Taxonomy and Conservation Status of Pteridophyte Flora of Sri Lanka

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Introduction

The recorded history of exploration of pteridophytes in Sri Lanka dates back to 1672-1675 when Poul Hermann had collected a few fern specimens which were first described by Linneus (1747) in Flora Zeylanica. The majority of Sri Lankan pteridophytes have been collected in the 19th century during the British period and some of them have been published as catalogues and checklists. However, only Beddome (1863-1883) and Sledge (1950-1954) had conducted systematic studies and contributed significantly to today's knowledge on taxonomy and diversity of Sri Lankan pteridophytes (Beddome, 1883; Sledge, 1982). Thereafter, Manton (1953) and Manton and Sledge (1954) reported chromosome numbers and some taxonomic issues of selected Sri Lankan Pteridophytes. Recently, Shaffer-Fehre (2006) has edited the volume 15 of the revised handbook to the flora of Ceylon on pteridophyta (Fern and Fern Allies).

The local involvement of pteridological studies began with Abeywickrama (1956; 1964; 1978), Abeywickrama and Dassanayake (1956); and Abeywickrama and De Fonseka, (1975) with the preparations of checklists of pteridophytes and description of some fern families. Dassanayake (1964), Jayasekara (1996), Jayasekara *et al*., (1996), Dhanasekera (undated), Fenando (2002), Herat and Rathnayake (2004) and Ranil *et al*., (2004; 2005; 2006) have also contributed to the present knowledge on Pteridophytes in Sri Lanka. However, only recently, Ranil and co workers initiated a detailed study on biology, ecology and variation of tree ferns (Cyatheaceae) in Kanneliya and Sinharaja MAB reserves combining field and laboratory studies and also taxonomic studies on island-wide Sri Lankan fern flora. As a result, Ranil *et al*. (2010a; 2010b) have described two new pteridophyte species from Sri Lanka and identified conservation priorities for Sri Lankan tree ferns in 2011 (Ranil *et al*., 2011). Ranil *et al*., (in prep.) reviewed and revised the list of endemic pteridophytes in Sri Lanka.

Currently, about 348 pteridophyte taxa from 30 families have been recorded from Sri Lanka, of which 50 taxa are reported to be endemic to the country (Shaffer-Fehre, 2006). Among Asian countries, Sri Lanka is second only to Taiwan in terms of the number of pteridophyte species per 10,000 km^2 (Ranil *et al*., 2008a). Geographical isolation, and a wide range of climatic, elevational and soil type variation in Sri Lanka may have resulted in rich diversity of pteridophyte flora as well along with exceptionally high level of endemism. It is reported that Sri Lankan pteridophytes have strong phyto-geographical relationships with South Indian species. Further, both the Sri Lankan and the South Indian pteridophyte flora also have phyto-geographical relationship with three regions, namely the Sino-Himalayan flora, the Malesian flora from South East Asia, and an African element connected with the Seychelles, Mascarenes, Madagascar and East Africa (Fraser-Jenkins, 1984). Despite historical and recent information on pteridophyte flora of Sri Lanka, this is the first instance that the pteridophyte flora has been assessed based on the national Red Listing criteria.

Taxonomy

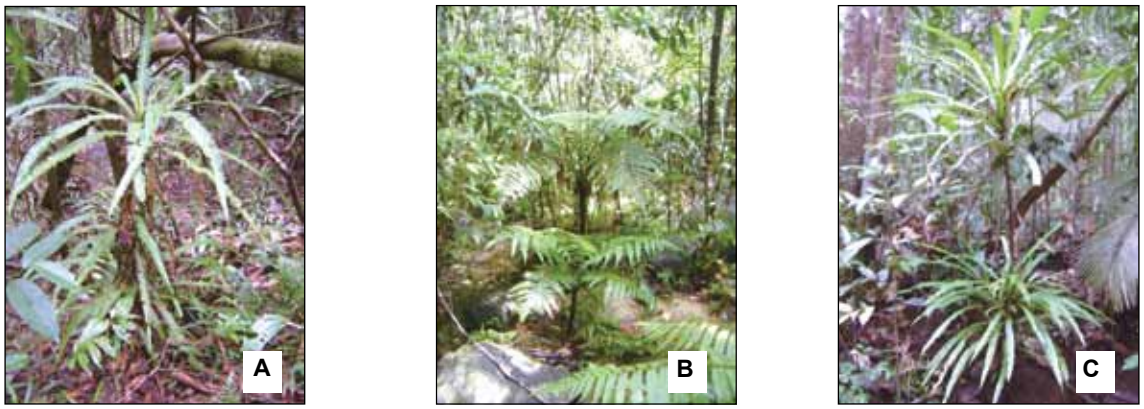
The present knowledge of ptridophytes is largely based on Shaffer-Fehre (2006) which is mainly based on morphology and specimens of existing herbarium collections rather than new information. It has been prepared during 1993-1995 period but published in 2006. However, with the advancement of plant molecular studies, taxonomic status of many fern species have changed and many revisions have been made. On the other hand, recently an extensive field survey of South Indian fern flora has been carried out, though such information has not been widely published yet. Recent review of endemic pteridophyte flora in Sri Lanka parallel to information generated through South Indian survey via personal communication revealed that the changes of number of endemic taxa from 50 (Shaffer-Fehre, 2006) to 44 (Ranil *et al*., in prep.). All these indicated the need of a systematic review of the taxonomy of Sri Lankan pteridophytes based on detailed field works and existing herbarium collections and also considering with advances of taxonomy and systematics due to molecular studies on pteridophytes. For the red listing process, except for three families, namely Aspleniaceae, Cyatheaceae and Thelypteridaceae (where there is no agreement among pteridologists to place Sri Lankan species within families, hence followed Shaffer-Fehre (2006), all species have been arranged based on the linear sequence of extant families and genera of lycophytes and ferns proposed by Christenhusz *et al*., (2011). Changes of genera and families according to Christenhusz et al. (2011) are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Changes of genera and families based on recent classification proposed by Christenhusz *et al*. (2011).

Taxa	Flora of Ceylon (2006) by Shaffer-Fehre (2006)	Redlist (2012) based on Christenhusz *et al*. (2011)
Genera		
Antrophyum	Vittariaceae	Pteridaceae
Arthropteris	Oleandraceae	Tectariaceae
Athyrium	Woodsiaceae	Athyriaceae
Bolbitis	Lomariopsidaceae	Dryopteridaceae
Ceratopteris	Parkeriaceae	Pteridaceae
Deparia	Woodsiaceae	Athyriaceae
Diplazium	Woodsiaceae	Athyriaceae
Elaphoglossum	Lomariopsidaceae	Dryopteridaceae
Hypodematium	Woodsiaceae	Hypodematiaceae
Leucostegia	Davalliaceae	Hypodematiaceae
Lindsaea	Dennstaedtiaceae	Lindsaeaceae
Loxogramme	Loxogrammaceae	Polypodiaceae
Lygodium	Schizaeaceae	Lygodiaceae
Monogramma	Vittariaceae	Pteridaceae
Nephrolepis	Oleandraceae	Nephrolepidaceae
Pteridrys	Dryopteridaceae	Tectariaceae
Sphenomeris	Dennstaedtiaceae	Lindsaeaceae
Tectaria	Dryopteridaceae	Tectariaceae
Teratophyllum	Lomariopsidaceae	Dryopteridaceae
Vittaria	Vittariaceae	Pteridaceae
Family		
Grammitidaceae	Grammitidaceae	Polypodiaceae

Distribution

Limited research has been conducted to identify distribution of pterdophyte flora in Sri Lanka. About 81% of pteridophyte specimens in the National Herbarium have been collected from the wet zone area of the country (Jayasekera and Wijesundara, 1993). The wet zone which accounts for only one third of the country's total land area also contains almost all endemic pteridophytes except one species (Ranil *et al*., in prep.). Further, study on distribution pattern of endemic pteridophyte flora of Sri Lanka revealed that those are more-or-less equally distributed among the wet zone areas of the up, mid and low countries with 34, 31 and 32 taxa, respectively (Ranil *et al*., 2008a). Majority of endemic pteridophytes (78%) of Sri Lanka had been collected from the Central Province where Nuwara Eliya district alone provided the highest number of endemic taxa collected with 34 taxa followed by Sabaragamuwa and Southern provinces. Even though some species occur in a few districts, their known occurrence has been limited only to a few isolated localities (i.e. *Cyathea hookeri*, *C. sinuata*, *C. sledgei* and *C. srilankensis*; Ranil *et al*., 2010a; 2010b). Long duration of rainfall and high relative humidity associated with elevational gradient may be one of the reasons for the presence of higher number of endemic taxa in the wet zone and the Central Province. In addition, close proximity to the Botanical Gardens of Peradeniya and Hakgala had also influenced a higher number of species collections from the Central Province and Nuwara Eliya district.



Endemic and endangered tree ferns in lowland rainforests.

A: *Cyathea sledgei* Ranil *et al*.,: A recently described new endemic tree fern species in Kanneliya MAB reserve.

B: *Cyathea srilankensis* Ranil: A recently discovered new endemic tree fern species in Beraliya proposed forest reserve.

C: *Cyathea sinuata* Hook. & Grew.: The only known simple leaf tree ferns in the world.

Two endemic ferns species in southern lowland rainforests.

A: *Tectaria thwaitesii* (Bedd.) Ching: An endemic fern species in roadside banks of Kottawa forest reserve.

B: *Oreogrammits sledgei* (Parris) Parris: An endemic fern species grows on moist rock in Sinharaja world heritage site.

Threats

Vast majority of pteridophyte flora and almost all endemic pteridophytes in Sri Lanka are confined to the wet zone areas of the lowland, sub montane and montane regions. However, most of the remaining forests in the wet zone area are fragmented and small. They are continued to be degraded due to illegal encroachment and suffer further fragmentation due to higher population densities in such areas. The area is highly subjected to habitat loss, spread of alien-invasive species, soil erosion and environmental pollution. These are considered as the most immediate threats to the pteridophyte flora of Sri Lanka. In areas such as the Knuckles region, the forest understorey which is the main habitat for pteridophytes has been cleared for cardamom cultivation whereas in Udawattakele forest understorey is invaded by alien-invasive species; also make significant threats to regeneration of pteridophytes. Another threat of increasing importance is the illicit removal and over exploitation of ornamentally important rare ferns from the wild. These problems will be worsening by change of climate and increasing human population pressure.

Conservation issues

The effective conservation of Sri Lankan pteridophyte flora will depend largely on how effective the conservation of natural forests in the wet zone areas of the country. For this, minimizing of fragmentation and habitat loss through effective land use planning and a sound policy framework is a must. Further, according to the present Red Listing, of the 335 pteridophyte species, 219 species (66%) are listed as threatened species (20, 41, 87 and 71 species are critically endangered and possibly extinct (CR(PE)) critically endangered (CR), endangered (EN) and vulnerable (VU). Another 40 species are listed as near threatened (NT). This highlighted that, in addition to conservation of natural forests in the wet zone areas, monitoring of populations of at least threatened species is a necessary to understand effectiveness of the *in situ* conservation of pteridophyte flora. At present, *ex situ* conservation is limited to a few local species at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya and Botanic Gardens of Hakgala and Henerathgoda. Therefore, strengthening of ferneries of the network of the National Botanic Gardens is urgently required as a supplementary conservation measure for Sri Lankan pteridophytes.

Research gaps and needs

Further enhancement of current knowledge and understanding of pteridophytes flora needs several measures. As highlighted a comprehensive taxonomic revision need to be carried out in the light of recent floral survey in the South Asia and recent advances of taxonomy due to use of molecular investigations. A close collaboration between pteridologists in India (as well as elsewhere) and Sri Lanka is a pre-requisite. Much of the specimens of pteridophytes have been collected from 1847 to 1900 by European pteridologists and deposited in herbaria of elsewhere than the National Herbarium. Thus, an island-wide floristic survey on pteridophyte taxa is urgently required in Sri Lanka which helps to revise the taxonomy, distribution and other conservation issues of the island pteridophyte flora. Upgrading of the collection of the National Herbarium is also a must and should be carried out parallel to the floristic survey. Further, recent work by Ranil *et al.,* (2008b) provides encouraging results on domestication of *C. walkerae* and need to expand to other species which has commercial potentials. Public awareness programs on the conservation and sustainable use of pteridophytes should also be initiated promoting *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Lowland rainforests, sub-montane and montane forests are the major natural vegetation types supporting the biodiversity of Pteridophytes in Sri Lanka. However, these ecosystems are heavily affected by various biotic and abiotic influences and already highly fragmented. Increasing population pressure and climate change further worsen the situation. These facts highlight the importance of conserving the remaining forest ecosystems of the wet zone of the country. It is also essential to conduct further research to fill the gaps of knowledge of Sri Lankan pteridophytes which will provide a basis to resolve many of the taxonomic and conservation issues pteridophytes face today.

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Table 13: Summary of the Status of Pteridophytes in Sri Lanka

(Endemics are shown in bracket)

Family	EX	EW	CR (PE)	CR	EN	VU	NT	DD	LC	Total Threatened	Total Species
Aspleniaceae			4 (1)	3	6 (1)	7	4		5	16 (1)	29 (2)
Athyriaceae				3	9	7	4	1	2	19 (3)	26 (5)
Blechnaceaea				2	1	1			2	4	6
Cyatheaceae				1	5	1				7 (4)	7 (5)
Davalliaceae			1	1	1	1			1	3	5
Dennstaedtiaceae			3	2	1	1			3	4	10 (1)
Dryopteridaceae			1	6	12	7	3		2	25 (6)	31 (8)
Equisetaceae						1				1	1
Gleicheniaceae								1	1	0	2
Hymenophyllaceae				4	9	5	1			18 (3)	19 (3)
Hypodematiaceae					1			1		1	2
Isoetaceae					1					1	1
Lindsaeaceae				4	3	2		1	2	9 (2)	12 (2)
Lycopodiaceae				1	7	3	1	1	1	11	14
Lygodiaceae						1	1		1	1	3
Marattiaceae					1		1			1	2
Marsileaceae				1					1	1	2
Nephrolepidaceae						1	1	1	1	1	4
Oleandraceae						1				1	1
Ophioglossaceae				1	8					9	9
Osmundaceae					1					1 (1)	1 (1)
Polypodiaceae			2	9	6	7	6	2	14	22 (5)	46 (9)
Psilotaceae						1				1	1
Pteridaceae			6	1	4	8	8	2	17	13 (4)	46 (4)
Schizaeaceae							1			0	1
Selaginellaceae						2	5		2	2 (1)	9 (1)
Tectariaceae			1	1	3	3		1	3	7 (1)	12 (2)
Thelypteridaceae			3	2	9	10	4	1	5	21 (2)	34 (6)
Totals			**21 (5)**	**42 (10)**	**88 (11)**	**70 (12)**	**40 (9)**	**12 (1)**	**63 (1)**	**200 (33)**	**336 (49)**

Table 14: List of Pteridophytes in Sri Lanka

(Endemic species are marked in **Bold** letters)

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS
Family : Lycopodiaceae				
Huperzia ceylanica (Spring) Trevis.	S: Kuda-hedaya	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Huperzia hamiltonii (Spreng.) Trevis.	S: Kuda-hedaya	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Huperzia phlegmaria (L.) Rothm.	S: Maha-hedaya	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Huperzia phyllantha (Hook. & Arn.) Holub	S: Maha-hedaya	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Huperzia pinifolia Trevis.	S: Kuda-hedaya	CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Huperzia pulcherrima (Hook. & Grev.) Pichi.-Serm.	S: Kuda-hedaya	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Huperzia serrata (Thunb. ex Murray) Trevis.	S: Kuda-hedaya	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Huperzia squarrosa (G. Forst.) Trevis.	S: Kuda-hedaya	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Huperzia subulifolia (Wall. ex Hook. & Grev.) Trevis.	S: Kuda-hedaya	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Huperzia vernicosa (Hook. & Grev.) Trevis.	S: Kuda-hedaya	DD		
Lycopodiella caroliniana (L.) Pichi.-Serm.		NT		
Lycopodiella cernua (L.) Pichi.-Serm.	S: Badal-hanassa, Badal-wanassa	LC		
Lycopodium japonicum Thunb. ex Murray		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Lycopodium wightianum Wall. ex Grev. & Hook.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Family : Isoetaceae				
Isoetes coromandelina L.f.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	LC
Family : Selaginellaceae				
Selaginella calostachya (Hook. & Grev.) Alston		NT		
Selaginella ciliaris (Retz.) Spring		LC		
Selaginella cochleata (Hook. & Grev.) Spring		LC		
Selaginella crassipes Spring		NT		
Selaginella integerrima (Hook. & Grev.) Spring		NT		
Selaginella involvens (Sw.) Spring		NT		
Selaginella latifolia (Hook. & Grev.) Spring		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Selaginella praetermissa Alston		NT		
Selaginella wightii Hieron.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Family : Equisetaceae				
Equisetum debile Roxb. ex Vaucher		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Family : Ophioglossaceae				
Botrychium daucifolium Wall. ex Hook. & Grev.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Botrychium lanuginosum Wall. ex Hook. & Grev.		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Helminthostachys zeylanica (L.) Hook.	S: Thani-wel	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Ophioglossum costatum R.Br.	S: Ek-pethi-pium	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Ophioglossum gramineum Willd.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Ophioglossum nudicaule L.fil.	S: Diya-gabbalu	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Ophioglossum pendulum L.	S: Pati-dhathu	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Ophioglossum petiolatum Hook.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Ophioglossum reticulatum L.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS
Family : Psilotaceae				
Psilotum nudum (L.) P. Beauv.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Family : Marattiaceae				
Angiopteris evecta (Forst.) Hoffm.	S: Wal-meda	NT		
Marattia fraxinea Smith		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Family : Osmundaceae				
Osmunda collina Sledge		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Family : Hymenophyllaceae				
Abrodictyum obscurum (Blume) Ebihara & K.Iwats. (Syn: *Selenodesmium obscurum* (Blume) Copel.)		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Crepidomanes bipunctatum (Poir.) Copel. (Syn: *Crepidomanes bilabiatum* (Nees & Blume) Copel.)		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Crepidomanes campanulatum (Roxb.) Jayasekara		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Crepidomanes intramarginale (Hook.fil & Grev.) Copel.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Crepidomanes kurzi (Bedd.)Tagawa & Iwatsuki		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Crepidomanes kurzii (Bedd.) Tagawa & K. Iwats.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Crepidomanes proliferum (Blume) Bostock (Syn*: Gonocormus prolifer* (Blum.) Prantl)		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Crepidomanes saxifragoides (C.Presl.) P.S.Green (Syn*:Gonocormus saxifragoides* (Presl.) Bosch)		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Didymoglossum bimarginatum (Bosch) Ebihara & K.Iwats. (Syn*: Microgonium bimarginatum* Bosch)		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Didymoglossum exiguum (Bedd.) Copel		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Didymoglossum motleyi (Bosch) Ebihara & K.Iwats. (Syn: *Microgonium motleyi* Bosch)		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Didymoglossum wallii (Thwaites) Copel		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Hymenophyllum denticulatum Sw. (Syn: *Meringium denticulatum* (Sw.) Copel.)		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Hymenophyllum exsertum Wall. ex Hook. (Syn*: Mecodium gardneri* (Bosch) Jayasekara)		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Hymenophyllum javanicum A.Sperng. (Syn*: Mecodium javanicum* (Spreng.) Copel.)		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Hymenophyllum macroglossum Bosch (Syn: ***Meringium macroglossum*** (Bosch) Copel.)		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Hymenophyllum nitidulum (Bosch) Ebihara & K.Iwats. (Syn:*Microtrichomanes nitidulum* (Bosch) Copel.)		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Hymenophyllum pallidum (Blume) Ebihara & K.Iwats. (Syn: *Pleuromanes pallidum* (Blume) C.Presl.)		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Hymenophyllum polyanthos (Sw.) Sw. (Syn*: Mecodium polyanthos* (Sw.) Copel.)		NT		
Family : Gleicheniaceae				
Dicranopteris lineairs (Burm.f.) Underw. var. *linearis*	S: Kakilla	LC		
Dicranopteris lineairs (Burm.f.) Underw. var. *montana*	S: Kakilla	DD		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS
Family : Lygodiaceae				
Lygodium circinnatum (Burm. f.) Sw.	S: Maha-pamba	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Lygodium flexuosum (L.) Sw.	S: Pamba-wel	NT		
Lygodium microphyllum (Cav.) R. Br.	S: Pamba-wel	LC		
Family : Schizaeaceae				
Schizaea digitata (L.) Sw.		NT		
Family : Marsileaceae				
Marsilea coromandelina Willd.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Marsilea minuta L.	S: Hathara pethiya	LC		
Family : Cyatheaceae				
Cyathea crinita (Hook.) Copel.	S: Gini-hota, Gini-watara	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Cyathea gigantea (Wall. ex Hook.) Holttum	S: Gini-hota, Gini-watara	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Cyathea hookeri Thwaites	S: Gini-hota, Gini-watara	CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Cyathea sinuata Hook. & Grev.	S: Gini-hota, Gini-watara	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Cyathea sledgei Ranil, Pushpakumara & Fras.-Jenk.	S: Gini-hota, Gini-watara	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Cyathea srilankensis Ranil	S: Gini-hota, Gini-watara	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Cyathea walkerae Hook.	S: Gini-hota, Gini-watara	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Family : Lindsaeaceae				
Lindsaea caudata Hook.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Lindsaea cultrata (Willd.) Sw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Lindsaea ensifolia subsp. *ensiofolia* Sw.		LC		
Lindsaea glandulifera Alderw.		DD		
Lindsaea hetrophylla Dryand.		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Lindsaea odorata Roxb.var. *odorata*		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Lindsaea orbiculata (Lam.) Mett. ex Kuhn		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Lindsaea repens (Bory)Thwaites var. *pectinata* (Blume) Mett. ex Kuhn		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Lindsaea schizophylla (Baker) H.Christ		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Lindsaea venusta Kaulf. ex Kuhn		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Lindsaea walkerae Hook.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Sphenomeris chinensis var. *chinensis* (L.) Maxon		LC		
Family : Dennstaedtiaceae				
Dennstaedtia scabra (Wall. ex Hook.) T.Moore		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Histiopteris incisa (Thunb.) J.Sm.		LC		
Hypolepis glandulifera Brownsey & Chinnock		LC		
Microlepia dubia (Roxb.) C.V.Morton		CR(PE)		
Microlepia majuscula (Lowe) T.Moore		CR(PE)		
Microlepia platyphylla (D.Don) J.Sm.		CR(PE)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS
Microlepia rhomboidea (Hook.) C.Presl ex Prantl		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Microlepia speluncae (L.) T.Moore		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Microlepia strigosa (Thunb. ex Murray) C.Presl		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Pteridium revolutum (Blume) Nakai	S: Waralla, Ankakilla, Monara Kakilla	LC		
Family : Pteridaceae				
Acrostichum aureum L.		LC		LC
Acrostichum speciosum Willd.		DD		
Actiniopteris radiata (Sw.) Link		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Adiantum capillus- veneris L.		LC		
Adiantum caudatum L.	S: Thuda-vediya	LC		
Adiantum flabellulatum L.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Adiantum hispidulum Sw.		LC		
Adiantum indicum J. Ghatak		NT		
Adiantum philippense L.		LC		
Adiantum zollingeri Mett. ex Kuhn		LC		
Anogramma leptophylla (L.) Link		CR(PE)		
Antrophyum plantagineum (Cav.) Kaulf.		NT		
Antrophyum reticulatum (G.Forst.) Kaulf.		LC		
Ceratopteris thalictroides (L.) Brongn.		NT		LC
Cheilanthes anceps Blanf.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Cheilanthes bicolor (Roxb.) Griff. ex Fras.-Jenk.		DD		
Cheilanthes bullosa Kunze		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Cheilanthes krameri Franch. & Sav.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Cheilanthes opposita Kaulf.		LC		
Cheilanthes tenuifolia (Burm.f.) Sw.		LC		
Cheilanthes thwaitesii Mett. ex Kuhn		LC		
Coniogramme serra Fée		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Doryopteris concolor (Langsd. & Fisch.) Kuhn		NT		
Hemionitis arifolia (Burm.) T.Moore (Syn:*Parahemionitis arifolia* (Burm.) Panigrahi)		LC		
Idiopteris hookeriana (Agardh) T.G.Walker		NT		
Monogramma paradoxa (Fée) Bedd.		CR(PE)		
Pellaea boivinii Hook.		CR(PE)		
Pellaea falcata (R.Br.) Fée		CR(PE)		
Pteris argyraea T.Moore		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Pteris biaurita L.		LC		
Pteris confusa T.G.Walker		LC		
Pteris cretica L.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Pteris ensiformis Burm.f.		LC		
Pteris gongalensis T.G.Walker		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Pteris longipes D.Don		CR(PE)		

