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**Abhishekh Srivastava**  
Assistant Professor, Department  
of Botany Govt. S.V. College  
Teonthar, Madhya Pradesh,  
India.

**AP Singh**  
Department of Botany Govt.  
P.G. Science College, Rewa,  
Madhya Pradesh, India.

**Naveen Gaurav**  
Assistant Professor Department  
of Biotechnology, S G R R P G  
College Dehradun, Uttarakhand,  
India.

**Asha Singh**  
M. Pharmacology, PHC,  
Madwal, Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh,  
India.

**Anil Kumar Singh**  
Research Scholar, A.P.S.  
University, Rewa, Madhya  
Pradesh, India.

**Correspondence**  
**Abhishekh Srivastava**  
Assistant Professor, Department  
of Botany Govt. S.V. College  
Teonthar, Madhya Pradesh,  
India.

## A review on location & Boundaries of Vindhya basin, geology, climatology, importance of wild medicinal plants of Rewa region, distribution map of wild medicinal plants on the basis of ecological & economical importance

**Abhishekh Srivastava, AP Singh, Naveen Gaurav, Asha Singh and Anil Kumar Singh**

### Abstract

Medicinal and aromatic plants are mostly found in forest wild areas throughout South Asia from the plains to the High altitude like Himalaya's and also in another peaks with the dense concentration in the tropical and subtropical habitat, even in the xeric environment. India recognizes more than 3,500 plant species having medicinal value distributed all over the zone according to the need of the micro-climatic suitability of plant species. Some wild medicinal plants have greater wide ecological amplitude and to adjust themselves into various ecological habitat. While others are localised into specific microclimatic conditions and growing only in specific habitat. Over harvesting, destructive collection technique and conservation, conversion of habitats are prime cause for extinction of some wild medicinal plants of tropical region. Recent study done on the various aspect of ecological & economic importance of wild medicinal plants of Rewa region which plays promising role for improving the physiological and morphological function of overall system of the body system. Modern pattern of living, eating and settlement on dirty places, destroy the basic immunity of the body due to the toxication and deposition of toxic substances inside the body system. Toxicated food, water and impure air consequently, reduce the physiological and functional aspect of body system. Subsequently, destroy the resistance of body consequently, a lot of chances to get infection of various new generation microbes, which are quite adoptable for new habitat causing various diseases and disorder in body system.

**Keywords:** Medicinal and Aromatic plants, High Altitude, Physiological, Collection Technique, Rewa Region, Body System etc.

### Introduction

Medicinal plants have great curative properties due to the presence of various complex chemical substance of different composition which are found as secondary plant metabolites in one or more parts of these plants (Lemar, *et al.* 2002; Lindsey *et al.* 2005; Karthikeyan, *et al.* 2007) [1-3]. These plants metabolites are grouped as alkaloid, glycosides, cardiotonic steroids and essential oil etc. Among alkaloids morphine and *codeine* (poppy), *strychnine* and *brucine* (Nuxvomica), *quinine* (chin-chona), *ergotamine* (ergot), *hyocyanine* (belladonna), *scolapomine* (datura), *emetine* (ipecac), *cocaine* (coco), *ephedrine* (ephedra), *reserpine* (Rauwolfia), *caffeine* (tea dust), *aconitine* (aconite), *vascine* (vasaca), *santonin* (artemesia), *lobelin* (Lobelia) and large number of others, Glycosides form another important group represented by digoxin (foxglove), *Strophanthin* (strophanthus), *glycyrrhizin* (liquorice), *basbolin* (aloe), *sonnecides* (senna) etc. Cardiotonic steroids have come into sennocides (senna) etc. Cardiotonic steroids importance have come into light recently and diosgenin (Dioscorea), solasodin (solanum sp.) etc. are now in the large world demand. Some essential oils such as those of valerian kutch and peppermint also possess medicating properties and are used in pharmaceutical industries. However, our knowledge of the conservation ecological and physiological make up of most of the medicinal plants is very poor and we still know less about the biosynthetic pathway of greater bio-molecules as active constituents for which the wild plants are valued (Kaufman, *et al.* 1999; Parekh & Chandra 2006, 2007) [4-6].

