

# ETHNO-MEDICINAL STUDY OF SOME PLANTS FROM MAYURESHWAR WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES PUNE DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA STATE

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## Abstract:

The present investigation of ethno-medical studies of Mayureshwar wildlife sanctuaries, Maharashtra India is renowned for its biodiversity and as a repository for medicinal plants. Local tribal tribes' use of herbal/traditional remedies has greatly benefited from the diversity of endemic and indigenous medicinal plants. It has been noted that important knowledge about the various ethno-medicinal plant species found in a particular area is traditionally gathered by the local herbal healers who rarely share this important knowledge with others. A total of 39 plant species have been listed for their potential medicinal benefits in treating a variety of illnesses, including gynecological conditions, asthma, colds, coughs, dysentery, jaundice, piles, and skin conditions.

**Keywords:** Mayureshwar wildlife sanctuaries, ethno medicinal plants.

## Introduction:

Due to their significant contributions to the growth of human culture, medicinal plants have a direct relationship with humans. The most productive natural resources are medicinal plants. A large majority of societies around the world that can use plants as medicine create a variety of goods and chemicals for the benefit of all other species. The majority of these chemicals are produced by plants as secondary metabolites. They employed both allopathic and ayurvedic remedies. The prevalence of naturally occurring substances with therapeutic characteristics has been linked to the widespread usage of medicinal plants for herbal medicines and healthcare treatments like those documented in ancient writings like the Vedas and the bible and acquired from plants. The widespread use of medicinal plants, herbal treatments, and It has been discovered that the existence of natural compounds with medicinal capabilities can be attributed to separations, like those recorded in ancient literature like the Vedas and the bible and acquired from plants. Integrating indigenous knowledge from the area is essential for sustainable management.

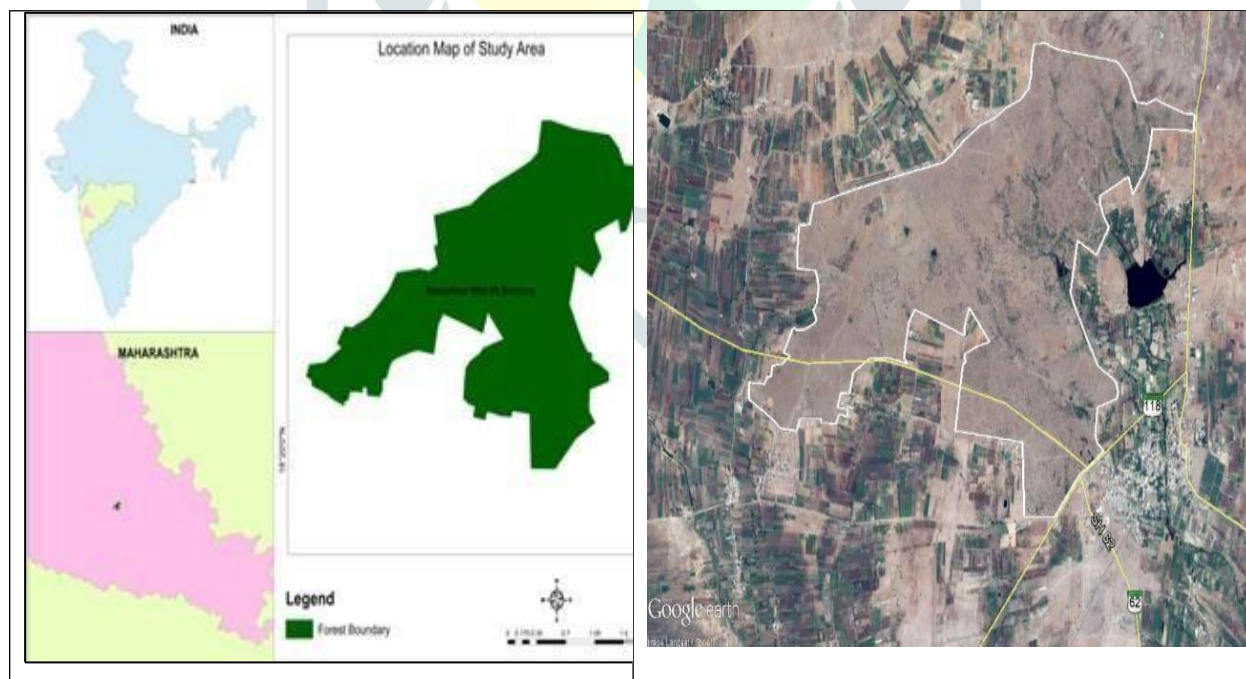
In light of the foregoing, the current effort was performed to gather data on the species of medicinal plants that the rural residents of the Mayureshwar wildlife sanctuary of the Pune district utilize to treat various human diseases. It can be helpful for giving the poor and those living below the poverty line with accessible healthcare systems. The area under investigation, Mayureshwar

