



## ETHNOMEDICINAL SURVEY OF ARMORI, WADSA, KURKHEDA, KORCHI FOREST RANGE OF GADCHIROLI DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA STATE, INDIA.

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### Abstract:

This paper aims to investigate medicinal plant, used traditionally by the Gond and Madiya community. Reports from plant informants were obtained during field studies in January 2013 to January 2016. The botanical names, local name(s), medicinal uses, as well as plant part (s) used, and other uses with method of preparation. 100 plant species was recorded during this survey. The popularity of plant with traditional uses among the tribal people is fading due to migration, restriction from religion and dependence on modern medicine for the therapy. Use of forest land for agricultural development and timber harvesting is also contributing to the loss of knowledge. Awareness activities in Gadchiroli district among tribal people on the usefulness of medicinal plants has contributed significantly towards the preservation of old traditional knowledge of medicinal plants.

**Keywords:** Medicinal plants, Kurkheda, Korchi. Ethnobotany, Gond, Madiya.

### Introduction:

Man has been using plants from ancient time and research work constantly brings to light additional information on the relationship between plants and man. The theme of ethnobotany or folkloric botany reveals interrelation of plants and man. Plants have played a key role in day-to-day life support system of human being from time immemorial. Plants are an important source of traditional medicine for the treatment of various diseases. It has been estimated that herbal medicines are used by more than 80% of the world population in developing countries to meet their primary health care needs. In Gadchiroli district, especially in backward areas, the available modern healthcare services are either insufficient or inaccessible and unaffordable to the majority of people. In addition, due to illiteracy and economic status most of the population is dependent on traditional phytomedicine to cure various ailments. As the country has diverse socioeconomic, ethnic and cultural areas as well as unique biodiversity, knowledge of indigenous medicinal plant and their use in treating human ailments might reasonably be expected.

Gadchiroli district is situated on the North-Eastern side of the Maharashtra State in country India & is well known for dense forest: having State borders of Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The district is covered with hills and forests and is considered as a tribal area. The District falls under assured and heavy rainfall zone. The rain, are mainly received from South-West monsoon. The average rainfall is 1562mm. The climatic conditions are extreme with temperature reaching 47.3oC in Summer &

9.4oC in Winter. The District is blessed with huge forest and mineral resources. The forests are Predominantly in Etapalli, Aheri, Dhanora, Korchi, Kurkheda, Sironcha and Bhamragad blocks. The forest, are rich in Teak (*Tectonagrandis*), Ain (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Tendoo (*Diospyros melan oxylon*), Dhavada (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Anjan (*Memecylonum bellatum*), etc. Ain and Anjan Similarly various plants having great medicinal values is available in large quantity and the climatic condition supports the development of these plants. The present work has been undertaken to identify the medicinal plants and their part used as medicine and the method of drug preparation.

### Study Area:

The present work was carried with the tribal community of Gond, Madiya, Pardhan, Halba, Halbi, Gowari. Located in villages of Kurkheda Jungaon patch, Bhagawanpur, Kudakwahi, Petedongari, Sawargaon. Korchi, Phakanbhatti, Nawegaon, Gutekasa, Kochinara, Surwahi, Mohagaon. In Kurkheda and Korchi forest region. The gadchiroli district which covers the total area of about 14412 Km<sup>2</sup>.

### Methodology:

Regular field surveys were carried out in the Kurkheda and Korchi forest range from January 2013 through January 2016 in order to document the habitats and indigenous uses of ethnomedicinal plants of the forest valley. The surveys were carried out at different seasons so as to obtain identifiable plants and multiple information and also to cross-check the information provided by the local information provided by the local informants during earlier visits. We interviewed a small group of chiefly

elder people of both Gond and Madiya tribes who were highly esteemed in their societies, due to their sound knowledge of medicinal plants. Structured questionnaires, formal and informal interviews and participatory observations were used plant part and the process of remedy preparation. This kind of information about medicinal plants indicates how a given medicine

can be therapeutically efficient in term of the right ingredients, the proper dose and right duration of medication. According to tribal people their knowledge of folk medicine was acquired mainly through parents and experience about medicinal value of plant. Species were identified using relevant and standard literature.

