CHAPTER – 6

SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

Floristic Studies

The total number of species so far recorded from ---------------------- is ------belonging to -----genera, spread over -------families. The genus-species ratio confirm the general rule that within the floral region, smaller the flora, smaller will be the species-genus ratio. The family, genera and species constitute more than 50% of the total percentage of each of the taxon in the flora of Gujarat as compared to the work of Shah (1978). The ratio between monocotyledon and dicotyledon at family, genus and species rank are ---------,------------ and --------- respectively. The family-genus- species ratio is --------,-------- and ---------. Members of ------------ dominate the flora followed by --------- The first 10 dominant families in the present area as well as adjacent areas are almost similar except some slight variations which may be due to size, topography and biotic interference. The maximum flowering observed in the month of October and the maximum fruiting observed in the month of September. While minimum flowering and fruiting observed during June. The habit revealed that out of ------ flowering plants. Herbs (------species) contributed ------% plant species, followed by trees, shrubs, climbers respectively. ---- is the largest family among dicotyledons, where as -------- is the largest family among monocotyledons. Most dominant families in this area, in the order of ____________________________

The species status has been recorded as follows of the ------ plant species observed. ------% plant species are very rare, ------% are rare, ------% are frequent, ------% are occasional, ------% are common, ------% are abundant and ------% are cultivated. The vidi density increased of two dominant exotic species viz. ------------ and ------------------. While herb density increased species like -----------------------------.
Conclusion

Due to various biotic factors influence that forest in various dimensions, due to pilgrims much pressure is exert on the forest resources, to improve and uplift the forest and economy of the people residing in and around the area, should be improve. The government should adopt the programmed strategy. One can conclude that the area is rich in biodiversity. Several little known uses of plant exist among the people, what is known about floristic diversity in the region today is perhaps much less than what still remains to the explored and understood. During data collection on the medicinal uses a survey on the most common diseases prevalent in the area and their remedies was also conducted. Majority of the plant species (----- plants) have been used for the prevention and treatment of common disorders like ------,----------,-----------------. One interesting aspect of their veterinary medical care is the role assigned to some superstitious practices in treating the animals. For example, ----------------- seeds are employed for curing veterinary wound maggots.

Suggestions

Over a period of five decades, a change of the vegetation cover and plant species composition has been taken place in the study area. The drastic changes that have taken place over the last five decades can probably ascribed to habitat destruction and fragmentation, the overall increase in human population agricultural development, destruction of forest and climatic disturbances. As we know, the forest is very essential as it provides habitat for wild animal, clean rivers, fertile soil, wide variety of foods, medicines, construction materials and many other resources of mega-economics. Thus, it is possible to utilize forest ecosystem as they are slightly modified by silviculturist, logging, cattle or wild life mange, or special agriculture techniques such as shifting cultivation may be used or they may be completely transformed in to ecosystem. For the proper management of study areas of jambudia vidi there is need to study the Ecology, Biology and Physiology of the species to be introduced, genetic improvement of planting stock or seed, silvicultural practices, pests and disease and economic aspects. This research is complementary and can be applied with parallel studied on adjacent areas on forest ecosystem and agro-ecosystem. Various factors can be compared and cross-cultural can be studied with reference to other local communities of Gujarat and India.
1. Through study of the plant species not observed for local uses during the present investigation are to be searched for the necessary correction.

2. Conservation strategies must be prepared and implemented for the different habitants.

3. Sustainable uses of biological resources must be organized for the area.

4. Management programme for the local communities with effective conservation method and resource utilization.

5. Restoration of native plant species richness and diversity to maintain stable productivity in ecosystems of the area to be considered for the conservation programme.

6. There is necessity to cultivate useful medicinal plant, which are native of this region.

7. Grazing and tree cutting may be prevented.

8. Soil erosion may be checked and soil conservation required.