

International Research Journal of Plant Science (ISSN: 2141-5447) Vol. 12(1) pp. 01-013, February, 2021 Available online @ https://www.interesjournals.org/plant-science.html DOI: http:/dx.doi.org/10.14303/irjps.2021.002 Copyright ©2021 International Research Journals

Full Length Research Paper

# Studies on ethnomedicinal plant diversity at daund tehsil, Pune, Maharashtra

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#### Abstract

India is rich in biodiversity and considered to be a storehouse of medicinal plants. The diversity of indigenous and endemic medicinal plants has contributed a lot to the practice of herbal/traditional medicines by local tribal communities. It has been observed that valuable information about the diverse ethno medicinal plant species located at the particular area is accumulated traditionally at the local herbal healers or medicine men "Vaidu" by whom; this valuable information is hardly shared with others, due to which the vast treasure of ethnomedicinal knowledge is eroding gradually, also triggered by modernization, rapid socioeconomic changes etc. As a part of participatory efforts towards creating awareness about medicinal utilities of plants and need of conservation; a periodic survey was carried out in and around Daund tehsil to record the diversity of ethnomedical plant species along with their medicinal utilities. Total 74 plant species were identified and enlisted for their medicinal values to cure several diseases like gynaecological ailments, asthma, cold, cough, dysentery, jaundice, piles, skin diseases etc. including plant species like *Aegle marmelos, Boerhavia diffusa, Caralluma adscendens var. fimbriata, Chrozophora rottlerin, Citrulus colocynthis, Glossocardia bosvallea, Macrotyloma uniflora, Sesanum laciniatum, Vernonia anthelmintica* etc. The present work aimed to highlight not only the diversity of ethnomedicinally important plant species but also their potential utilization as resources in a conservation perspective.

Keywords: Ethnomedicinal diversity, Daund.

## INTRODUCTION

India ranks sixth among 12 mega diversity countries in the world and is treasure for endemic medicinal plants. (Myers et.al. 2000). The entire Western Ghats (Sahyadris) is considered as a major genetic reserve with an enormous biodiversity of ancient lineage. The use of plants with pharmaceutical properties has received increased interest nowadays from both homeopathic and allopathic branches. The diversity of indigenous and endemic medicinal plants has contributed a lot to the practice of herbal/traditional medicines by local tribal communities. The Indian systems of medicine have been a part of the culture & tradition of India down the centuries. The 'Sushruta Samhita' attributed to Sushruta in the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC described over 700 medicinal plants. More than 9000 plant species are found to be used for health care in India under folk and codified Indian medical systems.

Earlier, (Razi 1952; Santapau 1951, 1957; Vartak 1953, 1960) have contributed flora of Poona and neighbouring district

including regions like Torna fort, Katraj ghat etc. Similarly; (Chopra et al. 1956, 1958; Mitra, Jain 1991 and Nair, Mohan 1998) have provided a glossary of Indian medicinal plants. (Jain et al. 1973, 1994) published the use of medicinal plants among certain Adivasis in India and gave a list of major medicinal plants of India. Many valuable herbal drugs have been discovered by knowing that particular plant was used by ancient folk healers for the treatment of some kind of ailment (Ekka & Dixit, 2007). The presence of drug residues results in development of drug resistant microorganism that are difficult to treat and the world is looking for safer herbal alternatives (Nisha. 2008). Medicinal plants play an important role in public health, especially in developing countries, where it is believed that the intense utilization of plants with therapeutic action does not lead to intoxication (Mossi et. al. 2009; Jagtap et.al. 2020). Similarly; Indian council of medicinal research has prepared a Database on ethnomedicinal plants of Western Ghats (Kholkunte, 2008). The use of participatory methods in ethnobiological studies has grown overtime and become an important tool

in these studies (Sieber 2010). Herbal traditional methods have been developed through many experiences of many generations (Zingare. 2012). Though the geographical area cover of the country represents about 2.4% of the world's total landmass, it harbours a total of 47,513 plant species (Singh & Dash, 2014; Arisdason & Lakshminarasimhan; 2019). Ethnobotanical explorations and documentation indicate that more than 7000 species have been used for human food at some stage in human history (Grivetti and Ogle 2000). But this important knowledge is slowly diminishing day by day due to invasion of alien cultures. (Lokhande; 2020).

