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Research Article

Biodiversity of Tree Plant Species in *Daund Tahsil* from Pune District (M.S.), India

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Abstract

Biodiversity is the degree of variation of life forms within a given ecosystem, biome, or on an entire planet. The regional floristic studies are very important and it can be achieved by exploration of smaller areas. This is useful in the revision of existing flora. In present paper account of biodiversity of tree plant species in *Daund tahsil* from pune district of Maharashtra state, India is highlighted. Plant exploration was conducted to determine tree plant species in *Daund tahsil*. Tree flora includes 142 species (2 subspecies) belonging to 108 genera and 42 families of *Angiosperms*. Out of 142 species, 134 species (2 subspecies) are belonging to Dicotyledons while 8 species are of Monocotyledons. The family *Caesalpiniaceae* (16 Species), *Mimosaceae* (13 Species, 2 subspecies) and *Bignoniaceae* (11 Species) are dominant families of tree flora in *Daund tahsil*. Each plant is studied with respect to its botanical name, common name, family name, flowering and fruiting period etc.

Keywords: Biodiversity, tree species, *Daund tahsil*.

INTRODUCTION

Trees are major components of all terrestrial ecosystems and are an important segment of global biodiversity. Plant diversity refers to the variety and variability of plants in a given region. It refers to the number of types or taxa in a given region or group. Floristic diversity can be measured at any level from overall global diversity to ecosystem, community, species, populations, individuals and even to genes within a single individual. India is having richest biodiversity in the world. The Flora of India is consists of 47513 plant species of all groups and 18043 flowering plant species (Arisdason & Lakshminarasimhan, 2019). India is also known as a mega-diversity center among 12 in the world. Environmental condition supports the diversity of different plant species. By sequestering carbon, releasing oxygen and losing a large amount of water vapor, trees profoundly influence the environment. Trees bind the soil, recycle minerals and regulate the course of rainwater. Thus, trees are essential for maintaining the health of several ecosystems. The current study focuses on documentation of diversity of tree plant species in *Daund Tahsil* from Pune District (Maharashtra), India.

Biodiversity is the capital asset of a nation and form the foundation upon which the human civilization are built. Biodiversity offers several direct and indirect economic benefits to human kind. Among different groups of plants,

flowering plants play an important role and will continue to play major role in shaping the world's civilization (Yadav & Sardesai, 2002). Cultural, economic and overall development of a particular region is largely depends on the careful exploration, utilization as well as conservation of its natural resources. Therefore assessment and documentation of biodiversity have become an urgent need of the day.

Daund Tahsil lies in Pune district situated on the margins of Bhima River. It consists of 102 villages and one urban centre. Geographically this region extends from 18° 18' to 18° 41' North Latitude and 74° 07' to 74° 51' East Longitude (Map-1). The geographical area of the study region is 1289.86 Sq.Km. (128986 hector) according to 2011 census. The average height of study area is 554 meters from mean sea level. The river Bhima and its tributary rivers *Mula-Mutha* are dominating drainage pattern in study region. Agriculture is predominant in *Daund tahsil* and it provides livelihood to 66.93% population in Figure 1.

The earlier studies, on the tree flora of the different regions of the country have been made by different workers – (Sandhyarani et al., 2007; Kanade et al., 2008; Ghate Vinaya & Datar Mandar, 2009; Philomena George et al., 2011; Gaikwad & Mali, 2012; Gaikwad et al., 2014; Kulkarni et al., 2015; Bagul, 2017, 2018; Tadwalkar et al., 2020) etc.