### Location and Boundaries of Vindhya Basin

Rewa, headquarter situated on the national highway number 7 between Jabalpur and Varanasi is a commissioner town of North East Madhya Pradesh. It lies at latitude of 24°32' N and longitude of 81°18'E. Its heights above sea level is 318.7mtrs. The area of Rewa District is 6315 Sq.K.m. approximately 1054 Sq.kms is under forest cover, which is about 16.99% of total geographical area. Vindhya region includes 13 District namely, Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Singrauli, Shahdol, Katni, Anuppur, Umaria, Damoh, Panna, Chhatrapur, Tikamgarh, & Datia and two Divisions i.e. Rewa & Shahdol Division with diverse specific climatic situation met on the different type of habitat. The four site Rewa, Satna, Sidhi & Shadhol remote areas were taken for collection of plants species. Diverse situation & specific microclimatic condition of the habitat enable the plant to develop adoptability through morphological & physiological change and specific pathway for synthesis of bio-molecules active constituent & presence of certain specific complex of organic molecules. These secondary metabolites perform many important functions for successful life cycle of plant. Consequently, optimise the severity to overcome the adverse situation of the habitat.

### Geology of Rewa

Many earlier workers describe the geology of Rewa plateau (Mallet 1869 & Oldhdm 1856, 1901) [7-9]. Some of the ecologically significant geological features which are indeed important to promote the propagation of wild plant species on the habitat are quite important from ecological point of view. Some important contributions on proterozoic intercontinental basin and geology of Vindhya region have been made by Charkaborti & Chaudhuri (1990) [10]; Bhattacharya (1996) [11]; Singh & Dubey (2003) [12]; Dubey, *et al.* (2005) [13]; Chakraborty (2006) & Chakraborty (2006). Rewa plateau is a part of Vindhya basin formed from vast hilly tract of Central India. Vindhya basin is divided into two divisions – (a) Upper Vindhya System and (b) Lower Vindhya System. The lower Vindhya system is composed of marine calcareous sand stones and undulated shales of argillaceous nature. The upper Vindhya system comprises stratification of hard and soft bands of sand stones, lime stones and shales which are of shallow water origin. The recent upper Vindhya system is deposited over the lower Vindhya system. The Vindhya System has been given the status of super group with four groups Semri, Kaimore, Rewa and Bhandar. Two important formation that are exposed in the area are the lower Gourgarh Shale followed by the Bhandar lime stone formation (Singh and Dubey 1990) [17]. Tiwari & Dubey (2007) [16] reported the stratigeography of the area and specific soil formation in the different spots of Vindhya region. The study have been supported by so many

earlier workers (Singh & Dubey 1990; 2003; Heron 2005; Bhandari 2006) [12, 17].

### Physiography

Rewa region has saucer shaped structure. The flat central part is made up of sedimentary rocks originated from the denuded material of the surrounding hills. The sloping margin of saucer comprises older rocks which contrastingly occupies a higher level than the younger sedimentary rocks of the central flat zone. The saucer was once formed in sea which sediments from the coastal hills deposited during the Precambrian period. Decapitation of the surrounding hills exposed the older rocks at the coast line of the original synclinal tathys. Owing to the synclinal shape of this area, the drainage system is of centripetal type. This clearly reflects the vegetation pattern of habitat. The rivers mostly originated from south and flows towards North.

Regional structure, earth surface and geodynamic process such as silting and erosion, consequently, extend to form specific complex microclimatic of the habitat. The saucer, shaped structure of this area clearly reflects for the scanty vegetation except a few situational spots. Owing to its centripetal drainage pattern of the area is reported to accelerating quick and continuous erosion of soil.

### Climatology

#### Climate

The physical state of atmosphere is composed of various constituents of climate. Climate of region is mostly determined by certain meteorological parameters such as relative humidity, temperature, wind flow and rainfall. Which influences the vegetation pattern of habitat. Climo-edaphic factors characterised by specific pattern of vegetation of the region. Goods (1953) [20]. Noted that plants distribution is mostly controlled by influence of climatic factors and plant distribution is also affected. Keeping view in mind the various related climatic data have been taken in the present investigation.

