

Survey of Medicinal Plants in Gadchiroli District of Maharashtra State

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ABSTRACT

The Gadchiroli district consists of 11299 km of the forest lands making a home for a variety of gum plants, oil seeds, medicinal plants, flowers and fooding material, etc. the forest contain so many species. Some of them are comes under vulnerable (VU), and under lower risk (LR). The survey was crried out in the 2014-15. In this paperthe medicinal plants which are said by VAIDU of tribal caste (Madia, Gond, pardhan , Orav) are represented by their botanical names.

Keywords : LR, VU, Medicinal Plants

I. INTRODUCTION

For some disease we use the medicine from medicinal plants. But in the Gadchiroli district the major tribal peoples use medicine from medicine plants, for example tree like *Butea monosperma* (Palas), *Holarrhena pubescens* (pandarkuda), and Herb like *Andrographis paniculata* (Bhuilimb). The major focous is given on the medicinal plants found in the Gadchiroli District.

II. Collection of Material

For the collection of material there are 04 sevral tours organize from the Sept 2015 to July- 2016. The lacion of Gadchiroli district is south-East in the corner of Maharashtra. The Gadchiroli district was sorroundedby Chandrapur district in West, Gondia district in north, Chhattisgadh state in East and Telengana state in South. The Gadachiroli district lies between 19⁰ 31' and 19⁰ 45' N latitude and 80⁰ 5' and 80⁰ 45' E longitude.

III. Methodology

During the survey first I contact with the local villagers for which the medicinal plants used by them to cure. Some time I was go with the local people in forest. Due to only 04 visits the few medicinal plants are o be collected. The collected medicinal plants are verified by using standard literature.

Observation: the following is the list of plants with their family name, botanical name and local name.

Sr. No.	Family	Botanical name	Local name
01	Acanthaceae	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	Bhuililb
		<i>Lepidagathis cristana</i>	Kateri zendu
02	Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Aghada
03	Anacardiaceae	<i>Buchanania cochinchinensis</i>	Char
		<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Ambha
		<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i>	Biba
04	Arecaceae	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	Shindi
05	Lamiaceae	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Tulsi
06	Zinziberaceae	<i>Costus speciosus</i>	Harduli
07	Sapotaceae	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>	Mahua
08	Poaceae	<i>Dendrocalamus sritictus</i>	Bamboo
09	Pedaliaceae	<i>Sesamim orientale</i>	Til
10	Oxalidaceae	<i>Biophytum candolleianum</i>	Lajalu
11	Moraceae	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Pimpal
12	Asteraceae	<i>Chrysanthemum indicium</i>	Shewanti
13	Aloeaceae	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i>	Korphad

14	Caesalpinaceae	Tamirindus indica	Chinch
15	Cucurbitaceae	Trichosanthus anguina	Indrawan
16	Ebenaceae	Diospyrus melanoxylon	Tendu
17	Fabaceae	Butea monosperma	Palas
18	Lamiaceae	Tectona grandis	Sag

IV. Result And Discussion

The study was improving the knowledge of medicinal plants. These plants are used for many diseases like skin disease, cough, toothache, headache, fever, etc. by using their any part in the form of paste or making power.

V. REFERENCES

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