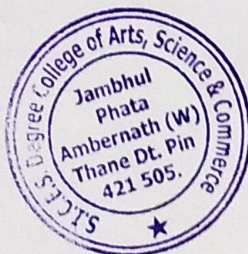


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INDEX

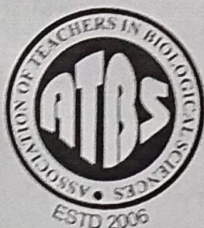
| Sr. No. | Name of Author/s | Title | Page No. |
|--|---|---|----------|
| Research paper publication in proceedings | | | |
| 1 | Jyothi V.Mallia | Antioxidant enzyme superoxidase dismutase (SOD) in edible oyster (<i>Crassostrea madrasensis</i>) as biochemical indicator of aquatic pollution | 2-5 |
| 2 | Jyothi V.Mallia | Study of soil parameters and biodiversity of Ambernath Taluka | 6 |
| 3 | Jyothi V.Mallia | Study of physico chemical parameters and Fish diversity in Ambernath | 7-9 |
| Book Publication data | | | |
| 4 | Jyothi V.Mallia | Invertebrate Classification – University practical book of Zoology | 10-11 |
| 5 | Jyothi V.Mallia | Invertebrate Classification – University practical book of Zoology | 12-14 |
| 6 | Jyothi V.Mallia | Limnology -Limnological studies in ulhas river in ambernath – badlapur belt | 15-18 |
| 7 | Jyothi V. Mallia, Subitha Thampi and Avinash S. Singh | Research Interventions and Advancements in Plant Sciences : Galls on <i>ficus racemosa</i> : a morpho-biochemical perspective | 19-22 |

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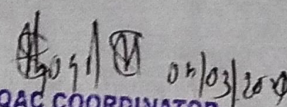
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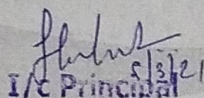
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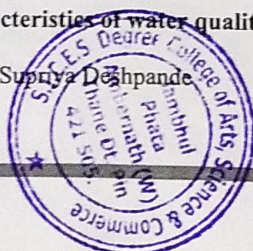

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- | | | |
|---|-------|---------|
| 14. Changes in the diversity of mangroves of Dasgaon, district Raigad, Maharashtra Latika Mehta and Sharda Vaidya | | 84-90 |
| 15. Isolation of mangrove bacteria with potential for use as biocontrol agents against plant pathogens Rince Alex and Dona Joseph | ..... | 91-106 |
| 16. Bacterial diversity in mangroove soil of Bhayander creek and detection of sulphur reducing bacteria Makba M. Farhaan, Akshata Khanvilkar and Prasad Patil | ..... | 107-112 |
| 17. Biodiversity of manglicolous fungi in mangrove ecosystem Satnam Singh Sohal and Sushmita Negi | ..... | 113-117 |
| 18. Biodiversity of rhizosphere fungi from the mangroves of Mumbra Lakshmi Girish and Sharda Vaidya | ..... | 118-129 |
| 19. Moss diversity of wetland areas of Mumbai Gauri Soman | ..... | 130-134 |
| 20. Effect of permanent magnetic field on paddy, <i>Oryza sativa</i> , variety- K-23 and K-184. A.A. Dalvi and P.V. Pradhan | ..... | 135-140 |
| 21. Plant biodiversity of wetlands of Khijadiya bird sanctuary Mangala Heble, Neha Sawant, Sakshi and Shyam Palkar | ..... | 141-145 |
| 22. Phytoplankton diversity of Siddeshwar reservoir in Hingoli district, Maharashtra V.B. Sakhare and S.G. Jetithor | ..... | 146-151 |
| 23. ABC analysis- a simple approach for grouping of plankton based on abundance Vaishali Somani, Milan Gholba, Goldin Quadros and Madhuri Pejaver | ..... | 152-155 |
| 24. Seasonal variation in phytoplankton and chemical parameters of water in Gip tank, Ambernath, Thane district, Maharashtra Manisha Karpe and Mrinalini Sathe | ..... | 156-163 |
| 25. Ecological status of thane creek in post monsoon season: 1. Water analysis Vedant Khakhrodia, Avadheshkumar Ram and Purushottam Kale | ..... | 164-173 |
| 26. Ecological status of thane creek in post monsoon season: 2. sediment analysis and benthos Avadheshkumar Ram, Vedant Khakhrodia and Purushottam Kale | ..... | 174-183 |
| 27. Physico-chemical analysis of mangrove soil Gururaj Vatsaraj and Pravin G. Nayak | ..... | 184-191 |
| 28. Study of soil paramenters and biodiversity in Ambernath taluka Kayden Anthony Kiran Kamble and Jyothi V.Mallia | ..... | 192-195 |
| 29. Impacts of urbanization on wetlands in and around Mumbai Amruta A. Shendge, Divya S. Sarang And Sanjay Bhagwat | ..... | 196-200 |
| 30. Study of physicochemical characteristics of water quality of Ram Mandir lake, Rai village, Bhayander Harshada Koli, Anushri Kini and Supriya Deshpande | | 201-207 |

