

Ex-situ Conservation of endemic tree species of *Eugenia singampattiana* Beddome

M. Maridass and G. Raju

Department of Zoology, Pioneer Kumaraswamy College Nagercoil,
Tamil Nadu, South India
Corresponding Author email: maridassugcpdf@yahoo.com

Received: 21 June 2017 / Accepted: 19 August 2017/ Published Online: 15 September 2017
<http://www.gayathripublishers.com/jbr.htm>

Citation: Maridass, M. and Raju, G. 2017. *Ex-situ* Conservation of endemic tree species of *Eugenia singampattiana* Beddome. Botanical Report, 6(3):1-2.

Short Report

Eugenia singampattiana Beddome (Myrtaceae) is one of the endemic and threatened to Southern Western Ghats. It is locally known as 'Korandi' by a Kani tribe of Papanasam, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu. According to Lushington, (1915) who first described by *E. singampattiana* was 'Eugene Myrtle of the Singampatty hills of Tinnelveli'. Earlier report was reported by Beddome during 1864 -74. After more than 112 years, this species was re-collected and re-reported as of now (Nair and Rathakrishnan, 1987). An earlier collection of *E. singampattiana* was reported from the different localities of Singampatti hills and Papanasam hills at an altitudinal range of 300-900m (Beddome, 1868-74; Duthie, 1879; Gamble, 1957; Brandis, 1978; Vajravelu and Daniel, 1983; Ramesh and Pascal 1997; Sarcar *et al.*, 2006). Nair and Rathakrishnan, (1987) reported that this species was categorized as an endangered list. According to Raven (1990), it is reported that a quarter of all species of Indian plants may be either extinct or on their way to extinction within 25 years. The present field study observed by endemic tree species of *E. singampattiana*, which were identified at locality of papanasam, Inzhikuli, Periyamylarkani and Agastiyar fall in the Southern Western Ghats region (March 2015 - March 2016). We observed the field on different locality observed by *E. singampattiana* is found in different stages of seedling, medium size trees, luxurious growth, flowering and fruiting stage (Fig. 1). The conclusion of the report most of the researcher collects the uproot the whole plants and for their research purposes as well as medicinal purpose, which tend the species towards possible extinction.

Family: Myrtaceae

Species: *Eugenia singampattiana* Beddome

Locality: Papanasam, Inzhikuli, Periyamylarkani and Agastiyar fall

Conservation Status: Very Common; but endangered report (Nair and Rathakrishnan, 1987; Gopalan and Henry, 2000).

Conservation Methods: In-vitro micropropagation method

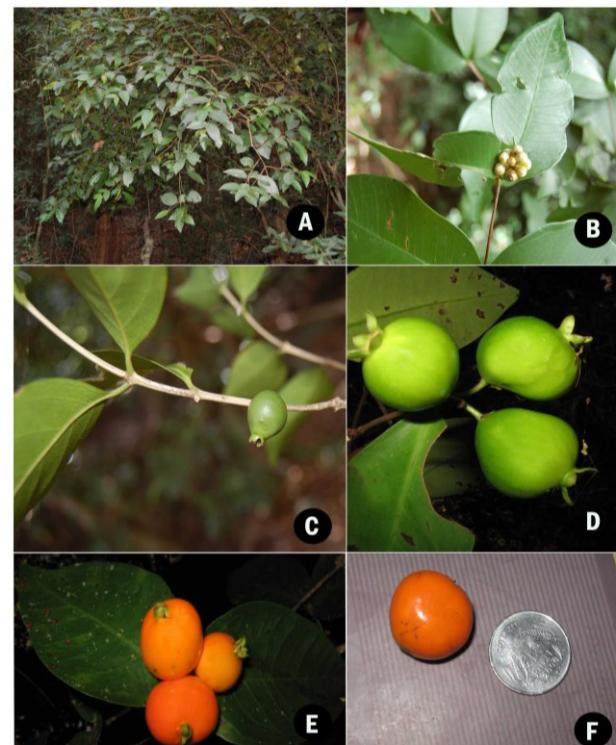


Fig.1: *Ex-situ* Conservation of endemic tree species of *Eugenia singampattiana* Beddome

Acknowledgement

This work was financial supported by University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

References

Lushington, A.W.1915. Vernacular list of trees, shrubs and woody climbers in Madras *Presidency*, Govt. Press, Madras, IIB, 345: 828.
 Nair, N.C. and Rathakrishnan, N. C.1987. In Red Data Book of Indian Plants (eds, Nayar, M. P. and Sastry, A. R. K.), BSI, Calcutta, 1, 209-210: p. 367.
 Beddome, R. H. 1868-74. *Plant. Ind. Orient.*, 65: 273.

OPEN ACCESS



Article ID: jbr150617101

BOTANICAL REPORT

ISSN: 2319 - 8230 (Print)

Duthie, J. F.1879. Myrtaceae. In Flora of British India (ed. Hooker, J.D.), Reeve, Vol. 2: 506.

Gamble, J. S.1957. Flora of Presidency of Madras, (Repr. edn), p.343.

Brandis, D.1906. Indian Trees, Jayyed Press, Delhi, (Repr. 1978), 326:767.

Vajravelu, E. and Daniel, P.1983. In rare, threatened and endemic flowering plants of south India - I. Plant Conservation Bulletin (eds. Jain, S. K. and Sastry, A. R. K.),4: 27.

Ramesh, B.R. and Pascal, J.P.1997. Atlas of endemics of the Western Ghats (India), French Institute of Pondicherry, pp. 303- 403.

Sarcar, M. K., Sarcar, A.B. and Chelladurai, V. 2006. Rehabilitation approach for *Eugenia singampattiana* Beddome – an endemic and critically endangered tree species of southern tropical evergreen forests in India. *Current Science*,91(4):472-481.

Raven, P. H.1990. The politics of protecting biodiversity. *Bioscience*, 40: 469-774.

Gopalan, R. and Henry, A. N.2000. Endemic Plants of India. Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun, pp. 178-180.

