Diversity of Angiospermic Plants in Relation to Human Health

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Abstract :- Floristic diversity refers to the variability of plants in a regions, country or the entire globe. Hence assessment of floristic diversity will help in monitoring as well as recording potential plant genetic resources, economic plants, status of rare and endemic plants in order to formulate strategies for their available conservation and sustainable utilization. The knowledge of the floristic composition of any place is essential and pre- requisite for the study of various eco-system. This necessitates a worker in the taxonomic field to asses and evaluate from time to time the floristic composition of the region.

Keywords :- Sustainable utalization, Human Health, Economic Plant.

Introduction :- In India, from ancient times, different parts of medicinal plants have been used to cure specific ailments. Today, there is wide spread interest in drugs derived from plants. This interest primarily stems from the belief that green medicine is safe and dependable, compared with costly synthetic drugs that have adverse effects. Hence, there is need to screen medicinal plants from promising biological activity.

Plant have been the major source of drugs in medicine and other ancient systems in the world. Traditional medicine or folk medicine practice based on the use of plants and plant extracts. Many plants are used in medicine for the treatment of skin disease, leprosy, lung complaints, leucorrhoea, heart disease, cough, asthma, piles, ulcers, gonorrhea and rheumatism.

The bark, leaves and fruits of this group are used as astringent, haemostatic, anti-spetic, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and anticancer agent and also in the treatment of diarrhea, dysentery and in the treatment of skin diseases, leucorrhoea, menorrhagia and deficient lactation.

Plant and plants based medicaments have been employed since the dawn of civilization for prolonging life of man by combating various ailments.

Material and Methodology :- During the present work study site (Jabalpur) extensively survey for Ethno medicinal plants using various diseases. Time period for the present work from 1st January 2010 to 31st December 2011. Covering the all season plants have been collected & methodology is adopted as of Santapau (1955), Jain & Rao (1976). During the visit elderly and experienced men and women and medicine man (Vaidyas, Kavirajs) were interviewed for the first hand information uses of the plants were reported and cross queries were made for conformation and verification of the information. Specimens were taken for recording the medicinal information the curative potentialities of which were confidently claimed by the informants. The specimen were identified with Indian literature (Ambasta 1986, Anonymous 1948-76 Chopra et al. 1956, Jain 1991, Kirtikar and Basu 1935) and published research paper on ethno botany of districts adjoining Jabalpur district (Oommachan et al 1986) (Oommachan and Manish 1987), (Oommachan et al 1989 a, b, Oommachan and Manish 1991, Oommachan 1992) and (Mukharjee 1984 and Verma et al. 1985, Pnigrahi and Murti 1989) and deposited in the herbarium of State Forest Research Institute, Polypather Jabalpur.

Enumeration of Plants :-

Aloe vera(L) (Gwarpatha) Liliaceae  Uses:- Rheumatism ,Cough and Cold, Constipation and hepatic disorder. Vermifuge, Hypotensive and commonly applied on burn surfaces.	Allium sativum (L) (Lahsun) Liliaceae  Uses:- Malarial fever, Epilepsy, Tuberculosis, Ulcer, Ear troubles, Skin disease, Bone ulcer, Chronic cough, Asthma, Gangerne of lungs.

Adhatoda vasica (P.miller) (Adusa) Acanthaceae  Uses: Juice made from bark and leaves are used as vermifuge.	Allium cepa(L) (Pyaj) - Liliaceae  Uses: Dysentery, Piles, Bronchitis, Ischaemic heart Disease, flattulance, Anti tumor, Also useful in jaundice, Gum swelling, Night blindness
Atropa belladonna(L) (Nightshade)-Solanaceae  Uses :The medicinal properties of Belladonna depend on the presence of Hyoscyamine and Atropine. The root is the basis of the principal preparations of Belladonna to treat cough and cold.	Abutilon indicum (L) (Kanghi) Malvaceae  Uses: Dried seeds is used as purgative. Roots are taken as infusion in fever.

Aconitum napellus (Bruhl) muk. (Atis) Ranunculaceae  Uses:-Liver disease, Worms infection, Rhinitis, Diarrhoea, Antidote & Malarial fever,	Azadirachta indica A. Juss (Neem) Meliaceae  Uses: Bark : Hypoglycaemic, Rheumatism, Malarial fever skin infection & Blood purification.

Butea monosperma (L) (Dhak) Fabaceae  Uses: Intestinal worms, Seeds in scabies, Pruritus, Ringworms, Gum useful in Diarrhoea & Dysentery.	Bixa orellana (L) (Annatto tree) Bixiaceae  Uses : to make body paint, especially for the lips, which is the origin of the plant's nickname, lipstick tree.

Results and Discussion :- The study could help in conservation, prioritizations of economically and medicinally important threatened plants of Jabalpur. Trees not only assimilate carbondioxide and release oxygen but also play an important role in trapping obnoxious gases and particulate matters in the air. If the global warming is not controlled in due course of time many important Angiospermic flora will be extinct, from the environment. Plants Produce vast of O2 water vapors & absurdity Co2 works against harmful climatic changes & supports all life forms on earth so these one called the lungs of earth.

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