
Plant diversity of wetland of Rajakkamangalam, Kanyakumari District**M. Maridass**

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Report

Abstract: The aim of this study was to assess the conservation status of wetland flora of Rajakkamangalam, Kanyakumari district, Tamil nadu. Results of the present study, observed that a total of 17 species of wetland flora belonging to 17 genera and 12 families. Dominant species of *Acrostichum marginatum* Wall. ex Fée followed by *Prosopis juliflora* (Sw.) DC., *Sporobolus cryptandrus* (Torr.) A. Gray, and *Chrysopogon zizanioides* (L.) Roberty in this wetland region of Rajakkamangalam, Kanyakumari district, Tamilnadu. Conclusion of the present study, we identifying the wetland flora will helps in maintaining the ecological balance in the wetland of Rajakkamangalam.

Key words: Wetland, flora, *Acrostichum marginatum*, pteridophytes, Tamil nadu

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1. Introduction

Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is fundamental for ecologically sustainable development. Wetlands are one of the most productive ecosystems on earth harboring high levels of rich biodiversity. Tacconi and Bennett, (1995) reported that wetlands are of ecological, scientific, socio-economic and ethic interests. Now, biodiversity of wetlands are facing serious threats from various human activities. The aim of this study was to assess the conservation status of plants of wetland occurring in the Rajakkamangalam, Kanyakumari district, Tamil nadu.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Study area

The study areas are of wetlands of Rajakkamangalam, Kanyakumari District, Tamil nadu, South India (Plate-1). The wetland floras were collected and identified. The plants were identified with the help of



Plate -1: View of Wetland in Rajakkamangalam, Kanyakumari District, Tamil nadu

3. Results and Discussion

Table-1: Wetland flora of Rajakkamangalam, Kanyakumari District

SI No.	Plant Name	Family
1	<i>Acrostichum marginatum</i> Wall. ex Fée	Pteridaceae
2	<i>Bruguiera gymnorhiza</i> (L.) Lam.	Rhizophoraceae
3	<i>Rhizophora mucronata</i> Lam.	Rhizophoraceae
4	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> Linn	Cyperaceae
5	<i>Aerva lanata</i> (L.) A. L. Juss. ex Schultes	Amaranthaceae
6	<i>Chrysopogon zizanioides</i> (L.) Roberty	Poaceae
7	<i>Batis maritima</i> L.	Bataceae
8	<i>Passiflora foetida</i> L.	Passifloraceae
9	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae
10	<i>Croton bonplandianus</i> Baill	Euphorbiaceae
11	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i> (Sw.) DC.	Leguminosae
12	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Leguminosae
13	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (L.) Pers	Leguminosae
14	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Aiton) Dryand	Apocynaceae
15	<i>Tylophora indica</i> (Burm. f.) Merr.	Apocynaceae
16	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L	Arecaceae
17	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.Juss.	Meliaceae



Plate-1: floral diversity of common species of wetland



Plate-3: floral diversity of common species of wetland

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The present study describes the occurrence of the wetland flora of Rajakkamangalam, Kanyakumari District. Seventeen species were collected and identified. These species belong to 12 families of angiosperms including pteridophytes (Plate-2 and 3). The dominant species of fern species of *Acrostichum marginatum* Wall. ex Fée followed by *Prosopis juliflora* (Sw.) DC., *Sporobolus cryptandrus* (Torr.) A.Gray, and *Chrysopogon zizanioides* (L.) Roberty were represented in the table-1. Earlier studies, two ferns of *Acrostichum aureum* and *Acrostichum speciosum* and flowering plants of *Bruguiera gymnorhiza* were reported in the mangrove forest region of Singapore (<http://tidechaser.blogspot.in/2011/11/identifying-true-mangrove-plants-of.html> updated on 11, December, 2013). Conclusion of the present study, we have identified the wetland flora will help in maintaining the ecological balance in the wetland region of Rajakkamangalam.

4. Acknowledgements

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