**Table. 1.** Studies on Ethnomedicinal plants from Armori, Wadsa, Kurkheda, Korchi Forest Area.

| Sr. No | Botanical Name  | Family         | Common Name                  | Gond / Madiya Name | plant part used                                    | Uses Against Disease/ for Disease   |
|--------|---|----------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| 1      | <i>Asteracantha longifolia</i> (L.) Nees.             | Acanthaceae    | Talimkhan (katekolasa)       | Talimkhanmarrha    | Root,<br>Leaves,Seeds.                             | Urinary problems,<br>Jaundice.  |
| 2      | <i>Barleria prionitis</i> L. ssp                      | Acanthaceae    | Katekorante                  | Sonerimarrha       | Leaves, Flowers                                    | paralysis   |
| 3      | <i>Agave Americana</i> L. var. americana              | Agavaceae      | Ghaypat                      | Ghaypatmarrha      | Leaves,  | Cough   |
| 4      | <i>Achyranthus aspera</i> L. var. aspera              | Amaranthaceae  | Kuthri                       | Kuthrimarrha       | Root,<br>Bark,<br>Leaves.<br>Whole plant           | Mouth Ulcer,<br>Eye disordercough and in digestives<br>snakebite , piles                    |
| 5      | <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.                         | Amaranthaceae  | Kathematha or ChavlichiBhaji | Doggelkusari       | Leaves   | Constipation  |
| 6      | <i>Buchanania lanzan</i> Spreng.                      | Anacardiaceae  | Char                         | Herkamarrha        | Root and<br>Leaves                                 | Arthritis,<br>wound healing   |
| 7      | <i>Annonas quamosa</i> L.                             | Annonaceae     | Shitaphal                    | Shitaphalmarrha    | Fruits,<br>Roots, Leaves,<br>Seed.                 | Bone marrow,<br>Healing of wound,<br>Worms.   |
| 8      | <i>Rauwolfia serpentine</i> (L) Benth. Ex. Kurz.      | Aopcyneae      | Sarpagandha                  | Sarpagandhamarrha  | Dried Root powder                                  | Snake Bite, hypertension, Insomnia and insanity.  |
| 9      | <i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urb.                    | Apiaceae       | Brahmi                       | Brahmimarrha       | Plant  | Jaundice, Tonic, Skin disease   |
| 10     | <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L.                          | Apiaceae       | Dhane                        | Dhanemarrha        | Seed, Fruit  | Carminative<br>Rheumatic pain   |
| 11     | <i>Carissa congesta</i> Wight var. <i>congesta</i>    | Apocynaceae    | Karvand                      | Karvandmarrha      | Root, Fruit  | Malaria, Digestive  |
| 12     | <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L).G.Don.                 | Apocynaceae    | Sadafuli                     | Pungarmarrha       | Flowers,<br>Leaves, whole Plant.<br>Roots, Flower. | Leukemia,<br>plant used as remedy for diabetes.<br>Menstruation cycle.<br>Cancer. Diabetes. |
| 13     | <i>Holarrhena antidysentericasensu.</i> Wall. Ex. DC. | Apocynaceae    | Safedkuda                    | Safedkuda, Marrha  | Bark   | Dysentery   |
| 14     | <i>Calatropis procera</i> Ait R. Br                   | Apocynaceae    | Rui                          | Ruimarrha          | Milk   | Cough and Cold  |
| 15     | <i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb.                  | Arecaceae      | Sindhi                       | Sindhimarrha       | Fruit,Bark,  | Pails, Arthritis, Headache, Fever, Tonic, Cold flu, Pain killer                             |
| 16     | <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott                | Arecaceae      | Dhopa                        | Dhopamarrha        | Leaves, Rhizome                                    | Sex power   |
| 17     | <i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> (Retz.) R. Br. exSchultes    | Asclepiadaceae | Gudmar                       | Gudmarmarrha       | Leaves ,<br>Whole plant,                           | Diabetes,<br>Asthma, Snake bite,  |
| 18     | <i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.                           | Asteraceae     | Kambarmodi                   | Kambarmodiarvi     | Leaves,Entire plant                                | Cracking foot wound, Stomach problems   |
| 19     | <i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.                         | Asteraceae     | Mukhra                       | Mukhramarrha       | Entire plant                                       | stomach disorders   |
| 20     | <i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (L) Vent                      | Bignoniaceae   | Tattu                        | Tattumarrha        | Fruits and Flower                                  | Digestive problem, Masculine  |
| 21     | <i>Brassica juncea</i> (L.) Czern. & Coss.            | Brassicaceae   | Mohari                       | Moharimarrha       | Leaves, Seeds                                      | boil. Night blandness. Skin diseases.   |
| 22     | <i>Opuntia elatior</i> Mill.                          | Cactaceae      | Nagphani                     | Nagphanimarrha     | Fruits,<br>Bark, Root.                             | Cancer, Delivery,<br>cough , Skin disease   |
| 23     | <i>Cassia fistula</i> L.                              | Caesalpinaceae | Bahava(Amalta s)             | Bahavamarrha       | Leaf,<br>Seeds,<br>Bark                            | Piles, Asthma,<br>Cough, Diuretic,<br>Cancer, Ghatsarpa                                     |

