



Student Study Project on

**FLORA OF DR. BRR GOVT. COLLEGE CAMPUS,
JADCHERLA, MAHABUBNAGAR, TELANGANA.**

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DECLARATION

We are hereby declare that the study project: "FLORA OF DR. BRR GOVT COLLEGE CAMPUS, JADCHERLA, MAHABUBNAGAR, TELANGANA" is a record of work done by us under the supervision of **Dr. B. Sadasivaiah**, Assistant Professor of Botany, Dr. BRR Govt. College Jadcherla, Mahabubnagar District and that the project has not been previously done by any others in this college and any other college/University.

Date : 27/06/2022

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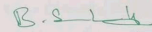
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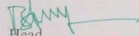
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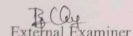
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Study project on **FLORA OF DR . BRR GOVT . COLLEGE CAMPUS, JADCHARLA, MAHABUNAGAR, TELANGANA**™ is a bonafide Project work done by III BZC students namely, **K. Lavanya, K. Latha, P. Roja, J.P. Harika** stela under my supervision in DR.BRR Government College jadcherla, Telangana.

Date : 27-06-2022
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.....K. Lavanya, K. Latha, P. Roja, J.P. Harikastella

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CHAPTER – I
INTRODUCTION

Biodiversity is essential for human survival and economic well being and for the ecosystem function and stability. Biodiversity reflects variety and variability within and among living organisms, their associations and habitat-oriented ecological complexes. All types of flora and fauna are elements of biodiversity and influenced by various climatic conditions such as temperature, availability of moisture in the form of humidity and precipitation, and variation in physiographical conditions – soil, altitude, slope, etc. India has high biological diversity, is one of the 12 mega diverse countries and lodges two of the eight hottest hotspots of global biodiversity. India is well known for significant geographical diversity which has favored the formation of different habitats and vegetation type. Biological diversity is fundamental importance to the functioning of all natural and human-engineered ecosystems and by extension to the ecosystem. The survival of man is intimately related to the availability of different plant resources. The plant wealth of a country is its pride and acquiring knowledge of flora and vegetation is of immense scientific and commercial importance. Biodiversity provides to human kind enormous direct economic benefits, an array of indirect essential services through natural ecosystems and plays a prominent role in modulating ecosystem function and stability.

Plant diversity provides many basic resources for fulfilling various needs to the human beings for timber, food, fiber, dyes, medicines, food flavors, pesticides etc. Plant diversity has more capacity against air pollution and carbon sequestration of excess CO₂ present in the atmosphere. The positive aspects of ecosystem like greater availability of resources, high net primary productivity and reduction of nutrient losses can be enhanced by high diversity (Singh, 2002). Several factors decrease plant diversity like continued growth of human population and of consumption patterns, grazing, unsustainable extraction, habitat destruction, land conversion to agriculture and development, climate change, pollution and spread of invasive species. The plant diversity loss is more in rural areas and among rural poor people as they depend on plants for medicine, food and fodder. Thus the biodiversity forms the basis for survival and a potential resource capital of a region. The survey of plants in a particular area helps in understanding the overall ecological conditions which can be deciphered by classifying the recorded plants into

various biological life forms. Survey of plants and trees in a particular area gives us a profound understanding and appreciation of their medicinal and disturbed by habitat alteration. Moreover, before implementing any conservation strategy it is necessary to understand the existing vegetation profile.

Telangana region forests of Mahabubnagar district are under severe pressure for meeting the excess demands for fuel, fodder, grazing, timber and non timber forest products. The traditional knowledge system associated with availability and access to plant resources is also on rapid decline in this region due to decline in plant resources and people interest in this medicine. The partially documented or undocumented knowledge on ethno-medicine is also on decline (Raghava Rao, 1989). But how we can expect to preserve plant diversity if we don't know the names of the plants that occur in our neighborhood. This calls for conservation of plant diversity in any form, at all scales and where ever possible. The success of biodiversity conservation or otherwise of the projects depends on peoples participation and the knowledge of plants among the people and student community helps in strengthening the goal of conserving biodiversity. In this regard, the record and enumeration of plants at school level and college level play a significant role in conserving local flora, and renews people's interest in local medicine and plant resources.

With this background, a holistic attempt has been made on floristic diversity and vegetative analysis Dr BRR Govt. Collage, Jadcherla, Mahabubnagar district of Telangana to fulfill the following objectives:

- To provide a complete inventory and documentation of plant resources in college campus
- To analyze the current status of endemic and threatened taxa
- To know the ethno botanical value of plant diversity
- To propose key strategies for the effective conservation of plant resources in college campus

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The major studies on plant resources of Nallamalais in the past 25 years include Champion and Seth (1968) recognized 6 major forest types in Nallamalais. Ellis (1987) studied the flora of Nallamalais and reported 743 taxa. Raghava Rao (1989) studied the Flora of Mahaboobnagar district collected most of the plants from Nallamalais. Shali Saheb (2008) studied the medicinal plants of Nallamalais and reported 501 taxa. Murthy and Benjamin (2008) made a critical study on floristics of Nagarjuna Sagar Tiger Reserve and reported 962 species. NRSA (2007) using remote sensing and GIS has brought out an additional dimension to bio-resources management perspective. They recorded 252 economically important species from Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh as a part of the Phase II biodiversity project including 123 trees. They also reported 261 medicinally important species and their indicative uses covering 93 tree species. Most of the above mentioned works are done in Nallamalais of Andhra Pradesh except Raghava Rao.

Singh & Singh (2014) worked on the medicinal plants in the campus of SV Govt. Degree & PG College Palem, Mahabubnagar district and documented 46 species belonging to 44 genera and 23 families. The flora of government degree and PG college campus, Wanaparthy District studied by Sadasivaiah et al., (2015/16) and 355 taxa belongs to 77 families, of which 15 endemic species were recorded. Floristic analysis of Pocharam Wildlife Sanctuary done by Swamy (2017) and reported 757 species belongs to 487 genera of 103 families. Sadasivaiah et al. (2018) worked on the plant diversity of Tirumalaiah Gutta Sacred Grove, Wanaparthy district of Telangana and reported 467 species belongs to 81 families, of which 332 are dicots, 129 are monocots and 6 are pteridophytes.

CHAPTER – III STUDY AREA

About District

Mahabubnagar is the largest district in telangana state in terms of area (5,285. 1 sq. km) covered. It is also known as palamoor. It is located between 15° 55' and 17° 29' N latitudes and between 77° 15' and 79° 15' E longitudes. The area of the district is 5,285.1 sq. kms. It is bounded on the north side by Ranga reddy district, on the east side by Nagarkurnool district, on the south by Wanaparthy and Jogulamba – Gadwal districts and on the west by Karnataka state. The Krishna river flows through the district, as well as the Tungabhadra. The district has most interesting place called the famous banyan tree called Pillalamrri, which is about 4 km from the town. It is 700 year old banyan tree, looks like a large green umbrella and its branches extend over an area of 3 acres.

Climate

Generally, the climate of Mahabubnagr district is pleasant from January to March with an average temperature varies from 24° to 30°C and in April and May the climate is too hot with an average temperature of 35°C-45°C. The maximum temperature ranges during this season is 45°C and minimum is 30°C. The average rainfall for Mahabubnagar district is about 600-900mm.

Soil

The district is mainly covered by three types of soils Viz. red soil, sandy soil black cotton soils and .

Drainage:

The entire district lies in Krishna river basin. The Krishna and Tungabhadra are two principal rivers that flow through the district.

Fauna

wild animals are bears, wolves, deers, wild boars, gaint squirrels, owls, peacocks and hens, langoors, Birds, different varieties of snakes, scorpions, spiders (including poisonous ones), butterflies, moths, and insects.

About Collage

Dr. B.R.R Government College Jadcherla was established in 1963 by the merchants association under private management to center of the educational needs of the people Jadcherla and surrounding villages. It was started with a great vision and mission to impart higher education to the poor and the transform it into a knowledge society. The college was taken over by the government in 1970 and named after the first chief minister of Hyderabad state Dr. Brugula Ramakrishna Rao. It is located in a predominantly rural settings in the town of Jadcherla, 16 Kms. from the district headquarter mahabubnagar.

