LITERATURE REVIEW

THE PHYTOSOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SALINE AREA OF TEHSIL FEROZEWALA, DISTRICT SHEIKHUPURA (PUNJAB), PAKISTAN

Sayed Muhammad Akmal Rahim1*, Shahida Hasnain2, Shamsi R. A3 and Farkhanda Jabeen3


This study is a Board ecological survey, and classification of the vegetation of Agro Farm plantation of ferozewala, dis. Sheikhupura. Plants, grasses, shrubs & trees community type have been worked the soil characteristic also worked.

OBSERVATION ON TREE SPECIES OF DANTA RANGE FOREST OF NORTH GUJARAT

K.C. Patel and R.S. Patel

Lifescience Leaflets, Published on: 1st July 2010

This banaskantha, dis of Gujarat they worked phytodiversity of tree & documented 100 tree species, 74 genera and 38 family in northran part of the Gujarat state, Danta range forest covers about 220 Sq. Km. area.

PHYTOSOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF GRASSLAND IN THE VICINITY OF PATARATU THERMAL POWER, HAZARIBAGH, JHARKHAND.

D.D. Pandey, KiranPandey and ShashiShekher Kumar*

Journal of Phytology 2011, 3(12): 63-66

The study was conducted to assess the phytosociological studies of grasslands of Pataratu, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand. Total number of grassland species was recorded to be 17, 12 and 8 on control and 40, 27 and 19 on polluted grassland in rainy, winter and summer seasons, respectively.
FOLKLORE VALUE OF WEEDS GROWN THE WASTELANDS OF KADI, GUJARAT

P.K.Patel and M.K.Patel*
Lifescience Leaflets, Published on: 1st March 2010

Author study weeds plant & there medicinal use. The wastelands of Kadi, Gujarat were selected for the present study. During the present investigation, the medicinal weeds collected from the cultivated field and the information regarding them were gathered from the different group of people. 14 plants species of medicinal weed flora belonging to 12 families incorporating folklore value. Villagers have good knowledge about medicinal plants and their uses in curing different types of diseases.

PHYTOSOCIOLOGICAL ATTRIBUTES OF DIFFERENT PLANT COMMUNITIES OF PIRCHINASI HILLS OF AZAD JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Nafeesa Z. Malik, M. Arshadi And Sarwat N. Mirza*
International Journal Of Agriculture & Biology, 2007/ 569-574

The vegetation of PirChinasi Hills has been protected from biotic interference and can be used as a typical example of natural vegetation showing vigorous growth. Environmental factor such as climate, soil condition, temperature, humidity, rain fall, wind like factor study with vegetation structure they also study soil character total of 77 plant species were recorded.

PHYTOSOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF TROPICAL DRY DECIDUOUS FOREST OF BOUDH DISTRICT, ORISSA, INDIA.

S.C.Sahu, N.K. Dhal, C.Sudhakar Reddy, ChiranjibiPattanaik and M. Brahman

Phytosociological study was carried out in tropical dry deciduous forest of Boudh district, Orissa. They inventoried a total of 187 species (trees 91, shrubs 10, climbers 12 and herbs 74) with in a four hectare sampled area. The predominant tree species are Shorearobusta,Madhucaindica, Buchananialanzan, Cleistanthuscollinus and Diospyrosmelanoxylon species richness have consistently decreased with increasing girth class of tree
species. Girth class having <30 cm gbh contributed to about 68.13% of species richness. The present study can serve as baseline information for monitoring and sustaining the phytodiversity of tropical dry deciduous forests in the state of Orissa.

**PHYTOSOCIOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME PLANT COMMUNITIES IN THE UMIAT REGION OF ALASKA**

Ethand D. Churchill2 Washington, D.C.

*Ecological Society of America* is collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *Ecology*. 14-6-2010

Author invested some of the kinds of plant communities which make up the vegetation in the Umiat area of Alaska, to analyze the communities phytosociology, to study some of the relationships of such communities to environmental condition, and to obtain information for aerial photographic – On the basis of phytosociologic analysis of association author indices, the stands. Are grouped into 5 types-; 1 of which is divided into 4 subtypes and another into 2 subtypes. Selected stands of each type and subtype are discussed in detail, association tables of Some of these stands and of each subtype and type are included and each subtype and type is discussed as such field work was performed during July and August, 1951. Herbarium specimens were collected. The vegetation of each stand was analyzed on 10 one-meter square quadrats.

