DOCUMENTATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS IN SELECTED VILLAGE OF NANJANGUD TALUK, BILIGERE HAMLET, MYSURU, KARNATAKA.

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Abstract: The present study was aimed to survey and document the medicinal plants in the selected village of Nanjangud taluk, Biligere hamlet, Mysuru. Data was collected by localities and plants are identified with the help of flora. Total 42 plants are documented. In this 42 plants *Fabaceae* is dominated which contributed 7 species. The present work is carried out to ensure awareness on traditional medicines which are easily available to cure different human aliments. This documentation may help to draw attention to valuation of the biological diversity of the study area.

Index terms: Medicinal Plants, Therapeutical uses and part used.

Introduction:

The relationship between humans and animals with the plants its starts in the beginning of the earth, humans learn to recognize and categorize the plant material are used to different purpose such as food, shelter, oxygen, medicines etc. Totally plants as magical values we can call it as primary source of life (Mazid *et al.*, 2012). Plants also possess healing beneficial property which effects on the human body they generally called as medicinal plants (Motelab, 2011). Medicinal plants are the primary health care sources during our ancient time (Krupa *et al.*, 2017). India has one of the major biodiversity rich countries and has large number of flora and fauna and wild variety of plants. Ayurveda is the oldest practice in the Indian medicinal system and currently, a lot of importance has been given to it because of its low coast and no side effects. India also has written information about medicinal plants and formulation were scripted within some books such as Ayurveda Materia, Medica and Material Medica (Gowramma *et al.*, 2020). The oldest written evidence of medicinal plants has been found on a Sumerian clay slab from Nagpur, its approximately 5000 years old (Petrovska, 2012). Karnataka one of the Southern states of India has 3.83 Million ha of recorded forest area which is around 20 percent of its geographical area. The state rank 4th among all the state and union territories in respect of area under tree cover (Satish *et al.*, 2013). Mysore district is having a rich flora of medicinal plants, a very limited area has been documented and the smaller number of medicinal plants used by traditional healers. Hence this study is carried out to enlist the medicinal plants which are used by the selected area people (Nagalakshmi *et al.*, 2020).

Material Methodology:

Study area: About 13 to 14 villages of Nanjangud taluk is considered as study area which belongs to Mysuru district, one of the 31 districts of Karnataka state. Nanjangud taluk lies on south-western parts of Mysuru district and forms almost a plain boundary except for a few isolated hillocks to the south and west. These hills rise 600 to 700 feet above the general level of the boundary, which is at an elevation of 2400 feet. The general slope is from south to north and there is a small but gradual and wide depression seen on the northern parts of the taluk following the Kabini river basin and another small and narrow depression is seen on the western parts of the taluk through which Nugu river flows. Total 184 villages falling in Nanjangud taluk, the study area located in Nanjangud to T. Narasipura main road and it is belongs to the Biligere hamlet. The study area covers approximately 3.888.91 hector of land of selected villages (Mahadevaswamy *et al.*, 2010).

Data collection: Field survey was targeted to document the traditional medicine used in treatment of disease. The survey was conducted in the month of April to June. The data was collected through interviews and discussion with traditional participants in the study area with the local language "Kannada". Identification was done with the help of flora, All the possible information regarding the traditional uses/part used methodology, dosage, prescription, diet restriction and administrations and classification of plants are reported.

RESULTS

The present Documentational study of Medicinal plant in selected village which belongs to Biligere Hamlet, Nanjangud taluk, Mysuru district. Here total 42 medicinal plants are identified for the treatment of human ailments that distributed across 23 families. Among them, the most dominant is *Fabaceae* family which contributed 7 species, Followed by *Moraceae* 4 species, Followed by *Amaranthaceace* and *Lamiaceace* which is contributed 3 species, followed by *Acanthaceae, Malvaceae, Myrtaceae, Phyllanthaceae* and *Solanaceae* its of 2 species and remaining 1 species belongs to the families of *Anacardiaceae, Annonaceae, Apiaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Asteraceae, Basellaceae, Combretaceae, Crassulaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Meliaceae, Menispermaceae, Punicaceae, and Rutaceae.* The survey also reveals that, trees are dominated one followed by Herbs, shrubs and climbers. The present work is carried out to ensure awareness on traditional medicines which are easily available to cure different human aliments. As there lack of knowledge and interest among the people, this documentation may help to draw attention to valuation of the biological diversity of the study area.