Telangana Botanical Garden

Telangana Botanical Garden (TBG) was established in 2020 at Dr. Burgula Ramakrishna Rao Government College, Jadcherla, Mahabubnagar district, Telangana with a unique idea OF Dr. B. Sadasivaiah, Assistant Professor of Botany. The garden established in 6.5 acres of land in the college premises. Out of 6.5 acre, 3 acres are in the shape of the geographical map of Telangana state with demarcation of 33 districts. Other than map area (3.5 acres) yet to be planned. In 2019 a small Botanical Garden was established with Special interest of Dr. B. Sadasivaiah, Assistant Professor of Botany of the College in 1 acre. The 1 acre land was demarcated with 7 different sections namely Ornamental Section, Medicinal Section, Endemic section, Threatened Section, Xerophyte section, Fruit arboretum and Forest section.

The Telangana Botanical Garden was attracted the Chief Minister of Telangana state and he sanctioned Rs. 50 lakhs for the development. Within a span of 1.5 year a total of 4500 saplings of 457species were planted in the garden. Among them around 130 species are medicinally important, 20 are palm trees, 70 are ornamentals, 150 are wild trees, 10 RET species, 10 Endemic species, 10 Gymnosperms, 10 species of spices, which are collected from Eastern Ghats forests especially Nallamalais of Telangana.

To attract all the age groups Butterfly garden, Rasi Vanam, Nakshatra Vanam, Sacred forest, Kartheeka vanam, Timber yielding plants, Gum yielding parts, wild edible plants, wild ornamentals and fruits sections were established in the garden.

Green Net house, Vanajeevi View Point, 12 lakhs litre capacity water percolation pit are the another attractive areas of Garden.



Over View of Telangana Botanical Garden

CHAPTER – IV
MATERIALS AND METHODS

The methodology pertaining to the present study is categorized into 2 aspects, namely Inventory and Conservation.

In the present study, the plants occurred in and around the College campus were recorded. The materials used and methodology adopted for fulfilling the objectives of the work are presented hereunder.

Literature collections and places of consultation

A checklist of plants present near Mahabubnagar district were prepared based on past literature and herbarium specimens housed at different herbaria including Osmania University Hyderabad (HY), Deccan Regional Circle, Botanical Survey of India, Hyderabad (BSID) and Sri Krishnadevaraya University Herbarium (SKU), Ananthapuramu before initiating the fieldwork. Further a thorough perusal of literature was done referring almost all recent publications published on the above plants with references to taxonomy, conservation, ethnobotanical importance in Nallamalais (Ellis, 1987, 1990; Raghava Rao, 1989; Madhusudana Reddy, 2002; Shali Shaheb, 2008; Murthy and Benjamin, 2008; Pullaiah, 2015; Murthy & Reddy, 2017) and other important works published elsewhere. For this purpose, Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ananthapuramu; Shivaji University, Kolhapur; Andhra University, Visakhapatnam; University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad; Deccan Regional Circle, Botanical Survey of India, Hyderabad and also national herbaria were consulted.

A. INVENTORY

Field explorations, Preparation of Herbarium and Identification

An extensive and intensive field explorations were done randomly from August 2021 to May 2022 covering all the seasons. All the plant taxa present in and around of campus were recorded. The representative specimens of each taxon were collected in quadruplicates, except in the case of rare plants. Repeated collections were avoided of plants once collected and recorded. Every attempt has been made into study the habitat, soil, elevation, vegetation type, associates etc were recorded carefully in the field itself. Field numbers were given for every specimen. A

special emphasis put on the collection of Orchids, Zingibers and Grasses every year. The photographs were taken with Nikon D3200. The pictures regarding methodology, vegetation types, drainage system and significant plant taxa were present in plates.

The specimens were collected and then poisoned, dried and made into herbarium according to the methodology described by Santapau (1995), Jain and Rao (1977) and Forman and Bridson (1989). Only one specimen from the collected representatives was pasted on the herbarium sheet (42×28cm), while others were kept as stock. The specimens were labeled with relevant information. All the specimens were deposited in Osmania University Herbarium (HY) at Hyderabad.

Identification of specimens was done following 'Flora of Presidency Madras' (Gamble and Fischer, 1915-1935), Flora of Telangana state (Pullaiah, 2015) and further confirmed in certain cases, by comparing with the herbarium material housed at National Herbaria. A critical study was made in confirmation of identification of endemic, threatened taxa and new distributional records. The significant stages of field methodology are presented in **Plate-1**.

Systematic enumeration of taxa

The present work is pertaining to the wild and naturalized plant taxa collected in the all habitats of college campus. All the recorded taxa were systematically enumerated following Bentham and Hooker's classification (1862-1883). Uniformity is followed in abbreviating the author's names (Mabberley, 2008; The Plant list, 2013). All the taxa are described with its authorship, significant characters, ecology, representative specimens, phenology, vernacular name, use and distribution in Telangana.

Resource Potential Taxa

Analysis has been made on the resource potential taxa based on their use value derived from local people, forest officials and secondary literature. The major use values are medicinal, edible, fodder, wild relatives, wild ornamentals and miscellaneous uses.

Methodology



CHAPTER – V
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the present study a total of 528 plant taxa were recorded belonging to **212 genera** and **103 families**. The habit analysis revealed that herbs are dominating with 233 species followed by trees (185), shrubs (78) and climbers (32) species. Analysis at family level revealed that Poaceae is the largest family with 51 taxa, followed by Fabaceae with 41 taxa, Moraceae with 24 taxa, Malvaceae with 23 taxa, and Asteraceae with 21. A total of 8 families are represented with two species, 44 are represented by 1 species.

Table 1: List of species encountered in the study area.

S. No.	Name of the Taxon	Family	Habit	Use	Status	Planted/Natural
1	<i>Abutilon crispum</i> (L.) Medikus	Malvaceae	H	M	C	N
2	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.) Sweet	Malvaceae	S	M	C	N
3	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Willd. ex Del.	Mimosaceae	T	T	O	N
4	<i>Acalypha ciliata</i> Forssk.	Euphorbiaceae	H		C	N
5	<i>Acalypha indica</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	H	M	O	N
6	<i>Acalypha wilkinsonia</i> Müll.Arg.	Euphorbiaceae	S	OR	R	P
7	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i> DC.	Asteraceae	H	M	C	N
8	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	H	M	C	N
9	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L. var. <i>argentea</i>	Amaranthaceae	H	M	R	N
10	<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i> (A.Chev.) C.F.Liang & A.R.Ferguson	Actinidiaceae	T	E	R	P
11	<i>Adansonia digitata</i> L.	Malvaceae	T	E,M,T	R	P

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12	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corrêa	Rutaceae	T	E,M,T	R	P
13	<i>Aerva javanica</i> (Burm. f.) Juss. ex Schultes	Amaranthaceae	H	M	R	N
14	<i>Aerva lanata</i> (L.) Juss.	Amaranthaceae	H	M	C	N
15	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i> L.	Fabaceae	H	F	O	N
16	<i>Aganosma cymosa</i> (Roxb.) G. Don	Apocynaceae	S	M	R	P
17	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	Asteraceae	H	M	O	N
18	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb.	Simaroubaceae	T	M	R	P
19	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> (L.) Willd	Mimosaceae	T	T,E	O	N
20	<i>Albizia procera</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	T		R	P
21	<i>Allmania longepedunculata</i> (Trimen) Gamble	Amaranthaceae	H	E	O	N
22	<i>Allmania nodiflora</i> (L.) R. Br. ex Wight	Amaranthaceae	H	E	C	N
23	<i>Allmania nodiflora</i> (L.) R. Br. ex Wight var. <i>roxburghiana</i>	Amaranthaceae	H	E	C	N
24	<i>Alloteropsis cimicina</i> (L.) Stapf	Poaceae	H	F	C	N
25	<i>Alocasia macrorrhiza</i> (L.) G. Don	Araceae	T	OR	R	P
26	<i>Aloe vera</i> L.	Liliaceae	H	M	O	N
27	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) R. Br.	Apocynaceae	T		R	P
28	<i>Alternanthera ficoidea</i> (L.) P. Beauv.	Amaranthaceae	H	OR	C	N
29	<i>Alternanthera pungens</i> Kunth	Amaranthaceae	H	FO	C	N
30	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (L.) R. Br. ex DC. <i>Amaranthaceae</i>	Amaranthaceae	H	E	R	N
31	<i>Alysicarpus bupleurifolius</i> (L.) DC. var. <i>gracilis</i> (Edgew.) Baker	Fabaceae	H	F	C	N

