



EXISTANCY AND SURVEY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS OF BIDAR DISTRICT, KARNATAKA (INDIA)

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Abstract- The Bidar district have several medicinal plants, it helped to develop the traditional knowledge and folk medicine to cure various diseases. This knowledge is used by pharmaceutical agents, suppliers and Phytochemistry researchers to exploit the rich source in the form of raw drugs. An ethno botanical survey of Bidar District was made to collect the information from traditional practitioners with the use of medicinal plants of Bidar district of Karnataka (INDIA). As our survey About 41 plants largely used by the traditional practitioners and local peoples of Bidar district have been enumerated in this paper. These plants contain important phytochemicals and are employed in the various ailments. The main aim of this work is to survey, document the existence of medicinal plants of Bidar district for the benefit of mankind and further investigation.

Keywords- Medicinal plants, Bidar district, Traditional practitioner.

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Introduction

Since Early times, man has used many plants for medicine, timber, food and fuel., Due to this rich Plant Biodiversity, the traditional knowledge on the use of plants as medicine is well documented. The interest in the ethnobotanical research has increased considerably for the last few decades. Many Investigators, Research Scholars directed towards valorization of ethno botany because of belief that traditional medicines remedies may be useful sources for the new therapeutic products. About 1/3 population of Bidar district depends on the traditional medicine as it is commonly available and does not cause any side effect. Since there is no so far study reported in the district, the present report is communicated.

Methodology

Bidar district is located on Deccan Plateau in the North-Eastern Part of Karnataka covering total area of Bidar covering an ex-

ppanse of 5448 square kilometers of land lies between 17°35' and 18°25' North latitudes and 76°42' minutes and 77°39' east longitudes (Fig. 1).

As per provisional reports of Census India, population of Bidar in 2011 is 211,944; of which male and female are 109,435 and 102,509 respectively. Average literacy rate of Bidar city is 87.65 percent of which male and female literacy was 92.88 and 82.08 percent respectively. Total children (0-6) in Bidar city are 25,077 as per figure from Census India report on 2011.

Bidar city is known for its Bidri handicraft products. Manjira River is one of the main rivers supplying drinking water to Bidar. Recently Bidar was ranked 22nd among the cleanest cities in India and 5th cleanest in Karnataka. It has a rich heritage of herbal medicinal plants

During the Year 2010-11, several field trips were undertaken to different villages of Bidar district. In several villages as our survey we got 12 famous traditional practitioners were they are regularly

practicing aid of their knowledge on Ayurvedic medicines and traditional knowledge with use of local plant resources (Table No.1) Interviewed information on the use of medicinal plants were recorded. These Plants species were identified and Herbarium specimens are preserved in Karnataka Arts, Science and Commerce College Bidar for Further Research.

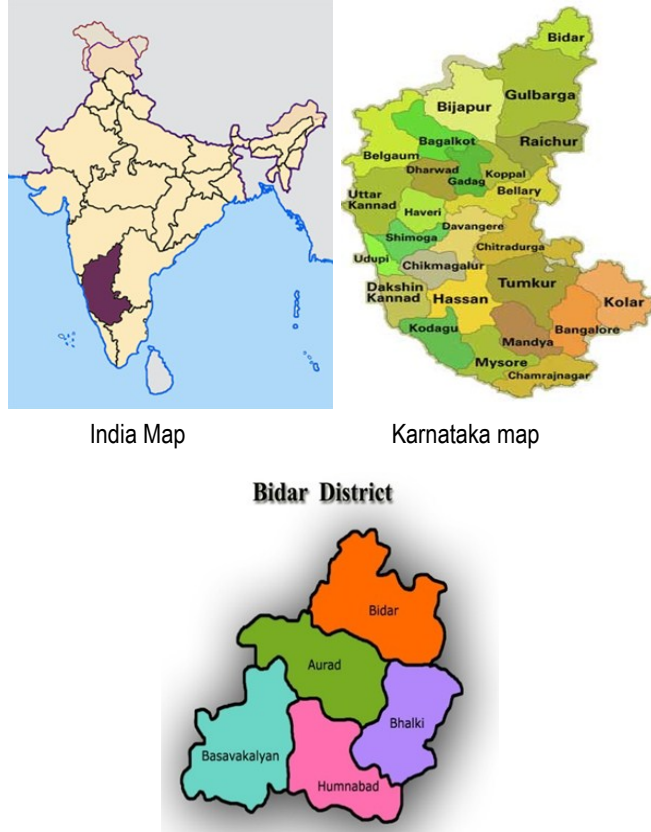


Fig. 1- Location Map of Bidar District, Karnataka (INDIA)

