Medicinal Plants Diversity in Nashik District (Maharashtra: India)-Polypetalae& Gamopetalae

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Abstract: Botanical survey on medicinal plants and their indigenous uses was carried out in Nashik district, Maharashtra. These areas are floristically rich areas where plants of various categories are growing spontaneously in their natural habitat. The rural community of these regions uses some of the plants as medicine for the treatment of various diseases and ailments. In this paper 47 genus and 50 species of medicinal plants belonging to 11 families were recorded from Nashik district. These medicinal plants are listed according to Bentham and Hooker’s system such as Botanical name, local names along with family, Fruits and Flowers, part used and disease treated.

Index Terms: Medicinal plants in Nashik District Maharashtra, India.

I. INTRODUCTION

Nashik District, with its diverse agro-climatic conditions and regional topography, has been considered as the treasure house or botanical garden of medicinal plants diversity and genetic resources. Hence, Plants are always considered as a primary source of drugs in traditional and alternative system of medicine in various forms such as crude form, juice, decoction, latex, and crude extracts. About 80% of people of the world, particularly in the rural areas of developing countries, continue using traditional resources in healthcare. Large number of tribal communities also there and they survival form ancient times. The tribal people primary healthcare is depending on the medicinal dwellers and his knowledge. Although, indigenous knowledge is transfer on orally from one generation to next generation without any writing records. Throughout human history, people have relied on natural products in general and the plants in particular, to promote and maintain good health and to fight sickness, pain, and disease. However, the past 200 years have witnessed not only an acceleration in the rate of extinction of plant and animal species, but also the erosion of traditional knowledge related to the medicinal properties and uses of plants and other natural products.

This knowledge becomes extinct of gradually. The traditional medicine is well established in Nashik District because of tribal community using a wide variety of plants for the treatment of various ailments. However, now-a-days these traditional medicinal plants knowledge record and preserve is important for the future studied to developed new drugs. Along with this traditional knowledge conservation in documentation research is important part for future generation. Although, there is only few research works on Medicinal plants was done past years in the Nashik District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Botanical name</th>
<th>Local name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Frts &amp;Fls</th>
<th>Parts used</th>
<th>Disease treated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Woodfordia fruticosa</em> (L.) Kurz.</td>
<td>Dhwati</td>
<td>Lythraceae</td>
<td>Jan-Jun</td>
<td>Fl.J</td>
<td>Depurative, uterine sedative, constipating, antibacterial, febrifuge leprosy, skin, liver headache, hemorrhoids, hemorrhage, leucorrhoea, disorders, menorrhagia, Juice of leaves is used in bilious sickness.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Species Name</th>
<th>Genus</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Flowering &amp; Fruiting Period</th>
<th>Plant Part Used</th>
<th>Therapeutic Uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Sonchus asper Hill.</td>
<td>Mhatara</td>
<td>Compositeae</td>
<td>Jan-Mar</td>
<td>[W.P.]</td>
<td>Diuretic, sedative, antiseptic, cough, bronchitis, asthma, tonsils, kidney inflammation, erectile dysfunction in male, fever, constipation, diabetes, scabies and heart diseases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Xanthium strumarium Linn.</td>
<td>Chota dhatura</td>
<td>Compositeae</td>
<td>Jan-Feb</td>
<td>[W.P.]</td>
<td>Cooling, laxative, antiinflammatory, tonic, digestive, antipyretic, anodyne, allergic antirheumatic, appetite, diaphoretic, diuretic, emollient, sedative, malaria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Xantolitis tomentosa (Roxb.) Raif.</td>
<td>Kate-Kumbal</td>
<td>Sapotaceae</td>
<td>May-Sep</td>
<td>[L.D]</td>
<td>Decoction of the leaves is used to wash foul ulcers promote hair prevent graying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Diospyros chloroxylon Roxb.</td>
<td>Kala tendu</td>
<td>Ebenaceae</td>
<td>Mar-Apr</td>
<td>[J.]</td>
<td>The juice of unripe fruits is used styptic and their infusion is used as a gargle in aphthae or stomatitis and sore throat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Cuscuta reflexa Roxb.</td>
<td>Amaranvel</td>
<td>Cuscutaceae</td>
<td>Jan-Feb</td>
<td>[W.P.]</td>
<td>Constipation, liver, spleen, diseases diarrhoea, inflammation, alternative, purgative, carminative antiinflammatory, anti-fertility, cough fever, demulcent, diaphoretic, tonic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Holarrhena pubescens (Buch. -Ham.) Wall.</td>
<td>Kala-kuda</td>
<td>Apocynaceae</td>
<td>Apr-Sep</td>
<td>[Br.]</td>
<td>Astringent, antisynertera, piles, colic, anthelmintic, stomachic, febrifugal, tonic, dyspepsia, skin, spleen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[L.]: leaves; [Lt]: latex; [Fr]: fruit; [R]: roots; [Br]: bark; [Sd]: seeds; [Fl]: flower; [W.P]: whole plant; [St]: stem; [Rh]: rhizome; [Sd]: seed; [WP]: whole plant; [Lt]: latex; [D]: decoction; [J]: juice; [Pt]: paste; [LA]: local application; [O]: oral route.
II. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

During the present survey, a total number of 50 Medicinal plant species belonging to 48 genera and 11 families are recorded. The plant species were explored which have potent in use in the treatment of various diseases. They have different medicinal properties and their uses in various ailments. Statistically, among the different parts of plants used for the treatment of various diseases, the leaves of 9 plant species were used, 26 plants were used as whole, the roots were used from 9 species, the seeds were used from 5 species, the fruit was used from 7 species, the stem bark was used from 5 species, the flowers were used from 3 species and juice are used from 3 species. Paste and latex were used 3 plant species. Latex and stem are used 3 plant species. The identified plant species are arranged according to Bentham and Hooker’s system Botanical name Local name Family, Fruits, flower Part used and diseases treated. Plant part and medicinal uses are given in separate column presented above Table.

CONCLUSION

In general, manuscripts may contain Title, Authors’ names, Affiliation, E-mail address, Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Literature Survey, Proposed Approach, Results and Discussion, Conclusion, Experimental Section, Acknowledgments, References and Endnotes. However, authors can organize the contents of the manuscript according to their requirements.

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