ISSN: 2278-4632
Vol-10 Issue-6 No. 15 June 2020

UTILITARIAN FLORA OF MAHUR TALUKA, NANDED DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

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Abstract:

The present Medicinal uses of plants by indigenous people of Mahur Taluka resulted in the information on the plants used in treating many diseases. 139 plants are used in Medicinal, Majority of the species used are from families Fabaceae, Liliaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Astaraceae and Euphorbiaceae. Most prevalent diseases/ailments found in the areas are Fever, Diabetes and Kidney stone etc. 12 species are used in Ethno-veternary, 30 species are Wild Edible plants and 10 Fish poison plants are also collected.

Keywords: Utilitarian flora, Mahur, Nanded.

Introduction:

Mahur taluka is located in northern part of Nanded district. It is bounded North by Yavatamal district, South by Kinwat taluka of Nanded district East part by Adilabad district of Telangana and West by Pusad taluka of Yavatmal district of Vidarbhregion.Geographically the Mahur taluka is situated between $19^0$49`to$19^0$83` North latitude and 77^0 91` to $77^0$55` East longitude. The total geographical area of taluka is 52,160 hectares of which 14397.39 hectares area covered with forest and 37762.61 hectares are non-forested area and its population is 86782 (Census-2001), out of this 15.5 percent is inhibited by tribal population of aborigines like Andh, Kolam, Gond, Naikede and Pradhan. Mahur taluka is a thick forested area of Nanded District. The main river is Penganga which flows from the South to North direction.

Materials And Methodology:

For documentation of ethno-botanical information and collection of plant material, several tours were undertaken during the period 2018-20. Data presented here is based on personal observations and interviews with traditional healers (Viz. medicine men, hakims and old aged people) and methodology used is based on the methods available in literature (Jain 1989) and (Jain and Mudgal 1999). Ethno medico botanical information gathered was

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documented in datasheets prepared. For collection of plant material, local informer accompanied to authors. Plant identification was done by using regional flora and flora of adjoining districts (Naik 1998), (Cooke 1958).

Medicinal uses of plants were compared with major published literature (Ambasta1992), (Anonymous 1948-1976), (Asolkar et.al. 1992), (Jain 1999), (Kapur 2001), (Kirtikar&Basu 1933) and (Vijigiri& Himalaya 2017).

Enumeration

Sr. NO	Botanical Name	Family	Local Name	Uses			
				Medicinal	Veterinary	Edible	Fish Poison
1.	*Abelmoschusficulneus*(L.)Wight &Arn.	Malvaceae	Janglibendi'			√	
2.	*Abelmoschusmoschatus* (L.) Medic	Malvaceae	Kastur bend		√		
3.	*Abrusprecatorius*L.	Fabaceae	Gunj	√		√	
4.	*Acacia catechu (*L.f.*)*Willd.	Mimosaceae	Katta	√			
5.	*Acacia farnesiana*(L.) Willd.	Mimosaceae	Deo babul	√			
6.	*Acacia torta* (Roxb) Craib	Mimosaceae	BadaChilati	√			
7.	*Achyranthesaspera*L.	Amaranthaceae	Aghada	√			
8.	*Acmellaoleracea* (L.) R. K. Jansen.	Astaraceae	Akkalkada	√			
9.	*Aegle marmelos*(L.) Corr.	Rutaceae	Bel	√		√	√
10.	*Aervalanata*(L.) Juss. ex Schult.	Amaranthaceae	Khari	√		√	
11.	*Ailanthus excelsa*Roxb.	Simaroubaceae	Maharuk	√			
12.	*Albiziaprocera*(Roxb.) Bth.	Mimosaceae	Siris				√
13.	*Allium cepa*L.	Liliaceae	Kanda	√		√	
14.	*Allium sativum* L	Liliaceae	Lassun	√		√	
15.	*Alocasiamacrorhiza* (L.) G. Don	Araceae	BhadmyaRakshas	√			
16.	*Aloe vera*(L.) Burm. f.	Liliaceae	Korphad	√			
17.	*Alternantherasessilis*(L.)R. Br.	Amaranthaceae	Kanchari			√	
18.	*Andrographispaniculata*(Burm. f.) Wall.	Acanthaceae	Bhuilimb	√			
19.	*Annona squamosa* L.	Annonaceae	Sithafal	√	√		
20.	*Argemone mexicana* L.	Papavaraceae	Bilayti, Satyanashi	√			
21.	*Argyreia nervosa*(Burm. f.) Bojer	Convolvulaceae	Samudrashok	√	√		
22.	*Azadirachtaindica* A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Kadu- Neem	√			
23.	*Balanitesaegyptica*(L.) Del.	Balanitaceae	Hinganbet	√			√
24.	*Barleriaprionitis* L.	Acanthaceae	Katekoranti	√			
25.	*Barringtoniaacutangula* Gaertn.	Lecythidaceae	Tiwar/Nivar	√			√
26.	*Blepharisrepens* (Vahl) Roth.	Acanthaceae	Hadsan	√		√	
27.	*Blumeamollis*(D. Don) Merr.	Astaraceae	Rantambaku	√			√
28.	*Boerhaviarepens* L.	Nyctaginaceae	Punarnava	√		√	
29.	*Bombaxceiba*L.	Bombacaceae	Kate shawari	√	√		

