

Phenological attributes of *Pyracantha crenulata* - a high-value multipurpose shrub of the Himalaya

Soumai K. JOSHI^{1*}, Madhu BALA²

¹Defence Institute of Bio-Energy Research, Defence R&D Organisation, Field Station, 262501 Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand), India; skanjoshi@gmail.com (*corresponding author)

²Defence Institute of Bio-Energy Research, Defence R&D Organisation, P.O. Arjunpur, 263139 Haldwani (Uttarakhand), India; bala44@gmail.com

Abstract

Pyracantha crenulata is a high value multipurpose shrub of the Himalaya. Fruits of the species possess several therapeutic and nutraceutical properties and are edible. Undertaking phenological studies on high-value wild plant species, particularly the ones that are yet to be domesticated, is particularly important as they provide baseline data on patterns of their vegetative growth, flowering, fruiting, fruit maturity, seed set etc. Considering these facts, the present study was carried out with the aim to identify and document the phenological features of *P. crenulata* and to study patterns of its phenological events under two habitat conditions. The study was carried out at two closely located sites, different in microsite conditions, at Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand), India, under the Western Himalaya in the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR) for two consecutive years. Five phenological events (emergence of new leaves and twigs; flowering; fruit setting and development; fruit drop and leaf fall) were recorded at fortnightly intervals, i.e., first fortnight and second fortnight in each month on selected individuals of the species, in both the sites. All the phenological phases investigated followed identical or near identical patterns across both sites so that there were no significant differences ($P < 0.05$) between the sites in terms of phenological events and growth parameters recorded. Being an economically and ecologically valuable species, findings on the patterns of flowering and fruiting of *P. crenulata* are significant not only for management of its natural populations in the region, but will also serve as a baseline data for studies to be carried out for its domestication in future.

Keywords: fruit maturity; Himalayan firethorn; medicinal plants; Western Himalaya; wild edible plants

Introduction

Pyracantha crenulata (D. Don) M. Roemer (Rosaceae), commonly called as Himalayan firethorn, is an evergreen thorny shrub species that grows between 1,000 and 2,400 m above mean sea level (a.m.s.l.), from Himalaya to South-West China and Myanmar. The species grows up to a height of two meter and occurs on shrubberies, open slopes and near cultivated areas. *P. crenulata* is used in multiple ways in the Himalayan region. Its ripen fruits are eaten directly by the local communities in Uttarakhand, where it is commonly

called as 'Ghingharoo' (Kala, 2007). *P. crenulata* is reported to have many traditional and ethnomedicinal uses. It is used in the treatment of hepatic, cardiac, stomach and skin disease (Otsuka *et al.*, 1981; Chauhan, 1999; Khare, 2004). In recent times, different reports on medicinal properties of fruit extract of *P. crenulata* are published. Antiuro lithogenic and diuretic activities (Bahuguna *et al.*, 2009), antihypertensive (Negi *et al.*, 2018), anti-inflammatory (Otsuka *et al.*, 1981) and antibacterial (Saklani and Chandra, 2014) properties of fruits extracts have been reported. Moreover, its fruits are considered as potent source of natural antioxidants (Bhatt *et al.*, 2017). Realizing the potential nutraceutical and health benefits of the species, a herbal beverage has been formulated by Defence Institute of Bio-Energy Research (Defence Research & Development Organisation) from the fruits of *P. crenulata* (Negi *et al.*, 2018). In addition to its edible and medicinal properties, wood (stems and branches) of *P. crenulata* is used for making walking sticks (Polunin and Stainton, 1984; Shah *et al.*, 2006). The species is also used as fodder as its leaves and tender twigs are browsed by goats and sheep. Being a thorny shrub, it is traditionally used as fence around the agricultural fields and orchards by the local people in the hilly areas of the state of Uttarakhand. Moreover, due to its rapid growth and wide adaptability, the species is reported to have potential use for restoration of landslide affected sites in the Himalayan region (Chaudhry *et al.*, 1996). Furthermore, fruits of *P. crenulata* play an important role in food chain in Himalayan forest ecosystems as they are eaten by apes (Shah *et al.*, 2006), as well as by different species of birds (Palita *et al.*, 2011).

