

REVIEW ARTICLE ON POISONOUS PLANTS OF BALOCHISTAN

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Abstract

Poisonous plants growing in the different areas of Balochistan province were studied for their indigenous usage and biochemical characteristics. A total of 23 plant species belonging to 12 different families were considered poisonous based on their toxic activities against livestock and human beings. These include one (1) tree, three (3) shrubs, eighteen (18) perennial herbs and one (1) annual herb. Most of them are found in southern regions of Balochistan province. Despite harmful effects on human health, these plants are also considered as medicinally important and normally used in folk medicine. It is mostly because these poisonous plants in general are not harmful to human health but cause toxicity when consumed in large quantities. However, some of these dangerous poisonous plants may also cause serious negative impacts on human health.

Key words: Balochistan, Folk medicine, Poisonous plants.

Abbreviations: Balochi (Bl), Brahvi (Br), Pashto (Pash)

Introduction

Plants unlike animals are immobile and cannot escape their predators; therefore they have to produce a defensive mechanism which protects them from the predation. For this purpose, during the course of evolution, some

plants turned into poisonous ones by producing secondary metabolites that are noxious for herbivorous animals. Unfortunately it is hard to define the poisonous plants, because a poisonous plant at the same time is also considered a beneficial one for the cure of particular ailments. According to Ahmed (2012), a poisonous plant is defined as a plant whose particular part(s) when consumed in a certain amount causes some impaired functions or abnormality in the body of the subject. The poisonous activities of plants are the results of producing the secondary metabolites which include, [tannin](#), alkaloids, terpenoids, phenols, saponins as well as some more complex compounds such as [polyacetylenes](#) (Wikipedia, 2013). Like medicinal plants, these poisonous plants are also classified into different groups based on presence of certain chemicals such as alkaloids, glycosides, tannins, phenols and volatile oils (Ahmed, 2012). The medicinal plants play an important role in everyday life of Baloch folks and from medieval time till today they use these plant or parts of plants for the cure of different ailments. However, some medicinal plants also possess lethal effects on human beings when consumed in large quantities. Therefore, a comprehensive survey of different plant species of Balochistan has been carried and the poisonous plants were screened out and enlisted in this paper.

Methodology:

Natural flora of Balochistan province were surveyed and catalogued with the help of “Flora of Pakistan” (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995). During these surveys the folks of Balochistan were interviewed for local usage of different parts of these plants for the cure of ailments. The gathered information was again reviewed with the help of available scientific information and the biochemistry of these plants was documented. The poisonous plants were screened out from this exhaustive floristic list and cited below.

Results and Discussion:

The poisonous plants of Balochistan province are summarized below and categorized into alphabetical orders of families followed by species. The local name(s) as informed by the local folks during these surveys are also mentioned. Upon availability of information, these names are mentioned in local languages of Balochistan province that include, Balochi (Bal.), Brahui (Br.), Lasi, Pashto (Pash.) and Persian. Besides the uses of these plants mentioned in available literature, the folk uses as informed by local inhabitants are also included.

Family: Apocynaceae

1. Species: *Catharanthus roseus* (L.) G. Don

English Name: Madagascar periwinkle or Rosy periwinkle

Local name: Sadabahar (Bal. Br.),

Distribution: Ornamental plant of parks and gardens of southern Balochistan.

Habit: It is an evergreen subshrub or herbaceous plant growing 1 m tall.

Uses and biochemistry:

- (1) Cultivated as an ornamental plant.
- (2) All parts of *C. roseus* are highly toxic due to presence of more than 130 alkaloids which have been isolated from different parts. Although two important alkaloids (Vinblastine and Vincristine) are used in cancer treatment but they are present in very low concentrations (Aslam *et al.* 2010).

2. Species: *Nerium oleander* L.

English Name: Oleander

Local name: Jaur (Bal, Br) Gander, Ganderae (Pash.) and Kuran (Lasi).

Distribution: Shadi Kor, (Pasni), Hingol Kor, (Lasbela), Basol Kor, (Kalimat), Kech Kor, (Turbat), Bolan Pass, Shahrag, Lasbela and Zhob areas.

