



Floristic diversity of Isari zone, Megharj range forest District Sabarkantha, Gujarat, India

S.D. Vediya* and H.S. Kharadi

P.G. Centre in Botany, Sir P.T. Science College, Modasa, (Gujarat) - India

Abstract

The present work has been done to collect the Information about different plant species of Megharj range forest in particular zone of Isari. The data obtained from these studies have botanical importance of the particular zone Isari. During my field work we have consisted of total 58 Angiospermic families are belonging 164 genera and 287 species. We have also noted 4 ptreidophytes and 3 bryophytes. The dominant species are *Tectona grandis*, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Madhuka indica*, *Lantana camara*, *Acacia nilotica* etc.

Key-Words: Floristic composition, Dominant species, Megharj-Isari.

Introduction

Floristic studies have acquired increasing importance in recent years in response to the need of developing and under developing countries to assess their plant wealth. The rich botanical wealth of this Megharj range forest in particular zone Isari is being continuously over exploited for timber and non timber forest products such as fodder, grasses, gums, grazing etc. The earlier work on floristic part of North Gujarat has been carried out Sexton & Sejweek (1918). Later on there was on gap were from 1917 onward Patel (2000), Ant (2001), Jangid (2003). M.N.Desai (2007). They were worked in selected different area of North Gujarat. During our field trip visit were taken various photographs rare plant species in Isari forest. From this region we have reported 287 plant species. In view of the regional importance of the particular zone of Isari forest flora so that present study was under taken.

Material and Methods

The Sabarkantha district is situated in the North West part of Gujarat between latitudes 20 13' 15'' and 24 34' 30'' North and Longitudes 72 47' 0'' and 73 37' 30'' east. Part of the western Aravallis Mountain in Sabarkantha. The Megharj forest is situated on latitude 23 30' 40'' North and Longitude 73 30' 40'' North and Longitude 73 30' 40'' east.

The present work is the output of the continuous field study during the season winter 2008 to 2009. Collected plant species were identified with the help of "The flora of Gujarat state" and flora of "The Presidency of Bombay".

Results and Conclusion

The total number of 58 Angiospermic families is belonging 164 genera and 287 species reported from this area. We have also noted the dominant species are *Tectona grandis*, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Madhuka indica*, *Lantana camara*, *Acacia nilotica* etc. in particular region Isari.

* Corresponding Author:

E-mail: drsanjuvediya@rediffmail.com

Table 1: Floral richness of the Isari forest

Categories of Angiosperms	Genera	Species	Families
Dicots	164	287	58
Monocots	12	16	6
Total	176	303	64

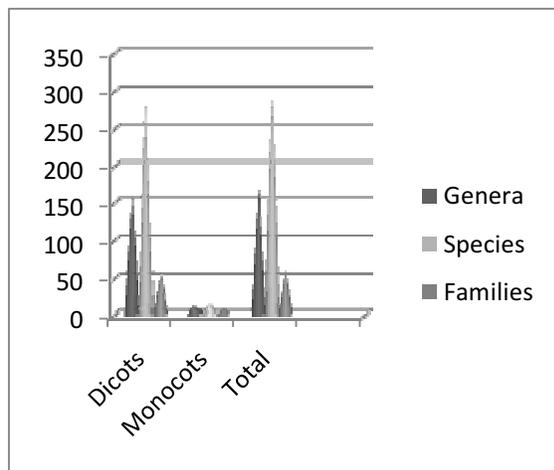


Fig. A: Floral richness of the Isari forest

Table 2: Dominant plant in the Isari forest

Families	Plant name	Total number of plant (approx)
Verbinaceae	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	1724
	<i>Lantana camara</i>	484
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>	876
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	617
Sapotaceae	<i>Madhuka indica</i>	421

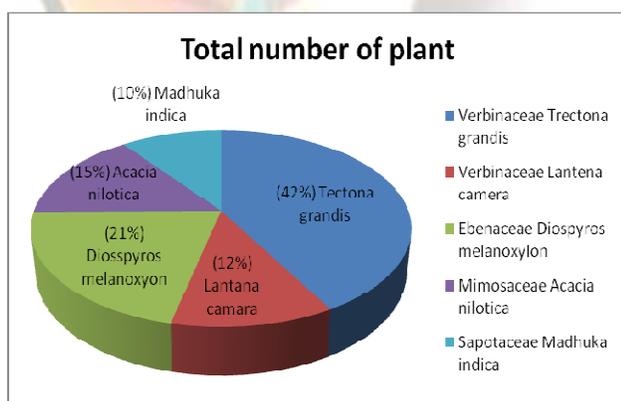


Fig. B: Dominant plant in the Isari forest

We have recorded 164 genera of Dicots and 12 genera of Monocots, 287 species of Dicots & 16 species of Monocots, belonging to 58 dicot & 6 monocot families. (table-1 & fig. A). Table 2 and Fig. B show dominant families and plant and also show that approximately no. of plant in particular zone Isari. Table 2 and fig. B shows that 5 genera are dominant in the Isari range forest.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to express their sincere thanks to Dr. Firoz Ahmed, Pharmacy Discipline, Khulna University for his active co-operation and important support during the experiments. The authors are also thankful to Prof. M.S.K. Choudhury, Ethnopharmacology Laboratory, Department of Pharmacy, Jahangirnagar University for providing laboratory facilities to conduct a part of the research work.

References

- Bhandari, M.M. (1929). *Flora of the Indian Desert*. Dhriti Printers, New Delhi.
- Cook, T. (1908). *The flora of the presidency of the Bombay*. Vol. I and II, Bishan Singh Mahedrapalsingh, Dahradun.
- Jain S.K and Deshpande U.R (1964). Observation on the vegetation of Khandes (Maharashtra). *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. India*, **34** (3): 322 – 333.
- Karntik C.R. (1955). A contribution to the biogeographical studies of Khandes with special reference to Satpuda range. *Bombay Geogr. Mar.*, **2**: 65 -72.
- Mathew Varghese (1988). *Forest flora of Dhule district*, part I and II , Ph.D. Thesis, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar
- Patel R.S. (2002). Floristics and Ethnobotanical studies of Ambaji Forest on North Gujarat; Ph.D Thesis submitted to Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
- Santapau H. (1951). The genus *Dioscoera* in Bombay state. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, **49**: 624-636.
- Shah G.L. (1978). *Flora of Gujarat State*. Part I and II, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
- Saxton W.T. and Sedwick L.J. (1918). Plant of Northan Gujarat *Ibid.* **6**(7): 209 -326 and I-XIII.