



Taxonomic Documentation and Statistical Analysis of Soil Mycoflora of Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Maharashtra, India

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Both authors conducted the field tours and have processed the specimens. Author RD designed the study, carried out morpho-molecular identification of fungi. Author ADP performed the statistical analysis. Both authors wrote the first draft of the manuscript. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

Aims: The present paper deals with documentation of diversity and analysis of ecological aspects of soil microfungi flora of Sanjay Gandhi National Park (SGNP).

Study Design: The study area was divided into five zones, defined over span of three ranges and 10% peripheral area.

Place and Duration of Study: SGNP, Maharashtra, India between September 2016 and September 2020.

Methodology: A total of 43 soil samples were collected from 5 zones. Microscopic and molecular methods were used for identification of species. We examine dissimilarity in species composition by pairwise Jaccard Dissimilarity Index. We examine diversity of microfungi using diversity indices of Gini-Simpson's and Shannon's, true diversity (Shannon's effective number of species) and equitability of species with Pielou's evenness index.

Results: The study resulted in a total of 77 isolates of 77 soil fungi obtained from 43 soil samples. A total of 36 species were documented under 15 genera. *Aspergillus* was dominant genus with 16 species, whereas *Aspergillus niger* was dominant species representing maximum 12 isolates. Pairwise Jaccard Dissimilarity Index was found to be above 66% in all cases, with only one species common in all the zones. In diversity indices, Gini-Simpson's was 0.9347, and Shannon's, was

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3.1450. Pielou's evenness index was 0.8776, causing true diversity, calculated as effective number of species (23), to be less than observed species richness (36).

Conclusion: Thus, based on systematics and statistical analysis, it can be concluded that SGNP exhibits rich diversity of soil microfungi.

Keywords: Diversity indices; Jaccard's dissimilarity index; Maharashtra; soil fungi; true diversity.

1. INTRODUCTION

“Sanjay Gandhi National Park (SGNP), Borivali, commonly known as Borivali National Park (BNP) or “Krishnagiri Upwan” is situated at the extreme north of Mumbai. The National Park lies between longitude 72°53' E to 72°58' E and latitude 19°8' to 19°21' N” [1], and covers 103.09 km² of area spanning over three districts viz., Mumbai Suburbs (towards the south and west), Thane (towards the east) and Palghar (towards the north). Located in Mumbai Metropolitan Region, it is one of the few national parks in the world entirely lying within the limits of a bustling metropolis. It is also one of the most visited national parks in the world. SGNP consists of three forest ranges viz., Tulsi, Krishangiri, and Yeoor. Vasai creek flows through the Yeoor Range, dividing SGNP in two unequal halves. Most dominant forest type in SGNP is southern moist mixed deciduous forest, with patches of mangrove vegetation along the shores of the Vasai creek [2]. The national park lying between Arabian Sea and Sahyadri Hills of Western Ghats, and with its varied topography, provides favourable environment for growth of fungi. Some of the publications available on aspects of microfungi flora of SGNP include keratinophilic fungi from selected soils of SGNP by Deshmukh & Verekar [3]; fungal diversity of regions with anthropogenic activity in some green zones of Mumbai Metropolitan Region, which included some areas of SGNP, by Sharda et al. [4]. Asra & Sashirekha [5] documented 16 taxa of soil fungi from SGNP, “diversity and distribution of Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi (AMF) of five trees of medicinal importance from Thane region of SGNP” was reported by Chahar & Belose [6]; Dubey & Pandey [7,8] documented “follicolous fungi of SGNP as a part of larger project of foliicolous fungi of Maharashtra”; Sohal [9] documented 27 taxa of soil fungi from SGNP. Thus, there was a gap to be filled with regards to the comprehensive study examining taxonomic and ecological aspects of soil micro-fungal flora of such a rich region. To fulfill this gap, microfungi explorations were carried out in this unexplored area for the period of four years, from

2016 to 2020. The three forest ranges (Tulsi, Krishangiri and Yeoor) and 10% adjoining areas of the National Park were thoroughly explored and investigated during the field tours.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

“A total of six field tours were carried out during 2016–2020 to SGNP and its 10% peripheral areas. The study area was surveyed in different seasons viz., monsoon, post monsoon, winter and summer” [10]. The surveyed area included all major forest areas within core and buffer areas of SGNP, as well as peripheral areas outside SGNP. GPS coordinates of collection locations were also recorded. QGIS 2.8 Wien version was used for plotting GPS data to prepare survey map showing collection sites visited during the field tours. Fig. 1 shows the survey map, alongside range map of SGNP (source: forest authorities, Government of Maharashtra). The field tours resulted in collection of a total of 43 soil samples from the study area. Rhizospheric soil samples were collected in paper bags, dried at room temperature to remove moisture, and then transferred to new paper bags. The isolation of soil fungi was done by dilution plating method [11]. The Slides of fungi were prepared under aseptic conditions, observed under Olympus compound microscope model CX-41, and microphotographs were captured with the attached DP22 and DP27 camera. Identification of fungi was done based on morphological characteristics, for which, Gilman [12], Nagmani, et al. [13], and Guarro et al. [14] were consulted. “DNA extraction, PCR amplification, and DNA sequencing and Phylogenetic analysis were carried out for selected species as per the standard protocol. The isolates were assigned to respective genera and species using aforementioned approaches based on morphology and molecular phylogeny. The recent taxonomic position of fungal tax a was verified from the online databases such as Index fungorum (<http://www.indexfungorum.org>) and Mycobank” (<http://www.mycobank.org>) [10].

