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Survey of Medicinal Plants used on Wounds by Local People of Shirol Tahasil of Maharashtra State, India

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A B S T R A C T

Medicinal plants survey was carried out in the Shirol Tahasil of Kolhapur district of Maharashtra during July 2015 to August 2016. As Shirol tahasil is a host of several traditional practitioners, a lot of information about flowering plants and their medicinal uses on several ailments was collected. Particularly, plants having wound healing properties are enlisted in this paper. 25 plants are enumerated with their Botanical name, family, Flowering and fruiting season, local name, parts used and mode of use and photographs of few plants.

Introduction

Medicinal plants are used on several human ailments since ancient period. Throughout the ages, humans have relied on nature for their basic needs, for the production of food, shelter, clothing, medicines, transportation, fertilizers, flavors and fragrances (Cragg and Newmann, 2005). Today, in the rural areas people are depends on the forest products to cure several human diseases. As these plant products are easily available and having less cost than other medicines people prefers these plant parts to cure the ailments. Traditional knowledge is said to be the wisdom developed by any people over many

generations for proper utilization of their lands, natural resources and environment, it is reflected in their life styles, innovations and practices. (Jain, 2005). Shirol tahasil have lot of medicinal plant diversity and also having agricultural fields and rivers. People applying several medicinal plants on wound and other skin diseases in the Shirol and these plants getting popularity due to their positive effects on human health.

Study Area

Shirol is one of the developing Tahasil in Kolhapur district and situated 16.37⁰ and

16.52⁰ North latitude and 74.27⁰ and 74.42⁰ East longitude. It has 507.9 Sq. Km. geographical area of the Kolhapur district. Territorially Shirol tahasil has Sangli district to its North, Belgaum district of Karnataka State to its South and East and Hatkanangale tahasil to its West. Shirol tahasil is bounded by the Krishna, the Panchganga, the Dudhganga and the Warana rivers.

Materials and Methods

The surveys of Medicinal plants in the Shirol tahasil were carried out during July 2015 to August 2016. Repeated field visits in the different seasons in the selected localities of the study area were performed during one year tenure. Collected plants specimens were identified by using pertinent taxonomic literature such as Flora of Maharashtra (Singh and Karthikeyan, 2000) and Flora of Kolhapur district (Yadav and Sardesai, 2002). The thorough discussion was made with the several traditional practitioners in the tahasil to focus the

proper use of collected plants. Especially, the plants administrated to heal the wound, scars and other skin problems were gathered and enumerated as their Botanical name, family, local name, flowering and fruiting season, parts used and mode of use. The collected plant specimens were processed for herbarium by using standard procedure given by Herbarium Techniques in BAMU by Survase and Dhabe (2012). The voucher herbarium specimens were deposited in Department of Botany, Jaysingpur College, Jaysingpur.

Results and Discussion

Present study reveals 25 medicinal plant species belongs to 16 families, 23 genera treated to cure wounds. The species has their different habits viz. Tree, shrub, herb and climbers. After thorough discussion with the traditional practitioners and local healers in the tahasil, it has been come to know the popularity of these medicinal species and their positive effect on human health.

Table.1 Enumeration of Medicinal plants used on wound healing by local people in Shirol Tahasil

Sr. No.	Botanical Name	Family	Local Name	Flr. & Frt.	Part Used	Administration
01	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> (L.) Monech	Malvaceae	Bhendi	Throughout the year	Root	A 5 gm decoction of root taken orally
02	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	Asteraceae	Osadi		Stem and leaves	A hot poultice of the leaves and stems is applied externally
03	<i>Albizia procera</i> (Roxb.) Benth.	Mimosaceae	Kini	Aug.-Apr.	Leaves	A paste of leaves applied externally
04	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Kanchan	Sept.-Jan.	Stem Bark	A decoction of bark powder used to wash wound
05	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lamk.	Caesalpiniaceae	Sone	Mar.-Aug.	Young fruit	A paste made from young fruit and applied externally
06	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Kanchan	Nov.-Apr.	Stem bark	Paste of stem bark applied externally
07	<i>Bidens biternata</i> (Lour.) Merr. & Sherff.	Asteraceae	-----	Aug.-Oct.	Leaves	Leaf paste poultice externally
08	<i>Biophytum sensitivum</i> (L.) DC.	Oxalidaceae	Lajalu		Whole plant	Whole plant paste applied externally

09	<i>Blumea lacera</i> (Burm. f.) DC. var. <i>lacera</i>	Asteraceae	-----	Dec.-May	Whole plant	Whole plant paste applied externally
10	<i>Calendula officinalis</i> L.	Asteraceae		Dec.-Mar.	Flowers	Crushed flowers applied
11	<i>Capparis decidua</i> (Forsk.) Edgew.	Capparaceae	Waghati	Feb.-May	Fresh flowers	Flower paste mixed with coconut oil and applied externally
12	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Caricaceae	Papai	Throughout the year	Fruit latex	Latex exudates from young fruits applied externally
13	<i>Corindrum sativum</i> L.	Apiaceae	Kothambir	Throughout the year	Fruits	Fruits crushed with cumin seeds (<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>) and applied externally
14	<i>Crotalaria verrucosa</i> L.	Fabaceae	Khulkula	Sept.-Feb.	Whole Plant	Whole plant paste applied externally
15	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb. ex DC.	Fabaceae	Shisam	Sept.-Dec.	Leaves	10 gm fresh leaf juice mixed with 5 gm leaf juice of <i>Adulsa</i> (<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>) and honey taken orally to stop continuous bleeding from the wound
16	<i>Desmodium triflorum</i> (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	Chikata	Sept.-Dec.	Whole Plant	Whole plant burned and ash paste applied externally on burning skin for wound healing
17	<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> Lamk.	Sterculiaceae	Rudraksh	Throughout the year	Young Stems	Young stem paste applied externally
18	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i> L.	Balsaminaceae	Terada	Jun.-Oct.	Whole plant	Whole plant paste applied externally
19	<i>Ixora coccinea</i> L.	Rubiaceae	Pendkul	Feb.-Dec.	Stem bark and leaves	Stem bark and leaves paste applied externally
20	<i>Magnolia champaca</i> (L) Baill. ex Pierre	Magnoliaceae	Chapha	Aug.-Feb.	Young stem bark	Stem bark paste applied externally (poultice)
21	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	Biwala	Mar.-Jun.	Leaves	Leaves paste applied externally
22	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Bibba	Aug.-Jan.	Seed	Seed oil mixed with coconut oil applied externally
23	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poir.	Fabaceae	Hadga	Aug.-Jan.	Leaves and flowers	A paste made from leaves and flowers applied externally
24	<i>Solena amplexicaulis</i> (Lam.) Gandhi	Cucurbitaceae	Gomati	Jul.-Dec.	Leaves	A paste made from leaves applied externally
25	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.	Combretaceae	Badam	Apr.-Sept.	Leaves	A paste made from leaves applied externally

Study Area

Map of Maharashtra state and (Kolhapur district with Blue legend)



Map of Kolhapur and its Tahasils (Shirol Tahasil with Red legend)



Photoplate



Impatiens balsamina L.



Semecarpus anacardium L. f.



Biophytum sensitivum (L.) DC.



Bauhinia variegata L.



Ageratum conyzoides (L) L.



Ixora coccinea L.

Conclusion

The present study concludes that Shirol tahasil has lot of medicinal plant diversity and the traditional and local healers using these plants to cure several human ailments. It is time need to explore all medicinal plant species in order to know their proper uses.

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