



Climber plants used as medicine by Tribal of Nasik District (M.S.) India

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Abstract

Present paper deals with report 22 Climber medicinal plants collected from different localities of Nasik district. Some of them are naturalized & now they are the part of our indigenous flora. A part from non tribal people there are many tribes inhabiting in nasik district. They are Mahadeo-koli, Bhils, Kokani (Kokana kunbis), Vanjaris, Thakurs, Varlis, Vadars, Katkaris, Vaidus, Kangaris, Bhamta's and Berads. Since long medicine men Vaidyas & tribals used various plants parts in preparation of crude drugs. The aim of the present investigation is to enumerate medicinal plants used by tribal people & their medicinal uses.

Keywords: climber plants, medicine, tribal, Nasik district

Introduction

The Nasik district of Maharashtra is located between latitudes 19°35' and 20°50' and longitude 73°55' and extended an over an area of 15.582 sq. km. It is finite on the north-west by the Dang and Surat district of Gujarat, on the north by Dhulia district, and on the east by Jalgaon district and towards the south-west the Thane district. Climber plants found in Nasik region of Maharashtra are naturalized in some parts of forest along roadsides, dams, canals under, on hedges of fields and they are dominating to the native vegetation. Some plants are harmful to animals and human beings. During exploration tour in forest found that the tribal communities and villagers are regularly using some plants for the purpose of medicine and so we have collected medicinal plants. A large a part of population is dominated by the social group inhabitants like Varlis, Mahadev Kolis, Konkanas, Bhila, Mali etc. The social group individuals cure their ailments by easy remedies. Ethnobotanical work carried out by Desai & etal (2009) [3], Jain, (1989) [5], Karnik, (1966) [6], Karnik (1966) [6], Pereira (2006) [8] Rajendran & Rengamani. (2006) [9]. Shah etal (1983) [10]. Vartak (1957) [11] and Vartak & Madhav Gadgil (1980) [12]

Material and Method

Present studies was carried out in Nasik district in the year 2014-2015.for the study of climber medicinal plants of Nasik region. The climbers of the area are represented 22 species under 20 genera belonging to 12 families. The ethnobotanical data was collected through interviews, discussions with them collected the data on medicinal uses also the literature available on same plants, it is found that most of the climbers are now used by them instead of indigenous plants probably they may have better results. Climbers found in field survey are along with their botanical name, local name, family and their medicinal uses in alphabetical order. The climber medicinal plants identified by using flora like, Flora of (Almeida (1990), Naik (1999), Lakshminarsimhan & Sharma (1991), Shah (1978), Garud & etal (2009) [4], Arinathan & etal (2006) [1], Cherian & Pataskar (1971) [2]. All these climber plants are enumerated (22 climbers) in the following ways.

Anamirta Cocculus (L.) Wight & Arn

Local Name: 'Vatoli'.

Family: Menispermaceae

Medicinal Uses

The fruits are used for bronchitis, inflammations, ringworm, and skin diseases. The tender leaves are used by tribal contraction of the uterus immediately after delivery.

Aristolochia Indica L.

Local Name: 'Sapsund'

Family: Aristolochiaceae

Medicinal Uses

Leaf decoction is used for fever and bowel complaints. Leaf paste is applied over the leucoderma and skin inflammations. Root decoction is treat to fever, dyspepsia and bowel complaints. Root paste is used for antidote for snake bite.

Aspidopterys Cordata (Heye ex Wall) A. Juss.

Local Name: Bokadvel', 'Buryel'.

Family: Malpighiaceae

Medicinal Uses

Root are chewed to treat stomach-ache. Latex is applied to rice grains and fed to mothers for one to two days to increase lactation.

Bougainvillea Glabra Choisy

Local Name: 'Boganvel'.

Family: Nyctaginaceae

Medicinal Uses

The plant is used for diarrhea, cough, sore and reduces acidity. Decoction of dried flowers treat the blood vessels and leucorrhoea. Decoction of stem used for hepatitis.

Cayratia Pedata (Lam.) Juss. ex Gagnep.

Local Name: 'Komala'.

Family: Vitaceae

Medicinal Uses

The leaves of this plant use as traditional medicin for the treatment of ulcers, diarrhea and inflammation. The whole used as remedy for cough, bronchitis, joint pain.

Cissus Quadrangularis L.

Local Name: 'Sandhejad'.

Family: Vitaceae

Medicinal Uses

Stem powder is used as brain tonic. Juice extracted from stem is used to treat irregular menstruation, nose bleeding and asthma. Stem paste is given to treat muscular pain, burns, wounds, bite of poisonous insects.

Cocculus Hirsutus (L.) Theob.

