

**ETHANOBOTANICAL STUDIES OF PETH AND TRIMBAKESHWAR DISTRICT NASHIK, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.**

**Mali P. R.**

S.N.J.B.K.K.H. Abad, Lodha Commerce and Science College Chandwad, District: Nashik (M.S), India

**ABSTRACT**

Ethnobotany is the study of how people of a particular culture and region make use of indigenous plants and ethnic societies in conservation and use of biodiversity for human health and nutrition. Keeping this view in mind an ethno-medico-botanical survey of some important Angiosperms of Taluka Peth along with Gujrat Border and Trimbakeshwar. Peth and Trimbakeshwar is a tribal region and different tribes like Kokna, Mahadev koli, Varli, Thakur live in this region. These tribal people use different plants as home remedies. The present paper communicates information on 32 species of Angiosperms used to cure various ailments by tribal of Peth and Trimbakeshwar Taluka of Nashik District. Recent botanical and local names, parts used medicinal use and formulating along with doses and duration have been provided.

**KEYWORDS:** Ethnobotanical, indigenous, home-remedies, febrifuge.

**INTRODUCTION**

The ranges of Western Ghats extend in the district and are a predominantly tribal district. Although they are forest dwellers, they practice agriculture. The agricultural produces does not suffice their sustenance and, therefore have to depend on forest resources. Literature survey indicated a very little ethnobotanical work done from this region in the past. The present authors, therefore, extended extensive and intensive ethnobotanical observations since July 2005 to 2008. The information on 27 species of medicinal importance appeared worth reporting. The Peth and Trimbakeshwar Taluka along with Gujrat Bordered area. The knowledge about these plants from time immemorial. The knowledge about these plants has been handed over from generation to generation.

The present day traditional medicine man or Vaidu are rare and handful. Due to lack of interest among the younger generation generations as well as their tendency to migrate to cities for lucrative jobs there is a possibility of losing this wealth of knowledge in near future. It is appropriate time to acquire and preserve this traditional system of medicine and by proper documentation and identification of specimens. This will help to their conservation through cultivation and will reduce the pressure to over exploitation from natural habitats.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The present investigations were carried out from Taluka Peth and Trimbakeshwar of Nashik District. The geographical location of Nashik district, a North western district of the State of Maharashtra, lies between North latitude 19°31' and 20°21' and East longitude 73°30' and 74°55'. It receives average rainfall which varies between 2600 to 3000 mm annually. Peth is a Town in Peth Taluk, Nashik District, Maharashtra State. Peth is located 43.2 km distance from its District Main City Nashik. It is located 152 km distance from its State Main City Mumbai. The percentage of tribal people is 92.92%. Trimbakeshwar percentage of tribal population is 77.94%. The distance between Peth and Trimbakeshwar Taluka is 37.1 Km., the medicinal Plants were collected from different localities of Peth and Trimbakeshwar area of Gujrat Border area. Questionnaires were prepared for collecting information from 69 Medicine Man or Vaidu. At the same time plant species were collected and herbarium sheets were prepared by traditional method. Plant species were identified with the help of Floras and Keys. Information regarding Botanical Name, Family name, vernacular name and medicinal uses for each plant was collected. The plant families under study were arranged alphabetically.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Altogether 27 ingenious medicinal plants belonging to 16 Families have been documented for their healing properties are being show in table 1. The analysis of the data reveal that the tribal people used these plant to cure 27 ailments. The present study revealed that majority of the species has multiple uses for building huts, making agricultural implements like *Anacardium occidentale* L. Family Acanthaceae for Leprosy, Elephantiasis the seed oil is an excellent emollient and used in gastroenteritis. *Achyranthus aspera* for Scorpion stings.

*Celosia argentea* for Urinary stones. *Butea monosperna* for intestinal worms in children. *Casearia graveolens* for Antidote for Snake bite. Such studies may provide new materials to the workers in the field of pharmacology and photochemistry. Therefore the current study will further help in conservation of traditional ethnomedicinal knowledge as well as development of native villagers.