Table No: 1.1 Plant list with Botanical Name, Common Name, Part used and Treatment

Sl No.	Family	Botanical Name	Common Name	Part Used	Treatment
1	Acanthaceae	*Justica adhatoda Vasica*	Adulsa	Leaf, flower, stem, bark	Cough, bleeding piles and Diarrhoea
		Hygrophila auriculata	Swamp weed	Whole plant	Swelling legs
2	Amaranthaceae	*Achyranthes aspera*	Devils horsewhip	Leaf, Stem plant body.	Ear pain, and Snake bite
		Alternanthera sessilis	Sissoo spinach	Leafe, stem	Jaundice and hair fall
		Celosia argentea	Sliver cock's	Leave, stem.	Constipation
3	Anacardiaceae	*Mangifera indica*	Mango	Young leaf and fruit peel.	Gingivitis, Menorrhagia and Dysentery
4	Annonaceae	*Annona squamosa*	Sugar apple	Leave	Bleeding wound
5	Apiaceae	*Centella asiatica*	Indian pennywort	Leafe and stem	Breast milk increase, Memory enhancement
6	Asclepiadaceae	*Calotropis gigantea*	Crown flower	Milky latex, root.	Foot corn and fever
7	Asteraceae	*Eclipta prostrata*	Bhringraj	Whole plant.	Hair fall, Asthma, Constipation
8	Basellaceae	*Basella alba*	Malabar spinach	Leaf, stem.	Skin complexion, Irregular periods
9	Combretaceae	*Terminalia bellirica*	Beleric	Bark, fruit	Appendicitis, Intertrigo
10	Crassulaceae	*Kalanchoe pinnata*	Miracle leaf	Leaf.	Scabies and Leukoderma
11	Cucurbitaceae	*Momordica charantia*	Bitter melon	Leaf, flower, fruit.	Ear discharge, Diabetes and Scabies
12	Euphorbiaceae	*Acalypha indica*	Indian Acalypha	Leaf, root.	Cough, Skin irritation and Rat poison

