



Ethnomedicinal Survey of Armori, Wadsa, Kurkheda, Korchi Forest Range of Gadchiroli District, Maharashtra State, India.

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Abstract

This paper aims to investigate medicinal plant, used traditionally by the Gond and Madiya community. Reports from plant informants were obtained during field studies in January 2013 to January 2016. The botanical names, local name(s), medicinal uses, as well as plant part (s) used, and other uses with method of preparation. 100 plant species was recorded during this survey. The popularity of plant with traditional uses among the tribal people is fading due to migration, restriction from religion and dependence on modern medicine for the therapy. Use of forest land for agricultural development and timber harvesting is also contributing to the loss of knowledge. Awareness activities in Gadchiroli district among tribal people on the usefulness of medicinal plants has contributed significantly towards the preservation of old traditional knowledge of medicinal plants.

Keywords: Medicinal plants, Kurkheda, Korchi. Ethnobotany, Gond, Madiya.

INTRODUCTION

Man has been using plants from ancient time and research work constantly brings to light additional information on the relationship between plants and man. The theme of ethnobotany or folkloric botany reveals interrelation of plants and man. Plants have played a key role in day-to-day life support system of human being from time immemorial. Plants are an important source of traditional medicine for the treatment of various diseases. It has been estimated that herbal medicines are used by more than 80% of the world population in developing countries to meet their primary health care needs. In Gadchiroli district, especially in backward areas, the available modern healthcare services are either insufficient or inaccessible and unaffordable to the majority of people. In addition, due to illiteracy and economic status most of the population is dependent on traditional phytomedicine to cure various ailments. As the country has diverse socioeconomic, ethnic and cultural areas as well as unique biodiversity, knowledge of indigenous medicinal plant and their use in treating human ailments might reasonably be expected.

Gadchiroli district is situated on the North-Eastern side of the Maharashtra State in country India & is well known for dense forest: having State borders of Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The district is covered with hills and forests and is considered as a tribal area. The District falls under assured and heavy rainfall zone. The rain, are mainly received from South-West monsoon. The average rainfall is 1562mm. The climatic conditions are extreme with temperature reaching 47.3oC in Summer & 9.4oC in Winter. The District is blessed with huge forest and mineral resources. The forests

are Predominantly in Etapalli, Aheri, Dhanora, Korchi, Kurkheda, Sironcha and Bhamragad blocks. The forest, are rich in Teak(*Tectona grandis*), Ain(*Terminalia tomentosa*), Tendoo(*Diospyros melanoxylon*), Dhavada (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Anjan (*Memecylon umbellatum*), etc. Ain and Anjan Similarly various plants having great medicinal values is available in large quantity and the climatic condition supports the development of these plants. The present work has been undertaken to identify the medicinal plants and their part used as medicine and the method of drug preparation.

STUDY AREA

The present work was carried with the tribal community of Gond, Madiaya, Pardhan, Halba, Halbi, Gowari. Located in villages of Kurkheda Jungaon patch, Bhagawanpur, Kudakwahi, Petedongari, Sawargaon. Korchi, Phakanbhatti, Nawegaon, Gutekasa, Kochinara, Surwahi, Mohagaon. In Kurkheda and Korchi forest region. The gadchiroli district which covers the total area of about 14412 Km².

METHODOLOGY

Regular field surveys were carried out in the Kurkheda and Korchi forest range from January 2013 through January 2016 in order to document the habitats and indigenous uses of ethnomedicinal plants of the forest valley. The surveys were carried out at different seasons so as to obtain identifiable plants and multiple information and also to cross-check the information provided by the local information provided by the local informants during earlier visits. We interviewed a small group of chiefly elder people of both Gond and Madiya tribes who were highly esteemed in their societies, due to

their sound knowledge of medicinal plants. Structured questionnaires, formal and informal interviews and participatory observations were used plant part and the process of remedy preparation. This kind of information about medicinal plants indicates how a given medicine can be therapeutically efficient in term of the right

ingredients, the proper dose and right duration of medication. According to tribal people their knowledge of folk medicine was acquired mainly through parents and experience about medicinal value of plant. Species were identified using relevant and standard literature.

Table. 1. Studies on Ethnomedicinal plants from Armori, Wadsa, Kurkheda, Korchi Forest Area.

