



Medicinal Plants and Environment: Ethnomedicinal Plants of Kalmeshwar Taluka, District Nagpur

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Abstract

An ethnomedicinal review was carried out in Kalmeshwar taluka, District Nagpur, for records of to important medicinal plants and the information collected from local community with their remedial uses. The native knowledge of traditional uses was collected through questionnaire and personal interviews during field visit. A number of plants species were acknowledged by taxonomic description through flora and native people.

Keywords: Kalmeshwar Taluka , Ethnomedicinal survey, Flora of Nagpur and BSI

Introduction:

The Indian organization of medicine itself is of great antiquity. According to Ayurveda, health is an indication of normal biological processes which would help to maintain mental and physical alertness and happiness by Chattergee, *et al.* (2005). Healing of diseases means use of drugs, control of diet and also involves practices for recovery of health. In India, many local plants are used in herbal medicine to cure diseases and heal injuries. The active principles differ from plants to plant due to their biodiversity and they produce a definite physiological action on the human body (Dadhich, *et al.*, 2010). Tribal people have been in the practice of preserving a rich heritage of information on medicinal plants and their usage by Venkataswamy (2010). They have awareness and do-how for preparing the medicine and its administration. If this information is however to be collected scientifically and carefully and maintained in databases in a way they would help in protecting their knowledge.

For this purpose we have set aside where we can arrange, collect and replant medicinal herbs gathered from the mountains and lowlands of our Tahesil. Medicinally important herbs, bushes and trees of rare species will be grown in the garden. In the future we see this garden as a Center for conservation of Rare Species in order to use traditional recipes for medicinal purposes.

Material and Methods

The study area having 50270.39 hectares of lands including 108 towns. The total forest cover of the area is spread in 3938.19 hectares. The vegetation of the area is of mix deciduous type and have some common plant species.

Regular survey were arranged in order to collect information about the medicinal uses of plants by the local people during the session 2012-13 in Kalmeshwartahsil. Standard methods were followed with regard for compilation of plant materials, drying, mounting, preparation and preservation of plant specimens described by standard book. Plants with their correct nomenclature were arranged alphabetically by Botanical name, Local name, Family and Ethnomedicinal uses. The identification and nomenclature of the listed plants were based on The Flora of





Nagpur and Maharashtra. A questionnaire method was adopted for documentation of ethnomedicinal knowledge. The interviews were carried out from local community to document local name and ethnomedicinal uses (Ugemuge, N.R..1986). About number of informants have been interviewed on random basis. The indigenous medicinal plants having traditional knowledge of utilization among the people have been selected as reference specimens.

Result and Discussion:

During the current study, ethnomedicinal data on 52 plant species was collected. Information regarding their botanical name, local name, family, and their ethnomedicinal uses are listed below (Table-1).

Conventional knowledge and support of local people provides useful leads for scientific research, human being the method to identifying those elements in a plant with a pharmacological value and that is finally useful for markets by Singh, V. (2013). Definitely, such traditional knowledge is very valuable. Due to this reasons the conservation of plants and such knowledgeable local people is very important for to maintain eco-biodiversity of environment.