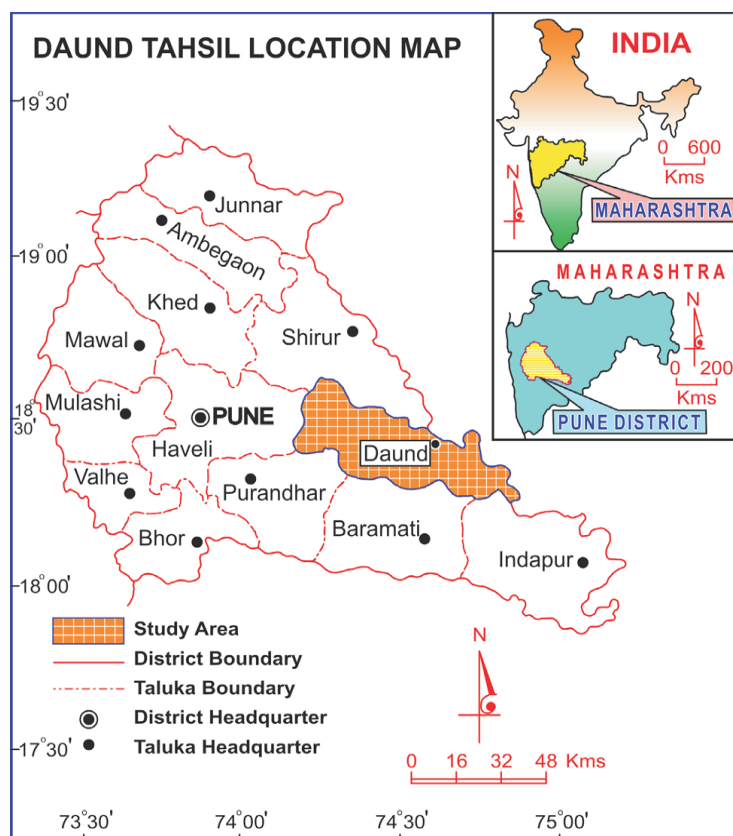


Figure 1. Map-1: Geographical location of Pune District in Maharashtra State (India) and Daund Tahsil Pune district

Tree component is valuable in evaluating diversity values which are significant part of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reports. In the light of changing scenario, the available floristic accounts and the ecological contributions are very inadequate. In the present paper, attempts have been made to evaluate tree flora of *Daund Tahsil* from Pune District, Maharashtra state, India.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The exploration of the area under study includes the planned study tours to various places for biodiversity of tree plant species collection. It was carried out during 2017 - 2020. Several daily and seasonal field tours were made to cover the entire *Daund Tahsil*. Flowering and fruiting specimens were collected and field observations on habit, habitat, color of flower, local name, flowering and fruiting period etc. were noted. Close up of flowering / fruiting material and habit along with associated plants were photographed. Special attention was paid to collect the plants from different areas and as far as possible all localities have been covered during all seasons.

The laboratory work was mainly in the form of comprised the correct identification of collected specimens. The specimens were identified with the help of published flora like Flora of India, (Hooker, 1872-1897), Flora of presidency of Bombay, Vol-I to III, (Cooke, 1901-1908; Repr, 1958.), The Flora of the Maharashtra state; *Monocotyledons*, (Sharma et al., 1996), Flora of Maharashtra Vol - I to IV (Almeida & Almeida, 2001, 2001, 2003). Flora of Maharashtra state;

Dicotyledons Vol - I (Singh & Karthikeyan, 2000), Flora of Maharashtra state *Dicotyledons* Vol- II (Singh et al., 2001). Flora of Kolhapur District (Yadav & Sardesai, 2002), '*Flora of Baramati*' (Bhagat et al., 2008); etc.

Names of the plant specimens were searched concerning with the different herbaria especially. *Herbarium* of Botanical survey of India (B.S.I.), Western circle, Pune, Herbarium, Department of Botany, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, Agharkar Herbarium of Maharashtra Association (AHMA), Agharkar Research Institute (A.R.I.) Pune. The plant specimen collected from the region was properly processed for herbarium (Jain & Rao, 1978). Herbarium specimens have been deposited at Herbarium, Department of Botany, E. S. Divekar College, Varvand, Tal-Daund, Dist- Pune, (M.S.) India.

RESULTS

The work embodied in this communication is the result of three years collection of tree plant species from different localities in *Daund Tahsil* from Pune District, Maharashtra, India. The present investigation revealed that total tree flora includes 142 species, (2 subspecies) 108 genera belonging to 42 families of *Angiosperms*. Out of 142 species, 134 species (94.37 %), 100 genera and 39 families are belonging to *Dicotyledons* while 8 species (5.63 %), 8 genera and 3 families are of *Monocotyledons*. Table 1 and Table 2. The family *Caesalpiniaceae* (16 Species), *Mimosaceae* (13 Species, 2 Subspecies) and *Bignoniaceae* (11 Species) are

Table 1. Plant groups.

