Indian J.Sci.Res. 13 (2): 236-247, 2017 ISSN: 0976-2876 (Print)
ISSN: 2250-0138 (Online)

SOME EDIBLE PLANTS OF BHORAMDEO WILD LIFE SANCTUARY KABIRDHAM, CHATTISGARH, INDIA

SOHAN LAL[a1], DEEPAK KUMAR GUPTA[b], BHAVNA DEWANGAN[c] AND DEEPALI KORETI[d]

[a] P.G. Botany Studence Department of Botany, Govt.G.S.G.P.G. College, Balod, Chhattisgarh, India
[b]Department of Botany, Govt.G.S.G.P.G. College, Balod, Chhattisgarh, India
[c]Department of Zoology, Govt.G.S.G.P.G. College, Balod, Chhattisgarh, India
[d]Department of Biotechnology, Govt.G.S.G.P.G. College, Balod, Chhattisgarh, India

ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out in Bhoramdeo Wild life sanctuary three villages filed survey Thuhapani, Pahchrahi, and bairkh, Kabirdham region of India. Chhattisgarh to document the diversity, indigenous uses and availability status of edible plants. The tribes of this region are dependent up to a large extent on wild resources for their food and other daily needs. Plant parts such as leaves, shoots, young twigs, roots, rhizomes, tubers, flowers, fruits, seeds, etc. are used for food by the tribal people. plant species were recorded which are being used as vegetables, drinks, fruits, dry fruits, pickles, foods, chutney, confection and curry. The study identifies 115 edible plant species under 108 genera and 45 families. He recorded species 59 were herbs, 09 shrubs, 29 trees and the rest 18 were climbers. The study will be helpful in developing a comprehensive data base on plant resources, strengthening the food security in area and in conserving the traditional knowledge for the prosperity of the remote areas.

KEYWORDS: Edible Plants, Filed Survey, Vegetable, Traditional Knowledge, Wild Life Sanctuary, Kabirdham

The major occupation of tribal people is agriculture, although forest and their products is also essential livelihood of tribals and folk people, meeting their multifarious requirements like food, medicine, fibers etc. Food requirement is fulfilled mainly through agriculture, but they also collect roots, tubers, leaves, flowers and fruits from the forest as supplementary foods. The traditional knowledge regarding the edible plants needs to be studied and documented before it is lost to make awareness among the people. Hence, the present study was undertaken to enumerate some edible plants which are used as a source of food by the people of Bhoramdeo Wild life sanctuary Kabirdham region of India.

The nutritional value of many forest foods is not known but appears to be enough information to indicate that forest foods are nutritionally valuable. The studies on the nutritional value of forest food is extremely important as it will encourages people to consume greater quantity of food and provides them with a better balance of nutrients (FAO, 1989).

The central India forms one of the major ecosystems of the India subcontinent and constitutes a large tract of tropical dry deciduous and tropical moist deciduous forest types. Chhattisgarh state is situated at 80°15’ to 84°24’ E longitude and 17°46’ to 24° 5’ N latitude. The state is flourished with hilly regions and plains. The annual rainfall is 60 inches in average. The major crop grown in the state is rice. Chhattisgarh is known as herbal state because state has very rich flora and fauna. The total forests area of the state is about 44%. The state is well known in the whole country for its Sal forests. Teak, Bamboo, Saja, Sarai, Haldi etc. are also found in abundance in addition to Sal. Tribal people totally depend on the forest for their food and other purposes.

The present experiment was executed in the Bhoramdeo Wildlife Sanctuary, located in Kabirdham district. It occupies a special position from biodiversity and tourism point of view. The natural forest of Kabirdham (Chhattisgarh) adjacent to Kanha National Park (M.P.) is one of the important natural heritage sites of Central India. It is well known for its rich, complex and diverse flora and fauna. The study site is located between 21°23’- 22°00’ North latitude and 80°58’- 82°34’ East longitudes. The sanctuary covers an area of 163.80 sq. km. The beautiful sanctuary derives its name from the famous 11 Th century Bhoramdeo temples. The topography is hilly which falls in the Maikal Range of the Satpura hills. The altitude ranges from 600 to 900 m from the sea level and climate is dry tropical with annual average rainfall of 1250-1380 mm. Kabirdham Total Geographical Area (Sq. Km.), Forest Area (Sq. Km.), Forest Area (%), 3958.010, 1852.250, and 46.798. Ethnobotanical survey were conducted in the. Forest revenue village Thuhapani, Pahchrahi, and bairkh three villages Survey Bhoramdeo Wildlife Sanctuary Kabirdham C.G. The plant samples were identified with the help of local people and published literatures. Some photographs were also taken during the field survey of

[1]Corresponding author

plant. Personal interviews were taken with knowledgeable persons and villages local market. The area of survey of identified belong to Gond, Halba, Baiga, Tribes in Bhoramdeo Wild life sanctuary Kabirdham Wild life sanctuary(Figure 1).

