

Fungal Diversity of Pokhar, Taluka-Purandar, District-Pune, India

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ABSTRACT

Pokhar is a small village from Purandar Taluka. The survey of the locality has been done and found some interesting fungi and lichens. In all total 13 species of fungi and lichens were reported from which 07 are non-lichenised fungi and 06 are lichenised fungi. The height indicator species like *Collema* has also found at low heights.

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Introduction

Pokhar village is in Purandar Taluka in Pune District of Maharashtra State, India. It comes under Pokhar Panchayath. It belongs to Desh or Paschim Maharashtra region. It belongs to Pune Division. It is located 29 KM towards South from District headquarters Pune. 15 KM from Purandar. 163 KM from State capital Mumbai. Pokhar Pin code is 412301 and postal head office is Sopannagar. From Pokhar village Kodit Bk. (4 KM), Supe Kh. (6 KM), Chambali (6 KM), Supe Kh. (7 KM), Hivare (7 KM) are the nearby Villages to Pokhar. Pokhar is surrounded by Haveli Taluka towards North, Bhore Taluka towards South, Pune Taluka towards North, Khandala Taluka towards South. Saswad, Pune, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Wai are the nearby Cities to Pokhar.

Pokhar village is the part of Desh or Western Maharashtra with Altitude 585 meters above Sea level. The normal humidity 20% and wind speed is 13.0 kph. The temperature range is 27°C to 42°C when clear weather is there. Pokhar Local Language is Marathi. Pokhar Village Total population is 254 and number of houses are 54. Female Population is 47.2%. Village literacy rate is 82.3% and the Female Literacy rate is 35.8%. There is no railway station near to Pokhar in less than 10 km. Daundaj Rail Way Station (near to Jejuri), Jejuri Rail Way Station (near to Jejuri) are the Rail way stations reachable from nearby towns. However Pune Rail Way Station is major railway station 28 KM near to Pokhar. Saswad, Jejuri are the nearby by towns to Pokhar having road connectivity to Pokhar.

Fungal Diversity of Pokhar

An extensive survey was done for studying the fungal diversity from Pokhar. During this survey surprisingly some rare members has been observed from the lichenised and non-lichenised groups of fungi. In the survey total 13 Fungi (Non-Lichenised and Lichenised) were found. From which total 07

forms were belongs to non-lichenised group and total 06 forms were from the lichenised group.

Interestingly two non-lichenised forms were found to be rare from this locality and 02 lichenised forms were also found to be rare in this locality. The forms like *Collema* are height indicator but surprisingly this was found at low height. As per species type the members which are found shows healthy climate and good rainfall also. Many lichens were found in association with other lichens ex. *Arthothelium* was found side by side with *Caloplaca* and *Parmelia*.

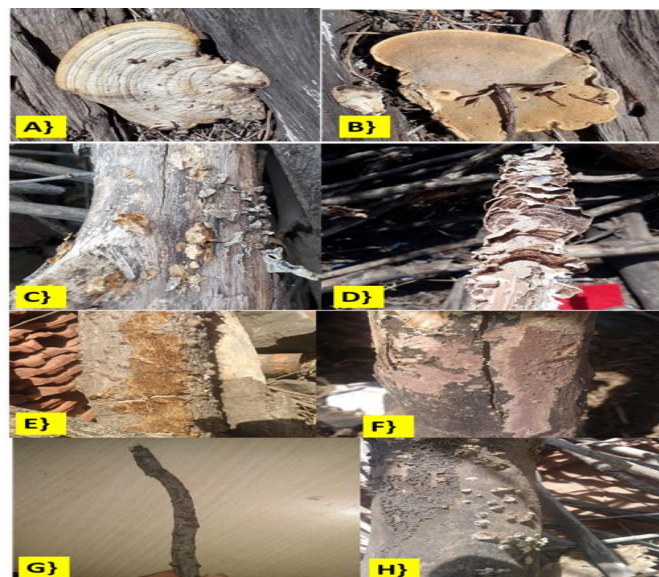


Figure 1. *Trametes* sp. (Fig. A & B), *Auricularia* sp. (Fig.C), *Steccherinum* sp. (Fig. D), *Irpex* sp. (Fig. E), *Peniophora* (Fig. F), *Hypoxylon* sp. (Fig. G), *Schizophyllum* sp. (Fig. H),

The list of actually seen fungi and lichens is as follows.

