



Ethnobotanical Data Of Sumbuk Kartikay Forest Fringes-Sikkim

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Abstract

Ethnobotanical data of Sumbuk Kartikay Forest Fringed Villages of Sikkim was collected and presented.

The paper included twenty six plants and their ethnobotanical information.

Keywords: Ethnobotany, Sikkim, Sumbuk Kartikay Forest.

Introduction

Sikkim Himalaya is bestowed with luxuriant tropical, temperate and alpine vegetations (Cowan & Cowan 1929; Hara 1966; Grierson & Long 1983). The recorded forest areas of Sikkim is 5841km² where 93.34% constitute reserve forests and 6.66% protected forests having tropical, moist deciduous, subtropical, broadleaved hill, montane wet temperate, Himalayan moist temperate, sub alpine forests and moist alpine scrub (Champion & Seth 1968). Thus, the major strength of Sikkim is that it can display species from tropical to alpine at a glance in a hillock (Risley 1894; Pradhan 2020). Moreover, Sikkim forest is the corridor for the flora and fauna, which are travelling across the northeastern part of India, West Bengal, China, Nepal and Bhutan (Grewal & Pfister; 1998; Fleming *et al.*, 2000).

Sikkim has the cultural integration of several tribes who have distinctive identities in the mountain ecosystem. The communities have the knowledge of ethnobotanical uses since time immemorial. The present study included that the ethnobotanical uses of twenty six plants of Sumbuk Kartikay Forest of Sikkim Himalaya.

Materials and Method

The study was conducted in the ethnic community of forest fringed of Sumbuk Kartikay, Sikkim.

The primary data was collected with the prescribed format. Reconnaissance of data from several sources was done to obtain both primary and secondary data. These compiled data is presented in this paper.

Study Site

Site: Sumbuk Kartikay

Location : 27 ° 06' 39.67" N 88° 22' 17.02" E

Elevation: 2783 feet

Forest Type: Tropical

Results and Discussion

In Sikkim, several studies were undertaken on ethnobotanical information but the study of Sumbuk Kartikay area with these plants was not performed in

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earlier instances. The area falls under tropical to sub-tropical climate where the people of the region are industrious.

The study of the forest fringed villages of Sumbuk Kartikay conducted and enumerated twenty six plants with their ethnobotanical significances.

All information are presented with Pharbatey name (P) however efficacy of given medicinal plants were not tested.

Table 1: Ethnobotanical information of Sumbuk Kartikay Forest Fringed villages

Local name (P)	Scientific name	Used for	Method of use	Part Used
Akhataruwa	Heynea trigua Roxb.	Cure jaundice	Weekly. Powdered bark (100 mg) in lukewarm water.	Bark
Ambak	Psidium guajava L.	Diarrhea	Twice a day for three consecutive days; Chewing apical young leaves (20 gm)	Apical young leaves
Amlisoy	Thysanolaena maxima (Roxb.) O. Kuntze	Cure stomach problem	Weekly. Root extract (100gm)	Leaves, roots
Bedh lauri	Costus speciosus (Koen) Smith	Urinary problem, Kidney Stone	Daily. Chewing Stem (100 gm)	Stem
Chilawnay	Schima wallichii Chois	Gastric, Sinusitis, Peptic Ulcer	2 days in a week, Barks (25 gm) extract	Bark
Chitu	Plumbago zeylanica L.	Cure fracture of bones	Daily until proper cure	Tuber
Gol patta	Hydrocotyle javanica Thunb.	Tonsillitis in infants	Three times a day; extract	Whole parts

			of whole part (5 gm)	
Kalo Ginger	Curcuma cesia Roxb.	Sinusitis, Weakness	Daily. 200 mg dry rhizome extract	Rhizome
Kera	Musa sikkimensis Kurz.	Cure pneumonia, tonsillitis	Weekly. Water content of aerial part (25 ml)	Aerial part
Lakhuri	Fraxinus paxiana Ling.	Bone fracture or bones treatment.	Weekly. Apply Barks (200gm) paste	Bark
Nakima	Tupistra nutans Wall. ex Lindl.	Controlling blood sugar (Inflorescence); against food poisoning (Tuber)	Weekly. Boiled water of inflorescence (100gm)	Inflorescence
Rita	Sapindaus detergens Wall.	Cures diarrhea	Daily. Dry powder of seed (20 mg) for five consecutive days	Seed
Sil Timbur	Litsaea chitrata Blume	Peptic ulcer	Daily. Seed (2seeds)	Seed
Simay jar	Plantago major L.	Stomach pain, Oral wound	Daily. 2 leaves	Leaves
Sitalu	Aegle marmelos (L.) Correa	Cures stomach ulcer	Daily. Dry powder Root (20 mg)	Root
Tharay uniu	Dryopteris apiciflora (Wallich ex Mettenius) Kuntze	Cure small wound, Blood Clotting	Direct application of aerial frond on affected area or wound	Fronde

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Titay pati	Artemesia nilagirica (C.B.) Clarke) Pamp.	Skin disease, cough, migraine	Daily. inhaling of burn smoke	Aerial part
Totola	Oroxylum indicum Vent.	Cure wound	Weekly. Crushed seed powder 25 mg.	Seed, flower

Conclusion

Ethno botanical information is derived information and the spectra of this information include soil conservation, water conservation, forest conservation, human economy and health. Knowledge of villagers- members of JFMC- has tremendous role in forestry. This soft skill is inevitable for forestry maintenance.

The study of Sumbuk Kartikay forest fringes villages of Sikkim provided valuable information of resources and their utilities across the hills of Sikkim. The documentation of such information shall provide a support to the community development as well as empower the society Based on this information, several microplanning of the areas can be performed for its development. In situ and ex-situ conservations of several valuable species of region can also be augmented.



Fraxinus paxiana Lag.



Schima wallichii Choisy



Litsea chinensis Blume



Dryopteris spinulosa (Wallich ex Mettenius) Kuhn



Hydrocotyle javanica Thunb.



Tupistra murina Wall. ex Lindl.



Plumbago zeylanica L.



Psidium guajana L.



Oroxylum indicum Vent.



Plantago major L.



Hopea arguta Roxb.



Sapindus detergens Wülf.



Aegle marmelos (L.) Correa



Covasis speciosus (Koenig) Sivad.



Circaria ceras Roxb.

Plate 1: Plants of Sumbuk Kartikay Forest fringes- Sikkim

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