



Survey of Forest for Ethno Botanically Important Plants in Tribal Area of Chandrapur District (Maharashtra State)

Y.B.Gedam and S.P.Pandav

Janata Mahavidyalaya, Civil Lines, Chandrapur
A. C. S. College, Tukum Chandrapur

Abstract:

Ethno medicine is the medical beliefs and practices of indigenous cultures from earliest time .The plant are used by the traditional healers of tribes Madia, Pardhan ,Kolam and Gond in Chadrapur district. Chandrapur district falls in eastern Maharashtra and lies between North latitude 18°-41to20°-51 and East Longitude 78°-48.Primary survey of medicinal plants used by tribals of Chandrapur district has been made. The plants were collected and photographed with their local names and botanical names. This paper consist of list of medicinal plant used by the tribal mostly the information's from tribal about economical products such as vegetables, fruits fodder, fuel, fibers ,gums, timber and for smoking ,hunting and some religious ceremonies. Living with them we tried to report some unknown medicinal ailment of the plants which are used for asthma, cough, cold, fever stomach problem, snake, scorpion and insect bites and common skin diseases.

Key Words:

Ethnobotany, wild plants, Chandrapur district, medicinal values.

Introduction:

As a discipline, ethnobotany gives us a profound understanding and appreciation of the richness and intimacy of relationship between human and nature .The medicine which is used in Ayurveda and Unani the ancient system and modern system of medicine have been systematically studied .In spite of that there is still exists a lot of hidden information regarding the medicinal properties of the plants known to the local people in particular area with which they are well acquainted(Posey1992). In the course of a survey of vegetation with special reference to medicinal plants authors came across interesting and useful information regarding the use of some plants not incorporated in standard books. The information





recorded in the field was further verified from the literature pertaining to Indian ethno botany and plant recorded by Chopra et.al.(1982) First hand information that was documented and compared with already known reported and published work of taxonomists, ethnobotanist and little known and unpublished work.

Materials and methods:

The survey was carried out during 2011-13 to collect the information on the medicinal uses of plants found in tribal villages of Chandrapur district. The information was documented involving field study by planned field tours contacting ,interviewing vaidoo, ojhas for plants use to cure various type of fever. The data regarding herbal remedies were collected as per plan suggested by Dwivedi (2003), Sinha (1998),Varghese (1996) and Shrivastava et.al (2007). The specimen were collected from different study sites and preserved as per method suggested by Agrawal (1983).

Result and discussion:

The data regarding the botanical and local names of medicinal plants, their families and mode of application has been given in the table -1 .The listed information in the table are arranged in the sequence of Herbs (15), Climbers(8) Shrubs (5) and trees(51). Other than the list of herbs and climbers some plants are having medicinal properties; they are:

Dioscorea hispida (Byiechandi) Family Dioscoriaceae; *Curcuma psedomanatana* (Ran-haldi) Family-Zingiberaceae; *Ampelocissus latifolia* (Van-angur) Family-Vitaceae; *Atylosia scrabaeoides* (Ran-tur) Family-Fabaceae; *Trichodesma indicum* (Anudhi) Family-Boraginaceae; *Trumfetta rhomboibe*a(Mendula) Family-Tiliaceae.





