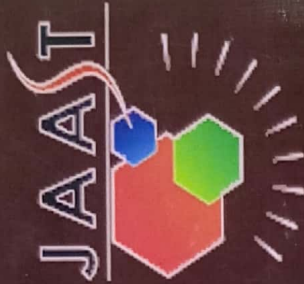


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MEDICINAL PLANTS FROM DEVLALI FOREST AND SURROUNDING AREAS

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INTRODUCTION:

India is one of the diverse countries in the world, rich in medicinal plants. From time immemorial scholars like Charka, Barathwaj, Athreya, Agnivesha, Dhanyandhari, Shushruthan, Wakbadan and Bharathduja etc. have studied and explored the possibility such a diversity for human welfare and the most conspicuous exploration in this field has led to the discovery of so many indigenous medicinal plants that were scripted mainly in Vedas (1500BC) that contain rich materials on herbal lore of that time. Charaka in his medical treatise, 'Charaka samhita' (1000-800BC) dealt with innumerable medicinal plants, their usage and description.

Medicinal plants by definition are used in health care many of the world population cannot afford medicine, which are mainly plant based. In India, the main traditional systems of medicine include Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha use over 7,500 plant species have been reported. Traditional healers provide considerable information

about the use of many plants or plant parts as medicine. It has been estimated by the World Health Organization (2003) that 80% population of the developing countries is unable to afford pharmaceutical drugs and relies on traditional medicine to meet their daily health requirements. Although there are many potent and specific drugs available today for the treatment of different diseases there is a public swing to herbal medicine in our country. Plants are logical sources for new drug discovery and currently many thousands are being screened for biological activities in order to develop from plant species and future demands should be met from cultivated sustainable species.

The present work refers to an exploration of medicinal plants utilized by local rural and some tribal of Devlali forest and surrounding area Tal. Ashti District Beed district with future vision of bio-prospecting some of this information but with also providing a definite share to those who contributed to this knowledge.

MATERIAL AND METHOD:

The work was initiated in September 2011 and continued up to September 2013. This site selected to carry out research work on survey of medicinal plants Devlali forest and surrounding area Tal. Ashti Dist. Beed.

A comprehensive review of the relevant literature has been conducted. It has included the subject matter as well as regional studies. All the material thus collected was properly processed and finely made in herbarium specimen which are deposited in the herbarium (Dept. of Botany A. D. College). Collection of medicinal plant saplings, fruit and seeds. Some medicinal plant cultivated in the college botanical garden along with their information for the use of B. Sc. Students, Research student and local people.

Field survey

The survey of medicinal plants was done by frequently arranged collection tours to various localities in different seasons. In two years frequent visit, where made in order to cover different locality in Devlali forest and surrounding area Tal. Ashti Dist. Beed.

Time of collection tour old knowledgeable people was interviewed for information of their medicinal values and utilization of the plants products by the local community. The study trips were arranged from September 2011 to September 2013. The field work was totally based on interview, observation and guided field walk during

field work. The relevant field notes were written on the spots where possible.

Observation

In order to study field condition, keen observations have been made during the walk in the upland during growth period. In the meantime all the voucher specimens have been collected during flowering stage, pressed and preserved.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

42 Species, 39 genera belong to 32 families recorded with their botanical name, family, local name and traditional uses. The specific focus of project is on sources and conservation of medicinal plants that it is an integral part of an environmental management and socio-economic development plan. Some medicinal plants conserved and studies of propagation of medicinal plant species through seed, vegetative organ stubbles etc. (Ex-situ conservation). Work is compared to earlier workers who worked on traditional knowledge about indigenous medicinal plants. Nambiar Gayatri (2008), Patil D. R.(2011), Kachare (2010), Khyade M. S.(2010), Suravase S.A. (2011), Kala (2005), Dey Abhijit (2010), Shisode S. B.(1993), Aher R. K. (2004), Kar (2008), Ghorband (2011).

The main threats to the conservation of medicinal plants in the area are unsustainable harvesting by the local people, illegal collection inside the forest area, grazing in high pastures, collection of

premature plants and collection of whole underground parts.

Scientific studies may elaborate the prospects of growing more and more medicinal plants successively. By order proper management of medicinal plants remarkable improvement may be made on the earning of foreign exchange for the country.

Considerable amount of information on the traditional uses of plants appears available with the people of the Beed district. It is feared that due to ready availability of medicine in modern period, knowledge of traditional medicinal plants may be lost in course, senior villagers expressed their fear as the coming generations ignore their knowledge and experience. This is a discouraging situation. Therefore, there is an urgent need for ethno botanist to direct their efforts immediately to gather all information, besides the medicinal plants, about the native unconventional food plants, drink, dyes, and poisonous plants.