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32	<i>Alysicarpus hamosus</i> Edgew.	Fabaceae	H	F	O	N
33	<i>Alysicarpus pubescens</i> Law. ex Wight	Fabaceae	H	F	R	N
34	<i>Alysicarpus roxburghianus</i> Thoth. & A. Pram anik.	Fabaceae	H	F	R	N
35	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	H	E	C	N
36	<i>Ammannia baccifera</i> L.	Lythraceae	H	F,E	O	N
37	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	T	M,E	R	P
38	<i>Anamitra cocculus</i> (L.) Wight & Arn.,	Menispermaceae	H	M	R	P
39	<i>Andropogon pumilus</i> Roxb.	Poaceae	H	F	C	N
40	<i>Annona cherimola</i> Mill.	Annonaceae	T	E,M	R	P
41	<i>Annona muricata</i> L.	Annonaceae	H	E,M	R	P
42	<i>Annona reticulata</i> L.	Annonaceae	T	E	R	P
43	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Annonaceae	T	E, M	O	N
44	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i> (Roxb. ex DC.)	Combretaceae	T	T	R	P
45	<i>Anthocephalus kadamba</i> (Roxb.)	Rubiaceae	T		R	P
46	<i>Antidesma acidum</i> Retz.	Phyllanthaceae	T	M	R	P
47	<i>Apanogiton natans</i> (L.) Engl	Apanogitanaceae	H	OR	R	N
48	<i>Apluda mutica</i> L.	Poaceae	H	F	C	N
49	<i>Araucaria aracona</i> (pehuen)	Araucariaceae	T	OR	R	P
50	<i>Ardisia solanacea</i> Roxb.	Primulaceae	T	M	R	P
51	<i>Areca catechu</i> L.	Arecaceae	T	FU	R	P

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52	<i>Aristida adscensionis</i> L.	Poaceae	H	FO	C	N
53	<i>Aristida funiculata</i> Trin. & Rupr.	Poaceae	H	FO	C	N
54	<i>Aristida hystrix</i> L.f.	Poaceae	H	FO	C	N
55	<i>Aristida setacea</i> Retz.	Poaceae	H	Misc.,FO	C	N
56	<i>Aristolochia indica</i> L.	Aristolochiaceae	C	M	C	N
57	<i>Artabotrys hexapetalus</i> (L.f.)	Annonaceae	S	M	R	P
58	<i>Arthraxon lanceolatus</i> (Roxb.) Hochst. var. <i>echinatus</i> (Nees) Hackel	Poaceae	H	FO	C	N
59	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i> J.R. Forst	Moraceae	T	E	R	P
60	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.	Moraceae	T	E	R	P
61	<i>Artocarpus integrifolius</i> Lam.	Moraceae	T	E	R	P
62	<i>Artocarpus lakoocha</i> Roxb.	Moraceae	T	E	R	P
63	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	Liliaceae	C	M, O	O	N
64	<i>Atalantia monophylla</i> (Roxb.) DC.	Rutaceae	T	E.M	R	P
65	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i> L.	Oxalidaceae	T	E,M	R	P
66	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Meliaceae	T	M,T,F U,E	R	P
67	<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> (Retz) Willd.	Poaceae	T	E,T	R	P
68	<i>Bambusa ventricosa</i> McClure	Scrophulariaceae	S	OR	R	P
69	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> Schrad.	Poaceae	S	T	R	P
70	<i>Barleria prionitis</i> L.	Acanthaceae	S	M, O	O	N
71	<i>Barringtonia acuminata</i> Korth.	Lecythidaceae	S		R	P

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72	<i>Barringtonia acutangula</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Lecythidaceae	H		R	P
73	<i>Bauhinia acuminata</i> L.	Fabaceae	T	M	R	P
74	<i>Bauhinia malabarica</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	T	OR	R	P
75	<i>Bauhinia monandra</i> Kurz.	Fabaceae	T	OR	R	P
76	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam.	Caesalpiniaceae	T	OR	R	P
77	<i>Bauhinia vahlii</i> Wight & Arn.	Lauraceae	C	M,E	R	P
78	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	T	OR	R	P
79	<i>Beilschmiedia roxburghiana</i> Nees	Malvaceae	T	T	R	P
80	<i>Berrya cordifolia</i> (Willd.)	Lauraceae	T	T	R	P
81	<i>Bixa orellana</i> L.	Bixaceae	S		R	P
82	<i>Blainvillea acmella</i> (L.) Philipson	Asteraceae	H	M	C	N
83	<i>Blepharis maderaspatensis</i> (L.) Heyne ex Roth	Acanthaceae	H	M	O	N
84	<i>Blepharis repens</i> (Vahl) Roth	Acanthaceae	H	M	C	N
85	<i>Blumea mollis</i> (D.Don) Merr.	Asteraceae	H		C	N
86	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L.	Nyctaginaceae	H	M, E	C	N
87	<i>Boerhavia erecta</i> L.	Nyctaginaceae	H	M	C	N
88	<i>Brachiaria distachya</i> (L.) Stapf	Poaceae	H	FO	C	N
89	<i>Brachiaria ramosa</i> (L.) Stapf	Poaceae	H	F	C	N
90	<i>Brachiaria remota</i> (Retz.) Haines	Poaceae	H	F	C	N
91	<i>Brachiaria reptans</i> (L.) C. Gardner & C.E. Hubb.	Poaceae	H	F	C	N

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92	<i>Breynia vitis-idaea</i> (Burm.f.) C.E.C.Fisch.	Phyllanthaceae	T	M	R	P
93	<i>Bridelia retusa</i> (L.) A.Juss.	Phyllanthaceae	T	T	R	P
94	<i>Buddleja asiatica</i> Lour.	Fabaceae	S	M	R	P
95	<i>Bulbostylis barbata</i> (Rottb.) Kunth ex Clarke	Cyperaceae	H	F	C	N
96	<i>Bulbostylis subspinescens</i> C.B.Clarke	Cyperaceae	H	F	O	N
97	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taubert	Fabaceae	T	M, Misc.	O	N
98	<i>Cajanus scarabaeoides</i> (L.) du Petit.	Fabaceae	C	WR	C	N
99	<i>Calamus rotang</i> L.	Fabaceae	C	Misc.	R	P
100	<i>Calliandra calothyrsus</i> Meisn.	Calophyllaceae	S	OR	R	P
101	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> L.	Cannaceae	T	Misc.	R	P
102	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.) R.Br.	Asclepiadaceae	S	M	O	N
103	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Ait.) R. Br.	Asclepiadaceae	S	M	R	N
104	<i>Canna india</i> L.	Cannaceae	S	OR	C	P
105	<i>Canthium parviflorum</i> Lam.	Rubiaceae	S	M, E	C	N
106	<i>Capparis decidua</i> (Forssk.) Edgew	Capparidaceae	S	E, M, F O	O	N
107	<i>Capparis sepiaria</i> L.	Capparidaceae	C	E	C	N
108	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.	Solanaceae	H	A	R	P
109	<i>Carallia brachiata</i> (Lour.) Merr.	Rhizophoraceae	T	M	R	P
110	<i>Caralluma adscendens</i> var. <i>adscendens</i>	Asclepiadaceae	H	E, M	C	N
111	<i>Caralluma adscendens</i> var. <i>fimbriata</i>	Asclepiadaceae	H	E, M	C	N

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112	<i>Caralluma fimbriata</i> Wall.	Apocynaceae	H	M	R	P
113	<i>Caralluma indica</i> (Wight & Arn.) NEBr.	Apocynaceae	H	M	R	P
114	<i>Caralluma stalagmifera</i> C.E.C.Fisch.	Asclepiadaceae	H	E, M	R	N
115	<i>Caralluma stalagmifera</i> var. <i>intermedia</i>	Asclepiadaceae	H	E, M	R	N
116	<i>Caralluma umbellata</i> Roxb.	Asclepiadaceae	H	M,OR, E	R	P
117	<i>Cardia macleodii</i> Willd.	Solanaceae	T	M	R	P
118	<i>Cardiospermum canescens</i> Wall	Sapindaceae	C	M	C	N
119	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.	Sapindaceae	C	M	C	N
120	<i>Careya arborea</i> Roxb.	Lecythidaceae	T	M,T,E	R	P
121	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Lecythidaceae	T	F	C	P
122	<i>Carissa spinarum</i> L.	Apocynaceae	S	E, M	O	N
123	<i>Caryota urens</i> L.	Arecaceae	T	E	R	P
124	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Caesalpiaceae	T	M	O	N
125	<i>Cassia siamia</i> Lam.	Caesalpiaceae	T	OR	R	P
126	<i>Cassia sophera</i> Collad.	Caesalpiaceae	S	M	O	N
127	<i>Cassia tora</i> Linn.	Caesalpiaceae	H	M	C	N
128	<i>Cassia uniflora</i> Mill.	Caesalpiaceae	H	M	O	N
129	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) G. Don	Apocynaceae	H	M,OR	R	P
130	<i>Catunaregum spinosa</i> (Thunb.) Tirveng.	Rubiaceae	S	M	C	N
131	<i>Cayratia pedata</i> (Lam.) A. Juss.	Vitaceae	S		R	P