Plant Group	Families	Genera	Species	Subspecies
I)Dicotyledons	39	100	134	2
A) Polypetalae	25	64	87	2
B) Gamopetalae	7	23	27	0
C) Monochlamydae	7	13	20	0
II)Monocyledons	3	8	8	0
Total	42	108	142	2

Table 2: Records of 143 tree species.

Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Fl. & Fr.	Ref. No.
POLYPETALAE				
Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> L.	Kavathi Chapha	Dec.-Feb.	JGB-429
Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia champaca</i> L.	Pivala chapha	Sept.-Feb.	JGB-185
Annonaceae	<i>Annona reticulata</i> L.	Ramphal	Mar.-July (May be variable)	JGB-374
Annonaceae	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Sitaphal	May-Aug.	JGB-73
Annonaceae	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> (Sonner.) Thw.	Ashok	Feb-Aug.	JGB-311
Capparidaceae	<i>Crateva adansonii</i> (Buch.-Ham.) Jacobs.	Vaivarna	Mar.-May	JGB-802
Bixaceae	<i>Bixa orellana</i> L.	Shendri, Kesari	Aug.- Sept.	JGB-495
Clusiaceae	<i>Callophyllum inophyllum</i> L.	--	Dec.-Oct.	JGB-804
Clusiaceae	<i>Garcinia indica</i> (Thou.) Chois.	Amsol	Nov.-Aug.	JGB-319
Clusiaceae	<i>Mammea suriga</i> (Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb.) Kost.	Surangi	Mar.-Aug.	JGB-290
Dipterocarpaceae	<i>Shorea robusta</i> Gaertn.	Sal	Jan.-May	JGB-262
Malvaceae	<i>Thespesia populnea</i> (L.) Soland.	Gul Bhendi	Aug.-Jan.	JGB-236
Bombacaceae	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Kate Savar	Jan.-June	JGB-283
Sterculiaceae	<i>Helecteres isora</i> L.	Kesari	Feb.-Dec.	JGB-364
Sterculiaceae	<i>Pterospermum acerifolium</i> (L.) Willd.	Karnikar	Mar.-Dec	JGB-189
Sterculiaceae	<i>Sterculia foetida</i> L.	Jangli Badam	Feb.-Aug	JGB-160
Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Muntingia calabura</i> L.	Singapore Cherry	Throughtout yr.	JGB-198
Rutaceae	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corr.	Bel	Apr.-Sept.	JGB-141
Rutaceae	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm. & Panz.) Swing.	Limbu	Throughout year.	JGB-430
Rutaceae	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm.f.	Idlimbu	Throughout year.	JGB-230
Rutaceae	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco	Santra	June-Aug.	JGB-214
Rutaceae	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osb.	Mosambi	Throughout year	JGB-217
Rutaceae	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> L.	Kavath	Mar.-Sept.	JGB-77
Simaroubaceae	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb.	Ghod-Limb	Nov.-Apr.	JGB-393
Balanitaceae	<i>Balanities aegyptica</i> (L.) Del.	Hinganbet	Nov.-Apr.	JGB-282
Meliaceae	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> Juss.	Kadu Nimb	Feb.-Sept.	JGB-3
Meliaceae	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i> (Desr.) A. Juss.	--	Apr.-July.	JGB-526
Meliaceae	<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	Limbara.	Apr.-July.	JGB-7
Meliaceae	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (L.) Jacq.	Mahogoni	Mar.-Oct.	JGB-147
Rhamnaceae	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lam.	Bor	Sept.-Jan.	JGB-8
Sapindaceae	<i>Sapindus laurifolius</i> Vahl,	Ritha	Oct.-Feb.	JGB-302
Anacardiaceae	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	Kaju	Jan.-July	JGB-304
Anacardiaceae	<i>Buchanania cochinchinensis</i> (Lour.) Almeida	Charoli	Feb.-May	JGB-275
Anacardiaceae	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Mango	Sept.-Aug.	JGB-183
Anacardiaceae	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> L.	Bibba	Sept.-Jan.	JGB-431
Moringaceae	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Shevaga	Throughout year	JGB-346
Fabaceae	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub.	Pala	Mar. June.	JGB-80
Fabaceae	<i>Castanospermum australe</i> Cunn. & Fraser	Black Bean	Sept.-Dec	JGB-126
Fabaceae	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> Roxb.		Feb.-Nov.	JGB-158
Fabaceae	<i>Dalbergia sisso</i> Roxb.	Shisham	Mar.-June & Sept.-Dec.	JGB-138
Fabaceae	<i>Erythrina variegata</i> L.	Pangara	Feb.-May	JGB-121
Fabaceae	<i>Gliricidia sepium</i> (Jacq.) Kunth.	Giripushpa	Feb.-June	JGB-157
Fabaceae	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre	Karanj	Mar.-Aug.	JGB-13
Fabaceae	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb.	Bilawa	Mar. -June	JGB-256
Fabaceae	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poir.	Hadga	Sept.-Jan.	JGB-258