Nearly 18,000 species of flowering plants that account almost 11% of the total plant species in the world. (Singh et.al. 2015). An exploration of known and unknown ethnomedicinal flora with an objective of its effective utilization can be viewed as a promising resource for the welfare of local people and mankind to the large extent. (Wagh et.al. 2018; Shinde et.al. 2018).

Pharmaceutical and herbal industries require information about adequate supply of crude drugs, their proportion, formulations, doses, effectivity etc. which are being fulfilled mostly through the local traditional practitioners. However; this may lead to problems of authenticity of material used, problems of quality of materials, wastage during transport and time gap between collection and medicine preparation.

Also; during the last decade; places like Daund tehsil; located near to megacity like Pune; having an enormous expansion in industries especially pharmaceutical industries. Due to this; there is an increasing pressure on diversity of endemic medicinal plants from these regions. Latest research has shown that over 70% of the medicinal plant collections involve destructive harvesting because of the use of parts like roots, bark, wood, stem and the whole plant in case of herbs. This poses a definite threat to the endemic medicinal plant species as well as to the diversity of medicinal plants studies which has an enormous scope in years to come. The present investigation was attempted so as to collect and document valuable information about diversity of ethnomedicinal plant species used by local people in and around the Daund tehsil; as it was observed that there is very little or no work has been done on diversity of ethnomedicinal plants specifically from Daund tehsil (Figure 1).

## METHODOLOGY

#### **Study Area**

Daund tehsil lies in Pune district and situated on the bank of Bhima river. The river Bhima and its tributary rivers Mula-Mutha are dominating drainage pattern in study region. Besides an urban centre; it comprises 102 villages (Figures 2 and 3). The dry mixed deciduous forest pocket covers the board western part of the area. It is famous for rich ethno-floristic diversity along north-eastern side. It has remained inhabited to certain extent by the local inhabitants for certain needs and necessities. The people here utilize medicinal plants to cure human diseases. The present ethno-medico-botanical studies were carried out at the various regions of Daund tehsil with the help of field visits, questionnaire and group discussion during the period from 2019 to 2020.The plant specimen collected from the region were properly processed for herbarium (Jain





Figure 1: Floristic diversity of some ethnomedicinal plant species

A. Urena lobata L. moorthy. B. Celmatis triloba Heyne ex Roth. C. Mucuna pruriens L. D.C. D. Echinops echinatus Roxb. E. Solanum xanthocarpum Schrad & Wendl. F. Cassia fistula L. G. Bombax ceiba L. H. Plumbago zeylanica L. I. Cassia auriculata. J. Terminalia catappa L. K. Tridax procumbens L. L. Abelmoschus manihot L. Medik. M. Adhatoda zeylanica Medik. N. Martynia annua L. O. Pergularia daemia (Frossk.) Chiov. P. Rotheca serrata L. Steane & Mabb. Q. Sida cordata (Burm.f.). R. Pithecellobium dulce (Roxb.) Benth.





Figure 3: Imagery ©2021 Landsat / Copernicus, Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO, Map data ©2021 10 km.

and Rao, 1976). The herbarium specimens are deposited at Department of Botany, K.G. Kataria College Daund, Pune. The data on ethno-botany has been identified and confirmed with help of regional flora and relevant scientific literature. The information was recorded on questionnaire and in the field note books.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The present study involved the documentation of ethnomedicinal information that is based on actual field visits, discussion with people, questionnaires within the Daund tehsil of Pune district; which revealed total 74 ethnomedicinal plant species belonging to 37 families. The recorded plant species were found to be used by local traditional healers and practitioners who have been using specific plant parts in specific formulations and doses, to cure various ailments and diseases (Table 1).

