

Study and Enumeration the Medicinal Plant of Tribal Areas, Nashik District

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Abstract: In the Nashik district, 21.75 % area covered by forest eastern side of Nashik such peth, surgana, Igatpuri region. During survey of this region, collecting the medicinal plants, properly enumeration and study their medicinal used. The source information was collected from tribal people, cowherds sand Shepherds. The collected information is done popper documentation.

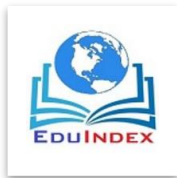
Keyword: medicinal Plant, Nashik district

Introduction:

Nashik district is that the third largest district in Maharashtra in terms of Population. The location of Nashik district is northern side of Maharashtra. It's surrounded by Jalgaon district to the eastside, Dhule district to the north, Ahmadnagar district to the south, Thane district to the southwest, Aurangabad district to the southeast, Valsad and Navsari districts of Gujarat to the west, and also the Dangs district to the northwest. The Western Ghats or Sahyadri vary stretches from north to south across the western portion of the district that mean of the western portion is mountainous, like Surgana, Peth, Igatpuri taluka and Baglan. The forest area is covered 20.5% of total geographically area of Nashik district. The major population of tribal people are Bhil, Kukna, Thakar, Koli Mahadev, Bhil GarasiaKokni, Dongar Koli, Kokna, Thakur, and Varli in the Nashik district.

Material and Method

The location of Nashik district is lies between north latitude 18.33° and 20.53° East latitude is 73.16° and 75.16° at southern side of Maharashtra. There are tribal population of district 25.62%. . Out of these, above 80% population are lives in the hilly region. During present ethnobotanical study, visit different location of tribal area such asSurgana, Peth,Igatpuri taluka and Baglan. .



During survey of this location, collecting the medicinal plants, properly enumeration and study their medicinal used. The information are collected from vaidu, tribal people, cowherds sand Shepherds. And enumeration and tabulated the medicinal plant properly.

Enumeration

During the study following 15 plant species from different genera are observes from different tribal area during year 2014

1) Local Name : Amla

Botanical Name or Family : *Emblica officinalis (euphorbiaceac)*

Part used : fruit

Uses : Fruit juice for cough, cold, acidity, dysentery, blood stop from cut

2) Local Name : chinch

Botanical Name or Family : *Tamarindus indica*

Part used : fruit, Leaf

Uses : Fruit juice for acidity, Leaf paste for inflammation swell

3) Local Name : Bala

Botanical Name or Family : *Sida cordifolia (Malvaceae)*

Part used : Leaf, root, fruit

Uses : weight loss, physical strength, anti-asthmatic

4) Local Name : sabja

Botanical Name or Family : *Ocimum basilicum(labaitae)*

Part used : Leave, seeds

Uses: seeds for internal piler, leaf juice used for dullness of ear

5) Local Name : shevga

Botanical Name or Family : *Moringa oleifera (Moringaceae)*

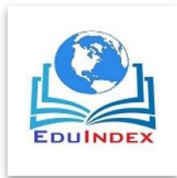
Part used : seed, fruit

Uses : Water purification , used for vegetable,

6) Local Name : Pudina

Botanical Name or Family : *Mentha arvensis L. (Lamiaceae)*

Part used : leaf



Uses : Bad Breath. Improves Cold Symptoms., Relieve Indigestion

7) **Local Name :** Gavti chaha (Laman Grass)

Botanical Name or Family : *Cymbopogon citratus*(*Poaceae*)

Part used : leaf

Uses: tea , typhoid fever, vomiting

8) **Local Name :** Nirgundi

Botanical Name or Family : *Vitex negundo* (*Plantae*)

Part used : roots, leaves

Uses : leaf used for anti-asthma, good muscle relaxant, , anti-mosquito, pain relieving anti-anxiety, root used for piles and dysentery

9) **Local Name :** Ekdandi

Botanical Name or Family : *Tridax procumbens* (*Asteraceae*)

Part used : leaf

Uses : leaf juice used in cut and wound healing, skin disease

10) **Local Name :** Gokhru

Botanical Name or Family : *Tribulus terrestris* (*Zygophyllacace*)

Part used : fruit

Uses : cough asthma, and urine disorder

11) **Local Name :** gulvel

Botanical Name or Family : *Tinospora cordifolia* (*Menispermaceae*)

Part used: Leaf

Uses : Fever, Diabetes, Reduces Stress and Anxiety, Digestion

12) **Local Name :** sadaphuli

Botanical Name or Family : *Catharanthus* (*Apocynaceae*)

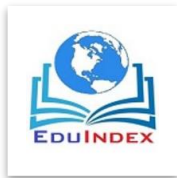
Part used: leaf

Uses : used in diabetics treatment , diarrhea, gastritis

13) **Local Name :** piwali tilwan

Botanical Name or Family : *Cleome viscosa L* (*Capparidaceae*)

Part used : leaf



Uses : ear relief, skin irritant

14) Local Name : Bakul

Botanical Name or Family : Mimusops elengi

Part used : flower, fruits

Uses : flowers used anti-inflammatory and healing, gum disease, bark powder

15) Local Name : Mahua

Botanical Name or Family : Madhuca longifolia (Sapotaceae)

Part used : flower, leaf

Uses : flower used healing, nutrition local wine, asthma

Conclusion: National Medicinal Plant Board (NMPB) helps the processing, production, marketing for tribal people or self-help group people. The survey and collection of information is giving hand to hand. Also motivate tribal people, former to plantation, and cultivation for such medicinal plant.

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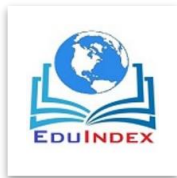
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