DIVERSITY OF ETHNOMEDICINAL PLANTS FROM JALGAON DISTRICT OF NORTH MAHARASHTRA

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ABSTRACT
The present paper deals with ethnomedicinal plants of Jalgaon district of North Maharashtra. The survey was carried out during 2006-2010 in different seasons. The North Maharashtra region comprises Dhule, Jalgaon and Nandurbar districts. North Maharashtra region consist of dry deciduous forest and scrub forest containing ethnomedicinal plants. The vegetation is rich in Chopda, Yawal and Raver Taluka of Jalgaon district having 65 ethnomedicinal plant species. These plants have various medicinal uses and used by tribal to cure human diseases and disorders. In view of their medicinal importance a need to conserve species for the long term survival of plant species.

KEY WORDS: Ethnomedicinal, Jalgaon, tribal.

INTRODUCTION
North Maharashtra comprises three district namely, Jalgaon, Dhule and recently added Nandurbar. These district has the satpuda ranges. The tribal communities residing in those places are Pawra, Bhil, Vasavi, Padvi, and Gavit some are residing adjoining to that places. All these communities are using the medicinal plant for curing of several diseases. North Maharashtra situated at North-East of Maharasthra bounded by Baroda districts of Gujarat from North and Nimar district of Madhya Pradesh from south and from west by Nashik district of Maharashtra. The east region of Maharashtra has Satpuda which is rich in vegetation having humid and semi-evergreen species. The middle region of it north Maharashtra has many deciduous species whereas western region has only dry scrub in Madhya Pradesh, it breaks into a low woodland or scrub elsewhere.

Dry deciduous forest
These are the forest of Satpuda hills on the northern side of the Tapi River. It contributes Chopda, Yawal and Raver ranges. The rainfall in this region is about 70-101cm. the dominant species consist of Tectona grandis, Acacia catechew, Anogissus latifolia, Terminalia tomentosa, Boswellia serrata, Terminalia arjuna, Butea monosperma.

Scrub forest
The forest on the Southern side of Tapi River and are mostly scrub type. The average rainfall varies form 38-63 cm, in summer temperature goes up to 48°C therefore the vegetation is poor. The main plant species are Acacia catechew, Anogissus latifolia, Boswellia serrata, Hardwikia binata, and Zyzipus zuzuba etc.

MATERIALS AND METHOD
Survey of the area was conducted during 2006-2010. The ethnobotanical information was gathered from the various tribal communities to the Satpuda region of Jalgaon district. The valuable data was also collected from the adjoining communities to the Satpuda region. The plant specimen are collected and preserved in the form of herbarium. The herbarium specimens are deposited in the Botany department, Bhuswal Arts, Science and P.O.Nahata Commerce College, Bhusawal. The identification and authenticated with the help of flora of Bombay Presidency edited by Cooke (1957) and Flora of Dhule and Nandurbar Districts Patil (2003).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Satpuda of Jalgaon district has a wide range of variety of plants. The vegetation is dry deciduous or mixed type, sometime scrub forest is also observed during the investigation. The vegetation is rich in Chopda, Yawal and Raver Taluka of Jalgaon district. The list of ethnomedicinal plants from Jalgaon district of North Maharashtra is given in table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical name</th>
<th>Vernacular name</th>
<th>Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Abelmoscus moschata, Linn.</td>
<td>Ranbhendi</td>
<td>Malvaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The seeds are rubbed in to a paste and used to cure itche.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Acasia catechew, Wild</td>
<td>Khair</td>
<td>Mimosae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bark is given in dysentery and toothache</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Acalypha indica, Linn.</td>
<td>Khokali</td>
<td>Euphorbiaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decoction of the plant is given for cough and Ear-ache</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Achyranthus aspera, Linn.</td>
<td>Aghada</td>
<td>Amaranthaceae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Decoction of the whole plant is given to cure Pnemonia.

5. *Amaranthus spinosus*, Linn
   Boiled root and leaves are given to children as laxative
   Katemath Amaranthaceae

   Decoction of the whole plant is given orally to cure fever
   Kirayat Acanthaceae

7. *Argemone mexicana*, Linn.
   The root paste is applied to cure worm affection.
   Pivla dhotra Papaveraeae

   The leaf juice is used to cure earache.
   Kidmari Aristolochiaceae

   Root paste is applied to dispers blist and glandular swelling.
   Pivalikoranti Acanthaceae

10. *Blumia lacera*, Linn.
    The leaf juice is used to stop bleeding piles.
    Bhamburdi Compositae

11. *Boerhaavia diffusa*, Linn.
    The decoction of the whole plant is given on liver complaints.
    Punarnava Nyctaginaceae

12. *Bryonia laciniosa*, Linn.
    The whole plant powder in given orally to cure fever.
    Shivlingi Cucurbitaceae

    Powdered seed are mixed with black peeper and used in cronic fever.
    Sagargoti Caesapinaceae

14. *Capparis sepiaria*
    The garland of the stem is wear to cure jaundice.
    Pachara Capparidaceae

15. *Cassia auriculata*, Linn.
    The root powder is used to cure worm affection.
    Chambhar awali Ceasalpinaceae

16. *Cerisalpinia cordifolia*, Linn.
    The leaves are used in the form of pot herb to cure piles.
    Chakwat Chenopodiaceae

