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STUDIES ON FLORAL DIVERSITY AND ETHNOBOTANICAL ASPECTS OF THE DISTRICT OF PATNA BIHAR

MADHVI SUMAN
M.Phil., Roll No. 150010, Session: 2015-16
Department of Botany, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India
sumanmadhavi779@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Plants are necessary for human life, providing important resources such as food, clothing, fuel, medicine, wood, and crucial ecological functions. These essential resources include food, clothing, fuel, medicine, and wood. It is impossible for humans to survive without plants. The use of natural and medicinal treatments derived from wild plants is something that each member of the local community does as part of their habits. According to the World Health Organization, about 80% of the world's poor countries, including India, still rely on traditional medicines for primary health care. This includes the treatment of infectious diseases. People continue to find new uses for various herbal products over time. If we were to scan the annals of human history, we would see that man, in one way or another, has relied on plant products to meet his basic needs such as food, shelter, and clothing since the dawn of mankind on this planet. If we were to look back in the annals of human history, we would see that human beings have relied on plant products to meet their basic needs since the dawn of humanity on this planet. It is very important for the growth of civilization in a given place that there is a close connection between man and plants.

Keywords: Diversity, Ethnobotanical, District of Patna Bihar, Health Organization.

INTRODUCTION

Plants are essential to human survival because they serve essential ecological roles and provide essential resources including food, clothing, fuel, medicine, and timber. Essentials like food, clothing, fuel, medicine, and wood all fall under this category. Without plants, it is difficult for people to sustain life. Everyone in the community regularly makes use of thenatural and therapeutic therapies derived from wild plants. About 80% of the world's poor countries, including India, use traditional medicines as their primary form of healthcare, as reported by the World Health Organization. The management of infectious diseases falls under this category.

Ethnobotany is a branch of horticulture that studies human interactions with flora. To be more specific, this was the first time that locals had come into contact with native peoples and wild plants. When it comes to medicinal and pharmaceutical applications of plants, etanobotanica can be an invaluable resource. The study of ethnobotany is significant because it raises awareness of the significance of certain plant species in a certain region. In some cases, this can lead to the discovery and creation of whole new therapeutic agents.

IMPORTANCE OF FLORISTERIC STUDIES

Over time, people have discovered several additional applications for many kinds of herbs and herbal supplements. If we look back through time, we can see that man has always used plant products to fulfil his most fundamental requirements, including food, shelter, and clothing. To satisfy their most fundamental needs, humans have always relied on plant-based products, and this has been the case ever since their first appearance on Earth. Having a strong relationship between humans and plants is crucial to a region's development as a civilized society.

Some calculations put the total area of the Indian subcontinent at 324,000,000 square kilometres. As a result of its varied topography and climate, this enormous region is home to a remarkably wide range of plant species. Although several of these plants have been used to cure and prevent ailments since ancient times, further research is still needed on their therapeutic benefits. It is crucial to have a firm grasp on their presence, frequency, and phenology if you want to make the most of them. Simply put, they are crucial to our success. Some information on it might be found in one of our Indian floras, but it probably won't be enough. As a result, the review of the flora of India is crucial (a project already under the

Madhavi Suman *, *University Department of Botany: B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur. India.*

aegis of the Botanical Survey of India), but it must first undergo thorough, in-depth investigation to achieve its full potential. Extensive travel around the country for research purposes.