Plant phenology is termed as the study of cyclical biological events (flowering, leaf unfolding/bud burst, seed set and dispersal, leaf fall) in relation to climatic conditions (Davi *et al.*, 2011). Importance of phenological studies lies in the fact that they provide knowledge about the patterns of plant growth and development and also on the effects of environmental factors and selective pressure on their flowering and fruiting behavior (Khanduri, 2014). Phenological information of plant species is also very important for development of agronomic practices for their cultivation (Muñoz-Concha and Saud, 2011). Phenological studies are particularly much more important for the non-timber products producing plant species as such types of studies are considered as a fundamental element for their management and exploitation (Salinas-Peba and Parra-Tabla, 2007). Therefore, conduction of phenological studies seems vital for the economically important high-value wild plants, particularly the ones that are yet to be domesticated, not only for understanding their reproductive biology, but also for harnessing their optimum economic potentials.

Realizing the importance of phenological studies, research have been carried out for understanding the influence of phenological patterns on reproductive success of tree species (Omondi *et al.*, 2016). In the Himalayan context, phenological studies have been conducted on trees (Ralhan *et al.*, 1985a; Rawal *et al.*, 1991; Semalty and Sharma, 1996; Sharma and Khanduri, 2007), as well as shrubs (Ralhan *et al.*, 1985b). Nevertheless, information on phenology of most of the ecologically and economically important woody plant species of the Himalaya is scanty. Thus, conduction of phenological studies on a multipurpose shrub species like *P. crenulata* is highly desirable. Therefore, considering the high value (economic and ecological) of *P. crenulata*, as well as the relevance of identifying its phenological events, the present study was carried out. The objectives of the study were to (i) identify and document the phenological features of *P. crenulata* and (ii) to study the patterns of the phenological events of the species under two habitat conditions.

Materials and Methods

Study site

The study was carried out on the individuals (shrubs) of *P. crenulata* growing in the natural population in Pithoragarh (29°35' N; 80°13' E and 1510 m a.m.s.l.), Uttarakhand, India, area that falls under the Kumaun region in Western Himalaya province in the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR) (Figure 1).

Monsoon rhythm determines the basic climatic pattern in the region. There are three main seasons - winter (cold and relatively dry) from December to February; summer (warm and dry) from April to mid-June and rainy period (warm and wet) from mid-June to September. In addition, the transitional periods from mid-February to March and October to November can be identified as spring and autumn respectively in the region. The region broadly falls under the lower limit of the moist temperate zone. Two closely located sites, representing two habitat conditions were identified: (i) open pasture (hereinafter OP) and (ii) under canopy (hereinafter UC). Open pasture site represented as a sloped shrubland, where *P. crenulata* plants were growing naturally. Shrub species including *Berberis asiatica*, *Rubus ellipticus* and *Rosa* sp. were also growing along with *P. crenulata* at the OP site. The second site, under canopy, was located nearly 200 m away from the OP site, where *P. crenulata* plants were growing under the canopy of tree species including *Prunus cerasoides*, *Aesculus indica*, *Celtis australis* and *Pyrus pashia*. Associated shrub species at UC site included *B. asiatica*, *R. ellipticus* and *Rosa* sp. Major difference in the environment between the two sites was the presence/absence of tree canopy above the individuals of *P. crenulata*. Due to the presence of tree canopy, UC site was shady and therefore, it was presumed as relatively cold and moist in comparison to the OP site (having no canopy cover of trees), which could be considered as relatively hot and dry.

