



Thujopsis Species

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Abstract

Gymnosperms are the amazing group of the natures, they are the best plants of the evolution, they are intermediate in the fossil group between the angiosperms as well as the other lower plants, they have the great empire in the upper Jurassic as well as whole of the Mesozoic era, later on these group degrades due to development of angiosperms, the era of the Mesozoic was called as the golden ages of the gymnosperms, now they are presented by only 85 genres and some endemic species in the world in India they are present in the Himalayas as well as the nilgiri area, but geographical distribution is degrading due to the fragmentation of the habitat and the other factors. These are the typical reservoirs of the genes and they need to be conserve for the metabolites as well as the genes for the future uses. They are the best gift of natures and evolution prospective.

Thujopsis is the member of the cupressaceae family, the genus has the only one species, it is named as the *Thujopsis dolabrata*.

Keywords: Gymnosperms; Endemic Species; The Nilgiri Area; Evolution Prospective

Introduction

Gymnosperms are the plants have the remarkable history, since they are the best product of the evolution. They have many features of the combination of the character's. The morphology of the plants shows all the features' of the evolutionary significance (Harris TM, 1964). The anatomy of the plants of stems and the roots have the combination of the many features which shows the evolution from the aquatic to the land adaptations [1-9]. However, the adaptation pattern of the gymnosperms' are low from the angiosperms' since they are the much evolved plants in the evolution of the plant groups (Eames AJ, 1961).

The genus is endemic of the Japan, the genus is very similar to the thuja which is another valuable member of the cupressaceae family.

In the Japan the genus is named as the asunaro, from the Thuja it is differ from the broad leaf bases and the thick cuticles.

The tree looks like the small version of the hinoki cypress. *Thujopsis* is the evergreen to large sized tree, the height of the tree ranges from the 20 - 40 meters. The trunk diameter ranges from the 1 to 1.5 meters. The bark is dark red brown; the bark appears in the form of peels [11,12].

The leaves are arranged in the decussate pairs, the leaves are the scales like, they are 3 - 10 mm long, they are glossy green, the texture is almost fleshy, the seed cones are around 7 - 15 mm long, the genus is monotypic and the species was first described by the Dolophyllum salisbury in 1817, however the taxonomic description of the species was possible only after the right description of the Frjon and hunt 1994 after deep investigation of the all kinds of their taxonomic evidences of the species and there description at that time. the tree is monoecious, the crown of the tree is pyramidal, dimorphism can be seen in the branches, such kind of the dimorphism also can be seen in the leaves, cones are terminal and solitary.

The genus is endemic to the Japan on the basis of the area of occupancy and the area of extents, the Japan is supposed to be the very restricted.

Use: The tree is the valuable timer tree, the wood is used for the many kinds of the construction purposes, and the tree is also used in the Japan for the ornamental purposes. According to the IUCN categories of the threats, the tree is endemic and still today there is not any specific threat to the tree, so the tree is lower risk or it is the least concern.

Conclusion

Overall this is the short informative minireview of the gymnosperm genera's, the genera's is valuable commercially and its need to be conserve.

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