Abstract

In present study, the traditional knowledge of local herbal healers of the study area has been documented. Total 74 ethnomedicinal plant species with their families, vernacular/local names and medicinal uses has been given. These plants are used by the local herbal healers variously to treat patients suffering from human ailments.

1. INTRODUCTION

Ethnobotany is the study of the relationship between plants and people. The focus of ethnobotany is on how plants have been or are used, managed and perceived in human societies and includes plants used for food, medicine, cosmetics, dyeing, textiles, for building, tools, currency, clothing, rituals, divination, social life and music (Chaudhary et al., 2008). Ethnobotany studies the complex relationships between use of plants and human cultures with a particular emphasis on traditional tribal cultures. Today ethnobotany is in a midst of a renaissance. This is also coupled with the need to document indigenous knowledge of plant usage and relationship with conservation. Both the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD, 1992) and the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and Economic Development have recognized this importance and placed a great emphasis on it (Amusa et al., 2010).

Anonymous (2000) defines traditional systems of medicine (TSM) as ‘the diverse health practices, approaches, knowledge and beliefs incorporating mainly plants and plant products with or without spiritual therapies transmitted through generations by oral means
to maintain well-being, as well as to treat, diagnose or prevent illness. These systems are based upon herbal biodiversity and natural products (Bisht et al., 2006).

According to one estimate medicinal plants constitute 28% of all plants on earth (Ngari et al., 2010). However we should not forget the old Sanskrit saying ‘Nasti Mulam Anaushadhi’. In more developed countries, plants are used as templates for manufacturing modern pharmaceutical drugs whereas, in developing countries they are an important resource for the treatment of various maladies and illnesses, and are a major component of treatment within the primary health care systems. Deforestation and over exploitation of medicinal plants may lower the quality of health-care for rural indigenous people.

As a result of their continual quest to find treatments for illnesses that are specific to their localities, human beings have developed an extensive pharmacopoeia of medicinal plants (Kiringe, 2006). Pharmaceutical researchers acknowledge that screening plants on the basis of information derived from traditional knowledge saves billion dollars in time and resources. Plant based traditional knowledge has become a recognized tool in search for new sources of drugs and nutraceuticals (Kunwar et al., 2009).

New approaches (basic documentation, quantitative evaluation of use and management, and experimental assessment) will enhance quality of the science; provide compensation for the cultural groups and take into account environmental concerns (Chaudhary et al., 2008).

Warud is a tahsil place in Amravati district in the Indian state of Maharashtra. Warud is situated between 21°28′0″ N 78°16′0″ E and 21.46°N 78.26°E. The weather in Warud is very cool in winter (around 6°C) and very hot in summer (about 44°C). Soil is calcareous, grayish-black in colour and of varying depths and texture (Dhore, 2002). Warud range forest area is a southern offshoot of the Satpura range. Forest are spread over 10,171.904 hectares of land. Tribal villages are there in and around forest area and tribals collect Non-Timber Forest Products from the forest. The tribals living in the area are Raj-Gond, Gond, Gawali, Gayaki and Thatya. Tribals as well as rural folk of the region are dependent on forest wealth to a large extent. The life style is still intricately interwoven with nature.

2. METHODOLOGY

The survey was carried out during 2010-2017. Survey was carried out to get first-hand information about the medicinal plant species and mode of their uses. A questionnaire was carefully prepared to get systematic information. Local medicine men were interviewed to get information about medicinal plants. Field visits were made with these medicine men to collect the plant species used from field. Survey sheets were prepared carefully to record all relevant information. Local name of the plant, part used and mode of use were noted down. Plants were collected in flowering stage, brought to laboratory and identified with the help of standard floras (Cooke 1958, 67; Dhore 2002, Hooker 1872-75, Naik 1998, Sharma et al., 1996, Singh & Karthikeyan, 2000, Singh et al.,...
Through experience, I found many of the treatments were really successful. The results were at par with modern medicine.