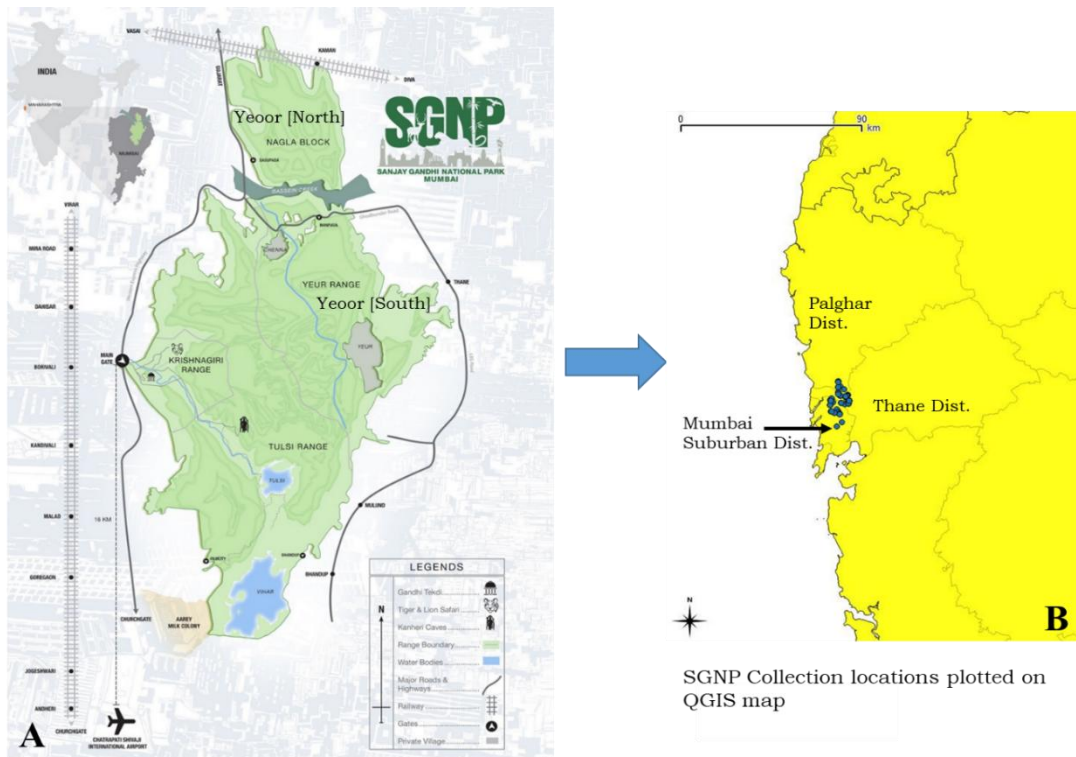


Fig. 1. Map of SGNP showing collection locations. A. Map of SGNP ranges provided by forest authorities. B. Survey map prepared by plotting GPS of collection locations using QGIS 2.8 Wien version

2.1 Statistical Methodology

We analyse different aspects of microfungal ecology at two levels, viz., species richness and diversity indices, consistent with, for instance Dubey & Pandey [8,15,16]. “At the level of species richness, defined as number of observed species, we calculate pairwise dissimilarity in species composition between zones, as well as the number of species common in all the zones as percentage of the total. At the level of diversity indices, we combine information on number of species and number of isolates to calculate two widely used measures of fungal diversity, we then calculate a measure of evenness, and finally, we calculate true diversity by converting respective Shannon’s index into effective number of species” [10].

In order to examine dissimilarity in species composition among the zones, we first compute Jaccard Similarity Index [17] Jaccard Similarity Index (JSI), between any two locations (X & Y), is given by:

$$JSI = \frac{n(X \cap Y)}{n(X \cup Y)} = \frac{n(X \cap Y)}{n(X) + n(Y) - n(X \cap Y)}$$

Where $n(X \cap Y)$ is number of species common to both ranges (or zones), $n(X \cup Y)$ is total number of species, and $n(X)$ and $n(Y)$ are number of species in ranges (or zones) X and Y respectively. This index (JSI) gives the similarity of species composition between two locations, taking values from 0 to 1. Therefore, the index is subtracted from one (1-JSI) to give a measure of dissimilarity, Jaccard Dissimilarity Index (JDI). For this, we divide SGNP in 5 zones viz., Yeoor [South], Yeoor [North], Krishnagiri Range, Tulsi Range and Peripheral, roughly corresponding to ranges of SGNP. However, two exceptions have been made – first, peripheral area is defined as a separate unit to include areas outside the national park often with scarce or no vegetation; second, areas falling within Yeoor Range to the north of Vasai Creek are defined as Yeoor [North], as they form a separate natural ecological unit in contrast with those lying in south of the creek, defined as Yeoor [South].

Then, at the level of diversity indices, we calculate two diversity indices for the study area, viz., Simpson’s index and Shannon’s index (Jost 2006). Simpson’s index measures the probability of two randomly selected isolates belonging to

the same species. It takes values from 0 to 1. It is given by the formula:

$$D = \sum_{i=1}^S p_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^S (n_i/N)^2$$

Where, p_i is proportion of i th species, n_i = number of isolates of i th species, N = total number of isolates of all species, S = number of distinct species. Thus, higher the value of the index, higher the probability of two isolates belonging to the same species, thus lower the diversity, and vice versa. However, such interpretation tends to be counter-intuitive. Hence, its complement ($1-D$), known as Gini-Simpson's index [18], which follows naturally from the laws of probability, has been used which is easy and intuitive in terms of interpretability, as higher values correspond to higher diversity. The Shannon's index quantifies the uncertainty (or entropy) associated with correctly predicting species to which next isolate belongs to. Therefore, higher the value, more the uncertainty, thereby higher the diversity. It is calculated as follows:

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^S p_i \ln(1/p_i)$$

Where \ln = natural logarithm, while others are same as in Simpson's index.

Pielou's evenness index J' [19] is a measure of species evenness. It is essentially a normalized Shannon's index, bounded by zero and one. Higher values correspond to more equitable distribution, with $J=1$ representing perfectly equitable distribution where all species are equally abundant.

$$\text{Pielou's evenness index } (J) = \frac{H}{\ln(S)}$$

Next, we examine true diversity by calculating effective number of species obtained by *correcting* species richness (observed number of species) by incorporating evenness (number of isolates). "Effective number of species, calculated from a diversity index, is equivalent number of equally abundant species in a hypothetical assemblage for the same value of the given diversity index" [17]. True diversity is obtained by transforming Shannon's index as follows [18]:

$$\text{ENS}_H = e^H$$

Where " ENS_H is effective number of species, and 'e' is Euler's number or natural base. ENS_H is usually rounded down to nearest integer so as to

have meaningful interpretation. We use Shannon's index for calculation as it weighs both common and rare species equally, unlike Simpson's index and species richness which overweigh common species and rare species", respectively [17].

