

# Utilitarian flora of Mahur Taluka, Nanded District, Maharashtra, India.

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## Abstract

The present Medicinal uses of plants by indigenous people of Mahur Taluka resulted in the information on the plants used in treating many diseases. 139 plants are used in Medicinal, Majority of the species used are from families Fabaceae, Liliaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Astaraceae and Euphorbiaceae. Most prevalent diseases/ailments found in the areas are Fever, Diabetes and Kidney stone etc. 12 species are used in Ethno-veterinary, 30 species are Wild Edible plants and 10 Fish poison plants are also collected.

**Keywords:** Utilitarian flora, Mahur, Nanded.

## Introduction

Mahur taluka is located in northern part of Nanded district. It is bounded North by Yavatamal district, South by Kinwat taluka of Nanded district East part by Adilabad district of Telangana and West by Pusad taluka of Yavatmal district of Vidarbh region. Geographically the Mahur taluka is situated between 19°49' to 19°83' North latitude and 77° 01' to 77°55' East longitude. The total geographical area of taluka is 52,160 hectares of which 14397.39 hectares area covered with forest and 37762.61 hectares are non-forested area and its population is 86782 (Census-2001), out of this 15.5 percent is inhabited by tribal population of aborigines like Andh, Kolam, Gond, Naikede and Pradhan. Mahur taluka is a thick forested area of Nanded District. The main river is Penganga which flows from the South to North direction.

## Methodology

For documentation of ethno-botanical information and collection of plant material, several tours were undertaken during the period 2018-20. Data presented here is based on personal observations and interviews with traditional healers (Viz. medicine men, hakims and old aged people) and methodology used is based on the methods available in literature [1] and [2]. Ethno medico botanical information gathered was documented in datasheets prepared. For collection of plant material, local informer accompanied to authors. Plant

identification was done by using regional flora and flora of adjoining districts [3]. Medicinal uses of plants were compared with major published literature [4-10].

## Results and Discussions

Information gathered from Mahur Taluka of Nanded district indicates that the tribals, and other village people of this region possess good knowledge of herbal drugs, but their continuous and progressive exposure to modernization may result in extinction of the such rich heritage of knowledge in the course of time.

**Table 1: Enumeration**

Sr. No	Botanical Name	Family	Local Name	Uses			
				Medicinal	Veterinary	Edible	Fish Poison
1.	<i>Abelmoschus ficulneus</i> (L.) Wight & Arn.	Malvaceae	Jangli bendi'			√	
2.	<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i> (L.) Medic	Malvaceae	Kastur bend		√		
3.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Fabaceae	Gunj	√		√	
4.	<i>Acacia catechu</i> (L.f.) Willd.	Mimosaceae	Katta	√			
5.	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> (L.) Willd.	Mimosaceae	Deo babul	√			
6.	<i>Acacia torta</i> (Roxb) Craib	Mimosaceae	Bada Chilati	√			
7.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Aghada	√			
8.	<i>Acmella oleracea</i> (L.) R.K. Jansen.	Astaraceae	Akkal kada	√			
9.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corr.	Rutaceae	Bel	√		√	√
10.	<i>Aerva lanata</i> (L.) Juss. ex Schult.	Amaranthaceae	Khari	√		√	
11.	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb.	Simaroubaceae	Maharuk	√			
12.	<i>Albizia procera</i> (Roxb.) Bth.	Mimosaceae	Siris				√
13.	<i>Allium cepa</i> L.	Liliaceae	Kanda	√		√	
14.	<i>Allium sativum</i> L	Liliaceae	Lassun	√		√	
15.	<i>Alocasia macrorrhiza</i> (L.) G. Don	Araceae	BhadmyaRakshas	√			
16.	<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm. f.	Liliaceae	Korphad	√			
17.	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (L.) R. Br.	Amaranthaceae	Kanchari			√	
18.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm. f.) Wall.	Acanthaceae	Bhuilimb	√			
19.	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Annonaceae	Sithafal	√	√		
20.	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	Papavaraceae	Bilayti, Satyanashi	√			
21.	<i>Argyrea nervosa</i> (Burm. f.) Bojer	Convolvulaceae	Samudra shok	√	√		
22.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Kadu- Neem	√			
23.	<i>Balanites aegyptica</i> (L.) Del.	Balanitaceae	Hinganbet	√			√
24.	<i>Barleria prionitis</i> L.	Acanthaceae	Katekoranti	√			
25.	<i>Barringtonia acutangula</i> Gaertn.	Lecythidaceae	Tiwar/Nivar	√			√
26.	<i>Blepharis repens</i> (Vahl) Roth.	Acanthaceae	Hadsan	√		√	
27.	<i>Blumea mollis</i> (D. Don) Merr.	Astaraceae	Rantambaku	√			√
28.	<i>Boerhavia repens</i> L.	Nyctaginaceae	Punarnava	√		√	
29.	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Bombacaceae	Kate shawari	√	√		

