

DYE YIELDING PLANTS OF BAGLAN REGION FROM NASHIK DISTRICT, (MAHARASHTRA)

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ABSTRACT

The present paper deals with 24 natural dye yielding plants belongs to 24 genus and 19 families along with their botanical name, local name, family, plant parts used are mentioned in the paper. Family Fabaceae is dominant among the dye yielding families. Flowers are mostly used for the preparation of dye and colours. This natural colours are used by the tribals on different festivals such as Holi, Rangpanhmi, Dhulivandan, wedding ceremonies etc.

INTRODUCTION

The Nashik district is located between latitude $20^{\circ}50'$ and longitudes $75^{\circ}35'$ and extend over the area of 15,537 sq. km. It is bounded on the northwest by the Dangs and Surat district of Gujrat state on the north by Dhule district, on the east by Jalgaon and Aurangabad district, on the south by Ahmednagar and south-west by Thane district of Maharashtra state. District is divided in to 15 revenue Talukas.

Baglan region of Nashik district is unexplored botanically despite a rich Flora and Fauna. For the sake of convenience the Baglan forest are divided into Satana and Taharabad forest divisions that are situated at $20^{\circ}56'$ North Longitude and $74^{\circ}04'$ East longitude. Baglan forests (Satana and Taharabad) are one of the northern sub-divisions, is bounded on the north by the Pimpalner sub-division of Khandesh on the east Malegaon, on the south by Kalvan, and on the west by the Gujrat state. Its area is about 619 square miles. The Western Ghats of Sahyadri range stretches from north to south across the western portion of the district.

The major vegetation of the area comes under the Tropical moist deciduous forest type (Champion and Seth, 1968) interspersed with scrub jungle and bamboo. Generally the shrubs and herbs are better represented in this forest than the trees. The area is rich with higher proportion of the plants from the families Fabaceae, Euphorbaceae, Liliaceae, Poaceae, Asteraceae, Malvaceae, Caesalpinaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Lamiaceae, Solanaceae. It is also observed that due to topographical changes and habitat loss of natural habitats the population of many plant species has also declined. (Mahajan, 2004).

Baglan forest ranges of Nashik district have a wide range of variety of plants. The vegetation is dry deciduous or mixed type, some time scrub forest is also observed during the investigation. The vegetation is rich in this localities forests are dry deciduous situated in moderate rainfall zone 500 - 750 mm. Trees are stunted. Dry teak forests are found and are

confined to flat and undulating areas, where the depth of soil is good. The forests are open, under stocked and large grassy areas are often met with due to biotic interference such as illicit felling, excessive grazing and fire.

Natural dyes are the colours or colorants derived from plants, invertebrates, or minerals. The majority of natural dyes are from plant sources such as roots, berries, bark, leaves, and wood and other biological sources such as fungi and lichens. Archeologists have discovered proof of material coloring going back to the Neolithic time frame. In China, coloring with plants, barks and bugs has been followed back more than 5,000 years. The basic procedure of coloring changed minimal after some time. Commonly, the color material is placed in a pot of water and warmed to separate the color mixes into arrangement with the water. At that point the materials to be colored are added to the pot, and held at heat until the ideal shading is accomplished. Material fiber might be colored before turning or weaving subsequent to turning or in the wake of weaving. Numerous characteristic colors require the utilization of substances called mordants to tie the color to the material strands. Mordants (from the Latin action word 'mordere', signifying 'to chomp') are metal salts that can frame a stable sub-atomic coordination complex with both regular colors and characteristic strands. Truly, the most widely recognized mordants were alum (potassium aluminum sulfate - a metal salt of aluminum) and iron (ferrous sulfate). Numerous other metal salt mordants were likewise utilized, yet are only here and there utilized now because of present day explore proof of their extraordinary poisonousness either to human wellbeing, natural wellbeing, or both. These incorporate salts of metals, for example, chrome, copper, tin, lead, and others.

METHODOLOGY

The survey was conducted in the Salher, Mulher, Mangi -Tungi forest area and nearby villages of Baglan region of Nashik district. The information was collected by detailed oral interviews with tribals, elderly village peoples, shepherds, "Ghongadi" making mens and dye extracting peoples.