|    |  |                |                         |                   |                           |   |
|----|--|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 24 | <i>Spinacia oleracea L.</i>                | Chenopodiaceae | Palak                   | Palakmarrha       | Leaves,                   | Blood purifier, Tonic   |
| 25 | <i>Terminalia bellirica (Gaertn.) Roxb</i> | Combretaceae   | Behada                  | Behadamarrha      | Fruits, Bark,             | Skin complaints, Cough, Asthma and Gastro-intestinal problems.                        |
|    |  |                |                         |                   | Unripe fruit              | Piles, Cough, Diuretic,   |
| 26 | <i>Terminalia chebula Retz.</i>            | Combretaceae   | Hirda                   | Hirdamarrha       | Fruit,                    | Burning Sensitization, Cough, Asthma and Gastro-intestinal problem, Cardiac problems. |
|    |  |                |                         |                   | Bark,                     | Worms, Piles, Acidity, Cough.   |
| 27 | <i>Kalanchoe pinnata L.</i>                | Crassulaceae   | patharchatta or Panfuti | Panfutumarrha     | Leaves,                   | Kidney Stone. Stomach pain.   |
| 28 | <i>Coccinia grandis L. Voigt</i>           | Cucurbitaceae  | Tondale                 | Tondalemarrha     | Leaves, Stem              | Skin diseases, Smallpox   |
| 29 | <i>Cuscuta reflexa Roxb.</i>               | cuscutaceae    | Adharwel                | Adhrwelmarrha     | Whole plant               | Diuretic, Worm, Pain  |
| 30 | <i>Dioscorea bulbifera L.</i>              | Dioscoreaceae  | Dukkarkanda (Baichandi) | Dukkarkandamarrha | Roots                     | prolonged illness, Piles  |
| 31 | <i>Dioscorea hispida Dennst.</i>           | Dioscoreaceae  | Kadukanda               | kadukandamarrha   | Leaves,                   | Skin Diseases.  |
|    |  |                |                         |                   | Roots & Seeds             | Stomach cleaning, Purification of blood.  |
| 32 | <i>Bridelia retusa (L.) Sprang.</i>        | Euphorbiaceae  | Kashi                   | Telhamarrha       | Bark Root                 | Tonic   |
| 33 | <i>Jatropha curcas L.</i>                  | Euphorbiaceae  | Chandrajyot             | Kadlavimarrha     | Leaves                    | blood purifier  |
| 34 | <i>Ricinus communis L. Erand.</i>          | Euphorbiaceae  | Erandi                  | Nerdemarrha       | Seeds,                    | Piles, Jaundice , Rheumatism.   |
|    |  |                |                         |                   | Leaves,                   | Oil from seed is purgative and used in rheumatism.                                    |
|    |  |                |                         |                   | Roots.                    | Constipation, Lactation, Scorpion sting.  |
|    |  |                |                         |                   | Leaves.                   | Joint pain, Brest tumour.   |
| 35 | <i>Phyllanthus urinaria L.</i>             | Euphorbiaceae  | BhuiAwla                | Bhuiawlamarrha    | Whole plants,             | Piles, Viral hepatitis , Diarrhoea dysentery.   |