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30.	*Buchananialanzan*Spreng. J.	Anacardiaceae	Charoli	√		√	
31.	*Butea monosperma*(Lamk.) Taub.	Fabaceae	Palas	√	√		
32.	*Calotropisgigantea*(L.) R. Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Ruchki	√			
33.	*Calotropisprocera*(Ait.) R Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Ruchki	√			
34.	*Canavaliaensiformis* (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	'Abai	√			
35.	*Canthiumparviflorum*Lam.	Rubiaceae	Kadber			√	
36.	*Cappariszeylanica*L.	Capparaceae	Vaghati			√	
37.	*Cardiospermumhalicacabum* L.	Sapindaceae	Popti	√			
38.	*Carica papaya* L.	Caricaceae	Papaya	√			
39.	*Cassia fistula*L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Ram danda	√		√	
40.	*Cassia sophera*L	Caesalpiniaceae	Tharota	√		√	
41.	*Cassineglauca* (Rottb.) O. Ktze.	Celastraceae	Butankus	√			
42.	*Catharanthusroseus* (L.) G. Don	Apocynaceae	Sadabahar	√			
43.	*Cayratiatrifolia* (L.) Domin	Vitaceae	JungliAngur	√			
44.	*Chlorophytumtuberosum* (Roxb.) Baker	Liliaceae	Kardi	√			
45.	*Chloroxylonswieteni*aDC.	Flindersiaceae	Halad bare	√			
46.	*Cicer arietinum* L.	Fabaceae	Harbara	√		√	
47.	*Cissusquadrangularis*L.	Vitaceae	Kandvel	√			
48.	*Cleome gynandra* L.	Capparaceae	Tilwan	√			
49.	*Clerodendruminerme*(L.) Gaertn.	Verbaniaceae	Takalni	√			
50.	*Cocciniagrandis*(L.) Voigt	Cucurbitaceae	Thonduli	√		√	
51.	*Cocculushirsutus*(L.) Theob.	Minispermaceae	Vasanvel	√		√	
52.	*Colocasiaesculenta* (L.) Schott in Schott &Endl.	Araceae	Chamkura	√		√	
53.	*Crataevanurvala* Buch. Ham.	Capparaceae	Varun	√			
54.	*Cryptolepisbuchanani*Roem. &Schult.	Periplocaceae	Doodvel		√		
55.	*Ctenolepisgarcinii* (Burm. f.) Naud.	Cucurbitaceae	Mungoni	√			
56.	*Curculigoorchioides*Gaertn.	Hypoxidaceae	Nar kand	√			
57.	*Curcuma decipiens*Dalz.	Zingibaraceae	Ran halad	√			
58.	*Cyamopsistetragonolobus* (L.) Taub.	Fabaceae	Gavar	√			
59.	*Dalbergiasissoo*Roxb.	Fabaceae	Sissom	√			
60.	*Daturainoxia*Mill.	Solanaceae	Dhotra	√			
61.	*Datura metal* L.	Solanaceae	Kala Dhotra	√			
62.	*Dioscoreabulbifera*L.	Dioscoreaceae	Jatashankar	√	√	√	
63.	*Diospyrosmelanoxylon*Roxb.	Ebenaceae	Temburni			√	
64.	*Diplocyclospalmatus* (L.) Jeffery	Cucurbitaceae	Shivlingi	√			
65.	*Dolichandronefalcata* (Wall. ex DC.) Seem.	Bignoniaceae	Medshingi	√			
66.	*Echinopsechinatus*Roxb.	Asteraceae	Katechabuk/Uchkateri	√			
67.	*Ehretialaevis*Roxb.	Boraginaceae	Gidya Sag	√			
68.	*Enicostemaaxillare* (Lam.) Raynal	Gentianaceae	Nai	√			
69.	*Erythrinavariegata*L.	Fabaceae	PandraPangra	√			
70.	*Euphorbia thymifolia* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Bhuidhuddi	√			
71.	*Euphorbia trigona* Mill.	Euphorbiaceae	Nivdungbarki	√			
72.	*Evolvulusalsinoides*(L.) L.	Convolvulaceae	Vishnukranth	√			

