

RESEARCH ARTICLE**Survey on ethnobotanical plants used for wound healing: Nagpur region****Shrirame AM and Gogle DP***Department of Botany, RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur**Corresponding author: ajayshri968@gmail.com*

Manuscript details:	ABSTRACT
<p>Date of publication 18.10.2014</p> <p>Available online on http://www.ijlsci.in</p> <p>ISSN: 2320-964X (Online) ISSN: 2320-7817 (Print)</p> <p>Editor: Dr. Arvind Chavhan</p> <p>Cite this article as: Shrirame AM and Gogle DP (2014) Survey on ethnobotanical plants used for wound healing: Nagpur region., <i>Int. J. of Life Sciences</i>, Special issue, A 2: 62-64.</p> <p>Copyright: © Author(s), This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Non-Commercial - No Derives License, which permits use and distribution in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited, the use is non-commercial and no modifications or adaptations are made.</p>	<p>The present study was carryout to enhance the knowledge of ethnobotanical plants used by local peoples, tribes of Nagpur region. The 44 plants were listed on the basis of ethno information and also based on literature used for wound healing. The information was compare with flora of Maharashtra, Nagpur, BSI.</p> <p>Key words- Nagpur region, local people, Flora.</p>
	<p>INTRODUCTION</p> <p>Biodiversity is playing an important role in human life for survival and economically live well in future generation. Historically all medicinal preparations were derived from plants, whether in the simple form of plant parts or in the more complex form of crude extracts, mixtures, etc. Today a substantial number of drugs are developed from plants (Fabricant and Farnsworth, 2001) which are active against a number of diseases. Vidharbha is rich in medicinal plant biodiversity particularly in, Nagpur, Chandrapur, Gondia, Bhandara, Gadchiroli district. It is distributed in different environmental condition also it associated with traditional healer and folkfore people.</p> <p>The majority of these involve the isolation of the active ingredient (chemical compound) found in a particular medicinal plant and its subsequent modification system. The value of medicinal plants to the mankind is very well proven. It is estimated that 70% to 80% of the people worldwide rely chiefly on traditional health care system and largely on herbal medicines (Shanley <i>et al.</i>, 2003).</p> <p>India storage about 15 percent of medicinal plants, out of 20,000 medicinal plants of the world. About 90 percent of these are found growing wild in different climatic regions of the country. Scientific investigations of medicinal plants have been initiated in many parts of our country because of their contributions to health care. The tribal and rural people of various parts of India are highly depending on medicinal plant therapy for meeting their health care needs. This attracted the attention of several botanists and plant scientists who directing vigorous researches towards the discovery or rediscovery of several medicinal plants along with their medicinal remedies for various diseases. Many traditional practitioners across the world particularly in countries like India and China with age old practices have valuable information of many lesser – known neither to unknown wild plants</p>

used by the traditional healers for treating wounds and burns. Besides the established system of Ayurvedic and Unani medicine, folk medicinal practitioners have dispensed for hundreds if not thousands of years medicinal plant preparations for treatment of a wounds (Bodeker *et al.*, 1998; Bharadwaj *et al.*, 2005). But rapid fragmentation of natural habitats is greatly narrowing the distribution of the plant and increasing the risk of losing genetic diversity (Das, 2012). As a result the medicinal qualities of these plants remain unknown.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area

The area under investigation for ethnobotanical studies falls under Nagpur region of Maharashtra. It is situated range lying between 21°09'N 79°05'E 21.15°N 79.09°E / 21.15 , it covering forest area 28%. Humidity ranges from 20% to 70% and Rainfall averages 120cms annually. Nagpur is situated 274.5 mtrs to 652.70 mtrs above sea level .Nagpur generally has a dry tropical weather.

Table 1: Plants used for wound healing

Sr. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Family	Plant parts used	Habit
1.	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> Roxb.	Babul	Mimosaceae	Bark	Tree
2.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> L.	Bel	Rutaceae	Fruit	Tree
3.	<i>Ageratum conyzoids</i> L.	Nag kuda	Asteraceae	Root	Herb
4.	<i>Alangium salvifolium</i> L.	Dirgakal	Alanginaceae	Stem, Lvs	Shrub
5.	<i>Aloe vera</i> L.	Alovera	Liliaceae	Leaves	Herb
6.	<i>Argemone Mexicana</i> L.	Kateringni	Papavaraceae	Root	Herb
7.	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	Shatavari	Liliaceae	Root	Shrub
8.	<i>Azadiracta indica</i> A.Juss.	Kadunimb	Meliaceae	Leaves	Tree
9.	<i>Butea monosperma</i> L.	Palas	Fabaceae	Fruit	Tree
10.	<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i> L.	Sagargoti	Fabaceae	Fruit	Climber
11.	<i>Canthium dicocum</i> Gaertn.	Arsul, Tupa	Rubiaceae	Leaves, Fruit	Tree
12.	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Amaltas	Caesalpiniaceae	Fruit	Tree
13.	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> L.	Cassia	Caesalpiniaceae	Fruit	Tree
14.	<i>Centella asiatica</i> L.	Mandukparni	Umbeliferae	Leaves	Herb
15.	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	Harjor	Vitaceae	Stem	Climber
16.	<i>Clerodendron sp.</i> Spreng.	Haddijor	Verbanaceae	Leaves	Shrub
17.	<i>Clitorea ternetea</i> L.	Gokharna	Fabaceae	Fruit, Leaves	Climber
18.	<i>Croton bonpalandianum</i> L.	Wan tulsi	Euphorbiaceae	Leaves, Stem	Herb
19.	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	Halad	Zinjiberaceae	Root	Herb
20.	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> Stapf.	Gawtichyah	Poaceae	Leaves	Shrub
21.	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> L.	Sisam	Fabaceae	Leaves	Tree
22.	<i>Delanie pentagyna</i> Roxb.	-----	Dilleniaceae	Fruit	Tree
23.	<i>Eclipta alba</i> Hassk.	Maka	Asteraceae	Leaves	Herb
24.	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	Nilgiri	Myrtaceae	Leaves	Tree
25.	<i>Euphorbia antiquum</i> L.	Cactus	Euphorbiaceae	Leaves	Herb
26.	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> L.	Pensil tree	Euphorbiaceae	Leaves	Shrub
27.	<i>Ficus sp.</i> L.	Wad	Moraceae	Aerial root,lvs	Tree
28.	<i>Jatropha curcus</i> L.	Ran erand	Euphorbiaceae	Leaves, Fruit	Shrub
29.	<i>Kaempferia rotunda</i> L.	-----	Zinjiberaceae	Root	Herb
30.	<i>Lepidium sativum</i> L.	Lakholi	Fabaceae	Fruit	Herb