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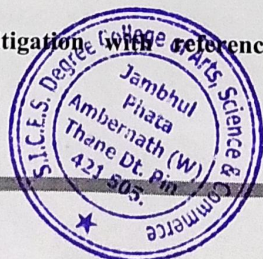


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31. **Water quality based pollution study in estuarine environment**
Monika Dubey and N.C.Ujjania 208-214
32. **Cluster analysis of physicochemical characteristics of water samples from the riverine end of Thane creek, Maharashtra, India**
Sheetal Chaudhari Pachpande, Madhuri Pejaver, M.J. Gholba 215-220
33. **Abundance, biomass of zooplankton and it's relation with environmental variable at Vashi creek, Maharashtra**
Abhishek N. Satam and Chhaya.S.Panse 221-226
34. **Water quality and phytoplankton diversity from temple pond, Titwala, Maharashtra**
Shashank Sarang and Vaishali Somani 227-231
35. **A study on physiochemical analysis of heavily polluted shivaji talao and its impact on aquatic bodies**
Leena Muralidharan, Archana Oza and Ashish Singh 232-239
36. **Comparative study of physico-chemical parameters of two temple ponds in Mumbai, Maharashtra**
Rujuta Parab and Chhaya Panse 240-245
37. **Assessment of water quality of Vallabhsagar reservoir (Gujarat) and its viability for fish farming**
N.C. Ujjania and Soni Nandita 246-252
38. **Sand dredging and its effects on physico-chemical parameters of estuaries**
Naik Ketki and Panse Chhaya 253-256
39. **Water quality of an urban wetland using phytoplankton diversity as an indicator - case study of Mithi river**
ShrutiHanda and Rahul Jadhav 257-262
40. **Effect of idol immersion on water quality of Gauripada lake, Kalyan**
Binamrata Hosakoppal, Vaishali Somani and Mangala Mukharjee 263-272
41. **Impact of urbanization on certain Indian wetlands**
Meenakshi Sundaresan, Priti Dubey and Veena Desai 273-281
42. **Dietary intake of mercury through fish consumption in villagers of Airoli residing along Thane creek, Maharashtra and recommendations on fish meals to be consumed**
Jayashree S. Menon and Sarita V. Mahajan 282-290
43. **Effect of reclamation and construction waste dumping on the macrobenthos of Ulhas river estuary**
Deepak Poojary 291-297
44. **Effect of cadmium on aquatic ecosystems**
Meenakshi Sundaresan 298-308
45. **Antioxidant enzyme superoxidase dismutase (SOD) in edible oyster (*Crassostrea madrasensis*) as biochemical indicator of aquatic pollution**
Jyothi V. Mallia 309-314
46. **Urbanization and climate mitigation with referenceto salt pans of Wadala, Mumbai, Maharashtra**
Manisha Kayande 315-321



