CONCLUSION

Result of this survey indicates that the Northern Maharashtra is characterized by large proportion of Erebidae, Crambidae, Noctuidae, Geometridae and Sphingidae which are among the most diverse families of moths and occurrence of the other family relatively rare. The Geometrid to Noctuoid ratio obtained as 1: 5.7 ≅ 1: 6 attributes that moth assemblages recorded are typical of human-disturbed forest of wild and orchid plants with relatively low geometrid component and moderate agriculture and open habitats were found. Moth fauna of North Maharashtra is highly diverse and a number of species are commonly encountered. Appendix 1 represents inventory of total 405 moth species; of which 310 moth species out 789 moths previously recorded particularly from Western Maharashtra (Hampson, 1892-1896); while 95 moth species are recorded for the first time from Maharashtra. The Nashik district has rich moth diversity of all the districts of North Maharashtra due to high vegetation and has bounded on dang forest of Gujrat on controversy Jalgaon district show less diversity due to less vegetation and rainfall and is bounded on North by dry deciduous forests of Madhya Pradesh state. All the districts of North Maharashtra show high β- diversity and distinction in species composition.

It must be noted that all the species of India be regarded as data deficient for IUCN Red list analysis, as there is little published data available on the distribution and assemblages of moths in Indian region. Also, there is considerable lack of data regarding endemic moth species and their conservation strategies of India so it is irrelevant to discuss the result obtained in present study. Conservation of flora & plantation by the forest division in protected areas and agricultural practices thus, act as a reservoir for the various moth species but more efforts will be required towards their scientific documentation and conservation.