Biochemistry:

- (1) All parts of plant are highly toxic.
- (2) The toxicity of plant is due to presence of two hazardous compounds i.e. oleandrin and oleandrogenin which are also known as cardiac glycosides and cause cardiac arrest if foliage and other parts of plant are ingested in higher quantity by livestock (Szbuiewicz *et al.* 1972).
- (3) According to Haynes *et al.* (1985) a woman died when she drunk oleander "tea".
- (4) A fatal incident was reported by Blum and Reiders (1987) when a woman consumed an undefined quantity of oleander both orally and rectally and clinical report proved that the quantity of oleandrin tissue levels were 10 to 39 µg/g which were in the high range.
- (5) Results of experiments conducted by Szbuiewicz *et al.* (1972) and Wasfi *et al.* (2008) showed that rodents and birds were insensitive to oleander cardiac glycosides; however dogs and humans were relatively sensitive to effects of cardiac glycosides.
- (6) Although this plant is known for its higher toxicity but from 1985 through 2005 there were 847 human reported in United States who were exposed with the *Narium* toxicity and only three deaths were reported. (Watson *et al.* 2003).
- (7) An incident was reported by Wasfi *et al.* (2008) of a person who consumed the aerial parts of plant for the cure of his diabetic problem. According to their findings the deceased person's blood indicated a total blood concentration of cardiac glycosides of approximately 20 µg/L, which is well above the reported fatal level.

(8) When an individual consumes the foliage parts of oleander, within a few hours severe gastroenteritis, diarrhea, abdominal pain, sweating, and weakness are apparent. Cardiac irregularities are also common, often characterized by increased heart rate. However, a slower heart rate is often detected in the later stages.

3. Species: *Rhazya stricta* Decne.

Local name: Aeshark, Aizhwarg, Hishwarg, Hezhwar, Hishark, Eshark, Aishwarg (Bal.Br.) Rangobul, Phalz, Urgalam, Urgalami, Hezhwarg or Hayanwarg (Pash.) Sehar (Lasi).

Distribution: Pab hills (Khuzdar), Bolan, Sharag, Basol, (Ormara), Nokbur, (Kolanch area, Gwadar), Lasbela, Loralai, Kharan, Quetta, Bolan, Loralai and Kohlu.

Habit: A stout erect evergreen shrub

Flowering period: December – March (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995)

Biochemistry:

(1) Clinically it has been proven that leaves extract of *R. stricta* showed significantly decreased total and ambulatory activities when administered in lab animals (Ali *et al.* 1999).

(2) The phytochemistry of *R. stricta* reveals that it contains over 100 alkaloids but the pharmacological activities are known for only a few of these compounds (Gilani *et al.* 2007).

(3) The cattle do not like this plant due to its toxic characteristics (Tareen *et al.* 2010; Qureshi, 2012).

Family: Asclepiadaceae

4. Species *Calotropis procera* subsp. *hamiltonii* (Wight) Ali

English name: Apple of Sodom

Local name: Kurk, karag, Karagh (Bal.), Aragh (Br.) Karag (Lasi) Ispalmen (Pash.) Aak, Madar, Mundar (Lasi).

Distribution: Khuzdar, Wadh, Drakalo, Rustam Khan. Lasbela, Bolan and Sibi districts.

Folk medicinal use:

(1) Its milky latex is also used with other ingredients (Burkill, 1909).

(2) The milky latex is nuisance when it comes in contact with skin mucous membrane and said to cause blindness (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995)

(3) Although *C. procera* is a poisonous plant but it is used for snake and insects bite. The milky latex is applied externally on affected area to reduce the poison's effect. It is also used as a purgative and said to be specific for Guinea worms (Tareen *et al.* 2010).

(4) The flowers of the plant are dried to make a tablet from its powdered aerial parts which are used for constipation (Tareen *et al.* 2010).

(5) Leaves of plant are slightly roasted and then squeezed to obtain a juice which is used for ear diseases. The ashes of leaves are used as antiseptic drug (Qureshi, 2012).

(6) The warmed leaves are used as a poultice.

(7) The flowers of this plant are put in oil and applied to wounds to cure them.

