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STUDY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS WITH RESPECT TO GEOGRAPHICAL REGION OF AUNDHA-I



Pratap V. Deshmukh

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ABSTRACT:

This paper deals with the study of medicinal plants in geographical region of Aundha. Aundha is a taluka place which is located in Hingoli District of Maharashtra. Aundha is one of the most important holi place out of 12th Jyotrilinga to which no of pilgrims visit to this holi place. This region is on the Balaghat range forest which contain large no of medicinal plants. Hence it is necessary to know the other pilgrimiage about this medicinal wealth and conserve it.

It also helps in conservation of Biodiversity & Socio-economic development of the region. No of medicinal plants used by the local peoples of this region. The rural

people depend on the herbal medicines for curing various health disorders. They do not approach the physicians due to the poverty as well as lack of awareness of their own health.

Lot of plants are on the way of extinction due to tremendous use. Now a days, due to changes in traditional culture and introduction of modern technologies we can conserve medicinal plants. The data is collected from villagers by visiting among the traditional medicine of the area. Plants used for different diseases like diabetes, hepatitis, asthma, snake bite, cold fever etc.

Aundha is one of the Taluka in Hingoli district of Maharashtra state. Major area of this is adjoining to different region. Large number of medicinal plants is occurred in this region. Collected the information about the medicinal plants used by local people, vaidus, Ayurvedic practitioner and tribal people. Near about twenty important medicinal plants are used in formulation of ayurvedic drugs to cure various ailments. The details analytical study of all such plants are described in this paper.

KEYWORDS

Herbal medicines, Vegetation, Pilgrimes, diseases.

INTRODUCTION:

As Medicinal plants have great importance, valuable therefore it is necessary to conserve them by awaring the peoples. Aundha is a Ho;li place no of pilgrimages visit to this area. Some local tribals sell medicinal plants and get currency .Due to this beheavier medicinal flora of this area will become poor in future ,Hence it is necessary to aware about the extinction of important medicinal plants to pilgrimage and local peoples. Fro Ayurveda the world has depend on the medicinal plants for the treatment of several diseases. In this area numerous plants are used to treat different diseases practice in remote area and tribal peoples. Tribal peoples have experience of practice from generation to generation but due to poverty and scarcity of education they don't care about extinction of medicinal flora.. Out of 15000 flowering plants species that occur in India, about 3500 plants species are recognized with their medicinal uses. Marathwada is blessed with enormous diversity of medicinal plants. At present 1645 plant species have been recorded from Marathwada and over 350 plant species having medicinal property (Naik 1998). Local people, ayurvedic practitioners, Vaidus, and tribal's are use these plants to cure many diseases. This region have blackcotten soil ,sandy soil , temperature ranges from 35-40°C and average rain fall is about few days of three mont 120mm.

MATERIAL AND METHOD :-

The present study is based on the study of medicinal plants related with the regional geography. No of visits are arranged in different seasons and in different stages of plant growth. Visit to the local tribal peoples and discussen is done for the awareness and importance of plants and geography. We restrict for grazing of cattels, at digging of soil, rock by contractors. Collection of medicinal plants is done with full of grown material of plants for making herbarium sheete . All herbarium sheets are preserved in the herbarium cabinet of Dept of Botany Nagnath Arts, Commerce and Science College, Aundha Nagnath Dist Hingoli. The medicinal properties of the plants were learned with the help of different floras.. A number of group discussions were also conducted during the period of visits. Voucher specimens were collected from the field during the flowering and fruiting periods . The collected plant species were dried and pressed scientifically and identified by using various angiosperm keys correctly identified with the flora (Naik 1998, Yadav & Sardesai 2002 ,Flora of Maharashtra BSI, Almeida 2003). Invistigator also studied effects of ecological factors on the morphological characters of medicinal plants.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION :-

Amla

Botanical Name : *Embllica officinallis* Gaertn. *Phyllanthus emblica* L.
 Family : Euphorbiaceae
 Comman Name : Amla

Amla is annual shrubs perennial herbs . Leaves are Stipulats; sometimes stipules modified into spines, hairs or glands. Fruit: Generally a capsule or schizocarp splitting into one-seeded cocci. Seed: Usually endospermic; endosperm soft or fleshy or oily.

Medicinal Uses; In traditional Indian medicine, dried and fresh fruits of the plant are used. Recently the amla candae is used for digestion, acidity, for headache curing.

Tulsi

Botanical Name : *Ocimum sanctum* L.
 Family : Lamiaceae
 Common Name : Tulsi

Mostly herbs, annual or perennial; rarely plants usually aromatic due to volatile oils present in glandular hairs, Leaves: Exstipulate; simple opposite & decussate: Fruit: A carcerulus (of 4 small nutlets) inside the persistent, sometimes accrescent, calyx, Pericarp is usually thin. Seeds: Exalbuminous, or with only little of endosperm:

Medicinal Uses: Tulsi extracts are used in anyurvedic remedies for a variety of ailments. Traditionally, tulsi is taken in many forms: as herbal tea, dried powder, fresh leaf or mixed with ghee. Essential oil extracted from *Karpoora tulasi* is mostly used for medicinal purposes and in herbal cosmetics, and is widely used in skin infections and for fever, colds and infections.