|    |  |                |                         |                   | Fruits,                   | Heart diseases , Wound,   |
|    |  |                |                         |                   | Latex                     | White discharge.  |
| 36 | <i>Abrus precatorius L.</i>                | Fabaceae       | Gunja                   | Gunjamarrha       | Leaves,                   | Laryngitis,   |
|    |  |                |                         |                   | Seeds,                    | Swelling Pain,  |
|    |  |                |                         |                   | Roots.                    | cough. Tonic.   |
| 37 | <i>Cajanus cajan (L)</i>                   | Fabaceae       | Toor                    | Toormarrha        | Root                      | Fever   |
| 38 | <i>Vigna trilobus (L.) verde.</i>          | Fabaceae       | Ranmung                 | Ranmungmarrha     | Leaves                    | Eye diseases  |
| 39 | <i>Vigna mungo (L.) Hepper</i>             | Fabaceae       | Mung                    | Mungmarrha        | Seeds,                    | Dysentery,  |
|    |  |                |                         |                   | Seed,                     | Rheumatism,   |
|    |  |                |                         |                   | Seed,                     | Beriberi  |
| 40 | <i>Flacourtia indica (Burm. f) Merr</i>    | Flacourtiaceae | Kakai                   | Kakaimarrha       | Bark, Gum                 | Skin infections   |
| 41 | <i>Curculigo orchoides Gaertn.</i>         | Hypoxitaceae   | Kali-musli              | kali-muslimarrha  | Root                      | Aphrodisiac Hepatoprotective  |
| 42 | <i>Vitex negundo L.</i>                    | Lamiaceae      | Nilgudi                 | Vandamarrha       | Leaves,                   | Asthma, piles,  |
|    |  |                |                         |                   | Roots.,                   | skin disease.   |
|    |  |                |                         |                   | Root, Leaves,             | Rheumatic problem.  |
|    |  |                |                         |                   | Leaves,                   | Dysentery,  |
| 43 | <i>Mentha spicata L.</i>                   | Lamiaceae      | Pudina                  | Pudinamarrha      | Leaves and Bark           | Fever, Rheumatism, Scorpion sting.  |
|    |  |                |                         |                   | Plant, leaves and flowers | Digestive, Vomiting, Cramps,  |
| 44 | <i>Ocimum sanctum. (L.)</i>                | Lamiaceae      | Tulsi                   | Tulsimarrha       | Leaves.                   | Appendix.   |
|    |  |                |                         |                   | Inflorescence (flowers)   | Weakness, problem in semen (thickness)  |
| 45 | <i>Buteamonosperma Lam k. Taub</i>         | Leguminaceae   | Palas                   | Murrimarrha       | Leaves                    | Kidney troubles   |
| 46 | <i>Allium sativum</i>                      | Liliaceae      | Lasun                   | Lasunmarrha       | Lasun fruits.             | Rheumatism.   |

