

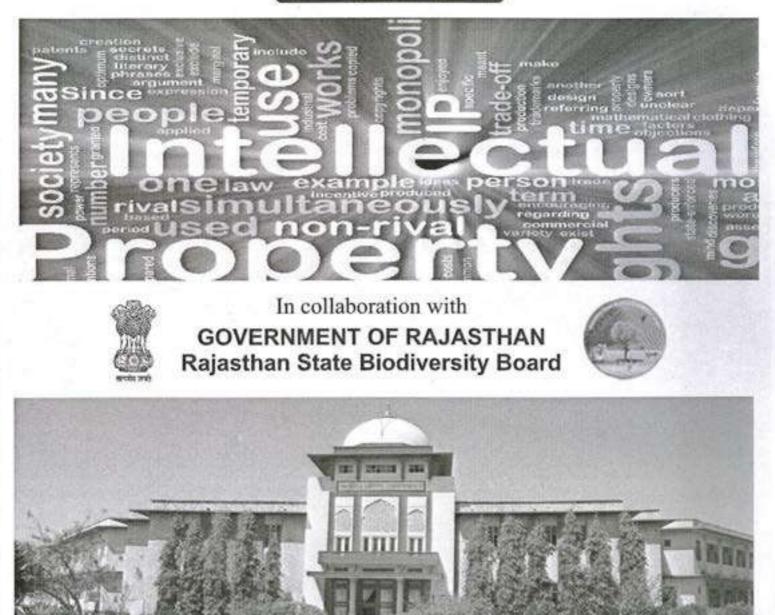


National Seminar

on

IPR Management in Biodiversity Conservation : Implications of Access Benefit Sharing, TRIP/CBD and Biodiversity Acts

January 17-18, 2020



Jointly organized by Department of Zoology and Botany & Kanoria PG Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur J.L.N. Marg, Jaipur- 302015, Rajasthan Phone: 0141-: +91-141-2707539, +91-141-2706672 E-Mail- admin@kanoriacollege.in

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Biodiversity and Conservation of Salvadora Persica (Linn.) in Indian Arid Zone

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Abstract

The Indian arid zone lies between 24° to 30° 5' north latitudes and 70° to 78° 2' east longitudes. The climate of Indian arid zone is characterized by extremes of temperature with very hot summers and in winter its falls at many places below freezing point and frost occurs while in summer heat is very intense and scorching, rainfall is scanty and highly erratic. *S. persica (kharijal)* is branched, evergreen, small tree or shrub which is commonly used for varied medicinal purposes. The plant is used as a source of food, fodder, lipids, gum and resins. The extract of the plant is used to make Meswak toothpaste. Besides these the plant is also grown to provide shelter-belts and windbreaks for agriculture crops. It is distributed throughout the arid and semi-arid ecosystem of world and helps in reclamation of sand dune habitats and saline soils in arid ecosystems. However, its population suffers from serious environmental problems such as deforestation, soil degradation, loss of biodiversity and unsustainable livelihoods. *S. persica* has high medicinal, economic and ecological values in arid and semiarid ecosystem. Nevertheless, its conservation status is highly threatened and detailed ecological study of *S. persica* is suggested to conserve its remaining population.

Keywords: S. persica, Biodiversity, Conservation, Ecological.

Introduction

The Indian arid zone lies between 24° to 30° 5' north latitudes and 70° to 78° 2' east longitudes, covers an area of 3, 17,000 sq. km. Nearly1,96,150 sq.km is occupied by hot desert located in parts of Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab and Gujarat. Rajasthan is situated in the north western part of India and lies between 23°3' to 30°12' north latitudes and 69°3' to 78°17' east longitudes. It covers an area of about 3, 42,239 sq.km.

The arid zone of Rajasthan extended to the west Aravalli hill ranges and covers about 0.21 million sq. km. which is approximately 54% of the area of the entire state of Rajasthan. The Great Indian Desert is formed due to absence of moist monsoon air which is the prime contributor of rainfall throughout the country. It has been estimated that on an average, about 60% of desert lands are distributed among non-crop categories including forests, land put to non-agricultural area, barren permanent pasture, trees, cultivable wastes and long & short fallowers¹. Majority of arid lands in deserted environment are characterized by low intensity of land use.

The Indian arid zone is characterized by erratic and scanty rainfall, clear skies, high day temperature in summer, high evapotranspiration, saline and sandy soil and poor vegetation. Intense solar radiation which associated with high temperature, dryness of the air and storage of soil moisture are most important climate factors to which plant must

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