**PHYTOSOCIOLOGY, PRIMARY PRODUCTION AND NUTRIENT RETENTION IN HERBACEOUS VEGETATION OF THE FORESTRY ARBORETUM ON THE ARAVALLI HILLS AT JAIPUR.**

K.P.Sharma1 & B.P.Upadhyaya2

*International Society for Tropical Ecology*

Author served was made on the foot hill, slope and top of the protected and unprotected hills of the Aravalli at Jaipur HE survey Herbaceous vegetation was therophytic in nature, exhibiting maximum number of species in rainy season. The biomass of herbaceous vegetation at the unprotected hill sites was higher than protected hill sites. Annual net primary
production was: protected hill, 430-587 gm−2; unprotected hill, 283-613 gm−2. The species diversity at the protected hill and role of herbaceous vegetation in the conservation of nutrients at both hills. 78 plant species, 17 of monocots and 61 of dicots, were observed in study site. The species richness of the protected hill (Herbaceous=50; woody=14; total 64) was higher than unprotected hill (Herbaceous=45, woody=5; total-50), they reveal that diversity of woody species was relatively higher on the protected hill in comparison to unprotected hill.

**PHYTODIVERSITY ZONATION IN NORTH ANDAMAN, INDIA USING REMOTE SENSING, GIS AND PHYTOSOCIOLOGICAL DATA**

P.Rama Chandra Prasad, C. Sudhakar Reddy and C.B.S.Dutt

*Research Journal of Environmental Sciences, 2:1-12*

In the present study an attempt was made to identify different phytodiversity zones within north Andaman Island using remote sensing, GIS and phytosociological field data. Zones were identified using three factors viz. altitude, aspect and forest patches, each categorizing into different zones and analyzed for 18 species parameters to obtain phytodiversity value. The results of study showed that much of area is under high phytodiversity category and is located within semi evergreen forest of north Andaman. THE AIM OF STUDY WAS TO CONSERVED PLANT.

**PHYTOSOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MANGROOVES AT KANNUR DISTRICT, KERALA**

Vidyasagar K. , Ranjan M.V. , Maneeshkumar M , Praseeda T.P.

*International Journal Of Environmental Sciences Volume 2, No 2,2011*

Author study constituted 12 species under nine genera belonging to seven families. Rhizophoraceae represented maximum genera of four species. Phytosociological analysis revealed that *Acanthus ilicifolius* registered highest density and relative density followed by *Avicennia officinalis*. Whereas relative frequency was highest recorded for *Avicennia officinalis* unveiled the domination of *Avicennia officinalis* which, registered highest Importance value index (IVI) and relative importance value index (RIVI) among the 12 mangroves pecies distributed all over.
Though this species constituted relatively lesser density and frequency, Investigation on floristic diversity of mangroves of Kannur.

THE VEGETATION OF RESERVABIOLOGICA SAN FRANCISCO, ZAMORA-CHINCHIPE, SOUTHERN ECUADOR- A PHYTOSOCIOLOGICAL SYNTHESIS.

Rainer W. Bussmann
The vegetation of ReservaBiologica San Francisco, Zamora-Chinchipe, Southern Ecuador

Author observed Few floristic inventories and even less syntaxonomical vegetation descriptions of tropical mountain forests exist. They also study syntaxonomical treatment of the vegetation of ReservaBiologica San Francisco at the northern limit of Podocarpous National Park, Ecuador. The “LowerMontane Forests” he observed forest structure and floristic composition change completely. The vegetation types belonging to this “UpperMontane Forest” form the new Purdiaeaetalianutantis, growing on Histicpetraquepts. They represent a monotypic vegetation type.

WILD PLANT SPECIES USED IN HINDU FESTIVALS-A CASE STUDY FROM UTTARA KANNADA DISTRICT, WESTERN GHATS, SOUTH INDIA.

G.T.Hegde And D.M.Bhat
Centre For Ecological Science

Author survey some of the Traditional use of wild plant species during certain festivals occasions by local communities was studied in Sirsitaluk of Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka state. Such a use of plants or their parts appears for indicating the change in climate and seasons and also for scheduling seasonal operations. In addition, offering of plants and their parts to particular deity has greater effectiveness in conservation of species.

PHYTOSOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF THE FORSTS WITH SESSILE OAK AND NORWAY SPRUCE FROM SOUTH-EASTERN TRANSYLVANIA

A.Indreica, M. Kelemen

Author study the forests with sessile oak (Quercus petraea) and Norway spruce (Picea abies) from south-eastern Transylvania represent a peculiar type of Phytocenoses, rather unusual for the present-day vegetation of Romania’s territory. Aim of the study is to provide a detailed description of the vegetation and to identify the phytosociological and typological units to which in could belong. Beside this, stand structure and regeneration status of the main tree species are illustrated. There study site is located around Carpathian intermountain depressions Brasov and Ciuc, where vegetation had a peculiar history and today sessile oak forests on high altitude exists, interfering with spruce forests.

ETHNOMEDICINAL USES OF CLIMBERS FROM SARASWATI RIVER REGION OF PATAN DISTRICT, NORTH GUJARAT.
A.R. Seliya and N.K. Patel
Ethnobotanical Leaflets 13:865-72,2009

Author survey During the years 2007-2008 & Observed Total 30 angiospermic climber species are recorded during these period being practiced by rural of these area several fiels trips were conducted to document the ethnomedicinal uses of climbers of angiosperms from the rural of Saraswati river region of Patan district of North Gujarat area of Gujarat state.

ON THE PATTERNS OF TREE DIVERSITY IN THE WESTERN GHATS OF INDIA.

Author have been primarily defined on the basis of structure and phenology, A total of 20,785 individuals, belonging to 398 species, were enumerated along 108 belt transects covering a total area of 75 ha, from localities that spanned the entire length of the hill chain of the Western Ghats in peninsular India. These transects were assigned to 7 vegetation types and were shown to be distinctive in species composition. Sestricted distributions. More moist vegetation types shelter a higher proportion of
evergreen and endemic trees and a lower proportion of medicinally-useful species. These results have significant implications for devising a sampling strategy.

**ASSESSMENT AND PRESERVATION OF TREE DIVERSITY OF UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA**

Kamal Kishor, Abhinandan Mani Tripathi, Sribash Roy and LalBabuChaudhary*

Earth’s living Treasure 22, 2011nd forest Biodiversity: May

India is one of the 17 mega diverse countries in the world with four biodiversity hotspots. The country consists of ca. 19294 flowering plants (Karthikeyan, 2000) out of which ca. 2560 species have been estimated as trees (Rao, 1994). As far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, the province does not have any checklist or a flora of its own since the publication of ‘Flora of the Upper resentlySrivastava (2004) has presented an overview of floristic diversity of Uttar Pradesh and observed 2711 angiospermic plant under 182 families and 1088 genera.

**CHANGES IN RAIN FOREST TREE DIVERSITY, DOMINANCE AND RARITY ACROSS A SEASONALITY GRADIENT IN THE WESTERN GHATS, INDIA.**

Priya Davidar1,2*, Jean Philippe Puyravaud3,4 and Egbert G. Leigh Jr1


They assessed the effects of latitude, altitude and climate on the alpha diversity of rain forest trees in the Western Ghats (WG) of India. Author tested whether stem densities, dominance, the prevalence of rarity, and the proportion of understory trees are significantly correlated with alpha diversity. They concluded this study demonstrates that seasonality influences rain forest tree diversity in the WG of India.

**PHYTOSOCIOLOGY OF ROADSIDE COMMUNITIES TO IDENTIFY ECOLOGICAL POTENTIALS OF TOLERANT SPECIES**

J.G. Ray1* and Jojo George2
Author survey 110km of busy roadsides of a biodiversity-rich tropical zone, Kottayam District of Kerala, South India, Phytosociology of communities on roadsides is significant in the identification of the degree of tolerance of species, because the method in general, is considered efficient and appropriate to assess the ecological potentials of plants in natural communities. Floristic survey and phytosociological analysis of 110 km of busy roadsides of a biodiversity-rich tropical zone, Kottayam District of Kerala, South India, Showed 85 species belonging to 27 families differently tolerant to the stressful environment, Hyper-tolerance is useful clue to the preli.