Table 1- Local Traditional Health Practitioners in Bidar

Sl. No.	Name of the NatiVaidya & Address	Traditional Knowledge	Local Biological Resources Used	Locality
1	Narayanrao Gundappa Chowki R/O Uduumnalli Bidar Age: 55 years	Cancer, Diabetes, Endometris, Leucorrhoea, Asthama, Jaundice, Piles, Swine flue, Menorrhagea.	<i>Coralocarpus epigeaus</i> , <i>Gymnema sylvestris</i> , <i>Cassia fistula</i> , <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> , <i>Ricinus communis</i> , <i>Punica granatum</i> , <i>Tinospora cardifolia</i> , <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> and <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> .	Uduumnalli Karpakpalli Forest & uncultivated land in Bidar & Humnabad taluka.
2	Prabhuling Hanmanthappa Mustari, R/O Mustari, Age: 56 years	Abdomen Pain, Memory Power, Tooth Ache	<i>Aegle mormelos</i> , <i>Aloe vera</i> , <i>Centalla asiatica</i> , <i>Citrus medica</i>	Karaknalli, Karpakpalli, Forest and Field.
3	Hanmanth appa Koneri Byader, R/O Karaknalli, Age: 70 years	Cattle: Foot and Mouth, Karan Phod, Bone Fracture, Throat and Malzari, Eye cataract, Human: Leucorrhoea, Menorrhagea, Jaundice	<i>Leaucas aspera</i> , <i>Vitex negundo</i> , <i>Allium cepa</i> , <i>Ricinus communis</i> , <i>Allium sativum</i> , <i>Nagari</i> & <i>Bittil</i> leaves, <i>Acacia catechue</i> , <i>Semacarpus anacardium</i>	Karaknalli, Karpakpalli and surrounding field

Table 1- Continues

4	Ramanna Shivram Bhutale	Leucorrhoea, Menorrhagea, Semen leakage, Joint Pain, Paralysis, Abdomen Pain, Asthama, Jaundice, Child, Abdomen Pain, Guntamalgi, Piles.	<i>Mayatenus senegalensis</i> , <i>Lawnia coromandaliana</i> , <i>Securinega leucopyrus</i> , <i>Ficus bengalensis</i> , <i>Cassia fistula</i> , <i>Kashi gida</i> , <i>Citrus</i> , <i>Carulluma</i> , <i>Gymnema</i> , <i>Acalypha indica</i> , <i>Abutilon indicum</i> , <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>	Karaknalli, Karpakpalli, Forest area and waste land and Field Bidar & Humnabad Taluka.
5	Narasareddy Bakkareddy Tumanapalli, R/O Karaknalli, Age:65 years	Paralyis, Tuberculosis, Piles, Leucoderma and Jaundice.	<i>Cassia fistula</i> , <i>Cucurbita maxima</i> , <i>Tinospora cardifolia</i> , <i>Piper betel</i> , <i>Capparis spinosa</i> , <i>Gymnema sylvestris</i>	Karaknalli Karpakpalli, Forest area Field and Waste land Bidar & Humnabad Taluka.
6	Shanker Siddappa, Laxmidoddi, R/O Wadgaon [D], Kashinath Tukaram	Snake Bite, Dog Bite, Jaundice, Leucorrhoea.	<i>Nag and Nagesari</i> , <i>Ficus carica</i> , <i>Awalakkigida</i> , <i>Kawal gida</i> <i>Securinega leucopyrus</i> , <i>Boralgida</i>	Wadagaon Forest and Field and Waste land Aurad & Bhalki Taluka.
7	Rathod, Thanda, Age: 58Years	Asthama, Chest Pain, Bone Fracture.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> , <i>Tectona grandis</i>	Wadagaon Forest and Field and Waste land Aurad & Bhalki Taluka.
8	Gangaram Mogalappa, R/O Khanapur, Age:65 years	Cattle Food Poisoning, Children weakness	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> , <i>Crotolaria juncea</i>	Wadagaon Forest and Field and Waste land Aurad & Bhalki Taluka.
9	Pandurang, R/O Soralli, Age: 70 years	Jaundice, Somani	<i>Bhoj patri</i>	Wadagaon Forest and Field and Waste land Aurad & Bhalki Taluka.
10	Vithal Rajappa Jamadar, R/O Narayanpur, Age: 96 years	Snake bite, Scorpion bite, Dog Bite, Leucorrhoea and Leucoderma		Narayanpur Fields and forest. B'kalyan Taluka.
11	Manohar Jamadar, R/O Guntur Wadi, Age: 75 years.	Sterility Snake bite, Scorpion Bite, Leucorrhoea and Leprosy		Narayanpur Fields and forest. B'kalyan Taluka.
12	Revanappa Govindappa, Hirgapnavar, R/O Hulgutti	Gantmalgi		Narayanpur Field and forest. B'kalyan Taluka.

