Poisonous Plants of Dhansura Taluka, District Arvalli (North Gujarat) India

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Abstract- *In this present work, a brief account of poisonous plants of Dhansura taluka, Arvalli district (North Gujarat) have been givan. Total 40 poisonous plant species belonging to 34 genera and 20 families. Dhansura taluka's poisonous plants specified here were arranged alphabetically in their scientific name followed by family's name, local name and poisonous part.*

Keywords- Poisonous plants, Dhansura Taluka.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Dhansura taluka is situated on 23^0 21'0'' N latitude and $73^0$12'0''E longitude. The total area of the Dhansura taluka is 400.44 sq.km, total forest area 49,688 hector and total population is 96,386. There are some poisonous plants that occur in this area. People of this area where not able to identify that which plants are poisonous. Particularly children's are prone to be victimized by eating poisonous plants accidentally. The poisonous part of plants are root, latex, seeds or even whole plant Chopra(1949), Chopra,*et al.(*1965) and Fowler(1980). The floristic and ethnobotanical studies of Gujarat state have been carried out by Thaker (1910), Saxton and Sedgwick (1918),Nadkarni (1926), Santapau (1954), Patel (1971), Shah (1978), Jain (1991), Dastur (1996),Shashtri (1996), Punjani (1997), Patel (2001), Bhatt,*et al.* (2003) and Jangid (2005), who studied only to the systematic part of the available plant species. Al-Gohary, I.H., (2008). Floristic composition of eleven Wadis in Gebel Elba. Bhalla *et al.(* 2013). Bunting, S.W., *et al.* (2014). Vassilakis, E, and Zutta, B.R.(2015). In the present work we have tried to identify the part of plant which are poisonous and are of deep concern to the human being.

II. STUDY AREA

Dhansura is situated on 23^0 21'0'' N latitude and $73^0$12'0''E longitude. Total population of Dhansura Taluka is 96,389 living in 18,320 Houses, Spreadsacross 71 total villages.Males are 50,310 and Females are 46,079.The total area of the Dhansura taluka is 400.44 sq.km, total forest area 49,688 hector. Dhansura town is located 44 KM towards South from District Himmatnagar. 66KM from State capital Gandhinagar towards west.Dhansura taluka is bounded by Bayad taluka towards South, Talod taluka towards west, Modasa Taluka towards North, Malpur Taluka towards East. Modasa City, Kapadvanj City,Prantij City,Himatnagar City are the nearby Dhansura.

III. MATERIALS & METHODS

The plants were collected from the various villages and forests area including hill and hillocks of the Dhansura taluka. 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 inTable 1.

IV. OBSERVATION AND DISCUSSION

There are several poisonous plants as far as the plant communities are concerned of which 40species occur in Dhansura 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 cattlels.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 then and then only we would have good results.

V. CONCLUSION

The enumerated plants are wild and cultivated. 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.

VI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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TABLE 1: POISONOUS PLANTS OF TALUKA DHANSURA