PHYTOSOCIOLOGY OF BERBERISARISTATA AND ITS ASSOCIATED SHRUB SPECIES IN HIMACHAL PRADESH AND JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Majid Ali and K. Rai Sharma*
Research Associate, NAIP-3, SRLS, SKUAST-K, Shalimar

The floristic composition of Berberis aristata and its associated shrub species was, carried out at six different sites i.e. four in Himachal Pradesh. The results of floristic composition of Berberis aristata and associated shrubs species indicated that the most dominant shrub species recorded were Berberis aristata, Berberis lycium, Viburnum cotinifolium and Daphne cannabina. The maximum shrubs were observed in Chail where the number of species is 8 while in Rajgarh, Totu and Narkanda had 6 species each. As regards the number of shrub species Lolab-valley observed least number of shrubs (4). In six different sites it was observed that similarity was highest between Lolab valley and Totu with 80.00(%) and lowest between Narkanda and Rajgarh.

DIVERSITY AND CLASSIFICATION OF INDIAN MANGROVES: A REVIEW

R.N. Mandal*1 & K.R. Naskar2
Tropical Ecology 49(2): 131-146, 2008 Issn 0564-3295

Indian mangrove vegetation covers about 6,749 km2 along the 7516.6 km long coast line, including Island territories. The entire mangrove habitats are situated in three zones. They gain categorized into Deltaic, Coastal, and
Island habitats following Thom’s classification of estuarine habitats. Estimates of the number of species considered mangrove in the world, 82 species of mangroves distributed in 52 genera and 36 families from all the 12 habitats in India. The relative mangrove diversity of families, genera and species in mangrove vegetation of all the 12 habitats in India).

**AN ASSESSMENT OF FLORISTIC DIVERSITY OF GANDHAMARDAN HILL RANGE, ORISSA, INDIA**

C. Sudhakar Reddy And Chiranjibi Pattanaik

Bangladesh J. Plant Taxon. 16(1): 29-36, 2009 (June) © 2009 Bangladesh Association of Plant Taxonomists

The plant resources of Gandhamardan hill Orissa range were studied and analysed. A total of 912 vascular species belonging to 556 genera under 142 families were recorded. Herbs dominate the flora followed by trees, climbers and shrubs. Dominance of phanerophytes indicates the tropical moist and humid climate. Proper conservation and management plans are needed to save the natural resources, especially medicinal plants, of this sacred hill range.

**PLANT DIVERSITY OF COASTAL AREA FROM BHAVANAGAR TO DHOLERA**

A.V.Babaria, S.K.Dodia And V. R. Vegda

Biology Department, Bahauddin Science College, Junagadh

Life sciences Leaflets 7: 41-44, 2012

In this study we have made the survey of total plant species available in the area. We observed that herbaceous plants are more dominating the vegetation. During our visit we collect and identify 32 numbers of Species. Out of them 4 species belonging to Monocotyledon while 28 species belonging to Dicotyledon where as *Salvadora persica* and *Prosopis cinerea* are the only tree species available.

**EXPLORATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS OF VIJAYNAGAR FOREST**

Vivek Vegda, Nisha Goswami And Ashok Babaria Department Of Botany, School Of Sciences, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.

Life sciences Leaflets 7: 26-33, 2012

Vijaynagar falls under Agro-climatic zone – IV. The Zonal climate being arid to semi-arid. The climate of Vijaynagar is characterized by general dryness except in the South-Western monsoon & a hot summer. It is
dense forest of mixed tree species with dominant tree community of *Tectona grandis*, *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Terminalia crenulata*, *Wrightia tinctoria*. Area of Vijaynagar forest considered as a tribal belt. People of this area having a lot of information in Ethnic knowledge. These tribals are dependent mainly on primitive agriculture and forest products for food, fibres, medicine and other things for sustenance.

**STUDY OF PLANT DIVERSITY IN VADALI RANGE FOREST**  
**DISTRICT SABARKANTHA, NORTH GUJARAT, INDIA**  
R.K. Desai And H. M. Ant  
Arts, Science And Commerce College, Pilvai 382 850 Gujarat, India  
*Life sciences Leaflets: 1st Jan 2012*  
Biodiversity conservation is major problem of the day. Vadali range forest of Sabarkantha Forest department is a part of Idar and Vadali Taluka. We are trying to establishment of natural habitat for plant in Vadali forest range is the part of Arravalli mountainins, so it is unique example from floristic point of view. In present study, a total of 355 plant species belonging to 80 families have been recorded.