Table 1: Continued...

Sr. No	Botanical Name	Family	Local Name	Uses			
				Medicinal	Veterinary	Edible	Fish Poison
30.	<i>Buchanania lanzan</i> Spreng. J.	Anacardiaceae	Charoli	√		√	
31.	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lamk.) Taub.	Fabaceae	Palas	√	√		
32.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.) R. Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Ruchki	√			
33.	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Ait.) R Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Ruchki	√			
34.	<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i> (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	'Abai	√			
35.	<i>Canthium parviflorum</i> Lam.	Rubiaceae	Kadber			√	
36.	<i>Capparis zeylanica</i> L.	Capparaceae	Vaghathi			√	
37.	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.	Sapindaceae	Popti	√			
38.	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Caricaceae	Papaya	√			
39.	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Ram danda	√		√	
40.	<i>Cassia sophera</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Tharota	√		√	
41.	<i>Cassine glauca</i> (Rottb.) O. Ktze.	Celastraceae	Butankus	√			
42.	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) G. Don	Apocynaceae	Sadabahar	√			
43.	<i>Cayratia trifolia</i> (L.) Domin	Vitaceae	Jungli Angur	√			
44.	<i>Chlorophytum tuberosum</i> (Roxb.) Baker	Liliaceae	Kardi	√			
45.	<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> DC.	Flindersiaceae	Halad bare	√			
46.	<i>Cicer arietinum</i> L.	Fabaceae	Harbara	√		√	
47.	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	Vitaceae	Kandvel	√			
48.	<i>Cleome gynandra</i> L.	Capparaceae	Tilwan	√			
49.	<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Verbanaceae	Takalni	√			
50.	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt	Cucurbitaceae	Thonduli	√		√	
51.	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.) Theob.	Minispermaceae	Vasanvel	√		√	
52.	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott in Schott & Endl.	Araceae	Chamkura	√		√	
53.	<i>Crataeva nurvala</i> Buch. Ham.	Capparaceae	Varun	√			
54.	<i>Cryptolepis buchanani</i> Roem. & Schult.	Periplocaceae	Doodvel		√		
55.	<i>Ctenolepis garcinii</i> (Burm. f.) Naud.	Cucurbitaceae	Mungoni	√			
56.	<i>Curculigo orchioides</i> Gaertn.	Hypoxidaceae	Nar kand	√			
57.	<i>Curcuma decipiens</i> Dalz.	Zingibaraceae	Ran halad	√			
58.	<i>Cyamopsis tetragonolobus</i> (L.) Taub.	Fabaceae	Gavar	√			
59.	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	Sissom	√			
60.	<i>Datura innoxia</i> Mill.	Solanaceae	Dhotra	√			
61.	<i>Datura metal</i> L.	Solanaceae	Kala Dhotra	√			
62.	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	Dioscoreaceae	Jatashankar	√	√	√	
63.	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> Roxb.	Ebenaceae	Temburni			√	
64.	<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i> (L.) Jeffery	Cucurbitaceae	Shivlingi	√			
65.	<i>Dolichandrone falcata</i> (Wall. ex DC.) Seem.	Bignoniaceae	Medshingi	√			
66.	<i>Echinops echinatus</i> Roxb.	Asteraceae	Katechabuk/ Uchkateri	√			
67.	<i>Ehretia laevis</i> Roxb.	Boraginaceae	Gidya Sag	√			
68.	<i>Enicostema axillare</i> (Lam.) Raynal	Gentianaceae	Nai	√			
69.	<i>Erythrina variegata</i> L.	Fabaceae	Pandra Pangra	√			
70.	<i>Euphorbia thymifolia</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Bhuidhuddi	√			

Table 1: Continued...