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Pteris mertensioides Willd.		CR(PE)		
Pteris multiaurita J.Agardh		LC		
Pteris praetermissa T.G.Walker		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Pteris quadriaurita Retz.		LC		
Pteris reptans T.G.Walker		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Pteris tripartita Sw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Pteris vittata L.		LC		
Taenitis blechnoides (Willd.) Sw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Vittaria elongata Sw.		NT		
Vittaria microlepis Hieron.		NT		
Vittaria scolopendrina (Bory) Thwaites		NT		
Family : Aspleniaceae				
Asplenium aethiopicum (Burm. f.) Bech.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Asplenium affine Sw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Asplenium bipinnatum (Sledge) Philcox		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Asplenium cheilosorum Kunze ex Mett.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Asplenium decorum Kunze		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Asplenium decrescens Kunze		LC		
Asplenium disjunctum Sledge		CR(PE)		
Asplenium ensiforme Wall. ex Hook. & Grev.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Asplenium erectum (Bory ex Willd.) in L.		LC		
Asplenium excisum C. Presl.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Asplenium formosum Willd.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Asplenium gardneri Baker		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Asplenium grevillii Hook. & Grev.		CR(PE)		
Asplenium inaequilaterale Willd.		NT		
Asplenium indicum Sledge		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Asplenium laciniatum D.Don		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Asplenium longipes Fée		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Asplenium nidus L.	S: Gal-Palu	NT		
Asplenium nitidum Sw.		CR(PE)		
Asplenium normale D.Don		NT		
Asplenium obscurum Blume		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Asplenium pellucidum Lam.		CR(PE)		
Asplenium polyodon G.Frost.		LC		
Asplenium serricula Fée		LC		
Asplenium tenerum G.Forst.		LC		
Asplenium tenuifolium D.Don		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Asplenium unilaterale Lam.		NT		
Asplenium yoshinagae Makino		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Asplenium zenkerianum Kunze		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	

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Family : Thelypteridaceae				
Amauropelta hakgalensis Holttum		DD		
Ampelopteris prolifera (Retz.) Copel.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Amphineuron opulentum (Kaulf.) Holttum		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Amphineuron terminans (Hook.) Holttum		LC		
Christella dentata (Forssk.) Brownsey & Jermy		LC		
Christella hispidula (Decne.) Holttum		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Christella meeboldii (Rosenst.) Holttum		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Christella papilio (C.Hope) Holttum		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Christella parasitica (L.) H.Lév.		LC		
Christella subpubescens (Blume) Holttum		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Christella zeylanica (Fée) Holttum		CR(PE)		
Cyclosorus interruptus (Willd.) H.Ito		NT		
Macrothelypteris torresiana (Gaudich.) Ching		NT		
Metathelypteris flaccida (Blume) Ching		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Parathelypteris beddomei (Baker) Ching		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Pneumatopteris truncata (Poir.) Holtt.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Pronephrium articulatum (Houlston & T.Moore) Holttum		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Pronephrium gardneri Holttum		CR(PE)		
Pronephrium thwaitesii (Hook.) Holttum		CR(PE)		
Pronephrium triphyllum (Sw.) Holttum		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Pseudocyclosorus tylodes (Kunze) Ching		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Pseudophegopteris pyrrhorhachis (Kunze) Ching		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Sphaerostephanos arbuscula (Willd.) Holttum		LC		
Sphaerostephanos subtruncatus (Bory) Holttum		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Sphaerostephanos unitus (L.) Holttum		LC		
Stegnogramma pozoi (Lag.) K.Iwats var. *petiolata* (Ching) Sledge		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Thelypteris confluens (Thunb.) T.Morton		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Trigonospora angustifrons Sledge		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Trigonospora calcarata (Blume) Holttum		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Trigonospora caudipinna (Ching) Sledge		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Trigonospora ciliata (Wall. ex Benth.) Holttum		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Trigonospora glandulosa Sledge		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Trigonospora obtusiloba Sledge		NT		
Trigonospora zeylanica (Ching) Sledge		NT		
Family : Blechnaceae				
Blechnum colensoi (Hook f.) N.A.Wakef.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Blechnum divis (Kunze) Christenh. (Syn: *Doodia dives* Kunze)		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Blechnum orientale L.	S: Baru-koku	LC		
Blechnum spinulosum Poir. (Syn: *Doodia caudata* (Cav.) R. Br.)		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	

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Blechnum zeelandicum Christenh. (Syn: *Doodia squarrosa* Col.)		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Stenochlaena palustris (Burm.) Beddo.		LC		
Family : Athyriaceae				
Athyrium anisopterum Christ		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Athyrium cumingianum (C. Presl) Ching		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Athyrium hohenackerianum (Kunze) T.Moore		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Athyrium praetermissum Sledge		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Athyrium puncticaule (Blume) T.Moore		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Athyrium setiferum C. Chr.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Athyrium solenopteris (Kunze) T.Moore		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Athyrium wardii (Hook) Mak.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Deparia boryana (Willd.) M. Kato		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Deparia lancea (Thunb. ex Murray) Fraser-Jenk.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Deparia petersenii (Kunze) M.Kato subsp. *petersenii*		NT		
Deparia polyrhizos (Baker) Seriz.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Deparia zeylanica (Hook) M. Kato.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Diplazium beddomei C. Chr.		NT		
Diplazium brachylobum (Sledge) Manickam & Irudayaraj		DD		
Diplazium cognatum (Hieron.) Sledge		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Diplazium decurrens Bedd.		NT		
Diplazium dilatatum Blume		LC		
Diplazium esculentum (Retz.) Sw.		NT		
Diplazium javanicum (Blume) Makino		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Diplazium muricatum (Mett.) Alderw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Diplazium paradoxum Fée		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Diplazium polypodioides Blume		LC		
Diplazium procumbens Holttum		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Diplazium sylvaticum (Bory) Sw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Diplazium travancoricum Bedd.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Family : Hypodematiaceae				
Hypodematium crenatum (Forssk.) Kuhn in von Decken subsp. *crenatum*		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Leucostegia immersa C.Presl		DD		
Family : Dryopteridaceae				
Arachniodes amabilis (Blume) Tindale		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Arachniodes aristata (Forst.f.) Tindale		LC		
Arachniodes tripinnata (Goldm.) Sledge		NT		
Bolbitis angustipinna (Hayata) H.Ito		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Bolbitis appendiculata subsp. *appendiculata* (Willd.) K.Iwats.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Bolbitis subcrenata (Hook. & Grev.) Ching in C.Chr.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Ctenitis thwaitesii Holttum		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Diacalpe aspidioides Blume		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	

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Dryopsis obtusiloba (Bak.) Holttum & Edwards		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Dryopteris approximata Sledge		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Dryopteris deparioides (T. Moore) Kuntze.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Dryopteris hirtipes (Blume) Kuntze.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Dryopteris macrochlamys (Fée) Fras.-Jenk.		LC		
Dryopteris pulvinulifera (Bedd.) Kuntze.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Dryopteris sledgei Fraser-Jenk.		CR(PE)		
Dryopteris sparsa (Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don) Kuntze.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Dryopteris wallichiana subsp. *madrasensis* (Fraser-Jenk.) Fraser-Jenk.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Elaphoglossum angulatum (Bl.) T.Moore		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Elaphoglossum ceylanicum Krajina ex Sledge		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Elaphoglossum commutatum (Mett. ex Kuhn) Alderw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Elaphoglossum spathulatum (Bory) T.Moore		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Lastreopsis rufescens (Bl.) Ching		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Lastreopsis tenera (R.Br.) Tindale		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Polystichum amabile (Blume) J.Sm.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Polystichum anomalum (Hook. & Arn.) J. Smith		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Polystichum biaristatum (Blume) T.Moore		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Polystichum harpophyllum (Zenker ex Kunze) Sledge		NT		
Polystichum mucronifolium (Blume) C.Presl.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Polystichum piceo-paleaceum Tag.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Polystichum walkerae (Hook.) Sledge		NT		
Teratophyllum aculeatum Mett.; Kuhn var. *aculeatum*		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Family : Nephrolepidaceae				
Nephrolepis biserrata (Sw.) Schott		DD		
Nephrolepis cordifolia (L.) C.Presl		NT		
Nephrolepis falcata (Cav.) C.Chr.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Nephrolepis hirsutula (G. Forst.) C.Presl		LC		
Family : Tectariaceae				
Arthropteris palisotii (Desv.) Alston		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Pteridrys syrmatica (Willd.) C.Chr. & Ching		DD		
Pteridrys zeylanica Ching in C.Chr. & Ching		CR(PE)		
Tectaria coadunata (J.Sm.) C.Chr.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Tectaria decurrens (C.Presl) Copel.		LC		
Tectaria devexa (Kunze ex Mett.) Copel.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Tectaria paradoxa (Fée) Sledge		LC		
Tectaria polymorpha (Wall. ex Hook.) Copel.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Tectaria subtriphylla (Hook. & Arn.) Copel.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Tectaria thwaitesii (Bedd.) Ching		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Tectaria trimenii (Bedd.) C.Chr.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	

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Tectaria zeilanica (Houtt.) Sledge		LC		
Family : Oleandraceae				
Oleandra musifolia (Blume) C. Presl		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Family : Davalliaceae				
Davallia denticulata Mett. ex Kuhn var. *denticulata*		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Davallia hymenophylloides Kuhn		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Davallia pulchra D.Don		CR(PE)		
Davallia repens Kuhn		LC		
Davallia solida Sw.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Family : Polypodiaceae				
Calymmodon glabrescens Copel.		NT		
Chrysogrammitis glandulosa (J.Sm.) Parris		CR(PE)		
Ctenopterella (?) *thwaitesii* (Bedd.) Parris (Syn: *Ctenopteris thwaitesii* (Beddome) Sledge)		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Ctenopterella blechnoides (Grev.) Parris (Syn: *Ctenopteris blechnoides*(Grev.) W.H.Wagner & Grether)		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Ctenopterella cornigera (Baker) Parris (Syn: ***Xiphopteris cornigera*** (Baker) Copel.)		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Dasygrammitis mollicoma (Nees & Blume) Parris (Syn: *Ctenopteris mollicoma* (Nees & Blume) Kunze)		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Drynaria quercifolia (L.) J. Smith	S: Benduru	LC		
Drynaria sparsisora (Desv.) T.Moore	S: Benduru	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Lepisorus amaurolepidus (Sledge) Bir & Trikha		LC		
Lepisorus mucronatus (Fée) Li Wang (Syn: *Belvisia mucronata* (Fée) Copel var *mucronata)*		DD		
Lepisorus nudus (Hook.) Ching		LC		
Lepisorus spicatus (L.f.) Li Wang (Syn:*Belvisia spicata* (L.f) Mirbel ex Copel.)		NT		
Leptochilus decurrens Blume		LC		
Leptochilus macrophyllus var. *pedunculatus* (Hook. & Grev.) Noot		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Loxogramme cuspidata (Zenker) Price		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Loxogramme parallela Copel.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Microsorum insigne (Blume) Copel.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Microsorum membranaceum (D.Don) Ching		NT		
Microsorum membranifolium (R. Br.) Ching		LC		
Microsorum pteropum (Blume) Copel.		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Microsorum punctatum (L.) Copel.		NT		
Microsorum scolopendrium (Burm. f.) Copel.		LC		
Oreogrammitis attenuata (Kunze) Parris (Syn:*Grammitis attenuata* Kunze)		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	

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Oreogrammitis medialis (Baker) Parris (Syn:***Grammitis medialis*** (Baker) Ching)		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Oreogrammitis reinwardtii (Blume) Parris (Syn:*Grammitis reinwardtii* Blume)		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Oreogrammitis sledgei (Parris) Parris (Syn:***Grammitis sledgei*** Parris)		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Oreogrammitis wallii(Beddome) Parris (Syn: ***Grammitis wallii***(Bedd.) Copel.)		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Oreogrammitis zeylanica(Fée) Parris (Syn: ***Grammitis zeylanica***Fée)		NT		
Pleopeltis lanceolata Kaulf.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Prosaptia alata (Blume) Christ		LC		
Prosaptia ceylanicaParris		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Prosaptia contigua (G.Forst.) C.Presl		LC		
Prosaptia obliquata (Blume) Mett.		LC		
Pyrrosia ceylanica (Giesenh.) Sledge		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Pyrrosia gardneri (Mett.) Sledge		LC		
Pyrrosia heterophylla (L.) Price	S: Panam-pethi, Kasi-pethi	LC		
Pyrrosia lanceolata (L.) Farw.		LC		
Pyrrosia pannosa (Mett .ex Kuhn) Ching		NT		
Pyrrosia porosa (C.Presl) Hovenkamp var. *porosa*		LC		
Radiogrammitis beddomeana(Alderw.) Parris **(syn: *Grammitis beddomeana***(Alderw.) Ching)		CR(PE)		
Scleroglossum pusillum(Blume) Alderw.		DD		
Scleroglossum sulcatum(Kuhn) Alderw.		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Selliguea montana (Sledge) Hovenkamp		LC		
Tomophyllum epaleatum (Parris) Parris (Syn: *Ctenopteris epaleata* Parris)		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	
Tomophyllum perplexum (Parris) Parris (Syn: *Ctenopteris perplexa* Parris)		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	
Tomophyllum repandulum (Mett.) Parris (Syn: *Ctenopteris repandula* (Mett.) C.Chr. & Tardieu)		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	

Present Status of Dry-zone Flora in Sri Lanka

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A. Introduction to the ecosystem

The dry land of Sri Lanka which is classically described as the dry and intermediate zones of the country, extends over about 66% of the total is land area, but nearly 85% of the natural vegetation-cover of the country exists within this region (Legg and Jewell, 1995). Three major natural terrestrial vegetation types are found in the dry land of Sri Lanka; *viz*, dry forests, savanna and grasslands. Depending on the variability in their location, climate, edaphic characteristics and biotic impacts, it appears that several sub-categories of the above vegetation types can be identified.

Dry forest ecosystems

Sri Lankan dry forests are a part of the tropical rainforest biome. These exhibit characteristic features of tropical semi-deciduous or tropical seasonal forests of the world vegetation types described by Longman and Jenik (1987), in Archibold, (1995). Tropical semi-deciduous forests grow in low moisture conditions (*e.g.* annual rain fall < 1200 mm) and are mainly found in Bundala National Park (Figure 1), southern part of Yala National Park and north-eastern part of Wilpaththu National Park. Presence of deciduous or leaf exchanging species in the forest canopy is a salient feature of these forests.

In contrast, tropical seasonal forests (Figure 2) occur in areas where comparatively higher rainfall (mean annual rainfall of 1200-1500 mm) is received and the major portion of the dry forests of the country falls into this forest category. These forests grow taller than tropical semi-deciduous forests and show a clear stratification. Moreover, some evergreen species may be present in the canopy. However, the deviations in recorded physical features such as soil type and elevation (Alwis and Eriyagama, 1969) as well as the slope of the terrain appear to result in spatial heterogeneity in the soil moisture contents. This has resulted in the formation of different forest communities which deviated from the typical *Manilkara hexandra-Chloroxylon swietenia-Drypetes sepiaria* community of lowland tropical seasonal forests.

