

## Exotic Medicinal Plants of Nasik District (M.S.) India.

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**ABSTRACT:** Present paper deals with report 25 exotic medicinal plants collected from different localities of Nasik district. Some of them are naturalized & now they are the part of our indigenous flora. Since long medicine men Vaidyas & tribals used various plants parts in preparation of crude drugs. The aim of the present investigation is to enumerate medicinal plants used by tribal people & their medicinal uses.

**Keywords:** Exotic, medicinal plants, Nasik District. **Tropical Africa**

### I. INTRODUCTION

The Nasik district of Maharashtra is located between latitudes 19°35' and 20°50' and longitude 73°55' and extended over an area of 15,582 sq. km. It is finite on the north-west by the Dang and Surat district of Gujarat, on the north by Dhulia district, and on the east by Jalgaon district and towards the south-west the Thane district.

Exotic plants found in Nasik region of Maharashtra are naturalized in some parts of forest along roadsides, dams, canals, under hedges of fields and they are dominating to the native vegetation. Some plants are harmful to animals and human beings. During exploration tour in forest found that the tribal communities and villagers are regularly using some plants for the purpose of medicine and so we have collected medicinal plants. A large part of population is dominated by the social group inhabitants like Varlis, Mahadev Kolis, Konkans, Bhila, Mali etc. The social group individuals cure their ailments by easy remedies. Ethnobotanical work of this region is carried out by Jain (1991), Ghate (1998), Ghate and Vartak (1996), Jain S.K (1981) and Bhattacharjee (2008).

### II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Present studies were carried out in Nasik district in the year 2011-2012 for the study of exotic medicinal plants of Nasik region. The ethnobotanical data was collected through interviews, discussions with them collected the data on medicinal uses also the literature available on same plants, it is found that most of the exotics are

now used by them instead of indigenous plants probably they may have better results. The exotic medicinal plants identified by using flora like, Flora of (Almeida 1990), Naik (1999), Lakshminarsimhan & Sharma (1991), Shah (1978), Sharma et al (1996). All these plants are enumerated (25 plants) in the following ways.

#### **Abelmoschus esculentus** (L.) Moench

Local Name : Ranbhendi

Family : Malvaceae

Medicinal uses: Leaves and fruits are employed externally as emollient poultice. Mucilage from fruits and seeds is considered as demulcent, used on gonorrhoea and irritation of genito-urinary system.

#### **Adansonia digitata** L.

Local Name: Gorakhchinch.

Family : Bombaceae

Medicinal uses: Leaves are used as prophylactic used against fever during rains and also checks excessive perspiration. Fruit pulp gives relief in bronchial and asthma and allergic dermatitis.

#### **South America**

#### **Ageratum conyzoides** L.

Local Name: Boradu

Family: Asteraceae

Medicinal uses: Leaves are antiseptic, used on burns, cancer, cuts, leprosy and skin disease. Roots are used in treatment of kidney stones. Entire plant is used in diarrhoea, piles and ring-worm.

#### **Cassia occidentalis** L.

Local Name: Ran-tarota

Family: Caesalpinaceae

Medicinal uses: Leaf paste is applied to treat sores, itches, ring-worm and leucoderma. Root bark decoction is used to treat fever, dysentery and gonorrhoea. Seed powder is applied to treat skin eruptions.

#### **Ipomoea carnea** Jacq

Local Name: Besharam

Family: Convolvulaceae

Medicinal uses: Leaves are used on cuts, wounds, sprain and ulcer.

#### **Mexico**

**Argemone mexicana**L.

Local Name: Pivla dhotra

Family: Papaveraceae

Medicinal uses: Seed oil is useful remedy for skin diseases. Latex applied on the eyes to control white patches in the eye. Root are used on piles, inflammation and as mouth wash.

**Pithecellobium dulce** (Roxb.) Bth.

Local Name: Vilayati-chinch

Family: Mimosaceae

Medicinal uses: Root decoction along with ginger is used to treat dysentery. Stem bark paste is applied to treat wounds. Leaf paste is applied to suppress boils and swelling.

**North Africa**

**Achyranthes aspera** L.

Local Name: .Aghada

Family: Amaranthaceae

Medicinal uses: Whole plant decoction along with roots is given to treat, diarrhoea, stomach pain. Seed paste is given to treat rabies. Roots are useful against antifertility in women, ear complaint and piles.

**Portulaca oleracea** L.

Local Name: Ghatghol

Family: Portulacaceae

Medicinal uses: Leaf paste is given to treat asthma, cough, leucorrhoea, piles, vomiting and ulcer.

**Australia**

**Acacia auriculiformis** A.Cunn.ex Benth

Local Name: Akashya

Family: Mimosaceae

Medicinal uses: A decoction of the root is used to treat aches and pains and sore eyes. Bark used for rheumatism.