13	Fabaceae	*Caesalpinia pulcherrima*	Peacock flower	Leaf, flower, root, bark.	Cholera, Fever,
		Clitoria ternatea	Pigeon wings	Flower, root	Heart disease, Jaundice
		Guilandina banduc	Grey nicker	Root, bark, nut, leaf.	Ulcer, Diarrhoea, joint swelling.
		Abrus precatorius	Rosary pea	Leaf, seed, root.	Cough, flue, Acne sore, Snake bite
		Mimosa pudica	Touch-me-not	Leaf, root.	Piles and Fever
		Pongamia pinnata	Indian beech	Leaf, seed, twig.	Bad breath, pigmentation,
		Tamarindus indica	Tamarind	Leaf, fruit,	Dustin eye, Sprain, Blood clot
14	Lamiaceae	*Coleus amboinicus*	Indian mint	Leaf.	Fever, Urticaria, Sore throat
		Ocimum basilicum	Sweet basil	Leaf and seed	Sinusitis, Renal calculi
		Lecus aspera	Thumbai	Leaf, flower, and stem	Fever, Sore throat, Back pain
15	Malvaceae	*Abutilon indicum*	Indian Abutilon	Leave.	Bleeding piles
		Hibiscus rosasenensis	Hibiscus	Flower, Leaf.	Hair fall, Skin burn
16	Meliaceae	*Azadirachta indica*	Neem	Leave and twig.	Jaundice, Epistaxis, Pimple
17	Menispermaceae	*Tinospora cordifolia*	Heartleaves moonseed	Leaf, stem.	Jaundice
18	Moracea	*Ficus benghalensis*	Banyan tree	Bark, tender, leaf, latex.	Wound swelling, Vaginal infection, Snake bite
		Ficus racemosa	Cluster fig	Bark, leaf	Swelling hand and leg, Pimple, Dysentery
		Moringa oleifer	Drumstick tree	Leaf, flower, bark.	Asthma, Constipation, Night blindness
		Artocarpus heterophyllus	Jackfruit	Bark.	Ringworm
19	Myrtaceae	*Psidium guajava*	Gua tree	Leaf, fruit.	Toothache, Diarrhoea
		Syzgium cumini	Java plum	Seed, Bark.	Diabetes
20	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus niruri*	Gale of the wind	Whole plant	Tooth ache
		Phyllanthus emblica	Indian gooseberry	Fruit, Bark.	Epistaxis, Migraine and premature grey hair
21	Punicaceae	*Punica granatum*	Pomegranate	Fruit peel, leaf, flower.	Diarrhoea, Epistaxis, Hiccups
22	Rutaceae	*Limonia acidissima*	Wood apple	Leaf, fruit.	Hiccups
23	Solanaceae	*Aegle marmelos*	Indian Beal	Leaf, fruit.	Diabetes, Dysentery, kidney stone
		Solanum torvum	Turkey berry	Fruit.	Toothache

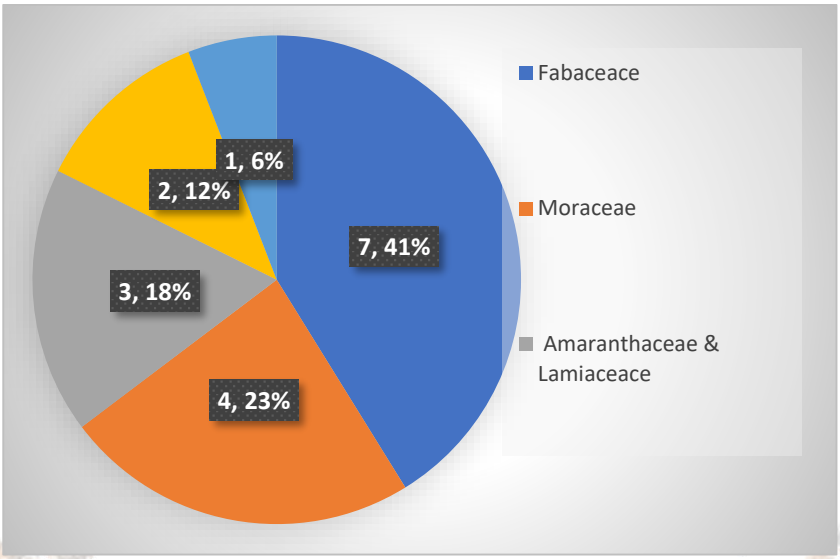

Fig No: 1.1 Families used most.

Summary: The ethnobotanical study resulted in documenting 42 medicinal plant species. Fabaceae is the most dominant family with the highest number of available plant species. Minor to major diseases can be cured using these medicinal plants. Approximately 50 different human ailments can be treated by various drug formulations. Nanjangud taluk have unique diversity which accounts for the availability of raw materials for the preparation of herbal medicines. The main threat to the medicinal plants is forest fire, destroys the available rich diversity of plants. Most of the population around the world rely on the traditional medicine to meet their primary health care needs. Traditional plants are easily affordable than conventional medicine, cost effective. People depend on the available medicinal plants to cure common cold, cough, fever without relying on the conventional medicines. The present work is carried out to ensure awareness on traditional medicines which are easily available to cure different human ailments. As there is lack of knowledge and interest among the people, this documentation may help to draw attention to the valuation of the biological diversity of the study area.

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