Floral diversity of Saiekhada Dam wet land area in Yavatmal District: A case study

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Abstract

The Saiekhada dam Wetland area is situated in lingti village Taluka Kelapur of Yavatmal district in Maharashtra. Which is 20 km off Pandharkawada towards south east of Pandharakawada on Pandharakwada Yavatmal road this dam was constructed in 1972 on the river khuni this river khuni originated near Mohada in Ghatanji taluka of Yavatmal district towards West north of the dam with located know. The Study area harbor's varying in shape. & Size, in a rainy season a good habitat to various plant Taxa. To assess the staus and distribution of flora, trips were conducted in the intensive study area. The plant were classified based on their habitat and their presence was visually observed. A total of 150 plant species in upstream habitat. The status of flora and management of Saiekhada dam Wetland ecosystem has been discuss in this paper.

Keywords: Flora, diversity wetland

1. Introduction

Wetland ecosystem play a vital role in distribution of flora for aquatic, semi-aquatic and submerged floral association. The study of changed ecosystem is important for future planning which will help in conservation of natural flora, fauna and ecosystem for its future use and management when a natural ecosystem is destroyed obviously stability of system is also reduced. In Saikhada Wetland area large extent of tree were felled in catchment of this area is customarg to dress up the bare area contor trenched and afforested to pervert the reservior from silting up the flora on dam stream bank and afforestation on command areas of Wetland help in conservation of natural habitats.

2. Material and methods

Study area: Which is situated at Yavatmal district in Maharshtra and its Geographical coordinates area 190268.53108" north $76^{0}40$ 43.71276" east. The Climatic condition of the area is generally dry. The Maximum and Minimum temperature recorded in the order of 47 ^{0}C and 9 ^{0}C in winter season.

The Precipitation in these area mainly due to south west mansoon from June to October. The average annual rain fall in the order of 965mm. The area is classified as moderate zone under agroclimatic zoinig. The type of forest in these area generally tropical forest occupies most of the area in Maharashtra (Khanna, 1977). The major forest type of Yavatmal district is a typical tropical temperate forest. The work was carried out on seasonal basis from 2013 to 2015. The sample where collected from different sampling station (s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5) were collected (Jain & Rao 1977) and identified with the help of local Taxonomist and using flora of Maharashtra (Singh 2001) Flora of Bombay presidency (cook, 1958), flora of Maharashtra (Naik 1998).

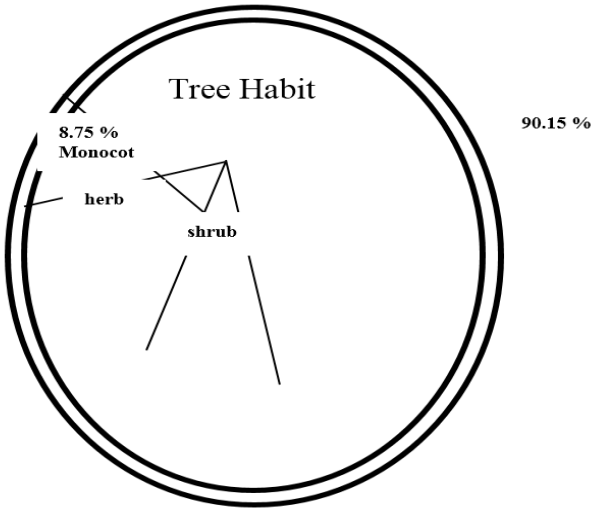
3. Observation and result

In the Present investigation survey 150 different species from 56 angiosperm plant families were collected in different sampling station and identified on the basis of their morphotaxonomy. The collected and identified plant species includes 90.15% dicotyledons and 8.75% monocotyledons plant species among the dicotyledons generally tree habit plant area more common in Wetland area followed by monocotyledons including grasses and specially monocotyledons family cyperaceae and some herb & shrub. The present investigation onely statistical analysis of floral diversity of saiekheda Wetland area is presented.

Table 1: Flora of Saiekhada dam Wetland area

Sr. No.	Sampling Station (+ present, - absent)						
	Family	S_1	S_2	S_3	S_4	S_5	Total No. of speices
1	Anacardiaceae	+	-	-	+	-	7
2	Aristolochyaceae	-	+	-	-	+	5
3	Acanthdacea e	-	-	-	+	-	4
4	Asclepiadaceae	+	-	+	-	-	2
5	Apocyanaceae	+	+	-	-	+	3
6	Annonaceae	-	-	+	-	-	1
7	Apiaceae	+	-	-	-	+	2
8	Areceaceae	+	-	-	+	-	4
9	Brassicaceae	+	+	+	-	-	3
10	Bursaraceae	-	-	-	+	+	2
11	Bombaceae	+	-	+	-	-	2
12	Biraginaceae	-	+	-	-	-	1
13	Bignonaceae	-	-	+	-	+	2
14	Baseliaceae	+	-	-	+	-	2
15	Boraginaceae	-	+	-	+	-	2
16	Cyperaceae	+	-	+	-	+	3

17	Casuarinaceae	+	-	+	+	+	4
18	Commelinaceae	-	-	-	+	-	1
19	Cactaceae	+	-	-	+	-	2
20	Cucurbitaceae	-	+	+	-	+	3
21	Ceasalpinaceae	+	-	+	+	+	4
22	Combrataceae	-	+	-	+	+	3
23	capparaceae	-	-	+	-	+	2
24	celastraceae	+	-	+	-	+	3
25	Cuscutaceae	+	-	-	-	+	2
26	Chenopodiaceae	-	+	+	-	+	3
27	Elatirtaceae	-	-	+	-	+	2
28	Eriocaulaceae	+	-	+	+	+	4
29	Ebanaceae	-	+	-	-	+	2
30	Eupohorbiaceae	+	-	+	+	+	4
31	Gentiniaceae	-	+	-	+	+	3
32	Hydrocharitaceae	+	-	-	+	+	3
33	Inretiaceae	+	-	-	+	-	2
34	Liliaceae	-	-	+	-	-	1
35	Leminaceae	+	-	-	+	-	2
36	Lythraceae	-	+	-	-	+	2
37	Lecytridaceae	-	-	+	-	+	2
38	Longaniaceae	+	-	-	+	+	3
39	Lamiaceae	+	-	+	+	+	5
40	Loranthaceae	+	-	+	-	-	2
41	Musaceae	+	-	-	+	-	3
42	Molluginaceae	-	+	-	-	+	2
43	Myrtaceae	-	-	+	-	-	2
44	Mimosaceae	+	-	-	+	-	2
45	Myrtyniaceae	-	+	+	-	+	5
46	Moringaceae	-	-	+	-	-	2
47	Meliaceae	-	-	-	+	-	2
48	Malvaceae	+	-	+	-	-	2
49	Nyctaceae	-	+	-	+	-	3
50	archidaceae	+	-	-	-	+	2
51	Anagraceae	-	+	-	+	-	2
52	Poaceae	+	-	+	-	+	4
53	Plumbaginaceae	-	+	-	+	-	2
54	Polygonaceae	-	-	+	-	-	1
55	Ramnaceae	+	-	-	-	+	2
56	Solanceae	-	+	-	+	-	2



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