3. RESULTS

A total of 36 species of soil fungi were identified from 77 isolates obtained from 43 soil samples, detailed in Table 1 along with associated taxonomic and collection details. Fig. 2 shows microscopic images of some of the fungi isolated from the soils of SGNP. The molecular phylogeny of some selected fungi is depicted in Fig. 3. As shown in Fig. 4, *Aspergillus* was dominant genus with 16 species, followed by *Emericella*, *Eurotium*, *Fusarium*, *Penicillium*, *Rhizopus*, *Trichoderma* (each 2). As Fig. 5 shows, *Aspergillus niger* was dominant species, accounting for maximum of 12 isolates, followed by *Aspergillus nidulans* (9), *Aspergillus fumigatus* (7), *Emericella rugulosa* and *Trichoderma harzianum* (each 5), *Aspergillus flavipes* (4).

In examining dissimilarity in species composition, pairwise Jaccard Dissimilarity Index (JDI) was calculated (Table 2). Highest dissimilarity was between Yeoor [North] and Krishnagiri ranges (JDI = 0.9231), and lowest between Tulsi range and peripheral areas (0.6667). Only one species viz., *Aspergillus nidulans* was common in all the ranges, representing 2.78% of the total.

Diversity measures (Table 3) were calculated by combining species richness with evenness (Table 2). Gini Simpson's index ($1-D$) was 0.9347, Shannon's index (H) was 3.1450, Pielou's evenness index (J) was 0.8776, whereas effective number of species was 23.

4. DISCUSSION

In the present paper we have examined the diversity of soil fungi of SGNP from taxonomic and ecological perspectives. Among aforementioned earlier studies, only two studies were specifically on soil fungi of SGNP, viz., Asra & Sashirekha (2016) and Sohal (2022). Asra & Sashirekha (2016) identified 16 taxa under 15 genera, with two taxa identified upto level of species, having their main focus on bioremediation. Sohal (2022) identified 27 taxa under 18 genera, with 23 taxa identified upto level of species. However, in both the studies