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132	<i>Cedrus deodar</i> (Roxb.)G.Don.	Pinaceae	T	Misc.	R	P
133	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Malvaceae	T	Misc,E	R	P
134	<i>Celosia argentea</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	H	E	O	N
135	<i>Ceropegia bulbosa</i> Roxb.	Asclepiadaceae	C	E, M	R	N
136	<i>Ceropegia juncea</i> Roxb.	Asclepiadaceae	C	E, M	R	N
137	<i>Chamaecrista absus</i> (L.) Irwin & Barneby	Caesalpiniaceae	H	M	O	N
138	<i>Chamaecrista pumila</i> (Lam.) Singh	Caesalpiniaceae	H	M	C	N
139	<i>Chloris barbata</i> Sw. (Chloris inflata)	Poaceae	H	F	C	N
140	<i>Chloris quinquesetica</i>	Poaceae	H	FO	C	N
141	<i>Chloris virgata</i> Sw.	Poaceae	H	F	O	N
142	<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i> H.Wendl.	Arecaceae	S	OR	R	P
143	<i>Chrysanthemum indicum</i> L.	Asteraceae	H	OR	R	P
144	<i>Chrysopogon fulvus</i> (Spr.) Chiov.	Poaceae	H	F	C	N
145	<i>Chukrasia tabularis</i> A.Juss.	Meliaceae	T	T	R	P
146	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> (Buch.-Ham.)Th.G.G.	Lauraceae	T	Misc.	R	P
147	<i>Cipadessa baccifera</i> (Roxb.ex Roth) Miq.	Meliaceae	S	T	R	P
148	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	Vitaceae	C	M, E	O	N
149	<i>Citru limon</i> (L.) Burm.f.	Rutaceae	T	FR	R	P
150	<i>Citrus arantium</i> L.	Rutaceae	T	M,Misc	R	P
151	<i>Cleistanthus patulus</i> (Roxb.) Mull.Arg.	Phyllanthaceae	T	Misc.	R	P

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152	<i>Cleome aspera</i> Koenig ex DC.	Cleomaceae	H	M	C	N
153	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> L.	Cleomaceae	H	M	C	N
154	<i>Clerodendrum paniculatum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	S	OR,M	R	P
155	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt.	Cucurbitaceae	C	M, E	C	N
156	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.) Diels	Menispermaceae	C	M	C	N
157	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (L.)	Arecaceae	T	FR	R	P
158	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> (L.) Juss.	Euphorbiaceae	S	OR	R	P
159	<i>Coelachyrum lagopoides</i> (Burm.f).	Poaceae	H	F	O	N
160	<i>Coffea arabica</i> L.	Rubiaceae	S	Misc.	R	P
161	<i>Combretum constrictum</i> (Benth.)Laws.	Combretaceae	T	M	R	P
162	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> L.	Commelinaceae	H	M	C	N
163	<i>Corchorus aestuans</i> L.	Tiliaceae	H	Misc.	C	N
164	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i> L.	Tiliaceae	H	Misc.	C	N
165	<i>Corchorus trilocularis</i> L.	Tiliaceae	H	Misc.	C	N
166	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i> G.Forst.	Boraginaceae	T	FR,M, E,FU	R	P
167	<i>Cosmos bipinnata</i> Cav.	Asteraceae	H	OR	R	P
168	<i>Cosmostigma racemosa</i> (Roxb.)	Apocynaceae	S	M	R	P
169	<i>Costus pictus</i> D.Don	Costaceae	H	M	R	P
170	<i>Couropetia guianensis</i> Aubl.	Lecythidaceae	T	OR	R	P
171	<i>Crinum asiaticum</i> L.	Amaryllidaceae	H	M, OR	R	N

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172	<i>Crinum defixum</i> Ker Gwl.	Amaryllidaceae	H	M	R	P
173	<i>Crinum latifolium</i> L.	Amaryllidaceae	H	OR	R	P
174	<i>Crossandra infundibuliformis</i> (L.)	Acanthaceae	S	OR	R	P
175	<i>Crotalaria hebecarpa</i> (DC.) Rudd.	Fabaceae	H	FO	C	N
176	<i>Crotalaria retusa</i> L.	Fabaceae	S	OR	R	P
177	<i>Crotalaria willdenowiana</i> DC.	Fabaceae	H	OR,M	R	N
178	<i>Croton bonplandianum</i> Baillon	Euphorbiaceae	H	M	C	N
179	<i>Ctenolepis garcinii</i> (Burm. f.) C.B. Clarke	Cucurbitaceae	C	M	O	N
180	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> (Hartw.)	Cupressaceae	T	OR,M	R	P
181	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> L.	Cupressaceae	T	OR	R	P
182	<i>Curcuma inadora</i> Blatt.	Zingiberaceae	H	M	R	P
183	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	Zingiberaceae	H	Misc.	R	P
184	<i>Cyanotis arachnoidea</i> C.B. Clarke	Commelinaceae	H		C	N
185	<i>Cyanotis fasciculata</i> (Heyne ex Roth) Schultes & Schultes f.	Commelinaceae	H		O	N
186	<i>Cyanotis tuberosa</i> (Roxb.) Schultes & Schultes f.	Commelinaceae	H	M	C	N
187	<i>Cyathia gigantea</i> (Wall.ex Hook.)	Cyatheaceae	T		R	P
188	<i>Cycas circinalis</i> L.	Cycadaceae	T	OR	R	P
189	<i>Cymbidium aloefolium</i> (L.)Sw.	Orchidaceae	H	OR	R	P
190	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	Poaceae	H	M, F	C	N
191	<i>Cyperus difformis</i> L.	Cyperaceae	H	F	O	N

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192	<i>Cyperus iria</i> L.	Cyperaceae	H	F	C	N
193	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	Cyperaceae	H	M, F	C	N
194	<i>Cyperus rubicundus</i> Vahl	Cyperaceae	H	F	C	N
195	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> (L.)Willd.	Poaceae	H	F	C	N
196	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	T	WM,T	R	P
197	<i>Dalbergia paniculata</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	T	WT	R	P
198	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	T	WT	O	N
199	<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> (Roxb.)	Poaceae	T	T,Misc	R	P
200	<i>Desmodium oojeinense</i> (Roxb.)	Fabaceae	T	OR	R	P
201	<i>Desmodium triflorum</i> (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	H	M	C	N
202	<i>Dichanthium annulatum</i> (Forssk.) Stapf	Poaceae	H	F	C	N
203	<i>Dichanthium foveolatus</i>	Poaceae	H	F	C	N
204	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> (L.) Wight & Arn.	Mimosaceae	S	M	C	N
205	<i>Dicoma tomentosa</i> Cass.	Asteraceae	H	M	C	N
206	<i>Dicranopteris liniaris</i> (Burm.f.) Underw.	Gleicheniaceae	H	M, Mise.	R	P
207	<i>Digitaria bicornis</i> (Lam.) Roemer & Schultes	Poaceae	H	F	C	N
208	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> (Retz.) Koel.	Poaceae	H	F	C	N
209	<i>Digitaria longiflora</i> (Retz.) Pers.	Poaceae	H	F	C	N
210	<i>Dillenia indica</i> L.	Dilleniaceae	T	E,M	R	P
211	<i>Dillenia pentagyna</i> Roxb.	Dilleniaceae	T	M	R	P

