

Study on Biodiversity of Higher species and its depletion causes in Ambachandi Bala Ghat Ranges Dharur Dist. Beed

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Abstract

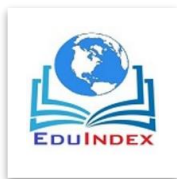
The Biodiversity of the species of higher plants of Ambachandi Ghat- Balaghat Ranges at Dahrur Dist Beed in Maharashtra totally having floaral plant species have been recorded along with their scientific name, common names, families and habits attempt has been also discussed factor responsible for biodiversity depletion in the Ambachandi Balaghat ranges.

Key word :- Bio diversity, Depletion, Balaghat Ambachandi range.

Introduction

The world biodiversity is contraction of Biological diversity which refers to variety within living world. The species level is generally regarded as the most natural one at which is to consider whole organism-species diversity (Global Biodiversity 1992). There are about 30 million species of life on the earth of which 1.7 million species have been described to date (Global Biodiversity 1992, Gupta 1908).

India is rich in Biodiversity and is one of the 12 mega diversity centers of the world and its biological diversity is one of the most significant in the world (M.C. Neely etal 1990; Rajmohana 1999) 45000 wild species of plants and over 77000 wild species of animal have so

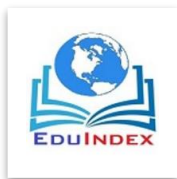


far been recorded (BSI; undated ZSI, 1991) together compressing about 6.5% of worlds known wild life sinha 1997)

Increasing urbanization and industrialization are threnetning the India's rich biodiversity. Several plant animal species have became extinct or endangered due to over exploitation of natural resources, extensive deforestation and inadequate measures for natural Conservation At least 10 percent of India's recorded wild flora and possibly longer fraction of its fauna are on the threatened list. Many of them are on the varge at extinction. The subject is under intensive study in India for the last few years and out at 15000 species at flowing about highly endangered (Threatened Habitat 1988, Rao 1994' Sinha 1997)

Ambachandi is situated Balaghats range southeastward for about 200 mile to the border of Maharashtra and Karnatka states Its width 3 to 6 miles higher in west the Balaghat hills have elevation of 1800 to 2700 feets gradually diminishing eastward, until the end and Bhima River and progressively wider toward the east the Balaghat range forms the water said between Godawari River to the north and Bhima to the south. In rainer west the hills bear visitation at Dharur Tahsil Dist Beed in Maharashtra in Balaghat ranges contaion characterstics of both the hilly tracts of ranges of Balaghat of Sahyadri Showing mixed bio diversity features.

It comprises on area of about 29 kms most of which come under forest division. The area is a great floral and faunal diversities and its has three main types of forest dry tropical raverin forest ravine tharn forest, most /day forest. (Negi 1995)



Materials And Methods

The work based on the floristic study & survey of the simplest index of diversity is the total number of species found a given area (pielou 1975, kucera 1978) for the survey. The area has been visited every month during the year 2018 and data collected with the help of local people and personnel's of wild life and forest departments.

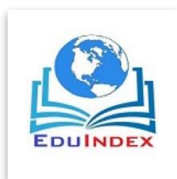
Results & Discussion :-

Flora and Founa are most important components of the Ecosystem and the faunal diversity is to large extent influenced by the plant diversity. The species level regarded as the most natural one of which consider whole organism diversity (Global biodiversity 1992 ZSI, ENVIS Newsletter 1997) In the area under taken for the study altogether. Floral.. Faunal species were recorded during the study in table below.

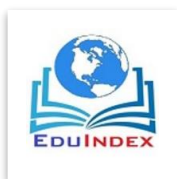
The Servey of study reveals that the care study Ambachandi has a rich species biodersity.

As the personnels Forest and wild life department and local people conveyed to the authors during the study biodiversity of Ambachandi Balaghat ranges is decreasing rapidly to the illegal activities such as a poaching, hunting & deterstraction by cutting of trees for various purposes. Such a depletion of biodiversity is also affect by other factor like infestions of lantana weed, forest fire erratic Govt. policy needs immediate conservation measures.

Angiospermic flora of the Ambachandi Ghat Balaghat range Dharur :-



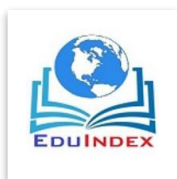
Sr.No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Habit
1	<i>Aegle marmelos, Correa</i>	Wood apple	Rutaceae	Tree
2	<i>Acacia catechu, wild</i>	Khair	Mimosaceae	Tree
3	<i>Azadirachta Indica A, Jussieu</i>	Neam, Margosa	Meliaceae	Tree
4	<i>Butea monosperma, Roxb</i>	Palas	Papilionaceae	Tree
5	<i>Bauhinia variegata W&A</i>	Apta	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree
6	<i>Boswellia serrata Roxb</i>	Salai	Burseraceae	Tree
7	<i>Bridelia vetusa spreng</i>	Gondni	Euphorbiaceae	Tree
8	<i>Carissa caranda staff</i>	Karaunta	Apocyanaceae	Tree
9	<i>Cynopogon aciculatus, Train</i>	Chaikanta	Graminae	Tree
10	<i>Combretum decandrum, roxb</i>	Ratang	Combretaceae	Tree
11	<i>Cassia fistula, linn</i>	Amltas	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree
12	<i>Canavalia Gladiata</i>	Abai	Papilionaceae	Twiner
13	<i>Dendrocalamus strictus Nees</i>	Bamboo	Gramineae	Tree
14	<i>Eucalyptus jamrolia dulthie</i>	Jamhul	Myrtaceae	Tree
15	<i>Euphorbia naivolia Bueh</i>	Sirji	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub
16	<i>Ficus bengalensis linn</i>	Banyan	inoraceae	Tree
17	<i>Ficus religiosa linn</i>	Peepal	inoraceae	Tree
18	<i>Heteropogon contratus Beauv</i>	Sarol	Gramineae	Tree
19	<i>Indigofera pulchella Roxb</i>	Nil	Papilionaceae	Tree



20	<i>Ixora arbera Roxb</i>	Kontha	Rabiaceae	Tree
21	<i>Lagerstromia parvifolia roxb</i>	Sidha	hythraceae	Tree
22	<i>Lantana comera linn</i>	Puts gharir	Verbinaceae	Shrub
23	<i>Madhuca indica gmel</i>	Moh Muhua	Spaotaceae	Tree
24	<i>Mimosa pudica linn</i>	Lajwanti lajalu	Mimosaceae	Tree
25	<i>Nyctanthus arbor tricts l</i>	Parijatak	oleceae	Tree
26	<i>Phyllantthaus emblica linn</i>	Amla	Euphorbiaceae	Tree
27	<i>Randi dumentoram lank</i>	Manta	Kubiaceae	Shrub
28	<i>Shorea sobusta gaertain</i>	Sal	Dipterocurpaceae	Tree
29	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Arjun Sadda	Combetaceae	Tree
30	<i>Woodforrdia frounticosa kurz</i>	Dhavla	Lythraceae	Tree

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