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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 generas. Data was systemically 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 23^0 -16' North latitude and 77^0-25' 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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Study of Medicinal plants in M.P. was initiated by Jain (1963).Some worker who has contributed in field of Medicinal Plants with special references to Madhya Pradesh is Oommachan (1977). Oudhia, (1999) worked on Medicinal Weeds in Groundnut Fields of Chhasttisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, India and the detailed ethno-botanical survey was conducted in the Chhattisgarh region. Ahmad et al., (2006) were conducted a study on Ethanomedicinal demography and ecological diversification of some important weeds from district Attock-Pakistan. Verma et al., (2007) worked on Medicinal plants in an urban environment the medicinal flora of Banares Hindu University, Varanasi, and Uttar Pradesh. Some other workers who have contributed in the field of ethanbotanical study by Tomar (2009).

Material and Methods
The present study is based on a survey of wild herbs of five gardens of Bhopal city during 2008-2010. The presence of wild herbs was recorded. The plant specimens were assigned collection numbers; their localities and other information were recorded in tabular form. Plants species were collected, pressed dried, prepared herbarium and identified with the help of available floras and relevant literature of Oommachan(1977), Grewal (2000), Prajapati and Kumar (2003), Bhattacharjee and De (2005), and Dhiman (2006).Their specific medicinal value were verified with the knowledge of local people and also confirming the details available in recent studies. The herbarium of collected wild herbs was deposited to Saifia College, Bhopal.

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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Table 1: List of medicinal wild herb from Bhopal city

S/ No.	Botanical Name/Voucher No.	Local name	Family	Parts of wild herb	Medicinal use
1.	*Alysicarpus vaginalis* Linn.DC/N10	'Sauri'	Papilionaceae (Fabaceae)	Root and whole plant	Expectorant, bone fracture, joint pain. (Choudhary, 2010)
2.	*Bidens pilosa* Linn./N24	'Kumra'	Asteraceae	Whole plant	Prickly heat and a diuretic, febrifuge.(Prajapati and Kumar, 2003)
3.	*Cardamine Hirsuta* Linn./N1	-	Brassicaceae	Whole plant	Indigestion. (Kala, 2005)
4.	*Emilia sonchifolia*(Linn.)DC/ N27	'Hiren khurni'	Asteraceae	Whole plant	Cut and wound intermittent fever, pharyngodymia and asthma. (Prajapati et al.,2006)
5.	*Erigeron bonariensis* Linn./N28	'Buar'	Asteraceae	Leaves	Nose block. (Kala, 2005)
6.	*Hyptis suaveolens* (Linn.)Poit./N44	'Vilaiti tulsi'	Acanthaceae	Leaves	Colic and stomachache. (Kirtikar and Basu, 1991)
7.	*Rhyncosia minima* (Linn.)DC/N15	'Papra'	Papilionaceae (Fabaceae)	Leaves	Abortifacient. (Mali et al., 2006)
8.	*Rorippa indica*(Linn.)Hiern/N2	'Khubkalan'	Brassicaceae	Whole plant	Toothache, sore throat, rheumatic arthritis, hepatitis, abdominal, blood disorders. (Paul et al., 1996)
9.	*Rungia pectinata* Linn./N42	'Ulat kanghi'	Acanthaceae	Root	Febrifuge (Trease and Evans, 2002)
10.	*Syndrella nodiflora* (Linn.)Garertn./N36	-	Asteraceae	Leaves and whole plant	Diarrhoea. (Agrawal and Ghosh, 1985)
11.	*Trianthema portulacastrum* Linn./N18	'Santhi'	Aizoaceae	Leaves and whole plant	Diuretic, dropsy, edema, antidote to alcohol poisoning rheumatism and vermifuge. (Prajapati and Kumar, 2003)
12.	*Vernonica anagallis-aquatica* Linn./N41	'Sada'	Scrophulariaceae	Root and whole plant	Roots used for gargles. (Agrawal and Ghosh, 1985) diuretic and antiscorbutic. (Prajapati and Kumar, 2003)