

ECO-FLORISTIC SURVEY OF MUIRPUR BLOCK OF DISTRICT SONEBHADRA WITH REFERENCE TO SOME TRADITIONALLY USED MEDICINAL PLANTS

RICHA SINGH^{a1} AND L. N. SHUKLA^b

^aDepartment of Botany, A. B. R. P. G. College, Anpara, Sonbhadra, Uttar Pradesh, India

^bP. G. Department of Botany, B. R. Ambedkar Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, Bihar, India

ABSTRACT

The present work relates to the ethnomedicinal study of 27 plant species belonging to 22 families as used by local peoples of Muirpur block of Sonbhadra district. These plants are generally used to cure various diseases by tribals of Muirpur block. In this paper we will discuss about the plants with botanical name, family, local name, habitat, flowering time and flower colour with reference to their parts used as medicine by the local people and tribal populations.

KEYWORDS : Ecofloristic, Medicinal, Tribal

Today, ethnobotany has become an important and crucial area of research and development in resource management, sustainable utilization and conservation of biodiversity and socioeconomic development. Muirpur block of District Sonbhadra lies in south west direction and harbours high concentration of tribal people like Gond, Kol, Baiga, Panika, Khairwar, , Mawasi and Agaria. The present investigation is an attempt to identify the plants and to record their distribution, habit, habitat, flowering time and flower colour with reference to their parts used as medicine by the local people and tribal populations.

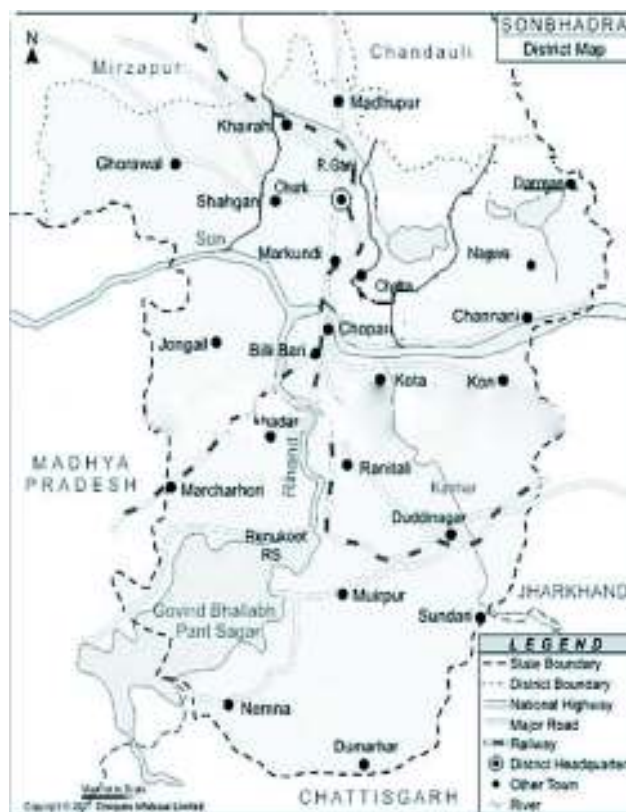
Summer temperature ranges between 21.5°C-42°C and winter between 10°C-17.5°C. The temperature in summer may reach upto 45°C and in winter below 5°C (upto 2°C). The average annual rainfall is 1065 mm. The forest is of tropical dry deciduous type covering an area of 52.35 km² i.e. 20.5% of total area of the block. The present work has been conducted to gather and preserve the knowledge of the plants for future generation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The investigation was carried out for one year (January 2014 to January 2015). In total plants were screened for their medicinal importance and recorded. The collected, identified and documented plants were preserved in the Department of Botany, A.B.R.P.G. College, Anpara, Sonbhadra. The ethno-botanical data were obtained by tribal people, Vaidyas, and by experienced informants. The plants were collected with the help of floristic literature (Oomanchanl and Srivastava,1996) and description according to (Varghese,1996) and (Dwivedi and Pandey,1992). The collected plants were identified with the help of literature of (Hooker,1872-1897); (Haines,1921-1924); (Jain, 1979,1981).