1. *Abrus precatorious* Linn., Family-Fabaceae, Common name- Gunj

Flowers and Fruits- September to December

Uses- Roots are used as substitute for liquorice. Leaves are eaten in the morning and evening till cured for cough and sore throat.

2. *Acacia catechu* (Roxb. Ex Rottl.) Willd., Family-Mimosaceae, Common name- khair

Flower and fruits- June to October.

Uses- Used against the throat infections cough, diarrhoea, chronic laceration, and eruptions of the skin and wounds, bark is dried and powdered fine is sprinkled on the wounds morning and evening till cured.

3. *Achyranthes aspera* Linn, Family-Amaranthaceae, Common name-Aghada

Flower and fruit- August to January.

Uses- One pinch of roasted seeds powder is mixed with water or breast milk and given thrice a day for three days for cough in infants. It is used against snake bite, scorpion sting, ophthalmia, skin diseases and kidney stones. Leaves and stem juice is given in diarrhoea and dysentery.

4. *Amaranthus viridis* Linn., Family-Amaranthaceae, Common name- Math

Flower and Fruits- August to December.

Uses- The leaves (fresh or dried powder) are used for in to treat inflammation boils and abscess.

5. *Aegle marmelos* (L.) Corr., Family-Rutaceae, Common name-Bel

Flower and fruits- April to September.

Uses- Leaf juice are taken for intestinal worms, leaves juice put into the ear in the morning and in the evening the ear is cleaned, cured for Pus oozing from ear. Extract is applied externally in abscess. Roots and bark used to treat intermittent fevers and palpitation of the heart. Fruit pulp is nutritious and prevents heat stroke. Pulp of fruit is given in intestinal affections, unripe fruits is given in dysentery.

6. *Asparagus recemosus* Willd, Family- Liliaceae, Common name- Shatawari
Uses- Tuberos root the fresh juice taken in small dose acts medicinally as the diuretic and laxative and reduced breast milk, weakness and vomiting. It is also a good source of potassium, which helps in muscle recovery and prevents cramping. They are useful in the nervous disorder, scalding of urine, throat infections, cough, and bronchitis. It is also used in the treatment of the rheumatism. The root of the plants is used in treatment of diarrhea and dysentery.
7. *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss , Family- Meliaceae ,Common name-Kadu limb, Neem
Flower and fruits- February to May.
Uses- Flowers are used to cure intestinal problems. Neem bark acts as an analgesic and can cure high fever as of malaria. Leaves are used to cure skin diseases.
8. *Balanites aegyptica* (L.) Del., Family- Balanitaceae .Common name-Hingan Bet
Flowers and fruits-February to November.
Uses- Oil obtained from kernels is applied to burns and sores. It considered useful for hair growth and in diseases of the skin. Considered useful in whooping, cough, blood eruptions and as a rubifacient in skin diseases. The juice of fresh fruit serve as an efficient shampoo for hair.
9. *Boswellia serrata* Roxb., Family- Burseraceae ,Common name- Salai
Flower and fruits- February to June.
- Uses-** The gum exudate possesses anti-arthritic activity. Used in the treatment of ulcers, piles, skin diseases convulsions, bronchitis, asthma, cough, jaundice, diarrhoea, dysentery and rheumatism..
10. *Butea monosperma* (Lam) Taub, Family-Fabaceae, Common name-Palas
Flower and fruits- February to April.
Uses- Decoction of stem bark is taken orally for cough and cold. The bark is used to treat diarrhea, dysentery, intestinal worms, bone fractures, ulcers and diabetes. Seeds and gums are useful in infestations and in the treatment of ringworm. Flowers are used to treat skin diseases, dried flowers are put in water for half an hour. This water is used for bath once a day for seven to 20 days. Flower are heated and applied on swelling.
11. *Crotalaria procera* (L) R. Br. Family- Asclepiadaceae ,Common name-Rui, Ruchki.
Flower and Fruit- Throughout year but fruit -January to June.
Uses- Leaves warm, crush them obtained juice one or two drops in each ear for Ear-ache. A piece of root is rubbed on a stone with few drops of water and the paste is applied on the abscess. The bark of the root and the inspissated milky juice are used the treatment of leprosy, rheumatism, tape worm, ulcers and intermittent fevers.
12. *Carissa carandas* Linn, Family- Apocynaceae, Common name-Karavand
Flowers and Fruits. March to July.
Uses- Fruit is used in diabetes.

