

R. J. COLLEGE, GHATKOPAR



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
DBT STAR COLLEGE ACTIVITY
IMPORTANCE OF WILD
VEGETABLES

- In monsoon nature is offering us many leafy annuals which are part of our culture, traditions and festivals.
- This project is to create an awareness about wild unconventional vegetables. Many of them are medicinally important and especially available during monsoon season.
- In Hindu culture Shravan month is celebrated as a holy month with many festivals. Usually non-vegetarians food is prohibited as during this season digestive power is comparatively weak and it's also coincide with the availability of such medicinal importance wild vegetables, therefore they must be utilized.

Importance of Wild vegetables

- Important part of biodiversity
- Part of food :- Human, Animal & insects.
- Natural Vegetables
- Medicinal properties
- Mythological background
- Ethno botanical background

Achyranthes aspera (Aghada)

- Family: **Amaranthaceae**
- All parts of plants are used.
- Chemical constituents are carbohydrate, phenolic compounds, alkaloids & tannis . It is used in treatment of diarrhea and dysentery.



Amorphophallus commutatus (Koat)

- FAMILY : **ARACEAE**.
- PLANT PART USED: **TUBERS**.
- CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS :
ALKALOIDS, FLAVANOIDS,
TANNINS & TERPENOIDS.
- USED : IN TREATMENT OF
GRAM+ve & GRAM –ve
BACTERIAL INFECTION AND
ALSO FOR PILES.



Colocasia esculanta (Alu)

- FAMILY: **ARACEAE**
- PLANT PARTS USED: LEAVES & TUBERS
- CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT: **PROTEIN, CARBOHYDRATE & FATS**
- USES: **HAEMATINIC**
(Increases Hemoglobin content)



Cordia dichotoma (Bhokar)

- FAMILY: **BORAGINACEAE**
- PLANT PARTS USED: FRUITS & BARK
- CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS:
**AMINO ACIDS, PROTEINS,
REDUCING SUGARS, TANNINS,
CARBOHYDRATES & SEC.
METABOLITES**
- USES: In Treatment of **RESPIRATORY
TRACT INFECTION,
ANTIHELMINTIA, COUGH.**



Dioscorea balbifera (Kadu kand)

- FAMILY: **DISCORACEAE**
- PLANT PARTS USED: **BULBILS & INFLORESCENCE**
- CHEMICAL CONCTITUENTS: **SAPONIN, TANNINS, PHLOBATANNIN, FLAVONOID, CARDIAC GLYCOSIDE.**
- USES: **ANTICANCER AND WEIGHT GAINING AGENT**



Hibiscus cannabinus (Ambadi)

- FAMILY: **MALVACEAE**
- PLANT PART USED: **LEAVES & STEM**
- CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT: **COMPLEX CARBOHYDRATES, CELLULOSE.**
- USE: IN TREATMENT OF **STOMACHACHE.**



Holarrhena antidysentrica (Kuda)

- FAMILY: **APOCYNACEAE**.
- PLANT PARTS USED: **FRUITS**
- CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS:
TANNINS, RESINS, BETA-SITOSTEROL.
- USED IN TREATMENT OF
**DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTRY ,
LEUKEMIA**



Hyoscyamus niger (Khurasani)

- FAMILY: **SOLANACEAE**
- PLANT PART USED: LEAVES and **SEEDS**
- CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS **FATTY ACIDS LIKE STEARIC and PALMATIC ACID**
- **OIL IS EXTRACTED FROM THE SEEDS & USED FOR MUSCLE PAIN**



Moringa oleifera (Shevaga)

- FAMILY: MORINGACEAE.
- Plant Parts Used: Leaves, Flowers and Fruits
- CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS: IRON, IODINE, VIT-A, PROTEINS, CARBOHYDRATES, FIBRES and Antioxidants like Vit C
- USED IN TREATMENT OF CANCER.



