



Phyto-diversity of Ethnomedicinal plants of Chanda forest range district Dindori, Madhya Pradesh

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ABSTRACT

Present paper deals with 23 species of plants covering 23 genera and 19 families uses of various diseases by the tribals of Chanda, district Dindori, Madhya Pradesh. The plants are enumerated and arranged in an alphabetically order with botanical name followed by family, vernacular name, part(s) ethno-medicinal uses have been presented.

Keywords: Ethno-medicinal plant, Dindori, Tribes, Madhya Pradesh

INTRODUCTION

Chanda forest range is located in district Dindori, Madhya Pradesh, Central India. It is lying between 80°12" to 23°12" N Latitude and 80°18" to 81°51" E Longitude and total area to 8771 Sq.km. Dindori district is surrounding by North district Umaria, South district Kaverdha, Chhattishgarh State, East district Shahdol and South district Jabalpur division (Figure 1). The district has average rainfall 1400 mm, and temperature 45°C maximum in June and 02°C minimum in December (Ahirwar and Singh, 2011), (Parna, and Ahirwar, 2015). Chanda forest is total area of 2181.14 hectare, and this forest is a very rich of botanical wealth and a large number of diverse wild edible plants that are used by different ethnic people for medicinal purpose grow wild in different parts of the country. The tribal people of the Chanda forest practice a various range of occupation such as hunting, gathering, fishing, plough agriculture and shift agriculture is the main stay of the tribal (Soni *et al.*, 2012). Regardless their main mode of subsistence, they collect and consume major and minor forest products.

Literature survey reveals ethnobotanical work done in district Dindori, Madhya Pradesh was done (Jain, 1963, 1981), (Bhattacharya and Dubey, 2004, Jadhav 2006; Khan *et al.*, 2008, Mudgal *et al.*, 1997, Kirtikar and Basu, 1998). The present communication gives result of ethnobotanical covering about 55 herbal remedies uses against various disorders medicinal plants

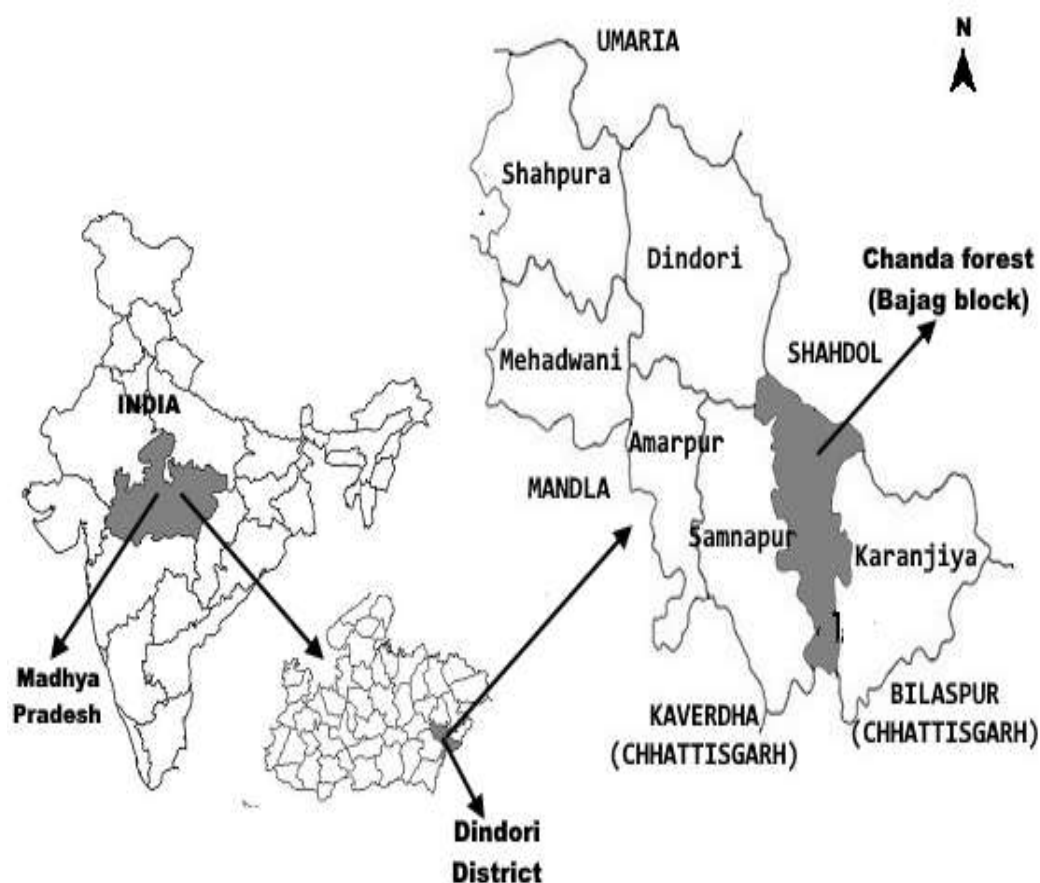


Figure 1: Location map of study area Chanda forest district Dindori, Madhya Pradesh

used by tribes of Chanda forest range district Dindori, Madhya Pradesh.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present surveys were undertaken in the tribal areas of Chanda forest range district Dindori, Madhya Pradesh. Intensive field work was carried out during 2015-2016, covering almost all the seasons of the year. Ethnobotanical information and voucher specimens were collected following the methods (Jain and Rao, 1977). Knowledgeable persons or medicine men of tribal community were interviewed for recording local names, parts used method of drug preparation and dosage of plants used for various diseases. The following plant species are enumerated alphabetically with their botanical names, family in parentheses, local names, plants parts used and uses in various diseases. Voucher specimens collected have been deposited in the herbarium of Department Botany, Pt. S.N.S. Government P.G. College, Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh.

