

Utricularia Found in Keoladeo National Park

Why in News?

Recently, a rare and unique carnivorous plant, '**Utricularia,**' has been discovered in Rajasthan's **Keoladeo National Park**.

 Commonly known as bladderworts, this plant is typically found in regions like Meghalaya and Darjeeling.



Key Points

- Role in Biodiversity:
 - Experts believe the presence of bladderworts in the park enhances biodiversity and positively contributes to the ecosystem of Keoladeo.
 - Utricularia plays a vital role in maintaining environmental balance by capturing small insects.
 - It was last discovered in India in 2021 in the Mandal Valley of Chamoli, Uttarakhand, after a 36-year gap.
- Feeding Mechanism:
 - The plant entraps creatures such as <u>protozoa</u>, insects, <u>larvae</u>, <u>mosquitoes</u>, and tadpoles in its bladder-like traps.
 - Once trapped, the organism dies inside the bladder.
 - Terrestrial species of Utricularia thrive in soil filled with water, where they capture small swimming creatures.
- Ideal Growth Conditions:
 - The growth of Utricularia is due to the abundant water supply from the Panchana **Dam**, which creates ideal conditions for the plant's growth.

Keoladeo National Park

About:

- It is a <u>wetland</u> and bird sanctuary and a <u>UNESCO World Heritage Site</u> located in **Bharatpur**, **Rajasthan**.
 - Chilika Lake (Orissa) and Keoladeo National Park (Rajasthan) were recognized as the first Ramsar Sites of India in 1981.
 - Currently, Keoladeo National Park and Loktak Lake (Manipur) are in the Montreux Record.
- It is known for its rich avian diversity and abundance of waterbirds and is home to over 365 species of birds, including several rare and threatened species, such as the <u>Siberian crane</u>.

• Fauna:

 Animals such as jackals, sambar, <u>nilgai</u>, wild cats, <u>hyenas</u>, wild boar, <u>porcupine</u> and <u>mongoose</u> can be found in the region.

Flora:

• The principal vegetation types are tropical dry deciduous forest dominated by **Acacia nilotica** intermixed with dry grassland.

River:

• Gambhir and **Banganga** are two rivers that flow through this National Park

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