

ISSN: 2278-6848 | Volume: 13 Issue: 04 | July - September 2022 Paper is available at http://www.jrps.in | Email: info@jrps.in

Refereed & Peer Reviewed

Ethnobotanical studies of Nawegaon National Park, District - Gondia, Maharashtra, India.

Devidas N. PATIL, BJS' ASC College, Wagholi, Pune. E.Mail-dnpatil2030@gmail.com

Abstract:

Indigenous knowledge of medicinal plants is scarcely recorded. Knowledgeable people have either died without divulging their knowledge on medicinal plants to others or refuse to part with Indigenous knowledge system for reason best known to them. Probably it was a sort of keeping secrecy. Ethnic people found in the areas are 'Gond' Protection of traditional medicinal knowledge is most important in the present scenario. Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathic systems of medicines rely heavily on medicinal plants and therefore, scientific cultivation of medicinal plants and extensive phytochemical research is being carried out. Present work deals with about 239 medicinal plants in the study areas, details of 34 medicinal plants are given here.

KEY Words: Ethnobotany, wildlife, drug, phytochemical, cultivation

Introduction:

According to WHO, 3.5 billion people in developing countries used plant-based medicines for their primary healthcare, it is also experienced during pandemic crise of COVID-19, human respiratory tract infection of corona virus. WHO further indicates that over 30% of World's plants species have at one time or another been used for medicinal purpose. Over 35,000 plants are used in various human cultures around the world, while about 20,000 plants are marked for medicines and cosmetics. The cultivation of medicinal plants are for food, healthcare and cure dates back to the late Mesolithic to early Neolithic age, roughly about 10,000 B.C. Assyrians recorded 250 medicinal plants and Sumerians 1000 plants. Civilizations of ancient China, India, Egypt, Greece, Arabia, Europe, Africa, North America and Latin America, all recorded the use of medicinal plants in their traditional medicines. From time immemorial, the people of India have been using thousands of medicinal plants for curing various diseases. Ancient Indian medical heritage is based on 7000 plant species and about 8000 herbal remedies have been codified in the Ayurveda. The earliest mention of the medicinal use of plants is found in the Vedas (1500 BC); the most important of which was the Regveda (4500-1500 BC) which lists 67 plants of therapeutic values. likewise, the Yajurveda lists 81 medicinal plants followed by the Atharvaveda which mentions 290 medicinal plants. The Vedas were followed by the Charaka samhita (700 BC) which provides a list of 395 plant drugs and their products for use in health management. The three great works of Ayurveda viz. Charaka samhita, Sushruta samhita and Ashtanga hridaya mention 19,000 plant names. However according to Srivastav & Mudgal (1995), there are 2000 medicinal plants recorded in India. Present work deals with about 239 medicinal plants in the study areas.

About the Study Area: Nawegaon National Park, Maharashtra, India.

The National park (Biogeographical Province 06D) established on 22 November 1975 as per the Govt. Gazette Dec. 4,1975/ AP. Shake 1897, covering an area 133.884 sq. km under Wildlife Protection Act 1972. The name Nawegaon National Park is based on the Nawegaon bandh lake. It has water spread over 11 sq.km., surrounded by seven peaks known as the "Sat Bahini" or seven sisters. The lake is a gift to bird watcher given by the Dongarwar family. Their descendants even today contribute a major efforts for Biodiversity conservation. Hence as a tribute the Kolasur island ("Maldonger") with the Samadhi of Shri. Kolu Patil Dongarwar, who was the instrumental in establishment of this tank in the 13th centuary and is still revered by the local. The area around the lake is known as 'Dr. Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary'in memory of the noted ornithologist.



ISSN: 2278-6848 | Volume: 13 Issue: 04 | July - September 2022

Refereed & Peer Reviewed

Location: The area is located towards South of Bhandara in Gondia district of Maharastra State (India) under the Gondia forest division. It includes a forest range viz. Pratapgarh and a few villages (*Kawlewada, Zankargondi, Nishani, Tumdimendha and Malkazari*) and 4 Reserve forest compartments. **Geology:** The geological formation of the National Park gives rise to numerous natural springs, streams, water holes which have maintained diverse living forms in the area. The National Park is popular forest Resort with picturesque low lying undulating hills fringing the lake of Nawegaon. *Geologically* the area has varied rocks ranging from Precambrian gneiss and granite to laterite and alluvium.

Soil: Most of the soil in Maharashtra formed from Deccan trap. The soils are black, dark, brown or reddish in color (black cottons soils or Regur's) are derived from Vindhyan and Gondwana formations. **Climate:** The climate is quite pleasant for the greater part of the year with only short span of hot weather. The temperature ranges from 5°C during January to 48°C during May. The average rainfall varies from 1100 to 1600 mm

Vegetation: The vegetation of the area is of South Indian moist deciduous type (Champion & Seth, 1968). The plants are distributed in three different Zones.

Materials and Methods:

To study the plants diversity, plant exploration tours were conducted in different seasons. The area was surveyed extensively and intensively. The flowering and fruiting specimens were collected. Field observations regarding habit, habitat, color of flowers, local names, relative abundance, associated plants etc. were noted. Close up of flowering/ fruiting material along with their associated plants were photographed. Information about the medicinal uses of each plant to cure various diseases also noted local peoples and confirmed with the help of authentic reliable literatures. Plants were processed in customary way in the laboratory and identified in regional herbarium of Botanical Survey of India, Pune (BSI).

Results: The general survey of medicinal plants from Nawegaon National Park shows total 229 species comprising 71 families, 190 Genus including 207 species of dicots and 22 species of monocots. More stress has been given on plants used by tribals and locals for their medicinal purpose. Ethnobotanical data collected from tribals and local people from the area studied and incorporated under each plant based on information and literature.

Table:-I- General Survey

	Families	Genus	Species
Dicot	61	170	207
Monocot	10	20	22
Total	71	190	229

Medicinal plants: There are number of plants used for medicines, few of them are (\underline{c} 34) are mentioned in Table-II.

