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ETHANOBOTANICAL STUDIES OF WILD VEGETABLE USED BY GOND TRIBE OF LAKHANI TALUKA, BHANDARA DISTRICT, MAHARASTRA STATE, INDIA.

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ABSTRACT: The ethnobotanical studies on wild vegetables were conducted during 2020-2021among the Gond, Madia tribes and vaidya of Lakhani taluka, Bhandara district Maharashtra state, India. Most of the tribal communities live in the villages. They utilize wild edible plants for cooking as vegetables. In India, most of the rural tribal population depends on wild edible vegetables to get their additional nutrient requirements. The experiment was done through survey, interview and field work along with knowledgeable person. 46 wild vegetables species belonging to 25 families were identified among 23 herbs, 7 shrubs, 6 climbers, 10 trees with relevant information and documented alphabetically with their botanical name followed by family name, local name, parts used and medicinal uses.

Key words: - Ethnobotany, Wild Vegetables, Gond, Madia Tribe, Lakhani Taluka.

INTRODUCTION :

Currently for the last few years the situation we are looking at is how rapidly the atmosphere is changing and how it is affecting the animalas as well as the plants.The situation is getting worse day by day with rapidly growing deadly diseases, health issue, environmental crises, out of reach. Modern societies have become increasingly aware of the importance of diet as part of a healthy lifestyle. Thus, many consumers look for additional health benefits to be obtained from specific foods, which are known as functional foods (1,8) . The demand for vegetables in the market has increased significantly in recent times. As a result, farmers are using unlimited amount of chemical fertilizers and chemicals to increase vegetable production. This has led to an increase in vegetable production, the quantity of vegetables. But their natural taste, immunity is declining (9). Wild edible plant provide food quantity as well as make a significant contribution to the population nutrition throught the year (2,7). Surveyed in the village of near forest area, so important information was gathered, which we can pass on to the next generation.Older historical studies which could help us to assess the extent of Traditional Knowledge loss (4).

MATERAI AND METHOD :

STUDY AREA :

Maregaon , Khurshipar, Khedepar, Mendha, lakhani , Gondsawari, belongs to Lakhani Block ,division of Bhandara district in the state of Maharashtra, India.The wild life sanctuary Nagzira and National forest that is Navegaon Bandh is forty kilometers and fifty Km respectively from Lakhani. The dense forest includes picnic spots like Ravanwadi and several fish ponds.

PEOPLE :

Total Population of the Lakani taluka is **128,545** as per census during 2011 by Indian Government. In Khurshipar, Khedepar and Gondsawri village, most of the village population is from Schedule Tribe, The eastern part of taluka is covered by dense forest . Most

of the tribal people live at near forest area in hamlets with their customs and rituals. The main occupation of tribal people of study area is farming and related works. Rice is main crop of this region Gond, Madia tribes live since long times. The God of these tribes is Parsapen, Phalapen, Bhivsenpen, Sanjorpen , Daikali-Kankali, Jangoraitad and Budalpen. The meaning of Pen is the God. The God of this tribe generally under the tree of Madhuka indica.

DATA COLLECTION :

The study was conducted among the Gond, Madia tribe and vaidya of lakhani taluka. Through survey, interviews and field works along with knowledgeable persons during August 2020 – November 2021. To collect traditional knowledge on wild edible plants. Frequent discussions were made with local persons, including Mukhias, Patels Tribal leaders, Farmers. Shepherds. housewives. Information was noted in field books. Field work was completed with tribal peoples. Plant specimens were collected with the permission of Maharashtra State Biodiversity Board Collected specimens and photographs shown to peoples for local names and usage. These Specimens were identified with help of floras (3,5,10,11) The identified plants are arranged alphabetically with family names. local names, parts used, medicinal use (Table 1).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The data analysis shows that, Gond, Madia tribes and vaidu of study area possess ample knowledge of the wild edible plant . Total 46 plant species and 26 families have been recorded as wild edible plants in study area (Table 1). Among 26 families 11 families belongs to monocotyledons and rest from the dicotyledons. Out of which leaves are most useful part of plant, and tubers, flower, shoot also useful. The most utilized species belongs to Amaranthaceae (7), Araceae (5), Fabaceae (2), The familie, Poaceae, Rutaceae, Tiliaceae, Solanaceae, Asparagaceae, Phyllanthaceae, convolulaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Polygonaceae , Nyctaginaceae, Moringaceae, Olacaceae, Capparidaceae, Malvaceae, Portulacaceae , Dioscoreaceae , Dilleneaceae , Cucurbitaceae, Zingiberaceae, Rhamnaceae, Smilacaceae. In the present study, 46 species are listed; among them 23 are herbs, 7 shrubs, 6 climbers, 10 trees. Most of the edible parts used as leaves, Inflorescence are consumed after cooking (Cassia tora, cacea fistula, Holarhenna pubescence, Celosia argentea, Amaranthus spinosus, Amaranthus viridis, Amorphophalus bhandarensis, Colocasia esculenta, Solanum virginiamum ,Commelina benghalensis, Corchorus aestuams, Costus speciosus, Cryptocoryne retrospiralis, Merremia gangetica. Dendrocalamus strictus). Some of the edible parts are roasted (Dioscorea bulbifera, Solanum virginiamum). Some of the plant parts are directly consumed as fresh (Aegle marmelo , Tamarindus indica, Emblica officinalis ,Terminalia bellirica, Ziziphus jujuba). Many plants products are stored after proper preparations and used all year around, some of them are Mangifera indica, Amorphophalus paeonifolius, emblica officinalis, Tamarindus indica.