Sr. No	Botanical Name	Family	Common Name	Gondi / Madiya Name	plant part used	Uses Against Disease / for Disease
1	<i>Asteracantha longifolia</i> (L.)Nees.	Acanthaceae	Talimkhan (kate kolasa)	Talimkhan marrha	Root, Leaves, Seeds.	Urinary problems, Jaundice.
2	<i>Barleria prionitis</i> L.ssp	Acanthaceae	Katekorante	Sonerimarrha	Leaves, Flowers	paralysis
3	<i>Agave americana</i> L.var.americana	Agavaceae	Ghaypat	Ghaypat marrha	Leaves,	Cough
4	<i>Achyranthus aspera</i> L. var. aspera	Amaranthaceae	Kuthri	Kuthrimarrha	Root, Bark, Leaves.	Mouth Ulcer, Eye disorder cough and in digestives
					Whole plant	snakebite , piles
5	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Kathematha or Chavichi Bhaji	Doggelkusari	Leaves	Constipation
6	<i>Buchanania lanzan</i> Spreng.	Anacardiaceae	Char	Herkamarrha	Root and Leaves	Arthritis, wound healing
7	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Annonaceae	Shitaphal	Shitaphalmarrha	Fruits, Roots, Leaves, Seed.	Bone marrow, Healing of wound, Worms.
8	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> (L) Benth. Ex. Kurz.	Apocynaceae	Sarpagandha	Sarpagandhamarrha	Dried Root powder	Snake Bite, hypertension, Insomnia and insanity.
9	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urb.	Apiaceae	Brahmi	Brahmimarrha	Plant	Jaundice, Tonic, Skin disease
10	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L.	Apiaceae	Dhane	Dhanemarrha	Seed, Fruit	Carminative Rhumatic pain
11	<i>Carissa congesta</i> Wight var.congesta	Apocynaceae	Karvand	Karvandmarrha	Root, Fruit	Malaria Digestive
12	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L).G.Don.	Apocynaceae	Sadafuli	Pungarmarrha	Flowers, Leaves, whole Plant.	Leukemia, plant used as remedy for diabetes. Mensturation cycle.
					Roots, Flower.	Cancer. Diabetis.
13	<i>Holarthena antidysenterica</i> sensu. Wall. Ex. DC.	Apocynaceae	Safed kuda	Safed kuda, Marrha	Bark	Dysentery
14	<i>Calatropis procera</i> Ait R.Br	Apocynaceae	Rui	Ruimarrha	Milk	Cough and Cold

15	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb.	Are caceae	Sindhi	Sindhimarrha	Fruit, Bark,	Pails, Arthritis, Headache, Fever, Tonic, Cold flu, Pain killer
16	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	Are caceae	Dhopa	Dhopamarrha	Leaves, Rhizome	Earache, Sex power
17	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> (Retz.) R.Br.ex Schultes	Ascle piadace a	Gudmar	Gudmar marrha	Leaves , Whole plant,	Diabetes, Asthma, Snake bite,
18	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Asteraceae	Kambarmo di	Kambarmodi arvi	Leaves, Entire plant	Cracking foot wound, Stomach problems
19	<i>Ageratum conzyoides</i>	Asteraceae	Mukhra	Mukhramarra	Entire plant	stomach discoders
20	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (L) Vent	Bignoniaceae	Tattu	Tattumarra	Fruits and Flower	Digestive problem, Musciline
21	<i>Bra ssica juncea</i> (L.) Cz em. & Coss.	Brassicaceae	Mohari	Mohari marrha	Leaves, Seeds,	boil. Night blandness. Skin diseases.
22	<i>Opuntia elatior</i> Mill.	Cactaceae	Nagphani	Nagphani marrha	Fruits, Bark, Root.	Cancer, Delivery, cough , Skin disease
23	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Caesalpi niacea	Bahava (Amaltas)	Bahava marrha	Leaf, Seeds, Bark	Piles, Asthama, Cough, Diuratic, Cancer, Ghatsarpa
24	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i> L.	Chenopodiaceae	Palak	Palak marrha	Leaves,	Blood purifier, Tonic
25	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb	Combretaceae	Behada	Behadamarrha	Fruits, Bark, Unripe fruit	Skin complaints, Cough, Asthma and Gastro-intestinal problems. Piles, Cough, Diuretic,
26	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	Combretaceae	Hirda	Hirda marrha	Fruit, Bark,	Burning Sensitization, Cough, Asthma and Gastro-intestinal problem, Cardiac problems. Worms, Piles, Acidity, Cough.
27	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> L.	Crassulaceae	patharchat ta or Panfuti	Panfuti marrha	Leaves,	Kidney Stone . Stomach pain.
28	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> L. Voigt	Cucurbitaceae	Tondale	Ton dale marrha	Leaves, Stem	Skin diseases, Smallpox
29	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb.	cuscutaceae	Adharwel	Adhrwel marrha	Whole plant	Duratic, Worm, Pain
30	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	Dioscoreaceae	Dukkarkan da (Baichandi)	Dukkarkan dam arrha	Roots	prolonged illness, Piles
31	<i>Dioscorea hispida</i> Dennst.	Dioscoreaceae	Kadukanda	kadukandamar rha	Leaves, Roots & Seeds	Skin Diseases. Stomachcleaning, Purification of blood.
32	<i>Bridelia retusa</i> (L.) Sprang.	Euphorbiaceae	Kashi	Telhamarrha	Bark Root	Tonic
33	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Chandrajy ot	Kadlavimarrha	Leaves	blood purifier
34	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L. Erand.	Euphorbiaceae	Erandi	Nerdemarrha	Seeds, Leaves,	Piles, Jaundice , Rheumatism. Oil from seed is purgative and used in rheumatism.