Phyllanthus niruri (Bhui awala)

- FAMILY: EUPHORBIACEAE
- PLANT PART USED: ROOT, LEAVES, FRUITS & LATEX.
- THE CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT: FATTY ACID, HYDROCARBON, SAPONIN & Alkaloid PHYLLANTHIN.
- USED IN TREATMENT OF BRONCHITIS, LEPROSY, ANEMIA, URINARY DISORDERS, ASTHMA AND JAUNDICE



Rotheca serratum (bharangi)

- FAMILY: VERBENACEAE
- PLANT PART USED: LEAVES AND FLOWERS
- THE CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS: SAPONIN, MANNITOL, STIGMASTEROL.
- THE FLOWERS OF THIS PLANT IS EATEN DURING CHILDBIRTH



Ipomea aquatica (nalli)

- FAMILY: CONVOLVULACEAE
- PLANT PART USED: LEAVES
- CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT: URSOLIC ACID. FLAVONES, ALKALOIDS AND STEROIDS
- USE IN TREATMENT OF LIVER DISORDERS, CONSTIPATION AND DIABETES.



Leea microphylla (Hastikarni)

- FAMILY: VITACEAE
- PLANT PART USED: FRUITS
- CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT:
CHOLOGENIC ACID.
- USED TO TREAT BODY PAIN
AND GOUT PROBLEMS

Cassia tora (Takala)

- FAMILY: CAESALPINACEAE
- PLANT PARTS USED: LEAVES AND STEMS
- CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT: SUCCINIC ACID, BETA-GLUCOSIDE.
- USED AS ANALGESIC, ANTIFUNGAL, AND FOR SKIN DISEASES. VATA - SHAMAK



Garuga pianata (Kakad)

- FAMILY: BURSERACEAE
- PLANTS PARTS USED:
LEAVES AND FRUITS
- CHEMICAL
CONSTITUENT:
GALACTOSIDE
- USED IN TREATMENT OF
ASTHAMA, ALSO FOR
EYES OPACITIES.



Borechavia diffusa (Punarnava)

- FAMILY: NYCTAGINACEAE
- PLANT PARTS USED IS
ROOTS AND LEAVES
- CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT
ARE AMINO ACID,
BEHENIC ACID,
ISOPALMITTATE ACETATE.
- TREATMENT OF KIDNEY
STONE AND SKIN
DISEASES, REJUVINATOR



Protulaca oleracea (ghol)

- FAMILY: **PROTULACACEAE**
- PLANT PARTS USED **LEAVES**
- CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT **OMEGA-3, FATTY ACIDS, CALCIUM.**
- USED IN TREATMENT OF **COUGH, STOMACHACHE, HEADACHE.**



Momordica diocia (Kartula)

- FAMILY: **CUCURBITACEAE**
- PLANT PARTS USED: **FRUIT, STEM AND LEAF**
- CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT: **CARBOHYDRATE , ESSENTIAL VITAMINES LIKE CAROTENE, THIAMINE, RIBOFLAVIN.**
- **USED INTREATMENT OF SKIN DISEASES OR PIMPLES.**



Celosia argentea (Kurdu)

- FAMILY:
AMARANTHACEAE
- PLANT PARTS USED: STEM,
LEAVES & SEEDS
- CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT
ARE BILIRUBIN,
- USED IN TREATMENT OF
SKIN ERUPTION.



Chlorophytum borivilianum (Fodshi)

- FAMILY: LILIACEAE
- PLANT PART USED: STEM
AND LEAVES
- CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT:
SAPONNIN.
- TREATMENT OF DIABATIES
AND GENERAL WEAKNESS.

Basella alba (Mayalu)

- FAMILY: CHENOPODIACEAE
- PLANTS PARTS LEAVES AND ROOTS.
- CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT ARE VIT-A,C,K,B9,RIBOFLAVIN.
- USE TO TREAT STOMACH PAIN,TYPHOID, AND ALSO FOR TUBERCULOSIS.



Wrightia tinctoria (kala kuda)

- FAMILY **APOCYNACEAE**.
- PLANT PART USED IS **FRUITS**.
- CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT ARE **BETA-SITOSTEROL, LATEX, MOISTURE**.
- MEDICINAL USE ARE FOR **FEVER, STOMACHACHE, SKIN DISEASE AND ANTI-INFLAMMATORY.**

THANK YOU

PREPARED BY

NAZIYA KHAN

CHETAN WAGHMARE

NIKITA SHIRKE

SANDESH SAWANT

ADITI ACHREKAR

ROSHAN ZENDE

LAXMI DUBEY

AJIT PHATAK

GUIDED BY

DR. ANIL AVHAD