSAE
Marubo	<i>Diplodiscus paniculatus</i> Turcz.	TILIACEAE
Nipay	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L.) DC.	LEGUMINOSAE
Palotsina	<i>Cassia alata</i> L.	LEGUMINOSAE
Panuli puti	<i>Knema korthalsii</i> Warb.	MYRISTICACEAE
Pasaw	<i>Cordyline terminalis</i> Kunth.	AGAVACEAE
Pipi	<i>Abarema angulata</i> (Benth.) Kosterm.	LEGUMINOSAE
Pitogo	<i>Cycas circinalis</i> L.	CYCADACEAE
Ragayray	<i>Maranta arundica</i>	MARANTHACEAE
Salay	<i>Callicarpa cf. flavida</i> Elm.	VERBENACEAE
Salimokmok	<i>Antiaris cf. toxicaria</i> (Pers.) Lesch.	MORACEAE
Sangkawilan	<i>Bridelia stipularis</i> (L.) Bl.	EUPHORBIACEAE
Sibukaw	<i>Caesalpinia sappan</i> L.	LEGUMINOSAE
Tagahumok puti	<i>Usnea cf. barbata</i>	USNEACEAE (Lichen)
Tagku na babae	<i>Ardisia</i> sp.	MYRSINACEAE
Tagku na lalaki	<i>Artocarpus cf. ovatus</i> Blco.	MORACEAE
Tagulaway	<i>Parameria laevigata</i> (Juss.) Moldenke	APOCYNACEAE
Talungon	<i>Gmelina philippensis</i> Cham.	VERBENACEAE
Talus	<i>Alpinia haenki</i> Presl	ZINGIBERACEAE

Tara-tara  
Tawa-tawa  
Tibungyan  
Tino-tino



Tara-tara	<i>Limnophilla rugosa</i> (Roth.) Merr.	SCROPHULARIACEAE
Tawa-tawa	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	EUPHORBIACEAE
Tibungyan	<i>Costus</i> sp.	ZINGIBERACEAE
Tino-tino	<i>Physalis angulata</i> L.	SOLANACEAE



Figure 3. An Ati tribesman holding a medicinal vine collected in Nagpana forest at the background.



Figure 4. An Ati tribesman blowing one end of a forest vine to extract "pure water." The watery sap is drunk as thirst quenchers by weary travellers in the forest.

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CONSERVA  
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D.A. Madu

Botany Divi  
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## ABSTRACT

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