Bhoramdeo Wild life sanctuary Kabirdham region encompasses many plant species which are being used as food, shelter, clothing and medicines by the people of village communities. Plants are the main source of socio-economic development as well as provide several things like food, fruits, flowers, fodder, fiber, fragrance, gum, resin, oil, spices, vegetable, dyes, rubber, wood, timber, etc. The forest dwellers collect and use various forest plants as vegetables. Vegetables are easily collected by the poor tribal and rural people free from the environment and thus inexpensive, but are a good source of nutrients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Present study the identification of plants, documentation, Edible plants observation and photography of plant species was done in study areas of present was done during January 2017. The information was collected Three Villages filed survey Thuhapani, Pahchrahi, and bairkh, (Bhoramdeo Wild life sanctuary). The information was gathered though questionnaire methods and discussion with tribal, local healers and local market. The herbarium sheets were prepared and identification was done following the standard literature. Ethno botanical knowledge will be documented from various part of Indians subcontinent. Ethno-botanical information collected and taxonomic studies presented here will be gathered with help of tribal people, and ethnic lady of the area. Information on Edible plants, local name, plant parts used and mode of collected during the surveys were identified with the help of published regional flora (Gamble, 1935: Matthew, 1983). All habitats of the study area surveyed carefully. Edible plants data were collected by the suggested methodology. The identification of plant was done with the help of standard published literature viz. The aim of the present survey is to highlight that local people knowledge, role in resource management and focus on the diversity of Edible plants for future use and provide the framework to aware the people how to use plants to solve different type of problem. Review literature will be helpful in identification of plant species belong to herbs, shrubs, tree and climbers (Shukla et al., Tiwari et al., Saxena 1970; Chopra e al; 1995).

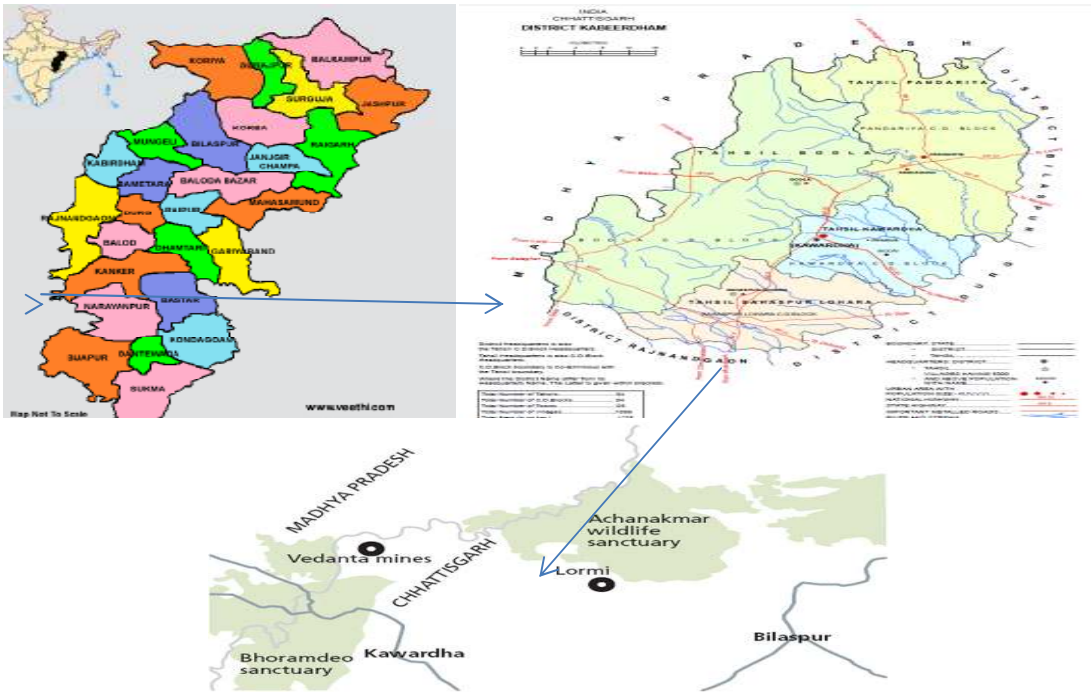

Figure 1: Showing map Bhoramdeo Wild life sanctuary of C.G.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The paper reports were documented of edible uses of 115 plant species are described in which different

