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Morphodiversity & Ecological Relationship Of Common Tree Species

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Abstract
There is a great need for the storage and managing of this data to be protected and secure. The relevance of biodiversity plays a key role in this process. In the developing world, biodiversity provides the assurance of food, raw materials such as fiber for clothing, materials for shelter, fertilizer, fuel, medicines, timber and many other necessities. Biodiversity is the basis of human survival, and economic development as it provides a large number of resources and services, that sustain our lives. Biodiversity maintains the ecological balance necessary for human survival. Their cultural associations are studied, recorded or understood. Biodiversity information is collected and stored in diverse forms, formats and locations and has proved a serious obstacle to our ability to correlate and synthesize the information to create new knowledge. In the present study mophodiversity of common tree species were studied. The use or relationship with common tree species with human survival was taken in consideration, Traditional knowledge and relationship with bioresources have been largely responsible for biodiversity study.
Keywords: *Biodiversity Management and conservation, Data Diversity, Images.*

Introduction

There is a great need for the storage and managing of this data to be protected and secure. The information is diverse and includes biological specimens, journal articles, videos, numeric data, satellite images, and audio files. It deals with the information capture, storage, provision, retrieval, and analysis, focused on individual organisms, populations, and taxa and their interaction. The realms of biodiversity informatics are information systems which use taxa, specimen, and (species) observation records as their reference and index systems. We have opportunities to develop an information infrastructure that will enable us to unlock the wealth of biodiversity information that exists around the world.

Review Of Liturature

Musavi *et al.,* (2006) worked on mapping of biotic pressure and its impact on prey densities Distribution of pressure from 10 major biotic parameters on the forests of MTR was assessed and mapped. Thus there was need for providing adequate protection to this region so that the habitat in this area could be improved. At the same time, there was an urgent need to investigate the reasons for low prey densities in those blocks which were either free or have very low intensity of biotic pressure. Pant (2003) worked on the structure, composition, regeneration status and plant and animal diversity of the North and South Betul forest divisions in Madhya Pradesh. Species *like Tectona grandis*, and *Chloroxylon swietenia*, had good regeneration in the managed forests. On the other hand, species exploited for human use, mainly fruits e. g. *Emblica officinale, Madhuca indica, Buchnania Ianzan*, etc. showed poor recruitment in the managed forests.Prakasha *et al.,* (2007) studied tree species composition, diversity and dominance along disturbance gradient in tropical dry deciduous forest of Bhadra Sanctuary. It was concluded that both the stability and diversity were complementary and were two central themes for the proper functioning of any ecosystem. Sahu *et al.,* (2007) carried out phytosociological study of tropical dry deciduous forest of Boudh district, Orissa, India. Stem density and species richness had consistently decreased with increasing girth class of tree species from 50cm girth. The highest number of species was encountered in the low gbh classes (30-50 cm). Girth class having 10-30 cm gbh contributed to about 68.13% of species richness.

Materials & Methods

The survey of compartment was carried out during study area, often visits were arranged of the place by taking help of local people and collected first hand information of natural habitat. In the present study especially the tree species were selected because the trees were economically and medicinally important and they show lot of diversity among them. The trees are perennial so the morphodiversity study can be carried out through out the year. Moreover, flowering and fruiting period of the trees are different, and the morphological characters are visible with necked eyes. Study of diversity was done up to the family, genus and species level. There is a presence of

small water stream in the area of compartment. The vegetation cover was studied, plants counted, and species enlisted. Accurate data of tree size and number was prepared. It was studied for the occurrence of tree vegetation.

Observations & Results

Ethnobotanical survey of the medicinal plants was conducted to collect the information regarding medicinally important plant species and its use on various human health problems such as bone fracture, acidity, injury, worm control, body power, blood impurity, antidote to snake poison, cough, dysentery, skin and fever Information was gathered on livelihood It was observed that the tribal communities were dependant on forest products such as variety of fruits, fibers, gums, seeds, medicinally valuable parts of trees, wood for construction, bamboos and fodder for cattles as their daily needs. Leaves of *Dispyros melanoxylon (*Tendu) were collected by tribals as raw material for bidi-industries. For residents, fruits of *Phyllanthus emblica, Madhuca longifolia, Buchnania lanzan etc.* were a good source of income to meet out daily expenses. The information was collected in respect to morphodiversity of the species, specimen samples collections, photographs, plant descriptions, illustrations, height and girth recorded and bark morphology was studied.

Discussion

Pant (2003) has carried out ecological analysis of the Satpura conservation area landscape through stratified field sampling and Remotely Sensed data. Diversity of plant species tent to decrease in old growth stands, steep slopes, very disturbed area i.e. areas around villages or recently felled coups, dry areas, areas that experienced fires in the recent past etc. Areas in valley flats, riparian areas, remote and less disturbed areas etc. showed a high diversity. The flowers, fruits, seeds and bark of different trees were collected by local residents and the wood was cutting down for fuel need. Musavi *et al.,* (2006) observed that the Melghat Tiger Reserve in Maharashtra was under immense biotic pressure from villages both within and adjacent to it. Sahu *et al.,* (2007) carried out phytosociological study of tropical dry deciduous forest of Boudh district, Orissa, India. The predominant tree species *M. indica*, *B. lanzan*, and *D. melanoxylon* were common species found in both the forest areas.

Results & Conclusion

Within widely distributed dry deciduous leafless trees during summer there were a few evergreen trees, the most prominent being *Terminalia* sp., *Madhuca* sp., *Buchanania* sp., *Diospyros* sp., *Lagerstroemia* sp., *Butea* sp. and *Ixora* sp**.** The vegetation site was consisting mostly of middle and small sized trees, due to the hot dry climatic conditions. Species diversity and growth of the trees (girth and height) were dependent primarily on age of the individuals and truly on ecological conditions of the forest area of research. Tees species exhibited diverse surface patterns e.g. smooth, scaly, furrowed, warty and shaggy types, in addition spiny nature of *Aegle marmelos* (L.) Corr. and *Ziziphus mauritiana* Lamk. and papery bark of *Boswellia serrata* Roxb. ex. Coleb. helped in tree identification. It was further to conclude that bark could become one of the important taxonomic characters for plant description.

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