|    |   |                        |                      |                  |                                       |  |
|----|---|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 47 | <i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.  | Liliaceae              | Kadlavi (karkari)    | Kadlavimarrha    | Root,                                 | Syphilitic parts,  |
|    |   |                        |                      |                  | seeds, Root,                          | Cancer. Abortion, Child birth,   |
|    |   |                        |                      |                  | leaves, Root, flower,                 | AT the time of delivery, Inflammation.   |
| 48 | <i>Asparagus race mosus</i> Willd. Var. javanica                  | Liliaceae/Asparagaceae | Satavari             | Satavarimarrha   | Root,& leaves,                        | Urinary problems, Weakness,  |
|    |   |                        |                      |                  | Roots, leaves,                        | Dysentery, Night blindness ,   |
|    |   |                        |                      |                  | Root, leaves.                         | Nutrition. Lac of breast milk  |
| 49 | <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre                               | Luguminosae            | Karanj               | Karanjimarrha    | Seed, Bark                            | Wound, Arthritis   |
| 50 | <i>Punica granatum</i> L.   | Lythraceae             | Darim                | Darimarrha       | Fruit,Seeds,                          | Digestive problem, Jaundice and diarrhoea.   |
|    |   |                        |                      |                  | Seeds.                                | Urinary track inf. ,Indigestion.   |
| 51 | <i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.  | Lythraceae             | Mehandi              | Mehandimarrha    | Leaves,                               | Useful in cough and vomiting. Headache, Rheumatism, Hair growth & hair die, Burning feet, Wound & ulcer. |
| 52 | <i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> (L.) Moench                         | Malvaceae              | Bhendi               | Bhendimarrha     | Root,                                 | Sex power ,  |
|    |   |                        |                      |                  | Whole plant                           | cut wound, Abdominaldisorders  |
| 53 | <i>Malvastrum coromandelianum</i> (L.) Garcke                     | Malvaceae              | Ran-chikna (shendri) | Ran-chiknamarrha | Leaves                                | Diabetes   |
| 54 | <i>Martynia annua</i> L.  | Martyniaceae           | Wagnakhi             | wagnakhimarrha   | Fruit,                                | Snake bite,  |
|    |   |                        |                      |                  | Root, Whole plant.                    | Anti-inflammatory, Menstrual disorder  |
| 55 | <i>Azadirachta indica</i> Juss.                                   | Meliaceae              | Kaduneem             | Epamarrha        | Leaves, Whole plant, Bark, stem,      | Fever,Gonorrhoea, Toothache, Blood purifire,   |
|    |   |                        |                      |                  | Bark, leaf, Stem bark,                | Tapeworm., Asthma, cough, leprosy, Acidity,  |
|    |   |                        |                      |                  | leaves, Leaves, Leaves, Leaves, stem, | Tooth Powder, Anemia, Diabetes, Malaria, leprosy &leucoderma.  |
|    |   |                        |                      |                  | Leaves,stem,Bark, stem,               | Jaundice &skin diseases.   |
| 56 | <i>Melia azadirachta</i> L.                                       | Meliaceae              | Mahaneem             | Mahaneemarrha    | Leaves,                               | Fever, Skin  |
|    |   |                        |                      |                  | Bark,                                 | disease, leprocy,  |
|    |   |                        |                      |                  | Leaves, Flower                        | Hysteria, Kille lice   |
| 57 | <i>Soymida ebrifuga</i> (Roxb.) Juss.                             | Meliaceae              | Raktrohan (chitrak)  | Raktrohanmarrha  | Roots, bark                           | Blood pressure chest pain.   |
| 58 | <i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.) Theob.                              | Menispermaceae         | Wasanvel             | Wasanvelmarrha   | Root.Leaves.                          | Pediatrics bowl disorder. Dhaturrog  |
| 59 | <i>Acacia nilotica</i> L. Willd. Ex Del. Ssp. Indica (Bth) Brenan | Mimosaceae             | Babul                | Tummamarrha      | Seeds,                                | digestive troubles,  |
|    |   |                        |                      |                  | Stem Bark paste. Bark,                | Toothache, Throatinfection,  |
|    |   |                        |                      |                  | Leaves, Root,                         | Acidity, Fever, Diarrhoea, disentry  |
| 60 | <i>Mimosa Pudica</i> L..  | Mimosacease            | Lajalu/Lajvanti      | Lajalumarrha     | Fruit, Gum, Bark                      | anddiabetes. eyesconjuncticity to stop lacrimination   |
|    |   |                        |                      |                  | Leaves , whole plant, Root,           | Rheumatism.Piles. Dysentery, Jaundice, U.T.I, Cough.   |
| 61 | <i>Acacia farnesiana</i> (L.)                                     | Mimosoideae            | Khair                | Khairmarrha      | Seed, Bark,                           | Kidney troubles,   |