#### (a) Temperature

Temperature greatly affect the vegetative growth of the various plant species. The effects of temperature on the vegetation of area can be studied best by recording seasonal variation and diurnal fluctuations of temperature. Seasonal data reflect marked seasonal extreme and fluctuations in the recorded temperature values. The lowest temperature was recorded in the month of January 2003 was recorded 12.95 °C. The average low temperature recorded year wise were 24.67 °C & 24.63 °C for the year 2003 & 2004. (Table-1.1)

**Table 1.1:** Monthly Distribution of Temperature Pattern of Rewa Region (Year 2002 to 2007)

Year	Temperature 0 °C	Months												Average Tem.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
2002	Max.	22.70	25.60	32.70	39.00	41.30	38.50	35.50	30.50	30.80	31.60	28.70	25.50	31.87
	Min.	6.50	10.00	13.00	19.10	25.20	26.80	28.10	25.20	24.10	17.90	11.50	9.80	18.10
	Average	14.60	17.80	22.85	29.05	33.25	32.65	31.80	27.85	27.45	24.75	20.10	17.65	24.98
2003	Max.	20.90	25.00	31.00	38.50	40.80	39.50	32.60	30.40	30.10	29.50	29.10	27.90	31.28
	Min.	5.00	11.40	13.40	19.90	23.50	27.40	26.20	25.30	24.80	19.80	12.30	7.70	18.06
	Average	12.95	18.20	22.20	29.20	32.15	33.45	29.40	27.85	27.45	24.65	20.70	17.80	24.67
2004	Max.	22.20	26.20	34.50	38.60	40.60	35.90	33.00	30.80	31.50	31.20	28.90	24.40	31.48
	Min.	6.80	7.00	14.00	21.30	26.60	26.60	25.70	25.30	24.30	17.50	10.60	7.70	17.78
	Average	14.50	16.60	24.25	29.95	33.60	31.25	29.35	28.05	27.90	24.35	19.75	16.05	24.63
2005	Max.	22.60	26.10	32.50	37.60	41.00	40.50	31.00	30.40	31.40	31.20	29.10	24.70	31.51
	Min.	8.30	10.50	15.60	17.40	22.80	27.90	25.70	25.50	27.70	19.10	9.60	7.20	18.11
	Average	15.45	18.30	24.05	27.50	31.90	34.20	28.35	27.95	29.55	25.15	19.35	15.95	24.81

2006	Max.	25.00	30.30	30.00	37.30	39.80	38.80	31.60	30.70	31.90	32.90	28.60	28.80	32.14
	Min.	5.90	10.07	11.90	18.30	25.20	27.80	25.80	25.00	20.20	18.00	13.80	13.90	17.99
	Average	15.45	20.19	20.95	27.80	32.50	33.30	28.70	27.85	26.05	25.45	21.20	21.35	25.07
2007	Max.	23.30	26.70	32.10	38.10	31.30	38.90	35.20	31.60	31.90	32.40	28.90	24.60	31.25
	Min.	7.00	9.70	14.60	22.50	28.00	27.10	28.00	24.70	26.10	16.70	11.10	6.70	18.52
	Average	15.15	18.20	23.35	30.30	29.65	33.00	31.60	28.15	29.00	24.55	20.00	15.65	24.88

### (b) Rainfall

Rainfall of any habitat is indices for vegetational pattern exist on the area. Availability of water is mostly depend on the type of soil, presence of organic matter & amount of humus. The yearly rainfall, distribution greatly influence the growth of

natural vegetation of the habitat. The number of rainy days plays crucial role in determining the vegetation pattern of different spots of region. Table (1.2) represents the amount of rainfall per month from 2002 to 2007.