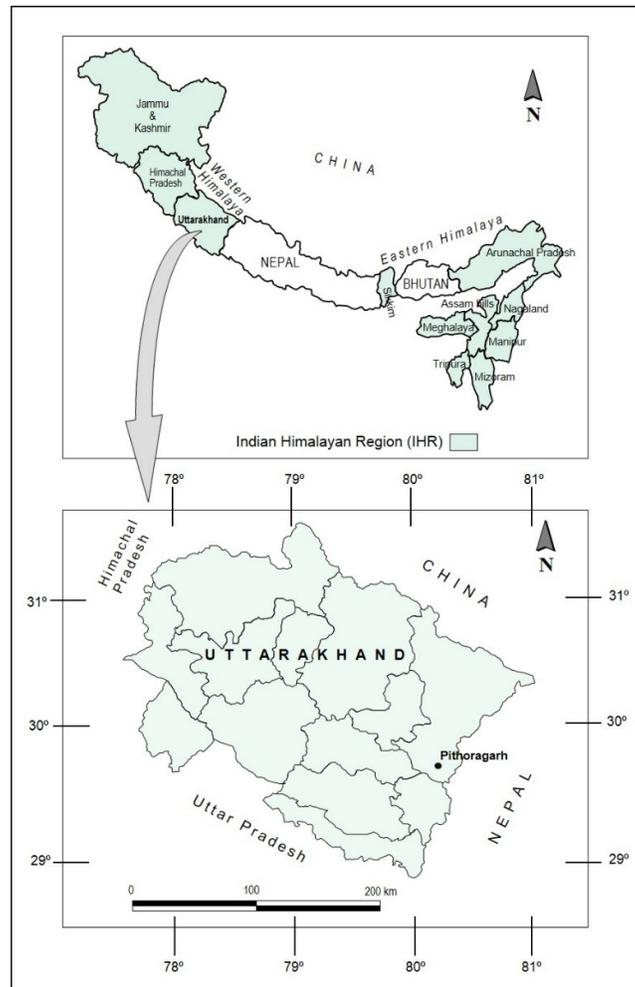


Figure 1. Location of the study area in the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR)

Sampling

At each site (habitat), a 20 x 20 m plot was marked and 5 individuals (shrubs) of *P. crenulata*, each having canopy diameter of 1.5 to 2 m were selected for data collection. The selected individuals of *P. crenulata* had 3 to 4 stems, which were 50 to 80 mm in diameter. On each individual, 5 branches were selected and tagged so that at least one branch could be sampled at lower, middle and top position from the ground level on each plant. In this way, the entire plant could be represented in terms of the position of branches (top, middle and lower) from the ground. On each tagged branch, phenological observations were made on 50 cm length from its tip. Phenological records on all the tagged branches of the selected individuals of *P. crenulata* were made on five phenological stages - emergence of new leaves and twigs; flowering; fruit setting and development; fruit drop and leaf fall. These observations were recorded during the two successive years i.e. 2017 and 2018, from January to December. Data were recorded at fortnightly interval, i.e., first fortnight (hereinafter FF) and second fortnight (hereinafter SF) of each month during the study period. Data for FF and SF were recorded between 11th and 15th date and 27th and 30th date respectively of each month. However, during the flowering and fruiting stage observation were taken on weekly basis. Data on vegetative growth (leaf and shoot emergence) were recorded on the selected branches of the selected trees by observing and recording the growth stage. Data on total number of flowers per 50 cm twig length, initial fruit setting (% of flowers formed fruits), final fruit setting (% of flowers formed fruits that attained ripening stage), fortnightly fruit growth (diameter) across different months, and rate of fruit drop were collected at the respective phenological stage during both years. Fruit setting (beginning) was considered when the green coloured fruits (~3 mm diameter) were visible and having remnant dried petals and stamens remained attached to it. Fruit development was analysed by recording diameter (mm) of 10 randomly selected fruits on each of the 5 tagged branches on all the selected individuals at both sites. Different development stages, as identified by colour of developing fruits, were recorded and photographs were taken.

Statistical analysis

Independent samples and paired samples *t*-test (at $P < 0.05$) were performed to analyse differences in different parameters between the sites (i.e., OP and UC) and between the years (i.e., 2017 and 2018) respectively. Unless otherwise stated, average values are described as mean \pm standard error. Statistical analysis was performed in Microsoft Office® Excel 2013.