ENUMERATION

1. *Abelmoschus manihot* (L.) Medik. (Malvaceae) Jangli bhendi
Root juice (15 ml) is given once a day for 45 days in case of male impotency.
2. *Aegle marmelos* (L.) Correa, (Rutaceae) Bel
Ripe fruits are used in summer season for colling and stomach disorders.
3. *Amorphophallus campanulatus* Decne. (Araceae), Suran
Crushed tubers are applied on in cases of snakebite.
4. *Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f.) Nees (Acanthaceae), Kalmegh
Fresh leaves are pounded in water and filtered. The decoction is given orally twice a day for 7 days to cure leucorrhoea.
5. *Annona squamosa* L. (Annonaceae) Sitaphal
Dried seed powder is used as abortifacient.
6. *Anogeissus latifolia* (Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Guillem. & Perr. (Combretaceae), Dhawa
Fried gum is used in spermatorrhoea.
7. *Argemone mexicana* L. (Papaveraceae) Peli kateli

- Roots are (small pieces) chewed with a leaf of Paan (*Piper betle* L.) to cure jaundice.
8. *Bauhinia vahlii* Wight & Arn. (Leguminosae), Mahulion
Root juice with curd is used in dysentery.
 9. *Centella asiatica* (L.) Urb. (Apiaceae) Brahmi
Whole plant decoction is given (10 ml) early morning against discharge of yellowish urine.
 10. *Chlorophytum arundinaceum* Baker (Asparagaceae), Safed musli
Bulb juice acts as a sedative and extract is used to stimulate nerves.
 11. *Cissus quadrangularis* (L.) (Vitaceae) Hadjod
Whole plant crushed and make a paste is eaten and applied on bone fracture.
 12. *Curculigo orchioides* Gaertn. (Hypoxidaceae) Kali musli
Root paste mixed with ghee is given to increase potency.
 13. *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers. (Poaceae), Doobi
Whole plant juice is put in nose to check the bleeding and to reduce the acidity and constipation.
 14. *Gloriosa superba* L. (Colchicaceae) Kalihari
Roots and flowers paste is used for killing the mouse and birds in crop fields and root paste (half teaspoon) is administered in the pregnancy up to four month.
 15. *Gymnema sylvestre* (Retz.) R. Br. ex. Sm. (Apocynaceae) Gudmar
Tubers powder is given empty stomach (one teaspoon) on diabetes and menstrual disorders.
 16. *Helicteres isora* L. (Malvaceae) Maror phalli
The aqueous extract of the seed in small quantity is given to children in dysentery and Root extract is given in fits and diabetes.
 17. *Lawsonia inermis* L. (Lythraceae) Mehendi
Whole plant is crushed and make a paste is applied on Piles.
 18. *Madhuca longifolia* (J. Koenig ex L.) J. F. Macbr. (Sapotaceae) Mahua
Boiled flowers are made a sweet dish in cow milk and taken regularly (3 month) to cure male impotency.
 19. *Mucuna pruriens* (L.) DC. (Leguminosae), Kevach
Root paste applied externally on facial and paralytic places and root extract is given with water in empty stomach to sexually weak male.
 20. *Ocimum gratissimum* L. (Lamiaceae), Mamari
Seed extract mixed with sugary water to given during hot summer days as nerve tonic.

21. *Tectona grandis* L.f., (Lamiaceae) Sagon
Stem bark is chewed in the case of any mouth disease.
22. *Vitex negundo* L. (Lamiaceae), Nirgundi
Leaves are smoked in headache.
23. *Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam., (Rhamnaceae) Ber
Leaf paste or bark is applied on the place of scorpion sting.

RESULTS AND DISSCUTION

Present study reports 23 plants species which are included fewer than 23 genera and 19 families which are used for the treatment 17 types of diseases. The data on the medicinally important plants reveals that 23 were used again male impotency 4, stomach disorders 2, snake bite 1, leucorrhoea 1, abortifacient 2, spermatorrhoea 1, jaundice 1, dysentery 1, urinary problem 1, nerves problem 1, bone fracture 1, menstrual disorders 1, diabetes 2, mouth diseases 1, headache 1, piles 1 and 1 plant for scorpion sting. The paper highlights about these species relating to their ethnobotanical use in district Dindori and envisages the need for pharmacological investigation for their sustainable use.

CONCLUTION

The present study reveals that the reported species have been in uses in the areas for a long time. Medicinally, these plant species are very effective and popular among local communities for their traditional uses. Reveals that these 23 species are potentially valuable and have new or lesser-known uses, not reported before. Thus, use the data for further ethno-pharmacological investigations and sustainable uses of medicinal plants for the welfare and healthcare of humans and animals.

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