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Diversity of Tree Flora at Tendukheda, District Narsinghpur, Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract

A preliminary survey of Tendukheda tehsil was carried out to get the information about its tree flora in the year 2013-14. The Survey revealed that 37 angiospermic plant species are present there which are growing as naturally occurring species or cultivated trees in the town area.

Key-Words: Tree flora, Angiospermic plants, Tendukheda

Introduction

Trees are the basic lifelines of the terrestrial ecosystem as they are the primary producers, air purifiers and also support varied varieties of birds, insects and animals. Trees are not only important for greenery but also have economic, social and aesthetic values.

Study Area

Narsinghpur is an old district of Madhya Pradesh. The total geographic area is 5125.55 square km and the total population is about 1,091,854. In this district, 26.55% area is covered by the forest which is of mixed kind. Tendukheda is a tehsil of this district. A field survey was conducted at different sites of Tendukheda tehsil, scattered in villages Bilhara, Chowerpatha, Dobhi, Deori, Imjhira and Kaneheri. The climate of this region is pleasant and the area is free from pollution.

Specimens of trees were collected and identified using various flora and books by Brandis (1978), Mukherjee (2008), Mudgal et. al. (1997), Oommachan and Shrivastava (1996), Singh N.P., et. al. (2001). Herbariums of all the tree species were prepared.

Results and Discussion

During investigation, 37 trees were recorded in Tendukheda tehsil; some of which were naturally occurring while some of them were cultivated in village areas. These plants are economically and medicinally significant. In this total of 37 trees, the family fabaceae is recorded in the most dominating species (12 species). Certain plants like *Bauhinia variegata* (kachnar), *Delonix regia* (gulmohar), *Cassia fistula* (amaltas), *Cassia siamea* (siyami), *Butea monosperma* (palash) bloom with beautiful colors during their seasons. On the other hand, some trees like *Acacia arabica* (babool), *Azadirachta indica* (neem), *Terminalia arjuna* (arjun), *T. chebula* (harr), *T. bellerica* (bahera), *Aegle marmelos* (bael), *Syzygium cumuni* (jamun), *Emblia officinalis* (amla) have high medicinal value. *Ficus religiosa* (peepal), *F. benghalensis* (bargad), *Madhuca latifolia* (mahua), *Mangifera indica* (aam), *Emblia officinalis* (amla) are socio-economic and have sacred value. *Dalbergia sissoo* (sheesham), *Tectona grandis* (sagon), *Pongamia pinnata* (karanj), *Terminalia tomentosa* (saja), Mahogani have rich economic value. (Seth M.K. 2004).

Conclusion

Trees not only preserve the physical features of the earth but also prevent soil erosion, migrate floods, minimize noise and air pollution. Besides, trees meet the need for timber, fuel, fodder, medicines and other commercial products which are indispensable requirements of human beings. Tendukheda region is very rich in medicinally and economically useful plants. People should be aware about local biodiversity and should be helpful in the conservation of plant diversity.

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Observations

In the enumeration, the trees have been arranged alphabetically with local name, family, and flowering period.

Table 1: Diversity of tree flora at Tendukheda, district Narsinghpur (M.P.)

| S.No. | Scientific name of plant | Local name | Family | Flowering period |
|-------|--|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Acacia Arabica willd | Babool | Fabaceae | July- August |
| 2 | Aegle marmelos corr. | Bel | Rutaceae | March-May |
| 3 | Ailanthus excelsa Roxb | Mahaneem | Simaroubaceae | January-February |
| 5 | Azadirachta indica A .Juss | Neem | Meliaceae | March-May |
| 4 | Albizzia lebbeck (L.)Benth. | Siris | Fabaceae | February-April |
| 6 | Bauhinia variegata (L.) | Kachnar | Fabaceae | September-November |
| 7 | Bombax ceiba Linn. | Semal | Bombacaceae | March-April |
| 8 | Butea monosperma (Lamk.) Taub. | Palash, Teshu | Fabaceae | February-April |
| 9 | Cassia fistula (L.) | Amaltas | Fabaceae | April-June |
| 10 | Cassia siamea (L.) | Siyami | Fabaceae | January-April |
| 11 | Cordia dichotoma Forst. | Lasora | Ehretiaceae | February-April |
| 12 | Dalbergia sissoo Roxb. | Shisham | Fabaceae | April- June |
| 13 | Delonix regia (Boj.) Rafin | Gulmohar | Fabaceae | April- June |
| 14 | Diospyros montana Roxb. | Tendu | Ebanaceae | March-June |
| 15 | Embolia officinalis Gaertn. | Amla | Euphorbiaceae | March-May |
| 16 | Eucalyptus maculata Hook | Safeda | Myrtaceae | Whole year |
| 17 | Ficus religiosa (L.) | Peepal | Moraceae | April-May |
| 18 | Ficus benghalensis (L.) | Bargad | Moraceae | May |
| 19 | Ficus glomerata Roxb. | Gular | Moraceae | Whole year |
| 20 | Holoptellia integrifolia Roxb. Planch. | Chiroul | Ulmaceae | February- March |
| 21 | Leucaena leucocephala (Lam.) | Subabool | Fabaceae | Whole year |
| 22 | Limonia acidissima (L.) | Kaith,Kabit | Rutaceae | February-March |
| 23 | Madhuca latifolia | Mahua | Sapotaceae | February-April |
| 24 | Mangifera indica (L.) | Aam | Anacardiaceae | February- April |
| 25 | Melia azedarach (L.) | Bakan | Meliaceae | March-May |
| 26 | Moringa oleifera Lamk | Sahjan | Moringaceae | January-March |
| 27 | Pithecolobium dulce (Roxb.) Benth. | Janglizalebi | Fabaceae | March-April |
| 28 | Pongamia pinnata (L.) Pierre | Karanj | Fabaceae | March-May |
| 29 | Swietenia mahogani Jacq. | Mahogani | Meliaceae | April-May |
| 30 | Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels | Jamun | Myrtaceae | April-June |
| 31 | Tectona grandis (Linn) | Sagon | Verbenaceae | August-September |
| 32 | Terminalia tomentosa Roth. | Saja | Combretaceae | April-June |
| 33 | Terminalia chebula Retz. | Harr | Combretaceae | April-May |
| 34 | Terminalia bellerica (Gaertn.) Roxb. | Bahera | Combretaceae | February- May |
| 35 | Terminalia arjuna (Roxb.)De | Arjun | Combretaceae | February-May |
| 36 | Tamarindus indica (L.) | Imli | Fabaceae | March-May |
| 37 | Zizyphus jujuba Lam. | Ber | Rhamnaceae | September-November |

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