

# Ethnobotanical Plants Medicinal Importance and Location of Survey in Different Regions in Raigad, Maharashtra

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**Abstract:** *The study deals with the different wild, edible and medicinal importance of plants. The survey explores the locations of species found in different regions of Raigad. It helps to understand the Medicinal importance of some rare, wild plants also helps to know its Food value and treatments on various diseases like Jaundice, Asthma, etc. The survey also reveals about the period of breeding of plants and regions of plants found in different parts of Raigad. It helps to know the impact of such plants in environmental benefits like traditional use, ecological use and for Biodiversity conservation.*

**Keywords:** Biodiversity, location, Ethnobotanical plants, Biodiversity, Tribals

## I. INTRODUCTION

Ethnobotanical plants shows has a rich heritage of traditional medicines systems such as Unani, Siddhi, Ayurveda it helps to utilize plant based remedies on various diseases. Nearly 70% of rural Indians are depend on the traditional remedies. Tribal Communities such as Adivasis have a unique ethnobotanical practices. In Maharashtra, Raigad District exhibits a reliance on ethnobotanical plants particularly among tribes communities. Geographically Raigad District is located in Konkan of western coastal region of Maharashtra. It holds latitude of between 17 degree 51min. to 19degree 80min. North and 72 degree 51min. to 73degree 40min.s East. It occupies an area approximately 7148sq.km in which 24. 46 % is covered by forest surrounded by Sahyadri hills. The holds numerous plants in this region. This region has served importance due to practice of such ethnobotanical plants by tribal communities like Mahadev- koli, Katkari, Dhangar, Sonar, Thakar, etc.

Ethnobotanical plants of Raigad offers several impacts on environment in different ways:

Carbon Sequestration: In MIDC of Mahad region, emission by vehicles, etc. have raised the impact on environment. Trees and Shrubs used in traditional medicine helps to absorb Carbon dioxide which in some amount helps to contribute to climate change mitigation.

Climate regulation: Raigad region has a diverse forest area which includes diverse plants species that regulates local temperature and humidity.

Habitat for different Fauna: Plants helps to provide shelter to varieties of the different animals, birds, etc.

Soil conservation: Medicinal plants like *Vetiveria zizanioides*, *Aegle marmelos*, etc. plants helps to prevent the erosion of soil.

Biodiversity conservation: The use of some medicinal plants helps to maintain the biodiversity of Raigad forests and ecosystems.

Medicinal purpose: The various disease can be cured by using such plants like

Pollinator purpose: The various pollinators like butterflies, etc. many wild plants contains nector. They play important factor for the pollination.

Phytochemicals research: Ethnobotanical plants helps for identification of bio active compounds which can be used for commercial purpose.

Conservation of the specimens is necessary in order to achieve such benefits. As a result to convey a knowledge from generation to generation.



## II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The survey were conducted in 2024(June )- 2025( Feb) in these seasons in selected villages. They include villages Tahsils like Mahad , Alibag , Pen , Roha , Mangaon , Tala , Poladpur , Mhasala , Shiriwardhan , Khalapur , karjat , Sudhagad . Ethnobotanical knowledge was obtained from local inhabitants, herbal vendors, visiting tribal areas for documenting ethnobotanical plants and their uses along with the location where they are found . The survey also explores about the areas where particular plant specimens belongs in tahsils according their climatic conditions of region . The collected information were crosschecked by using sources of information . Plants were identified by using flora and by experts and taxonomist .

Some of the details about the Ethnobotanical plants Scientific names , Vernacular names regions where found , Uses , Plant part used .

Sr. No	Scientific names	Vernacular names	Location of survey	Type of Plants	Part used	Therapeutic uses
	<i>Abrus preatooriui s.Lin.</i>	Gunj	Poladpur, Khalapur	Nonedible wild plant	Roots, Leaves, seeds	Joint pain , Asthma , hairgrowth, Fever , indigestion.
2.	<i>Acacia catechu. (L.F.)Will d.</i>	Khair	Karjat , Khalapur, Sudhagad& in Surav village .	Partially Edible - Wild & Medicinal Plant	Heart wood, Bark Leaves, Gum	Digestive disorders , Oral Health, Wound Healing , Respiratory relief , Skin disorders
3	<i>Achyranthes aspera L.</i>	Aghada	Typically thrives in Wasteland& Roadside area , dry deciduous forest	Medicinal plant , Wild plant	Roots, Leaves, Seeds	Snake bite& Scorpion sting , Digestive issues , Joint pain , Fever and Malaria, Urinary Disorders, Dental problems.
4	<i>Alternanthera sessilis L</i>	Kanchari	Moist,humid conditions at Road side diteches, Irrigation channels , Fallow rice fields	Primarily wild but it is both Medicinal and Edible plant .	Leaves, stem,Roots	Eye health , Diuretic, Wound healing , Digestive problems
5	<i>Amorphophallus campanulatus Den</i>	Suran	Phansad wildlife sanctuary in Murud and Roha	Both Edible Wild plant and Medicinal Plant	Tuber , Leaf , Stem, Flowers(rarely used )	Digestive Health , Diabetes Management , Weight Management , Menstrual Disorders , Blood pressure regulation
6	<i>Amorphophallus commutatus. Scott.</i>	Shevla	Murud , Roha and in surrounding locations	Edible wild plant & has medicinal properties	Root , Leaf, Flower (less used )	Anti-inflammatory ,Blood Pressure regulation , Skin and wound healing



