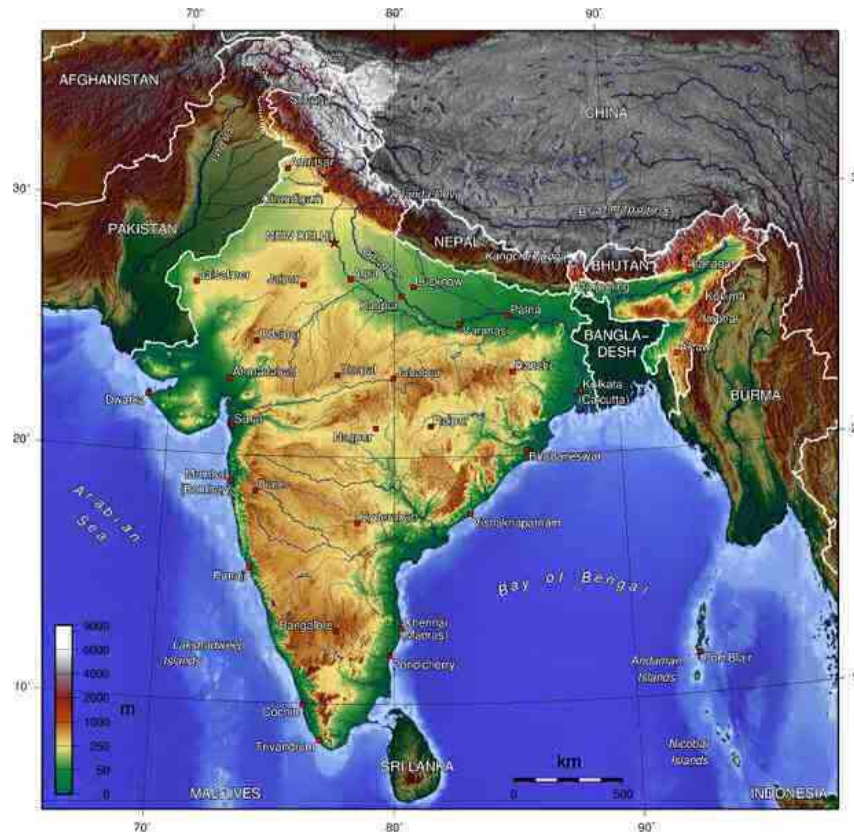


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PHYTOGEOGRAPHY

Phytogeographical regions of India



- Phytogeography is the study of distribution of plant species and elucidation of origin of flora.



- Distribution of plants is mainly controlled by climatic factors.
- 1. Temperature, Altitude, Precipitation, Atm moisture, Light intensity and duration.
- 2. Type of soil.
- 3. Biotic factors play an important role in distribution and establishment of species.

Phytogeographical regions of India

- Phyto geographical regions are also called as Botanical regions.
- D. Chatterjee has divided India in to 9 botanical zones.

- 1. Western Himalayas.
- 2. Eastern Himalayas
- 3. Indus plain
- 4. Gangetic plain
- 5. Central India
- 6. Deccan
- 7. Western coasts Of Malabar
- 8. Assam
- 9. Andaman and Nicobar



Western Himalayas

- One of the most important botanical region of India.
- It consists of Kashmir, Himachal pradesh, part of Punjab.



- Average rain fall
100 cm to 200 cm.
- *Salmalia malbaricum*
- *Shorea robusta*



- *Dalbergia sisso*
- *Ficus glomerata*
- *Eugenia species*

Ficus glomerata fruits



Devna Arora



Eastern Himalayas

- Extend from Sikkim to Assam
- Heavy monsoon rainfall
- Less snow fall
- High humidity



- *Terminelia*
- *Stericulia*
- *Anthocephalus cadamba*
- *Bauhinia*



- *Michelia champaka*
- *Cinnamomum* sp.
- *Eugenia* sp.



- Abies sp.
- Juniperous
- Tsuga sp.



- Rhododendron sp.



Indus plains

It includes punjab, Rajasthan, Cutch, Delhi, Dry hot summer, Dry cold winter, Rain fall – Less than 70 cm. Vegetation is mainly bushy and thorny.



- *Acacia arabica*
- *Prosopis sp.*
- *Salvadora sp.*
- *Zizyphus zuzuba*
- *Mangifera sp.*



Gangetic Plain

- Richest vegetation in India
- Covers U.P., Bihar, West Bengal and a part of Orissa.
- Rain fall- 50 to 150 cm
- Cultivable land



- Wheat, Jowar, Bajra, Urad, Moong, Red gram.



- Dry deciduous forests are common
- *Capparis*, *Dalbergia*, *Acacia* species are very common.



- Mangrove vegetation is common in tidal regions in W.B.
- *Rhizophora sp.*
- *Sonneratia sp.*
- *Acanthus ilifolius*



Central India

- Covers Madhya Pradesh and a part of Orissa, Gujarat and Vindya.

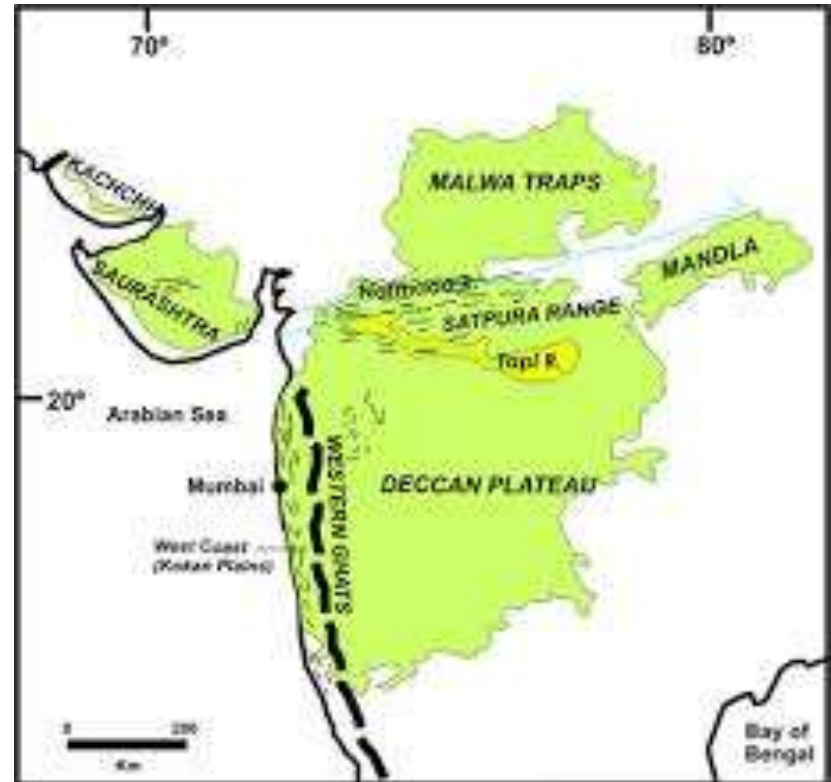


- Rain fall – 100 to 170 cm
- Thorny vegetation in open areas
- Teak and Sal trees are very common.



Deccan

- Includes Southern peninsular India
- Rain fall- 100cm.
- Divided in to Deccan plateau and coromondel coast.



- Teak forest are common.
- *Pterocarpus*, *Borassus*,
- *Clematis*,
- Coromondel coast consists of halophytic sp.