13. *Cassia fistula* Linn, Family- Caesalpiniaceae, Common name-Bahava, Amaltas
Flower and fruits- March to May.
Uses – An extract of the root bark is used in the treatment of black fever. Flowers are useful in burning sensation, skin diseases, bronchitis and dry cough. The dried fruits have a laxative and are useful in constipation. The lump, the size of channa is put in a teaspoon of water for 5 minutes and fed to the infants in the morning for intestinal worms.
14. *Cassia tora* Linn, Family- Caesalpiniaceae, Common name-Tarota
Flower and fruits -August to November.
Uses- Leaves and seeds are used in skin diseases like ring worm. Leaves treating for reduce the swelling. Juice of leaves given in diarrhoea. Seeds are useful in asthma or skin diseases.
15. *Cordia dichotoma* Forst., Family- Boraginaceae, Common name- Bhokar
Flower and fruits- January to June.
Uses – Decoction of the bark taken in excessive menstruation. Bark of the stem at the point of fracture, the bone is first set and properly and then the length and breadth of bark needed to wrap around the limb is well stretched and firmly tied for limb fracture. This left in place for 15 days.
- 16 *Cyperus rotundus* Linn., Family- Cyperaceae, Common name-Motha
Flower and fruits- September to December.
17. *Dregea volubilis* (L.F.) Benth. Ex Hook.
Family-Asclepiadaceae,
Common name-Hiran Dodi
Flower and fruit- July to October.
Uses- Few drop of leaf juice are dropped in nose for cold.
18. *Evolvulus alsinoides* Linn. , Family- Convolvulaceae, Common name-Vishnu Kanta
Flower and fruits- June to December.
Uses- Decoction of roots used for coughs and colds. Leaves used for asthma and mental disturbances. Leaves made into cigarettes and smoked in chronic bronchitis and asthma. Whole plant used extensively as tonic and febrifuge.
19. *Ficus benghalensis* Linn., Family- Moraceae, Common name- Wad
Flower and fruits- April to June.
Uses- Latex of stem applied externally in normal bone fracture. Latex is applied on face twice a day for three days to cure pimples. Young leaves are crushed with cow butter and paste is applied on the burn part of the body.
20. *Ficus glomerata* Roxb. , Family- Moraceae, Common name- Umbar
Flower and fruits- February to June.
Uses- Latex of stem applied externally in normal bone fracture. Leaves are given in vomiting. Root latex two cup of latex are taken thrice a day for five days for urinary stones.

21. *Ficus religiosa* Linn. , Family-Moraceae,
Common name- Marathi Pimpal

Uses- Bark powdered kept in half glass water for overnight taken early in the morning three to four days for jaundice. Bark is also used for Abscess. A fresh twig is chewed and then used for brushing teeth continue one month for toothache.

22. *Gloriosa superba* Linn., Family-Liliaceae, Common name- Khadya naag, Kal lawi

Flower and fruit- August to November.

Uses- Aerial stem is used for easy delivery of pregnant women. Root stock and seeds colchicines-like alkaloid-gloriosin. Medicinally used as antidote against scorpion, snake bite and piles.

23. *Hemidesmus indicus* (L) R.Br. , Family-Asclepiadaceae ,Common name- Anantvel.

Flower and fruit- Sept. to December

Uses- Roots are crushed into a fine powder one teaspoon of powder is taken with water or tea twice day for one month for purification of blood and breast-milk curdled.

24. *Hygrophila schulli*, Family-Acanthaceae, Common name-Talim khana

Flower and fruits- June to February.

Uses- Leaves are useful in cough and urethral discharges. Seeds are useful in veneral diseases.

25. *Mangifera indica* Linn, Family-Anacardiaceae ,Common name-Aambaa

Flower and fruits- January to June.

Uses- one teaspoon tender leaf juice with half teaspoon of honey is taken for vomiting.

Dried bark burnt and the ash mixed with coconut oil to make. The paste is applied on wound in the morning and evening till cured.

26. *Mucuna pruriens* (L) DC, Family-Fabaceae, Common name- Khajkuiiri

Flower and Fruits- September to December.

Uses- Hairy fine thorn of pods taken off carefully and pinch in mixed with jaggery to make a ball the size of supari. One ball is to be swallowed whole (without chewing) for intestinal worm. Seeds of *Mucuna pruriens* and seeds of *Astracantha longifolia* in equal amounts are crushed to line power separately and then mixed. Powder is taken with milk twice day for one week for impotence.