Table 1. List of Non-Lichenised and Lichenised fungi from Pokhar village

Sr. No.	Name of the Lichenised or Non-Lichenised Fungus	Host/ Substratum	Saprophyte/Parasite/ Epiphyte/Saxicolous/ Corticolous	Occurrence- Common/Rare
Non-Lichenised Fungi				
1	<i>Trametes</i> sp. (Fig. A & B)	On dead wood	Saprophyte	Rare
2	<i>Auricularia</i> sp. (Fig. C)	On dead wood	Saprophyte	Common
3	<i>Steccherinum</i> sp. (Fig. D)	On dead twigs	Saprophyte	Rare
4	<i>Irpex</i> sp. (Fig. E)	On dead wood	Saprophyte	Common
5	<i>Peniophora</i> (Fig. F)	On dead twigs	Saprophyte	Common
6	<i>Hypoxyylon</i> sp. (Fig. G)	On dead twigs	Saprophyte	Common
7	<i>Schizophyllum</i> sp. (Fig. H)	On dead wood	Saprophyte	Common
Lichenised Fungi (Lichens)				
8	<i>Lecidea</i> sp. (Fig. A)	On rock	Saxicolous	Rare
9	<i>Parmelia</i> sp. (Fig. B)	On rock	Saxicolous	Common
10	<i>Arctoparmelia</i> sp. (Fig. C)	On rock	Saxicolous	Common
11	<i>Rhizocarpon</i> sp. (Fig. D)	On rock	Saxicolous	Common
12	<i>Arthothelium</i> sp. (Fig. E)	On rock	Saxicolous	Common
13	<i>Collema</i> sp. (Fig. F)	On <i>Euphorbia</i> sp.	Corticolous	Rare

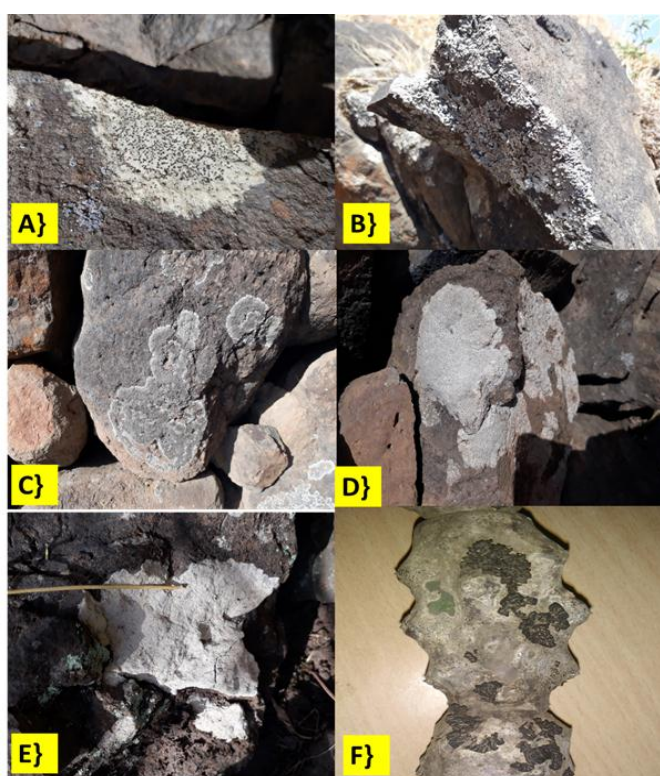


Figure 2. *Lecidea* sp. (Fig. A), *Parmelia* sp. (Fig. B), *Arctoparmelia* sp. (Fig. C), *Rhizocarpon* sp. (Fig. D), *Arthothelium* sp. (Fig. E), *Collema* sp. (Fig. F)

Many lichens especially *Arctoparmelia* were showing interesting pattern on the rock surface. Lichens like *Collema* generally comes in high rainfall and at specific height but here although moderate rainfall is there, but it was found epiphytic shows interesting species nature also.

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