BIODIVERSITY

The term "biodiversity" is used to describe the wide range of organisms and the relative abundance with which they occur in a given ecosystem. Biodiversity is the overarching concept that applies on a global scale. It is typically characterised by the wide variety of plant, animal, and microbial life, as well as the genes they contain and the ecosystems they help construct. The high degree of biodiversity seen on Earth today is due to evolution, which has occurred over many millions of years. This change has been influenced by both natural processes and, to a greater extent, by the actions of humans. It's what keeps the web of life spinning, of which we're a part, and in turn, we're essential to the survival of the web of life. Around 2.1 million species have been identified, with insects and other small animals making up the vast majority. Most animal species can be classified into this group. While the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) estimates there to be between 9.0 and 52 million species on Earth, most experts agree that the true number is probably closer to 13 million species. In a 2011 study (Mora et al. Examples of biodiversity also include the genetic variations that exist within each species. Such diversity can be seen in the many varieties of crops grown and the many distinct dog and cat breeds available. DNA, RNA, and chromosomes are the building blocks of life, and they are responsible for making each individual of a species completely unique. Deserts, forests, swamps, mountains, lakes, rivers, and agricultural landscapes are just a few examples of the wide range of ecosystems that contribute to the world's overall diversity. presence of variety. Living things, including humans, interact with one another and the air, water, and soil in their immediate environments to form communities. It's a universal fact of life in all ecosystems.

FLORISTIC DIVERSITY

Floristic diversity is the range of flora found in a region at any given time. Numerous factors, such as the country's varied topography, climate, and habitats, contribute to India's renowned plant diversity. The terrain, climate, and variety of habitats all work together to make it a good place for many different kinds of plants to thrive. There are approximately 4,65,688

Madhavi Suman *, *University Department of Botany: B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur. India.*

plant species in the world, with 49,441 of those found in India alone. Included in this group are bacteria, algae, lichen viruses, and fungi (1). India is one of only 17 countries in the world that can claim to be megadiverse. India is home to 11.4% of the world's plant species, and of those, 28% are endemic to the country (2). Approximately 37.7% of India's species are angiosperms, with the remaining species distributed as follows: 0.15% gymnosperms, 5.27% mosses, 2.66% pteridophytes, 2.07% viruses, 15.24% algae, 31.05% fungi, and 5.03% lichens. 1.4). The Sundalands, which includes Nicobar, are the fourth of India's phytogeographic regions. The others are the Himalayas, the Western Ghats, Northeast India (excluding Assam and the Andaman and Nicobar archipelago), and the Western Ghats. These regions are also known as India's Biodiversity Hotspots, and India is one of the 34 countries in the tropics that make up the global list of Biodiversity Hotspots. India is one of the countries included here.

ETHNOBOTANY

John W. Harshberger, a botany professor at the University of Pennsylvania, is generally credited with coining the term "ethnobotany" in 1895. Ethnobotany is the study of plant life as it was experienced by indigenous and prehistoric peoples. Originating from "anthropology," which is concerned with humankind, and "botany," which is concerned with plants.

Ethnobotany is a branch of the natural sciences that focuses on the study of how people around the world make use of plants for things like food, medicine, agriculture, religion, and everyday life.

Economic botany and ethnobotany are sometimes grouped together as if they were the same discipline today. Culture X has a direct connection to plants through the things they produce, while Culture Y has an indirect connection to plants through the activities of plants and the possibility of absorption into another culture.

IMPORTANCE OF ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDIES

Harshberger is widely credited as the pioneer who coined the term "ethnobotany" (2016). Since then, several writers have offered their own takes on how best to categorise it. Ethnobotany is a word coined by Schultes (2012). A study of "the link that occurs between

Madhavi Suman *, *University Department of Botany: B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur. India.*

the humans of the first civilizations and the plant world in which they live," as he put it. This was the initial use of the phrase. The term "ethnobotany," derived from "aboriginal botany" and meaning the study of all types of vegetation that Aboriginal people used for products including medicines, meals, textiles, and ornaments, was coined by Powers (2003:, In: Castteter (2004) quoted by Cotton, (2007). The term "ethnobotany" encompasses the study of all plant life, including those used by Indigenous people for medicinal, culinary, textile, and decorative purposes. According to Cotton et al. (2007), Powers coined the term "Ethnobotany." Krauss (2004) claims that the word "ethnobotany" was derived from the word "ethnology," which refers to the study of human culture. As Jain (2001) points out, it acts as a bridge between human culture and flora. A further citation is required for this paragraph. Robbins et al. (2006), Cotton (2007), Gilmour (2002), Jones (2001), Ford (2001), Wickens (2010), and Martin (2005) are just some of the various scholarly works that have addressed the roots of ethnobotany. Robbins et al. (2007) was co-authored by one of the researchers, namely Cott on (2007). (2006).

