

Investigation of takatu flora



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

SELECTED FLORA OF TAKATU AREA, OF BALOCHISTAN, PAKISTAN.

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ABSTRACT: A general survey for investigation of Takatu Flora was taken at Takatu Mountain along with its periphery. The investigations were conducted in 2013-14. Mainly 52 species were collected belonging to 24 families and were identified through available literature. Though the area is having diversity in floristic composition, the collection of the plants are area specified and the list provide the plants that could be selected directly from the area if these plants are of use especially for anti-biological activity.

INTRODUCTION:

Balochistan is the largest province i. e. 44% of Pakistan land area. 94% of the area is composed of Range land (PFI) and nearly 1. 4% forests are present throughout. The Balochistan is mainly composed of mountainous area. Takatu is situated in semi-Arid zone. The precipitation is about 15 to 18 inches and uncertain precipitation is in winter and few rains in the months July and August of summer.

Quetta is a hill station and is surrounded by colossal series of mountains which infect forms the citadel of Quetta city. Takatu range is north of Quetta city and expanding fans-wise in an eastern direction toward Harnai and Ziarat valley. An outline spur of Takatu is having two twin peaks that form the highest points i. e. 11390 feet above sea level.

Floristically Balochistan is very important and the Balochistan provide a list of medicinal plants as well as the plants for forage and used as food. The

Balochistan is having great diversity but need scientific exploration of these resources.

Limited literature is available regarding the biochemistry of indigenous plants available in the area. The work by 1, 2 3 4 7 8 are about the floristic composition of plants in different areas of Balochistan. The plants available in Takatu were collected as to make these plants area specified for anti-biological activity and plants biochemistry.

Materials and Methods

Common plants of Takatu Mountain along with its periphery at Takatu area were collected during field visits in 2013-2014. The Plants were identified with the help of available literature. (M. Shareeque Khan & S. M. Irshad, 2005; Mufakihirah, Misbah & Shazia: 2009. IUCN: 2009). The information about the plants were collected from local inhabitants and through available literature. Plants were classified on basis of usage i. e. 1. Food/vegetable. 2. Medicinal. 3. Fodder/forage.

Discussion

The collected plants belonged to families: Rosaceae (4sp.) Lamiaceae (7sp.), Anacardiaceae (1sp.) Poaceae (2sp.), Oleaceae (1sp.), Fabaceae (5sp.), Berberidaceae (1sp.) Asteraceae (8sp.), Boraginaceae (1sp.), Convolvulaceae (3sp.), Cupressaceae (1sp.), Chenopodiaceae (1sp.), Zygophyllaceae (2sp.), Ephedraceae (2sp.) Moraceae (1sp.) Apiaceae (2sp.), Liliaceae (3sp.), Brassicaceae (1sp.), Amaryllidaceae (1sp), Solanaceae 1, Malvaceae 1, Tamaricaceae 1, Papaveraceae 1, Asclepiadaceae 1.

The ethno-botanical study revealed that 16 species were used as fodder, 33 had medicinal values and 6 were used as food for the Homo-sapiens. It was observed that the area has been grazed heavily. The ground vegetational cover was also on degraded level.

Result and Observation

S/ N	LOCAL NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USES/MEDICINAL VALUE
1	Wild Almond	<i>Prunus eburnean</i> (Aitch).	Rosaceae	Wild almond is used as fuel wood. The fruits are collected which is afterward utilized as food. Some time sold in the local market. The plant is having very good effect on digestion. Tea made from the leaves has traditionally been used in the treatment of fevers, headaches, digestive disorders and various minor ailments. The essential oil of leaves is antiseptic, though it is toxic in high doses.
2	Shinshobi	<i>Mentha logifolia</i> Linn.	Lamiaceae	The plant is having Anti-Inflammatory Action.
3	Shahna	<i>Pistacia khinjuk</i> (Stocks).	Anacardiaceae	The Fruits locally known as " Shahne" are used into powder form and then used as food. They are also eaten by men.
4	Bahama	<i>Cynodon</i>	Poaceae	A fodder for cattle. It is used in liver con