Results and Discussion

Based on the observations recorded in the present study, five phenological events have been identified in *P. crenulata* (Figure 2):

Emergence of new leaves and twigs

Emergence of new leaves began in February SF (17 February and 16 February in OP and UC respectively in 2017 and 18 February and 20 February in OP and UC respectively in 2018) when the shiny maroon coloured mixed buds (Figure 3A), appeared on the nodes, as well as on the spur shoots, started opening (bud burst) as the onset of spring flush (Figure 3B). Initially, these buds appeared as maroon-green compact cluster of leaves and subsequently developed into tiny leaves, green in centre and maroon on the edges, by the end of March FF during both years, in both sites. A second vegetative growth period begun during July FF to SF (10 July and 15 July in OP and UC respectively in 2017 and 13 July and 17 July in OP and UC respectively in 2018) during the fruit development phase as new leaves and tender shoots were visible. Emergence of new shoots and leaves remained continued until November SF (Figure 2) in both the sites, during both years. During December and January, the coldest period, vegetative growth did not occur

indicating this as the unfavorable period for new shoot emergence. The emergence of shoots for multiple times in *P. crenulata* indicated that it exhibits multiple flush type of shoot growth. Multiple flushes are reported in several temperate evergreen species though there are other temperate evergreen species that exhibit single (spring) flush only. Temperate evergreen single flush species, however, also have potential of developing shoots in summers (i.e., lammas shoot), which is triggered by the climatic variations or some external factors like herbivory (Nitta and Oshwa, 1997). The pattern of new leaf and shoot emergence were identical in both the sites (i.e., OP and UC) though a difference of a few days was observed between the two years. Similar pattern in bud break of two tree species (*Machilus thunbergii* and *Elaeocarpus japonicus*), studied at two closely located, but different kind of sites (i.e., shady understory and exposed ridge) in natural hardwood forest on Fenhuang Mountain (Central Taiwan) were reported by Lu *et al.* (2012).

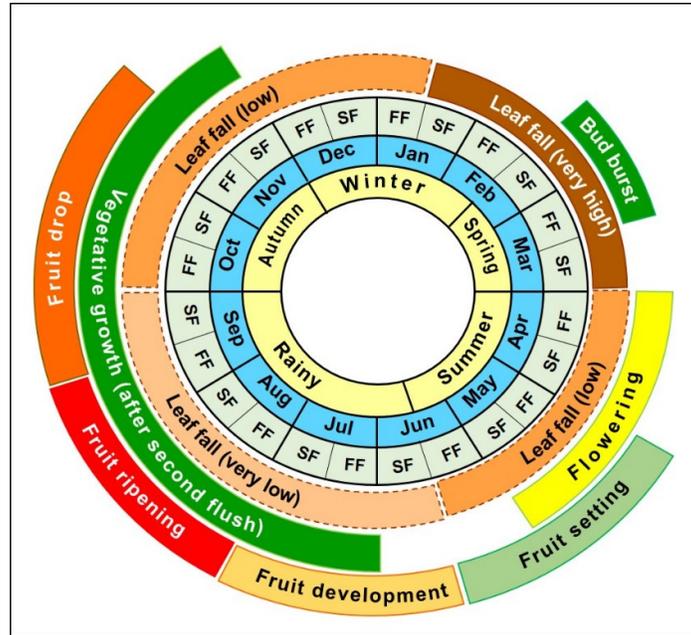


Figure 2. Graphical representation of phenological events in *Pyracantha crenulata* during different seasons, months and fortnights. FF – first fortnight; SF – second fortnight