**Table 1. Medicinal Plants used by the tribal of Peth and Trimbakeshwar of Nashik District.**

Sr. No	Local Name, Botanical name, Family	Part Used	Medicinal Use
1	Family-Acanthaceae Local Name-Adulsa B.N.- <i>Adhoda vasica</i>	Leaves, root, bark, flower and fruits.	An antispasmodic, treatment of chest diseases, asthma, dysentery, malaria, fever.
2	Family-Fabaceae Local Name-Gunj B.N.- <i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Leaves, root and seed uses	For the cure of some throat, dry cough, ardor urine, prevention of concentration, serve as blood purifier.
3	Family-Anacardaceae Common Name-Kaju B.N.- <i>Anacardium occidentale.</i>	Bark, Apple, Shell oil and seed.	Leprosy, ringworm, ulcers, elephantiasis the seed oil is an excellent emollient and used in gastroenteritis.
4	Family-Acanthaceae Common name-Katikoranti B.N.- <i>Barleria prionitis</i> L.	Leaf	Leaf juice with honey is used as anthelmintic. Leaf ash with butter is used on Leucoderma. Crushed fresh leaves are used for toothache and gum ailments.
5	Family-Acanthaceae Common Name-Karvi B.N.- <i>Carvia callosa</i> Nees.	Leaves, Stick	Sticks are used for making walls of the hut. The karvi leaves are crushed and the juice is used to cure stomach ailments.
6	Family-Acanthaceae Common Name-Talimkhana B.N.- <i>Hygrophila spinosa</i> (Tand.)	Leaves, seed.	Leaves and seed are used in jaundice. Seeds taken internally along with milk, which acts as aphrodisiac.
7	Family -Amaranthaceae Common Name-Aghada B.N.- <i>Achyranthus aspera</i> L.	Root, Leaves.	The root powder is used three times daily in dysentery. The root decoction is also used in scorpion stings. The root ash is given to children in cough. Leaf juice drops are put in nostrils to cure headache. Dried plant material boiled in water is given to reduce fever.
8	Family -Amaranthaceae Common Name-Kathemath B.N.- <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	Root.	Root juice is used for diarrhea, dysentery. Root juice 3 teaspoons full take twice a day.
9	Family-Amaranthaceae Common Name-Kurdu. B.N.- <i>Celosia argentea</i> L.	Seed.	Seed are used to dissolve urinary stones. Used as a fodder for cattle.
10	Family-Bombacaceae Common Name-Sawar B.N.- <i>Bombax ceiba</i> Linn syn.	Root	Injuries, Bleeding Formulation-Paste prepared in water.
11	Family-Poaceae Common Name-Chopadi B.N.- <i>Brachiaria reptans</i> Linn.	Leaf	Anaemia Formulation-juice Obtained by Crushing and boiling.
12	Family-Fabaceae Common Name-Palas B.N.- <i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.)	Seed	Intestinal worms in children Formulation-Decoction obtained by crushing and boiling.
13	Family-Asclepiadaceae Common Name-Ruchkin B.N.- <i>Calatropis procera</i>	Tender leave	Fever and cold Formulation-Lime, Catechu and root bark is chewed with leaves.
14	Family-Lecythidaceae Common Name-Kumbhi <i>Careya arborea</i> Roxb.	Stem bark	Piles Formulation-Infusion or extract prepared in water.
15	Family-Apocynaceae Common Name-Karwand B.N.- <i>Carrisa congesta</i>	Latex	Burning sensation during urination. Formulation-Latex dropped on urinogenital opening.
16	Family-Caesalpinaceae Common Name-Kirmira B.N.- <i>Casearia graveolens</i> Dalz.	Stem pieces	Antidote for snake-bite.
17	Family-Poaceae Common Name-Khandol B.N.- <i>Chrysopogon fulvus</i> (Sperng)	Peels of culm and bark	Cough and chest pain.

18	Family-Cordiaceae Common name-Bhokar B.N.- <i>Cordia dichotoma</i> Forst.f	Stem bark	Excessive menstruation Formulation-Decoction prepared in boiling water.
19	Family-Amaryllidaceae Common Name-Kumbh B.N.- <i>Crinum defixum</i> Ker-Gawl.	Leaves	Pimples and body swelling Formulation-Smoke passed over body
20	Family-Caesalpinaceae Common Name-Ran tarota B.N.- <i>Casiia occidentalis</i>	Root	Leucorrhoea Formulation-Infusion or extract prepared in water.
21	Family-Dilleniaceae Common Name-Karwal B.N.- <i>Dillenia pentagyna</i> Roxb.	Stem bark	Jaundice and Urinary complaints Formulation-Extract in water by crushing and squeezing.
22	Family-Ebenaceae Common Name-Tembrun B.N.- <i>Diospyros melanoxyton</i>	Wood	Good health and easy delivery Formulation-Wood burnt and smoke is passed over the body of women.
23	Family-Asteraceae Common Name-Kalamaka B.N.- <i>Eclipta alba</i> (Linn) Hassk.)	Leaf	Injury caused due to continuous contact with mud. Formulation-Juice obtained by crushing and squeezing.
24	Family-Asteraceae Common name-Mirgi-kand B.N.- <i>Glossocardia bosvallia</i>	Root-Stalk	Alcohol addicts Formulation-Decoction mixed with tea.
25	Family-Asclepiadaceae Common Name-Anantmul B.N.- <i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (Linn)	Root	To increase milk flow. Formulation-Root extract in water taken orally.
26	Family-Fabaceae Common Name-Karanj B.N.- <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (Linn)	Seeds	Ringworm Formulation-Oil.
27	Family-Sapindaceae Common Name-Kusum B.N.- <i>Schleichera oleosa</i> (Lour.)	Root	Rheumatism Formulation-Extracted in Water.

## REFERENCES

- Sharma B.D. and Lakshminarsimhan P. (1986). Ethanobotanical studies on the Tribals of Nashik District (Maharashtra). *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 8:439-454.
- Kulkarni D.K. and Kubhojkar M.S. (1992). Ethanobotanical studies on Mahadeo Koli tribe in Western, Maharashtra-Part-III, Non-Conventional wild Edible Fruits. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 10:151-158.
- Borse S.C., Bhamre P.B. and Patil D.A. (1990). Medicinal Plantlore of tribals of Dhule and Nandurbar Districts, Maharashtra. *Bio. J.* 2(1):47-54.
- Jain S.K. (1967). Plants in Indian Medicine and folk lore associated with healing of bones. *Ind. J. Orthoped.* 1:95-104.
- Khunte S.P. (2000). Floristic and Ethanobotanical studies of Wanrandha Ghat and Adjacent areas of Bhor Taluka, Pune District.
- Shah G.L., Yadhav and Badri (1983). Medicinal plants from Dhanu forest Division in Maharashtra state. *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* 4(1):141-151.
- Sharma P.P. and N.P. Singh (2001). Ethanobotany of Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman (Union Territory). Director BSI, Calcutta.