

Poisonous plants of the Lalpur taluka of Jamnagar district, Gujarat, India.

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ABSTRACT

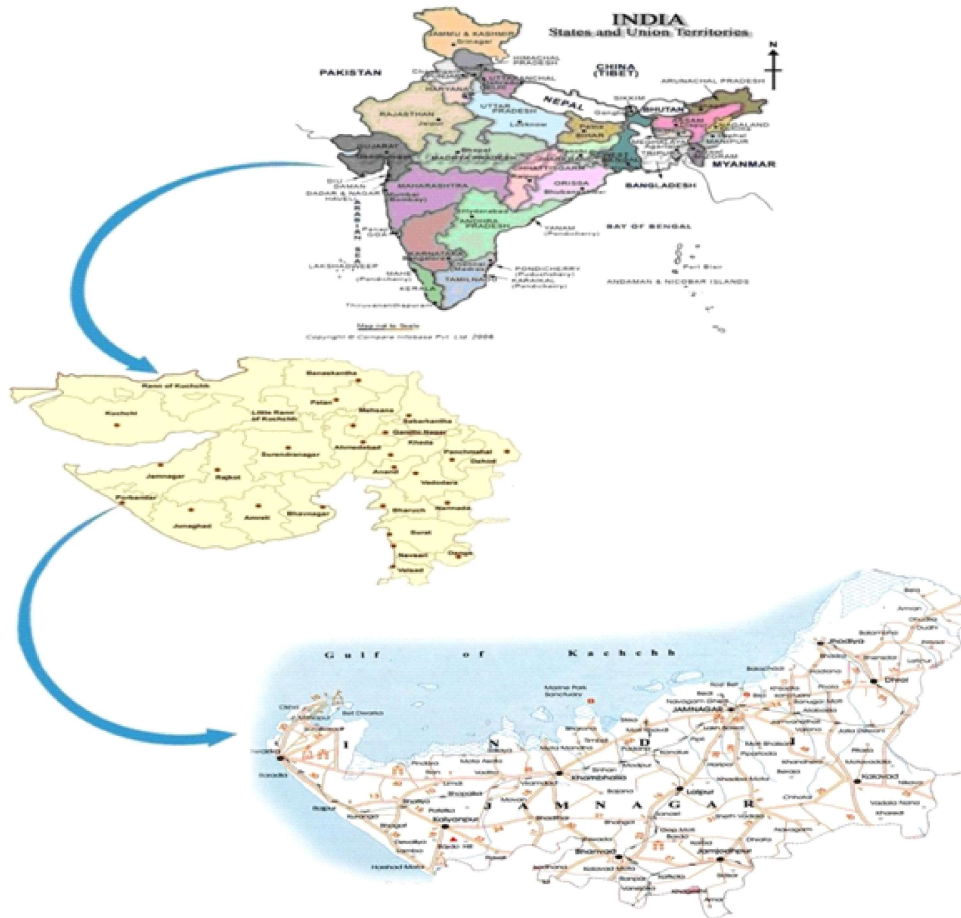
The information about the poisonous plants was really helpful to us through which we can take some precautions. It is proposed to develop some technique for the tribal and rural people through whom we can give the demonstration after having a night meeting so that the people are aware of poisonous plants. An account of 32 plant species belonging 31 genera and 19 families. The information on the poisonous plant species has been gathered from the local people during ethnobotanical field survey. Jamnagar district consists of 14 talukas, 756 villages and 56 nesses. In this present work, a brief account of poisonous plants of Lalpur taluka, which lies between 22°-15' N latitudes and 70°-25' E longitudes. Ethno botanical information. Poisonous plants enumerated here were arranged alphabetically in their scientific name followed by family's name, local name and poisonous part. Poisonous plants have been arranged alphabetically in Table 1. Some of these poisonous plants as *Annona*, *Argemone*, *Mukia*, *Alangium*, *Plumbago*, *Datura*, *Jatropha*, *Agave*, and *Gloriosa* have been used for therapeutically uses since Vedic period. The enumerated plants are wild and they have proved handy and easily available remedy materials which give quick results also.

Keywords: Poisonous Plants, Lalpur Taluka, Flowering Plants, Ethno botanical.

