

Exploring scope of amaranth greens as a nutritious leafy vegetable in the western high mountains

Laxmi Lama and Sajal Sthapit

Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development (LI-BIRD)

www.libird.org • info@libird.org



Introduction



- Amaranth is predominantly consumed as a grain in those high mountains and as a leafy vegetable in the mid-hills and plains.
- Highest incidence of stunting (60%), high incidence of wasting (15%) and highest incidence of underweight (50%) among children below the age of five in the mountain areas of Far and Mid Western Development Regions, including Karnali zone (WFP Nepal Food Security Atlas 2010)
- Poor nutrition in early childhood can have lasting consequences in adulthood due to significantly compromised cognitive and social development.

Materials and Methods



- Data were collected through semi-structured questionnaire survey in 156 households growing amaranth in Talium (2013) and Hanku VDC (2014).
- "Good for blood," "increases blood" = Iron content
- "vitamin-rich," "gives strength" = Thinks the crop is nutritious

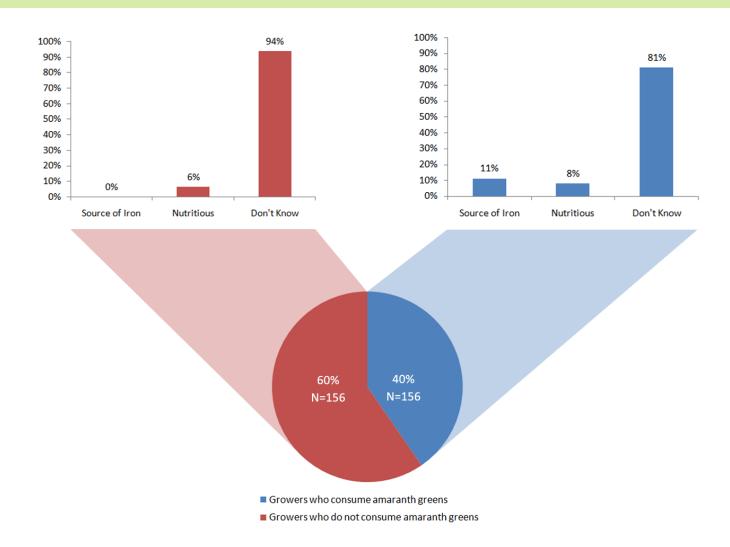
Materials & Methodology



 Farmers (N=110) in Hanku and Talium were interviewed for the vegetables they preferred to eat and asked to rank them from 1 to 5.

Results and Discussion

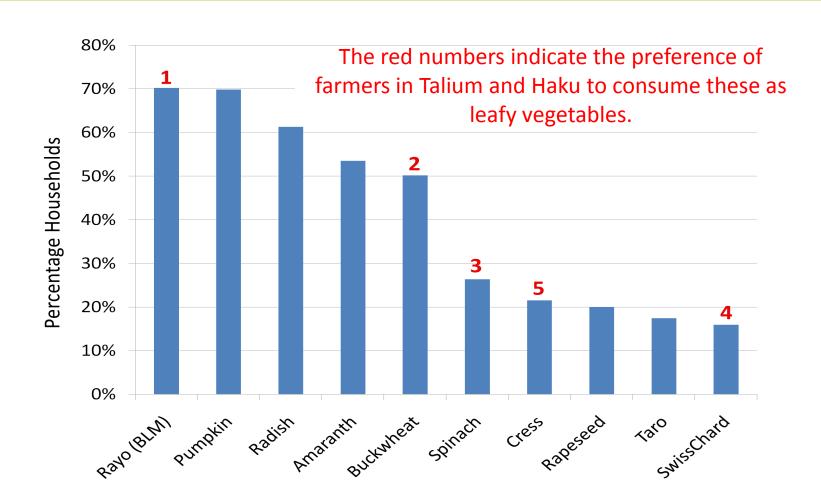




Awareness of the nutritional value of amaranth greens among amaranth growers in Jumla

Results and Discussion

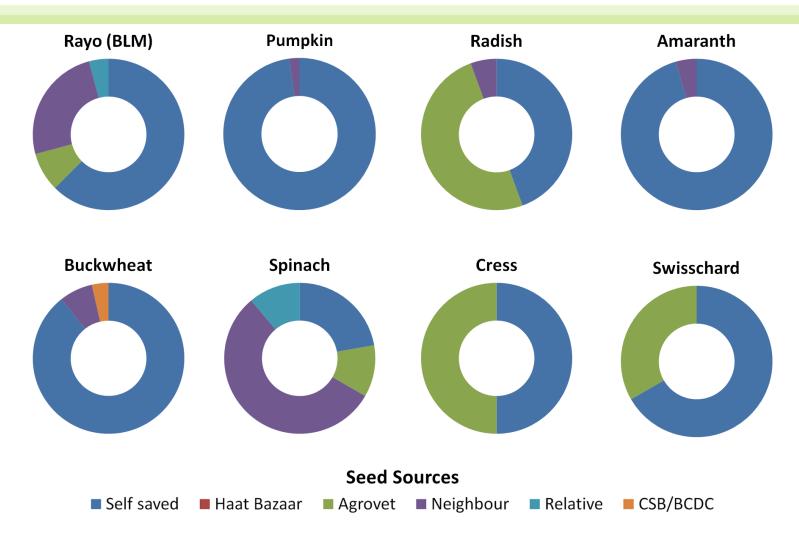




Prevalence of species of leafy vegetables in the households of Talium, Jumla (IFAD-NUS Benchmark Survey 2013)

Results and Discussion





Seed sources of selected leafy vegetables in Talium, Jumla (CBM Nepal Survey 2013)

Conclusion



With the relative abundance of amaranth in households, self-saved seeds and lack of nutritional awareness among farmers, promotion of amaranth as a green leafy vegetable is an important intervention that needs to be pursed to address the nutritional security of the rural people of the high mountain areas.