

DIVERSITY OF ETHNOMEDICINAL PLANTS FROM JALGAON DISTRICT OF NORTH MAHARASHTRA

Patil S.V.* and Bhuktar A.S.**

*Department of Botany, Bhusawal Arts, Science and P.O. Nahta Commerce College of Bhusawal, (M.S.), India.

**Swami Vekand Arts and Sardar Dalipsingh Science and Commerce, College, Aurangabad, (M.S.), India.

(E-mail: Svp1295@rediffmail.com)

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 Maharashtra bounded by Baroda districts of Gujrat from North and Nimar district of Madhya Pradesh form east, Jalgaon district from south and from west by Nashik distict 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 catechar*, *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 cathew*, *Anogissus latifolia*, *Boswellia serrata*, *Hardwickia binata*, and *Zyzipus zuzuba* etc.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

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.

Botanical name

1. *Abelmoscus moschata*, Linn.

The seeds are rubbed in to a paste and used to cure itche.

2. *Acasia catechew*, Willd

Bark is given in dysentery and toothache

3. *Acalypha indica*, Linn.

Decoction of the plant is given for cough and Ear-ache

4. *Achyranthus aspera*, Linn.

Vernacular name

Ranbhendi

Khair

Khokali

Aghada

Family

Malvaceae

Mimosae

Euphorbiaceae

Amaranthaceae

Decoction of the whole plant is given to cure Pnemonia.		
5. <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> , Linn	Katemath	Amaranthaceae
Boiled root and leaves are given to children as laxative		
6. <i>Androgrphis paniculata</i> , Nees.	Kirayat	Acanthaceae
Decoction of the whole plant is given orally to cure fever		
7. <i>Argemone mexicana</i> , Linn.	Pivla dhotra	Papavaraceae
The root paste is applied to cure worm affection.		
8. <i>Aristolochia bracteata</i> , Retz.	Kidmari	Aristolochiaceae
The leaf juice is used to cure earache.		
9. <i>Barleria prionitis</i> , Linn.	Pivalikoranti	Acanthaceae
Root paste is applied to dispers blist and glandular swelling.		
10. <i>Blumia lacera</i> , Linn.	Bhamburdi	Compositae
The leaf juice is used to stop bleeding piles.		
11. <i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> , Linn.	Punarnava	Nyctaginaceae
The decoction of the whole plant is given on liver complaints.		
12. <i>Bryonia laciniosa</i> , Linn	Shivlingi	Cucurbitaceae
The whole plant powder in given orally to cure fever.		
13. <i>Ceasalpinia bonducela</i> , femi.	Sagargoti	Caesapinaceae
Powdered seed are mixed with black peeper and used in cronic fever.		
14. <i>Capparis sepiaria</i>	Pachara	Capparidacea
The garland of the stem is wear to cure jaundice.		
15. <i>Cassia tora</i> , Linn.	Takla	Ceasalpinaceae
The tender leaves are boiled and the extract is rubbed on Eczema		
16. <i>Cassia auriculata</i> , Linn	Chambhar awali	Ceasalpinaceae
The root powder is used to cure worm affection.		
17. <i>Chenopodium album</i> , Linn.	Chakwat	Chenopodiaceae
The leaves are used in the form of pot herb to cure piles.		
18. <i>Citrullus colocythis</i> (L.)	Kadu Indravan	Cucurbitaceae
The fruit powdered is mixed with water and a paste is applied on headache		
19. <i>Costus speciosa</i>	Ran adrak	Costaceae
Powdered root mixed with honey and given to increase semen		
20. <i>Crotolaria juncea</i> , (L)	Jangali sun	Papilionaceae
The seed powder is given along with honey as contraceptive.		
21. <i>Curculigo orchioides</i> , Gaertn.	Kalimusali	Amaryllidaceae
The roots are powdered and given along with milk for strengthening of the penis and muscle.		
22. <i>Curcuma pseudomontana</i> Salisb.	Ranhalad	Scitamineae
The roots are given in fever and applied on scabies.		
23. <i>Daemia extensa</i> , Linn.	Utaran	Asclepidaceae
The root bark is given in Jaundice.		
24. <i>Dunbaria glandulosa</i> , (Dalz & gibbs.)	Kajkui	Papilionaceae
The powdered seed are mixed with milk and given in sterility.		
25. <i>Dioscoria bulbifera</i> , L.	Dukkarkand	Dioscoriaceae
The youngebulbils are used as vegetabl and dried bulbils are paste and applied on swelling.		
26. <i>Dolichandron falcata</i> , L.	Medhasingi	Rubiaceae
The leaf extract and leaves are applied on swelling		
27. <i>Leptadenia reticulata</i> Cook.	Bakkardori	Asclepidaceae
The root powder is mixed with water and used in fever.		
28. <i>Drimia indica</i> , (Roxb.)	Rankanda	Liliaceae
The powdered bulb are mixed with milk and given in sterility		
29. <i>Echinops echinata</i> , Roxb.	Utkatar	Compositae
The root is given for stimulation of penis.		
30. <i>Ennicostema littorals</i> , Blume.	Chota –Kirayat	Asclepidaceae
The whole plat extract is given in fever and in stomach complaints.		
31. <i>Erythrina indica</i> , Lam.	Pangara	Papilionaceae
The juice of younge leaves are use dto kill worms.		
32. <i>Ethretia laevis</i> , Roxb.	Lokhandi	Rubiaceae
The bark of stem is powdered and paste is applied in rheumatism.		
33. <i>Ethretia aspera</i> , Roxb.	Tandlya/Lokhandi	Rubiaceae
The bark of stem is powdered and paste is applied in rheumatism.		
34. <i>Eulophia herbacea</i> Lindl	Kukudkand	Orchidaceae

