



SINCE 2010

**NAAS Rating**

2012:1.3; 2013-16: 2.69

2017-2020: 3.98

**IMPACT FACTOR**

2019-20: 2.40; 2021:1.09

**IPI Value**

1.92

Received on:23th April 2021**Revised on:**10th June 2021**Accepted on:**15th June 2021**Published on:**1st July 2021**Volume No.**

Online & Print

137 (2021)

Page No.

01 to 05

Life Sciences Leaflets is an international open access print & e journal, peer reviewed, worldwide abstract listed, published every month with ISSN, RNI Free-membership, downloads and access.

ENLIST OF SUCCULENT PLANTS FROM SHEGAON, TAHSIL, BULDANA DISTRICT (MS), INDIA

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ABSTRACT:

The present article covers a revision survey of succulent plants from the Shegaon tahsil of Buldana District. Survey completed by visiting various sites collected the plants, observed and identified by available literature and standard floras in the research lab. Chiefly 6 species 4 genera and 5 families were poised along with their Botanical name, local name, Habitat, taxonomical description, and phenology.

KEYWORDS: Succulent plants, Shegaon, Plant description, Buldana district.

INTRODUCTION:

India is sixteen mega biodiversities in the world having immense floristic diversity. The succulent plants are also known as succulents or sometimes fat plants having some parts that are more than normally thickened and fleshy, usually to retain water in arid climates or soil conditions. Succulents may be categorized in two ways as wild plants and ornamental due to their striking and unusual appearance. Plants adapted to living in dry environments such as succulents since there are other ways of adapting to the storage of water e.g. by developing small leaves that may roll up or having leathery rather succulent leaves (Dimmitt, Mark. "The Tucson Cactus and Succulent Society").

Succulents are the camels of the plant's world. They take in water and store it in their fleshy interiors, allowing them to go long periods

without additional life-giving liquid Succulents are often grown as ornamental plants because of their striking and unusual appearance, so most of the plants used as ornamental worldwide. As they are ornamental but also have medicinal value, used to cure various diseases in many countries. Singh et al., (2000) explored about 10 genera and 12 species from the Marathwada region. Due to lack of exploration, we have selected the Shegaon region for study to find out a different type of succulents species in the wild conditions.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

During the years 2018-2019, a comprehensive and intense survey for uncommon succulent plant species was conducted in various parts of the Shegaon Tehsil. Plants were collected from different areas during the survey, and the collected plant species were deposited at the postgraduate department of Botany S.S.S.K.R, Innani Mavidhlaya Karanja (Lad). The collected specimens were identified with the help of available literature, matching with herbarium and relevant standard books (Ingahalikar, 2001 Singh et al. 2001, Almeida 2003, Deore et al 2000, Cook et.al 1908, and Naik 1998., Flora of Maharashtra state, B.S.I. 2000).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:

1. *Agave americana* L.

Vernacular name: Ghaypat

Family: Asparagaceae

Morphology: Large shrub, Stems indistinct or hidden by thick leaf bases. The leaf is a massive basal rosette, oblanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, fleshy, margins green or yellowish striped with erect or recurved spines, apex tipped with a dark brown, 1-2.5 cm long spine. Flowers many, densely crowded on large, many-branched, 6-10 m long panicles. Perianth funnel-shaped, greenish-yellow; tube 1.5-2 cm long; lobes oblong, ca 3.5 cm long, yellowish-green with enrolled margins. Stamens as long as perianth tube; filaments inserted at the throat of perianth tube, filiform; anthers linear, versatile. Styles slender; stigmas 3-lobed. Fruit's capsule and Seeds black, thin, shining.

Phenology: October-December.

Locality: Along the roadside of Nagzari village.

Habitat: Barrel land.

2. *Opuntia elatior* Mill.

Vernacular name: Nagphani

Family: Cactaceae

Morphology- Shrubs, bushy, ca. 2.5 m high; stems jointed, joints ca. 30 X 16 cm, fleshy, obovate, ashy; areoles-with 2 - 5 spines. Flowers yellow, drying reddish-purple, solitary, axillary. Berries red, obovoid, spiny. Seeds orbicular-reniform, tomentose, margin ridged.

Phenology: May-October.

Locality: Jawala Village.

Habitat: Dry, wastelands.

3. *Cissus quadrangularis* L.

Vernacular name: Hadjod

Family: Vitaceae

Morphology-Straggling or climbing herb. Stem succulent, quadrangular, angles slightly winged, nodes much constricted. Leaves 3-5 x 2-4 cm, alternate, ovate or reniform, acute or acuminate, base cordate. Flowers white in axillary unlabelled cymes. Berries ovoid, apiculate, reddish-brown. Seeds smooth.

Phenology: May-October.

Locality: Shegaon.

Habitat: Hedge, Compound of field.

4. *Alove vera* L.

Vernacular name: Korphad

Family: Liliaceae

Morphology: Succulent, perennial, herbs. Stem short. Leaves sessile, erect, linear-lanceolate 30-50x 5-7 cm, glabrous, sparsely dentate. Flowers raceme. Perianth dull reddish, lobes 6. Capsule 3-valved, trigonous, oblong. Seeds gonads, winged

Phenology: December -February.

Locality: At medicinal garden Shegaon.

Habitat: cultivated

5. *Bryophyllum pinnatum* Lam.

Vernacular name: Pankutti

Family: Liliaceae

Morphology: Herbs, succulent, glabrous, 0.3 to 1 cm in height. Stem obtusely 4-angled, thick. Leaves decussate lower simple to compound, leaflets elliptic, crenate. Flowers reddish-purple in lax panicles. Follicles enclosed in persistent papery calyx and corolla. Seed oblong-ellipsoid.

Phenology: December -February.

Locality: Shegaon.

Habitat: Dry area.

6. *Euphorbia neriifolia* L.

Vernacular name – Mingut.

Family- Euphorbiaceae

Morphology: Shrubs, 2-4 m tall. Leaves ovate-oblong, cuneate, entire, rounded, cuspidate, caducous, 15-22 x 4-7 cm, fleshy. Cyathia in axillary cymes, bisexual, central one's male, sessile lobes large, cordate, erect, fimbriate. Fruits sharply 3-lobed, glabrous. Seeds globose, smooth.

Phenology: November –December

Locality: Shegaon Jawla road.

Habitat: Dry rocky area.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT:

The authors are grateful to Dr. Ashok N. Deore, Head of the Botany Department, S.S.S.K.R Innani Mahavidhyalaya Karanja (Lad), District Washim, Maharashtra for confirming the identity of the species.

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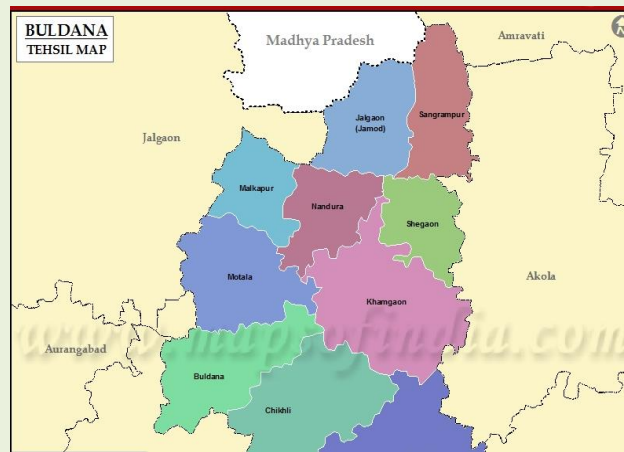


Figure 1. Map of Buldana District Showing Shegaon Tahsil

