

Ethnobotanical Investigation of Some Medicinal Plants used by Tribes of Mandla District, Madhya Pradesh, India

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Abstract: *Present paper deals with 30 ethnobotanical plants have been identified for the treatment of various disease. Herbarium has been prepared which contains information pertaining to botanical name, local name, plants used, their dose and process of administration. A survey of ethnobotanical plants of Mandladistrict has been carried out with co-operation of Tribal villagers.*

Keywords: Ethnobotanical plants, Tribes, Mandla, Madhya Pradesh.

1. Introduction

Mandla district is a Baiga and Gond tribes dominated district. Mandla district situated at 22° 35' 00" N. Latitude and 80° 21' 00" E. Longitude. This District in the located hilly and forest areas of Maikal hill range of the Satpuras, in mostly scattered habitation. The District situated in the east- Central part of Madhya Pradesh lies almost entirely in the catchment of river Narmada and its tributaries. A District with a glorious history, Mandla comprises of numerous rivers and endowed with rich forests. "Khanha National Park" Located in this District, its world's famous Tiger Sanctuary. One of the hottest targets for both the domestic as well as Foreign tourist. The extreme length of this District is about 133 Kms. from north to south and extreme breadth is 182 Kms from east to west. It is covered a total area of 8771 Sq.km. and consists a total population of 10,53,522. There are 9 Block, 6 Tehsils and 1221 habitable village in the District. This District is total Tribals population 5,11,798 and total geographical area 8771 Kms scattered habitation in villages.

The rainfall varies considerably from year. The Survey of folk Medicinal Plants was conducted for one consecutive years in villages of 6 Blocks in Mandla District. Ethnomedicinal information collected from the native information. Oral interviews were held in villages and information recorded at the spot and Ethnomedicinal Plants was collected and preserved for future users and marked by vouchers numbers. The Plants species were identified with the help of available floras. Some doubtful Folk Medicinal Plants are confirmed at the herbaria of Forest Research Institute (F.R.I) Jabalpur (M.P) India and Botanical Survey of India (B.S.I) Central Circle Allahabad (U.P.) India.

2. Material and Methods

Mandla District is floristically very rich and harbours a wide range of biodiversity. People living in these forests and adjacent rural areas depend upon plants for their daily needs and food. Baiga tribal villagers have good knowledge about medicinal plants and their uses in different types of diseases. A perusal of literature shows that no systematic study and survey from ethnobotanical and ethnobotanical point of view has been carried out in the present area of investigation. The present communication deals with 30 ethnobotanical plant used by the tribal communities in the region of Mandla district for various disease treatment by the Tribes. The plants are arranged alphabetically each by botanical name, family, local name and use of plants. Plants were collected during flowering period with the help of tribals and vaidys. Parts of ethnobotanical plants used in the treatments of many types disease and other information's were recorded as stated by the tribals and vaidyas. The specimens were identified with the help of published flora and relevant authorities. Some other workers who have contributed in the field of ethnobotany as Jain (1981, 1963, 1965 and 1991), Agrawal (1997), Ahirwar (2010, 2011, 2014 and 2015), Khan *et al* (2008), Biswas and Mukerjee (2003), Busia (2005), Chopra (1956), Hemadri and Rao (1989), Kumar (2007), Maheswari (1964), Masih *et al* (2013) Miller (1990) and Oommanchan and Masih (1989).

3. Results and Discussion

During present paper we have identified 30 Ethnobotanical plants, which are used by tribes of Mandla district in their daily life for the treatment of various diseases. Most of these plants are wild and some plants are cultivated. The ethnobotanical plants have been listed alphabetically (Table 1).

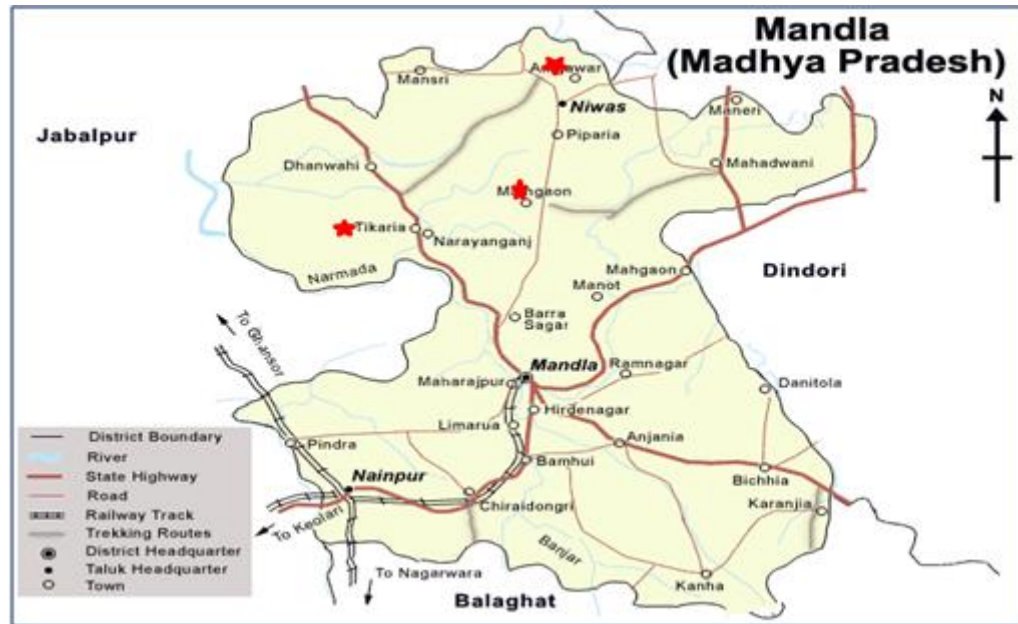


Figure 1: Location Map of Madhya Pradesh in Mandla District.