Fabaceae	<i>Sesbania sesban</i> (L.) Merr.	Shevari	Aug. - Jan.	JGB-16
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L.	Kanchan	Sept.-Jan.	JGB-472
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam.	Apta	Mar.-Aug.	JGB-14
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> L.	Kanchan	Nov.-Mar.	JGB-268
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia sappan</i> L.	Patang	Sept-Dec.	JGB-286
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Bahava	Fls. Mar.-Aug. Frts.: ripe in next year.	JGB-289
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia renigera</i> Wall.	-	Apr.-June	JGB-448
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia roxburghii</i> DC.	-	Sept.-Feb.	JGB-435
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Senna siamea</i> (Lam.) H.S. Irwin & Barneby.	Kashid	May-Mar.	JGB-466
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Senna surattensis</i> (Burm.f.) H.S. Irwin & Barneby.	Tarwad	Sept-May	JGB-296
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Colvillea racemosa</i> Boj.	-	Sept.-Oct.	JGB-499
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Delonix regia</i> (Boj.ex Hook.) Raf.	Gulmohor	Feb.-Nov.	JGB-500
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Delonix elata</i> (L.) Gamble,	--	June-Dec.	JGB-467
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> L.	Vedi Babhul	Nov.-June	JGB-22
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i> (DC.) Baker	Sonmohor	Sept.-Mar.	JGB-522
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb.) Willd.	Sitecha Ashok	Dec.- May	JGB-299
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Chinch	July-Nov	JGB-297
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> A. Cunn.	--	Dec.-Feb.	JGB-316
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia catechu</i> (L. f.) Willd.	Kat	June-Oct.	JGB-30
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i> (Roxb.) Willd.	Hivar	Nov.-Feb.	JGB-815
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Willd. ssp. <i>indica</i> (Benth.) Brenan,	Babhul	:June-Feb.	JGB-111(a)
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Willd. ex Del subsp. <i>cupressiformis</i> (J.L.Stewart) Ali. &Farqui	Ramkanta	Aug-Feb.	JGB-111(b)
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia polyacantha</i> Willd.	Sonkhair	Feb.-July	JGB-48
Mimosaceae	<i>Albizzia amara</i> (Roxb.) Boiv.	Lavale	Jan.-June	JGB-816
Mimosaceae	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i> (L.) Willd.	Shirish	Apr.-Aug.	JGB-298
Mimosaceae	<i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i> (L.) Benth.	Subabhul	July-Oct.	JGB-322
Mimosaceae	<i>Parkia biglandulosa</i> Wight & Arn.	Chenduphal	Jan.-May	JGB-282
Mimosaceae	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> (Roxb.) Benth.	Vilayati Chinch	Jan.-June	JGB-572
Mimosaceae	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i> (L.) Druce,	Shami	Nov.-Apr.	JGB-21
Mimosaceae	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i> (Sw.) DC.	Vedi-Bhabal	Aug.-June.	JGB-24
Mimosaceae	<i>Samanea saman</i> (Jacq.) Merr.	Parjanya Vriksha	Mar.-July	JGB-566
Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia bellerica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Behada	May.-Nov	JGB-232
Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.	Deshi Badam	Mar.-Sept.	JGB-349
Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	Hirda	Feb.-May	JGB-347
Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia cuneata</i> Roth.	Arjuna	Apr.-Nov.	JGB-351
Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i> (Curtis) Skeels	Botlebrush	Sept.-Feb.	JGB-353
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill.	Nilgiri	Feb.-May	JGB-350
Myrtaceae	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Peru	Throughout year.	JGB-486
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels,	Jambhul	Mar.-July	JGB-478
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium rubicundum</i> Wight & Am.	Lendi Jambhal	Mar.-July	JGB-551
Lythraceae	<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> Roxb.	Bondara	June-Sept.	JGB-345
Lythraceae	<i>Lagerstroemia reginae</i> Roxb.	Taman	Aug.-Oct.	JGB-356
Caricaceae	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Papai	Throughout year.	JGB-418
GAMOPETALAE				
Rubiaceae	<i>Morinda pubescens</i> J.	Bartondi	Apr.-Sept.	JGB-105
Rubiaceae	<i>Neolaiiarkia cadamba</i> (Roxb.) Bosser	Kadamb	Nov.-Feb.	JGB-358
Sapotaceae	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (Koen.) Mac.	Moha	Apr.-June	JGB-452
Sapotaceae	<i>Manilkara zapota</i> (L.) Van Royen	Chikku	Throughout year.	JGB-459
Sapotaceae	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> L.	Bakul	Dec.-Apr.	JGB-555
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros perigrina</i> (Gaertn.) Guerke	Tembhurni	Jan.-July	JGB-434
Apocynaceae	<i>Alstonia macrophylla</i> Wall.	--	Sept.-Dec.	JGB-376
Apocynaceae	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) R. Br.	Saptaparni	Feb.-Aug.	JGB-453
Apocynaceae	<i>Plumeria alba</i> L.	Pandhara Chapha	May-Sept.	JGB-680
Apocynaceae	<i>Plumeria rubra</i> L.	Lal Chapha	Mar.-Sept.	JGB-639

