



AN ETHNOMEDICINAL SURVEY OF ORCHHA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY REGION OF TIKAMGARH DISTRICT, MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA

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Abstract- Ethnomedicinal survey of Orchha Wildlife Sanctuary region of Tikamgarh district (Madhya Pradesh) was carried out during 2009-2010. The information about the medicinal uses of plants was recorded on the basis of personal interviews with traditional healers and old man and women of the society the investigation revealed that 65 plant species belonging 45 families and 57 genera are commonly used in the treatment of various diseases.

Keywords- ethnomedicinal plants, madhya pradesh, orchha wildlife sanctuary, rural, tribes

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Introduction

Angiosperms or flowering plants from the largest group of plant kingdom, including about 411 families (Hutchinson) 8,000 genera and 345,000 species. They are considered to be highest evolved plants on the surface of the earth. They are found almost everywhere in each possible type of habitat and climate. They may be annual, biennial or perennial herbs, shrubs, trees, climbers, twiners and lianes.

Ethnobotany deals with the immediate relationship between societies and plants. Medicinal plants are used at the household level to improve the health of the family members. The use of traditional medicines and medicinal plants in most developing countries, as a normative basis for maintenance of good health, has been widely observed. It has been recognized as a multidisciplinary science comprising many interesting and useful aspects of plant science. Earlier studies showed that nearly one-third of about 15,000 higher plant species are used by the tribes and forest dwellers. These wild plants meet most of the requirements from food to medicine.

Plants role in the maintenance of good health cannot be overemphasized. Studies have shown that medicinal plants play important role in maintenance of good health [1,3]. The bases of many modern pharmaceuticals used today are plants and plants based products [5].

Tribal people have always used Plants for treating a wide spectrum ailment and for preserving stored grains. Roy, et al [6] Made a preliminary work on some medicinal plant among tribes of M.P.

Materials and Methods

Orchha Wildlife Sanctuary, region of Tikamgarh district Madhya Pradesh. Which is located at 25°18'N latitude and 78°36'E longi-

tude [Fig-1].

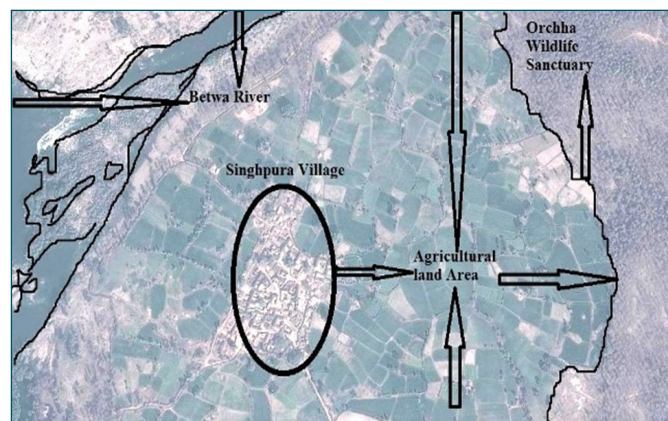


Fig. 1- Map showing the location of the investigation area

The study was conducted during 2009-2010 covering region of Orchha wild life sanctuary Orchha (Madhya Pradesh) total land area of Orchha wild life sanctuary is about 40-45 sq.km. Orchha Wildlife Sanctuary is very rich in medicinal plant species. Plant species were collected as systematically as possible from the study area. The information was collected during field trips on the basis of interviews with village heads, medicine men and elderly person whose knowledge were widely respected. Immediately after collection, the specimen were identified with the help of floras [2] during the field work, observations and other economic uses of plants were obtained from local people and compared with the published literature. The collected identified specimens have deposited in the Botany Department, Institute of Basic science, Bundelkhand University, Jhansi (U.P.) India.

Result and Discussion

During the taxonomic investigation on the medicinal angiosperms of the wild life sanctuary Orchha, a total of 65 species of angiosperms representing of Dicotyledons belongs Monocotyledons [Table-1]. A total of 54 species Dicotyledons 48 genera belonging to 39 families to be used by the rural people of the region under study 11 species

belonging to 9 genera fewer than 6 families were reported [Table-2]. Among the families Solanaceae (6 species), Mimosaceae (5 species), and Euphorbiaceae (4 species) are the dominant families of area [Fig-2]. Correct botanical name with family, local name, habit, status, plant parts and ailments for which the plants have been recorded to be uses are listed in [Table-2].