(8) Its latex from the stem was used to empoison the hunting arrows during the ancient time. (www.aminaherbs.com)

Family: Astraceae

5. Species: *Acroptilon repens* (L.) DC.

English name: Russian knapweed

Distribution: Kalat, Mangocher, Nimargh, Harboi, Nichara Wad (Khuzdar District) and Loralai.

Local name: Talkha, Talkha Kao, Tulkha (Bl, Br), Kuragh (Pash.).

Habit: Perennial weed. Creeping roots usually dark brown or black, with scaly adventitious buds.

Flowering period: Late spring–summer (May–September) (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995).

Toxicity: The plant is very poisonous to horses, causing neurological symptoms. Because of its sour taste, grazing animals usually avoid it, and consequently it tends to spread more than edible plants in the field.

6. Species: *Iphiona aucheri*

Distribution: Makran, Kharan, Lasbela and Khuzdar

Local name: Kollmir, Kolmurag (Bl. Br.)

Habit: Perennial herb, Chamaephyte.

Flowering period: June—September (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995).

Habitat: Hard rock outcrops.

Biochemistry:

(1) It is a highly poisonous plant.

(2) *Iphiona aucheri* is responsible for poisoning of racing camels in U.A.E. Two diterpene glycosides, atractyloside and carboxyatractyloside have been identified as the toxic principle of the plant (Roeder *et al.* 1994).

(3) Because of its toxicity, *I. aucheri* is avoided by grazing animals of Balochistan and remains evergreen in all year around. It is one of the reasons that in *Balochi folklore* this plant name is used metaphorically for a person who is always jubilant and carefree (Burkill, 1909).

7. Species: *Xanthium strumarium* L.

English Name: Rough cocklebur

Local name: Lichok wal (Bl.).

Habit: Herb, annual, 20-120 cm with a tap root, spreading by seeds only.

Flowering period: September-October (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995).

Plant Type: Noxious and poisonous weed.

Uses and biochemistry:

(1) *Xanthium strumarium* L. is widely used in traditional as well as in folk medicinal systems and the whole plant, particularly the leaves are used by *hakims* as blood purifier and in scabies. The phytochemical investigations of leaves revealed that foliage parts of plant contained various bioactive molecules, amino acid composition and minerals. Plant is rich in potassium and contains flavonoids, catechol, alkaloids, cardenoloids and many free amino acids (Bhogaonkar and Ahmad, 2012).

(2) In Ayurveda (The Hindu folk medicinal tradition) it is called 'Shankeshwara' and 'Arishta', and is considered anthelmintic, antipyretic, diuretic, cooling, laxative, alexiteric, tonic, digestive, appetizer. It improves voice and complexion and is used in epilepsy, leucoderma and as antidote for insect bite (Agharkar, 1991).

(3) Fruits are plentiful in vitamin C and are considered to be cooling and demulcent in indigenous system of medicine.

(4) Ashes of aerial parts of plant are applied to sores on lips and mouth.

(5) Roots are bitter and used in cancer, scrofula, boils, and ulcers.

(6) Leaves used in herpes and malaria.

(7) Seeds are used for treatment of eye diseases, headache, piles and cancerous wounds.

(8) Flowers and fruits are used to prepare a drink while seedlings and leaves used as vegetable (Jain, 1991).

(9) The seedlings and seeds of *X. strumarium* contain the glycoside carboxyatractyloside and can be poisonous to livestock, including cattle, horses and pigs. It is reported that Carboxyatractyloside poisoning causes multiple organ dysfunctions and can be fatal. The symptoms include coagulation abnormalities, hyponatraemia, marked hypoglycaemia, hepatic and renal failures are signs of a poor prognosis. Unfortunately, there is no remedy for it and supportive treatment is the mainstay of treatment (Martin *et al.* 1986). The plant parts are also used for medicinal purposes such as treatment of cancer, tuberculosis, wounds, headache, malaria, rheumatism and show antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* species (Saidi and Mofidi, 2009).

(10) The mature plant is reported as harmless; although toxicity has been reported in livestock that ingested mature plants with burs despite the general

belief that ingestion of burs should be limited by mechanical injury during mastication (Saidi and Mofidi, 2009).

