

ETHNO-BOTANICAL STUDIES OF SOME COMMON PLANTS FROM PULGAON REGION OF WARDHA DISTRICT (M.S.) INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The present paper focuses on some common medicinal plants surveys conducted in 2019-2020. Enough ethnobotany research has been conducted in different areas of India over the last few decades. As a result, for the first time in Pulgaon city, this type of survey was carried out. The survey was conducted by visiting continuously and the findings showed that approximately 46 plants were isolated. Plants were identified by their botanical name, vernacular name, family and medicinal uses.

Keywords: Pulgaon, ethnobotany, Wardha district and medicinal uses.

INTRODUCTION

On a global scale, ancient ethnobotanical literature suggests that tribal, aboriginal and forest dwellers have used a large number of wild ethno-flora for curing various ailments as well as other routine uses such as food, agricultural implements, fodder, gums, resins, tannins, alkaloids and so on for hundreds of years (Heywood, 1992). About 85 % of traditional medicines are plant-derived (Fransworth, 1988).

The location of the Pulgaon region is 20°43'34"N, 78°19'01"E. It has an average altitude of 285 meters (935 ft). The town is situated on rocky terrain and receives its water supply from the Wardha River. Wardha is the closest significant city and district headquarters (32 km along the new Nagpur-Aurangabad-Mumbai express expressway). The Wardha river, which runs through the city, is the source of most of the city's water. Previously, there was no sign of ethno-botanical studies in this area, so we focused on some locations of the city and collected numerous plant species by continuing to visit during 2019-2020. Earlier some researchers studied ethnomedicinal plants in Wardha district and Maharashtra state of India by Kshirsagar & Singh (2000), Kakpure *et. al.* (2012), Maurya & Dongarwar (2012), Zingare (2012), Ghoshal & Saoji (2013), Harney (2013), Rajurkar *et. al.* (2013), Shrirame & Hiwale (2013), Dube (2014), Jadhao & Bhadange (2014), Shende *et. al.* (2014), Ramteke (2017) and Rathi *et. al.* (2021),

METHODOLOGY

Ethnomedicinal field works were carried out by visiting at different sites. Identifications of the collected plants were done by using available literature and floras like Kamble & Pradhan (1988), Naik (1998), Deore (2009), Ugemuge (1986) and other data.

OBSERVATIONS**Table 1 : Enumeration of medicinal plants with their parts used and uses.**

Sr.No	Botanical name	Family	Common name	Parts used	Medicinal uses
1	<i>Datura metel L.</i>	Solanaceae	Dhotra	Leaves and fruit	Asthma, chronic bronchitis,
2	<i>Clerodendrum infortunatum L.</i>	Verbenaceae	Khanduchaka	The whole plant, Leaves	skin diseases, sores, spasm, scorpion sting, snake bite,
3	<i>Terminalia bellerica Roxb.</i>	Combretaceae	Baheda	Bark	diuretic and useful in anemia and leucoderma.
4	<i>Aegle marmelos (L.)</i>	Rutaceae	Bel	The fruit, leaves	Arrests secretion or bleeding, digestive
5	<i>Andrographis paniculata (Burm.F.)</i>	Acanthaceae	Kalmegh	Whole plant	expectorant, antipyretic, antiemetic
6	<i>Gloriosa superba L.</i>	Liliaceae	Kal-lawi	Whole plant	snakebite, ulcers, arthritis, cholera, colic, impotence,
7	<i>Psoralea corylifolia L.</i>	Fabaceae	Bawachi	Whole plant	Asthma, bronchitis
8	<i>Lantana camara L.</i>	Verbenaceae	Ghaneri	leaves	chicken pox, measles, asthma, ulcers, swellings,
9	<i>Gmelina arborea L.</i>	Verbenaceae	Shivan	Stem and leaves	antimicrobial, anti-diabetic, anti-aging, analgesic, diuretic
10	<i>Hyptis suaveolens Poit</i>	Lamiaceae	Vilayati Tulsi	Leaves	gastric ulcer and infection
11	<i>Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub.</i>	Fabaceae	Palas	Roots, stem bark, stem	Ulcers, diarrhoea anthelmintic, bleeding
12	<i>Erythrina variegata L.</i>	Fabaceae	Pangara	bark and leaves	antiasthmatic, antiepileptic, antiseptic,
13	<i>Tridax procumbens L.</i>	Asteraceae	Kambarmodi	Leaves	Anticoagulant
14	<i>Cassia fistula L.</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Bahava	Fruits	Diabetics
15	<i>Cassia tora L.</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Tarota	Seeds	Malarial fever
16	<i>Cordia dichotoma FROST. F.</i>	Boraginaceae	Godhan	Stem, leaves	cough, asthma, skin diseases, fever, Expectorant
17	<i>Phyllanthus emblica L.</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Awala	Fruits and leaves	Improve digestion, burning skins
18	<i>Pongamia pinnata (L.) Pierre</i>	Fabaceae	Karanj	Leaves	Skin diseases, piles
19	<i>Tamarindus indicus L.</i>	Fabaceae	Chinch	Fruits, bark and leaves	wound healing, abdominal pain, diarrhea, dysentery, parasitic infestation, fever, malaria
20	<i>Aloe vera L.</i>	Liliaceae	Korphad	Leaf pulp	Antibacterial, antioxidants

