Available online at www.ijpab.com

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.18782/2320-7051.2281

ISSN: 2320 – 7051

Int. J. Pure App. Biosci. **4 (3):** 93-96 (2016)

International Journal of Pure & Applied Bioscience

Research Article

OPEN ACCESS

Plants in Treating Skin diseases from Toranmal Plateau, Nandurbar district, Maharashtra, India

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Received: 05.05.2016 | Revised: 18.05.2016 | Accepted: 21.05.2016

ABSTRACT

The present paper deals with the ethno-medicinal information of crude drugs of 41 angiosperm species of 23 families used for by the natives of Toranmal for treating different skin diseases. Of these 37 plants belongs to dicot and 4 plants are monocot. Total 67 uses are recorded from the region. Of these 29 uses of scabies; itch 19; ring worm 10; rickets 1 and 8 for general skin diseases. The majority of formulations are from leaf and some from underground parts. The prevalent skin diseases observed in district are Scabies (29 species); Itch (19 species); Ring worm (10 species), etc. The information about botanical name, family, local name, disease, plant part used & mode of administration is provided.

Keywords: *Plant, crude drugs, Skin disease, Toranmal, Nandurbar, Maharashtra.*

INTRODUCTION

Man, since long-ago always have been largely dependent on natural resources for their basic requirements like food, medicine, shelter, etc. In earlier times, human beings were completely dependent on plants. But as a result of social transformation due to progression of science and technology this dependence on plants as a only source has been significantly reduced. However, the people who have traditionally lived in the forests continue to remain completely dependent on plants for their continued existence. Livings close to the nature, the people have developed unique knowledge about plant uses for different diseases and ailments. Consequently, studies on useful plant resources of different regions may show the way to discover new information on unexploited resources.

Satpuda Mountain located at highest elevation 3373 ft. with a lake on its top. Small part of Narmada basin is towards the west. Satpuda Mountain forms seven major folds with an average height of 600 m above sea level and slope down sharply towards river Narmada in North. Two of these ranges of hills unite at Toranmal and enclose an irregular tableland of about 50 km long and 25 km broad. Northern part of this area occupies dry deciduous type of forest while, the southern fertile plains towards river Tapi is predominantly agricultural.

Cite this article: Bankar, V.V. and Sharma, P.P., Plants in Treating Skin diseases from Toranmal Plateau, Nandurbar district, Maharashtra, India, *Int. J. Pure App. Biosci.* **4(3):** 93-96 (2016). doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.18782/2320-7051.2281

Toranmal fall in the Shahada Taluka of the district. Tribals in toranmal includes the Pawaras, Bhils, Gamits, Gavits, Kokanis, Mavachis, Pasvis, Tadavi, Valvis and Vasaves are the various ethnic group. Bhil and Pawara are the most dominant tribes in the area. Bankar & Sharma[1].

The local people of Toranmal region are utilizing plants growing in nearby areas for treating various diseases. They have developed traditional knowledge about plants by trial and error method and this information have been passed from one generation to another by verbal means. The present investigations include the plants used for treating various skin diseases.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

For documentation of information and collection of plant material, several visits were undertaken during the period 2012- 2016. Facts presented here are based on personal observations of author and interviews with local people and methodology used is based on the methods available in literature[4,6]. For collection of plant material, local informer accompanied to author.

During the field work 2-3 voucher specimens of each useful plant used in medicine were collected and numbered as per the standard methods available in literature[3]. Their description, uses and other details were recorded in the field book and in ethnobotany data sheets, which is based on Jain[5]. Collected plant specimens were identified with the help of keys to families, genera and species provided in standard floras Patil[8], Cooke[2], Sharma *et al.*[9], Singh *et al.*[11,13], Sharma and Singh[10] etc.

Enumeration includes botanical name of the species, family, vernacular name, plant part used, mode of administration and its application.

Table 1

S.No	Botanical Name, (Family), Local Name	Parts used	Mode of Admn.	Skin Disease
1.	***Abelmoschus moschatus* (L.) Medik.** (MALVACEAE) '*Kasturi bhendi'*	Sd	External	Itch/scabies
2.	***Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sweet** (MALVACEAE), *Atibala, Mudra*	Lf	External	Scabies/ *Rickets*
3.	***Acalypha indica* L.** (EUPHORBIACEAE), *Kokali*	Lf	External	Itch/scabies Ring worm
4.	***Acanthospermum hispidum* DC.** (ASTERACEAE), *Germankata*	Wp	External	Itch/scabies
5.	***Ageratum conyzoides* L.** (ASTERACEAE), *Osadi*	Lf	External	Itch/scabies
6.	***Andrographis paniculata* Nees** (APIACEAE), *Kalmegh, Kadechirayat*	Lf	External	Itch/scabies
7.	***Apluda mutica* L.** (POACEAE), *Ghagara,*	Wp	Bath	Skin disease
8.	***Aristolochia bracteolata* Lamk.** (ARISTOLOCHIACEAE), *Ishwari mul,*	Rt	External	Scabies
9.	***Artemisia nilagirica* (Clarke) Pamp.** (ASTERACEAE), *Dhor davana*	Lf	External	Skin disease
10.	***Arundinella pumila* (Hochst. ex A. Rich) Steud.**. (POACEAE), *Chimanchara*	Lf	External	Skin disease
11.	***Asparagus racemosus* Willd.** (LILLACEAE), *Shatavari.*	Rt	External	Itch/scabies
12.	***Barleria prionitis* L.** (ACANTHACEAE), *PivaliKoranti*	Rt	External	Skin disease
13.	***Boerhavia repens* var. *diffusa* L.** (NYCTAGINACEAE), *Punrnava*	Rt	External	Itch/scabies
14.	***Cassia fistula* L.** (CAESALPINIACEAE), *Bahava*	Lf	External	Scabies
15.	***Cassia obtusifolia* L.** (CAESALPINIACEAE), *Takala*	Sd	External	Ring worm
16.	***Cassia sophera* L.** (CAESALPINIACEAE), *Jangali takala*	WP	External	Scabies

