Plants of ethnomedicinal importance from Yawal forest area Yawal, Jalgaon (India)

Vidya Patil A. and S.S. Yadav

1 Department of Botany, P.O.Nahata College, Bhusawal (M.S.), India
2 Department of Botany Z.P, Patil College, Deopur, Dhule (M.S.), India

ABSTRACT

Ethnobotany is holistic study, which involves the reciprocal and dynamic aspect of interactions of Adavasis people with plants. There are thousands of plants that yields medicines are very useful to mankind. The plants which naturally contain certain chemical constituents having therapeutic properties are called medicinal plants. Several plants in Yawal forest area have potential of better economic exploitation. Tribal having tremendous ethnomedical knowledge that has passed from one generation to the next generation. Yawal forest area is store house of numerous medicinal plants, various plants are used traditionally by Pawara people in skin, diseases, cough, cold, asthma, jaundice, fever, indigestion etc. Present article deals with some important plants used to cure cough, cold, asthma, by Pawara people in Yawal forest area. 12 species belonging to 11 families and their traditional uses for curing respiratory diseases are recorded.

Material and Methods

Ethnodoeco botanial surveys were conducted two times in the month of Aug, Sept & April, May 2009 in the tribal pocket viz. Manipuri, Adgaon, Kingnoa, Manudevi in Jalgaon Dist. The specimen collected during these surveys were identified & preserved. The field data was compared with the literature on medicinal plants of tribal belt of Madhya Pradesh. The medicinal application of 12 plants reported here which are used to cure cough, cold, asthma by Pawara people. The main methods used to collect data were- Direct field observation, plant specimen collection & identification. Species-specific information on plants in use. Interview was conducted using structured questionnaire prepared for Traditional Medical Practitioners (TMPs). Informations was collected for species found to be in use i.e. sold in market or administered by traditional practitioners. Plants are identified with the help of Cooke flora (1958) and recorded during interview with most practitioners of drug plants are found in tropics growing in wild condition made by herbal doctors & Ayurvedic vaidu, who refer to them as a Jaributis. Herbarium specimens were prepared and maintained.

Keywords

Medicine, therapeutic properties, pawara, exploitation, cough

Correspondence

Patil Vidya A, Department of Botany, P.O.Nahata College, Bhusawal (M.S.), India
E-mail: patilvidya67@yahoo.com

Editor

Gadgile D.P.
5) Emblica officinalis Gaertn. Euphorbiaceae
Deciduous trees with yellowish smooth bark. Leaves sub-sessile linear, lanceolate, glabrous. Flower greenish to yellow green, smooth.
Plant part used: Fruit.

6) Eucalyptus globulus Labill. Myrtaceae
Tall tree bark ashy-grey or white. Leaves lanceolate, gland dotted Inflorescence umbellate. Flowers white. Fruit hemispherical to broadly turbinate
Plant parts used: Leaves, bark.

7) Madhuca latifolia Roxb. Sapotaceae
Tall tree, bark black or ash coloured. Leaves elliptic-ablong. Flowers creamy white in dense axillary fascicle. Berries yellow when ripe.
Plant parts used: Leaves, flower, fruit.

8) Mimusops elengi Linn. Sapotaceae
Tall tree, branched, bark dark brown. Leaves small ovate. Flowers whitish fragrant.
Plant parts used: Leaves, bark, flower, seed, fruit.

9) Nyctanthes arbor-tristis Linn. Oleaceae
Tall shrub. Leaves coriaceous, hairy, ovate, elliptic. Flowers fragrant, in cymose, capsule orbicular, seeds black, flat, glabrous.
Plant parts used: Leaves, flowers, bark, seeds.

10) Ocimum tenuiflorum Linn. Lamiaceae
Nutlets brown ellipsoid.
Plant parts used: Roots, leaves, stem, flowers, fruits.

11) Terminalia bellirica Gaertn. Combretaceae
Plant part used: Fruits

12) Tridex procumbens Linn. Asteraceae
Herbs, leaves opposite, ovate or oblong. Achenes obovate.
Plant part used: Leaves.

Conclusion
The tribal medicine men Traditional Medical Practitioner (TMPs) and old Pawara people of Yawal forest area possess considerable knowledge of the therapeutic properties of local plants. The younger generation has a poor phytotherapeutic knowledge. Generally leaf juice, decoction, extract pills of plant specimen is administered by TMPs in a proper dose.

References