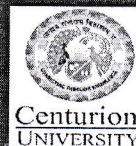


MEDICO BIO-WEALTH OF INDIA

Vol. III

Rajkumari Supriya Devi
Susanta Kumar Biswal
Sanjeet Kumar



Title: *Medico-Biowealth of India Vol. III / edited by Rajkumari Supriya Devi, Susanta Kumar Biswal & Sanjeet Kumar*

Description: Includes bibliographical references

Subject: Medicinal Plants/ Ethnobotany/ Ethnopharmacology/ Plant Animal Interaction/
Biodiversity Conservation/ Restoration/ Population Biology/ Behaviour Biology

Published by:

APRF Publishers

Ambika Prasad Research Foundation

5A/561, CDA, Sector 9, Cuttack, Odisha

PIN- 753014, Odisha, India

Email-Id: sanjeet.biotech@gmail.com

www.aprf.co.in

Medico-Biowealth of India

Vol. III

First Edition :2021

Copyright©Ambika Prasad Research Foundation

The content of this book is tried best to provide authenticated information. All the references necessary are listed. All attempts have been made to publish reliable information and acknowledge the copyright holders. If any copyright material has not been acknowledged, please inform us so we may rectify in our future reprints.

Price: Rs. 1650/-

Designed by: APRF, Odisha

ISBN: 9-788195-275014

CONTENTS

Title of the chapter	Author(s)	Page Number(s)
Plants used as a traditional biopesticide	Shivanand S.Bhat, Pramod Kumar Soni, Vijayananda S Menasinakayi, Susanta Kumar Biswal and Sanjeet Kumar	1-7
Treatment of bovine mastitis by using ethnoveterinary herbal medicine	Rajashree Nayak, Monali Chauhan, Smita Tarun Raut, Gyan Ranjan Paik, Arvind Kumar and Sanjeet Kumar	8-32
Lentibulariaceae of North-East India: an ecological indicator medicinal herb	Mayanglambam Alina Devi, Kevileto Rote, Thingbaijam Binoy Singh, Jeetendra Kumar Vaishya, SK Sahanawaz Alam and Sanjeet Kumar	33-55
Effect of covid-19 on trade of medicinal and aromatic plants in Uttarakhand, India	Monali Chauhan and Pallavi Sati	56-62
A review on <i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.) Spreng. A potent medicinal plant	Ushashee Mandal and Gyanranjan Mahalik	63-69
Antibacterial activity of selected medicinal plants against <i>Shigella flexneri</i>	Smrutirani Sahoo, Gajender Singh, SK Sahanawaz Alam, Rekha Maggirwar and Sanjeet Kumar	70-79
Medicinal parasitic plants of Odisha	Anjali Jaiswal, Asim Panda, Sanjeet Kumar and Sweta	80-86

CHAPTER 3

LENTIBULARIACEAE OF NORTH-EAST INDIA: AN ECOLOGICAL INDICATOR MEDICINAL HERB

Mayanglambam Alina Devi¹, Kevileto Rote^{2*}, Thingbaijam Binoy Singh^{1*}, Jeetendra Kumar Vaishya³, SK Sahanawaz Alam⁴ and Sanjeet Kumar⁵

¹Department of Life Sciences, Manipur University, Imphal, Manipur, India

²Research, Demonstration & Training Centre, Sechu-Zubza, Kohima, Nagaland, India

³National Medicinal Plants Board, Ministry of AYUSH, New Delhi, India

⁴Department of Botany, Garhbeta College, Paschim Mednipur, West Bengal, India

⁵Regional Centre, Ambika Prasad Research Foundation, Imphal, Manipur, India

*Corresponding Author Email-id: thingbaijamb@yahoo.com; keviletorote182@gmail.com

Abstract

Lentibulariaceae is known as family of carnivorous plants. They indicate the ecological parameters of the landscapes. About 40 species of *Lentibulariaceae* are reported from India. Among them, most are endemic and unique which is found in the North-Eastern Regions (NER) and Western Ghats of India. 10 species of *Lentibulariaceae* is enumerated and their importance are discussed here. They possess medicinal values and most of the species are used in respiratory problems. The relation of this species to the landscapes of study areas are established and gathered their importance to screen future novel bioactive compounds to fight against the diseases & disorders including the ecological aspects to understand the impacts of climate change.

Keywords: *Lentibulariaceae*, North-Eastern India, *Utricularia*, Abiotic factors, Ecological parameters

3.1. INTRODUCTION

The *Lentibulariaceae* or Bladderworts family are generally inhabited in freshwater wetlands, wet soils as terrestrial or aquatic species, waterlogged places and unhealthy ponds. Polluted water bodies, area having industrial sewage, chemicals runoff from agricultural practices etc., all are responsible for the decreasing aquatic