

Ethnobotanical Studies of Some Plants Used by Kol Tribe of Parasmania Pahad Nagod (Satna)

Abstract

The paper deals with some plants used by the kol tribe parasmania pahad region come under the vindhaya scape and tribe is found in it. They fulfill all the daily need from forest. They utilized forest products such as food, fodder, fibre, medicine, building, materials. The present investigation has been carried out to explore the plant's of tribal area of Nagod.

Keywords: Kol tribe, Ethnobotany.

Introduction

A survey of the kol tribe living in the dense forest of parasmania pahad has been done. Which is positioned in the South-Western front of Madhya Pradesh, The climate of this tract is tropical and average annual rainfall is 770 mm. Average maximum and minimum temperatures are 42.7°C and 6°C respectively. Ethnobotany deals with studies among the tribal and rural people for their unique knowledge about plant wealth and for search of new resources of herbal drugs.

In addition, wild plants are a source of income and employment particularly in the rural areas (Balick 1996, Pascaline et.al.2011). The early origin of traditional medicine must have their routes in ethnobotanical folklore (shekhawat et.all.2012). The satpura in east Nimar bifurcates into two parallel ridges on either side of Tapti valley (Ray and Saikhediya 2012). Tropical forest constitute the most diverse plant communities on earth (Rathod 2013).

Material and Methods

Nagod is located 17miles (27 km.) from Satna. Its locality 24.57°N 80.6°E. It has an average elevation of 330 metres (1082) parasmania 7.7 km from nagod. Field investigation was carried out following the standared ethnobotanical methods. Ethnobotanical plants were identified with the help of floras (Kant and Sharma, 2001; Singh et at ,2001; Shrivastava & Kapahi,2000 and Singh & Singh,2001). The information collected from tribals were compared and carefully analyzed (Kumar and Upadhaya, 1997). Information regarding ethnomedicinal plants were collected from head kol old exprional knowledgeable persons and the people who diagnose the tribal people.

Aim of the Study

The data was compared & found that are not repeated earlier. These new uses provide lead for the development of modern medicine.

Review of Literature

Indigenous knowledge on natural resources, utilization of medicinal plants not exceeding the resilience of the surrounding environment is regarded as an important measure of sustainable plants biodiversity conservation. (Kala, 2005).

Extensive study in relation to medicinal flora of the area has not been carried out so far and in particular, there is a paucity of information on medicinal plants traditionally ised in skin diseases (Anonymous, 1994; Kapur 1991, Samwatsar and Diwanji, 1996m Sharma et al, 2003 and singh and Prakash 1996)

Sheher et al, 2013 has reported 50 plants belonging to 33 families during a literature survey on plants used to treat skin infection, Traditional fermented food of the nago tribes of north east India were reported by Mao and odyuo (2007)

Results and Discussion

Actually the foods, habits of people are developed on the basis of experience and survival through successive generations. This is not known, how many humans from the beginning to the present day were



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poisoned by mushrooms, night-shade or deceptive berries, etc. Collected plants were identified with The help of local flora and other useful works in a Hooker

(1872-1897) Haines (1921-1924). The plants species studied with their local name, tribal uses, habit and part used to purpose are as under:

S.No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Family	Uses
A. Edible plants				
1	Aegle marmelos, Linn.	Bila	Rutaceae	The pulp of the ripe fruit is eaten
2	Amorphophallus campanulatus Roxb	Jangli suran	Araceae	The tuberous roots are eaten as vegetable
3	Bambusa arundinacea, Willd	Bans	Gramineae	The young leaves and grains are cooked as vegetable
4	Bombax ceiba, Linn	Semal	Bombaceae	The flowers, unripe fruits and fleshy calyx are eaten.
5	Canavalia gladiata, D.C.	Foful	Leguminosae	The seeds are eaten as vegetable
6	Dioscoria belophylla, Voigt	Shiv pind	Dioscoraceae	The tubers are eaten
7	Emblica officinalis, G.	Amla	Euphorbiaceae	The fruits are eaten raw by children and also pickled
8	Ficus religiosa, Linn.	Pipal	Moraceae	The young red bud cooked as vegetable
9	Holoptelea integrifolia, Roxb	Chinar	Moraceae	The seeds are eaten by children
B. Medicinal Plants				
10	Argemone maxicana, Linn	Pili Kateli	Papaveraceae	The latex is used in eye inflammation
11	Asparagus racemosus, Willd	Jugnu	Liliaceae	The tuberous roots are given to women to increase secretion of milk
12	Azadirachta indica, Juss	Neem	Meliaceae	The extraction of leaves is used to cure fever
13	Butea parviflora, Roxb	Palas	Leguminosae	Flowers are used for Diabetes disease
14	Cassia fistula, Linn	Ram danda	Caesalpinaceae	The fruits are used with sugar to cure dysentery and also used in indigestion troubles.
15	Cyperus rotundus, Linn	Dongla	Cyperaceae	The plant paste is given to children to avoid heat strokes in summer season
16	Delonix elata, Linn	Vekrend	Leguminosae	Leaves are used as pultice on bruise and wounds
C. Water indicatar				
17	Woodfordia fruticosa, L.	Dhai	Lythraceae	Plants used as water indicator
D. Fish hunting plants				
18	Verbascum chinensis, Linn	Gadha tambaku	Schrophulariaceae	Leaves are used for fish killing
19	Butea monosperma, Linn	Dhak	Leguminosae	Bark are used for fish hunting
20	Euphorbia thymifolia, L.	Dhudi	Euphorbiaceae	Plants latex are used for fish hunting

Conclusion

For making ordinary cottage, the tribe used Bamboo, timber, fiber and grasses. tribe used to throw mixed leaves, latex, barks of the trees, into the river water, before catching fishes. For house making Lantana camera (Wall), Vitex negundo (Wall), Tectona grandis (Column), Hardwickia binata (Column), Combratum ovalifolium are used as ropes. Tribals build their houses only by indigenous technology. All the materials for the construction of houses are collected from forest.

In the present study plants enlisted For vegetable and edible used 9 plants and 7 medicinal plants were used for recovery from different diseases. plants Woodfordia fruticosa used as water indicator plants, while 3 plants were used for fish hunting purposes.

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