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An Ethnobotanical Survey for Certain Wild Edible Plants of Chanda Forest District Dindori Central India

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Abstract: ***The present paper highlights in Chanda forest district Dindori, Madhya Pradesh about 34 wild edible plants species which provide food and vegetables to inhabiting tribals. The data collected have beenpooled and present in tabular form and they have been collecting various types of plants for food, fodder, fuel, medicine etc., and Chanda forest represents a diversity of ecosystem, communities and species. The inhabitants has much percentage of Baiga tribes.***

Keywords: Baiga Tribes, Chanda Forest, Edible plants, Central India

1. Introduction

Chanda forest is located inDindori district, Madhya Pradesh,India and also known as Central India . It is lying between 80˚12" to 23˚12" N Latitude and 80˚18" to 81˚51" E Longitude and total area to 8771 Sqm. Dindori District is surrounding by North District Umaria, South District Kaverdha, ChattishgarhState ; East District Shahdol and South District Jabalpur Divison.The district has average rainfall 1400 mm, and temperature 45˚C Maximum in June and 02˚C Minimum in December.Chanda forest is total area of 2181.14 hectare. Chanda forest is a very rich of Botanical wealth and a large number of diverse wild edible plants that are used by different Ethinc people for medicinal purpose grow wild in different parts of the country. The tribal people of the Chanda forest district Dindori practice a various range of occupation such as hunting, gathering, fishing, plough agriculture and shift agriculture is the main stay of the tribals. Regardless of their principal mode of subsistence they collect and consume major and minor forest product **(Figure 1 and Figure 2).**

