

Phyto-sociological Attributes of a Grassland Community in Angamatia, Mayurbhanj, Odisha.

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ABSTRACT

The frequency, density, abundance, basal cover, relative frequency, relative dominance and importance value index of various species of a grassland community located at Rangamatia of Mayurbhanj district, Odisha were studied during December 2006 to December 2007. The floristic composition of the grassland community comprised of 36 species (15 were grasses and 21 were non-grasses). Among the species like *Cynodon dactylon*, *Digitaria abludens*, *Eleusine indica* and *Vetiveria zizanioides* were grasses and *Phyllanthus fraternus* and *Sida cordifolia* were found dominant during this period. All the dominant species exhibited higher percentage of frequency throughout the sampling period. The community represented high density value in the month of September and less in the month of April. The grasses showed highest density values as compared to that of the density of non-grasses. The total basal cover of the experimental site showed minimum during April and maximum in the month of September. The grasses showed higher importance value index than that of the non - grasses.

Key-words: Frequency, Density, Abundance, Basal cover, Importance value index