Study of some rare medicinal wild herbs from gardens of Bhopal city, Madhya Pradesh (India)

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Abstract
The present paper reports the medicinal uses of 12 rare wild herbs from gardens of Bhopal city (Madhya Pradesh) belongs to 6 angiospermic families and 12 genera. Data was systematically arranged in alphabetic order of botanical name followed by Botanical name/ Voucher Number, local name, family, parts of wild herb and medicinal uses.

Key-Words: Medicinal, Wild, herbs, Gardens

Introduction
At present herbal medicines are being used by nearly eighty percent of the world population. Indian system of medicines like Charak samhita, Shushrta samhita provided uses of some of 700 plants. Herbal medicines have been used in China, Central Asia and other countries. (Bhattacharjee and De, 2005) India has vast natural resources of medicinal plants and these are occurring in diverse ecosystem. Nearly 8000 medicinal plants having curative properties and are used for their medicinal and personal hygiene. More than 1000 plants are regularly used by human beings. Indian subcontinent is a vast repository of medicinal plants that are used in traditional medical treatments (Chopra et al., 1956). When cultivation of medicinal plants is done, invariably a variety of wild herbs come up which is competitive and undesirable, but which is useful for human beings. So study of wild medicinal plant will be useful for mankind.

Bhopal is the capital of Madhya Pradesh, situated on 23°-16’ North latitude and 77°-25’ East longitude (Gazetteer, 1999). Climate of Bhopal is moderate and pleasant for the growth and development of all kind of plants. City has black cotton soil and laterite soil. No serious attempt was made to explore the uses of wild herbs of Bhopal region.

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Results and Discussion

The study revealed that total of 27 wild herbs found in gardens of Bhopal city in which 12 rare wild herbs possesses useful medicinal properties. The medicinal properties of these wild herbs have been found well documented in the available literature. (Table 1)

The present study reports 12 rare wild herbs used for various diseases belong to 6 families where Asteraceae family represented by 4 genera and 3 families named Papilionaceae, Brassicaceae Acanthaceae were represented by 2 genera, and Aizoaceae and Scrophulariaceae represented by single genera only. These results are in confirmatory with findings of Rai and Pandey (1997) and Dhole, 2009

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References

## Table 1: List of medicinal wild herb from Bhopal city

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl/No</th>
<th>Botanical Name/Voucher No.</th>
<th>Local name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Parts of wild herb</th>
<th>Medicinal use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Alysicarpus vaginalis Linn.DC/N10</td>
<td>‘Sauri’</td>
<td>Papilionaceae (Fabaceae)</td>
<td>Root and whole plant</td>
<td>Expectorant, bone fracture, joint pain. (Choudhary, 2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Cardamine Hirsuta Linn./N1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Brassicaceae</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>Indigestion. (Kala, 2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Emilia sonchifolia(Linn.)DC/N27</td>
<td>‘Hiren khurni’</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>Cut and wound intermittent fever, pharyngodymia and asthma. (Prajapati et al., 2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Erigeron bonariensis Linn./N28</td>
<td>‘Buar’</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Nose block. (Kala, 2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Hyptis suaveolens (Linn.)Poit./N44</td>
<td>‘Vilaiti tulsi’</td>
<td>Acanthaceae</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Colic and stomach ache. (Kirtikar and Basu, 1991)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Rhyncosia minima (Linn.)DC/N15</td>
<td>‘Papra’</td>
<td>Papilionaceae (Fabaceae)</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Abortifacient. (Mali et al., 2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Rorippa indica(Linn.)Hiern/N2</td>
<td>‘Khukalan’</td>
<td>Brassicaceae</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>Toothache, sore throat, rheumatic arthritis, hepatitis, abdominal, blood disorders. (Paul et al., 1996)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Rungia pectinata Linn./N42</td>
<td>‘Ulat kanghi’</td>
<td>Acanthaceae</td>
<td>Root</td>
<td>Febrifuge (Trease and Evans, 2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Syndrella nodiflora (Linn.)Garertn./N36</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>Leaves and whole plant</td>
<td>Diarrhoea. (Agrawal and Ghosh, 1985)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Trianthema portulacastrum Linn./N18</td>
<td>‘Santhi’</td>
<td>Aizoaceae</td>
<td>Leaves and whole plant</td>
<td>Diuretic, dropsy, edema, antidote to alcohol poisoning rheumatism and vermifuge. (Prajapati and Kumar, 2003)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>