Results

The recorded Information on 41 Plants Species, used commonly as remedies for various diseases are listed with their Family and Local Ecological status in the Bidar District (Table 2.) followed by their habitat. The Plant part used, Local distribution, ecological status all are enumerated below:

Table 2- Local status of Medicinal plants (wild) in Bidar Dist. (K.S)

Sl. No.	Habitat	Scientific name	Family	Local ecological status
1	US	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Malvaceae	Low risk least concerned
2	CI	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Fabaceae	Vulnerable
3	H	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	Asteraceae	Endangered
4	H	<i>Achyranthus aspera</i>	Amaranthaceae	vulnerable
5	T	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Mimosaceae	Abundant LR&LC
6	T	<i>Acacia catechu</i>	Mimosaceae	Endangered
7	S	<i>Adathoda vasica</i>	Acanthaceae	vulnerable
8	H	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	Acanthaceae	Vulnerable
9	T	<i>Aegle mormelos</i>	Rutaceae	Vulnerable
10	H	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Liliaceae	vulnerable
11	H	<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	Papaveraceae	Low risk least concerned
12	H	<i>Asperagus racemosus</i>	Liliaceae	vulnerable
13	T	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	LR and LC
14	S	<i>Baliospermum montana</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Vulnerable
15	H	<i>Biophytum sensitivum</i>	Geraniaceae	Vulnerable
16	S.T	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Fabaceae	Vulnerable
17	T	<i>Buchanania latifolia</i>	Anacardiaceae	Low risk
18	S.T	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Asclepiadaceae	LR & LC
19	S	<i>Caesalpinia bunducella</i>	Caesalpinaceae	Vulnerable
20	CL	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i>	Menispermaceae	Vulnerable
21	H	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Apiaceae	vulnerable
22	S.T	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Caesalpinaceae	vulnerable
23	T	<i>Capparis spinosa</i>	Capparidaceae	Vulnerable
24	CL	<i>Corallocarpus epigeus</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Vulnerable
25	H	<i>Datura metal</i>	Solanaceae	Low risk
26	CL	<i>Gymnema sylvestris</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Vulnerable
27	S	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	Liliaceae	Endangered
28	S	<i>Gardenia latifolia</i>	Rubiaceae	Endangered
29	H	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Vulnerable
30	CL	<i>Ipomea paniculata</i>	Convolvulaceae	vulnerable
31	H	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Mimosaceae	Vulnerable
32	H	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Vulnerable
33	H	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	Plumbaginaceae	Vulnerable
34	H	<i>Psorelia coryfolia</i>	Fabaceae	Vulnerable
35	S	<i>Sarcostemma acidum</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Vulnerable
36	T	<i>Semacarpus anacardium</i>	Anacardaceae	Vulnerable
37	S	<i>Securinega leucopyrus</i>	Euphorbiaceae	vulnerable
38	CL	<i>Tinospora cardifolia</i>	Menispermaceae	Vulnerable
39	H	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Asteraceae	vulnerable
40	S	<i>Vitex nigundo</i>	Verbenaceae	LR & LC
41	US	<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Solanaceae	Vulnerable

Local distribution: Forest Area, Chitta, Shahapur, Deva Deva Vana, Khanapur, Karaknalli, Field Hedges.