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ANTIOXIDANT ENZYME SUPEROXIDASE DISMUTASE (SOD) IN EDIBLE OYSTER (*CRASSOSTREA MADRASENSIS*) AS BIOCHEMICAL INDICATOR OF AQUATIC POLLUTION

Jyothi V. Mallia

Department of Zoology, SICES Degree College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Jambhulpada, Ambernath (W)
jyothivmallia@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT

Antioxidant enzyme Super oxidase dismutase (SOD) of both diploid and triploid oyster (*Crassostrea madrasensis*) Preston was determined to establish possible environmental impact of pollution in Tuticorin bay, Tamil Nadu. Thermal heat is one of the major categories of environmental pollutant in Tuticorin bay. Activities of SOD in the muscle of diploid and two types of triploid (both I meiotic and II meiotic) oysters were studied. Adductor muscle samples were collected in 6 month old hatchery produced edible oyster spats reared in Tuticorin bay from three groups a normal diploid (2n), I meiotic triploid and II meiotic triploid. Allozyme analysis was used to detect the presence of SOD in sample tissue as allozymes are molecular tags in genetic, phylogenetic, taxonomic and evolutionary studies. In SOD, 2 zones of activities were noted. Polymorphism was exhibited only by triploid oysters. Heterozygosity was also increased in both triploids compared to diploid. Increased heterozygosity in both type triploid oysters for SOD allozyme loci reveal that this is a good biochemical indicator as they are easily identifiable. Heterozygosity will help the oysters to survive conditions like increase in temperature, pH. Differences in allozyme genotypes may result in differences in survival potential and fitness of triploid oyster.

Keywords : Allozyme, Antioxidant, Superoxidase dismutase, Triploid oyster, Heterozygosity

INTRODUCTION

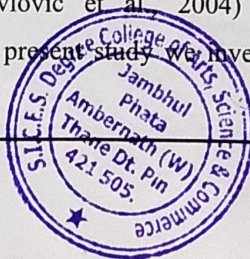
In aquatic animals, xenobiotics can induce imbalance between the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and their removal and as a result oxidative stress occurs (Halliwell and Gutteridge, 2007). Super oxidase dismutase (SOD) as antioxidant is critical to cellular health, protecting the cells from excessive oxygen radicals free radicals and other harmful agents that cause premature aging or eventual cell death. Super oxide ion (O_2^-) is the starting point in the chain production of free radicals. SOD inactivates the superoxide ions by transforming it into hydrogen peroxide and is quickly catabolised into oxygen and water. In aquatic animals, many natural and anthropogenic factors (Xenobiotics) can induce an imbalance between the production of reactive oxygen (ROS) and their removal, as a result oxidative stress occurs.

Seasonal variation in antioxidant defence have been observed in the tissues of many aquatic organisms such as mullet (Pavlovic et al., 2004) Mussel (Borkovic et al., 2005, Vlahogianni et al., 2007). In the present study we investigate the activities of antioxidant

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STUDY OF SOIL PARAMENTERS AND BIODIVERSITY IN AMBERNATH TALUKA

Kayden Anthony, Kiran Kamble and Jyothi V.Mallia

Department of Zoology, SICES Degree College, Ambernath (W)

ABSTRACT

The Ulhas river, which runs from Karjat to Thane creek, a distance of over 50 km, is one of the most polluted in Maharashtra. There are over 800 industries on a 20-km stretch along the river between Ambernath and Dombivli. In Ambernath Taluka streams of Ulhas river are polluted with effluents of industries which further meet Waldhuni river. Typical pH levels vary due to environmental influences, particularly alkalinity. The alkalinity of water varies due to the presence of dissolved salts and carbonates, as well as the mineral composition of the surrounding soil. The acidity of the surrounding environment can also affect the pH of water. As Murphy in 2007 described acidic soils in the Amazon cause many of the lakes and rivers to naturally have low pH values. In the present paper we studied variation of pH in different places and effect on biodiversity of that places. We have collected soil samples from 3 station in Ambernath Taluka namely 1) around SICES Degree College, 2) around Ulhas river flowing through Nalambi village and 3) around the polluted stream arising from Morivali meeting Waldhuni river. From the soil samples pH of the soil is determined along with moisture contents by using standard procedure. Result of the work will be discussed along with the study of biodiversity of these water bodies.