ETHNOBOTANY AND ETHNOMEDICINE

Many regions of the world have preserved a wealth of information about the flora and fauna through the transmission of oral histories and oral histories from one generation to the next. Many basic herbal medicines utilised by indigenous peoples in the past have been repeatedly confirmed to be beneficial by contemporary study. Numerous so-called "miracle cures" have been found over the past half-century, for instance. These "miracle medications" were all produced from plants with a rich history of use in traditional medicine and ethnobotany. Indigenous communities have long recognised the therapeutic potential of plants, and this is a prime illustration of that. Amazing muscle relaxants were found in South American arrows or curary poisons; the rulina was discovered by numerous species with ethnobotanical traditions; cortisone was found in sapogenin plants utilised by indigenous peoples in Central America and Africa; etc. during the Green Revolution. The plant Rauvoifia serpentina (Linn.) Benth. ex Kurz. serves as an example of the successful adaptation of a traditional medicine into a medication with significant therapeutic potential because of its eponymous genus. For hundreds of years, people in India have been turning to this plant's root to treat anything from mental disease and epilepsy to high blood pressure and even gout. Use of this root goes back to the Vedic period.

Madhavi Suman *, *University Department of Botany: B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur. India.*

OBJECTIVES

1. First, a comprehensive inventory of plant distribution in Haryana's Patna area.
2. The second step is to conduct an ethnobotanical survey of the area.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Pilania (2021) This study examined the ethnobotany and floristic diversity of western Haryana to better understand them. Sirsa, Hisar, and Patna researchers found 79 plant species from 72 genera and 43 families. These herbs can heal many diseases. The taxonomic categorization of 76 species classifies them as dicots, while three are monocots. 56.9% of all plant species are herbs, followed by shrubs (13.9%), trees (24.0%), and vines (4.0%) (5%). Fabaceae, Asteraceae, Amaranthaceae, and Euphorbiaceae dominate the region.

QamarAbbas (2019) Haramosh Valley in Gilgit is stunning. Pakistan has this valley. It sits between 35° 53'04 and 074° 41'11 north latitude and 2,500–5,000 metres east of the equator. Maruk Nallah was observed for floristic diversity, where 114 plant species were found. 85 were herbs from 34 families, 13 were bushes from 9, and 16 were trees from 10. With 12 genera and 21 species, the Asteraceae family dominated. Artemisia, with six species, was the most dominant. The indigenous occupants' ethnobotanical knowledge was collected through face-to-face interviews and semi-structured questionnaires.

Mesa Joaquín (2010) This study explores the historically exploited floristic and ecological plant diversity in western Granada (Andalusia, Spain). The regional flora, taxonomic biodiversity, and habitats were studied. Data was also evaluated by taxonomic biological diversity. We have also examined the protection, management, conservation, and legal protection of these taxa and the effects their collection may have on wild populations and their surroundings.

Mandeep (2017) This study examines plant species in Ambala, Haryana, India. It covers these plants' native names, habits, and locations. A detailed report on regional plant diversity is being created. This study found 414 native plant species, 294 genera, and 90 families. This site's flora is changing rapidly, according to previous studies. Research also shows that changing environmental conditions, human activities, and invasive species are reducing

Madhavi Suman *, *University Department of Botany: B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur. India.*

native plant diversity. Plant diversity assessment can help develop resource conservation and sustainable use strategies.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