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212	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i> Lour.	Sapindaceae	T	E	R	P
213	<i>Diospyros malabarica</i> (Desr.)Kostel.	Ebenaceae	T	M	R	P
214	<i>Diospyros sylvatica</i> Roxb.	Ebenaceae	T	Mise.	R	P
215	<i>Dipteracanthus patulus</i> (Jacq.) Nees	Acanthaceae	H	OR	O	N
216	<i>Dipteracanthus prostratus</i> (Poir) Nees	Acanthaceae	H	M	O	N
217	<i>Dracaena reflexa</i> Lam.	Liliaceae	S	OR	R	P
218	<i>Drigia volubilis</i> (Lf) Benth.ex Hook.f..	Apocynaceae	S	M	R	P
219	<i>Duranta erecta</i> L.	Verbenaceae	S	OR	R	P
220	<i>Durio zibethinus</i> L.	Malvaceae	T	E	R	P
221	<i>Echinochloa colona</i> (L.) Link	Poaceae	H	E, F	C	N
222	<i>Echinops echinatus</i> Roxb.	Asteraceae	H	M	C	N
223	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L. Mant.	Asteraceae	H	M, E	O	N
224	<i>Elaeocarpus ganitrus</i> Roxb.	Elaeocarpaceae	T	Mise.	R	P
225	<i>Elaeocarpus lucidus</i> Roxb.	Elaeocarpaceae	T	Mise.	R	P
226	<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> (L.)	Zingiberaceae	H	Mise.	R	P
227	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> (L.) DC. ex DC.	Asteraceae	H	M	C	N
228	<i>Enicostemma axillare</i> (Lam.) Roynal	Gentianaceae	H	M	C	N
229	<i>Epaltis divaricata</i> (L.) Cass	Asteraceae	H	OR	O	N
230	<i>Eragrostiella bifaria</i> (Vahl) Bor	Poaceae	H	F	C	N
231	<i>Eragrostiella walkeri</i> (Stapf) Bor	Poaceae	H	F	C	N

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232	<i>Eragrostis ciliaris</i> (L.) R.Br. var. <i>ciliaris</i>	Poaceae	H	F	C	N
233	<i>Eragrostis pilosa</i> (L.) Beauv.	Poaceae	H	F	C	N
234	<i>Eragrostis riparia</i> (Willd.) Nees	Poaceae	H	F	O	N
235	<i>Eragrostis tenella</i> (L.) Beauv. ex Roemer & Schultes	Poaceae	H	F	C	N
236	<i>Eragrostis viscosa</i> (Retz.) Trin.	Poaceae	H	F	C	N
237	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> (Thunb.)Lindl.	Rosaceae	T	E,Mise.	R	P
238	<i>Eriochloa procera</i> (Retz.) C.E. Hubb	Poaceae	H	F	O	N
239	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	H	M	C	N
240	<i>Euphorbia indica</i> Lam.	Euphorbiaceae	H	F,M	O	N
241	<i>Euphorbia lactea</i> Haw.	Euphorbiaceae	S	OR	R	P
242	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	T	OR	R	P
243	<i>Euphorbia tithymaloides</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	S		R	P
244	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> (L.) L.	Convolvulaceae	H	M	C	N
245	<i>Eyiobotrya japonica</i> (Thunb.)Lindl.	Rosaceae	S	E,M	R	P
246	<i>Ficus amplissima</i> Sm.	Moraceae	T	M	R	P
247	<i>Ficus arnottiana</i> (Miq.)Miq.	Moraceae	T	F,M	R	P
248	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Moraceae	T	M	R	P
249	<i>Ficus drupacea</i> (F. mysorensis) Thunb.	Moraceae	T		R	P
250	<i>Ficus elastica</i> Roxb. ex Hornem.	Moraceae	T	OR	R	P
251	<i>Ficus exasperata</i> Vahl	Moraceae	T		R	P

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252	<i>Ficus heterophylla</i> Linn.f.	Moraceae	T		R	P
253	<i>Ficus hispida</i> L.f.	Moraceae	T	FR,T	R	P
254	<i>Ficus lyrata</i> Warb.	Moraceae	T	OR	R	P
255	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> L.f.	Moraceae	T	T	R	P
256	<i>Ficus mollis</i> Vahl	Moraceae	T	T	R	P
257	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Moraceae	S	FR,M	R	P
258	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Moraceae	T	M	R	P
259	<i>Ficus rumphii</i> Bl.	Moraceae	S	T	R	P
260	<i>Ficus semicordata</i> Buch.ex J.E. Smith	Moraceae	T	T	R	P
261	<i>Ficus tinctoria</i> G.Forst.	Moraceae	T	T	R	P
262	<i>Ficus triangularae</i> Mindat.org	Moraceae	T	T	R	P
263	<i>Ficus variegata</i> Bl.	Moraceae	T	T	R	P
264	<i>Fimbristylis albo-viridis</i> Clarcke	Cyperaceae	H	F	C	N
265	<i>Fimbristylis bis-umbellata</i> (Forssk.)Bubani	Cyperaceae	H	FO	O	N
266	<i>Fimbristylis ovata</i> (Burm.f.) J.Kern	Cyperaceae	H	F	O	N
267	<i>Flacourtia indica</i> (Burm.f.) Merr.	Salicaceae	S		R	P
268	<i>Garcinia indica</i> (Thouars)Choisy.	Clusiaceae	T		R	P
269	<i>Gardenia latifolia</i> Ait.	Rubiaceae	T	E	R	P
270	<i>Glinus lotoides</i> L.	Molluginaceae	H		C	N
271	<i>Glochidion velutina</i> Wight & Arn.	Euphorbiaceae	T		R	P

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272	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	Liliaceae	C	M, O	C	N
273	<i>Glossocardia bosvallea</i> (L.f.) DC.	Asteraceae	H	M	O	N
274	<i>Glycosmis pentaphylla</i> (Retz.)DC.	Rutaceae	S		R	P
275	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.ex Sm.	Lamiaceae	T		R	P
276	<i>Gnetum ula</i> Brongn., nom. Superfl.	Gnetaceae	T		R	P
277	<i>Gomphrena serrata</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	H		C	N
278	<i>Grewia asiatica</i> L.,	Malvaceae	S	E	R	P
279	<i>Grewia tilifolia</i> Vahl.	Malvaceae	T		R	P
280	<i>Grivellia robusta</i> A.Cunn.exR.Br.	Proteaceae	T		R	P
281	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> (Retz.) R. Br. Ex Schultes	Asclepiadaceae	C	M	O	N
282	<i>Haldenia cordifolia</i> (Roxb.)	Rubiaceae	T		R	P
283	<i>Hedyotis affinis</i> Roemer & Schultes	Rubiaceae	H		C	N
284	<i>Hedyotis aspera</i> Heyne ex Roth	Rubiaceae	H		C	N
285	<i>Hedyotis herbacea</i> L.	Rubiaceae	H		C	N
286	<i>Hedyotis puberula</i> (G.Don) Arn. & Pugill.	Rubiaceae	H		C	N
287	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	Asteraceae	H		R	P
288	<i>Heliotropium scabrum</i> Retz.	Boraginaceae	H		C	N
289	<i>Heliotropium strigosum</i> Willd.	Boraginaceae	H		C	N
290	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L.) R.Br. var. <i>pubescens</i> (Wight & Arn.) Hook.f.	Asclepiadaceae	C	M	O	N
291	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i> (L.) Beauv. ex Roemer & Schultes	Poaceae	H	F	C	N

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292	<i>Heynea trijuga</i> Roxb.	Meliaceae	T		R	P
293	<i>Hibiscus lobatus</i> (Murr.) Kuntze	Malvaceae	H	M	C	N
294	<i>Hibiscus ovalifolius</i> (Forssk.) Vahl	Malvaceae	S	M	C	N
295	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Malvaceae	S	OR	R	P
296	<i>Hildegardia populifolia</i> (Roxb.)Schott...	Malvaceae	T		R	P
297	<i>Hiptage benghalensis</i> (L.)Kurz	Malpighiaceae	C		R	P
298	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> (Roxb.) Planchon	Ulmaceae	T	M	C	N
299	<i>Holorrhena pubescens</i> Wall. ex G. Don	Apocynaceae	S		R	P
300	<i>Hybanthus enneaspermus</i> (L.) F.V. Muell.	Violaceae	H	M	C	N
301	<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i> (Schum.)Heine	Acanthaceae	H	E	O	N
302	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> (L.) Poit.	Lamiaceae	H	M	C	N
303	<i>Indigofera caerulea</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	H		C	N
304	<i>Indigofera cordifolia</i> Heyne ex Roth	Fabaceae	H		C	N
305	<i>Indigofera linifolia</i> (L. f.) Retz.	Fabaceae	H		C	N
306	<i>Indigofera linnaei</i> Ali	Fabaceae	H	M	C	N
307	<i>Indigofera nummularifolia</i>	Fabaceae	H		R	N
308	<i>Indigofera trita</i> L. f.	Fabaceae	H		O	N
309	<i>Indonesiella echioides</i> (L.) Sreemadh.	Acanthaceae	H	M	O	N
310	<i>Ipomoea carnea</i> Jacq. ssp. <i>fistulosa</i> (Choisy) D. Austin	Convolvulaceae	S		O	N
311	<i>Ipomoea optica</i> (L.) Roemer &Schultes	Convolvulaceae	C		C	N

