

# Studies on wild plant Species used by tribal people of Shirpur Tehsil Dist. Dhule in their traditional food items

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**ABSTRACT:** *Some tribal area of Shirpur Tehsil Dist. Dhule having large biodiversity. Tribal people of these areas depend on nature for livelihood. They use plenty of wild plants as a vegetable in their daily food items from time immemorial. This paper deals with investigation and documentation of some important wild plant species which used by tribes in their food items. In these studies we also observed that the use of some of these plant species is part of their religious belief and festival also.*

**Key Words:** *Biodiversity, wild plant, traditional, religious belief*

## I. Introduction

Wild plant species have always played a fundamental role in the diet of man . Although plants once represented a good source of food in rural areas, there has been gradual change in lifestyle over the centuries. Peoples have moved away from the countryside and there has been a huge progress in farming methods. (Licata, Tuttolomondo ,Leto (2016). Dietary use of wild fruits , nuts, seeds , leaves & tubers appear in numerous records from ancient Egypt (Darby et al 1977), Greece (Athenacus ,1927-1942),Rome (Apicius,1958)

The Satpuda region of Maharashtra covers an area of 800Km. Dhule district is one of the three districts of Satpuda region. This district covers an area of 8063 km<sup>2</sup> and lies between 20°53'59"N 74°46'11"E. The area under study, villages of Shirpur tahesil that comes under the Satpuda region. Forest is of moist deciduous type including some evergreen patches. The tribal population in the Tahesil of this district is a relatively large. The area is occupied by large number of tribes viz Bhils, Pawaras, Thakars & Koli. They speak Marathi and it's a local language. Their, major occupation is agriculture. Rice , Jawar ,Wheat, etc. are some of the crops they cultivate. The forest resource play an important role in the livelihood of these communities.

## II. Methodology:

### Description of the research area and survey :-

The study area concentrate on an around the forest areas. Different villages of a Shirpur Tahesil located in a Dhule, District of a Maharashtra State, are situated in the Satpuda ranges. Several field trips were under taken around the villages like Fattepur, Sakriyapada, Malandevi etc. of Shirpur Tahasil, during 2016 to 2017. Each time of visit, different tribal areas and first pockets were chosen in different seasons to collect more information; also different village area were visited. The information was procured after discussions with several tribal persons, village heads, elder women and other local informants.

### Interview with Tribal and Village People

The data were collected according to the methodology suggested by Jain (1995). The ethnobotanical data ( local name, plant part use )were collected through question an arise, interview and discussions among the tribal people in their local language. The question an arise, such as part of the plant used and detailed about mode of usage. Most of the time, the field visits with the tribal's are made to observe and collect the edible plant species. voucher specimen of each edible plant species were collected during the field visits.

## III. Results & Discussion

The present investigation comprises of 46 species of plants belonging to 26 families. Out of these 26 families 04 families belonged to monocotyledon and remaining 22 families were dicotyledons and 1 family belongs to pteridophyte

The plant parts used were leaves, fruits, tubers, flowers and sometime whole plants for food

supplements. Herbs make up the highest preparation of the edible species followed by tree, shrub and climber in descending order. All these families and plants are arranged in alphabetically in the following table.