Flowering

Tiny, green coloured and pubescent flower buds were first visible (Figure 3C) during April FF after the expansion of compact maroon green cluster of leaves (Figure 3B) as a result of bursting of mixed buds, mostly on the spur shoots and on the previous year's twigs during 1 April and 3 April in OP and UC respectively in 2017 and 4 April and 7 April in OP and UC respectively in 2018. In spite of the fact that both the sites were located close (nearly 200 m apart) to each other, flower buds emergence got delayed by 2 and 3 days at UC site in 2017 and 2018 respectively in comparison to OP site. This can be attributed to the shady habitat (microsite) conditions caused by canopy cover of trees species under which plants of *P. crenulata* were growing at the UC site. Sharma and Khanduri (2007) also described similar reasons for variation in floral bud development in *Aesculus indica* growing under two site conditions in temperate Himalayan region. Moreover, in 2018, flowering was delayed by 3-4 days in comparison to the year 2017. By April FF (i.e., 8 to 12 April) 6-10 small pinkish green flower buds (~3 mm in diameter) attached to a 5-8 mm long peduncle and arranged in clusters were visible (Figure 3D). During 12-19 April flower buds turned creamy white before opening in both the years, at both the sites (Figure 3E). Flowering initiated on 16 April and 18 April in 2017 and 2018 respectively in OP site whereas in UC site flowering began on 18 and 22 April in 2017 and 2018 respectively

as the creamy white petals were clearly visible opened (Figure 3F). Flowers were arranged in a compound corymb having 3-5 cm diameter and composed of 6-10 flower and diameter of single flower was 6-9 mm. Peduncle of mature flowers reached up to 10 mm, when flowers were fully opened. Flowering was ended during May SF (19 May in OP and 23 May in UC site in 2017 and 22 May in OP and 25 May in UC in 2018) as there were no unopened flower buds observed on the sampled twigs. Thus, flowering phase completed in 48-50 days in OP and UC sites in both the years.



Figure 3. Flowering and fruiting phenological stages of *P. crenulata*: (A) mixed bud, (B) bud burst, (C) emerging flower buds, (D) pinkish green developing flower buds, (E) creamy white flower buds, (F) flowers, (G) fruits with dried petals and stamens attached, (H) pale green fruits, (I) orange-red fruits, (J) deep red (mature) fruits, (K) dried fruits after maturity, (L) dried and mature fruits dropped on ground

Fruit setting and development

Fruit set started as the tiny green fruits (~2 mm in diameter) having dried petals and stamens attached, were visible (Figure 3G) during the last days of April SF (28 and 30 April in OP and UC respectively in 2017) to early May (1 and 4 May in OP and UC respectively in 2018). Initial fruit setting (i.e., % of flowers formed fruits) was recorded in both the sites, in both the years, after two weeks of completion of flowering. Initial fruit setting did neither differ significantly ($P < 0.05$) between the sites nor between the years (65.4 ± 3.3 and $71.9 \pm 4.7\%$ in OP and UC respectively in 2017 and 68.9 ± 1.8 and $68.1 \pm 1.8\%$ in OP and UC respectively in 2018) as reflected in *t*-test analysis (Table 1). In contrast to the findings of the present study, Sharma and Khanduri (2007) reported variation in fruit set of *A. indica* between the sites though the sites in their study were located at different altitudes unlike in the present study. In addition to the initial fruit setting, final fruit setting (i.e., % of flowers formed fruits that attained ripening stage) was also recorded. Likewise the initial

fruit setting, final fruit setting also did not differ significantly ($P < 0.05$) between the sites, as well between the years (50.4 ± 3.0 and $56.7 \pm 4.6\%$ in OP and UC respectively in 2017, whereas $55.0 \pm 1.6\%$ and $54.2 \pm 1.5\%$ in OP and UC respectively in 2018) (Table 1).

Table 1. Fruit setting (% of flowers formed fruits) of *P. crenulata* in two sites, over two years of investigation

Year	Site	Fruit setting (% of flowers formed fruits)	
		Initial	At fruit ripening stage
2017	Open pasture (OP)	65.4±3.3	50.4±3.0
	Under canopy (UC)	71.9±4.7	56.7±4.6
2018	Open pasture (OP)	68.9±1.8	55.0±1.6
	Under canopy (UC)	68.1±1.8	54.2±1.5
P (<i>t</i> -test)	Between sites ^a	0.10 ^{ns}	0.10 ^{ns}
	Between years ^b	0.94 ^{ns}	0.58 ^{ns}

^a independent *t*- test between the sites (i.e., OP and UC)

