

• Study of relationship plants and human beings. It includes uses of plants by humans and the relationship between people and vegetation. It examines our dependence on plants and our effects on them.

PRIMITIVE RELATIONSHIP

- Relationship exist between plants and humans is very primitive relationship.
- This relationship exist since star of Human Civilization.

ANCIENT KNOWLEDGE

• Ethno-botanical knowledge is very ancient. It provide information regarding the traditional use of plant wealth which can be utilized in integrated tribal development.

KNOWN AND UNKNOWN USES

• Ethno-botanical studies throws light on certain unknown useful plants ans new uses of known plants for developing new sources.

DIFFERENCES

ETHNOBOTANISTS

Person who is expert in ethnobotany and also study ethnobotany known as ethnobotanists.

ETHNOBOTANICALS

Plants used in ethnobotany known as ethnobotanicals

WHAT TO EXPLORE?

- Ethnobotany explore how people of a particular region and culture make use of indigenous plants and how plants are used for different purposes such as food, shelter, cloth, medicine etc ...
- Also provide proper understanding about plants.

BASIC WORKING METHOD

- Folk's knowledge of people provide benefit;
- Scientists collect and identifies plants;
- Tests the plants;
- Make observation and experimentation;
- Determine substance that is beneficial;
- Determine structure of that substance.

HISTORY

TERM COINED BY

The term ethnobotany was coined by **J. W. Harshberger** in 1895.

Defined as "study of plants used by primitive and aboriginal people".

DISTINCT BRANCH

This discipline emerges as distinct branch of natural science in 20th century, i.e. 1920.

SCHULTES, 1962

Schultes in 1962 defined ethnobotany as "Study of relationship between people of primitive society and plants".

Jain, 1987



Jain in 1987 defined ethnobotany as

"Total natural and traditional relationship and interaction between man and his surrounding plant wealth"

Wickens, 1990

Wickens in 1990 defined ethnobotany as

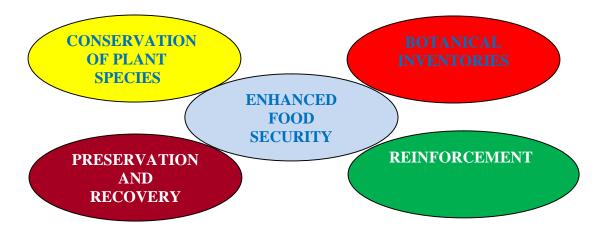
"Study of useful plants prior to commercial exploitation and eventual domestication"

FATHER OF ETHNOBOTANY



RICHARD EVANS SCHULTESN is known as father of ethnobotany.

AIM OF ETHNOBOTANY



CONCLUSION

• Ethnobotany is considered as a distinct and vast branch concerned with the use of plants. It describes the relationship between man and plants. The effect of natural environment on humans is also noticeable. Thus it is helpful in improving life standards.

Name: Prof. Ajai Kumar Singh,

Department of BOTANY,

Faculty of Science,

Mobile No. 9450538149,

E-mail: ajaiupcollege@gmail.com

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