**Table No. 1: List of edible plant species**

Botanical Name	Family	Local Name	Parts Used
<i>Aegle marmelos</i> L.	Rutaceae	Bel	Fruit
<i>Annona reticulate</i> L.	Annonaceae	Ramfal	Fruit
<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Annonaceae	Sitafal	Fruit
<i>Acacia catechu</i> L.	Mimosaceae	Khair	Gum , Katha
<i>Amaranthus spinosa</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Kateri Matla	Leaves
<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Matla	Leaves
<i>Amaranthus celosia</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Kombda	Inflorescence
<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> Schrach.J.C Wendl	Poaceae	Bamboo	Young stem
<i>Brassica juncea</i> L.	Brassicaceae	Rai/Mohari	Seed
<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub.	Fabaceae	Palas	Flower
<i>Buchanania lanzan</i> Spreng.	Anacardiaceae	Charoli	Fruit
<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Caricaceae	Papaya	Fruit
<i>Crinum latifolium</i> L.	Amaryllidaceae	Jangali Kanda	Fruit
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Arecaceae	Naral	Fruit
<i>Carissa carandas</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Karvand	Fruit
<i>Cassia tora</i> L. Roxb.	Caesalpinaceae	Tarota	Flower, leaves
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	Cyperaceae	Gundya	Leaves
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Chilpala or sillo	Leaves & Inflorescence
<i>Cucumis prophetarum</i> L.	Cucurbitaceae	Khatgola	Fruit
<i>Corchorus acutangulus</i> L.	Tiliaceae	Chucha palak	Leaves
<i>Cucumis callosus</i> L.	Cucurbitaceae	Kachare	Fruit
<i>Digera arvensis</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Kanjula	Leaves & Inflorescence
<i>Diospyrus melanoxylon</i>	Ebenaceae	Tembur	Fruit & Leaves
<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Moraceae	Vad	Fruit
<i>Ficus glomerata</i> L.	Moraceae	Umbar	Fruit
<i>Ficus benjamina</i> L.	Moraceae	Pimpal	Fruit
<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> L.	Malvaceae	Ambadi	Leaves
<i>Ipomea batata</i> L.	Convolvulaceae	Sakru	Tuber
<i>Ipomea aquatic</i> Forssk	Convolvulaceae	Nalakoli	Leaves
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> Standl.	Cucurbitaceae	Dudhi	Fruit
<i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i> SER.	Cucurbitaceae	Bhopala	Fruit
<i>Lablab purpureus</i> L.	Fabaceae	Valpapdi	Fruit
<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> J.Konig.	Sapotaceae	Mohua	Flower
<i>Munilkara zapota</i> L.	Sapotaceae	Chiku	Fruit
<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Moringaceae	Shevga	Fruit
<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i> L.	Marsileaceae	Marsilea/Jelo	Leaves
<i>Momordica dioica</i> Roxb.	Cucurbitaceae	Katarle	Fruit
<i>Momordica charantica</i> L.	Cucurbitaceae	Karle	Fruit
<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Fabaceae	Chinch	Fruit
<i>Pongamea glabra</i> L. Panigrahi.	Fabaceae	Bhokar	Fruit
<i>Pithocolobium dulce</i> Benth.	Mimooaceae	Vilayati chinch	Fruit
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	Portulacaceae	Khatgole	Young branches
<i>Syzygium cumini</i> L.	Myrtaceae	Jambhul	Fruit
<i>Terminalia belerica</i> Roxb.	Combretaceae	Behda	Fruit

<i>Vigna unguiculata</i> L.	Fabaceae	Chawali	Fruit
<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lam.	Rhamnaceae	Bor	Fruit

#### IV. Conclusion :

This research is carried out in different villages of Shirpur Tehsil. In the present investigation, an attempt has been made to catalogue the local knowledge of wild plant used by tribal people. In view of the account presented, it is desirable to undertake detailed ethnobotanical study of the region to find out many plants used by various tribals. Some species of wild plant are cultivated in field and conserved in forest area by tribals for his daily food purposes.

Many of the wild food plant are not available in future due to over exploitation, habitat destruction or regular forest fires. So different types of efforts must be required to conserve wild food plant by using traditional knowledge of plant to conserve biodiversity from tribal people of particular area.



**Fig No. 1: Botanical Name:- *Marsilea quadrifolia* L.  
Common Name:- Chil  
Family:- Marsileaceae  
Plant part used:- Leaves**



**Fig No. 2: Botanical Name:-*Madhuca longifolia* L.  
Common Name:- Mahua  
Family:- Sapotaceae  
Plant part used:- Flower & Fruit**



**Fig No. 3: Botanical Name:- *Carissa carandas* L.  
Common Name:- Karvanda  
Family:- Apocyanaceae  
Plant part used:- Fruit**

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