Table -II

S. N	Name of the plant & family	Local names	Parts used for cure
1.	Abrus precatorius L. FABACEAE	Gunja	Roots-Cold, cough, sore throat.
2.	Abutilon indicum (L.) Sweet MALVACEAE	Petari	Leaves-Diabetes. Seeds-Cough, piles, laxative.
3.	Acacia catechu (L.f.) Willd. MIMOSACEAE	Khair	Bark -Asthma, Bronchitis, blood purifier, skin diseases.



ISSN: 2278-6848 | Volume: 13 Issue: 04 | July - September 2022

Paper is available at http://www.jrps.in | Email: info@jrps.in

Refereed & Peer Reviewed

4. Achyranthes aspera L. Aghada AMARANTHACEAE 5. Argemone mexicana T. Pivla-dhorra Morare Mo				Refereed & Peer Revie
Second Process Seco	4.	Achyranthes aspera L.	Aghada	Roots, Seeds - Bronchitis, rheumatic, tooth
5. Argemone mexicana L. Pivla- ApaNetRACEAE dhotra 6. Aristolochia indica L. ARISTOLOCHIACEAE 7. Bombax ceiba L. BOMBACACEAE 8. Bridelia retusa (L.) Spreng. EUPHORBIACEAE 9. BoswelliaserrataRoxb.ex Coleb. BURSERACEAE 10. Buchanania cochinchinensis (Lour.) Almeida ANACARDIACEAE 11. Braea monosperma (Lam.) Taub. FABACEAE 12. Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb. CAESALPINIACEAE 13. Capparis sepiaria L. CAPPARACEAE 14. Careya arborea Roxb. LECYTHIDACEAE 15. Celastrus paniculatus Willd. CELASTRACEAE 16. Bursendinus Collinus (Roxb.) Benth. ex 16. Celtastrushus collinus (Roxb.) Benth. ex 17. Cordia dichotoma Forst. f. BORGINACEAE 18. Elephantopus scaber L. ASTERACEAE 19. Gardenia gummifera L.f. BORAGINACEAE 18. Elephantopus scaber L. ASTERACEAE 19. Gardenia gummifera L.f. BORAGINACEAE 19. Gardenia gummifera L. 19. Gardenia gummifera L. 19. Gardenia gummifera L. 19. Gardenia gummifera L. 19. Holarcheae 20. Glorious superba L LILIACEAE 20. Holorcheae 21. Holarcheae 22. Hourdeneae 23. Holarcheae 24. Holorcheae 25. Lance coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr. 26. Mallous philippensis (Lam.) Merl Arg. 27. AnACARDIACEAE 28. Holorsheae 29. Borwellaceae 30. Savar 30. Fruits-Diaghat-bandice. 30. Savar 30. Fruits-Diaghat-bandice. 30. Savar 30. Fruits-Diaghat-bandice. 30. Savar 30. Fruits-Diaghat-bandice. 30. Hororis mixing blant-bandice. 30. Savar 30. Fruits-Diaghat-bandice. 30. Savar 30. Fruits-Diaghat-bandice. 30. Savar 30. Fruits-Diaghat-bandice. 30. Bark-Antiseptic, cold, stomach pain, snakebite 30. Floration and skin disease. 30. Bark-Fistula, Stomach pain, snakebite 30. Bark-Wound healing and 30. Skin disease. 30. Bark-Cough, sore throat 30. Fruits-Dysentery. 30. Bark-Cough, sore throat 30. Fruits-Diaghas 30. Bark-Cough, sore throat 30. Garde		AMARANTHACEAE		ache.
PAPAYERACEAE Continue Conti				
Sapasan Roots-Diarrhoca Whole plant-Snake-bite.	5.	Argemone mexicana L.	Pivla-	
ARISTOLOCHIACEAE Bombax ceiba L. BOMBACACEAE Bombax ceiba L. BOMBACACEAE Bridelia retusa (L.) Spreng EUPHORBIACEAE BurserrataRoxb.ex Coleb. ANACARDIACEAE 11 Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub. FABACEAE 12 Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb. CAESALPINIACEAE 13 Carparis sepiaria L. CAPPARACEAE CAPPARACEAE 14 Careya arborea Roxb. LECYTHIDACEAE 15 Celastrus paniculatus Willd. CELASTRACEAE CIELSTRACEAE CIELSTRACEAE CIELSTRACEAE CIELSTRACEAE CIELSTRACEAE CIELSTRACEAE CIELSTRACEAE CIELSTRACEAE CIELSTRACEAE CORdia dichotoma Forst. f. BORAGINACEAE BORAGINACEAE 17 Cordia dichotoma Forst. f. BORAGINACEAE 18 Elephantopus scaber L. ASTERACEAE ASTERACEAE 19 Gardenia gummifera L.f BUBIACEAE 19 Gardenia gummifera L.f RUBIACEAE 10 Dikemali RUBIACEAE 11 Helicteres isora L STERCULJACEAE 21 Helicteres isora L STERCULJACEAE 22 Hemidesmus indicus (L.) Schult PERIPLOCACEAE 23 Holarhena pubecens (BuchHam.) Wall. ex G. Don APOCYNACEAE 24 Jarropha gossypijolia L EUPHORBIACEAE 25 Lamea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr. ANACARDIACEAE 26 Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) MuellArg. 26 Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) MuellArg. Kumkum Bark-Leprosy.				
Sawar Sawar Fruits-Pain killer. Water extract of thorns for pimples.	6.	Aristolochia indica L.	Sapasan	Roots-Diarrhoea.
