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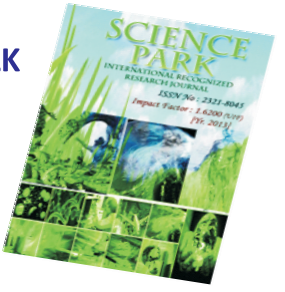
ETHANOBOTANICAL STUDIES ON ALANGIUM SALVIFOLIUM (L. F.) WANGERIN IN ENGL. AMONG THE FOLK PEOPLES OF NIZAMABAD DISTRICT, TELANGANA STATE.



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ABSTRACT

The study documents indigenous Alangium salvifolium used for folk and tribal medicine in Nizamabad district medicinal system. We have to take the survey among the village peoples and tribal peoples in concern district. The plant is commonly used for certain diseases like Wounds and cuts, Boils, Antidote to poison, Rat bite, Fits and Leprosy at initial stage edible and Misc (plant uses except medicinal and edible uses).

Keywords: Alangium salvifolium , Ethnobotany, Medicinal plants.

INTRODUCTION

Nizamabad district is situated in the northern part of the Andhra Pradesh and is one of the 10 districts of Telangana state. It lies between 18-5' and 19' of the northern latitudes, 77-40' and 78-37' of the eastern longitudes. The district is bounded on the North by Adilabad district, East Bay Karimnagar District, South by Medak district and West by Bidar District of Karnataka and Nanded district of Maharashtra. The geographical area is 7956 Sq. Km's i.e. 19,80,586 acres spread over 923 villages in 36 mandals. Major rivers, such as, Godavari and Manjeera crosses Nizamabad district with some other streams Kalyani, Kaulas, Peddavagu also exist in the district.

Lambada, Naikpod, Yerukalas are major tribal groups in the area. Of these, Lambada is found most abundant throughout the area. Besides these tribal groups, several other communities are residing as forest dwellers.

Materials and Methods

For documentation of ethno-botanical information and collection of plant material, several tours were undertaken during the period 2011- 2015. Data presented here is based on personal

observations and interviews with traditional healers (Viz. Medicine men, Hakims and old aged people) and the methodology used is based on the methods available in the literature (Jain 1989) and (Jain and Mudgal 1999).

Ethnobotanical information about Alangium salvifolium was documented in data sheets prepared. For collection of plant material, local informer accompanied to authors. Plant identification was done by using regional flora and flora of adjoining districts (Pullaih and Rao 1995), (Cooke 1958). Plant uses were compared with major published literature (Ambasta1992), (Anonymous 1948-1976), (Asolkar et. al. 1992), (Chopra et. al. 1956 & 1969), (Jain 1991, 1996 & 1999), (Pradhan et. al. 2005), (Sharma & Singh 2001) and (Vijigiri Dinesh et. al.2014).

Uses which are not mentioned in the literature are considered as uses less known in India and are marked by asterisks in the present paper.

Results and Discussion

The medicinal and edible plant such as Alangium salvifolium used in different areas of Nizamabad district. The plants that have been authenticated earlier for various diseases and ailments in the study are included in below. The results show that gender and age class differ in their traditional knowledge with regard to medicinal plants reported. Old male's had more traditional knowledge about medicinal plants and their uses than females. This may be attributed to their involvement in trade related activities. In most of the cases the older people were noted as being better informants and the vivid reason for this may be their personal experience of using these plants since old times. Respondent's young age were less aware of the potential of medicinal plants than their older counterparts who have gathered knowledge from the point of view of their traditional health care and their day to day practices. This difference in the perception of the two age classes will likely result in knowledge loss over time. Since ancient times plants have been indispensable sources of both preventive and curative traditional medicine preparations for human beings and livestock. Historical accounts of traditionally.

Ethnobotanical uses of Alangium salvifolium: -

Medicinal:

- Wounds and cuts: Bark powder with coconut oil applied for treating cuts & for healing wounds.
- Antidote to poison: Half tea cup of extract of stem bark with ½ tea cup of goat milk given orally once as an antidote to poison.
- Rat bite: One tea cup of stem bark extract taken once a day for three days.
- Snakebite : One tea cup of extract of roots with 1 table spoon root powder of Albizia lebbeck root taken three times and another dose after 30 min as an antidote for snake bite.
- Boils: Root paste prepared with rice washed water and applied externally on boils for 15 days.
- *Fits: Extract of the tender leaves with rhizome of Acorus calamus, Allium sativum bulb and Piper nigrum seeds in equal proportion taken 15 ml once a day for three days.
- Leprosy at initial stage: 100 gm of root powder cooked in 100 ml of edible oil for half an hour, taken one teaspoon twice a day for 15 days.

Edible: Ripe fruits are eaten.

Misc:

- Wood is used for making agricultural implements, furniture, house construction and walking sticks.

❖ To repel Bed bugs: Stem bark, with Bauhinia racemosa stem bark, burnt together to form a smoke, which is used to repel bed bugs and other insects.

The present investigation has brought to light certain little known potential ethno medicinal plants of therapeutic value employed to cure Wounds and cuts, Boils, Antidote to poison, Rat bite, Fits and Leprosy at initial stage. We think that the present status of the economically and medicinally important plants of the study area needs to be determined in order to develop plans for their protection. Proper documentation of indigenous knowledge about the plant could be supportive in achievement of objectives. As every year a considerable amount of foreign exchange is spent for the import of drugs and other products, sustainable utilization of indigenous drug resources in local pharmaceutical and herbal industries will increase the importance of the plant resources of these areas. Utilization of indigenous drug resources will increase the importance of the local industry on one hand and minimize the expenditure incurred on the purchase of foreign drugs on the other. And the edible and misc. uses are also fulfilling the need of the people.

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