It is possible to trace Patna's rich history and long-standing traditions all the way back to the earliest days of human civilization. Patna is known for its rich history and long-standing traditions. Pataliputra or Patalipattan was the name given to Patna when it was originally established, and the history of the city may be traced back to the year 600 B.C. Pataliputra or Patalipattan was the name given to Patna when it was first established. In its early versions, the name Patna was spelled variably as Pataligram, Kusumpur, Patliputra, and Azimabad, amongst other variations. Eventually, the name Patna was condensed to its current form, although in its early iterations, it was spelled in a variety of different ways. This area was selected by Chandragupta Maurya to serve as the capital of his kingdom in the fourth century B.C. Following that, the city fell into disuse until the rise to power of Sherkhan Suri in the early 16th century A.D. After that, the city fell into oblivion. According to legend, Pattan, also spelled Patthan, was the name of a settlement that was in the area before Patna was founded. One of the competing hypotheses that have come to light is the one presented below. It has been suggested that Ajatashatru was the person responsible for founding Pataliputra. Because of this, Patna is now inextricably bound up with the history of the ancient city of Pataliputra. The name of the old settlement was originally "Patali," but at some point in the past, the suffix "Pattan" was added to the end of it. In Greek historical accounts, the city of Palibothra is mentioned; it's possible that this was the same city as Pataliputra.

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT

DESCRIPTION OF PLANTS

During the investigation, 534 different plant species were found in the Mahendergarh district. The families were presented in order according to the classification approach described by Bentham and Hooker (1907). (1907). The scientific name of each plant species is included, as well as the most used alternative names. You can also see images of some plant species that

Madhavi Suman *, *University Department of Botany: B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur. India.*

would represent each plant family in the form of a plate. Here are brief explanations of each of these plant species in slightly technical language.

GOLD BUTTON

AL of Juss. January 231, 1789.

Ranunculus L

Sp. PI. 548, 1753.

ranunculus Sceleratus L.: Sp. PI. 548; DC., Svsl. 1:268; Royle: Ulus. bot. heavenly. 53; FBI 1:19; Kitchen 1: 5; Duty 1:19; kashyap: 13; maashwari: 50; naya: 2; Jain: 19; a weak, upright annual herb. The entire erect and branched stem is hairless. The leaves have a simple tripartite structure with alternately toothed lobes. The calyx is slightly repressed and the flowers are yellow and clustered in buds. At the ends of the branches, the fruits of the achenes are generally small and arranged in rectangular buds. (Table 5)

FI and Friday: February-March

Loc and VSN: Pump House, Surjan was: Singh: 200.

ANNOUNCED

Adam . Fam. IP. 2: 359, 1763

gender key:

1. Leaves lanceolate with wavy margins; Tepals arranged in three rows ..... Polyalthia

1. the leaves are rectangular and obtuse, and the edges are not curled; the tepals are arranged in two sets.

ana l

Sp. PI. 1: 536-537, 1753.

sp. IP. 537, 1753; FBI 1:78; Duty 1:23; Maheswari 51; Jain 21. Annona scalosa.

Madhavi Suman *, *University Department of Botany: B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur. India.*

A simple tree with elongated leaves that are pointed at the base. Greenish-yellow flowers that grow on lateral peduncles devoid of leaves. Fruit with a delicious syncarp, heart-shaped or conical and spherical in size. Black seeds.

Local name: Sharifa.

FI and Friday: May June.

F.I. Jav Annonac 68, 1829.

Thwiates, Enum. IP. line. 398, 1864; FBI 1:62; Maheswari 52; Jains 21; Polyalthia longifolia (Sun.) Thwiates;

A tall, stately tree with drooping branches that give it the appearance of a pyramid. Oblong-lanceolate leaves, shiny, 30 cm or less and narrow at the apex. It blooms on several densely clustered green stems. Petals straight and narrow, of variable size. unseen fruit.

Local name: Ashok.

FI and Friday: May June.

menispermacee

AL of Juss. Genesis 284, 1789.

gender key:

1. Large, heart-shaped, pointed leaves ..... Tinospora

1. Small, rhombic, pointed, thick, hook-shaped leaves…… Cocculus

COCCOLO DC. Surname. drawbacks

Systems 1: 515, 1818

Cocculus pendulus (Forst.) Diels, plant No. 94: 237, 1910; pure 17; Bandari 28; Jain 23. Pendulum Epibaterium Forst.f., Char. Genesis 108, 1776.

Cucculus cebatha DC., Syst. 1:527.1818; Sheet. & Hallb., JBNHS 26: 219, 1918.