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			a				
73.	*Ficusbenghalensis*L.	Moraceae	Vad	√		√	
74.	*Gloriosasuperba*L.	Liliaceae	Kalawi	√	√		
75.	*Gmelinaarborea*Roxb.	Verbenaceae	Chiman sag	√			
76.	*Grewiahirsuta*Vahl	Tiliaceae	Turdaman	√		√	
77.	*Gymnemasylvestre*(Retz.) R. Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Apmari	√			
78.	*Gymnosporiasenegalensis*(Lam.)Loes.	Celastraceae	Bharathi	√			
79.	*Helicteresisora*L.	Sterculaceae	Murud sheng	√			
80.	*Heliotropiummindicum* L.	Boraginaceae	Burandi	√			
81.	*Hemidesmusindicus*(L.) Schult.	Asclepiadaceae	Anantvel	√			
82.	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*L.	Malvaceae	Jaswand	√			
83.	*Hiptagebenghalensis*(L.) Kurz	Malpighiaceae	SakhalVel	√			
84.	*Holopteleaintegrifolia* (Roxb.) Planch.	Ulmaceae	Basmia	√	√		√
85.	*Holarrhenapubescens*(Buch.-Ham.) Wall.	Apocynaceae	Kalamoh	√			
86.	*Hygrophilaschulli*(Buch. Ham.) M. R. & S. M. Almeida.	Acanthaceae	Talimkhana	√		√	
87.	*Hyptissuaveolens*(L.) Poit.	Limiaceae	Pudani	√			
88.	*Indigoferatinctoria* L.	Fabaceae	Nili	√			
89.	*Ipomoea obscura* (L.) Kar-Gawl.	Convolvulaceae	Tingalni	√			
90.	*Jasminumofficinale*L.	Oleaceae	Jai	√			
91.	*Jatropha curcas* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Junglierand	√			
92.	*Kalanchoepinnata* (Lam.) Pres.	Crassulaceae	Panputi	√			
93.	*Lanneacoromandelica* (Houtt.) Merr.	Anacardiaceae	Mohi				√
94.	*Lantana camara*L.	Verbenaceae	Madhumalti	√			
95.	*Lepidagathiscristata*Willd.	Acanthaceae	Bhuigend/ Bui tarda	√			
96.	*Leeaasiatica* (L.) Ridsdale	Vitaceae	Panchpani	√			
97.	*Leonotisnepetiifolia* (L.) R. Br.	Lamiaceae	Deep mala	√			
98.	*Leucasaspera*(Willd.) Link.	Lamiaceae	Tamba			√	
99.	*Limoniaacidissima*L.	Rutaceae	Kauth	√		√	
100.	*Madhucalongifolia* (Koen.) Mac Bride	Sapotaceae	Moha	√		√	
101.	*Marthyniaannua*L.	Martyniaceae	Waghnaki	√			
102.	*Maytenussenegalensis*(Lam.) Excell	Celastraceae	Barati	√			
103.	*Merremiagangetica* (L.) Cufod.	Convolvulaceae	Bhokarn	√		√	
104.	*Mimosa hamata*Willd.	Mimosaceae	Chilati	√			
105.	*Momordicadioica*Roxb. ex Willd	Cucurbitaceae	Kartule	√		√	
106.	*Morindapubescens* J. E. Sm.	Rubiaceae	Noni	√			
107.	*Moringaoleifera* Lam.	Moringaceae	Shavga	√			
108.	*Nyctanthesaebor-tristic* L.	Nyctaginaceae	Parijath	√			
109.	*Olaxpsittacorum*(Willd.) Vahl	Olacaceae	Harduli	√			
110.	*Parkinsoniaaculata*L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Bangali babul	√			
111.	*Pergulariadaemia*(Forssk.) Choiv.	Asclepiadaceae	Menda dudhi	√	√		
112.	*Phyllanthusamarus*Schum&Thonn.	Euphorbiaceae	BhuiAwla	√			
113.	*Polyalthialongifolia* (Sonn.) Thw.	Annonaceae	Ashoka	√			

