

An Ethnobotanical Survey of Some Wild Edible Plants of Bijuri Forest District Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh, Central India

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Abstract: The present paper highlights in Bijuri forest District Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh about 33 wild edible plants species which provide food and vegetables to inhabiting Tribes. The data collected have been pooled and present in tabular form and they have been collecting various types of plants for food, fodder, fuel, medicine etc., and Bijuri forest represents a diversity of ecosystem, communities and species. The inhabitants have much percentage of many types of tribes.

Keywords: Tribes, Bijuri Forest, Edible plants, Central India, Ethnobotanical

1. Introduction

District Anuppur is one of the important District of Madhya Pradesh. This District is located in the Central part of India. It is lying between 23°15' to 24°N Latitude and 81°0' to 81°45'E longitude. The total area of 3701 Sq. Km extends 80 Km. from east to west and 70 Km. from North to South. The district is habited by large number of Tribals viz. *Gond*, *Baiga*, *Panika*, *Kol*, *Agaria* etc. Who live in the remote forest areas and present a unique Physical rainfall of 244.68mm and on the whole district has a salubrious climate. District Anuppur is surrounded by Korea district (C.G.) in east, Shahdol&Umaria district in west, Shahdol district in north and Dindori, Bilaspur (C.G.) district in the south area. It is called Plateau of Beghel- Khand and due to very rich diverse flora, of district Anuppur Madhya Pradesh, Central India. (Figure 1-2).



Figure 1: Location Map of Madhya Pradesh, India



Figure 2: Location Map of Study area District Anuppur.

2. Material and Methods

Present survey information was collected in the course of ethnobotanical studies conducted in various parts of the District Anuppurusual 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 33 wild edible species being utilized as food in small and large scale by different Tribes of Bijuri forest, District Anuppur Madhya Pradesh. The

information reported about 33 wild edible plant species is summarised. 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 plants are subsistence and uses of plant parts of Leaves 26%, Fruits 59%, Flower 09%, Tuber 03% and Root 03% are utilized. We also represent some Baiga tribes and women's fishing (**Table 1**)

Table 1: Shows an Ethnobotanical observation of wild edible plants species in Chanda Forest

S. No.	Plant Name and Family	Local Name	Used of plant parts	Uses Pattern
01	<i>Achyranthesaspera</i> Linn. (Amaranthaceae)	Chirchita	Leaf	Vegetable
02	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> Corr. (Rutaceae)	Bel	Fruit	Fruit
03	<i>Amaranthusspinosa</i> Linn. (Amaranthaceae)	KatiliChourai	Leaf	Vegetable
04	<i>Amaranthusviridis</i> Linn. (Amaranthaceae)	Chourai	Leaf	Vegetable
05	<i>Annona squamosa</i> Linn. (Annonaceae)	Chhitaphal	Fruit	Fruit
06	<i>Bauhinia perpurea</i> Linn. (Caesalpiniaceae)	Koilar	Leaf	Vegetable
07	<i>Butea monosperma</i> Lamk. (Fabaceae)	Palas	Flower	Vegetable
08	<i>Carissa carandas</i> Linn. (Apocynaceae)	Karounda	Fruit	Fruit
09	<i>Carissa apeca</i> Linn. (Apocynaceae)	Kataiya	Fruit	Fruit
10	<i>Cassia fistula</i> Linn. (Caesalpiniaceae)	Amaltas	Leaf	Vegetable
11	<i>Cassia tora</i> Linn. (Caesalpiniaceae)	Chakauda	Leaf& Fruit	Vegetable
12	<i>Chenopodium album</i> Linn. (Chenopodiaceae)	Bathua	Leaf	Vegetable
13	<i>Cocciniagrandis</i> Voigt. (Cucurbitaceae)	Bedarikand	Fruit	Vegetable
14	<i>Corchorustrilocularis</i> Lamk. (Tiliaceae)	Chench	Leaf	Vegetable
15	<i>Diospyrousmelanoxydon</i> Roxb. (Ebenaceae)	Tendu	Fruit	Fruit
16	<i>Dioscoreaalata</i> Linn. (Dioscoreaceae)	Bilaikand	Tuber	Food
17	<i>Emblicaofficinalis</i> Gaertn. (Euphorbiaceae)	Amla	Fruit	Fruit
18	<i>Feroniaelephantum</i> Corr. (Rutaceae)	Kaitha	Fruit	Fruit
19	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i> Linn. (Moraceae)	Bad/Bar	Fruit	Fruit
20	<i>Ficusrecremosa</i> Linn. (Moraceae)	Dumar	Fruit	Fruit
21	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> Linn. (Moraceae)	Peepal	Fruit	Fruit
22	<i>Gmelinaarborea</i> Roxb. (Verbenaceae)	Khamhar	Fruit	Fruit
23	<i>Grevia hirsuta</i> Vahl. (Tiliaceae)	Bhulsukhari	Fruit	Fruit
24	<i>Indigoferacassoides</i> Forsk. (Fabaceae)	Birhul	Flower	Vegetable
25	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> Forsk. (Convolvulaceae)	Karmata	Leaf	Vegetable
26	<i>Madhuca latifolia</i> Roxb. (Sapotaceae)	Mahua	Flower & Fruit	Food & Vegetable
27	<i>Momordica dioica</i> Roxb. (Cucurbitaceae)	Kheksa	Fruit	Vegetable

28	<i>Nelumbium speciosum</i> Willd. (Nymphaeaceae)	Kamalkand	Root/Tuber	Vegetable
29	<i>Schleichera oleosa</i> Oken. (Sapindaceae)	Kosam	Fruit	Fruit
30	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> Linn. (Anacardiaceae)	Bhelwa	Fruit	Fruit
31	<i>Syzygium cumuni</i> Sakeels. (Myrtaceae)	Jamun	Fruit	Fruit
32	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> Linn. (Caesalpinaceae)	Imali	Fruit	Fruit
33	<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i> Lamk. (Rhamnaceae)	Ber	Fruit	Fruit

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