Local uses: The leaves are chewed to get relief from throat trouble and voice. Musicians eat the dried leaves to clear and tone up their voice.

3. *Acanthospermum hispidum* D.C.

Family: Asteraceae

Kannada: Hallu novina gida

Local distribution: Field, uncultivated waste lands

Local ecological status: Vulnerable

Causes of threat: Habitat destructions

Local uses: Leaves are chewed to get relief from tooth ache. Leaves taste like betel leave

4. *Achyranthes aspera*

Binomial name: *Achyranthes aspera*

Marathi: Aghada

Hindi: Aghada

Sanskrit: Apamarga

Kannada local: Uttarani

Ecological Status: Threatened

Causes of: Habitual destruction and use Road, House and Other Threat residential activities.

Habitat and distribution: Waste land, Road side, Field, Fence in Bidar Dist.

Local uses: For cuts and wounds the leaf juice applied externally and eaten raw. The dried stem sticks are used to burn as a holy after to Ishta Ling on the occasion of Shivaratri by Lingayat community. The sticks tips are wrapped with cotton and wet with cooking oil.

5. *Acacia nilotica*

Family: Mimosaceae

Hindi: Babul

Kannada: Babbuli

Marathi: Babhul

Ecological status: Abundant and Low risk

Distribution: *Acacia nilotica* is native from Egypt, across the Maghreb and Sahel, south to Mozambique and Natal, and east through Arabian Peninsula to Pakistan, India and Burma.

Local use: *Acacia nilotica* is used as a demulcent or for conditions such as gonorrhoea, leucorrhoea, diarrhea, dysentery or diabetes. It is styptic and astringent. In Siddha medicine, the gum is used to consolidate otherwise watery semen.

Local Distribution and Habitat: Throughout Bidar District, Waste land, Uncultivated land and Forest.

6. *Acacia catechu*

Family: Mimosaceae

Hindi: Khair

Kannada: Kaggali Kachin gida

Sanskrit: Khadira

Ecological status: Rare and Threatened due to habitat loss.

Distribution: The *Acacia catechu* is found in Asia, China, India and the Indian Ocean area.

Local use: More specifically, the extract, called catechu is used to treat sore throats and diarrhea. Useful in passive diarrhoea either

Enumeration

1. *Abutilon indicum*

Family: Malvaceae

Binomial name: *Abutilon indicum* L

Kannada local: Vibhuti Gida

Marathi: Pili buti

Hindi: Pili buti

Local uses: Roots used as tonic. Roots powdered and mixed with ghee and sugar

Local Ecological Status: Threatened

Causes of threat: Destruction of Habitat.

2. *Abrus precatorius*

Kannada: Gulgunji

Marathi: Ratti

Hindi: Rati

Sanskrit: Gunja

Ecological Status: Threatened - Vulnerable Status

Causes of Threat: Habitat destruction

alone, or in combination with cinnamon or apium; the concentrated aqueous extract, known as khayer gum or cutch is astringent. It is used by the nativaidya in bidar for treatment in menstrual disorder. The decoction of bark mixed with milk is taken to cure cold and cough.

Local Distribution and Habitat: In Karpak Palli Forest and Wadagaon Forest

7. *Adathoda Vascica*

Family: Asclepiadaceae

Marathi: Adsog

Kannada: Adasoge / Adu, Muttada Gida.

Local Distribution: Throughout Bidar Distt. Waste field, forest and uncultivated land.

Local use: Leaf decoction for cold and cough.

Ecological status: Threatened due to Habitat loss.

8. *Andrographis paniculata*

Family: Acanthaceae

Kannada local: Nelabeu

Marathi: Oli-kiryata

Hindi: Kirayat

Sanskrit: Kalamegh, Bhunimbcu

Ecological Status: Threatened

Causes of: Habitat destruction of due to expansion of Residential Threat Habitual and cultivation.

Local Habitat: Throughout Bidar District waste land Chitta & Shahapur Forest area.

Local use: Local Nati Vaidya's use whole plant treats joint pain, viral fevers.

9. *Aegle mormelos*

Family: Rutaceae

Kannada local: Bilwa Patri

Marathi: Bael

Hindi: Bael

Sanskrit: Bilwa

Ecological Status: Threatened

Causes of: Over utilization

Threat: Habitat destruction.