(11) There are a few case reports about *X. strumarium* poisoning in human. If ingested, the symptoms include acute onset abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting, drowsiness, palpitations, sweating and dyspnea. Convulsions followed by loss of consciousness and death have also been reported (Yokoe *et al.* 2008).

Family: Boraginaceae

8. Species: *Heliotropium europaeum* var. *lasiocarpum* (F & M.) Kazmi.

English name: European heliotrope

Local name: Poput, Kapothchum (Bl.), Sago (Pash.)

Distribution: Lasbela, Makran.

Habit: Annual, 50 cm or more tall branched.

Flowering period: April, later at higher elevations (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995).

Biochemistry: *Heliotropium europaeum* contains pyrrolizidine alkaloid which is poisonous (Wikipedia, 2013).

Family: Euphorbiaceae

9. Species: *Euphorbia helioscopia* L.

English name: Wart spurge, Umbrella milkweed

Local name: Zahrichk, Gurbagoond, Shohrbulok (Bl.), Rechask (Br.)

Distribution: Northern and Central Balochistan.

Habit: An erect bright green fleshy annual herb up to 50 cm tall, but more commonly 10-30 cm tall.

Flowering period: January-July (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995).

Plant type: Weed. Mostly found in sandy fields or on wet sandy clay by irrigation canals. Also found on rocky slopes; 650'/200 m. - 6600'/2000 m.

Uses and biochemistry:

(1) It is a highly poisonous plant (Wikipedia, 2013).

(2) The active ingredients are used in pharmaceutical industry (Wikipedia, 2013).

(3) The plant contains the jatrophone-type diterpenoids euphoheliosnoid A, B, C (Zhang and Yue-Wei, 2006) and D (Zhang and Yue-Wei, 2005) and other toxic diterpenes such as euphoscopins, epieuphoscopins euphornins, euphohelioscopins and euphohelionone (Yamamura *et al.* 1989).

(4) Several biologically important chemical compounds have also been isolated from the aerial parts of this plant including four esters of 12-deoxyphorbol (12-Deoxyphorbol-13-phenylacetate-20-acetate, 12-deoxyphorbol-13-dodec-dienoate-20-acetate, 12-deoxyphorbol-13-[2-methyl-cis-2-butenoate]-20-acetate and 12-deoxyphorbol-13-[2-methyl-cis-2-butenoate]). These substances are the major causes of skin irritants when latex of this plant come in contact with victim's skin (Schmidt *et al.* 1980). Similarly m-Hydroxyphenylglycine and 3,5-dihydroxyphenylglycine are two amino acids that can be isolated from the latex of *E. helioscopia* (Müller and Schütte, 1968).

(5) The detailed phytochemistry of this poisonous plant is as follows: Helioscopinin A (1,6-(S)-hexahydroxydiphenoyl-2,4-(S)-dehydrohexahydroxydiphenoyl-3-O-galloyl- β -D-glucose), helioscopinin B (1,6-(S)-hexahydroxydiphenoyl-3-O-galloyl- β -D-glucose), helioscopin A (1,6-(S)-hexahydroxydiphenoyl-2,4-(R)-elaecarpusinoyl-3-O-galloyl- β -D-glucose) and helioscopin B (1,3,6-tri-O-galloyl-2,4-(R)-elaecarpusinoyl- β -D-glucose) can be found together with the 8 other tannins corilagin, punicafolin, geraniin, elaeocarpusin, furosin, terchebin, mallotusin and carpinusin (Lee *et al.* 1990).

Helioscopinin-A shows anti-allergic and anti-asthmatic activities in guinea pigs. It is suggested that this compound exerts its activities through antagonism on leukotriene D4-induced responses (Ha *et al.* 2001).

Family: Lamiaceae

10. Species: *Eremostachys vicaryi* Benth.

English name: Eremostachys

Local name: Bishhaf, Bishkhaf (Bl. Br.) Gurganna, Khalatri, Rewand-chin.

Habit: Root thick, vertical. Stems solitary or few, 40-90 cm, simple or branched at inflorescence.

Flowering period: March-April (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995).

Uses and Biochemistry:

(1) Stewart, J. L. (1869) reported that the plant was used for poisoning fish near Peshawar.