Table. 1- Plant list and use

Sr.No.	Botanical name	Local name	Family	Uses
1.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	Kalmegh	Acanthaceae	Fever
2.	<i>Adathoavasica</i>	Adulsa	Acanthaceae	Cough
3.	<i>Sapinduemarginatus</i>	Ritha	Sapindaceae	Healthy hair, Antibacterial
4.	<i>Tinosporacordifolia</i>	Gulvel	Menispermaceae	Flue
5.	<i>Tectonagrandis</i>	Sagwan	Verbanaceae	Snake bite
6.	<i>Spheranthus indicus</i>	Munditica	Asteraceae	Epilepsy, Mental illness
7.	<i>Azadiracta indica</i>	kadunimb	Meliaceae	Antibacterial
8.	<i>Argemonemexican</i>	Piwaladhotara	Papaveraceae	Wound healing
9.	<i>Alstoneascholaris</i>	Saptparni	Apocyanaceae	Snake bite
10.	<i>Nelumbonucifera</i>	Kamal	Nymphaeaceae	Stop bleeding, Astringent
11.	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Peru, Jam	Myrataceae	Anti-diarrhoe
12.	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Amba	Anacardiaceae	Diarrhoea, Dysentery
13.	<i>Semicarpus anacardium</i>	Biba	Anacardiaceae	Piles, worm
14.	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Nagarmota	Cyperaceae	Astringent, Appetizer
15.	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Liliaceae	Liliaceae	Uterine tonic, Rejuvenator
16.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Lajalu	Mimociaceae	Stimulant
17.	<i>Syzigium cumini</i>	Jambul	Myrataceae	Diabetes, Acidity
18.	<i>Tamarandus indica</i>	Chinch	Caesalpiniaceae	Scorpion bites
19.	<i>Euphorbia geniculata</i>	Dudhi	Euphorbiaceae	Jaundice
20.	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Yerandi	Euphorbiaceae	Anti swelling
21.	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Awala	Euphorbiaceae	Vitamin
22.	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Bramhi	Simoroubaexcelsa	Memory stimulant
23.	<i>Ailanthes excelsa</i>	Maharuk	Simaroubaceae	Anti- tumour
24.	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Haldi	Zinziberaceae	Antibacterial, Wound healing
25.	<i>Cassia tora</i>	Tarota	Fabaceae	Diabetes





26.	<i>Pithocellobiumdulce</i>	Vilayati chinch	Fabaceae	Antioxidant
27.	<i>Buteamonosperma</i>	Palas	Fabaceae	Diabetes
28.	<i>Albizialabbeck</i>	Bhingri	Fabaceae	Anti-inflammatory
29.	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Babul	Fabaceae	Dental use
30.	<i>Pongamiapinnata</i>	Karanj	Fabaceae	Wound healing
31.	<i>Psoreliacorilifolia</i>	-----	Fabaceae	Anti-inflammatory, Anti-analgesic
32.	<i>Vitexnigunda</i>	Nirgudi	Verbanaceae	Anti-inflammatory Bone fracture
33.	<i>Clerodendron sp.</i>	---	Verbanaceae	Bone fracture
34.	<i>Tectonagrandis</i>	Sag	Verbanaceae	Snake biting
35.	<i>Ficusracemosa</i>	Umbar	Moraceae	Anthelmintic
36.	<i>Ficusbengalensis</i>	Wad	Moraceae	Anti-diabetic, wound
37.	<i>Ficusreligiosa</i>	Pipal	Moraceae	Treating skin disease
38.	<i>Acacia catechu</i>	Hiwar	Mimosaceae	For bone
39.	<i>Meliaazedarachta</i>	----	Meliaceae	Antibacterial
40.	<i>Moringaoleifera</i>	Mungna	Moringaceae	Ani-inflammatory
41.	<i>Cyanodondactylon.</i>	Harari	Poaceae	Astringent
42.	<i>Gardenis sp.</i>	Dikimali	Rubiaceae	Antispasmodic
42.	<i>Anthocephaluscadamba</i>	Kadamb	Rubiaceae	Diabetes, Cough, Fever
44.	<i>Zizyphus sp.</i>	Bor	Rhamnaceae	Vit-B
45.	<i>Aegelmarmelos</i>	Bel	Rutaceae	Anti-dysentery
46.	<i>Punicagranatum</i>	Darimb	Pinicaceae	Anti-dycentri
47.	<i>Madhucaindica</i>	Mohua	Sapotaceae	Wounds
48.	<i>Cissusquadrangularis</i>	Hadjor	Vitaceae	Bone fracture
49.	<i>Murrayakoienigii</i>	Godnimb	Ruteaceae	Stimulant, Digestive
50.	<i>Terminaliaarjuna</i>	Arjun	Combretaceae	Diuretic, Cardio tonic
51.	<i>Annona sp.</i>	Shitafal	Annonaceae	Reducing weight
52.	<i>Micheliachampaca</i>	Chamapa	Magnoliaceae	Expectorant, Purgative



Figure. 1- Map-



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