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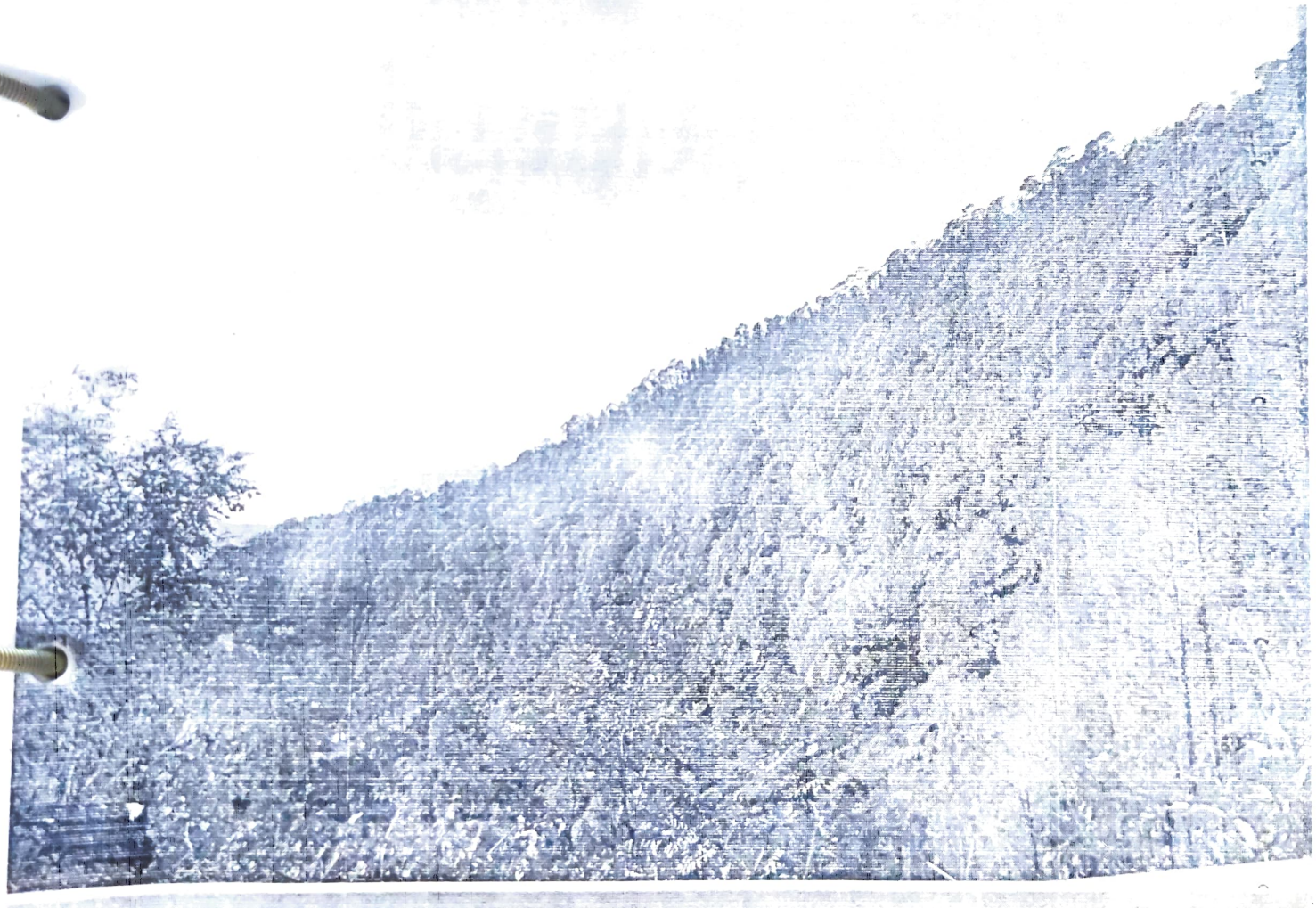

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Phytodiversity and Ethnobotanical Study of Medicinal Plants in Some Villages of Kadaura Block Of Jalaun District, Bundelkhand Region , (U. P.), India .

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Abstract

Phytodiversity of Kadaura block, Jalaun district of Bundelkhand region, Uttar Pradesh has been analysed in the present study. The area has a unique phytogeographical position for floristic survey .The common vegetation of Kadaura block is mainly represented by tropical dry deciduous forest and thorn scrub forest. The floristic analysis shows 46 species belonging to 40 genera and 26 families of angiosperms. Dominant family is Fabaceae (08sp.) followed by Solanaceae (5sp.), Euphorbiaceae (4sp.) and Moraceae (3sp.). Most of the species are used by local people for their medicinal use. An ethnobotanical study was conducted from July 2017 to March 2018 for investigating the uses of medicinal plants by people of 11 villages of Kadaura block, district Jalaun. The medicinal information of collected plants is based on personal interviews of villagers. These medicinal plants are used by the rural people for the treatments of various diseases like jaundice, small pox, leprosy, antiseptic, cough, cold, bronchitis, skin disease, piles, diarrhea, diuretic, headache, asthma, toothache, fever, liver disorder, ulcer, urinary disorder, snake bites, scorpion bites, leucorrhoea and many other diseases. The present paper revealed medicinal uses of plants.

Keywords: Phytodiversity, dominant, medicinal, floristic survey.

Introduction

Tropical climate supports rich species diversity in forests which make their structure more complex than other forest communities. Forests in the study region are mostly tropical dry deciduous scrub type (Champion and Seth, 1968) and are subjected to alternating short moist and long dry periods. These communities are often more susceptible to loss of biological diversity than excessive exploitation of resources have resulted in great changes and provide alarming signals of accelerate phytodiversity loss.

Central India is one of those regions where the rural population and forest dwellers form a considerable part of the population (Jain, 2010 and Mishra, *et. al.*, 2010). Their studies brought to light numerous lesser known use of plants and interesting data about ethnomedicinal plants. In many parts of Uttar Pradesh especially in the Jalaun district there is a common tradition to use plants as herbal medicine for the treatment of many diseases. Therefore, an ethnomedicinal study was undertaken to collect and document information proposed to be useful for research on medicinal plants of the Kadaura block of Jalaun district, Bundelkhand region, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Materials and Methods

Bundelkhand region is located in central part of India. The geographical location of Bundelkhand is such that it acts as a gateway between the north and south India. Bundelkhand region comprises of seven districts of Uttar Pradesh and six districts of Madhya Pradesh. Jalaun district is situated at 25°59′ N latitude 79°37′E Longitude and is about 125 meters above mean sea level in Bundelkhand region. The district is bounded by river Yamuna in north east, by river Betwa in south east and river Pahuj in west. Kadaura block is situated in eastern part of Jalaun district and lies between Yamuna and Betwa rivers. This region confined along the bank of these rivers, is at present badly cut into deep ravines at the edge of river while the high ground which represents the level of ancient flood plain is well known as highly productive agro ecosystem. Total forest area under Jalaun district is 25639.35ha. and in Kadaura block it is 3533. 14ha.

Phytodiversity and ethnobotanical survey was conducted in 11 villages of Kadaura block of Jalaun district during July 2017 to June 2018. Extensive field trips were undertaken for collection of the plant species samples and data about their medicinal use. The method adopted for collection of data was about medicinal use of plants in the treatment of various diseases. Ethnobotanical information was collected according to the methodology suggested by Jain and Rao (1977). The ethnobotanical data (local name, medicinal uses and mode of preparation, etc.) were collected through

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