SR NO	SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY	LOCAL NAME	POISONOUS PART
1	*Annona squamosa* L.	Annonaceae	Sitaphal	Seeds
2	*Abrus precatorius* L.	Fabaceae	Chanothi	Seed coat
3	*Alangium salvifolium* (L.f.) Wang.	Alangiaceae	Ankol	Root bark
4	*Allamenda cathartica* L.	Apocynaceae	----------	Stem bark
5	*Argemone mexicana* L.	Papaveraceae	Darudi	Seeds
6	*Adenium obesum*(Forssk.) Roem. & Schult.	Apocynaceae	Desert rose	Whole plant
7	*Alstonia scholaris* L.	Apocynaceae	Saptaparni	Latex
8	*Calotropis gigantea* (L.) R.Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Moto akdo	Latex
9	*Calotropis procera* (Ait.) R.Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Nano akdo	Latex
10	*Carica papaya* L.	Caricaceae	Papaya	Seeds
11	*Citrullus colocynthis* (L.) Schrad.	Cucurbitaceae	Kadva indravarna	Fruit
12	*Catharanthus roseus* (L.) G. Don.	Apocynaceae	Barmasi	Latex & seeds
13	*Cryptostegia grandiflora* R.Br.	Periplocaceae	Rubber vel	Whole plant
14	*Codiaeum variegatum* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Garden croton	Whole plant
15	*Cascabela thevetia* L.	Apocynaceae	Yellow oleander	Seeds
16	*Datura innoxia* Mill.	Solanaceae	Kalo dhaturo	Whole plant
17	*Datura metel* L.	Solanaceae	Dhaturo	Whole plant
18	*Epipremnum aureum* L.	Araceae	Money plant	Whole plant
19	*Euphorbia neriifolia* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Thor	Latex
20	*Euphorbia pulcherrima* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Lalpatti	Latex
21	*Euphorbia heterophylla* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Nani lalpatti	Latex
22	*Gloriosa superba* L.	Liliaceae	Kankasani	Root
23	*Ipomoea fistulosa* Mart.	Convolvulaceae	Besharmi	Whole plant
24	*Jatropha curcus* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Ratanjot	Latex & Seeds
25	*Jatropha gossypifolia* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Lal erandi	Latex & Seeds
26	*Lantana camera* L.	Verbenaceae	Indradhanu	Berry& Leaves
27	*Luffa echinata Roxb.*	Cucurbitaceae	Kukad vel	Fruit
28	*Melia azedarach* L.	Meliaceae	Bakam limdo	Seeds
29	*Mirabilis jalapa* L.	Nyctaginaceae	Gulbas	Seeds
30	*Nerium indicum* Mill.	Apocynaceae	Lal Karen	Whole plant
31	*Nicotiana tabacum* L.	Solanaceae	Tamaku	Leaves
32	*Parthenium hysterophorus* L.	Asteraceae	Congress grass	Whole plant
33	*Passiflora foetida* L.	Passifloraceae	Krishna kamal	Fruit
34	*Pedilaanthus tithymaloides* (L.)Poir.	Euphorbiaceae	Vilayati kharsani	Latex & Root
35	*Plumbago zeylanica* L.	Plumbaginaceae	Chitrak	Root
36	*Plumeria acutifolia* Poir.	Apocynaceae	Khad champo	Latex
37	*Plumaria alba* L.	Apocynaceae	Khad champo	Latex
38	*Ricinus communis* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Aerandi	Seeds
39	*Thevetia peruviana* (Pers.) K.Schum.	Apocynaceae	Pili karen	Whole plant
40	*Xanthium strumarium* L.	Asteraceae	Gadariyu	Seeds & Leaves

PICTURE OF POISONOUS PLANTS:

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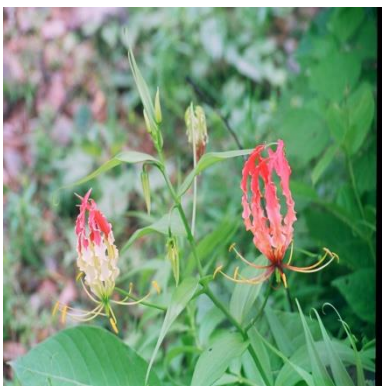

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Figure: (A) *Nerium indicum* Mill. (B) *Allamenda catha rtica* L. (C) *Parthenium hysterophorus* L.(D) *Lantana camera* L.(E) *Ipomoea fistulosa* Mart.(F) *Nicotiana tabacum* L.(G) *Codiaeum variegatum* L.(H) *Euphorbia neriifolia* L.(I) *Calotropis gigantea* (L.) R.Br. (J) *Datura metel* L. (K) *Cascabela thevetia* L.(L) *Thevetia peruviana* (Pers.) K.Schum (M) *Alstonia scholaris* L.(N) *Adenium obesum*(Forssk.) Roem. & Schult. (O) *Euphorbia heterophylla* L. (P) *Catharanthus roseus* (L.) G. Don. (Q) *Epipremnum aureum* L.(R) *Pedilaanthus tithymaaloides* (L.)Poir.(S) *Allamenda cathartica* L.(T) *Carica papaya* L.(U) *Euphorbia pulcherrima* L.(V) *Annona squamosa* L.(W) *Abrus precatorius* L.(X) *Xanthium strumarium* L.(Y) *Melia azedarach* L.(Z) *Gloriosa superba* L.