

# ***In-Situ* coservation with medicinal tree species survey of nilgiri van wani tahsilyavatmal district, Maharashtra**

**RS Matte**

Department of Botany Lokmanya Tilak Mahavidyalaya, Wani

## **Abstract**

Nilgiri van is one of the unfortunately not preserved place in the wani region. In previous time it was very beautiful and picnic spot for the Wani people. Periodic disturbances caused due to Human interferences in green land, needs in-situ conservation of our diverse vegetation. More than 100 medicinal tree species in this place are conserved in its natural habitat. This place is locked in the arms of nature and luxuriant serve as a living outdoor museum to explore and appreciate nature. This Nilgiri van is indeed nature's priceless asset and beckons one and all to enjoy its scenic beauty, its pure and fresh air. It is really a boon to us and hence we must realize the real worth of this marvelous treasure house of nature and must protect it is a part of our national heritage. It has got immense potentials from biodiversity conservation point of view. One of the unique features of this place is the existence of vegetation type ranging from dry mixed forests to moist forests. This Nilgiri van serves as a living repository of various economical, medicinal, aromatic, ornamental plant species.

**Keywords:** *In-Situ* conservation, medicinal tree, anthropological activities

## **1. Introduction**

*In-situ* conservation is possible when the people living in nearby area of Nilgiri van area, is aware about the importance of forests and conservation strategies. Deforestation and loss

of natural habitat are the immediate cause of species extinction. Unnecessary anthropological activities are day by day causing threats to our biodiversity. The Nilgiri van is rich in flora which includes – Mixed forests are rarely semi – evergreen in hot season more or less without leaves. Tree elements are mixed with shrub and climbers. The major tree species are *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Diospyrus melanoxylon*, *Tectona grandis*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Butea monosperma*, etc. Along nallasspecies like *Terminalia arjuna*, *syzyguim cumin*, *terminalia chebula*. Many Shrubs and Herbs like *Holarrhenaantidysentrica*, *wrightiatinctoria*, *Helicteresisora*.etc. Climbers which are of common occurrence are *Combretumdecandrum*, *Zizyphus oenoplia*, *mucunapuriensetc*.

Teak forests occur on some slops though their extent is not much. These can be seen interspersed with natural forest. The principal associates of the teak are *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Madhuca indica* and *Bomoo- dendrocalamus*.

The name of this place is Nilgiri van because of some nilgiri trees are planted on this place in previous day. Most of the trees were cut for commercial purpose but some nilgiri trees are still present.

## **2. Material and method**

Regular field visit were made to the selected tribal localities in different season of the year 2014-2015, conducted in Nilgirivan.

**Table 1:** Ethnomedicinal uses of the collected plants.

S.N	Botanical Name	Common name	Local Name	Family	Parts used	Disease
1	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Amba	Ambamak	Anacardiaceae	Seeds	Cholera
					Leaves	Dysentery
2	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> L. var. <i>cuneifolia</i>	Bibba	Siddi	Anacardiaceae	Nut	Asthma
					Fruit	Syphilis
3	<i>Holarrhena pubescens</i> (Buch.-Ham.) Wall. ex G. Don	Dhudhkuda	Dudhekure	Apocynaceae	Root	Wound
					Bark	Dysentery
					seed	Sex power
4	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb.	Shindi	Khajuri	Arecaceae	Bark	Penkiller
					Tadi	Digestive
					Whole Plant	Asthma
5	<i>Dolichandrone falcata</i> (Wall. ex DC.) Seem.	Medsingh	Medhshingi	Bignoniaceae	Bark	Bone Fracture
					Root	Hemorrhage
					Fruit	Piles
6	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam.	Apta	Are	Caesalpiniaceae	Bark	Anti-fat remedy
					Stem	Bend
7	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Bahawa	Bambawa	Caesalpiniaceae	Bark	Diuretic
					Bark	Cancer