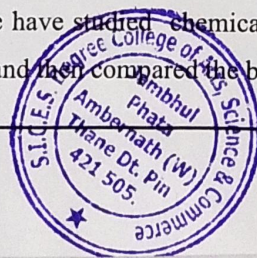
Keywords : soil pH , animal biodiversity ,moisture content of soil , Ambernath

INTRODUCTION

Ambernath Taluka has a varied landscape including dense vegetated areas as well as industrial areas situated within a range of few kilometers. Ulhas river runs from Karjat to Thane creek around 50 kms and is polluted with effluents of industries between Ambernath and Dombivli. Ulhas river further meets Waldhuni river, also flows through a nearby village named Nalambi. According to the Balkins Task Force, pH is defined as " the measure of acidity or alkalinity of a soil, numerically equal for neutral soils, increasing with increasing alkalinity and decreasing with increasing acidity, the pH scale commonly uses ranges from zero to fourteen" (Wolf 1999). There are many different reasons for the pH and the texture of soil to vary in a given area. There are soils that consist of sand, chalk, and clay, which can have an effect on the pH of the soil when collected. Reasons for the changes in pH can be caused by the soil near water bodies that hold sediments that would otherwise enter lakes and streams (Moseley 2001). Alkalinity of soil is essential for the delicate balance of life. Acidic environment with low pH may adversely affect the biodiversity of the area plant as well as animal life. In the present paper we have studied chemical properties of soil of 3 different areas like pH and moisture content and then compared the biotic factors of each area.

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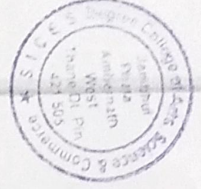
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| | | |
|----|---|-----------|
| 10 | MORPHOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF FRESH WATER SNAILS WITH ASSOCIATED COMMENSALS PLANKTONIC COMMUNITY AT DHOM AND KANHER WATER RESERVOIRS OF WESTERN MAHARASHTRA, INDIA I. F. Pailwan, R.N. Kadam and R.G. Patil | 61 – 67 |
| 11 | ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY OF WATER IN SAVITRI RIVER (M.S.) INDIA Diksha G. Kamble, G.B. Rajje and H. T. Babar | 68 – 73 |
| 12 | EFFECT OF TRIAZOPHOS ON LIPID CONTENT IN THE FRESH WATER FISH CYPRINUS CARPIO (LINN) AFTER ACUTE AND CHRONIC EXPOSURE A. V. Panhale and D. V. Muley | 74 – 79 |
| 13 | BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES IN BANANA (MUSA SPP.) PLANT INFECTED WITH BENOMYL SENSITIVE (FOC - 4) AND RESISTANT (EMS- FOC -9) ISOLATES OF FUSARIUM OXYSPORUM F.SP. CUBENSE M. S. Desai, A. Jagtap and S. S. Kamble | 80 – 82 |
| 14 | BIODEGRADATION OF KERATIN BY SOME KERATINOLYTIC FUNGI N. B. Jagtap, T. I. Shaikh, S. L. Naguthn and S. N. Walele | 83 – 85 |
| 15 | HISTOLOGY OF VITAL ORGANS OF ICHTHYOPHIS BOMBAYENSIS G. B. Rajje, S. S. Waghmode and H. T. Babar | 86 – 91 |
| 16 | STUDY OF PHYSICO CHEMICAL PARAMETERS AND FISH DIVERSITY IN AMBERNATH Jyothi V. Mallia | 92 – 94 |
| 17 | ALLIUM CEPA AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY TO MANAGE LEAF SPOT DISEASE OF ADHATODA ZEYLANICA MEDIC M. S. Sutare | 95 – 98 |
| 18 | STUDIES ON LOW COST ADSORBANT BIOMATERIAL LIKE 'COCONUT COIR' AND 'WOOD COAL' FOR TREATMENT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY EFFLUENT N. B. Gaiikwad, V. T. Thakur, A. S. Jadhav and P. D. Raut | 99 – 108 |
| 19 | DIVERSITY OF SEDGES (CYPERACEAE) IN WETLANDS OF GOA, INDIA Ramchandra T. Patil | 109 – 115 |
| 20 | NUTRITIONAL POTENTIAL OF SOME EDIBLE INSECTS FROM DAPOLI REGION N.B. Jagtap, S.L. Naguthne, S.N. Walele and T.I. Shaikh | 116 – 120 |