^b paired *t*-test between the years (i.e., 2017 and 2018)

ns - not significant at $P < 0.05$

After the initiation of fruit setting in last days of April SF and early period of May FF (Figure 2), fruit size developed in the subsequent fortnights. In order to assess the fortnightly growth pattern of fruits of *P. crenulata*, fruit diameter and colour were recorded fortnightly in the respective months on a fixed date, i.e., on 15 May (FF), 31 May (SF), 16 June (FF), 30 June (SF), 15 July (FF), 30 July (SF), 17 August (FF) and 31 August (SF) in both the sites, during each year. Almost identical patterns of fruit diameter growth were observed at both the sites during each year as there were no significant differences ($P < 0.05$) observed (*t*-test analysis) in fruit diameter between the sites, as well as between the years (Figure 4). As such, fruits of *P. crenulata* attained maximum diameter in August SF in both the sites in each year (Figure 4).

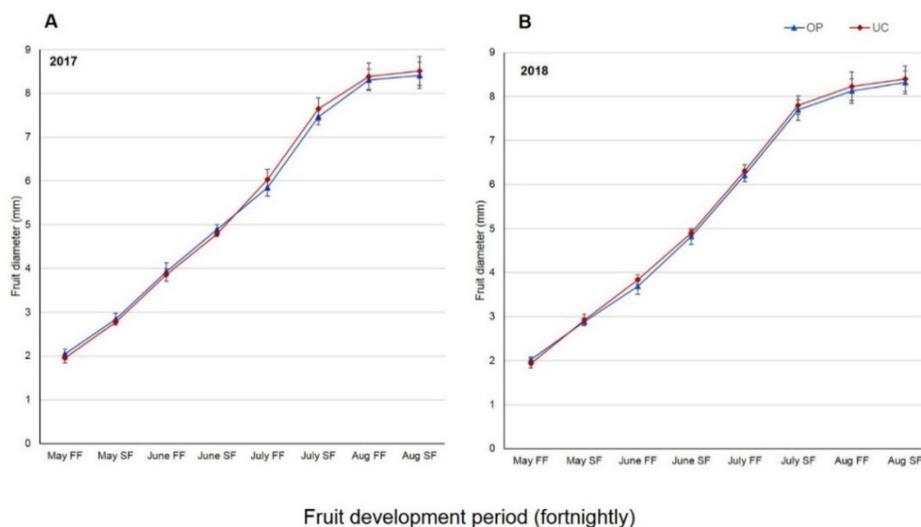


Figure 4. Fortnightly fruit diameter growth of *P. crenulata* at two sites (OP and UC) during 2017 (A) and 2018 (B). Independent (between sites) and paired (between years) *t*-test were performed and there were no significant differences ($P < 0.05$) between the sites, as well as between the years (OP – open pasture; UC – under canopy; FF – first fortnight; SF – second fortnight). Vertical bars indicate \pm SE

Up to June SF, fruit colour of *P. crenulata* remained green. However, fruit colour became pale-green during July FF (Figure 3H). Fruit colour further turned to orange-red (Figure 3I) in July SF and finally became deep red (Figure 3J) when they got matured during the last days of August FF. As such, the beginning of fruit ripening (deep red coloured stage) started from 10 and 14 August in OP site during 2017 and 2018 respectively. However, at UC site, there was a delay of few days in initiation of fruit ripening during both the years (14 and 16 August during 2017 and 2018 respectively). Environmental constraints are reported to adversely affect reproductive activity of plant species in their natural habitats (Goldschmidt, 2013). Different microsite conditions (such as shady and moist conditions) caused by canopy cover of trees at UC site, might have contributed in delayed fruit ripening. After the third week of August, 95% fruits attained maturity as they turned deep red in both the sites during 2017 (21 and 25 August in OP and UC respectively) and 2018 (25 and 28 August OP and UC respectively). Rest of the unripe fruits got mature during early days of September FF. Fruit set (in terms of number of ripened fruits per 50 cm twig length) of *P. crenulata* did not vary significantly ($P < 0.05$) between the sites, as well as between the years, as revealed in independent and paired samples *t*-test analysis respectively (Table 2). As such, at OP 74.9±3.4 and 78.3±2.6 ripened fruits per 50 cm twig length were recorded in 2017 and 2018 respectively, whereas 76.0±3.0 and 74.3±1.7 ripened fruits per 50 cm twig length were formed at UC site during 2017 and 2018 respectively (Table 2).