3. RESULTS

**Acacia arabica** (Lam.) Willd., (Fabaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Babhul.
1. Leaves are chewed in mouth for some time to treat mouth ulcer.
2. Young leaves are given to eat with crystal sugar in morning hours to treat night-fall.

**Acacia catechu** (L. f.) Willd. (Fabaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Khair.
1. Bark is used as anti-allergic, for blood purification and in skin diseases.

**Achyranthes aspera** L., (Amaranthaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Aghada, Kutra.
1. Two-four gm leaf paste is mixed with ten gm root paste; whole mixture is given thrice a day up to three-days to treat hydrocephalus (water formation in brain).

**Adhatoda vasica** Nees. (Acanthaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Adulsa.
1. Leaves are made into paste with black salt. Paste is applied on anal region to treat piles.

**Alangium salvifolium** (L. f.) Wang. (Alangiaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Ankol, Ankul, Potya-ankol.
1. Ten ml fresh root juice is given twice/day for seven days to treat ascites.
2. Mature fruits are given to eat in the treatment of blood disorders and burning sensation of body.
3. Twenty gm fresh leaf juice is given to the victim of mad dog-bite, mice-bite or victim of any other agitated animal bite up to seven days.

**Argemone mexicana** L., (Papaveraceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Pivala Dhotra, Bhilai, Kakbhilai.
1. Leaf juice is applied on athlete’s foot.

**Bacopa monnieri** (L.) Penn. (Scrophulariaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Jal-bramhi.
1. One gm leaf powder and 1-gm honey is given twice/day as heart tonic.
2. 1 gm leaf powder and 1 gm honey is given twice/day till relief to elephantiasis.

**Balanites aegyptiaca** (L.) Del. (Balanitaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Hinganbet.
1. 1-2 gm ripe fruit pulp is given twice/day for 3-7 days as purgative.

**Baliospermum montanum** (Willd.) Muell.-Arg. (Euphorbiaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Dati, Danti, Jamalgota.
1. Hundred gm seeds are crushed in 100 ml cow-urine with the help of pestle and mortar to prepare the paste. Paste is applied on patches of tinea capitis or alopecia till relief.

**Barleria prionitis** L., (Acanthaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Pivali koranti, Kate-koranta.
1. Leaf juice is applied on athlete’s foot.

**Bauhinia vahli** (Caesalpiniaaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Mahul-Vel.
1. Seed powder is given to decrease obesity or size of tummy.

**Bauhinia variegata** L., (Caesalpiniaaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Kanchan, Kachnar, Koylar.
1. Four gm stem bark is crushed in pestle and mortar; ten ml cooked rice water is added and mixed thoroughly. Whole mixture is given as single dose twice/day for 21-days to cure thyroid.
2. Hundred gm stem bark is extracted in 150 ml boiling water; reduced to 100 ml, cooled and trained. 20 ml extract is given by adding 0.1 gm Suvarna-bhasma twice a day for 7-14 days to treat measles.

**Boerhaavia diffusa** L. (Nyctaginaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Punarnava, Lal Vasu.
1. Leaves are chewed in mouth for some time to treat mouth ulcer. Extract of leaves is given to wash mouth.
2. Decoction of root is given in insomnia.

**Boerhaavia erecta** L., (Nyctaginaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Pandhara Vasu.
1. Powder of whole plant is given with cow-milk and crystal sugar to increase immunity.

**Bombax ceiba** L., (Malvaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Katsavar, Katesavar.
1. Hundred gm epidermal spines are burnt to ash. Ash is mixed in 50 ml water and paste is prepared. Paste is applied on pimples for ½-1 hour. After that face is washed with cold water. Procedure is repeated to get relief from pimples.

**Boswellia serrata** Roxb. ex. Colebr., (Burseraceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Salai.
1. Hundred gm gum powder is mixed in 200 ml hot coconut oil, cooled and used to induce hair growth.

