

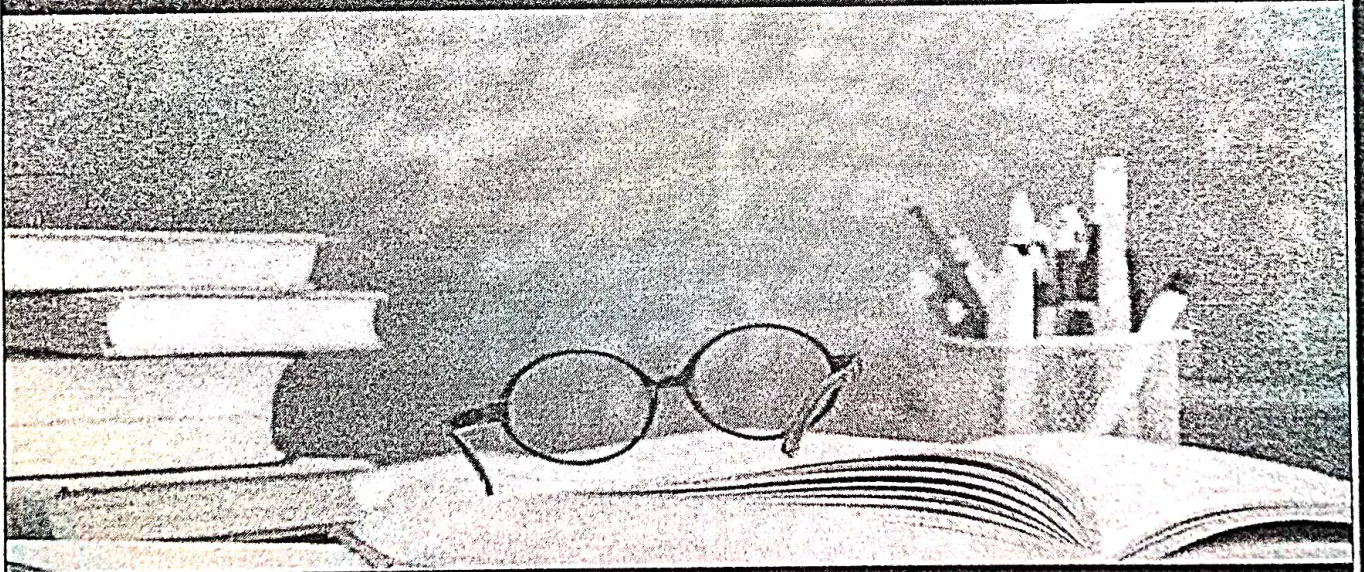
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Chief Editor

Dr. Tukaram Gajar
Executive Editor & Publisher



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Website: www.cmrj.in

Email: cosmosjalna@gmail.com

Prof. Dr. Gajhans D.S.

(Chief Editor)

Chairman, BoS in Geography,
Dr.B.A.M. University, Aurangabad.
Principal & Professor in Geography,
M.S.S. Ankushrao Tope College,
Jaha, MS, India.
Mb.08788119761

Dr. Tukaram Gajar

(Executive Editor & Publisher)

Asst. Professor in Geography,
Asst. Coordinator, IQAC,
M.S.S. Ankushrao Tope College,
Jaha, MS, India.
Mb. 07588089926

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Art, Science & Commerce
College, Chikhaldara



Study of Morphological characters of *Selaginella radicata* from Melghat region of Amravati district

Dr. Ujwala Kokate

Professor, Arts, Science & Commerce College,
Chikhaldara, Dist. Amravati. 444807
drujwalakokate@gmail.com

Abstract

Melghat Forest lies on the southern shoot of the Satpuda range of hills. This part of Satpuda is known as Melghat, it consists of succession of hills and vallies. The most prominent geological feature of Melghat is the Gavilghad range of hills which is abundantly rich in biological diversity. The entire area of Melghat is covered by the forest of the Dry deciduous Teak Forest. It extends for about 65 km from North to South between latitude $21^{\circ} 46'$ and $20^{\circ} 11'$ North and about 95 km. from East to West between longitude $77^{\circ} 34'$ and $76^{\circ} 38'$ East.