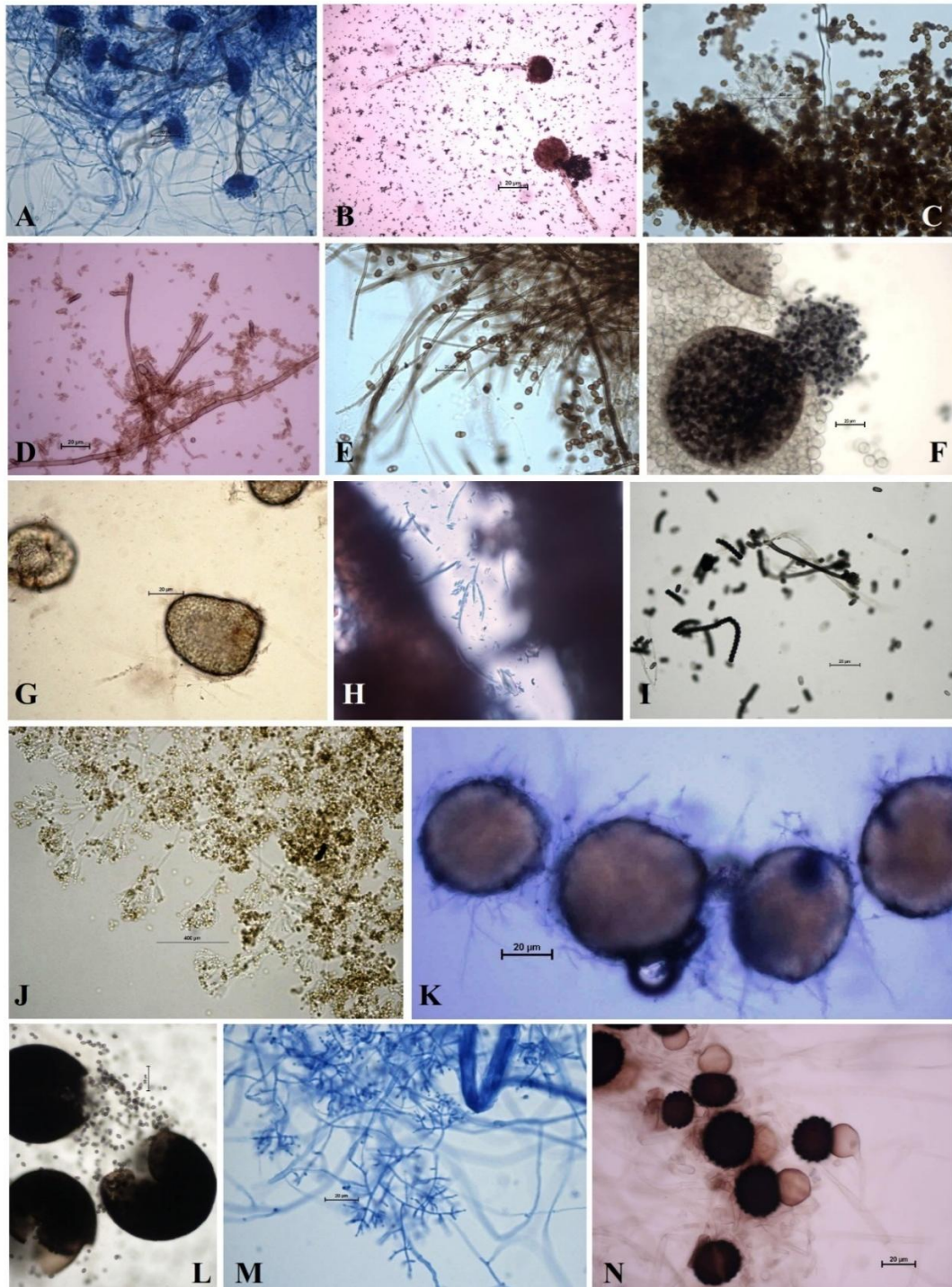


Fig. 2. Some of the soil fungi isolated from the soils of Sanjay Gandhi National Park. **A** *Aspergillus nidulans*. **B** *Aspergillus niger*. **C** spores of *Aspergillus niger*. **D** *Cladosporium cladosporioides*. **E** *Diplodiacaferra*. **F** *Emericella rugulosa*. **G** *Eurotium* sp. **H** *Fusarium concentricum*. **I** *Memnoniella echinata*. **J** *Penicillium chrysogenum*. **K** *Talaromyces pinophilus*. **L**. *Thielavia* sp. **M** *Trichodermaharzianum*. **N** *Zygorhynchus* sp. (Scale Bars: A, B, D, F, G, I, K–N = 20 µm; C = 500 µm; J = 400 µm)

location-wise details and information on number of isolates of each species was not given. Also,

both studies touched upon neither the molecular identification of fungi, nor on the ecological

aspects of soil mycoflora of SGNP. In contrast, in taxonomic characterization carried out in the present study, a two-prong approach was adopted, viz., morphological identification, based

on routine microscopic work, using standard keys; molecular identification of selected species for which morphological identification seemed inadequate. This resulted in checklist of

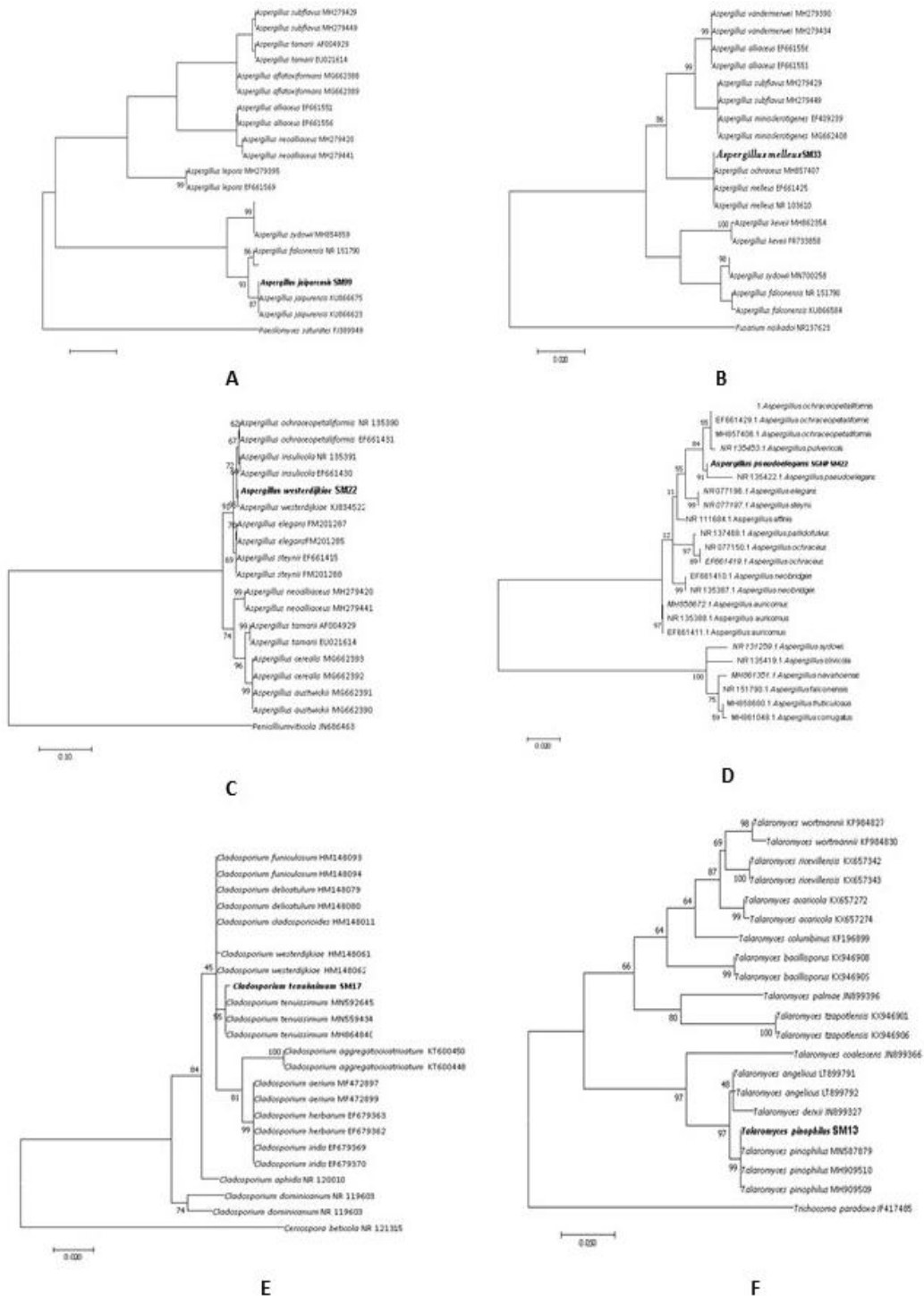


Fig. 3. Molecular phylogenetic analysis by maximum-likelihood (ML) method based on ITS sequence data (Bootstrap =1000 times). A. *Aspergillus jaipurensis*, B. *Aspergillus melleus*, C. *Aspergillus pseudoelegans*, D. *Aspergillus westerdijikiae*, E. *Cladosporium tenuissimum*, F. *Talaromyces pinophilus*