Local Name: 'Vasan-vel'.

Family: Menispermaceae.

Medicinal uses

Leaf and stem juice is applied to treat eye diseases. Leaf juice is mixed with sugar and give to treat dysentery, rheumatism eczema, menorrhagia and urinary tract infection. Root paste is given to treat chronic rheumatism, bronchitis and diarrhea.

Corallocarpus Epigaeus

(Rottl. et. Willd.) Hook. f

Local Name: 'Karvina'.

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Medicinal Uses

Tubers are used for cleans the wounds, help deal with obesity, skin diseases, tumours, cough and bronchitis.

Cryptostegia Grandiflora R. Br.

Local Name: 'Vilayati-Vakundi'.

Family: Asclepiadaceae

Medicinal uses:

Root paste is applied externally on chest to cure asthma. Whole plant applied to wounds. The leaves and latex used for fungal and heart problems.

Cucumis Melo L

Local Name: 'Mekk', 'Shendad'.

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Medicinal uses

Leaf paste is applied to treat eczema and other skin diseases. Seeds are used cooling medicine, also used in painful micturition and suppression of urine.

***Cuscuta Chinensis* Lam.**

Local Name: 'Amarvel'.

Family: Cuscutaceae

Medicinal Uses

Paste of plant is applied on the broken parts of the bone for joining the fracture.

***Dioscorea Bulbifera* L.**

Local Name: 'Kadu-Kand'

Family: Dioscoreaceae

Medicinal Uses

Dried powder is used on ulcers, piles, dysentery, jaundice and syphilis. Consumption of fruits to reduce acidity is unknown.

***Ipomoea Eriocarpa* R. Br.**

Local Name: 'Hara'.

Family: Convolvulaceae

Medicinal Uses

Whole plant are used for ulcer, headache, rheumatism, leprosy and fever. Decoction of root treat for women to relieve menstrual pain.

***Ipomoea Hederifolia* L.**

Local Name: 'Dhudhali'.

Family: Convolvulaceae

Medicinal Uses

It is used for anticancer, antipsychotic, anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory.

***Ipomoea Mauritiana* Jacq.**

Local Name: 'Vidarikand'.

Family: Convolvulaceae

Medicinal Uses

They are useful in vitiated condition of pitta and vata, emaciation in children, leprosy, skin diseases, dyspepsia, colic, helminthiasis, bronchitis, fever, nausea, vomiting and gonorrhea

***Monordica Cymbalaria* Fenzl. ex Naud**

Local Name: 'Karle'.

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Medicinal Uses

Tuberous is used as abortifacient. Decoction obtained from root tubers is given to treat piles and uterine disorders. Fruit juice is given to control diabetes.

***Mucuna Pruriens* (L.) DC.**

Local Name: 'Kachqiri'.

Family: Fabaceae

Medicinal Uses

Roots are used on asthma, epilepsy, liver complaints, paralysis and rheumatism. Bark is used on baldness, cholera, dysentery, eczema, menstrual complaints, stomach-ache and also useful in typhoid. Leaves are used on eye diseases, boils and ulcer. Fruits are considered as anthelmintic. Seeds are useful against scorpion bite.

***Pueraria Tuberosa* (Roxb. ex Willd.) DC.**

Local Name: 'Kohalvel'.

Family: Fabaceae

Medicinal Uses

Root tuber is used for to treat body-ache and fever. Tubers are used as antiemetic, used in asthma, cholera, diarrhea, rheumatism, swelling, also used as tonic. Seeds are useful on ulcer.

***Rivea Hypocrateriformis* (Desr.) Choisy.**

Local Name: 'Phangvel'.

Family: Convolvulaceae

Medicinal Uses

The plant uses in treating cough, asthma, skin diseases malaria headache, burns and pile.

***Trichosanthes Cucumerina* Linn.**

Local Name: 'Jangli Padvel'.

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Medicinal Uses

The juice of tender leaves is applied on scalp it promotes hair growth. The seeds are used for abdominal pain, diarrhea and vomiting.

Local Name: 'Nagavalli'.

Family: Piperaceae

Medicinal Uses

Leaves juice given to treat digestive problem and loss appetite. A poultice of the leaves and washed with decoction are used in treating wounds, burns, eczema and lymphangitis. The applied to the chest cure cough and asthma. The roots are used in treating rheumatism.

***Wattakaka Volubilis* (L. f.) Staf**

Local Name: 'Ambri', 'Bokudivel'.

Family: Asclepiadaceae

Medicinal Uses

Leaves are used on boils, wounds, abscesses and skin diseases. Plant decoction is given to treat anaemia. Plant is used as antidote on snake bite.

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