

# The Floristic Studies on Narande Sacred Grove Narande, Dist. Kolhapur, Maharashtra

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**Abstract:** *Sacred groves are virgin forest pockets dedicated to local deities and preserve remarkable treasure troves not seen in the neighborhood. This is due to many myths and ductile to the tribal villagers, which forbid their exploitation for personal benefits. Sacred groves dedicated to the gods. The practice of dedicating groves to deities is common in India. While try to provide a haven for birds & animals; they also preserve many species of plants which would otherwise have become extinct. These deities are generally of timely primitive nature; mother goddesses in the form of unshaped stone lumps smeared red paint, lying open to the sky, Kalkai in Konkan, a Jogmaya in the Aravallis or a Kenchanmama in southern Kanara the present investigation is important to the student of plant taxonomy, pharmacognosy, ethno botany, environmental botany etc. In study area narander sacred grove innarande. During observation I was found that herb is 55%, shrub is 26% under shrub 6%. climbers 11%. Trees In this paper there are 95 plant species out of these 71 plants species belongs to Class- Dicotyledone and 16 plants species belongs to Class-Monocotyledone and 5 from pteridophytes. There are 35 families 60 genera and 64 species are from Angiosperms and 4 families 5 genera and 5 species from pteridophyts.*

**Keywords:** Sacred Grove, Deities, Tribes Ethno Botany, etc.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Sacred groves are virgin forest pockets dedicated to local deities and preserve remarkable treasure troves not seen in the neighborhood. This is due to many myths and dictates to the tribal villager's, which forbid their exploitation for personal benefits. Sacred groves dedicated to the gods. The practice of dedicating groves to deities is common in India. While try to provide a haven for birds & animals; they also preserve many species of plants which would otherwise have become extinct.

India is country of sacred banyan trees, sacred cows and sacred monkeys. We are nature worshippers per excellence & extend protection to more forms of living nature than any other culture in nature sanctuaries where all ferns of living creatures are afforded protection through the grove of any are deity.

These deities are generally of timely primitive nature; mother goddesses in the form of unshaped stone lumps smeared red paint, lying open to the sky, Kalkai in Konkan, a Jogmaya in the Aravallis or a Kenchanmama in southern Kanara.

For the believers sacred groves are amongst the fiercest of deities, breaking even dead twig in a sacred grove may results in serious illness or in violent death. Such distinct taboos have led to the preservation in these sacred groves of forest in its virgin condition, relics of the forest that must have once covered much of India. Such sacred groves occur in many parts of India.

In India they have been reported to us from Khasi hills in Assam (A.G.Raddi pens comm.) in the Northeast, Aravali ranges of Rajasthan (I Prakash pers. Comm.) In the northwest all along western Ghats in the southern part in such Madhya Pradesh in central India (G.G.Takale pers. comm.). The only published reference to the phenomenon known to us of Kosambi (1962) which deals with the sacred groves of Maharashtra a state on the west coast of India. The account given by Kosambi is very brief, being based on a single site the approach mainly anthropological benignly largely concerned with religious.

Being a student of plant taxonomy, the curiosity about sacred groves was in my mind. To understand floristic composition present in sacred groves as a case study, it was decided to study on topic entitled, "The Floristic Studies on Narande Sacred Grove of Narande, Dist. Kolhapur, Maharashtra".

**II. AIM AND OBJECTIVES**

1. To study the floristic diversity of Narande Sacred Grove.
2. To prepare the e-herbarium of plant species present in the narande sacred grove.

**III. MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Study Area:**

The Narande sacred grove. It is located near to Nagacge Ban.

During the field visits the plants in the flowering or fruiting conditions were collected for correct botanical identification and for herbarium preparation. At the same time Photography with Digital Camera was done. At the same time the specimen number were given to the observed plants and the field notes were prepared. All the collected plant specimens were identified with the help of local literature like Cooke (1958); Sharma & et al. (1996); Singh & et al. (2000-2001). The collected plant specimens were preserved according to the method given by Jain.



Rao (1977). The list of the plants was prepared with botanical name, family, followed by habits and names of books

Sr. No.	Botanical name	Family	Class
1.	<i>Cassia tora</i> .Linn.	Caselpinaceae	Dicot
2.	<i>Leea macrophylla</i> ,Roxb.	Vitaceae	Dicot

