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Ethnobotanical Studies of Some Wild Edible Plants of Jaitpur Forest District Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh, Central India

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ABSTRACT

The present paper highlights Jaitpur forest district Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh for 34 wild edible plants species which provide food and vegetables to inhabiting tribes. The data collected have been pooled and presented in tabular form and they have been collecting various types of plants for food, fodder, fuel, medicine etc., and Jaitpur forest represents a diversity of ecosystem, communities and species. The inhabitants have much percentage of Baiga tribes.

1. INTRODUCTION

Shahdol district is north eastern part of Madhya Pradesh state of India. It is lying between $23^0$17'47" N latitude and $81^0$21'21" E longitude. Total geographical area sums up to 5671 sq.km. and has a population of 908148. Shahdol is enriched with vast resources of forest and minerals. It shares border in the north by Satna and Sidhi district, in the east by Korea district, in the south by Anuppur district, in the west by Umaria district. The area is full of water springs which come out on the top of hill slopes. The average rainfall of Shahdol division is 85.11% and temperature above 13.6 ^{0}C. The Baiga tribes living in some villages situated in and around Shahdol division. They depend solely on their surrounding forest for most of their requirement for food to medicines. Jaitpur forest is a very rich with botanical wealth and a large number of diverse wild edible plants are used by different Ethnic people for medicinal purpose. They grow wild in different parts of the country. The tribal people of the Jaitpur forest district Shahdol practice various range of occupations such as hunting, gathering, fishing, plough agriculture and shift agriculture is the main stay of the tribes. Regardless of their principal mode of subsistence they collect and consume major and minor forest product **(Figure 1 and Figure 2).**

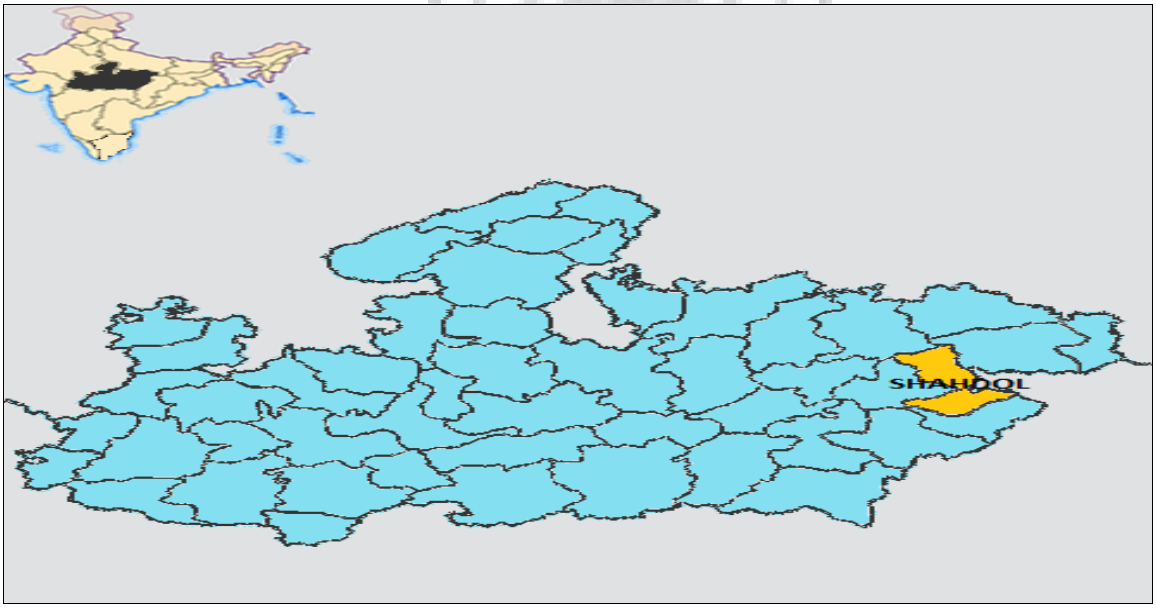

Figure 1: Location Map of Madhya Pradesh in India

Figure 2: Location Map of study area, district Shahdol in Jaitpur forest

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Present survey information was collected in the course of ethnobotanical studies conducted in various parts of the district. The usual 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 34 wild edible species being utilized as food in small and large scale by different tribes of Jaitpur forest, district Shahdol Madhya Pradesh. The information

reported about 34 wild edible plant species is summarised. The plant species have been arranged alphabetically according to botanical name, family, local name, plant parts 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% vegetable 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. We also represent some Baiga tribes and women's fishing **(Table 1).**

Table 1. Showing ethnobotanical observation of wild edible plants species in Jaitpur Forest.

