

Enumeration and economical uses of cultivars of Valsad and Navsari district in South Gujarat

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This paper presents 64 Cultivars and its economical uses from the study area.

Abelmoschus esculentus Medic. (Malvaceae):

Locally called as “Bhinda”. Rainy season courtyard crop. Tender pods are used as vegetable. Ripe seeds are roasted. Immature fruits are diuretic, demulscient. Seeds are stimulant, antispasmodic.

Allium cepa Linn. (Liliaceae):

Locally called as “Dungri”. It is a winter crop. Onion bulbs are used as vegetables and for flavouring and pickling. Stimulant, diuretic and expectorant. Used against flatulence and dysentery. Roasted onions are used as poultice.

Amaranthus hybridus Linn. (Amaranthaceae):

Locally called as “Rajgaro”. It is a winter crop. Grains are used as a staple food by the tribals. Also used on pills and as a blood purifier.

Amaranthus spinosus Linn. (Amaranthaceae):

Locally called as “Tandeljo”. The leaves are used as vegetables.

Amaranthus viridis Linn. (Amaranthaceae):

Locally called as “Tandeljo”. The young shoots are used as vegetables, also as a cattle feed.

Bauhinia purpurea Linn. (Caesalpiniaceae):

Locally called as “Rato Kanchnar”. Planted as an ornamental.

Cajanus cajan (L.) Millsp. (Fabaceae):

Locally called as “Tuvar”. Major pulse crop in the area. Cultivated during monsoon and winter. The seeds are rich in proteins contains two globulins *Cajanum* and *Conjanine*. Green pods are used as vegetable and as

fodder. Dry plants are used as fire wood and broom.

Capsicum annum Linn. (Solanaceae):

Locally called as “Marcha”. Fruits are carminative, extensively used as spice. Used in Lumbago and rheumatism.

Carrisa conjesta Wt. (Apocynaceae):

Locally called as “Karamda”. The fruits are edible.

Catharanthus roseus (Murr.) G Don. (Apocynaceae):

Locally called as “Barmasi”. Frequently cultivated as a garden ornamental. The entire plant is used in high blood pressure, leukemia and diabetes.

Cicer arietinum Linn. (Fabaceae):

Locally called as “Chana”. The seeds are rich in protein. Consumed as food.

Citrullus colocynthis (L.) Schrad. (Cucurbitaceae):

Locally called as “Karingda”. Fruits are warmed and the juice is applied on rheumatic swellings. The oil from the fruit has a commercial significance.

Clitorea biflora Dalz. (Fabaceae):

Locally called as “Kaligai”. The whole plant is used as fodder. Plant is considered is sacred.

Clitorea ternatea Linn. (Fabaceae):

Locally called as “Kaligai”. Seeds are used as laxatives. Root is a powerful cathartic like *Jalap*.

Corchorus capsularis Linn. (Tiliaceae):

Locally called as “Chhunch”. Jute fibers obtained from the plant are used in making ropes and cordages.

Corchorus olitorius Linn. (Tiliaceae):

Locally called as “Nani Chhunch”. The fibers obtained from the plant are used in making ropes, cordages and mates.

Corchorus trilocularis Linn (Tiliaceae):

Locally called as “Moti Chhunch”. The plant yields

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