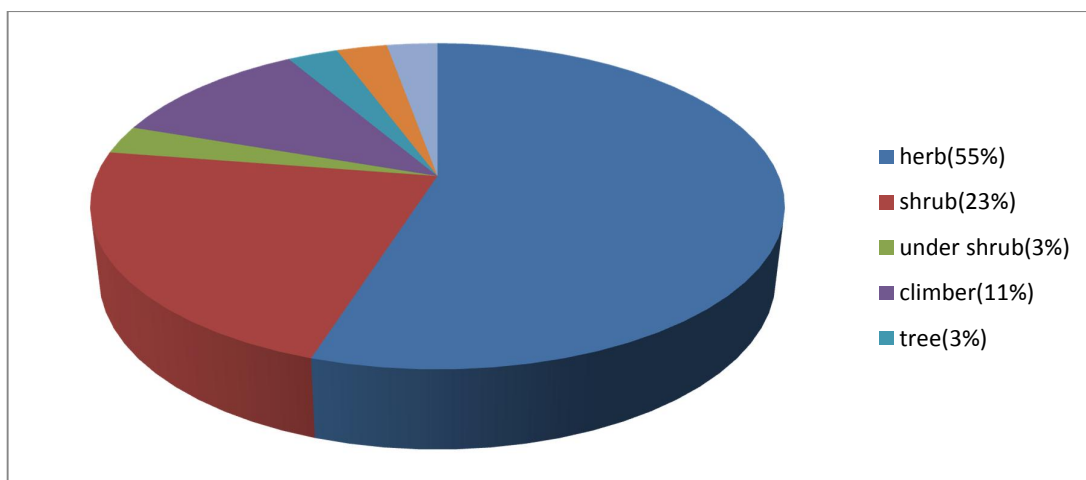
3.	<i>Vitis latifolia</i> , Linn.	Vitaceae	Dicot
4.	<i>Begonia crinata</i> , Linn.	Begoniaceae	Dicot
5.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> , Linn.	Mimosaceae	Dicot
6.	<i>Smithia sensitiva</i> , Ait. hort.	Fabaceae	Dicot
7.	<i>Urena lobata</i> , Linn.	Malvaceae	Dicot
8.	<i>Triumfetta pilosa</i> , Roxb.	Malvaceae	Dicot
9.	<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i> , Jacquin, Enum.	Malvaceae	Dicot
10.	<i>Passiflora foetida</i> , Linn.	Passifloraceae	Dicot
11.	<i>Crotolaria hebecarpa</i> , DC	Fabaceae	Dicot
12.	<i>Cyclea peltata</i> , Hool- f. Sf Thorns. Fl.	Minispremeaceae	Dicot
13.	<i>Cissampelos Pereira</i> , Linn.	Minispermaceae	Dicot
14.	<i>Thespesia macrophylla</i> , Blume. Bijdr	Malvaceae	Dicot
15.	<i>Helicteres Isora</i> , Linn.	Sterculiaceae	Dicot
16.	<i>Zizyphus rugosa</i> , Juss.	Rhamnaceae	Dicot
17.	<i>Zizyphus Jujuba</i> , Juss.	Rhamnaceae	Dicot
18.	<i>Impatiens Balsamina</i> , Linn.	Balsaminaceae	Dicot
19.	<i>Impatiens minor</i> , Benth.	Balsaminaceae	Dicot
20.	<i>Cajanus lineata (Atylosia lineata)</i> , Wight & Arn.	Fabaceae	Dicot
21.	<i>Ludwigia octovalvis. (Jussisea suffruticosa.)</i> , Linn.	Onagraceae	Dicot
22.	<i>Ixora coccinea</i> , Linn.	Rubiaceae	Dicot
23.	<i>Arissema tortuosum</i> , Schott.	Araceae	Monocot
24.	<i>Arum Colocasia</i> , Linn.	Araceae	Monocot
25.	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> , Linn.	Cyperaceae	Dicot
26.	<i>Rhynchospora Wallichiana</i> , Enum.	Cyperaceae	Dicot
27.	<i>Eragrostis minor</i> , Host.	Poaceae	Monocot
28.	<i>Eragrostis unioloides</i> , Steud.	Poaceae	Monocot
29.	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> , Linn.	Plumbaginaceae	Dicot
30.	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> , Linn.	Euphorbiaceae	Dicot
31.	<i>Curculigo orchioides</i> , Gaerth.	Hyoxidaceae	Monocot
32.	<i>Merremia vitifolia</i> , Hall.	Convolvulaceae	Dicot
33.	<i>Celosia argentea</i> , Linn.	Amranthaceae	Dicot
34.	<i>Rungia repens</i> , Ness.	Acantheceae	Dicot
35.	<i>Curcuma pseudomontana</i> , Grath.	Zingiberaceae	Monocot
36.	<i>Rhyncostylis retusa</i> , Bl.	Orchideceae	Monocot
37.	<i>Dioscoria bulbifera</i> , L.	Dioscoraceae	Dicot
38.	<i>Jasminum malabaricum</i> , Wt.	Oleaceae	Dicot
39.	<i>Alternanthera paronchioides</i> , Br.	Amranthaceae	Dicot
40.	<i>Lantana camara</i> , Linn.	Verbenaceae	Dicot
41.	<i>Carissa carandas</i> , L.	Apocynaceae	Dicot
42.	<i>Holarrherena antidysenterica</i> , Wal, Cat.	Apocynaceae	Dicot
43.	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> , Benth.	Apocynaceae	Dicot
44.	<i>Breynia petens</i> , Linn.	Euphorbiaceae	Dicot
45.	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> , L.	Asteraceae	Monocot
46.	<i>Stachytarpheta indica</i> , Vahl.	Verbenaceae	Dicot

