ENDEMIC PLANTS IN KUNTHOOR EXTENSION RESERVE FOREST, HOSMATA, IN DAKSHINA KANNADA DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA STATE

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A total of 28 species of endemic plants, including two rare and threatened, were recorded in Kunthoor extension reserve forest, which also include a monotypic endemic genera Moullava spicata.

Keywords: Endemic; Threatened; Western Ghats.

The word endemic is ascribed to any taxonomic unit or taxon which occurs in a restricted area usually isolated by geographical or temporal barriers. Endemic floristic elements of a country or geographical region throw light on the biogeography of the area, centres of speciation, areas of extension vicariase and adaptive evolution of the flora occuring in the area.

The Western Ghats called so because of the position they occupy in Peninsular India lie between 8° 20' - 20° 40' N and 73° 77' E¹ and covers a distance of about 1600 km from Tapti valley in Gujarat to Kanniyakumari in Tamil Nadu. About 2100 endemic flowering plants in Peninsular India have been estimated which represent about 32% of its flora². Agumbe, Bababudan hills, Coorg, Shimoga, North Kanara and South Kanara are areas of high endemic content in the Western Ghats. Kunthoor extension reserve forest in Western Ghats has an area of 900 hectares and lies between 75° 24' to 75° 27' longitude and 12° 44' to 12° 46' lattitudes in Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka state. Kunthoor reserve forest is evergreen type composed of large

evergreen trees, lianas, shrubs, herbs, orchids and ferns sustained by Gundya river at the western side and Kumaradhara on the eastern side (Fig. 1). During the investigations for the litter fungi, authors surveyed the whole area and recorded 28 endemic species (Table 1) including two rare and threatened as classified by Ahmadullah & Nayar³.

Fertile specimens of the plant species were taken for identification and confirmation with the specimens available in the Herbarium of Applied Botany Department, Mangalore University.

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:43 study area

75°27′ 75°29′ 75°25' 75'21' 75°23 FIG.1. MAP OF KUNTHOOR EXTENSION RESERVE FOREST IN COLUMN

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Annatheory and Margar M. 1986 Francisco to serve all it had a class another sort to straight of (Strangelic) and Revenue

Stichard 15 24" to 75 27" Englished and 12 44 to 12 46 Estimates in Debahma Kannada district of Karn, itals a state is undered reserve horal is everyness type assessed of large

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Table 1. Endemic plants found in Kunthoor extension reserve forest, Hosmata.

S.No.	Botanical name	Family	Status/Distribution
	Trees		
1. in	Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam	Moraceae	Endemic to W. Ghats.
	n bled de Miner (Mary Davidson para Lar		Karnataka, Kerala and
	bandialdi Hanasara ing bahasi ana ang bahasi	which was conditioned in this is	Tamil Nadu in evergreen
	torease fordering of W. Char	urraf?. mit	forests
2.	Artocarpus hirsutus Lam.	Moraceae	Endemic to W. Ghats. W.
	and a constant and a second	1.	coast up to 1100 m.
	stand goographing and a standard standard	the second state of the second s	Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil
	ocarpaceae Endenacio W. Chiu	sarding [Nadu in evergreen forests
3. " <i>ad</i> i	Callophyllum apetalum Willd	Guttiferae	Endemic to W. Ghats, up
, ici			to 330 m. Karnataka,
	evergreen forests.		Kerala, Tamil Nadu in
(Catale)	manages lower basis successfully used	CONTRASTOR WITH	evergreen forests.
1	Cinnamomum malabatrum	Lauraceae	Endemic to W. Ghats,
T.	(Burm. f.) Blume	The new an	900-1000m. Karnataka,
	(Durin: I.) Diame		Kerala, Tamil Nadu in
	diff) '4 in stricture in the stricture in	nation of the second states in the	Evergreen forests.
5.	Garcinia gummi-gutta (L.) Robs	Guttiferae	Endemic to W. Ghats
5. 5. 10 H	Garcinia indica Choisy	Guttiferae	Endemic to W. Ghats up
J.	Gurculu malcu Choisy	Guinerae	to 900 m. Karnataka,
	A large storb W	keisä	Tamil Nadu in evergreen
	MARTINE CONTRACTOR AND		forests.
7.	Commence there for subariana	Myristaceae	Endemic to W. Ghats up
1.	Gymnacranthera farquhariana	Myristaceae	to 350 m. Karnataka,
	(Hook. f. & Thomson) Warb.	Real Melan	Kerala, Tamil Nadu in
	Kamalaka, Keralaka, Keralaka		
	Flat the state of Carabana	Flacourtiaceae	evergreen forests.
8.	Flacourtia montana Graham	Flacourtiaceae	Endemic to W. Ghats
	amataceac I act	and the second second second	in evergreen forests.
9.	Holigarna ferruginea	Anacardiaceae	Endemic to W. Ghats,
	Marchand	Caesal Contract and All Caesal	Karnataka, Kerala
	in any second second second second second		(Travancore) Tamil Nadu
10	the second state of the se	Sinculation	in evergreen forests.
10.	Holigarna arnottiana Hook. f.	Anacardiaeae	Endemic to W. Ghats
Lighter a	reason and the second s		Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil
veat U			Nadu in evergreen forests
11.	Hopea parviflora Beddome	Dipterocarpaceae	Endemic to W. Ghats
(noa	Adding a second to the table of the		up to 1200 m.
	in terreturner and h.V.Lan-Mittalfill	TO LOSS TRANSFER	Karnataka (Kanara)
	(i) W (i)	Kurtusi Kurtusi	Kerala, Tamil Nadu in
unce di	and you at a contraction of the second	Chi Ma Ma 194.2 Gait	evergreen forests
12.	Hopea Ponga (Dennst.)	Dipterocarpaceae	Endemic to W. Ghats
	Mabberly		up to 1150 m.
	a Th Deepe Distant , Dall NDV T.		Karnataka, Kerala,
		a secondaria a construction de la construcción de la construcción de la construcción de la construcción de la c	Tamil Nadu in
aw Ce	and an internation of the second second	AND MARKED OF STREET	evergreen forests.
13.	Ixora brachiata Roxb.	Rubiaceae	Endemic to W. Ghats,
	H beer musi Phalaki autorati h, Ty Row Contrati-		Maharashtra, Karnataka,
		A. (17.550 Buba	Kerala, Tamil Nadu in
			evergreen forests.
14.	Lagerstroemia microcarpa	Lythraceae	Endemic to W. Ghat.
	Wight		Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil
	AND AN ADDRESS A		Nadu in evergreen forests