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312	<i>Ipomoea obscura</i> (L.) Ker.-Gawl.	Convolvulaceae	C		C	N
313	<i>Iseilema laxum</i> Hackel	Poaceae	H		C	N
314	<i>Iseilema prostratum</i> (L.) Nees	Poaceae	H		C	N
315	<i>Ixora arborea</i> Andr.	Rubiaceae	T		R	P
316	<i>Jasminum auriculata</i> Vahl	Oleaceae	S	OR	R	P
317	<i>Jasminum flexile ovatum</i> Wall. Ex C.B.Clarke	Oleaceae	T	OR	R	P
318	<i>Jasminum malabaricum</i> Wight	Oleaceae	S	OR	R	P
319	<i>Jasminum spinosa</i> L.	Oleaceae	S	OR	R	P
320	<i>Jatropha gossipifolia</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	S	M	R	P
321	<i>Justicia glauca</i> Rottler	Acanthaceae	H		O	N
322	<i>Kydia calycina</i> Roxb.	Malvaceae	T	T	R	P
323	<i>Kyllinga bulbosa</i> Beauv.	Cyperaceae	H	F	C	N
324	<i>Kyllinga nemoralis</i> (Forst. & Forst.f.) Dandy ex Hutchins.	Cyperaceae	H	F	O	N
325	<i>Lagascea mollis</i> Cav.	Asteraceae	H	F	C	N
326	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> (L.) Pers.	Lythraceae	T		R	P
327	<i>Lantana camara</i> L.var. <i>aculeata</i> (L.) Mold.	Verbenaceae	S	E	C	N
328	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	Lythraceae	S	M, O	R	P
329	<i>Leea asiatica</i> (L.)	Vitaceae	S		R	P
330	<i>Leea aspera</i> Wall. ex Roxb.	Lamiaceae	S		R	P
331	<i>Lepidagathis cristata</i> Willd.	Acanthaceae	H	M	C	N

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332	<i>Leptadenia reticulata</i> R. Br.	Asclepiadaceae	C	M	O	N
333	<i>Leptochloa fusca</i> (L.) Kunth	Poaceae	H		R	N
334	<i>Leucana latisiliqua</i> (L.) Gillis	Mimosaceae	T	F	R	P
335	<i>Leucas aspera</i> (Willd.) Link	Lamiaceae	H	M	C	N
336	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> L.	Rutaceae	T	E,M	R	P
337	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> Sonn.	Sapindaceae	T	E	R	P
338	<i>Litsea monopetala</i> (Roxb.) Pers.	Rutaceae	T	T	R	P
339	<i>Lophopogon tridentatus</i> (Roxb.) Hackel	Moraceae	T		R	P
340	<i>Lophopogon tridentatus</i> (Roxb.) Hackel	Poaceae	H	F	C	N
341	<i>Ludwigia perennis</i> L.	Onagraceae	H		O	N
342	<i>Macaranga peltata</i> (Roxb.) Mull.Arg.	Euphorbiaceae	T		R	P
343	<i>Madhuca indica</i> J.F.Gmel.	Sapotaceae	T	M	R	P
344	<i>Magnolia champaka</i> (L.)	Magnoliaceae	T		R	P
345	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i> Muell. Arg	Euphorbiaceae	T	M	R	P
346	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	T	E	R	P
347	<i>Manilakara sapota</i> (L.) P. Royen	Sapotaceae	T	E	R	P
348	<i>Manilakara zapota</i> (L.) P.Royen	Sapotaceae	T	E	R	P
349	<i>Mariscus paniceus</i> (Rottb.) Vahl	Cyperaceae	H		O	N
350	<i>Marsilea minuta</i> L.	Marsileaceae	H		O	N
351	<i>Melanocenchris jacquemontii</i> Jaub.& Spach	Poaceae	H	F	C	N

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352	<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> L.	Melastomataceae	S		R	P
353	<i>Melhania incana</i> Heyne ex Wight & Arn.	Sterculiaceae	H		C	N
354	<i>Memordica dioica</i> Roxb. ex Willd.	Cucurbitaceae	C	E	O	N
355	<i>Merremia tridentata</i> (L.) Hallier f.	Convolvulaceae	H	M	C	N
356	<i>Michalia champaka</i> L.	Mangoliaceae	T	OR	R	P
357	<i>Millingtonia hartensis</i> L.f.	Bignoniaceae	T	OR	R	P
358	<i>Mimusops eleingi</i> L.	Sapotaceae	T	OR	R	P
359	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> L.	Nyctaginaceae	H	OR	R	P
360	<i>Mollugo nudicaulis</i> Lam.	Molluginaceae	H		C	N
361	<i>Mollugo pentaphylla</i> L.	Molluginaceae	H		C	N
362	<i>Moringa pterigosperma</i> Gaertn.	Moringaceae	T		R	P
363	<i>Moringa pterigosperma</i> Gaertn.	Moringaceae	T	E	R	P
364	<i>Morus alba</i> L.	Moraceae	T	E	R	P
365	<i>Mukia maderaspatana</i> (L.) M.Roem.	Cucurbitaceae	C	M	C	N
366	<i>Murdannia edulis</i> (Stokes) Faden	Commelinaceae	H		C	N
367	<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i> (L.) Brenan	Commelinaceae	H		C	N
368	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.) Spreng.	Rutaceae	T	M	R	P
369	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L.	Musaceae	T	E	R	P
370	<i>Nerium indicum</i> Mill.	Apocynaceae	S	OR	R	P
371	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn.	Nelumbonaceae	H	OR	R	P

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372	<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i> L.	Sapindaceae	T		R	P
373	<i>Nothopegia colebrookiana</i> (Wight.)Bl.	Anacardiaceae	T		R	P
374	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i> L.	Oleaceae	T	OR	R	P
375	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	H	M	C	N
376	<i>Oligocheta ramosa</i> (Roxb.)Wagenitz	Asteraceae	H		O	N
377	<i>Opuntia stricta</i> (Haw.) Haw.	Crassulaceae	H	M, E	O	N
378	<i>Oropetium thomaeum</i> (L.f.) Trin.	Poaceae	H		C	N
379	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (L.) Kurz.	Bignoniaceae	T		R	P
380	<i>Orthosiphon rubicundus</i> (D.Don) Benth.	Lamiaceae	H	M	C	N
381	<i>Panicum trypheron</i> Schultes	Poaceae	H	WR, F	C	N
382	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> L.	Asteraceae	H	M	O	N
383	<i>Paspalidium flavidum</i>	Poaceae	H	WR, F	C	N
384	<i>Pavonia odorata</i> Willd.	Malvaceae	H	M	C	N
385	<i>Pavonia procumbens</i> (Wall. ex Wight & Arn.) Walp.	Malvaceae	H	M	C	N
386	<i>Pavonia zeylanica</i> (L.) Cav.	Malvaceae	H	M	C	N
387	<i>Pedaliium murex</i> L.	Pedaliaceae	H	M	O	N
388	<i>Pentatropis capensis</i> (L. f.) Bull.	Asclepiadaceae	C	M	C	N
389	<i>Peristrophe paniculata</i> (Forssk.)Brummitt	Acanthaceae	H		O	N
390	<i>Perotis indica</i> (L.) Kuntze	Poaceae	H	F	C	N
391	<i>Persea macrantha</i> (Nees) Kosterm.	Lauraceae	T		R	P

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392	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb.	Arecaceae	T	E, Misc.	R	N
393	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schum. & Thonn.	Euphorbiaceae	H	M	C	N
394	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	T	M, E	R	P
395	<i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	H	M	C	N
396	<i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i> Poir.	Euphorbiaceae	H		O	N
397	<i>Phyllanthus virgatus</i> Forst. f.	Euphorbiaceae	H	M	C	N
398	<i>Pimenta dioica</i> (L.) Merr.	Myrtaceae	T		R	P
399	<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	Piperaceae	C	M	R	P
400	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> (Roxb.) Benth.	Mimosaceae	T	M, E	R	P
401	<i>Plumaria pudica</i> Jacq.	Apocynaceae	S	OR	C	P
402	<i>Plumbago rosea</i> L.	Plumbaginaceae	S		R	P
403	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L.	Plumbaginaceae	H	M	R	N
404	<i>Polyalthia ceresoides</i> (Roxb.)Hook.f. & Thomson	Annonaceae	T	E	R	P
405	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> (Sonn.) Thwaites	Annonaceae	T	OR	R	P
406	<i>Polycarpaea corymbosa</i> (L.) Lam.	Caryophyllaceae	H		C	N
407	<i>Polygala chinensis</i> L.	Polygalaceae	H		C	N
408	<i>Polygala erioptera</i> DC.	Polygalaceae	H		C	N
409	<i>Polygala javana</i> DC.	Polygalaceae	H		C	N
410	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre	Fabaceae	T	M	R	P
411	<i>Portulaca pilosa</i> L.	Portulacaceae	H	E	C	N

