



NTFPs IN AND AROUND SURHI RANGE OF CHHATTISGARH

Agricultural Science

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KEYWORDS

Forests are the source of timber and non-timber forest products to human societies for their existence and livelihood. Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) are the forest products derived from both plants and animals. Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) are also known as non-wood forest products and defined as goods of biological origin other than wood, derived from forests, other wooded lands and trees outside the forests, which include sources of plant and animal origin. It includes fruits, flowers, tubers, bark, leaves, grasses, medicinal plants, mushrooms, seeds, nuts, rhizomes, corms, bamboo, firewood, fodder, fiber, oils, tannins, dyes, gums, resins, oleo-resins, honey, lac, shellac, skins, fishes, insects, horns etc.

The livelihood of communities living in and around forest e.g. forest dwellers, are intricately linked to collection, utilization and marketing of wide variety of NTFPs. The NTFPs form an integral part of socio-cultural, spiritual and heritage of tribal people who mainly maintain a symbolic relationship with the forest and forest-based products. The present study was carried out in Surhi range of Chhattisgarh to understand the importance of NTFPs in the daily life of people living in the area.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The study was carried out in Surhi range and surrounding environs of Bilaspur district, Chhattisgarh, India, during January-May, 2014. The Materials and Methods adopted in the present investigation are described in two parts. First part deals with Description of the Study Area, and second part deals with Methodology employed for finding out major NTFPs in study area making and 2 species for broom making.

Mahapatra et al. (2005) conducted the study in four districts of Orissa and Jharkhand and characterized the frequency and density of NTFP species in dry deciduous forest of these states and reported major tree species such as *Shorea robusta*, *Terminelia tomentosa*, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Adina cordifolia*, *Xylia xylocarpa*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, and *Anogeissus latifolia*, interspersed with bamboo brakes.

A] Study Area



Line Transect Survey

Line transect survey as well as quadratic sampling methods were used to study the floristic composition.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A good number of economically important NTFPs were found in the Surhi range. NTFPs of medicinal importance, gum, dye, oil yielding as well as edible NTFPs were also found in the study area. All have been mentioned in Table 1. Proper initiatives should be taken into consideration as unsustainable utilization of the products could lead to the decline of many major NTFPs. Pandit et al. (2004) studied the NTFP resources existing in Jaldapara Wildlife Sanctuary in the foothills region of the Darjeeling, part of Eastern Himalayas and falls in the district of Jalpaiguri of West Bengal state (India). They reported 91 species used as medicinal plants, 30 species used for decorative articles, 24 species for fodder purpose, 22 species for edible purpose, 3 species for thatching, 3 species for religious articles, leaves of 2 species for plate making and 2 species for broom making.

Table 1. Important NTFP Species in Surhi Forest Range

S. No.	Botanical name	Common name	Family	Products
1.	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>	Dhawra	Combretaceae	M, G
2.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Bel	Rutaceae	E, M, F
3.	<i>Achyranthus aspera</i>	Chirchita	Amaranthaceae	M, Fl
4.	<i>Argyrea strigosa</i>	Dubh bel	Convolvulaceae	M & Fl
5.	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Satavar	Liliaceae	E, M
6.	<i>Adina cordifolia</i>	Haldu/kalmi	Rubiaceae	M, B & R
7.	<i>Alangium salvifolium</i>	Akol	Cornaceae	M & Stem
8.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	Bhuineem	Acanthaceae	M, L & Fl
9.	<i>Buchanania lanzan</i>	Chirongi	Anacardiaceae	M & E
10.	<i>Schlerisea oleosa</i>	Kusum	Euphorbiaceae	Oil & M
11.	<i>Bauhinia vahlii</i>	Mahul	Leguminosae	Fibre, Cups & plates, fodder
12.	<i>Barleria strigosa</i>	Saptaphena	Acanthaceae	M & R
13.	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>	Katmauli	Caesalpiniaceae	E, ST & B
14.	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Palash	Leguminosae	D, G & M
15.	<i>Butea parviflora</i>	Nassbel	Leguminosae	M, G, Ro, & Fi

Note: E = Edible; M = Medicinal; D = Dye; L = Leaves; Fr = Fruits; O = Oil; G = Gum; St = Stem; S = Seed; Fl = Flower; B = Bark

CONCLUSION

NTFP resources of study area reveal the quantum of available resources of NTFPs in Surhi range. For sustained supply of NTFPs, scientific harvest method and adequate conservation method is needed.

REFERENCES

- Pandit, P.K., Ghosh, C., and Das, A.P. (2004). Non Timber Forest Products of Jaldapara Wildlife Sanctuary: An Assessment. Indian Forester, 130(10): 1169-1185.