To summarize, fruiting phase (fruit set to fruit maturity), which took place during the peak summer (May-June) through peak rainy season (July-August), lasted for about four months in *P. crenulata* (Figure 2). To the best of our knowledge, for the first-time comparative patterns of fruiting in *P. crenulata* are described under two site conditions through the present study. As a whole, insignificant difference (at $P < 0.05$) recorded in fruiting, i.e., % fruit set, fruit size and fruit yield (in terms of number of ripened fruits per 50 cm twig length) of *P. crenulata* between two closely located, but apparently different (in microsite conditions) sites (OP and UC) exhibit its fitness to two different sites (habitats). Furthermore, based on the findings of the present study, it can be inferred that both the sites (OP and UC) equally nurture fruiting in *P. crenulata* and therefore, its natural populations growing on either of the sites (habitats) in the region could be considered promising for fruit production. Moreover, such natural populations of *P. crenulata* may be prioritised for their conservation and management in order to maintain prolific fruiting not only for promoting its sustainable economic utilization but also as a sustenance for wildlife (frugivores) in the region.

Table 2. Fruit set and drop pattern of *P. crenulata* in two sites during two consecutive years investigated

Year	Site	Number of ripened fruits per 50 cm twig length	% Fruit drop					Cumulative fruit drop by Nov. SF
			Sep. SF	Oct. FF	Oct. SF	Nov. FF	Nov. SF	
2017	Open pasture (OP)	74.9±3.4	3.9±0.4	18.2±0.4	29.3±1.9	43.5±2.9	4.7±0.8	99.6±0.2
	Under canopy (UC)	76.0±3.0	3.8±0.3	16.4±1.5	28.4±0.7	41.9±1.4	8.3±0.7	98.9±0.2
2018	Open pasture (OP)	78.3±2.6	4.0±0.2	17.5±0.4	28.8±1.2	42.3±1.3	5.7±1.1	98.3±0.8
	Under canopy (UC)	74.3±1.7	3.6±0.6	18.3±0.7	28.5±2.3	40.8±0.7	6.9±0.6	98.1±0.9
p (<i>t</i> -test)	<i>Between sites</i> ^a	0.31 ^{ns}	0.19 ^{ns}	0.37 ^{ns}	0.40 ^{ns}	0.10 ^{ns}	0.04*	0.23 ^{ns}
	<i>Between years</i> ^b	0.64 ^{ns}	0.77 ^{ns}	0.36 ^{ns}	0.71 ^{ns}	0.16 ^{ns}	0.78 ^{ns}	0.04*

^a independent samples *t*- test between the sites (i.e., OP and UC)

^b paired samples *t*-test between the years (i.e., 2017 and 2018); *significant at $P < 0.05$; *ns* – not significant at $p < 0.05$

Fruit drop

Mature fruits remained intact on the plants until September FF as negligible fruit drop (1-2 fruits per 50 cm twig length) was observed in some of the tagged branches of the selected individuals. However, from September SF onwards, some of the fully ripened fruits started drying and finally dropped on the ground (Figure 3K and L). Additionally, some of the ripened fruits (deep red coloured) also got dropped even without drying. During September SF, 3.9 ± 0.4 and $3.8 \pm 0.4\%$ fruits (of the final number of ripened fruits) dropped at OP and UC respectively in 2017 and 4.0 ± 0.2 and $3.6 \pm 0.6\%$ fruits dropped in OP and UC were recorded in 2018 (Table 2). Substantial increase in fruit drop was observed during October FF onwards in both the sites in both the years and by the end of November SF nearly all the fruits got dropped (Table 2). In order to analyse difference in fortnightly (from September FF to November SF) and cumulative (up to November SF) fruit drop between the sites and between the years, independent samples and paired samples *t*-test respectively were performed. Independent samples *t*-test analysis revealed that fruit drop between the sites did not differ significantly ($P < 0.05$) during the period except in November SF, when significantly ($P < 0.05$) higher fortnightly fruit drop was observed in UC in comparison to OP (Table 2). These findings suggest that optimum fruit availability period of the species is up to September SF. After September SF losses in fruit yield may occur due to fruit drop, which will ultimately lead to loss in overall fruit production. Paired *t*-test analysis showed that there was no significant difference ($P < 0.05$) in fortnightly fruit drop (from September FF to November SF) between the years, i.e., 2017 and 2018. Cumulative fruit drop (up to November SF), however, was significantly ($P < 0.05$) higher in 2017 though the values differed marginally (Table 2).