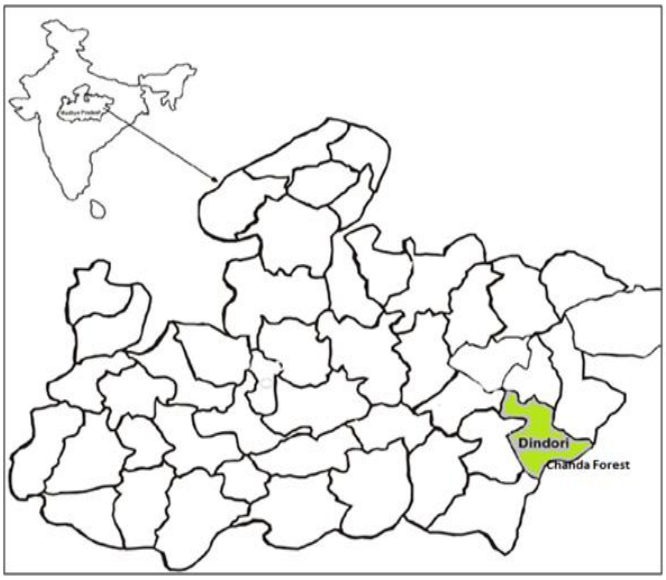

Figure 1: Location Map of India in Madhya Pradesh

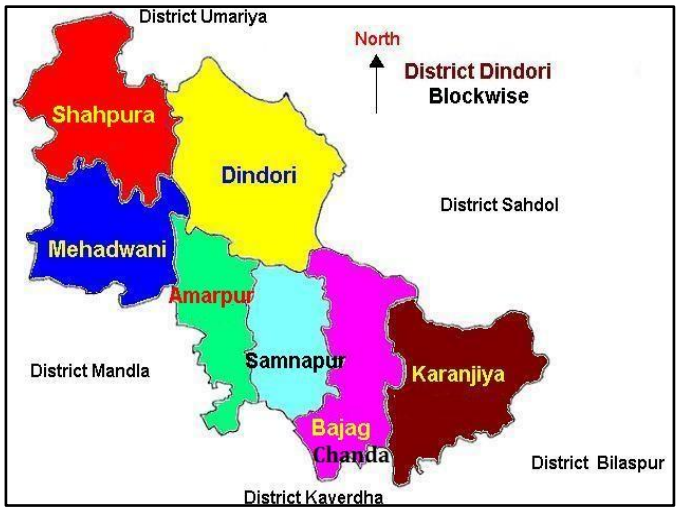

Figure 2: Location Map of study area, district Dindori in Chanda forest

2. Material and Methods

During survey information was collected in the course of ethnobotanical studies conducted in various parts of the district. The useual personal observations, oral interviews, discussions with the villagers were the bases of collection of data about the uses of the plants. Markets of tribal villages were also surveyed. Plants species voucher specimen of recorded have been kept in Department of Botany Govt.P.G.College,Shahdol (M.P.) India. The tribal people grow cereals; pulces and certain vegetables like cucurbits and member of Solanaceae , most of them largely depend on plant resources growing in their surroundings to meet various food requirements. The limitation of land considering and increasing population , it was necessary to search for other possible source of food. The area has been reported very little by Brijlal and Dubey (1992), Jain(1963, 1965),Ahirwar (2011),Khan *et al*.(2008),Oommanchan and Masih (1989),Verma*et al*.(1995).

3. Results and Discussion

The present paper deals with 50 wild edible species being utilized as food in small and large scale by different tribals of Chanda forest, district Dindori Madhya Pradesh.The information reported about 34 wild edible plant species is summarised in **(Table 1).** The plant species have been arranged alphabetically according to botanical name, family, local name, plant part used and also the way to use.

Baiga tribes people belonging to different tribal communities utilized the plants as vegetables, fruits and food in large and small scales in plants as 41% vegetables plants, 53% fruits and 06% Foods pants are subsistence and uses of plant parts of Leaves 26% , Fruits 59% ,Flower 09%,Tuber 03% and Root 03% are utilized**(Figure 3-4).** We also represent some Baiga tribes and women's fishing **(Figure 5-6).**

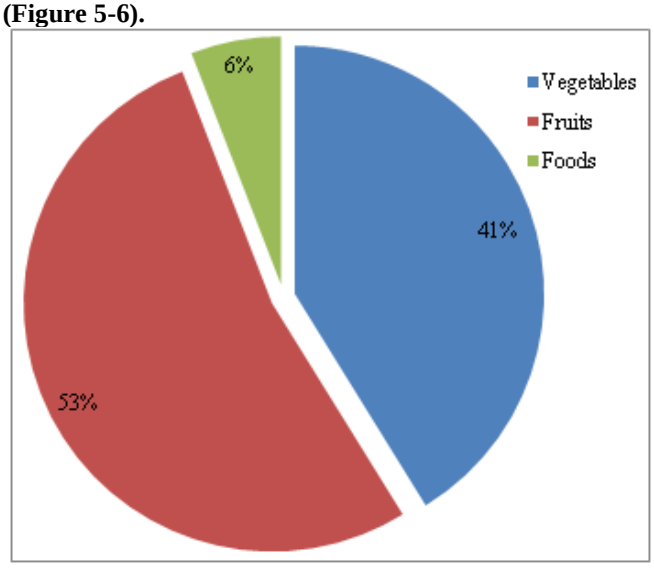

Figure 3: Representing inPlants uses patternof tribes peoples of Chanda forest

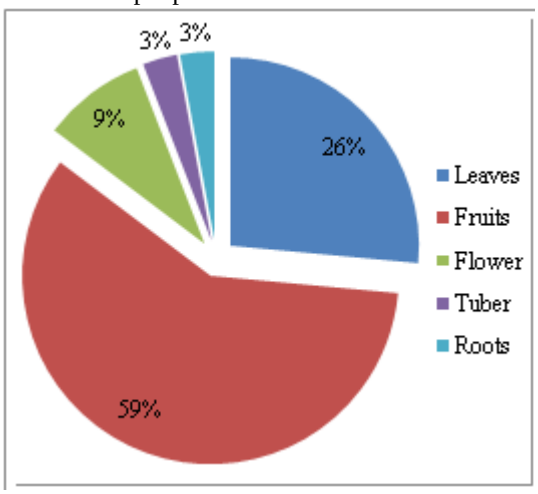

Figure 4: Representing in Uses of plants partsof tribes peoples of Chanda forest

Table 1: ShowsAnEthnobotanical observation of wild edible plants species in Chanda Forest