**Buchanania conchinchinensis** (Lour.) M. R. Almeida, (Anacardiaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Charoli.
1. Seed kernels are soaked in water up to one hour. Soaked kernels are made to paste. Paste is applied on hairs to treat dandruff’s and bifurcation of hair tips.

**Cadaba fruticosa** (L.) Druce., (Capparidaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Kalitakal.
1. Five gm leaf powder is given with 5 gm buttermilk twice/day to stomatitis.

**Calotropis gigantea** (L.) R. Br. (Asclepiadaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Mothi Rui, Mothi Madar.
1. Leaves are warmed on hot plate, crushed and juice expressed. 2-3 drops of juice are put into the ear daily once for 14-days to treat deafness.

**Careya arborea** Roxb., (Lecythidaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Kumbha, Kumbhi.
1. Fruit powder is sniffed through nose twice or thrice a day to treat rhinitis and nosebleed.

**Cassia fistula** L., (Caesalpiniaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Bahava, Amaltas.
1. Hundred gm stem bark is crushed and boiled in 200 ml water till reduced to 100 ml and filtered. 10 ml extract is given twice/day for 14-days to treat tonsils.

**Celastrus paniculatus** Willd., (Celastraceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Malkangani, Jyotishmati, Malkanguni, Malkamini.
1. All plant parts are burnt to ash; 100 gm ash is mixed with 100 ml coconut oil. Mixture used for dandruff treatment
2. Root is tied on forehead for sound sleep.
3. Five ml leaf juice is given twice/day for 3-4 days to treat opium poisoning.
Citrullus colocynthis (L.) Schrad., (Cucurbitaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Kadu vrundavan, Indrayan, Indravan.
1. Seed oil is used in hair care to keep hairs black forever.
2. Ten gm root powder is given with 20 ml water for 7-days to cure stomach-pain and till relief in tuberculosis.

Clematis heynei M. A. Rau., (Ranunculaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Morvel, Ran-jai, Bandarshiti.
1. Root is tied to the hand for sound and deep sleep.

Cleome viscosa (Capparidaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Tilvan.
1. Juice of leaves is given with honey for sickle-cell anemia.

Cuscuta reflexa Roxb., (Cuscutaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Amarvel.
1. Hundred gm stem is crushed with pestle and mortar and paste is prepared. Paste is applied on skin for softness; same paste is used in hair care (for black, long and soft hairs).
2. Whole plant is boiled in milk and strained. Strained milk is given to drink to treat fissure in leg palms.

Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers., (Poaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Durva, Harali.
1. Five drops juice of whole plant or leaves is put into each nostril twice/day for 7-days to treat nosebleed.
2. Hundred gm whole plant material is crushed in 50 ml cow-urine and juice is prepared. 2-3 drops of juice are put into the ear twice/day for 15-days to treat otitis media.

Dalbergia sissoo DC., (Fabaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Pandhara sisam.
1. Juice of leaves is given with crystal sugar for excess sweating with foul smell and epitaxis (nose-bleed).

Datura metel L., (Solanaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Kala dhotra.
1. Three-four drops of leaf juice are put into the ear twice/day up to two weeks to treat otitis media.

Diplocyclos palmatus (L.) C. Jeffery, (Cucurbitaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Shivlingi.
1. Root paste is given twice a day for spleen enlargement.

Eclipta prostrata (L.) L. (Asteraceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Maka, Bhrunraj, Kala-Maka.
1. Two or three drops of whole plant juice are put into the ear twice/day for 3-7 days to treat otitis media.

Embelia ribes Burm. f., (Myrisinaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Vavding, Vaivrang.
1. Fruit powder and root powder are mixed together in equal amount. 5-10 gm mixture is given with 50 ml cow-milk for body fitness and to slow-down ageing process.

Euphorbia tithymaloides L. (Euphorbiaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Hirava amtya.
1. Two and half leaves are boiled in 10 lit. of water. This water is used for bath to treat body-pain.