As such, the findings pertaining to fruiting pattern of *P. crenulata* seems significant as these may be useful for assessing the yield potential of its natural populations and subsequently may help in estimating quantum of availability of its fruits in the region. Moreover, phenological data, particularly that of flowering and fruiting, under two microsite conditions, may also serve as baseline information for future research programmes on standardization of agro-techniques and agronomic requirements for domestication of *P. crenulata*. However, considering the wide altitudinal distribution range (1,000 – 2,400 m a.m.s.l.) of *P. crenulata* (Polunin and Stainton, 1984) and prevalence of immensely diverse agro-climatic conditions in the Himalaya, it would be pertinent to explore and identify other potential habitats of the species across diverse agro-ecological zones under different elevation ranges in the region *vis a vis* to assess variation in patterns of its phenological attributes. Eventually, such data will be potentially helpful on a larger scale for future studies on domestication of *P. crenulata* in different agro-ecological zones in the Himalaya.

Leaf fall

Evergreen species abscised their old leaves round the year by which they retain a stable quantity of functional leaves throughout the year (Pao *et al.*, 2016). Likewise, in the present study *P. crenulata*, an evergreen shrub, was found to shed its leaves throughout the year. Even though magnitude of leaf fall was not measured in the present study, clear variation in intensity of leaf fall was observed among different seasons. Leaf fall intensity in *P. crenulata* was categorized in three broad levels - very high (January SF to March SF), low (April FF to June FF and October FF to January FF) and very low (June SF to September SF) (Figure 2). Very high intensity of leaf fall during January SF to March SF could be inferred by the appearance of some virtually leafless twigs, observed on the selected individuals of *P. crenulata* (Figure 5A). As stated in previous section 'emergence of new leaves and twigs', initiation of spring flush took place in February SF, which falls under the heavy leaf fall period (i.e., January SF to March SF). In this way, leaf abscission (very high intensity) and bud burst in *P. crenulata* occurred in a synchronised manner during the mid-winter through spring. Patterns of leaf fall and spring flush observed in the present study are comparable to those described by Ralhan *et al.* (1985a, b) for Himalayan evergreen tree and shrub species, in which it is reported that growth of new shoots induces their leaf shedding. This kind of leaf fall pattern was perhaps due to the vernal leaf

abscission phenomenon, in which the abscission of older leaves is stimulated by the development of new leaves (Addicot, 1978). Just before the bud burst, older leaves turned yellowish due to the depletion of chlorophyll and subsequent visibility of carotenoids and ultimately their abscission took place (Figure 5B and C).



Figure 5. Leaf fall in *P. crenulata*: (A) leafless twigs observed during March first fortnight, (B) yellow leaves prior to their abscission during February second fortnight, (C) freshly fallen abscised leaves observed under the shrub

Conclusions

For the first time, identification and documentation of phenological features of *P. crenulata*, an economically promising and ecologically important wild shrub, were carried out through the present research. At large, baseline data on phenological events in *P. crenulata* under two closely located sites (OP and UC), which differed in microsite conditions, has been generated. In particular, identical patterns of fruiting in *P. crenulata* at both sites investigated has indicated its fitness for fruit production under both environments, i.e., habitat conditions. On this basis, it can be broadly concluded that both kinds of conditions, i.e., open pasture and under canopy, can be considered equally suitable for cultivation of *P. crenulata* for its fruit production.

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Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest related to this article.

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