



Diversity of medicinal herbs and shrubs in the locality of Civil line of Washim Region

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Abstract

The present research mainly focuses on the identification, documentation and conservation of medicinal herb and shrub in civil line area of Washim district. Herbs and shrubs are major components of plant diversity and are important segment of global biodiversity. These are also remarkable for their presence in wide rang and for a major source of medicine and aroma for human beings. Herbs and shrubs are variable in their presence as well as presence of certain chemical compound in their body. Some herbs are of significant role in medicinal as well as a source of aromatic values. In the present study 15 species of herbaceous medicinal and aromatic plant were collected and propagated through their various parts.

INTRODUCTION

The term "medicinal herbs and shrubs" include various types of plants used in medicine. It is the use of plants for medicinal purpose. Some people values these plants due to the ancient belief which says plants are created to supply man with food, medicinal treatment and other effects. Medicinal herbs, shrubs or all plants are the "backbone" of traditional medicine, which means more than 3.3 billion people in the less developed countries utilize medicinal plants on a regular basis. In the villages and some people livings in this region have relied on indigenous medicinal knowledge and medicinal plants. People living in remote areas primarily depend on herbal and indigenous healthcare facilities and their expensive a nature. The shrubs medicine and herbal medicine for their easy access, lesser side affect and low price (Sandhya B. et al., 2006).

According to (WHO,2005) around

21,000 plant species have to potential for being used as medicinal plants? Plants are indispensable source of both preventive and curative medicine. Hundreds of plant species for their therapeutic values and used to treat various diseases. People living in remote areas primarily depend on herbal and indigenous medicine healthcare systems due to limited access to modern healthcare facilities and their expensive nature. Indian systems of medicine 'Ayurveda', 'Sidha', 'Unani' and "entirely homeopathy to some extent, depend on plant materials (Saikia P and Khan M., 2011).

Plants are being used as source of medicine since edges. Many medicinal plants are nature's gift to human being to make a disease free healthy life. India is one of the diverse countries in the disease free healthy life. India is one of the diverse countries in the world where the medicinal plant sector is a part of time honoured tradition that is respected even today.

India is richly endowed with a wide variety of plants having medicinal values. Medicinal plants used in a various traditional system. More than 80% of the world population in poor and less developed countries depends on traditional plant best medicines for their primary health care needs (Nelofar Gulam Nabi, 2017). The wild Herbs /shrubs are the great reserve of a novel phytochemical and aspect of biodiversity research is to conserve these precious gene pools before the beaver extinct (Afroz Alamand Adnan A.Khan, 2020). The Present review summarizes the information concerning the Ayurvedic uses, ethno pharmacology, photochemistry and biological activity and toxicity of herbs and shrubs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Collection

The study area is located in the western region of Vidharbha of Maharashtra, India. The location of the study area is (20.1390° N, 77.1025° E). The average ambient temperature remains 27° C varies from 10.9°C to 43.3°C. The average humidity remains around 57.8% (Asture S.B. and Rayamale S.P., 2018).

During field explorations in April 2022, the authors collected specimens and fruits of a plant belonging to families from the Along with plant samples, all relevant field data, including geographic coordinates of the collection sites, associated species, phenology, number of individuals, and habitats were recorded based on personal observations. Also some morphological traits such as plant height and width, size of fruits and seeds & flower were recorded. Detailed morphological characters of plants were noted in the field and from herbarium material and then compared with the taxonomic information from relevant literature. Herbs and shrubs mechanisms were also studied for each species and classified them based on observation in the field and reliable reference (Naik V.N., 1998).

The plant collection and identification of diversity of herbs and shrubs in the locality of Washim is conducted during the session 2021-2022. The collection and identification of climber's species for the study is selected from different places of civil line area Washim district. The present study was based on extensive survey and field observation in the locality of civil line in Washim region during the field visit the specimens

were collected at flowering and fruiting stages to prepare herbarium specimens.

The specimens which are collected were made into herbarium for identification with standard traditional method. The information about medicinal herbs and shrubs used by the local people and farmer of Washim district. The collected information was mainly related to plant parts used with quantity and vernacular names. The botanical names, family were identified from the books, wealth of India internet and etc. The parts of plants used for medicinal preparation vary from leaves, stem barks, seeds, roots, fruit and flower respectively.

Method for herbarium

The collection of plants that usually have been dried, pressed, preserved on sheets and arranged according to any accepted system of classification for future reference and study. The specimens were processed into mounted herbarium sheets following the conventional methodology (Jain and Rao, 1977).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The present study reveals the occurrence of 15 species of herbs and shrubs found in the local area of Washim are identified. The medicinal uses of given herbs and shrubs, Mostly herb and shrubs are used by tribal's and local people as a vegetable and fodder. There is no recent work on herbs and shrubs in locality of Washim. About 5000-10000 species of climbers are recorded within Angiosperms (Caballe, 1993).

CONCLUSION

Diversity of medicinal herbs and shrubs habit is a wonderful example of economy of nature. After conducting studies in Washim locality area we knew this conclusion is that there is various type of genera of family of Rutaceae, Lamiaceae, Rutaceae, Solanaceae, Caricaceae, Fabaceae, Asteraceae etc are found. The present work of project include 15 species belongs to families. All medicinal herbs and shrubs are collected during Oct.-March from the locality of Washim the medicinal herbs and shrubs are identified by in this species some are collected from agricultural area, road side, wet area near water from open places which are in support with tree or any shade e.g:- *Linum usitatissimum*, *Sedum lineare*, *Coleus scutellarioides*, *Aloe vera*, *Mentha haplocalyx*, *Butea monosperma*, *Datura innoxia*, etc.

Sr. No	Botanical Name	Vernacular Name	Family	Location Site
1	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.	Flax plat	Linaceae	Civil line, Washim
2	<i>Sedum lineare</i> Thunb.	Carpet sedum	Crassulaceae	Civil line, Washim
3	<i>Coleus scutellarioides</i> (L.) Benth	Coleus	Lamiaceae	Civil line, Washim
4	<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm.f.	Medicinal aloe	Asphodelaceae	Civil line, Washim
5	<i>Mentha haplocalyx</i> Briq. (Mint)	Chinese mint	Lamiaceae	Civil line, Washim
6	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub.	Palas	Fabaceae	Civil line, Washim
7	<i>Datura innoxia</i> Mill.	Angel's trumpet	Solanaceae	Civil line, Washim
8	<i>Indigofera glandulosa</i> J.C.Wendl.	Barbada indigo	Fabaceae	Civil line, Washim
9	<i>Leonotis neptifolia</i> (L.) R.Br.	Christmas candlestick	Lamiaceae	Civil line, Washim
10	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L.	Tulsi	Lamiaceae	Civil line, Washim
11	<i>Argemone maxicana</i> L.	Bilayti	Papaveraceae	Civil line, Washim
12	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Coat buttons	Asteraceae	Civil line, Washim
13	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i> (L.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby	Sicklepod	Fabaceae	Civil line, Washim
14	<i>Acalypha indica</i> L.	Copperleaf	Euphorbiaceae	Civil line, Washim
15	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i> Foug	Indian blanket	Asteraceae	Civil line, Washim

Figure 1. Study Area
OBSERVATION:-



Linum usitatissimum



Sedum lineare



Coleus scutellarioides



Aloe vera



Mentha haplocalyx



Butea monosperma



Datura innoxia



Indigofera glandulosa



Leonotis neptifolia



Ocimum Sanctum



Argemone maxicana



Tridax procumbens



Senna Obtusifolia



Acalypha indica



Gaillardia Pulchella

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