parts of plants are used for different purposes for traditional utilization resource by people etc.(Table 1). 59 Herb, 29 Trees, 09 Shrub, 18 climbers are reported. For each species botanical name, family, local name, Eaten Part and methods of use, administration and ailments treated are provided. plant species were recorded which are being used as vegetables, drinks, fruits, dry fruits, pickles, foods, chutney, confection and curry. Family wise distribution of Edible plants shows Fabaceae is most dominant families with 18 species each and Cucurbitaceae was co- dominant family with 10 species, Poaceae 7 species, Solanaceae, Zingiberaceae and Brassicaceae (05 species each), while , Liliaceae and Rutaceae, (4 species each), While Apiaceae, Convolvulaceae, Lamiaceae, and Malvaceae (03 Species each), While Tiliaceae, Myrtaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Boraginaceae, Basellaceae, Araceae, Annonaceae, Anacardiaceae, Amaranthaceae (02 Species each), While Apocynaceae, Arecaceae, Bombacaceae, Combretaceae, Comaceae, Cyperaceae, Dioscorcaceae, Ebenaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Hypoxidaceae, Linaceae, Marsileaceae, Moringaceae, Musaceae, Nympheaceae, Oxalidaceae, Palmaceae, Pedaliaceae, Piperaceae, Rhamnaceae, Sapotaceae, and Scrophulariaceae (1 species each). The first-hand information on the Edible plants used by the villagers was arranged alphabetically by genus and species name following as.(Table 2,3 & Figure 2,3).

CONCLUSION

Edible plants play an important role in daily life of the local people considering in terms of dietary nutrition, marginal income and even local health care. The tribe of Bhoramdeo Wild life sanctuary depends largely on wild plant resources for their livelihood and possesses rich traditional knowledge system. These species can be promoted for the large scale cultivation and marketing for the benefit of the local tribe and other communities. Domestication of such edible plants should be encouraged with proper conservative measures, sustainable utilization and harvesting of the resources to preserve the local gene pool.

Table 1: Taxonomic details of plants and their Edible parts, method use

S/N	Botanical name	Local name	Habit	Family	Eaten Part and methods of use
1	*Abelmoschus esculentus Linn*	Bhindi	Herb	Malvaceae	Fruits as cooked vegetable.
2	*Abelmoschus moschatus Linn.*	Kasturi bhindi, Jangali bhindi	Herb	Malvaceae	Fruits as cooked vegetable.
3	*Aegle marmelos (L.) Corr.*	Bel	Tree	Rutaceae	Fruits juice used Sarbat Aprail to June.
4	*Alangium lamarchii, Thwaites.*	Akol	Tree	Cornaceae	Ripe fruits are eaten.
5	*Allium cepa L.*	Pyaj	Herb	Liliaceae	Bulbs used to cook mix vegetable.
6	*Allium sativum Linn.*	Lahsun	Herb	Liliaceae	Clover used as spice.
7	*Amaranthus gangaticus Linn.*	Jadi	Herb	Amaranthaceae	Stem and leaves cooked as vegetable.
8	*Amaranthus tricolour Linn.*	Lal Bhaji	Herb	Amaranthaceae	Stem and leaves cooked as vegetable.
9	*Amorphophallus paeoniifolius (Dennst) Necolson*	Ponga, Zimikanda	Herb	Araceae	Corms, cormels and stem eaten and cooked as vegetable
10	*Annona squamosa Linn.*	Sitaphal	Shrub	Annonaceae	Ripe fruits as eaten.
11	*Anoona reticulate Linn.*	Ramphal	Tree	Annonaceae	Ripe fruits as edible.
12	*Arachis hypogaea Linn*	Mongfali	Herb	Fabaceae	Seeds are eaten.
13	*Artrocarpus intergrifolia(L.f)*	Kathal.	Tree	Moraceae	Young fruits and seed are used as vegetable
14	*Asparagus racemosus Willd.*	Satavar	Herb	Liliaceae	Tubers are consumed as vegetable
15	*Bacopa monnieri (L.) Pennell*	Brahmi	Climber	Scrophulariaceae	Leaves are eaten as vegetable
16	*Bambusa arundinacea Linn.*	Baans, Bans	Tree	Poaceae	Young Shoots is used as vegetable
17	*Basella alba Linn.*	Poibhaji	climber	Basellaceae	Leaf used on vegetable