**Table 1.2:** Distribution of Rainfall of Rewa Region for Different Years Wise Rain Fall (Year 2002 to 2007)

Year	Months Rain Fall (mm)												Yearly Rainfall (mm)
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
2002	6.20	64.40	4.00	0.60	3.60	56.00	63.40	449.80	250.80	66.40	Trace	3.00	<b>968.20</b>
2003	7.40	74.80	3.20	9.80	2.40	100.40	280.20	422.60	610.60	25.80	Trace	4.80	<b>1542.00</b>
2004	23.60	0.00	0.00	10.08	Trace	197.00	229.20	228.20	178.40	26.00	0.06	0.00	<b>892.54</b>
2005	31.40	8.00	18.20	4.20	2.80	65.80	465.40	114.20	100.40	Trace	0.00	1.20	<b>811.60</b>
2006	0.00	0.00	20.20	38.80	27.00	54.80	371.80	220.20	27.60	2.00	67.20	0.00	<b>829.60</b>
2007	24.70	17.70	10.80	6.20	8.00	185.60	173.40	101.80	180.80	28.00	0.00	21.00	<b>758.00</b>

### Relative Humidity

Relative humidity represents the ratio between the actual humidity present and the saturation of humidity possible at exiting temperature. The relative humidity plays an important role in germination of seed as well as growth and establishment of plant, regulate the loss of water by plant community. It varies from season to season. Any increase in temperature extends the capacity of atmosphere for holding

water vapour. If the temperature is lowered, capacity of air for holding water vapour consequently decreases. Average monthly relative humidity conditions noted was 70.0 in January-07. It continuously decreases till the arrival of Monsoon. In May-07 it becomes 34.5 while in June-07 It was 68.0 Maximum relative humidity noted in Sep-07 i.e. 80.5 (Table-1.3).

**Table 1.3:** Distribution of Humidity of Rewa Region (Year 2002 to 2007)

Year	Humidity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
2002	Max.	83.0	84.0	76.0	57.0	60.0	66.0	72.0	94.0	93.0	94.0	92.0	86.0	79.8
	Min.	58.0	49.0	35.0	23.0	21.0	39.0	53.0	70.0	68.0	99.0	36.0	38.0	49.1
	Average	70.5	66.5	55.5	40.0	40.5	52.5	62.5	82.0	80.5	96.5	64.0	62.0	64.4
2003	Max.	88.0	90.0	81.0	67.0	57.0	69.0	88.0	80.0	90.0	90.0	87.0	88.0	81.3
	Min.	46.0	54.0	33.0	26.0	21.0	45.0	73.0	78.0	82.0	61.0	48.0	54.0	51.8
	Average	67.0	72.0	57.0	46.5	39.0	57.0	80.5	79.0	86.0	75.5	67.5	71.0	66.5
2004	Max.	91.0	86.0	86.0	65.0	57.0	75.0	85.0	90.0	90.0	92.0	87.0	84.0	82.3
	Min.	53.0	37.0	30.0	30.0	33.0	54.0	66.0	74.0	60.0	53.0	41.0	47.0	48.2
	Average	72.0	61.5	58.0	47.5	45.0	64.5	75.5	82.0	75.0	72.5	64.0	65.5	65.3
2005	Max.	88.0	85.0	83.0	82.0	70.0	68.0	89.0	89.0	90.0	90.0	84.0	83.0	83.4
	Min.	58.0	37.0	44.0	33.0	38.0	37.0	74.0	70.0	65.0	65.0	66.0	59.0	53.8
	Average	73.0	61.0	63.5	57.5	54.0	52.5	81.5	79.5	77.5	77.5	75.0	71.0	68.6
2006	Max.	84.0	83.0	84.0	83.0	83.0	82.0	91.0	92.0	90.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	86.1
	Min.	49.0	43.0	33.0	29.0	30.0	44.0	67.0	65.0	60.0	58.0	64.0	64.0	50.5
	Average	66.5	63.0	58.5	56.0	56.5	63.0	79.0	78.5	75.0	72.5	75.5	75.5	68.3
2007	Max.	92.0	90.0	84.0	61.0	46.0	89.0	85.0	89.0	88.0	85.0	80.0	79.5	80.7
	Min.	48.0	42.0	33.0	62.0	23.0	47.0	64.0	67.0	73.0	65.0	61.0	57.2	53.5
	Average	70.0	66.0	58.5	61.5	34.5	68.0	74.5	78.0	80.5	75.0	70.5	68.4	67.1