Local Habitat & Distribution: Throughout Bidar District Field and Forest, Temples, Basava Tirth.

Local medicinal use: Tender leaves chewed as tonic pulp & leaf juice dysentery & tuberculosis.

10. *Aloe vera*

Family: Liliaceae

Kannada: Navras, lolerasa

Hindi: Ghritkamani

Sanskrit: Ghritkumari

Local distribution: Waste uncultivated land with Rocky land, Hilllocks in Bidar District.

Local uses: Leaf juice used to remove face skin patches. Juice with turmeric powder applied a swellings, tumors and get relief from sprain oral consumption against digestive ailments.

Local Habitat and Distribution: Forest and uncultivated land Now a days cultivated in garden. Deva-Deva Van Bidar.

Local Ecological Status: Under threat in wild, due to habitat

destruction.

11. *Argemone maxicana*

Family: Papavaraceae

Hindi: Shialkanta

Sanskrit: Brahmadandi

Ecological status: Abundant Low risk.

Local use: Local Nativaidyas use the yellow latex to apply on the soar mouth and tounge to get immediate relief.

Local Distribution and Habitat: Through Bidar District Waste Land, Field, Road Side

12. *Asparagus racemosus wild*

Family: Liliaceae

Kannada local: Satavari

Sanskrit: Satavari

Marathi: Satavari

Hindi: Satavari

Ecological Status: Threatened in wild habitat

Local use: Local Nativaidyas use roots as tonic.

Causes of: Habitat destruction of due to extensive use of land for Threat: cultivation & house construction.

Local Distribution: Bidar district forest area and field, common in garden.

13. *Azadirachta indica*

Family: Meliaceae

Hindi: Neem

Kannada: Bevu

Distribution: It is native to India and Pakistan growing in tropical and semi-tropical regions.

Local use: All parts of the tree are said to have medicinal properties (seeds, leaves, flowers and bark) and are used for preparing many different medical preparations.

14. *Baliospermum montanum*

Family: Euphorbiaceae

Kannada: Damti

Hindi: Danti

Sanskrit: Hasti Danti

Ecological Status: Vulnerable / Regional

Cause of threat: Habitat destruction.

Common uses: Ayurveda, Folk, Tibetan, Unani and Sidha

Local habitat: Throughout Bidar Distt. Field Forest and Uncultivated Land

Local Uses: Roots, leaves and seeds are used to cure jaundice and roots for piles. For piles.

15. *Biophytum sensitivum (L.) DC.*

Family: Oxalidaceae, Genus Biophytum

Kannada: Hora Muchagi

Hindi: Lajwanti

Marathi: Lajwanti

Sanskrit: Vipareetiajjalu

Local use: It is also a reputed medicine for tuberculosis and asthma.

Habitat and Local Distribution: Agricultural waste land jowar field in Bidar Distt.

Local Ecological Status: Threatened due to Habitat destruction.

16. *Butea monosperma*

Family: Fabaceae

Kannada local: Muttal gida

Hindi: Palash

Marathi: Palas

Sanskrit: Kinshuk

Local Ecological Status: Threatened

Causes of Threat: Habitat destruction of unprotected forest & Over utilization of leaves

Habitat & Distribution: Bidar district, waste land unprotected forest area.

Butea monosperma (Sanskrit: Kishanku, Hindi: Palash) is a species of *Butea* native to tropical southern Asia, from Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, (Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, and western Indonesia. Common names include Palash, Dhak, Palah, Flame of the Forest, Basard Teak, Parrot Tree, Keshu (Punjabi) and Kesudo (Gujurati).

17. *Buchanania latifolia*

Family: Anacardiaceae

Kannada: Mallikai gida

Hindi: Chiranjji

Ecological status: Threatened due habitat destruction.

Distribution: Asia-temperate China: China - Hainan, Yunnan, Asia-tropical, Indian Subcontinent India, Nepal, Indo-China: Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam

Local Distribution and Habitat: Forest in Bidar Chitta Changler Karpak Palli Khanapur

Local use: Seeds used as a sweetmeat, rich in oil. The bark contain tannin and the gum have medicinal properties, The wood is used as firewood. The ripe fruits are eaten. Lambani community and the local women collect the fruits and sold in the village and city market Bidar

18. *Calotropis procera*

Family: Asclepiadaceae

Common name: Milkweed, Rui (madar)

Kannada: Yekki gida

Distribution: Throughout India on plains on wastelands

Special characteristics: Its typical leaves and flowers, which are quite unique in structure

Local Habitat: Common Weed Throughout Bidar District Waste land uncultivated land and in residential habitat.