Sr. No	Botanical Name	Family	Local Name	Uses			
				Medicinal	Veterinary	Edible	Fish Poison
71.	<i>Euphorbia trigona</i> Mill.	Euphorbiaceae	Nivdung barki	√			
72.	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> (L.) L.	Convolvulaceae	Vishnukrantha	√			
73.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Moraceae	Vad	√		√	
74.	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	Liliaceae	Kalawi	√	√		
75.	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.	Verbenaceae	Chiman sag	√			
76.	<i>Grewia hirsuta</i> Vahl	Tiliaceae	Turdaman	√		√	
77.	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> (Retz.) R. Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Apmari	√			
78.	<i>Gymnosporia senegalensis</i> (Lam.) Loes.	Celastraceae	Bharathi	√			
79.	<i>Helicteres isora</i> L.	Sterculaceae	Murud sheng	√			
80.	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.	Boraginaceae	Burandi	√			
81.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L.) Schult.	Asclepiadaceae	Anantvel	√			
82.	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Malvaceae	Jaswand	√			
83.	<i>Hiptage benghalensis</i> (L.) Kurz	Malpighiaceae	Sakhal Vel	√			
84.	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> (Roxb.) Planch.	Ulmaceae	Basmia	√	√		√
85.	<i>Holarrhena pubescens</i> (Buch.-Ham.) Wall.	Apocynaceae	Kalamoh	√			
86.	<i>Hygrophila schulli</i> (Buch. Ham.) M. R. & S. M. Almeida.	Acanthaceae	Talim khana	√		√	
87.	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> (L.) Poit.	Limiaceae	Pudani	√			
88.	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> L.	Fabaceae	Nili	√			
89.	<i>Ipomoea obscura</i> (L.) Kar-Gawl.	Convolvulaceae	Tingalni	√			
90.	<i>Jasminum officinale</i> L.	Oleaceae	Jai	√			
91.	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Jungli erand	√			
92.	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> (Lam.) Pres.	Crassulaceae	Panputi	√			
93.	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i> (Houtt.) Merr.	Anacardiaceae	Mohi				√
94.	<i>Lantana camara</i> L.	Verbenaceae	Madhu malti	√			
95.	<i>Lepidagathis cristata</i> Willd.	Acanthaceae	Bhui gend/ Bui tarda	√			
96.	<i>Leea asiatica</i> (L.) Ridsdale	Vitaceae	Panch pani	√			
97.	<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i> (L.) R. Br.	Lamiaceae	Deep mala	√			
98.	<i>Leucas aspera</i> (Willd.) Link.	Lamiaceae	Tamba			√	
99.	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> L.	Rutaceae	Kauth	√		√	
100.	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (Koen.) Mac Bride	Sapotaceae	Moha	√		√	
101.	<i>Marthynia annua</i> L.	Martyniaceae	Waghnaiki	√			
102.	<i>Maytenus senegalensis</i> (Lam.) Excell	Celastraceae	Barati	√			
103.	<i>Merremia gangetica</i> (L.) Cufod.	Convolvulaceae	Bhokarn	√		√	
104.	<i>Mimosa hamata</i> Willd.	Mimosaceae	Chilati	√			
105.	<i>Momordica dioica</i> Roxb. ex Willd	Cucurbitaceae	Kartule	√		√	
106.	<i>Morinda pubescens</i> J. E. Sm.	Rubiaceae	Noni	√			
107.	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Moringaceae	Shavga	√			
108.	<i>Nyctanthes aebor-tristic</i> L.	Nyctaginaceae	Parijath	√			
109.	<i>Oxalis psittacorum</i> (Willd.) Vahl	Oxalaceae	Harduli	√			
110.	<i>Parkinsonia aculata</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Bangali babul	√			
111.	<i>Pergularia daemia</i> (Forssk.) Choiv.	Asclepiadaceae	Menda dudhi	√	√		

Table 1: Continued...

