Introduction

Jalgaon district lies between 20° and 21° North latitude and 74°55’ and 76°28’ East longitude on the northern border of the state of Maharashtra. The Satpura mountain extends along northern border, whereas the offshoots of Western Ghats (Sahyadris) extend in the eastern direction. These harbour mainly dry deciduous forests and the aborigines, viz. Bhil, Pawara, Tadvi and Vanjara inhabit the area, apart from rural populace. Main occupation of the people is agriculture. The results of our ethnobotanical forays in the district have been presented at National conferences and published in various research journals. This communication is in the same order.

Methodology

Field trips were conducted during June 1997 to 2004 in tribal and rural parts of the Jalgaon district. Data was collected regarding plant and plant part(s) used, local name, purpose, formulation, doses and method of administration of the drugs. They were inquired from tribal medicine men, old men and women and other local rural informants. At time, actual applications were also observed during field work. The plant specimens were identified using recent regional floras. Customary herbarium methods have been followed in preserving specimens and they are deposited in the Herbarium, Department of Botany, Pratap College, Amalner.

Results and Discussion

In the present paper, 37 plant species of angiosperms belonging to 31 genera of 22 families have been reported (Table 1). They are used as ethnomedicines for various human ailments such as women disease like post-delivery complaints, to facilitate delivery, to regularize menstrual cycle, gonorrhoea, bleeding lochia and leucorrhoea. Other common diseases and health complaints e.g. vomiting, weakness, scabies, fistula, bone fracture, dysentery, diarrhoea, foul or bad smell of mouth, strengthening of gums, tumours, polyurea, ring-worms, chronic wounds, diabetes, abdominal pains, rheumatism, asthma, pimples, burning sensation and pains, urinary stone, malarial and typhoidal fevers, boils, haemorrhage, intestinal worms, tapeworms, acidity, cough and cold, stomach-ache, anaemia, sprain, snake-bite, tooth-ache, lymph adenitis, etc. are cured by using bark of various trees found in the region. The bark is employed in the form of decoction, infusion, extract, paste, poultice, powder, etc. Various human diseases treated were verified from the local tribal medicine men, elder ladies, head of hamlets and other rural informants. Further research on scientific line is, however, desirable to improvise their authenticity which would lead to discovery of new molecules and potential sources of drugs.

Keywords: Bark, Medicinal plants, Ethnomedicine, Bhil, Pawara, Tadvi, Vanjara, Jalgaon District, Maharashtra.