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STUDY OF PHYSICO CHEMICAL PARAMETERS AND FISH DIVERSITY IN AMBERNATH

Pravin V. Mallia

Department of Zoology, SICES Degree College, Ambernath (W)

ABSTRACT:

Ambernath is a city in Thane District, Maharashtra has varied landscape. Ulhas River runs from Karjat to Thane Creek around 50 Kms and is polluted with effluents of industries between Ambernath and Dombivli. Present study was carried out to create information on certain physico-chemical characteristics and ichthyofaunal diversity along the Ambernath. Two stations were selected in Ulhas river and assessed the water parameters like pH, CO₂, Do, Temperature, Salinity and also observed fish diversity. The study revealed that river was moderately polluted and variation was observed in parameters. Fish diversity study revealed about 11 species of fishes from 4 families dominating with of Cyprinidae.

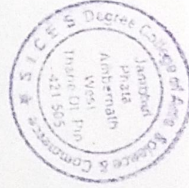
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Fresh water habitat occupy a relatively small portion of earth's surface as compared to marine and terrestrial habitats, but their importance to man is far greater than their area [1]. Animal life is thus very widely distributed but its abundance and diversity vary greatly from place and from season to season according to the environmental condition. Fishes constitute a major portion of aquatic fauna especially in freshwater habitats. They are cold blooded, typically with gills and fins are primarily dependent on water as a medium in which they live.

Rivers experience violent fluctuation in composition, chemical characteristics and discharge. Unidirectional flow of rivers restricts the existence of certain types of fauna. Urbanization and other land water management practices have led to catastrophic changes in population of aquatic organisms. The Ulhas river, which runs from Karjat to Thane creek, a distance of over 50 km, is one of the most polluted in Maharashtra. There are over 800 industries on a 20-km stretch along the river, between Ambernath and Dombivli. In Ambernath Taluka streams of Ulhas river are polluted with effluents of industries. Fish diversity confined to Ambernath region is scarce in literature.

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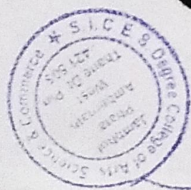
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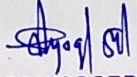
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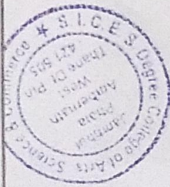
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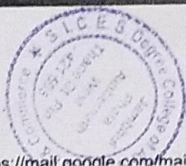
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Content

A REVIEW ON ICHTHYOFAUNAL DIVERSITY OF RIVER GANGA, DAMODAR AND SUBARNAREKHA WITH CURRENT STATUS AND THREATS IN WEST BENGAL

Bidisha Bhattacharyya (Nee) Ghosh

PHYSICOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF GROUNDWATER AROUND AMBARNATH INDUSTRIAL AREA, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA