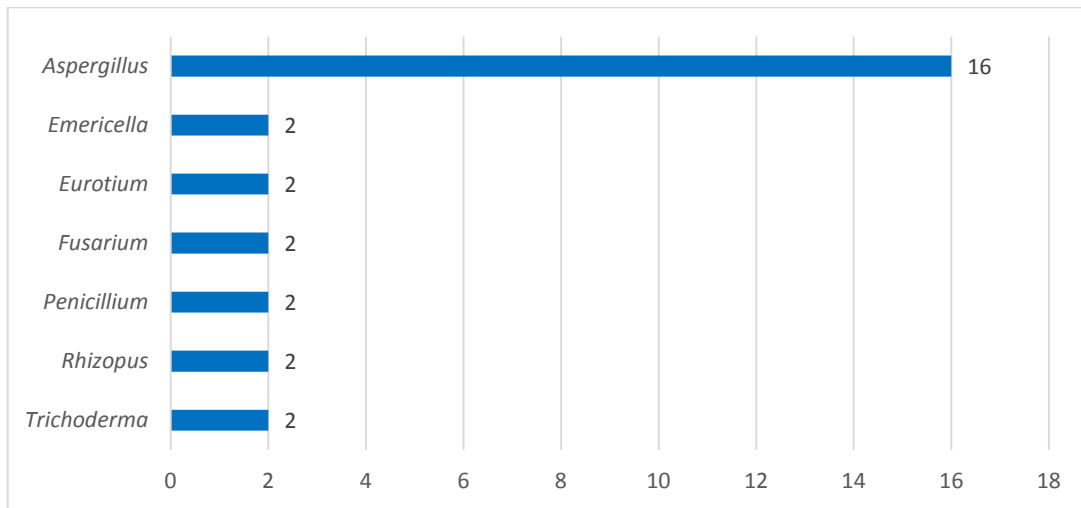


Fig. 4. Top genera having highest number of species

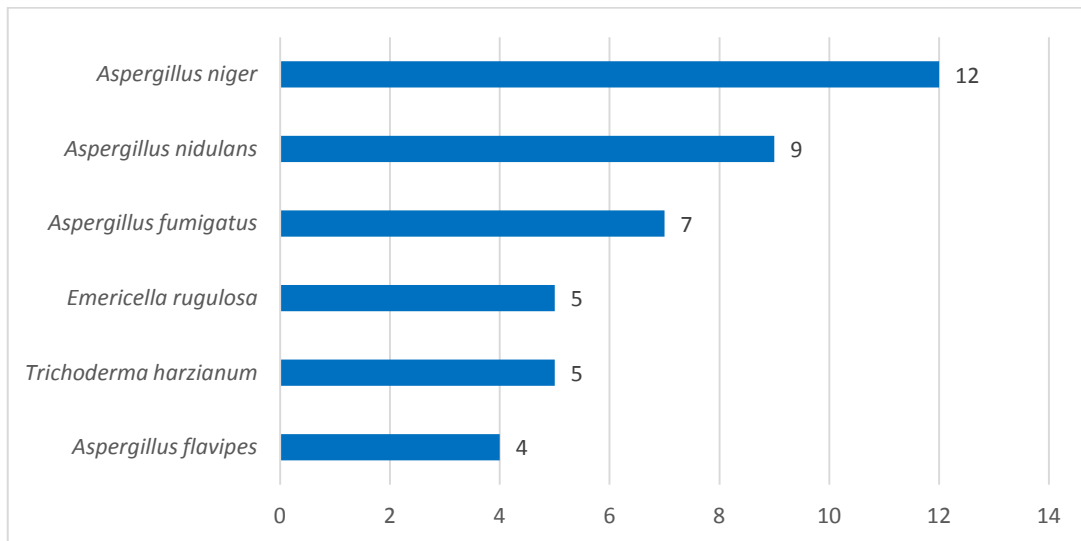


Fig. 5. Top species, in terms of having been isolated from maximum number of collections

36 species of soil fungi documented along with their taxonomic and collection details. In order to study the ecology of the soil fungi, we also calculated dissimilarity and diversity measures. Values of JDI ranged from 0.6667 to 0.9231, with only one species common in all ranges. It, thus, shows high dissimilarity in species composition¹, if we define high dissimilarity as $JDI > 0.5$. The study area shows high diversity as evidenced by high values of Gini-Simpson's Index ($=0.9347$) and Shannon's index ($=3.1450$). Pielou's evenness index ($J = 0.8776$) shows presence of some unevenness. In order to correct species richness for observed evenness, we examine true diversity, a measure of which is Effective number of Species, calculated from Shannon's index. True diversity or effective number of species for the study area (23) is less than species richness or observed number of species (36) due to the absence of perfectly equitable distribution of species ($J \neq 1$). The present study thus provides important insights into taxonomy, distribution and ecology of soil fungi of SGNP.

¹Since there is not much discussion and consensus in literature about what values constitute low, moderate and high range, and the indices are usually interpreted in relative terms, therefore we chose 0.5 as reasonable cut-off, above which values are treated as high, and below 0.5 as low.

Table 1. Checklist of soil fungi of SGNP

Sr. No.	Sps	Family	Collection Number	Date	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
1	<i>Aspergillus brasiliensis</i> Varga, Frisvad & Samson 2007	Aspergillaceae	205539	23/10/2018	Pankhand, Ovale, Yeor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 16' 16.80"	E 72° 56' 45.92"
2	<i>Aspergillus brasiliensis</i> Varga, Frisvad & Samson 2007	Aspergillaceae	205537	21/10/2018	Kavesar, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 14' 42.96"	E 72° 57' 09.18"
3	<i>Aspergillus candidus</i> Link 1809	Aspergillaceae	205535	20/10/2018	Panchpakhadi, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 14' 01.97"	E 72° 57' 06.90"
4	<i>Aspergillus flavipes</i> (Bainier & R. Sartory) Thom & Church 1926	Aspergillaceae	205364A	19/08/2017	Ramgad Nursery, Peripheral of SGNP, Mumbai	N 19° 15' 31.49"	E 72° 52' 41.81"
5	<i>Aspergillus flavipes</i> (Bainier & R. Sartory) Thom & Church 1926	Aspergillaceae	205453	25/01/2017	Yeor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 13' 54.51"	E 72° 56' 14.87"
6	<i>Aspergillus flavipes</i> (Bainier & R. Sartory) Thom & Church 1926	Aspergillaceae	205386A	20/12/2017	Karnal Pada, Sarjamori, North of Vasai Creek, Yeoor Range [North], SGNP, Palghar Dist.	N 19° 20' 10.20"	E 72° 54' 28.19"
7	<i>Aspergillus flavipes</i> (Bainier & R. Sartory) Thom & Church 1926	Aspergillaceae	205536A	21/10/2018	Kavesar, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 14' 50.46"	E 72° 57' 19.44"
8	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> Fresen. 1863	Aspergillaceae	205542	23/10/2018	Pankhand, Ovale, Yeor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 16' 32.11"	E 72° 56' 51.78"
9	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> Fresen. 1863	Aspergillaceae	205362A	19/08/2017	MLDC Quarry, Peripheral of SGNP, Mumbai	N 19° 15' 08.03"	E 72° 52' 18.36"
10	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> Fresen. 1863	Aspergillaceae	205374A	21/08/2017	Chena Lake, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 16' 17.69"	E 72° 55' 01.21"

