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**FLORISTIC ANALYSIS OF FLORA OF
DEGLOOR TALUKA OF NANDED DISTRICT,
(MAHARASHTRA)**

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INTRODUCTION:

Biodiversity is the totality of genes species and ecosystem in a region which is essential for human survival and economic well being for ecosystem function and stability, (Singh 2002).

Assessment and documentation of biodiversity have become an urgent need of the day. There is a urgent need of repeated floristic studies to access biodiversity to know the changes in the floristic composition of a region in time and space.

It is necessary to know the knowledge of a region of natural resources which have a huge plant wealth plays an important role in various fields like agriculture, horticulture, forestry, medicine and other plant based industries.

Nanded district of Maharashtra lies between 18° 16' and 19° 55' North latitude and 76° 56' and 78° 19' east longitude. Covering an area about 10,502 Sq. Km.

Degloor is a largest Taluka of Nanded district. It is situated on the bank of river Lendi. It is present near the point where Telangna, Maharashtra and Karnataka boundaries meet. Degloor Taluka lies between 18° 32' 52' North and 77° 34' 38' East.

Various Workers (Jadeja B.A. et al 2011) (S.Jaykumar et al 2011) (Bagal J.G. et al. 2012) worked for floristic analysis of different areas of India.

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MATERIAL AND METHODS:

The study was carried out for two years from 2014-2016 during different seasons. Flowering and fruiting specimens were collected and field observation on the basis of habit, habitat, color of flower, local name, economic and medicinal uses etc. were noted care was taken to collect the specimens from different areas and as far as possible all localities of Degloor Taluka have been covered during all stason.

Plant specimens were collected then they were individually pressed in between newspapers. For succulent plants a solution of mercuric chloride Hgcl₂ 1% was used to poisoning the specimen (Jain and Rao 1977)

The specimens were identified with the help of published flora like Flora of Marathwada Vol. I & II (V.N. Naik 1998), Flora of Maharashtra state monocotyledonous (Sharma Ct. as 1996), Flora of Maharashtra state Dicotyledonous Vol. I (Singh N.P. and Karthikeyan 2000) Flora of presidency of Bombay Vol. I, II, III (Cooke T. 1958) The families of flowering plants Vol. I, II (Hutchinson 1969)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:

The present study gives an idea about the floristic diversity of Degloor Taluka. The study reveals that the area is occupied by 518 species belonging to 394 genera under 66 families. Out of 518 species 424 species are distributed among 308 genera and 54 families belongs to dicotyledonous while 94 species are included under 76 genera of 12 families belongs to monocotyledonous. (Table 1) The ratio of monocotyledons to dicotyledonous species is 1:4.51, genera 1:4.05 and that of families 1:4.5

Groups	Families	Genera	Species	Sub species	Variety
Dicot	54	308	424	04	10
Monocot	12	76	94	00	00
	66	394	518	04	10

An attempt has been made to know the changes in floristic diversity due to various ecological factors. It has been found that family

papilionaceae is the dominant family of this area with 30 families followed by poaceae, Asteraceae and Euphorbiaceae with respect to number of species and genera (Table 2 & 3)

Sr. No.	Name of Families	Number of genera
1	Papilionaceae	30
2	Poaceae	25
3	Asteraceae	21
4	Euphorbiaceae	17
5	Apocynaceae	17
6	Malvaceae	14
7	Umbeliferae	12
8	Labiatae	10
9	Cucurbitaceae	10
10	Caesalpinaceae	10

Sr. No.	Name of Families	Number of species
1	Papilionaceae	2
2	Poaceae	11
3	Euphorbiaceae	20
4	Asteraceae	25
5	Cucurbitaceae	23
6	Solanaceae	21
7	Malvaceae	24
8	Apocynaceae	20
9	Caesalpinaceae	9
10	Mimosaceae	3

Table 2- Ten families represented by higher Number of genera in Degloor Taluka

Table 3- Ten families represented by higher no of species in Degloor Taluka

Floristic analysis of Delgoor Taluka will be helpful to recognize the floristic diversity in the area. These valuable natural resources will be significant to know the biodiversity.

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