

ABSTRACT

The present investigation was carried out to explore Ethnopharmacological ^aAbilities of three ethnobotanically important local trees, viz. *Terminalia chebula* Retz., *Terminalia arjuna* (Roxb. Ex. Dc.) Wight & Arn. and *Terminalia bellerica* (Gaertn.)^bRoxb. of Family Combretaceae. All the plants were tested for their antimicrobial activity against two Gram-positive bacteria (*Enterobacter faecalis* and *Staphylococcus aureus*) and two Gram-negative bacteria (*Klebsiella pneumonia* and *Burkholderia cepacia*) and two fungal species (*Rhizopus stolonifer* and *Trichoderma viridae*) by using agar diffusion method. The maceration method was employed for the extraction of crude extracts in polar and non-polar solvents, i.e. n-Hexane, Chloroform, Ethanol and distilled water. The results obtained were encouraging as the crude extracts of all three plants exhibited comparatively higher antimicrobial activity, although less than the different antibacterial and antifungal standard discs, such as Amikacin (30ug), Streptomycin (30ug) and Griseofulvin (30 ug). *Terminalia bellerica* showed comparatively higher results against all the bacterial and fungal strains. The antioxidant activity was explored by using different protocols such as ABTS Assay, DPPH Assay, Metal-Chelating Assay and TPC Assay. All the three plants showed antioxidant activity in higher range. The phytochemistry of these plants showed the presence of many components such as tannins, terpenoids, anthraquinone, saponins, cardiacglycosides, alkaloids and flavonoids. The anthelmintic activity of these plants against nematode *Haemonchus contortus* was found highly potent as compared to that of the medicine Oxfandazole; used as standard drug.