					Seeds	Ghatsarpa
8	<i>Tamarindusindical</i> L.	Chinha	Sita	Caesalpinaceae	Bark	Tonic
9	<i>Maytenussenegalensis</i> (Lam.) Excell.	Bharadi	Dati	Celastraceae	Petiole	Dhat
					Leaves	Wound
					Flower	Asthama
10	<i>Anogeissulatifolia</i> (Roxb.ex DC.) Wall. Ex Guill. &Perr.	Dhavada	Belma	Combretaceae	Root	Lever diseases
11	<i>Terminaliacuneata</i> Roth	Arjuna	Arjunemak	Combretaceae	Bark	Fever
					leaves	Asthma, cough
12	<i>Terminaliabelirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Behada	Tadi	Combretaceae	Unripe fruit	Piles
					Friuit	Cough
					Bark	Diuretic
13	<i>Terminaliachebula</i> Retz.	Hirda	Hidda	Combretaceae	Bark	Worms
					Friuit	Piles
					Seeds	Cough
14	<i>Terminaliaelliptica</i> Willd.	Yen	Azan		Bark	Tonic
					Leaves	Wound
					Root	Dirrhoea
					Bark	Fever
15	<i>Diospyromelanoxyton</i> Roxb.	Tendu	Tumaki	Ebenaceae	Bark	Antibacterial
					Fruit	Dysentery
					Unripe fruit	Diarrhoea
16	<i>Emblicaofficinalis</i> Gaertn.	Awala	Usaruka	Euphorbiaceae	Fruit,leave	Indigestion
					Fruit	Diabetes
					Fruit	Hair growth
					Leaves	Milk secretion
					Leaves	Swelling
					Root	Cough
17	<i>Buteamonosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub.	Palas	Modagu	Fabaceae	Root, leaves	Wound
					Seeds	Ringworm
					Bark	Lactation
					Stem tuber	Ghatsarp
18	<i>Dalbergiasissoo</i> Roxb.	Sissu	Sirasa	Fabaceae	Leaves	Nausea
19	<i>Hardwickiabinata</i> Roxb.	Ajan	Madagi	Fabaceae	Bark	Heart diseases
					Bark	Burning pain
20	<i>Pterocarpusmarsupium</i> Roxb.var. <i>marsupium</i> Roxb.	Bija	Boduk	Fabaceae	Bark	Sperm count
					Gum	Toothache
21	<i>Pongamiapinnata</i> (L.) Pierre	Karangi	Karanj	Fabaceae	Bark	Fever
					Seeds	Ulcer
					Leaves	Fever
					Bulb	Cholera
					leaves	Fever
22	<i>Azadirachtaindica</i> A. Juss.	Kadunimb	Limba	Meliaceae	whole plants	Gonorrhoea
					Bark, leaf	Tapeworm
					Stem bark, leaves	Asthma, cough
					Leaves	Lepracy
					Leaves, stem	Acidity
					Leaves, stem	Tooth powder
					Bark, Stem	Anemia
23	<i>Meliaazedarach</i> L.	Bakani		Meliaceae	Leaves	Skin diseases
					Bark	Lepracy
					leaves	Hysteria
					flower	kill lice
24	<i>Soymidafebrifuga</i> . (Roxb.) A. Juss.	Rohani	Rohinimak	Meliaceae	bark	Fever, diarrhoea, dys.
					Leaf	Pimpals, wound healer
					Stem	Tonic
25	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Willd. Ex Del. <i>ssp.indica</i> (Bth) Brennan	Babhul	Babali	Mimosaceae	Bark	Toothache
					Leaves	Toothache
					Root	throat infection
					Fruit	Acidity

