

Wild edible plants of India - diversity, conservation, and use

Indian Council of Agricultural Research - Frontiers



Description: -

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Family Dioscoreaceae ; Loklei Hedychium coronarium Koen.

Conceptualizing the human use of wild edible herbs for conservation in South African communal areas

The aim was to make a rapid assessment of the general richness and status of non-cultivated plants available at that time. Family Leguminosae, edible parts — young twigs including tender leaves ; Ushingsha Cinnamonum zeylanicum P. Kohima has a pleasant and moderate climate with temperature ranging an average of 27°C - 32°C 80°F - 90°F.

CAB Direct

Nutrient composition of some wild edible fruits of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Pollen banks can be used to store pollen grains like seed banks. A total of 20 major markets were chosen for this study as they form the primary source of supply for wild edible plants in the state —viz 1.

Diversity and use of wild and non

Edible wild plants of the Chorote Indians, Gran Chaco, Argentina.

Frontiers

A few species have a significant local economic value, and people have started collecting and marketing some high-demand species like P. Furthermore, with the increased demand for green, healthy and safe food in modern society, wild food resources have attracted global interest because they are pollution-free and contain numerous important micronutrients and pharmacologically active substances. Ecological Economics, 68 3 , 613—624.

Wild edibles and other useful plants from the Sikkim Himalaya, India

Dansi A, Adjatin A, Adoukonou-Sagbadja H, Falade V. When the edible species pool is broken into six categories of the basis of parts, Leguminosae outnumbered other families in most of the categories, i. The largest harvest was of P.

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