Majority of medicinal plants are used as simple drug; i.e. the plant part used are roots leaves and stems or even as a whole plant; while some plant species are used in combination with other plant parts. Out of 37 plant families; maximum number of plants speices was belonging to plant families like Fabaceae (16%), Malvaceae (8%) and Asteraceae (7%) with 12, 6 and 5 plant species respectively. Similarly; Plant families like Euphorbiaceae, Lamiaceae, represented by 4 plant species each, Solanaceae and Apocynaceae by 3 plant species each. Habit wise; the recorded plant species were mostly herbaceous (34%) tree species (26%) as well as few were shrubs (19%), climbers and twiners (16%) (Figure 4-A and Figure 4-B).

It was observed that local people have been consistently utilizing medicinal plant species as recorded during this study; for their therapeutic nutritional as well as ethnoveterinary purposes. The ethnomedicinal plant species like *Dioscorea* 

Table 1: Ethno-medicinal observations of Daund tahsil Pune District (M.S.) India.								
Sr. No.	Family	Botanical Name	Common Name	Habit	Plant part used	Ethnomedicinal uses	Reference	
1		Abelmoschus manihot L. Medik.	Bhendi	Herb	Roots	Root paste applied over the cuts, injuries for quick healing. Fruits used in dysentery.	Patil et al. (2010)	
2		Bombax ceiba L.	Sawar	Tree	Root	Diluted root paste used for the treatment of menorrhagia gum.	Patil et al. (2010), Suneetha et al. (2012).	
3		Helicteres isora L.	Muradeseng	Large shrub	Bark, Root	Bark powder boiled along with water, allowed to cool and used against snake bite.	Patil et al. (2010), Kuvar and Shinde (2019)	
4	Malvaceae	<i>Grewia tiliifolia</i> Vahl.	Dhamani	Tree	Bark, ripe fruits	One to two gm of bark is chewed for the treatment of urinary trouble. ripe fruits eaten raw	Reddy et al. (2006); Koteswara Rao et al. (2014). Lokhnade (2020)	
5		<i>Sida cordata</i> (Burm.f.) Borss. Waalk Burm.f	Bhumi petari, Bhoybal	Herb	Leaves	Juice is used as stomachic, in bowel complaints.	Sahu et al. (2013), Salve and Mishra (2019).	
6		Urena lobata L. Ssp. lobata moorthy	Caesar gavat	Shrub	Leaves, root	Juice of leaves and roots is used for antioxidant, antimicrobial properties also used in rheumatism.	Rai and Lalramnghinglova (2011), Salave et.al. (2012),	
7	Fabaceae	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> (Roxb.) Benth.	Chichbilai	Tree	Bark, leaves, seeds, flowers and fruits	Fruits seeds are used to cure diarrhoea, chest congestion, ulcers, indigestion etc.	Kulkarni and Jamkhandi (2018), Kamble et.al. (2010).	
						Seed are boiled in	Dhore et al. (2012),	
8		Abrus precatorius L. Syrt.	Gunj	Climber	Seeds	water, the concentrated extract used as blood purifier.	Awasarkar et.al. (2014).	
9		Butea monosperma (Lamk) Tauub.	Palas	Tree	Bark and Flower	The bark is boiled in water used in stomach pain. Flowers used as vegetable	Awasarkar et.al. (2014), Lokhnade (2020).	
10		Cassia auriculata L.	Tarwad	Shrub	Leaves	Decoction used for rheumatism.	Jagtap et.al. (2020)	
11		Cassia fistula L.	Bahawa	Tree	Fruit	Fruit pulp mixed with breast milk and given for the treatment of constipation in infants.	Awasarkar et.al. (2014).	
12		Erythrina variegata L.	Pangara	Tree	Bark and Leaves	Inner bark, made warm over fire and its repeated application over joints to get relief from joint pain. Bark and leaves are crushed together and extract is used as antidote for snake bite.	Kuvar and Shinde (2019)	

