

PHYTOGEOGRAPHICAL OBSERVATIONS FROM THE ADI TRIBES INHABITED AREAS OF LOWER DIBANG VALLEY DISTRICT, ARUNACHAL PRADESH (INDIA)

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In the present world, there is a need of research on the conservation of different floral species in view of rapid depletion of forest resources in different parts of the world. Phytogeography is a branch of biogeography which deals with geographical distribution of plant species in different environments. It gives details about the different vulnerable and endangered plant species. It gains emphasis in concern to the present environmental degradation and global climatic extremeness caused by man-induced problems in the form of large scale catastrophes and global warming. The study area i.e. Lower Dibang Valley is one of the richest biodiversity hotspots in Arunachal Pradesh. The Adi tribes who inhabit the area are dependent on the forest resources for their livelihood. The study finds that most of the economic, social and cultural activities of the people are dependent on the available forest resources. They are still dependent on the forests though influences of scientific and technological development are emerging in the area. The study revealed that the forest cover is rapidly depleted due to overexploitation for material culture and agricultural extension. The plants like Terminalia myriocarpa, Duabanga grandiflora, Phoebe spp., Oroxylum indicum, Clerodendrum colebrookianum, Zanthoxylum rhetsa, etc. are overexploited and threatened. Therefore, emphasis has to be given on the conservation of endangered species like ethno-medicinal plants and application of traditional knowledge system in harnessing the valued plant species.