Table 1: Medicinal plants ; their families and mode of use

S r. N o	Botanical name	Local name	Family	Part used	Mode of application
1	<i>Grewia hirsute (Vahla.)</i>	Ghoturli/Gha turli	Teleaceae	fruit and root	Used in diarrhea and dysentery., pounded in water and applied externally to hasten suppuration and as a dressing of wounds.
2	<i>Curculigo orchiodes (Gaertn.)</i>	Kali-musali	Hypoxitacea e	Rhizo me	Used in general and sexual debility, cancer&leucoria
3	<i>Momardica dioca(roxb.)</i>	Katwal/kartol i	Cucurbitace ae	fruit	Eaten as vegetable
4	<i>Andrographis peniculata (Linn.)</i>	Bhuneem/ka duchirayat	Acanthacea e	All parts	All types of fever and in acidity
5	<i>Phyllanthus niruri(Linn.)</i>	Bhui-awala	Euphorbice ae	Root ,fruit, seed	Used in indigestion, abdominal pain, diarrhea, diabetics, cancer, menstruation trouble and urinal disease.
6	<i>Celastrus paniculata</i>	Dhimarvel/M alkanguni	Celastracea e	Leave s, oil	Useful in dysentery; Seed oil for rheumatic and muscular pain
7	<i>Oxalis corniculata(L.)</i>	Tipani	Oxalidaceae	All parts	Applied externally on boils,headaches,skin diseases
8	<i>Tylophora indica(Burm.f .)</i>	Bhulan-vel	Asclepiadac eae	Entir e plant	Effective in treatment of some type of asthma
9	<i>Costus speciosus</i>	Kev-kand	Zingiberace ae	All parts	For the health of gymnastic person, hormonal balance, asthma ,swelling & sprain .
10	<i>Helicteris isora (L.).</i>	Murad-seng	Sterculiacea e	Twist ed Fruit	Used in griping of bowel and flatulence of children
11	<i>Cassia tora (L.)</i>	Tarota /tarvat	Ceasalpinac eae	Leave s seeds	Internally gentle aperints,externally used as antiparasitic in ringworm & Germicide.
12	<i>Gloriosa superb (L.)</i>	Kalalavi/kark ari	Liliaceae	Rhiso me	Used in laboratory for hybridization, also in Cancer,joundish,gaitor,j oint pain ,vegenitis.
13	<i>Takka leontopataloi ds (L.)</i>	Dev kanda/dhork anda	Taccaceae	Root stock	Contains starch,bitter in taste but edible, useful in dysentery
14	<i>Achyranthus aspera</i>	Adhada/chirc hita	Acanthacea e	All parts	Used in medicine as diuretic,dropsi,Skine



					eruption, piles and leprocy
15	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L.)	Anant mul/khobar-vel	Periplocaceae	root	Used in stomach pain, demulcent, diaphoretic, blood purifier
17	<i>Coccleus hirsutus</i> (L.)	Vasan-vel	Manispermaceae	Root, Leaves	Used in veneral disease, stomach pain, Chronic rheumatism
18	<i>Asparagus recemosa</i> (Willd)	Shatavari/Marbat	Liliaceae	Rhizome	Used after delivery also increase lactation in breast feeding mother
19	<i>Sida cordata</i> (Burm.f..)	Bhui-chikna/Bala	Malvaceae	Fruit, flower	Used in painfull micturition; on cuts and bruises
20	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> (L.)	Ran-mataru	Dioscoriaceae	Tube rs	Used in piles, ulcers, syphilis and dysentery

Table 2: Medicinal values of some shrubs and trees are:

Sr. No.	Botanical name	Local name	Family	Part used	Mode of application
1	<i>Holayrrhena antidysentri ca</i>	Pandh ara-kuda (Buch. Ham.)	Apocynacea e	Bark	Used in amoebic dysentery;
2	<i>Ziziphus oenoplia</i> (Mill.gard.)	Yeruny	Rhamnacea e	Fruit	Brown black on ripen, soured-sweet in taste and eaten by tribes .
3	<i>Capparis zeylanica</i> (L.)	Wagha ti	Cappariadac eae	All parts	Used in boils, swelling and piles; fruits are edible after boiling.
4	<i>Buchanania lanzan</i> (l)	Charol i	Anacardiace ae	Kerne l	Used in sweet meats; oil is used in skin diseases.
5	<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> (D.C.)	Bhera	Rutaceae	Bark; leaves	Bark is astringent; leaves applied to wounds and used in rheumatism.
6	<i>Terminalia tomantosa</i> (D.C.)	Ain	Combretace ae	Bark ,fruit	They are used in tannin;
7	<i>Feronica elephantum</i>	Kavath	Rutaceae	Ripe Fruit,	are eaten ;bark and leaves used in medicin.
8	<i>Flacurtai indica</i> (Burm. f.)	Kakai	Coclosperms ceae	---	Gum is given with other ingredients in cholera.
9	<i>Acacia catechu</i>	Khair	Mimosaceae	Katec hu	Resinous extract is obtained from the heart