Table: 1. Dye Yielding Plants Information

Sr. No	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Plant Part Used
1	<i>Acacia catechu</i>	Khair	Mimosaceae	Wood
2	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Korpad	Liliaceae	Whole plant
3	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Beet	Amaranthaceae	Fruit
4	<i>Bixa orellana</i>	Shenduri	Bixaceae	Seeds
5	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Kate savar	Bombacaceae	Flower
6	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Palas	Fabaceae	Flower
7	<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i> ,	Kagadi gulab	Nyctagenaceae	Flower
8	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Bahava	Caesalpinaceae	Flower

9	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	Gokarn	Fabaceae	Flower
10	<i>Chrozophora tinctoria</i>	Sherani	Euphorbiaceae	Fruits
11	<i>Curcuma aromaticum</i>	Halad	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome
12	<i>Hibiscus rosa sinensis</i>	Jaswand	Malvaceae	Flower
13	<i>Impatiens balsima</i>	Terada	Balsaminaceae	Flower
14	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>	Nil	Fabaceae	Flower
15	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Mehandi	Lythraceae	Leaves
16	<i>Morus alba</i>	Tuti	Moraceae	Fruits
17	<i>Nyctanthus arbor tristis</i>	Parijatak	Nyctagenaceae	Flower
18	<i>Opuntia elator</i>	Sabar	Cactaceae	Fruits
19	<i>Spinacea oleracea</i>	Palak	Amaranthaceae	Leaves
20	<i>Syzium cumini</i>	Jambhul	Myrtaceae	Fruit
21	<i>Tagetus erecta</i>	Zendu	Asteraceae	Flower
22	<i>Tamarandus indica</i>	Chinch	Fabaceae	Seeds
23	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i>	Unhali	Fabaceae	Flower
24	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Ghavati	Asteraceae	Leaves

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The plant colours are naturally occurring environment friendly. Plant dyes regain their importance on account of their non-problematic and eco-friendly nature as compared to synthetic dyes. Indians have been considered as masters in the art of regular coloring. Normal colors discover use in the colouring of materials, drugs, beautifiers, and so on. Inferable from their non-harmful impacts, they are additionally utilized for shading various food items. In India, there are more than 450 plants that can yield colors. Plants like *Butea monosperma*, *Curcuma longa*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Bixa orellana*, *Lawsonia inermis*, *Beta vulgaris*, *Chrozophora tinctoria* are the most common plants used by tribals to extract the dyes. Total 24 plants belonging to 24 Genus and 18 Families were recorded. Flowers are mostly used to make dye and natural colours. These natural colours are used by the tribals on different festivals such as Holi, Rangpanhmi, Dhulivandan, wedding ceremonies etc. In spite of the fact that there is a huge plant asset in this region. Because of absence of availability of exact specialized information on the extricating and dyeing strategy, it has not industrially succeeded like the engineered dyes. Although indigenous information framework has been practiced throughout the years before, the utilization of natural dyes has decreased over ages because of absence of documentation.

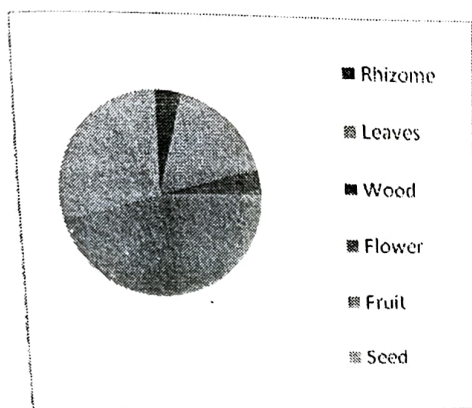


Fig. No. 1 – Plant part wise break up of Dye yielding plants

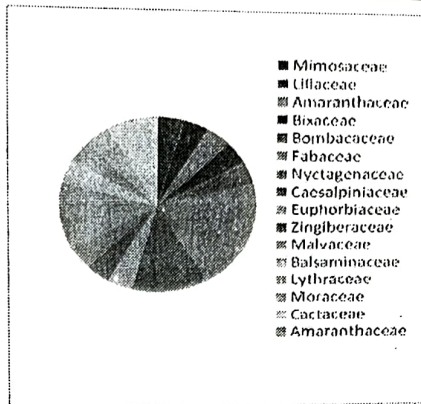


Fig. No. 2 Family wise break up of Dye yielding plants.

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