IPC code; Int. cl. — A61K 36/00, A61K 129/00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Plant Name/Family/ Collection No.</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Preparation</th>
<th>Disease Treated</th>
<th>Mode of Administration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Acacia catechu (Linn.) f Willd. Mimosaceae/ Coll.No.35</td>
<td>Khair</td>
<td>Concentrated decoction along with bark of Bridelia airy-shawii</td>
<td>Fistula</td>
<td>Said concentrate homogenized with fruit powder of Emblica officinalis, Terminalia bellirica and T. chebula and given two spoons per day till cure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Extract</td>
<td>Cough and Cold</td>
<td>Two spoons twice a day for 3 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Acacia nilotica Willd. ex Del. subsp. indica (Benth.) Brenan Mimosaceae/ Coll.No.14</td>
<td>Babhul</td>
<td>Extract</td>
<td>Cleaning of mouth and strengthening gums</td>
<td>Diluted extract gurgled for few days in the morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acidity and Cough</td>
<td>Taken orally (15-20 ml) once a day for a week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Powder</td>
<td>Stomach-ache</td>
<td>Powder (5g) taken once a day till cure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Aegle marmelos (Linn.) Corr. Rutaceae/ Coll.No.1</td>
<td>Bel</td>
<td>Extract</td>
<td>Preventing vomit</td>
<td>2-3 spoons of extract with honey only once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ailanthus excelsa Roxb. Simaroubaceae/ Coll.No.13</td>
<td>Maruk, Maharukh</td>
<td>Decoction</td>
<td>Post-delivery pains</td>
<td>Decoction added in bath water for 15-30 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Balanites aegyptiaca (Linn.) Del. Balanitaceae/ Coll.No.48</td>
<td>Hinganbet, Hingornya</td>
<td>Powder</td>
<td>Intestinal worms</td>
<td>Pinch of powder in a cup of milk given for 5-6 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bauhinia purpurea Linn. Caesalpiniaceae / Coll.No.39</td>
<td>Kanchan</td>
<td>Concentrated decoction</td>
<td>Lymph adenitis</td>
<td>Two spoons of concentrate with honey per day for a week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Body heat</td>
<td>Half cup with sugar at morning, daily to reduce body heat till cure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. No.</td>
<td>Plant Name/Family/ Collection No.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 9.     | **Bridelia airy-shawii** PT. Li  
Euphorbiaceae / Coll.No.46 | Asan       | Powder      | Diabetes       | A spoonful powder mixed in half cup water drunk at morning. |
|        |                                  |            |             | To reduce weight| Pinch of powder in honey and lime juice consumed at morning. |
| 10.    | **Careya arborea** Roxb.  
Barringtoniaceae/ Coll.No.94 | Kumbh      | Extract     | Haemorrhage    | One spoonful of extract prepared in water and equal quantity of cow ghee consumed after every two hours till cure. |
| 11.    | **Cassia auriculata** Linn.  
Caesalpiniaeae /Coll.No.74 | Awali, Walanya | Powder | Toothache      | Applied on gums. |
| 12.    | **Delonix regia** (Boj. ex Hook.) Rafin.  
Caesalpiniaeae / Coll.No.127 | Gulmohar   | Infusion    | Burning sensation | Half cup of infusion prepared in whey taken orally till cure. |
| 13.    | **Dichrostachys cinerea** (Linn.)  
Wt. and Arn.  
Mimosaceae / Coll.No.109 | Yellatur   | Extract     | As purgative   | Two-spoonful extract administered. |
|        |                                  |            | Powder      | Tooth-ache     | Powder applied on gums. |
|        |                                  |            |             | Vermifuge      | Mixed in water and then taken orally. |
| 14.    | **Erythrina variegata** Linn.  
Fabaceae / Coll.No.136 | Mandar, Pangara | Decoction | Against fever | Half cup at morning and evening for 6 days. |
| 15.    | **Ficus arnottiana** Miq.  
Moraceae / Coll.No.143 | Amsa       | Paste       | Ringworms      | Paste applied for a fortnight. |
| 16.    | **Ficus benghalensis** Linn.  
Moraceae / Coll.No.142 | Wad, Wat   | Decoction   | Leucorrhoea    | Half cup decoction administered per day for a month. |
| 17.    | **Ficus glomerata** Roxb.  
Moraceae/ Coll.No.140 | Umber      | Powder      | Polyurea       | Spoonful powder at night for a week consumed with honey. |
|        |                                  |            |             | Bleeding lochia| As above but for a month. |
| 18.    | **Ficus heterophyla** Linn. f.  
Moraceae/ Coll.No.114 | Dedumber, Ghutni-umber | Extract | Tumour | Extract of leaves and bark mixed with cow urine applied twice a day till cure. |
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Ficus religiosa Linn. / Moracace/ Coll.No.117</td>
<td>Pipal, Pimpal</td>
<td>Powder</td>
<td>Deagulsion</td>
<td>Gonorrhoea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Ficus virens Ait. / Moracace/ Coll.No.139</td>
<td>Pimpri</td>
<td>Decoction</td>
<td>Powder</td>
<td>Irregular menstrual cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Holarrhena pubescens (Buch-Ham.) Wall. ex G. Don</td>
<td>Dahikudi, Kudi</td>
<td>Decoction</td>
<td>Powder</td>
<td>Tooth-ache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Holoptelea integrifolia (Roxb.) Planch. / Ulmaceae/ Coll.No.156</td>
<td>Papad</td>
<td>Decoction</td>
<td>Powder</td>
<td>Decoction gargled for few days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Justicia adhatoda Linn. / Acanthaceae/ Coll.No.118</td>
<td>Adulsa</td>
<td>Cooked paste</td>
<td>Powderpaste</td>
<td>Rheumatic joints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr. / Anacardiaceae/ Coll.No.168</td>
<td>Mohin</td>
<td>Powderpaste</td>
<td>Decoction</td>
<td>Sprain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Mangifera indica Linn. / Anacardiaceae/ Coll.No.313</td>
<td>Kalam, Jangli-Hirmundi</td>
<td>Powderpaste</td>
<td>Decoction</td>
<td>Diphtheria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Mitragyna parvifolia (Roxb.) Korth. / Rubiaceae/ Coll.No.190</td>
<td>Ran-shewga</td>
<td>Paste</td>
<td>Decoction</td>
<td>Tumour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Moringa concanensis Nimmu / Moringaceae/ Coll.No.188</td>
<td>Wounds</td>
<td>Extract</td>
<td>Extract</td>
<td>Extract applied on wounds caused by honeybee sting to reduce burning pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. No.</td>
<td>Plant Name/Family/Collection No.</td>
<td>Local Name</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td><em>Pongamia pinnata</em> (Linn.) Pierre Fabaceae / Coll.No.128</td>
<td><em>Karanj</em></td>
<td>Powder</td>
<td>Typhoid</td>
<td>Powder (5g) mixed with honey consumed twice daily for 15 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Extract</td>
<td>Toothache</td>
<td>Extract applied on gums till cure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td><em>Sterculia urens</em> Roxb. Sterculiaceae / Coll.No.231</td>
<td><em>Kadai</em></td>
<td>Decocction</td>
<td>Delivery</td>
<td>Half cup decoction administered to a lady to facilitate delivery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td><em>Tamarindus indica</em> Linn. Caesalpiniaceae / Coll.No.228</td>
<td><em>Chinch</em></td>
<td>Powder</td>
<td>Snake-bite</td>
<td>Spoonful powder with honey consumed thrice a day after every two hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Infusion</td>
<td>Dysentery</td>
<td>Half cup twice daily for 5 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paste</td>
<td>Bone fracture</td>
<td>Applied on bone fracture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Powder</td>
<td>Anaemia</td>
<td>Spoonful powder consumed at morning daily till cure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
substances such as honey, milk, curd and cow-ghee are also employed during various preparations.

**Conclusion**

It can be concluded that data gathered from tribals and rural people of Jalgaon district will be useful for researchers in the field of medicine, pharmacology and industry. Further modern laboratory studies and chemical screening will help in selecting potential new molecules and drugs for the betterment of human being at large.

**Acknowledgements**

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**References**