Table 1: Shows Ethnobotanical plants uses of Tribes in Mandla District, Madhya Pradesh, India

S.No.	Name of Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Ethnobotanical Used
1	Apiaceae	<i>Centellaasiatica</i> (L). Urban	Bramhi	Entire plant used as nervine tonic, and skin diseases as weak sedative, cardio depressant, hypotensive and in leprosy.
2	Asteraceae	<i>Ecliptaprostrata</i> L.	Kala Bhegraj	Entire plant tonic given in spleen enlargement and leaf juice given in eczema and as hair tonic.
3	Apocynaceae	<i>Rauwolfia serpentine</i> (L.) Benth.	Sarapgandha	Leaf juice is used as remedy for opacity of cornea. Root is sedative, reduces hypertension.
4	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Calotropisprocera</i> Br.	Madar	Flowers are used in cold, cough and Asthma Powdered Root bark used in dysentery. Fresh leaves in ulcer and as wormicidal.
5	Acantahceae	<i>AdhatodaVasica</i> Nees	Adusa	Leaf decoction is used in cough bronchitis and rheumatism.
6	Acantahceae	<i>Hygrophilaautiliculata</i> (Schum)	Talmakhana	Leaves, seeds and roots are used as diuretics and also for jaundice, dropsy, rheumatism and urinogenital disorder
7	Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyranthesaspera</i> L.	Chirchitta	Used in cough and its decoction is given in renal dropsy and bronchial infection treatment of phyrrhoafever, enlargement of liver and spleen.
8	Bombacaceae	<i>Bombaxceiba</i> L	Semur	Root is stimulant, tonic and chiefly given in impotency.
9	Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb.) Wt. & Am.	Arjun	Bark infusion used in heart troubles and leaf juice in earache, hypertension and as diuretic and has tonic effect in cirrhosis of lever.
10	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cocciniagrandidis</i> (L). Voigt	Kundru	Juice from leaves and roots is used in diabetes.
11	Cactaceae	<i>Opuntiaelatiior</i> . Mil.	Nagphani	Baked fruit is given in whooping cough and a syrup of the fruit increases secretion of bile.
12	Caesalpiniaaceae	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Amaltash	Root with black pepper and leaves of kathal applied to cattle for giving relief to swollen throat.
13	Caesalpiniaaceae	<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	Chakwda	Leaf and seeds used in skin disease for ring worm and itch.
14	Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscutareflexa</i> Roxb.	Amarbel	Seeds used in ulcer and liver disorders.
15	Dipterocarpaceae	<i>Shorearobusta</i> Gaertn f.	Sal	Resin is used in skin diseases, diarrhea and dysentery.
16	Fabaceae	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lamk) Tamb	Palas	Seeds are internally administered as an anthelmintic in treatment of round worms. Gum is used in treatment of diarrhoea.
17	Fabaceae	<i>Dalbergiasissoo</i> Roxb	Shisham	Decoction of leaf Useful in gonorrhoea.
18	Fabaceae	<i>Mucunapruriens</i> (L) DC	Kemmach	Root used in paralysis seeds are used as nervine tonic, menses troubles and as vermifuge, strong infusion of roots mixed with honey is given in cholera.
19	Lythraceae	<i>Lawsoniainerdmis</i> L.	Mehndi	Lea paste or decoction used as gargle in sore throat, burns, bruises and skin inflammation, Seeds useful in urinary troubles.
20	Lamiaceae	<i>Leucasephalotes</i> (Wild.) (Roth) Spr.	Gumi	Leaf used as digestive antiseptic and earache and fever. Flowers are used in cough and cold.
21	Lamiaceae	<i>Ocimumamericanum</i> L.	Kali tulsi	Leaf decoction is given in Malaria and abdominal diseases.
22	Menispermaceae	<i>Tinosporacordifolia</i> (L.)Merr	Gurch	Root extract is fever, cold cough, as blood purifier, in acidity and jaundice.
23	Meliaceae	<i>Azadirachtaindica</i> A. Juss	Neem	Bark, leaf and fruit decoction is antiseptic and used in ulcer, eczema and skin diseases.

24	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Del.	Babul	Bark used in diarrhea, dysentery and diabetes.
25	Mimosaceae	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i> (L.)Willd	Siris	Bark and seeds given in piles and diarrhea.
26	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Boerhaaviadiffusa</i> L.	Punarnava	Root is laxative and used in asthma, jaundice and dropsy.
27	Papaveraceae	<i>Argemonemexicana</i> L	Pilikateli	Stem latex used in dropsy, jaundice and conjunctivitis.
28	Papaveraceae	<i>Papaver somniferum</i> L	Afeem	Flower, fruits and Seeds have pain releasing and sleeping effects and useful in irritating cough, pneumonia, ulcers, gastritis and influenza
29	Rutaceae	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L)Corr	Bel	Fruits is given in diarrhea dysentery irriation of alimentary canal, fever and as tonic and cooling agent.
30	Sapotaceae	<i>Madhucalongifolia</i> (Koen) Mac Br.	Mahua	Decoction of bark is used in incurring bleeding gums and ulcers. Flowers are used in cough and bronchitis.

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