

# Survey of Medicinally Important Weeds from Western Region of Kopargaon, District- Ahmednagar (M.S.), India

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**Abstract:-** The survey of medicinally important weeds was carried out from Western Region of Kopargaon during the year 2018 to 2019. The present studies revealed that, near about 58 species belonging to 35 families were recorded from this region. Plant identification was carried out by various floras and manuals. Most of these weed plants recorded are used by people to cure various diseases and used as crude drugs. The various parts of plants such as roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, rhizomes, tubers, lattices or sometimes entire plant is used as medicines to cure various diseases. These therapeutically important plants constitute various active principles which cause the physiological effect on the body and cure the diseases.

**Keywords:-** Survey, Medicine, Weeds, Flora, Kopargaon.

## I. INTRODUCTION

From very ancient period of time plants are playing very important role in human welfare. All the three basic needs like food, shelter and clothing are fulfilled by plants and its products. Besides these, medicine is important need of human being. From very ancient period of time, plants are used to cure various diseases.

Weeds are unwanted plants growing in the field. Weeds cause the serious problem to the farmers. They absorb the nutrients from the field, growing vigorously and ultimately affect the crop production. But some weeds are used as crude drugs by many people. Folklore medicinal plants constitute a group of therapeutically important plants which are of great value for domestic use and also for export. Plant based drugs are being increasingly preferred in medical science. The use of various parts of plants has very specific capacity which causes the physiological effect on the body and cure the diseases. India have rich heritage of folklore medicinal plants.

Kopargaon is situated at Northern region of Ahmednagar district. It is an irrigated area and rich in biodiversity of medicinal and aromatic plants. Survey of medicinally important weeds was carried out from the Kolpewadi to Wadgaon village which is the boundary of Nashik district and is western part of Kopargaon taluka. Near about 15 km area is covered for the study purpose. The vegetation of the study area was rich in the herbaceous flora as it is irrigated throughout the year. Survey of medicinally important plants and its medicinal values was

studied by many workers in India like Auti, 1911; Mohaptra and Behera, 2011; Rao *et al*, 2011; Behera and Sen, 2007; Rajaram *et al*, 2014; Basu and Ramsankar (2007). etc. But this area was untouched and so it was undertaken for the investigation

## II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Monthly collection of plants was carried out for the year 2018-19. During present studies, the medicinally important weeds from the selected area of Western Region of Kopargaon taluka were collected. The identification was done with the help of relevant floras, manuals and relevant literatures (Cooke, 1903; Sutaria,1962; Pradhan and Singh,1999; Kirtikar and Basu,1984; Deokar,1998; Kokate *et al*, 2016). Enumeration of plants is done by using botanical names, family names, plant parts used and curing diseases. Plants are arranged according to alphabetical manner.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During present studies, extensive survey of medicinally important weed plants from the study area was carried out, plants are identified with relevant floras and enumerated in tabular form (Table.1).

Many workers have studied the medicinally important plants from various regions of the country. Auti (2011) studied the medicinal flora of Angiosperms from Jeur ( Bayajabai), District Ahmednagar while, extensive survey of folklore values of weeds grown in wastelands of Vedharanyam and Kodiakarai, Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu was made by Basu and Ramsankar (2007). Mohaptra and Behera (2011) studied the medicinal plants along the water stream of Pradhanpat water fall of Deogarh forest range in Deogarh district (Orissa). Behera and Sen (2007) investigated the traditional use of some plants against gynaecological disorders by the tribals of Ramkhol village forest of Barapahad hill range in Bargarh District (Orissa) while, Rao *et al*, (2011) have pointed out the indigenous phytotherapy for Gastro-Intestinal Disorders among tribals of Dhenkanal district. Orissa. Rajaram *et al* (2014) has studied herbal remedies for common ailments prevailing in rural areas of Palladam and Perumanallam, Tiruppur district, Tamil Nadu. Tripathi *et al*, (2007) studied the medicinal plants of Northern Hill Region of Chhattisgarh and their uses.