wildlife sanctuary, is exceptionally biodiverse and makes up the districts of Pune. From this region, the study of therapeutic plants was essentially ignored. It was decided to conduct the investigation as a result.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present investigation of Carrie ethanol-medical studies of Mayureshwar wildlife sanctuaries, Maharashtra During 2021-2022. Mayureshwar wildlife sanctuary for Chinkara (*Gazella gazella bennetti*) is located between 18° 21' 00" N to 18° 22' 00" N latitude and 74° 20' 00" E to 74° 23' 00" E longitudes in the Baramati Tehsil of Pune District, Maharashtra (MS), India at 610 m altitudes with an area 5.14 sq. Kms. This sanctuary is having dry deciduous southern tropical thorny forest. The climate is semi-arid and total annual rainfall 350 mm to 400 mm. December to January are the average minimum and maximum temperatures are 28°C and 35°C and April to May to 44°C. The Flora of the Presidency of Bombay, Flora of Baramati, Flora of the Kolhapur area, and other reference works were used to identify the many species that were collected during the surveys. The locals were consulted about this medicinal use, and some data was also gathered from the literature that was available. The information was organized into a list of the plants' names, families, and various uses among the local population.

### Study Area Map of Mayureshwar wildlife sanctuary:



**Result:****Table No 01: List of Some Common Medicinal Plants Mayureshwar wildlife sanctuary**

Sr.no.	Species name	Family	Plant Parts use	Medicinal uses
1	<i>Abutilon pannosum</i>	Malvaceae	Leaves	5–6 fresh leaves given in scorpion sting, twice a day.
2	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Mimosaceae	Stem	Tender shoots chewed after scorpion sting.
3	<i>Achyranthus aspera</i>	Amaranthaceae	root	Roots crushed in water given in scorpion sting and dog bite, leaves with milk of goat in asthma.
4	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Liliaceae	Leaves	Warm leaf gel is employed on the blister, hair fall and in rheumatism.
5	<i>Amaranthus Spinosa</i>	Amaranthaceae	Dry stem Powder	Kidney stone/ urinary trouble
6	<i>Argemone Mexicana</i>	Papaveraceae	The bark of root	Bark of root given with betel- leaf in jaundice
7	<i>Aristolocia bracteolata .</i>	Aristolochiaceae	Leaves	Fresh juice is employed on wounds in animals to remove wound worms and to heal wound.
8	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	All Parts	Anti-inflammatory, antifungal, antibacterial, and anti-tumor activities
9	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>	Nyctaginaceae	Shoot	Leaf juice on jaundice, gas trouble and constipation.
10	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Latex	Remove thorns from legs, to stop coughing of ox latex is poured in nose.
11	<i>Capparis decidua</i>	Capparaceae	Fruit pulp or bark	Cure toothache, arthritis, asthma, cough, inflammation, intermittent fevers, malaria,
12	<i>Caralluma adscendens</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Tender flesh stem	Fresh stem in diabetes to reduce blood sugar.
13	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	Amaranthaceae	Tender shoot	Vegetable is given in indigestion and as purgative.
14	<i>Citrulus colocynthis</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Leaves, Root	Leaf juice applied on swellings in animals, root with water in jaundice.
15	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Fabaceae	Leaves	Leaves juice used for animal stomach problems
16	<i>Datura innoxia</i>	Solanaceae	leaves	Warmed leaves applied on joint pains, swellings and carbuncles.
17	<i>Echinops echinatus</i>	Asteraceae	Roots	Root decoction in cough and toothache.
18	<i>Echinops echinatus</i>	Asteraceae	Roots	Root decoction in cough and toothache.