|    |  |               |                             |                 |                                |  |
|----|--|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--|
|    | Willd.                                       |               |                             |                 | Bark, Root,<br>Bark, Bark      | Indigestion,<br>Snakebite,<br>Wound, Mouth<br>infection,<br>Toothache                          |
| 62 | <i>Glinusop positifolius</i><br>(L.) A.DC.   | Molluginaceae | kadubhaji                   | KaytaBhaji      | Leaves                         | Vitamin deficiency   |
| 63 | <i>Mimosa Pudica</i> L..                     | Momosaceae    | Lajalu                      | Lajulimarrha    | Leaves                         | Skin   |
| 64 | <i>Streblus asper</i> Lour.                  | Moraceae      | Kharasani                   | Kharasanimarrha | Small branches,<br>root, bark. | Burning Skin,<br>Toothache,<br>dysentery   |
| 65 | <i>Ficus benghalensis</i><br>Linn. L.        | Moraceae      | Wad                         | Wadmarrha       | Bark,                          | Bowel Complaints.  |
|    |  |               |                             |                 | leaves,                        | Rheumatism,<br>Diabetes,<br>Gonorrhea,   |
|    |  |               |                             |                 | Bark, Root,<br>Buds,           | Dysentery,<br>Haemoptysis.<br>Diabetes, Stomach<br>pain, Inflammation.<br>U.T.I.,              |
|    |  |               |                             |                 | Bark,                          | Gonorrhea,<br>Fistula, Skin<br>diseases.   |
| 66 | <i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.                    | Moraceae      | Pimpal                      | Pimpalmarrha    | Bark                           | Dysentery and<br>Diarrhoea,<br>Rheumatism<br>Germicidal<br>properties.                         |
| 67 | <i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.                 | Moringaceae   | Shevga                      | Shevgamarrha    | Fruits, seed,                  | Rheumatism,<br>various disease.  |
|    |  |               |                             |                 | flowers,                       | Sore throat,   |
|    |  |               |                             |                 | Root,                          | Headache,  |
|    |  |               |                             |                 | Seed,                          | Diuretic.  |
| 68 | <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> L<br>Herit.       | Myrtaceae     | Nilgiri                     | Nilgirimarrha   | Leaves, Leaves,                | Stimulus for<br>Sexual power,  |
|    |  |               |                             |                 | Stem,                          | Headache,  |
|    |  |               |                             |                 | Leaves,                        | Cold, cough,<br>Headache,  |
| 69 | <i>Syzygiumcumini</i> (L.)<br>Skeels         | Myrtaceae     | Jambhul                     | Nedimarrha      | Leaves,                        | Diabetes.  |
|    |  |               |                             |                 | fruits,                        | Diarrhoea and  |
|    |  |               |                             |                 | Seed, Fruit,                   | dysentery, Tonic   |
| 70 | <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> L.                   | Nelumbonaceae | Kamal                       | kalamarrha      | Flower,                        | Diarrhoea, Tonic,<br>High Blood<br>Pressure.   |
| 71 | <i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L.                  | Nyctaginaceae | Punarnava<br>(kharparKutti) | Punarnavamarrha | Whole plant                    | worms,<br>cough.Malaria,<br>Asthma,<br>Jaundice,<br>Leucorrhoea                                |
| 72 | <i>Bougainvillea<br/>spectabilis</i> Willd.  | Nyctaginaceae | Boganwel                    | Boganwelmarrha  | Leaves,Leaves,<br>Flower       | Diarrhoea, Acidity,<br>Lucorrhoea,Blood<br>Pressure.   |
| 73 | <i>Jasminum auriculatum</i><br>Vahl          | Oleaceae      | Kunda                       | Kundamarrha     | Flower,                        | Hair growth  |
| 74 | <i>Jasminum officinale</i> L.                | Oleaceae      | Chameli                     | Chamelimarrha   | Flower, Leaves,                | Pain, Menstrual<br>disorder, cough,.   |
| 75 | <i>Vanda testacea</i> (Lindl.)<br>Reichb.f.  | Orchidaceae   | Vanda(Rasana)               | Vandamarrha     | Leaves, root                   | Appetizer, cough,<br>Chest pain,<br>asthma.<br>Rheumatism and<br>problem of<br>nervous system. |
| 76 | <i>Atylosia scarabaeoides</i><br>(L.) Benth. | Papilionatae  | Rantur                      | Ranturmarrha    | Pods                           | Abdominal<br>problems, Wounds  |
| 77 | <i>Butea superb</i> Roxb. Ex<br>Willd.       | Papilionatae  | Palasvel                    | Murriveli       | Gum                            | Prolonged<br>weakness  |
| 78 | <i>Sesamum indicum</i> L.                    | Pedaliaceae   | Til                         | Tilmarrha       | Seed,Leaves,                   | cough, Kidney<br>stone   |
| 79 | <i>Ficus racemose</i> L.                     | Moraceae      | Umber                       | Umbermarrha     | Roots,                         | Kidney   |
|    |  |               |                             |                 | Fruits.,                       | Stomach troubles,  |
|    |  |               |                             |                 | Fruit,                         | Inflammation,  |
|    |  |               |                             |                 | Fruit.                         | U.T.I.,  |
| 80 | <i>Cynodon dactylon</i><br>(L.)Pers.         | Poaceae       | Durva                       | Durvamarrha     | Root, Whole<br>Plant           | Gonorhya,<br>Burning<br>sensation,<br>Diarrhoea, Brain<br>Tonic,                               |