					Roots.	Constipation, Lactation, Scorpion sting.
					Leaves.	Joint pain, Brest tumour.
35	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i> L.	Euphrbiaceae	Bhui Awla	Bhuiawlamarrha	Whole plants,	Piles, Viral hepatitis Diarrhea dysentry.
					Fruits, Latex	Heart diseases , Wound, White discharge.
36	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Fabaceae	Gunja	Gunja marrha	Leaves,	Laryngities,
					Seeds,	Swelling Pain,
					Roots.	cough. Tonic.
37	<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L)	Fabaceae	Toor	Toor marrha	Root	Fever
38	<i>Vigna trilobus</i> (L.) verde.	Fabaceae	Ranmung	Ranmung marrha	Leaves	Eye diseases
39	<i>Vigna mungo</i> (L.) Hepper	Fabaceae	Mung	Mung marrha	Seeds,	Dysentry,
					Seed,	Rheumatism,
					Seed,	Beriberi
40	<i>Flacourtia indica</i> (Burm.f) Merr	Flaourtiaceae	Kakai	Kakaimarrha	Bark, Gum	Skin infections
41	<i>Curculigo orchiodes</i>	Hypoxitaceae	Kali-musli	kali-muslimarrha	Root	Aphrodisiac and adaptogen, Hepatoprotective
42	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Nilgudi	Vandamarrha	Leaves,	Asthma, piles,
					Roots.,	skin disease.
					Root, Leaves,	Rheumatic problem.
					Leaves,	Dysentery,
					Leaves and Bark	Fever,Rheumatism, Scorpion sting.
43	<i>Mentha spicata</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Pudina	Pudina marrha	Plant,	Digestive ,
					leaves and flowers	Vomiting, Cramps,
44	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> . (L.)	Lamiaceae	Tulsi	Tulsimarrha	Leaves.	Appendix.
					Inflorescence (flowers)	Weeknes, problem in semen (thickness)
45	<i>Butea monosperma</i> Lamk. Taub	Leguminaceae	Palas	Murrimarrha	Leaves	Kidney troubles
46	<i>Allium sativum</i>	Liliaceae	Lasun	Lasun marrha	Lasun fruits.	Rhumatism.
47	<i>Glonosa superba</i> L.	Liliaceae	Kadlavi (karkari)	Kadlavimarrha	Root,	Syphelic parts,
					seeds, Root,	Cancer. Abortion, Child birth,
					leaves, Root, flower,	AT the time of delivery, Inflammation.
48	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd. Var. javanica	Liliaceae/Asparagaceae	Satavari	Satavarimarrha	Root,& leaves,	Urinary problems, Weakness,
					Roots,	Dysentry, Night blindness ,
					Root, leaves.	Nurtrition. Lac of brest milk
49	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre	Luguminosae	Karanj	Karanjimarrha	Seed, Bark	Wound, Artheritis
50	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Lythraceae	Darim	Darimarrha	Fruit, Seeds,	Digestive problem, Jaundice and diarrhoea.
					Seeds.	Urinary track inf. , Indigestion.