Local uses: Latex applied on the fresh dog bite is quite effective. Dried flowers are used against asthma. Latex is applied for Joint pain and removes the thorn penetrated in to the foot. Tender leaves with neem oil paste is applied to cure Leucoderma.

Local Ecological Status: Abundant low risk least concerned.

19. *Caesalpinia bunducella*

Family: Caesalpinaceae

Kannada: Gajaga

Hindi: Karthkaranj

Marathi: Gajaga

Sanskrit: Kakachika, Karanja and Latakaranja

Local Habitat: Throughout Bidar District Waste land, Forest, Un-

cultivated land, Field border.

Local Ecological status: Vulnerable due to Habitat destruction.

Ayurvedic Description: Properties: Rasa-katu, tikta; Guna-laghu, rooksha, teekshna; Veerya-ushna; Vipak-katu.

Action and Uses: Kapha, vat samak, sotha har, badana sthapan, dipan, anuloman, krimighan, rakt sodhak, swashar, mutral, jwara-ghan.

Local use: Leaf juice is administered in fever, Leucorrhea, Grown as thick and prickly fence around field for protection. Seeds are offered to goddess Tulsi on the occasion of Tulsi pooja.

20. *Cocculus hirsutus*

Family: Menispermaceae

Kannada: Byangida balli

Hindi: Patal garudl

Cause of threat: Habitat destruction

Local Ecological status: Threatened plant

21. *Centella asiatica*

Family: Apiaceae

Kannada: Ondelga,

Hindi: Brahmi

Sanskrit: Mandukapami

Local Habitat & Distribution: Throughout Bidar Distt. In the field alongwith water canal.

Local use: The leaves are used to increase memory power. 5 leaves with 1 spoon honey given for 3 days.

Local Ecological Status: Threatened (Vulnerable)

Causes of Threat: Habitat loss due to agricultural operation.

22. *Cassia fistula*

Family: Caesalpinaceae

Kannada local: Kakkigida

Marathi: Bahava

Hindi: Amaltas

Sanskrit: Aragvadha, Chaturangula, Savarnaka.

Habitat and Distribution: Bidar Forest Area and uncultivated agriculture land

Local Ecological Status: Threatened

Causes of Threat: Habitat destruction and over utilization

Local uses: Local Nativaidyas use the bark with zira to treat Leucorrhea-Excessive bleeding in menstrual cycles.

23. *Capparis spinosa*

Family: Capparidaceae

Kannada: Tottul Balli

Local habitat: Waste land and uncultivated field. Old buildings.

Ecological status: Threatened due to loss of habitat.

Medicinal uses: In folk medicine, leaves used as cataplasm for boils, swelling and hemorrhoids. Decoction of root bark used for vomiting.

24. *Corallocarpus epigaeus*

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Kannada: Akashagarudagadde

Sanskrit: Sukanasa

Local Distribution and Habitat: Udumnalli Field along the border

and fencing in Humnabad Tq.

Local Use: Nativaidya Narayan Chowki uses the root tubers to treat the cancer

Ecological Status: Threatened due to the destruction of the habitat

Distribution: India, Pakistan (Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan), Tropical East Africa and Sudan. Dry districts of Karnataka

25. *Datura metal*

Kannada: Datturigida

Hindi: Kala Datura

Local use: Leaves in Asthma by Local Nativaidyas

Ecological status: Threatened. Cause of threat –Habitat destruction due to residential expansion of land in rural and urban.

Habitat and distribution: Throughout Bidar District in waste land *Datura metal* is a shrub-like perennial herb, commonly known as angel's trumpet, devil's trumpet and metal.

Datura metal grows in the wild in all the warmer parts of the world and is cultivated worldwide for its chemical and ornamental properties. It was first described by Linnaeus in 1753, but no botanically correct illustrations or descriptions were made until after the New World was settled. It is not possible to be sure about its original home.