47.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> , L.	Amranthaceae	Dicot
48.	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> , L.	Asteraceae	Monocot
49.	<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i> (Linn)J. Gaert.	Asteraceae	Monocot
50.	<i>Physalis minima</i> , L.	Solanaceae	Dicot
51.	<i>Ipomoea eriocarpa</i> , Vahl .	Convovulaceae	Dicot
52.	<i>Costus speciosus</i> , Sm.	Zingiberaceae	Monocot
53.	<i>Canscora diffusa</i> , Br.	Gntianaceae	Dicot
54.	<i>Trichodesma indicum</i> , L.	Boraginaceae	Dicot
55.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> , Br.	Asclpidaceae	Dicot
56.	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> , Linn.	Liliaceae	Monocot
57.	<i>Commelina obliqua</i> , B-Ham .	Commelinaceae	Monocot
58.	<i>Bambusa bambos</i> , Klein.	Poaceae	Monocot
59.	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> , Linn.	Euphorbiaceae	Dicot
60.	<i>Clerodendrum serratum</i> .L.	Verbenaceae	Dicot
61.	<i>Impatiens incopspicua</i> , Benth.	Balsaminaceae	Dicot
62.	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> , Mill.	Asteraceae	Monocot
63.	<i>Blumea lacera</i> , DC.	Asteraceae	Monocot
64.	<i>Barleria cuspidate</i> , L .	Acanthaceae	Dicot
65.	<i>Mackenzia integerfolia</i> ( <i>Strobilanthus perfoliatus</i> ), Anders.	Acanthaceae	Dicot
66.	<i>Tragia involucrata</i> , L.	Euphorbiaceae	Dicot
67.	<i>Sellagenella delicatula</i> (Desv.)	Sellageniaceae	-
68.	<i>Asplinium onopteris</i> , L.	Aspliniaceae	-
69.	<i>Pteris vittata</i> . L.	Pteridaceae	-
70.	<i>Lygodium flexuosum</i> . L.	Lygodiaceae	-
71.	<i>Adiantum raddianum</i> Presl.	Pteridaceae	-
72.	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	poaceae	monocot
73.	<i>Hibiscus Trionum</i> , Lmn. Sp	malveceae	dicot
74.	<i>Hibiscus tetraphyllus</i>	malvaceae	Dicot
75.	<i>Grewia villosa</i> , Willd		Dicot
76.	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Dicot
77.	<i>Crotolaria verrucose</i>	Fabaceae	Dicot
78.	<i>Accacia coccinia</i>	Mimoceae	Dicot
79.	<i>Terminalia belrica</i>	Verbinacea	Dicot
80.	<i>Calycopteris floribunda</i>		Dicot
81.	<i>Eriogostis tenuifolia</i>		Dicot
82.	<i>Vigna trilobata</i>	Fabaceae	Dicot
83.	<i>Desmodium trifolium</i>	Fabeceae	Dicot
84.	<i>Ipomoea mouritiana</i>	Conolvulacea	Dicot
85.	<i>Curcuma nilgirancsis</i>	Zinzibaraceae	Monocot
86.	<i>Memecylon umbelatum</i>	Melastomaceae	Dicot
87.	<i>Sessanum orientale</i>	Pedliacea	Dicot
88.	<i>Ipomoea hederifolia</i>	Conovavulaceae	Dicot
89.	<i>Eranthemum roseum</i>	Accanthaceae	Dicot

90	<i>Vitex nigudo</i>	Verbinaceae	Dicot
91	<i>Tricodesma indicum</i>	Astraceae	Dicot
92	<i>Barleria lawwi</i>	Acanthaceae	Dicot
93	<i>Barleria prinitis</i>	Acanthaceae	Dicot
94	<i>Barleria terminalis</i>	Acanthaceae	Dicot
95	<i>Bareria gibsonioides</i>	Acanthaceae	Dicot

#### IV. RESULT

In study area Nrande sacred grove.i. During observation I was found that herb is 55%, shrub is 26% under shrub 6% climbers 11%.



#### V. CONCLUSION

In project work there are 95 plant species out of these 71 plants species belongs to Class- Dicotyledonous and 16 plants species belongs to Class-Monocotyledone and 5 from pteridophytes.

There are 35 families 60 genera and 64 species are from Angiosperms and 4 families 5 genera and 5 species from pteridophyts.

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