It has been reported that most of the dry forests in the lowlands had grown after the destruction of hydraulic civilization in the area around 13th century (Brohier, 1941; de Rosayro, 1961) and therefore, are secondary in origin. Also, these forests are heavily disturbed by human activities such as timber logging and frequent shifting cultivation (de Jong *et al*., 2001; de Rosayro, 1961; Perera *et al*., 1995; Perera, 2001a) resulting in secondary forests or successional forests at different ages (de Rosayro, 1961; Perera, 1998, 2001a). Natural regeneration of Sri Lankan dry forest species is reported to be very poor (de Rosayro, 1959; Holmes, 1957; Perera *et al*., 1995; Perera, 2001a; Rutnam, 1959) which is attributed to the poor quality and quantity of the seed rain (Perera, 1998, 2004), soil seed bank (Perera, 1998a, 2000, 2004, 2005) and the seedling bank (Perera, 2001b, 2004). Repeated disturbances in secondary forests and lack of regeneration of high forest species may result in scrub jungle *plagioclimaxes* through deflected succession but these are not a true *climax* vegetation type of the dry land of Sri Lanka. Such

scrub jungles grow up to 3-4 m and mainly consist of deciduous or semi-deciduous species forming a single stratum (Figure 3).

Savanna ecosystems

Savanna ecosystems of Sri Lanka are situated in the dry and intermediate zones of Sri Lanka at elevations between 300-1000 m (Gunatilleke *et al*., 2008). Savanna is a vegetation type in the tropics in which grasses form a conspicuous ground cover (Archibold, 1991). According to Cole (1986), tropical savannas are classified into several structural formations by considering features such as the major life form categories dominating them, the height and density of trees, spacing between trees and the height and cover of grasses. It appears that, the savannas found in Sri Lanka could be described as Savanna woodlands (Figures 4 & 5) as the spacing of the trees is about or a little higher than the diameters of the tree crowns with a considerable extent of tall mesophytic grass cover.

Tall trees (> 8 m high) of deciduous and semi-deciduous species together with tall mesophytic grasses (> 80 cm high) are common in Sri Lankan savanna woodlands. These occur as patches of varying sizes of about 2-1000 ha, spreading intermittently with dry forests (G.G.C. Premalal and G.A.D. Perera, unpublished data) but depending on their floristic and some abiotic features, these can be assigned into two major types as upland savanna and lowland savanna woodlands. Upland savanna woodlands (Figure 5) occur at the slope of the central massif at Balangoda while the lowland savanna woodlands (Figure 6) are found at Nilgala, Nellikele and Bibile in Monaragala district. *Careya arborea*, *Phyllanthus emblica*, *Terminalia bellirica* and *T. chebula* are prominant members of these ecosystems but towards higher elevations, *Anogeissus latifolius* occur more frequently than in the lowlands (G.G.C. Premalal and G.A.D. Perera, unpublished data). However, the two savanna ecosystem types, *i.e*. in lowland and upland savanna woodlands show differences in the vegetation structure, density of individuals and species abundance rather than the floristic composition of the woody perennials.

Grassland ecosystems

Grassland ecosystems in the dry land of Sri Lanka include both edaphic climaxes and disclimaxes of anthropogenic origin. Of these, the edaphic climaxes are mainly governed by the depth of the soil and the soil moisture content which is an artifact of frequent or occasional flooding, their close proximity to water bodies, rivers, abandoned irrigation tanks, and water holes and/or due to soil characteristics such as the presence of alluvial soil.

Four major grassland ecosystem types can be identified in the dry land of Sri Lanka namely, dry (*Damana*) grasslands, occasionally flooded dry grasslands, seasonally flooded damp grasslands and grassland disclimaxes maintained by fire and/or grazing. Natural grasslands (edaphic climaxes) are more diverse compared to grassland disclimaxes. Moreover, the grasslands occur at wetter conditions contain many different grass and sedge species.

Damana grasslands are reported as natural edaphic climaxes formed due to edaphic features but prolonged periods of drought in these areas may also contribute in the formation of these grasslands (Sezchowycz, 1954). The presence of saline soil with high osmotic pressure in

Figure 1. Tropical semi-deciduous forest in Bundala National Park with a single species (*Manilkara hexandra*) dominant canopy

Figure 2. Tropical seasonal forest at the western part of the Wilpattu National Park

Figure 3. Scrubland *plagioclimaxes* at Bundala National Park

Figure 4. An upland savanna woodland at Belihuloya *(Photograph by courtesy of Mr. G.G.C. Premalal)*

Figure 5. A lowland savanna woodland at Nilgala *(Photograph by courtesy of Mr. G.G.C. Premalal)*

the soil solution and the insolubility of soil minerals such as iron, phosphorus and magnesium are given as reasons for the formation of edaphic climaxes. These could be artifacts of impenetrable 'C' horizon in the soil profile and subsequent water logging during wet conditions and bad aeration (Sezchowycz, 1954). These are mainly dominated with *Imperata cylindrica* and *Cymbopogon nardus* but the presence of scattered or clumped trees (e.g. *M. hexandra, Limonia acidissima*) is a salient feature of this ecosystem.

Villus found in Wilpaththu National Park, and at the Mahaweli flood plains are a specific natural, grass dominated, wetland ecosystem found in the dry zone of Sri Lanka. Swampy areas in *villus* are surrounded by seasonally flooded damp grasslands while occasionally flooded dry grasslands are located next to these up to the forest edge.

On the other hand, grassland disclimaxes are recorded to have originated after the destruction of forests in the past and subsequent repeated cultivation and accompanying frequent burning and heavy grazing (de Rosayro, 1961; Pemadasa, 1990). *Imperata cylindrica* is a common species in such grasslands but in some areas, such as Udawalawe National Park, these have been replaced by *Panicum maximum*. Annual herbs such as *Croton hirtus*, *Eleutheranthera ruderalis* grow with perennials such as *Tephrosia purpurea*, *Abutilon indicum* and some Poaceae species and as a result, a clear seasonal variation in the vegetation can be observed. However, *Heteropogon contortus* may dominate if the grasslands are intensively and annually burnt over a long period of time (Perera and Wijesooriya, 2007).

B. Prominent plants (families)

In Dry forest ecosystems

Euphorbiaceae species are the most prominent in dry forest vegetations and their proportional abundance is high in areas where more harsh environments exist (Table below). *Drypetes sepiaria* is a universally distributed Euphorbiaceae member which dominates the forest understorey. *M. hexandra* (Sapotaceae) is also a unique species in the dry zone which dominate in dry areas but the species is either rare or absent in cooler and moist conditions. In comparatively wetter areas, a mixture of Annonaceae, Ebenaceae, Melastomataceae and Sapindaceae species tend to grow more frequently with some Euphorbiaceae, Rutaceae or Sapotaceae species.

The composition of species and plant families in secondary forests do not vary much with the forest type, their location and the abiotic conditions. At early seral stages, individuals of Euphorbiaceae (*e.g*. *Flueggea leucopyrus,* Figure 6c), Rubiaceae (*e.g. Catunaregam spinosa, Tarenna asiatica*) and Rhamnaceae (*e.g*. *Ziziphus oenoplia*) are prominant but Rubiaceae (*e.g. Benkara malabarica, Haldina cordifolia*) Tiliaceae (*e.g. Diplodiscus verrucosus, Grewia spp.*), Verbenaceae (*e.g. Premna spp.*) and Sterculiaceae (*e.g. Pterospermum suberifolium*) species are prominent in late seral forests. Scrub jungle plagioclimaxes contains many species that are common in early seral secondary forests but Fabaceae (*e.g. Cassia auriculata, Figure 6a; Dichrostachys cinerea,* Figure 6b), Euphorbiaceae (*e.g*. *Flueggea leucopyrus,* Figure 6c) and Rhamnaceae species dominate in them.

Prominent plant families in dry forests of Sri Lanka

Major forest type	Prominent plant families
Tropical semi-deciduous forests	Euphorbiaceae, Sapotaceae
Tropical seasonal forests*	Euphorbiaceae, Sapotaceae, Rutaceae, Lauraceae, Sapindaceae, Ebenaceae, Melastomataceae, Annonaceae, Myrtaceae
Secondary forest under progressive succession	
Fallow forests <5 yr old	Euphorbiaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Asteraceae, Malvaceae
Early seral vegetation	Euphorbiaceae, Rhamnaceae, Rubiaceae
Late seral vegetation	Rubiaceae, Sterculiaceae, Tiliaceae, Verbenaceae,
Scrub jungles (*Plagioclimaxes*)	Euphorbiaceae, Fabaceae, Rhamnaceae

* prominent plant families may vary with the locality/available soil moisture content

In Savanna ecosystems

A peculiar feature of the woody flora common to all savanna woodlands is the dominance of the members of the families Combretaceae, Euphorbiaceae and Lecythidaceae. Poaceae, Asteraceae and Malvaceae species are prominent in the herbaceous component.

In Grassland ecosystems

As the name implies, these ecosystems are dominated with Poaceae members. For instance, around 60% of the individuals in *damana* and dry land grassland disclimaxes are Poaceae species. The rest mainly consists of Fabaceae, Asteraceae, Malvaceae and Euphorbiaceae species. More than 75% of the species in occasionally flooded dry land grasslands belong to the family Poaceae but there are several Cyperaceae and Fabaceae species as well (Perera and Wijesooriya, 2007). In contrast, Cyperaceae and Poaceae species are prominent in seasonally flooded damp grasslands.

C. Distribution

A peculiar feature in the lowland dry land of Sri Lanka is that many natural forest plant species, especially more light demanding species are rather common in all over the dry land of the country but their abundance may vary from region to region or over the available soil moisture gradients. Dry forests at comparatively high precipitation or soil moisture levels are richer in species and harbour more endemic species than the very dry areas of the island. Thus, the tropical seasonal forests are richer in species than the tropical semi-deciduous forests while northern lowland is richer in species than its eastern and southern counterparts. Similarly, the riparian and hill forest communities are rich in species with the presence of many endemic species (Alwis and Eriyagama,1969; Fernando, 2010; Jayasuriya, 1984; Jayasingham and Wijesundara, 2007). Presence of evergreen tropical rain forest species of the country is a typical feature of these dry zone hill forests (Fernando, 2010; Jayasuriya, 1984; Jayasingham and Wijesundara, 2007) while these harbour plants and animals rarely encountered in the plains below (Gunatilleke *et al*., 2008).

(a) *Cassia auriculata* (Fabaceae),

(b) *Dichrostachys cinerea* (Fabaceae)

(c) *Flueggea leucopyrus* (Euphorbiaceae)

Figure 6. Common scrubland species

Forests in drier areas of the country possess comparatively a high taxic diversity in terms of plant genera which are mostly represented by a single species. For instance, 48 plant species were recorded from Bundala National Park which belongs to 47 plant genera. In contrast, the forests that grow in moist areas are rich in species but the diversity of plant genera decreases due to the presence of congeneric species. For instance, *Dimocarpus gardneri* and *D. longan and Strychnos minor* and *S. trichocalyx* grow in Kilinochchi forest which is comparatively wetter than the forests at Bundala.

Figure 7 Derris parviflora, an endemic liana species with magnificent inflorescences

According to the plant records available in the Flora of Ceylon (Dassanayake and Fosberg (1980-2004), 43 woody plants endemic to the country grow in the dry land of Sri Lanka. These include 26 tree, 2 liana and 15 shrub species. Of these, 33 are also found from the wet zone of the country but 10 species have been reported only in the dry land . However, 7 of the 10 species are restricted to wet localities in the lowlands or in hill forests of the intermediate zone but the other 3 species, *i.e. Canthium puberulum, Diplodiscus verrucosus* and *Memecylon petiolatum* are recorded only from the dry zone. Some endemic species such as *Derris parviflora* (Figure 7) produce magnificent inflorescences and thus have a potential ornamental value. Point endemics are not common in the dry land of the country as in the wet zone. Three point endemic species, each known only from a single site <100 km^2 are reported mostly at comparatively wetter places in the intermediate zone of the country. Of these, *Wrightia flavido-rosea* (Apocynaceae) and *Hopea brevipetiolaris* (Dipterocarpaceae) are found from Dolukanda while *Oplismenus thwaitesii* (Poaceae) is found at Nalanda (Gunatilleke *et al.,* 2008). *Hopea cordifolia* (Dipterocarpaceae) is also a noteworthy endemic species found from the southern part of the country, restricted to the gallery forest along the Walawe Ganga and Kirindi Oya and their tributaries in the dry zone of the Uva Province.

D. Threats

Habitat destruction, degradation and fragmentation are among the major threats in the wilderness areas of the Sri Lankan dry land which are among the most threatened ecosystems of the country. Conversion of natural ecosystems to other land use types is a noteworthy threat in the dry zone at present. Thus, the extent of savanna woodlands in Nilgala Valley has been reduced (Jayasingham and Wijesundara, 2007) while the damana grasslands of Ampara have been fragmented due to the establishment of human settlements. Similarly, a considerable area under natural dry forests has been destroyed for socio-economic developmental projects in addition to clearance for shifting cultivation. Shifting cultivation is proven to be an inappropriate agricultural practice resulting in the depletion of biodiversity in dry forests (Perera 2001) but the practice still continues illegally.

Selective logging of canopy dominants is also a major harmful anthropogenic activity in dry forests. Extraction of canopy dominant timber species such as *Diospyros ebenum* and *Manilkara hexandra* has led to the decrease in their population densities in the wild. Selective logging would also change the forest microclimate so that the climax forest species are not naturally regenerated satisfactorily in the wild. For instance, *Chloroxylon swietenia*, is becoming rarer in the wild due to heavy selective logging and consequent lack of adequate parent trees for seed production, and also due to heavy seed predation (Perera, 1998). Over-extraction of fruits of *Terminalia bellirica, T. chebula* and *Phyllanthus emblica* in savanna ecosystems (Jayasingham and Wijesundara, 2007) and the unsustainable harvesting of fruits of *Dialium ovoideum* and *M. hexandra* in dry forests are severe threats as these may cause a reduction of the availability of propagules for their perpetuity in the wild.

Repeated disturbances in any disturbed ecosystem may lead to formation of disclimaxes. Thus, grassland disclimaxes are retained by annual fires (Figure 8a) while frequent clearance and/or burning in degraded dry forests would lead to formation of scrub jungle plagioclimaxes dominated with light demanding shrub species. These repeated disturbances prevent the recolonization of climax vegetation but may facilitate alien exotics to invade the area. Several invasive plant species are reported in different dry land ecosystems and these invaders may

(a) Fire in a *P. maximum* dominated grassland at Mawuara, Udawalawe

(b) *Prosopis juliflora* invaded land in Bundala forest.

Figure 8

Figure 9. The dreadful invader: *Bambusa bambos* in Minneriaya Forest

Figure 10. Die-back of *M. hexandra* in Bundala National Park (Photograph by courtesy of Mr. Udaya Gunarathne)

vary from region to region. Thus, *Prosopis juliflora* is found in coastal dry forests at Hambanthota and Mannar districts (Figure 8b) while *Bambusa bambos* is a common invader in Minneriya and Girithale forests in Polonnaruwa district (Figure 9). In contrast, *Lantana camara* is universally distributed across the whole dry land of the country.

Heavy grazing and trampling by feral cattle and buffaloes are serious threats in occasionally flooded dry land grasslands and seasonally flooded damp grasslands. Frequent grazing and trampling expose the soil and facilitate the seeds of invasive species to grow. These ungulates act as the seed dispersal agents of invasive species as well. Thus, *L. camara* invades in grasslands at Udawalawe National Park while *P. juliflora* has invaded the areas closer to lagoons in Hambanthota District.

Forest die-back is commonly seen in tropical semi-deciduous forests where the canopy dominant *M. hexandra* trees are dying back (Figure 10). As the canopy of these forests consists of only *M. hexandra,* its die-back would affect the forest structure and the micro-climate and

is very likely to devastate this ecosystem in the near future. Change of the global climate may exaggerate this situation but this has not been adequately examined so far.

All the above mentioned threats directly or indirectly lead to the extinction of threatened species from the dry land of the country. More than forty locally threatened plant species are found from the dry land of Sri Lanka. Threats in the dry land habitats pose a greater impact on endemic and rare plant species. For instance, nearly 30% of the endemic plants that grow in the Sri Lankan dry land are under a the threat of extinction.

E. Conservation priorities

Conservation of dry zone terrestrial ecosystems is of prime importance for conserving the species in these habitats. Using satellite imagery analyses, Legg and Jewel (1995) stated that closed forests of the dry land of Sri Lanka covers 524,900 ha . The majority of these are protected by the Department of Wildlife Conservation and the Forest Department of Sri Lanka. However, the wilderness is still being converted to other land uses from time to time while unplanned and uncontrolled human activities are playing a significant role in their degradation. Therefore, policies should be formulated and implemented to halt the conversion of wilderness areas to other land use types and to prevent selective logging, shifting cultivation and cattle ranching in protected areas. Moreover, the strengthening of relevant institutions is vital for the protection of these ecosystems.

F. Research gaps and research needs

Some ecosystems of the country, especially the savanna and grassland ecosystems, are not adequately investigated. The exact locations and the extent of these ecosystems are not accurately documented while the ecological data required in preparing management guidelines of these ecosystems hardly exist. The species composition, the eco-physiological requirements of constituent species, biotic and abiotic factors that affect species composition, distribution and vegetation successions and disturbance responses in these ecosystems should be examined. Compared to these, the dry forest ecosystems have been studied to a certain extent, but more studies should be conducted to fill certain gaps in the knowledge. Thus, future research should focus on the eco-physiological requirements of dry forest plant species, pollination biology and diseases as well as pathogens. Moreover, it is vital to investigate the impacts of climate change and the potential for carbon sequestration in all these major dry land ecosystems. Also, the restoration of degraded dry land ecosystems and sustainable harvesting mechanisms for non-timber forest products should also be investigated in depth.

G. Conclusions and recommendations

Dry forests, savanna and grasslands are the three major natural terrestrial vegetation types found in the dry land of Sri Lanka. Biodiversity in these ecosystems are adversely affected by various biotic and abiotic influences such as habitat destruction, degradation and fragmentation, biotic invasions, forest die-back, over-extraction of forest products and climate change. These facts highlight the importance of conserving the remaining natural dry land ecosystems of the country. Protection of dry zone ecosystems should be strictly followed without converting the remaining natural dry zone ecosystems to other land use types. Human impacts especially, the shifting cultivation, selective logging and grazing by feral cattle should be stopped by

implementing proper regulations. Meanwhile, the local people should be directed to establish home gardens and to incorporate timber, medicinal, fodder and fuel wood species in their home gardens. The institutes responsible for preventing illegal human activities in natural ecosystems and conserving these should be further strengthened by providing basic infrastructure and human resources. However, it is also essential to conduct further research to fill the gaps of knowledge of Sri Lankan dry land ecosystems while rehabilitating the degraded ecosystems.

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Present status of Lowland Wet Zone Flora of Sri Lanka

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Introduction

Sri Lanka has an outstanding biodiversity because of its tropical climate, soil, topographical variations, geographical location and its striking biogeographic history. Together with the Western Ghats in India, Sri Lanka is considered as one of the 34 biodiversity hotspots in the world because of the high degree of endemism in fauna and flora and serious amount of habitat loss (Ashton *et al.,* 1997; Gunatilleke *et al.,* 2004). The diverse array of ecosystems in Sri Lanka harbors a wealth of plant species and they provide a habitat for many other species as yet undiscovered.

Sri Lanka also has a diversity of climatic and floristic regions showing spatial variations in rainfall, altitude and soil. Lowland wet zone represents the area below 1,000 m in elevation, spreading in the southwestern quarter of Sri Lanka (Figure 1), mainly in the Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Kegalle districts and part of Ratnapura (Gunatilleke and Ashton, 1987b; Ministry of Forestry and Environment, 1999).