7	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> . Willd	Shatavari	Only in found in moist, and shaded areas . ( Jambhulpada village in Sudhagad)	Wild medicinal plant	Root , Young shoots, Stem	Boosting immune system , Female reproductive health , Lactation support , Adaptogen and stress Relief
8	<i>Baccopa monnieri</i> . L.	Jalbrahmi	Limited found in ,moist habitats in Western Ghats	Medicinal Herb, wild plant.	Leaves, Stems,Flower s	Memory and Brain Health , Skin Health
9	<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> . Willd.	Bambu	All parts	Gaint Grass	Young shoots, Seeds, Roots , Gum/ Resin	Urinary problems, Respiratory problems , Diuretic and detoxifying
10	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> . L.	Kachnar	Urban and Semi-Urban Areas , Rural landscapes . All parts	Small tree / Large Shrub	Flowers, Leaves, Bark , Seeds, Roots	Skin conditions, Wound healing, Diabetes, Fever
11	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> . L.	Semal , Kachnar	Through out raigad	Tree	Flowers , Bark, Leaves, Seeds	Fever & cough , Bronchitis , Boost immune system , stomach ulcers
12	<i>Boswellia serrata</i> Rox.	Salai	In interior forest regions and hilly areas .	Wild Tree	Bark, Leaves,Seed	Arthritis , Gum resin , Sinusitis , Brain Health , Cancer treatment support , Muscles and bone health
13	<i>Withania somnifera</i> L.	Ashwagandha	Found in Dry , arid, semi-arid regions .	Perennial Shrub	Roots , leaves , Berries / Fruits , Seeds	Stress and anxiety , Insomnia, Weak immunity booster , Male Fertility and Vitality
14	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> L.	Dhavda	Found in deciduous forest	Flowering shrub	Flowers, Leaves, Bark, Roots	Dysentery, Fever , Skin diseases .
15	<i>Vitex nigundo</i> L.	Nirgundi	Hedges of field burns, Water canals , waste places around villages	Aromatic Shrub or Small tree	Leaves , Roots, bark, Flowers , Seeds	Joint pain , fever , Nerve Disorders, Insect Repellent
16	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.F.	Saag	Mahad , poladpur , Mangaon ,	Wild tree	Wood , Leaves , Bark , Seeds ,	Fevers , Bronchitis, Headache, Anemia



			Roha , Sudhagad, Some parts of khalapur & Karajat		Flowers	
17	Terminalia arjuna. Roxb.	Arjun	Along the river Savitri ( Mahad , Poladpur ), Roha , Mangaon , Shrivardhan	Wild plant	Bark , leaves , fruits	Heart health , Cholesterol lowering , B.P. control, Respiratory disorders.
18	Tinospora cordifolia. Willd. Miers	Guduchi	Mahad , Poladpur , Mangaon , Roha	Climbing Shrub	Stem , Leaves, Root , Flowers	Chronic cough, Diabetes, Fever, Skin infection .
19	Ricinus communis . L.	Akado	Mangaon , Mahad , Poladpur , Roha	Perennial shrub or small tree	Leaves , Flowers , Fruits	Skin care , Hair growth , Muscle pain , Cramps.
20	Cassia filiformis L.	Aalav	Near coastal area of Alibag , Murud	Parasitic vine (Holopara site )	Stem , Whole plant	Fever , Detoxification
21	Mangifera indica L.	Amba	Near coastal belt of Raigad at Alibag , Mangaon , Murud . Also in low land and mid- elevation areas like Mahad , Roha , Poladpur	Large , Evergreen tree	Fruit , Leaves , Bark	Digestive health , Skin health, Immune boosting , Blood pressure , Wound healing
22	Anacardium occidentale	Kaju	Alibag , Murud , Roha , Mahad , Poladpur , Shrivardhan , Divegar	Small , evergreen , fruiting tree	Nut , Shell , Leaves , Cashew apple , Bark	High source of zinc , magnesium, Energy booster , Mouth ulcers, Fungal infections

### III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The main aim of this paperwork is to carryout research on Ethnobotanical plants ( Wild Edible, Wild non- Edible , perennial , etc. ) in order to explain the localization of certain species in different parts of Raigad . Different ethnobotanical plants are addressed 22 specimens in different regions are found in Raigad . To understand the medicinal importance of such all specimens which can be useful for future . To understand importance of such plants for upcoming generations which will create a insight of using such plants instead of any other products . Different specimens shows wide variety of benefits for medicinal , food and some for industrial purpose. The plants are found in



different market places like in Mahad , Poladpur, etc. All such plants are serving a source of income in these localities



**Fig: Different specimens of plants having ethnobotanical importance are used as commercial benefits in Mahad – Raigad . ( Market area of Mahad )**



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