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114.	*Psidiumguajava*L.	Myrtaceae	Jamb	√			
115.	*Pterocarpus marsupium*Roxb.	Fabaceae	Raktachandan	√			
116.	*Pueraria tuberosa* (Roxb. ex Willd.) DC.	Fabaceae	Ghorbel	√			
117.	*Punicagranatum*L.	Punicaceae	Danimb	√			
118.	*Ricinuscommunis*L.	Euphorbiaceae	Earandi	√			
119.	*Rottleratinctoria*Roxb.	Euphorbiaceae	Ragatrohini	√			
120.	*Sansevieriatrifasciata*Prain.	Liliaceae	Nagida	√			
121.	*Sapindusemarginatus*Vahl.	Sapindaceae	Ritha				√
122.	*Scillahyacianthina*(Roxb.)J. F. Macbr.	Liliaceae	Janglikanda	√			
123.	*Selaginellabryopteris* (L.) Baker	Selaginellaceae	Sanjivani	√			
124.	*Semecarpusanacardium* L. f.	Anacardiaceae	Bibba	√			
125.	*Solanumvirginianum*L.	Solanaceae	Bhui-ringani	√		√	
126.	*Soymidafebrifuga*(Roxb.) A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Ruhin	√			
127.	*Sphaeranthusindicus*L.	Astaraceae	Gorakmun	√			√
128.	*Strigadensiflora*(Bth.) Bth.	Scrophulariaceae	Takal	√			
129.	*Strychnospotatorum*L. f.	Loganiaceae	Chili	√		√	√
130.	*Synantheriassylvatica* Schott.	Araceae	KholachiMakka	√			
131.	*Syzygiumcumini*(L.) Skeels	Myrtaceae	Jambulni	√			
132.	*Tamarindusindica*L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Chinch	√	√		
133.	*Tectonagrandis*L. f.	Verbenaceae	Sagwan	√			
134.	*Terminalia chebula* Retz.	Combretaceae	Hirda	√			
135.	*Terminalia elliptica*Willd.	Combritaceae	Asan	√			
136.	*Thespesiapopulnea* (L.) Soland.	Malvaceae	Parsia pimple	√			
137.	*Tinosporacordifolia*(Willd.) Miers.	Menispermaceae	Gudwel	√			
138.	*Tribulusterrestris* L.	Zygophyllaceae	Bala/ Chikana	√			
139.	*Trichosanthestricuspidata*Lour.	Cucurbitaceae	Kaduindravan	√			
140.	*Tridaxprocumbens*L.	Astaraceae	Taklani	√			
141.	*Triumfettapentandra* A. Rich.	Tiliaceae	Nichardi	√			
142.	*Verbascum chínense* (L.)Santapu	Scrophulariaceae	Pivlakutke	√			
143.	*Vitex negundo*L.	Verbenaceae	Nirgudi	√			
144.	*Wattakakavolubilis*(L. f.) Stapf	Asclepiadaceae	Kutki	√			
145.	*Withaniasomnifera*(L.) Dunal	Solanaceae	Ashwagandha	√			
146.	*Wrightiatinctoria* R. Br.	Apocynaceae	Dhuddi	√	√		
147.	*Xanthium indicum* Koen. in Roxb.	Astaraceae	Dutandi	√			

Results and Discussion:

Information gathered from Mahur Taluka ofNanded district indicates that the tribals, and other village people of this region possess good knowledge of herbal drugs, but their continuous

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and progressive exposure to modernization may result in extinction of the such rich heritage of knowledge in the course of time.

The collective efforts of ethno-botanists, phytochemists, pharmacognostists, and pharmacologists are needed to document and evaluate the efficacy and safety of the claims.

139 plants are used in Medicinal, Majority of the species used are from families Fabaceae, Liliaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Astaraceae and Euphorbiaceae. Most prevalent diseases/ailments found in the areas are Fever, Diabetes and Kidney stone etc. 12 species are used in Ethnoveternary, 30 species are Wild Edible plants and 10 Fish poison plants are also collected. To test the scientific validity of the herbal preparations or drugs, clinical studies are required, which can establish therapeutic properties of these preparations for safe use.

Acknowledgements:

Authors are thankful to Vice Chancellor and Academic Planning and Development Section of S. R. T. M. University, Nanded for financial support and Principal for constant support and encouragement.

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