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Editor

Dr. Dnyaneshwar B.Maske

Librarian

Shri Panditguru Pardikar College,
Sirsala, Dist. Beed.

Co-Editor

Dr. Nandkumar N. Kumbharikar

Dept. of Public Administration
SPP College, Sirsala, Dist. Beed.

Emaill - dr.kumbharikarnn@gmail.com



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**BIODIVERSITY STUDIES OF MAHILARATNA PUSHPATAI HIRAY
MAHILA COLLEGE MALEGAON CAMP, DIST. NASIK**

**Dr.Z.S.Ansari
Smt.Y.S.Patil**

Mahilaratn Pushpatai Hiray Mahila College, Malegaon Camp
ziya.ansari89@yahoo.com, patilysp@gmail.com.

Abstract.

Healthy ecosystems, global climate change are different to any life on Earth. Our ecosystems provide us with clean air, water, food, resources and medicine.

Biodiversity, the variation of life on Earth, could also be a serious believe nature's resilience. during a biodiverse ecosystem, if the environment changes and a couple of organisms can't thrive, others can take their place and fulfill essential functions. Lot of the Insect play a crucial role in pollinators.

Keywords: Ecosystem, Biodiversity, Morphological Characteristics.

Introduction:

At the center for Biodiversity and Conservation, we include humans and human cultural diversity as an area of biodiversity. Have higher cultural competence consistently Interrelated natural, humanist, , and social and biological dimensions are correlated,

To have a clear idea human nature to care about kindly and continuously are An ecosystem consists of all the organisms and the physical of which general area. This relationship makes all of biodiversity, including the species, land and seascapes, and therefore the cultural links to the places where we live—be right where we are or in separate —principal to the Hopefully the generated as all of them play a task in developing a various and healthy planet.

The main aim of to review the Biodiversity to vary our actions to assist make sure the survival of species and therefore the health and integrity of ecological systems. By understanding threats to biodiversity, and the way they play call at context, we will be best prepared to manage conservation challenges. The keeping of last few year we have made an enormous variance within the state of biodiversity now a days. Over 100,000 protected areas—including national parks, wildlife refuges, game reserves, and marine protected areas, managed both by governments and native communities— provide habitat for wildlife, and help keep deforestation in restraint.

When protecting habitat isn't enough, other kinds of conservation actions like restoration, reintroduction, and thus the control of invasive species, have had positive impacts. And these efforts are bolstered by continuous efforts to reinforce environmental policies at local, regional, and global scales. Finally, the life-style choices of individuals and communities can have an outsized effect on their impacts on biodiversity and thus the environment.

The Study Area:

The College has 3 acres of land plus adjoining area of the institution, has its own building with a built-up area of 1788.94 sq.m.

The college features a arboretum, which is governed by the department of Botany.

Methodology: depends on the sorts of organisms

Mahilaratna Pushpatai Hiray Mahila College, Malegaon Camp.

List of College Campus Plants.

Sr No	Botanical Name of plants	Family	Common Name
1)	Hyophorhe lagenicaulis	Areceae	Bottle palm
2)	Millingtonia harenensis	Bignoniaceae	Chameli/ Jasmine
3)	Callistemon citrinus	Myrtaceae	Bottle Brush
4)	Zizypus mauritiana	Rhamnaceae	Bore
5)	Euphorbia heterophylla	Euphorbiaceae	Dodhi
6)	Acalypha wilkensisiana	Euphorbiaceae	Copper leaf
7)	Asparagus racemosus	Liliaceae	Shatavari
8)	Terminaria belerica	Combretaceae	Behda
9)	Phoenix sylvestris	Palmae	Khajor/Date Palm
10)	Annona squamosa	Anonaceae	Sitaphal
11)	Santalum album	Santalaceae	Chandan
12)	Hamelia patens	Rubiaceae	Fire brush
13)	Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Malvaceae	Jaswand
14)	Clitoria ternatia	Papillionaceae	Gokarn
15)	Syzygium cumini	Myrtaceae	Peru
16)	Ficus elastica	Euphorbiaceae	Rubber
17)	Emblica officinalis	Euphorbiaceae	Amla
18)	Caesalpinia pulcherima	Caesalpinaceae	Shankasur
19)	Rosa dameceana	Rosaceae	Gulab
20)	Terminalia cattappa	Combretaceae	Badam/Indian almond
21)	Musa species	Musaceae	Banana
22)	Ficus racemosa	Moraceae	Goolar/Cluster Fig
23)	Citrus ourantitolia	Rutaceae	Lemon
24)	Bahunia racemosa	Caesalpinaceae	Apta
25)	Terbenae montana divaricata	Apocynaceae	Crape Jasmine
26)	Ixora palmata	Rubiaceae	Flame of wood
27)	Aloe vera	Liliaceae	Korpad
28)	Jatropha gossipifolia	Euphorbiaceae	Ratanjyoti
29)	Casurina equisitifolia	Casurinaceae	Oak
30)	Plumeria alba	Apocynaceae	Champa
31)	Delonix regia	Caesalpinaceae	Gulmohar
32)	Cocos nusifera	Palmae	Coconut
33)	Azadirecta indica	Meliaceae	Neem
34)	Oscimum sanctum	Labiatae	Tulsi
35)	Combretum indicum	Combretaceae	Madhu malti
36)	Adhathoda vasica	Labiatae	Adulsa
37)	Nerium indicum	Apocynaceae	Kanher
38)	Catharanthu roseus	Apocynaceae	Sada bahar
39)	Mangifera indica	Anacardiaceae	Aam
40)	Muraya koenigii	Rutaceae	Kadi patta
41)	Moringa oleifera	Moringaceae	Drum sticks
42)	Calotropis procera	Apocynaceae	Rui
43)	Livistona chinensis	Arecaceae	Fan palm
44)	Phoenix dactylifera	Arecaceae	Khazoor/Date Palm
45)	Thevetia peruviana	Apocynaceae	Bitti/sagar gotta
46)	Diospyros melanixylon	Ebenaceae	Dedoni
47)	Thuja occidentalis	Cupressaceae	Mor pankhi
48)	Aurocaria	Aurocariaceae	Christmas tree

Result & Discussion:

In our college campus we study lot of varieties of plant Species. A healthy biodiversity provides a number of natural services for everyone.

social benefits, such as

Research, education and monitoring

Recreation and tourism

Cultural values.

Biological resources, such as

Food

Medicinal resources and pharmaceutical drugs

Wood products

Ornamental plants

Breeding stocks, population reservoirs

Future resources

Diversity in genes, species and ecosystems.

Greater biodiversity in ecosystems, species, and individuals leads to greater stability. For example, species with high genetic diversity and many populations that are adapted to a wide variety of conditions are more likely to be able to weather disturbances, disease, and climate change.

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