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412	<i>Pouteria campechiana</i> Kunth (Baehni)	Sapotaceae	T		R	P
413	<i>Prosopis chiliensis</i> (Molina) Stuntz. (<i>Prosopis juliflora</i> (Swartz) DC.)	Mimosaceae	T	FW	C	N
414	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i> (L.) Druce	Fabaceae	T	M	R	P
415	<i>Prosopis spicigera</i> (L.) Druce	Mimosaceae	T	M	O	N
416	<i>Prunus ceylanica</i> (Wight) Miq.	Rosaceae	T	E	R	P
417	<i>Prunus domestica</i> ssp. <i>insititia</i>	Rosaceae	S	E	R	P
418	<i>Prunus domestica</i> var. <i>Institia</i> (L.)	Rosaceae	S	E	R	P
419	<i>Psidium cattleianum</i> Sabine	Myrtaceae	T	E	R	P
420	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Myrtaceae	S	E	R	P
421	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> L.f.	Fabaceae	T	T	R	P
422	<i>Pterospermum xylocarpum</i> Santapau & Wagh (Gaertn.)	Malvaceae	T		R	P
423	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Lythraceae	S	E	C	P
424	<i>Pupalia lappacea</i> (L.) Juss.	Amaranthaceae	H		C	N
425	<i>Putranjeeva roxburghii</i> Wall.	Putranjivaceae	T		R	P
426	<i>Radermorchera xylocarpa</i> (Roxb.) Roxb.ex K.schum.	Bignoniaceae	T		R	P
427	<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> (L.)Benth. ex Kurz	Apocynaceae	S	M	R	P
428	<i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i> Sonn.	Strelitziaceae	T		R	P
429	<i>Rhynchosia capitata</i> DC.	Fabaceae	H	F	C	N
430	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i> (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	H	M	C	N
431	<i>Rickliella squarrosa</i> (L.) Raynal	Cyperaceae	H		C	N

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432	<i>Rivea hypocrateriformis</i> (Desr.) Choisy	Convolvulaceae	C	F	O	N
433	<i>Rosa indica</i> L.	Rosaceae	S	OR	C	P
434	<i>Rostellularia crinita</i> (Nees) Nees	Acanthaceae	H		C	N
435	<i>Roystonea regia</i> (Kunth) O.F. Cook	Arecaceae	T	OR	R	P
436	<i>Santalum album</i> L.	Santalaceae	T	T	R	P
437	<i>Saraca asoka</i> (Roxb.) Willd.	Fabaceae	T	OR	R	P
438	<i>Schefflera stellata</i> (Gaertn.) Baill.	Araliaceae	T		R	P
439	<i>Schlechera oleosa</i> (Lour.) Oken	Sapindaceae	T		R	P
440	<i>Schrebera swetinoides</i> Roxb.	Oleaceae	T		R	P
441	<i>Scilla hyacinthina</i> (Roth) Macbr.	Liliaceae	H	M	C	N
442	<i>Selaginella bryopteris</i> (L.) Bak.	Selaginellaceae	H	M	R	P
443	<i>Selenicereus undatus</i> (Haworth) D.R. Hunt	Cactaceae	S	OR,E	R	P
444	<i>Senna auriculata</i> (L.) Roxb.	Caesalpiniaceae	S	M	C	N
445	<i>Setaria pumila</i> (Poir.) Roemer & Schultes	Poaceae	H	WR, F	C	N
446	<i>Setaria verticillata</i> (L.) Beauv.	Poaceae	H	WR, F	C	N
447	<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm. f.	Malvaceae	S	M	C	N
448	<i>Sida cordata</i> (Burm. f.) Borssum	Malvaceae	H	M	C	N
449	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> L.	Malvaceae	S	M	C	N
450	<i>Sida ovata</i> Forssk.	Malvaceae	H		C	N
451	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> L.	Malvaceae	H		R	N

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452	<i>Smilax zeylanica</i> L.	Smilacaceae	C		R	P
453	<i>Solanum surattense</i> Burm. f.	Solanaceae	H	M	O	N
454	<i>Solena amplexucalis</i> (Lam.) Gandhi	Cucurbitaceae	C		O	N
455	<i>Sopobia delphinifolia</i> (L.) G. Don	Scrophulariaceae	H		C	N
456	<i>Spathodia companulata</i> P.Beauv.	Bignoniaceae	T	OR	R	P
457	<i>Spermacoce hispida</i> L.	Rubiaceae	H		C	N
458	<i>Spermacoce latifolia</i> Aublet	Rubiaceae	H		R	N
459	<i>Spermacoce pusilla</i> Wall.	Rubiaceae	H		C	N
460	<i>Spermadictyon suaveolens</i> Roxb.	Rubiaceae	S	OR	R	P
461	<i>Spondias pinnata</i> (L.f.) Kurz	Anacardiaceae	T		R	P
462	<i>Sporobolus coromandelianus</i> (Retz.) Kunth	Poaceae	H	F	C	N
463	<i>Stachyterpeta indica</i> (L.)Valh	Verbenaceae	S	OR	R	P
464	<i>Stachyterpeta jamaikensis</i> (L.)Valh	Verbenaceae	S	OR	R	P
465	<i>Sterculia foetida</i> L.	Sterculiaceae	T	OR	R	P
466	<i>Sterculia urens</i> Roxb.	Malvaceae	T	Misc.	R	P
467	<i>Steriospermum suaveolens</i> (Roxb.)DC.	Bignoniaceae	T		R	P
468	<i>Striga asiatica</i> (L.) Kuntze	Scrophulariaceae	H		C	N
469	<i>Stylosanthes fruticosa</i> (Retz.) Alston	Fabaceae	H	F	C	N
470	<i>Switenia mahagoni</i> (L.) Jacq.	Meliaceae	T	T	R	P
471	<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i> (L.) Merr.	Myrtaceae	T	E	R	P

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472	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Myrtaceae	T	M, E	R	P
473	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i> (Blume) Merr. & L.M.Perry	Myrtaceae	T	E	R	P
474	<i>Tabebuia avellaneda</i> Lorentz ex Griseb.	Bignoniaceae	T	OR	R	P
475	<i>Tabernamontana divaricata</i> (L.)	Apocynaceae	S	OR	R	P
476	<i>Tagites erecta</i> L.	Asteraceae	H	OR	O	N
477	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	T	E	R	P
478	<i>Tecoma gaudichaudii</i> DC.	Bignoniaceae	S	OR	R	P
479	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L. f.	Verbenaceae	T	T	R	P
480	<i>Tephrosia pumila</i> (Lam.) Pers.	Fabaceae	H		C	N
481	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (L.) Pers.	Fabaceae	S	M	C	N
482	<i>Tephrosia strigosa</i> (Dalz.) Sant. & Mahesh.	Fabaceae	H		O	N
483	<i>Tephrosia villosa</i> (L.) Pers.	Fabaceae	H		C	N
484	<i>Terminalia alata</i> Heyne ex Roth	Combretaceae	T	T	R	P
485	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb.) Wight & Arn.	Combretaceae	T	T, M	R	P
486	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) (Roxb. ex DC.)	Combretaceae	T	M	R	P
487	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Combretaceae	T	M	R	P
488	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.	Combretaceae	T	E	R	P
489	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	Combretaceae	T	M	R	P
490	<i>Terminalia metalica</i> L.	Combretaceae	T		R	P
491	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> ROXB (ex DC)	Combretaceae	T		R	P