Sr. No.	Sps	Family	Collection Number	Date	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
11	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> Fresen. 1863	Aspergillaceae	205538	22/10/2018	1140, Kavesar, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 14' 24.85"	E 72° 55' 05.66"
12	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> Fresen. 1863	Aspergillaceae	205496A	20/12/2017	Karnal Pada, Sarjamori, North of Vasai Creek, Yeoor Range [North], SGNP, Palghar Dist.	N 19° 20' 10.20"	E 72° 54' 28.19"
13	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> Fresen. 1863	Aspergillaceae	205522A	20/10/2018	Near Tulsi lake, Tulsi Range, SGNP, Mumbai	N 19° 11' 05.96"	E 72° 54' 41.04"
14	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> Fresen. 1863	Aspergillaceae	205536A	21/10/2018	Kavesar, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 14' 50.46"	E 72° 57' 19.44"
15	<i>Aspergillus jaipurensis</i> Samson, Visagie & Houbraken 2014	Aspergillaceae	210065	20/10/2018	Panchpakhadi, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 14' 01.97"	E 72° 57' 06.90"
16	<i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> (Eidam) G. Winter 1884	Aspergillaceae	205540	23/10/2018	Pankhand, Ovale, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 16' 32.11"	E 72° 56' 51.78"
17	<i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> (Eidam) G. Winter 1884	Aspergillaceae	205363A	19/08/2017	K.N. Shaikh Quarry, Peripheral of SGNP, Mumbai	N 19° 15' 34.49"	E 72° 52' 35.57"
18	<i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> (Eidam) G. Winter 1884	Aspergillaceae	205371A	20/08/2017	Powai lake, Peripheral to SGNP, Mumbai	N 19° 07' 45.21"	E 72° 53' 56.62"
19	<i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> (Eidam) G. Winter 1884	Aspergillaceae	205495	21/12/2017	Sasunavaghar Foothills, Near Stream, North of Vasai Creek, Yeoor Range [North], SGNP, Palghar Dist.	N 19° 18' 40.43"	E 72° 54' 29.16"
20	<i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> (Eidam) G. Winter 1884	Aspergillaceae	205509	23/12/2017	Tulsi road, Tulsi Range, SGNP,	N 19° 11' 34.36"	E 72° 53' 29.86"

Sr. No.	Sps	Family	Collection Number	Date	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
21	<i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> (Eidam) G. Winter 1884	Aspergillaceae	205513	23/12/2017	Mumbai Upwan, Near boating lake, Krishnagiri Range, SGNP, Mumbai	N 19° 13' 44.75"	E 72° 52' 08.43"
22	<i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> (Eidam) G. Winter 1884	Aspergillaceae	205374A	21/08/2017	Chena Lake, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 16' 17.69"	E 72° 55' 01.21"
23	<i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> (Eidam) G. Winter 1884	Aspergillaceae	205513	23/12/2017	Upwan, Near boating lake, Krishnagiri Range, SGNP, Mumbai	N 19° 13' 44.75"	E 72° 52' 08.43"
24	<i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> (Eidam) G. Winter 1884	Aspergillaceae	205536A	21/10/2018	Kavesar, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 14' 50.46"	E 72° 57' 19.44"
25	<i>Aspergillus niger</i> Tiegh. 1867	Aspergillaceae	205535	20/10/2018	Panchpakhadi, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 14' 01.97"	E 72° 57' 06.90"
26	<i>Aspergillus niger</i> Tiegh. 1867	Aspergillaceae	205534	23/10/2018	Pankhand, Ovale, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 16' 16.80"	E 72° 56' 45.92"
27	<i>Aspergillus niger</i> Tiegh. 1867	Aspergillaceae	205539	23/10/2018	Pankhand, Ovale, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 16' 16.80"	E 72° 56' 45.92"
28	<i>Aspergillus niger</i> Tiegh. 1867	Aspergillaceae	205541	23/10/2018	Pankhand, Ovale, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 16' 32.11"	E 72° 56' 51.78"
29	<i>Aspergillus niger</i> Tiegh. 1867	Aspergillaceae	205542	23/10/2018	Pankhand, Ovale, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 15' 59.84"	E 72° 56' 23.70"
30	<i>Aspergillus niger</i> Tiegh. 1867	Aspergillaceae	205365	19/08/2017	Ramgad Plantation, Peripheral of SGNP, Mumbai	N 19° 15' 31.49"	E 72° 52' 41.81"
31	<i>Aspergillus niger</i> Tiegh. 1867	Aspergillaceae	205376A	21/08/2018	Upwan, Krishnagiri	N 19° 14'	E 72° 52' 59.33"

