

Appendix

Table S1. Family, origin and uses of medicinal herbs cultivated at the medicinal plants garden of the Central Survey of Medicinal Plants Collection (CSMPC), Emerald, The Nilgiris.....1
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Table S1. Family, origin and uses of medicinal herbs cultivated at the medicinal plants garden of the Central Survey of Medicinal Plants Collection (CSMPC), Emerald, The Nilgiris.

Plant name	Family	Origin	Medicinal uses	References
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i> De Wild	Fabaceae	Australia	Bathe cuts and abrasions, diarrhoea, and dysentery, hemorrhoids, internal bleeding, mouthwash to tighten the teeth in the gums	Olajuyigbe and Afolayan (2012)
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> L.	Asteraceae	Temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere in Asia, Europe, and North America	Bleedings, dyspepsia, flatulence, headache, inflammation, pains, spasmodic diseases, and wounds	Saeidnia <i>et al.</i> (2011)
<i>Aloe ferox</i> Mill.	Asphodelaceae	South Africa (Eastern Cape, Free State, Kwa Zulu-Natal), and extending inland as far as Lesotho	Abrasions, burns, irritations, laxative, prevent dandruff, promote hair growth, and wounds	Tropical Plants Database (2019)
<i>Cuminum cyminum</i> L.	Apiaceae	East Mediterranean to South Asia.	Dyspepsia and chronic diarrhea	Srinivasan (2018)
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> L.	Plantaginaceae	Temperate Europe	Cardiac problems	Warren (2005)
<i>Hypericum hookerianum</i> Wight & Arnott	Hypericaceae	Native to eastern and southern Asia	Antioxidant, anxiety, bacterial and viral diseases, cancer, cuts and burns, depression and other mood disorders, inflammation-related disorders, and neuroprotective agent	Raghu Chandrashekar <i>et al.</i> (2009)
<i>Jacobaea maritima</i> (L.) Pels & Meijden	Asteraceae	Mediterranean region	Antispasmodic, anxiety, cataract, conjunctivitis, emmenagogue, migraine	Nadkarni (1996)
<i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i> (Maiden & Betche) Cheel	Myrtaceae	Australia	Coughs and colds, fungal infections, reduce inflammation, skin ailments, sore throat, and wounds	Shemesh and Mayo (1991); Low (1990)
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> L. (= <i>Salvia rosmarinus</i> Schleid.)	Lamiaceae	Mediterranean region	Antibacterial, anticancer, antidiabetic, antidiuretic, anti-inflammatory, antinociceptive, antioxidant, antithrombotic, antiulcerogenic, hepatoprotective effects, and improving cognitive deficits	Habtemariam (2016)
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Adoxaceae	Europe and North America	Bronchitis, cough, fever, and upper respiratory cold infections	Vitalini <i>et al.</i> (2009); Charlebois (2007)

Tabla S1. Familia, origen y usos de las hierbas medicinales cultivadas en el jardín de plantas medicinales de la Colección Central Survey of Medicinal Plants Collection (CSMPC), Emerald, The Nilgiris.

Table S2. Soil characteristics of exotic medicinal plant species cultivated at the medicinal plants garden of the central survey of medicinal plants collection.

Plant species	pH	Electrical conductivity (EC) (dSm ⁻¹)	Total nitrogen (N) (kg/ha)	Available phosphorous (P) (kg/ha)	Exchangeable potassium (K) (kg/ha)
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	6.72	0.90	170	9	147
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	6.11	0.90	141	7	114
<i>Aloe ferox</i>	6.70	0.41	90	12	140
<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>	7.04	0.19	170	26	311
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	6.11	0.84	114	17	174
<i>Hypericum hookerianum</i>	6.14	0.90	170	14	210
<i>Jacobaea maritima</i>	5.97	0.91	141	7	154
<i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i>	6.11	0.90	141	7	121
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	6.70	0.90	87	12	134
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	7.04	0.91	170	9	142

Tabla S2. Características del suelo de especies de plantas medicinales exóticas cultivadas en el jardín de plantas medicinales de la colección central de encuestas de plantas medicinales.

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