Table 1- Enumeration of Medicinal Plants

S No	Botanical Name	Local Name	Family Name	Habit	Part (S) used	Aliments
1	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.)	Kanghi	Malvaceae	Under shrub	Seeds, Root, Leaves	Dysentery, fever, cough, leprosy
2	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i> (willd.)	Safed kikar	Mimosaceae	Tree	Leaves, Bark	Snake bite, gonorrhoea
3	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) delile	Babul	Mimosaceae	Tree	Leaves, Bark, Seed	Diarrhoea, gonorrhoea
4	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> (Linn.)	Chirchitta	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Whole Plant	Leprosy, cough, mouth sores, toothache
5	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> (Medikus)	Adusa	Acanthaceae	Shrub	Flower, Leaves	Jaundice, fever, antiseptic, cough
6	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (correa)	Bel	Rutaceae	Tree	Fruit	Diarrhoea, colic, digestive, fever, stomachic
7	<i>Agave americana</i> (Linn.)	Kantala	Agavaceae	herb	Leaves	Gonorrhoea, stomachic, stomachic, hydrophobia
8	<i>Ailanthus excels</i> Roxb.	Mahaarukha	Simaroubaceae	Tree	Bark, Leaves	Asthma, ulcers, dyspepsia
9	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i> (L.) Benth.	Siris	Mimosaceae	Tree	Leaves, Bark	Snakebite, piles, diarrhoea
10	<i>Albizia procera</i> (L.)	Safed siris	Mimosaceae	Tree	Leaves, Bark	Cough, Cooling
11	<i>Allium sativum</i> (Linn.)	Lahsun	Liliaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Expectorant, diaphoretic, bactericidal
12	<i>Argemone maxicana</i> (Linn.)	Pelicateli	Papaveraceae	Herb	Root, Latex	Skin disease, piles, diarrhea, dysentery
13	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> willd.	Seetmuli	Asparagaceae	Climber	Root	Jaundice, diarrhea, gonorrhoea
14	<i>Asparagus recemsus</i> willd.	Satavar	Asparagaceae	Climber	Root, Seed	Rheumatism, jaundice, diuretic
15	<i>Asphodelus tenuifolius</i> (cav.)	Piazi	Liliaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Haemorrhoids, dysentery, colic, jaundice, asthma
16	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. juss	Neem	Meliaceae	Tree	Leaves, Bark	Diabetes, antiseptic, ulcer, skin disease
17	<i>Bambusa spinosa</i> Roxb.	Bans	Poaceae	Wood grass	Root, Fruit, Leaves	Diarrhoea, gonorrhoea, leprosy
18	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> (Linn.)	Santh	Nyctaginaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Stomachic, diaphoretic
19	<i>Brassica compestris</i> L.	Rai	Brassicaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Chronic, rheumatism, pneumonia
20	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Kuntz.	Palas	Papilionaceae	Tree	Whole plant	Vaginal disease, hemorrhages, ulcers, piles
21	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Ait.)	Madar	Asclepiadaceae	Shrub	Latex, Root	Asthma, smallpox, sores
22	<i>Cannabis sativa</i> (Linn.)	Bhang	Cannabinaceae	Herbs	Fruit, Flower	Antidiarrhoeal, gonorrhoea, diarrhoea
23	<i>Carica papaya</i> (Linn.)	Papita	Caricaceae	Tree	Fruit, Seed	Diarrhoea, dysentery
24	<i>Cassia fistula</i> (Linn.)	Amaltas	Caesalpinaceae	Tree	Fruit, Leaves, Root & stem barks	Skin disease, pyoderma, leprosy
25	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) G. Don	Sadabahar	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Leaves, Flower, Roots	Cancer, low blood presser, diabetes
26	<i>Citrus medica</i> salib.	Bara nimbu	Rutaceae	Tree	Fruit, Leaves	Cooling, piles, fever, dysentery
27	<i>Curcuma aromatica</i> valetton	Jangali haldi	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Skin disease, anti septic, purifies blood