|     |   |                  |                                 |                           |                   |  |
|-----|---|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--|
| 81  | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.                        | Portulacaceae    | Ghol                            | Gholmarrha                | Whole plant       | Tooth bleeding, burning sensation. Fever, Acidity.                   |
| 82  | <i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm. f.                   | Rutaceae         | Limbu                           | Limumarrha                | Fruit             | Burning in urination & constipation                                  |
| 83  | <i>Ceriscoide sturgida</i> (Roxb) Tirveng           | Rhubiaceae       | Pandhrafendra                   | Madanghanta               | Fruits            | Digestive problem  |
| 84  | <i>Adina cordifolia</i> (Roxb.) Hook f. ex Brandis. | Rubiaceae        | Haldu                           | Haldimarrha, Kamakamarrah | Leaf              | Fever  |
| 85  | <i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i> (Roxb.) Miq.           | Rubiaceae        | Kadamb                          | Kadambmarrha              | Leaves, Bark,     | Appetizer, Snakebite, Uterus contraction                             |
| 86  | <i>Feronia limonia</i> L. swingle                   | Ruraceae         | kawath                          | kawatmarrha               | Fruits and leaves | Shwetpardar  |
| 87  | <i>Murraya koenigii</i> L. Spreng                   | Rutaceae         | Kadhipatta (Godlimb)            | Kaljamarrha               | Leaves, Roots,    | Digestion, Skin diseases, Stomach diseases, Jaundice,                |
| 88  | <i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.                 | Sapindaceae      | Kapalphodi                      | Kapalphodimarrha          | Leaves and roots. | Ear ache, wound and in arthritis. Dysentery                          |
| 89  | <i>Sapindustrifoliatus</i> Hieron.                  | Sapindaceae      | Kusum                           | Kusummarrha               | Seed              | Skin disease, Ulcers.  |
| 90  | <i>Bacopa monnieri</i> (L.) Penn.                   | Scrophulariaceae | Bhrami                          | Bhramimarrha              | Whole palnt       | Epilepsy Fever, Brain Tonic, Rhumatism, Diarrhea, Abdomenal Diseases |
| 91  | <i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L.                           | Scrophulariaceae | Ranmethi/ghadtulsh              | Ranmethimarrha            | Complete plant    | diabetes.  |
| 92  | <i>Ailanthus excels</i> Roxb.                       | Simarubaceae     | Maharukh                        | Maharukhmarrha            | leaves, Bark.     | leucoderma, itching, cholera and asthma, killing worm                |
| 93  | <i>Datura innoxia</i> L.                            | Solanaceae       | PandharaDhotra                  | PandharaDhotra            | Seed              | pimples  |
| 94  | <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> Mill.                | Solanaceae       | Tamater                         | Tamatermarrha             | Leaves,           | Skin diseases, Bend (Galandd)  |
| 95  | <i>Helictere sisora</i> L.                          | Sterculiaceae    | Muradsheng                      | Muradshengmarrha          | Root,             | Diabetes,  |
|     |   |                  |                                 |                           | Bark,             | Dysentery,   |
|     |   |                  |                                 |                           | Fruit,            | Stomach ache,  |
| 96  | <i>Sterculia urens</i> Roxb.                        | Sterculiaceae    | Karu (Kahandol)                 | karumarrha                | Gum               | Leprosy, Pregnant ladies diet.                                       |
| 97  | <i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.                     | Vitaceae         | Kandvel (hadjod)                | Kandvelimarrha            | Stem, Root        | Diuretic, Fracture bone, Wound & cut                                 |
| 98  | <i>Curcuma longa</i> L.                             | Zingiberaceae    | Halkand/Halad (Turmeric)        | Halkandmarrha             | Rhizome, Root     | Rheumatism, Arthritis. Cold, Wound, Fever                            |
| 99  | <i>Zingiber officinale</i> Boehm.                   | Zinzieraceae     | Adrak/Ala/Sunth (dried rhizome) | Adrak                     | Leaves,           | Tooth decaying,  |
|     |   |                  |                                 |                           | Flower,           | Fever,   |
|     |   |                  |                                 |                           | Zinger            | Asthma, Cough,   |
|     |   |                  |                                 |                           | Rhizome,          | Indigestion,   |
|     |   |                  |                                 |                           | Stem,             | Inflammation,  |
|     |   |                  |                                 |                           | Root.             | Vomiting.  |
| 100 | <i>Tribulusterrestris</i> L.                        | Zygophyllaceae   | Gokharu                         | Gokharumarrha             | Fruit,            | Sex power, Tooth ache, U.T.I   |

