

Studies on herbal medicinal plants in Marathwada region (MS) India

Ladda R G¹, Aradwad R P² and Ambhore J S³

¹Dept. of Botany, SSJES ACS College Gangakhed, Dist. Parbhani (MS) India

²Dept. of Botany, Sanjeevani College, Chapoli Dist. Latur, (MS) India

³Dept. of Botany, GES ACS College Shrivardhan Dist. Raigad, (MS) India

rgladda@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Maharashtra state flora abounds in medicinal plants which can be called as storehouse as it covers varied geographical area, phytogeographic regions. The medicinal plants used for various diseases from common cold to dreaded diseases like a variety of cancers. Some of the medicinal herbs are believed to cure practically every human disease from head to toe. Natural drugs are better safe than synthetic western medicines due to natural drugs are better safe than synthetic therefore peoples are returning to the field of traditional medicinal plants. In present investigation 15 medicinal plants were collected from various places of Aundha tehsil of Marathwada.

Key words: Traditional medicinal plants, Aundha, Maharashtra.

INTRODUCTION

Aundha tehsil is the part of Hingoli district which comes in Marathwada. Marathwada region is one of administrative divisions of Maharashtra state which forms the vast Deccan plateau of India. It consist of eight district viz. Aurangabad, Beed, Jalna, Latur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani and Hingoli extends from 70°5' to 78°5' east longitude explored to studies of traditional medicinal plants by botanists. This forest is reach wealth of medicinal plants. Local plant collectors and Ayurvedic practitioners and folk peoples used this wealth but not explored due to this area selected for the study. Similar result ware observed by wvarious worker Dabgar (2012) Wadhvana wetland in Gujrat, Lal and Singh (2012), Study of plant biodiversity in Hazaribag (Jharkand), Sainkhediya and Ray (2012) study of flowering plant diversity of Nimar regionin Satpura ranges, Rajesham *et.al* (2013) medicinal plant diversity in Mahadevpur forest of Karimnagar (A.P.). In present investigation 15 plants species are collected for study.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Survey of traditional medicinal plants of Aundha tehsil (Hingoli District) Marathwada, Maharashtra during 2008-2009. To get maximum meditational plants information survey carried out

in Aug. to Dec 2008. Information of medicinal uses of indigenous plants has been described after gathering with local people, experienced aged rural folk, traditional meditational practioners, local herbal drug sellers and information collected from available literature. Plants collected during this work were identified with help of different flora (Naik *et al.*, 1998 and Almeida, 2003). Plant specimens were deposited in Herbarium of Botany department ACS College Gangakhed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Traditional medicinal plants available Aundha tehsil can be used as major source of ayurvedic drugs in curing a number of diseases. A herbal prices for common man, they are time tested and considered safer than modern synthetic drugs. Hence diseases like snake bite, blood purifier, dysentery, paralysis, jaundice, laxative, hepatic protective, brain tonic, piles, malarial fever, leprosy, scorpion sting, chronic skin diseases, worms, dandruff, cardio tonic, ulcerations, dyspepsia can be effectively cured with medicinal plants. In present research records 15 local medicinally important plants collected and their medicinal information collected by traditional medical practioners, folk peoples and available literature, medicinally rich plants are present in this Aundha forest there is dragnet need to conserve.

