การสำรวจวัชพืชสมุนไพรใบแคบบางชนิดในจังหวัดชลบุรี

A SURVEY OF SOME MEDICINAL NARROW LEAF WEEDS IN CHONBURI, THAILAND

ปรากรม ประยูรรัตน์

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บทคัดย่อ: การสำรวจวัชพืชสมุนไพรใบแคบบางชนิดในจังหวัดชลบุรี โดยทำการเก็บตัวอย่างตามแหล่งที่พักอาศัย แหล่งเกษตรกรรม ที่รกร้าง ป่าชายเลน และบริเวณแหล่งน้ำต่างๆ จำนวน 12 แห่งใน 4 อำเภอ นำตัวอย่างวัชพืชสมุนไพรใบแคบเหล่านั้นไปวิเคราะห์ชื่อวิทยาศาสตร์พร้อมทั้งศึกษาข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับสรรพคุณทางด้านรักษาโรคจากหมอกลางบ้านในท้องถิ่น พบว่ามีวัชพืชสมุนไพรใบแคบจำนวน 23 ชนิด 20 สกุล และ 2 วงศ์ โดยแยกเป็นวัชพืชสมุนไพรจำพวกกก วงศ์ไซเปอราซี มี 3 สกุล 5 ชนิด และ วัชพืชสมุนไพรจำพวกหญ้า วงศ์ แกรมมินี มี 17 สกุล 18 ชนิด

Abstract: A survey was conducted to categorize medicinal narrow leaf weeds found in Chonburi Province, Thailand. Places sampled on 12 areas in 4 districts were residential areas, agricultural lands, plantations, uninhabited areas, along the sea shore and some aquatic habitats were also included. In total 23 species were cataloged belonging to 20 genera in 2 families. Of these weeds, 3 genera and 5 species were sedges, family Cyperaceae contrasted to 17 genera and 18 species for grasses, family Gramineae. The medicinal characteristics of each weed species were studied in collaboration with traditional herb medicine providers as well as from historical manuscripts. Frequency of occurrence and medicinal characteristics of the weeds are discussed.

Introduction: In Thailand, there are a lot of medicinal plants which used parts of plants as stem, branch, leaf, flower, fruit and root etc. to be cure many diseases in direct or indirect (Sarlamp et.al., 1996 ; Prayoonrat, 1993-2001). Some were used to be composed with urban area, especially rural area like to be use by traditional herb medicine providers. Many serious diseases can succeed from medicinal plant which can not cure by medical doctors. The various medicinal plants are common plants in Thailand and can be found almost in everywhere, many plants are ignored by researchers and people, because of the people did not know those plants to be useful. Usually, the various plants in nonagricultural areas and agricultural lands are weeds which

pose a threat to the health and welfare of man. Weeds can be reduced the yield, quality value of the crops decrease production and harvesting costs. In addition, weeds are a host plant of pests, hay plant of pests, hay fever, dermatitis, poisonous plants, livestock poisoning etc. (Prayoonrat, 1993-2001; Parson and Cuthbertson, 1992). However, most weeds are very fast growing, good competitus, strong, reproductive, tolerance to environment. Various weeds are useful to man and animal as a food fertile and can protect soil erosion, including balance of nature and medicinal weeds (Wee, 1984; Anderson, 1995). For a survey of weeds in Thailand had done in rice field, cotton field in the crop plant, but never survey on medicinal weeds in particular. Therefore, it should be surveyed of medicinal narrow leaf weeds in Chonburi province.

Methodology: Twelve stations were established to represent the ecological subregions within Chonburi province. A survey of plants was conducted by Ban-Bueng, Nong-Chak, Nong-Sum-Sak in Ban_Bueng district; Ta-Kam, Tung-Khang, Bang-Chang, Na-Ma-Toom, Phanut-Nikom in Phanut-Nikom district; Bang-Koa, Pan-Tong, Map-Pong in Pan-Tong district; Bang-Phra in Sri-Ra-Cha district. Data collections were done 12 index stations. Weeds collections were sedges and grasses. Some kinds of weeds were grown in the laboratory. Data were recorded on collecting, preserving keying, effecting and so on. Slides, herbariums and photographs were taken and the morphology of each plant was studied. Plants were examined for species diversity using the taxonomic keys (Smitinand and Larsen, 1970-1998; Smitinand, 2001). The specimens were kept in dried form (herbarium) and in 5% formaline solutions (Prayoonrat, 1993-2001). The common name and local used plants as folk medicine of medicinal weeds were studied by interviewing the local people in the traditional herb medicine providers in that district.

Results: A survey of medicinal narrow leaf weeds in Chonburi province on 12 stations in four districts was collected by in agricultural lands, nonagricultural areas, residential areas, some aquatic habitats, along the road and mangrove forest. After these medicinal weeds had been collected, their scientific names were identified by taxonomic keys. Addition about local name and medicinal properties were searched from many reports and publication, a number of local people and 9 traditional herb medicine providers. It was found that there were many narrow leaf weeds 23 species,20 genera,2 families.
Family Cyperaceae: *Bulbostylis barbata* Clarke., *Cyperus alternifolius* Linn., *C. kyllingia* Endl. *C. rotundus* Linn.and *Fimbristylis miliacea* Vahl.
Family Gramineae: *Acrachne racemosa* Willd., *Apluda mutica* Linn., A*rundo donax* Linn., *Chloris barbata* Sw., *Cynodon dactylon* Pers., *Dactyloctenium aegyptiacum* Willd., *Echinochloa colonum* Link, *Eleusine indica* Gaertn., *Eragrostis tenella* P. Beauv., *Imperata cylindrica* Beauv., *Leersia hexandra* Sw., *Leptochloa chinensis* Nees., *Panicum repens* Linn., *Pennisetum pedicellatum* Trin, *P. polystachyon* Schult, *Phragmites australis*

Trin. Ex Steud., *Saccharum spontaneum* Linn. and *Sclerostachya fusca* A. Camus.

Conclusions and Discussion: A survey was conducted to catagorize medicinal narrow leaf weeds found in Chonburi province, Thailand. There were a lot of medicinal weeds, 23 species, 20 genera and 2 families. These weeds were sedge, family Cyperaceae, 5 genera and 3 species which contrasted to 17 genera and 18 species of grass, family Gramineae. The medicinal characteristics of each weed species were studied in collaboration with 9 traditional herb medicine providers as well as from historical manuscripts frequency of occurrence and medicinal characteristics of the weeds are discussed. Many medicinal narrow leaf weeds were found in Chonburi province, because it has diversity of places such as seaside, forest, mangrove forest, agricultural areas, nonagricultural lands, uninhabited lands, mountain hill, seashore, reservoir, and other places. The differentiation of atmosphere of this region has effect of species of weed and various medicinal weeds (Prayoonrat, 1993-2001; Anderson, 1995). For properties of medicinal narrow leaf weeds, there are a lot of researchers and recommendation of the people and traditional herb medicine providers. In Chonburi province has a lot of traditional herb medicine providers. These medicine providers can use many weeds to be cure noxious diseases and common diseases, and should be researching in another places, and extract some medicinal weeds to know properties for drugs including studies for plant and animal protection.

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