Conservation of Medicinal Plants: A Major Issue

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Commentary

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ABSTRACT

The safeguarding of therapeutic herb species is critical in light of the fact that we are all around familiar with the unfathomable recuperating properties of herbs utilized everywhere throughout the planet. There is a consistently expanding measure of examination affirming the restorative force of herbs. Nonetheless, there is a tremendous measure of information plants have yet to uncover to us. As per the World Health Organization (WHO) "upwards of 80% of the world's populace relies on upon customary pharmaceutical for their essential health awareness needs," most of conventional treatment includes the utilization of plant concentrates or their dynamic standards. The preparatory consequences of a study done by WHO, has demonstrated that the quantity of people utilizing restorative plants has expanded to a great extent. It is not simply in creating nations that therapeutic plants are vital. In the USA, for instance, 25% of all medicines from group drug stores between1959 and 1980 contained materials from higher plants.

Introduction

Restorative plants are those plants which are rich in optimal -metabolites and curve potential wellspring of medications. These optional metabolites incorporate alkoloids, glycosides, coumarins, flavonides, steroids and so forth [1 - 5].

India is one of only a handful couple of nations where all the known therapeutic plants can be developed in some piece of the nation or the other. Among different plants there is awesome request in the nation and abroad are as opium poppy, tropane alkaloid posture plants, sapogenin posture yams, senna, cinchona and ipecae [6 - 11].

The old Indian arrangement of medication is for the most part plant based matesia medica making utilization of a large portion of our local plants. It meets the needs of provincial populace of our nation. ISM (Indian System of Medicine) offers most fitting or first line therapy against numerous ailments like jaundice, asthma, diabetes and so forth [12 - 16].

India has around 2,000 types of restorative plants and an immense geological region with high generation potential and fluctuated agroclimatical conditions.India is as of now a noteworthy exporter of therapeutic plants. It is evaluated that Rs, 86 crores worth of crude materials and medication from restorative plants are traded from India [17 - 30].

In spite of an expanding enthusiasm for plants there are additionally expanding and extreme danger to the natural surroundings and information of therapeutic plants. Customary societies that hold much plant learning all through the world are progressively on the edge of annihilation, similar to these plants’ extraordinary environments. It is progressively imperative to discover approaches to backing natural frameworks that house these plants in a feasible way. Much conventional astuteness concerning plants stays underutilized. Therapeutic plants are confronting termination everywhere throughout the world and there is next to zero push to safeguard them, and also little push to archive their properties. It is critical
to discover approaches to save plant learning, and plant territories. In such manner, the immense interest for restorative plants in China and also the millenia old composed record emerges as an exemption [31 - 45].

Asia speaks to a standout amongst the most imperative focuses of information with respect to the utilization of plant species for treatment of different sicknesses. Kunwar states, it has been assessed that the Himalayan area harbors more than 10,000 types of restorative and fragrant plants, supporting the jobs of around 600 million individuals living in the region. In Nepal they utilize a conventional recuperating framework that is called Ayurveda, which is impacted by Buddhism and Hinduism's focal thoughts of offset in life. High elevation restorative plants give quality items, and this is the motivation behind why they are regularly the first decision of neighborhood clients as quick treatment and by pharmaceutical organizations as valuable fixings. Concerning benefits made in the groups up to 50% of the Nepal's country family's pay is gotten from business accumulation of restorative and sweet-smelling plants [46 - 55].

Why conserve medicinal plants?

i. **Ecological worth:** Medicinal Plants happen in all bio-opographical zones. Constitutes 50% of the blossoming plants.

ii. **Cultural worth:** India has rich restorative legacy (Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Folk).

iii. **Economic worth:** Approximate 8500 crore turnover/year through export [56 - 70].

Conservation context

Huge number of plant species are currently accepted to be under danger of elimination IUCN's worldwide rundown of undermined plants (1997) enrolls >34,000 vascular plants (12.5%) are debilitated with termination. Utilizing this extent it is evaluated that about 1,000 restorative plants of India would fall into this class. Most practical & quick appraisal to organize the restorative plants and allot danger status in light of IUCN rules [71-80].

Conservation Programs

Numerous sorts of move can be made for the protection and manageable utilization of therapeutic plants. Some of these are attempted straightforwardly at the spots where the plants are discovered, while others are less immediate, for example, some of those identifying with business frameworks, ex situ preservation and bioprospecting. In the recent cases, moves made won’t prompt in situ protection unless they criticism to changes in the field. Most likely the absolute most vital part for restorative plants in natural preservation is their "utilization" to accomplish protection of regular environments all the more by and large. This stems from the uncommon implications that therapeutic plants need to individuals, identified with the significant commitments that they make to numerous individuals' lives as far as wellbeing backing, money related salary, social personality and job security. Issues connected with biopiracy or (the opposite side of the coin) unreasonable confinements on exploration now accept arrangement noticeable quality in the general topical territory of 'restorative plant protection and utilization'. The reasonable and impartial sharing of advantages from bioprospecting is needed under the Convention on Biological Diversity, yet it is not generally simple to accomplish these standards by and by. While experience is aggregated in how this may basically be accomplished, it is vital, at the present time, that controls forced on investigative examination to avoid biopiracy or burglary of neighborhood and indigenous protected innovation don't unduly confine research that has little or nothing to do with these matters [81 - 90].

In Situ

This will help conserve inter and intra specific medicinal plant diversity:

- Medicinal Plants Conservation Area (MPCA) model
- Medicinal Plants Development Area (MPDA) model
- Non-Timber Forest Produce Area (NTFP) model
Ex Situ
• Medicinal Plants Conservation (MPCP)
• Revitalization of Local Health Traditions (RLHT) [90 - 94].

Conclusion

For any plant lovers and consumers of herbal medicine alike, it is important that we understand our separable and collective roles in ensuring that these plants are not used to extinction, but are protected for coming peers. Only with a permutation learning and preservation can both our habitats and the vast medicinal knowledge within them be preserved.

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