



A Study on Xerophytic Plants in Sujangarh Region of Churu District (Rajasthan)

Anjali Mehra

GATE, CSIR-NET (Botany)

Sujangarh (Churu), Rajasthan

Abstract: The vegetation of Rajasthan is xerophytic in nature. This study is undertaken in the Sujangarh block. The climate of Sujangarh is arid, less rainfall. The cold winds of Northern India make this place coldest in winter and in summer the winds are hottest. This study provides general information about xerophytic plants of study area. There most of the plants are xerophytic because of the desert. The author has observed a total of 22 xerophyte plants in the study area in research work.

Keyword - Xerophytic plants, Sujangarh, Churu , Rajasthan.

Introduction- Xerophytic plants are growing in desert area; plants have to adapt themselves to survive in very unfavorable conditions like minimum water. These plants favor low rate of transpiration and high rate of absorption. Most of xerophytic plants grow wildly. These plants adaptations are able to survive without irrigation facilities. These xerophyte plants are very important to this region. These xerophyte plants tolerate even the most extreme conditions. In spite of adverse conditions, these plants continue to grow along with fruits and flowers.

Objectives of the study-

1. To identify the xerophytic plants in the study area.
2. To enhance the knowledge about xerophytic plants.
3. To spread knowledge about xerophytic plants.

Study area - Rajasthan is a state in Northern India which is also known as the "land of Maharajas". The present study is carried out in Sujangarh block of Churu district in Rajasthan. The climate of Sujangarh is arid, less rainfall. The cold winds of Northern India make this place coldest in winter and in summer the winds are hottest (known as "Loo"). There is a famous Tirupati temple in Sujangarh area. This area is nearby Tal Chhappar sanctuary which known for blackbucks. Mostly xerophytic plants are present in this area. Forest area is very less in Sujangarh region. The soil in this area is sandy type. There are sand dunes all around.

Methodology- This study is carried out in Sujangarh block. Survey method, direct observation, field work and photography of plants etc. methods are used by the researcher. During the study camera, mobile, papers, etc equipments are used by the researcher. The author has also taken many photos of xerophyte plants through mobile camera during this work.

Result- Many xerophyte plants are found in the study area. The author has observed a total of 22 xerophyte plants in the study area in research work.

The author has listed xerophytic plants of the Sujangarh region which are as follows.

Table- 01: Xerophytic plants of the Sujangarh Region

S. No	Botanical Name	Family	Common Name
1	Capparis decidua	Capparaceae	Kair
2	Prosopis cineraria	Fabaceae	Khejri
3	Tecomella undulata	Bignoniaceae	Rohida
4	Leptadenia pyrotechnica	Apocynaceae	Khimp
5	Balanites aegytiaca	Balanitaceae	Hingot
6	Salvadora oleoides	Salvadoraceae	Jaal
7	Azadirachta indica	Meliaceae	Neem
8	Ziziphus mauritiana	Rhamnaceae	Ber
9	Momordica dioica	Cucurbitaceae	Kantola
10	Acacia senegal	Fabaceae	Kumutia
11	Ficus religiosa	Moraceae	Pipal

12	Delbergia sissoo	Fabaceae	Sheesham
13	Albizia lebbeck	Fabaceae	Siris
14	Tamarandus indica	Fabaceae	Imli
15	Calotropus procera	Asclepiadeceae	Aak
16	Colligonum polygonides	Polygonaceae	Phog
17	Aerva javanica	Amaranthaceae	Bui
18	Acacia nilotica	Fabaceae	Babul
19	Cassia augustifolia	Fabaceae	Sinniya/senna
20	Nerium indicum	Apocynaceae	Kaner
21	Opuntia ficus- indica	Cactaceae	Nagfani
22	Ficus benghalensis	Moraceae	Bargad

Conclusion- This study provides information about xerophytic plants that present in study area. Total 22 xerophytic plants observed by the researcher such as khejri, kair, rohida, ber, babul, nagfani, bui, papal, Sheesham, phog etc. The Rohida plants are the state tree. Phog, kair, ber, neem, khejri, etc. are very useful plants. These xerophyte plants are very important to this desert ecosystem. These plants are a major contributor to the balance of the desert ecosystem.

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