	(Willd.)				wood eaten in pan; also used in medicine.
10	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i>	Hivar	Mimosaceae	Bark	Yields strong fibers and also adulterated in country liquor.
11	<i>Soyamida febrifuga</i> (A.juss.)	Rohan	Meliaceae	Bark	Is said to be useful in general debility and intermittent fever.
12	<i>Aegel marmelos</i> (L.core.)	Bel	Rutaceae	All parts	Fruit is used in chronic dysentery; habitual constipation and dyspepsia; in intermittent fever and diabetes.
13	<i>Grewia tiliaefolia</i> (Vahl; Symb.)	Dhama n	Tiliaceae.	All parts	employed externally to remove the cow itch; wood powder farm emetic, antidote to opium;
14	<i>Anogeissus latifolia.</i> (D.C.)	Dhawad a	Combretacea e	Leaves	gum is extensively used in cloth printing. Leaves are used for tanning
15	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> (Lamk.)	Aapta/S hewara	Caesalpinace ae	All parts	A sacred plant of Hindus worshipped at Dasahara festival; leaves are used for making bidi. bark gives strong fiber suitable for
16	<i>Madhuca indica</i> (Koen.)	Moha	-Sapotaceae	All parts	Dried flowers yield a distilled spirit, Bark is fish poison, also used in decoction as astringent and tonic.
17	<i>Tictona grandis</i> (L.)	Sagvan	Verbenaceae	All parts	soft and durable light wood is used for various purposes;and medicinally used.A yellow dye is obtained
18	<i>Stercularia urens</i> (Roxb; Sterm.)	Karu	Strculiaceae	Gum, Seed;	A gum is called Katella, used as tragacanth; the seeds are roasted and eaten by the poor
19	<i>Cassia fistula</i> (L.)	Bahaw a/amalatas	Caesalpinac eae	All parts	are used medicinally. The bark is used in dyeing and tanning.
20	<i>Balanites aegyptica</i> (L;Den.)	Hingn a	Balanitaceae	----	The bark, unripe fruits and leaves are used as a purgative and antihelminthic.
21	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	kadu-neem	Meliaceae	Seed	Oil extracted from the seeds is used as local





	(A;juss.)				stimulant, insecticide and antiseptic.
22	<i>Antidesma ghaephilata</i> (Gaerrin.)	Jondhurali	Euphorbiaceae	All parts	The fruits are edible the leaves are also use as vegetable
23	<i>Gardenia resinifera</i> (Roth.)	Dikamali	Rubiaceae.	Gum	exuded from the wounded bark called dikemali, is used in
24	<i>Albezia laback</i> (L.)	Siras	Mimosaceae	Seed	Oil is extracted from the seeds and is consider to be useful in leprosy.
25	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Aawla	Euphorbiaceae	All parts	Is used in medicine. Fruit is rich in vitamin A and C. are used in making pickles jam jelly and candy
26	<i>Ptrocarpus marsupium</i> (Roxb.)	Bija	Fabaceae	Stem	astrigent gum is used in medicine;
27	<i>Lagerstromia parbiflora</i> (Roxb.)	Sehana	Lytheraceae.	All parts	the bark gum is sweet and edible, the leaves are fodder for buffaloes
28	<i>Semicarpus anacardium</i> (L.F.)	Biba	Anacardiaceae	All parts	Gum , bark, fruit and Oil is used medicinally. Bark is employed in dyeing; corrosive juice from pericarp is used as marking ink.
29	<i>Bridelia retusa</i>	Kateain	Euphorbiaceae	Bark	is an astrigent, used in medicine.
30	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> (Roxb.)	Shivan	Verbenaceae	Leaves, Root	are applied in headache. The root is used in the form of infusion of decoction in fever, indigestion and
31	<i>Cleistanthus collinus</i> (Benth.)	Garadi	Euphorbiaceae	Leaves	are used biopesticide and biofertilizer. and fruits are used as fish poison
32	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaerth;Roxb.)	Behada	Combretaceae	Fruit	Fruite wall is considered to be very efficacious remedy for cough and headache; it is a ingredient of triphala choorna.
33	<i>Dyospyrus melanoxylon</i> (Roxb.)	Tendu	Ebenaceae.	Fruit	Ripe fruits are edible; The leaves are used for making Bidis.





34	<i>Bombex ceiba</i>	Kate-savar	Bambaceae	Bark, Root	The root is stimulant and tonic, bark with prickles use to cure
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