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Medicinal plant of wet land area of Supaul district

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Abstract : Wetlands are area between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem. Fresh water wetlands are important in regulating water quality, regulating flood, control erosion, transfer sediments, filter pollutants and a source of food, fodder, fertilizer, irrigation medicine and several other flora of economic importance.

Key words: Medicinal plant, Supaul district, terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem.

INTRODUCTION

Freshwater ecosystems are the abodes of tremendous diversity of microorganisms, molluscs, arthropods, annelids and other invertebrates, amphibians, fishes, reptiles and aquatic micro- and macrophytes. Wetlands are significantly associated with many types of waterfowls and migratory birds to sponsor certain vital events of their life cycle. The wide array of living organisms in wetlands has inspired many scientists to study the micro- as well as macro-biodiversity and their various attributes, status and economic importance. Among the different types of living organisms, algae - both benthic and planktonic are probably important resources in supplying food webs in wetlands. Approximately 175,000 species of living organisms are known from freshwater sediments with unique properties of producing and processing organic carbon and also fixing and recycling nitrogen. Surface flow wetlands are valued

highly for their high nutrient retention potential and their unique biodiversity. The approaches to decipher the functional aspects of wetland biodiversity in relation to nitrogen fixation, productivity, decomposition activity, pollution mitigation, microbial turnover etc. have presently gained much importance.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

A survey was conducted in five villages Mugar, Kishanpur, Chikni, Malhad and Umarganj of Supaul District. Water remains logged around the year in these hours as river Koshi contribute. Luxuriant growth of macrophytes was observed in these hours. Medicinal Value and local name of these medicinal plants were acknowledged by the local people. Macrophytes were borrowed to laboratory and identified with the help of standard Monographs. Herbariums were prepared from identified flora. Plants with Medicinal value were identified.

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RESULT

Table 1- Altogether eleven plants from studied wet lands were identified for their medicinal value.

Sl. No.	Name of Plant	Local name	Family	Medicinal use
1	<i>Marsilea quardifolia</i>	Charpatia	Marsileaceae	Paste of leaf used in snake bite
2	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	Kamal	Nelumbonaceae	Decoction of flower use as cardiac and liver tonic
3	<i>Nymphaea pubescens</i>	Koka	Nymphaeaceae	Decoction of leaf in irregular menstruation.
4	<i>Ipomea aquatic</i>	Behaya	Convolvulaceae	Decoction of leaf is blood purifier.
5	<i>Nymphoides indica</i>	Panhar	Menyanthaceae	Paste of leaf used in jaundice.
6	<i>Polygonum Glabrum</i>	Jatmirch	Polygonaceae	Decoction of whole plant used in fever.
7	<i>Hygrophila Spinosa</i>	Surya Kenta	Acanthaceae	Decoctions of whole leaf treat Anemia.
8	<i>Hydrilla Verticillata</i>	Chigridal	Hydrocharitaceae	Decoction of leaves heal ulcer.
9	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Coontail	Ceratophyllaceae	Decoctions of leaf regulate bile secretion.
10	<i>Eclipta Alba</i>	Jhucka	Compositae	Leaf extract is used as hair tonic.
11	<i>Bacopa Monnieri</i>	Brahmni	Scyophulariaceae	Decoctions of leaf with Honey strengthen nervous system.

CONCLUSION

All together eleven medicinal plant described, one belonging to pteridophite, five dicote and five to the monocot and two plants describe from the same family Nymphaeaceae.

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