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MEDICINAL PLANTS FROM KELVE VILLAGE OF PALGHAR DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA

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ABSTRACT:
The present work has been carried out to collect information about different plant species from Kelva village of Palghar district. Kelva village is rich in biodiversity of plants. During the survey, overall 30 plants used as a medicine were studied and collected. Among 30 families Leguminosae are the most dominant family.

***Key words**: Kelva village,Plants, Biodiversity, Palghar*

INTRODUCTION:
Plants play a significant in ecosystems. The food, shelter and medicinal sources are provided by biodiversity of plant resources. These plants include bushes, grasses, herbs, shrubs, trees, vines, ferns & mosses. The plant stipulates us with the oxygen which we respire and the sugars that impart the essential nourishment survival through the process of photosynthesis. The species of extinction leads to threats to plant biodiversity due to human population, pollution, deforestation .The current study area is prosperous in plant variety along with medicinal plants. Therefore this study area is chosen for plant biodiversity.

STUDY AREA:
Kelva village is situated in Palghar district. It is rich in plant vegetation. It lies in Western Ghats located at 19°.36'N 72°43'E.

MATERIAL & METHODS:
The survey of different plant species has been carried out during 2018-2019. The information has been documented in the field diary. The plant materials were identified with the help of standard flora (Cooke. 1901-1908 & Flora of Maharashtra, 1996). Few respondents were more informative and co-operative. The fresh plants in habitat, was useful for the final identification. The identification of plant materials was confirmed with the help of published data.

RESULT & DISCUSSION:
The present work has been carried out to collect information about different medicinal plant species of Kelva village from Palghar district, Maharashtra. Among 50 families, Leguminosae are the most dominant family followed by Verbenaceae, Apocynaceae,

Table.1-Biodiversity of plant species

Sr. No.	Botanical Name	Family	Local Name
1.	*Clitoria ternatea* Linn.	Leguminosae	Gokarn
2.	*Caesalpinnia bonducella* Felm.	Leguminosae	Sagargota
3.	*Cassia tora L.*	Leguminosae	Takla
4.	*Bauhinia racemosa* Lam.	Leguminosae	Apta
5.	*Mimosa pudica* Linn.	Leguminosae	Lajalu
6.	*Butea monosperma* (Lamk) Taub.	Leguminosae	Palas
7.	*Mucuna pruriens* DC	Leguminosae	Khaj-Khujali
8.	*Abrus precatorius* Linn.	Leguminosae	Gunj
9.	*Delonix regia* (Hook) Rafin	Leguminosae	Gulmohar
10.	*Erythrina orientalis* Linn	Leguminosae	Pangara
11.	*Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pers	Leguminosae	Karanj
12.	*Lantana camera L.*	Verbenaceae	Ghaneri
13.	*Tectona grandis* Linn.	Verbenaceae	Sag
14.	*Vitex negundo* L.	Verbenaceae	Nirgudi
15.	*Carissa carandas* Linn.	Apocynaceae	Karvand
16.	*Catharanthus roseus* G. Don.	Apocynaceae	Sadafuli
17.	*Anona squamosa* L.	Annonaceae	Sitaphal
18.	*Anona reticulata* L.	Annonaceae	Ramphal
19.	*Physalis minima L.*	Solanaceae	Ranpopati
20.	*Datura metel* Linn.	Solanaceae	Dhotra
21.	*Syzygium javanicum* L.	Myrtaceae	Safed jam
22.	*Psidium guajava* Linn.	Myrtaceae	Peru
23.	*.Aegle marmelos* (L.)	Rutaceae	Bel
24.	*Murraya koenigii* (L.)	Rutaceae	Kaddipatta
25.	*Cocos nucifera* Linn.	Palmae	Mad
26.	*Borassus flabelifer* Linn.	Palmae	Tad
27.	*Piper betle* Linn.	Piperaceae	Pan
28.	*Tridax procumbens* Linn.	Compositae	Ek-dandi
29.	*Boerhaavia diffusa* Linn.	Nyctaginaceae	---
30.	*Achyranthus aspera* Linn.	Amaranthaceae	Aghada
31.	*Calotropis gigantea* (L.)	Asclepiadaceae	Rui
32.	*Lawsonia inermis* Linn.	Lythraceae	Mehandi
33.	*Phylanthus niruli* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Bhuiavala
34.	*Impatiens balsamina*	Geraniaceae	Terada

	L.		
35.	*Musa acuminate* Linn.	Musaceae	Keli
36.	*Gloriossa superba* Linn.	Liliaceae	Kal-lavi
37.	*Thespesia populnea* (L.) Sol.ex Correa	Malvaceae	Ran-bhendi
38.	*Ficus religiosa* L.	Moraceae	Pimpal

CONCLUSION:

The flora of Kelva village a very good source of Medicinal plants and most of tribal community depends on indigenous knowledge for health care. In future this work will results a good source of remedies with formulation of new drugs and leads for the benefits of future researchers.

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Annonaceae, Solanaceae, Myrtaceae, Verbenaceae, Palmae, Piperaceae, Compositae, Nyctaginaceae, Amaranthaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Lythraceae, Euphorbiaceae, Geraniaceae, Musaceae, Liliaceae, Malvaceae, Moraceae, Sapotaceae, Mileaceae, Lythraceae, Cariaceae, Oleaceae, Acanthaceae, Rutaceae, Papaveraceae, Labiatae, Amaranyhaceae, Moraceae and Lauraceae. This plants needs to be conserved and their farming should be optimistic through which their extinction can be prevented.

Table.1-Biodiversity of plant species

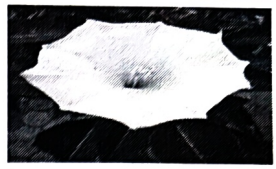
Piper betle

Gloriosa superb

Musa acuminata

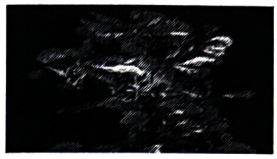
Manilkara zapota

Impatiens balsamina



Datura metel

Calotropis gigantea



Delonix regia

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