

Survey of some medicinal plants of Deola taluka of Nashik district, Maharashtra, India

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Abstract

The present study gives an account of various uses of plants from Deola Taluka of Nashik District. 30 medicinal plants belonging to 28 genera and 21 families are dealt herewith which are used by people for cure of different diseases. The aim of present investigation is to enumerate the medicinal plants used by people and their medicinal uses. It also throws light on their botanical name/s, local name/ and their use/s.

Keywords: medicinal plants, deola taluka, uses

Introduction

Deola is a Taluka located in Nashik district of Maharashtra. It is one of 15 Talukas of Nashik district. There are 50 villages and 0 towns in Deola Taluka. As per the Census India 2011, Deola Taluka has 28,865 households, population of 1, 44,522 of which 75,306 are males and 69,216 are females. The population of children between ages 0-6 is 19,376 which are 13.41% of total population. The total area of Deola is 547.60 sq. km with population density of 264 per km². The temperature averages 22.1⁰ C. In a year, the average rainfall is 570 mm. Jain (1981) ^[5] undertook intensive field study among the tribals of Central India, with regard to ethnobotany, particularly in the Indian context. Shisode & Patil (1993) had earlier surveyed native medicinal plants of Jalgaon District. Sonawane *et al*; (2006) ^[10] surveyed some medicinal plants of Malegaon & Baglan Taluka of Nasik district, Maharashtra. Sonawane (2008) ^[11] had surveyed some medicinal plants of Nasik District Maharashtra. However no such studies are reported from this area. Therefore present work was undertaken.

Material and Methods

An extensive survey was carried out in Deola Taluka in year 2019. The medicinal data was collected through interviews, discussions and observations. Study work was concentrated to medicinal plants which are used by people for curing various kind of disease. The plants were identified with the help of keys to families, genera and species provided in standard floras like Flora of Bombay Presidency (Cooke, 1901-1908 Vol. I- III) ^[3], Flora of Savantwadi (Almeida, 1990), Flora of Maharashtra State (Singh *et al*; 2001, Vol.II), (Singh & Kathikeyan, 2000, Vol.I), The Bombay Flora (Dalzell & Gibson, 1973); Flora of Nasik District (Lakshmi narasimhan and Sharma, 1991) ^[7], Nature Heals A Glossary of Selected Indigenous Medicinal Plants of India (Jayvir Anjaria, *et al.*, 1997) ^[6], relevant literature and expert opinions.

Enumeration

The medicinal plants with their families, botanical names, local name/s and their use/s are given below.

1. *Adhatoda vasica* Nees. (Acanthaceae)- Adulsa. Leaves useful in cold, cough and asthma.
2. Aegle marmelos Corr. (Rutaceae) - Bel. Rind of ripe

fruit is used in acute dysentery.

3. *Aloe vera* (L.) Burm.f. (Liliaceae) -Korpad. It is useful in digestive and appetite.
4. *Allium cepa* Linn. (Liliaceae)- Onion. Bulbs and leaves are diuretic, expectorant & useful for dysentery.
5. *Allium sativum* Linn. (Liliaceae)- Garlic. The juice of garlic is useful in skin disease and as eardrop for earache.
6. *Asparagus racemosus* Willd. (Liliaceae) Shatavari. The root boiled in milk is used as appetizer, also in diarrhoea and dysentery.
7. *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss. (Meliaceae)- Neem. Leaf paste is applied on ringworm and wound.
8. *Boerhaavia diffusa* Linn. (Nyctaginaceae) -Raktakanda. Seed tonic is useful in scabies and to purify blood.
9. *Calotropis procera* R.Br. (Asclepiadaceae) - Rui. Warm leaves are used as poultice.
10. *Capparis decidua* Edgew (Forssk.), (Capparidaceae) - The plant is traditionally used to cure rheumatism and swelling.
11. *Cassia auriculata* Linn. (Caesalpinaceae)- Awal. Bark is used as a gargle in sore throat.
12. *Catharanthus roseus* (L) Don. (Apocynaceae)- Sadaphuli. The leaves are used in diabetes to remove sugar.
13. *Celosia argentea* L. (Amaranthaceae) - Kurdu. The seeds are useful in diarrhea.
14. *Cleome viscosa* Linn. (Capparidaceae)- Piwali Tilwan. Leaves are applied to skin as counter irritant.
15. *Clitoria ternatea* Linn. (Fabaceae)- Gokarni. Root is diuretic and useful in fever.
16. *Cymbopogon citratus* (DC.) Stapf. (Poaceae)- Lemon Grass. It is useful in typhoid fever and bronchitis, vomiting and diarrhoea.
17. *Digera arvensis* Forsk. (Amaranthaceae)- Tandulja. Flowers and seeds are given in urinary discharge.
18. *Eucalyptus globulus* Labill. (Myrtaceae)- Nilgiri. Oil is used in colds, antiseptic and chest diseases.
19. *Embllica officinalis* Gaertn. (Euphorbiaceae)- Awala. Fruit juice is used in indigestion. Dried fruit is used in diarrhea and dysentery.
20. *Gloriosa superba* Linn. Kulhari, Kallavi. (Liliaceae)- Leaf paste heated and applied on the forehead and neck for seven days for curing asthma in children.

21. *Leucas aspera* Spreng. (Lamiaceae)- Tamba. Leaf paste fried and applied on the forehead to relieve pain.
22. *Murraya koenigii* L. (Rutaceae) Curry Leaf. Leaves is used in heal wounds, burns and skin eruptions.
23. *Mentha arvensis* Linn. (Lamiaceae)- Pudina. Dried plant is used as diuretic and stimulant.
24. *Ocimum basilicum* Linn. (Lamiaceae)- Sabja. Leaf juice is dropped into the ear in earache and dullness of hearing. Seeds are used in internal piles and constipation.
25. *Ocimum sanctum* Linn (Lamiaceae) Tulsi. The juice of leaves is used in bronchitis, gastric disorders and skin diseases.
26. *Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd.) Hook.f. (Menispermaceae)-Gulvel. Stem pest is applied for fast healing.
27. *Tribulus terrestris* Linn. (Zygophyllaceae)- Gokhru. Fruits are diuretic, tonic, and also used in urinary disorders.
28. *Vitex negundo* Linn. (Verbenaceae) Nirgundi. Root is tonic, expectorant and diuretic. Powdered roots are used for piles and dysentery.
29. *Withania somnifera* Dunal. (Solanaceae)- Ashwagandha. The fruits of the plants are used as diuretic and in chest complaints.
30. *Ziziphus jujube* Lam. (Rhamnaceae) - Bor. Root powder is applied on wounds.

Result and Discussion

Many of the people using herbal medicine for their primary health care. The information collected indicates that in all 30 plants are utilized for treatment of various kinds of diseases such as piles, urinary disorders, asthma, dysentery, earache, wounds, gastric disorders, skin disease etc. Therefore, there is an urgent need to creating awareness in people for conservation of medicinal plants, which are continuously becoming degraded.

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