19	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Myrtaceae	Leaves and oil	To treat influenza, high fever, and treats urinary disorders including excessive urination with urea.
20	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Moraceae	Tender proproots	Jaggery and crushed roots promote lactation in women.
21	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae	leaves	Skin diseases
22	<i>Gliricidia sepium</i>	Fabaceae	Leaves	Antibacterial activity
23	<i>Hardwickia binata</i>	Fabaceae	roots, leaves, bark, seed, wood	Diarrhea, leprosy, worm's infection,
24	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Euphorbiaceae	stem	Juice on toothache & hurt of eye, juice on jaundice, latex seals and heals wounds.
25	<i>Lantanacamarra</i>	Verbenaceae	Leave and fruit	Two drops of juice is poured in earto stop tooth ache. Black ripened fruits are eaten in piles.
26	<i>Leucas longifolia</i>	Lamiaceae	Leaves	Cough, cold, diarrhea, and inflammatory skin disorder
27	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Lamiaceae	Leaves	Leaf decoction in chronic fever and cough. Juice applied on ringworm.
28	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Papilionaceae	Seed oil	Seed paste applied on wounds, carbuncles.
29	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Leaves and oil	Warm leaves are tied on paining muscles, oil is recommended to lickon bulging of stomach in babies.
30	<i>Senna auriculata</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Flower	To cure carbuncle in nose flowersare inhaled
31	<i>Senna siamea</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	leaves	Leaf juice is employed on red rashes due to marking-nut allergy.
32	<i>Sida acuta</i>	Malvaceae	Root	Headache, leucorrhoea, tuberculosis, diabetes, malarial and other fevers
33	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i>	Solanaceae	seed	Seed smoked on toothache.
34	<i>Syzygiumcumini</i>	Myrtaceae	seed	Seed paste is applied on blisters and scars caused due to new chappal/ shoes. One spoon powder made from seeds and dried Amala fruits with cow milk early in the morningfor 20 days on diabetes.
35	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Bark	Bark ash & coconut oil applied on burns, bark ash with honey in vomiting.
36	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Zygophyllaceae	leaves	Shoots consumed as vegetable and used in waist pains; decoction used in seminal debility
37	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Asteraceae	Leaves	Leaf juice on wounds to heal and to prevent pus formation, also applied at insect bite.



38	<i>Vitex nigundo</i>	Verbinaceae	Leaves	Leaves, turmeric powder & salt: Chewing and applied on eye hurt of animals
39	<i>ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Rhamnaceae	Fruit	Improving muscular strength and weight, for preventing liver diseases and stress ulcers, and as a sedative.

## DISCUSSION

The survey recognized 39 ethno-medicinal plants, belonging to 23 families. These therapeutic plant species were gathered along involves the documentation of important data pertaining to their scientific names, families, common names, and ways in which the local population uses them for various functions. Herbal therapists utilize specific plant parts in specified amounts, and occasionally in specific combinations, to treat human and animal illnesses. The plant parts used for medicinal purposes were Roots, stem leaves tuber flowers, seed. The most commonly used plant parts were leaves. These herbs are used by traditional healers to treat a wide range of conditions, including joint discomfort, asthma, jaundice, piles, rheumatism, dysentery, gynecological issues, colds, coughs, fevers, toothaches, and earaches. The majority of medicinal plants are used as straightforward drugs, while some are also combined with other plant parts.

## CONCLUSION:

The current investigation demonstrates the abundance of traditional and herbal remedies with a variety of ethno-medicinal significances in the investigated area. These plants appeared to have considerable promise and to have been helpful in meeting local residents' needs. Traditional and herbal medicines are widely used in the study area and have a wide range of ethno-medical applications. The current survey shows that ailments like piles, bone fractures, stomach issues, headaches, diarrhea, scorpion bites, and snake bites are common.

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