### Ombothermic Condition

Table figure shows the average temperature and rainfall for the years 2002 to 2007, based on the recorded data. The climate of Rewa can divide into two parts – (i) Wet and (ii) Dry. The dry period was dominant over wet period. Wet conditions were limited to 3 months i.e. July, August & September, while the dry period extended from October to June. The thermic curve shows that the temperature gradually increases and reaches its peak in the month of May-07. However the value of ombic condition with slight variations remained less to that of thermic. In June-07 Sudden rise in the ombic curve explain

the arrival of monsoon. In the month of July-07 the ombic curve shows its maximum value resulting is a lowering down of temperature. From June onwards the thermic condition shows continuous decrease till January while the ombic curve reaching its peak in July-07 declined gradually up to September-07 then sharply in October–November 07. Slight variation on climatic conditions noted for climatic data of different years from 2002 - 2007. Thus, the ombic line remained above the thermic line only for the month July-07, August-07, September-07.

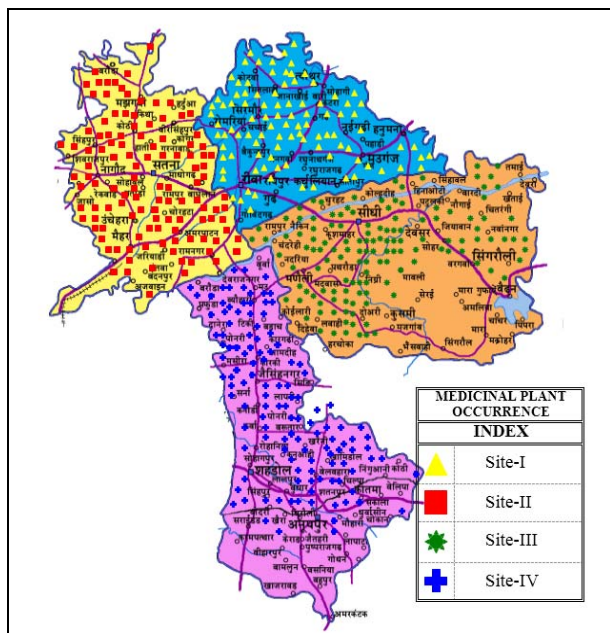
## Importance of Wild Medicinal Plants of Rewa Region

