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Ethnomedicinal studies on weeds of wheat crop field of Satna district of Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract

A weed is a plant growing where it is not desired. JethroTull, a great Britain farmer, was the first person to use this definition of weed in his famous writing "The new Horse Hoeing Husbandry" published as a first book on agriculture in 1731 since then several definitions of weeds have been suggested around this basic information, " A weeds is plant growing out of place and time". The present paper enumerates the weed of wheat crop field of Satna district of Madhya Pradesh.

Key words: Weed, Madhya Pradesh, Satna

Introduction

To elaborate this "weeds are plant growing in places and at times where or when we wanted either some other plants to grow or no other plants to grow at all". Despite the good intention of the above accepted definitions of weeds for all intents and purpose about 30,000 plant species have been identified as defined weeds in the world infecting croplands, water bodies, woodlands, gardens, orchards air field's utility rights of way etc. Ethnomedicine is a study or compassion of the traditional medicine practiced by various ethnic groups and especially by indigenous people. The word Ethnomedicine is sometimes uses as synonym for traditional medicine.

Satna is located between 81 degree 15 east longitudes and 24 degree 42 north latitude and is situated on the Vindhyan plateau and the height of 318 meter above msl. There are many rivers Tamas, Beehar, Asrawal and Simrawal and most of the land has been irrigated by these rivers. The land become fertile due these irrigation facilities, these are hills of Kaimore and Panna.

The field tours for Ethnomedicinal surveys in Satna district. These field tours were planned such a way as to cover the tribal areas in different seasons, to collect the Ethnomedical interesting species either in flowering or fruiting stage. This greatly helped during actual field work in the area and also during identifying the correct time and season for field work.

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Methodology

An inventory of total 12 implements viz, plants cutters, plant press, newspaper sheets, pollythene bags, bamboo sticks for support gloves, gumboots, pen , notebook, camera , some eatables gifts and blotting papers was prepared and carried along to the field.

For the collection of plants and the preparation of herbarium sheets, the methods adopted which was recommended by Lawrence (1951) and Devis and Heywood (1953). The serial no. was given according to the sequence of collection and the same has been given in text as sheet number. The plants were collected in pollythene bags and they were fixed on herbarium sheets in laboratory. Each plant was thoroughly examined and the characteristics were noted. Filed notes were also prepared for taxonomic identification of the collected specimens.

To gather the information some proper knowledgeable informer elderly people headman of the hamlets, tribal, medicine man, baidya, raais, ojhas and maharais were contacted.

Other way used was to collect all the plants surrounding the villages and potentially ethno botanically important appearing plants were showed one by one two the informants about the plant used for a particular alignment such as for bone fracture or for jaundice i.e. identification of plants pertaining to a disease was done the fourth method employed was to interview the common village inhabitants for potential ethno medically important information about many ordinary diseases like headache, stomach troubles etc. some times for complicated alignments

also some herbal remedies were obtain from these people.

Results and Conclusion

Plant remedies are harmless, provided that they are selected carefully and taken under medical guidance these type of treatment never has to be brought to a sudden half because of any adverse effect on the patient although in some cases it may have to be concluded because it is to mild or is taking too long . Their medicinal uses today progress in scientific research and greatly classified the subject. A plant is an immediate souls of medicines, which can be extracted titrated and preserved a herb is not serve as a magic bullet it has complex natural medicinal effects because it is composed of several active constituents which work on deferent human body systems. During present investigation the weeds are enumerated from fields for ethno medical significance the plants are described alphabetically and taxonomically.