8. BoMBACACEAE 8. Bridelia retusa (L.) Spreng. EUPHORBIACEAE 9. BoswelliaserrataRoxb.ex Coleb. BURSERACEAE 10. Buchanania cochinchinensis (Lour., Almeida ANACARDIACEAE 11. Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub. FABACEAE 12. Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb. CAESALPINIACEAE 13. Capparis sepiaria L. CAPPARACEAE 14. Careya arborea Roxb. LECYTHIDACEAE 15. Celastrus paniculatus Willd. CELASTRACEAE 16. Celstanthus collinus (Roxb.) Benth. ex Hook.f. EUPHORBIACEAE 17. Cordia dichotoma Forst. f. BORAGINACEAE 18. Elephanopus scaber L. ASTERACEAE 19. Gardenia gummifera L.f. RublaCEAE 20. Gloriosa superba L. LILLACEAE 21. Helicteres isora L. STERCUJACEAE 22. Hemidesmus indicus (L.) Schult. PERIPLOCACEAE 24. Jarropha gossypifolia L. EUPHORBIACEAE 25. Came acoromandelica (Houtt.) Merr. ANACARDIACEAE 26. Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) MuellArg. 26. Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) MuellArg. 27. ANACARDIACEAE 28. Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) MuellArg. 28. Kumbh Bark-Fistula, Stomach pain, snakebite Flowers-Tonic after delivery to women. Calyx-Cold, cough. Bark-Wound healing and skin disease. Bark-Wound healing and skin disease. Bark-Wound healing and skin disease. Bark-Cough, sore throat. Roots-Leprosy, scabies, piles, snake bite. Bark-Firstis-Dyssentery. Roots-Leprosy, scabies, piles, snake bite. Bark-Fronchitis. Flower, seeds-Skin disease. Flower, s		ARISTOLOCHIACEAE		Whole plant-Snake-bite.
8. Bridelia retusa (L.) Spreng. EUPHORBIACEAE 9. Boswelliaserrata(Roxh.ex Coleb. BURSERACEAE 10. Buchanania cochinchinensis (Lour.) Almeida ANACARDIACEAE 11. Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub. FABACEAE 12. Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb. CAESALPINIACEAE 13. Cappara sepiaria L. CAPPARACEAE 14. Careya arborea Roxb. LECYTHIDACEAE 15. Celastrus paniculatus Willd. CELASTRACEAE 16. Celestrus paniculatus Willd. CELASTRACEAE 17. Cordia dichotoma Forst. f. BORAGINACEAE 18. Elephantopus scaber L. ASTERACEAE 19. Gardenia gummifera L.f. ROSTERACEAE 19. Gardenia gummifera L.f. RUBIACEAE 19. Gardenia gummifera L.f. LILIACEAE 19. Gardenia gummifera L.f.	7.	Bombax ceiba L.	Sawar	Fruits- Pain killer. Water extract of thorns
BUPHORBIACEAE Salai Bark-Antiseptic,cold, stomach pain.		BOMBACACEAE		for pimples.
BURSERACEAE Buchanania cochinchinensis (Lour.) Almeida	8.		Asana	Leaves, Fruits-Diabetes.
Almeida ANACARDIACEAE 11 Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub. FABACEAE FABACEAE FABACEAE FABACEAE FABACEAE FABACEAE FABACEAE Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb.	9.		Salai	Bark-Antiseptic, cold, stomach pain.
ANACARDIACEAE 11 Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub. FABACEAE FABACEAE FABACEAE FABACEAE FABACEAE Fabaceae. Fowers-Cough, leprosy. Seeds-Dysentery, ring worm. 12 Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb. Sagargot a CAESALPINIACEAE a 13 Capparis sepiaria L. Kanthata ra, Pachra Pachra Fruits-Cough. Stomach pain, snakebite Flowers-Tonic after delivery to women. Calyx-Cold, cough. 14 Careya arborea Roxb. Kumbhi Erivers-Tonic after delivery to women. Calyx-Cold, cough. 15 Celastrus paniculatus Willd. Celastrus paniculatus Willd. Garari Bark-Wounds. 16 Hook.f. EUPHORBIACEAE Binkar Bark-Wound healing and skin disease. 17 Cordia dichotoma Forst. f. Boraginaceae. Boraginaceae. Boraginaceae. Boraginaceae. Bark-Cough, sore throat. Fruits-Cough, Chest pain, Urinary disorder. Roots-Tooth-ache, Vomiting, ulcer. Roots-Tooth-ache, Vomiting, ulcer. Roots-Tooth-ache, Vomiting, ulcer. Roots-Tooth-ache, Vomiting, ulcer. Roots-Leprosy, scabies, piles, snake bite. ILILACEAE ag 16 Gardenia gummifera L. Khadyan Roots-Leprosy, scabies, piles, snake bite. ILILACEAE ag Sark, Truits-Dysentery. Roots-Diabetes. Bark, Iriuits-Dysentery. Roots-Diabetes. Bark, Iriuits-Dysentery. Roots-Stomach cure, skin disease. Bark, Bronchitis. Flower, seeds-Skin disease. Flower, seeds-Skin disease. Stem-Tooth ache. Euphonagossypifolia L. Euphonagossypifolia L	10	Buchanania cochinchinensis (Lour.)	Charoli	Seeds -Digestive, brain tonic.
Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub. FABACEAE		Almeida		Seed oil -Protection against white ants.
Leaves-Eye diseases. Flowers-Cough, leprosy. Seeds-Dysentery, ring worm. Seeds oil-Rheumatic pains, skin diseases. CAESALPINIACEAE a CAEPARACEAE Apachra Rumbhi LECYTHIDACEAE Celastrus paniculatus Willd. CELASTRACEAE Coni Cleistanthus collinus (Roxb.) Benth. ex Hook.f. EUPHORBIACEAE BorkaGINACEAE Cordia dichotoma Forst. f. BORAGINACEAE BorkaGINACEAE Rantamb ASTERACEAE BorkaGINACEAE Rantamb ASTERACEAE Cordia gummifera L.f. RUBIACEAE RUBIACEAE BorkaGINACEAE Cordia gummifera L.f. RUBIACEAE RUBIACEAE ASTERCULIACEAE ASTERCULIACEAE CHeitcrees isora L. LILLACEAE LILLACEAE LILLACEAE ASTERLOCACEAE CHeitcrees isora L. STERCULIACEAE ASTERLOCACEAE CHeitcrees isora L. ASTERLOCACEAE ASTERLOCACEAE CHeitcrees isora L. ASTERLOCACEAE ASTERLOCACEAE CHeitcrees isora L. ASTERLOCACEAE CHeitcrees isora L. ASTERLOCACEAE ASTERLOCACEAE CHeitcrees isora L. ASTERLOCACEAE