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## STUDY OF NATURALLY GROWING SHRUBS IN THE VICINITY OF SRI GANGANAGAR CITY

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### ABSTRACT

Shrubs are an integral component of any ecosystem and are important from both ecological and economical point of view. In arid regions shrubs have distinct significance, as these are hardy, have more adaptive power and are the source of food, fuel, fodder, fiber, gum, dye, and other products in these biomass deficient areas. Shrub as a vegetation form is hardier than the tree is proved beyond doubt by the presence of shrubs beyond the tree limit. A survey is conducting for listing the naturally growing shrubs in the vicinity of Sri Ganganagar city. *Abutilon indicum*, *Acacia Jacquemonti*, *Calotropis procera* and *Verbesina encelioides* are dominant shrubs species in the study area.

**KEY WORDS:** Shrubs, Ecosystem, Woody, Sustainability.

### INTRODUCTION

A shrub is a low woody or semi-woody perennial plant with a little of no trunk. It has numerous branches from the base, may be from the ground or just near the ground. In arid ecosystem native shrubs are adapted to soil moisture stress, desiccated winds and high ambient temperature due to morphological and physiological adaptations. In view of economic potential and ecological sustainability, shrubs can be useful in agro forestry system particularly with a view to diversify it to generate additional income. This survey has the objective to list the naturally growing shrubs in the vicinity of Sri Ganganagar city.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Field area included for this survey is 8-10 km. vicinity of Sri Ganganagar city. Several field trips were conducted to collect information. Information also collected from local people, farmers and students.

### OBSERVATION AND DISCUSSION

Sixteen shrubs are described here with botanical name, common name, family and flowering - fruiting.

S. No.	Botanical name	Common Name	Family	Flowering and Fruiting
1.	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Tara-kanchi	Malvaceae	Oct. - April
2.	<i>Acacia Jacquemonti</i>	Bu-banvali	Mimosaceae	Dec. - May
3.	<i>Aerva javanica</i>	Bui	Amaranthaceae	Aug. - January
4.	<i>Blepharis linaraefolia</i>	Oonth-kantela	Acanthaceae	Aug. - January
5.	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Aak	Asclepiadaceae	Through out year
6.	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>	Kesudo	Caesalpiniaceae	Oct. - Dec.
7.	<i>Corchorus depressus</i>	Bahuphali	Tilaceae	Through out year
8.	<i>Crotolaria burhia</i>	Saniya	Fabaceae	Aug. - January
9.	<i>Datura innoxia</i>	Dhaturo	Solanaceae	Sept. - March
10.	<i>Datura innoxia</i>	Kalo-dhaturo	Solanaceae	Sept. -January

11.	Leptadenia pyrotechnica	Kheenp	Apocynaceae	Aug. - March
12.	Sida cordifolia	Kungyi	Malvaceae	Sept. - Dec.
13.	Withania somnifera	Ashwagandha	Solanaceae	January - April
14.	Xanthium strumarium	Chota Gokhru	Asteraceae	Sept. - Dec.
15.	Zizyphus numularia	Jhar Beri	Rhamnaceae	Aug. - Dec.
16.	Verbesina encelioides	Wild Sunflower	Asteraceae	Oct. - Feb.

## CONCLUSIONS

Shrubs are important component of ecosystem offering ecological and economic sustainability. *Abutilon indicum*, *Acacia Jacquemonti*, *Calotropis procera* and *Verbesina encelioides* are dominant shrubs species in the study area.

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