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Unique connection with Wild fragrant flora of Sendhwa Dist. Barwani (M.P.)

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Abstract
Sendhwa is smallest tribal town of Barwani district & situated in the south west corner of Madhya Pradesh. The prevailing take a look at turned into aimed to determining the biodiversity of untamed aromatic and medicinal species of Sendhwa Dist. Barwani Madhya Pradesh, India. It has bestowed with specific range of ethnic tradition, herbal assets and bio- edaphic and topographical capabilities. The information become obtained by means of extensive surveys from 2019–2020.This area are the representative of climax flowers and exhibit the range of species including trees, climbers, epiphyte and different coloration loving herbs. The facts from the number one and secondary resources resulted within the documentation of 22 species belonging to17 genera underneath 11 families. Arboreal species richness recorded till date within the observe location debts for 0.18 % of that of the entire Sendhwa town. There are 22 wild and naturalized species inside the 18 square km. Lamiaceae and Asteraceae had been the dominant families.

Keyword: Sendhwa, Wild Aromatic, biodiversity, Dry deciduous forest.

Introduction

The potentialities of exploring biodiversity for brand new drugs, meals, plants, insecticides, insecticides and different commercially treasured genetic and biological products and tactics are booming. Cultivation of medicinal flowers has several blessings. Firstly, this would ease the pressure on the natural populations. Cultivation of medicinal vegetation can assure a regular deliver of the desired Medicinal flowers to the person industries. Once the fine populations are diagnosed, most effective such populations may be cultivated for manufacturing of the raw cloth for industries. India is bestowed with precise variety of ethnic lifestyle, herbal sources. attributable to the wealthy plant biodiversity, especially the medicinal plant life and historic cultural history, India ranks one of the few nations inside the global that's utilizing the tremendous indigenous medicinal wealth in a massive manner considering the fact that Vedic generation (Billore2013).

The richness of flowering flowers makes India one of the mega range nations within the international with 4 biodiversity hotspots and 3 mega facilities of endemism. India ranked 7th among 17 mega range international locations of the world and more than 17,000 species of better flora are said to India (anonymous 1993). Biodiversity keeps the ecological approaches in a balanced kingdom, which is essential for human survival (Kaur & Sharma 2014).inside the gift paintings is designed with an goal to take a look at the floristic range and documentation of campus flowers.

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 10th 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.

Methodology

The species richness facts changed into received by way of both secondary resources and extensive surveys from 2019–2020. Series of the plant species become performed in one of a kind season. All habitats of the examiner place surveyed cautiously. Plant collection accomplished through well-known method (Jain and Rao, 1977). Plant specimens have been preserved by way of dipping the complete specimens in saturated answer of Mercuric chloride and alcohol. Dry and preserved plant life is installed on herbarium sheets by adhesive glue. Identity of

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flowers finished with the assist of flowers (Verma et.al., 1993; Mudgal et al,.1997; Khanna et al., 2001; Duthi, 1960; Gamble, 1915; Hains,1921-1924; cook, 1903; Hooker, 1872-1897; Naik, 1998) and different taxonomic literature.

Result & discussion

The present look at was aimed to determining the biodiversity of untamed fragrant and medicinal species of Sendhwa Dist. Barwani Madhya Pradesh. Inside the Sendhwa, species richness facts turned into obtained by using in depth surveys from 2018–2020. This region is the representative of climax vegetation and showcases the variety of species including bushes, climbers, epiphyte and different color loving herbs. The facts from the number one and secondary resources resulted within the documentation of 22 species belonging to17 genera beneath eleven families. Arboreal species richness recorded until date in the examiner place accounts for zero.18 % of that of the entire Sendhwa city. There are 22 wild and naturalized species in the 18 square km which gives species density of zero.18 %. Lamiaceae and Asteraceae were the dominant families respectively.

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Table-1: Distribution of taxa

sn	Name of the species	Family
1.	*Blumea lacera (Burm.f.) DC*	Asteraceae
2.	*Blumea mollis D.Don Mirr.*	Asteraceae
3.	*Cyathocline purpurea (Buch.-Ham. ex. Don.) Kuntze.*	Asteraceae
4.	*Pimpinella adscendens Del.*	Asteraceae
5.	*Boswelia serrata Roxb.*	Burseraceae
6.	*Chenopodium ambrosioides L.*	Chenopodiaceae
7.	*Acalypha fruticosa For.*	Euphorbiaceae
8.	*Anisochilus carnosus (L.)Wall.*	Lamiaceae
9.	*Anisomeles indica (L.) Kuntz.*	Lamiaceae
10.	*Hyptis suaveolens (L.) Poit.*	Lamiaceae
11.	*Leonotis nepetiifolia(L.) R.Br.*	Lamiaceae
12.	*Ocimum americanum L.*	Lamiaceae
13.	*Ocimum basilicum L.*	Lamiaceae
14.	*Ocimum gratissimum L.*	Lamiaceae
15.	*Ocimum tenuiflorum L.*	Lamiaceae
16.	*Syzygium aromaticum L.*	Myrtaceae
17.	*Syzygium cumini (L.) Skell.*	Myrtaceae
18.	*Cymbopogon martini(Roxb.)Wat.*	Poaceae
19.	*Murraya koenigii (L.) Spern.*	Rutaceae

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20.	*Murraya paniculata (L.) Jaacq.*	Rutaceae
21.	*Vitex trifolia L.*	Verbenaceae
22.	*Curcuma aromatica Sal.*	Zingiberaceae