Table 1: Medicinal plant in Marathwad region

| Sr. No. | Scientific (Local) name & Family | Part Used | Flowering & fruiting | Medicinal uses |
|---------|---|-------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1. | Veronia cinerea (L.) (Mar-Sahadevi) Asteraceae | Leaves and flower | July -March | Whole plant with its small flowers used perspiration in febrile affections, in malarial fever, Seeds used in alexiphrimic and anthelmintic, alternative in leprosy and chronic skin diseases. |
| 2 | Eclipta prostrata (L.) (Mar – Maka) Asteraceae | Leaves and roots | July-Feb | It is used fever tonic, jaundice, panda, scabies, complexin, laxative, good for eyes, brain tonic, hair tonic, dandruff, whole plant used as hepatoprotective. |
| 3 | Spilanthes paniculata DC. (Mar – Akkalkara) Asteraceae | Roots and flowers heads | Oct. - March | It is used as powerful stimulant. In release toothache and also headache, paralysis of tongue. it is also used in Throat, gum and cough. It releases pain and swelling. |
| 4 | Tridax procumbens L. (Mar - Dagadi Pala) Asteraceae | Whole plant | Throughout the year | hepatoprotective and leaf is used in dysentery, cuts, wounds, bronchial catarrh, menorrhagia, leucorrhoea. |
| 5 | Plumbago zeylanica L. (Mar - Chitrak) Plumbainaceae | Root | July - October | Digestion and appetite. Stimulant of control nerves system. controlling in blood pressure. Also use in dyspepsia, piles, diarrhoea and skin diseases. |
| 6 | Enicostema axillare (Lam.) Raynal (Mar – Nai) Gentianaceae Juss. | Leaves | Sept. to Jan. | The leaves are used in diabetes. used in stomach-ache, the powder of plant mixed with honey acts as a blood purifier and given in dropsy, abdominal ulcers, hernia and rheumatism. |
| 7 | Catharanthus roseus (L.) (Mar- Sadaphuli) Apocynaceae | Root & Leaves | Throughout the year | Root is used in insomnia, cancer, diabetes, stomachic, menorrhagia, blood pressure, cardio tonic, tranquiliser and sadetive. leaf is used in menorrhagia, wasp string, dysmenorrhoea, diabetes. |
| 8 | Nerium indicum Mill. Gard. (Marathi – Kaner) Apocynaceae | Root | Throughout the year | Root & root bark are diuretic and cardiac tonic. Root paste is used applied to haemorrhoids, in cancers, ulcerations and also in leprosy. It is also useful in scorpion stings and snake bites, ring worm. |
| 9 | Calotropis procera (Ait.) R. Br. (Mar – Rai) Asclepiadaceae | Root, leaves & flower | Aug - Dec | Roots is used in snake bite, tooth ache. dried root powder used in dysentery. it is used as tonic and stomachic for debility. |
| 10 | Gymnema sylvesire (Retz.) R. Br. (Mar - Aphumari) Asclepiadaceae | Leaves | April -Oct. | Leaves are used as antidiabetic agents along with seed powder of Karela and Jambhul in 1:1:1 proportions. It lowers sugar immediately. Leaf powder is used in relieving stomach pain. |
| 11 | Pergularia daemia (Forks.) Choiv. Res. (Mar – Utarand) Asclepiadaceae | Whole plant | July -Feb | The extract of whole plant useful in uterine and menstrual trouble. The decoction of leaf is used in Asthma. Leaf juice is given diarrhoea, rheumatic swelling and in healing of wounds. |
| 12 | Hemidesmus indicus R. Br. (Mar - Kawalichya Mulya) Periplocadeae Schlecht. | Root | Aug -Dec | A decoction of root is given in case of loss of appetite after typhoid. Decoction of root is also given in rheumatism. The root is diuretic, improves urination. Root powder with honey given for blood purification. |

| | | | | |
|----|--|-----------------|---------------------|--|
| 13 | <i>Merrernia dissecta</i> (Jacq.) I lallf. (Mar - Kaliafumari, Divajyot) Convolvulaceae | Root | Throughout the year | This plant as a substitute of <i>G. sylvestre</i> as anti diabetic agent. |
| 14 | <i>Withania somnifera</i> (L.) (Mar - Dhorgunj) Solanaceae Juss. | Root | Sept – Feb. | Roots are astringent, bitter, somniferous, stimulant and diuretic. They are use full in vitiated conditions of vata, lucoderma, constipation and nervous breakdown. |
| 15 | <i>Solanum virginianum</i> L. (Mar - Bhuringni) Solanaceae Juss. | Root and Flower | Throughout the year | The roots are expectorant given in cough asthma, chest pains, dysuria and stone in bladder. Remedy in leprosy consumptive. Complications, The plant extract is given in dropsy gonorrhoea. |

LITERATURE CITED

- Almeida MR, 2003.** *Flora of Maharashtra*. Vol. IVB. Acanthaceae to Ceratophyllaceae. Blatter Harbarium, St. Xaviers College, Mumbai.
- Jain JP, 1980.** A clinical trial of Kantakari (*Solanum xanthocarpum*) in cases of tamakswasa (Some respiratory diseases). *Jour. Res. Ayur. Siddha.*, **1**(3):447-460.
- Naik VN, 1977.** Key to Angiospermic families and certain genera of Marathwada, Aurangabad. Anthus Publication (Ed. 2) 1974, Udgir Ratnadeep Publishers.
- Naik VN, 1998.** Flora of Marathwada Vol. I and II. Amrut Prakashan Aurangabad.
- Pandey IB, 2003.** Some traditional Herbal home remedies used in and arund Kanpur city (Uttar Pradesh), India *Ethnobotany*, **15**:129-31.
- Ladda RG, Aradwad, RP and Ambhore, JS, 2012,** Studies on traditional medicinal plants in Aundha forest, Maharashtra, researchaccess, **1** (1): 37-42.
- Dabgar PJ, 2012,** A contribution of the flora of Wadhavana wetland, Dabhot taluka (Gujrat) India. *Bioscience Discovery*, **3**(2): 218 -221.
- Lal HS and Singh S, 2012,** Study of plant biodiversity of Hazaribag dist Jharkand India and its medicinal uses *Bioscience Discovery*, **3**(1):91-96.
- Sainkhediya J and Ray S, 2012.** Preliminary study of flowering plant diversity of Nimar region, *Bioscience Discovery*, **3**(1):70-72.
- Rajesham ChK, Narasinga Rao N, Venkateshwarlu M, Sammaiah D, Anitha U and Ugandhar T, 2013.** Studies on the medicinal plant diversity in forest ecosystem of Mahadevpur forest of Karimnagar (A.P.) India. *Bioscience Discovery*, **4**(1): 82-88,

How to Cite this Article:

Ladda RG, Aradwad RP and Ambhore JS, 2013. Studies on herbal medicinal plants in Marathwada region (MS) India. *Biosci. Disc.*, **4**(2):211-213.