18	*Basella racemosa Lam.*	Kachnar	Tree	Basellaceae	Young flowering buds are used as vegetable
19	*Bauhinia purpurea Linn.*	Koliaari Bhaji	Tree	Fabaceae	Leaf used on vegetable
20	*Benincasa hispida (Thunb.)Cong.*	Rakhiya	Climber	Cucurbitaceae	Young fruits consumed
21	*Bombax ceiba L.*	Semal	Tree	Bombacaceae	Young fruits are eaten as vegetable
22	*Brassica nigra Linn.*	Black musterd	Herb	Brassicaceae	Young leaves are vegetable.
23	*Brassica oleracea var botr. Linn*	Phoolgobhi	Herb	Brassicaceae	Flower and leaves are vegetable.
24	*Brassica oleracea var. capitata L.*	Bandhgobhi	Herb	Brassicaceae	Root and leaves are cooked vegetable.
25	*Brassica rapa Linn.*	Shaljum	Herb	Brassicaceae	Root is eaten raw and pickle.
26	*Buchanania lanzan Sprengen*	Char	Tree	Anacardiaceae	Ripe fruits as edible.
27	*Butea monosperma, Lamk.*	Palas	Tree	Fabaceae	Young Floral buds are eaten.
28	*Cajauns Cajun Linn.*	Arhar	Shrub	Fabaceae	Seed used as pulse.
29	*Capsicum annum Linn.*	Mirchi	Herb	Solanaceae	Fruits used spice vegetable, pickle, and chatani.
30	*Carica papaya Linn.*	Papita	Shrub	Caricaceae	Ripe fruits are eaten and young fruits are vegetables.
31	*Carissa carandas Linn.*	Karonda	Shrub	Apocynaceae	Fruits as eaten for Pickle.
32	*Cassia tora Linn.*	Charota	Herb	Fabaceae	Young leaves are used as vegetable.
33	*Centella asiatica Linn.*	Brahmi	Herb	Apiaceae	Young leaves
34	*Chenopodium album Linn.*	Bathua	Herb	Chenopodiaceae	Leaf used on vegetable
35	*Chorchorus olitorius Linn.*	Chech Bhaji	Herb	Tiliaceae	Leaf used on vegetable
36	*Cicer arietinum Linn.*	Chana	Herb	Fabaceae	Fruit, Leaves and seeds consumed as vegetable
37	*Citrullus colocynthis Schra*	Jangli Kundru	Climber	Cucurbitaceae	Ripe fruits are eaten
38	*Citrus medica Linn.*	Nimbu/limbo	Shrub	Rutaceae	Fruits used as Pickle and sherbet.
39	*Citrus Sinensis Linn.*	Mosabee	Shrub	Rutaceae	Ripe fruits as edible.
40	*Coccinia grandis Voigt*	Berikand	Climber	Cucurbitaceae	Young and dry fruits eaten.
41	*Cocos nucifera Linn*	Nariyal	Tree	Arecaceae	Fruits eaten as chatani, Prasad and Pickle.
42	*Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott.*	Kochai	Herb	Araceae	Corms, cormels, petiole and leaves are cooked as vegetable
43	*Corchorus acutangulus Lam.*	Masaria	Herb	Tiliaceae	Leaves cooked as vegetable.
44	*Cordia myxa Roxb.*	Bohar Bhaji	Tree	Boraginaceae	Leaves, bark, fruits and seed used as vegetable.
45	*Coriandrum sativum Linn.*	Dhaniya	Herb	Apiaceae	Fruits and Leaves used spices vegetable and chatani.
46	*Costus speciosus (Koenig) Smith*	Keokanda	Herb	Zingiberaceae	Rhizomes eaten as vegetable, chutney and pickle
47	*Cucumis sativus Linn.*	Khira	Climber	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit and leafs are cooked as vegetable.
48	*Cucurbita Pepo Linn.*	Kaddu	climber	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit and leafs are cooked as vegetable.
49	*Cuminum cyminum*	Zira	Herb	Apiaceae	Leaf used on vegetable

