

phalata 7.8.05

- 1) Solanum virginianum - kate-nigni
- 2) celosia argentea - kurdu
- 3) Evolvulus alsinoides - nishmukraat
- 4) Tribulus terrestris - gokhm, sarak
- 5) Commelina forsskaeglaei - kanpet
communis
- 6) Heliotropium ~~indotum~~ ^{ovalifolium} Bhurandi
- 7) Tridax procumbens - pagadi-pale
- 8) Argemone mexicana - rivla-dhotra
- 9) Amaranthus graecizans
- 10) Abutilon indicum - petari
- 11) calotropis gigantea - Rai
- 12) Lantana camara - Ghanen
- 13) Capparis decidua - nepti
- 14) mimosa hamata - Guabi-bablu
- 15) Dichrostachys cinerea - sa sigon - kathi
- 16) casia auriculata - torwad
- 17) Chlorophytum sp. (~~chamuchii~~)
tuberosum
- 18) cocculus hirsutus (caustic)
- 19) Euphorbia hirta
- 20) Euphorbia nerifolia
- 21) Acalia Ghundra
- 22) Justicia sp.
- 23) Lagasac mollis
- 24) Alysicarpus monilifer - ~~one #1~~
- 25) Tragia sp.
- 26) ~~chrocephora~~ chrocephora sp.
- 27) cythocent pastoria
- 28) cinnery
- 29) Panicum
- 30) Cytaria
- 31) Panicia diffusa (caustic)

cleome sp. - ~~one #1~~

Insect

Order	Species	Notes
Odonata	Potamarcha obscura	- moist patches shaded by Babul
	Acisoma sp.	- Grass filaments near edges
Orthoptera	An albino (white)	} ON stone banks clumps Found in erect herbs.
	Grasshopper (IDX)	
	Oriocottix sp.	
	Chrotogonus sp.	
Lepidoptera	Zizina otis	} Heliotropium as a food plants
	Pseudozizeeria maha	
	Zizina hylax	
	Danaus chrysipus	- Heliotropium food plant & larval host plant seen mating.
	mottled emigrant	} Babul clumps
Catopsilea sp.		
	Pyralidae	
	Noctuidae	
	Trigenodes sp.	Frequent in edge grasses
	Trigenodes sp.	A large caterpillar juvelling
Hemiptera	Jassidae sp.	
	Coptosoma sp.	- feeding on parthenium sp.
Diptera	Cyrtflies	
	Musca sp. (House fly)	- more in shaded areas
	Sphelidae (predatory)	
Hymenoptera	Sphelidae	
Formicidae	myrmecines sp.s.	} Ground Ant
	Camponotinae	

Birds

Grey shrike 2

Indian robin 1

Redwinged B. Lark 2

Ashy crowned finch lark 4

Common sandgrouse 4

Yellow wattled lapwing 4

Rock bush quail

Ring dove

• Oriental skylark 1

Common myna

• R.V. Bulbul

purple sunbird

pie'd bush chat

Laughing dove

Grey partridge

red wattled lapwing

little Br. Dove.

Collared dove

Hawk - cuckoo

yellowed wattled lapwing

Large grey babbler

Red vented bulbul

Plain wren warbler

white eyed bunnard

Bay backed shrike

Black drongo

Painted partridge

वायुदाय एतत् 11/12/07 18 25 N
 क्रमम् 73° 34' E

- | | |
|---|---|
| ① melanosomy
② Anisida
③ Lavendula
④ Metropogon insignis
Chrysopsis montana
Acladia melia
Arundinaceae
Cereus / peruleatus
puticaria
Anebra

Apteris
melanosomy
Metropogon insignis
Chrysopsis montana
Anisida | 11/12/07
क्रमम्

18 25 N
73° 34' E

1829
Indigofera
Anagallis sauran (1919)
Cornus
Diospyros
not mentioned Fluzia
Tilo flum dula (cl)
Yucca nigra (Cocina)
Clastay
Calanchu
eq (195) - Anagallis perisoma
Acaea leopoldina - 1829
clanis
Cerrisa
2107
Albidum
Abans (2107)
Caria amniculata |
|---|---|

Trees

Acacia nilotica
Albizia lebbek
Acacia leucophloea
Acacia catechu
Citrus nimonis
Hordwicia pinnata
Zizyphus jujuba
Dalbergia sissoo
Acacia auriculiformis
Azadirachta indica
Tecomma stans
Albizia excelsa
Parkinsonia sp.

Bushes

Zizyphus numularis
Agave americana
Flaggea sp.
Cassia auriculata
Capparis decidua
Solanum virginianum.

Herbs

Argemone mexicana

Amaranthus sp.

Alysicarpus sp.

Borivia diffusa

Borrichia repens

Chlorophytum tuberosum

Centorium meyeri

Caraleuma fimbriata

Cleome sp.

Celosis argentea

Crotis tuberosa

Cyathocline purpurea

Chrysophora sp.