Flora of the lowland wet zone of Sri Lanka is largely distributed in the tropical lowland rainforests - forests below 1,000 m altitude (Figure 1). These forests have an aseasonal wet climate and generally receive 2500 – 5000 mm of mean annual rain fall without prominent dry spells. Mean annual temperature is about 27^{o}C at sea level. The lowland wet zone forests are classified by de Rosayro (1950) as wet evergreen forest climax by Koelmeyer (1957) and Holmes (1956) as wet tropical evergreen forests . These forests are confined to 2.14% (141,506 ha) of the total land area of Sri Lanka (Ministry of Forestry and Environment, 1999).

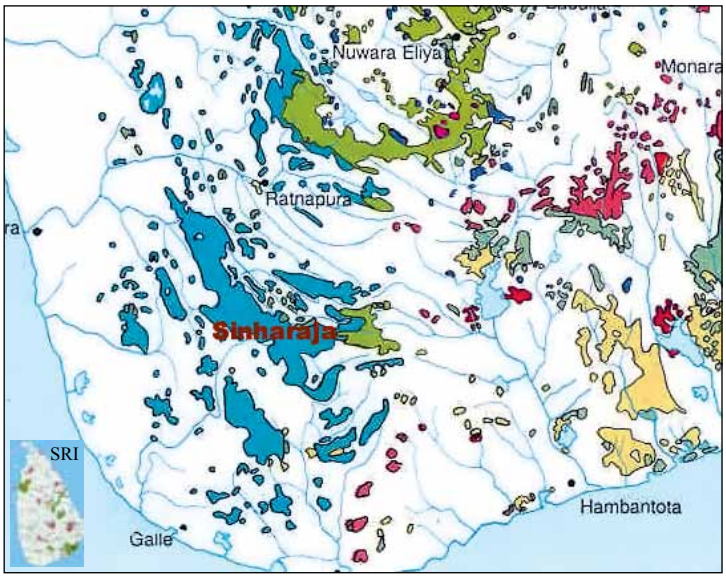

Figure. 1 Map showing the forests in the south-west of Sri Lanka. Blue = Fragmented lowland rain forests remaining in Sri Lanka, Green = Montane rain forests, Brown = Intermediate zone forests, Yellow = Dry zone forests (Source: Somasekaram et al., 1997).

Floristic richness in Sri Lanka is significantly high in the lowland regions compared to the other parts of the country. Even within the wet zone, the distribution of indigenous floristic elements shows remarkable localization and one quarter of the angiosperm flora of Sri Lanka is endemic and also concentrated in the perhumid southwest of the island (Gunatilleke and Gunatilleke, 1990).

Floristic elements in the lowland wet zone of Sri Lanka are relic and primeval in origin. Their origin dates back to the Deccan plate and shares Gondwana-Deccan ancestry and are, by far, the most species-rich biome in the whole of south Asia (Gunatilleke and Ashton, 1987a). Remnants of these Deccan flora are now restricted to the fragments of lowland wet zone in Sri Lanka and the south west region of India, and important in revealing biogeographic history of South Asia.

Prominent plant taxa

Dipterocarpus community and the *Mesua-Shorea* (Doona) community are the two prominent floristic comminutes in Sri Lankan lowland wet zone forests that comprise of dominant lowland wet zone flora. In addition to that, lowland wet zone flora also exists in *Campnosperma* and other species community and *Vitex-Dillenia-Chaetocarpus-Anisophylla* community, especially in the early successional secondary forests (de Rosayro, 1942; Gunatilleke and Ashton, 1987b). Dominant plant species of these floristic communities are listed in the table below.

Dominant plant species of the different floristic communities in lowland wet zone forests in Sri Lanka (de Rosayro, 1942; Gunatilleke and Ashton, 1987b).

Floristic community	Dominant plant species
Dipterocarpus community	*Dipterocarpus zeylanicus*, *Dipterocarpus hispidus*, *Vitex pinnata*, *Chaetocarpus castanocarpus*, *Dillenia retusa*, *Dillenia triquetra*, *Myristica dactyloides*, *Semecarpus gardneri*
Mesua-Shorea (*Doona*) community	*Mesua ferrea*, *Mesua thwaitesii*, *Shorea trapezifolia*, *Shorea zeylanica*, *Chaetocarpus castanocarpus*, *Palaquium petiolare*, *Mangifera zeylanica*, *Myristica dactyloides*, *Garcinia echinocarpa*, *Agrostistachys coriacea, Lasianthus strigosus, Aporusa lindleyana, Humboldtia laurifolia*
Campnosperma and other species community	*Campnosperma zeylanica*, *Chaetocarpus castanocarpus*, *Palaquium petiolare*, *Myristica dactyloides*, *Dillenia triquetra*, *Gaertnera vaginans*, *Schumacheria castanaefolia*, *Thottea siliquosa*, *Syzygium neesianum*,
Vitex-Dillenia-Chaetocarpus-Anisophylla community	*Vitex pinnata*, *Dillenia triquetra*, *Chaetocarpus castanocarpus*, *Anisophyllea cinnamomoides*, *Dillenia retusa*, *Myristica dactyloides*, *Semecarpus gardneri*, *Gyrinops walla*, *Cullenia* spp., *Mangifera zeylanica*, *Ochna wightiana*, *Xylopia championii*, *Garcinia echinocarpa, Diospyros insignis, Gaertnera vaginans*, *Thottea siliquosa Schumacheria castanaefolia*, *Humboldtia laurifolia*, *Syzygium corymbosum, Symplocos spicata*

Dipterocarpaceae, Clusiaceae, Myrtaceae, Bombacaceae, Dilleniaceae, Euphorbiaceae and Sapotaceae are the dominant plant families in lowland wet zone of Sri Lanka.

Distribution

High degree of endemism is a distinctive feature of wet zone flora in Sri Lanka. Distribution of endemic species in different climatic zones of Sri Lanka reveal that the wet lowlands harbour 156 endemic tree species, 82 shrub species and 88 endemic herbs having the highest number of endemics among all the climatic zones in Sri Lanka (Peeris, 1975; Gunatilleke and Gunatilleke, 1990).

Many of the endemic flora in the lowland wet zone shows distinctive and extraordinary localized patterns of species distribution confined to a single forest or a single cluster of forests blocks within a highly dissected and variable topographic landscape from lowland coastal plains to high altitude regions (Gunatilleke and Ashton, 1987a; Gunatilleke and Gunatilleke, 1991). Most of these endemic taxa have very low population densities. 17% of the wet zone lowland endemic flora is confined to the south-western front ranges of the southern block hills (Gunatilleke and Ashton, 1987a). *Stemonoporus moonii,* a species of an endemic genus, and *Mesua stylosa* are only recorded in Walauwatta-Waturana fresh water swamp forest in Bulathsinghala. Most of the endemic Dipterocarps, and Clusiaceae species also show very restricted distribution patterns.

Flora of lowland wet zone of Sri Lanka shows a great specialization and are subjected to strong habitat-based selection, resulting in many of the species with special ecological and environmental niches and allowed closely related species to co-exist by occupying different ecological niches. Sympatric distributions of congeneric species are remarkable features of most tropical rainforests, also common among the lowland wet zone flora in Sri Lanka (Gunatilleke *et al.,* 2006). Species of *Shorea* section *Doona*, common canopy dominants in lowland wet zone forests in Sri Lanka are good examples for sympatric distribution.

Distribution of lowland wet zone flora shows striking variations in relation to environmental factors; disturbance, soil and altitude (Gunatilleke and Ashton, 1987b). De Rosyro (1942) also identified that soils play an important role for species distribution in lowland wet zone in Sri Lanka. *Dipterocarpus* consociation is best distributed in coastal plains, valleys, and lower slopes of lowland hills and rarely occurs above 750 m. *Mesua-Shorea (Doona)* community is characteristic on skeletal soils on steep slopes between 450 – 900 m.

Threats and conservation priorities

Sri Lanka also has one of the densest human populations in Asia, with the result that much of its original forests have been cleared for settlement, cultivation and production of timber. The forest cover has decreased from 84% in 1881 to 23.9% in 1992 (Anon., 1995). Out of this, only about 141,506 ha (2.14%) of lowland rain forests are now remaining in the island are fragmented, degraded and isolated throughout the lowland wet zone in Sri Lanka.

Habitat destruction, fragmentation of natural habitats, introduction of exotic or invasive species, and over-exploitation of forest resources are some of the direct threats to the lowland wet zone ecosystem.

The wet zone forests of Sri Lanka are still the most productive timber yielding forests. As a result, most of them have been already reduced to isolated fragments (Gunatilleke and

Gunatilleke, 1991). High population density of the lowland wet zone and the development activities associated with the rapid increase of population and extensive dependence on subsistence agriculture have caused considerable pressure on this biologically rich ecosystem of the country. Human encroachment by communities living in the peripheral areas is another major threat for this ecosystem. Habitat disturbance together with the fragmentation of the forests caused several negative impacts to the ecosystem, for instance restricted dispersal, isolation of populations, genetic erosion *etc.*

Considering the floristic wealth of lowland wet zone of Sri Lanka, in situ conservation of nationally and globally threatened endemic plant species with special emphasis on their population sizes should have high priority. A study conducted in nine different sites of lowland wet zone revealed that 93% of endemic plant species are either endangered, vulnerable, or rare according to the IUCN Red List criteria (Gunatilleke and Gunatilleke, 1991). To provide *in situ* conservation for many of these threatened endemics, the preservation of representative samples of rain forests in different regions is strongly recommended (Gunatilleke and Gunatilleke, 1991).

In the past, natural forests were largely used for the extraction of timber. Little attention was then paid to other useful resources, largely non-timber, that were traditionally being extracted by the peripheral communities around forests. However, these non-timber resources contributed to the livelihood of the local people, who depended on the forests for their food, medicine and other domestic requirements for generations (Anon., 1995; Gunatilleke *et al.,* 1994). Conservation of non-timber forest products through an effective buffer zone management system around the lowland wet zone forests would certainly reduce the pressure on the ecosystem.

Sri Lanka has a strong tradition in conservation practiced by communities in harmony with, and partial dependence on, the natural forests. Thus, it provides an excellent setting to examine how these tropical rain forests can be managed for multiple uses, following a system that is socially acceptable, ecologically sustainable and economically viable (Gunatilleke *et al.,* 1994). The multiple use management of natural forests, aims to increase the sustainable flow of both timber and non-timber forest products, while maintaining their value for non-product services such as biodiversity conservation, soil and water conservation, amenity and socio-cultural values from natural forests for the benefit of the rural people (Gunatilleke *et al.,* 1995). Experience and the scientific and technical expertise in multiple use forest management systems are currently lacking in Sri Lanka. Buffer zones can be recognized as one of the most suitable and important areas to implement multiple use forest management, while providing a variety of goods and services.

Research gaps and research needs

Considerable amount of research has been carried out, especially on lowland wet zone flora, over the last 3-4 decades. These studies have substantially increased our understanding on of the distribution of species, ecology, forest dynamics and silvicultural and management practices of this ecosystem. However, following research gaps could be identified;

- Systematics and inventory of lower plants in lowland wet zone of Sri Lanka
- Phylogenetics and evolutionary studies on plant taxa to elucidate the phylogenetic relationships, biogegraphic history etc.

- Taxonomic research on closely related and problematic plant taxa using molecular markers
- Population studies on threaten plant species
- Phenology and reproductive biology of plants
- Research on natural compounds obtained from lowland wet zone flora
- Ethnobotanical research

Conclusions

Lowland wet zone flora of Sri Lanka are extraordinary in terms of species richness, distribution, high degree of endemism and their biogeographic history. Dipterocarpaceae, Clusiaceae, Myrtaceae, Bombacaceae, Dilleniaceae, Euphorbiaceae and Sapotaceae are some of the dominant plant families in lowland wet zone of Sri Lanka. They dominate the lowland rainforests that are fragmented, degraded and isolated throughout the lowland wet zone in Sri Lanka. Habitat destruction, fragmentation of natural habitats, introduction of exotic or invasive species, and over exploitation of forest resources are some of the direct threats to the lowland wet zone ecosystem.

Conservation of nationally and globally threatened endemic plant species with special emphasis on their population sizes is an urgent need. Multiple-use forest management systems can be successfully applied to manage these ecosystem in a sustainable manner. Research on lowland wet zone flora has substantially increased our understanding on the value and the importance this ecosystem. However, research has to be more strengthened and extended to fully appreciate and implement meaningful conservation strategies for this precious ecosystem.

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Present Status of Montane Forests in Sri Lanka

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In Sri Lanka the montane forests, also known as upper montane forests, occur at elevations beyond 1500 m above mean sea level. They share an average temperature of about 16 degrees Celsius and rainfall of above 2000 mm without any marked dry periods, and humidity above 80%.

It is characterized by a short canopy of about 13 m, with a dense shrub layer of about 3-4 m. Gnarled and twisted trees with rounded (umbrella-shaped) crowns with tiny, leathery leaves to accommodate the strong winds that prevail. High density of epiphytes, epiphylls, mosses, bryophytes and lichens are commonly found. Soils are red-yellow podzols. Keena (*Calophyllum walkeri*), Damba (*Syzygium revolutum*) and *S. rotundifolium* make the abundant tree species with Wal sapu (*Magnolia nilagrica*), Mihiriya (*Gordonia ceylanica*). Gregariously flowering Nelu (*Strobilanthes spp*.) form a prominent shrub layer, while Usnea (Old man's beard) is a distinct lichen; epiphytic orchids such as *Eria bicolor, Robiquetia brevifolia,* and filmy ferns are common; Sudu Binara (*Exacum walkeri*) is a distinct herbaceous flower. Pigmy forests or elfin forests are found on top of Hakgala, Totapola and Knuckles, made of stunted trees of *Ilex, Eurya, Syzygium* and shrubs such as *Rhodomyrtus, Osbeckia,* and *Hedyotes* (Wijesundara, 1991)

Montane forests once formed a more or less continuous cover or cap extending over almost the entire third peneplain of Sri Lanka, encompassing the Pedro, Totapola and Adam's peak ranges, and the isolated Knuckles range (de Rosayro, 1946). At present only 3000 ha of montane forests are left in the island. In addition to their role in water retention and release in catchment areas in this country, montane forests are also the home of about 500 endemic plant species which constitute about 50% of all the endemics in Sri Lanka (Peeris, 1975). Trees in the montane forests are covered with mosses and lichens enabling them to intercept mist effectively. According to some hydrological studies done, 25% of the precipitation received by the montane forests in Horton Plains is due to mist interception (Gunawardena *et al,* 1998). Despite their biological and hydrological importance, vast areas of these montane forests have been cleared during the latter part of the 19th century for introduction of plantation crops such as tea. Only about 3,100 ha of montane forests are remaining at present (MENR, 2009).

Flora and origin of the montane zone

More than half the species of our montane zone are endemic to it and not found in Nilgiri or other hills of the Indian peninsula. However, about 20 species and 44 genera are common to the South Indian and Sri Lankan hills (Blasco, 1971). There is not a single genus endemic to the hills of either country or both combined, and the flora of Indo-Sri Lankan high lands is considered as a southward extension of the Himalayan flora.

Dr. J. C. Willis, a former Director of Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya (1896-1912), analyzed the hill top floras of Sri Lanka and supposed that the high degree of endemism in the montane zone was due to isolation (Willis, 1908). He tabulated the proportion of hill top species with

different dispersal methods and found 6.5% wind dispersed species, 25.0% animal dispersed species and 68.5% species with doubtful dispersal mechanisms.

A former Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mr. C.H. Holmes suggested that the montane forest probably originated and developed as a lowland wet evergreen forest which subsequently became much modified; the montane region, he believed, has been lifted upward by a tectonic upheaval (Holmes, 1948). This was in accordance with an earlier view that the highlands were formed comparatively recently by vertical block uplift of the crust along a very large fault (Wadia,1941). Holmes (1956) suggested that the montane forest was a post-climax of the a lowland wet evergreen forest, and considers a) the floristic affinities of the region, b) difficulties of natural regeneration, c) better performance of sub-tropical or temperate species in the montane zone and d) theories on geological prehistory, in support of his theory. It is clear that this theory recognised the third peneplain which houses the montane forest as the youngest erosional terrace, as suggested by Wadia purely on geomorphological grounds. Subsequent studies, based on the structural and morphological aspects of the third peneplain, strongly suggested that differential upwarping and differential erosion could account for the major levels of denudation rather than block uplift (Vitanage, 1970).

Threats to Montane Vegetation

At present, natural forests in the montane zone are threatened by the rapid expansion of vegetable gardens in their vicinity encroaching upon them and the excessive extraction of firewood from them (Wijesundara, 1991). Strict control of such destructive activities is imperative if the remaining areas of this forest type in the country are to be preserved for the future.

Human Disturbances

Montane forests are surrounded by several villages and as a result many people enter into them for various purposes. Gathering firewood from the forest for heating the houses and cooking is very frequent. In addition to this, many trees are cut by the local inhabitants for various other domestic purposes such as fencing and staking their cultivations. Illicit gem mining is another activity destroying the montane habitats. If these activities take place in a sustainable manner the effects to the natural vegetation will be minimal. Unfortunately, the scale of these activities has now gone beyond the sustainable level. Although all montane forests are protected areas, these activities are going on without much hindrance.

The Forest Department and the Department of Wild Life Conservation, which administer these reserves, do not seem to have sufficient staff and other resources to prevent these destructive activities. They are also struggling to protect the forests from illicit encroachers who are trying to clear the land belonging to the reserves for vegetable cultivation. Despite many protests by the public and the authorities, recently, large areas belonging to Hakgala SNR were cleared at Rendapola, Ambewela, Sita Eliya and Hakgala sides.

Death of trees in the montane forests

The dying of trees in Totapolakande forest of the montane zone imparting an unhealthy appearance to the forests has been observed by a former Conservator of Forests, Mr. W.R.H. Perera (Perera, 1978). The dying of trees in montane forests has also been reported by de Rosayro (1946). Perera (1978) reported that over 50% of the dominant Kina *(Calophyllum)* and Damba *(Syzygium)* trees on the slopes and summit of Totapolakande were dead or dying, but trees of *Rhododendron arboreum* ssp. *zeylanicum*, common even in montane grasslands, a large number of Nelu (*Strobilanthes*.) species and other shrubs in the lower strata of the forest were found to grow well while the forest tree species failed to regenerate. Several studies have been conducted on the dieback of montane forests in Sri Lanka (Werner, 1988; Adikaram *et al,* 1999; Ranasinghe *et al.,* 2009)

Widespread forest decline due to die-back is now a severe problem in many parts of the world. Some of these countries include Europe, North America, New Zealand, former Soviet Union and Pacific Islands. In Germany, it is reported that about 52% of the forest surveyed are affected by this phenomenon.

In some cases the tree-death is due to natural causes. Die-back stands in such areas may represent a senescing stage in the forest life cycle. Drastic changes in the climate such as severe drought or flood can also cause natural die-back in forests (Werner, 1988). However, in most industrial countries the death of forest trees is mainly due to human induced environmental changes such as the pollution of atmosphere.

A study conducted by us (Wijesundara and Samarasinghe 1993) to examine floristic composition of forest gaps in Horton Plains revealed that Nelu (*Stobilanthes*) species are found in almost all gaps created by dieback. Gaps created by fire are different from those as they are occupied by a fern, *Pteridium revolutum*. It was also observed that alien invasive species such as *Ageratina riparia*, *Austroeupatorium inulifolium* and *Cestrum aurantiacum* are invading the dieback gaps. Dieback of canopy trees was also observed in the Hakgala SNR, which is a similar montane forest in the same region. Over 50% of the species were affected by dieback. Observations made during the past two decades in the areas affected by forest dieback reveal that the following changes have been taken place in the dieback stands.

a) Regeneration of the montane forest
b) Formation of a pigmy forest
c) Colonization of gaps by Nelu (*Strobilanthes* spp.)
d) Colonization of gaps by alien invasive species

Regeneration of montane forest can be seen in certain places where the number of dead trees is less. New shoots are formed on the defoliated trunks and at the bases of the trees. A formation of a pigmy forest in the gaps can be observed in areas where the wind action is severely felt. In the area where the gaps are colonized by Nelu, a lesser number of tree seedlings were observed. The dense growth of Nelu may suppress establishment of tree seedlings. These nelu stands, which die *en mass* after several years, are being invaded by grasses in some areas (Wijesundara, 1991).