50	*Curculigo orchioides Gaertn.*	Kali musli,	Herb	Hypoxidaceae	Tuberous roots eaten as vegetables
51	*Curcuma angustifolia Roxb*	Tikhur, Tikari	Herb	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome used for the preparation of *Sarbat, Halwa and Barfi*.
52	*Curcuma aromatica Salisb*	Jangli haldi	Herb	Zingiberaceae	Rhizomes used as Spice and flavor and sometimes for cosmetic
53	*Curcuma longa Linn.*	Haldi	Herb	Zingiberaceae	Rhizomes used as Spice and flavor and sometimes for cosmetic
54	*Cymopsis tetragonoloba*	chuchutiya	Herb	Fabaceae	Fruits as edible of vegetable.
55	*Dioscorea belophylla Voigt ex Haines*	Genthi Kanda	Herb	Dioscorcaceae	Boiled tubers are eaten as vegetable.
56	*Dendrocalamus strictus (Roxb.) Nees*	Bans	Tree	Poaceae	Young Shoots is used as vegetable
57	*Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb.*	Tendu	Tree	Ebenaceae	Ripe fruits as edible.
58	*Dolichos lablab Linn.*	Sem	Climber	Fabaceae	Fruits are eaten on vegetable.
59	*Emblica officinalis Gaertn.*	Amla	Tree	Euphorbiaceae	Fruits are eaten
60	*Erycibe paniculata Roxb.*	Kari	Climber	Convolvulaceae	Ripened fruits are eaten.
61	*Ficus religiosa L.*	Peepal	Tree	Moraceae	Rapping Fruit is eaten.
62	*Ficus semicordata Buch-Ham .ex Sm.*	Ghui	Tree	Moraceae	Fruits are eaten
63	*Heliotropium oyalifolium Linn.*	Jangali mooli	Herb	Boraginaceae	Leafs cooked as vegetable.
64	*Hibiscus cannbinus Linn.*	Patwa bhaji	Herb	Malvaceae	Leaf used on vegetable and fruits are pickle.
65	*Hordium vulgare Linn.*	Jow	Herb	Poaceae	Seed eaten as food.
66	*Ipomoea aquatica Frosk*	Karmota	Climber	Convolvulaceae	Leaves, shoot, and tendril are eaten as vegetable.
67	*Ipomoea Batalas (L.) Lamk*	Shakar kand	Climber	Convolvulaceae	Tubers consumed as boiled form and tender leaves as a leafy vegetable.
68	*Lagenaria vulgaris Ser.*	Lauki	Climber	Cucurbitaceae	Young fruits of vegetable.
69	*Lathyrus sativa Linn.*	Lakhadi	Herb	Fabaceae	Seed eaten as Pulses, and young, dry leaves vegetable.
70	*Lathyrus sp*	Jillo	Herb	Fabaceae	Seed eaten as Pulses.
71	*Lens culinaris Linn*	Masur, Lentil	Herb	Fabaceae	Seed eaten as Pulses.
72	*Leucas cephalotes Spreng.*	Gumee Bhaji	Herb	Lamiaceae	Leaf used on vegetable.
73	*Linum usitatissimum Linn.*	Alsi	Herb	Linaceae	Seed are eaten for consumed pickle.
74	*Luffa acutangula (L.) W. Roxburgh*	Torrai	Climber	Cucurbitaceae	Fruits are eaten on vegetable.
75	*Lycopersicon esculentum Linn*	Tamater	Herb	Solanaceae	Fruits as Pickle and vegetable.
76	*Madhuca indica J. Gmel.*	Mahua	Tree	Sapotaceae	Ripe fruits as edible.
77	*Mangifera indica Linn.*	Aam	Tree	Anacardiaceae	Ripe fruits as very edible. And normal fruit is consumed pickle.
78	*Marsilea vestita Hook & Grev.*	Chunchunia Bhaji	Herb	Marsileaceae	Leaves are eaten as vegetable.
79	*Mentha spicata Linn.*	Pudina	Herb	Lamiaceae	Leaves are eaten as vegetable and pickles.
80	*Momordica charantia*	Karela	Climber	Cucurbitaceae	Young fruits of vegetable.
81	*Momordica chinensis Linn.*	Parwal	Climber	Cucurbitaceae	Young fruits of vegetable.