Madhavi Suman *, *University Department of Botany: B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur. India.*

Cocculus leaha DC., Syst. 1:529, 1818; FBI 1:102; Kitchen 1:23; Duty 1:29; Parker 9; Kashya 16.

Climbing, persistent, tough, woody shrub with hanging branches. Simple, oblong, ovate, alternate leaves. Whitish or green flowers in axillary clusters. Green fruits, drupes and black after drying.

Local name: Peawani.

IF and Friday: Nov.-Dec.

TINOSPORA mine;

Ana. & Mag. Nat. the story be. II, 7:38, 1851 .

Tinospora sinensis (Lour.) Merr. Sunyatsenia 1 (4): 193, 1934.

Tinospora cordifolia (Willd.) Miers, Ann. & Mag. Nat. the story be. II, 7:38, 3851 and continued 3:31, 1964: FBI 1:97; Kitchen 1:20; Duty 1:26; Parker9; Kashyap 16; Maheswari 53; pure 17; Naïr 6; Bandari 29; jain 23

Menispermum cordifoliitm Willd., Sp. Pi. 4: 826. 1806

Cocculus cordifnius DC., Syst. 1: 518, 1818 and Prod. 1:97 1824.

Evergreen climbing shrub with bare trunk. Simple, large, alternate, heart-shaped leaves with pointed apex. Unisex, yellow flowers. Wrapped in clusters of red fruits.

Local name: Gilov.

FI and Friday: February-April.

NYMPHEAACEAE

Salisb., Arm. bot. 2:70, 1805.

NYMPH L

Sp. PI. 510, 1753; general IPs. Y. 5: 579, 1754.

Madhavi Suman *, *University Department of Botany: B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur. India.*

Nymphaea nouehali Burm.f., FI. Indicates 120, 1768; Maheswari 54.

Nymphaea steilata Willd., sp. IP. 2: 1153, 1799; FBI 1: 114; Duty 1:34.

Nymphaea louts L., FBI 1:114, 1872 (not Linn.)

A floating, rooted aquatic weed. Orbicular leaves, fissured at the base, pubescent on the abaxial surface.

Creamy white flowers, slightly scented; Petals linear, elongated-lanceolate; anthers 10-50; Stigmata rays 10-30. Spherical fleshy fruit. Many seeds.

Local name: Chhota-kamal.

FI and Friday: September-October

POPPY

AL juice. Genesis 235, 1789.

ARGEMON L

Sp. PI. 508, 1753; general IPs. Y. 5: 225, 1754.

Species key:

1. Yellow flowers; Repressed stigma .... A. Mexican

1. White flowers; Spreading the stigma .... A. ocroleuca

Mexican Argemon L. Sp. PI. 508, 1753; FBI 1: 117; Kitchen 1:29; Duty 1:36; Sheet. & Hallb., JBNHS 26: 219; Kashyap 19; Maheshwari 55 years; pure 19; naira 7; Bandari 30; jain 24

Erect, branched, thorny, herbaceous plant with yellow latex and covered with white powder.

Pinnate leaves with spiny margins. Bright yellow flowers. Fruit capsule, or oblong

Madhavi Suman *, *University Department of Botany: B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur. India.*

thorny. Ribbed blackish seed. **(Table 5)**

Local name: Jhaljhai, Satyanashi.

FI and Friday: November-May.

Argemone ochroleuca Dolce, Brit. FI gard. 3: page 242, 1828; jain 24

Erect, branched, spiny herb with yellow latex. Simple pinnate leaves with spiny margins. Sessile flowers with whitish petals, expanded stigmatic lobes. Fruit in oval-lanceolate capsule with thorns. Blackish seeds with ridges and grooves. **(Table 5)**

Local name: Safed-Jhaljhai.

FI and Friday: November-May.

SMOKING1ACEAE

AP de Candolle, Syst. 2: 105. 1821.

FUMARIA L

Sp. PI. 699, 1753; general IPs. edition 5: 314.1754.