17. *Citrus aurantium*
    The fruit powder is mixed with water and a paste is applied on headache
    Kadu Indravan Cucurbitaceae

18. *Costus speciosa*
    The powdered root mixed with honey and given to increase semen
    Ran adrak Costaceae

    The seed powder is given along with honey as contraceptive.
    Jangali sun Papilionaceae

    The roots are powdered and given along with milk for strengthening of the penis and muscle.
    Kalimusali Amaryllidaceae

    The powdered bulb are mixed with milk and given in sterility
    Ranhalad Scitaminae

22. *Dioscorea bulbifera*, L.
    The youngebubils are used as vegetabl and dried bulbils are paste and applied on swelling
    Dukkarkand Dioscoriaceae

23. *Dolichos lablab*
    The leaf extract and leaves are applied on swelling
    Medhasingi Rubiaceae

    The root bark is given for stimulation of penis.
    Chota –Kiramat Asclepiadaceae

    The whole plat extract is given in fever and in stomach complaints.
    Chota –Kiramat Asclepiadaceae

    The root powder is used to apply to get killed.
    Pangara Papilionaceae

27. *Euphorbia hirta*, Linn.
    The bark of stem is powdered and paste is applied in rheumatism.
    Lohani Rubiaceae

    The bark of stem is powdered and paste is applied in rheumatism.
    Kukudkand Orchidaceae
The powder tubers are mixed with milk and given in sterility.

35. *Evolvulus alsinoides*, Linn. Shankhapushpi Convulvulaceae

Whole plant is used in nervous disorder.

36. *Ficus hispida*, Linn. Bhuiumbar Moraceae

The fruits are rubbed and a paste is applied in headache.

37. *Gloriosa superba*, Linn. Kal-lavi Liliaceae

Powdered root paste is applied for easy delivery.

38. *Gynandropsis pentaphylla*, DC. Pandhari tilvan Capparidaceae

Leaves are applied externally to prevent formation of pus.

39. *Helictrus isora*, Linn. Murudsing Sterculaceae

Fruits are rubbed and a paste is applied in sore of ear. And also for stomach complaints in children.

40. *Hemidesmus indicus*, R.Br. Anantmul Asclepidaceae

Powdered root are mixed with honey and applied in mental disorder and urinary complaints.

41. *Jatropha curcas*, Linn. Ran erandi Euphorbiaceae

Root bark is applied in rheumatism.

42. *Justecia procumbens*, Linn. Ghati pittapapda Acanthaceae

The dried plant is used as anthelmintic and also used in fever.

43. *Launaea pinnatifida*, L. Pathari Compositae

The leaf juice is mixed with water and given for improvement of appetite.

44. *Leucas aspera*, Spr. Patota Labiatae

The whole plant decoction is given in fever.

45. *Mentha arvensis*, Linn. Pudina Labiatae

The whole plant extract is given in flatulence.

46. *Pedalium murex*, Linn. Motha gokharu Pedaliaceae

The decoction of the fresh leaves is given in urinary complaints.


The leaves are roasted and poultice is applied in joint pains.


Whole plant is given along with beetel leaf to cure jaundice.


The decoction of the fresh leaves is given in urinary complaints.

50. *Pterispermum suberifolium*, Roxb. Kadi Sterculiaceae

The whole plant decoction is given in flatulence.


The decoction of the whole plant is given in fever and bronchoitis.

52. *Salvadora persica*, Linn. Pilori Salvadoraceae

The fruits are fried and given in stomach complaints.

53. *Schleicheria oleosa*, Mert. Kusum Sapindaceae

The bark is rubbed with coconut oil and use dto cure itche.


The bulb is powdered and given in milk for improvement of semen quality.

55. *Tephrosia purpurea*, Pers. Unhali/Sharpunkha Papilionaceae

The root kept in mouth during mating for late discharge of semen.

56. *Tinospora cordifolia*, Miers. Gultvel Menispermaceae

Decoction of the plant is given in fever and viral infection.

57. *Tribulus terrestris*, Linn. Gokharu Zygophyllaceae

The fruits are powdered and mixed with milk and given in sexual abnormalities.

58. *Trichdesma indica*, (L.), Br. Chotakalpa Boraginaceae

The decoction of the plant is used to cure fever and in blood purification.

59. *Tridax procumbens*, Linn. Ekdandi Compositae

The leaf juice is used in cuts and wounds.

60. *Verbascum coromandelianum*, O.K. Kutaki Scrophulariaceae

The dried plant powder is mixed with water and applied in skin diseases.

61. *Vernonia anthelmintica*, Willd. Ranjire Compositae

The extract of the plant was given to expelled worms.

62. *Vitex nigundo*, Linn. Nirgudi Verbenaceae

The roasted leaves are applied in rheumatism.

63. *Vitis quadrangularis*, L. Kandvel Vitaceae

The stem powder is mixed with *Ceasalpina bonducera* seed and given in sexual disorder.

64. *Xanthium strumarium*, Linn. Dumundi/Dutundi Compositae
The decoction of the plant is given in malarial fever.

65. *Zyzyphus rugosa*, Ghat bor Rhamnaceae

The leaves are applied on swelling.

The results are compared to the findings of Patil (2003); Patil and Patil (2005a,b; 2007a,b); Patil and Bhaskar (2006); Patil and Yadav (2003); Pawar and Patil (2009) and Yadav and Patil (2000).

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