ASTERLOCACEAE CHeitcrees isora L. ASTERCOURH, constipation. Cours-Christian dicus (L.) Schult. Anantvel ANACARDIACEAE CHENCAL ANACARDIACEAE CHENCAL ANACARDIACEAE CHENCAL ANACARDIACEAE CHENCAL ANACARDIACEAE ANACARDIACEAE CHENCAL ANACARDIACEAE ANACARDIACEAE CHENCAL ANACARDIACEAE ANACARDIACEAE CHENCAL ANACARDIACEAE ANACARDIACEAE ANACARDIACEAE CHENCAL ANACARDIACEAE ANACARDIACEAE ANACARDIACEAE CALESTRACEABE Seed oil-Rheumatic pains, skin diseases. Bark, roots-Dropsy, Gout. Bark-Wounds healing and skin diseases. Bark-Wound healing and skin disease. Bark-Cough, wounds. Leaves-Swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-cotholic. Cordia dichotoma Forst. f. Bork-Cough, wounds. Calyx-Cold, cough. Bark-Cough, wounds. Leaves-Swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-cotholic. Cordia dichotoma Forst. f. Bark-Cough, wounds. Calyx-Cold, cough. Bark-Cough, wounds. Leaves-Swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-cotholic. Cordia dichotoma Forst. Anant		ANACARDIACEAE		-
Leaves-Eye diseases. Flowers-Cough, leprosy. Seeds-Dyschetry, ring worm. Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb. Sagargot a	11	Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub.	Palas	Root bark-Blood Pressure.
Seeds-Dysentery, ring worm.				Leaves-Eye diseases.
Seeds-Dysentery, ring worm.				
. CAESALPINIACEAE 13 Capparis sepiaria L. CAPPARACEAE 14 Careya arborea Roxb. LECYTHIDACEAE 15 Celastrus paniculatus Willd. CELASTRACEAE 16 Hook.f. EUPHORBIACEAE 17 Cordia dichotoma Forst. f. BORAGINACEAE 18 Elephantopus scaber L. ASTERACEAE 19 Gardenia gummifera L.f. RUBIACEAE 10 Garari 11 Careya arborea Roxb. EUPHORBIACEAE 12 Garari 13 Celastrus paniculatus Willd. CELASTRACEAE 14 Celestrus paniculatus Willd. CELASTRACEAE 15 Celastrus paniculatus Willd. CELASTRACEAE 16 Hook.f. EUPHORBIACEAE 17 Cordia dichotoma Forst. f. BORAGINACEAE 18 Elephantopus scaber L. ASTERACEAE 19 Gardenia gummifera L.f. Rubiaceae 10 Gloriosa superba L. LILIACEAE 21 Helicteres isora L. STERCULIACEAE 22 Hemidesmus indicus (L.) Schult. PERIPLOCACEAE 23 Holarrhena pubecens (BuchHam.) Wall. ex G. Don APOCYNACEAE 24 Jatropha gossypifolia L. EUPHORBIACEAE 25 Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr. ANACARDIACEAE 26 Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) MuellArg. Kumkum Bark-Fistula, Stomach pain, snakebite Flowers-Tonic after delivery to women. Calyx-Cold, cough. Bark-Wounds. Bark-Wounds. Bark-Wounds. Bark-Cough, sore throat. Fruits-Cough, Chest pain, Urinary disorder. Roots-Tooth-ache, Vomiting, ulcer. Roots, Leaves-Snake bite, Eczema, Dysentery. Gum-Antiseptic, constipation. Khadyan Apost-Leprosy, scabies, piles, snake bite. Bark-fruits-Dysentery. Roots-Diabetes. Bark, fruits-Dysentery. Roots-Stomach cure, skin disease. Flower, seeds-Skin disease. Stem-Tooth ache. Stem-Tooth ache. Euphors indicus (L.) Schult. Bark-cough, wounds. Leaves-swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-edible.				Seeds -Dysentery, ring worm.
. CAESALPINIACEAE 13 Capparis sepiaria L. CAPPARACEAE 14 Careya arborea Roxb. LECYTHIDACEAE 15 Celastrus paniculatus Willd. CELASTRACEAE 16 Hook.f. EUPHORBIACEAE 17 Cordia dichotoma Forst. f. BORAGINACEAE 18 Elephantopus scaber L. ASTERACEAE 19 Gardenia gummifera L.f. RUBIACEAE 10 Garari 11 Careya arborea Roxb. EUPHORBIACEAE 12 Garari 13 Celastrus paniculatus Willd. CELASTRACEAE 14 Celestrus paniculatus Willd. CELASTRACEAE 15 Celastrus paniculatus Willd. CELASTRACEAE 16 Hook.f. EUPHORBIACEAE 17 Cordia dichotoma Forst. f. BORAGINACEAE 18 Elephantopus scaber L. ASTERACEAE 19 Gardenia gummifera L.f. Rubiaceae 10 Gloriosa superba L. LILIACEAE 21 Helicteres isora L. STERCULIACEAE 22 Hemidesmus indicus (L.) Schult. PERIPLOCACEAE 23 Holarrhena pubecens (BuchHam.) Wall. ex G. Don APOCYNACEAE 24 Jatropha gossypifolia L. EUPHORBIACEAE 25 Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr. ANACARDIACEAE 26 Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) MuellArg. Kumkum Bark-Fistula, Stomach pain, snakebite Flowers-Tonic after delivery to women. Calyx-Cold, cough. Bark-Wounds. Bark-Wounds. Bark-Wounds. Bark-Cough, sore throat. Fruits-Cough, Chest pain, Urinary disorder. Roots-Tooth-ache, Vomiting, ulcer. Roots, Leaves-Snake bite, Eczema, Dysentery. Gum-Antiseptic, constipation. Khadyan Apost-Leprosy, scabies, piles, snake bite. Bark-fruits-Dysentery. Roots-Diabetes. Bark, fruits-Dysentery. Roots-Stomach cure, skin disease. Flower, seeds-Skin disease. Stem-Tooth ache. Stem-Tooth ache. Euphors indicus (L.) Schult. Bark-cough, wounds. Leaves-swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-edible.	12		Sagargot	