					Gum	Fever
26	<i>Acacia catechu</i> (L.f.) Willd.	Khair	Shiku	Mimosaceae	Bark	Indigestion
					Bark	Snakebite
					Root	Wound
					Bark	Toothache
27	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i> (Roxb.) Willd.	Hiwar	Tuma	Mimosaceae	stem tuber	Wound
					Bark	Cough
					Barl	Haemorrhage
28	<i>Albizia procera</i> (Roxb.) Bth.	Kinhi	Shirasa	Mimosaceae	Inner bark	Tonic
					Root	U.T.I
					Root	cough
29	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Wad	Mari	Moraceae	Bark	Dibetes
					root	Gonorrhoea
					Buds	Dysentery
30	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Umber	Mendi	Moraceae	Fruit	Stomach pain
					Fruit	Inflammation
					Fruit	U.T.I
31	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Pimpal	Rawi	Moraceae	Bark	Gonorrhoea
					Bark	Fistula
					Leaves	Skindiseases
32	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Shevaga		Moringaceae	root	sore throat
					seeds	Headache
					root	Diuretic
33	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> (Roxb.) Bth.	English chinch		Mimosaceae	Leaves	Wound
					bark	Dysentery
					Root	Skindisease
34	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i> Hook.	Nilgiri	Nilgari	Myrtaceae	Leaves	Relves the pain
					Leaves,stem	Cold,cough
					Leaves	Headache
35	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lam.	Boar	Rengal	Rhamnaceae	Fruit,leaves	Wound
					Leaves, stem	Dysentery
					fruit	digestion
					Root	Worm
36	<i>Canthium dicoccum</i> (Gaertn.) Teijsm. & Bimm.	Lokhandi	Korawisa	Rubiaceae	Root	Wound
					Bark	Asthama
37	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corr.	Bel	Marod	Rutaceae	Fruit,leaves	Wound
					Fruit	Indigestion
					ripe fruit	Sharbat
					Fruit	Acidity
38	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> L.	Kawat	Kewataya	Rutaceae	Leaves	Bowel complaint
					Unripe fruit	Digestion
39	<i>Sapindus marginatus</i> Vahl	Ritha	Rithe	Sapindaceae	Root	Expectorant
					leave	Rhumatism
40	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (Koen.) Mac Bride	Moha	Pokel	Sapotaceae	Bark	Sex power
					Fruit	Fever
41	<i>Ailanthus excels</i> Roxb.	Maharukh	Margun	Simaroubaceae	Leaves	Wond
					Bark or Leaves	Dysentery
42	<i>Balanites roxburghii</i> Planch.	Hingan	Hinganbet	Simaroubaceae	Fruit	Worm
					Leaves	Worm
					Fruit	Snakebite
43	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.	Shivan sag	Pandhareteg	Verbenaceae	Root	Fever
					Leaves	Wound
44	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.F.	Sag	Teg	Verbenaceae	wood	Diuretic & Stimulant
					bark	Headache & Toothache
45	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Nirgudi	Nirgudimak	Verbenaceae	Root	Dysentery
					Leaves	Fever
					Leaves	Rheumatism
					Leaves and Bark	Scorpion sting
					Roots	Vomiting

### 3. Result and discussion

The study of knowledge of plants is an imperative facet of ethno medicinal research. People healed themselves with traditional herbal medicines and ancient remedies from time immemorial. Human beings have found remedies within their habitat, and have adopted different strategies depending upon the climatic, phytogeographic and faunal characteristics, as well as upon the peculiar culture and socio structural typologies. Most of such information is passed on to the following generation by traditional healers through oral communication and discipleship practice. Plants play a major role in the treatment of diseases and still remain the forest alternative for a large majority of people.

In situ conservation and recording of ethno medicinal uses of traditional medicinal plants is an indispensable obligation for sustaining the medicinal resources of mankind. Extensive research on such traditional plants is of prime importance to scientifically validate their ethno medicinal claims.

### 4. References

1. Alexander GA. A survey of traditional medical practices used for the treatment of malignant tumors in an East African population. *Sci. Med.* 1985; 20:53-59.
2. Alagesaboopathi C. Ethno medicinal Plants Used as Medicine by the Kurumba Tribals in Pennagaram Region, Dharmapuri District of Tamil Nadu, India. *Asian J. Exp. Biol. Sci.* 2(1):140-142.
3. Bhogaonkar PY, Devarkar VD. Additions to the flora of Melghat, *Technical Bulletin*, No. VIII, Directorate Project Tiger, Melghat, Amravati. 1999, 1-67.
4. Yadav SS, Bhamare PB. Ethno medico-botanical studies of Dhule forest in Maharashtra State. *Econ. Taxon. Bot.* 1989; 13(2):455-460.
5. Zingare AK. *Encyclopaedia of Medicinal Flora*. Satyam Publisher and Distributors. Jaipur, 2012.