51	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	Lythraceae	Mehandi	Mehandi marrha	Leaves,	Useful in cough and vomiting. Head ache, Rheumatism, Hair growth&hair die, Burning feet, Wound & ulcer.
52	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> (L.) Moench	Malvaceae	Bhendi	Bhendimarrha	Root, Whole plant	Sex power , cut wound, Abdominal disorders
53	<i>Malvastrum coromandelianum</i> (L.)Garcke	Malvaceae	Ran-chikna (shendri)	Ran-chiknamarrha	Leaves	Diabetes
54	<i>Martynia annua</i> L.	Martyniaceae	Wagnakhi	wagnakhi marrha	Fruit, Root, Whole plant.	Snake bite, Anti-inflammatory, Menstrual disorder
55	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> Juss.	Meliaceae	Kaduneem	Epamarrha	Leaves, Whole plant, Bark, stem,	Fever, Gonorrhea, Toothache, Blood purifire,
					Bark, leaf, Stem bark,	Tapeworm., Asthma, cough, lepracy, Acidity,
					leaves, Leaves, Leaves, Leaves, stem,	Tooth Powder, Anemia, Diabeties, Malaria, leprosy &leucoderma.
					Leaves,stem, Bark, stem,	Jaundice &skin diseases.
					Leaves, seed, Root. Bark,	Blood problems wayu Pitta and cough remover.
56	<i>Melia azadirachta</i> L.	Meliaceae	Mahaneem	Mahaneemmar rha	Leaves,	Fever, Skin
					Bark,	disease, lepracy,
					Leaves, Flower	Hystertia,Kille lice
57	<i>Soyimida febrifuga</i> (Roxb.) Juss.	Meliaceae	Rakt rohan (chitrak)	Raktrohan marrha	Roots, bark	Blood pressure chest pain.
58	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.) Theob.	Menispermaeae	Wasanvel	Wasanvelmarrha	Root. Leaves.	Pediatrics bowl disorder. Dhaturog deseases
59	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> L. Willd. Ex Del. Ssp. Indica (Bth) Brenan	Mimosaceae	Babul	Tummamarrha	Seeds,	digestive troubles,
					Stem Bark paste. Bark,	Toothache, Throat infection,
					Leaves, Root,	Acidity, Fever,Dirrhea, disentry
60	<i>Mimosa Pudica</i> L..	Mimosacease	Lajalu/Lajv anti	Lajalumarrha	Leaves , whole	Rheumatism. Piles.Dysentry,
					plant, Root, Root.	Jaundice, U.T.I, Cough.
61	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> (L.) Willd.	Mimosoideae	Khair	Khairmarrha	Seed, Bark,	Kidney troubles,
					Bark, Root, Bark, Bark	Indigestion, Snekebite, Wound, Mouth infection, Toothache
62	<i>Glinus oppositifolius</i> (L.) A.DC.	Molluginaceae	kadubhaji	Kayta Bhaji	Leaves	Vitamin deficiency
63	<i>Mimosa Pudica</i> L..	Momosaceae	Lajalu	Lajulimarrha	Leaves	Skin
64	<i>Strelbus asper</i> Lour.	Moraceae	Kharasni	Kharasnimarrha	Small branches, root, bark.	Burning Skin, Toothache, dysentery