Table 1: Taxonomic Position of weeds observed during present study

S. No.	Name of weeds	Family	Fls & Frts	Common Name	Local Name
1.	*Achyranthes aspera L.*	Amaranthaceae	Sept-Dec.	Prickly Chaff flower	Chirchita, Apmarg
2.	*Ageratum Conyzoides L.*	Asteraceae	Aug-March	Tropic ageratum	Gangawan
3.	*Alysicarpus monolifer (L) DC*	Fabaceae	Aug-Dec	...	...
4.	*Amaranthus viridis L.*	Amaranthaceae	Sept-Dec.	Slender amaranthus	Chulai
5.	*Anagallis arvensis L.*	Primulaceae	Oct-March	Neel Krishna	Neel
6.	*Argemone mexicana L.*	Papavelaceae	Jan-Jun	Maxican prickly poppy	Pilikatari
7.	*Brassica oleracea L.*	Brassiaceae	Nov.-April	..	Bandh-qobhi
8.	*Chenopodium album L.*	Chenopodiaceae	Aug-Jan.	Lambs quarters	Bathua
9.	*Cichorium intybus L.*	Asteraceae	Sept-May	Chichory	
10.	*Convolvulus arvensis L.*	Convolvulaceae	Winter	Field bind weed	Hiran-khuri
11.	*Euphorbia hirta L.*	Euphorbiaceae	Most part of the yr.	Fumitory	Pit Papra
12.	*Fumaria indica (Hassk.) Pugle*	Fumariaceae	Oct.-March	Fumitory	Pit Papra
13.	*Lathyrus aphaca L.*	Fabaceae	Dec.-April	...	Jangli Matter
14.	*Lathyrus sativus L.*	Fabaceae	Dec.-April	...	Mattari
15.	*Launea asplentifolia Hook. F.*	Asteraceae	Greater Part of the yr.	..	Jangali Phulani
16.	*Medicage denticulate willd*	Fabaceae	Sept.-Jan.	Burclover	
17.	*Melilotus alba midik ex. desr.*	Fabaceae	Dec.-April	White sweet clover	Yellow senji
18.	*Melilotus indica (L) All*	Fabaceae	Jan.-April	Yellow sweet clover	yellow senji
19.	*Ocimum canum L.*	Lamiaceae	July-Nov.	Tulsi	Mamari
20.	*Oxalis corniculata L.*	Oxalidaceae	Oct.-May	Wood sorrel	Chalmori
21.	*Porthenium hysterophorus (L)*	Asteraceae	Aug.-Dec.	Congress Grass	Gajar Ghas
22.	*Phyllanthus niruri L.*	Euphorbiaceae	June-Dec.	Niruri	Hajar Dana
23.	*Portulaca oleraceae L.*	Portulaceae	Rainy season	Common Purslane	Kulfa (Ghore)

24.	*Rumex dentatus L.*	Polygonaceae	Jan-May	...	Khat Palak
25.	*Solanum nigrum L.*	Solanaceae	Nov.-June	Black night shade	Makoi
26.	*Sonchus arvensis L.*	Asteraceae	Aug-Dec.	Sow thistle	Jangli Palak
27.	*Sonchus aspera (L) Hill*	Asteraceae	Winter season	Sow thistle	
28.	*Spergula arvensis L.*	Caryophyllaceae	Winter season	Corn sparry	Sath gathia
29.	*Trifolium flagiferum*	Fabaceae	Winter season	..	Barseem
30.	*Tridax procumbens L.*	Asteraceae	All the yr. Round	..	Phulani
31.	*Vicia hirsuta SF Gray*	Fabaceae	Dec.-April	Vetch	Akri
32.	*Vicia Sativa L.*	Fabaceae	Dec.-April	Fleambane	
33.	*Vernonia cinerea Less*	Asteraceae	Aug.-April	Fleambane	
	Monocotyledons				
34.	*Asphodelus tenuifolius Cas.*	Liliaceae	Jan-May	Jungle onion	Piazi
35.	*Avena fatua L.*	Poaceae	Jan-April	Wld oat	Jai
36.	*Commelina bengalensis L.*	Commelinaceae	Sept.-Jan	Day flower	Kena
37.	*Cynodon dactylon (L) Pers*	Poaceae	Throughout the Yr.	Bermuda grass	Doob
38.	*Cyperus rotundus L.*	Cyperaceae	July-Oct.	Purple nutsedge	Motha
39.	*Digitaria adscendens Henr*	Poaceae	Aug-Nov.	Large crabagrass	Bondrya
40.	*Panicum isachne Rath*	Poaceae	Nov.-Feb.	Fall panicum	Hikka
41.	*Phalaris minor Retz.*	Poaceae	Nov.-Feb.	Little seed canary grass	Cannary grass
42.	*Saccharum spontanium L.*	Poaceae	Sept.-Dec.	Tiger grass	Kans

To avoid to much repetition and a very bulky index. Some allied diseases, symptoms or uses have been grouped under wider and general categories, like cough pleurisy, pneumonia and other pulmonary affections under lungs diseases or dyspecia flatulence indignation and stomach disorders under digestive disorders. The same applies of diseases of joints and skin some major alignments like asthma, bronchitis, leprosy, tuboclosys and however given as separate tittles. Plants for veterinary medicine are indicated by vet. Diseases wise use of species has been discussed as follow.