Although the causal factors are not fully understood, widespread die-back could seriously damage the vegetation in these areas (Adikaram *et al.,* 1999). Whether the die-back stands represent a senescing stage of the forest life cycle or whether it is due to human induced environmental changes is not known. If it is a cyclic vegetational change where the gaps formed by die-back stands represent only a regenerative phase, it is not harmful to the vegetation. However, if the cycle is interrupted by an outside factor diverting it into a different direction the existing vegetation will be affected. In other words, if an aggressive species invades the gaps the natural regeneration will not take place. Tussocks of Gawara Mana (*Chrysopogon nodulibarbis*) were observed in die back stands in the Horton Plains area, (Totapolakande and Kirigalpotte) and in Pidurutalagala. On the peak of Hakgala Strict Natural Reserve also, there is a small patch of grassland in the middle of a die-back stand.

Since the montane forests and wet patana grasslands are present side by side, there is always a chance for propagules from each type to cross their boundaries. The stand level die-back in the upper altitudes of the montane forests in Sri Lanka can lead to a decrease in the biodiversity. Floristic composition and the structure of the affected areas will also be changed as a result. More research is needed to determine whether the edaphic factors in die-back stands are conducive to the establishment of grassland species. In some areas in the montane zone, the origin of grassland could have been due to the stand level forest die-back (Wijesundara, 1991).

In the montane region the boundary between forest and the grassland is sharp; this is true for other countries as well (Richards, 1963; Blasco, 1971). The sharpness of the edge of montane forests is sometimes attributed to anthropogenic fire. Some speculate that in Sri Lanka the present line of demarcation of forest and grassland is not the original line but a result of human disturbances at a later stage.

Invasive species

The other serious threat to the montane vegetation is caused by the exotic species that have escaped mainly from the Hakgala Botanic Gardens (Wijesundara, 1999). When a gap is formed in the forest there is always a possibility of an exotic species with higher reproductive vigour getting established there. This is taking place along the periphery of the Hakgala SNR and already there are populations of such species that have invaded into the reserve. In the southern areas there are large patches of *Cestrum aurantiacum* which sometimes spread into the forest interior. The flowers of this species are pollinated by the endemic bird, Sri Lanka white eye (*Zosterops ceylonensis*) and the seeds are dispersed by another endemic bird, Yellow-eared bulbul (*Pycnonotus penicillatus*). It will be interesting to study the effect of the changes of food preferences of these birds on the regeneration of natural forest plant species (Wijesundara, 1991).

Almost all the foot paths in open areas and even the streams of some motane forests are lined with such exotic weeds as *Ageratina riparia* and *Aristea ecklonii*. *Aristea ecklonii* is also found in more open areas such as hill tops and grassland. More recently several other invasive species were observed in the montane region. These include *Calliandra calothyrsus, Miconia calvescens, Psidium litorale, Pennisetum clandestinum,* and *Austroeupatorium inulifolium*. The effects of these alien species on the local vegetation should be an important study.

Conservation of our mountain forests for future has now become a priority more than in any other time. Since it is a rapidly dwindling natural resource, timely steps should be taken to prevent the destruction of what is remaining. If not, this important eco-system would disappear from earth even before the intricacies of it are fully understood.

Conservation of our montane forests for future has now become a priority more than in any other time. Since it is a rapidly dwindling natural resource, timely steps should be taken to prevent the destruction of what is remaining; if not, this important eco-system would disappear from the earth even before the intricacies of it are fully understood.

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Present Status of Fresh Water Aquatic Flora in Sri Lanka

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Introduction

Sri Lanka is an island surrounded by the Indian Ocean. However, only four percent of the country's land area is covered by water (FAO, 2011). Those land areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated together with its floral and faunal communities are considered as an aquatic ecosystem. The fresh aquatic ecosystems of the country include rivers, streams, marshes, swamp forests and *villus.* Apart from these natural habitats, man-made tanks, reservoirs, and rice fields also contribute to the diversity. Based on the definition of the RAMSAR convention (1987), all these ecosystems are broadly defined as wetlands.

Sri Lanka has an extensive network of rivers and streams, most of which arise from the south-central massif that rises to 2500 m above sea level. In all, there are 103 distinct natural rivers many of which are perennial, while those in the dry zone are seasonal. The Mahaweli river basin which drains 16% of the island (Madduma Bandara, 2000), carries water from the wet zone to the dry zone, supporting many marshes, riverine vegetation, and flood plains. A fresh water marsh is a shallow depression receiving water from a river either directly or by surface run-off of river floods and ground water seepage. The Muthurajawela marsh is the longest peat bog in Sri Lanka and, together with the Negombo estuary, forms an integrated coastal wetland ecosystem extending over 6,232 ha (CEA/Euroconsult, 1994a). Several fresh water marshes are found within the Wilpattu National Park in the lowland dry zone. Horton Plains represent montane grassland marshes at an altitude of 2000 m. The late succession stage of a fresh water marsh is referred as a fresh water swamp forest. Fresh water swamps comprise of trees that are adapted to grow in shallow stagnant water and are inundated seasonally with river water. Fresh water swamps are considered the rarest wetland type in Sri Lanka and the Walauwatta-Wathurana swamp forest, located in the Kalu Ganga river basin, is a typical example that extends 12 ha in the southwestern part of the island (CEA/Euroconsult, 1994b). Even though there are no large natural lakes in the island, a number of flood plain lakes that are commonly referred to as *villu*, occur in the dry zone. These extend over a total area of 12,500 ha, the largest being the inter-connected Handapan and Pendiya *villu* system of the Mahaweli *villu* system (CEA/Euroconsult, 1995).

Owing to its unique hydraulic civilization, Sri Lanka is endowed with a rich array of man-made lakes and canals accounting over 10,000 countrywide, covering more than 127,070 ha (Jayasinghe, 2000), especially in the dry zone. They range from small and medium sized tanks such as Thithawella tank (Kurunegala) to larger tanks/reservoirs such as the Parakrama Samudraya. Associated with these are paddy fields characterized by the presence of seasonal standing waters contributing to agronomically managed marshes that extend over 12% (708,000 ha) of total land area. Paddy is cultivated in all the agro-ecological zones except at very high elevations. Victoria, Randenigala, Rantambe and Kotmale are recent reservoirs that were added into the list. Man-made wetlands are broadly categorized into three groups, which are further divided in to nine different wetland types: Aqua-cultural (fish and shrimp ponds), Agricultural (farm/small tanks, irrigated land, and seasonal flooded fields) and Industrial/urban

(saltpans, reservoirs, gravel/brick pits, sewage/treatment ponds and canals) (Kotagama and Bambaradeniya, 2006).

Wetland ecosystems are amongst the most productive ecosystems in the world that support many kinds of life. Wetlands always have influenced humans from the time of early civilization, which first arose along the edges of rivers in the fertile soils of the flood plains. They provide an array of human benefits including food and drinking water, raw material, and medicinal herbs. Further, many waterfalls and major rivers have been utilized for generating hydro-electricity. Wetlands are considered as the transitional zone between land and water and provide several ecological functions such as ground water buffering and reducing pollution. They also provide recreation sites full of wildlife; Bundala National Park, Anawilundawa Sanctuary and Wilpattu National Park being few of them. Aquatic flora play a key role in these wetland ecosystems providing habitats to fauna. Amongst the total inland vertebrate species in Sri Lanka, about 30% are ecologically dependent on wetlands (Kotagama and Bambaradeniya, 2006). Further, over 50% of the migratory birds that visit Sri Lanka annually are directly dependent on wetlands for food and shelter. Moreover, the future survival of approximately 32% of the nationally threatened vertebrate species in Sri Lanka is dependent on wetland ecosystems of the island (Kotagama and Bambaradeniya, 2006).

Prominent plants and Distribution

The definition of the term "aquatic" can be subject to various interpretations. Aquatic plants or wetland plants themselves however, do not always fit rigid definitions. Aquatic plants are also referred to as hydrophytes or aquatic macrophytes. The wetland plants do not belong to a particular plant family, have rather derived from several terrestrial families, and are adapted to live in aquatic environments by developing similar modifications. These include large air spaces within their leaves, stems and roots, presence of both underwater and floating leaves, thin and often finely dissected leaves, thick waxy leaves, and specialized pollination mechanisms. In addition, many aquatic plants also show a great variation in growth patterns. For instance Water-hyacinth, floating at the water surface has typical bulbous leaf petiole, but when rooted the leaf-petiole elongates losing its bulbous form. The species composition and the appearance of an aquatic ecosystem vary both with time and among the wetland sites. The marshes are characterized by tall grasses, sedges and herbaceous plants while lake vegetation is characterized by emergent plants towards the periphery and floating aquatics dominating the water surface.

Four categories (growth forms) of aquatic plants may be recognized on the basis of their attachment to the soil and their position in relation to the water surface:

(1) Free-floating plants: Plants that are floating at the surface or beneath the surface. They are typically not rooted to the soil at the bottom, but in shallow water or where they are stranded on the shore by a drop in the water level, they may become rooted. The leaves may stand above the surface (*e.g. Pistia* and *Eichhornia*), at the surface (*e.g. Wolffia*), or the whole plant may float beneath the surface (*e.g. Ceratophyllum*). These plants occur in shallow or deep water.

(2) Plants rooted at the bottom, with leaves floating at the surface: These plants could be either with short or long rhizomes at the bottom, and large leaf-blades at the ends of long

petioles (*e.g. Nymphaea)*, or with long stems rising through the water, bearing leaves with relatively short petioles (*e.g. Nymphoides*).

(3) Submerged plants: Plants that are generally rooted at the bottom, and the vegetative parts entirely submerged. At the time of flowering, the flowers and some leaves may emerge from the water. These plants could be thallus-like, attached to rocks (members of the family Podostemaceae), with long stems rising through the water bearing leaves, and rooting at the nodes (*e.g*. *Hydrilla*), or with short stems bearing leaves in a basal rosette, and often producing stolons (*e.g. Blyxa*). These plants are restricted to depths where sufficient light reaches them through the water for photosynthesis.

(4) Emergent plants: Often with rhizomes, rooted in mud, with shoots emerging above the water (grasses and sedges). These plants occur in relatively shallow water or towards the periphery of a water-body.

Sri Lanka harbors over 370 aquatic or wetland plant species of which 12% are endemic to the country. The aquatic flora include 135 Eudicots, 205 Monocots, 4 members belonging to super-orders Nymphaeanae and Ceratophyllanae, and 28 ferns and fern allies. The island's aquatic flora is taxonomically placed under 64 families of which 28 are Eudicot families, 24 are Monocot families while 14 are ferns and fern allied families. The families with entirely aquatic members include Alismataceae, Aponogetonaceae, Cabombaceae, Ceratophyllaceae, Hydrocharitaceae, Menyanthaceae, Najadaceae, Nymphaeaceae, Nelumbonaceae, Podostemaceae, and Potamogetonaceae. The largest aquatic plant family, the Cyperaceae (Sedges), has 69 species followed by the Scrophulariaceae and Poaceae (Grasses). Hydrocharitaceae, Eriocaulaceae, Lentibulariaceae, Commelinaceae and Asteraceae also have a considerable number of aquatic members. All these aquatic species are native to the country, except for few species such as *Eichhornia crassipes* (Mart.) Solms-Laub., *Limnocharis flava* (L.) Buchenau and *Salvinia molesta* D. Mitch., that are recent introductions and have spread rapidly and become naturalized in many parts of the country. Forty one (41%) percent of the island's aquatic flora are now threatened and listed under different categories during the present Red Listing. This needs to be considered seriously during the preparation and implementing of the wetland conservation and management plan. Three percent (3%) of aquatics are considered under the Probably Extinct category (CR(PE)) while 5.6% are considered under the Critically Endangered (CR). Most plants under both these categories are distributed in the lowland wet zone in and along small and large streams, and rivers, swamps, marshes and paddy fields, especially in the Kalutara, Colombo, Ratnapura and Kegalle districts. The rocky rapids of the Mahaweli river in the Gannoruwa-Hallolluwa area in Kandy are another site that harbors many of these plants. The Endangered category (EN) accounts for 12% of aquatic flora while the Vulnerable and the Near Threatened categories (NT) account for 10% and 10.6% respectively.

The family Araceae harbors the highest number of endemics which include 10 species of the genus *Cryptocoryne* and 7 *Lagenandra* species. *Cryptocoryne* is a very vulnerable genus where all of its members have been recognized as threatened in the past and present evaluations for Red Listing. The *Cryptocoryne* mainly occurs in the south-western lowland ever-green rain forests, central midlands, central western lowlands in the semi-deciduous monsoon forests having a seasonal change in precipitation and few are scattered in the dry zone riverine forests. These species mostly thrive in slow running water or seasonally inundated soils. They occur both submerged or emerged depending on the growth stage, vegetative or reproductive. Five *Cryptocoryne* are placed under the Critically Endangered

category (CR); three under Endangered category (EN), while the other two under Vulnerable (VU) category. Many of these species are restricted to the Kalutara and Ratnapura districts in the low wetlands and the banks of the Mahaweli river in Gannoruwa-Hallolluwa area, Kandy. One of the six endemics in the genus *Lagenandra* is recognized under Critically Endangered category **(**CR) while the others are under the Endangered category (EN). All these species are restricted to the wet zone and occur mainly along the river banks. *Lagenandra erosa* de Wit is listed under the Critically Endangered category (CR) with concern as its locality is unknown. However, it evidently occurs in the wetzone of the country (http://crypts.home.xs4all.nl/Lagenandra/Gallery/distribution.html). *Lagenandra thwaitesii* Engler with a silver margin on its blade is restricted to Kalutara, Galle and Ratnapura districts, and has a high demand as an ornamental aquatic. *Woffia arrhiza* (L.) Horkel ex Wimmer is a minute free-floating native plant of the family Araceae with a thallus of about 1 mm in width and is considered to be the smallest vascular plant on the earth. The plant produces a minute flower with a single stamen and pistil. It often multiplies vegetatively, where the rounded part buds off into a new individual. The plant occurs in the North Central province and is considered Endangered (EN). The genus *Lemna* harbors two species of which *L. gibba* L., recorded from Colombo, is now considered under Probably Extinct category (CR(PE)).

The 69 species recorded in the family Cyperaceae are distributed among 17 genera where Cyperus records the highest number of 17 species, followed by the genus Fimbristylis (12 species). The family includes five endemics, of which *Eleocharis lankana* T. Koyama confined to lowland marshes, especially Colombo district, *Fimbristylis zeylanica* T. Koyama confined to the marshes of the Wilpattu National Park and *Mapania immersa* (Thw.) Benth ex Clarke that confined to the Kalutara district are listed as Critically Endangered. In addition, three other natives, *Eleocharis confervoides* (Poir.) T. Koyama, *Rhynchospora chinensis* Nees & Meyen ex Nees and *R. triflora* Vahl are now considered under Probably Extinct category (CR(PE)).

The family Scrophulariaceae bears 33 species belonging to 11 genera of which three are endemic. *Adenosma subrepens* (Thw.) Benth. ex Hook. f., a very highly threatened endemic restricted to Ratnapura district, and *Limnophila chinensis* (Osbeck) Merr., a native confined to wet places, including paddy fields, in the Kalutara and Badulla districts are now listed under the Probably Extinct category (CR(PE)).

The Grass family or the Poaceae records 30 species belonging to 20 genera with two Endangered (EN) endemic species, *Arundinaria densifolia* Munro and *Eulalia thwaitesii* (Hack.) Kuntze; both are confined to Nuwara Eliya district.

The family Eriocaulaceae with a capitulum-like inflorescence and wind pollinated flowers superficially resembles the grasses, sedges, and rushes. Five endemic members are among the sixteen aquatics in the genus *Eriocaulon* where one species, *Eriocaulon fergusonii* (Moldenke) S.M. Phillips, was recorded from marshlands of Colombo and Galle districts and is considered under Probably Extinct category (CR(PE)). *Eriocaulon trimeni* Hook.f. is a very rare species recorded from the Matale district and is listed under Critically Endangered category (CR).

The family Aponogetonaceae is represented by four members of the genus *Aponogeton*, with two endemic members. *Aponogeton jacobsenii* Bruggen is restricted to the highlands, especially Nuwara Eliya and the Horton plains and considered as Critically Endangered while A. *rigidifolius*

Bruggen is restricted to the lowland wet zone and Endangered (EN). However, although not endemic, *A. natans* (L.) Engler & Krause and *A. crispus* Thunb. are both considered as rare and threatened due to over exploitation in the wild and are in the Vulnerable category (VU).

Podostemaceae is a family with plants of very unusual vegetative form. Seven members are recorded in the country with two endemics. They are more or less thalloid, growing on rocks in fast-flowing rivers or cataracts and could be considered a highly threatened group of plants. The rapids of the Mahaweli river at Gannoruwa-Hallolluwa area, Kandy provid the habitat for six of these species including the endemics. Both endemics, *Farmeria metzgerioides* (Trimen) Willis ex Hook.f. and *Polypleurum elongatum* (Gardner) J.B.Hall are considered as Vulnerable (VU),while *Polypleurum stylosum* (Wight) J.B. Hallis is listed as Critically Endangered (CR). However, *Zeylanidium lichenoides* (Kurz) Engl., recorded as confined to the river rapids of the montane region, is now considered under Probably Extinct category (CR(PE)).

Two aquatic carnivorous plant families are recorded in the island. The family Droseraceae includes insectivorous herbs with leaves set with sticky glandular hairs holding down and digesting insects. *Drosera burmanni* Vahl and *D. indica* L. show a wider distribution but are still recognized under the Vulnerable category (VU) due to threats on its habitats, while *D. peltata* Smith, restricted to the highlands, especially Nuwara Eliya and Badulla districts, is listed under Endangered category (EN). The genus *Utricularia* (Lentibulariaceae) harbors fifteen carnivorous herbs with specialized organs (traps/bladders) to capture and digest small organisms. *Utricularia moniliformis* P. Taylor is the only endemic member listed under the Vulnerable category (VU) and is restricted to Kandy and Nuwara Eliya districts while the other species show a wider distribution in lowland dry and wet zones. However, due to the habitat disruption, many of the native species have also been affected; seven of them are now listed under various categories during the present Red Listing.

Threats

The aquatic ecosystems have been affected throughout the history by various anthropogenic threats, habitat deterioration/degradation, over exploitation of species and alien invasions. The Directory of Asian Wetlands (Scott, 1989) documents several threats where siltation has been a frequently reported threat for the listed wetland sites of the island. Considering different ecosystems, the aquatic ecosystem is unique as it is vulnerable to direct human activities as well as many indirect human activities that are distant-based rather than on-site.

Habitat deterioration/degradation: Habitat deterioration/degradation is caused by on-site activities as well as distant-based human activities. The aquatic ecosystems are vulnerable mostly due to the latter. Kotagama and Bambaradeniya (2006) identified reclamation, clearing of vegetation, water pollution (through organic pollution, other chemical effluents and sewage disposal), regulation of water flow, unplanned irrigation structures and mining as the major causes for wet land deterioration/degradation. Reclamation for infrastructure development, construction of aquaculture ponds, more recently due to security reasons and further dumping of domestic and municipal waste have affected wetlands, especially those in urban areas such as Bellanwilla-Attidiya marsh (CEA/ Euroconsult, 1993). This site is one of the recorded sites for Critically Endangered endemic sedge *Eleocharis lankana* T. Koyama, confined to lowland marshes. Illegal reclamation for human settlement, dumping of garbage, chemical pollution

and eutrophication (due to agricultural fertilizers and pesticides, and residues from illegal breweries) are major threats identified for the Muthurajawela marshes (IUCN Sri Lanka and CEA, 2006). This marsh is a habitat for threatened aquatics, *Aponogeton natans* (L.) Engler & Krause, *Murdannia gigantea* (Vahl) G. Bruckn. and *Nympoides aurantiacea* (Dalz.) Krutze.

