

TREE WEALTH OF VASTRAPUR-LAKE OF AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT, INDIA

S. P. Limbochiya¹ and Dr. R.S. Patel²

¹Research Student, JJT University, Rajasthan

Email: s_hirani2001@yahoo.co.in

²Biology Department, K. K. Shah Jarodwala Science College, Ahmedabad

ABSTRACT

The Vastrapur Lake is situated in Vastrapur village in west-Ahmedabad city, Gujarat. This lake was existing since few years but was dry. It was beautified by Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) @ year 1999. Nearest well known places are, IIM-A, L.D. College of Engineering and little far SG highway. This lake is accompanied by "Bhakta Kavi Narsinh Mehta Garden". This garden having 5 entry/exit doors, spread in 51,761 sq.mtr area is open for public since 2000 after rebuilt & beautification. Because of it's natural and well maintained beautification, a large number of people of all ages visit this lake for morning walk, evening meets and especially children for amusements, toy-rides and boating. As known well, inventory of tree/species are integral part of any floristic work. I have visited this lake couple of times and inspired to study tree species of this lake. My goal and findings are pertaining to the study of different tree species present in this lake/garden. During my visits, I have taken couple of snaps. Present paper deals with 46 tree species like Azadirachta indica A. Juss. (Limdo) - Meliaceae, Cordia sebestena L.(cordial)- Boraginaceae. Millingtonia hortensis L. f. (Buch)- Bignoniaceae, Ficus rumphii Bl.(Pipli, Pipri) Urticaceae, Callistemon citrinus (Curtis) Skeels- (Bottle brush)- Myrtaceae. The collected plants were brought to the laboratory, identified and classified to their respective species level with the help of flora (Bhandari,1978; Cooke,1903-1908; Shah,1978 and Sutaria, 1941). The plant specimens were dried up with customary method and were mounted on herbarium sheets and labeled. Plants have been arranged alphabetically.

Keywords: Vastrapur, Lake, Ahmedabad, Tree species

INTRODUCTION

Now a days, city/town are classified on their pollution level like air quality, noise level and temperatures during different part of year. Due to density of population in urban area, pollution is un-avoidable. To reduce pollution by creating control atmosphere, City Beautification plays one important role. Generally for big cities, administration allocate this responsibilities to big corporates and they accepts as duty of responsible citizen to reduce pollution by adding value and city beautification is one part of it. The Vastrapur Lake is

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situated in Vastrapur village, western part of Ahmedabad city, in the state of Gujarat in western India. It's in one of the most busiest area New-West zone of Ahmedabad. This place connect Vastrapur, Bodakdev and Drive-In area to Indian Institute of Management-Ahmedabad, Gujarat University, Ambavadi and further to centre of city. Due to it's location and connectivity to important area of city, this place has considerably huge air and noise pollution. This lake was existing since few years but was dry and later (@ year 1999) it was rejuvenated in year 2000 by AMC and then it becomes place for all ages. Our this study incorporates study of different tree species presents in Vastrapur Lake and it's "Bhakta Kavi Narsinh Mehta Garden".

METHODOLOGY

I have visited Vastrapur Lake couple of times and taken photographs of various tree species. All tree species been identified with help of local floras and plants were recorded. Later tree species were arranged in a table in accordance with the Bentham and Hooker's classification system.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

I have visited Vastrapur Lake couple of times as mentioned in methodology and taken few snaps. All identified total 46 species been classified as per Bentham and Hooker classification, as shown in Table-1 with their vernacular name and family name. Major 5 families been listed in Table-2 and major 5 species been listed in Table-3.

Table 1. Tree species in Vastrapur Lake

Sr. No.	Botanical Name	Vernacular Name	Family Name
1	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Sitafal	Annonaceae
2	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corr.	Bili	Rutaceae
3	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Limdo	Meliaceae
4	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Ambo	Anacardiaceae
5	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lamk.	Saragavo,	Moraceae
6	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lamk.	Kanchnar	Caesalpiniaceae
7	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Garmalo	Caesalpiniaceae
8	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> (L) sw.	Galtoro	Caesalpiniaceae
9	<i>Delonix regia</i> (Bojer. ex Hook) Rafm.	Gulmohor	Caesalpiniaceae
10	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i> D.	Tamraphali	Caesalpiniaceae
11	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Khati amlı	Caesalpiniaceae
12	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre	Kanaj	pappilioniace
13	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i> Durazz	April full	Mimosaceae
14	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> A.Cunn.ex Benth	Australian baval	Mimosaceae
15	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> (Roxb.) Benth.	Gorasamli	Mimosaceae
16	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> Roth.	Arjunsadad	Combretaceae
17	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.	Deshi badam	Combretaceae
18	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels.	Jambu	Myrtaceae
19	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.Sp.pl.	Dadam	punicaceae
20	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i> (Roxb.) Bosser	Kadam	Rubiaceae

Table 1. Tree species in Vastrapur Lake (Contd...)