Ficus benghalensis L., (Moraceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Vad.
1. Gum is applied on the mice-bite as antidote.
2. Sixteen gm leaf buds are crushed to paste and 21 tablets of 2-3 gm each are prepared; 4-tablets are given once in morning with 10 gm ghee to promote pregnancy.

**Ficus racemosa** L., (Moraceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Umbar.
1. Two ripe fruits are given with 20 gm jaggary or honey twice/day for 4-5 days to treat nosebleed.
2. Five gm root powder, 5 gm rice flour and 5 gm crystal sugar are mixed together; mixture is given with 50 ml water for 7-days to promote pregnancy and to check early abortion.

**Ficus religiosa** L., (Moraceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Pipal, Pimpal.
1. Stem bark piece of about 200 gm is burnt till red in fire and immediately deeped into 100 ml water; water is strained and given to drink daily for 7-14 days to treat frequent thirsty feeling.
2. Hundred gm stem bark is burnt to ash; ash is mixed with 50 ml water and strained; strained water is given to stop vomiting.
3. Ten gm leaves and 10 gm stem bark are crushed to paste. To the paste 10 gm honey is mixed thoroughly; mixture is applied on inside the mouth thrice a day for 3-4 days to treat stomatitis.
4. Five - six ripe fruits are given to eat every day to those children who are unable to twist or role their tongue (tongue elasticity).

**Flacourtia indica** (Burm. f.) Merr., (Flacourtiaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Kakai.
1. One gm gum is given with 10 ml water twice/day for 14-days to treat cholera.

**Gloriosa superba** L., (Liliaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Kal-lavi.
1. Fifty gm leaves and 50 gm flowers are boiled in 100 ml water; water is reduced to 25 ml by boiling. Whole extract is given to pregnant women at the time of delivery to augment labour-pains.
2. Leaf juice is applied in hairs to kill lice.
3. Tuber paste prepared in cow urine is applied on wounds for healing and paronychia.

**Gmelina arborea** Roxb., (Lamiaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Shivan Sag.
1. Stem bark and fruit extract is given for acidity, ulcerative colitis and arthritis.
2. Dried fruit powder is given with cow-milk for weakness.

**Holarrhena pubescens** (Buch.-Ham.) Wall. ex. G. Don., (Apocynaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Kuda, Kadu-dudhi.
1. Ten gm cloth filtered stem bark powder is mixed thoroughly with 20 ml warm water and strained through a clean cloth. 2-3 drops of strained water are put into the ear twice/day for 21 days to treat otitis media.
2. Fifty gm roots and 20 gm black-salt are made to paste together in cow-urine; paste is applied on hairs daily ½-hour before bath to treat dandruff.

**Homonoia reparia** Lour., (Euphorbiaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Jangli-nilgiri, Jangli-Kaner.
1. Hundred gm dried roots are boiled in 150 ml water till reduced to 100 ml. 25 ml root extract is given 2-times a day to treat frequent thirst feeling.
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Lagenaria siceraria (Molina.) Standl., (Cucurbitaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Kadubhopala, Tumadi.
1. One drop fruit juice is put into each nostril 2-times/day upto 3-days to treat nosebleed.
2. Dry empty fruit is filled with drinking water and stirred vigorously for ½-hour and then filtered through a clean cloth. 50 ml filtered water is given to drink 2-times/day upto 15 days to treat tonsils.

Luffa acutangula (L.) Roxb., (Cucurbitaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Kadu Dodka, Ran-dodka.
1. Fresh fruits are burnt and fruit juice is prepared; 1 ml juice is given twice a day for 4-7 days to cure chest-pain.
2. Ten ml root juice is given twice/day for 7-14 days to treat diphtheria.

Madhuca indica L. (Sapotaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Moh.
1. Stem bark powder is given with honey and cow ghee for health as tonic.

Melilotus alba Medik. ex. Desr., (Fabaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Ran-methi, Van-methi.
1. Leaf paste is applied on boils till relief.