13		<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> L. Jeshthar	nadh	Herb	Root and Stem bark.	The roots are chewed for the relief of cough and bronchitis, ulceration of urinary tract. The stem bark used for external application on cuts and wounds.	Padal et al. (2013).
14		<i>Macrotyloma uniflora</i> (Lam.) Verdc.	Hulaga	Climber	Seeds	Soup in rejuvenation after prolonged illness. Seeds also taken in asthma and stomachic.	Jagtap et.al (2013), (2020).
15		<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> L. DC.	Khaj-Kuiri	Climber	Leaf and Seeds	The crushed leaves used in boils. The pod hairs are used as to expel acaroid mites. Seeds used as vegetable.	Lokhnade (2020)
16		<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre. Papilionaceae	Karanj	Tree	Seeds	Seed paste applied on wounds, carbuncles.	Desale et.al. (2013), Jagtap et.al (2020).
17		Sesbania grandiflora (L) poir.	Shevari or Agasta	Tree	Leaf and Flower.	The leaf juice is used in night blindness for night blindness and dimness of vision. Leaves flowers are used as vegetable.	Misra and Misra (2013), Salve and Mishra (2019).
18		<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (L.) Pers.	Unhali	Herb	Whole plant	Whole plant decoction is taken once a day to cure skin diseases.	Desale et.al. (2013), Kuvar and Shinde (2019)
19		Acalypha indica L.	Chuda	Herb	Shoot	Leaf juice on earache and cough.	Jagtap et.al (2013), Awasarkar et.al. (2014).
20		Chrozophora rottleri (Geis.) Juss	Shahdevi	Herb	Leaves	Dried leaf powder applied on wounds of animals and human.	Jagtap et.al (2013).
21	Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbia tiruculli L.	Nangadi sher	Shrub	Cladode	Warm cladode juice is used in earache.	Jagtap et.al. (2013), (2020)
22		Jatropha curcus L.	Mogali errand	Shrub	Stem	Juice on toothache & eye, juice on jaundice, latex seals and heals wounds.	Jagtap et.al. (2013), Ghalme (2020).
23		Achyranthus aspera L.	Aghada	Herb	Root, leaves	Roots crushed in water given in scorpion sting and dog bite, leaves with milk of goat in asthma, genital disorders.	Awasarkar et.al. (2014), Atre and Khedkar (2020).
24	Amaranthaceae	Amaranthus spinosus L.	Katemath	Herb	Stem	Stem is burnt, ash is left behind 1-2 gm of powder with water is taken internally for 1-2 week for the treatment of kidney stone	Awasarkar et.al. (2014).
25		Adhatoda zeylanica Medik.	Adulsa	Shrub	Leaves	The decoction of leaves is given twice a day to children to cure cough till relief from courd	Padal et.al. (2013).
26	Acanthaceae	<i>Lepidagathis</i> <i>cristata</i> Willd.	Bhui- tervad	Shrub	Shoot	Dried ash applied on skin infections.	Jagtap et.al. (2013), Awasarkar et.al. (2014).