27. *Oxalis corniculata* Linn. , Family-Oxalidaceae ,Common name- Ambushi

Flower and fruit- Throughout year.

Uses- The leaf juice in the dose 20 ml is administered in the conditions cures bloody diarrhoea. The leaves are crushed and used as an external application in the conditions like painful swelling or any inflammation this will provide cooling effect to these areas and reduce the swelling.

28. *Phyllanthus amarus* Schum and Thonn Family-Euphorbiaceae, Common name- Bhui Awli

Flower and fruits- July to November.

Uses- Leaves, roots and young shoots are much used in gonorrhoea and other genitor-urinary affections. Root powder or juice of the entire plant to be taken on an empty stomach seven days for jaundice, swelling of the liver and swelling in abdomen.

29. *Plumbago zeylanica* Linn., Family- Plumbagineaceae, Common name- Chitrak
Flower and Fruits- July to October.
Uses- Roots are ground with water on stone; paste is applied externally to abscesses.
30. *Sapindus emarginatus* Vahl., Family- Sapindaceae, Common name- Ritha, Soapnut
Flowers and fruit- January to February.
Uses- The roots and are expectorant and demulcent. A decoction of the bark is good for cattle suffering from ulcers due to worm infestation after calving. The fruits are good for asthma, diarrhoea and cholera.
31. *Sarcostemma acidum* Voigt., Family- Asclepiadaceae, Common name- Ran sher, somlatta
Flowers and fruit- February to May.
Uses- The Plant dried and powdered is used in visceral obstruction and jaundice, and a decoction of the fresh leaves as a febrifuge and tonic.
32. *Semecarpus anacardium* Linn., Family- Anacardiaceae, Common name- Bibba
Flower and Fruits- September to January.
Uses- The fruits are used to treat cancer, constipation, flatulence, especially hookworms, scaly skin eruptions, leprosy, leucoderma, cardiac diseases, diabetes, tumors, ulcers and general debility. The ripe fruit and its oil reported to be used for treating dyspepsia, nervous debility, neuritis, and rheumatism. Fleshy receptacles are edible.
33. *Santalum album* Linn., Family- Santalaceae, Common name- Chandan
Flower and fruits- March to October.
Uses- The bark is used for malaria. The wood grounded with water into a pestar, is applied on local inflammations, on forehead in case of fever and on skin eruptions. The oil obtained from the heart wood of the tree is reported to be used in the treatment of cystitis (inflammation of bladder)A paste of the wood and oil are reported to be used for treating burning sensation, skin diseases, cardiac debility, jaundice, cough and bronchitis.
34. *Solanum virginianum* Linn., Family- Solanaceae, Common name-Bhuiringni, Ran vange.
Flower and fruits- June to January.
Uses- Heat an iron ladle in the fire till red hot, then place some seeds on it and taken the fumes into the mouth ten minutes each time, twice day for one day for toothache. One cup decoction of root is to be taken three times a day for three days for cough.
35. *Spilanthes calva* DC., Family- Asteraceae, Common name- Akkalkara
Flower and fruits- September to December.
Uses- Flowers are used in cough.
36. *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeel, Family- Myrtaceae, Common name- Jambhul
Flower and fruits- March to July.
Uses- Seeds powder treating on diabetes & liver stimulant. Four green leaves crushed to powder are mixed with 50 ml water. After sieving given to drink it in the morning 10 days for diabetes.

37. Terminalia arjuna (Roxb.) Wt. and Arn.

Family- Combretaceae ,Common name- Arjun, Kahu

Flowers and fruits- April to August.

Uses- Bark is reported to be a cardiac tonic, used in bilious affections, for sores and as an antidote to poisons. Fresh leaves juice is used against earache. Bark powder applied on wound for cure. Decoction of bark given in excessive menstruation, abdominal pain, diarrhoea and vomiting.

38. Tinospora cordifolia (Willd) Miers.

,Family-Menispermaceae ,Common name- Gulwel

Flowers and fruits- August to December.

Uses- Extract of root, stem and leaves are used in medicine as tonic and in diarrhoea and chronic dysentery. Stem and bark used for curing jaundice and intermittent fever.

39. Tribulus terrestris Linn.

,Family- Zygophyllaceae ,Common name-Sarata, Ghokroo

Flower and fruits- August to November.

Uses- The entire plants are dried and crushed one teaspoon powder is taken twice day for one week for excess menstruation, in both

excessive and also less urination. An infusion of fruits is useful in quote and diseases of kidney. Entire plants used in rheumatism.

40. Vitex negundo Linn.

,Family- Verbinaceae ,Common name- Nirgudi

Flowers and fruits- September to December.

