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First Report of *Chenopodium murale* (L.) S. Fuentes, Uotila and Borsch from Baramati Tehsil Maharashtra, India

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ABSTRACT

Field survey was carried out in Baramati Tehsil and plant material was collected. and then the collected plant was identified this as *Chenopodium murale* (L.). This genus was not earlier reported by any researcher and not found in Flora of Baramati Tehsil. Although its was reported in different regions of India. *Chenopodium murale* (L.) belongs to the family Amaranthaceae, commonly known as nettle-leaved goosefoot, Australian-spinach, salt-green, and sowbane. The genus is cosmopolitan in distribution. The genus is distributed particularly in the tropical and subtropical areas of World. It is a herb up to 60-70 cm in height and stem is erect; the stem is usually red or red-streaked green. The leaves are oval to triangular in shape toothed and broad as well as smooth on the upper side and powdery on the lower sides. The inflorescence of *Chenopodium murale* (L.) is powdery clusters of spherical buds. These many buds do not open into typical flower blossoms but remain with the sepals covering the ovary till fruit development.

Key words: *Chenopodium murale* (L.), First report, Baramati, Flora, Maharashtra.

Introduction

Chenopodium murale (L.) is a flowering plant species belongs to family Amaranthaceae. Widespread and extremely varied, *Chenopodium murale* (L.) has been described in a large number of forms Maire, (1962). The family Amaranthaceae commonly known as nettle-leaved goosefoot, salt green, and sowbane. *Chenopodium murale* (L.). is native to Europe as well as Asia and Africa. The plant occurrence is worldwide, that is tropical and sub-tropical regions. In addition to occurring as a weed in pastures, gardens, lawns, cultivated fields, waste areas, roadside ditches, and rocky slopes, *Chenopodium murale* may also be found growing on clay mounds, open forests, sandy fields, and

open disturbed coastal environments. It may be found in both open and shady areas, from sea level to more than 2000 m. by Brenan, 1988; Holm *et al.*, 1997; Clemants and Mosyakin, 2003. In India *Chenopodium murale* (L.) grows in states Maharashtra, Uttar-Pradesh, Punjab, Hariyana, Rajasthan etc.

Chenopodium murale (L.) described in different floras in India

Baramati is tehsil (a block) in Pune district of Maharashtra, India. At 550 metres above mean sea level, it is situated. The Baramati tehsil has a 1382 sq. km. area. In the tahsil region, there are in addition to these sub-villages and 116 major villages. The Baramati Tehsil's climate varies somewhat depend-

ing on whether a region is irrigated or not. The summer season, which last for until May, follows the winter season, which runs from December to about the middle of February. The south-west monsoon season lasts from June to September, while the post-monsoon season lasts from October to November. With a mean temperature of around 39 °C and a mean low temperature of about 12 °C. In Baramati Tahsil, the yearly average rainfall from 1986 to 2018 was 571.2 mm.

In flora of Baramati there are 994 taxa belong into 938 species with 42 variety and 14 sub-species, 577 genera and 136 families of flowering plants re-

corded and described. In flora of Baramati the genus *Chenopodiastrum muralae* (L.) is not described. So, it is need for taxonomical description is important for taxonomic point of view. In this research article the plant species *Chenopodiastrum muralae* (L.) is well described and its first the report claimed.