21	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L.</i>	Malvaceae	Jaswand	Flower,leaves	Anemia, antioxidant, antifertility, and hair colors.
22	<i>Melia azedarach L.</i>	Meliaceae	Kadu Neem	Leaves	Piles
23	<i>Azadirachta indica. Jussi</i>	Meliaceae	Neem	whole plants	Cough, cold, fever
24	<i>Tribulus terrestris L</i>	Zygophyllaceae	Gokhru	Fruit and root	Aphrodisiac, urinary antiinfective
25	<i>Withania somnifera DUNAL</i>	Solanaceae	Ashwagandha	Root and berries	Anxiety, neurological disorders
26	<i>Datura metel L.</i>	Solanaceae	Dhotra	Leaves	Skin diseases, fever
27	<i>Boerhavia diffusa L.</i>	Nyctaginaceae	Punarnava	Root leaves and seeds	Asthma,diuretic
28	<i>Cymbopogon citratus (DC)</i>	Poaceae	Gavati chaha	Leaves	Cold, body ache
29	<i>Eucalyptus globulus LABILL</i>	Myrtaceae	Nyctaginaceae	Leaves	Astringent, vermifugal
30	<i>Ficus religiosa L.</i>	Moraceae	Pimpal	Leaf petiole and roots	Central nervous system disorder like unconsciousness
31	<i>Ficus racemosa L</i>	Moraceae	Umber	Leaves and fruits	hemorrhoids, respiratory, and urinary diseases.
32	<i>Ficus benghalensis L.</i>	Moraceae	Vad	Fruits	Boils, blisters
33	<i>Lawsonia inermis L.</i>	Lythraceae	Mehandi	Leaves, flowers and seeds	Sunburn and rashes on the body
34	<i>Ocimum sanctum L.</i>	Lamiaceae	Tulasi	Whole plants	bronchial asthma, skin diseases, malaria, diarrhea, dysentery.
35	<i>Calotropis gigantea BR. (L)R.</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Pandhari rui	Flower	Respiratory tract disease
36	<i>Calotropis procera R. BR.</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Rui	Flower	Stomach ulcers, joint pain
37	<i>Catharanthus roseus (L)</i>	Apocynaceae	Sadaphuli	Whole plant	Decreases blood pressure and reduces excitement
38	<i>Tectona grandis L.</i>	Lamiaceae	Sag	Root	Piles, headache, burning sensation, urinary discharges.
39	<i>Achyranthes aspera L.</i>	Amaranthaceae	Aghada	Roots, leaves	Piles, scabies, gonorrhoea
40	<i>Cucumis sativus L.</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Cucumber	Seeds and fruits	Diuretic, catarrhal affections, and diseases of the bowels and urinary passages.
41	<i>Sapindus trifoliatus L.</i>	Sapindaceae	Ritha	Fruit	Anti-inflammatory,
42	<i>Mimosa pudica L.</i>	Fabaceae	Lajalu	Roots	Burning sensation, asthma, bleeding piles and urinary infections.
43	<i>Momordica charantia L.</i>	Cucurbitacea	Karla	Whole plant	Antihelmintic, Antimalarial, Anti- diabetes, fevers, bur
44	<i>Ricinus communis L.</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Erandi	Leaves	Induces milk secretion and used for abdominal pain.

45	<i>Thevetia nerifolia</i> Jus	Apocynaceae	Pivali	Flower	Cardiac glycoside peruvoside, insufficiency. cardiac
46	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) pe	Poaceae	Durva	Leaves	Wounds, haemorrhages, burning sensation and dispigmentat
47	<i>Acacia arabica</i> (Lam	Mimosaceae	Babul	Whole plant	Injuries, diarrhoea, swelling of the nose and throat, bleeding.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the present study are depicted in Table 1 and the family names are arranged in alphabetical order. In the present investigation, a total 47 ethno-medicinal plants belonging to 25 different families are used for various ailments. Family wise percentage number of plant species is represented. The current study is the next step in a series of coordinated research that has identified several tree species with interesting therapeutic characteristics. Locals have been observed taking medicine prescribed by old persons or medicine men. Asthma, wounds, Stomachic, smallpox, sore throat, heart problems, cough, vomiting, fever, diarrhoea, snakebite, jaundice, headache, diabetes, malaria and other diseases are among those addressed.

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