Gangotri Nirbhavane and Kshama Khobragade

COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON PEARL FARMING AND ECONOMIC VIABILITY

B. Sujatha, S. Payani, Ch. Vivek, G. Bupesh and M. Bhaskar

SHORT NOTES ON TYPES OF BENTHIC INVERTEBRATES

S. V. Bhandarkar and G. T. Paliwal

PROPERTIES OF WATER WITH UNCOMMON ACCENTUATION IN LIMNOLOGY

Vivek Ch, K Veeraiah and M. Bhaskar

WATER POCKETS ON THE EARTH

Maruti S. Darade

AQUATIC LIFE AND PESTICIDE RESIDUES: WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON FATE AND BEHAVIOUR OF AQUATIC ORGANISMS

Ch. Vivek, G. Bupesh, B. Srikant, S. Payani, B. Sujatha and M. Bhaskar

SHORT NOTES ON ROTIFERA: A VALUED BIOINDICATOR

G. T. Paliwal
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S. V. Bhandarkar and G. T. Paliwal

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ALGAL BLOOMS: CAUSES, EFFECTS AND CONTROL MEASURES

P. M. Kahate

WETLAND ECOSYSTEMS

Annapurneshwari H.

LIMNOLOGICAL STUDIES IN ULHAS RIVER IN AMBERNATH – BADLAPUR BELT

Jyothi V. Mallia

AN OBSERVATION OF WETLAND PLANTS AT NARMADA CATCHMENT AREA, KHANDWA DISTRICT,
M.P., INDIA (PART I)

Shakun Mishra

409/8 06/03/2021
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LIMNOLOGICAL STUDIES IN ULHAS RIVER IN AMBERNATH – BADLAPUR BELT



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Abstract:

Ulhas River is one of the main water body supplies water for Ambernath-Badlapur population and also supplies fresh water fish for food. It is polluted with effluents from industries. Present study was carried out to understand the situation on certain physico-chemical characteristics and Ichthyofaunal diversity along the Ambernath. Three stations were selected in Ulhas River and assessed the water parameters like pH, CO₂, DO, Temperature, Salinity and also observed fish diversity. The study revealed that river was moderately polluted and variation was observed in parameters. Fish diversity study revealed about 11 species of fishes from 4 families dominating with Cyprinidae.

Keywords: Water parameters, Fish diversity, Ulhas River, Cyprinidae

Introduction:

Fresh water habitat occupies a relatively small portion of earth's surface as compared to marine and terrestrial habitats, but their importance to man is far greater than their area (Odum, 1971). Aquatic organisms are widely distributed but its abundance and diversity vary greatly from place and from season to season according to the environmental condition of water bodies. Fishes constitute a major portion of aquatic fauna especially in freshwater habitats. They are cold blooded, typically with gills and fins are primarily dependent on water as a medium in which they live. Rivers experience violent fluctuation in composition, chemical characteristics and discharge. Unidirectional flow of rivers restricts the existence of certain types of fauna. Urbanization and other land water management practices have led to catastrophic changes in population of aquatic organisms

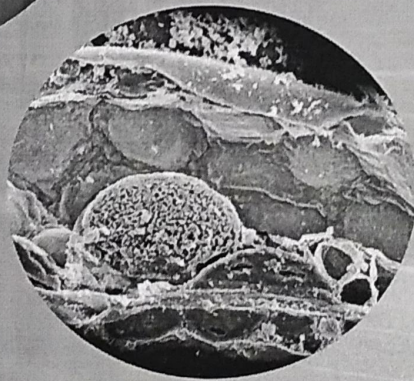
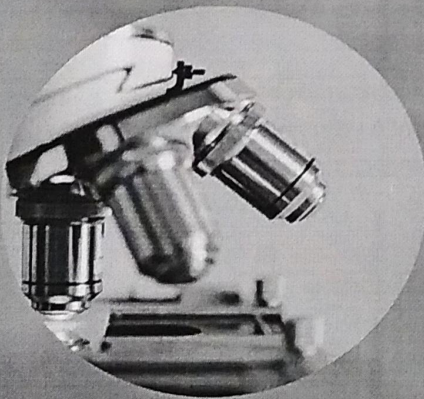
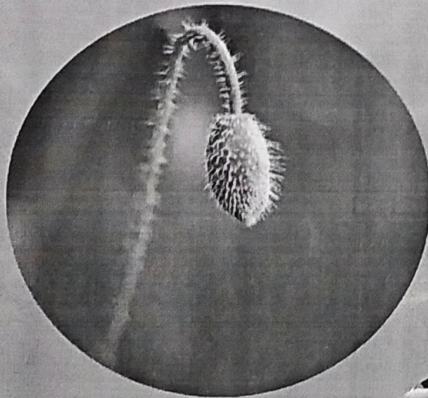
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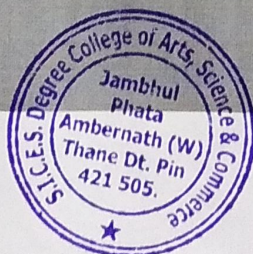
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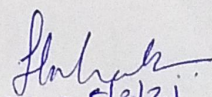
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CONTENTS