27		Echinops echinatus Roxb.	Bharamdanda Kate chendu	Shrub	Roots	Root decoction used in cough and toothache.	Jagtap et.al. (2013),
28		<i>Eclipta alba</i> L. Hassk.	Maka	Herb	Shoot	Juice is used in cold and cough, and genital problems.	Awasarkar et.al. (2014), Atre and Khedkar (2020).
29	Asteraceae	Glossocardia bosvallea (L. f.) DC.	Ran shepu	Herb	Shoots	Bitter shoot in throat infection and hoarseness of throat.	Awasarkar et.al. (2014).
30		Tridax procumbens L.	Dagadi pala	Herb	Shoot	Leaf juice on wounds and applied at insect bite.	Awasarkar et.al. (2014), Jagtap et.al. (2020).
31		Vernonia anthelmintica (L.) Willd.	Kadu karale	Herb	Seeds	Seeds baked with milk are used in respiratory diseases and asthma.	Jagtap et.al. (2013),
32		Lavandula bipinnata (Roth) Kuntze	Gond	Herb	Stem	Stem powder is used in the treatment of diarrhoea	Desale et.al. (2013),
33		Ocimum basilicum L.	Sabja	Herb	Seeds	Seeds soaked in water and used in kidney stone.	Salve and Mishra (2019).
34		Plectranthus barbatus Andrews	Vanarmaukhi, Maainmul	Herb	Roots	The root paste is applied for the treatment of scabies.	Awasarkar et.al. (2014).
35	Lamataeae	<i>Rotheca serrata</i> L. Steane & Mabb.	Bharangi	Shrub	Leaves, roots	Roots are useful in tooth problems. Leaves are used in asthma, rheumatism, snake bite, dyspepsia etc.	Awasarkar et.al. (2014).
36		Aegle marmelos L. Corr.	Bel	Tree	Leaves, fruit	Chewing of leaves in piles, genital problems. Ripened fruit in anaemic dysentery.	Sahu et al. (2013), Atre and Khedkar (2020).
37	Rutaceae	Feronia elephantum Corr.	Kawath	Tree	Leaves and fruits	Dried powders of leaves consumed with cow milk in the treatment of impotency.	Kambale et.al. (2010).
38	Burseraceae	<i>Commiphora wightii</i> (Arn.) Bhandari	Guggul	Tree	Stem bark, Latex	Gum obtained from the mature stem and is reputed medicine in arthritis. Latex is used in urinary and genital disorders. Gum is also useful in religious ceremonies.	Kshirsagar (2018), Atre and Khedkar (2020).
39	Durstraceae	<i>Boswellia serrata</i> Roxb. <i>ex</i> Colebr.	Dhupali, Salai	Tree	Bark gum/ resins	Gum is used for the treatment diseases affecting skin, eye, and gastrointestinal tract and respiratory and genital disorders such as asthma. bronchitis.	Dev (1983), Atre and Khedkar (2020).
40		Datura inoxia Mill.	Pandhara Dhotra	Large herb	Leaves	Warmed leaves applied on joint pains and swellings.	Awasarkar et.al. (2014).
41	Solanaceae	Solanum xanthocarpum Schrad. & Wendl.	Bhuiringani	Shrub	Seeds	Seed smoked on toothache.	Desale et.al. (2013),
42		Withania somnifera L. Dunal	Ashwagandha	Shrub	Leaves & root	Leaves used to reduce obesity. Root powder in milk given in seminal debility.	Ramanathan et al. (2014), Jagtap et.al. (2020)

43		Hemidesmus indicus R.Br.	Anantmul	Twiner	Root and stem.	The roots are used on burning sensation, skin disease and diarrhoea. The stem powder is boiled and used on the inflammation uterine disorders, cough and asthma.	Kannan and Kumar (2014); Satyavathi et al. (2014); Kshirsagar (2018).
44	Apocynaceae	Pergularia daemia (Frossk.) Chiov.	Utaran	Shrub	Leaves, root, latex	Leaves and root powder is used in throat infection, fever, urinary problems, bone fracture, swellings, snake bite, scorpion sting etc.	Nagalakshmi (2014); Marathe and Deshmukh (2020).
45		Caralluma adscendens var. fimbriata (Wall.) Grav. & Mayur	Shenguli	Herb	Tender fresh stem	Fresh stem in diabetes to reduce blood sugar.	Misra and Misra (2013); Deepa et al. (2014); Kshirsagar (2018).
46		<i>Lagenaria sicerari</i> a (Molina) Standl.	Dudhi- bhopala	Climber	Fruits	Fruit juice is consumed to reduce excess body fats.	Padal et al. (2013).
47	Cucurbitaceae	Citrulus colocynthis L. Schrad.	Kadu Indrayan	Climber	Leaves root	Leaf juice applied on swellings in animals, root with water in jaundice.	Jagtap et.al. (2013),
48		<i>Cocculus villosus</i> DC.	Vasanvel	Climber	Leaves	Leaves are useful in dysentery.	Jagtap et.al. (2013),
49	Menispermiaceae	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers	Gulwel	Climber	Leaves & roots	Leaf juice used with curd in jaundice and piles, leaf and root juice in cholera.	Kshirsagar (2018), Jagtap et.al. (2020)
50	Simaroubaceae	Ailanthus excelsa Roxb.	Muharuk	Tree	Stem bark.	The stem bark with mango stem bark and jambul stem bark are crushed together and used for multipurpose diseases in animals.	Patil et al. (2010)
51	Aristolochiaceae	Aristolochia bracteolata Lam.	Gandhak	Twiner	Leaves	Fresh juice is employed on wounds in animals to remove wound worms.	Murthy (2012), Jagtap et.al. (2020)
52	Poaceae	Bambusa arundinacea (Retz.) Willd.	Kalak	Bamboo	Leaves	Leaves in animal dysentery, Leaf ash in coconut oil applied on scabies.	Rekha and Kumar (2014)
53	Nyctaginaceae	Boerhavia diffusa L.	Punarnava	Herb	Shoot	Leaf juice is used on jaundice, gas trouble and constipation.	Jagtap et.al. (2020)
54	Capparaceae	Capparis zeylanica L.	Waghati	Shrub	Leaves	Leaf juice mixed with water used in kidney stone.	Awasarkar et.al. (2014). Deepa et al. (2014); Panda et.al. (2014)
55	Sapindaceae	Cardiospermum helicacabum L.	Kapal Phodi	Climber	Leaves	Leaf decoction in rheumatism and piles.	Awasarkar et.al. (2014). Shanmukha Rao et al. (2014)
56	Apiaceae	<i>Centella asiatica</i> L. Veb.	Bramhi	Herb	Whole Plant.	The entire herb is consumed on regular basis as a brain tonic.	Awasarkar et.al. (2014).
57	Vitaceae	Cissus quadrangularis L.	Kandvel Ghanasvel	Climber	Root and Stem.	The stem powder is very specific for bone fractures and used on complaints of the back and spine	Padal et al. (2013)