82	*Momordica dioica W. Roxb. ex Will.*	Kheksi	Shrub	Cucurbitaceae	Young fruits of vegetable.
83	*Moringa oleifera Lamk.*	Munga	Tree	Moringaceae	Young leaf and fruits vegetable.
84	*Morus alba Linn.*	Shutout	Tree	Moraceae	Fruits are eaten
85	*Murraya koenigii (L.) Sprengel*	Mitha neem patti	Shrub	Rutaceae	Young leaf used vegetable spice.
86	*Musa paradisiaca Linn.*	Kela	Shrub	Musaceae	Young fruit and ripping fruit eaten cooked vegetable.
87	*Nelumbium nucifera Joseph Gaertner*	Kamal	Herb	Nympheaceae	Corm and Inflorence are eaten.
88	*Ocimum sanctum Linn.*	Tulsi	Herb	Lamiaceae	Young leaves are eaten.
89	*Oryza sativa Linn.*	Dhan	Herb	Poaceae	Rice eaten as food, Roti, and Farara
90	*Oxalis corniculata Linn.*	Tinpania Bhaji	Climber	Oxalidaceae	Leaf cooked as vegetable.
91	*Phaceolus radiatus(L.) R. Wilczek.*	Urad	Tree	Fabaceae	Seed and Leaf cooked as vegetable.
92	*Phaseolus vulgaris Linn.*	Barbatti	Climber	Fabaceae	Fruits and leaves are cooked as vegetable.
93	*Phoenix acaulis Roxb*	Chind	Tree	Palmaceae	Fruits are eaten.
94	*Piper nigrum Linn.*	Kalimircha	Herb	Piperaceae	Fruits used vegetable spices chatani and pickle.
95	*Pisum sativum Linn*	Mater	Climber	Fabaceae	Grains and seed used as vegetable.
96	*Pithecellobium dulce (Roxb)Benth.*	Ganga Imli	Tree	Fabaceae	Young fruits are eaten.
97	*Psidium guajava Linn.*	Jaam	Tree	Myrtaceae	Fruits are eaten row.
98	*Pueraria tuberosea (Roxb. ex Willd)*	Patal kumda	Herb	Fabaceae	Tubers cooked as vegetable
99	*Raphanus sativus Linn.*	Mooli	Herb	Brassicaceae	Leaf and Rhizome cooked as vegetable.
100	*Saccharum officinarum Linn.*	Ganana	Herb	Poaceae	Stem raw is eaten.
101	*Scirpus grossus (L.f.)*	Kaseru Kand	Herb	Cyperaceae	Tubers consumed as boiled form and raw as medicine.
102	*Sesamum indicum Linn.*	Til	Herb	Pedaliaceae	Seed are eaten of chatni.
103	*Solanum Melongena Linn.*	Bhata	Herb	Solanaceae	Fruits are eaten vegetable.
104	*Solanum nigrum Linn.*	Makoya	Herb	Solanaceae	Boiled, water drained out, then cooked as vegetable
105	*Solanum xanthocarpum Schrad & H. Wendl.*	Bhaskatiya	Herb	Solanaceae	Ripped fruits eaten.
106	*Spinacea oleracea Linn.*	Palak Bhaji	Herb	Chenopodiaceae	Leaf cooked as vegetable.
107	*Syzigium cumini, Skeels*	Jamun	Tree	Myrtaceae	Ripening fruit as eaten.
108	*Tamarindus indica Linn.*	Imli	Tree	Fabaceae	Flowers as cooked vegetable and Fruits are used chatni.
109	*Terminalia chebula A.J.Retzius*	Harra	Tree	Combretaceae	Dry fruits are eaten.
110	*Trigonella foenum graceum L.*	Methi	Herb	Fabaceae	Leaf cooked as vegetable.
111	*Triticum aestivum Linn.*	Gehu	Herb	Poaceae	Seed powders are Roti and Prasad.
112	*Urginea indica (Roxb.) Kunth*	Jangli-piyaz	Herb	Liliaceae	Bulb used cooked vegetable.

113	*Zea maize Linn*	Makka	Herb	Poaceae	Grains eaten as food, Roti, and Farara
114	*Zingiber officinale Rose.*	Adrak	Herb	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome and stem are eaten cooked vegetable spices and pickles.
115	*Zizyphus mauritiana Lamk*	Ber	Tree	Rhamnaceae	Ripening fruit as eaten.

Table 2: Distribution of plant as per their habit

S/N	Habit	Number of species
1	Herb	59
2	Tree	29
3	Climber	18
4	Shrub	09
	Total	115

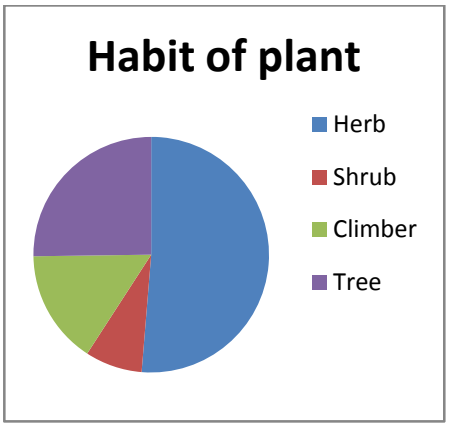

Figure 2: Distribution of plant as per their habit.

Table 3: Showing the Distribution of plant as per their Genus and Species

S.N.	Family name	Number of Species	Number of Genus
1	Amaranthaceae	2	1
2	Anacardiaceae	2	2
3	Annonaceae	2	1
4	Apiaceae	3	3
5	Apocynaceae	1	1
6	Araceae	2	2
7	Arecaceae	1	1
8	Basellaceae	2	2
9	Bombacaceae	1	1
10	Boraginaceae	2	2
11	Brassicaceae	5	2
12	Caricaceae	1	1
13	Chenopodiaceae	2	2
14	Combretaceae	1	1
15	Convolvulaceae	3	2
16	Cornaceae	1	1
17	Cucurbitaceae	10	8
18	Cyperaceae	1	1
19	Dioscorcaceae	1	1
20	Ebenaceae	1	1
21	Euphorbiaceae	1	1
22	Fabaceae	18	17
23	Hypoxidaceae	1	1
24	Lamiaceae	3	3
25	Liliaceae	4	3
26	Linaceae	1	1
27	Malvaceae	3	2
28	Marsileaceae	1	1
29	Moraceae	4	3
30	Moringaceae	1	1
31	Musaceae	1	1
32	Myrtaceae	2	2
33	Nympheaceae	1	1
34	Oxalidaceae	1	1
35	Palmaceae	1	1
36	Pedaliaceae	1	1
37	Piperaceae	1	1
38	Poaceae	7	7
39	Rhamnaceae	1	1
40	Rutaceae	4	3
41	Sapotaceae	1	1
42	Scrophulariaceae	1	1
43	Solanaceae	5	3
44	Tiliaceae	2	2
45	Zingiberaceae	5	3