Fumaria indica (Haussk.) Pugsley, J. Linn. bot company 44: 313, 1919; bat. & Hallb., JBNHS 34 (3): 6676, 1933; Maha Swan 56; pure 19; Naïr 9; band 31

F. parviflora Wight & Am.. Prodr. 18. 1834 (not Lam.); FBI 1: 128; Kitchen 1:30; Duty 1:37; jain 24

Annual herbaceous, very widespread, branched, with aqueous latex. Strongly dissected leaves, narrow, linear and pointed. Pink flowers, spurred on recema. Spherical fruit, closed, with one seed.

Local name: Pit-papra.

FI and Friday: January-March

Family - Acanthaceae

Local Name:- Bansa, Arusa

Common names: - Bengale- Bakas; Gujarati advertisements; Hindu Bansa, Arusha; Marathi Adulsa; Sanskrit Amalaka, Bashika; Tamil Adam; Addasaramu in Telugu.

Habitat: - Free places. It is not found in purely sandy places.

Brief description: evergreen, branched and extensive shrub. short for intermodal. Oval or elliptical-lanceolate leaves, pointed up to 20x8 cm. The flowers appear at the ends of the branches in dense white, axillary, stalked spikes, veined with pink or purple. The bracts are visible. Club-shaped capsules at least 2.5 × 0.8 cm. Bloody, suborbicular seeds.

Uses: - Asthma and lung infections benefit greatly from the use of the whole plant in decoction form. The flower and root powders are used to treat tuberculosis and cough associated with asthma. Asthma and kidney problems can be treated with leaf powder combined with honey. Carrot (Daucus carota L.) and radish (Raphanus sativus L.) seeds are boiled with the leaves in a 2:1:1 ratio. It is administered to amenoric women. Eczema and scabies are treated with a paste made from cow urine and leaves. Administered at the time of birth, a decoction of the root with honey relieves severe labor pains. The white discharge is relieved when the juice of the root bark is combined with honey.

Barleria prionitis Linn.

Local name: - Piya bansa.

Colloquial names: - Bengal-Kantajati; Gujarati Kantashelio; Hindi Katsareya, Vajardanti; Malayalam Chemmulli, Kattiretila; Marathi Kalsunda, Pivalakoranta; Sanskrit - Ananta, Bana, Dasi; Tamil Kovindam; Telugu Gobbi, Kondagobbi. Habitat: - Presence in shady and sheltered areas.

Application: - The paste of plant leaves is applied on the eczema of the skin. The leaves are also rubbed on the teeth and gums to strengthen the gums and relieve toothache. The root of the plant is made into a paste with water and taken with cow's milk for 7 days to ensure conception for both partners before intercourse. The root is wrapped in a red silk cloth and tied around the waist by men during sexual intercourse to prolong the time of pleasure and

Madhavi Suman *, *University Department of Botany: B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur. India.*

cure the first emissions. 2-3 leaves are taken in the morning with water to treat nocturnal secretions.

Blepharis boerhaviaefolia

Local Name: - Hadjudi

Conversational language: - Punjab - Hadjudi

Habitat: - Dry and humid soil.

Distribution: - Districts of Gurgaon, Mahendergarh and Rewari.

Description: - Weak herbs. White flowers with brown tips.

Usage: - Herbal powder is taken with milk in one gulp to treat broken bones, joints, rheumatism and joint pain.

Blepharis linariaefolia

Local name: - Hajud

Colloquial names: - Punjab - Hadjud.

Habitat: - Sandy places.

Usage: - The whole plant powder should be taken with a sip of milk to relieve the pain of osteoarthritis and rheumatism. It is also used to alleviate bone fractures.

Elytraria crenata Vahl.

Local Name: - Pathar Chat

Common names: - Punjab - Pathar chat.

Habitat: - Humid and shady places.

Distribution: - Districts of Gurgaon and Faridabad.

Description: - Scapigrona herb with white flowers.

How to use: - A leaf of the plant is chewed and a glass of water is drunk to relieve the pain of kidney stones and stranguria. The leaf paste is boiled in clarified butter and applied to cuts and wounds as an ointment to heal. A root decoction is used to relieve phlegm in asthma.

aizoaceae

Trianthemum portulacastrum

Local Name: - Shanti

Colloquial names: - Bengal-Sabuni; English purslane on horseback; Hindi salsabuni; Marathi pundharighentuli; Punjab Bishkapra; Sanskrit Chirtika; Tamil Sharunnai; Telugu Ambatimadu. Habitat: - Dry and humid places.