Study Area

The Muirpur block of district Sonbhadra extends between 23°52' to 25°32' North latitude and 82°7' to 83°35' East longitude. Climatically the area is of dry tropical type.



¹Corresponding author

Table 1 : Eco-Floristics of Traditional Medicinal Plants With Uses

Scientific Name, Family and Local Name	Habit	Flower colour	Flowering time	Uses
<i>Abrus precatorius</i> Fabaceae-Ghumchi	Climber	White	May-October	Severe headache and skin diseases
<i>Acalypha indica</i> Euphorbiaceae-Muktajhuri	Herb	Green	November-May	Leaves for worm cases
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> Amaranthaceae-Kantanata	Herb	White	Round the year	Boiled leaves and roots to children as laxative
<i>Acacia nilotica</i> Mimosaceae-Babool	Tree	Yellow		Paste is applied in body swelling
<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> Acanthaceae -Kalmegh	Erect herb	White	November-June	3-4 teaspoonful of leaf juice for liver disorders
<i>Azadirachta indica</i> Meliaceae - Neem	Tree	White	March -June	Leaves and barks in skin diseases
<i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> Nyctaginaceae - Punarnaba	Herb	White	Round the year	Leaves as appetizer
<i>Cassia fistula</i> Caesalpiniaceae -Bandarlathi	Tree	Yellow	Round the year	Root paste used in skin diseases
<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> Caesalpiniaceae . Kalkashunda	Shrub	Yellow	September- November	Root juice in ringworm
<i>Cassia tora</i> Caesalpiniaceae –Chakwad	Herb	Yellow	Round the year	Leaf as laxative
<i>Cynodondactylon</i> Poaceae – Dubba	Herb	White	Round the year	Leaf juice in chronic diarrhea and dysentery
<i>Cyperus iria</i> Cyperaceae - Burachucha	Herb	Greenish brown	April -September	Leaf juice used in stomach pain
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> Cyperaceae – motha	Herb	Reddish brown	Round the year	Root extract used in dysentery
<i>Datura stramonium</i> Solanaceae –Madar	Shrub	White	September- December	Seed bland for rheumatic swellings
<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> Moraceae – Bargad	Tree	Red	April – January	Leaves as poultice to abscesses
<i>Ficus religiosa</i> Moraceae - Peepal	Tree	Dark purple when ripe	May –September	Bark juice in scabies
<i>Gloriosa superba</i> Liliaceae – Kalihari	Climber	Orange	July- October	Root is used for painless delivery
<i>Leucas aspera</i> Lamiaceae - Thumbai.	Shrub	White	Round the year	Leaves juice used in scabies
<i>Mimosa pudica</i> Mimosaceae – Lajjabati	Herb	Pink	March – July	Root decoction in dysentery
<i>Nerium indicum</i> Apocynaceae – Karabi	Shrub	White	January –May	Leaves used to reduce swelling
<i>Oldenlandia corymbosa</i> Rubiaceae – Khetpapra	Herb	White	November – June	Plant decoction in fever, jaundice
<i>Protulaca quadrifida</i> Portulacaceae –Chotaluniya	Herb	Yellow /Pink	May – September	Stem juice used in scorpion sting
<i>Shorea robusta</i> Dipterocarpaceae – Sal	Tree	Cream	February – April	Resin powder for chest pain
<i>Sida acuta</i> Malvaceae – Bonmethi	Herb	Yellow	June – December	Roots for bowel complain
<i>Sidacordifolia</i> Malvaceae – Brela	Herb	Yellow	Round the year	Root extract used for intermittent fever
<i>Tectonagrandis</i> Verbenaceae –Sagon	Tree	Cream	June –August	Wood used in headache
<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> Combretaceae – Arjun	Tree	White	Round the year	Bark used in ulcers

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the present investigation, 27 plant species belonging to 22 families are used by the local and tribal people have been listed in table 1. Out of 27 plant species 15 are herbs including climbers, 8 trees and 4 shrubs.

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