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166	668	Shenoy & Ahmad	
15.	O CHI CHIMAN COLOR	nacif actual o Rubiaceae and confide ?	Endemic to W. Ghats up to 450 m.
inter and the	(Wight & Arb.) Ridsdale	Fandy	Monotypic genera of
16.	Myristica malabarica Lam.	Myristicaceae and as	Peninsular India Endemic to W. Ghats up to 300 m. Rare and threatened
• • •	Pterospermum reticulatum	Sterculiaceae	Endemic to W. Ghats
17. 18.	Wight & Arb. Trewia polycarpa Benth.	Euphorbiaceae	Rare and threatened Endemic to W. Ghats
19.	Vateria indica L.	Dipterocarpaceae	in evergreen forests Endemic to W. Ghats up to 800 m Karnataka.
	Endernic to W. Ghan: to 330 th. Karnataka Kerata, Tahuk Wata in wergroen fordets.	Setsimuti Suuw	Kerala, Tamil Nadu in evergreen forests.
Shrub	s/Herbs/Climbers	un launotza	Chadheoman naoladan (Burni E) Bluici
1.	<i>Impatiens kleinii</i> Wight & Arn.	Balsaminaceae	Endemic to W. Ghats, Konkan, Southwards to
	Bademic to W of Shake	Contriterate	Nilgiri from sea level to 1800 m.
2. 3.5	Ixora polyantha Wight	Rubiaceae	A large shrub. W. Ghats, W. coast, Konkan, Kanara,
3.	Memecylon malabaricum	Melastomataceae	Malabar, Travancore Endemic to W. Ghats Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu in
4.	Memecylon talbotianum	Melastomataceae	evergreen forests. Endemic to W. Ghats

Brandis Moullava spicata (Dalz.) Nicolson

Mussanda laxa Hutch. 6.

Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil 2012

5.

Ophiorrhiza hirsutula 7. Wight

Psychotria dalzelli Hook. f. 8.

9. Psychotria flavida Talbot.

Endemic to W. Ghat Kamataka, Kerela, Tanul Caesalpineaceae

Rubiaceae

Rubiaceae

Rubiaceae

Rubiaceae

Endemic to W. Ghats,

Malabar up to 900 m. Monotypic genera of

peninsular India Endemic to W. Ghats.

Konkan, Kanara to Karnataka, Tirunelveli & Nilgiri hills 1000 m Endemic to. W. Ghats.

S. Kanara, Coorg hills

of Karnataka to Nilgiri & Travancore hills.

Endemic to W. Ghats

Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu in evergreen forests. Endemic to W. Ghats

Karnataka, Kerala,

evergreen forests.

Tamil Nadu in

1000 m.

S. Kanara of Karnataka,