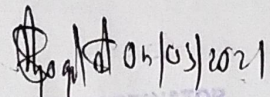
| Sr. No. | Title of Article and Name of Author(s) | Page Number |
|---------|--|-------------|
| 1. | EXPRESSION OF VIRAL COAT PROTEIN: A TOOL FOR PLANT VIRUS DETECTION Alan C. Antony, R. Radhika and N. U. Visakh | 1 – 14 |
| 2. | A REVIEW ON THE ETHNOMEDICINAL PRACTICES IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF ASSAM Suman Gogoi | 15 – 18 |
| 3. | STUDY OF THE DIVERSITY OF ETHNOMEDIFLORA USED BY TRIBAL COMMUNITIES OF HUSNABAD AREA IN TELANAGANA STATE A. Sreenivas, R. Srinivas and N. Lakshmi Bhavani | 19 – 28 |
| 4. | ANTI BIOFILM ACTIVITY OF TRITERPENOID: AN OVERVIEW Sudipta Paul Bhattacharya | 29 – 44 |
| 5. | POTENTIAL OF FOUR INDIGENOUS PLANT SPECIES IN THE REMEDIATION OF HEAVY METALS CONTAMINATED SOIL S. P. Gajbhiye and V. K. Hile | 45 – 52 |
| 6. | ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF RHIZOBIUM FROM ROOT NODULES OF FENUGREEK PLANT COLLECTED FROM VILLAGE VANGAONAND TO STUDY ITS EFFECT ON SOIL FERTILITY AND PLANT GROWTH Runali Prashant Raut | 53 – 62 |
| 7. | SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY TO STUDY STRUCTURAL VARIATIONS BETWEEN TWO <i>PHOMOPSIS AZADIRACHTAE</i> ISOLATES Syeda Kousar Fathima, Shankara Bhat S. and Girish K. | 63 – 72 |
| 8. | IMPORTANCE OF MEDICINAL PLANTS IN HUMAN LIFE Arvinda Shaw | 73 – 80 |
| 9. | EVALUATION OF TOTAL PHENOLIC CONTENT AND <i>IN VITRO</i> ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY IN CALLUS, SEED AND LEAF EXTRACT OF <i>TRIGONELLA FOENUM-GRACUM</i> L. Babita Rana | 81 – 88 |
| 10. | BIOMONITORING OF AIR POLLUTION USING POLLEN GRAINS OF TREE SPECIES IN MYSORE CITY Hemavathi C., Veena M. and Shobha J. | 89 – 94 |