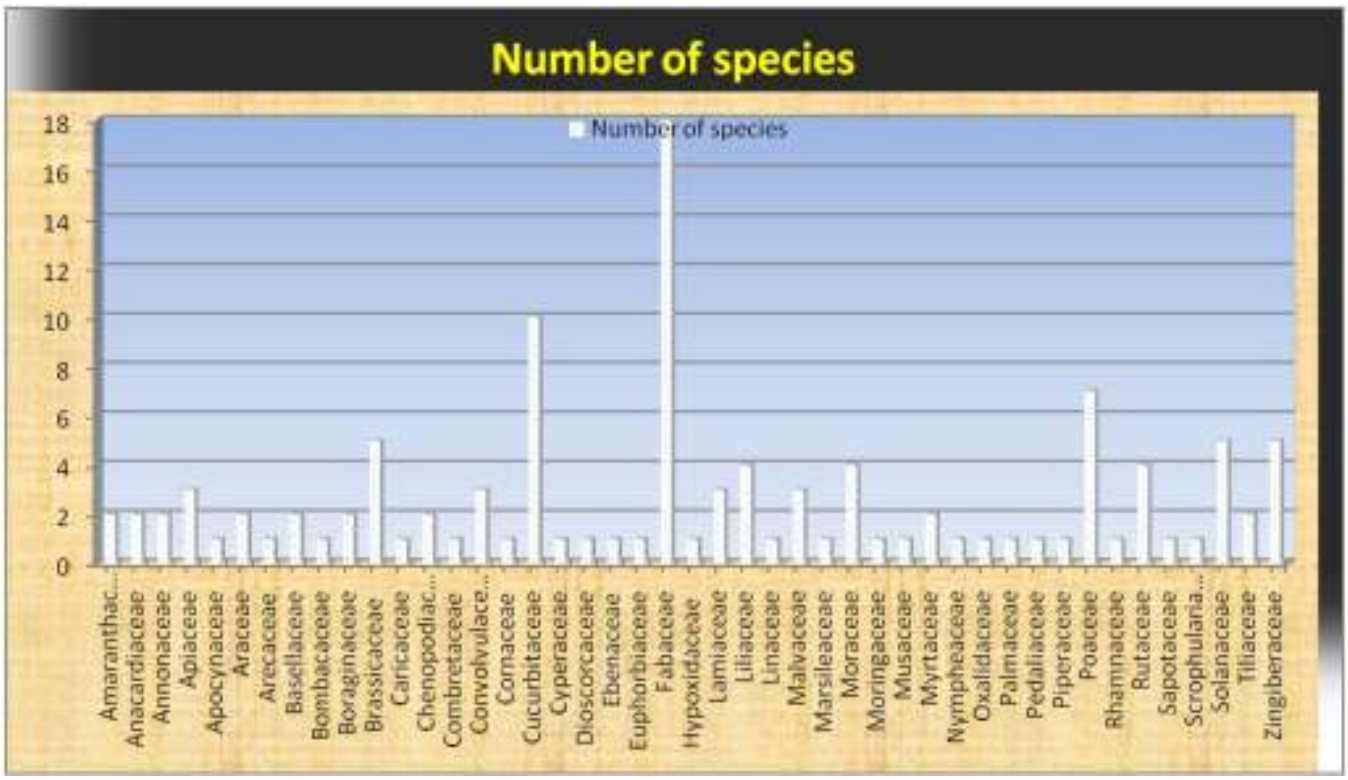

Figure 3: Family wise number of edible plans found in study area

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors are thankful to the Principal, Govt. G.S.G. P.G. College Balod (C.G.) for providing necessary facilities to complete this work effectively. We are thankful to the U.G.C. and Head, U.G.C Coordinator, Govt. G.S.G. P.G. College Balod (Chhattisgarh) for their valuable Fiancé field work. We are extending our thanks to the rural, tribal and ethnic people of Bhoramdeo Wild life sanctuary division forest officer and range officer of the Kabirdham (Chhattisgarh) for Visit permeation, their knowledge and help during the course of study.

