

Agro Medico Study of Melghat Region

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ABSTRACT

Melghat is known as paradise of Vidharbh .Melghat means the ‘meeting of Ghats ‘which is just what the area is, a large tract of unending hills .The forest of Melghat is mostly of the Dry Mixed Deciduous type and one of the important forests of Vidharbh region .The Melghat forest has great diversity of medicinal plants. Present study includes the study of agro medico study of this region.

Key words: Medicinal plants, Melghat Forest.

I. INTRODUCTION

The forest of Melghat is mostly of the Dry Mixed deciduous type and one of the important forests of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra in India. The vegetation varies considerably with the change in altitude , soil, temperature, humidity and rainfall.

The average rain fall varies from 1300 mm to 1450 mm, the temperature range varies from 13 to 41^oc and humidity varies from 48% to 100 %. The soil is also different types .The general floristic study of Melghat Forest includes the plants like 94 tree species, 708 shrubs, 368 small herbs, 66 climbers, 2 species of Bamboo, 127 species of grasses.

The study of medicinal plants done by Botanical experts, Agriculture University students and the students of Ayurveda etc. time to time and explored by them. Now it is necessary to study the Agro Medico View by the Expert. The farmer can do the farming of these medicinal plants .

II. OBSERVATION

Sr. No.	Name of Plants	Common Name	Family	Medicinal Uses
1	<i>Adhatodavasica</i>	Adulsa	Acanthaceae	Asthama, skin diseases, fever.
2	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Amaltas	Caesalpinoidae	Digestive problem,piles.
3	<i>Withaniasomnifera</i>	Ashavgandha	Solanaceae	Joint pain, energetic, usable in male sexual problems.

4	<i>Azadirachata indica</i>	Kadunimb	Meliaceae	Skin diseases, fever, snake bite, Hair problems, cosmetics, mosquito repellent.
5	<i>Terminalia bellerica</i>	Behada	Combretaceae	Cough, cold, asthma, digestive problems, one of the important ingredient of Triphala churn.
6	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Hirda	Combretaceae	Increases resistance power, skin diseases, piles, digestive problems.
7	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Bel	Rutaceae	Usable in dysentery. Ulcer .
8	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>	Bhuiawla	Euphorbiaceae	Fever.
9	<i>Semicarpus anacardi-um</i>	Biba	Anacardiaceae	Arthritis , oil uses in joint pain.
10	<i>Cymbopogon martini</i>	Tikhadi	Poaceae	Cosmetics, perfums, oil uses in paralysis and for massage.
11	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Awla	Euphorbiaceae	Increases resistance power, source of Vitamin C, one of the important ingredient of Triphala.
12	<i>Madhuca indica</i>	Moha	Sapindaceae	Arthritis, piles, skin diseases, usable in diabetis.
13	<i>Mentha viridis</i>	Pudina	Lamiaceae	Oil used in pharmaceutical industries.
14	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Sadaphuli	Apocynaceae	Roots usable in diabetis and cancer treatment.
15	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Shatavari	Liliaceae	Energetic, Usable in ladies problem.
16	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Tulas	Lamiaceae	Holi plant for Hindus, Uses in Cough, cold, fever, skin diseases, headache.
17	<i>Rutagraveolens</i>	Sitap	Rutaceae	Uses on worms for the childrens.
18	<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i>	Bambu	Poaceae	Use as a vegetable , Adivasi people make the Bamboo prickle. Its usable in Agricultural furniture, home furniture .
19	<i>Dioscorea tuberosa</i>	Babra	Dioscoreaceae	Energetic, used as a vegetable by tribes,

III. DISCUSSION

Melghat region has Agricultural ecosystem in Melghat rural area composed of annual cultivated crops with reference to sustainability of soil. The average rain fall of Melghat area is 1200 -1300mm. Soil is red, murmi. The crops are in annual pattern. The tribes of Melghat Korku, Bhill, Gavlon used the forest minor produce with relation to ethnobotany and ethnoveterinary aspects. In agricultural ecosystem, some of the herbaceous and busy weeds are considered as the medicinal plants and they are used in the remedy of various diseases of domestic cattle and human being.

Some of the plants are antipyretic, laxative, used in gastric problems. From the ancient era it is observed that the culture and tradition of tribes shows that agricultural ecosystem and forest ecosystem shows close resemblance with each other and they show the socio eco potential. Forest produce used by the tribes like bamboo, Sagvan for agriculture instruments, for their huts etc. tribes totally depend on the forest for their life.

IV. REFERENCES

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