



IMPACT OF NUMBERING ON PLANTS ALONG ROAD SIDES VICINITY OF BEED DISTRICT IN MAHARASHTRA.

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ABSTRACT:

Morphological Study of Numbered Plants Studied Seasonally vicinity of Beed. The plants by color belt with lime and ocher show healthy growth. The plants with physically numbered by cutting bark of stem show slow growth, Infection and retardation along road sides.

KEY WORDS: Plants Numbering, lime, ocher Vicinity Beed.

INTRODUCTION:

The primary goal of the Roadside Heritage program is to promote and incorporate native plants and wild flowers into Indians roadside landscape. This provides benefits such as enhancing the beauty of the environment. Reducing erosion minimizing coasts a associated with moving Lessening storm runoff controlling invasive plant species enhancing plants pollination improving soil quality. The present investigation is undertaken for the morphological study of stem and plants along roadsides in the vicinity of Beed city.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Beed city is located at 17° 36' N Longitude and 20°40'N Latitude. The climate of Beed is characterized as tropical monsoon with minimum temperature in December and maximum in May the area under the study has been taken to the south to the Beed city in order to asses the status of plant growth along with morphological changes due to colouring & Numbering of plants.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION:

Most of the valuable plant species are found Along the Road sides plant species namely *Magnifera indica*, *Acecia nilotica*, *Tamarindus indica*,

Azadiracta indica, and *syzium cumini* etc. They were common along roadside.

Gazetter of India (1987) Maharashtra state Botany & flora of Maharashtra. Kumar H.D. (2001) Forest Resource; Conservation and Mangement Affiliated East west press Pvt. Ltd. Naik V.N. (1979) the flora of Marathwada venues, Publication.

The Department of Social forestry take the program of plantation along the road sides for the beauty of road and shelter for living beings.

infectious diseases occur to the plant at wounded area.(Photo Plate-1) Some Neem & Pipal plants are dried due to the cutting of Bark. The plant species like Acecia having the infection of wood Borer. Bark cutting plant doesn't show significant growth and Flowering. (Photo Plate-2) The plant of some species have no infection due to the coloring that plant show significant growth and flowering.



(Plate-1) Plants shows infected portion and drying due to cutting bark



(Plate-2)Plants showing infection of wood Borer on Stem

The monitoring of different plant species along road sides concentrated by B & C department zone wise. The numbering is carried out to the plant by cutting the bark of stem and numbered them such plant after some days of cutting shows

The present investigation revealed significant reduction in case of Bark cutting and Numbering of plant for all the plant of selected site compared to other sites. In plant cells Stress such as air pollutant Ros formation in plant cells resulting in an oxidative stress. (Dat J. et.al 2000, mitler 2002 miller et al 2010)

The plant cells have several antioxidant defense mechanisms to protect plants against these oxidative stressors. Kangasjarvi J, Talvinen M, Karjalainen R (1994) and Foyer (1998) and Ghorbanli et al (2007)

CONCLUSION:

The above study concluded that common road side plant species growing at vicinity of Beed city suffer maximum because of cutting Bark of plant and numbered them. Drying of plant due to infection studied at selected sides.

The present study suggests that the plant should number along road sides by applying color band of lime and ocher on plant body (Stem) instead of cutting bark of plants for their life and growth.

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