. CAPPARACEAE 14	Ŀ			
Pachra Pachra Pachra Careya arborea Roxb. LECYTHIDACEAE Flowers-Tonic after delivery to women. Calyx-Cold, cough.	13	Capparis sepiaria L.	Kanthata	Bark, roots-Dropsy, Gout.
14 Careya arborea Roxb. LECYTHIDACEAE Kumbhi Bark-Fistula, Stomach pain, snakebite Flowers-Tonic after delivery to women. 15 Celastrus paniculatus Willd. CELASTRACEAE Malkang oni Bark-Wounds. 16 Cleistanthus collinus (Roxb.) Benth. ex Hook.f. Bork-Wound healing and skin disease. 17 Cordia dichotoma Forst. f. BORAGINACEAE Bhokar Bark-Cough, sore throat. Fruits-Cough, Chest pain, Urinary disorder. 18 Elephantopus scaber L. ASTERACEAE Rantamb aku Roots-Tooth-ache, Vomiting, ulcer. Roots-Tooth-ache, Vomiting, ulcer. 19 Gardenia gummifera L.f RUBIACEAE Dikemali I, Kamarri Gum-Antiseptic, constipation. 20 Gloriosa superba L LILIACEAE Khadyan ag Roots-Leprosy, scabies, piles, snake bite. 21 Helicteres isora L. STERCULIACEAE Murud- sheng Roots-Diabetes. 22 Hemidesmus indicus (L.) Schult. PERIPLOCACEAE Anantvel Roots-Spleen, Urinary cure. Bark-Bronchitis. Flower, seeds-Skin disease. 23 Holarrhena pubecens Wall. ex G. Don APOCYNACEAE (BuchHam.) kuda Pandhra- kuda 24 Jatropha gossypifolia L. EUPHORBIACEAE Flowers-cough, wounds. 25 Lannea coromandelica (H		CAPPARACEAE	ra,	
LECYTHIDACEAE			Pachra	
Celastrus paniculatus Willd. CELASTRACEAE Cleistanthus collinus (Roxb.) Benth. ex Garari	14	Careya arborea Roxb.	Kumbhi	Bark-Fistula, Stomach pain, snakebite
Dikemali		LECYTHIDACEAE		Flowers -Tonic after delivery to women.
CELASTRACEAE Cleistanthus collinus (Roxb.) Benth. ex Hook.f. EUPHORBIACEAE 17 Cordia dichotoma Forst. f. BORAGINACEAE 18 Elephantopus scaber L. ASTERACEAE 19 Gardenia gummifera L.f. RUBIACEAE 10 Gloriosa superba L. LILIACEAE 11 Helicteres isora L. STERCULIACEAE 12 Hemidesmus indicus (L.) Schult. PERIPLOCACEAE 23 Holarrhena pubecens (BuchHam.) PAPOCYNACEAE 24 Jatropha gossypifolia L. EUPHORBIACEAE 25 Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr. ANACARDIACEAE 26 Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) MuellArg. Michagar Mark-Wound healing and skin disease. Bark-Cough, Chest pain, Urinary disorder. Roots-Cough, Chest pain, Urinary disorder. Roots-Tooth-ache, Vomiting, ulcer. Roots, Leaves-Snake bite, Eczema, Dysentery. Gum-Antiseptic, constipation. Roots-Leprosy, scabies, piles, snake bite. Roots-Diabetes. Bark, fruits-Dysentery. Roots-Stomach cure, skin disease. Roots-Stomach cure, skin disease. Stem-Tooth ache. Stem-Tooth ache. Stem-Tooth ache. Leaves-swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-edible. Bark-cough, wounds. Leaves-swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-edible.				Calyx-Cold, cough
Cleistanthus collinus (Roxb.) Benth. ex Hook.f.	15	Celastrus paniculatus Willd.	Malkang	Bark-Wounds.
Hook.f. EUPHORBIACEAE Skin disease.			oni	
EUPHORBIACEAE Bhokar BORAGINACEAE Rantamb ASTERACEAE Bilephantopus scaber L. ASTERACEAE Bordenia gummifera L.f RUBIACEAE Bilenticeres isora L. STERCULIACEAE Bordenia gumticus (L.) Schult. Anantvel PERIPLOCACEAE Bhokar Fruits-Cough, Chest pain, Urinary disorder. Roots-Tooth-ache, Vomiting, ulcer. Roots, Leaves-Snake bite, Eczema, Dysentery. Gum-Antiseptic, constipation. Gum-Antiseptic, constipation. Roots-Leprosy, scabies, piles, snake bite. Roots-Diabetes. Bark, fruits-Dysentery. Roots-Stomach cure, skin disease. PERIPLOCACEAE Bark-Bronchitis. Flower, seeds-Skin disease. Stem-Tooth ache. Stem-Tooth ache. Leaves-swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-Antiseptic, constipation. Roots-Diabetes. Bark, fruits-Dysentery. Roots-Stomach cure, skin disease. Stem-Tooth ache. Stem-Tooth ache. Leaves-swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-edible.		Cleistanthus collinus (Roxb.) Benth. ex	Garari	
17 Cordia dichotoma Forst. f. Bhokar Bark-Cough, sore throat. Fruits-Cough, Chest pain, Urinary disorder. 18 Elephantopus scaber L. Rantamb ASTERACEAE aku Roots-Tooth-ache, Vomiting, ulcer. 19 Gardenia gummifera L.f Dikemali RUBIACEAE , Kamarri	16	Hook.f.		skin disease.
. BORAGINACEAE Boradination Bor		EUPHORBIACEAE		
. BORAGINACEAE Boradination Bor			D1 1	D 16
