



The Climbers of Shahada Taluka in Nandurbar District (M.S.)

KEYWORDS

Climbers, Shahada Taluka

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ABSTRACT The angiospermic plants are divided into herbs, shrubs, trees, climbers and lianas. The climbers are usually annuals but some are perennials. The morphology of annual climbers and perennial climbers are different. Annual climbers stem are quite weak than perennial climbers. Similarly the morphology of leaves, flowers and fruits are differ. The present paper deals with 29 wild climbers of Shahada taluka in Nandurbar District. All the wild climber species belonging to 23 genera and 12 families. Among them Cucurbitaceae, Dioscoreaceae, Convolvulaceae, Menispermaceae and Fabaceae are represent dominant wild species of climbers.

INTRODUCTION:

Nandurbar district situated between 20° to 21° North latitude and 74° 55' and 76° 59' East longitude. Total area of the district is distributed in 6 talukas. Nandurbar district is bordering the state of Gujrat and Madhyapradesh. Major livelihood in the district is farming. Nandurbar is a tribal district as near about 70 % of peoples are schedule tribe. It is part of Satpuda ranges. They are Bhil, Mavachi, Pawara and Kokani. Agriculture is the mainstay of the tribal and rural people in the district. Shahada taluka is developed than other talukas of Nandurbar as, it has good fertile agricultural land. The present paper deals with twenty nine wild climber species belonging to twenty three genera and twelve families. Among them Dioscoreaceae, Menispermaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Convolvulaceae and Fabaceae are dominant families.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The field work carried out in the year 2012-2013. Visits are paid in different seasons encompassing every nook and corner of the taluka. Herbarium specimens were prepared by using customary methods and are deposited in the Department of Botany, P. S. G. V. P. Mandal's Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shahada Dist- Nandurbar, Maharashtra. The data pertaining to botanical name, family and local name were particularly noted during the study. Plate-I Shows colored photographs of some wild climbers. Plants were identified by using, The Flora of Presidency of Bombay (Cook, 1958), Flora of Maharashtra State (Singh, Karthikeyan, 2000,2001), Flora of Dhule and Nandurbar Districts (Maharashtra), (Patil, 2003).

DISCUSSION:

In all total thirty two wild climbers are enumerated in this paper belonging to twenty four genera and thirteen families. The major families are found to be Cucurbitaceae, Convolvulaceae, Dioscoreaceae, Fabaceae and Menispermaceae. Table I shows the serial number, botanical name, family and common name of climbers. All the wild climbers are arranged according to Bentham and Hooker's system of classification. Some of the common climbers of this area are *Dioscorea bulbifera* L., *Diplocyclos palmatus* (L) Jeffery, *Cissampelos pareira* L., *Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd) Miers, *Ipomoea obscura* (L.) Ker., *Rivea hypocrateriformis* (Desr.) Choisy. While some climber species *Canavalis cathartica*

Thouars, *Cissampelos pareira* L., *Mukia maderaspatana* L., *Ctenolepis garcini* (Burm.f.) Naud. found rare in this area.

Table I : Enumeration of Climbers

Sr.No.	Botanical Name	Family	Local Name
1	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i> L.	Menispermaceae	Padwel
2	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.) Diels	Menispermaceae	Vasanwel
3	<i>Cocculus pendulus</i> (J.R.&G.Forst)Diels	Menispermaceae	Vasan
4	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd) Miers	Menispermaceae	Gulwel
5	<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i> Willd.	Celastraceae	Kangami
6	<i>Clematis smilancifolia</i> Wall .	Ranunculaceae	--
7	<i>Aspidopterys cordata</i> (Hayne ex Wall.) A.Juss	Malpighiaceae	Gathywal
8	<i>Cayratia trifolia</i> (L.) Domin	Vitaceae	Tivnya
9	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.	Sapindaceae	Kapal-Phodi
10	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Fabaceae	Gunj
11	<i>Canavalis cathartica</i> Thouars.	Fabaceae	Jagali-Abhui
12	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.	Fabaceae	Gokarn
13	<i>Rhyncosia minima</i> (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	Dariavel
14	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt.	Cucurbitaceae	Tondali
15	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> (L.) Schard.	Cucurbitaceae	Kadu-Indrayan
16	<i>Ctenolepis garcinii</i> (Burm.f.) Naud.	Cucurbitaceae	--
17	<i>Cucumis setosus</i> Cogn.	Cucurbitaceae	Mekha
18	<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i> (L.) Jeffery	Cucurbitaceae	Shivlingi
19	<i>Mukia maderaspatana</i> L.,M.Roem	Cucurbitaceae	Meka
20	<i>Ipomoea illustris</i> (Clarke) Prain.	Convolvulaceae	Kumrahy
21	<i>Ipomoea nil</i> (L.) Rath	Convolvulaceae	--
22	<i>Ipomoea obscura</i> (L.) Ker.	Convolvulaceae	Pungalina-Pala
23	<i>Ipomoea pes-tigridis</i> L., Sp.	Convolvulaceae	Borwel

24	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i> L., Sp.	Convolvulaceae	Ganesh -Wel
25	<i>Rivea hypocrateriformis</i> (Desr.) Choisy	Convolvulaceae	Fangoda
26	<i>Cuscuta chinensis</i> Lamk.	Casutaceae	Amarwel
27	<i>Dioscorea belophylla</i> (Prain.) Haines.	Dioscoreaceae	Kadua- Kand
28	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	Dioscoreaceae	Kand
29	<i>Dioscorea hispida</i> Dennst.	Dioscoreaceae	Vaskand
30	<i>Dioscorea oppositifolia</i> L.	Dioscoreaceae	Adavi
31	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	Liliaceae	Shatavari
32	<i>Glorisa superba</i> L.	Liliaceae	Kal-lawi

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