Table 1.4: List of Wild Medicinal Plants

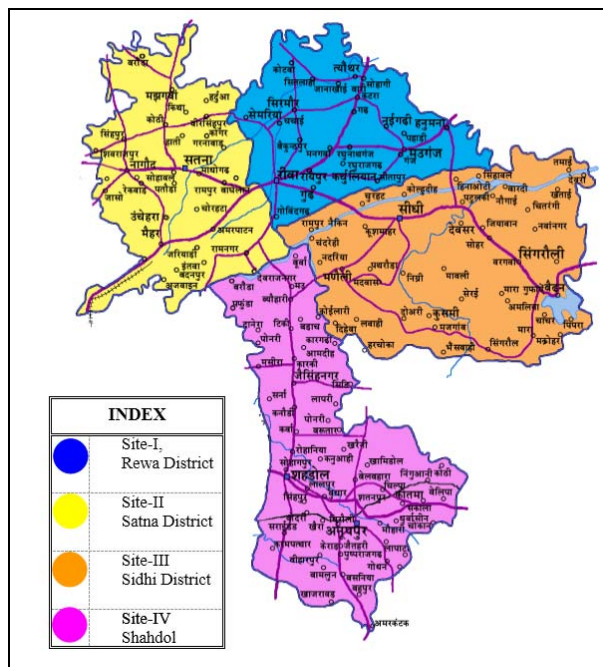
S. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Family		Uses (Medicinal / Economical)
1	<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i>	Musak Dana	Malvaceae	Herb	Medicinal
2	<i>Abroma augusta</i>	Ulat Kambal	Sterculiaceae	Shrub	Medicinal
3	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Gughughachi(red)	Fabaceae	Tree	Medicinal
4	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Kanghi	Malvaceae	Shrub	Medicinal
5	<i>Acacia catechu</i>	Khair	Mimosaceae	Tree	Both
6	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Babule	Mimosaceae	Tree	Medicinal
7	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Chirchiri	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Medicinal
8	<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Bach	Araceae	Herb	Medicinal
9	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i>	Adusa	Acanthaceae	Shrub	Medicinal
10	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Bel	Rutaceae	Tree	Both
11	<i>Allium sativum</i>	Lahsun	Liliaceae	Herb	Both
12	<i>Allium wallichii</i>	Van Lahsun	Liliaceae	Herb	Medicinal
13	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Gritkumari	Liliaceae	Herb	Medicinal
14	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Saptaparni	Apocynaceae	Tree	Medicinal
15	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Cholai (Kantanatia)	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Both
16	<i>Amomum subulatum</i>	Badi Ilaichi	Zingiberaceae	Shrub	Medicinal
17	<i>Amorphophallus campanulatus</i>	Suran	Araceae	Herb	Both
18	<i>Amorphophallus paeoniifolius</i>	Vansuran	Araceae	Herb	Medicinal
19	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	Kalmegh / bhui neem	Acanthaceae	Herb	Medicinal
20	<i>Anisomeles indica</i>	Bhawarmal	Lamiaceae	Shrub	Medicinal
21	<i>Annona squamosa</i> Linn.	Sitafal	Annonaceae	Tree	Both
22	<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	Pili Kateri	Papaveraceae	Herb	Both
23	<i>Argyrea nervosa</i>	Vidhara	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Medicinal
24	<i>Arisaema amurense</i>	Van Makka	Araceae	Herb	Medicinal
25	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Swtavari	Liliaceae	Shrub	Both
26	<i>Azadirachta Indica</i>	Neem	Meliaceae	Tree	Both
27	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	Brahmi	Scrophulariaceae	Herb	Medicinal
28	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	Bumusu(Bash)	Gramineae	Shrub	Both
29	<i>Barleria prionitis</i>	Varjdanti/ Kantsaria	Acanthaceae	Herb	Medicinal
30	<i>Bauhinia vahlii</i>	Sihari-chop	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree	Medicinal
31	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> L.	Kachanar	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree	Both
32	<i>Bixa orellana</i>	Latkan	Bixaceae	Tree	Medicinal
33	<i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i>	Punarnava	Nyctaginaceae	Herb	Medicinal