Construction of dams across major rivers, especially the Mahaweli, has affected the downstream vegetation. Due to further diversion and impoundments in the upstream areas of the Mahaweli river, the water flow has been reduced causing the drying up of about one third of the *villus* in the Mahaweil *villu* system and affecting the aquatics. Further, this has facilitated the spread of alien plants such as *Eichhornia crassipes, Xanthium indicum* Koenig and *Salvinia molesta* affecting the natural *villu* vegetation (IUCN Sri Lanka and CEA, 2006). These *villus* also harbor wild relatives of rice such as *Oryza rufipogon* Griffith and O. eichingeri Peter.

Apart from these threats, construction of mini-hydropower plants at a rapid rate during the past few years has added to deterioration of many habitats of aquatic plants. One of the most affected groups being the family Podostemaceae, a group of flowering plants that only grows on stones in rapidly flowing streams and rivers with changing water levels. Due to this habitat preference, it occurs only in few specific localities and is difficult to be conserved under in situ conditions. The richest site for these members at Gannoruwa-Hallolluwa area of the Mahaweli river is presently being disturbed by the construction of a mini-hydropower plant. *Farmeria metzgerioides* (Trimen) Willis ex Hook.f. and *Polypleurum elongatum* (Gardner) J.B.Hall are endemic members of the seven species of Podostemaceae recorded in Sri Lanka while six of them, including the two endemics, are found at this location. The blasting of large rocks in the river has directly affected the aquatic vegetation while the resulting reduction of water flow will affect the downstream vegetation. In addition four *Cryptocoryne* species have been recorded as occurring in the rapids at this location. *Cryptocoryne parva* de Wit grows closest to the water where the course is rapid. *Cryptocoryne walkeri* Schott grows in a little further up, but is also rather exposed, while *C. beckettii* Trimen and *C. undulata* Wendt. are found even further up on the banks. The hybrid, *C. x willisii* Reitz is found in several locations, both low and high, in the shade and the sun (Jacobsen, 1986). The construction of the Upper Kotmale hydropower project and restriction of downstream water flow have affected many downstream plants including *Zeylanidium subulatum* (Gardner) C. Cusset and *Z. olivaceum* (Gardner) Engl. of the Podostemaceae.

Further, illegal constructions and dumping of soils along water courses, including the main rivers, cause a serious threat to riverine vegetation, including species such as *Lagenandra* and *Hygrophila.* The Mahaweli river along Peradeniya to Katugastota, on both sides of the bank, could be identified as one of the severely affected areas due to development activities along the river bank. This stretch once again includes the Gannoruwa-Hallolluwa area, one of the richest aquatic floral habitats providing home to three Critically Endangered (two endemics and one native), three Endangered (one endemic and two native), three Vulnerable (endemic) and one native Endangered species. Encroachments for settlement, building of hotels bordering the river, and utilising of the river banks for waste disposal and dumping could be witnessed and are still continuing at an alarming rate.

Over-exploitation of species: Many aquatic plants, especially the species with an ornamental value, are being extracted from the wild. Over-exploitation of species has led to a decline in

populations of species such as *Cryptocoryne, Aponogeton* and *Lagenandra.* Even though rules and regulations exist, many exporters have their own undisclosed suppliers and areas for collection which include the Kelani Valley basin and small streams in areas such as Mawanelle, Avissawella, Bulathkohupitiya, Ruwanwella and Yatiyantota in the Lowland and central wet zone of Sri Lanka (Seneviratne, 2002) and dry zone rivers including Malwathu oya and Kuda oya.

Alien invasions: Many ornamental aquatic Invasive Alien Species (IAS) have been encountered in the country's water bodies in the past, where 'Japan Jabara' or Water hyacinth *(E. crassipes)* is one of the best examples which has become a menace to aquatic eco-systems. *Salvinia molesta,* a free floating water fern, has also established its name in the invasive alien species list being only second to *E. crassipes. Pistia stratiotes,* even though it has not set records, is another alien invasive species that has got established in local water bodies drawing considerable attention. These plants still continue to cause a threat to the native aquatics in many wetlands including Bellanwila-Attidiya marshes, Anaiwilundawa, and Kalametiya & Lunama Kalpuwa wetlands, and many reservoirs. Several dry zone lakes have been infested with *E. crassipes* during the restoration of tanks for agriculture in the recent years. Further, the floods in 2011 in the dry zone have facilitated the spread of *E. crassipes* into new destinations, infesting new water bodies.

Apart from these invasives, several other plants could be identified as naturalized aquatics in local water bodies, notably *Vallisnaria spirallis* L., *Egeria densa Planch*. and *Cabomba caroliniana* A.Gray. Yakandawala and Yakandawala (2007) reported three other additions *Ludwigia sedioides* (Humb. & Bonpl.) H.Hara, *Mayaca fluviatilis* Aubl. and *Echinodorus* spp., found in the local water bodies in the Western Province of Sri Lanka. All three plants are popular aquatics in aquariums and landscaping. The most recent addition to the list is of great interest as it opened up a new chapter in invasive alien plant research in Sri Lanka while highlighting the importance of Plant Systematics and proper identification of organisms. The flawed identification of a violet flowered water-lily as *Nymphaea nouchali* Burm.f. and subsequently narrating as the national flower of Sri Lanka ('Nil manel'), have overlooked its threat to the local biota and invasiveness. This exotic violet flowered water lily has been silently invading the local water bodies where it went unnoticed due to the erroneous identification and its popularity as an ornamental plant. Studies have further revealed hybrid populations between the native *N. nouchali* and the alien violet flowered *Nymphaea* with intermediate characters (Yakandawala and Yakandawala, 2011). Global researches have attributed the origin of invasiveness to hybridization, especially between a native and invasive alien species and where the native is at a risk of extinction (Yakandawala and Yakandawala, 2011 and references therein). The detection of hybrid populations of *Nymphaea* has opened up avenues to initiate studies locally on this novel area of hybridization between natives and invasive alien species.

Even though Sri Lanka harbors a larger number of naturally occurring aquatics, there is a high demand for certain exotic aquatic plants in the export market. This has resulted in the private sector importation of exotic plants into the country for propagation and exportation. According to recent studies 386 plant species are traded as ornamental aquatic plants in the country (Yakandawala, *et al.,* unpublished). The plants belongs to 46 plant families that included 39 angiosperm families with 64 genera, 6 fern/fern allies with 6 genera and 1 liverwort. Of the recorded ornamental aquatic plants, 76% were non-natives or exotics. The list included two plants that are currently listed on the IAS list in Sri Lanka of which one is on the global

IAS list (*Eichhornia crassipes*). The list also includes two exotic *Salvinia* sp. Further three plant species, *Ludwigia sedioides, Mayaca fluviatilis*, and *Echinodorus* spp., are identified as potential invasive plants in the country (Yakandawala and Yakandawala, 2007). Even a small fragment of 2 cm in length of *M. fluviatilis* is capable of developing into a new plant. Therefore, the mechanical control of these plants should be carried out with utmost care (Yakandawala and Dissanayake, 2010). It is also noted with caution that 35 *Echinodorus* species, including varieties, are currently circulated in the local market. The plants exhibit an effective mode of reproduction by developing plantlets from florets of the submerged inflorescence in large numbers. According to the Global Compendium of Weeds (Randall 2012) 32% of the plants traded in Sri Lanka as ornamental aquatic plants are recognized for their invasive behavior elsewhere in the world.

Conservation priorities

Amidst the conservation initiatives, majority of the wetlands and other aquatic ecosystems in Sri Lanka are under threat due to adverse anthropogenic activities. Within the context of speedy development and population growth, conservation of wetlands together with its biodiversity is a challenge.

At present, several government and non-government organizations are involved in wetland conservation and management related activities in the country. The Directory of Asian Wetlands (Scott, 1989) lists 41 wetlands as critically important due to their high biodiversity and extent to which they are threatened by anthropogenic causes. The National Wetland Steering Committee (NWSC), through national workshops and surveys, recognised another 45 wetland sites to the list. Sri Lanka signed the RAMSAR Convention on Conservation of Internationally important wetlands in 1971, but this was ratified only in 1990. At present three wetlands, Bundala National Park, Anaiwilundawa ancient cascading tank system and the Maduganga estuary and mangrove ecosystem have hitherto been declared as RAMSAR wetland sites. The National Wetland Conservation Project of the Central Environmental Authority resulted in the preparation of wetland site reports, management plans and guiding texts for a number of wetlands. Presently, the Wetland Management Unit of the Central Environmental Authority is in the process of updating and maintaining the wetland data base which would be the basis for upgrading the National Wetland Directory.

As conservation priorities the following could be highlighted; (1) Based on the existing wetland site reports and conservation management plans, identification of vulnerable wetlands with rich biodiversity have to be made with the view of upgrading their conservation status, (2) Preparation of wetland site reports and conservation management plans for other wetlands that were not covered by previous surveys would facilitate the demarcation of boundaries and construction of site maps. Demarcation of boundaries or reservation areas, especially for the riverine vegetation, should be considered as high priority. The riverine vegetation is declining in an alarming rate owing to habitat destruction as a consequence of development activities and dumping, (3) Surveying wetland sites in the North and Northeast of the island should be initiated immediately in order to address critical management issues since development activities have already been initiated, (4) In the event of a large scale disturbance to a wetland habitat (*i.e*. filling of wetlands for development, alteration in the downstream flow during construction of dams, *etc*.), the aquatic vegetation must be managed in a systematic manner. This will

The rapids of the Mahaweli river at Gannoruwa-Hallolluwa area, Kandy - a site for many threatened aquatics, before being disturbed by the constructions of the a mini-hydropower plant. Note the members of the family Podostemaceae on the rock surface close to water.

The rapids of the Mahaweli river at Gannoruwa-Hallolluwa area, Kandy – after being disturbed by the construction of the mini-hydropower plant.

Ludwigia sedioides and *Echinodorus* spp., invading natural water bodies in the lowlands

Native *Nymphaea nouchali* Burm. f. – at present is threatened by an exotic water lily

enable the conservation of vulnerable species in the habitat, (5) As a solution for the loss of vulnerable endemic ornamental aquatic plants due to over-exploitation, mass propagation of plants in demand must be encouraged, and (6) Monitoring of aquatic plant propagation units, and introduction of a code of conduct for aquatic plant nurseries will reduce the risk of plant propagules entering local water bodies.

Research gaps and research needs:

A considerable amount of research has been conducted on the wetlands of Sri Lanka over the years, covering many aspects. However, a few areas that need focus are,

- Detailed taxonomic studies on wetland plants with their correct identification need to be completed. This will also answer several other questions and gaps:
    - Probable location of aquatic plants listed under CR(PE) and CR categories
    - Descriptions of poorly known aquatic plants species
    - Completion of aquatic plant species list for each wetland site in the island
    - Early detection of any potential threats from alien species
    - Taxonomic revision of aquatic taxa with ambiguities

- With the introduction of exotic aquatic species into the wetlands, studies of possible hybridization between natives and invasive alien species must be initiated.
- Identifying native plants with potential ornamental value and, developing mass propagation techniques to reduce the risk of over exploitation from the wild.
- Introducing molecular tools for rapid identification of aquatic plants that are exported, especially as bulbs or plantlets at the exit points.
- Further research into wetland processes, dynamics and management.

Conclusions and recommendations

The wetland site reports and conservation management plans under the Wetland Conservation project - Sri Lanka (IUCN Sri Lanka and CEA, 2006 and other wetland site reports), the National Symposium on Wetland Conservation and Management (IUCN Sri Lanka, 2004) and Van Zon (2004) have identified several conservation priorities and made recommendations for the conservation and management of wetlands in Sri Lanka. Identification of the difficulties in implementing these recommendations should be a priority, apart from the following:

- Conduct a policy, legal and institutional analysis related to wetland conservation and management plans and identify short comings (capacity, infrastructure *etc.*). This would strengthen inter-institutional mechanisms, legislative frameworks and law enforcement. Inter-sectorial linkages should be established among essential authorities who are the custodians of the wetland ecosystems in order to achieve sustainable development associated with wet lands.
- Promote community and stakeholder participation, and private sector involvement in conservation of wetlands.
- Regulate and manage the species exploitation for trade.
- Compile a comprehensive inventory on wetland plant species through a systematic field survey.
- Establish a sustainable financing mechanisms through local and foreign sources for the management and setting up of monitoring programmes.
- Initiate pathways for effective implementation of research findings by the relevant stakeholders to address conservation and management issues of the wetland ecosystems.
- Focus awareness programmes on all components *viz.,* avifauna, aquatic flora and recreational potential that constitute to the importance of a wetland, in order to change the public's attitude towards aquatic plants. Currently, wetlands are treasured by the general public owing to its recreational value and avifauna.

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Present Status of Mangroves in Sri Lanka

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Mangroves are woody shrubs and trees that are salt and flood tolerant and hence dominate intertidal areas of lagoons, estuaries and sheltered bays along tropical and subtropical coastlines (Ball, 2002; Tomlinson, 1986; Tuffers *et al.,* 2001). In the past, mangrove ecosystems were considered as a marshy wastelands; then in the 1970s, as a valuable eco-system; and presently, as precious but threatened eco-systems (Cormier Salem 1994).

Being an island in the Indian ocean with more than hundred rivers starting from central highlands and radiating towards the sea, Sri Lanka possess a large number of lagoons and estuaries along its coastline of 1760km. As the coastline runs through different climatic zones and different geomorphological settings, the diversity of mangrove habitats is remarkably higher and hence the species diversity in mangroves is also comparatively higher. The total number of true mangrove species reported from Sri Lanka is almost one third of the global diversity of true mangroves in the world (Jayatissa *et al.,* 2002). However, as the total annual range of tidal variations is less than 1m, the mangrove coverage of the country is small. The present extent of mangroves in Sri Lanka has variously been estimated at over 4,000 ha (Arulchelvam 1968) to over 10,000 ha (Jayawardene 1968). Largest mangrove areas of the country are reported from, north, north western and east coasts.

Depending on the geomorphological setting of the habitat and the composition of common species, De Silva, (1985) has recognized five kinds of mangroves in Sri Lanka: as riverine mangroves, fringing mangroves, basin mangroves, scrub mangroves, and over-wash mangroves. However, the first two are the most common in Sri Lanka. Mangrove species are commonly classified into two broad categories as follows;

1. True mangroves (species restricted to mangrove habitats)
2. Mangrove associates (not confined to the intertidal areas and occur in terrestrial vegetation also)

The list of true mangroves recorded from Sri Lanka is given in the Table with the abundance scale. (However the demarcation of mangroves and mangrove associates may be on tenterhooks because according to the literature these two categories vary and there are very suspicious points and confusion. For this report, the categorization of species into true mangroves and mangrove associates are adopted from Tomlinson, 1986, except the genus *Acrostichum*). It is difficult to give a clear limit for the list of mangrove associates as the composition of mangrove associates could vary depending on the edaphic and climatic factors of the habitat. However, *Acanthus ilicifolius, Acrostichum aureum, Clerodendron inerme, Hibiscus tiliaceus, Premna integrifolia,* and *Thespesia populnea* are given as the most common mangrove associates in Sri Lanka (Jayatissa *et al.,* 2002). In mangrove forests, they may occur as a transitional vegetation between true mangroves and the terrestrial vegetation. There is no any endemic species among true mangrove species or mangrove associates in Sri Lanka.

The list of true mangrove species recorded from Sri Lanka

Species	Family	Category
Aegiceras corniculatum (L.) Blanco	Myrsinaceae	LC
Avicennia marina (Forsk.) Vierh.	Avicenniaceae	LC
Avicennia officinalis L.	Avicenniaceae	NT
Bruguiera cylindrica (L.) Blume	Rhizophoraceae	EN
Bruguiera gymnorrhiza (L.) Lamk.	Rhizophoraceae	VU
Bruguiera sexangula (Lour.) Poir.	Rhizophoraceae	VU
Ceriops tagal (Perr.) C.B. Robinson	Rhizophoraceae	NT
**Ceriops decandra*(Grifith) Ding Hou	Rhizophoraceae	CR
Excoecaria agallocha L.	Euphorbiaceae	LC
Heritiera littoralis Dryand.	Sterculiaceae	NT
Lumnitzera littorea (Jack) Voigt	Combretaceae	CR
Lumnitzera racemosa Willd.	Combretaceae	NT
Nypa fruticans (Thunb.) Wurmb	Arecaceae	VU
Pemphis acidula Forst.	Lythraceae	NT
Rhizophora apiculata BL.	Rhizophoraceae	NT
Rhizophora mucronata Lamk.	Rhizophoraceae	LC
Sapium indicum Willd. (Syn *Excoecaria indica*)	Euphorbiaceae	VU
Sonneratia alba J. Smith	Sonneratiaceae	EN
Sonneratia caseolaris (L.) Engler	Sonneratiaceae	LC
Xylocarpus granatum König	Meliaceae	EN
Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea Gaertn.f.	Rubiaceae	VU

*Not reported in Jayatissa *et al.,* 2002. This is a new addition by Jayatissa (pers.comm)

Mangrove forests rank among the most threatened of coastal habitats, particularly for developing countries in tropical regions (Saenger *et al.,* 1983). The major human impacts have been identified as filling for land-based development, and deforestation for wood products, to accommodate aquaculture or to established harbor facilities (Hather *et al.,*1989). It is reported that mangrove areas have been reduced by 20% to 75% in many developing tropical countries in the northern Indian Ocean, South East Asia and the Caribbean during the last century. Hence, a figure of 1% decline per year has been given as a conservative estimate for the Asia Pacific region (Ong 1995). Due to continued disturbance, altered soil conditions and limited dispersal, natural recovery may be slow (Kaly 1998). Mangrove preservation has been recognized as a high priority in local management plans for developing countries (Eong 1991).

Although studies on mangroves particularly in Sri Lanka is comparatively low, a substantial amount of research on the mangrove forests in the world has been done over the last few

decades, aiming at increasing the understanding of the ecology of this important ecosystem and providing information for sustainable management. Although much has been learned from them, significant gaps still exist in our understanding of the ecology of these systems, and particularly, of the likely effects of climate change.

If the impacts of climate-change will not be considered now, the efforts on mangrove protection and conservation may just be wasted in the long-run. Hence it is recommended to continue the studies on mangroves aiming for protection, conservation and sustainable use, with particular emphasis on likely impacts of climate change.

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Present Status of Family Orchidaceae in Sri Lanka

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Introduction

Family Orchidaceae is a one of the largest flowering plant families in the world, containing about 25,000 -30,000 species. The family has a worldwide distribution except in the Polar Regions. The highest species diversity is recorded in the tropical areas, particularly in rainforests and associated ecosystems.

In Sri Lanka, Orchidaceae is among the largest families in the country with 189 known species, belonging to 78 genera, including 55 endemic species (Fernando and Ormerod, 2008; Soto Arenas and Cribb, 2010). All these species are herbs or small shrubs, having epiphytic or terrestrial life forms. Few species are found as Mycoheterotrophic and some as climbers. Orchids grow in many habitat types, with the highest representation in diverse ecosystems found in the wet zone.

History of Sri Lankan orchid research

Although Paul Hermann's (1646-1695) collection contained two orchid species, orchid discoveries in Sri Lanka were made largely during the British colonial period, after the establishment of the Botanical Gardens in the country. The early Superintendents of Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, Alexander Moon (1817-1825) and James Macrae (?-1830) made many orchid collections, among other plant species, and sent them to England.

Subsequent Superintendents and Directors of Botanic Gardens, George Gardner (1812-1849), G. H. K.Thwaites (1812-1882) and Henry Trimen (1843- 1896) collected and described the majority of Sri Lankan orchids. Many specimens sent to Kew are included in J. D. Hooker's (1817-1911) monumental work on the Flora of British India series in which he has described and stated their distribution in relation to the Indian sub continent.