26. *Gymnema sylvestre*

Family: Asclepiadaceae

Kannada: Kad patri

Sanskrit: Madhunasini

Marathi: Vakhandi

Hindi: Kavali

Local Habitat and Distribution: Uncultivated land Wadgaon in Aurad

Local uses: Nati vaidyas treat diabetes in general, jaundice and fever by leaf tablets.

Local Ecological Status: Threatened Due to destruction of Habitat.

27. *Gloriosa superba*

Family: Liliace

Kannada: Gowri Huva

Local Status: Endangered

Local Distribution: In Khanapur Reserved Forest and Karpakpalli Forest in Bidar District.

Local Uses: Medicinal uses of *Gloriosa superba*: The roots and leaves used in snakebite, leaves given to cattle as antiworm treatment. Colchicines, an alkaloid obtained from the tubers and seeds fetches high price in the market and used in scientific research.

Causes of Threat: Habitat Destruction and Over utilization and slow growth.

28. *Gardenia latifolia*

Family: Rubiaceae (Coffee family)

Common name: Indian Boxwood

Hindi: Papda, papura, paphar

Marathi: Ghogar, papda, dikemaali, gogavli

Kannada: Kambi, kalkambi, adavibikke

Sanskrit: Parpataki

Locally: Kyrengengida

Botanical name: *Gardina latifolia*

Ecological status: Threatened

Causes of threat: Habitat Destruction

Local Distribution and Habitat: Forest and uncultivated land. In Karpakpalli. Reserved Forest in Bidar District.

Local use: The resin exuded from the tip of the stem is used against the dysentery locally.

29. *Hemidesmus indicus*

Family: Asclepiadaceae

Kannada: Haliberin gida

Hindi: Ananthamul

Sanskrit: Ananthmul

Local Distribution and Habitat: Common everywhere. Forest land, uncultivated land, Field hedges in all the places in Bidar district.

Local Ecological Status: Threatened due to destruction of habitat.

Causes of threat: Use of land for construction of house and road etc.

30. *Ipomea paniculata*

Family: Convolvulaceae

Kannada: Gollagiddiballi

Hindi: Bhilayakand

Sanskrit: Ksheeravidari

Ecological status: Threatened due to habitat destruction.

Local use: It is used as astimulant as well as depressant for different organ systems

Local Distribution and Habitat: Throughout Bidar District in waste land all along the fencing of the crop field in Udumnalli and in reserve forest.

31. *Mimosa pudica*

Family: Mimosaceae

Hindi: chui-mui

Kannada: muttidare muni

Marathi: Lazalu

Ecological status: Threatened due to habitat destruction

Distribution: The species is native to South America and Central America, but is now a pantropical weed.

32. *Phyllanthus Niruri*

Family name: Euphorbiaceae

Kannada: Nala nelli

Hindi: Bhumi amla

Part used: Whole Plant

Local name: Nela Nelli

Product offered: Whole plant

Local Ecological Status: Threatened

Cause of Threat: Destruction of Habitat.

Habitat: Common in central and southern India extending to Srilanka.

Local distribution: Whole of Bidar District waste land, uncultivated agriculture land, Seasonal, Annual herb.

Local use: Whole plant is used against in jaundice by local Nati vaidyas.

33. *Plumbago Zeylanica*

Family name: Plumbaginaceae
Botanical name: Plumbago Zeylanica
Kannada name: Bili chitra mula
Part Used: Flowers
Product offered: Roots
Local Ecological Status: Rare Vulnerable.
Causes of Threat: Habitat Destruction
Local distribution: Waste land, Field Border Habit, Uncultivated land, Throughout Bidar District.
Local use: Root paste applied on tumors to cure and get relief.
Habitat: Throughout India but abundantly found in north India upto 1600 m.

34. *Psoralea corylifolia*

Family name: Fabaceae
Kannada: Bavanchi
Hindi: Bavacha
Causes of Threat: Habitat destruction
Local Ecological Status: Threatened due to habitat destruction.
Uses: General uses are diuretic antianthelmintic and antifungal.
Local distribution & Habitat: Waste land, uncultivated land field alongwith border in karpakpalli and other area.
Local uses: Product offered Seeds and Oil .Fertility and as tonic Root.

