

**Survey of Ethnomedicinal plants from Dhanagarwada (Chandoli),M.S. (India).****<sup>a</sup>Kamble S.R., <sup>a</sup>Deokar R.R , Mane S.R.<sup>b</sup>**<sup>a</sup>Assistant Professor, D. A. B. Naik College, Chikhali, Tal.- Shirala. Dist.- Sangli. 415408.<sup>b</sup>Physical Director, D. A. B. Naik College, Chikhali, Tal.- Shirala. Dist.- Sangli. 415408.**Corresponding author:** Deokar R R**Abstract**

Ethnobotany is a distinct branch of natural science dealing with various aspects such as anthropology, archaeology, botany, ecology, medicine, religious, cultural and several other disciplines. Recently, great interest in the above given studies of herbal drugs and traditional remedies is indicated worldwide and there has been an upsurge in the scientific investigations in this area. The present paper highlights useful ethno botanical information about the uses of plants by the peoples of Chandoli as medicine. This folk wisdom, if subjected to scientific studies, could benefit humankind in many ways.

**KEYWORDS:** Ethnobotany, folk medicinal plants, indigenous system.**INTRODUCTION**

The term “Ethnobotany” was coined by J. W. Harshberger in 1895. “Ethno” means study and “botany” means study of plants. Ethnobotany is considered as a branch of ethno biology. It deals with the study and evaluation of plant-human relations in all phases and the effect of plant environment on human society. Chandoli has rich biodiversity consisting of a large number of plants, some of which are used for their medicinal value. The present paper highlights an importance of ethnomedicinal plants from different regions of Chandoli.

In the present paper the survey of medicinal plant was carried out in Chandoli, with respect to their botanical name, local name, family, part(s) used, and medicinal uses. (7,4,5,8,9,12) Such study would help to develop database of medicinal plant and conservation for posterity.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Detailed survey has made in Dhanagarwada near Chandoli and the information regarding the use of medicine has been documented (Figure 2). The plants were identified by using standard monographs and flora (Cooks flora) Ethnomedicinal information about the plants was collected on the basis of frequent interviews with local physicians practicing indigenous system of medicine, and villagers,. Though ethnobotany provides several approaches in plant researches, here only the resources which help in aspect of medicinal plant-research

**Table: Ethnomedicinal plants with its medicinal use.**

Sr. No	Botanical name	Local name	Family	Part(s) used	Medicinal uses
1.	<i>Achyranthes aspera L.</i>	Aghada	Amaranthacea	Roots	Jaundice.

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2.	<i>Aegle marmalose L. Corr.</i>	Bel	Rutaceae	Leaves, Fruits	Jaundice, Dysentery.
3.	<i>Azadiracta indica A.Juss.</i>	Neem	Meliaceae	Leaves	Jaundice, Intestinal worms.
4.	<i>Butea monosperma (Lam). Taub</i>	Palas	Fabaceae	Leaves, seeds	Helminthiasis, Leucorrhoea
5.	<i>Boerhavia diffusa L.</i>	Punarnava	Nyctaginaceae	Whole herb	Diuretic, Jaundice, Asthma, Anaemia.
6.	<i>Cassia fistula L.</i>	Bahava	Caesalpinaceae	Leaves, Fruits	Jaundice, Rheumatic Arthritis
7.	<i>Emblica officinalis Gaertn.</i>	Awala	Euphorbiaceae	Fruits	Gout, Leucorrhoea
8.	<i>Eclipta alba Hassk</i>	Maka	Asteraceae	Whole plant	Ulcer, wounds
9.	<i>Euphorbia hirta L.</i>	Dudhiya	Euphorbiaceae	Whole plant	Asthma, Cough, Piles, Boils
10.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus R.Br.</i>	Anatmul	Asclepediaceae	Roots	Skin diseases, Blood purification, urinary diseases, snake bite.
11.	<i>Lantana camara L.</i>	Ghaneri	Verbinaceae	Whole plant	Cuts and wounds.
12.	<i>Lawsonia inermis L.</i>	Mehandi	Lythraceae	Leaves	Boils, Skin diseases, Inflammations.
13.	<i>Mimosa pudica L.</i>	Lajalu	Mimosaceae	Roots, Leaves	Piles, Skin diseases, Bronchitis.
15.	<i>Nyctanthes arbortristis L.</i>	Parijatak	Oleaceae	Leaves, seeds	Anticeptic, Rheumatism, scurfy affections of scalp.
16.	<i>Oxalis corniculata L.</i>	Amboti	Oxalidaceae	Whole plant	Piles, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Scurvy.
17.	<i>Phyllanthus niruri L.</i>	Bhuiavala	Euphorbiaceae	Whole plant	Jaundice, urinary infections, skin diseases
18.	<i>Ricinus communis L.</i>	Arand	Euphorbiaceae	Leaves and Seeds	Ulcers, Skin diseases,

					headache
19.	<i>Terminallia arjuna</i> Bedd.	Arjun	Combretaceae	Plant Bark	Astringent, Cardiac stimulant
20.	<i>Tridax Procumbance</i> L.	Kudkudi	Asteraceae	Leaves	Antiseptic, Diarrhoea.

## RESULTS

The survey of medicinal plant was conducted in Dhanagarwada near Chandoli. It is a site of important medicinal plants diversity due to its great variation in climate and topography. 25 plants were selected for the study and recorded with respect to their botanical name, local name, family, part(s) used, active principle and medicinal uses are given in Tabular form.

## CONCLUSIONS

There was a remarkable uniformity in the identification and use of the plants recorded in the survey. The Chandoli is rich in medicinal plants of important therapeutical value and *main resources of many ayurvedic drugs such as Adhatoda zeylanica* Medik., *Bacopa monnieri*(L.)Penn, *Terminalia arjuna* Wight and Amott etc. are important medicinal plants used by both local people and Ayurvedic practitioners from Chandoli.

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