



COMMON CLIMBERS OF HAROTI REGION, SOUTH-EAST RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

The climbers are any plant with a growth habit of trailing or scandent stems, lianas or runners. Climbers are plants with weak stem (except woody climber) so they climb on other plant or support with help of some special structures to get access of sun light for photosynthesis. Many climbers grow invariably around the Haroti region. These climbers belong to different families and ecological habitats of the locality. In a present survey, a total of 43 common species of climbers of various plant families have been recorded. The present paper deals with general account of common climbers of Haroti region.

KEYWORDS: Climbers; Deciduous; Haroti region; Lianas; Twiners.

INTRODUCTION

Haroti plateau is situated at the edge of the Malwa plateau at 23°45' to 25°53' N latitude and 75°9' to 77°26' E longitude in the south-eastern corner of Rajasthan. It covers Kota division of Rajasthan and includes Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar and Baran districts respectively. Hilly region, higher elevation, characteristic topography and forest cover makes important reasons for richness of angiosperm flora of the area. The climate of the area favours the growth of dry deciduous forests. Haroti plateau has been found to support many climbers. These plants are found on trees, shrubs, hedges, poles, wires, walls etc. These may be climbers, twiners and lianas.

A climber is a plant that grows upwards by attaching itself to other plants or objects. Many of them are vines whose stems twine round trees and branches. Vast species of climbers of family Cucurbitaceae are not included in this paper. On the basis of climbing mechanisms, these plants are further grouped as twining plant, leaf climber, tendrill climbers and root climbers and hook climbers by Darwin. The recorded climbers of the area were identified and a list of these plant species is given in Table I.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Important floristic and ecological studies of various part of India have been made by various authors (Mathur, 1960; Champion and Seth, 1968; Sharma, 1999; Singh and Singh 2002; Kumar, 2012; Meena, 2012; Sikarwar,

2014 and Jadhav, 2016). Environmental degradation and climate change have severe impacts on growth rate and survival ship of climber flora.

The present study is based on field observations and collection tours during January 2020 to March 2022. An attempt has been made to prepare a floristic list of common climbers of Haroti region. Extensive surveys were conducted of area in different seasons to assess the climbers plant species of different families. During investigation 43 common climber species were identified. Common climbers of Haroti region, south-east Rajasthan are mentioned in Table-I.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Forty-three common climber species of angiosperms are enumerated in present communication which are arranged alphabetically. These plant species with their botanical names, common names and family wise are arranged in Table-I.

Table – I: Common Climbers of Haroti Region.

Serial No.	Botanical Name	Family	Common Name
1	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Fabaceae	Chirmi, Gunja
2	<i>Ampelocissus latifolia</i> (Roxb.) planch.	Vitaceae	Musal, Pani lata, Jangli dakh
3	<i>Antigonon leptopus</i> Hook. & Arn.	Polygonaceae	
4	<i>Argyreia capitiformis</i> (Poir.) Ooststr	Convolvulaceae	
5	<i>Argyreia sericea</i> Dalzell & A. Gibson	Convolvulaceae	Tamesar
6	<i>Aristolochia indica</i> L.	Aristolochiaceae	Gorisal
7	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	Liliaceae	Satawari
8	<i>Basella rubra</i> L.	Basellaceae	
9	<i>Butea superba</i> Roxb. ex Willd.	Fabaceae	Palash bel
10	<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i> (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	Jangli sem
11	<i>Causonis trifolia</i> (L.) Mabb. & J. Wen	Vitaceae	Char, Amal bel
12	<i>Celastrus paniculata</i> Willd.	Celastraceae	Malkangani
13	<i>Ceropegia bulbosa</i> Roxb.	Asclepiadaceae	Mastan
14	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i> L.	Menispermaceae	
15	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	Vitaceae	Haddi-jod
16	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.	Fabaceae	Gokarni
17	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.) W. Theob.	Menispermaceae	Bajar bel
18	<i>Cocculus pendulus</i> (J.R. & G. Forst.) Diels.	Menispermaceae	Pilwan
19	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L.	Convolvulaceae	Hiran khuri,
20	<i>Cryptolepis buchananii</i> R. Br. ex Roem. & Schult.	Periplocaceae	Karmata ki bel, Maida-singi
21	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i> Roxb. ex R. Br.	Periplocaceae	Rubber bel, Dudhi
22	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb.	Convolvulaceae	Amar bel, Dodder, Akash bel
23	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	Dioscoreaceae	Jata shankri, Kanda giloe
24	<i>Distimake aegyptius</i> (L.) A. R. Simoes & Staples	Convolvulaceae	Ghata bel, Rota bel
25	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	Liliaceae	Kalihari
26	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> (Retz.) R. Br. ex Sm.	Asclepiadaceae	Gudmar, Merasingi
27	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L.) R. Br.	Periplocaceae	Dudhi, Anantmul
28	<i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i> (L.) W. T. Aiton	Apocynaceae	Kali dudhi, Shyama lata
29	<i>Ipomoea cairica</i> (L.) Sweet.	Convolvulaceae	Railway creeper, Pachpatti
30	<i>Ipomoea nil</i> (L.) Roth.	Convolvulaceae	Nil kalmi, Kala dana
31	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> (L.) R. Br.	Convolvulaceae	Do patti bel
32	<i>Ipomoea pes-tigridis</i> L.	Convolvulaceae	Panchpatia, Ghiabati
33	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i> L.	Convolvulaceae	Kamlata, Ishquepech
34	<i>Ipomoea sindica</i> Stapf.	Convolvulaceae	Rota bel
35	<i>Maerua arenaria</i> Hook. f. & Thoms.	Capparaceae	Orapa
36	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	Kaunch
37	<i>Oxystelma esculenta</i> (L. f.) Sm.	Asclepiadaceae	Dudhi-bel,
38	<i>Pergularia daemia</i> (Forssk.) Chiov.	Asclepiadaceae	Gadaria ki bel
39	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L.	Plumbaginaceae	Chitrak, Chitraval
40	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i> (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	
41	<i>Rhynchosia rothii</i> Benth. ex Aitch.	Fabaceae	
42	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Hook. f. & Thomson	Menispermaceae	Giloy
43	<i>Vallis solanacea</i> (Roth.) Kuntze.	Apocynaceae	Dudhi bel

CONCLUSION

In the present paper, an attempt has been made to record the climber angiosperms of Haroti region. The study revealed that forty-three common plant species of climbers, twiners and lianas were identified in present observation. This investigation creates the awareness about the wealth of climbers and their conservation.

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