(2) The phytochemistry of this plant revealed the presence of

(a) Vicarin, a new isoflavone, which had been isolated from the ethyl acetate-soluble fraction of the ethanolic extract of *Eremostachys vicaryi*,

(b) Soforanarin B

(c) luteolin 7-O- β -D-glucopyranoside and

(d) hamighriprasin (Imran *et al.* 2012).

Family: Meliaceae

11. Species: *Melia azedarach* L.

English name: White cedar, Chinaberry tree

Local name: Bakaur, Bakain, Dhrek (Bl. Br.), Bakain (Pash.), Senjid-i-talkh (Persian)

Distribution: Kalat, Quetta, Pishin, Nasirabad and Makran. It is a fast growing tree of the plains and foot-hills, cultivated along road-sides and in villages.

Habit: Tree, up to 12 m tall.

Flowering period: March-April (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995).

Uses and biochemistry:

- (1) The oil extracted from the seeds is used as hair oil.
- (2) The leaves are so bitter that even locusts leave them (Burkill, 1909).
- (3) The fruit is used by goats and sheep and the stony endocarps are used as beads.
- (4) Fruits are poisonous to humans if eaten in large quantity. The toxins are neurotoxins and unidentified resins. The first symptom of poisoning appears a few hours after intake. The symptoms of poisoning are loss of appetite, vomiting, constipation or diarrhea, bloody faeces, stomach pain, pulmonary congestion, cardiac arrest, rigidity, lack of coordination and general weakness. Death may take place after about 24 hours (Wikipedia, 2013).
- (5) Leaves are used as a natural insecticide to keep with stored food, but must not be eaten, as they are highly toxic (Wikipedia, 2013).

Family: Papilionaceae

12. Species: *Tephrosia apollinea* (Delile) Liuk

Local name: Mairo, (Br.) Matke nok (Bl.)

Habit: Perennial, 30 cm tall, branches glabrous or sparsely pubescent. (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995).

Plant characteristic: Poisonous.

Uses and biochemistry: It is reported that the aerial parts of plant contain carcinogenic compounds which severely affect the livestock. Experiments were conducted on domestic goats and it was observed that when fresh and dried leaves of *T. apollinea* were feed to goats after 1 to 40 days, out of 12 goats 11 were died. The main medical signs were in appetence, dyspnoea, in coordination of movement, bouts of diarrhoea, flexion of the carpal joints, abduction and weakness of the hind limbs and recumbency. The main lesions were dilatation of the renal tubules, perineuronal vacuolation in the cerebrum

and spinal cord, centrilobular hepatocellular necrosis and fatty change, catarrhal enteritis and haemorrhage in the lungs, heart and intestinal mucosa (Hagir *et al.* 1982).

Family: Poaceae

13. Species: *Melica persica* Kunth, Rev. Gram.

Local name: Lawanai butae (Pash.)

Distribution: Ziarat in the Juniper tracts, common among bushes.

Plant type: Poisonous.

Habit: Rhizomatous perennial forming clumps up to 45 cm across; culms 15-50 cm high, erect or ascending.

Flowering period: May-June (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995).

Uses: The use of this grass as fodder is uncertain because Stewart and Santapau reported that it is, or may be, poisonous to stock while Helen Crookshank noted that it is heavily grazed (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995).

14. Species: *Phragmites karka* (Retz.) Trin. ex Steud.

English name: Tall Reed

Local name: Nal, Drogg, Masolk, Narrh, Nal (Bl. Br.), Narrh (Lasi) Drumbi, Nar, Nalu.

Distribution: Lasbela District.

Habit: Perennial reed, with creeping rhizomes. Culms erect, up to 10m high.

Flowering period: April-November (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995).

Uses:

(1) Qasim *et al.* 2010 reported this grass as a fodder in Lasbela region but it is far too coarse for fodder.

(2) It is said to be poisonous to cattle.

15. Species: *Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers.

English name: Johnson grass

Local name: Gomaaz, Baran Sohro (Bl.) Baru, Baran, Targhar (Pash.), Jowari (Lasi)

Distribution: It is usually found in fields, roadsides and waste places. Distributed in upper Zhob, Shahrugh and Kohlu area (Sibi Division) Loralai area, Kachhi area, Makran and Lasbela Districts (Burkill, 1909).