18Elephantopus scaber L. ASTERACEAERantamb akuRoots-Tooth-ache, Vomiting, ulcer. Roots, Leaves-Snake bite, Eczema, Dysentery.19Gardenia gummifera L.f. RUBIACEAEDikemali KamarriGum-Antiseptic, constipation.20Gloriosa superba L. LILIACEAEKhadyan agRoots-Leprosy, scabies, piles, snake bite.21Helicteres isora L. STERCULIACEAEMurud- shengRoots-Diabetes. Bark, fruits-Dysentery.22Hemidesmus indicus (L.) Schult. PERIPLOCACEAEAnantvelRoots-Stomach cure, skin disease.23Holarrhena pubecens Wall. ex G. Don APOCYNACEAE(BuchHam.) kudaPandhra- kudaRoots-Spleen, Urinary cure.24Jatropha gossypifolia L. EUPHORBIACEAEMogli- ErandStem-Tooth ache.25Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr. ANACARDIACEAEMoya, Shimti Cum-edible.Bark-cough, wounds. Leaves-swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-edible.26Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) MuellArg.KumkumBark-Leprosy.	17		Bhokar	
ASTERACEAE aku Dysentery. 19 Gardenia gummifera L.f Dikemali Kamarri 20 Gloriosa superba L. Khadyan LILIACEAE ag 21 Helicteres isora L. Murud-STERCULIACEAE sheng Bark, fruits-Dysentery. 22 Hemidesmus indicus (L.) Schult. Anantvel PERIPLOCACEAE Bark-Bronchitis. Flower, seeds-Skin disease. 23 Holarrhena pubecens (BuchHam.) Pandhra-kuda APOCYNACEAE Flower, seeds-Skin disease. 24 Jatropha gossypifolia L. EUPHORBIACEAE Erand 25 Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr. ANACARDIACEAE Shimti Leaves-swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-edible. 26 Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) MuellArg. Kumkum Bark-Leprosy.				
Dysentery. Dikemali RUBIACEAE Dikemali Kamarri	18	* *		
19 Gardenia gummifera L.f RUBIACEAE 20 Gloriosa superba L. LILIACEAE 21 Helicteres isora L. STERCULIACEAE 22 Hemidesmus indicus (L.) Schult. PERIPLOCACEAE 23 Holarrhena pubecens (BuchHam.) Wall. ex G. Don APOCYNACEAE 24 Jatropha gossypifolia L. EUPHORBIACEAE 25 Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr. ANACARDIACEAE 26 Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) MuellArg. Dikemali , Kamarri Gum-Antiseptic, constipation. Roots-Leprosy, scabies, piles, snake bite. Roots-Diabetes. Bark, fruits-Dysentery. Roots-Stomach cure, skin disease. Roots-Spleen, Urinary cure. Bark-Bronchitis. Flower, seeds-Skin disease. Stem-Tooth ache. Stem-Tooth ache. Leaves-swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-edible. Bark-Leprosy.	•	ASTERACEAE	aku	· /
. RUBIACEAE , Kamarri 20 Gloriosa superba L. LILIACEAE ag 21 Helicteres isora L. STERCULIACEAE sheng Bark, fruits-Dysentery. 22 Hemidesmus indicus (L.) Schult. PERIPLOCACEAE Roots-Stomach cure, skin disease. 23 Holarrhena pubecens (BuchHam.) Pandhra- Wall. ex G. Don kuda Bark-Bronchitis. APOCYNACEAE Flower, seeds-Skin disease. 24 Jatropha gossypifolia L. EUPHORBIACEAE Erand 25 Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr. ANACARDIACEAE Shimti Gum-edible. 26 Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) MuellArg. Kumkum Bark-Leprosy.	10		5 1.	
20 Gloriosa superba L. LILIACEAE 21 Helicteres isora L. STERCULIACEAE 22 Hemidesmus indicus (L.) Schult. PERIPLOCACEAE 23 Holarrhena pubecens (BuchHam.) Wall. ex G. Don APOCYNACEAE 24 Jatropha gossypifolia L. EUPHORBIACEAE 25 Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr. ANACARDIACEAE 26 Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) MuellArg. Khadyan ag Roots-Leprosy, scabies, piles, snake bite. Roots-Diabetes. Bark, fruits-Dysentery. Roots-Stomach cure, skin disease. Pandhra-kuda Bark-Bronchitis. Flower, seeds-Skin disease. Roots-Stomach cure, skin disease. Roots-Stomach cure, skin disease. Roots-Stomach cure, skin disease. Roots-Spleen, Urinary cure. Bark-Bronchitis. Flower, seeds-Skin disease. Stem-Tooth ache. Leaves-swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-edible.	19			Gum-Antiseptic, constipation.
LILIACEAE ag Murud- STERCULIACEAE sheng Bark, fruits-Dysentery. 22 Hemidesmus indicus (L.) Schult. PERIPLOCACEAE 23 Holarrhena pubecens (BuchHam.) Wall. ex G. Don APOCYNACEAE 24 Jatropha gossypifolia L. EUPHORBIACEAE 25 Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr. ANACARDIACEAE 26 Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) MuellArg. Kumkum Murud- Roots-Diabetes. Roots-Diabetes. Roots-Stomach cure, skin disease. Roots-Spleen, Urinary cure. Bark-Bronchitis. Flower, seeds-Skin disease. Stem-Tooth ache. Bark-cough, wounds. Leaves-swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-edible.				D 4 7
21 Helicteres isora L. STERCULIACEAE Hemidesmus indicus (L.) Schult. PERIPLOCACEAE 23 Holarrhena pubecens (BuchHam.) Wall. ex G. Don APOCYNACEAE 24 Jatropha gossypifolia L. EUPHORBIACEAE 25 Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr. ANACARDIACEAE 26 Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) MuellArg. Murud- sheng Bark, fruits-Dysentery. Roots-Stomach cure, skin disease. Roots-Spleen, Urinary cure. Bark-Bronchitis. Flower, seeds-Skin disease. Stem-Tooth ache. Eaves-swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-edible. Roots-Diabetes. Bark, fruits-Dysentery. Roots-Diabetes. Bark, fruits-Dysentery. Roots-Stomach cure, skin disease. Stem-Toothache. Stem-Tooth ache. Eaves-swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-edible.	20		•	koots -Leprosy, scabies, piles, snake bite.
