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## Algal Flora Of Saline Habitats, Kapria

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*Blue-green algal forms are being enumerated, collected from saline habitat of Kapria village-Rajasthan.*

**Keywords:** algal forms, saline habitat.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Semi-arid to arid landform units are the characteristics features of the Western part of Rajasthan. In addition, many salt producing areas are also present at the various places such as Sambar, Pachpadra, Phalodi, and Gaadesra. Kapria is one among these area, situated 30 kms in East-north of the Jodhpur. It is saline plain and practically dry having no any drainage system. During rainy season water accumulates in small and big puddles forms upto few monts. Most of the algal growth was found just beneath the slat crusts along with some floating patches of growth were also observed containing Lyngbys and Oscillatoria species. After 1-2 months water evaporate leaving thick crusts of salt over the surface of soil.

The physical-chemical parameters of this habitat are pH 7.5, Chloride 340.0 mg/1, Total Hardness 680.0 mg/1, and Total Alkalinity 470.0 mg/1.

### 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Algal and water samples were collected in the plastic bottles and brought to the laboratory. Living material was used for the study of morphological characters with the help of light and phase contrast microscopes. Water samples were analysed by the standard analytical methods based on APHA (1980) [1]. Algal taxa were identified with the help of key given by Desikachary (1959) [2].

### 3. DESCRIPTION OF ALGAL TAXA

#### 3.1. CHROOCOCCUS MINIMUS (KESSLER) LEMM.

Colonies 2-3 celled, cells spherical enclosed by unloamellated sheath. Cells 2.4-3.5  $\mu$  in diameter.

#### 3.2. CHROOCOCCUS LIMNETICUS LEMM.

Cells slightly elongated, colonies 2-4 celled, sheath diffluent. Cells 5.1-6.5  $\mu$  in diameter.

#### 3.3. MERISMOPEDIA TENUISSIMA LEMM.

Colonies 16 celled, cells spherical arranged in tiers enclosed by common colourless sheath. Cells 1.5-1.8  $\mu$  in diameter.

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### **3.4. SPRIULINE MAJOR KUTZ.EX. GOMONT**

Trichome with closely regular spirals. Trichome 1.7-2.1  $\mu$  broad.

### **3.5. OSCILLATORIA LIMOSA AG EX. GOMONT**

Trichome straight, constricted and granulated at the cross wall, end cell rounded, Trichome Pruhl 11.9-12.5  $\mu$  broad.

### **3.6. OSCILLATORIA OBSCURA PRUHL ET. BISWAS**

Trichome slightly bent and attenuation, not constricted, content granulated Trichome 3.4-4.2  $\mu$  broad.

### **3.7. OSCILLATORIA SUBBREVIS SCHMIDLE**

Trichome straight, neither constricted nor granulated, end cell rounded. Trichome 5.1-6.5  $\mu$  broad,

### **3.8. OSCILLATORIA FEMYII DE TONI, J.**

Trichome constricted without granulation at the cross wall, end cell rounded, cells longer than the broad. Trichome 1.5-1.7  $\mu$  broad.

### **3.9. PHORMIDIUM FRGILE (MENEHINI) GOMONT**

Trichome straight, constricted without granulation at the cross wall, attenuated, end cell conical, sheath diffluent. Trichome 1.7-2.0  $\mu$  broad.

### **3.10. LYNGBYA BACULUM GOMONT**

$\mu$  Thallus caespitose, trichome straight, constricted at the cross wall, end cell rounded, Filament 9.2-10.8 broad, Trichome 8.5-10.2  $\mu$  broad.

### **3.11. LYNGBYA STAGNINA KUTZ.**

Trichome straight, granulated without constriction at the cross wall, end cell rounded, sheath colourless, Filament, 11.9-13.6 and Trichome 10.2-12.6  $\mu$  broad.

## **4. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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## **5. REFERENCE**

- [1] APHA, AWWA and WPCIP, "*Standard methods for the examination of water and waste waters*", 15<sup>th</sup> Ed., American Public Health Association, New York, 1980.
- [2] Desikachary T.V., "*Cyanophyta*", I.C.A.R. Publication, New Delhi, 1959.