



# *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) var. *lutea* (Witt), (Fabaceae): A rare new ethnomedicinal plant species record in Kaprada forest, Gujarat state, India.

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**Abstract:** *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) var. *lutea* (Witt), which belongs to fabaceae family. It is before identified single from Maharashtra state and then Sabarkantha district state Gujarat and recent is recorded for the first time from Kaprada forest Gujarat state. This provides information on distribution and medicinal uses of this plant species and need immediate conservation. A comprehensive report and a take picture of are provided.

**Keywords:** *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) var. *lutea*, rare, Medicinal plant, kaparada forest, Gujarat.

## INTRODUCTION:

*Butea monosperma* (Lam.) var. *lutea* (Witt), which belongs to fabaceae family. It is very rare ethnomedicinal plant species. On vital examination and scrutiny of literature, forest flora of Gujarat state was studied by Patel (1971). Flora of Gujarat state was studied by Shah (1978). A checklist of the Plants of Gujarat was studied by Raghavan *et al.*, (1981). Flora of Maharashtra State was studied by Singh *et al.*, (2000). Legumes of India, was studied by

Sanjappa (1922). *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) var. *lutea* (Witt)

(Fabaceae): A new species record from Gujarat state, India, was studied by Patel *et al.*, (2015). It was identified as *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) var. *lutea* (Witt). Therefore, the present collection is a new locality record for Kaprada forest, Gujarat State. Ethnomedicinal use and photographs of this species are given for further reference.

## Material methods:

The study was conducted in the year 2015-2018. Many field trips were conducted, each of 10-15 days duration. The information on ethnomedicinal plants was gathered through interviews with knowledgeable local inhabitants who possess the knowledge on different plants growing wild in and around their villages. They are locally called as “*Bhagats*”. For the reason that of the truth that the mass of the population is uneducated, oral interviews were held in the villages and the derived information was recorded, as per the basic methodologies



described by Jain (1963), Martin (1995) and Cotton (1996). The information regarding the local names of useful plants, ailments and mode of use etc., are systematically documented for 310 ethnomedicinal species. When the “Bhagats” were treating the patients, the plants used in treatment, method of preparation of medicine and the mode of application etc., were recorded in the field note book. The information gathered from one person was cross-examined by repeated interviews with users.

Personal information about the healers like name, age, village and the number of patients treated by them, were also collected for each informer for authenticity of the information. Photographs of ethnomedicinal plants are also taken with the help of Sony Digital camera having 14x zoom lens, to depict significant morphological features of ethnomedicinal species. The samples of ethnomedicinal plants were also collected during the field visits for determining correct identity and preparation of voucher specimen.

#### **Study area:**

The Kaprada forest is very rich in biodiversity. Kaprada is called cherrapunji of Gujarat receiving highest rainfall in the state. Kaprada is a taluka in Valsad district of Gujarat state. Kaprada taluka was established in 15 October 1997. The geographical coordinates i.e. latitude and longitude of Kaprada is 20.595853 and 72.95648 respectively. Elevation: 41 mts, above Sea level (MSL). Kaprada taluka North boundary is mutual with Dharampur taluka, North-West border line with Pardi taluka while East and South East border line with

Maharashtra State and South-West border line with Silvassa and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Its Geographical area is 936.62 Sq. Kms. Kaprada taluka range is 16710.46 hectares. Total forest area 13368.00 hectares (80 %). It shows how the Kaprada forest area is rich by plants diversity. It is having main three river Par, Kolak and Damanganga rivers, these river to maintain it greenery whole the year. Kaprada taluka showing two zones one is the Talat and the second is hilly region. Extremely wrinkled streams and river meandering in the course of the low hills are a frequent view. In this area small hills and zig-zagging slopes all are covered with forest. The total population according to 2001 census is 258,888. The rural commonly are Koknas, nayka, Warlis and Dhodiya tribes are found. Above all tribes are belonging to schedule tribes and schedule cast category. Forest department at Dabkhal play very important role on conservation of Kaprada forest. Kaprada is main town for the Kaprada taluka and also taluka head. Kaprada is 43.7 km distance from main city of Valsad district.

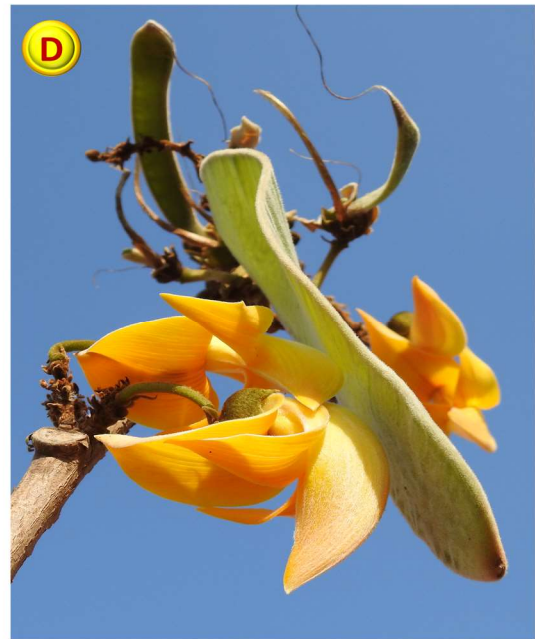
#### **Result and discussion:**

*Butea monosperma* (Lam.) var. *lutea* (Witt) Mahesh. In Bull. Bot. Surv. India 3:92 (1961) 1962. Sanjappa: Legumes of India 99, 1991. (*Pilo Khakhro*)

Plant habit Tree, flowers are bright yellow colour. Plant habit Tree, flowers are bright yellow colour. The rural people medicinal purpose Flowers paste is used for some skin diseases. The decoction of stem bark is said to be given as a tonic to women after child-birth.

(Fig. A-Tree, Fig. B- Leaf with flower, Fig. C-

Flower, & Fig. D -Pods bearing branches).



(Fig. A-Tree, Fig. B- Leaf with flower, Fig. C- Flower, & Fig. D -Pods bearing branches).

**Flowering and Fruiting:** January – May

**Distribution:** Single plant found in panas village, first time reported in Kaprada

forest. (GPS Location Latitude 20.39'12.18" & Longitude 73.19'09.13."

**Acknowledgement:**



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