28	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	Haldi	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Ulcer, cold, cough, fevers
29	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb.	Amarbel	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Whole plant	Fever, purifies blood, leprosy
30	<i>Cynadon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers	Doob	Poaceae	Grass	Leaves	Diabetes, fever, piles, dysentery
31	<i>Dalbegia sissoo</i> (Roxb.)	Shisham	Fabaceae	Tree	Leaves, Root	Skin disease, gonorrhoea, stimulant
32	<i>Datura alba</i> (Linn.)	Datura	Solanaceae	Under shrub	Seed	Asthma, cough
33	<i>Datura stramonium</i> (Linn.)	Duk	Solanaceae	Under shrub	Seed, Root	Anemia, fever, sores, toothache
34	<i>Emblica officinalis</i> (L.)	Amla	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	Fruit, Seed, Bark	Anemia, fever, sores, toothache
35	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i> (Labill.)	Eucalyptus	Myrtaceae	Tree	Leaves	Diaphoretic, ulcers, antiseptic
36	<i>Eucalyptus globules</i> (Labill.)	Gum tree	Myrtaceae	Tree	Leaves	Diaphoretic, digestion, respiratory affections
37	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> (Linn.)	Dudhi	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Whole Plant	Cough, breast pain, dysentery, asthma
38	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i> (Linn.)	Bargad	Moraceae	Tree	Bark, Seed, Latex	Skin disease, mouth sores, fever, cholera, gonorrhoea
39	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> (Linn.)	Pipal	Moraceae	Tree	Seed, Latex, Bark	Cholera, Smallpox, ulcers, atrophy
40	<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i> (Linn.)	Kapas	Malvaceae	Under shrub	Seed	Fever, gonorrhoea, madness
41	<i>Hibiscus rosa sinensis</i> (Linn.)	Gurhal	Malvaceae	Shrub	Flower	Diabetes, menstrual, disorders, piles
42	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> (L.)	Safed arand	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Fruits, Seeds, Leaves	Dysentery, urinary, discharges, anemia
43	<i>Lowsonia ineris</i> (Linn.)	Mehndi	Lythraceae	Shrub	Leaves	Skin diseases, leprosy, headache
44	<i>Madhuca indica</i> (Koenig.) macbride	Mahua	Sapotaceae	Tree	Flower, Leaves, Bark, Seeds	Ulcers, diabetes, colds, snake-bite
45	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (Linn.)	Aam	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Fruit, Seed, Root, Leaves	Leucorrhoea, dysentery, ulcers, urinary discharge
46	<i>Melia azedarach</i> (L.)	Bakain	Meliaceae	Tree	Root, Bark	Leprosy, scrofula, rheumatism
47	<i>Morus alba</i> (L.)	Sahatuta	Moraceae	Tree	Fruit, Bark	Fever, sore throat, dyspepsia
48	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> (Linn.)	Kella	Musaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Diarrhea, colic disease
49	<i>Nicotiana tobacum</i> (Linn.)	Tambaku	Solanaceae	Herb	Leaves	Skin disease, asthma, bronchitis, ulcer
50	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i> (Linn.)	Parijatak	Oleaceae	Tree	Leaves, Flower	Cancer ulcers, menorhagia, sores, fever
51	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> (Linn.)	Tulsi	Lamiaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Malaria fever skin disease, snake-bite
52	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> (Linn.)	Amrul	Oxalidaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Diarrhea, piles, anemia, dysentery
53	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb.	Khajur	Palmaceae	Tree	Fruit	Toothache, gonorrhoea
54	<i>Pithecolobium dulce</i> (Roxb.) Benth	Jangal jalebi	Mimosaceae	Tree	Bank, Fruit	Digestion, anemia, Skin disease,
55	<i>Pterocarpus marsipium</i> (Roxb.)	Bija	Fabaceae	Tree	Gum, Leaves, Bark	Diabetes, leprosy, diarrhea, paresis

Table 1- Continue..

