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STUDY OF UTILIZATION OF SOME UNCULTIVATED PLANTS

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ABSTRACT

Uncultivated plants are vital for ecological and economic sustenance of local people. Uncultivated plants are important for the local people of the area as timber, fodder, fuel, food, medicine and cultural etc. In arid and semi arid region due to environmental conditions crop production is unstable. Uncultivated plants can be used to generate additional income through fodder, fuel, timber, medicine. Uncultivated plants cover soil to check soil erosion. Uncultivated plants are important to make rural livelihood more sustainable. A survey is conducting to know the utilization pattern of uncultivated plants in the surrounding of Sri Ganganagar city. The survey revealed that uncultivated plants are mostly used as timber, fuel and fodder in the study area.

KEY WORDS: Uncultivated plants, Fodder, Fuel, Timber.

INTRODUCTION

Uncultivated plants are vital for ecological and economic sustenance of local people. Uncultivated plants are important for the local people of the area as timber, fodder, fuel, food, medicine and cultural etc. In arid and semi arid region due to environmental conditions crop production is unstable. Uncultivated plants can be used to generate additional income through fodder, fuel, timber, medicine. Uncultivated plants cover soil to check soil erosion. Uncultivated plants are important to make rural livelihood more sustainable. Sri Ganganagar district is situated in the north – western part of India between 28.40 to 30.30 N latitude and 72.30 to 75.30E longitude and at 175.6 meters height above mean sea level. As per the agroclimatic zones of Rajasthan it has been designated as Irrigated North Western Plain Zone- 1b. Geographical Zone- 1b forms North West part of 'Thar' desert and comprised of arid and semi arid areas but agroclimatic conditions are quite different from the neighboring areas of Haryana and Punjab. Sri Ganganagar district has four micro-farming situations (i) Plain irrigated sandy loam soils, (ii) Ghaggar Flood & Clay soils, (iii) Rainfed & Sandy soils, (iv) Salt affected soils. The zone has extreme climatic conditions with scorching summer, cold winter and mild rainy season. Dust storm during summer, frosty winter night and ground fog are some of the typical features of weather and rainfall is relatively low in western part as compared to eastern part of the zone. The mean rainfall in zone is 32.6 cm of which 75 per cent is received in the month of July to September. The temperature of this zone fluctuates from as low as 0.00C to as high as 49.00 C. January is the coldest and June is the hottest month of the year. This survey has the objective to know the utilization pattern of uncultivated plants in the surrounding of Sri Ganganagar city.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Field area included for this survey is 8-10 km. periphery of Sri Ganganagar city. Several field trips were conducted to collect information. Information also collected from local people, farmers and students.

OBSERVATION AND DISCUSSION

Thirty seven plants are described here with botanical name, common name, Family and some utilization.

S.No.	Botanical name	Common Name	Family	Utilization
1	Acacia nilotica	Babul, Desi Babul	Mimosaceae	Timber, Fuel, Fodder, Food,
2	Albizia lebeck	Sares	Mimosaceae	Timber, Fuel, Fodder
3	Azadirachta indica	Neem	Meliaceae	Timber, Fuel, Food, Medicine
4	Dalbergia sissoo	Sisham, Talli	Fabaceae	Timber, Fuel, Fodder
5	Cassia fistula	Amaltas	Fabaceae	Timber, Fuel
6	Prosopis Juliflora	Bilayati – babul	Mimosaceae	Fuel, Fodder
7	Prosopis Cineraria	Khejri	Mimosaceae	Timber, Fuel, Fodder, Food,
8	Melia azedarach	Bakain	Meliaceae	Timber, Fuel
9	Tamarindus indica	Imli	Caesalpinaceae	Fuel, Food
10	Moringa oleifera	Sahjan	Moringaceae	Fuel, Fodder, Food,
11	Cordia dichotoma	Gunda, Lesuwa	Ehretiaceae	Food
12	Eucalyptus lanceolatus	Safeda	Myrtaceae	Timber, Fuel
13	Ficus religiosa	Pipal	Moraceae	Fuel
14	Ficus bengalensis	Bargad, Bar	Moraceae	Fuel
15	Ziziphus mauritiana	Bordi	Rhamnaceae	Fodder, Food
16	Abutilon indicum	Tara-kanchi	Malvaceae	Fuel
17	Acacia Jacquemonti	Bu-banvali	Mimosaceae	Fuel
18	Aerva javanica	Bui	Amaranthaceae	Fibre
19	Calotropis procera	Aak	Asclepiadaceae	Fuel, Medicine
20	Corchorus depressus	Bahuphali	Tilaceae	Medicine
21	Crotolaria burhia	Saniya	Fabaceae	Fodder
22	Datura metal	Kalo-dhaturo	Solanaceae	Medicine
23	Leptadenia pyrotechnica	Kheemp	Apocynaceae	Rope
24	Withania somnifera	Ashwagandha	Solanaceae	Medicine
25	Zizyphus numularia	Jhar Beri	Rhamnaceae	Fodder, Food
26	Achyranthes aspera	Chirchita, Uno kanto	Amaranthaceae	Medicine
27	Amaranthus viridis	Jungli chauli	Amaranthaceae	Food
28	Boerhaavia diffusa	Punarnava, Santi	Nycataginaceae	Medicine
29	Chenopodium album	Bathua	chenopodiaceae	Food
30	Citrus lanatus	Matiro	Cucurbitaceae	Food
31	Citrullus colocynthis	Tumbo	Cucurbitaceae	Medicine
32	Cucumis callosus	Kachri	cucurbitaceae	Food
33	Cannabis sativa	Bhang	Cannabinaceae	Medicine
34	Euphorbia hirta	Dudhi	Euphorbiaceae	Medicine
35	Portulaca oleracea	Luni, Kulfo	Portulacaceae	Medicine
36	Solanum surattense	Ringani	Solanaceae	Medicine
37	Tribulus terrestris	Kanti, Gokhru	Zygophyllaceae	Fodder, Medicine

CONCLUSIONS

Uncultivated plants are important for local people of the area as timber, fodder, fuel, food, medicine and cultural etc. The contribution of uncultivated plants needs to be taken in to account of planning. The survey revealed that uncultivated plants are mostly used as timber, fuel and fodder in the study area. Emphasis on collection, storage, processing of medicinally important uncultivated plants by local people is necessary.

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