

Exotic Plants of Sagar Region

Dr. Pratima Khare

Professor of Botany

Government Autonomous Girl's P.G. College of Excellence, Sagar (M.P.)

Abstract :

Exotic plants introduced foreign, non-indigenous or non-native an exotic plant that has escaped from its original ecosystem and is reproducing on its own in the regional flora is considered a naturalized species. Humans have been transporting animals and plants from one part of the world to another from thousands of years. Total plant species found belonging to families. These plant are transfered by man and animals and now growing successfully in Sagar region.

Keywords : Exotic plants, Indigenous Plant, Non-indegenous Plants.

Introduction :

The exotic species is recognized as a primary cause of global biodiversity loss. These plants migrate by humans or animals and survive in new climatic condition. According to the convention for biological diversity, exotic plant species are the second largest cause of biodiversity loss in the world and impose high costs to agriculture, forestry and aquatic ecosystems. In fact introduced species are a greater threat to native biodiversity than pollution harvest and disease combined.

The global extent and rapid increase in exotic species is homogenizing the world's flora and fauna (Mooney and Hobbs, 2000) and is recognized as a primary cause of global biodiversity loss. Bio-invasion may be considered as a form of biological pollution and significant component on global change and one of the major causes of species extinction (Mooney and Drake, 1987, Drake et al., 1989).

Exotic species posses characteristic features like "Pioneer Species" in varied landscapes, tolerant of a wide range of soil and weather conditions, generalist in distribution, produces copious amount of seed that dispose easily, grows aggressive root systems, short generation time, high dispersal rates, long flowering and fruiting periods, broad native range abundant in native range. Preliminary data from one interesting study shows that exotic plants

species are likely to have relatively small amounts of DNA in their cell nuclei. Apparently the cells in these plants are able to divide and multiply more quickly and consequently the entire plant can grow more rapidly than species with higher cellular DNA content.

Present paper based on some exotic plants found in Sagar region and these plants migrate in this region from another region and survive successfully in this area.

Material and Methods

The present study was carried out at selected area around Sagar. A survey has been done to find out exotic plants their occurrence and distributions. The plant was listed and briefly described for their vernacular names scientific names.

List of Exotic Plant Species in Sagar Region

No.	Botanical Name	Family	Habit	Nativity
1.	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	Trop. America
2.	<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	Papaveraceae	Herb	South America
3.	<i>Cassia tora</i>	Caesalpinaceae	Herb	Tro-South America
4.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Mimosaceae	Herb	Brazil
5.	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	Hyctaginaceae	Herb	Peru
6.	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Lamiaceae	Herb	Tro. America
7.	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Oxalidaceae	Herb	Europe
8.	<i>Sida acuta</i>	Malvaceae	Herb	Trop. America
9.	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Zygophyllaceae	Herb	Trop. America
10.	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	Trop. Central America
11.	<i>Xanthium strumosium</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	Trop. America
12.	<i>Datura metal</i>	Solanaceae	Shrub	Trop. America
13.	<i>Ipomoea</i>	Convolvulaceae	Shrub	Trop. America
14.	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Verbenaceae	Shrub	Trop. America
15.	<i>Eucalypts globules</i>	Myrtaceae	Tree	Australia

Result and Discussion

Total 15 plant species were collected during the study out of these 12 herbs, 03 shrub and 01 tree species were classified belong to 10 different families. Out of these 15 plant species, 11 migrate from America, 01 belong to Australia and other belongs to Peru,

Brazil and Europe. These plants were came here from different countries by the human activity.

While a number of lists of exotic plant species are in worldwide circulation, criteria used in these listings often are not documented. The exotic species are ready colonizers in disturbed area and caused considerable ecological damage to natural areas, speed the disappearance of threatened and endemic species, reduce the carrying capacity of pastures, increase the maintenance costs of crop lands, and interfere with our enjoyment of the outdoors. Some species may have invaded only a restricted region, but have a huge probability of expanding and causing great damage. Other species may already be globally widespread and causing cumulative but less visible damage (Reddy et al., 2008).

References :

- 1 Drake J.A., H.A. Mooney, F. di Castri R. Groves, F. Kruger M. Rejmanek and M. Williamson (eds.) (1989). *Biological Invasions : A Global Perspective*, John Wiley and Sons, New York.
- 2 Mooney H.A. and J.A. Drake (1987). "The Ecology of Biological Invasions", *Environment* 29:15:12.
- 3 Mooney, H.A. and R.J. Hobbs (eds.) (2000). *Invasive species In a changing World*. Bland Press, Washington D.C.
- 4 Sudhakar Reddy C., G. Bagyanarayana and K.N. Reddy (2008). *Invasive Alien Flora of India*. National Biological Information Infrastructure Geological Survey, U.S.A.