Ehretiaceae	<i>Cordia domestica</i> Roth,	Bhokar	Feb.-June	JGB-348
Ehretiaceae	<i>Cordia gharaf</i> (Forssk) Ehrenb & Asch.	Gondani	Mar.-June	JGB-261
Ehretiaceae	<i>Ehretia indica</i> (Dennst. ex Kostle) M. R. & S. M. Almeida	Ajan Vriksha	Sept.-Dec.	JGB-827
Bignoniaceae	<i>Dolichandrone falcata</i> (Wall. ex DC.) Seem.	Medshingi	Mar-June.	JGB-305
Bignoniaceae	<i>Heterophragma quadriloculare</i> (Roxb.) K. Schum.	Varas	Jan.-June	JGB-833
Bignoniaceae	<i>Jacaranda acutifolia</i> Humb. & Bonpl.	--	Mar.-Oct.	JGB-487
Bignoniaceae	<i>Kigelia africana</i> (Lam.) Benth.	--	Mar.-Aug.	JGB-615
Bignoniaceae	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i> L	Booch	Apr.-June	JGB-497
Bignoniaceae	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (L.) Vent.	Tetu	June-Dec.	JGB-544
Bignoniaceae	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i> P. Beauv.	Pichkari	Jan.-May	JGB-473
Bignoniaceae	<i>Stereospermum chelenoides</i> (L.f.) DC.	Padar	Apr. -June	JGB-508
Bignoniaceae	<i>Tababuia argentea</i> (Bur. & Schum.) Britt.	--	Mar. -Apr Frts.: not seen.	JGB-608
Bignoniaceae	<i>Tababuia rosea</i> (Bertol.) DC.	--	Dec.-Apr.	JGB-605
Bignoniaceae	<i>Tecoma stans</i> (L.) H. B. & K.	Phutani	Sept.-Feb.	JGB-640
Verbenaceae	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.	Shivan	Mar.-May	JGB-549
Verbenaceae	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.	Saag	June-Dec.	JGB-555
Verbenaceae	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Nirgudi	Throughout year	JGB-32
Monochlamydae (Apetalae)				
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum verum</i> Persl.	Dalchini	Jan.-May	JGB-547
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> A. Cunn.	Silver Oak	Mar.-July	JGB-545
Santalaceae	<i>Santalum album</i> L.	Chandan	Feb.-Nov.	JGB-527
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Bridelia retusa</i> (L.) Spreng	Asana	Aug.-Dec.	JGB-546
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Drypetes roxburghii</i> (Wall.) Hurusawa	Putravanti	Apr.-Oct.	JGB-514
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Emblica officinalis</i> Gaertn.	Awala	Feb.-July	JGB-575
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> L.	Sher	Feb.-May	JGB-843
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i> (L.) Skeels.	Rai awala	Throughout year	JGB-587
Ulmaceae	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> (Roxb.) Planch.	Vavli	Mar.-Apr.	JGB-545
Moraceae	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.	Jack-fruit	Mar.-April	JGB-569
Moraceae	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Wad	April- June	JGB-561
Moraceae	<i>Ficus benamina</i> L.	Benjamin Wad	Feb.-April	JGB-589
Moraceae	<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	Anjir	Throughout year	JGB-559
Moraceae	<i>Ficus elastica</i> Roxb.	Ruber tree	Not seen.	JGB-564
Moraceae	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> L.	Nandruk	Mar.-June	JGB-520
Moraceae	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Umbar	throughout Year	JGB-93
Moraceae	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Pimpal	Apr.-Aug.	JGB-729
Moraceae	<i>Ficus virens</i> Ait.	Pipli	Sept-June	JGB-94
Moraceae	<i>Morus alba</i> L.	Tuti	Throughout year	JGB-664
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> L.	Suru,	Jan.-May	JGB-733
MONOCOTYLEDONAE				
Agavaceae	<i>Dracaena deremensis</i> Engl.	Darshani	Feb.-May	JGB-700
Arecaceae	<i>Areca catechu</i> L.	Supari	throughout year	JGB-659
Arecaceae	<i>Caryota urens</i> L.	Fish-tail Palm	Throughout year	JGB-687
Arecaceae	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Naral	Throughout year	JGB-702
Arecaceae	<i>Elaeis guinensis</i> Jacq.	Oil Palm	Jan.-Nov.	JGB-616
Arecaceae	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb.	Shindi	Jan.-Sept.	JGB-707
Arecaceae	<i>Roystonea regia</i> (H. B. & K.) Cook	Bottlepalm	Sept.-Mar.	JGB-721
Pandanaceae	<i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i> L.	Kevda	Sept.-Nov.	JGB-695

