



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

STUDY OF NATURALLY GROWING HERBS IN THE SURROUNDING OF SRI GANGANAGAR CITY

Dr. Sunil Kumar

Associate Professor, Botany

Govt. Girls College, Sri Ganganagar, India

ABSTRACT

Herbs are the important part of flora of a place. Herbs are types of plants that are small in size. They have soft, green, delicate stems but no woody tissue. They may or may not have branches. The herb is known to complete its life cycle in one or two seasons. These plants generally do not have strong roots, and therefore, they can be easily uprooted. Herbs have substantial nutritional and medicinal benefits. A survey is conducting for listing some common naturally growing herbs in the surrounding of Sri Ganganagar city. The survey revealed that solanaceae, asteraceae, euphorbiaceae and amaranthaceae are common families of the study area. *Achyranthes aspera*, *Amaranthus viridis*, *Euphorbia hirta*, *Launaea procumbens*, *Sonchus asper* are common species in the study area.

KEY WORDS: Herbs, Botanical name, Family, Flowering and Fruiting.

INTRODUCTION

Sriganganagar district is situated in the north – western part of India between 28.40 to 30.30 N latitude and 72.30 to 75.30E longitude and at 175.6 meters height above mean sea level. As per the agroclimatic zones of Rajasthan it has been designated as Irrigated North Western Plain Zone- 1b. Geographical Zone- 1b forms North West part of ‘Thar’ desert and comprised of arid and semi arid areas but agroclimatic conditions are quite different from the neighboring areas of Haryana and Punjab. Sri Ganganagar district has four micro-farming situations (i) Plain irrigated sandy loam soils, (ii) Ghaggar Flood & Clay soils, (iii) Rainfed & Sandy soils, (iv) Salt affected soils. The zone has extreme climatic conditions with scorching summer, cold winter and mild rainy season. Dust storm during summer, frosty winter night and ground fog are some of the typical features of weather and rainfall is relatively low in western part as compared to eastern part of the zone. The mean rainfall in zone is 32.6 cm of which 75 per cent is received in the month of July to September. The temperature of this zone fluctuates from as low as 0.00C to as high as 49.00 C. January is the coldest and June is the hottest month of the year. This survey has the objective to list some common naturally growing herbs in the surrounding of Sri Ganganagar city.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Field area included for this survey is 8-10 km. Periphery of Sri Ganganagar city. Several field trips were conducted to collect information. Information also collected from local people, farmers and students.

OBSERVATION AND DISCUSSION

Twenty three herbs are described here with botanical name, common name, family and flowering - fruiting.

S.No.	Botanical name	Common Name	Family	Flowering and Fruiting
1.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Chirchita, Uno kanto	Amaranthaceae	Aug. - Dec.
2.	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Jungli chauli	Amaranthaceae	Through out the year
3.	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Kante wali chauli	Amaranthaceae	Aug. - Nov.
4.	<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	Satyanasi	Papavaraceae	January - April
5.	<i>Arnebia hispidissima</i>	Ram bui	Boraginaceae	Sept. - March
6.	<i>Artemisia scoparia</i>	Bana	Asteraceae	Oct. - Feb.
7.	<i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i>	Punarnava, Santi	Nycataginaceae	Through out the year
8.	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Bathua	chenopodiaceae	Oct. - Feb.
9.	<i>Citrulus lanatus</i>	Matiro	Cucurbitaceae	Aug. - Dec.
10.	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i>	Tumbo	Cucurbitaceae	Through out the year
11.	<i>Convolvulus deserti</i>	Santari	Convolvulaceae	Aug. - Nov.
12.	<i>Cucumis callosus</i>	Kachri	cucurbitaceae	Aug. - Nov.
13.	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	Bhang	Cannabinaceae	January - April
14.	<i>Echinops echinatus</i>	Unt kantara	Asteraceae	Dec. - April
15.	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Dudhi	Euphorbiaceae	Through out the year
16.	<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i>	Dudhi	Euphorbiaceae	Through out the year
17.	<i>Gisekia pharnacoides</i>	Balu-ka-sag	Molluginaceae	Aug. - Nov.
18.	<i>Launaea procambens</i>	Jangli gobi	Asteraceae	Sept. - April
19.	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Luni, Kulfo	Portulacaceae	June - Aug.
20.	<i>Solanum surattense</i>	Ringani	Solanaceae	March - July
21.	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Makoi	Solanaceae	Through out the year
22.	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Kalijibi	Asteraceae	Oct. - Feb.
23.	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Kanti, Gokhru	Zygophyllaceae	Aug.- Oct.

CONCLUSIONS

The survey revealed that solanaceae, asteraceae, euphorbiaceae and amaranthaceae are common families of the study area. *Achyranthes aspera*, *Amaranthus viridis*, *Euphorbia hirta*, *Launaea procambens*, *Sonchus asper* are common species in the study area.

REFERENCES

- Bhandari, M.M. (1990). *Flora of Indian Desert*. MPS Repros, Jodhpur.
 Kumar, S., Parveen, F. and Narain, P. (2005). *Medicinal Plants in the Indian Arid Zone*. Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur.
 Singh, V. and Pandey, R.P. (1998). *Ethanobotany of Rajasthan, India*. Scientific Publisher(India), Jodhpur.