Distribution: - All districts.

Description: - a hairless or hairy prostrate succulent. The stems were often dyed purple. Unevenly paired leaves; Peduncle widened to form a sheath. Single pink flowers. Capsules five by three millimeters, dividing transversely into a leathery upper operculum and a lower membranous cup. dull black seeds

Uses: - The root powder is used to treat fever. A paste of cow root and urine is used to treat inflammatory conditions in the body. The leaves are said to be effective in treating jaundice, enlarged spleen, and snakebite poisoning when brewed as an infusion.

Amarantheae

Achyranthes aspera Linn.

Local name: - Chirchita, Puthkunda, Unga

Common names: - Assam-Abang; Bengal Abang; agheda Gujarati; Hindi Abang, Chihra, Chirachitta; Malayalam-katalati; Marathi-Aghada; Punjab Kutri, Chirchite; Sanskrit adhoganta; Telugu Antisha.

Habitat: - Contaminated area and roadside.

Madhavi Suman *, *University Department of Botany: B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur. India.*

Description: - Erect or descending grass or under a bush. Leaves large, ovate, pointed or sharp, hairless or nearly so. Greenish-white flowers, deviated, in terminal spikes that extend to the fruits. Persistent bracts and profiles, ending in an ear. elongated utricle. Semicylindrical seeds, brown.

Instructions for use: - For the treatment of asthma, take a decoction of the whole plant or root with pepper (10-12 fingers). On its own, it is useful for efficient distribution. Cholera and urinary problems are treated with root paste. Fever and pneumonia are reduced when root powder and miri (crystalline sugar) are combined. To heal the bites of harmful insects, the leaf paste is administered topically. For deafness and ringing in the ears, a decoction of the plant is combined with the same amount of oil, heated and poured into the ear. The stem of the plant is used as a toothbrush to treat rotten gums, strengthen teeth and relieve toothache. To relieve foot problems in cattle, a decoction of the fruits and leaves of neem (Azadirachta indica A. Juss.) is administered to the feet. Snakebite can be treated with roots.

Aerva Roxb.

Local name: -Bui

Colloquial names: - Punjab - Bui.

Habitat: - Dry and vacant land.

Description: - Hairy perennial herbs. Bisexual flowers or rarely female stigmas 2.

How to use: - A decoction of the root is taken to relieve strangury, colds and coughs in children. The root paste relieves cold headaches.

Alternanthera echinata Sm.

Local name: - Kantewali Santhi Colloquial names: - Punjab - Santhi. Habitat: - Badlands and lined fields.

Description: - a spreading, prostrate, or prostrate herb. Bristly hairs cover the zigzag stems. Entire suborbicular or suborbicular leaves, hairy, obtuse and tapering at the base. armpit. The

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tepals of the fruit have spines. 5. Uses of the stamens: - It is said that the juice of the leaves is a tonic for health. Root used in urinary stones.

Alternanthera sessilis (Linn.) DC.

Local Itinerary: - Kante Wali Santhi

Common names: - Gujarati- Jalajambo; Marathi Kanchari; Habitat: - Barren and cultivated area.

Description: Prostrate, spreading, polymorphous, bare herb, often rooted at nodes. Numerous twigs, often light purple-grey. Leaves glabrous, elliptic, linear-oblong or oblanceolate, tapering at the base. Bright white flowers in small sessile axillary heads. Very obcordate or orbicular utricle. suborbicular seeds.

Uses: - The warm decoction of the plant is used to wash sore joints to relieve them.

Amaranthus blitum Linn.

Local Name: -Chaulai

Common names: - English - end amaranth; Gujarati Adbautangaligo; hindi sadanatiya, vannatiya; Marathi Rantandurja;

Sanskrit - Alpamarisha.

Habitat: - Humid places.