34	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Semar	Bombacaceae	Tree	Both
35	<i>Bryonia alba</i>	Mahadev Jat	Cucurbitaceae	Herb	Medicinal
36	<i>Bryonopsis laciniosa</i>	Shivlingi	Cucurbitaceae	Herb	Medicinal
37	<i>Buchanania lanzan</i>	Chirangi, Chironji	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Both
38	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Palas	Fabaceae	Tree	Medicinal
39	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Madar	Asclepiadaceae	Shrub	Medicinal
40	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Papaya	Caricaceae	Tree	Both
41	<i>Carissa carandas</i> L.	Karunda	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Both
42	<i>Carum copticum</i>	Ajmain	Apiaceae	Shrub	Medicinal
43	<i>Cassia angustifolia</i>	Senna	Caesalpinaceae	Shrub	Medicinal
44	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Amaltas	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree	Medicinal
45	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>	Kasaundi	Caesalpiniaceae	Herb	Medicinal
46	<i>Cassia tora</i>	Chakoda	Caesalpiniaceae	Herb	Both
47	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Sada Bahar	Apocynaceae	Herb	Medicinal
48	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Mandukparni	Apiaceae	Herb	Medicinal
49	<i>Chlorophytum arundinaceum</i>	Safead musli	Liliaceae	Herb	Both
50	<i>Christella dentata</i>	Jatashankari	Thelypteridaceae	Herb	Medicinal
51	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i>	Padhal	Menispermaceae	Herb	Medicinal
52	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	Hur-hur	Capparaceae	Herb	Medicinal
53	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	Aprajita	Fabaceae	Herb	Medicinal
54	<i>Coleus aromaticus</i>	Pathar Churn	Lamiaceae	Herb	Medicinal
55	<i>Coleus barbatus</i>	Pashan bheda	Lamiaceae	Herb	Medicinal
56	<i>Commiphora wightii</i>	Guggul	Burseraceae	Tree	Medicinal
57	<i>Convolvulus pluricaulis</i>	Shankhapusphi	Convolvulaceae	Herb	Both
58	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i>	Lasora	Boraginaceae	Tree	Both
59	<i>Cordia obliqua</i>	Lasora	Boraginaceae	Tree	Medicinal
60	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Dhania	Apiaceae	Herb	Both
61	<i>Costus speciosa</i>	Keokand	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Medicinal
62	<i>Crinum deflexum</i>	Sudersan	Amaryllidaceae	Herb	Medicinal
63	<i>Curculigo orchioides</i>	Kali Musli	Amaryllidaceae	Herb	Medicinal
64	<i>Curcuma angustifolia</i>	Tikhur	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Medicinal
65	<i>Curcuma aromatica</i>	Van Haldi	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Medicinal
66	<i>Curcuma caesia</i>	Kali Haldi	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Medicinal
67	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Haldi	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Both
68	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>	Amar Bele	Convolvulaceae	Herb	Medicinal