65	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> Linn. L.	Moraceae	Wad	Wadmarrha	Bark, leaves,	Bowel Complaints. Rheumatism, Dibetes, Gonorrhea,
					Bark, Root, Buds,	Dysentry, Haemoptysis. Diabetes, Stomach pain, Inflammation. U.T.I.,
					Bark,	Gonorrhea, Fistula, Skindiseases.
66	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Pimpal	Pimpalmarrha	Bark	Dysentry and Diorrhoea, Rheumatism Germicidal properties. Rheumatism, various disease.
67	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Moringaceae	Shewga	Shevgamarrha	Fruits, seed,	Sore throat,
					flowers,	Headache,
					Root,	Diuretic.
					Seed,	
68	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> L Herit.	Myrtaceae	Nilgiri	Nilgirimarrha	Leaves, Leaves, Stem,	Stimulus for Sexual power, Headache, Relves the pain,
					Leeaves,	Cold, cough, Headache,
69	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Myrtaceae	Jambhul	Nedimarrha	Leaves,	Diabetes. abetes,
					fruits.	Diarrhoea and
					Seed, Fruit,	dysentry, Tonic
70	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> L.	Nelubonaceae	Kamal	kamalmarrha	Flower,	Diarrhoea, Tonic, High Blood Pressure.
71	<i>Boerha via diffusa</i> L.	Nyctaginaceae	Punarnava (khapar Kutti)	Punarnavamarrha	Whole plant	worms,cough. Maleria, Asthma, Jauindice, Leucorrhoea
72	<i>Bougainville a spectabills</i> Willd.	Nyctaginaceae	Boganwel	Boganwel marrha	Leaves, Leaves,	Diarrhoea, Acidity,
					Flower	Lucorrhoea, Blood Pressure.
73	<i>Jasminum auriculatum</i> Vahl	Oleaceae	Kunda	Kunda marrha	Flower,	Hair growth
74	<i>Jasminum officinale</i> L.	Oleaceae	Chameli	Chameli marrha	Flower, Leaves,	Pain, Menstural disorder, cough,.
75	<i>Vanda testacea</i> (Lindl.) Reichb.f.	Orchidaceae	Vanda(Rasana)	Vandamarrha	Leaves, root	Appetizer, cough, Chest pain, asthma. Rheumatism and problem of nervous system.
76	<i>Atylosia scarabaeoides</i> (L.) Benth.	Papilionatae	Rantur	Rantur marrha	Pods	Abdominal problems, Wounds
77	<i>Butea superba</i> Roxb. Ex Willd.	Papilionatae	Palasvel	Murriveli	Gum	Prolonged weakness
78	<i>Sesamum indicum</i> L.	Pedaliaceae	Til	Til marrha	Seed, Leaves,	cough, Kidney stone
79	<i>Ficus racemose</i> L.	Moraceae	Umber	Umbermarrha	Roots,	Kidney
					Fruits.,	troubles.,Stomac
					Fruit,	h pain,
					Fruit,	Inflammation,
					Fruit.	U.T.I.,