Sr. No.	Sps	Family	Collection Number	Date	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
					Range, SGNP, Mumbai	28.08"	
32	<i>Aspergillus niger</i> Tiegh. 1867	Aspergillaceae	205453	25/01/2017	Yeor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 15' 32.32"	E 72° 56' 28.94"
33	<i>Aspergillus niger</i> Tiegh. 1867	Aspergillaceae	205538	22/10/2018	1140, Kavesar, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 14' 24.85"	E 72° 55' 05.66"
34	<i>Aspergillus niger</i> Tiegh. 1867	Aspergillaceae	205537	21/10/2018	Kavesar, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 14' 42.96"	E 72° 57' 09.18"
35	<i>Aspergillus niger</i> Tiegh. 1867	Aspergillaceae	205536A	21/10/2018	Kavesar, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 14' 50.46"	E 72° 57' 19.44"
36	<i>Aspergillus niger</i> Tiegh. 1867	Aspergillaceae	205369A	20/08/2017	No. 53, Tulsi Lake Road, Tulsi Range, SGNP, Mumbai	N 19° 11' 59.52"	E 72° 54' 23.93"
37	<i>Aspergillus pseudoelegans</i> Frisvad & Samson 2004	Aspergillaceae	205541	23/10/2018	Pankhand, Ovale, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 16' 32.11"	E 72° 56' 51.78"
38	<i>Aspergillus</i> sp. 1	Aspergillaceae	205372A	07/09/2016	On the way to Kanheri Caves, Tulsi Range, SGNP, Mumbai	N 19° 12' 28.62"	E 72° 53' 54.89"
39	<i>Aspergillus</i> sp. 2	Aspergillaceae	205534	23/10/2018	Pankhand, Ovale, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 16' 16.80"	E 72° 56' 45.92"
40	<i>Aspergillus</i> sp. 3	Aspergillaceae	205542	23/10/2018	Pankhand, Ovale, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 15' 59.84"	E 72° 56' 23.70"
41	<i>Aspergillus</i> sp. 4	Aspergillaceae	205387A	10/09/2016	Nagla Block, North of Vasai Creek, Yeoor Range [North], SGNP, Palghar Dist.	N 19° 18' 47.43"	E 72° 54' 58.84"
42	<i>Aspergillus</i> sp. 5	Aspergillaceae	205511	23/12/2017	Near Tulsi lake, Tulsi	N 19° 11'	E 72° 53' 29.86"

Sr. No.	Sps	Family	Collection Number	Date	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
					Range, SGNP, Mumbai	34.36"	
43	<i>Aspergillus</i> sp. 6	Aspergillaceae	205386A	20/12/2017	Karnal Pada, Sarjamori, North of Vasai Creek, Yeoor Range [North], SGNP, Palghar Dist.	N 19° 20' 10.20"	E 72° 54' 28.19"
44	<i>Aspergillus sydowii</i> (Bainier & Sartory) Thom & Church 1926	Aspergillaceae	205360A	21/08/2017	Shingte Quarry, Peripheral of SGNP, Mumbai	N 19° 14' 41.93"	E 72° 52' 26.28"
45	<i>Aspergillus westerdijkia</i> Frisvad & Samson 2004	Aspergillaceae	205554	23/10/2018	Pankhand, Ovale, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 15' 59.84"	E 72° 56' 23.70"
46	<i>Aspergillus westerdijkia</i> Frisvad & Samson 2004	Aspergillaceae	205370A	20/08/2017	Near to Vihar lake, Tulsi Range, SGNP, Mumbai	N 19° 09' 04.43"	E 72° 55' 21.36"
47	<i>Chaetomium globosum</i> Kunze 1817	Chaetomiaceae	205373	21/08/2017	Chena Lake, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 16' 17.69"	E 72° 55' 01.21"
48	<i>Cladosporium cladosporioides</i> (Fresen.) G.A. de Vries 1952	Cladosporiaceae	205495	22/12/2017	Sasunavaghar Foothills, Near Stream, North of Vasai Creek, Yeoor Range [North], SGNP, Palghar Dist.	N 19° 18' 40.43"	E 72° 54' 29.16"
49	<i>Diplodia caffer</i> Matsush. 1996	Botryosphaeriaceae	205534	23/10/2018	Pankhand, Ovale, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 16' 16.80"	E 72° 56' 45.92"
50	<i>Emericella nidulans</i> (Eidam) Vuill. 1927	Aspergillaceae	205543	23/10/2018	Pankhand, Ovale, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 15' 59.84"	E 72° 56' 23.70"
51	<i>Emericella rugulosa</i> (Thom & Raper) C.R. Benj. 1955	Aspergillaceae	205542	23/10/2018	Pankhand, Ovale, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 15' 59.84"	E 72° 56' 23.70"

Sr. No.	Sps	Family	Collection Number	Date	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
52	<i>Emericella rugulosa</i> (Thom & Raper) C.R. Benj. 1955	Aspergillaceae	205375A	21/08/2017	Vasai (Creek) Bridge, Peripheral of SGNP, Thane	N 19° 17' 12.50"	E 72° 54' 20.40"
53	<i>Emericella rugulosa</i> (Thom & Raper) C.R. Benj. 1955	Aspergillaceae	205513	23/12/2017	Upwan, Near boating lake, Krishnagiri Range, SGNP, Mumbai	N 19° 13' 44.75"	E 72° 52' 08.43"
54	<i>Emericella rugulosa</i> (Thom & Raper) C.R. Benj. 1955	Aspergillaceae	205522B	19/10/2018	Tulsi road, Tulsi Range, SGNP, Mumbai	N 19° 11' 49.128"	E 72° 54' 28.98"
55	<i>Emericella rugulosa</i> (Thom & Raper) C.R. Benj. 1955	Aspergillaceae	205522B	19/10/2018	Tulsi road, Tulsi Range, SGNP, Mumbai	N 19° 11' 49.128"	E 72° 54' 28.98"
56	<i>Eurotium</i> sp. 1	Aspergillaceae	205377A	19/08/2017	Upwan, Krishnagiri Range, SGNP, Mumbai	N 19° 13' 43.59"	E 72° 52' 12.57"
57	<i>Eurotium</i> sp. 2	Aspergillaceae	205495	19/08/2017	Sasunavaghar Foothills, Near Stream, North of Vasai Creek, Yeoor Range [North], SGNP, Palghar Dist.	N 19° 18' 40.43"	E 72° 54' 29.16"
58	<i>Fusarium concentricum</i> Nirenberg & O'Donnell 1998	Nectriaceae	210066A	19/08/2017	Krishnagiri Range, SGNP, Mumbai	N 19° 13' 43.59"	E 72° 52' 12.57"
59	<i>Fusarium</i> sp.	Nectriaceae	205543	23/10/2018	Pankhand, Ovale, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 15' 59.84"	E 72° 56' 23.70"
60	<i>Memnoniella echinata</i> (Rivolta) Galloway 1933	Stachybotryaceae	205539	23/10/2018	Pankhand, Ovale, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 16' 16.80"	E 72° 56' 45.92"
61	<i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i> Thom 1910	Aspergillaceae	205535	20/10/2018	Panchpakhadi, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 14' 01.97"	E 72° 57' 06.90"
62	<i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i>	Aspergillaceae	205536	21/10/2018	Kavesar, Yeoor	N 19° 14'	E 72° 57' 19.44"