58	Ranunculaceae	<i>Celmatis triloba</i> Heyne ex Roth	Mogra	Climber	Leaves	Leaf paste is applied on head against headache, leaf juice used in itching due to ringworms.	Natarajan and Paulsen (2000).
59	Zingiberaceae	<i>Curcuma inodora</i> Blatt.	Vedi Halad	Herb	Rhizome	Rhizome paste is applied locally to get relief from muscle pain.	Kshirsagar (2018).
60	Cyperaceae	Cyperus rotundus L.	Nagarmotha or Lohal	Herb	Tubers	The tuber juice is used in nausea, intestinal worms, and diarrhoea, wound and skin diseases.	Awasarkar et.al. (2014).
61	Araceae	Colocasia esculenta L. Schott	Alu	Herb	Corm, petioles, leaves	Leaves are used during parturition to minimize labour pain, fever, constipation, earaches. Also used as vegetable.	Rekka and Senthil Kumar (2014), Pimple et.al (2019).
62	Dioscoreaceae	Dioscorea bulbifera L.	Kadu-karanda	Large climber	Bulbils	Bulbils are used in the treatment of piles, dysentery, syphilis, ulcers, cough, leprosy, diabetes, and asthma.	Awasarkar et.al. (2014), Misra and Misra (2014). Marathe and Deshmukh (2020).
63	Ulmaceae	<i>Holoptelea</i> <i>integrifali</i> a (Roxb) planch.	Papada	Tree	Bark	Bark powder pasted on the wound of animals for healing.	Naidu (2003), Ghalme (2020).
64	Covolvulaceae	lpomoea pes-tigris L.	Borvel, Borvak	Climber	Stem	Stem powder boiled in water, extract missed with sugar-candy, used in impotency.	Khairnar and Gadekar (2019).
65	Sapotaceae	<i>Madhuca longifolia.</i> (Koen) Macbr.	Mohwa	Tree	Plant latex	Latex applied in animal bites and muscular pain.	Padal et al. (2013) Awasarkar et.al. (2014).
66	Martyniaceae	Martynia annua L.	Waghnakhi	Shrub	Fruits	Ripened fruits oil is applied/rubbed in treatment of skin disorders.	Awasarkar et.al. (2014).
67	Plumbaginaceae	Plumbago zeylanica L.	Chitrak	Shrub	Roots	The smoked root powder is used in piles, used as an antidote for snake bite.	Samydurai et al. (2012) Kshirsagar (2018), Kuvar and Shinde (2019)
68	Anacardiaceae	Semecarpus anacardium L. f.	Biba	Tree	Seed	Seed oil is applied on knee joints to get relief from rheumatic pain, wounds, skin diseases and sexual disorders.	Atre and Khedkar (2020), Ghalme (2020).
69	Pedaliaceae	Sesamum laciniatum Klein ex Willd.	Rantil	Herb	Shoots	Juice used in animal dysentery.	Jagtap et.al. (2013),
70	Combretaceae	Terminalia catappa L.	Deshi-badam	Tree	Leaves, bark and Seeds	Leaf juice is used to treat scabies, skin diseases and leprosy. Bark in used against mouth and throat problems and stomach up sets, dysentery and fever.	Manikandan and Lakshmanan (2014)
71	Boraginaceae	<i>Trichodesma</i> <i>indicum</i> L. R. Br. ex Lehm.	Phopati	Herb	Leaves	The leaves are used to treat fever, eye, ear disorders and joint problems.	Misra and Misra (2013)

