

Ethnomedicinal Plants Resource of Stakosia RF of Karanjia Division, Mayurbhanj, Odisha.

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Abstract: *The study area is located in the eastern-ghat region of Indian subcontinent and possess a great floristic diversity. The local people resides here are mostly dependent upon natural products for their day to day use and medicinal uses as well. An extensive survey is carried out in the area to highlight some of the major medicinal plants and their uses through an appraisal approach with the local peoples. About 30 plants belonging to 22 families have been found to be used frequently by the native people against different diseases.*

Introduction:

The traditional village people in India are having a well versed in traditional home remedies [1]. Now-a-days herbal remedies are attracting more attention in treatment of minor ailments. The tradition of using herbal medicines in India rely on around 8000 plant species and that generates around 50,000 products, processes and practices [2]. There are many more plant resources are not being known to human kind till now. Odisha, a state of India present on the eastern region of the country, is blessed with lots of natural plant resources particularly in medicinal plant resources and has one of the oldest and richest cultural traditions of using medicinal plants [3]. The rural people of the state still depend on the traditional ethno medicine for their day-to-day primary health care. Though a great portion of it has been utilised, a major part is still untouched [2].

Mayurbhanj district being the largest district in Odisha, possess 38% of its area under forest cover and has a great diversity of plant resources especially in medicinal plants. Karanjia forest division is one of the important forest division in Mayurbhanj comprising 3077.05 km², once considered to be the maximum revenue earning division of the state. It spreads from 85° 40'12" E to 86° 21'50" E and longitudinally 21° 15'58" N to 22° 05'57" N and has an elevation of 365m MSL. It is surrounded by Rairangpur Forest Division in north, Keonjhar Wildlife Division in south, Similipal Forest in east and Keonjhar Division in west. There

are two major types of forests found in this Division i.e. dry deciduous sal forest and moist deciduous sal forest with few patches of semi evergreen forests inside Similipal. Due to heavy biotic interference and fire hazard, most of the forests change from moist deciduous to dry deciduous with its associates.

Materials and methodology

The present work is the outcome of extensive survey of Satkosia reserved forest of Karanjia forest division, Mayurbhanj district undertaken during three months forest work experience in 2016. The local people residing in the nearby areas were interviewed for the first hand information on ethnomedicinal uses of the plants. Further interaction session were held at different Vana Suraksha Samities (VSS) named Godabhangi, Hiliriposi, Dhatkidiha, and Colony sahi. The plant species were identified with the help of standard flora of Odisha [4,5].

Result and Discussion

The study provides information on 30 plant species belonging to 22 families (Table no. 01). The plants parts used for medicinal preparation were roots, barks, shoots, seeds, leaves, flowers, fruits and whole plants. Most frequently utilized plant parts were leaves (16), followed by root (08) and bark (04). This study gives a brief account of the various ethno-medicinal plant parts against different diseases and infections.

The study area is rich in natural medicinal plant resources. An attempt was made to collect information on traditional medicinal knowledge of the local peoples residing in villages on the periphery of the area. More depth information may be explored from these villagers and tribes which will give new impetus to the traditional system of healthcare.

Table no. 01- List of medicinal plants found in Stakosia RF of Karanja division, Mayurbhanj district, Odisha and their uses.

S. N	Local name	Scientific name	Family	Parts used	Purpose
1	Ahirigada	<i>Marsdenia tenacissima</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Root	Lung cancer
2	Aloevera	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i>	Asphodelaceae	Leaf	Skin diseases
3	Anantamula	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	Apocynaceae	Root	Coolant, blood purifier
4	Arguna	<i>Cycas crinalis</i>	Cycadaceae	Shoot	Astringent, diuretic
5	Bhuin neem	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	Acanthaceae	Leaves & root	Malaria & stomach trouble
6	Bija	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>	Fabaceae	Bark	Mouth ulcer
7	Boidonko	<i>Mucuna nigricans</i>	Fabaceae	Seed	Ulcer of genital organs
8	Chara	<i>Buchanania lanzan</i>	Anacardiaceae	Bark, leaf & flower	Mouth sour & laxative
9	Chhatiana	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Apocynaceae	Latex	Spermatorrhoea
10	Chireita	<i>Rubia cordifolia</i>	Rubiaceae	Root	Intoxication
11	dhatuki	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i>	Lythraceae	Leaves	Stimulant, tonic
12	Dhaura	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>	Combretaceae	Bark	Diarrhoea
13	Dub	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Poaceae	Leaf	Nose bleeding

14	Gangasuli	<i>Nyctanthes arbortristis</i>	Oleaceae	Leaf, shoot tip	Fever, malaria
15	Gaudhuni	<i>Millettia extensa</i>	Fabaceae	Root	Skin diseases
16	Hada Jodi	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>	Vitaceae	Leaf	Bone healing
17	Indrajala	<i>Holarrhena antidyserica</i>	Apocynaceae	Leaves	Gut mortality disorder
18	Kankata	<i>Vanda tessellata</i>	Orchidaceae	Leaf	Earache, galactagogue
19	Krushnapurni	<i>Desmodium polycarpon</i>	Fabaceae	Whole plant	Cough, fever
20	Malang	<i>Dendrothoe falcata</i>	Loranthaceae	Leaf	Wound
21	Mehndi	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Lythraceae	Root	Jaundice
22	Mucchkundo	<i>Pterospermum xylocarpum</i>	Sterculiaceae	Bark	General debility
23	Murga	<i>Sansevieria roxburghiana</i>	Asparagaceae	Leaves	Antiseptic fastaid
24	Nirmuli	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>	Convolvulaceae	Leaves	Constipation, spleen disease
25	Patalgarud	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i>	Apocynaceae	Root	High B.P
26	Pingu	<i>Aglaia elaeagnoides</i>	Meliaceae	Fruit	Memory power increased
27	Pokasungha	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Asteraceae	Leaves	Pneumonia, wounds

28	Putudi	<i>Croton roxburghii</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Leaves	Cancer, diabetes
29	Rasna	<i>Acampe ochracea</i>	Orchidaceae	Leaf	Headache
30	Telakurmi	<i>Ixora pavetta</i>	Rubiaceae	Leaves	Acidity

Conclusion:

During the course of the study it has been seen that the local people of the Karanjia Division are having a great idea on utilization of natural products in their daily life especially against diseases. The study area is a good resource of medicinal plants, but due to lack of attention some of the plants may be lost in future. So steps should be taken to conserve these plants and make valuable utilization of them.

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