S.No	Plant Name and Family	Local Name	Used of plant parts	Uses Pattern
01	*Achyranthesaspera*Linn. (Amaranthaceae)	Chirchita	Leaf	Vegetable
02	*Aeglemarmelos*Corr. (Rutaceae)	Bel	Fruit	Fruit
03	*Amaranthusspinosa*Linn. (Amaranthaceae)	KatiliChourai	Leaf	Vegetable
04	*Amaranthusvirdis*Linn. (Amaranthaceae)	Chourai	Leaf	Vegetable
05	*Annona squamosal* Linn. (Annonaceae)	Chhitaphal	Fruit	Fruit
06	*Bauhinia perpurea*Linn. (Caesalpiniaceae)	Koilar	Leaf	Vegetable
07	*Buteamonosperma*Lamk. (Fabaceae)	Palas	Flower	Vegetable
08	*Carissa carandas*Linn. (Apocynaceae)	Karounda	Fruit	Fruit
09	*Carissa apeca*Linn. (Apocynaceae)	Kataiya	Fruit	Fruit
10	*Cassia fistula* Linn. (Caesalpiniaceae)	Amaltas	Leaf	Vegetable
11	*Cassia tora*Linn. (Caesalpiniaceae)	Chakauda	Leaf& Fruit	Vegetable
12	*Chenopodium album* Linn. (Chenopodiaceae)	Bathua	Leaf	Vegetable
13	*Cocciniagrandis*Voigt. (Cucurbitaceae)	Bedarikand	Fruit	Vegetable
14	*Corchorustrilocularis*Lamk. (Tiliaceae)	Chench	Leaf	Vegetable
15	*Diospyrousmelanoxylon*Roxb. (Ebenaceae)	Tendu	Fruit	Fruit
16	*Dioscoreaalata*Linn. (Dioscoreaceae)	Bilaikand	Tuber	Food
17	*Emblicaofficinalis*Gaertn. (Euphorbiaceae)	Amla	Fruit	Fruit
18	*Feroniaelephantum*Corr. (Rutaceae)	Kaitha	Fruit	Fruit
19	*Ficusbengalensis*Linn. (Moraceae)	Bad/Bar	Fruit	Fruit
20	*Ficusrecemosa*Linn. (Moraceae)	Dumar	Fruit	Fruit
21	*Ficusreligiosa*Linn. (Moraceae)	Peepal	Fruit	Fruit
22	*Gmelinaarborea*Roxb. (Verbenaceae)	Khamhar	Fruit	Fruit
23	*Grevia hirsute* Vahl. (Tiliaceae)	Bhulsukhari	Fruit	Fruit
24	*Indigoferacassoides*Farsk. (Fabaceae)	Birhul	Flower	Vegetable
25	*Ipomoea aquetia*Farsk. (Convalvulaceae)	Karmata	Leaf	Vegetable
26	*Madhucalatifolia*Roxb. (Sapotaceae)	Mahua	Flower & Fruit	Food & Vegetable
27	*Momordicadioica*Roxb. (Cucurbitaceae)	Kheksa	Fruit	Vegetable
28	*Nelumbiumspeciosum* Willd.(Nympheaceae)	Kamalkand	Root/ Tuber	Vegetable
29	*Schleicheraoleosa*Oken. (Sapindaceae)	Kosam	Fruit	Fruit
30	*Semecarpusanacardium*Linn.(Anacardiaceae)	Bhelwa	Fruit	Fruit
31	*Syzygiumcumuni*Sakeels. (Myrtaceae)	Jamun	Fruit	Fruit
32	*Tamarindusindica*Linn. (Caesalpiniaceae)	Imali	Fruit	Fruit
33	*Zizyphusmauritiana*Lamk. (Rhamnaceae)	Ber	Fruit	Fruit
34	*Zizyphusnummularia*Burm.(Rhamnaceae)	Jharberi	Fruit	Fruit

Figure 5: Vegetation of Chanda forest District Dindori, Madhya Pradesh

Figure 6: Showing on Jethu Baiga & Baiga Women'sFishing in Chanda forest

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