

## NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION

**0601–121.** Bazmi SH, Shahabuddin Md (Env Water Manag Lab, Dept Bot, Millat Coll, Darbhanga 846004). **Biodiversity and wise-use of wetlands of Madhubani in Bihar.** *Nature Env Polln Techno*, **4**(4) (2005) 507–514 [55 Ref].

About 4.64% of total area of Madhubani district is occupied by 84 non-forested Freshwater wetlands locally known as churs (marshy lands). Denudation of catchment areas due to anthropogenic pressure is the causative factor for the soil erosion and the filling up of wetlands, therefore, afforestation activities are to be taken with more vigour for controlling soil erosion. Proper awareness programmes for the protection of wetlands must be undertaken in this area.

**0601–122.** Joshi PK, Li Qiaohong, Lele Nikhil, Young Xuefei (Indian Inst Remote Sensing, Dehradun 248001, Uttaranchal). **Land use and land cover change analysis and its impact on soil erosion.** *Indian J Soil Conserv*, **33**(3) (2005), 200–203 [9 Ref].

Paper focuses on assessing the land use and land cover change (LULCC) and its impact on the soil erosion processes in a watershed for past four decades. Remote sensing and GIS tools have been used to determine the extent of land cover changes. A processed based in a water shed in Morgan Parametric Model has been used to determine the rate of soil erosion. The results showed that the land cover dynamics is dependent on the aspect due to sun illumination. The altitude and slope was no more a barrier for resource extraction and the human activity zone was shifting towards higher altitudes and slopes.

**0601–123.** Khairnar DN (Dept Bot, KANMS Art Comm Sci Coll, Satana 423301). **Biodiversity of rare and endangered plants of east Nashik region (north Sahyandri) Maharashtra.** *Nature Env Polln Techno*, **4**(4) (2005), 585–587 [2 Ref].

A list of 64 plant species, which have been considered as rare, vulnerable and endangered is given on the basis of frequent floristic surveys carried out in east Nashik region during last two to three decades. The probable reasons for decrease of their population are destruction of natural habitats consequent upon increasing illegal acquiring of forest land, massive deforestation and urbanization. Suggestions for their efficient regular monitoring have been suggested.

**0601–124.** Kumar Anil (Univ Dept Bot, Magadh Univ, Bodhgoya 824234). **Major threats and vulnerability to the medicinal taxa located on the Rajgir hills, Bihar.** *Flora Fauna*, **11**(2) (2005), 231–232 [5 Ref].

The intense biotic stress on Rajgir hills, Bihar in the past few decades has reduced the forest to a scrub-jungle. Many important medicinal plants are threatened. Some of the obvious threats posed to the floristic diversity of the Rajgir hills and its enclosing valley are discussed. Paper suggests for effective and purposeful conservation strategy for the sustainable use and conservation of important medicinal plants in the region.

**0601–125.** Moundiotiya Chaturbhuj, Kulshreshtha M, Bhatia AL, Sisodia R (Dept Zoo, Univ Rajasthan, Jaipur 302004). **Diversity of avifauna of Jamwa Ramgarh wetland of Rajasthan in India.** *J Environ Bio*, **26**(3) (2005), 579–583 [5 Ref].

Paper deals with the rich avifauna available at Jamwa Ramgarh Laka of Rajasthan in India. More than 100 species of birds belonging to 38 families were recorded. Maximum species were sighted during the winter season. In the wetland most water birds were found to be migratory and few being resident.

**0601–126.** Pandey Anjna, Khan AA (Dept Bot, Govt Girls PG Coll, Rewa 486001). **Study of ethnobotanical importance of plants conserved by the tribals of Panna district.** *Plants Arch*, **5**(2) (2005), 565–565 [11 Ref].

Paper deals with 30 plant species which are conserved by the tribals of Panna district. Due to destruction of habitat, biotic interference and indiscriminate exploitation of natural plants, many valuable plant species of this area are fast disappearing. Aborigines conserve these species by faiths, myths, taboo and religions aspects.

**0601–127.** Suma KP (Dept Bot, SNM Coll, Malanikara 683566, Kerala). **Diversity of mangroves in Ernakulam district of Kerala, India.** *Nature Env Polln Techno*, **4**(3) (2005), 421–425 [13 Ref].

Investigation was carried out on mangrove distribution and diversity of Ernakulam district to study the present status of mangrove vegetation. In Ernakulam the mangrove islands are increasingly threatened by the population pressure. Study revealed that mangroves of Ernakulam district are under threat. An urgent need of action plan for the conservation of mangroves of Ernakulam is suggested.