dominant families of tree flora in Daund tahsil. The largest genera as far as species are *Ficus* (8 species) and *Acacia* (6 species).

DISCUSSION

Plant wealth of a region is regarded as an important & valuable natural resource. However, this diversity is

under great pressure due to anthropogenic activity such as deforestation, forest fire, habitat destruction, various developmental activities, over exploitation of trees for timber, fuel, wood and fodder etc. have decreased the trees and other biodiversity. Therefore we should know the status of biodiversity in a particular area in general and incorporate the actual status. Documentation of diversity of

plants especially biodiversity of tree species of *Angiosperms* in *Daund Tahsil* from Pune District (Maharashtra) India, will be great significance to recognize present status of floristic diversity in the area.

The present investigation enumerates plants tree species of *Angiosperms* in *Daund Tahsil* provides detailed information about 143 tree taxa belonging to 108 genera and 42 families. From the data it is concluded that, out of total 730 species of flowering plants in the study area (Bagal et al., 2012), the number of *Angiospermic* tree species is 143 species and it is of 19.58 %. This data generate baseline information for further research work. The survey of *Angiospermic* trees of *Daund Tahsil* from Pune district of Maharashtra state, India at regional level would be a good source of importance on technical and *taxonomic* data. The findings of the survey will be helpful to identify threats to biodiversity.

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