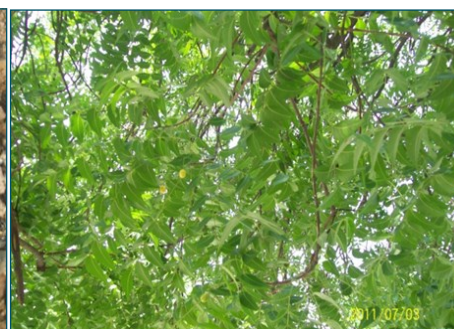
S No	Botanical Name	Local Name	Family Name	Habit	Part (S) used	Aliments
56	<i>Ricinus communis</i> (Linn).	Arand	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	Seeds, Leaves	Hydrocele, dysentery, Piles, dysuria, Cough, leprosy
57	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> (Linn).	Makoi	Solanaceae	Herb	Leaves, Seed, Berry	Asthma, pains, piles, urinary discharge, fever
58	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i> (L.)	Kantakari	Solanaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Fever, cough, asthma, cardio tonic, gonorrhea
59	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> (L.)	Imli	Caesalpinaceae	Tree	Fruit, Bark	Dysentery, bilious, fever, bleeding piles
60	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb, exDC.)	Arjun	Combretaceae	Tree	Bark	Ulcer, hypertension, sores, asthma, dysentery
61	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.)	Giloy	Menispermaceae	Climber	Root, Stem	Fever, chronic diarrhea, dysentery, diabetes, gonorrhea
62	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> (Linn).	Gokhru	Zygophyllaceae	Herb	Fruit	Aphrodisiac, kidney stone, diuretic
63	<i>Withania somnifera</i> (L.)	Asgand	Solanaceae	Shrub	Root	Diuretic, sedative, aphrodisiac, asthma
64	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rosc.	Adrak	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Root	Headache, dyspepsia., fever, cough, sore
65	<i>Zizphus jujuba</i> (L.)	Ber	Rhamnaceae	Shrub	Fruit	Diarrhoea, ulcer, fever, purify blood



Achyranthes aspera (Linn).



Azadirachta indica A. juss .



Argemone maxicana (Linn).



Boerhavia diffusa (Linn).



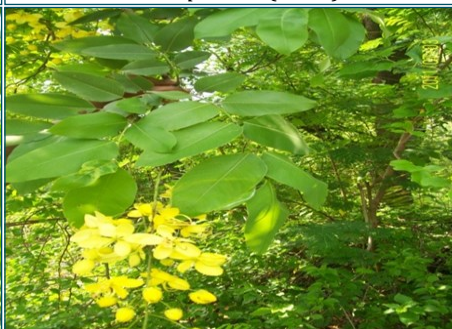
Butea monosperma (Lam.) Kuntz.



Calotropis procera (Ait.) Dry.



Carica papaya (Linn).



Cassia fistula (Linn).



Cuscuta reflexa Roxb.



Cynadon dactylon (L.) Pers



Dalbegia sissoo (Roxb).



Datura stramonium (Linn).