Sr. No.	Botanical Name	Vernacular Name	Family Name
21	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> L.	Borsalli	Sapotaceae
22	<i>Ervatamia divaricata</i> (L.)	Taggar	Apocynaceae
23	<i>Plumeria rubra</i> L.	Champa	Apocynaceae
24	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i> Pers K. Schum	karen	Apocynaceae
25	<i>Carissa Congesea</i> Wt.Icon.	Karamada	Apocynaceae
26	<i>Cordia sebestena</i> L.	cordia	Boraginaceae
27	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i> L. f.	Buch	Bignoniaceae
28	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i> Beauv.		Bignoniaceae
29	<i>Tecoma stans</i> (L.) juss		Bignoniaceae
30	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i> DC .		Bignoniaceae
31	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.	Sevan	Verbenaceae
32	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> Cunn. ex R. Br.	Silver oak	Proteaceae
33	<i>Jatropha pendurifoliya</i>	Jatropha	Euphorbiaceae
34	<i>Emblica officinalis</i> Gaertn.	Amla	Euphorbiaceae
35	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Vad	Urticaceae
36	<i>Ficus amplissima</i> J. E. Sm.	pipal	Urticaceae
37	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Umaro,	Urticaceae
38	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Piplo	Urticaceae
39	<i>Ficus rumphii</i> Bl.	Pipli, pipri	Urticaceae
40	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> L.	Sharu	Casuarinaceae
41	<i>Musa paradisiacal</i>	Kela	Musaceae
42	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Nariyeli,	Arecaceae
43	<i>Caryota urens</i> L.	Shivjata	Arecaceae
44	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb.	Khajuri	Arecaceae
45	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i> (Curtis.) Skeels	Bottle brush	Myrtaceae
46	<i>Roystonea regia</i> (H.B.&k.) o.f. Cook.	Bottle palm	Gymnosperm

Table 2. MAJOR 5 FAMILIES

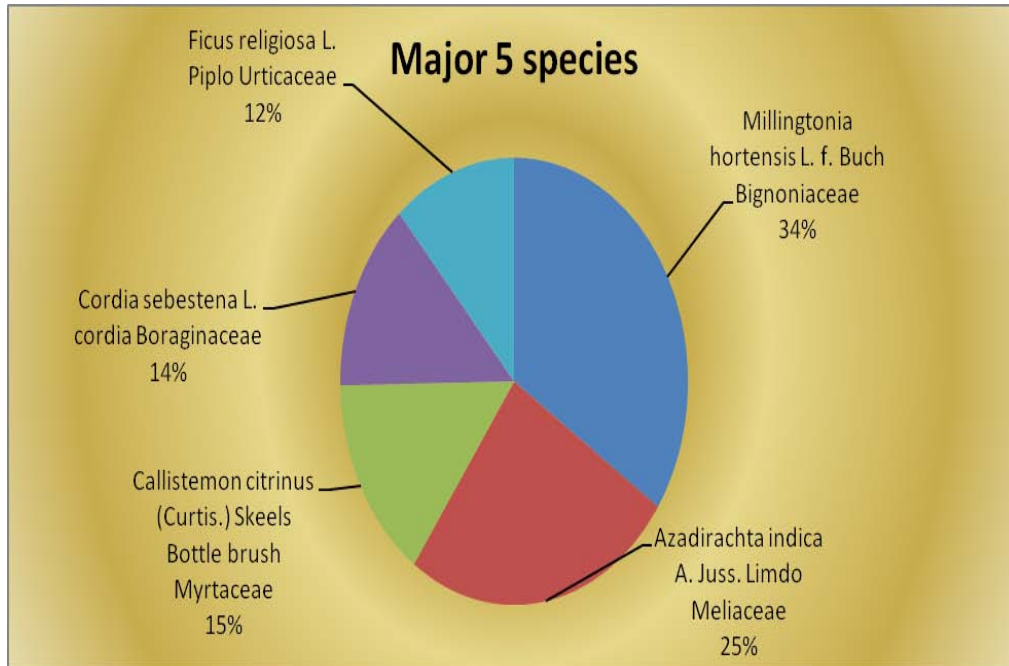
Family name	No. of species	Chart
Caesalpinaceae	6	<p>A pie chart illustrating the distribution of 25 tree species across five major families. The chart is divided into five segments: Urticaceae (5 species, red), Apocynaceae (4 species, green), Bignoniaceae (3 species, blue), Mimosaceae (3 species, orange), and Arecaceae (3 species, purple).</p>
Urticaceae	5	
Apocynaceae	4	
Arecaceae	3	
Bignoniaceae	3	
Mimosaceae	3	

Table 3. MAJOR 5 SPECIES

Sr. No.	Botanical name	Vernacular name	Family	No. of species
1	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i> L. f.	Buch	Bignoniaceae	30
2	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Limdo	Meliaceae	22
3	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i> (Curtis.) Skeels	Bottle brush	Myrtaceae	13
4	<i>Cordia sebestena</i> L.	cordia	Boraginaceae	12
5	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Piplo	Urticaceae	10

Table 4. Major 5 species

 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Millingtonia hortensis</i> L.f.-Buch- Bignoniaceae</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss. – Limdo - Meliaceae</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Callistemon citrinus</i> (Curtis.) Skeels – Bottle brush - Myrtaceae</p>	
 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Cordia sebestena</i> L.- Cordia - Boraginace</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ficus religiosa</i> L. – Piplo - Urticacea</p>



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