



Ethno-botany of some Hedge plants from Wardha district, Maharashtra, India

Jadhao Ajay B

Department of Botany, Arts and Science college Pulgaon District-Wardha, MS, India

Email: cyrusajay@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Present article focused on some medicinally important plants which are well known as hedge category. Survey carried out particularly some villages of Wardha district, where farmers of this area used some plant for protected their crops. Article comprises mainly near about 30 plants species which used as hedge plant. Also focused their botanical name, vernacular (local) name, family and ethnomedicinal uses by local peoples. All this information is beneficial for those who were interested in further study.

Keywords: hedge plants, medicinal uses, Wardha district. etc.

INTRODUCTION

Martin (1961) defines ethno botany as, "the interactions between plants and people in their local environment", following the concept of ethnobotany promulgated earlier by Jones (1962), who defines ethno botany as the study of tribal people and their utilization of tropical plants. Basically, all the plants are used medicinally in all over the worlds. in India most of the area under the crops, so farmers used some plants for crops protection. these plants are mainly thorny species, trees, and shrubs, which have some medicinal property to cure common diseases. To know the uses of theses hedge plant researcher focused on it. The same work initially carried out by first time explored by Bokhad *et al.*, 2011 and 2013 from Akola district.

Wardha district is located on the North eastern side of Maharashtra state. Wardha district lies between the 20°18' and 21°02' North latitudes and longitudes 78°04' East to 79°15' East longitudes. It is bound on the West and North by Amravati district on the South by Yavatmal district, on the South East by Chandrapur district and on the East by Nagpur district. The boundaries with the Amravati and Yavatmal districts are identified by the river Wardha. Wardha district is a part of Nagpur revenue division. The district covers an area of 6309 sq km, which is 2% area of the Maharashtra state. For administrative convenience Wardha district has been subdivided into three subdivisions Wardha, Hinganghat and Arvi which are further

divided into Wardha, Seloo, Deoli, Hinganghat, Samudrapur, Arvi, Ashti, Karanja tahsils, respectively. Due to some physical impact or human occurrence hedge flora will be under extinction to maintain equilibrium there will be need to conserve it. So we have focused to explore medicinal use and significance of hedge plants.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Seasonal visits were conducted to covers different farm hedges in different vegetation zones i.e. villages nearer to forest areas, tehsil area and city area of Wardha so as to collect medicinal plants in flowering and fruiting circumstances for the identification of specimens. explanation was noted in field diary. Information collected from local inhabitants about the medicinal uses of plants by taking interview. Also focused the habit, habitat of plants from where it was collected. Plant specimens were identified by using standard floras (Cooke, 1908; Kamble and Pradhan, 1988; Naik, 1998; Singh *et al.*, 2000, Singh *et al.*, 2001

and Sharma, *et al.*, 1996, Flora of Nagpur District (Ugemuge 1986), Flora of Maharashtra State Vol. I (Singh & Karthikeyan 2000), Flora of Maharashtra State Vol. II (Singh *et al.* 2001), The Flora of Maharashtra (Almeida 1998), Flora of Marathwada (Naik 1998).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

As results many of plants were used for recovers various types of diseases by the local peoples. In table number 1 shows various types hedge plants species which are used as medicine. Some of species like *Agave Americana*, *Acacia nilotica*, *Beutia monosperma*, *Sezygium cumini*, *Vitex negundo L.*, *Ricinus communis L* usefull for to cure some common infections such as skin infection, viral infectins, fever, urinary troubles, and so on. During this survey 21 species of hedge plants are identified using some floras. Out of which 4 speices from fabiaceae, some are from Euphorbiaceae, poaceae, verbeneceae and many more.

Table 1: Some Hedge plants with their medicinal values

Sr.No	Botanical name	Local name	Family	Part used	Uses
1	<i>Bombax ceiba L.</i>	Katsawer	Bambacaceae	Roots , bark	Root in dysentery, bark used on skin problem.
2	<i>Butea monosperma L.</i>	Palas	Fabaceae	Flower, root, barks.	Skin problem, piles, ring worm, diabetes.
3	<i>Capparis zeylanica L.</i>	Waghathi	Caparaceae	Root, fruits	Piles, stomach pain.
4	<i>Cassia fistula L.</i>	Bahavaha	Caesalpinaceae	Leaves, bark, pods	Skin diseases, digestive problem
5	<i>Cordia dichotoma Forst.</i>	Godhan	Boraginaceae	Leaves, fruits	Fever, skin disease, intestinal worm.
6	<i>Cocculus hirsutus L.</i>	Vasanwel	Menispemaceae	Leaves, root	Inflammation, head ache, urinary complaints.
7	<i>Cymbopogon martini. Roxb.</i>	Tikhadi	Poaceae	Leaves	Diuretic, rheumatism
8	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Dudhi	Euphorbiaceae	All parts	Jaundice, asthma, dysentery
9	<i>Hemidesmus indicus.L</i>	Anatmul	Apocynaceae	Roots	Cough and cold, fever
10	<i>Lawsonia inermis L.</i>	Mehndi	Lyrenthceae	Leaves	Hair problem
11	<i>Limonia acidissima L.</i>	Kavat	Rutaceae	Fruits, leaves	Indigestion
12	<i>Madhuca longifolia (Koen).</i>	Moh	Sapotaceae	Flower	Antiulcer, tonic.
13	<i>Pergularia deamia Forssk.</i>	Uteran	Apocynaceae	Roots, leaves	Fever, cough.
14	<i>Ricinus communis L.</i>	Erandi	Euphorbiaceae	Seeds	Purgative
15	<i>Mucuna pruriensL.</i>	Khajkhujli	Fabaceae	Seed, root	Fever, cold and cough
16	<i>Semecarpus anacardium L.</i>	Bibba	Anacardiaceae	Fruits	Tonic, sexual disease
17	<i>Sezygium cumini</i>	Jambhool	Myrtaceae	Leaves	Diabetes, dysentery
18	<i>Tephrosia purpurial.</i>	Unhali	Fabaceae	Roots	Urinary disorder.
19	<i>Vitex negundo L.</i>	Nirgudi	Verbenaceae	Leaves, barks	Skin diseases, endema, fever
20	<i>Agave americana L.</i>	Rakaspatta	Asparagaceae	Leaves	Wound healing, skin irritation
21	<i>Acacia nilotica L.</i>	Babul	Fabaceae	Gum, leaves	Tonic, skin disease, burning.

Conflict of Interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

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