**WILD PLANT SPECIES USED IN HINDU FESTIVALS – A CASE STUDY FROM UTTARA KANNADA DISTRICT, WESTERN GHATS, SOUTH INDIA**  
G.T. Hegde And D.M. Bhat  
*Life sciences Leaflets*  
Traditional use of wild plant species during certain festivals occasions by local communities was studied in Sirsi taluk of Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka state. Such a use of plants or their parts appears for indicating the change in climate and seasons and also for scheduling seasonal operations. In addition, offering of plants and their parts to particular deity has greater effectiveness in conservation of species from overexploitation by the community.

**COMPARISON OF PLANT SPECIES DIVERSITY WITH DIFFERENT PLANT COMMUNITIES IN DECIDUOUS FORESTS**  
1*J. Eshaghi Rad; 2 M. Manthey; 3 A. Mataji  
Koedoe African Protected Area Conservation and Science.*  
Species diversity is one of the most important indices used for evaluating the sustainability of forest communities. This study aims to characterize the forest communities and to identify and compare the plant
species diversity in the study area. For this purpose, 152 relevés were sampled by a randomized-systematic method, using the Braun-Blanquet scale.

THE PHYTOSOCIOLOGY OF THE VERMAAKS, MARNEWICKS AND BUFFELSKLIP VALLEYS OF THE KAMMANASSIE NATURE RESERVE, WESTERN CAPE
G. Cleaver, L.R. Brown, G.J. Bredenkamp

Long-term conservation ecosystems require a broader understanding of the ecological processes involved. Because ecosystems react differently to different management practices, it is important that a description and classification of the vegetation of an area are completed. A vegetation survey of the valley areas of the Kammanassie Nature Reserve was undertaken as part of a larger research project to assess the environmental impacts of large-scale groundwater abstraction from Table Mountain Group aquifers on ecosystems in the reserve. From a TWFNSPAN classification, refined by Braun-Blanquet procedures, 21 plant communities, which can be grouped into 13 major groups, were identified.

SPECIES COMPOSITION AND COMMUNITY STRUCTURE OF FOREST STANDS IN KUMAON HIMALAYA, UTTARAKHAND, INDIA
M. Shah Hussain*, Aisha Sultana, Jamal A. Khan & Afifullah Khan
Department of Wildlife Sciences, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh 202 002, India

The paper describes species composition and community structure of 23 forest stands in Kumaon Himalaya between altitudes 1500-3000 m. A total of 902 plots was sampled following plot sampling method. Density and diversity measures were calculated for different vegetation layers of each stand. Twinspan identified 19 tree communities and 17 ground vegetation communities.
MEDICINAL PLANTS DIVERSITY AND THEIR CONSERVATION
STATUS IN WILDLIFE INSTITUTE OF INDIA (WII) CAMPUS,
DEHRADUN
B.S. Adhikari*, M.M. Babu, P.L. Saklani and G.S. Rawat

The present paper deals with the status and distribution pattern of medicinal plants in Wildlife Institute of India campus, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India. Based on extensive literature survey, of the total (#605 plants) 63% are medicinal plants. These medicinal plants comprise of 63 trees, 55 shrubs, 208 herbs, 34 climbers, 3 ferns and 10 grasses belong to 94 families.

ENDEMIC PLANT DIVERSITY IN THE INDIAN HIMALAYA I.
RANUNCULACEAE AND PAEONIACEAE
U. Dhar and S.S. samant

Himalayan Ranunculaceae and paeoniaceae are analysed for their endemic diversity of the total 251 representative taxa of Ranunculaceae.

ETHNO-MEDICINAL PLANTS USED FOR IMPOTENCE,
FRIGIDITY AND SEXUAL WEAKNESS IN DANTA TALUKA
(GUJARAT)
Life sciences Leaflets, Published on: 1st March, 2010

The present paper deals with species of flowering plants commonly used by different Adivasi communities to cure venture and gynecological diseases and disorder. The cause of disease, its symptoms, and plant organs utilized and methods of preparation of remedies are provided.

ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDY OF TAPKESHWARI HILL, BHUJ,
KACHCHH, INDIA
Y. S. Patel, E. P. Joshi* and P. N. Joshi
Life sciences Leaflets, Published on: 1st April, 2010

Ethnobotanical studies were carried out to collect information on the use of medicinal plants by local communities in Tapkeshwari hill of Bhuj Taluka,Kachchh district, India. Plants have been used both in the prevention and cure of various diseases of human societies. Ayurveda, Homeopathy,
Sidda, Unani, etc are our traditional systems of medicines. A total of 37 ethnomedicinal plants species distributed in 35 genera and 25 angiosperm families are documented in this study.