## ➤ Enumeration of medicinally important weed plants encountered during investigation period:

Sr. No.	Botanical Names	Family	Plant Part Used	Medicinal Use
1	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> Sweet	Malvaceae	Seeds, leaves	Cough, piles, tuberculosis
2	<i>Achyranthus aspera</i> Linn	Amaranthaceae	Entire plant	Bronchitis, tooth ache, insect bites , dysentery,, hydrophobia
3	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> L.	Acanthaceae	Leaf	Bronchitis, diarrhoea, skin disease
4	<i>Alternanthera triandra</i> Lam	Amaranthaceae	Stem, leaves	Lactagogue, washing the eyes
5	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i> Mill.	Liliaceae	Leaves	Reduce constipation, skin disease
6	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> Linn	Amaranthaceae	Leaves, stem	Gonorrhoea, monorrhoea, colic and eczama
7	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> Linn	Amaranthaceae	Entire plant, Roots	Fever, Intestinal gas, to cure constipation
8	<i>Argyreia nervosa</i> Boj	Convolvulaceae	leaves	Healig Wounds, boils
9	<i>Argemone maxicana</i> L	Papaveraceae	Yellow latex	Leprosy, ulcers, jaundice, reduce leucorrhoea
10	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd	Liliaceae	Roots	Gastric ulcers, indigestion, cooling agent, diuretic, cough
11	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> Linn	Scrophulariaceae	Entire plant	Leucoderma , diuretic, bronchitis
12	<i>Barleria cuspidata</i> B.Heyne ex Nees	Acanthaceae	Leaves	Antiseptic, tonic, joint pains
13	<i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> Linn	Nyctginaceae	Leaves, stem	General health, anaemia, swellings cardiac disorders, muscular pains, blood purifier
14	<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> Lam	Crassulaceae	Leaves	Diarrhoea, dysentery, antiseptic, Fever , cancer, headache
15	<i>Cardiospermum helicacabum</i> Linn	Sapindaceae	Seeds, leaves, roots	Arthritis, fever, neuropathy, rheumatism, earache, eyesore
16	<i>Canna indica</i> L.	Cannaceae	Leaves	Malaria, diarrhoea, fever
17	<i>Cassia auriculata</i> Linn	Caesaplinaceae	Bark, leaves, fruits	Dysentery, asthma ,skin diseases
18	<i>Cassia tora</i> Linn	Caesaplinaceae	Leaves and roots	Dermatitis, ulcer, cough, fever, intestinal problems, skin diseases
19	<i>Celosia argentea</i> Linn	Amaranthaceae	Seeds	Diarrhoea
20	<i>Centella asiatica</i> L	Umbelliferae	Stem and leaves	Nervine tonic, spasmolytic skin disease, leprosy, syphilis
21	<i>Citrus medica</i> L.	Rutaceae	Fruit,shoots	Asthama, headache, stomach-ache
22	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> L	Capparidaceae	Seeds	Body pains
23	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L	Fabaceae	seeds	Laxative
24	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> L	Commelinaceae	Entire plant	Burns, boils, swellings, leprosy
25	<i>Croton tiglium</i> L	Euphorbiaceae	seeds	Cold, fever, cough, asthma, constipation, dropsy
26	<i>Commiphora mukul</i> (Hook.Ex stocks)	Burseraceae	Bark, leaves	Weight loss, antiseptic
27	<i>Cullen corylifolia</i> L	Fabaceae	Seeds	Leucoderma, leprosy, psoriasis, skin diseases, hair treatment, diuretic, laxative.
28	<i>Cynadon dactylon</i> L	Poaceae	Leaves and stem	Monorrhoea, Wound
29	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L	Cyperaceae	Rhizome	Cough, Malarial fever, epilepsy, diarrhoea
30	<i>Datura metel</i> L	Solanaceae	Leaves	Cough, fever, skin diseases
31	<i>Eclipa alba</i> (l.) Hassak	Asteraceae	Leaves, stem	Ulcer and wounds in animals
32	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> Linn	Euphorbiaceae	Entire plant	Piles, gonorrhoea, cough, asthma
33	<i>Evolvulus alsionides</i>	Convolvulaceae	Entire plant	Nervous tonic
34	<i>Gymnema sylvestris</i> R.Br.	Apocynaceae	Leaves	Diabetics, weight loss
35	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> Linn	Euphorbiaceae	Leaves and seeds	Rheumatism, scabies, ulcer, skin diseases
36	<i>Lantana camera</i> var. <i>aculeata</i>	Verbenaceae	Stem and leaves	Cuts and wounds
37	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	Lythraceae	Leaves	Diarrhoea, skin disease
38	<i>Martynia annua</i> L	Martyniaceae	Leaves	Epilepsy
39	<i>Mentha spicata</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Leaves	Headache, digestive disorders, fever
40	<i>Mentha viridis</i> L	Lamiaceae	Leaves	Cooling agent, condiments
41	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Fabaceae	Leaves	Antiseptic, diabetes
42	<i>Nerium oleander</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Leaves, flowers	Treating ulcer, treat ringworm