S. No	Botanical Name, (Family), Local Name	Parts used	Mode of Admn.	Skin Disease
17.	***Cassia tora* L.** (CAESALPINIACEAE), *Tilasu*	Lf	External	Itch/scabies / Ring worm
18.	***Cissampelos pareira* L.** (MINISPERMACEAE), *Banka teega*	Lf	External	Itch/scabies
19.	***Cleome viscosa* L.** (CAPPARIDACEAE), *Pivali tilvan*	Lf	External	Ring worm
20.	***Cocculus hirsutus* (L.) Diels** (MENISPERMACEAE), *Vasanvel*	Lf	External	Ring worm
21	***Cyperus rotundus* L.** (CYPERACEAE), *Tunga musthalu*	Rh	External	Itch/scabies
22.	***Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb. ex DC** (FABACEAE), *Sisam*	Bk	External	Itch/scabies
23.	***Duranta repens L.*** *(VERBENACEAE), Duranta*	*St Bk*	*External*	Itch/scabies
24.	***Euphorbia thymifolia* L .** (EUPHORBIACEAE), *Dhakti dudhi*	Wp	External	Skin disease
25.	***Ficus hispida* L.f.** (MORACEAE), *Bomma medi*	Fr	External	Itch/scabies
26.	***Hemidesmus indicus* (L.) R. Br.** (PERPLOCACEAE), *Aanatmul Uparsul*	Rt	External	Skin disease
27.	***Hibiscus sabdariffa* L.** (MALVACEAE), *Lal ambadi*	Lf	External	Ring worm
28.	***Ipomoea hederifolia* L.** (CONVOLVULACEAE), *Ganeshvel*	Lf	External	Scabies
29.	***Ipomoea nil* (L.) Roth** (CONVOLVULACEAE), *Nili-Pungali*	Sd	External	Scabies/ Ring worm
30.	***Jasminum malabaricum* Wight** (OLEACEAE), *Adavi malli*	Rt	External	Itch/scabies
31.	***Jatropha curcas* L.** (EUPHORBIACEAE), *Chanderjyoti*	Lf	External	Scabies
32.	***Leonotis nepetifolia* (L.) R. Br.** (LAMIACEAE), *Deepmal*	Infl	External	Skin disease
33.	***Leucas aspera* (Willd) Link.** (LAMIACEAE), *Dudhani*	Lf	Oral	Skin disease
34.	***Mucuna pruriens* (L.) DC.** (FABACEAE), *Khajkuari*	Rt	External	Scabies/ Ring worm
35.	***Ocimum tenuiflorum* L.** (LAMIACEAE), *'KaliTulashi'*	Lf	External	Scabies
36.	***Oroxylum indicum* (L.) Vent** (BIGNONIACEAE), *Dundilamu*	Bk	External	Itch/scabies
37.	***Pergularia daemia (Forsk.) Decme*** *(ASCLEPIADACEAE), Utaran*	*Lf*	*External*	Itch/scabies
38.	***Solanum nigrum* L.** (SOLANACEAE), *Kanguni*	Lf	External	Itch/scabies /Ring worm
39.	***Solanum virginianum* L.** (SOLANACEAE), *Nala mulaka*	Lf	External	Itch/scabies
40.	***Vitex negundo* L**. (VERBANACEAE), *Nirgudi*	Lf	External	Itch/scabies /Ring worm
41.	***Woodfordia fruticosa (L.) Kurz*** *(LYTHRACEAE), Dhayati*	*Fl*	*Oral*	*Scabies*

Abbreviations Used: Bk – Bark; *Fl – Flower; Lf – Leaf;* Fr- Fruit; Infl – Inflorescence; Rh – Rhizome; Rt – Root; Sd – Seed; *St Bk – Stem bark and* Wp – Whole Plant

RESULTS

Total 41 angiosperm species of 23 families used for treating different skin diseases have been recorded. Out of the 67 uses are recorded from the region 29 are of scabies; 19 itch; 10 ring worm; 1 for treating rickets and 8 for other general skin diseases. Maximum number of species used for treating skin diseases are from family Caesalpiniaceae (4 species) which is followed by Asteraceae, Euphorbiaceae,

Lamiaceae and Malvaceae (3 species each); Convolvulaceae, Fabaceae, Menispermaceae, Poaceae, Solanaceae, and Verbanaceae (2 species each) while other families with 1 species each.

In most of cases mode of administration is external applied. The majority of formulations are from leaf (20 formulations); 8 of underground parts; 3 of seeds; 2 of bark and 1 each of fruit and flower. Out of The prevalent skin diseases observed in district are Scabies with utilisation of 29 species; Itch 19 species; Ring worm 10 species, etc.

Acknowledgements

Authors are thank full to Principals of college for constant support, encouragement and facilities.

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