Habit: Rhizomatous perennial; culms simple or branched, 0.5-3 m high or more, slender to rather stout. Leaf-blades 20-90 cm long, 0.5-4 cm wide.

Flowering period: May-October (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995).

Plant type: Weed. Because of its obstinate rhizomatous habit *S. halepense* has received a bad name as a weed of agricultural fields (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995).

Biochemistry and uses:

- (1) Plant tissues contain hydrocyanic acid which show a positive danger to livestock (Anonymous (1962).
- (2) Under certain conditions *S. helepense* is poisonous to livestock.

Family: Podophyllaceae

16. Species: *Podophyllum emodi* Wall. ex Royle.

English name: Indian Podophyllum, Himalayan May Apple

Local name: Bankarki, Papra, Banwagan (Pash.)

Habit: Perennial herbs, 15-30 (-45) cm. tall, erect, smooth, glabrous.

Flowering period: April-May (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995).

Plant type: Usually grows under the shade in rich humus.

Uses and biochemistry:

(1) Fruits are edible and rootstock produce podophyllol, a sticky resin, quarcetin and podophyllo-toxin of medicinal importance. (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995).

(2) The plant is poisonous. The rhizome of the plant contains a resin, which can be processed to extract podophyllotoxin, or podophyllin, a neurotoxin (Wikipedia, 2013).

(3) The antitumor effect of *P. hexandrum* was observed in experimental animals carrying solid tumours developed by transplanting Ehrlich ascites tumour (EAT). Subtoxic well-tolerated sequential doses of aqueous extract of *P. hexandrum* (a daily dose of 34.5 mg/kg b.w. for 15 days) enhanced tumour-doubling time (TDT) from 1.94 +/- 0.26 days to 19.1 +/- 2.5 days. The results of this experiment revealed that there was no synonyme ergism revealed between radiation and *P. hexandrum*, though both independently manifested antitumor effects (Giri *et al.* 2000).

(4) The rhizome of *P. hexandrum* contains several lignans, which possess antitumor activity. Podphyllotoxin is the most active cytotoxic natural product. It is used as starting compound for the synonym thesis of anticancer drug etoposide and teniposide. Podophyllotoxin acts as an inhibitor of microtubule assembly. These drugs are used for lung cancer, testicular cancer, neuroblastoma, hepatoma and other tumors. Availability of podophyllotoxin from plants has its limitations because of its intense collection from nature and lack of organized cultivation (Goel *et al.* 1998).

Family: Solanaceae.

17. Species: *Datura innoxia* Miller

English name: Recurved thorn-apple

Local name: Dathura (Bal. Br.)

Distribution: Lasbela District. Usually grows on roadsides and weedy places, from sea level to 1524 m.

Habit: Plant up to 130 cm tall, branched, dense pubescent-villous.

Flowering period: May-October (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995).

Plant type: Poisonous weed.

Uses and biochemistry:

(1) Extract of leaves is helpful in toothache, headache and epilepsy.

(2) Leaves extract effect the nervous system, overdose may induce vomiting, coma and even death.

(3) Seeds are antipyretic anti-rabies and narcotic.

(4) The poisonous seeds are intoxicating and are also used as a cure for hydrophobia.

(5) The plant contains two main toxic alkaloids, atropine and scopolamine.

(6) To investigate the effect of intoxication due to consumption of plant materials, urine and plasma samples of the seven patients, as well as a sample of cooked vegetables, were analyzed with gas chromatography-mass spectrometry by Papoutsis *et al.* (2010). The urine and plasma sample confirmed the presence of atropine and scopolamine. The urine samples of all patients contained atropine in concentrations between 67.1 and 691.7 ng/mL, while urine concentrations of scopolamine ranged from 32.4 to 186.4 ng/mL. The concentrations of atropine and scopolamine in the cooked vegetables were found to be 0.8 and 1.2 µg/g, respectively. The patients who by mistake or deliberately consumed the plant materials required mechanical ventilation. The results of this experiment revealed the risks of using of *D. innoxia* for medicinal purposes.

18. Species: *Datura stramonium* L.

English name: Jimson weed or Devil's snare

Local name: Dathura, Sinah-Azghi (Bal. Br.) Shinah (Pash.)