43	Ocimum basilicum L	Lamiaceae	Leaves , stem, seeds	Cooling agents, chronic dysentery, diarrhoea, gonorrhoea
44	<u>Ocimum sanctum Linn</u>	Lamiaceae	Leaves , stem	Catarrh and bronchitis, gastric disorders
45	Phyllanthus niruri Linn	Euphorbiaceae	Entire plant	Diabetes, urinary infections, jaundice
46	Plumbago zeylanica L.	Plumbaginaceae	Root	Skin problem, anti-cancer
47	Portulaca oleracea L	Portulacaceae	Entire plant	Diarrhoea, diabetes, headache, dysentery
48	<u>Ricinus communis Linn</u>	Euphorbiceae	Leaves and seeds	Laxative, rheumatism, skin diseases, ulcers, boils, headache
49	<u>Sida cordifolia (Burm. F) Borss</u>	Malvaceae	Entire plant	Gonorrhoea, leucorrhoea
50	<u>Spilanthes acemella L</u>	Asteraceae	Flower	Treating toothache
51	Tephrosia purpurea Pers	Fabaceae	Entire plant	Asthma, piles Gonorrhoea, bronchitis, anaemia, toothache
52	<u>Tinospora cordiflora Willd. Var. javanica (k unth.) Baker in J. Linn Soc.Bot</u>	Menispermaceae	Leaves, Bark	Fever, urinary diseases, diarrhoea, dysentery, piles, gonorrhoea
53	Tribulus terrestris L	Zygophyllaceae	Entire plant	Dysuria, stomach ache, Urinary disorders
54	Tridax procumbens L.	Asteraceae	Leaves	Malaria, diarrhoea boils, wounds, cooling
55	Triumfetta rhomboidea Jac	Tiliaceae	Leaves, flowers and fruits	Gonorrhoea
56	Vitex negundo Linn	Verbenaceae	Leaves,	Rheumatism
57	Withania somnifera L.	Solanaceae	Roots	Anti-Cancer, Reduce Cholesterol level, stress
58	Xanthium strumarium L	Asteraceae	Leaves and fruits	Tuberculosis, small pox, laxative

Table 1

#### IV. CONCLUSION

In the folklore system of herbal drugs, various herbs are used for therapeutic purposes. Present studies revealed that, this study area is irrigated throughout the year and so reach in biodiversity of medicinal plants. During present investigations, a total 58 species belonging to 35 families were encountered. Various plant parts of these plants are used by the people as crude drugs commonly. Present investigation will be benefited to the people those who are interested in folkloreherbal medicine.

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