69	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Dub	Gramineae	Herb	Medicinal
70	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Nagarmotha	Cyperaceae	Herb	Medicinal
71	<i>Datura alba</i>	Dhatura	Solanaceae	Herb	Medicinal
72	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	Kand (SriFal)	Dioscoreaceae	Herb	Both
73	<i>Dioscorea hispida</i>	Baichandi	Dioscoreaceae	Herb	Both
74	<i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i>	Suvarikand	Dioscoreaceae	Herb	Both
75	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	Vringraj	Asteraceae	Herb	Medicinal
76	<i>Embelia ribes</i>	Vaibiding	Myrsinaceae	Shrub	Medicinal
77	<i>Emblica officinalis</i>	Amala	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	Both
78	<i>Enicostema littorale</i>	Chota cirayita	Gentianaceae	Herb	Medicinal
79	<i>Eragrostis cynosuroides</i>	Kush	Gramineae	Herb	Medicinal
80	<i>Eulophia nuda</i>	Vilai Kand	Orchidaceae	Herb	Medicinal
81	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Burgad	Moraceae	Tree	Medicinal
82	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Pipal	Moraceae	Tree	Medicinal
83	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Shauf	Apiaceae	Herb	Both
84	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	Kalihari	Liliaceae	Herb	Medicinal
85	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Gamhar	Verbenaceae	Tree	Medicinal
86	<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i>	Van Kapas	Malvaceae	Shrub	Both
87	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i>	Gudmar	Asclepiadaceae	Herb	Medicinal
88	<i>Hedychium coronarium</i>	Gulbakabli	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Medicinal
89	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	Anantamool	Asclepiadaceae	Shrub	Medicinal
90	<i>Holarrena antidysenterica</i>	Kurchi (Kurai)	Apocynaceae	Tree	Medicinal
91	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	Talmakhana	Acanthaceae	Herb	Medicinal
92	<i>Ipomoea sepiaria</i>	Laxmankand	Convolvulaceae	Herb	Medicinal
93	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Mehdi / Heena	Lythraceae	Shrub	Medicinal
94	<i>Leea indica</i>	Bajja Ganth	Vitaceae	Shrub	Medicinal
95	<i>Madhuca indica</i>	Mahua	Sapotaceae	Tree	Both
96	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Aam	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Both
97	<i>Marsdenia tenacissima</i>	Maruaa/Murrva	Asclepiadaceae	Shrub	Medicinal
98	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Bakain	Meliaceae	Tree	Medicinal
99	<i>Mentha piperita</i>	Pippermint (Pudina)	Lamiaceae	Herb	Both
100	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Nag Champa	Clusiaceae	Tree	Medicinal
101	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	Gulabansh	Nyctaginaceae	Herb	Medicinal
102	<i>Momordica dioica</i>	Proda	Cucurbitaceae	Herb	Both
103	<i>Mucuna Pruriens</i>	Kemach	Fabaceae	Herb	Both
104	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	Hathil	Rutaceae	Tree	Medicinal
105	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i>	Harsinghar	Oleaceae	Shrub	Medicinal
106	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Tulsi	Lamiaceae	Herb	Medicinal
107	<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i>	Van Tulshi	Lamiaceae	Herb	Medicinal
108	<i>Operculina turpethum</i>	Nishot	Convolvulaceae	Herb	Medicinal
109	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Gandh Prasarni	Rubiaceae	Herb	Medicinal
110	<i>Peristrophe paniculata</i>	Lalpatti	Acanthaceae	Herb	Medicinal
111	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>	Bhu-Amala	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Medicinal
112	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>	Bho-Amala	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Medicinal
113	<i>Piper longum</i>	Long peeper	Piperaceae	Herb	Both
114	<i>Plumbago capensis</i>	Neela Chitrak	Plumbaginaceae	Shrub	Medicinal
115	<i>Plumbago indica</i>	Rakta chitrak	Plumbaginaceae	Herb	Medicinal
116	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	Swet chitrak	Plumbaginaceae	Herb	Medicinal
117	<i>Plumeria alba</i>	Gulachi	Apocynaceae	Tree	Medicinal
118	<i>Psidium guajava L.</i>	Amrud	Myrtaceae	Tree	Both
119	<i>Psoralea coryfolia</i>	Bavchi	Fabaceae	Herb	Medicinal
120	<i>Pueraria tuberosa</i>	Patal Kumdha	Fabaceae	Shrub	Medicinal
121	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Anar	Lythraceae	Shrub	Both
122	<i>Randia dumetorum</i>	Mainphal	Rubiaceae	Shrub	Medicinal
123	<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i>	Sarpagandha	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Medicinal
124	<i>Rubia cordifolia</i>	Majistha	Rubiaceae	Herb	Medicinal
125	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	Sitav	Rutaceae	Herb	Medicinal
126	<i>Salvia plebeia</i>	Sej	Lamiaceae	Herb	Medicinal
127	<i>Saraca asoka</i>	Ashok	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree	Medicinal
128	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Bala	Malvaceae	Shrub	Medicinal
129	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Atibala	Malvaceae	Shrub	Medicinal
130	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Makoi	Solanaceae	Herb	Medicinal
131	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i>	BhatKattaya	Solanaceae	Shrub	Medicinal
132	<i>Strychnos nux vomica</i>	Kochila	Loganiaceae	Tree	Medicinal
133	<i>Swertia chirayita</i>	Chiraita	Gentianaceae	Herb	Medicinal
134	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Jamun	Myrtaceae	Tree	Both
135	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Arjun	Combretaceae	Tree	Medicinal
136	<i>Terminalia bellerica</i>	Baheda	Combretaceae	Tree	Medicinal
137	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Harra	Combretaceae	Tree	Medicinal
138	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Giloy	Menispermaceae	Tree	Medicinal

**Distribution Map of Wild Medicinal Plants on the Basis of Ecological & Economical Importance**



Map of Rewa Region



**Conclusion**

Recent study done on the various aspect of ecological & economic importance of wild medicinal plants of Rewa region which plays promising role for improving the physiological and morphological function of overall system of the body system. Modern pattern of living, eating and settlement on dirty places, destroy the basic immunity of the body due to the toxication and deposition of toxic substances inside the body system. Toxicated food, water and impure air consequently, reduce the physiological and functional aspect of body system. Subsequently, destroy the resistance of body consequently, a lot of chances to get infection of various new generation microbes, which are quite adoptable for new habitat causing various diseases and disorder in body system.

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