### Results and Discussion:

The present study was aimed to investigate the plants used by the local and tribal people for their medicinal values. The given list of the some important medicinal plants found in the Kurkheda and Korchi forest region along with their Local names(s), family, distribution, parts used and ethnomedicinal uses. The present study records 100 species of ethno-medicinal plant representing 60 families used for medicinal purposes by local and tribal people were documented. Knowledge regarding the occurrence and availability of selected species was obtained from the local people through

participation, either by interview, or workshop Semi-structured interview. A brief information including botanical name, family, local name, part used and their medicinal value is presented here. The tribal villagers are using these plant to cure many diseases, like Urinogenital disorder, Menstrual disorder, Hypertension, Cough, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Wound healing, Diabetes, Jaundice, Sunstroke, Fever, Skin diseases Abortificients and as blood purifier etc. These people prepare the medicine as decoction, oral treatment, ointment etc. The extract and the paste are the two main source of methods for treatment of diseases. However, the use of a

particular plant part depends on the plant habit and user's needs. The use of specific plant parts for the treatment suggests that these parts have strongest medicinal properties but it needs conformation of botanical analysis and pharmaceutical screening to cross-check the local information. Our findings of the frequent use of green leaves and fruit in the preparation of remedies corroborate the result. The Liquid such as water juices, Jaggery, tea, honey, mustered oil, ghee and milk are mixed with plants or plant part during the preparation of the remedies. The prepared remedies are mostly administered orally (77%), less frequently dermally (10%) or both orally and dermally (12%). Only 1% is administered through ears or eyes.

### Conclusion:

The forest range in Gadchiroli district is very rich in commercially and pharmaceutically important ethnomedicinal plant species. The traditional healers have old knowledge regarding the uses of medicinal plants and they practice traditional way of curing a wide spectrum of diseases. Few species were found to be under threat probably due to over collection. Especially perennial herbs with rhizomes are of conservation concern. The local inhabitants depend on plant, for the treatment of diseases but not all are familiar with the proper collection methods, parts to be used, preservation and storage. In contrast, local traditional healers are familiar with proper collection and use of medicinal plant and they should be involved in efforts, of conservation and sustainable use of ethnomedicinal plant resources.

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