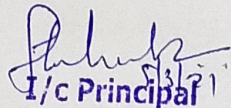
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| | | |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 11. | INTEGRATED CROP POLLINATION: DIVERSITY CONSERVATION STRATEGY OF BEE POLLINATOR TAXA TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE Visakh N. U. and Alan C. Antony | 95 – 102 |
| 12. | RP-HPLC ANALYSIS OF DELPHINIDIN CONTENT IN FLOWER COLOR MUTANTS OF <i>DELPHINIUM MALABARICUM</i> (HUTH) MUNZ. Firdose R. Kolar, Swaroopa R. Ghatge, Subhash S. Kudale and Ghansham B. Dixit | 103 – 116 |
| 13. | GALLS ON <i>FICUS RACEMOSA</i>: A MORPHO-BIOCHEMICAL PERSPECTIVE Jyothi V. Mallia, Subitha Thampi and Avinash S. Singh | 117 – 122 |
| 14. | REMIEDIATION OF TEXTILE DYES (DIRECT RED AND ACID ORANGE) BY FRESHWATER CYANOBACTERIA Madhulika Gupta | 123 – 130 |
| 15. | ORCHID DIVERSITY: ITS CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE UTILIZATION Madhumita Majumder | 131 – 138 |
| 16. | ENDOPHYTES OF TEA PLANTS FROM DARJEELING, WEST BENGAL Mahuya Mukhopadhyay | 139 – 148 |
| 17. | MORPHOLOGICAL OBSERVATION OF <i>CHARASOCOTRENSIS</i> NORDST F. <i>PASHANII</i> (DIXIT) R.D.W. FROM SATARA DISTRICT (MAHARASHTRA) M. V. Ingawale, V. C. Karande and C. T. Karande | 149 – 154 |
| 18. | BIODIVERSITY OF VESICULAR ARBUSCULAR MYCORRHIZAL (VAM) FUNGI IN <i>TECTONA GRANDIS</i> TREES OF FOUR SELECTED DISTRICTS OF ASSAM, INDIA Anima Kutum, Mridul Chetia and Jyotika Saikia | 155 – 160 |
| 19. | BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT OF FLORA OF DADA PATIL MAHAVIDYALAYA KARJAT, DISTRICT- AHMEDNAGAR, (MS), INDIA P. N. Nagane, B. B. Gawade and D. K. Gaikwad | 161 – 168 |
| 20. | MEDICINAL PLANTS AND THEIR USES IN NATURAL IMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO COVID-19 Neetu Harmukh | 169 – 174 |
| 21. | BIODIVERSITY OF SEAWEEDES ALONG THE COASTLINE OF SINDHUDURG (MAHARASHTRA) Nitin Manohar Valanju | 175 – 182 |


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**GALLS ON *FICUS RACEMOSA*:
A MORPHO-BIOCHEMICAL
PERSPECTIVE**

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Abstract:

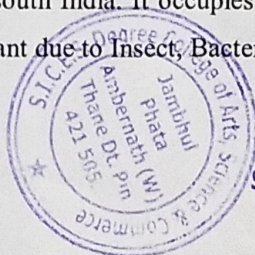
Galls are the typical outgrowth of plant due to Insect, Bacteria, Fungi, Parasites and Mites which provide nourishment, shelter and protection to the inducer and its progeny. Galls study was done in *Ficus racemosa* belong to family Moraceae, a common plant in India. Galls Inducing wasp was identified up to species level and morpho-biochemical study was carried out in gall induced leaf and normal leaf of host plant. We found that galls in *Ficus* leaf was caused by *Pauropsylla depressa*, a hemipteran insect. The galls sample was collected from Badlapur to Dombivali zone. 35 galls were dissected after measuring the size and observed the stages of growth of the insect in them. Egg, 1st instar, later stages larvae were observed in collected sample. In the present study also noted that size of galls depends on number of vacuoles in it. Qualitative study of carbohydrate and protein was conducted by standard procedure. Present study observed significant difference in morpho biochemical study conducted in wasp inducing gall in *Ficus*.

Keyword: *Ficus racemosa*, Galls, *Pauropsylla depressa*, Moraceae, Hemiptera,

Introduction:

Ficus racemosa tree is having traditional and medicinal importance and is a large, deciduous evergreen plant coming in family Moraceae. They are commonly known as fig tree as “gular” in north India and “atti” in south India. It occupies a wide variety of ecological niches. Galls are the typical outgrowth of plant due to Insect, Bacteria, Fungi, Parasites and Mites which

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