

AN OVERVIEW ON VIDANG (*E. ribes*): RELOCATING TO THE FIELD THROUGH CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES**Dr. Devraj Singh^{*1}, Dr. Rekha Parmar² and Dr. Satej Banne³**

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ABSTRACT

Vidang is a huge scandent bush with elliptic lanceolate leaves; blossoms little white or greenish-white; natural products are little adjusted red to blackish, striated, 3-4 mm berries. Blossoming March-April and fruiting June-October. Normal NAMES: Bhabhirang, Vidangah and Vellah. Area: Hills of eastern India in Assam, Bengal, Orissa Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and so on PART USED: Fruit CULTIVATION: SOIL AND CLIMATE The plant can be filled in assortment of soils including light dark cotton soil, sandy/rough in various agro-climatic conditions in tropical areas up to 800-1500 m. height. NURSERY RAISING AND PLANTING The seeds are planted in decidedly ready nursery beds in May-June. Around Five-kilogram seeds are needed for planning 10,000 plants, which are adequate for

one section of land of land. The seedlings of a half year are relocated in to the intensely manured field a good way off of 60x60cm. The seedlings can likewise be planted in pits of 1x1 feet size. Fertilizer Compost/Vermi fertilizer, natural excrement is liked. Weeding and diminishing of plants might be done as and when required as a rule following 15-30 days for better development of the plants. Water system the ranch can be inundated for the most part at a time period day. Gathering/POST Harvesting is done following two years. For the most part fruiting beginnings in August-September following 2 years of manor and natural product ripens during November to January. The natural products are gathered, dried in conceal and

put away in clean permeable Jute-sacks. The organic products are gathered physically and the plant is permitted to become further. YIELD The produce (dry products) of around 25 q/ha can be gathered. Financial matters the rate for a kg. of natural product goes from Rs.100-150. (YEAR-2001).^[1]

KEYWORDS: Vidanga, Soil, Climate, Harvesting, Economy.

Distribution and Taxonomy

The variety *Embelia* has a place with family Myrsinaceae (request Ericales) which is one of the 'primuloid' families (Ma and Saunders, 2003). It is essentially appropriated in hotter districts of northern and southern side of the equator. A large portion of the genera and species are tropical. Family *Embelia*, addressed by in excess of 100 species, is appropriated in Tropical Asia, Africa and Australia and Pacific islands. Types of *Embelia* like *E. ribes* and *E. basaal* are known for their therapeutic use since millennia in pieces of Southeast Asia. *E. ribes* is an Indo Malayan species, dispersed in India, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Malaysia and S. China. It is inadequately circulated in the evergreen to soggy deciduous backwoods of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and is presently bound to the casually ensured 'consecrated forests' and limited to a couple of leftover woods pockets and MPCAs (Medicinal Plant Conservation Areas) that Forest Department has set up (Figure 12.2). Inside India, it is found all through up to an elevation of 1750 m amsl in these areas. It is 'VulnerableVU' in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, 'Close to Threatened – NT' in Arunachal Pradesh and Kerala and 'Information Deficient - DD' in Assam, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Maharashtra (CAMP, 2001). In Karnataka, *E. ribes* is disseminated in evergreen woods. In northern pieces of Western Ghats, *E. ribes* is conveyed on edges of upset evergreen and semi evergreen timberlands (Mhaskar et al., 2011). As of late Hareesh et al. (2009) detailed that in damp jungles of the focal Western Ghats, just 8 people out of 24 distinguished in a 1 km cut across bear organic products. Despite the fact that size class dissemination of lianas recommended a close 'hold J' design, the recovery was limited to somewhat upset spots. Further there was absence of recovery of Class-IV seedlings demonstrating helpless recovery in its sort environment.

Trade

Exchange Vidanga is quite possibly the most exchanged plants volume with request of > 100 measurement tones/annum. The business significance of this plant drug is additionally affirmed by the examination led by CERPA, New Delhi, under the aegis of Dept. of ISM and

H (Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy) in 2000-2001. This investigation assessed the homegrown utilization of Vidanga to be around 400 tons, esteemed roughly at Rs. 40 million, for 1999-2000 and is one of the main 50 exchanged plant drugs in India. Interest for vidanga seeds saw a precarious expansion in this period, as its fare market, particularly to Middle Eastern nations, expanded enormously and rates went up to Rs. 200/kg. Table 12.3 gives subtleties of exchange of *Embelia* species in driving business sectors in India in 2000-01. An investigation by FRLHT assessed the yearly development pace of around 23% and extended the interest to contact 1000 tonnes by 2004-2005. Yet, for last a couple of years, a decrease popular was found on the lookout. Studies showed that *Embelia ribes* to be the real species. Exchange information called attention to that > 95% of the exchanged species are *E. tsjeriam-cottam*. This is on the grounds that being an enormous bush, most extreme natural product bearing limit and all through dispersion, combined with non-accessibility of certified *E. ribes*, market of *E. basaal* has expanded. *E. basal* and *Myrsine africana* L. are utilized as substitutes as they have embelin, while *Maesa indica* Roxb. is utilized as an 'debasement' of *E. ribes* owing to its similitude with natural products. The neighborhood local area in Maharashtra distinguish *M. indica* additionally as Vavding (Mhaskar et al., 2011). Inquisitively, Talbot (1911) referenced that dried products of this species were prior utilized by the neighborhood networks of Uttara Kannada area of Karnataka as a debasement with dark pepper as a result of its morphological likeness.