As the name implies, Melghat is literally a meeting place of Ghats. It consists of succession of hills and vallies with constant and abrupt variations in altitude, aspects and gradient. The annual rain fall varies from place to place within short distance; with the change in altitude and aspects. The annual rain fall varies from place to place within short distances; with the change in altitude and aspects.

Pteridophytes formed a dominant part of Earth's vegetation in the historic past. In the present day flora, excluding the non-vascular plants, they rank only next to spermatophytes. In Melghat Forest the moisture present in the invisible form in the troposphere belt of the atmosphere, is known as humidity. The relative humidity in Melghat Forest area varies from 63.25 -64.0. so that Pteridophytes flourishes very well in Melghat Forest. *Selaginella radicata* also flourishes finely in Melghat Forest in rainy season.

Key words – Pteridophytes, Melghat, Sellaginella.

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**Art, Science & Commerce
College, Chikhaldara**



Study of Dryopteris (Nephrodium filix), Male Fern from Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra State

Ujwala Ramesh Kokate

Head, Department of Botany,
Arts, Science and Commerce College,
Chikhaldara, Dist. Amravati (MS)
drujwalakokate@gmail.com

Abstract

Melghat forest has biodiversity in flora and fauna. Melghat means meeting of ghats. The Pteridophytes formed a dominant part of Earth's vegetation in the historic past (280-230 million years ago). Melghat lies on the southern shoots of the Satpuda range of hills. This part of Satpuda is known as Melghat; consists of succession of hill and vallies. Rare and endemic flora of North, East and Western Ghats are also found here. The entire area of the Melghat is covered by the forest of the "Dry deciduous Teak Forest." The forest of Melghat is is dry tropical forest. *Tectona grandis* is the most important and dominant species. The environment of Melghat forest is favourable for the flourishes of Pteridophytes well.

Key words- *Pteridophytes, Melghat, forest, Nephrolipis, Athyrium.*

Introduction -

Melghat means meeting of ghats. Pteridophytes formed a dominant part of Earth's vegetation in the historic past 9280-230 million years ago). In the present day flora, excluding the non vascular plants, they rank only next to the spermatophytes. The present day fern have managed to conserve to conserve the former diversity and glory of their ancestors. The Melghat forest composed of Gugamal National Park (core area) with 361.28sq.km.area, Melghat Sanctuary (Buffer and tourism area) with 788.75sq.km. area and Multiple use area (Reserve forest) with 526.90 sq.km.area.

The geological formation represented in the Melghat Forest is the Deccan trap. The annual rain fall varies from place to place within short distances, with the change in altitude and aspects. The lowest rainfall is 964.3mm and highest rainfall is 1458.4 mm. The moisture percentage is high which is favourable for pteridophytes. The relative humidity in Melghat forest varies from 63.25-64.0. In such a favourable condition, *Dryopteris* flourishes very well. *Dryopteris* is also known as Male Fern.

MJC

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Comparative Study of Marsilea (Water fern) from Melghat Forest, Amravati District (M.S.)

Ujwala Ramesh Kokate
HOD, Botany Department,
Arts, Science and Commerce College,
Chikhaldara, Dist. Amravati.
drujwalakokate@gmail.com

Abstract

Melghat Forest is Dry deciduous type forest. Forest has biodiversity in flora and fauna. Melghat means meeting of ghats. The Pteridophytes formed a dominant part of Earth's vegetation in the historic past (280-230 million years ago). Melghat lies on the southern shoots of the Satpuda range of hills. This part of Satpuda is known as Melghat; consists of succession of hill and vallies. Rare and endemic flora of North, East and Western Ghats are also found here. The entire area of the Melghat is covered by the forest of the "Dry deciduous Teak Forest." The forest of Melghat is dry tropical forest. *Tectona grandis* is the most important and dominant species. The environment of Melghat forest is favourable for the flourishes of Pteridophytes well.

Key words- Marsiles, Water fern, Pteridophytes, Melghat.

Introduction =

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