

MEDICINAL GARDEN IN VASNA, AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT, INDIA

Swati Limbochiya¹ and Dr. Rajesh Patel²

¹Research Student, JJT University, Rajasthan

Email: s_hirani2001@yahoo.co.in

²Professor, K. K. Shah Jarodwala Science College, Ahmedabad

Email: rspbotany72@yahoo.in

ABSTRACT

As we evolved, trees has provided additional necessity such as shelter, medicine and tools. Working of tree as medicine is quite different e.g. purifying air and soil, prevent noise pollution and on the other hand physical usage. In today's modern allopathic world, tree-medicine request little more patience. It has been learnt that tree-medicine cures disease permanently. As life grows and being more modernize, important of surrounding is equally important apart from quality intakes. Needless to mention, we fail to control demand supply gap by not maintaining tree diversity at same pace we have grown and hence we are paying for it.

Vasna is situated in western part of Ahmedabad city at 23⁰ 00'N 72⁰ 32'E and @170 feet above sea level height. Due to close proximity of Sabarmati river, Vasna is quite rich in tree density. With an objective to study medicinal tree species, we have visited this area couple of times. During our visit, we have noticed total 9 gardens and Dhanvantari garden is medicinal garden out of all this. Among all by size, the biggest one is Bansidhar garden and the smallest one is Chandramaulishwer Mahadeve Udyan. Among all by tree richness, the biggest one is Dhanvantari Ayurvedic Udyan having total 68 medicinal-tree species (102 total species) for medicinal usage.

During my visits, I have taken couple of snaps. 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. Plants have been arranged alphabetically.

Keywords: Vasna, Ahmedabad, Tree species, Dhanvantari, Medicinal gardens

INTRODUCTION

In parallel to modernization of our lives, consumption pattern of medicine has also grown to a large extent. Looking to pros and cons of allopathic vs ayurvedic medicines, surely ayurvedic medicines wins over due to it's specific advantages like cost, effectiveness over long time, originality and reliability. With this understanding, we guess people responsible in Vasna area of Ahmedabad has developed medicinal garden. Even on social responsibility, many corporate are now maintain these gardens. Our this study relates to medicinal tree species in Vasna area.

METHODOLOGY

With a purpose to study medicinal tree species in Vasna area, I have visited Dhanvantari garden in Vasna area couple of times and taken photographs of various tree species. We also have identified tree species with help of local floras and plants were recorded. Later tree species were arranged in a table in accordance with the Bentham and Hooker's classification system.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

As mentioned in methodology, I have visited Dhanvantari garden in Vasna area couple of times and capture few photographs of tree species. All identified total 68 tree species been classified as per Bentham and Hooker classification (as shown in Table-1) with their vernacular name and family name.

Table 1. Dhanvantari Ayurvedic Garden

S.No.	Botanical name	Vernacular name	Family name
1	Aegle marmelos (L.) Corr.	Bili	Rutaceae
2	Ailanthus excelsa Roxb.Pl.Cor.	Rukhado	Simaroubaceae
3	Alangium salvifolium (L.f.) Wang.	Ankol	Alangiaceae
4	Albizia lebbeck (L.) Benth.	Kalo saras, Siris, Moti Haradi	Mimosaceae
5	<u>Annona reticulata L.</u>	Ramfal	Annonaceae
6	Annona squamosa L.	Sitafal	Annonaceae
7	Areca catechu L.	Sopari	Arecaceae
8	Azadirachta indica A. Juss.	Limdo	Meliaceae
9	Bauhinia purpurea L.	Kanchnar	Caesalpiniaceae
10	Bauhinia racemosa Lamk.	Asotri	Caesalpiniaceae
11	Bergera koenigi (L.) Spr.	Mitho Limdo, Kadipatti	Rutaceae
12	Bombex ceiba	Kapok	Bombacaceae
13	Butea monosperma (Lamk.) Taub.	Kesudo, Khakharo, Palas	Papilionaceae
14	Caesalpinia pulcherrima (L) sw.	Galtoro	Caesalpiniaceae
15	Callistemon citrinus (Curtis.) Skeels	Bottle brush	Myrtaceae

Table 1. Dhanvantari Ayurvedic Garden (Contd....)