The powder tubers are mixed with milk and given in sterility.		
35. <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> , Linn.	Shankhapushpi	Convolvulaceae
Whole plant is used in nervous disorder.		
36. <i>Ficus hispida</i> , Linn.	Bhuiumbar	Moraceae
The fruits are rubbed and a paste is applied in headache.		
37. <i>Gloriosa superba</i> , Linn.	Kal-lavi	Liliaceae
Powdered root paste is applied for easy delivery.		
38. <i>Gynandropsis pentaphylla</i> , DC.	Pandhari tilvan	Capparidaceae
Leaves are applied externally to prevent formation of pus.		
39. <i>Helictus isora</i> , Linn.	Murudsing	Sterculaceae
Fruits are rubbed and a paste is applied in sore of ear. And also for stomach complaints in children.		
40. <i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> , R.Br.	Anantmul	Asclepidaceae
Powdered root are mixed with honey and applied in mental disorder and urinary complaints.		
41. <i>Jatropha curcus</i> , Linn	Ran erandi	Euphorbiaceae
Root bark is applied in rheumatism.		
42. <i>Justecia procumbens</i> , Linn.	Ghati pittapapda	Acanthaceae
The dried plant is used as anthelmintic and also used in fever.		
43. <i>Launea pinnatifida</i> ,	Pathari	Compositae
The leaf juice is mixed with water and given for improvement of appetite.		
44. <i>Leucas aspera</i> , Spr.	Patota	Labiatae
The whole plant decoction is given in fever.		
45. <i>Mentha arvensis</i> , Linn.	Pudina	Labiatae
The whole plant extract is given in flatulence.		
46. <i>Pedaliium murex</i> , Linn.	Motha gokharu	Pedaliaceae
The decoction of the fresh leaves is given in urinary complaints.		
47. <i>Lippia nodiflora</i> , Mich.	Jalpimpali	Verbenaceae
The leaves are roasted and poultice is applied in joint pains.		
48. <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> , Linn.	Bhuiawala	Euphorbiaceae
Whole plant is given along with beetel leaf to cure jaundice.		
49. <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> , Roxb.	Bijasal	Papilionaceae
The bare decoction is used to cure heart diseases and also used in skin diseases.		
50. <i>Pteriospermum suberifolium</i> , Roxb.	Kad	Sterculiaceae
The gum is used to make laddu and given in weakness		
51. <i>Rungia repens</i> , Nees.	Ghatipittapapda	Acanthaceae
The decoction of the whole plant is given in fever and bronchoitis		
52. <i>Salvadora persica</i> , Linn.	Pilori	Salvadoraceae
The fruits are fried and given in stomach complaints.		
53. <i>Schleichera oleosa</i> , Mert.	Kusum	Sapindaceae
The bark is rubbed with coconut oil and use dto cure itche.		
54. <i>Scilla indica</i> , Baker.	Rankanda	Liliaceae
The bulb is powdered and given in milk for improvement of semen quality.		
55. <i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> , Pers.	Unhali/Sharpunkha	Papilionaceae
The root kept in mouth during mating for late discharge of semen.		
56. <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> , Miers.	Gulvel	Menispermiceae
Decoction of the plant is given in fever and viral infection.		
57. <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> , Linn.	Gokharu	Zygophyllaceae
The fruits are powdered and mixed with milk and given in sexual abnormalities.		
58. <i>Trichdesma indica</i> , (L.) Br.	Chotakalpa	Boraginaceae
The decoction of the plsant is used to cure fever and in blood purification.		
59. <i>Tridax procumbens</i> , Linn.	Ekdandi	Compositae
The leaf juice is used in cuts and wounds.		
60. <i>Verbascum coromandelianum</i> O.K.	Kutaki	Scrophulariaceae
The dried plant powder is mixed with water and applied in skin diseases.		
61. <i>Vernonia anthelmintica</i> , Willd	Ranjire	Compositae
The extract of the plant was given to expelled worms.		
62. <i>Vitex nigundo</i> , Linn	Nirgudi	Verbenaceae
The roasted leaves are applied in rheumatism.		
63. <i>Vitis quadrangularis</i> , L.	Kandvel	Vitaceae
The stem powder is mixed with <i>Ceasalpina bonducela</i> seed and ginven in sexual disorder.		
64. <i>Xanthium strumarium</i> , 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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