Sr. No.	Sps	Family	Collection Number	Date	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
	Thom 1910				Range [South], SGNP, Thane	50.46"	
63	<i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i> Thom 1910	Aspergillaceae	205536	21/10/2018	Kavesar, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 14' 50.46"	E 72° 57' 19.44"
64	<i>Penicillium</i> sp.	Aspergillaceae	205368	20/08/2017	No. 37, Tulsi Lake Road, Tulsi Range	N 19° 11' 19.51"	E 72° 54' 46.34"
65	<i>Rhizopus microspores</i> Tiegh. 1875	Rhizopodaceae	205515A	20/08/2017	Vasai (Creek) Bridge, Peripheral of SGNP, Thane	N 19° 17' 9.92"	E 72° 54' 22.57"
66	<i>Rhizopus nigricans</i> Ehrenb. 1821	Rhizopodaceae	205367A	19/08/2017	Outside Mahindra & Mahindra, Thakur Village, Peripheral of SGNP, Mumbai	N 19° 12' 02.088"	E 72° 52' 21.72"
67	<i>Talaromyces pinophilus</i> (Hedgc.) Samson, N. Yilmaz, Frisvad & Seifert 2011	Aspergillaceae	205511	23/12/2017	Near Tulsi lake, Tulsi Range, SGNP, Mumbai	N 19° 11' 34.36"	E 72° 53' 29.86"
68	<i>Thielavia</i> sp.	Chaetomiaceae	205386A	20/12/2017	Karnal Pada, Sarjamori, North of Vasai Creek, Yeoor Range [North], SGNP, Palghar Dist.	N 19° 20' 05.21"	E 72° 54' 22.07"
69	<i>Thielavia</i> sp.	Chaetomiaceae	205522A	20/10/2018	Near Tulsi lake, Tulsi Range, SGNP, Mumbai	N 19° 11' 5.96"	E 72° 54' 41.04"
70	<i>Trichocladium asperum</i> Harz 1871	Chaetomiaceae	205543	23/10/2018	Pankhand, Ovale, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 15' 59.84"	E 72° 56' 23.70"
71	<i>Trichoderma asperellum</i> Samuels, Lieckf. & Nirenberg 1999	Hypoceraceae	205543	23/10/2018	Pankhand, Ovale, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 15' 59.84"	E 72° 56' 23.70"
72	<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> Rifai 1969	Hypoceraceae	205511	23/12/2017	Near Tulsi lake, Tulsi Range, SGNP, Mumbai	N 19° 11' 34.36"	E 72° 53' 29.86"

Sr. No.	Sps	Family	Collection Number	Date	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
73	<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> Rifai 1969	Hypoceraceae	205374A	21/08/2017	Chena Lake, Yeoor Range [South], Outside SGNP, Thane	N 19° 16' 41.016"	E 72° 54' 27.40"
74	<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> Rifai 1969	Hypoceraceae	205387A	10/09/2016	Nagla Block, North of Vasai Creek, Yeoor Range [North], SGNP, Palghar Dist.	N 19° 18' 08.46"	E 72° 55' 52.98"
75	<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> Rifai 1969	Hypoceraceae	205366	19/08/2017	Plantation, Near Akurli, Peripheral of SGNP, Mumbai	N 19° 12' 0.432"	E 72° 52' 33.53"
76	<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> Rifai 1969	Hypoceraceae	205361A	19/08/2017	Keshav Nagar, Peripheral of SGNP, Mumbai	N 19° 14' 59.064"	E 72° 52' 23.52"
77	<i>Zygorhynchus</i> sp.	Mucoraceae	205538	22/10/2018	1140, Kavesar, Yeoor Range [South], SGNP, Thane	N 19° 14' 24.85"	E 72° 55' 05.66"

Table 2. Jaccard dissimilarity index

	Yoor [South]	Yoor [North]	Krishnagiri Range	Tulsi Range	Peripheral
Yoor [South]	0.0000				
Yoor [North]	0.8519	0.0000			
Krishnagiri Range	0.8750	0.9231	0.0000		
Tulsi Range	0.7778	0.7500	0.7692	0.0000	
Peripheral	0.7600	0.7143	0.7273	0.6667	0.0000

Aspergillus nidulans was common in all the ranges, representing 2.78% of the total species

Table 3. Diversity measures

Species Richness = Observed number of species	36
Simpson's Index (<i>D</i>)	0.0653
Gini-Simpson's Index (<i>1-D</i>)	0.9347
Shannon's Index (<i>H</i>)	3.1450
Pielou's evenness index (<i>J</i>)	0.8776
True Diversity = Effective number of Species = e^H	23

5. CONCLUSION

The study resulted in a total of 77 isolates of soil fungi obtained from 43 soil samples. A total of 36 species were documented under 15 genera. *Aspergillus* was dominant genus, whereas *Aspergillus niger* was dominant species. Pairwise Jaccard Dissimilarity Index was found to be above 66% in all cases, with only one species common in all the zones. The diversity and evenness were quantified by calculating various indices and true diversity.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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