	grass	<i>dactylon Linn.</i>		and also having diuretic properties.
5	Olive	<i>Olea europaea Linn.</i>	Oleaceae	Olive is devouring anti-inflammatory, and anti-bacterial properties. It decreases cholesterol and blood pressure levels. It acts as a metabolism inducer and bile flow stimulant.
6	Jungli Gulab	<i>Rosa moschata Sm.</i>	Rosaceae	Oil is extracted from the plant which is used for restoring natural skin tone and color.
7	Makhi	<i>Caragana ambigua Stocks.</i>	Fabaceae	The plant is highly nutritious and its leaves are rich in minerals, such as P, K, Ca, Si, Mg and Al. Caragana is also a good honey producer. Root, flower, shoots, bark or seed can be used as herbal medicine.
8	Zaralg	<i>Berberis lyceum Royle.</i>	Berberidaceae	The roots are aperient, carminative, febrifuge and ophthalmic. They are used in the treatment of eye complaints, menorrhagia, chronic diarrhoea and piles. The leaves have been used in the treatment of jaundice. Berberine, a quaternary alkaloid, is universally present in rhizomes of <i>Berberis</i> species, has marked antibacterial effect.
9	Chanjan Butai	<i>Nepeta glomerulosa Boiss.</i>	Limiaceae	The plant is used against Pneumonia and

10	Chasen boti	<i>Heliotropium dasycarpum</i>	Boraginaceae	Used as fodder for cattles
11	Zwal	<i>Achillea santolina Linn.</i>	Asteraceae	<i>Achillea santolina</i> used traditionally as antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory and to relieve pain or dryness of the navel and stomach.
12	Tarkha	<i>Artemisia maritima Linn.</i>	Asteraceae	The plant is having anithelmintic, antiseptic and stimulant effects. It cause ulcer if used in large quantity.
13	Bachki	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Convolvulaceae	The plant is used as a fodder for sheep and goats. It is very important tree, the barriers of which are used in cosmetics, medicines and used as food. The green tea from its leaves is worth mentioning. The wood is utilized as fuel or for constructional purposes.
14	Ubashta	<i>Juniperus excelsa</i>	Cupressaceae	
15	Shorai	<i>Haloxylon griffthii</i>	Chenopodiaceae	It is a fodder for cattle especially in dry condition. The seeds are also used by man in harsh condition.
16	Spanda	<i>Peganum harmala Linn.</i>	Zygophyllaceae	<i>Peganum harmala</i> has been used to treat skin diseases and to treat skin inflammations. The root is applied to kill lice and the seeds kill insects.

				also used as ananthelmintic.
17	Nari oman	<i>Ephedra nebrodensis</i>	Ephedraceae	Ephedrine is manufactured from this sp Markers Alkaloid, Quetta.
18	Ghat oman	<i>Ephedra intermedia</i>	Ephedraceae	Ephedrine and Pseudo-ephedrine are ex from the plant. The extraction is used fo controlling asthma.
19	Anjir	<i>Ficus carica Linn.</i>	Moraceae	Fruit is emollient, demulcent and nutriti recent studies suggest that theanti- inflammatoryandantioxidant activity of carica latex is due to the presence ofste andflavonoids
20	Wild cherry	<i>Prunus serotina Ehrh.</i>	Rosaceae	The roots and the bark of Wild Cherry a blood tonic and appetite stimulant. Wilo is mostly noted for its use in respiratory problems. It has a soothing and sedativ on the nervous system. In digestive diso use is very noticeable. It helps the flow gastric juices.
21	Khumbi	<i>Sophora mollis Var.</i>	Fabaceae	The juice of plant is good for sore eye. Decoction of root is applied warm to the remove headache.

22	Tor sag/kala Zeera	<i>Trachyspermum ammi</i> Linn.	Apiaceae	<i>Trachyspermum ammi</i> is traditionally known to be a digestive aid.
23	Shezgi	<i>Eremurus persicus</i> Boiss.	Liliaceae	-----
24	Sehj	<i>Eremurus stenophyllus</i> Boiss.	Liliaceae	Leaves cooked and eaten as a vegetable.
25	Gajar	<i>Artemisia scoparia</i> Waldst & Kitam.	Asteraceae	The plant can be utilized for the cure of earache. It is also a fodder for livestock.
26	Sounf	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Mill.	Apiaceae	Fruit is used as a cure for stomachache.
27	Yellow star-thistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Asteraceae	The powdered seed is used as a remedy for kidney stone. The powdered root is said to be a cure for fistula and gravel. The plant is eaten as a vegetable.
28	Kanday	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>	Fabaceae	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i> is used as a sweetener. It is utilized in treatment for ailments related to the bile ducts, nasal polyps, diaphoretic, diuretic and antiseptic. It is also used as