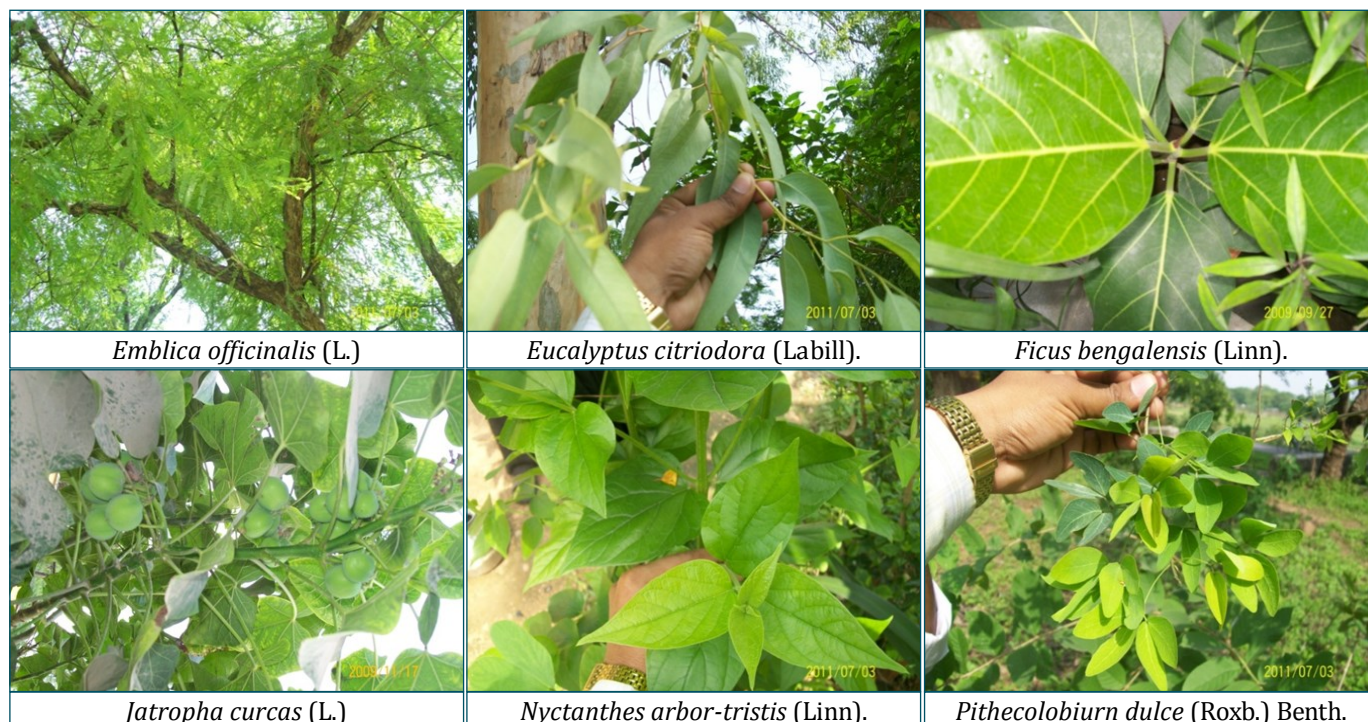


Fig. 2- Photographs of Medicinal plants

Table 2- List of Ethnomedicinal plants found in Orchha wildlife Sanctuary region (MP)

S No	Group	Species	Genera	Family
1	Dicotyledons	54	48	39
2	Monocotyledons	11	9	6

The percentage of Tree species in Orchha wildlife Sanctuary was very highest (44%), second highest population of herbs (30%), third highest population of shrubs (12%) and 6% under shrubs, 5% climbers, 3% grasses. According to the investigation of study area [Fig-3].

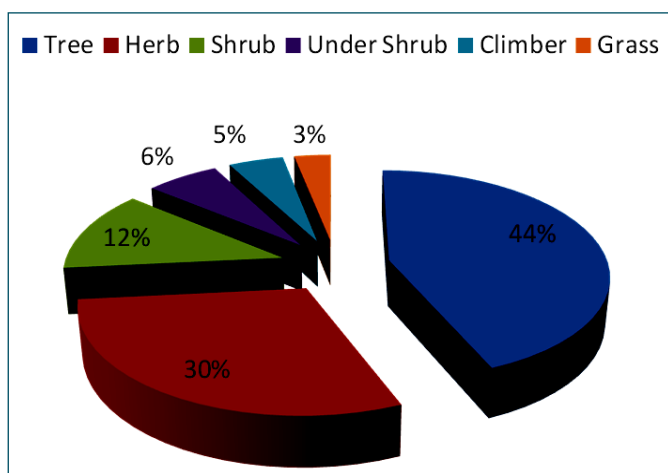


Fig. 3- Percentage distribution of ethnomedicinal plants species in the study area.

Some important medicinal plants are *Achyranthes aspera*, *Argemone maxicana*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Boerhavia diffusa*, *Butea monosperma*, *Calotropis procera*, *Datura stramonium*, *Ficus bengalensis*, *Ficus religiosa*, *Phoenix sylvestris* and *Solanum xanthocarpum* used in many types of diseases for treatment.

Conflicts of Interest: None declared.

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