STERCULIACEAE Hemidesmus indicus (L.) Schult. PERIPLOCACEAE Molarrhena pubecens (BuchHam.) Wall. ex G. Don APOCYNACEAE Jatropha gossypifolia L. EUPHORBIACEAE Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr. ANACARDIACEAE Molarrhena pubecens (BuchHam.) Mogli- Erand Stem-Tooth ache. Erand Bark-cough, wounds. Leaves-swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-edible. Kumkum Bark-Leprosy.				D (D) I
22 Hemidesmus indicus (L.) Schult. PERIPLOCACEAE 23 Holarrhena pubecens (BuchHam.) Wall. ex G. Don APOCYNACEAE 24 Jatropha gossypifolia L. EUPHORBIACEAE 25 Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr. ANACARDIACEAE 26 Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) MuellArg. Koots-Stomach cure, skin disease. Roots-Stomach cure, skin disease. Roots-Stomach cure, skin disease. Roots-Stomach cure, skin disease. Roots-Spleen, Urinary cure. Bark-Bronchitis. Flower, seeds-Skin disease. Stem-Tooth ache. Leaves-swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-edible. Roots-Stomach cure, skin disease. Roots-Stomach cure, skin disease. Roots-Spleen, Urinary cure. Bark-Bronchitis. Flower, seeds-Skin disease. Stem-Tooth ache. Bark-cough, wounds. Leaves-swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-edible.	21			
. PERIPLOCACEAE 23 Holarrhena pubecens (BuchHam.) Pandhra- Wall. ex G. Don APOCYNACEAE 24 Jatropha gossypifolia L. EUPHORBIACEAE 25 Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr. ANACARDIACEAE 26 Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) MuellArg. Kumkum Pandhra- Roots-Spleen, Urinary cure. Bark-Bronchitis. Flower, seeds-Skin disease. Stem-Tooth ache. Erand Bark-cough, wounds. Leaves-swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-edible. Bark-Leprosy.				
23 Holarrhena pubecens (BuchHam.) Pandhra-kuda Bark-Bronchitis. APOCYNACEAE Flower, seeds-Skin disease. 24 Jatropha gossypifolia L. EUPHORBIACEAE Erand 25 Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr. ANACARDIACEAE Shimti Leaves-swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-edible. 26 Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) MuellArg. Kumkum Bark-Leprosy.	22		Anantvel	Roots -Stomach cure, skin disease.
 Wall. ex G. Don APOCYNACEAE			D "	B 4 G 1 W
APOCYNACEAE 24 Jatropha gossypifolia L. EUPHORBIACEAE 25 Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr. ANACARDIACEAE 26 Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) MuellArg. Kumkum Flower, seeds-Skin disease. Mogli- Erand Bark-Cough, wounds. Leaves-swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-edible. Rumkum Bark-Leprosy.	23			
24 Jatropha gossypifolia L. EUPHORBIACEAE 25 Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr. ANACARDIACEAE 26 Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) MuellArg. Mogli- Erand Mogli- Erand Mogli- Erand Moya, Shimti Leaves-swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-edible. Rumkum Bark-Leprosy.			kuda	
 EUPHORBIACEAE Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr. ANACARDIACEAE Moya, Shimti Leaves-swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-edible. Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) MuellArg. Kumkum Bark-cough, wounds. Leaves-swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-edible. 	2.4		M 1'	
25 Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr. ANACARDIACEAE Shimti Leaves-swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-edible. 26 Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) MuellArg. Kumkum Bark-Leprosy.	24			Stem-1 ootn acne.
. ANACARDIACEAE Shimti Leaves-swelling, Elephantiasis. Gum-edible. 26 Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) MuellArg. Kumkum Bark-Leprosy.				
Gum-edible. 26 Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) MuellArg. Kumkum Bark-Leprosy.	25			
26 Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) MuellArg. Kumkum Bark-Leprosy.	•	ANACARDIACEAE	Shimti	
Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) MuellArg. Kumkum Bark-Leprosy. EUPHORBIACEAE Fruits-Abortion, purgative.	2.5	W. H	77 1	
. EUPHORBIACEAE Fruits-Abortion, purgative.	26		Kumkum	Bark-Leprosy.
	<u> </u>	EUPHORBIACEAE		Fruits-Abortion, purgative.