Data collection

Periodic field survey for ethanobotanical exploration was undertaken during 2011 of Nagpur region. During the surveys personal interviews were conducted with local peoples and other traditional healers, literature based, market ayurvedic medicine. Each plant materials were assigned with field book number and documented as to family, botanical name, local name (Marathi), parts used and medicinal uses. Plant parts that were identified as having use in ethanobotany were collected and preserved. Plant species collected were identified with the help of flora books (Mahahrashtra, Nagpur, B.S.I.).The identified plant specimens were then confirmed with the herbaria of Botanical survey of India. The specimens were deposited in the Herbarium of Botany Department, RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Present investigation provides an ethnobotanical data of the medicinal plants used by the people for healing.

Table 1: Continued...

Sr. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Family	Plant parts used	Habit
31.	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i> Houtt.	----	Anacardiaceae	Fruit	Tree
32.	<i>Madhuca indica</i> J.F. Gmel	Mahu	Sapotaceae	Fruit	Tree
33.	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Awla	Euphorbiaceae	Fruit, Leaves	Tree
34.	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Arandi	Euphorbiaceae	Fruit, Leaves	Tree
35.	<i>Rubia cordifolia</i> L.	Manjistha	Rubiaceae	Root, Leaves	Semi shrub
36.	<i>Sarcostemma acidum</i> Roxb.	Somlata	Asclepiadiaceae	Stem	Climber
37.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Chinch	Fabaceae	Leaves, Bark	Tree
38.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> Roxb.	Arjum	Cobmretaceae	Bark, Fruit	Tree
39.	<i>Terminalia bellerica</i> Roxb.	Behda	Cobmretaceae	Bark, Fruit	Tree
40.	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	Hirda	Cobmretaceae	Bark, Fruit	Tree
41.	<i>Tridax procumbense</i> L.	Kambarmodi	Asteraceae	Whole plant	Herb
42.	<i>Vitex agnus</i> L.	Indrani	Lamiaceae	Whole plant	Smallshrub
43.	<i>Viscum album</i> L.	-----	Santalaceae	Bark	Tree
44.	<i>Zinjiber officinale</i> Rosc.	Adrak	Zinjiberaceae	Root	Herb

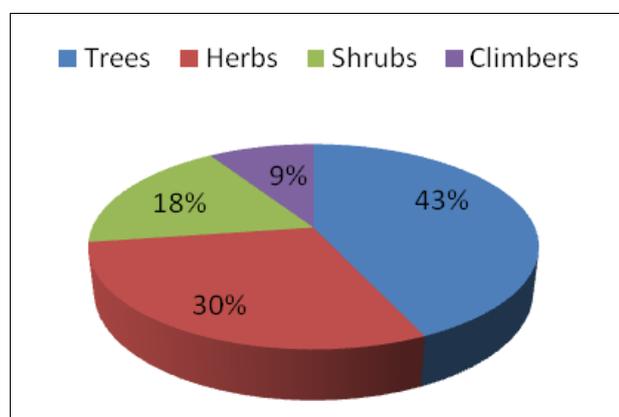


Fig. 1: Habit Pattern of species recorded in study for wound healing

The most commonly represented families were Euphorbiaceae, Fabaceae, Combretaceae. During study 44 species were listed as trees, herbs, shrubs, climbers. They were using these plants to cure wound healing and other therapeutic uses also. From this present study it is clear that the people possess knowledge of medicinal plants and use them to cure with their knowledge. List of plants and their family, local name, parts used and their uses were tabulated (Table 1).

CONCLUSION

The results of this study will provide valuable information on medicinal plants for possible conservation. Since most of them are trees and herbs they provide a bulk supply of the medicinal products. Present report is a result of exhaustive survey on traditional uses of plants for various ailments and it revealed that there is a wide usage of plants by people

of Vidharbha. This study will promote a practical use of botanicals and must be continued focusing on its pharmacological validation. Further detailed exploration and collection of ethnobotanical information, chemical studies and screening for medicinal properties will provide a cost-effective and reliable source of medicine for the welfare of humanity.

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