

Research Article

**Phytosociological Studies of Common Weed Medicinal Flora**

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**Abstract**

The survey revealed that more than 86 weeds species infest the region. Out of these 86 weeds species more than 50 species possess medicinal properties. Out of these medicinal species of weeds more than 18 species were used by the farmers to treat and get rid off their disorders.

Few weeds like *Achyranthus aspera*, *Lecus aspera*, *Cassia tora*, *L.sida acuta* Burm F *Xanthium strumarium*, *Argemone maxicana* L. etc . It is clear that 71 weeds species 56 genera belongs to 32 families of Angiospermic plants occurred in crop field of bilaspur region , used to solve purpose of medicine

**Keys words:** - weeds, medicinal species, crop field;

**Introduction**

In ancient days, Chhattisgarh was known as Dakshin Kosala and said that Lord Rama has sometime here when he was on his 14-year exile.

Strategically, Chhattisgarh is located in the central India and Raipur is the capital of the State. It lies between 17.46 to 24.8 north latitude & 80.15 to 84.15 east longitude with total area 135, 194 sq.km. and total population 20,793,956 (as per India's census 2000). It is 10<sup>th</sup> largest state of India by area. The state is surrounded by 7 Indian state viz. Madhya Pradesh on the north east, Uttar Pradesh on the north, Bihar & Jharkhand on the south and Maharashtra on the south west.

Nearly 21000 species of plants reported as medicinal uses.

Chhattisgarh has rich with medicinal plant , about 2500 species, out of these 2000 to 2300 plant species are used as traditional or indigenous medicines erstwhile at least 150 species are used as commercial on a wide scale.

**Methodology**

General weed survey was done and plant species will be collected by 100 × 100 cm quadrat . This weed survey we done in 16 villages including **Bahatari, Bijjor, Dabaripara, Urrihapara , Parsahi, Urtum, Mohra, Janji, Selar, Khaprakhol, Talabpara, Khamtari, Baima, Nagoi, Birkona and Lingiadih**. These villages are located near about 20 km from the main seepat road. Such weeds were collected through the targeted villages at an interval of 10days.

Phytosociological character such as Frequency, Density, Abundance, values of potential flora was counted by 100 × 100 cm quadrat at the time of maturity . Flora in different land situation such as paddy crop field, grassland, bunds, wasteland, roadsides, water channel etc of district Bilaspur are observed and herbarium is prepared. The distribution pattern and community character such as % frequency, density , Abundance , Relative frequency , Relative density, Relative dominance and Importance Value Index (IVI) of dominant flora are calculated as per procedure , **Mishra et.al** for the studies of common weed medicinal flora, herbarium is prepared and medicinal , economic importance and its main part of the plant which is used of preparation of medicine to cure

different kinds of diseases, family , habit, flowering period etc were collected by the villagers , tribal peoples , rural farmers and baigas .

## RESULT & DISCUSSION

Chhattisgarh has declared as **Herbal State** on July 4<sup>th</sup> 2001. Traditional been known as **Bowl of Rice** including entire Chhattisgarh. Bilaspur district have many different type of plants and weeds which are used as medicine to solve the health problems.

**Table Number of Genera & species of common Flora of grassland & roadside in Bilaspur District**

S. no	Families	Number of Genera	Number of species
1.	Acanthaceae	02	02
2.	Aracaceae	01	01
3.	Alismaceae	01	01
4.	Asteraceae	08	09
5.	Amaranthaceae	03	03
6.	Asclepiadaceae	01	01
7.	Boraginaceae	02	02
8.	Cuscutaceae	01	01
9.	Convolvulaceae	01	01
10.	Cyperaceae	03	06
11.	Chenopodiaceae	01	01
12.	Commelinaceae	01	01
13.	Euphorbiaceae	03	05
14.	Fabaceae	07	08
15.	Gentianaceae	01	01
16.	Laminaceae	02	02
17.	Lytharaceae	01	01
18.	Malvaceae	03	05
19.	Naianadaceae	01	01
20.	Ntyctanginaceae	01	01
21.	Onagraceae	02	02
22.	Oxalidaceae	01	01
23.	poaceae	12	14
24.	Papaveraceae	01	01
25.	Potenderiaceae	01	01
26.	polygonaceae	02	02
27.	Rhamnaceae	01	01
28.	Rubiaceae	02	02
29.	Scrophulariaceae	01	01
30.	Solanaceae	02	03
31.	Verbinaceae	01	01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>82</b>

Medicinal plants are an important sources of drugs in traditional system of medicine . They are used locally as a crude drug for the treatment of human and live stock health care since . The present investigation reported many plant species used by the local indigenous system of medicine for the curing of various kinds of diseases. Most of the weed species were used to cure several diseases such as **asthma, fever, stomach, purgative, antidiabetic, skin diseases, dysentery and rheumatic pain.**

Number of weed flora such as **Cassia tora L. Achyranthus aspera L., Boerhavia diffusa, cassia tora L., and sida cordata, Lecus aspera, Phyllanthes niuri, Dhatura alba** etc have their pharmaceutical importance for human welfare and their benefits.

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