



***Musa rosacea* (Syn. *Musa ornata*) Jaca, (Musaceae) New Record in Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh**

Omkar Bawistale and Brajesh Kumar Sahu*

Department of Botany, Govt. College Sausar, Dist. Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh - 480106

*Govt. College, Kurwai District Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh - 464001

Email: dromkarbawistale2016@gmail.com

DOI: 10.5958/2455-7129.2020.00002.3 **ABSTRACT**

Key Words:

Chhindwara District, *Musa rosacea* (Syn. *Musa ornata*), New record, Patakot

The genus *Musa* L. is the most diversified of the two genera *Musa* L. (Linnaeus 1753) and *Ensete* Bruce ex Horaninow of Musaceae and includes both wild and cultivated forms with enormous socio-economic importance as bananas and plantains. It comprises about 70 species (Häkkinen 2013) globally. Wild *Musa* species are widely distributed in tropical rainforests, wet evergreen forests and deciduous forests of low rain fall zones of tropical Asia, India is recognized as one of the major centers for wild bananas since immemorial time. The Patakot Chhindwara is one of the richest and most unique regions for plant diversity in India. The main aim of present study is to explore the documentation of Plant Diversity of Chhindwara District, Madhya Pradesh, India *Musa rosacea* Jaca, (Musaceae) was collected and reported for the first time from Patakot, Chhindwara District Madhya Pradesh India. The present work embodies a detailed description, GPS location; Photographs facilitate identification and confirmation of the species in this area.

INTRODUCTION

Musa rosacea (Syn. *Musa ornata*), one of the rhodochlamys members is found in the plains of Patakot in Chhindwara District, Madhya-Pradesh. It is distributed in clusters in wet humus mixed alluvial soils along the river courses. It is also

abundant in other parts Hoshngabad, Pachmarhi, Balaghat etc. of Madhya Pradesh. Tribes of Chhindwara district used flowers for vegetable purpose and the rhizomes for cattle feed or for preparing medicine from its ash. While doing so, the

complete destruction of a clump is avoided. Children are also taught to leave a couple of clumps for multiplication while collecting the flowers and rhizomes.

“*Patalkot*” situated in the hilly block ‘*Tamia*’ of Chhindwara district, has acquired great importance because of its Geographical and Scenic beauty. Patalkot is a lovely land scape located at a depth of 1200-1500 feet in a valley. The place is spread over an area from 22.24° to 22.29° North. 78.43° to 78.50° East. The place is located at a distance of 62 Km. from the district headquarters in the North-West direction, and 23 km. from Tamia in North-East direction. ‘*Doodhi*’ river flows in the picturesque valley. It is a treasure of forest and herbal wealth. There are 12 villages and 13 hamlets in this valley, Patalkot valley that included- Chintipur, Jadmandal, Talabadla, Rated, Pachgol, Sahra, Harra-ka-Ghar, Ghatlinga, Gujja, Dongri, Gaidubba, Kareyam, Ghana, with a total population of 2012 (1017 male and 995 female). Most of the people belong to ‘Bharia’ and ‘Gond’ tribes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study site

Chhindwara District of Madhya Pradesh in India houses number of tribal communities and these tribal’s are poor and are living in hardship but many have good knowledge of plants. Chhindwara District is dotted by dense forest, deep valleys and thundering waterfalls. It is located on the South-West region of ‘Satpura Range of Mountains’. It is spread from 21°28’ to 22°49’ Deg. North (longitude) and 78°10’ to 79°28’ Deg. East (latitude) and spread over an area of 11,815 Sq. Km.

Methods

Fields trips were made in Chhindwara district and valuable information was collected on the basis of interviews with experienced people of various communities *Musa rosacea* (Syn. *Musa ornate*) was collected and reported for

the first time from Chhindwara District Madhya Pradesh India. The present work embodies a detailed description, GPS location; Photographs facilitate identification and confirmation of the species by perusal of literature, D. Brandis (1907), J.F. Duthie (1903-1929), Mukharjee (1984), Maheshwari (1963), Ommachand (1977). (V. Mudgal et. al. 1997, Khanna et al. 2001). Throughout the field trips, the plants were collected and brought to the laboratory. Collected specimens were pressed and dried for preparation of herbarium and photographs (Jain and Rao 1976). Plants were identified with the help of flora of Madhya Pradesh and available literature (Kumar 2005), (Verma et al. 1993; Mudgal et al. 1997; Khanna et al. 2001; Jain and Rao 1976) and compared with already identified plant specimens at herbarium and photographs deposited of Department of Botany. Govt. Science College Sausar, District Chhindwara.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Identification and documentation of plant was based on taxonomic classification.

Taxonomy

Musa rosacea Jaca., Pl. Hort. Schoenbr. 4: 22. t. 445. 1804; Baker in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India 6: 263. 1892.

Erect perennial. Stem Slender, cylindrical, 3-5 fit high, 3-5 in diameter R root perennial stoloniferous. Leaves linear-oblong firm in texture, petiolate. Flowers in drooping or erect spikes reaching 6 inch long; bract few flowered, ovate lilac or reddish about 6 in dia. long; oblong. Calyx about 1 inch long, yellowish-white. 5-toothed. Corolla as long as the calyx. Fruit linear-oblong, slightly incurved, obscurely 4-5 angled, of the size men’s finger firm not edible. Seeds many, black tuberculate (Photo 1).

Local Name : Jangli kela

Uses : Vegetable, Diaorrhea and Antibacterial.

Distribution: Rare in area.

Specimen examined: O.B. 1216. Sirjot.
Ghatlinga, Patalkot, Tamia,
Chhindwara District, M.P.

GPS Location : 22.22 to 15.06 deg. North
(latitude) and 78.40 to 25.08
deg. East (longitude);
Altitude: 946 meter sea level.



Photo 1. *Musa rosacea* (Syn. *Musa ornata*)

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