ISSN: 2278-6848 | Volume: 13 Issue: 04 | July - September 2022

Paper is available at http://www.jrps.in | Email: info@jrps.in

Refereed & Peer Reviewed

27	Plumbago zeylanica L.	Chitrak	Roots-Spleen, skin disease, piles, liver cure.
	PLUMBAGINACEAE		Root-bark-antiperiodic.
28	Pongamia pinnata (L.) Pierre	Karanj	Leaves-Diarrhoea, fever
	FABACEAE		Bark-piles, stomach pain
			Seeds, Seed-oil-Skin diseases.
29	Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb.	Chikna,	Gum-Asthama in children
	FABACEAE	pale-asan	Stem, bark-Bone fracture, tonic.
			Leaves-skin disease.
			Flowers-Urinary disorder.
30	Rauvolfia serpentina (L.)	Sarpgand	Roots-Blood pressure.
	Benth. ex Kurz	ha	Leaf juice-vomiting.
	APOCYNACEAE		Whole plant-snake bite.
	Solanum virginianum L.	Kate-	Berries vapour-Tooth ache.
31	SOLANACEAE	ringni	
		Ran-	
		wangi	
32	Soymida febrifuga (Roxb.)	Rohan	Bark-Diarrhoea, dysentery.
	A. Juss.		
	MELIACEAE		
33	Terminalia bellirica Roxb.	Beheda	Fruits, Seeds-Asthma, Bronchitis, stomach
	COMBRETACEAE		disorder, piles, leprosy.
34	Woodfordia fruticasa (L.) Kurz	Dhayti	Flowers paste-Injuries, dysentery, cough,
	LYTHRACEAE		small pox.
			Fruits-Tonic.

Discission: Indigenous knowledge of medicinal plants is not properly documented or is scarcely recorded. Knowledgeable people have either died without divulging their knowledge on medicinal plants to others or refuse to part with Indigenous knowledge system for reason best known to them. Probably it was a sort of keeping secrecy. Protection of traditional medicinal knowledge is most important in the present scenario. Indigenous people and societies have not been able to obtain enough legal protection for their traditional knowledge and resources for various reasons. Industries/ academics somehow obtain legal rights for their application of traditional knowledge and resources. Thus, depriving the genuine beneficiaries for any benefit. The technologically poor but biodiversity-rich countries of the worlds lack the capacity/ facilities and money to adequately and immediately exploit the commercial potential of their traditional knowledge or to defend such knowledge. However, GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) accord provides Intellectual Property Rights (IPRS) for formal innovators but not for informal innovators. Biodiversity prospecting is under taken by pharmaceutical and chemical industries based on the traditional knowledge of indigenous communities and seed companies earn high profits through royalties of seed of improved varieties.

References:

AHMEDULLAH, M.& M.P.NAYAR, 1986. Endemic plants of Indian region

Vol..1. Peninsular India. Botanical Survey of India, Culcutta.

BATISSE, M. 1982. *The Biosphere: A tool for environmental conservation and management. Environmental Conservation* 9: 101-114.

BEDDOME, 1969 (Repr.). Ferns of Brit. India 123. t. 83.

BENTHAM, G. & HOOKER J. D. 1862-1883. Genera Plantarum. 3 Vols. London.

CHAMPION, H.G.& S.K.SETH, 1968. A revised Survey of Forest Types of India,

Managers of Pub., Delhi.

ILLORKAR, V.M.& N.G. Totey 1999. *Regeneration Status of Nawegaon National Park* (Maharashtra) Indian J. Fores. Vol. 22 (3): 203-209.

ISSN: 2278-6848 | Volume: 13 Issue: 04 | July - September 2022 Paper is available at http://www.jrps.in | Email: info@jrps.in

Refereed & Peer Reviewed

KOTHARI, M. J., & K.M. RAO, 1999. Ethanobotanical Studies in Thane district,

Maharashtra . J. Econ. Tax. Bot. 23(2): 265 -272.

KOTHARI, M. J., & D. L. SHIRODKAR, 2004. Florestic diversity and Ethanobotany of Human river catchment area, Chandrapur (Maharashtra), In: Dr. V. Ghate (ed.) *Focus on Sacred Grove & Etanobotany*, Prism Pub., *Mumbai*, pp.170-173.

LAKSHMINARASIMHAN, P. 1996. *Flora of Maharashtra state Monocot.*(eds. B D. SHARMA, S. KARTHIKEYAN & N. P. SINGH)Botanical survey of India, Calcutta.

MALHOTRA, S. K. & K.M. RAO, 1982. A Vegetation Of Nawegaon National Park and its Environ. Maharashtra State, *Bull. Bot.Surv.India* Vol.22,(1-4): 1-11.

MALHOTRA, S. K. & K.M. RAO, 1981a. A contribution to the Flora of Bhandara District, Maharashtra State (India), *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* 2: 107-136.

MALHOTRA, S. K. & K.M. RAO, 1981b. The Vegetation of Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary and its Environs. Maharashtra State. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 78(3): 475-486.

MALHOTRA, S. K. & S. S. MOORTHY, 1992. Flora of Taroba National Park, Chandrapur District, Maharashtra State, Botanical Survey of India, Culcutta.

NAYAR, M. P.1984. & A.R.K.SASTRY, (ed.) 1987-1990. *Red Data Book of Indian plants* Vols.1-3.Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta.

PATIL, D. N., 2010. 'Karang' a useful tree from Nawegaon National park in *Krushi Sahitya* (Marathi) 7: 47 -49 (With a coloured photo).

PATIL, D. N. & M. J. Kothari, 2009. Florestic Diversity and its Conservation in Nawegaon National Park, Maharashtra state in *J. Econ. Tax. Bot.* 33 (2): 468-475.

PATIL, D. N., & M.J. Kothari, 2013 a. Floristic Diversity of Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary in Gondia Dist., Maharashtra State, published in Biodiversity and Environment J. Science Information, spl. Vol. 7; 83-88.

PATIL, D. N., & M. J. Kothari, 2013 b. Studies on the flora of Nawegaon National park and Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary (Dist. Gondia) Maharashtra, India. *Flora and Fauna* 19: 213-217.

YADAV, S. R.1997b. Rare flowering species of Maharashtra their potential values, utilization and conservation in sustainable development. *Poroc.Nat. Conf. Dimeens, Environ. Stree India, Geol.* Deppt.; M. S. Univ., Baroda.