Habit: Plant 60-120 cm or even taller, branched, pubescent; the branches are often purplish.

Flowering period: June-July (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995).

Plant type: Poisonous and noxious weed found along roadsides and waste places from 914-2286 m.

Uses and biochemistry:

(1) The plant has a very strong smell and is extremely poisonous and contains alkaloids as hyoscyamine and scopolamine, which are classified as deliriant, or anticholinergics, which have a powerful narcotic effect. There is a high risk of fatal overdose amongst uninformed users (Preissel and Preissel, 2002).

(2) The amount of toxins varies and depends on its age, place where it is growing, and the local weather conditions (Preissel and Preissel, 2002).

(3) *Datura* intoxication typically produces hallucination; hyperthermia; tachycardia; strange behavior; and severe mydriasis with consequential painful photophobia that can last for several days and pronounced memory loss (Freye, 2009).

(4) The *Datura* seed contains about 0.1 mg of atropine, and the fatal dose for adult humans is >10 mg atropine or >2–4 mg scopolamine (Arnett, 1995).

(5) Although, livestock do not prefer this weed, but may be poisoned by eating very small plants or some leaves when mixed with regular fodder (Anonymous, 1962).

(6) In Indian traditional medicine the flowers of plant have long been used as an extremely effective treatment for asthma symptoms. The active anti-asthmatic agent is atropine, which causes paralysis of the pulmonary branches of the lungs, eliminating the spasms that cause the asthma attacks.

(7) The plant parts are used in fevers, for worms, skin diseases, boils and indigestion (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995).

(8) Seeds possess higher potential of dormancy when remained in soil seed bank.

19. Species: *Hyoscyamus insanus* Stocks.

Local name: Kakeink, Koh-e-Bang, Kohbanan (Bl.), Kohbanan (Br.) Ghurso nohai, Narhai (Pash.).

Habit: Perennial up to 70 cm tall, branched.

Flowering period: February-April (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995).

Uses and biochemistry:

(1) Burkill (1909) mentioned that local people of Balochistan smoked the leaves of this plant but it was not proved by any other study.

(2) This species is also used for the medicinal purposes.

(3) The biochemical analysis of this plant demonstrated that it contains three alkaloids i.e. Hyoscyamine (atropine), hyoscyne and apoatropin. More than 70% of the total alkaloids were hyoscyamine. Regarding this high percentage of hyoscyamin, this species could potentially be used for large-scale production (Tafaghodi *et al.* 2003).

20. Species: *Hyoscyamus niger* L.

English name: Black henbane or Stinking nightshade

Local name: Kohi bang (Bl. Br.)

Habit: Plants annual or biennial, up to 1.5 m tall, pubescent to hairy.

Flowering period: June-July (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995).

Uses: (1) This is a very toxic plant. Hyoscyamine, scopolamine, and other tropane alkaloids have been found in the foliage and seeds of the plant.

(2) The effect of poison including hallucinations, dilated pupils, restlessness, and flushed skin. Less common symptoms, including tachycardia, convulsions, vomiting, hypertension, hyperpyrexia and ataxia, have all also been illustrated (Wikipedia 2013).

(3) In low doses henbane can be toxic, even fatal, to animals.

21. Species: *Solanum incanum* L.

English name: Bitter apple and Bitterball

Local name: Bātāg, Bhaer (Bal)

Habit: Shrub up to 120 cm tall.

Flowering period: Mostly throughout the year (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995).

Distribution: Common in the plains and the lower hills up to 1400 m.

Uses:

(1) The plant parts used in folk medicine, as a remedy for toothache, sore throats and in chest complaints (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995).

(2) Local people also use the fruits of *S. incanum* for the treatment of cutaneous mycotic infections and other pathological conditions.

(3) It was reported to contain solanine and related glycoalkaloids. The crystals of this compound are effective inhibitors of the growth of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria, yeasts, dermatophytes, and some pathogens of agricultural (Beaman-Mbaya and Muhammed, 1976).