INTRODUCTION

Jamnagar district consists of 14 talukas, 756 villages and 56 nesses. Total population of the district is 1904278. The present study is restricted to only three talukas viz. Lalpur, Bhanvad and Jamjodhpur. Southern part of Lalpur taluka covers by Bhanvad and Khambhalia taluka and Northern part covers by Jamnagar and Kalavad talukas. It is 36 km. away from Jamnagar. Lalpur taluka lies between 22°-15' N latitudes and 70°-25' E longitudes. Taluka consist of 73 villages. Total population of Lalpur taluka is 101637 with rural population of 101637. Total area of taluka is 1078 Sq. Km and covers 6177 hectares forest area. Major River of this region is Sasoi, Dhandhar, Mokhavati, Rangmati and Phuljhar River. Lalpur taluka is also popular for ground nut and cotton cultivation. Particularly children's are prone to be victimized by eating poisonous plants accidentally. The poisonous parts may be root, latex, bark, seeds or even whole plant (Chopra (1949), Chopra, *et al.* (1965) and Fowler (1980).

Stud



MATERIALS AND METHODS

The plants were collected from the various villages and forests area including hill and hillocks of the taluka Lalpur A good number of the trips were arranged in accordance with the different seasons throughout the whole year. The collected plants were brought to the laboratory, identified and classified to their respective species level with the help of flora (Bhandari, 1978; Cooke, 1903-1908; Shah, 1978 and Sutaria, 1941). The plant specimens were dried up with customary method and were mounted on herbarium sheets and labeled. The information were collected through the dialogue, discussion and arranged meetings with local tribal, who have sufficient knowledgeable of the plants. Poisonous plants have been arranged alphabetically in

Table-1 Showing Poisonous plants of Taluka Lalpur

Sr No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Family	Poisonous Part
1	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Sitafal	Annonaceae	Leaves, Roots, Seeds
2	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	Darudi	Papaveraceae	Larex, Seeds
3	<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	Bakan lim do	Meliaceae	Leaves, Stem bark, Seeds
4	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	chanothi	Fabaceae	Seed
5	<i>Passiflora edulis</i> Sims.	Krishana kamal	Passifloraceae	Fruit
6	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Papayu	Caricaceae	Seeds
7	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> (L.) Schrad.	Indra varna	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit
8	<i>Luffa acutangula</i> (L.) var. <i>amara</i> Roxb.	Kadva turiya	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit
9	<i>Ctenolepis cerasiformis</i> (Stocks) Hk.	Ankhfutamani	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit
10	<i>Alangium salvifolium</i> (L.f.) Wang in. Pfreich.	Ankol	Alangiaceae	Root bark
11	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> L.	Congress grass	Asteraceae	Whole plant
12	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L.	Chitrak	Plumbaginaceae	Root
13	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) G.	Barmasi	Apocynaceae	Latex & Seeds
14	<i>Nerium indicum</i> Mill.	Lal karen	Apocynaceae	Whole plant
15	<i>Plumeria acutifolia</i> L.	Lal khad cham po	Apocynaceae	Latex
16	<i>Plumeria rubra</i> L.	Safed khad cham po	Apocynaceae	Latex
17	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i> (Pers.) Merrill	Pili karen	Apocynaceae	Whole plant
18	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.) R. Br.	Motoak do	Asclepiadaceae	Latex
19	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Ait.) R. Br.	Nanoak do	Asclepiadaceae	Latex
20	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i> R. Br.	Rubber vel	Periplocaceae	Whole plant
21	<i>Ipomoea fistulosa</i> Mart.	Nafft vel	Convolvulaceae	Whole plant
22	<i>Datura innoxia</i> Mill.	Dhaturo	Solanaceae	Whole plant
23	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.	Tambaku	Solanaceae	Leaves
24	<i>Euphorbia nivulia</i> Buch-Ham in Trans.	Saado thor	Euphorbiaceae	Latex

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There are several poisonous plants as far as the plant communities are concerned of which 32 species occur in Lalpur taluka only those include some plants which are deadly poisonous. The information about the poisonous plants was really helpful to us through which we can take some precautions. It is proposed to develop some technique for the tribal and rural people through whom we can give the demonstration after having a night meeting so that the people are aware of poisonous plants. It was observed that some of these particular plants are not even grazed by the cattles. However, some of these poisonous plants as *Abrus*, *Calotropis*, *Datura*, *Euphorbia*, *Nicotiana*, *Ricinus*, *Passiflora*, *Plumbago* and *Gloriosa* have been used for therapeutically uses since Vedic period. Sometime in normal talk the people are using the word that they are not giving the time. But if we think in plant world and look at the nature and if we keep constant than and then only we would have good result.

CONCLUSION

The enumerated plants are wild and they have proved handy and easily available remedy materials which give quick results also. The tribal and rural people of these taluka do not run to the doctors as and when they have any complaint they treat them solves with fresh plant parts only.

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