

Vegetation of wetland of Issapur water near Pusad and Umardked, district Yavatmal. (M.S), India

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Abstract

During the study the total number of Plant species was counted about 50 species were recorded. Species observed in the Issapur water wetland are belongs to various families including grasses, leguminous, non-leguminous and lower shrubs. As the water recedes, the marshy vegetation shows an interesting zonal distribution. The wetland vegetation pattern shown the aquatic phase starts in July and wetland stage extends from November to February. The present dam is situated on the river, namely Upper Painganga and Lower Painganga. Also this dam is known as 'Issapur Dam'. This dam is administered by the 'Pusad' taluka. Nearby talukas are Kalamnuri, Pusad, Umardked and Hadgaon. The dry phase begins at the end of March and continues till June.

During the rainy season the carpet of wetland species, with 'terrestrialization' occurring at the middle zone is shown below, such zone gradually gets exposed in winter. During the dry months the water level recedes. An aquatic plant of Issapur water grows profusely in dam water and it difficult to control its pollution because they having different chemical composition by species wise. Aquatic and wetland plants do not belong to any one particular plant family. Rather, they are derived from several terrestrial plant families and have in

some cases developed special similar modifications to aid survival in a wet environment. Aquatic and wetland plants do not belong to any one particular plant family. Rather, they are derived from several terrestrial plant families and have in some cases developed special similar modifications to aid survival in a wet environment.

Keywords: Issapur Lake, wetland vegetation.

1. Introduction

Vegetation analysis of Wetland Vegetation of Issapur Lake water was carried out during the study period 2010-2011. Field identification of was done with help of extant floras [1to 3]. Species observed in the Wetland Vegetation of Issapur Lake water belong to various families including grasses, leguminous, non-leguminous and lower shrubs. As the water recedes, the marshy vegetation shows an interesting zonal distribution.

Observation

Species composition of Wetland Vegetation of Isapur dam water (submergence zone) during the study period.

A) Non leguminous herbs and other plants

Sr. No.	Name of Plant
1	<i>Ammania articulata</i>
2	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (Linn)
3	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> (Linn)
4	<i>Achlypha indica</i> (Linn)
5	<i>Aerva lanata</i> (Linn)
6	<i>Argemone maxicana</i> (Linn)
7	<i>Bergia ammannoides</i>
8	<i>Bergia polyantha</i>
9	<i>Centella asiatica</i>
10	<i>Hygrophila serpyllum</i>
11	<i>Digera arvensis</i> (Linn)
12	<i>Echinops echinata</i>
13	<i>Cleome Viscosa</i> (Linn)
14	<i>Euphorbia milli</i> (Linn)
15	<i>Euphorbia geniculata</i> (Linn)
16	<i>Ipomea fistulosa</i>
17	<i>Polygonum glabrum</i>
18	<i>Physalis minima</i>

B) Grasses

Sr. N.	Name of Plant
1	<i>Arundo donav</i> (Linn)
2	<i>Brachiaria ramosa</i> (Linn)
3	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (Linn)
4	<i>Dicanthium annulatum</i>
5	<i>Eriochloa procera</i>
6	<i>Sporobalus wallichii</i>

2. Results

The wetland vegetation pattern of Wetland Vegetation of Issapur Lake reveals that the aquatic phase starts in July and wetland stage extends from December to January. The dry phase begins at the end of March and continues till June. During the rainy season the carpet of wetland species, with 'terrestrialization' occurring at the middle zone is shown below, such zone gradually gets exposed in winter. During the dry months the water level recedes.

Most of the shrubs found around Wetland Vegetation of Issapur Lake were found to be enagophytes because of variations in raining and water level changes. The Helophytes were not seen during study period. The wetland vegetation consisting of *Hygrophila serpyllum*, *Centella asiatica*, *Cyperus sp*; *Ammania auriculata*, *Polygonum plebium*, *Cassia fistula*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Ipomea fistulosa* etc.

3. Discussion

Wetlands are highly productive ecosystems with prolific biodiversity. They are significant in terms of water purification, microclimatic regulation, locking and storing nutrients, recharging the water table and as habitats for wild life and birds. The extant degradation of wetlands calls for intensive ameliorative measures. The gently sloping marginal area of dam exhibits a lush green carpet of wetland plant species and the patches keep changing with time (Bohmer and Richter, 1997).

4. Summery and Conclusion

The gently sloping marginal area of Issapur Lake exhibits a lush green carpet of wetland plant species. During the investigation period some non-leguminous herbs and other plants along with few different types of grass species were recorded. The observed shrubs were found to be enagophytes because of variations in raining and water level changes. The Helophytes were not seen during study period.

5. References

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