Millettia extensa (Bth.) Baker., (Fabaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Nas-muli.
1. Root paste, prepared in water, is applied on hairs to kill lice.

Mimosa pudica L., (Fabaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Lajalu, Lajvanti.
1. Ten gm leaf powder is given with 25 ml butter milk to reduce labour-pains.

Mucuna pruriens (L.) DC., (Fabaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Kuhili, Kavach-Bij.
1. Five hundred gm roots are boiled in 1-litre water till reduced to 600 ml. 5-10 ml extract is given once in morning on empty stomach for 21 days to treat weakness of nerves.

Neolamarckia cadamba (Roxb.), (Rubiaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Kadamb, Motha Kadamb.
1. Hundred gm stem bark is crushed in pestle and mortar; 100 ml water is mixed in it and juice is prepared. Juice is strained and used as mouth wash in stomatitis (mouth ulcers).

Nyctanthes arbor-tristis L., (Nyctaginaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Parijatak, Kharrashi.
1. Leaf paste is applied externally on the tonsils twice in a day upto 15 days.
2. Seed paste is applied on tinea capitis (Undri) upto 8-days.

Ocimum basilicum L. var. thyrsiflora Benth., (Lamiaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Sabja.
1. Two - three drops of leaf juice are put into the ear twice/day for 3-days to treat otitis media.
2. Ten ml whole plant juice and 1-2 gm camphor are mixed well together. 5-drops of mixture are put into the nose 2-times a day to treat rhinitis (pinnas).

Ocimum gratissimum L., (Lamiaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Ran-Tulas.
1. Five - ten gm leaf powder is given on empty stomach with 5-10 ml cow-urine, twice/day to treat cancer till relief.

Opuntia elatior Mill., (Cactaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Fadya Nivdung, Nagphana.
1. Phyloclades are cut into thin slices. Black salt is spread over these slices and warmed over the dried cow-dung fire. Warm slices are applied on the hydrocele.

*Oroxyllum indicum* (L.) Vent., (Bignoniaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Tetu.
1. Stem bark paste prepared in curd (both in equal amount) is applied to treat general body pain.
2. Fruit pickle is given to the patients suffering from paralysis.
3. Semisolid aqueous stem bark extract is applied on Tumors.
4. To treat small-pox, 5 gm fresh stem bark paste prepared in honey is given twice/day for 21-days; bark paste prepared in cold water or cloth filtered bark powder is applied on the skin.

*Paracalyx scariosus* (Roxb.) Ali., (Fabaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Ranghewada.
1. Five ml root juice is given twice/day for 21 days to treat ascites.

*Pergularia daemia* (Frossk.) Chiov., (Asclepiadaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Utran.
1. Five gm root powder is given with 10 ml water every day once in morning on empty stomach to treat obesity.

*Plumbago zeylanica* L., (Plumbaginaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Chitrak.
1. Root paste prepared in cow urine is applied on boils and tumors till relief.
2. Root paste prepared in water is applied on sores.
3. Root paste is applied on hairs to kill lice.

*Psidium guajava* L., (Myrtaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Peru.
1. Young leaves are chewed in mouth and the juice is taken inside the stomach to control suddenly increased blood pressure associated with chest pain and inability to breath.

*Quirivelia frutescens* (L.) M. R. & S. M. Almeida., (Apocynaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Dudhkandi, Bijmar-vel, Dudhbel.
1. Ten gm root paste is given twice/day regularly to increase physical fitness and disease resistance.

*Ricinus communis* L., (Euphorbiaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Erand.
1. Dehusked 3-5 seeds are made to powder and mixed with a cup of cow-milk. To this mixture, 1-2 teaspoonful warm seed oil is added. Whole mixture is given at bed-time to treat gout.
2. Extract of all five parts, prepared in cow urine, is given for ascites, sciatica and water formation in stomach.
3. Root extract-1/4 is prepared. Two teaspoonful extract and equal amount of seed oil is given at bed time to reduce fatness.