The most recent comprehensive taxonomic work was done by D.M.A. Jayaweera in the late 1970s (published in1981).

Taxonomy

The most recent systematic treatment of Sri Lankan orchids was conducted by Jayaweera (1981) three decades ago. Fernando and Ormerod, in 2008, presented an updated checklist using available literature and referringto some herbarium specimens. According to the above checklist, the following deviations from Jayaweera's treatment were significant: i) many name changes with reference to some global and regional generic treatments, ii) marked reduction of a number of Sri Lankan endemic species due to many regional findings, especially from the Indian sub-continent and iii) increased number of total species by addition to many new species to the country's list.

Currently, at a global level, new knowledge in molecular taxonomy has created a vast leap in information, leading to dramatic changes in orchid taxonomy and classification. Development of the regional botanical surveys in neighboring countries also has led to new knowledge on species entities and their distribution patterns. However, at present, the majority of Sri Lankan species have not been subjected to such new revisions. Fernando and Ormerod (2008) stated many such taxonomic discrepancies which need further studies using cross comparative modern taxonomic revisions along with other congeners.

Along with their generic treatments, some of the Sri Lankan taxa have been recently revised, using records and specimens deposited in other herbaria. In most of the recent global revisions, Sri Lankan materials have been omitted due to difficulty of access to specimens. Very few species of Sri Lankan orchids are subjected to modern taxonomic treatments.

Distribution

The distribution of family Orchidaceae has mostly correlated with the distribution pattern of the main bioclimatic zones which is governed by the amount and intensity of rainfall and altitude.

Dry zone: The recorded lowest number of orchid species (*ca*15).*Vanda tessellata, Vanilla walkeriae* and *Habenaria plantaginea*, have been recorded as the most dominant species. There are no zonal restricted species to this zone.

Intermediate zone: This zone lies between the dry and wet zones. The recorded orchid diversity is much higher than the dry zone (*ca* 28) *Oberonia thwaitesii*, and *Luisia birchea*, can be considered as restricted to this zone. The eastern part of intermediate zone is associated with the Savannah grassland vegetation. The species like *Rhynchostylis retusa*, *Aerides ringens* and *Habenaria roxburghii* have been mainly recorded in the eastern part of the intermediate zone among grasslands.

Low wet zone: With the aseasonally wet conditions, there is a rich variety of both epiphytes and ground orchids found in this zone (*ca* 80).

Eria articulata, *Bromheadia srilankensis*, *Phaius luridus*, *Cleisostoma tenuifolium* and *Taeniophyllum gilimalense* are restricted species to low wet zone. The diversity of saprophytic orchids is also high in this zone.

Lower mountain zone: This zone represents an altitudinal belt of 900 -1500m between the low wet zone and montane zone. This area contains the highest orchid diversity with numerous endemics (*ca* 110) in Sri Lanka. The zonal restricted number of species is also high in this zone *Bulbophyllum petiolare*, *Habenaria pterocarpa* and *Phreatia jayaweerae* are some restricted members to this zone.

Montane zone: (*ca* 55) Area above 1500m has been recognized as this zone. In this zone, orchids are very common but have a lower diversity than the lower montane zone. The cool climate adapted species are found in this region.

Isolated Hills in dry and intermediate zones: These relatively small hills contain a rich variety of orchid diversity (*ca* 60), a combination of dry zone / intermediate zone species and wet zone species. The lower area of the hill is common with typical dry and intermediate zone species, while the hill-top contains mostly wet zone species including many endemics Ritigala,

Monaragala, Kokagala and Doluwakanda are examples of such isolated hills. *Phalaenopsis mysorensis* is recorded in such hill sites.

Threats

Orchids have complex and critical relationships with some other species in their habitat, such as mycorrhizal association in their roots and flower adaptations for the attraction of a specific pollinator. Thus, mainly habitat related threats affect orchid survival.

Habitat destruction: Spread of lowland tea cultivation to natural forest habitats significantly affect many lowland orchid species in the South Western wet zone.

In the montane and submontane areas, forests and grasslands are cleared for vegetable cultivation, this being the main agriculture-based threat. Forest felling for firewood is another main issue for orchid survival. In the savannah forest of the Eastern Intermediate zone, encroachment for *chena* cultivation, illegal settlements and garbage dumping are the main habitat related threats to native orchid survival.

Direct exploitation: Many showy orchids are collected for their flowers *Phaius wallichii* (Star orchid), *Dendrobium mac*carthiae (Vesak orchid), *Rhynchostylis retusa* (Fox tail), and *Vanda tessellata* are commonly collected by growers and flower enthusiasts. *Habenaria crinifera* (Naarilatha), *Ipsea speciosa* (Nagamaru ala), *Anoectochilus* spp. (Wanaraja), *Zeuxine* spp. (Iruraja), are subjected to removal from the wild for medicinal purposes and due various mythological beliefs connected to each species.

Impact of invasive species: The spread of invasive species has created a considerable impact for many orchid-rich habitats. Impact of *Clusia rosea* has been demonstrated as a highly effective invader threatening lower montane orchid habitats. Presently, around Ginigathhena, Hantana and Dolosbage and part of Peak Wilderness can be considered as a high impact areas. Similarly, in Rakwana hills, *Psidium cattleianum* spreading as monostands shows similar habitat alternation. Invasion of *Panicum maximum* is one of the main threats facing the grassland and savannah orchids.

Pollution: Most species of the family are highly sensitive to environmental changes. The excessive use of agro chemicals is believed to have a considerable impact on the survival of the orchid populations. Mainly fungicides destroy the mycorrhizal fungi, and use of insecticide increases harmful impact on orchid pollinators.

The present National Red List summarizes how orchids are affected by all of the above combination of threats mentioned. Four species likely to be extinct (CR (PE)) have not been recorded for a considerable time but their possible habitats still remain to some extent. 16 species are critically endangered for future extinction (CR), 54 species are categorized as endangered (EN) in the wild, and 60 spp. fall in the vulnerable category (VU). Most importantly, 12 species could not be assessed due to uncertainty of present taxonomic positions or lack of knowledge about their other ecological parameters (DD).

Conservation priorities

In order to conserve wild orchids, there is a combination of actions needed to be taken.

The most important conservation action regarding wild orchids is to identify a Protected Area (PA) network covering the habitats of all orchid species found in the country. At present, under the PA system, most orchid rich PAs fall under proposed reserves (PR) or other state forests (OSF), which have the least legal protection. By combining geographical occurrence data collected during the present red listing process, the Ministry of Environment together with the Departments of Wildlife and Forest Conservation can recognize new thematic PA systems which highlight the orchid diversity among other biota. The establishment of a set of park management criteria by prioritizing orchid conservation is also needed for such thematic PAs.

The establishmentof systematically planned *ex-situ* conservation centers is also of prime importance. 90% of the indigenous orchid diversity can be protectedin this manner. Presently, there are no *ex-situ* conservation centers for indigenous orchids apart from a few private *ad hoc* collections. The botanic garden network distributed throughout the country is the most viable institution for this task. Within such centers, other ecological and taxonomic researches can also be implemented.

Presently, there is adequate legal protection for native orchids, the whole family being protected under the Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance (Amend. Act No 2 of 2009). Under the Forest Ordinance, Extraordinary Gazette Notification No. 05.12.2005 issued by The Forest Department, orchids are forest produce which require permission for any removal. Sri Lanka is a ratified country under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); all species of our orchids are under Appendix II which require permits in the case of exporting.

However, due to lack of awareness and knowledge on legal status and identification of native orchids, a significant weakening of the protection of the target group is observable. Therefore, the rise of awareness regarding orchids at all levels is important, primarily through law enforcement officers.

Research gaps and research needs

Apart from species identification and distribution records, all other types of researches related to orchids conducted in the country are inadequate. Among many other research areas needed, the following are some of the important aspects which require attention:

- Comparable with current global orchid taxonomic knowledge, molecular base systematic update of our endemic species is a prime need.
- Studies on orchid habitats and their ecological requirements have not been conducted. Therefore, planned researches on understanding habitat and ecology conditions, phenology patterns and interactions of pollinators and associations with mycorrhizal species are needed.
- Studies on effects of climate change and environmental sensitivity on native orchids are also needed.

Conclusions and recommendations:

The nomenclature and enrich the collection in the National Herbarium should be up-dated.

- The National Herbarium needs to be established as a CITES registered scientific institution facilitating loaning and exchanging of specimens to other herbaria in the world.
- The endemic species categorized as threatened under the present National Red Listing Assessment, are important for inclusion in the Global Red List.

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Table 15: Summary of the Status of Angiosperms of Sri Lanka

(Endemics are shown in bracket)

Family	EX	EW	CR (PE)	CR	EN	VU	NT	DD	LC	Total Threat-ened	Total Species
Acanthaceae	1 (1)		15 (10)	11 (5)	17 (12)	12 (5)	7 (4)	2	40 (4)	40 (22)	105 (41)
Achariaceae									3 (3)	0	3 (3)
Adoxaceae					2					2	2
Aizoaceae							2		2	0	4
Alismataceae				1					1	1	2
Amaranthaceae			2 (1)	2	2 (1)	2	10		9	6 (1)	27 (2)
Amaryllidaceae				1	1	2			3	4	7
Anacardiaceae			1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (1)	6 (5)	1 (1)		8 (6)	9 (7)	19 (15)
Ancistrocladaceae					1 (1)					1 (1)	1 (1)
Anisophyllaceae							1			0	1
Annonaceae		1 (1)	3 (1)		5 (3)	11 (7)	7 (3)		13 (4)	17 (11)	40 (19)
Apiaceae			2 (1)	1	1 (1)	2		1	2	4 (1)	9 (2)
Apocynaceae			6 (2)	6 (3)	15 (2)	13 (4)	4 (1)	2	22 (2)	33 (9)	68 (14)
Aponogetonaceae				1 (1)	1 (1)	2				4 (2)	4 (2)
Aquifoliaceae					2 (1)		1		1	2 (1)	4 (1)
Araceae			1	11 (7)	12 (9)	5 (4)	3	2	10 (1)	28 (20)	44 (21)
Araliaceae				1	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (1)	1	2	3 (2)	8 (3)
Arecaceae					5 (5)	8 (5)	1		2	13 (10)	16 (10)
Aristolochiaceae							1		2	0	3
Asclepiadaceae			5	5	12	4	1	1	11	21	39
Asparagaceae				4	2 (1)	2	3		3	8 (1)	14 (1)
Asteraceae	1 (1)		4 (3)	1 (1)	12 (5)	21 (10)	13 (5)	3	31 (4)	34 (16)	86 (29)
Balanophoraceae				1						1	1
Balsaminaceae			2 (2)	3 (2)	5 (4)	8 (4)	3 (2)		3 (1)	16 (10)	24 (15)
Basellaceae					1					1	1
Begoniaceae				1	2 (1)	1	1			4 (1)	5 (1)
Berberidaceae						3	(1)			3	3 (1)
Bignoniaceae							1		3	0	4
Boraginaceae			3 (1)	1	2	4	1	1	9	7	21 (1)
Burmanniaceae				2 (1)	1	1	1			4 (1)	5 (1)
Burseraceae			1		1	1 (1)			2	2 (1)	5 (1)
Buxaceae						2 (1)				2 (1)	2 (1)
Cactaceae						1				1	1
Calophyllaceae				2 (2)	3 (2)	5 (5)	2 (1)		4 (2)	10 (9)	16 (12)
Campanulaceae			2			1	1		5	1	9
Cannabaceae						1			4	1	5
Capparaceae				1	4	1	3		6	6	15
Caprifoliaceae				2 (1)	2					4 (1)	4 (1)
Caryophyllaceae			2	2		1	1	2	4	3	12

Family	EX	EW	CR (PE)	CR	EN	VU	NT	DD	LC	Total Threat-ened	Total Species
Celastraceae			1 (1)		9 (3)	3 (2)	3 (2)		7 (3)	12 (5)	23 (11)
Centroplacaceae								1	2 (2)	0	3 (2)
Ceratophyllaceae									1	0	1
Chloranthaceae									1	0	1
Cleomaceae				1					5	1	6
Clusiaceae					3 (3)	2 (1)	2		1 (1)	5 (4)	8 (5)
Colchicaceae									2	0	2
Combretaceae			1	1			3		5	1	10
Commelinaceae			2	2 (1)	11 (1)	8	5 (1)		11	21 (2)	39 (3)
Connaraceae					1 (1)		1 (1)	1	2	1 (1)	5 (2)
Convolvulaceae			2	1 (1)	5 (1)	8	2	3	20 (2)	14 (2)	41 (4)
Cornaceae					2 (2)	2 (1)	1		1	4 (3)	6 (3)
Costaceae									1	0	1
Crassulaceae				1				1		1	2
Crypteroniaceae						1 (1)				1 (1)	1 (1)
Cucurbitaceae			3 (1)		3	8	1		9	11	24 (1)
Cymodoceaceae							3			0	3
Cyperaceae			16 (1)	7 (5)	27 (5)	28	14	3	73	62 (10)	168 (11)
Daphniphyllaceae				1						1	1
Dichapetalaceae							1 (1)		1	0	2 (1)
Dilleniaceae				3 (3)	4 (4)	3 (2)			5 (1)	10 (9)	15 (10)
Dioscoreacea					2 (2)	2	1	1	3	4 (2)	9 (2)
Dipterocarpaceae		1 (1)		14 (14)	24 (24)	18 (18)	1 (1)			56 (56)	58 (58)
Droseraceae					1	2				3	3
Ebenaceae				1 (1)	15 (12)	7 (4)	3	1	5 (1)	23 (17)	32 (18)
Elaeagnaceae									1	0	1
Elaeocarpaceae					5 (5)	2 (2)	1 (1)		1	7 (7)	9 (8)
Elatinaceae							1		1	0	2
Ericaceae					1	2 (1)				3 (1)	3 (1)
Eriocaulaceae			2 (2)	4 (3)	2 (2)	6 (3)	1		6	12 (8)	21 (10)
Erythroxylaceae						1	2		2 (1)	1	5 (1)
Euphobiaceae			5 (2)	1	4 (2)	10 (4)	4 (1)	5	40 (7)	15 (6)	69 (16)
Fabaceae	1 (1)		14 (1)	18 (2)	23 (3)	31 (1)	27 (3)	22	85 (2)	72 (6)	221 (13)
Flacourtiaceae					2 (2)	1 (1)			1 (1)	3 (3)	4 (4)
Flagellariaceae									1	0	1
Gentianaceae			1 (1)	1	7 (4)	4 (1)	3 (1)		2	12 (5)	18 (7)
Geraniaceae				1						1	1
Gesneriaceae				1 (1)	3 (3)	8 (5)	1			12 (9)	13 (9)
Gisekiaseae									1	0	1
Goodeniaceae							1		1	0	2
Haloragaceae			1 (1)	1		1			1	2	4 (1)
Hernandiaceae						1			1	1	2
Hydrocharitaceae					1	2	3	1	6	3	13

Family	EX	EW	CR (PE)	CR	EN	VU	NT	DD	LC	Total Threat-ened	Total Species
Hydroleaceae							1			0	1
Hypericaceae					1		1			1	2
Hypoxidaceae						1			1	1	2
Icacinaceae						2	1			2	3
Juncaceae						2			1	2	3
Lamiaceae			6 (2)	2 (2)	4	8 (3)	10 (3)	6	34 (5)	14 (5)	70 (15)
Lauraceae			2	1	9 (7)	17 (15)	5 (4)		6 (3)	27 (22)	40 (29)
Lecythidaceae								1	4	0	5
Lentibulariaceae				1	2	4 (1)	2	1	5	7 (1)	15 (1)
Linaceae						1			1	1	2
Lindernaceae				1	2 (2)	2 (1)	4		7	5 (3)	16 (3)
Loganiacea			1 (1)			4 (2)	3 (1)		1	4 (2)	9 (4)
Loranthaceae			1 (1)	1 (1)	3 (3)	7 (4)	4 (2)		5	11 (8)	21 (11)
Lythraceae				1	2	1	5	1	6	4	16
Magnoliaceae						1				1	1
Malpighiaceae					1				1	1	2
Malvaceae			3	3 (1)	8 (3)	7 (2)	8		42 (3)	19 (6)	71 (9)
Marantaceae			2 (1)		1					1	3 (1)
Melastomataceae			2 (2)	11 (10)	38 (31)	10 (7)	5 (4)		5 (3)	59 (48)	71 (57)
Meliaceae				2 (1)	2	3 (1)	2		4	7 (2)	13 (2)
Menispermaceae					3	5		1	4	8	13
Menyanthaceae					2				2	2	4
Molluginaceae						1			5	1	6
Monimiaceae				1(1)	1 (1)	1 (1)				3 (2)	3 (3)
Moraceae					2	6 (1)	4		21 (3)	8 (1)	33 (4)
Musaceae					2					2	2
Myristicaceae						2 (1)			2	2 (1)	4 (1)
Myrtaceae			4 (4)	11 (10)	4 (4)	12 (10)	5 (4)	1 (1)	19 (13)	26 (24)	56 (46)
Nelumbonaceae									1	0	1
Nepenthaceae						1 (1)				1 (1)	1 (1)
Nyctaginaceae							1		3	0	4
Nymphaeaceae						1			1	1	2
Ochnaceae									4 (1)	0	4 (1)
Olacaceae						2 (1)	1	1	2	2 (1)	6 (1)
Oleaceae			1		1	2 (1)			6	3 (1)	10 (1)
Onagraceae								1	4	0	5
Opiliaceae									2	0	2
Orchidaceae			4 (1)	16 (6)	54 (24)	60 (12)	26 (4)	12 (3)	12	130 (42)	184 (50)
Orobanchaceae			2 (1)	2	7 (2)	2	3		2	11 (2)	18 (3)
Oxalidaceae					1	1	1		2	2	5
Pandanaceae					1	2 (2)	2 (1)		2	3 (2)	7 (3)
Papaveraceae								1		0	1
Passifloraceae						1			1	1	2

Family	EX	EW	CR (PE)	CR	EN	VU	NT	DD	LC	Total Threat-ened	Total Species
Pedaliaceae				1					2	1	3
Pentaphylaceae					5 (2)	1 (1)	1			6 (3)	7 (3)
Phrymaceae					1					1	1
Phyllanthaceae			3 (2)	2	5 (5)	9 (4)	6 (3)	2 (1)	42 (12)	16 (9)	69 (27)
Picrodendraceae									1	0	1
Piperaceae			1 (1)		3 (1)	4	2 (1)		2 (1)	7 (1)	12 (4)
Pittosporaceae						1	1			1	2
Plantaginaceae			3 (1)	3			2 (1)	3	12	3	23 (2)
Plumbaginaceae									1	0	1
Poaceae			10 (5)	10 (4)	27 (5)	44 (4)	20 (1)	31 (2)	120 (1)	81 (13)	262 (22)
Podestemaceae			1	1	2	3 (2)				6 (2)	7 (2)
Polygalaceae					4 (3)	2	2	2	5 (1)	6 (3)	15 (4)
Polygonaceae								5	7	0	12
Pontederiaceae							1		1	0	2
Portulacaceae						1			4	1	5
Potamogetonaceae									3	0	3
Primulaceae				2 (1)	5 (1)	4 (2)	4 (1)		9 (4)	11 (4)	24 (9)
Proteaceae					1 (1)					1 (1)	1 (1)
Putranjivaceae					2 (1)		1 (1)		3 (1)	2 (1)	6 (3)
Ranunculaceae			2	1		3 (1)	1			4 (1)	7 (1)
Rhamnaceae				1 (1)	1	2 (1)	4		6 (1)	4 (2)	14 (3)
Rhizophoraceae				1	2 (1)	2	3		2	5 (1)	10 (1)
Rosaceae			1 (1)		1	4	5	1	5 (1)	5	17 (2)
Rubiaceae			15 (12)	8 (5)	27 (21)	39 (25)	24 (17)	8 (3)	58 (19)	74 (51)	179 (102)
Ruppiaceae									1	0	1
Rutaceae					5	3	2 (1)		19 (1)	7	29 (2)
Sabiaceae						2				2	2
Salicaceae				1 (1)	1 (1)	1	1		6 (2)	3 (2)	10 (4)
Salvadoraceae							1		1	0	2
Sapindaceae				2	3 (1)	1 (1)	2		3 (2)	6 (2)	11 (4)
Sapotaceae				(1)	1 (7)	4 (8)	1		12	5 (16)	18 (16)
Schizandraceae				1	9	11	3	1		21	25
Scrophulariaceae					1					1	1
Sentalaceae				2	(1)			1		2 (1)	3 (1)
Simaroubaceae				1		1			1	2	3
Smilacaceae						1			2	1	3
Solanaceae						2		5	4	2	11
Sphenocleaceae									1	0	1
Staphyleaceae									1	0	1
Stemonaceae			1							0	1
Stemonuraceae						1	2 (1)			1	3 (1)
Stylidiaceae			1							0	1
Surianaceae			1							0	1