**STUDY OF ANGIOSPERMIC FLORA OF KACHCHH DISTRICT, GUJARAT, INDIA**

Y. S. Patel1*, R. M. Patel2, P. N. Joshi3 And Y.B. Dabgar2  
Life sciences Leaflets, Published on: 1st September, 2011  
The study reveals that in spite of the arid region, Kachchh district supports total 988 higher plant species (including one gymnosperm) of belonging to 118 families and 503 of 805 dicots and 183 monocots.

**FLORISTIC STUDY OF DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI**

Rajeshwary Nair  
Life sciences Leaflets, Published on: 1st October, 2011  
The study was carried out in the entire territory. Over 800 plants belonging to more than 100 families were studied. The present area of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is selected for the floristic studies.

**STUDY OF AQUATIC ANGIOSPERMIC PLANTS OF PATAN DISTRICT**

A.J.Parmar And N.K.Patel  
Life Sciences Leaflets, Published On: 1st May, 2010  
The present investigation of the aquatic angiosperms growing throughout the Patan district was carried out. A brief taxonomic account of each species is given with current nomenclature, vernacular name, family and uses. *Colocasia esculenta, Eichhornia crassipes, Ipomoea aquatica, Nymphoides indicum, Ludwigia repens, Polygonum orientale, Pistia stratoites, Lemna perpusilla, Wolffiarrhiza, Xanthium indicum, Phyllanthus reticulatus, Cynodon dactylon* were very common.

**A STUDY OF WEED OCCURRENCE AND CROP ASSOCIATION OF VALSAD DISTRICT IN SOUTH GUJARAT**

T.G.Gohil, Head and P.G. In-Charge  
Life sciences Leaflets, Published on: 1st June, 2010  
In Valsad district mainly Wheat, Rice, Sugarcane, Vegetables, Fruits etc. are cultivated. Innumerable weeds grow in the fields of cultivated crops which are a serious problem as they compete with neighbouring crops or
plants of economic importance and reduce their yield. To understand the crop weed relationship present study is carried out on the weeds of Valsad.

**STUDY OF TREE SPECIES DIVERSITY OF MODASA TALUKA, DISTRICT SABARKANTHA (GUJARAT) INDIA**

M. S. Jangid And S. S. Sharma*

*Life sciences Leaflets, Published on: 1st June, 2010*

The present paper deals with tree species diversity of taluka Modasa, plants were collected from the various villages and forests area including hill and hillocks. Total 131 tree species belonging to 94 genera and 38 families have been enumerated.

**FIELDWORK EXERCISE IN FLORISTIC ECOLOGICAL AND ETHNOBOTANICAL RESEARCH**

B.S. Sidana*, N.B. Patel and K.C. Patel

*Life sciences leaflets 7:194-200,2010*

The present work deals with the methodology which was applied in floristic, ecological and ethno botanical research work.

**TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE OF ADI TRIBE OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH ON PLANTS**

R.C. SRIVASTAV & Adi Community

*Indian journal of traditional knowledge, Vol. 8(2), April 2009, pp. 146-153*

Paper deals with 108 species of plants in day to day life of the people belonging to Adi community of Arunachal Padesh.

**A RECORD OF THE TREE WEALTH OF M. G. SCIENCE INSTITUTE, AHMEDABAD**

N.R. Mulia ,N.R. Modi* and S.N. Dudani**

*Life sciences leaflets; Published on: 1st July, 2010*

The area has rich vegetation involving many different types of tree species. In this study 72 species of trees belonging to 27 families were found to be present. Rare trees like *Adansonia digitata* L., *Bombax ceiba* D.C., *Guacum officinalis* L. and *Saraca indica* L. were also found to be occurring in the campus.
The literature reveals that, the survey of sacred groves is incomplete in India and particularly in Karnataka. This paper attempts to highlight the role played by Sri Ramathirth sacred grove, Halasi, Khanapur taluka, Belgavi District, Karnataka. The study records 274 species belonging to 215 genera and 80 families, covering 124, 59, 51 and 40 species of herbs, shrubs, trees and climbers respectively.