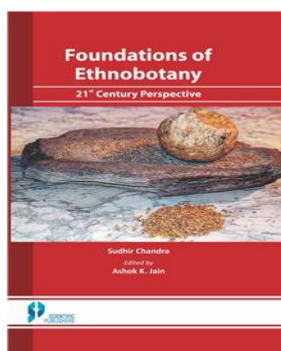


Foundations of Ethnobotany (21st Century Perspective)

[S. Chandra](#) & [A.K. Jain](#)



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Blurb

Foundations of Ethnobotany: 21st Century focusses on the role played by cultivated plants in changing the face of modern civilization It is important to assess the distribution of cultivated plants in time and space to understand how Ethnobotany can play a role in contributing to the progress and needs of human race in 21st century. The plants contributed by the societies Neolithic to The Bronze Age; Ancient Near East; Bronze Age Europe; Pre-Columbian Americas; Iron Age; Middle Eastern civilizations; South Asian civilizations; East Asia civilizations Eurasian civilizations; Africa; Medieval to Early Modern; Mughal India; Asia; china, Japan, Southeast Asia; Mesomeric civilizations Andean civilizations; African civilizations; Modern; Intermediate world; Greater Middle East; Eastern world; East Asia; South Asia and Southeast Asia are discussed.

Foreword

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Let us look at the world 550 million years ago

Cain and Abel (Hebrew: קַיִן, הֶבֶל *Qayin, Hevel*)

The lone Brazilian :

Jackson Whites: In the 1790s, a previously unheard-of tribe of Native Americans

4. Centres of Origin of Cultivated Plants

(i) The African Continent : Millets, Cotton

(ii) Yunnan or China : Rice

(iii) The Fertile Crescent : Wheat, Barley, Lentils, Chick Pea

(iv) Meso America : Maize, Cotton, Squash (*Cucurbita* spp.), Tobacco

(v) North South America : Potato

(vi) New Guinea Yams (*Dioscorea*) and Torr (*Colocasia*)

(vii) later developed E. America: [Sunflower, goosefoot (*Chenopodium* spp.), sumpweed (*Iva annua* var. *macrocarpa*)

Note: Indian Subcontinent – Sugarcane – Spices

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