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Common Medicinal Trees of Bundi District, South-East Rajasthan: A Preliminary Survey

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ABSTRACT: A survey of some common medicinal trees occurring in the Bundi district, Rajasthan was conducted to assess the potentiality of plant resources for modern treatments. This observation is based on field survey of whole area during different season. Some medicinal trees are being endangered due to adverse environmental conditions, over exploitation and climate change. This paper deals with common medicinal trees ofBundi district, and their role in remedies of different diseases to common man.

KEY WORDS: Angiosperm, Deciduous, Haroti region, In-situ, Purgative, Rheumatism

I.INTRODUCTION

Rajasthan is one of the richest state of India in terms of its diverse flora and fauna. Bundi is lies between 24° 59' 11" and 25° 53' 11" N .latitudes and 75° 19' 30" and 76° 19' 30" E longitudes. This district is a part of Haroti region, which forms the south - eastern region of Rajasthan state. South- east Rajasthan is dense repository of genetic material of important herbal plant wealth. Bundi district is rich in floristic point of view shows more diverse plant species of medicinal importance. Local people of this area used many herbal plants for cure of various types of diseases.

The vegetation of the area is tropical dry deciduous. The average annual rainfall of the area is 76.41 cm. The dominant forest tree species of the area are Acacia catechu, Acacia leucophloea, Anogeissuspendula, Buteamonosperma, Manilkarahexandra, Mitragynaparvifolia, Bauhinia racemosa, Phoenix sylvestrisandVitexnegundo. The important shrubs species of the area are Adhatodazeylanica, Capparissepiaria, GrewiaflavescensandZiziphusnummularia.In present observation Twenty six medicinal trees and their uses of area are enumerated.

II. RELATED WORKS

Important studies on the floristic and ethnomedicinal work of various part of India have been made byMathur (1960), Dadhich(1974), Singh, and Pandey, (1982),Shetty and Singh (1987 - 92),Jain, (1995), Patel (2001), Singh and Kushwaha (2006), Nawar and Sharma (2012), Akshatha, Mahadeva Murthy and Lakshimidevi(2013), Gayake, Awasarkar, and Sharma (2013), Vashistha and Kaur Mandeep(2013) and Sharma (2016). Common medicinal trees of area and their uses have been recorded in present enumeration.

III. METHODOLOGY

In the present context medicinal angiosperm trees of the area have been observed. This study is based on field collection and critical observation. To record the medicinal Angiospermic treespecies, area were visited in different seasons by author from April 2018 to April 2021. During survey selected plants were identified and studied for medicinal value with the help of literature and local information. 26 medicinal trees species were recorded in present enumeration. Recorded ethno medicinal plant species in area are described, which are arranged alphabetically. These are being listed in Table-1.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

In present observation Twenty six medicinal trees of area are enumerated. The observed plants are arranged alphabetically according to botanical name, and described along with family, common name, useful plant parts and their medicinal uses.

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TABLE - 1

Sr.	Botanical Name	Common	Family	Useful	Medicinal Uses (Used
No.		Name		Plant Parts	in)
1	Accord catachy (L f) Willd	Kattha	Mimosococo	Woodson	Primarily used with
1	Acucia calecna (L. l.) wind.	Kattila	winnosaceae	wood sap	'Paan' (betel leaves)
					curing indigestion
					bronchitis, throat
					diseases
2	Acacia nilotica(L.) Willd.	Babool	Mimosaceae	Twig,	Toothache, diabetes,
				bark, gum	cooling
3	Acalemarmelos(L) Corr	Bilva Bel	Rutaceae	Pulp of	Stomach
5	Aegtemarmetos(L.) Con.	Diiva, Dei	Rutaceae	fruit	diseasediarrhoea.
					diabetes
4	Alangiumsalvifolium (L. f.)	Ankol	Alangiaceae	Seed oil	Used in paralysis
	Wangerin				
5	Azadirachtaindica A. Juss.	Neem	Meliaceae	Leaves	Wounds, ringworms,
					skin disease
6			D 1 . '	0 1	XX7 1.1 1'
6	Balanitesaegyptiaca (L.) Del.	Hingota	Balanitaceae	Seeds	Wound healing
7	Butagmonosparma(I am)	Dhak	Fabaceae	Seeds	Skin disease
/	Taub	Khakhra	Tabaccac	Secus	Skill disease
		Tinuitinu			
8	Cassia fistula L.	Amaltash	Caesalpiniaceae	Fruit pulp	Purgative, laxative
9	CratevanurvalaBuch Ham.	Varna	Capparaceae	Wood bark	Liver disease
10	Dendrocalamusstrictus	Bans	Poaceae	Young	Asthma, coughs and
				shoots	gallbladder disorders
11	EmblicaofficinalisGaertn	Amala	Euphorbiaceae	Fruit	Digestive, Skin and hair
	2 Swewojj te watto Guertin.	. minutu	Laphoreneouc	1 1010	used in indigestion
12	FicusbenghalensisL.	Bad	Moraceae	Latex	General
					debilitydiarrhoea,



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13	Ficusreligiosa L.	Peepal	Moraceae	Leaves	Fever, scabies
14	Holarrhenapubescens (Buch. – Ham.) Wall ex G. Don	Kutaja	Аросупасеае	Leaves, bark	Diarrhoea, dysentery
15	<i>Holopteleaintegrifolia</i> (Roxb.) Planch.	Churel	Ulmaceae	Leaves	Ringworm, skin disease
16	MadhucaindicaJ. F. Gmelin	Mahua	Sapotaceae	Seed oil, flower paste	Rheumatism, hydrocele
17	Meliaazedarach L.	Bakainneem	Meliaceae	Leaves	Antihelminthic
18	<i>Moringaoleifera</i> Lam.	Sahejana	Moringaceae	Fruits	Rheumatism, Anti- ageing
19	Pongamiapinnata(L.) Pierre	Karanj	Fabaceae	Seed oil	Antifungal, Rheumatism
20	PterocarpusmarsupiumRoxb.	Bijasar	Fabaceae	Wood	Diabetes, obesity
21	RicinuscommunisL.	Arandi	Euphorbiaceae	Seed, leaves	Purgative, skin disease and swelling
22	SalvadoraoleoidesDecne.	Jal, Pilu	Salvadoraceae	Root	Gonorrhoea
23	TamarindusindicaL.	Imli	Caesalpiniaceae	Leaves, seeds,Fruit pulp	Inflamation,digestive
24	<i>Terminaliaarjuna</i> (Roxb. ex Dc.) Wight &Arn.	Arjun	Combretaceae	Bark of stem	Hypertension, Cardiac disease
25	<i>Terminaliabellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Baheda	Combretaceae	Fruit	Diarrhoea, Leprosy
26	VitexnegundoL.	Nirgundi	Verbenaceae	Leaves, Seed oil,roots	Rheumatism, swelling, piles

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Earlier Bundi district had a larger forest cover of angiosperm trees but due to ecological destruction of habitat and environmental changes many plants are threatened. Climatic, biotic, edaphic and topographic factors much influence the vegetation of area.

V. CONCLUSION

Present observation forms base-line information of medicinal diversity of this area. This area was known for dense vegetation but due to biotic disturbances, it has been extensively exposed. Bundi district are also famous for bio diversity, vegetable production and many water reservoirs.

Many plants of these localities need to be conserved. Hence herbal plant wealth of this area should be protected through in-situ conservation. This study creates the awareness about the medicinal plants as traditional health care system.

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