Description: - Tall plant, erect or semi-erect, bare, herbaceous. Leaves ovate-elongated or rounded, retuse, euneate, strongly ribbed at the bottom. Yellow-green flowers, in axillary clusters and terminal spikes, simple or branched, trimerous. Utricus broadly oval. Seeds lenticular, smooth.

Uses: - The leaves are used as a vegetable to relieve constipation. The root of the plant is decocted and taken for colic.

Amaranth spinosme Linn.

Local Name:- Kantewali Chaulai

Common names: - English: Spiny Amaranth; Bengali: kantamaris, cantanata; Hindi Cholai Kantenatia Kantalodambo, Kantanudant, Gujarati Alam-Mullanchira in Malay; Kantebhaji and Kanterimat in Marathi Kandakamarisha and Kandera in Sanskrit; Mulukkirai in Tamil;

Telugu Ehamulugomnta.

Habitat: - Free places.

Description: - Herbaceous or erect or extensive sub-shrub, thorny. sharp, straight, forked spines, leaves 3.5-6x1.5-2 cm, oval or lanceolate, with prickly tips; wedge base. Green flowers, unisexual, in dense axillary racemes, more or less spherical or in terminal and axillary spikes, discontinuous. Male flowers with 5 stamens. Capsules ovate, longer than wide. Dark brown or black seeds, shiny, 1x1 mm.

Uses: - The leaves are used as a vegetable to relieve constipation. The root of the plant is decocted and taken for colic. The seeds were roasted and mixed with gur paste and used as an easily digestible food. It is believed to contain the most essential amino acids.

Celosia argentea Linn.

Local name: - Sarai, Chilmil

Colloquial names: - Bengal- Swetmurga; Gujarati Lapadi; Hindi Debkoti; Marathi Kurada; Punjabi chilli; sandalwood in Sanskrit; Telugu Guru.

Habitat: - Weeds of open land and fields.

Description: - Tall, upright, bare grass, sometimes up to 1.5 m tall. tall. Stem angular and branched. Leaves 7.5-13x2.8-5 cm, linear, ovate-lanceolate, 1.5-2 cm, white-pink. Pale pink flowers, closely intertwined. ellipsoidal capsules. 1.5 x 1.5 mm seeds, black or brown, polished.

Usage: - The seed decoction is used as a gargle for sore throats and is taken internally to treat acne and pimples.

Madhavi Suman *, *University Department of Botany: B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur. India.*

Pupalia lappacea (Linn.) Juss.

Local name: -Bhurat.

Colloquial names: - Punjab - Bhurat.

Habitat: - It is found in depressed areas and grows among thorny bushes.

Description: - hairy weed that can stand upright or spread and branch from the base. Long intermediate modes. felted, oval or elliptical leaves. Long spikes with axillary and terminal flowers. Bract with three ribs, covered with hooked bristles, tapered and elongated, star-shaped and yellowish when ripe. woolly perianth. light pink stamens. Smooth black seeds.

Use: - The plant is mixed with the same amount of neem leaves (Azadirachta indica A. Juss .) and an infusion is prepared. It is used as a wound cleanser. of cattle

CONCLUSION

The blue planet Earth is home to millions of different kinds of living beings. There is a wide range of variation among these species in terms of size, shape, colour, habitat, and behaviour. Biodiversity is a Latin phrase that literally translates to "organic life" and "diversity of different species," and it refers to the wide range of living things on Earth. Simply abbreviating the phrase "biological diversity" to "biodiversity" is another common practise. When he was organising the National Biodiversity Forum in 1986, which was held by the National Research Council, Walter G. Rosen was the first person to ever use the term "biodiversity" (NRC). However, EO Wilson (1988), who contributed to the work of this forum by using the term "biodiversity," deserves credit for the relevance of the phrase and is frequently considered the father of biodiversity. Sundlund et al. (1992) defined biodiversity as the structural and functional diversity of all living beings, including those at the genetic, species, population, community, and ecosystem levels. This definition encompasses all aspects of biodiversity.

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Madhavi Suman *, *University Department of Botany: B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur. India.*

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