S.No.	Plant Name and Family	Local Name	Use of plant parts	Pattern of Uses
01	*Achyranthes aspera* Linn. (Amaranthaceae)	Chirchita	Leaf	Vegetable
02	*Aegle marmelos* Corr. (Rutaceae)	Bel	Fruit	Fruit
03	*Amaranthus spinosus* Linn. (Amaranthaceae)	Katili Chourai	Leaf	Vegetable
04	*Amaranthus viridis* Linn. (Amaranthaceae)	Chourai	Leaf	Vegetable
05	*Annona squamosal* Linn. (Annonaceae)	Chhitaphal	Fruit	Fruit
06	*Bauhinia perpurea* Linn. (Caesalpiniaceae)	Koilar	Leaf	Vegetable
07	*Butea monosperma* 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.	Amaltas	Leaf	Vegetable

	(Caesalpiniaceae)			
11	*Cassia tora* Linn. (Caesalpiniaceae)	Chakauda	Leaf & Fruit	Vegetable
12	*Chenopodium album* Linn. (Chenopodiaceae)	Bathua	Leaf	Vegetable
13	*Coccinia grandis*Voigt. (Cucurbitaceae)	Bedarikand	Fruit	Vegetable
14	*Corchorus trilocularis* Lamk. (Tiliaceae)	Chench	Leaf	Vegetable
15	*Diospyrous melanoxylon* Roxb. (Ebenaceae)	Tendu	Fruit	Fruit
16	*Dioscorea alata* Linn. (Dioscoreaceae)	Bilaikand	Tuber	Food
17	*Emblica officinalis* Gaertn. (Euphorbiaceae)	Amla	Fruit	Fruit
18	*Feronia elephantum* Corr. (Rutaceae)	Kaitha	Fruit	Fruit
19	*Ficus bengalensis* Linn. (Moraceae)	Bad/Bar	Fruit	Fruit
20	*Ficus recemosa* Linn. (Moraceae)	Dumar	Fruit	Fruit
21	*Ficus religiosa* Linn. (Moraceae)	Peepal	Fruit	Fruit
22	*Gmelina arborea* Roxb. (Verbenaceae)	Khamhar	Fruit	Fruit
23	*Grevia hirsute* Vahl. (Tiliaceae)	Bhulsukhari	Fruit	Fruit
24	*Indigofera cassoides* Farsk. (Fabaceae)	Birhul	Flower	Vegetable
25	*Ipomoea aquetia* Farsk.	Karmata	Leaf	Vegetable

	(Convalvulaceae)			
26	*Madhuca latifolia* Roxb. (Sapotaceae)	Mahua	Flower & Fruit	Food & Vegetable
27	*Momordica dioica* Roxb. (Cucurbitaceae)	Kheksa	Fruit	Vegetable
28	*Nelumbium speciosum* Willd. (Nympheaceae)	Kamalkand	Root/Tuber	Vegetable
29	*Schleichera oleosa* Oken. (Sapindaceae)	Kosam	Fruit	Fruit
30	*Semecarpus anacardium* Linn. (Anacardiaceae)	Bhelwa	Fruit	Fruit
31	*Syzygium cumuni* Sakeels. (Myrtaceae)	Jamun	Fruit	Fruit
32	*Tamarindus indica* Linn. (Caesalpiniaceae)	Imali	Fruit	Fruit
33	*Zizyphus mauritiana* Lamk. (Rhamnaceae)	Ber	Fruit	Fruit
34	*Zizyphus nummularia* Burm. (Rhamnaceae)	Jharberi	Fruit	Fruit

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