

Floristic Analysis

The total number and percentage of families, genera and species enumerated in the present work are summarised in the following table :

	<u>Dicotyledons</u>		<u>Monocotyledons</u>		Total
	%	Number	%	Number	
Families	81.6	89	18.4	20	109
Genera	79.7	331	20.3	84	415
Species	72.2	531	20.8	140	671

Out of total number of 671 species, 531 are dicotyledons and 140 monocotyledons. 531 dicotyledonous plants are distributed among 331 genera and 89 families, while 140 monocotyledonous plants are distributed amongst 84 genera and 20 families. Of the 531 species of dicotyledons 318 i.e. about 60.00%, are distributed in 12 families like Leguminosae (91), Asteraceae (35), Euphorbiaceae (31), Convolvulaceae (24), Malvaceae (24), Acanthaceae (23), Amaranthaceae (20), Scrophulariaceae (17), Cucurbitaceae (16), Solanaceae (15), Lamiaceae (12), Rubiaceae (10). Among monocotyledonous species 98 out of 140 belong to families Poaceae (57) and Cyperaceae (41). Ratio of genera to species for the entire area is 1: 1.61 in contrast to 1 : 7 of the flora of British India. (Hooker, 1907). This confirms the general rule that, the smaller the area, the smaller is the genera species ratio within the same floral region.

TABLE XV.

ORDER OF DOMINANCE OF FAMILIES

(Family Leguminosae here includes the taxa of all the three families Fabaceae, Caesalpiniaceae and Mimosaceae taken together).

Families	Flora of Coastal Gujarat (Khambhat to Umargam) (Present work)	Maharashtra (Bombay Presidency) Cooke, 1901-1908.	British India Hooker, 1907. Sexton & Sedgwick 1918.	N. Gujarat
1. Leguminosae	I	I	II	II
2. Poaceae	II	II	III	I
3. Cyperaceae	III	-	VIII	III
4. Asteraceae	IV	III	VII	IV
5. Euphorbiaceae	V	IV	V	VI
6. Convolvulaceae	VI	IX	-	V
7. Malvaceae	VI	-	-	VIII
8. Acanthaceae	VII	V	VI	VII
9. Amaranthaceae	VIII	-	-	X
10. Scrophulariaceae	IX	VII	-	IX

The ratio of monocotyledons to dicotyledons are 1 : 4.45 of families, 1 : 3.94 of genera and 1 : 3.79 of species.



From the table No. XV, it could be concluded that the order of dominance of families in the area under study is more or less similar to that of N. Gujarat (Sexton & Sedgwick, 1918) but it very much differs from the analysis of Hooker's Flora of British India (1907).