35. *Sarcostemma acidum*

Family: Asclepiadaceae
Kannada local: Khandiki Kalli
Hindi: Soma
Sanskrit: Somalata
Ecological status: Threatened vulnerable
Causes of threat: Habitat destruction
Local use: Applied latex on wounds and cuts.
Distribution: Found in the reserved forest Karpakpalli not found everywhere.

36. *Semacarpus anacardium*

Family: Anacardiaceae
Hindi: Bhilawa
Sanskrit: Agnimukh
Kannada: Ker beeja
Marathi: Bibba
Ecological status: Threatened due to over utilization and habitat destruction.
Distribution: It is native of India, found in the outer Himalayas to Coromandel Coast.
Local Distribution and Habitat: Forest area in Bidar Chitta Changler and Wadgaon and Khanapur.

37. *Securinega leucopyrus Muell*

Family: Euphorbiaceae
Kannada: Bili Huli
Sanskrit: Brahmadandi
Hindi: Shialkanta
Ecological status: Threatened
Causes of Threat: Habitat destruction.
Local Distribution and Habitat: Changler,Karpakpalli,Forest

and uncultivated land.

Local use: The tender leaves are used by the local Nati Vaidya in treatment of Endometres along with the tender leaves of *Mayatenus senegalensis* and *Lawnia coromandaliana*

38. *Tinospora cordifolia*

Family: Menispermaceae
Kannada: Amrut balli
Hindi: Gulvel
Sanskrit: Guduchi
Local Ecological Status: Threatened (Vulnerable) in wild
Causes of Threat: Habitat destruction and over utilization.
Distribution: Through out tropical India,Mynamar and Sri Lanka ascending to an altitude of 1000 ft .
Local Habitat: Field, uncultivated waste land. Now a day's cultivated all house gardens.

39. *Tridax procumbens*

Family: Asteraceae
Kannada: Gejje Tikke
Hindi: Bishalya
Marathi: Gaddi chamanthi
Sanskrit: Ghamra
Ecological status: Threatened
Causes of threat: Habitat destruction
Local Habitat: Waste land, Field and Forest Locality through out the district.

40. *Vitex negundo*

Family: Verbenaceae
Kannada: Bile-nekki
Marathi: Nirgunda
Sanskrit: Nirgundi, Sephalika, Sindhuvara, Vrikshaha
Hindi: Mewri; Nirgundi; Nisinda; Sambhalu; Sawbhalu
Ecological Status: Abundant and Low risk due to fast growth.
Local Distribution and Habitat: Waste land, uncultivated land, field, near water bodies and forest all types of soil. Distributed throughout in Bidar district.
Local Uses: Use of lakky locally called is known to the rural people.The tender leaves and flowers are put in to the nose to get rid the coldness.The matured leaves bed are used to get relief from the cold and body pain.Lakky decoction is used to cure BP heart diseases, paralysis,dieabetes and other diseases by Nati Vaidyas in Bidar District.
 Lakky is a holy plant offered to Lord Shiva on the occasion of Mahashiva ratri by Hindus.

41. *Withania somnifera*

Family: Solaceae
Kannada: Ashwagandha
Sanskrit: Ashwagandha
Hindi: Ajagandha, Kanaje
Local Ecological Status: Vulnerable
Causes of Threat: Habitat destruction
Local uses: The roots are used as tonic to strength to the body and to make sexually strong.

Discussion

This Study revealed a considerable medicinal plant diversity of Bidar district. Data were compared with the available literature of different regions of Karnataka on medicinal plants and was found that many of these are not recorded earlier. In Karnataka ethnobotanical studies on medicinal plants were conducted earlier in Uttar Kannada districts. However, in Bidar district, No detailed studies on ethno medicine have been conducted. The formulation and standardization of these effective phytomedicines should be encouraged for their sustainable uses and preservation of endangered species of this area. The data accrued is expected to be useful for the development of the herbal drug industries to improve tribal and rural economy of Bidar district. The plants which are accrued are to be used single or combination with others. Some information pertaining to particular remedy from different localities or groups of informants reflects the accuracy and authenticity of the medicines on the phytochemistry. The Data from the Traditional practitioners will be helpful further for the Scientific assessment of these medicines on phytochemistry, Biological activity and clinical studies are, however necessary. This may provide a lead in the development of drugs to be used in modern system of medicine.

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