



**ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER**

**Botany**

**DIVERSITY OF COMMON COMMERCIAL TIMBER YIELDING TAXA IN ALIRAJPUR DISTRICT OF MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA**

**KEY WORDS:** Malwa plateau, Narmada River, timbers, Bhagoriya.

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**ABSTRACT**

The Alirajpur region is situated in the south western part of Madhya Pradesh. Alirajpur forest ranges are an important corridor between Gujarat and Maharashtra forest areas. Topographically it is fairly flat area. During field plant survey near 54 plants specimens collected and indentified. These plants consist of 23 families, 39 genera and 54 species of flowering plants. Leguminosae is the most dominant family of the study area having 17 species.

**INTRODUCTION**

In the present time demand of timber is very high so that timber yielding plants are the most widely used plant products. The range of Alirajpur covers almost the entire range of woody communities. The study of the timber yielding plants has been made by many workers in different part of the worlds as well as India some of them are following. Balfour 1862, Watt 1908, Gamble 1922, Howard 1948, Troter 1960, Sagreriya 1967, Singh and Singh 1987, Dobhal 2003, Dhaulakhandi 1996. A little work has been done in this area by Sainkhediya & Pachaya 2015. Pachaya & Sainkhediya, 2014

**Study area**

Alirajpur district lying between 22°18'N latitude and 74°20'E longitude, covers an area of 3182 square kilometers. Mahee and Narmada rivers make its Eastern and Southern border. According to census 2011, Alirajpur population is 728,999. Alirajpur District average Rainfall is 850 mm. Alirajpur District temperatures ranges between 23° - 30°C. Bhagoriya is a special cultural public festival of Alirajpur district. Amkhut and Katthiwara have a rich pocket of vegetation and dense forest.



**Fig.1: maps of the study area**

**METHODOLOGY**

The present study was conducted in Alirajpur districts of Madhya Pradesh. During the study period authors selected some important blocks in Alirajpur districts i.e. Sondwa, Katthiwada, Bhabra, Jobat and Uaigarh. This are were selected purposively due to the existence of large number of tribal families. This region is inhabited by tribal communities like Bhilala, Patliya, Bhil and other diverse groups. For the study of timber yielding plants the study will conducted form different parts of Alirajpur district of Madhya Pradesh, India during the year 2018-2020 by well plant schedule. Frequency field trips will make to various parts of the study area to collect the

specimens of timber plants and maintend herbarium sheet. Plant specimens were preserved by dipping the whole specimens in saturated solution of Mercuric chloride and alcohol. Dry and preserved plants mounted on herbarium sheets by adhesive glue and fevicols. For the plant collection we have followed standards method of Jain and Rao 1977. Identification of the plants is done by with the flora Hooker, 1892-1897, Hains, 1921-1924., Duthi, 1960. Cook, 1903, Mudgal, et. al. 1997. Khanna et.al. 2001, Verma 1993, Singh et.al. 2001 and other taxonomic literature. The entire plant specimen was deposited in herbarium of Govt. P. G. College Alirajpur, Madhya Pradesh.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

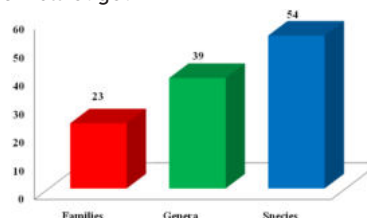
The present investigators during their timber value enquire obtained information about timber resource, the result which is being presented in the research paper. Utilization of plant resources needs the survey and exploration of factual data. A comprehensive and up to date flora will able to offer critical knowledge of numerous timber yielding plants. Regularly filed survey was carried out from 2018-2020 and visited different villages of Alirajpur district of Madhya Pradesh, India. During field plant survey near 100 plants specimens collected among then 54 plants were indentified. These plants consist of 23 families, 39 genera and 54 species of flowering plants. Leguminosae is the most dominant family of the study area having 17 species.

**CONCLUSION**

Now a day's most of the timber yielding species extinguish due to increasing population and degradation of soil around the study are a vegetation of the study area are influenced by construction work and shifting of a number of population from different parts of the a study area. Climate of the area is suitable for the vegetation wealth but environmental condition become changed which is a bad signal for native plants which are present in very less amount. Commercially very little of timber yielding plants were used as timber because most of them had very less values of frequency.

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**Fig.-2: distribution of timber yielding taxa within family genera and species**

**Table-1: Timber yielding plants of Alirajpur district of Madhya Pradesh**

S.N.	Families	Botanical name
1.	Annonaceae	<i>Annona reticulata</i> L.
2.	Annonaceae	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.
3.	Dipterocarpaceae	<i>Shorea robusta</i> Gaerth f.
4.	Malvaceae	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.
5.	Malvaceae	<i>Grewia tiliifolia</i> Vahl.
6.	Malvaceae	<i>Kydia calycina</i> Roxb.
7.	Zygophyllaceae	<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> (L.) Delile.
8.	Rutaceae	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Correa
9.	Rutaceae	<i>Murraya paniculata</i> (L.) Jack
10.	Simaroubaceae	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb.
11.	Burseraceae	<i>Boswellia serrata</i> Roxb. ex Colebr.
12.	Meliaceae	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.Juss.
13.	Meliaceae	<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.
14.	Celastraceae	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill.
15.	Anacardiaceae	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.
16.	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i> (Roxb.) Willd.
17.	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Delile ssp. <i>indica</i> (Benth.) Brenon
18.	Leguminosae	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> (L.) Benth.
19.	Leguminosae	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L.
20.	Leguminosae	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam.
21.	Leguminosae	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> L.
22.	Leguminosae	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub.
23.	Leguminosae	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.
24.	Leguminosae	<i>Cassia javanica</i> L.
25.	Leguminosae	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> Roxb.
26.	Leguminosae	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> DC.
27.	Leguminosae	<i>Hardwickia binata</i> Roxb.
28.	Leguminosae	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> (Roxb.) Benth.
29.	Leguminosae	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre
30.	Leguminosae	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i> (L.) Druce
31.	Leguminosae	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i> (Sw.) DC.
32.	Leguminosae	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.
33.	Combretaceae	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> (Roxb.ex DC) Wall ex. Guill. & Perr.
34.	Combretaceae	<i>Anogeissus pendula</i> Edgew.
35.	Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia alata</i> Wall.
36.	Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.
37.	Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.
38.	Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia elliptica</i> Willd.
39.	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels
40.	Lecythidaceae	<i>Careya arborea</i> Roxb
41.	Lythraceae	<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> Roxb.
42.	Sapotaceae	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> (Roxb.) A.Chev.
43.	Sapotaceae	<i>Manilkara hexandra</i> (Roxb.) Dubard
44.	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros chloroxylon</i> Roxb.
45.	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> Roxb.
46.	Bignoniaceae	<i>Dolichandrone falcata</i> (Wall. ex DC.) Seem.
47.	Lamiaceae	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f.
48.	Santalaceae	<i>Santalum album</i> L.
49.	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.
50.	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.
51.	Moraceae	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.
52.	Moraceae	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.
53.	Moraceae	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.
54.	Arecaceae	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb.

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