80	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.)Pers.	Poaceae	Durva	Durva marrha	Root, Whole Plant	Gahanoria, Burning sensation, Diarrhoea, Brain Tonic,
81	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	Portulacaceae	Ghol	Gholmarrha	Whole plant	Tooth bleeding, burning sensation. Fever, Acidity.
82	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm.f.	Rutaceae	Limbu	Limumarrha	Fruit	Burning in urination & constipation
83	<i>Ceriscoides turgida</i> (Roxb) Tirveng	Rhubiaceae	Pandhra fendra	Madanghanta	Fruits	Digestive problem
84	<i>Adina cordifolia</i> (Roxb.) Hook f. ex Brandis.	Rubiaceae	Haldu	Haldimarrha, Kamakamarrah	Leaf	Fever
85	<i>Anthocephalus Cadamba</i> (Roxb.) Miq.	Rubiaceae	Kadamb	Kadamb marrha	Leaves, Bark,	Appetizer, Snekebite, Uterus contraction
86	<i>Feronia limonia</i> L.swingle	Ruraceae	kawath	kawatmarrha	Fruits and leaves	Shwet pardar
87	<i>Muraya koenigii</i> L.Spreng	Rutaceae	Kaddhipatta (Godlimb)	Kaljamarrha	Leaves, Roots,	Digestion, Skin diseases, Stomach diseases, Jaundice,
88	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.	Sapindaceae	Kapalphodi	Kapalphodimarrha	Leaves and roots.	Ear ache, wound and in arthritis. Dysentery
89	<i>Sapindus trifoliatu</i> sHie rn.	Sapindaceae	Kusum	Kusummarrha	Seed	Skin disease, Ulcers.
90	<i>Bacopa Monnieri</i> (L.)Penn.	Scrophulariaceae	Bhrami	Bhrami marrha	Whole palnt	Epilepsy Fever, Brain Tonic, Rhumatism, Diarrhea, Abdomenal Diseases
91	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L.	Scrophulariaceae	Ranmethi/ghadtulsh	Ranmethi marrha	Complete plant	diabetes.
92	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb.	Simarubaceae	Maharukh	Maharukhmarrha	leaves, Bark.	leucoderma, itching, cholera and asthm, killing worm
93	<i>Datura inoxia</i> L.	Solanaceae	Pandhara Dhotra	Pandhara Dhotra	Seed	pimples
94	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> Mill.	Solanaceae	Tamater	Tamater marrha	Leaves,	Skin diseases, Bend (Galandd)
95	<i>Helicteres isora</i> . L.	Sterculiaceae	Muradsheng	Muradsheng marrha	Root, Bark, Fruit,	Diabetes, Dysenterey, Stomachache,
96	<i>Sterculia urens</i> Roxb.	Sterculiaceae	Karu (Kahandol)	karumarrha	Gum	Leprosy, Pregnant ladies diet.
97	<i>Cissus quadrangula</i> ris L.	Vitaceae	Kandvel (hadjod)	Kandveli marrha	Stem, Root	Diuretic, Fracture bone, Wound & cut
98	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	Zingiberaceae	Halkand/ Halad (Turmeric)	Halkandmarrha	Rhizome, Root	Rheumatism, Arthritis.Cold, Wound, Fever
99	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Boehm.	Zinziiberaceae	Adrak/Ala / Sunth (dried rhizome)	Adrak	Leaves, Flower, Zinger, Rhizome, Stem, Root.	Tooth decaying, Fever, Asthma, Cough, Indigestion, Inflammation, Vomiting.
100	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	Zygophyllaceae	Gokharu	Gokharu marrha	Fruit,	Sex power, Tooth ache, U.T.I

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present study was aimed to investigate the plants used by the local and tribal people for their medicinal values.

The following is the list of some important medicinal plants found in the Kurkheda and Korchi forest region along with their Local names(s), family, distribution, parts used and ethnomedicinal uses. The present study records 100 species of ethnomedicinal plant representing 60 families used for a medicinal purposes by local and tribal people were documented. Knowledge regarding the occurrence and availability of selected species was obtained from the local people through participation, either by interview, or workshop Semi-structured interview. A brief information including botanical name, family, local name, part used and their medicinal value is presented here. The tribal villagers are using these plant to cure many diseases, like Urinogenital disorder, Menstrual disorder, Hypertension, Cough, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Wound healing, Diabetes, Jaundice, Sunstroke, Fever, Skin diseases Abortifacients and as blood purifier etc. These people prepare the medicine as decoction, oral treatment, ointment etc. The extract and the paste are the two main source of methods for treatment of diseases. However, the use of a particular plant part depends on the plant habit and user's needs. The use of specific plant parts for the treatment suggests that these parts have strongest medicinal properties but it needs conformation of botanical analysis and pharmaceutical screening to cross-check the local information. Our findings of the frequent use of green leaves and fruit in the preparation of remedies corroborate the result. The Liquid such as water juices, Jaggery, tea, honey, mustered oil, ghee and milk are mixed with plants or plant part during the preparation of the remedies. The prepared remedies are mostly administered orally (77%), less frequently dermally (10%) or both orally and dermally (12%). Only 1% is administered through ears or eyes.

CONCLUSION

The forest range in Gadchiroli district is very rich in commercially and pharmaceutically important ethnomedicinal plant species. The traditional healers have old knowledge regarding the uses of medicinal plants and they practice traditional way of curing a wide spectrum of diseases. Few species were found to be under threat probably due to over collection. Especially perennial herbs with rhizomes are of conservation concern. The local inhabitants depend on plant, for the treatment of diseases but not all are familiar with the proper collection methods, parts to be used, preservation and storage. In contrast, local traditional healer are familiar with proper collection and use of medicinal plant and they should be

involved in efforts, of conservation and sustainable use of ethnomedicinal plant resources.

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