Sr. No	Botanical Name	Family	Local Name	Uses			
				Medicinal	Veterinary	Edible	Fish Poison
112.	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schum & Thonn.	Euphorbiaceae	Bhui Awla	√			
113.	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> (Sonn.) Thw.	Annonaceae	Ashoka	√			
114.	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Myrtaceae	Jamb	√			
115.	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	Rakta chandan	√			
116.	<i>Pueraria tuberosa</i> (Roxb. ex Willd.) DC.	Fabaceae	Ghorbel	√			
117.	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Punicaceae	Danimb	√			
118.	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Earandi	√			
119.	<i>Rottlera tinctoria</i> Roxb.	Euphorbiaceae	Ragat rohini	√			
120.	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i> Prain.	Liliaceae	Nagida	√			
121.	<i>Sapindus emarginatus</i> Vahl.	Sapindaceae	Ritha				√
122.	<i>Scilla hyacianthina</i> (Roxb.) J. F. Macbr.	Liliaceae	Jangli kanda	√			
123.	<i>Selaginella bryopteris</i> (L.) Baker	Selaginellaceae	Sanjivani	√			
124.	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> L. f.	Anacardiaceae	Bibba	√			
125.	<i>Solanum virginianum</i> L.	Solanaceae	Bhui-ringani	√		√	
126.	<i>Soyimida febrifuga</i> (Roxb.) A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Ruhin	√			
127.	<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> L.	Astaraceae	Gorakmun	√			√
128.	<i>Striga densiflora</i> (Bth.) Bth.	Scrophulariaceae	Takal	√			
129.	<i>Strychnos potatorum</i> L. f.	Loganiaceae	Chili	√		√	√
130.	<i>Synantherias sylvatica</i> Schott.	Araceae	Kholachi Makka	√			
131.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Myrtaceae	Jambulni	√			
132.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Chinch	√	√		
133.	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L. f.	Verbenaceae	Sagwan	√			
134.	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	Combretaceae	Hirda	√			
135.	<i>Terminalia elliptica</i> Willd.	Combretaceae	Asan	√			
136.	<i>Thespesia populnea</i> (L.) Soland.	Malvaceae	Parsia pimple	√			
137.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers.	Menispermaceae	Gudwel	√			
138.	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	Zygophyllaceae	Bala/ Chikana	√			
139.	<i>Trichosanthes tricuspidata</i> Lour.	Cucurbitaceae	Kadu indravan	√			
140.	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Astaraceae	Taklani	√			
141.	<i>Triumfetta pentandra</i> A. Rich.	Tiliaceae	Nichardi	√			
142.	<i>Verbascum chinense</i> (L.) Santapu	Scrophulariaceae	Pivla kutke	√			
143.	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Verbenaceae	Nirgudi	√			
144.	<i>Wattakaka volubilis</i> (L. f.) Stapf	Asclepiadaceae	Kutki	√			
145.	<i>Withania somnifera</i> (L.) Dunal	Solanaceae	Ashwagandha	√			
146.	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> R. Br.	Apocynaceae	Dhuddi	√	√		
147.	<i>Xanthium indicum</i> Koen. in Roxb.	Astaraceae	Dutandi	√			

The collective efforts of ethno-botanists, phytochemists, pharmacognostists, and pharmacologists are needed to document and evaluate the efficacy and safety of the claims.

139 plants are used in Medicinal, Majority of the species used are from families Fabaceae, Liliaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Astaraceae and Euphorbiaceae. Most prevalent diseases/ailments found in the areas are Fever, Diabetes and Kidney stone etc. 12 species are

used in Ethnoveterinary, 30 species are Wild Edible plants and 10 Fish poison plants are also collected. To test the scientific validity of the herbal preparations or drugs, clinical studies are required, which can establish therapeutic properties of these preparations for safe use.

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