(4) The toxicity of unripe fruits of *S. incanum* (L.) in goats was observed by Thaiyah *et al.* (2010). Dried unripe fruits of *S. incanum* (L.) were orally fed to goats at a dose rate of 0 (group1), 0.75 (group 2), 1.5 (group 3) and 2.25

(group 4) g/kg /day for 9 weeks. The four treated groups of goats showed bloat, colic, coughing and shivering while one goat had additional signs of depression, staggering gait and continuous bleating before death. The results obtained from these experiments indicated that unripe fruits of *S. incanum* (L.) are toxic to goats and allowing animals to graze on this plant could be deleterious to their health.

22. Species *Solanum miniatum* L.

Local name: Tol angur, Mukko (Bl. Br.), Angun, Kamuri, Mako, Karezgi (Pash), Tajrizi (Persian)

Habit: Annual, 15-60 cm tall (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995).

Plant type: Weed. Plant grows as a weed in orchards, gardens, fields and waste places.

Uses:

(1) The fruits (berries) are bitter, pungent, heating, laxative, alternative, aphrodisiac, tonic, diuretic, appetizer and useful in diseases of the heart, leucoderma, fever, diarrhoea, ophthalmia, hydrophobia.

(2) In Loralai District the ripened fruits are eaten locally (Burkill, 1909).

(3) The plant has long been regarded as poisonous, and several incidents of toxicity were reported in United State, particularly green berries which contained carcinogenic compounds (Anonymous, 1962).

Family: Thymelaeaceae

23. Species: *Daphne mucronata* Royle.

Local name: Mantrah, Pipal (Bl. Br.)

Habit: A xerophytic Shrub up to 2.5 m tall.

Flowering period: April-September (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995).

Uses and biochemistry:

(1) The leaves are poisonous but are endured by goats.

(2) The bark is used in diseases of bone and for washing hair.

(3) The wood used for making charcoal for heating and cooking.

(4) The fruit can be eaten and is used as a dye for leather (Nasir and Ali, 1970-1995).

(5) The phytochemistry of plant demonstrated that the alcohol extracts of *Daphne mucronata* to a group of breast tumor bearing rats, for more than 20 consecutive days, reduced significantly the diameter of tumor or eliminated them totally if the treatment continued for a longer time (Hedayati *et al.* 2003).

(6) Several novel chemical compounds have been isolated from different parts of this plant, one of them is Gnidilatimonoein, a new diterpene ester, which was isolated from the leaves with potent anti-tumoral and anti-metastatic activities. To prove the effect of leaf extracts on tumoral cells such as Promyeloblastic (KG1), promyelocytic (NB4) and promonocytic (U937) cells were cultured in various concentrations of the drug (0.5-3.0 μM) for 3 days. The results showed that the drug inhibited growth and proliferation of KG1, NB4 and U937 cells with IC50 values of 1.5, 1.5 and 1.0 μM , respectively, after 72 h of treatment. Similarly the Cell viability was also decreased by 18, 20 and 23%, respectively, after 72 h treatment with the drug. From these promising results it was concluded that the new compound is an effective chemotherapeutic agent acting through induction of differentiation and apoptosis (Mahdavi and Yazdanparast (2007).

(7) Similarly plant extract also showed a decreasing effect on the size of breast adenocarcinoma in rats. Because it boosted monocytes TNF- α releasing, which potentially inhibited Leukemia cell line (Hedayati *et al.* 2011).

Conclusion and Recommendations:

From ancient times till today, the local folks of Balochistan are dependent upon the medicinal plants for the cure of different ailments. Although it is true that these herbal remedies may have medicinal value and have shown promising results for the cure of different minor ailments. Unfortunately many of the important herbal remedies also possess hazardous compounds which show negative impacts when consumed in large quantities. On the other hand the ignorant people, believe that things that are "natural" are safer to use compared with allopathic drugs. It is clear from the above mentioned lists that some of the most deadly poisons are screened out from these plants but the local folks are still using these plant parts. Similarly, during these surveys a stubborn misconception came to our knowledge that the local folks of Balochistan believe that if a plant is toxic and poisonous, it has the beneficial effects for the cure of diabetes. In conclusion, therefore, it is highly recommended that before taking any medicinal plant as herbal remedy, people should know the known health hazard risks associated with these medicinal plants.

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