**Africa**

**Cajanus cajan**(Linn.) Millsp

Local Name: Tur

Family: Fabaceae

Medicinal uses: Leaves are used mouth diseases. It is used to treat diabetes, sores, skin irritations jaundice and dysentery.

**Coccinia grandis**(L) Vight

Local Name: Tondli

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Medicinal uses: Leaf juice is given to treat jaundice, rabies, and dysentery. Unripe fruits are boiled and given treat ulcer and throat infection. Dried fruit powder is used to treat diabetes.

**Plumbago zeylanica** L.

Local Name: Chitrak

Family: Plumbaginaceae

Medicinal uses: Root decoction is given to treat mental disorders, scabies and pain. Leaf paste is mixed with milk and applied to treat leprosy and skin diseases.

**Peru**

**Nicandra physalodes** (L.) Gaertn.

Local Name: Dhodana

Family: Solanaceae

Medicinal uses: They are used in treatment of contagious disorders, toothache and intestinal pain from worm. Decoction of the seeds is used in the treatment of fevers.

**Europe**

**Sonchus oleraceus** L.

Local Name: Mhatara

Family: Asteraceae

Medicinal uses: Root and leaves are used in indigestion and as febrifuge. An ointment made from decoction of root is used dress ulcer and wounds.

**Xanthium strumarium** Linn.

Local Name: Ghokarukata

Family: Asteraceae

Medicinal uses: Decoction of herb is used in chronic malaria, leucorrhoea and urinary. Seeds are used to treat cancer and eye diseases.

**South Europe/North America**

**Oxalis corniculata** Linn.

Local Name: Ambushi

Family: Oxalidaceae

Medicinal uses: Plant juice is given to treat fever stomach problem, dyspepsia, piles and anaemia. Decoctions of the leaves is used as to treat tooth ache. Decoction of the root are used to control worms.

**Europe Asia and North America**

**Medicago sativa** L.

Local Name: Lasunghas

Family: Fabaceae

Medicinal uses: The juice of leaves is used for high cholesterol, asthma, rheumatism and diabetes.

**Persia**

**Azadirachata indica** A. Juss.

Local Name: Kadu limb

Family: Meliaceae

Medicinal uses: Decoction of leaves is for ulcers and eczema. Stem bark is used on skin diseases. Seed oil is on skin diseases, indolent ulcer, sores, ringworm, scrofula and rheumatism.

**Tropical America**

**Cleome viscosa** L.

Local Name:

Family: Capparaceae

Medicinal uses:

**Solanum nigrum**L.

Local Name: Kangani

Family : Solanaceae

Medicinal uses:Plant juice Is useful in dysentery,piles,enlargement of liver.Fruits are recommended of urinary bladder,mouth ulcer.Leaf extract is given severe stomach ache and rheumatic pains.

**Martynia annual**L.

Local Name: Vagnaki

Family: Martyniaceae

Medicinal uses:Leaf decoction is gargled to treat sore of throat.Fruit paste is applied to treat skin inflammations, it is given as an antidote for snake bite and scorpion sting.Seed powder is used as antiseptic,it is applied to treat wounds.

**Pantropical**

**Dioscorea oppositifolia** L

Local Name: Chaikan

Family: Dioscoreaceae

Medicinal uses: Tubers are used in the treatment of Body-ache,constipation and swelling.Plant useful on dysentery,hydrocele and sores.

**Ricinus communis** L

Local Name: Erand

Family: Euphorbiaceae

Medicinal uses:Root are used on lumbago and rheumatism. Leaves are used on boils,tooth-ache, gum trouble, head-ache,to cure injuries, joint pains, pneumonia, rheumatism. Fruits are useful against sunstroke and paste is applied on foot.

**Sesbania sesban**(L.)Merr

Local Name: Shevari

Family : Fabaceae

Medicinal uses:Leaf paste is applied to treat rheumatic swelling,suppuration boils and abscess.Seed paste is applied to treat itches and eruptions. Bark juice is given to treat skin infections.

### III. DISCUSSION

The group discussion and personal interviews show that youngsters in the study region are less aware about use of ethnomedicines. Naturalists and conservationists known that the biodiversity in an area comprises native or indigenous species and also exotic species. Among indigenous species some occurs only in restricted area like a state or country and some also occurs outside that are called endemic. The known about exotic a later creation or addition to traditional knowledge. Researches now try to

determine what components of traditional knowledge related to indigenous species and what percentage of exotic plants. The uses of exotic species by native people can indicate particular properties in the exotics. Majority people rely on plant based remedies for common health like cold, fever, diarrhea, dysentery, skin diseases, headache, body ache,fractures, urinary troubles wounds, boils etc.

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