



JOURNAL OF BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION

Oil yielding wild plants and their utilization: a review

Harekrishna Nial¹, Sweta Mishra² and Gyanranjan Mahalik^{1*}

¹Department of Botany, School of Applied Sciences, Centurion University of Technology and Management, Odisha, India

²Ambika Prasad Research Foundation, Odisha, India

Email-Id: gyanranjan.mahalik@cutm.ac.in

ARTICLE INFO

Article History

Received: 14 September 2019

Received in revised form: 24 October 2019

Accepted: 25 November 2019

Keywords: Biofuels, Cultivation, Nabarangpur, Oils seed, Pharmaceutical

ABSTRACT

Seed is the fundamental and essential contribution for effective yield generation, which holds the way to the ranch efficiency and benefit. Oils obtained are either used for edible purposes or are found to be used as medicinal uses and cooking purposes. Recently oil yielding plants attract more attention due to an increasing demand for their vegetable oils, livestock feeds, pharmaceutical biofuels and other chemical industries. The oil seed cultivation practices along with the climatic conditions prevailed in these particular area has its impact on yield of oil seeds. Good cultivation practices are needed to preserve and for getting maximum yield which can be used as alternatives for their livelihood.

INTRODUCTION

Fat and oils are the primary wellspring of vitality, that we can use as sustenance, medivines, beautifiers and fuels, legitimately or as fixings in the arrangement of completed items (O'Brien 1998; Odoemelum 2005). Fats give 9 kcal/gm of power, while protein and starches as 4 kcal/gm separately (Rabasco Álvarez & González 2000). The Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health

Organization have recorded the significance of oils as a wellspring of liveliness for cell capacities, wellspring of fundamental unsaturated fats, helping in transportation of oil dissolvable nutrients and control of blood lipids and can be utilized as phenomenal excipients in pharmaceuticals, cosmetic items (Athar & Nasir 2005). In treatment of rheumatoid joint pain, primrose oil containing higher level of γ -linolenic