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492	<i>Tetracera scandens</i> Linn.	Dilleniaceae	S		R	P
493	<i>Theriophonum minutum</i> (Willd.) Baillon	Araceae	H	OR	R	P
494	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> L.	Cupressaceae	S	OR	R	P
495	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> Hook. f. & Thoms (Willd.) Miers ex	Menispermaceae	C	M	R	N
496	<i>Toningia cucullata</i>	Commelinaceae	H		C	N
497	<i>Tonningia axillaris</i> (L.) Kuntze	Commelinaceae	H		C	N
498	<i>Tradescantia spathacea</i> Sw.	Commelinaceae	H		R	P
499	<i>Tragus roxburghii</i> Panigr.	Poaceae	H		C	N
500	<i>Trewia nudiflora</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	T		R	P
501	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	Zygophyllaceae	H	M, E	C	N
502	<i>Trichilia coronoides</i> L.	Meliaceae	T		R	P
503	<i>Trichodesma indicum</i> (L.) R. Br.	Boraginaceae	H	M	C	N
504	<i>Trichurus monsoniae</i> (L.f.) C. Towns.	Amaranthaceae	H		C	N
505	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Asteraceae	H	M	C	N
506	<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i> Jacq.	Tiliaceae	S		C	N
507	<i>Tylophora indica</i> (Burm.f.) Merr.	Asclepiadaceae	C	M	O	N
508	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i> Beauv.	Poaceae	H	F	O	N
509	<i>Ventilago denticulata</i> Willd.	Rhamnaceae	C		R	P
510	<i>Verbascum chinensis</i> Hook. f. & Thoms	Scrophulariaceae	H		R	N
511	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i> (L.) Less.	Asteraceae	H	M	C	N

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512	<i>Vicoa indica</i> (L.) DC.	Asteraceae	H	OR	C	N
513	<i>Vigna aconitifolia</i> (Jacq.) Marechal	Fabaceae	H	F, WR	O	N
514	<i>Vigna trilobata</i> (L.) Verdc.	Fabaceae	H	F, WR	O	N
515	<i>Waltheria indica</i> L.	Sterculiaceae	H	M	C	N
516	<i>Wattakaka volubilis</i> (L.f.) Stapf	Asclepiadaceae	C	M	R	N
517	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i> A.K.Irvine	Arecaceae	T	OR	R	P
518	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> (L.)Kurz	Lythraceae	S		R	P
519	<i>Wrightia arborea</i> (Dennst.) D.J.Mabb.	Apocynaceae	T	T,E	R	P
520	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> (Roxb.) R. Br.	Apocynaceae	T	M,T	R	P
521	<i>Xanthium indicum</i> Koenig	Asteraceae	S	M	O	N
522	<i>Xanthoxylum rhetsa</i> (Roxb.) DC.	Rutaceae	T		R	P
523	<i>Xantolis retusa</i> (Roxb.) Raf.	Sapotaceae	T		R	P
524	<i>Xylia xylocarpa</i> (Roxb.) W.Theob.	Fabaceae	T		R	P
525	<i>Ziziphus glabrata</i> (B.Heyne ex schult.) B.Heyne ex WIGHT & Arn.	Rhamnaceae	T	E	R	P
526	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill.	Rhamnaceae	T	E	R	P
527	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lam. var. fruticosa (Haines) Sebastine & Balakr.	Rhamnaceae	S	E	R	P
528	<i>Zornia gibbosa</i> Span.	Fabaceae	H	M	C	N

RESOURCE POTENTIAL OF TAXA

A total of 405 taxa are considered economically important based on the utility. They form 75% of the total recorded plants in the study. Of them, 175 are medicinal plants, 88 are edible plants, 73 are under fodder value, 37 are under Timber plants, 7 wild relatives for crop plants

(13%), 74 plants with ornamental properties and 23 plants with miscellaneous value are used and utilized by local people.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

A total of 74 ornamental plant species were recorded. Good number of trees growing as ornamentals (27 taxa), followed by shrubs (28 taxa), herbs (17 taxa) and climbers (2 taxa). Some of the plants are growing as ornamentals like *Araucaria aracona*, *Canna india*, *Cycas circinalis*, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, *Jasminum auriculata*, *Rosa indica*, *Plumaria pudica*, *Tecoma gaudichaudii*, *Wodyetia bifurcata*, *Thuja occidentalis*, *Wodyetia bifurcata*.

FODDER

A total of 73 fodder species are recorded from the study area belonging to 58 families. Asclepiadaceae is the dominant families with 15 species (*Calotropis gigantea*, *Caralluma adscendens*, *Gymnema sylvestre*) followed by Asteraceae and Malvaceae with 12 species of each (*Abutilon indicum*, *Tridax procumbens*), Fabaceae with 11 species (*Desmodium triflorum*, *Pongamia pinnata*), Euphorbiaceae with 6 species (*Jatropha gossipifolia*, *Phyllanthus amarus*) and Acanthaceae with 6 species (*Barleria prionitis*, *Lepidagathis cristata*), Lamiaceae with 5 species (*Leucas aspera*, *Orthosiphon rubicundus*).

MEDICINAL PLANTS

A total of 175 fodder species are recorded from the study area belonging to 12 families (**Table-9**). Poaceae is the dominant families with 43 species followed by Cyperaceae with 11 species, Fabaceae with 10 species, and 9 families with one species each. The important fodder grasses are, *Brachiaria ramosa*, *Chloris barbata*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Dactyloctenium aegyptium*, *Dichanthium annulatum*, *Echinochloa colona*, *Eragrostiella bifaria*, , species of *Panicum*, *Paspalum*, *Pennisetum* etc.

EDIBLE PLANTS

A total of 88 edible species were recorded. The important edible plants are *Aegle marmelos*, *Amaranthus viridis*, *Annona squamosa*, *Citru limon*, *Mangifera indica*, *Manilakara sapota*, *Musa paradisiacal*, *Phyllanthus emblica*, *Psidium guajava*, *Syzygium cumini*, *Ziziphus mauritiana*.

TIMBER PLANTS

A total of 37 timber plants were recorded. The important species are *Acacia nilotica*, *Dalbergia sissoo*, *Dalbergia paniculata*, *Santalum album*, *Tectona grandis*, *Terminalia alata*, *Terminalia arjuna* etc.

FIRE WOOD & MISCELLANEOUS USES

A total of 23 plants are used for fire wood purpose and 22 plants used for other purposes by the people. Some of the plants used in spiritual ceremonies like worshipping the God, birth and death ceremonies, marriages, special ceremonies like vrathas and poojas. *Ocimum tenuiflorum*, *Ficus religiosa*, *Ficus benghalensis*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Calotropis gigantea*, *Phyllanthus emblica* are worshiped as Gods or Goddess by the people. The leaves of *Mangifera indica* used to tie to the doors at the time of festivals. Generally the flowers of *Nymphaea* are used to worship Goddess Lakshmi. The leaves of *Piper betle* and the nuts of *Areca catechu* are generally offered to God and each and every tradition of many religions.

FRUIT TREES



Annona reticulata



Carica papaya



Ficus carica



Manilkara zapota



Musa paradisiaca



Phyllanthus emblica



Psidium guajava



Punica granatum

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS



Canna indica



Catharanthus roseus



Hibiscus rosa-sinensis



Jasminum sambac



Mirabilis jalapa



Nerium oleander

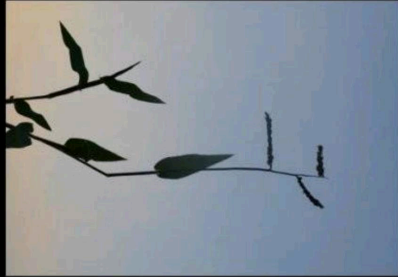


Rosa indica



Tagetes erecta

FODDER SPECIES



Brachiaria distachya



Cynodon dactylon



Cyperus difformis



Dactyloctenium aegyptium



Dinebra retroflexa



Eleocharis atropurpurea



Eragrostis viscosa



Iseilema prostratum

MEDICINAL



Aerva lanata



Aloe vera



Calotropis gigantea



Clitoria ternatea



Jatropha gossypifolia



Murraya koenigii



Ocimum tenuiflorum



Solanum nigrum

CHAPTER – VI CONCLUSIONS

The field observations have strengthened that the trees are habitat specific. *Ex-situ* maintenance is one of the strategies to conserving the plants. This is mainly in gardens, germ-plasm banks. In the present investigation a total of 175 are medicinal plants, 88 are edible plants, 73 are under fodder value, 37 are under Timber plants, 7 wild relatives for crop plants, 74 plants with ornamental plants and 23 plants with miscellaneous plants are conserving in Botanical garden of our college. A special care is being taken for maintenance of Orchid species.

1. Focus immediate attention on the threatened plants identified as critically endangered by the College Management and Staff.
2. *Ex situ* conservation of identified threatened species and maintained in botanical garden of the college.
3. Regular monitoring of plant resources of the study area.
4. A highly coordinated action-oriented multi-disciplinary approach on plant resources conservation integrating the forest department, Non-Governmental Organizations, scientific bodies at universities and research institutions with the co-operation of local communities should be implemented.

CHAPTER – VII
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