Some photo graphs of study area & plant

Local market vegetable selling Bhoramdeo Wild life sanctuary Kabirdham Chhattisgarh

Local market forest product selling Bhoramdeo Wild life sanctuary Kabirdham C.G.

Bhoramdeo Wild life sanctuary Kabirdham C.G. treble home.

Ethenic information in tribal lady.

***Benincasa hispida* (Thunb.)Cong**

***Citrullus colocynthis* Schra**

***Colocasia esculenta* (L.) Schott.**

***Cucurbita maxima*Linn.**

***Tamarindus indica* Linn.**

***Musa paradisiaca* Linn.**

Cocos nucifera Linn

Curcuma aromatica Salisb

Curcuma longa Linn.

Wood craft & bamboo crafts

REFERENCES

Arora R.K. and Pandey A., 1996. Wild Edible Plants of India, Diversity, Conservation and Use. National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi, India.

Ahirwar J.R., 2015. Some edible plants of Bundelkhand region of India. Research Journal of Recent Sciences ISSN 2277-2502, **4**:165-169.

Afolayan A.J. and Jimoh F.O., 2009. Nutritional quality of some wild leafy vegetables in South Africa. Int. J. Food Sci.Nutr., **60**(5):424-431.

Ajaybanik and Shankar S.M., 2014. Wild edible tuber and root plants available in Bastar region of Chhattisgarh. International Journal of Forestry and I Crop Improvement, **85**:89-89.

Deshmukh B.S. and Waghmode A., 2011. Role of wild edible fruits as a food resource: Traditional knowledge. Int. J. Pharm. Life Sci., **2**(7):919-924.

FAO, 1989. Forestry and Nutrition- a reference manual. FAO Regional Office Bangkok

Gangte H.E., Thoudam N.S. and Zomi G.T., 2013. Wild edible plants used by Zou tribe in Manipur, India. Int. J. Sci. Res. Publ., **3**(5):1.

Jain S.K., 1964. Wild plant foods of the tribals of Baster Madhya Pradesh. Proc. Nat. Inst. India **30**B(2): 56-80.

Kumar V. and Jain S.K., 1999. Some indigenous tools of Surguja district, Madhya Pradesh, India. Ethnobotany, **11**(1&2):135-137

Kumar S., 1997. Leafy and edible plants of Northest India. Scientific Publication, Jodhpur India, 1-132.

Kallas J., 2010. Edible wild plants. Wild foods from dirt to plate. Gibbs Smith, Layton, Utah.

Lal S., Masi V., Sahu P.K. and Soni I., 2015.Observation of Traditional Knowledge of Tribe Peoples of Gurur, District Balod, CG. Int. J. Pharm. Life Sci., **6**(8-9):4746-4750.

Lal S. and Sahu M.S., 2016. Ethno botanical observations from Sitanadi Wild life sanctuary Dhamtari, Chattisgarh, India. Int. J. Pharm. Life Sci., **7**(9):5224-5233.

Negi K.S., 1988. Some little known wild edible plants of U.P. hills, J. Econ. Tax. Bot., **12**:345-360

Ekka N.S. and Ekka A., 2016. Wild edible plants used by tribals of north-east chhattisgarh (part-i), India Research Journal of Recent Sciences E-ISSN 2277-2502, **5**:127-131.

Nandini N. et al., 2015. Wild vegetables in food security of tribal and rural population of Karnataka Journal of Science / Vol 5 / Issue 2 / 2015 /102-110

Narzary H.M., Brahma S. and Basumatary S., 2013. Wild Edible vegetable consumed by Bodo tribe of

Kokrajhar district (Assam), North-East India. Arch Appl Sci Res., **5**(5):182-190.

Prasad R. and Bhatnagar P., 1991. Wild edible products in the forests of Madhya Pradesh. Journal of Tropical Forestry, 3 210.

Saxena H.O. and Brahmam M., 1995. The flora of Orissa, Orissa forest development corporation, Bhubaneswar, India.

Sahu P.K., 2010. Traditional knowledge and indigenous medicine of the Biosphere Reserve. International Jour. Pharm. Life Sci., **1**(8):471- 478.

Sahu P.K., 2011. Plants used by Gond and Baiga women in ethnogynaecological disorders in Achanakmar wild life sanctuary, Bilaspur, C.G. Int. J. Pharm. & Life Sci. (IJPLS), **2**:559-561.

Shukla P.K. and Pandey R.K., 2002. Tribal life and forests: A case study of selected forest village in Dindori. Journal of Tropical Forestry, **9**(4).

Tiwari D.N., 1994. Tropical Forest Produce, International Book Distributors, Dehradun, 665 pp.