72	Zygophylaceae	Tribulus terrestris L.	Sarata	Herb	Shoot	Shoots consumed as vegetable and used in waist pains; decoction used in seminal debility.	Deepa et al. (2014), Atre and Khedkar (2020).
73	Verbenaceae	Vitex negundo L.	Nirgudi	Tree	Root and Flower.	The roots are useful in inflammation dysentery, urinary disorders, wounds and skin diseases. The flowers are used in diarrhoea, cholera and fever.	Lingaiah and Rao (2013); Shanmukha Rao et al. (2014), Patil et al. (2014)
74	Phyllanthaceae	Phyllanthus acidus L. Skeels	Rai-awala	Tree	Roots, leaves Fruits	Fresh roots with milk given in jaundice and urine and sexual disorders. Fruit syrup is also used in the treatment of stomach ailments.	Atre and Khedkar (2020).







bulbifera, Caralluma adscendens, Lagenaria siceraria etc. have been found to be effective against the urban lifestyle related serious diseases like diabetes and obesity (Patil et.al. 2010). Similarly; Withania somnifera, Tribulus terrestris Ipomoea pes-tigris Feronia elephantum etc. have a potential to be used in the treatments of impotency and seminal debility. (Kambale et.al. 2010; Khairnar and Gadekar, 2019; Jagtap et.al.2020). Also; plant species like Plumbago zeylanica, Helicteres isora, Erythrina variegate, Pergularia daemia are found to be useful as antidotes against snake scorpion bites etc. (Kuvar and Shinde 2019; Marathe and Deshmukh 2020). Moreover; plant species like Sesamum laciniatum Holoptelea integrifalia, Ailanthus excelsa, Chrozophora rottlerin have also been used as ethnoveterinary medicines. (Ghalme 2020). It was observed that the local people depended on their farm produces and some people collected forest product such

as fruit, gum, honey and medicinal plants from the forest area. They have an accurate knowledge of the environment, including plant species and ecological relations that exist among them by their long association with nature.

#### CONCLUSION

The knowledge regarding use of native plant species have diversified ethno-medicinal significances. Unfortunately, most of the traditional ethno-botanical knowledge in India is eroding at faster rate days after days due to losses of the ancient traditions and culture as they are mostly oral. In order to collect, conserve and maintain it, collective efforts are needed from the NGOs, government authorities, ethno-botanists and the pharmaceutical industries. To achieve the target, documentation and computerization of useful medicinal plants with their traditional uses should be initiated at national as well as international level. Moreover; it may provide lead in the development of new drugs as the endemic medicinal plant wealth of the Daund tehsil which is having enormous potential to establish and run herbal drug industry and cultivation of medicinally significant species through various outreach activities or programmes for the benefit of local inhabitants.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Authors are thankful to the notified and de-notified rural, tribal and non-tribal groups, traditional healers from area under the study for their immense help and co-operation during the field work.

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