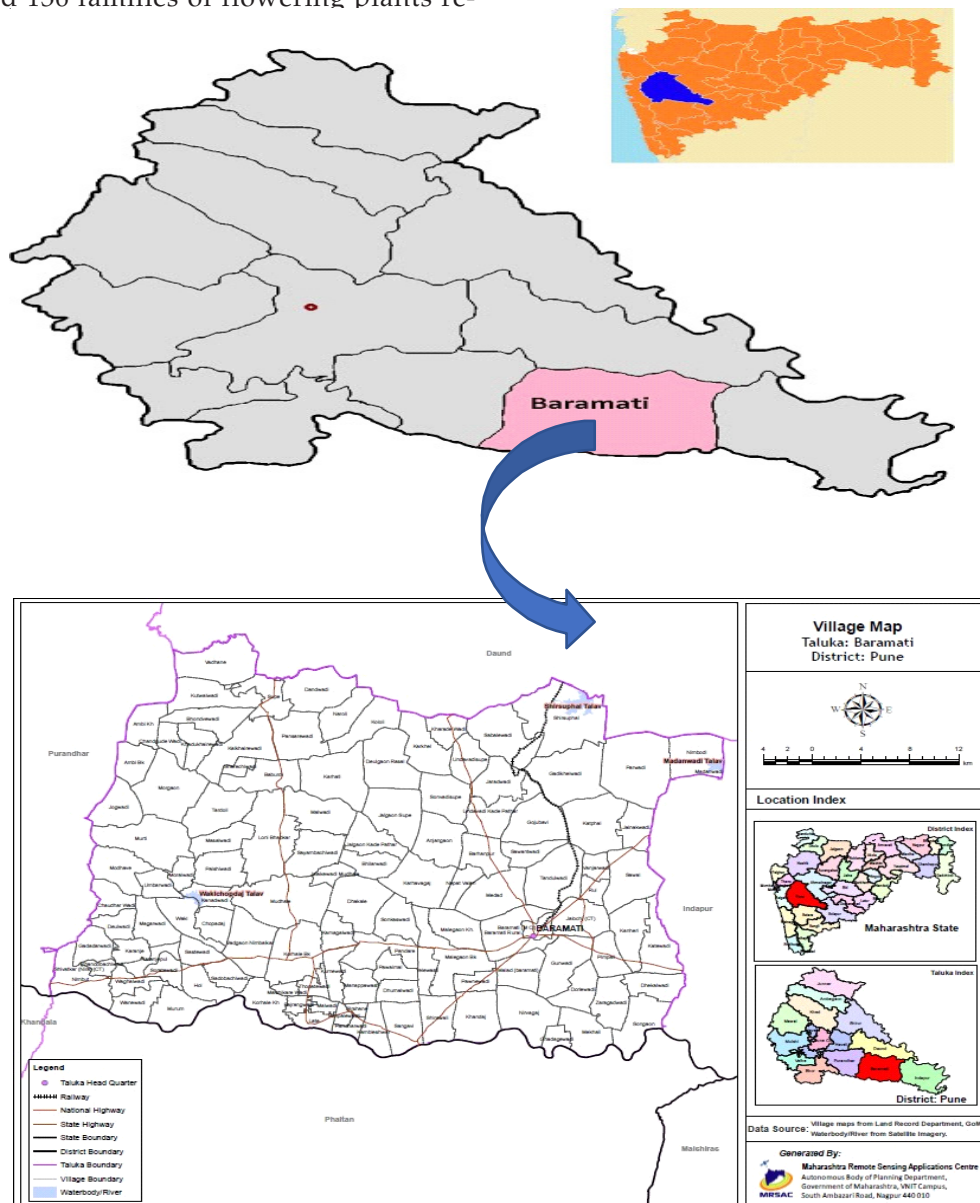
Classification of *Chenopodiastrum murale* (L.)

Kingdom: Plantae

Phylum: Spermatophyta

Subphylum: Angiospermae

Class: Dicotyledonae



Order: Caryophyllales
 Family: Amaranthaceae
 Sub-Family: Chenopodiaceae
 Genus: *Chenopodium*
 Species: *Chenopodiastrum murale* (L.)
Chenopodiastrum murale (L.)
 S. Fuentes, Uotila and Borsch

Description of *Chenopodiastrum murale* (L.)

The generic name references to the form of the leaves of some species and is derived from the Greek words Chen or khen (-goose) and podion (-foot). Previously *Chenopodiastrum murale* known by *Chenopodium murale*, A recent molecular phylogenetic analysis resulted in its segregation from this diverse genus from Fuentes-Bazan *et al.* (2012).

The Eight species currently make up the *Chenopodiastrum* genus, all of which have been separated from *Chenopodium*: *Chenopodiastrum badachschanicum*, *Chenopodiastrum coronopus*, *Chenopodiastrum erosum*, *Chenopodiastrum fasciculosum*, *Chenopodiastrum gracilispicum*, *Chenopodiastrum hybridum*, *Chenopodiastrum murale*, and *Chenopodiastrum simplex*. With an estimated 150 species, *Chenopodium* was once regarded as one of the biggest genera in the Chenopodiaceae (now Amaranthaceae) family by Fuentes-Bazan *et al.* (2012).



Plate 1. Plant species growing in its habitat at Songaon Baramati



Plate 2. Inflorescence of *Chenopodiastrum murale* (L.)

Habit plant is herbaceous, 60-70 cm height, Steem: erect or ascending, somewhat foited. Leaves: brings bright-green, ovate, acute or obtuse, irregularly lobulated and toothed, base cuneate.

Flower : clustered, in short dense forming axillary racemes or panicles, Perianth segments 5, united less than half, keeled near apex, farinose; stamens 5; stigmas 2; Fruit : The fruit has membranous pericarp which is hardly dissociable from the seeds.

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