*Semecarpus anacrdium* L. f., (Anacrdiaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Biba.
1. Fruit oil is applied once to treat Athlete’s Foot in human being.

*Schleichera oleosa* (Lour.) Oken. Allg., (Sapindaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Kusum.
1. Stem bark is boiled with coconut oil and cooled. Oil is applied on scalp of bald person for new and long hairs.

*Scilla hyacinthiana* (Roth.) Macbr., (Liliaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Jangali Kanda.
1. Bulb is cooked with sugar by adding water. Cooked bulb is given to treat chest-pain.
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**Sesamum indicum** L., (Pedaliaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Til.
1. Half cup extract of black seeds is given to the women daily for conception.

**Solanum virginianum** L., (Solanaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Bhui-Ringani, Ranvangi.
1. Slices of plant paste are applied on frontal bone to stop nosebleed.
2. Two - three gm plant powder is given with 10 ml water 2-times a day upto 7-days to treat any kind of intestinal tumor.

**Spilanthus calva** DC., (Asteraceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Akkalkadha
1. Floral heads are given for chewing to treat stammering kids.

**Sterculia urens** Roxb., (Sterculiaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Kad.
1. One - two gm gum is given twice/day to treat anal prolapse till relief.

**Stereospermum chelenoides** (L. f.) DC., (Bignoniaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Padar.
1. Two - three gm flower powder is given with equal amount of honey/crystal sugar 2-times/day as health tonic.
2. Two - three gm fresh root paste prepared in cold water is given 2-times/day upto 3-days as a treatment for sun-stroke.
3. Leaf-juice slices are tied on frontal bone for sound sleep.

**Tagetes erecta** L., (Asteraceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Zendu.
1. Flower paste is applied on lacerated wounds.

**Tectona grandis** (Verbenaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Sag.
1. Stem bark extract is given with cow urine twice a day to treat Elephantiasis.

**Terminalia arjuna** (Roxb. ex DC.) W. & A., (Combretaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Arjun.
1. Young leaves and crystal sugar are made to paste together and the paste is tied on abscess of fingers.
2. Bark paste is applied on pimples.

**Trichosanthes cucumerina** L., (Cucurbitaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: kadu-padval.
1. Leaf juice is applied to treat baldness till complete hair growth.
2. Leaf juice is applied on tinea capitis till relief (hairless spots on scalp locally called Undri).
3. Mature fruits are powdered; powder is burnt in wooden cigar and fumes are inhaled through nose till relief to treat diphtheria.

**Ventilago maderaspatana** Gaertn., (Rhamnaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Raktapitti-Vel, Ragatpitti.
1. Stem paste is applied on chest to get relief from chest-pain due to weakness.

**Zea mays** L., (Poaceae), Vernacular/Local Name: Makka.
1. Extract of dry styles is given to treat prostrate enlargement.

### 4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In all, 74 ethnomedicinal plant species belonging to 41 families used by local herbal healers are mentioned here. These plants are used by local herbal healers for the
treatment of tumors, skin diseases, insomnia, hydrocephalus, tuberculosis, abscess, elephantiasis, stomach disorders, rhinitis, neural disorders, wounds, hair-care, athlete’s foot etc. Out of 74 species, 04 species are from monocotyledons.

Traditional medicine is used globally and has a rapidly growing economic importance. In developing countries, traditional medicine is often the only accessible and affordable treatment available. In many Asian countries traditional medicine is widely used, even though western medicine is often readily available (Revene et al., 2008). Even in Warud region it is always experienced that educated people also have more faith in traditional medicine than the modern one. As far as traditional health practices concerned some of the informants interviewed are the persons that are regularly practicing. Hence the information collected has sound practical base. However, survey also showed that tendency of tribals adapting the profession as ‘traditional vaidus’ is declining.

Ethnomedicinal plant species are facing struggle for survival and danger of getting wiped locally due to several reasons. Immediate steps need to be taken to save and propagate these species.

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5. REFERENCES


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