Engendering Techniques and Cultivation

The best an ideal opportunity for seed assortment is from June to August. Develop seeds of *E. ribes* are purple to dark dissimilar to red shaded seeds of *E. basaal*. Spread can be accomplished through seed germination and through stem cuttings.

Seedling Growth and Nutrient Management

When the plants achieve extensive development, it ought to be moved to polythene packs of greater size. Periodical watering and weeding ought to be finished. Extra boosting supplements are fundamental. The plants are additionally impervious to illnesses and bugs and subsequently defensive showers are excessive. Seedling ought to be supported under the nursery conditions until they are moved to fields. About 50 kg seeds are needed for planning 10,000 plants.

Advancement in the Nursery

Following thirty days seedlings ought to be moved to polythene covers when the revolutionary development starts. Polythene sacks of 12 x18cm size are ideal for relocating. A preparing blend made out of sand, soil and Farm yard fertilizer in a proportion of 1: 1: 0.5 goes about as great establishing media. Seedling Sought to be shielded from searing daylight by utilizing conceal nets. Watering, weeding and moving ought to be done as and when required. Capton (0.05 percent) is splashed over the seedlings to secure plants from parasitic contamination. Embelia can be developed in a wide range of soils, the all-around depleted light cotton soils or sandy topsoil soils are the most appropriate for development.

Relocating to the Fields

The seedlings brought up in polythene packs under nursery conditions can be moved to regular conditions right away. Region with halfway shade is liked for this species. June and July are great for planting. Since it's anything but a woody climber supporting tree is required. Saplings ought to be planted straightaway to tree species as it requires conceal in the underlying stages. Saplings of one year or more can be without any problem moved to the fields. Pits of 15 to 30 cm size ought to be made and loaded up with ranch yard excrement, sand and woodland soil (1: 1: 0.5). Soil ought to be fixed appropriately. The pit size ought to be consistently 2-3 times more extensive than the root balls. Saplings can be planted at a separating of 2-5 m distance. Saucers ought to be made around the planting place so that water provided or acquired normally will stream down into the opening and helps in development of saplings. The manor can be inundated generally at a time frame day. Reaping is done following two years. The organic products are gathered, dried in conceal and put away in clean permeable Jute-sacks. The organic products are gathered physically and the plant is permitted to become further. Weeding also, diminishing of plants might be done as and when required typically following 15-30 days for better development of plants.^[2]

Medicinal Uses

1. Glue: It is being utilized for mouth wash and keeping away from pits. It is as a rule additionally utilized in skin related issues.
2. Powder: It is being utilized in wormal invasion, contaminations in body, acid reflux, blockage, loss of motion, seizures, epilepsy and so on it too helps in cleaning the blood.
3. Oil: It is utilized in skin related issues also, twisted contaminations.
4. Decoction: Decoction of the roots is surrendered craziness and heart sicknesses.

(List of showcased items)

Embelia ribes utilized in different plans like Ardrakakhandavaleha, Eranda paka, Krimighna kashaya churna, Vidangadi churna, Taramandura guda, Guduchi lauha, Abhayarishta, Kumari asava, Manibhadra yoga, Pippalyasava, Kaishore guggulu, Vyoshadi guggulu, Saptavishantika guggulu, Eladi ghrita, Kasisadi ghrita, Chandraprabha vati, Wdangadi lauha, Vidanga taila.^[3]

DISCUSSION

E. ribes is recorded in the 'Need Species List' for development by the National Medicinal Plant Board what's more, the Maharashtra State Horticultural and Medicinal Plant Board. The number of inhabitants in this species has declined > 50% in last decade due to juvenile and over reap of natural products, thin hereditary base, dioecious reproducing framework and extraneous elements like territory misfortune, fracture, and debasement. Decreasing harvest tension on wild populace and advancing practical business development with the local area and government cooperation are enormous difficulties. Endeavors are on to foster appropriate agronomy rehearses with the goal that the tension on wild populaces will diminish. Once the 'bundle of practices' (POP) is created, the species can be additionally drafted to reasonable agro-ranger service frameworks. Participatory development through 'Legally binding Farming Schemes' of National Horticulture furthermore, Medicinal Plant Board can be investigated. Development and taming will likewise help tackle issues, intrinsic to home grown meds like misidentification, precariousness in supply of material and defilements.

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