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Original Research Paper

Education

PALATABLE GRASS BIODIVERSITY IN GOVT. P.G. COLLEGE SENDHWA DIST. BARWANI, M.P.,INDIA

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ABSTRACT The present study is aimed to provide a complete inventory of Palatable grass biodiversity in Govt. P.G. College Sendhwa Dist. Barwani, Madhya Pradesh, India with special emphasis on their current distribution pattern. Floristic studies were carried out in the year 2017-2018.Grass is unwanted plants which is growing any region. They get maximum sunlight. Sendhwa is situated on the south-west side of Madhya Pradesh. It is surrounded by Satpura hill ranges in south and Vindhyachal hill ranges in north. The forests and a hill of this region is a treasure house of medicinal plants. Biodiversity of the Govt. P.G. College Sendhwa is representing the richness of varied life form ranging from climber, shrubs and trees, which are annual to perennials. Present study records a total of 12 species of Poaceae family found in study area which are distributed in 11 genera.

KEYWORDS : Govt. P.G. College Sendhwa, Biodiversity, Palatable grass.

INTRODUCTION

Plants are most important approach to study natural resources management of indigenous people. The richness of flowering plants makes India one of the mega diversity countries in the world with four biodiversity hotspots and three mega centers of endemism (Pachaya & Sainkhediya 2014). India is good sources of medicinal plants. During this past 3.5 billion years, a wide variety of plants came into existence, flourished and then vanished due to various reasons.Some plant species are an oasis of biodiversity securing feed and shelter for invertebrates, birds and mammals (Pachaya & Sainkhediya 2015). The biodiversity found on earth today consisting of many millions of distinct biological species which is the product of nearly 3.5 billion years of evolution.

Study area:

Sendhwa is the headquarters for Sendhwa tehsil, and, the largest town in the district. The name Sendhwa was derived after the rulers Sendhwa at period of holkars (Sisodiya & Sainkhediya 2018) Geographically Sendhwa is located 16 km from Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh Border . Sendhwa lies between parallel of latitude 21°41'05"N and between parallel of longitudes 75°05'43"E. The area is bounded by the Rajpur tehsil to the north, Warla tehsils in south, Niwali to west, and Khargone district to east .The eastern part of the district is covered by Satpura hill ranges and northern part of Malwa plateau, and Narmada valley. Sendhwa Fort was built in 10 th Century. It is situated in middle of town. It is classical example of 4 directional Gate with Temple at Main entry gate. The land surface attains a maximum altitude of 409 m (1,342 ft) above mean sea level. Demographically Sendhwa had a population of 56,485 (census 2011). Sendhwa has an average literacy rate of 63%, higher than the national average of 59.5.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A Systematic Plant survey and collection were carried out in different season from 2017-2018 by well planned schedule. All habitats from various ecological niches of the study area were surveyed carefully. Plant collection was carried out by standard method (Jain, and Rao, 1977). Plant specimen was identified with the help of Flora (Verma et al.1993;Khanna et.al.2001, Mudgal et.al.1977)and available literature.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Many plant species are facing threats for their existence due to anthropogenic influences and other reasons. According to the IUCN, 1978, out of 17000 species of higher plants near 1256 species in India are threatened. 94 threatened plant species are found in threatened category in Nimar region of Madhya Pradesh (Ray & Sainkhediya 2014). An extensive plant survey was carried out in the Govt. P. G. College, Sendhwa campus during 2017-2018. Present study reports 12 plant species of Poaceae family which is distributed in 11Genera (Table-1). The vegetation structure of the area is remarkably changing due to anthropogenic pressure. In view of the serious concern that the rate of eroding biodiversity is rising and it is estimated that nearly 10% of the recorded biological wealth is on the verge of extinction. Care should be taken on priority basis for the conservation of these species.

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Table-1: palatable grass biodiversity in Govt. P.G. College Sendhwa

sn	*Botanical name*	Palatability
1.	*Alloteropsis cimicina (L.) Stapf*	Good
2.	*Apluda mutica L.*	Good & Excellent
3.	*Aristida adscensionis L*	Good
4.	*Bambusa bambos (L.) Voss.*	Good when young
5.	*Bothriochloa pertusa (L.) Camus*	Good
6.	*Brachiaria eruciformis (Sm.) Griseb.*	Good
7.	*Brachiaria ramosa (L.) Stapf*	Excellent, and nutritious
8.	*Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.*	Excellent
9.	*Dactyloctenium aegyptium (L.) Will..*	Good
10.	*Digitaria ciliaris (Retz.) Koel.*	Good
11.	*Dinebra retroflexa (Vahl) Panz.*	Excellent, sweet,& nutritious
12.	*Eragrostis ciliaris (L.) R.Br.*	Good

Apluda mutica L.

Bambusa bambos (L.) Voss.

Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.

Dactyloctenium aegyptium (L.) Will.

Digitaria ciliaris (Retz.) Koel.

Dinebra retroflexa (Vahl) Panz.

Eragrostis ciliaris (L.) R.Br.

Alloteropsis cimicina (L.) Stapf

Aristida adscensionis L

Bothriochloa pertusa (L.) A. Camus

Brachiaria eruciformis (Sm.) Griseb.

Brachiaria ramosa (L.) Stapf

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