Uses- Leaves are used for joint pains, juice is extracted and mixed with till oil. The joint is massaged with oil for five to ten minutes, morning and evening for 15 days. Leaves are heated and heated leaves are tied to paralysed limb for ten to fifteen days morning and evening time.

41. Viscum nepalense Spreng. Syst.

,Family- Viscaceae, Common name- Hadsanda

Flower and Fruits : September to October

Uses- Rheumatism

42. Ziziphus mauritiana Lamk

,Family- Rhamnaceae ,Common name-Ber

Flower and Fruits- September to January.

Uses- Decoction of Warm seeds is used in fever. Decoction prepared by grinding seeds in salt water given orally two teaspoon thrice day for two month for early recovery of Jaundice.

Table- 01- List of Medicinal plants

Sr. No.	Botanical Name	Family	Common name	Plant parts used
1	<i>Abrus precatorious</i> Linn	Fabaceae	Gunj patta	Leaves.
2	<i>Acacia catechu</i> (Roxb. Ex	Mimosaceae	Khair, Kattha	Bark
3	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> Linn.	Amaranthaceae	Aghada	Leaves and seeds
4	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> Linn.	Amaranthaceae	Math,	Leaves
5	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corr.	Rutaceae	Bel	Root, Leaves
6	<i>Asparagus recemos</i>	Liliaceae	Shatawari	Rhizome
7	<i>Azardirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Kadu limb, Neem	Bark Leaves & flowers

8	<i>Balanites aegyptica</i> (L.) Del.	Balanitaceae	Hingan Bet	Fruit and seeds
9	<i>Boswellia serrata</i> Roxb.	Burseraceae	Salai	Gum
10	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam)	Fabaceae	Palas	Bark, gum,
11	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (L.) R.	Asclepiadaceae	Rui, Ruchki.	Leaves,
12	<i>Carissa carandas</i> Linn .	Apocynaceae	Karavand	Fruits
13	<i>Cassia fistula</i> Linn.	Caesalpiniaceae	Bahava,	Fruits
14	<i>Cassia tora</i> Linn,	Caesalpiniaceae	Tarota.	Root, flower
15	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i> Forst	Boraginaceae	Bhokar	Bark
16	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> Linn	Cyperaceae	Motha	Rhizome
17	<i>Dregea volubilis</i> (L.F.)	Asclepiadaceae	Hiran Dodi	Leaves latex
18	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> Linn	Convolvulaceae,	Vishnu Kanta	Entire plants
19	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> Linn	Moraceae	Wad	Root, stem latex
20	<i>Ficus glomerata</i> Roxb.	Moraceae	Umbar	Root, leaves
21	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> Linn	Moraceae	Pimpal	Bark &
22	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> Linn,	Liliaceae	Khuya naag, Kal lawi	Root & stem
23	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L)	Asclepiadaceae,	Anantvel	Roots
24	<i>Hygrophila schulli</i> ,	Acanthaceae	Talim khana	Leaves &
25	<i>Mangifera indica</i> Linn ,	Anacardiaceae	Aambaa	Tender
26	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L) DC	Fabaceae	Khajkuiri	Fruit thorns & seeds
27	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> Linn	Oxalidaceae	Ambushi	Leaves
28	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schum and Thonn	Euphorbiaceae	Bhui Awli	Roots, leaves & fruits
29	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> Linn	Plumbagineaceae	Chitrak	Roots
30	<i>Sapindus emarginatus</i> Vahl.	Sapindaceae	Ritha	Root, bark & fruits
31	<i>Sarcostemma acidum</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Ran sher,	Stem
32	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> Linn.	Anacardiaceae	Bibba, Bhilawa	Fruits
33	<i>Santalum album</i> Linn.	Santalaceae	Chandan	Bark &
34	<i>Solanum virginianum</i> Linn.	Solanaceae	Bhuiringni,	Seeds
35	<i>Spilanthes calva</i> DC.	Asteraceae	Akkalkara	Flower
36	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.)	Myrtaceae	Jambhul	Bark, leaves
37	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb.)	Combretaceae,	Arjun, Kahu	Bark
38	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Menispermaceae	Gulwel	Leaves &
39	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> Linn.	Zygophylliaceae	Sarata, Ghokroo	Entire plants, Leaves,
40	<i>Vitex negundo</i> Linn	Verbinaceae	Nirgudi	Leaves
41	<i>Viscum nepalensis</i>	Viscaceae	Hadsanda	Entire plants
42	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lamk.	Rhamnaceae	Ber	Fruit

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