Table 2: Medicinal Uses of Plants

S. No.	Name of Disease	Characters of Disease	Plants used
1.	Abortifncient	Inducing expulsion of foetus.	*Achyranthus, Alternanthera, Amaranthus, Boerhaavia, Ocimu, Phyllanthus, Sida, Solanum.*
2.	Anaemia	Lowering of number of RBC.	*Boerhaavia*
3.	Antidote	An agent that counteracts the action or effect of poisons.	*Commelina, Eclipta, Solanum.*
4.	Antifertility	A drug that in hibits formation of ova sperms or interferes with the process of fertilisation.	*Achyranthus, HIndigofera, Sida, Solanum.*
5.	Antiseptic	Agents that arrest development or reproduction of bacteria and other microorganisms, causative of infection, includes antibacterial plants.	*Ageratu, Biophytum, Eclipta.*
6.	Asthma	A lungs disease characterised by wheezing, difficult breathing,	*Acalypha, Argemone, Boerhaavia, Phyllanthus, Solanum, Vernonia.*
7.	Bites	Bites of insect, dog Jakal, stings of centipedes.	*Acalypha Achyranthes, Alternanthera, Amaranthus, Argemone,*

8.	Blood Pressure	The Pressure caused due to flow and pumping of the blood by heart on the walls of blood vessels.	*Euphorbia*
9.	Blood purifier	Agents believed to remove impurities or deficiencies form blood.	*Amaranthus, Boerhaavia, Fumaria, Ocimum.*
10.	Blood sugar	The level of sugar in blood	*Phyllanthus.*
11.	Boil	A localised pyrogenic infection originating in a hair folicle.	*Achyranthes, Argemone, Commelina, Eclipta, Indigofera, Ocimum, Sida,*
12.	Bone fracture	The breaking of bone includes parts for dislocation of joints.	*Alternanthera, Iindigofera, Leucas.*
13.	Bronchitis	Inflammation of Bronchi.	*Achyranthes, Amaranthus, Eclipta, Euphorbia, Inndigofera, Ocimu, Salanum.*
14.	Burning sensation inside body	Includes feeling hot inside the body or in palms soles etc.	*Boerhaavia, Portulaca,*
15.	Cholera	An acute infections disease caused by vibrio, resulting in diarrhoea, vomiting, cramps and suppression of urine.	*Achyrananthes, Ageratum, Alternathera, Blumea, Boerhaavia, Commelina, Euphorbia, Fumaria, Indigofera, Ocimum, Phyllanthus, Solanum, Sonchus, Vernonia.*
16.	Cough	An effort of the lungs to thron off injurious matter accompanied by	*Acalypha, Achyranthes, Amaranthus, Argemone, Boerhaavia, Chrozophora, Indigofera, Leucas, Ocimu, Solanum, Sphaeranthus, Vernonia.*
17.	Cut	Breaking of skin due to external means.	*Achyranthes, Ageratum, Blumea, Biophytum, Chrozophora, Commelina, Eclipta, Euphorbia, Indigofera, Leucas, Ocimum, Phyllanthus, Solanum, Sonchus, Veronia.*
18.	Dental Problems	All disease of teeth and gums.	*Archyranthes, Argemone, Blumea, Eclipta, Euphorbia, Heliotropium, Indigofera, Leucas, Solanum, Vetiveria.*
19.	Diarrhoea	A common symptom of gastrointestinal diseases resulting in frequent discharge of watery stool.	*Achyranthes, Ageratum, Blumea, Biophytum, Commelina, Eclipta, Euphorbia, Indigofera, Leucas, Ocimum, Phyllanthus, Solanum, Sonchus, Veronia.*
20.	Digestive disorders	Includes conditions caused by eating indigestible food, excessive or resulting in symptoms like	*Argemone, Eclipta.*

Conclusion

In Satna district 42 species found 33 were dicotyledons & 8 monocotyledons. The major weeds belong to families asteraceae, fabaceae, euphorbiaceae and poaceae while rest of the families namely primulaceae papaveraceae, brassicaceae, chenopodiaceae etc. the dominant weeds in the field having higher were *Chenopodium album, Agrerathum conyzoides, Vicia hirsute, Melilotus indica* etc. The factor is well compiled by W.H.O. inventory of medicinal plants listing over 20,000 species. World population is exceeding 6 billion today and with this rate of growth it is likely to touch 7.5 million by the year 2020. Six billion world population cannot afford the product of western pharmaceutical industry and have to rely upon the use of traditional medicines which use derived from plants. In present time we must use ethnomedicine that not side effect to our body.

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