Ashwagandha

Botanical Name : *Withania somnifera* (L.) Dunal
 Family : Solanaceae
 Common Name : Ashwagandha

Plants are mostly herbs and climbers but shrubs and even small trees occur. Leaves: Exstipulate; simple, entire or pinnately lobed or dissected. Fruit: Berry and Capsular. Seeds: Smooth or pitted.

Medicinal Uses : The plant's long, brown, tuberous roots are used in traditional medicine. The berries and leaves are applied externally to tumors, tubercular glands, carbuncles, and ulcers. The roots are used to prepare the herbal remedy ashwagandha, which has been traditionally used for various symptoms and conditions.

Satavari

Botanical Name : *Asparagus racemosus* L.
 Family : Asparagaceae, Liliaceae
 Common Name : Satavari

Mostly plants are perennial herbs, perennating with underground stems. Leaves: Radical petiolate or sessile with sheathing base. Leaves are mostly alternate and spiral leaf tendrils

Medicinal Uses : The roots are used in medicine, following a regimen of processing and drying. It is generally used as a uterine tonic, as a galactagogue (to improve breast milk), in hyperacidity, and as a best general health tonic.

Korphad

Botanical Name : *Aloe vera* (L.) Burm.f.

Family : Liliaceae
 Common Name : Korphad

Mostly plants are perennial herbs, perennating with underground stems. Leaves: Radical petiolate or sessile with sheathing base.

Medicinal Uses : Aloe vera juice is marketed to support the health of the digestive system, but there is neither scientific evidence nor regulatory approval to support this claim. The extracts and quantities typically used for such purposes appear to be dose-dependent for toxic effects. Aloe vera is used on facial tissues. Aloe vera products such as makeup, tissues, moisturizers, soaps, sunscreens, incense, shaving cream or shampoos.

Sadabahar

Botanical Name : *Catharanthus roseus* (L.) G. Don
 Family : Apocynaceae
 Common Name : Sadabahar

Generally herbs shrubs and woody. Commonly small or large trees. Leaves: Simple, entire, exstipulate, opposite and decussate: sometimes alternate.

Medicinal Uses : The species has long been cultivated for herbal medicine and as an ornamental plant. The extracts of its roots and shoots, though poisonous, is used against several diseases. In traditional Chinese medicine, extracts from its have been used against numerous diseases including diabetes, malaria, .

Bilaitae

Botanical Name : *Argemone mexicana* L.
 Family : Papaveraceae
 Common Name : Biliati

The Biliate plant mostly annual or perennial herb A few are shrub and tree. Leaf is radical in young plant, cauline in older ones; simple, exstipulate, alternate, rarely subopposite or whorled; entire or pinnately or palmately lobed.

Medicinal Uses : Mexico use the entire plant both fresh and dried. An infusion is made to relieve kidney pain to help expel a torn placenta and in general to help cleanse the body after parturition. An argemone Mexicana tea is used by traditional healers in Mali to treat malaria.

Neem

Botanical Name : *Azadirachta indica* A.
 Family : Meliaceae
 Common Name : Neem

Mostly trees and shrubs: Leaves: Exstipulate, alternate and spiral :petiolate: pinnately compound leaf lets entire or serrate.

Medicinal Uses :Neem products are believed by practitioners to be anthelmintic, Antifungal, antidiabetics. Antibacterial, antiviral, and seclative. Neem oil is also used for healthy hair, to improve liver function, balance blood sugar level. Neem leaves have also been used to treat skin disease like eczema etc.

Datura

Botanical Name : Datura metal L.
Family : Solanaceae
Comman Name : Datura

Habit: Plant are mostly hearbs and woody, small tree. Leaves L Exstipulate, simple entire, pinnately, alternate, spiral.

Medicinal Uses :D.Metal is one of the 50 fundamental herbs used in traditional Chinese medicine, However, the ingestion of D. Metal in any form is dangerous and should be treated with extreme caution.

Ashoka

Botanical Name : Saraca asoka (Roxb) de willed
Family : Fabaceae ,Caesalpinaceae
Comman Name : Ashoka

Most members have root nodules habouring nitrogen fixing Rhizbobiums. Leaf L Simple, compound, alternale, spiral, stipulate,

Medicinal Uses :The Ashoka tree is used various medicinal treatment. And also used shoding. The Ashoka tree is ornamental tree. In garden.

Bahera

Botanical Name : Teminalia bellirica (Gaertn.) Roxb.
Family : Combretaceae
Comman Name : Bahera

Trees or shrubs. Leaves: Exstipulate simple, alternate, opposite.

Medicinal Uses :In traditional India Ayurvedic Medicine, Beleric is known as "Bibhitaki" In its fruit form, used the popular Indian herbal rasayana treatment triphala .

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