			for camels and goat.	
29	Peshai	<i>Crambe cordifolia</i>	Brassicaceae	Plant is used as a cure for itch and also vegetable.
30	-----	<i>Aegopordon berardioides</i> <i>Boiss.</i>	Asteraceae	-----
31	Gangu	<i>Hertia intermedia</i> <i>Boiss.</i>	Asteraceae	Plant is used for the treatment of boils,
32	Choranski Gul	<i>Ixiolorion montanum</i> <i>Herb.</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Root and flowers of the plant is eaten.
33	Angoorthora	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Solanaceae	The ripe fruit is eaten. The plant is used strong sudorific, analgesic and sedative with powerful narcotic properties. Infusions are used for indigestion, stomach complaints and fever.
34	-----	<i>Lactuca serriola</i> Linn.	Asteraceae	The Ancient Greeks also believed its pungent juice to be a remedy against eye ulcers. The plant causes urination and relaxed sexual desire.
35	-----	<i>Carthamus oxyacantha</i> M.	Asteraceae	The plant is having cholesterol lowering

		<i>Bieb.</i>		
		<i>Convolvulus</i>		
36	Ritachk	<i>spinosus</i> <i>Burm.</i> <i>f.</i>	Convolvulaceae	Flowers are eaten. The plant serves as food for livestock.
37	-----	<i>Astragalus</i> <i>armatus</i> <i>Willd.</i>	FABACEAE	it is used as tonic, stimulant and in case of anemia
38	-----	<i>Marrubium</i> <i>vulgare</i>	Lamiaceae	folk medicine to aid digestion, soothe sore throats, and relieve inflammation
39	Yirk	<i>Perovskia</i> <i>abrotanoides</i> <i>karel.</i>	Lamiaceae	is used as fortifier, antiseptic and anti-inflammatory in treating dermal diseases. used as a cooling medicine.
40	Pachko	<i>Malva neglecta</i> <i>Wallr.</i>	Malvaceae	A drug used for cooling and also utilized as fodder for cattle. A tea can be made from dried leaves. The root is used as a toothache remedy.
41	Surai	<i>Rosa lacerans</i>	Rosaceae	
42	Sursanda	<i>Hymemocrater</i> <i>sessilifolius</i> <i>Benth.</i>	Lamiaceae	Soaked the leaves in water overnight and afterward it is used as morning drink

43 Ghaz	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> <i>Ledeb.</i>	Tamaricaceae	Used as Forage for camels. Its essential oils are having medicinal value. It is having antiseptic and antioxidant properties. It is used in treating respiratory diseases and a variety of other diseases such as dry cough, whooping cough, asthma, laryngitis, gas and diarrhea
44 Shin Moray	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	Lamiaceae	The flowers of corn poppy have a long history of medicinal usage, especially for ailments of the elderly and children. Chiefly employed as a pain reliever and as a treatment for irritations. For coughs, it also helps to reduce nervousness, activity, coughs and poor digestion. The leaves and seeds are tonic.
45 Lach Gul	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i> Linn	Papaveraceae	The bulbs are used as food and the leaves and the plant are used as fodder for cattle.
46 Khatol	<i>tulipa lehmanniana</i>	Liliaceae	Warm leaves along with oil are applied to wounds for its cure. Powdered flowers – used for colds, coughs, asthma and indigestion. A paste of paste applied to elephantiasis a disease
47 Ispalmen	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Asclepiadaceae	

the skin and subcutaneous tissues..

	<i>Phlomis</i>		
48 Kundulay	<i>spectabilis</i> <i>Falc.</i>	Lamiaceae	----- Seeds believed as poisonous, used as e (relieves irritation of skin and soften the refrigerant (relieves feverishness, produ feeling of coolness) and diuretic (increa amount of urine) and basically it is used cattle as a food.
49 Jandar	<i>Avena fatua</i>	Poaceae	It is used as cattle feed. It is powerful m plant for muscles building and protection cardiovascular protection.
50 Khorbar	<i>Tribulus</i> <i>terrestris</i>	Zygophyllace ae	Plant is used as a fodder for donkeys, ca goats and sheep.
51 Shenallo	<i>Astragalus</i> <i>stocksii</i>	Fabaceae	Plant is used as fodder for sheep and go
52 Bachki	<i>Convolvulus</i> <i>arvensis Linn.</i>	Convolvulace ae.	Plant is used as fodder for sheep and go

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