Commelina sp.

Corchorus sp.

Evolvulus albinoides

Euphorbia rosea

Euphorbia hirta

Exacum pyrrhnum

Euphorbia geniculata

Hypoxis aurea

Indigofera cordifolia

Indigofera tinctoria

Justicia sp.

Lepidagathis cristata

Lavendula

Monsonia senegalensis

Mollugo hirta

Pentstemon indicum

Polycarpha sp.

Polygala sp.

Phylla nudiflora

Physalis minima

~~Phyllis~~ Pulicaria

Rizophora sp.

Tribulus terrestris

Tridax procumbens

Taraxacum sp.

Tagia sp.

climber

Cyathostegia grandiflora

Cocculus hirsutus

Cucumis prophetarum

Cucurbitaceae

Rivera hypocrateriformis

Butterflies and plants

Aristida - annual or perennial, drought resistant
cattle eat tender grass

Cenchrus - annual

Chrysopsis - perennial

मिर्चि

● Cynodon dactylon - perennial

Eragrostis - ~~per~~ annual

Heteropogon - perennial

Ischaemum - perennial

Setaria nervosa - perennial

● Setaria - Annual

Eleusine indica - Annual

Andropogon amabilis - perennial

Panicum - perennial

• 6/12/05

Wildlife management :-

• Minimum viable populations

(*Chersonium pleuratum alienat*)

- Large animals are more likely to disappear than small animals. Large populations affect less than small population
- Succession means replacement of shade intolerant species by shade tolerant species

Character bird sanctary - 1450 sp of birds

① Occurrence of sp. different seasons

Basic activity of bird - ① feeding ② resting or reproduction.

→ 1 → 12 month.

↓ F R

osp -

ori -

② Plant community :- Phytosociology

Plant community

1 2 3 4 5

F R F R

sp.

sp.

↓

③ Stage :- Herbs, grasses, saplings, poles, Immature / young trees, mature trees.

(birds)

X = no. of communities (F) + no. of stages (F)

+
no. of communities (R) + no. of stages (R)

= Total score = VR (Versatility Rating)

High score - generalist

Low score - specialist

manage habitat

12/10/16
12

12 Oct. morning 7.45 a.m.

Summer

① Dichanthium annulatum

Family - Poaceae Local names - Hindi - Arang

Description :-

An erect, tufted, fine stemmed, perennial grass. Culms purplish-red or bluish in colour with a distinct yellowish mid rib. Leaves linear-acuminate, hairy. Inflorescence compound raceme, purplish in colour

Distribution

The grass grows wild in many parts of both tropical and sub tropical India in the plains and up to 910m on the hills. It can grow on a variety of soils, but moist well drained loamy soils are preferred. In regions of low rainfall, low lying situations are the best suited for this grass. It can also tolerate a fair degree of salinity, but does not thrive on acidic soils.

not used as fodder

Stems and leaves as fodder. The crude protein 22 has been reported in green grass. The grass is capable of giving high yields even under rainfed conditions and yields of nearly 706 g/kg have been reported in 3-4 cuttings per year.

Propagation: natural regeneration by seed. The artificial regeneration is usually by planting rooted slips because seed collection is laborious as well as expensive.

Fodder value :-

Chemical composition in percent (on dry weight basis)

	Crude protein	Ether extract	Crude fibre	Ash	w-free extract	Calcium	Phosphorus	Potassium
Green grass	2.2	1.7	11.6	3.7	14.8	-	-	-
Crass dry	3.1	1.1	35.2	10.0	50.6	0.44	0.14	7.0
Hay	4.1	1.0	29.9	10.6	44.5	0.41	0.11	0.90
<u>Metabolizable energy</u>								
Green	3.9	1.1	31.7	8.0	55.7	0.61	0.09	0.37
Hay	7.0	1.4	24.5	9.2	47.9	0.35	0.13	1.02

② Heteropogon contortus

Family - Poaceae ~~Gramini~~ vernacular names - Hindi - Kher
mar - Gantegwata

Description :-

Perennial culms tufted, erect, 25-100 cm high.

Leaves 4-20 cm long, linear, ciliate at base. Inflorescence a terminal panicle up to 12 cm long. spikelets terete, lanceolate with 7-8 cm long awn. caryopsis cylindrical, hairy.

Distribution :- It is an indigenous forest grass which is found practically all over the world and in India in all semi-dry areas up to an elevation of 1950 m in the Himalaya.

Parts used as fodder :-

It should be cut and fed to cattle before the flowering otherwise the sharp awns or spears make it unpalatable. Cattle eat it, after the awns drop off. The grass makes

very good hay andilage if cut before flowering.

At Hosur the yield is about 12.7 q of hay per hectare each year. The crop is extremely hardy and drought resistant, intolerant to more than 8-10 percent moisture in the soil. The ripened grass is deficient in feeding value and minerals.

Propagation :-

By seeds just before the monsoon rains and by root stocks. seeds are preferable.