S.No.	Botanical name	Vernacular name	Family name
16	<i>Caryota urens</i> L.	Shivjata	Arecaceae
17	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Garmalo	Caesalpiniaceae
18	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> L.	Mayurpankhi, Sharu	Casuarinaceae
19	<i>Citrus medica</i> Wight & Arn.	Bijoru	Rutaceae
20	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Nariyeli,	Arecaceae
21	<i>Cordia sebestena</i> L.	Jangli gundi	Boraginaceae
22	<i>Delonix regia</i> (Bojer. ex Hook) Rafm.	Gulmohor	Caesalpiniaceae
23	<i>Embllica officinalis</i> Gaertn.	Amla	Euphorbiaceae
24	<i>Ervatamia divaricata</i> (L.)	Taggar	Apocynaceae
25	<i>Erythrina variegata</i> L.	Pangaro, Pangara	Papilionaceae
26	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Vad	Urticaceae
27	<i>Ficus krishnae</i> L.	Krishna vad	Myrteaceae
28	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Umara, umbar, gular	Urticaceae
29	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Piplo	Urticaceae
30	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.	Sevan	Verbenaceae
31	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> (Roxb.) Planch.	Kanjo, Charal, Papada, Audo	Ulnaceae
32	<i>Jatropha Gossypifolia</i>	Jatropha	Euphorbiaceae
33	<i>Larrhena ntbyserterica</i> (L) Wall	Kadvo Indrajav	Apocynaceae
34	<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	Bakan limdo	Meliaceae
35	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> L.	Borsalli	Sapotaceae
36	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lamk.	Saragavo, Mitho Saragavo	Moraceae
37	<i>Morus alba</i> L.	Shetur	Urticaceae
38	<i>Musa paradisiacal</i>	Kela	Musaceae
39	<i>Mytenus senegalensis</i> (Lam.) Excell.	Vikdo, Viko	Meliaceae
40	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i> (Roxb.) Bosser	Kadam	Rubiaceae
41	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i> L.	Parijatak	Oleaceae
42	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (L.) Venten.	Tetu	Bignoniaceae
43	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i> D.	Tamraphali	Caesalpiniaceae
44	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb.	Khajuri	Arecaceae
45	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> (Roxb.) Benth.	Gorasamli	Mimosaceae
46	<i>Plumeria alba</i> L.	Safed champa	Apocynaceae

Table 1. Dhanvantari Ayurvedic Garden (Contd...)

S.No.	Botanical name	Vernacular name	Family name
47	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> (Sonn.) Thw.	Aasopalav	Annonaceae
48	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i> (L.) Druce.	Khijdo, Shami	Mimosaceae
49	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Jamphal	Myrtaceae
50	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	Rakt Chandan	Papilionaceae
51	<i>Pterospermum acerifolium</i> (L.) Willd.	Muchkund	Malvaceae
52	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.Sp.pl.	Dadam	punicaceae
53	<i>Randia dumetorum</i> Lam.Tab.	Mindhad	Rubiaceae
54	<i>Roystonea regia</i> (H.B.&k.) o.f. Cook.	Bottle palm	Arecaceae
55	<i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb.) de Wilde.	Ashok	Fabaceae
56	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels.	Jambu	Myrtaceae
57	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i> DC .	Pink trump tree	Bignoniaceae
58	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Khatai amli	Caesalpiniaceae
59	<i>Tecoma stans</i> (L.) juss	Tacoma	Bignoniaceae
60	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L. f.	Saag	Verbenaceae
61	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> Roth.	Arjunsadad	Combretaceae
62	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Baheda	Combretaceae
63	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.	Deshi badam	Combretaceae
64	<i>Terminalia cuneata</i> Roth.	Arjunsadad, Panisadad	Combretaceae
65	<i>Thespesia populnea</i> L.	Paraspiplo, Pardesi bhindi	Malvaceae
66	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i> Pers K. Schum	Karen	Apocynaceae
67	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Nagod	Lamiaceae
68	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lamk.	Bor, khatibor	Rhamnaceae



REFERENCES

1. Champion, H. G. and S. K. Seth (1968). *A Revised Survey of Forest Types of India*, Forest Research of India, Dehradun.
2. Cooke, T. (1958). *Flora of The Bombay Presidency, Vol. I, II & III. Bot. Surv. of Ind.* Calcutta.
3. Shah, G. L. (1978). *Flora of Gujarat State Part I and II*, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
4. Santapu H(1962). *The flora of Saurashtra, Part-I, Rajkot*