CONCLUSION :

The Men and Women of Gond, madia tribes, and vaidu of study area are well experienced and have rich knowledge in using of wild edible plants. This important knowledge is gradually dwindling day by day due to entrance of nonnative cultures. Today, it is serious need to recorded the native knowledge for coming generations and also to fill with courage these tribes for cultivation of wild edible plants in their home gardens.

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Table1

Sr no	Local name	Scientific name	Family	Used part	Medicinal Uses
1	Ambatchuka	*Oxalis Corniculata*	Oxalidaceae	Whole plant	abdominal pain; treats Kapha and Vata
2	Aratphari	*Olax imbricate*	Olacaceae	Young leaves	Remedy for diabetes
3	Bahava	*Cassia fistula*	Caesalpinaceae	Flower, fruit	Fever
4	Bel	*Aegle mamelos*	Rutaceae	Fruit	heart tonic ,stomach pain
5	Bhui awla	*Phyllanthus niruri*	Phyllanthaceae	Leaves, fruit, root	Malaria, liver tonic, Jaundice
6	Bor	*Zizyphus jujube*	Rhamnaceae	Dried Fruit	Blood pressure therapy
7	Char	*Buchania latifolia*	Anacardiaceae	Seed	Brain tonic, sweet dish, to strenghthen abdominal muscles
8	Chikana	*Sida acuta*	Malvaceae	Young leaves	Tonsil cure, Remedy for Rheumatisn
9	Chiwal	*Portutaca qudrifida*	Portulacaceae	Leaves	Anemia
10	Dhopa	*Colocasia esculenta*	Araceae	Leaves	Anti-allergic
11	Dholsamudrica	*Leea macrophylla*	Leeaceae	Leaves	Headache,immunity , ringwarm disease
12	Dorali	*Solanum virginiamum*	Solanaceae	Fruit ,leaves, flower	Urination, cough, asthama, toothache
13	Ghaypat	*Agav Americana*	Asparagaceae	Inflorescence	weak digestion, intestinal gas, and constipation
14	Gholbhaji	*Portulaca oleracea*	Portulacaceae	Leaves	Anemia
15	Gongal kanda	*Lasia spinosa*	Araceae	Rhizome	Throat Disorder Action
16	Heti	*Sesbania grandiflora*	Fabaceae	Flower	Cure cold and cough, fever
17	Jangali lawang	*Chorchorus aestuns*	Tiliaceae	Leaves	Anticancer
18	Jibhakati	*Amaranthus spinosus*	Amaranthaceae	Leaves	Anemia
19	Kachanar	*Bhunia Parpurea*	Caesalpiniaceae	Inflorescence	Snake Poison
20	Kapalphodi	*Physalis Pubescens*	Araceae	Leaves	nutritious and healthy fruits
21	Kartoli	*Momordica dioica*	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	antidiabetic, immune stimulating
22	Kawat	*Limonia acidissima*	Rutaceae	Fruit	Increase size of breast , liver and lungs health
23	Kena	*Commelina benghalensis*	Commelinaceae	Leaves	Reduce blood pressure
24	Keyokand	*Costus speciosus*	Zingiberaceae	Leaves ,tuber	Leprosy, remedy on the gums of teeth
25	Khaparkhuti	*Boharavia diffusa*	Nyctanthinaceae	Leaves	Urination, Blood purification, jaundice
26	Khedbhaji	*Amaranthus virdis*	Amaranthaceae	Leaves	Anemia
28	Kombda	*Celosia argenta*	Amaranthaceae	Leaves	Eye and Liver Diseases

29	Kuda	*Holarhenna pubescence*	Apocynaceae	Flower,fruit,root, bark,seed	Kidney stone,skin disease, blood purification
30	Kutri	*Acheranthus Aspera*	Amaranthaceae	Young leaves	Asthma, in facilitating delivery, bleeding
31	Lengada bhaji	*Chinopodium album*	Amaranthaceae	Leaves	tonic and aphrodisiac
32	Math bhaji	*Amaranthus spinosus*	Amaranthaceae	Leaves	Eye health
33	Pakanbhed	*Cryptocorin reteospiralis*	Araceae	Leaves	Curry ,mutha
34	Panache owa	*Plectranthus amboinicus*	Lamiaceae	Leaves	anti-microbial,
35	Pathari	*Launea procumbens*	Astaraceae	Leaves	sexual diseases kidney stone
36	Pimpal	*Ficus religiosa*	Moraceae	Leaves, fruit	Ripe fruit eliminates stuttering
37	Ran kel	*Dillenia pentagyna*	Dilleneaceae	Fruit	Increase weight
38	Ran mataru	*Dioscoria bulbifera*	Discoreaceae	Bulbils	Hemorrhoidis
39	Shegut	*Moringa olifera*	Moringaceae	Leaves, Flower, fruit	Snake poison, increase urination malnutrition fever
40	Sherdire	*Smilax zeylanica*	Smilaceae	Young shoot	syphilis, gonorrhea
41	Suran	*Amorphophalus peoniifolius*	Araceae	Rhizome	Nervous system,fever weakness
42	Tanduljira	*Amaranthus tricolor*	Amaranthaceae	Leaves	Remedy for milk
43	Tarota	*Cassia tora*	Fabaceae	Leaves	coffee substitute
44	Undirakani	*Merremia emarginata*	Convolulaceae	Leaves	Skin disease, if rats bite put leaf juice in the ears.
45	Vaste	*Dendrocalamus Strictus*	Poaceae	Yong shoot	Whooping cough, Tavarya snake, Venom
46	Waghadi	*Capparis zeylanica*	Capparidaceae	Young leaves	TB, To get the hair out of the toilet