Family	EX	EW	CR (PE)	CR	EN	VU	NT	DD	LC	Total Threat-ened	Total Species
Symplocaceae				3 (1)	7 (6)	2 (2)			1	12 (9)	13 (9)
Tamaricaceae								1	1	0	2
Tetramelaceae									1	0	1
Theaceae					4 (4)			1		4 (4)	5 (4)
Thymelaeaceae				1			1		2	1	4
Triuridaceae				1	1			1		2	3
Typhaceae									1	0	1
Ulmaceae							1			0	1
Urticaceae			6 (1)	2	4	7	2	1	5 (1)	13	27 (2)
Vahliaceae					1					1	1
Verbanaceae			1						1	0	2
Violaceae	2 (1)		1	1 (1)		2			2	3 (1)	8 (2)
Vitaceae					2		4 (1)		11 (2)	2	17 (3)
Xanthorrhoeaceae									1	0	1
Xyridaceae					1	1	1		1	2	4
Zingiberaceae			5 (4)		6 (4)	6 (4)	2 (1)	1	1	12 (8)	21 (13)
Zygophyllaceae									1	0	1
Total	**5 (4)**	**2 (2)**	**177 (72)**	**218 (102)**	**552 (272)**	**615 (220)**	**350 (83)**	**143 (10)**	**1,091 (130)**	**1,385 (594)**	**3,154 (894)**

Table 16: List of Gymnosperms in Sri Lanka

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Family : Cycadaceae					
Cycas zeylanica (J.Schust.) A.Lindstr. & K.D.Hill	Maha Madu	CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)	VU	A2bc
Cycas nathorstii J.Schust.	Madu	VU	A2cd+ B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU	A2cd; C1

Table 17: List of Angiosperms in Sri Lanka

(Endemic species are marked in **Bold** letters and global categories older than 3.1 are marked as [i])

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Family : Acanthaceae					
Acanthus ilicifolius L.	S: Ikili, Katu-Ikili	LC		LC	
Andrographis alata (Vahl) Nees		LC			
Andrographis echioides (L.) Nees	S: Hakan	LC			
Andrographis macrobotrys Nees		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Andrographis paniculata (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees	S: Heen-Bin-Kohomba; T: Nilavempu	CR(PE)			
Asystasia chelonoides Nees		LC			
Asystasia gangetica (L.) T. Anders.	S: Puruk; T: Peypatchotti	LC			
Asystasia variabilis (Nees) Trimen		LC			
Avicennia marina (Forssk.) Vierh.	T: Kannamaram, Kanna, Vendanda, Venkandal, Kanamaram	LC		LC	
Avicennia officinalis L.	E: White Mangrove; T: Kanna, Upatha	NT		LC	
Barleria arnottiana Nees		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Barleria involucrata Nees		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Barleria lanceata (Forssk.) C.Chr.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Barleria mysorensis Roth	S: Katu-Nelu; T: Ikkiri, Kikkiri, Kiri-Mulla	LC			
Barleria nitida Nees		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+ 2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Barleria nutans Nees		CR(PE)			
Barleria prionitis L.	S: Katu-Karanda, Katu-Karandu	LC			
Barleria strigosa Willd.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Barleria tomentosa Roth		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Barleria vestita T.Anders.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Blepharis integrifolia (L.f.) E. Meyer ex Krauss		LC			
Blepharis maderaspatensis (L.) Roth		LC			
Brillantaisia thwaitesii (T. Anders.) Cramer		CR(PE)			
Crossandra infundibuliformis (L.) Nees		LC			
Dicliptera neesii (Trimen) Cramer		NT			
Dicliptera zeylanica Nees		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dipteracanthus patulus (Jacq.) Nees		LC			
Dipteracanthus prostratus (Poir.) Nees	S:Nil-Puruk	LC			
Dyschoriste depressa Nees	T: Paduvan, Padvan	LC			
Dyschoriste madurensis (Brum.f.) Kuntze	T: Paraddai	VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ecbolium ligustrinum (Vahl) Vollesen		LC			
Elytraria acaulis (L.f.) Lindau		LC			
Eranthemum capense L.		LC			
Gymnostachyum ceylanicum Arn. & Nees		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Gymnostachyum hirsutum T.Anders.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Gymnostachyum paniculatum T. Anders.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Gymnostachyum sanguinolentum (Vahl) T. Anders.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Gymnostachyum thwaitesii T. Anders.		CR(PE)			
Hemiadelphis polysperma (Roxb.) Nees		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hemigraphis latebrosa (Roth) Nees		DD			
Hygrophila balsamica (L.f.) Raf.		LC			
Hygrophila helodes Heine		DD			
Hygrophila ringens (L.) R. Br. ex Steud.	S:Nil-Puruk	LC			
Hygrophila schulli (Buch.-Ham.) M. R. & S. N. Almeida	S: Katu-Ikiriya; T:Nirmulli	LC		LC	
Justicia adhathoda L.	E: Malabar Nut; S: Agal-Adara, Wenepala; T: Adhatodai, Pavettai	LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Justicia betonica L.	S: Sudu Puruk	LC			
Justicia capitata (T.Anders. ex Hook.f.) Cramer		CR(PE)			
Justicia ceylanica (Nees) T. Anders.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Justicia diffusa Willd.		LC			
Justicia glabra Koenig ex Roxb.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Justicia hookeriana (Nees) T.Anders.		NT			
Justicia procumbens L.	S: Mayani	LC			
Justicia prostrata (Clarke) Gamble		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Justicia royeniana (Nees) Clarke		NT			
Justicia tranquebariensis L. f.		LC			
Lepidagathis ceylanica Nees		CR(PE)			
Lepidagathis fasciculata (Retz.) Nees		LC			
Lepidagathis hyalina Nees		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Lepidagathis walkeriana Nees		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Monothecium aristatum (Wall. ex Nees) T.Anders.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Phaulopsis imbricata (Forssk.) Sweet		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Pseuderanthemum angustifolium Ridley		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pseuderanthemum latifolium (Vahl) Hansen		NT			
Ptyssiglottis sanguinolenta (Vahl) B.Hansen		CR(PE)			
Rhinacanthus flavovirens Amarasinghe & Wijesundara		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Rhinacanthus nasutus (L.) Kurz	S: Anitta; T: Nagamulli	LC			
Rhinacanthus polonnaruwensis Cramer		LC			
Rungia apiculata Beddome		CR(PE)			
Rungia longifolia Nees	S: Gada-Puruk	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Rungia parviflora (Retz.) Nees		LC			
Rungia repens (L.) Nees	S: Sulu-Nayi	LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Staurogyne zeylanica (Nees) Kuntze		CR(PE)			
Stenosiphonium cordifolium (Vahl) Alston	S:Bu-Nelu, Nelu; T: Nelu	LC			
Strobilanthes adenophora Nees		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Strobilanthes anceps Nees		LC			
Strobilanthes arnottiana Nees		CR(PE)			
Strobilanthes calycina Nees		LC			
Strobilanthes caudata T.Anders.		EX			
Strobilanthes deflexa T.Anders.		CR(PE)			
Strobilanthes diandra (Nees) Alston		NT			
Strobilanthes exserta C.B.Clarke		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Strobilanthes gardneriana (Nees) T.Anders.		CR(PE)			
Strobilanthes habracanthoides J.R.I.Wood		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Strobilanthes helicoides (Nees) T.Anders.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Strobilanthes hookeri Nees		LC			
Strobilanthes hypericoides J.R.I.Wood		CR(PE)			
Strobilanthes laxa T.Anders.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Strobilanthes lupulina Nees		LC			
Strobilanthes nigrescens T.Anders.		CR(PE)			
Strobilanthes nockii Trimen		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Strobilanthes pentandra J.R.I.Wood		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Strobilanthes pulcherrima T.Anders.		LC			
Strobilanthes punctata Nees		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Strobilanthes rhamnifolia (Nees) T.Anders.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Strobilanthes rhytisperma C.B.Clarke		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Strobilanthes sexennis (Nees) T.Anders.		LC			
Strobilanthes stenodon Clarke		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Strobilanthes thwaitesii T.Anders.		CR(PE)			
Strobilanthes vestita Nees		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Strobilanthes viscosa (Arn. ex Nees) T.Anders.		LC			
Strobilanthes walkeri Arn. ex Nees		NT			
Strobilanthes willsii Canine		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Strobilanthes zeylanica T.Anders.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Thunbergia fragrans Roxb.		LC			
Thunbergia laevis Wall. ex Nees	S: Saban-Pichcha	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Achariaceae					
Hydnocarpus octandra Thw.	S: Wal-Divul, Wal-Dul	LC		VU[i]	A1c
Hydnocarpus venenata Gaertn.	S: Makulu; T: Makul	LC			
Trichadenia zeylanica Thw.	S: Keti-Kesali, Hal-Milla,Tetti-Gas,Titta-Eta,Titta,Tolol	LC		VU[i]	A1c
Family : Adoxaceae					
Viburnum cylindricum Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Viburnum erubescens Wall. ex DC.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Aizoaceae					
Sesuvium portulacastrum (L.) L.	S: Maha-Sarana; T: Vankiruvilai	NT			
Trianthema decandra L.	S: Maha-Sarana; T: Charania	NT			
Trianthema portulacastrum L.	S: Heen-Sarana	LC			
Trianthema triquetra Rottler ex Willd.		LC			
Family : Alismataceae					
Caldesia oligococca (F. Muell.) Buchenau		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Limnophyton obtusifolium (L.) Miq.		LC		LC	
Family : Amaranthaceae					
Achyranthes aspera L.	S: Gas-Karal-Heba, Wel-Karal-Sebo, Gaskaralheba, Karalsebo, Wal-Karal-Heba; T: Nayururi	LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Achyranthes bidentata Blume		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Achyranthes diandra Roxb.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Aerva javanica (Burm f.) Juss. ex Schult.	S: Pol-Kudu-Pala, Pol-Pala; T: Sirm-Pulai	CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Aerva lanata (L.) Juss. ex Schult.	S: Pol-Kudu-Pala, Pol- Pala	LC			
Allmania nodiflora (L.) R.Br. ex Wight	S: Wenni-Wella, Kumatiya	LC			
Alternanthera sessilis (L.) DC.	S: Mukunu-wenna, Mugunuwenna; T: Ponankani	LC		LC	
Amaranthus spinosus L.	S: Katu-Tampala, Thampala, Katukera, Kura-Tampala; T: Mudkirai	LC			
Amaranthus viridis L.	S: Kuru-Tampala, Kura-Tampala, Sulukura; T: Araikkirai	LC			
Atriplex repens Roth	T: Elichchevi	NT			
Celosia argentea L.	S: Kiri-Henda	LC			
Celosia polygonoides Retz.		LC			
Celosia pulchella Moq.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Centrostachys aquatica (R. Br.) Wall. ex Moq.		CR(PE)			
Cyathula ceylanica Hook. f.		CR(PE)			
Cyathula prostrata (L.) Blume	S: Bin- Karal-Heba, Bin-Karalsebo	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Digera muricata (L.) Mart.	T: Toggil	NT			
Halosarcia indica (Willd.) P.G.Wilson	T: Kotanai	NT			
Nothosaerva brachiata (L.) Wight	S: Tampala; T: Chirupilai	NT			
Psilotrichum elliotii Baker		NT			
Psilotrichum scleranthum Thw.		NT			
Pupalia lappacea (L.) Juss.	S: Wel-Karal-Heba; T: Kummidil, Pichu Kodiya	LC			
Salicornia brachiata Roxb.		NT			
Suaeda maritima (L.) Dumort.	T: Umiri, Umuddi, Umunddi	NT			
Suaeda monoica Forssk. ex J.F.Gmelin		NT			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Suaeda vermiculata Forssk. ex J.F.Gmelin	T: Umiri, Umuddi, Umunddi	NT			
Trichurus monsoniae (L. f.) C.C. Towns.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Amaryllidaceae					
Allium hookeri Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Crinum asiaticum L.	S: Tolabo; T: Vichamunkil	LC			
Crinum defixum Ker-Gawl.	S: Heen-Tolabo	LC			
Crinum latifolium L.	S: Goda-Manel	VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Crinum zeylanicum (L.) L.		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pancratium biflorum Roxb.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pancratium zeylanicum L.	S: Wal-Lunu	LC			
Family : Anacardiaceae					
Buchanania axillaris (Desr.) Ramamoorthy	S: Kiri-Palu; T: Kolamau	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Campnosperma zeylanicum Thw.	S: Aridda	LC			
Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr.	S: Hik; T: Odi	LC			
Mangifera pseudoindica Kosterm.		CR(PE)			
Mangifera zeylanica (Blume) Hook.f.	S: Et-Amba, Wal- Amba; T: Kaddu-Ma	LC		VU[i]	A1c
Nothopegia beddomei Gamble	S: Andum Telageddi, Bala	LC			
Semecarpus acuminata Thw.	S: Badulla	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	EN [i]	B1+2c
Semecarpus coriacea Thw.	S: Badulla	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	EN [i]	B1+2c
Semecarpus gardneri Thw.	S: Badulla	LC		VU[i]	A1c
Semecarpus marginata Thw.		NT		VU[i]	A1c
Semecarpus moonii Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c, B1+2c
Semecarpus nigro-viridis Thw.		LC		VU[i]	A1c
Semecarpus obovata Moon	S: Kalu-Badulla	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c, B1+2c
Semecarpus parvifolia Thw.		LC		VU[i]	A1c
Semecarpus pseudo-emarginata Kosterm.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	B1+2c

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Semecarpus pubescens Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c
Semecarpus subpeltata Thw.	S: Maha-Badulla	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c
Semecarpus walkeri Hook.f.		LC		VU[i]	A1c
Spondias pinnata (L.f.) Kurz	E: Hog Plum; S: Wal-Amberella; T:Ampallai	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Ancistrocladaceae					
***Ancistrocladus hamatus* (Vahl) Gilg**	S: Gona-Wel, Yakada-Wel	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family :Anisophyllaceae					
Anisophyllea cinnamomoides (Gardner & Champ.) Alston	S: Weli-Piyana	NT			
Family : Annonaceae					
Alphonsea hortensis H. Huber		EW			
Alphonsea sclerocarpa Thw.		NT			
Alphonsea zeylanica Hook .f. & Thoms.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Anaxagorea luzonensis A. Gray		CR(PE)			
Artabotrys hexapetalus (L.f.) Bhandari	S: Yakada-Wel	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Artabotrys zeylanicus Hook.f. & Thoms.	S: Kalu-Bambara-Wel, Patika-Wel, Yakada-Wel	LC			
Cyathocalyx zeylanica Champ. ex Hook. f. & Thoms.	S: i-Petta, Kekala, Kotala	LC			
Desmos elegans (Thw.) Safford	S: Kudu-mirissa, Kukurmana (Kukuruman)	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Desmos zeylanica (Hook.f. & Thoms.) Safford		NT			
Enicosanthum acuminata (Thw.) Airy Shaw	S: Ini-Pettu, I-Pettu, Mal-Lawulu, Malolu	LC			
Goniothalamus gardneri Hook.f. & Thoms.	S: Kalu-Kera	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2c
Goniothalamus hookeri Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c, B1+2c
Goniothalamus salicina Hook.f. & Thoms.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Goniothalamus thomsonii Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Goniothalamus thwaitesii Hook.f. & Thoms.	S: Kalu-Kera	NT			
Miliusa indica Leschen. ex A. DC.	S: Kekili-Messa	LC			
Miliusa tomentosa (Roxb.) Sinclair		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Miliusa zeylanica Gardner ex Hook.f. & Thoms.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c
Mitrephora heyneana (Hook.f. & Thoms.) Thw.		NT			
Orophea zeylanica Hook.f. & Thoms.		CR(PE)			
Phoenicanthus coriacea (Thw.) H.Huber		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Phoenicanthus obliqua (Hook.f. & Thoms.) Alston		NT			
Polyalthia cerasoides (Roxb.) Beddome	S: Patta-Ul-Kenda	LC			
Polyalthia coffeoides (Thw. ex Hook.f. & Thoms.) Thw.	S: Omara; T: Katilla, Nedunari	LC			
Polyalthia korinti (Dunal) Thw.	S: Mi-Wenna, Ul-Kenda; T: Uluvintai	LC			
Polyalthia longifolia (Sonn.) Thw.	S: Devadara, I-Petta, O-lila, O-wila; T: Assathi, Marai-Illipa, Mara-Iluppai	LC			
Polyalthia moonii Thw.		CR(PE)			
Polyalthia persicaefolia (Hook.f. & Thoms.) Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Polyalthia suberosa (Roxb.) Thw.	S: Kalati; T: Kalatti	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sageraea thwaitesii Hook.f. & Thoms.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	EN	B1+2c
Sageraea zeylanica Heusden		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Uvaria cordata (Dunal) Alston		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Uvaria macropoda Hook.f. & Thoms.	S: Attu-Muddah	NT			
Uvaria narum (Dunal) Wall.	S: Pangan	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Uvaria semecarpifolia Hook. f. & Thoms.	S: Kara-Bambara	LC			
Uvaria sphenocarpa Hook. f. & Thoms.		LC			
Uvaria zeylanica L.	S: Palanga, Palu-Kan; T: Kalu- Veppal, Karu -Veppal	LC			
Xylopia championii Hook.f. & Thoms.	S: Dat-Ketiya	LC			
Xylopia nigricans Hook.f. & Thoms.	S: Heen-Kenda; T: See-Vindai	NT			
Xylopia parvifolia (Wight) Hook. f. & Thoms.	S: Atu-Ketiya, Netawu; T: Chiddavintai	LC			
Family : Apiaceae					
Bupleurum ramosissimum Wight & Arn.	S: Wal-Enduru	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Bupleurum hakgalense Klack.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Centella asiatica (L.) Urban	S: Gotukola, Heen-Gotukola; T: Vallarai	LC			
Heracleum ceylanicum Gardner ex Clarke		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Peucedanum ceylanicum Gardner		CR(PE)			
Pimpinella heyneana Wall.	S: Wal-Asamodagam	LC			
Pimpinella leschenaultii DC.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sanicula elata Ham. ex D.Don		CR(PE)			
Trachyspermum stictocarpum (Clarke) H. Wolff		DD			
Family : Apocynaceae					
Aganosma cymosa (Roxb.) G.Don	S: Muwa-Kiri-Wel	LC			
Alstonia scholaris (L.) R.Br.	S: Ruk- Attana , Eth-mada; T:Elilaipattai, Elilaippalai, Mukanpelai	LC		LC[i]	
Anodendron paniculatum A.DC.	S: As-Wel, Dul, Girandi-Ul	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Anodendron rhinosporum Thw.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	B1+2c
Brachystelma lankana Dassanayake & Jayasuriya		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Calotropis gigantea (L.) R. Br.	S: Ela-Wara, Hela-Wara,Wara, Mudu-Wara; T: Errukalai, Manakkovił, Urukkovil	LC			
Caralluma adscendens (Roxb.) Haw.	T: Mankalli	CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Caralluma umbellata Haw.	S: Weluk	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Carissa carandas L.	S: Maha-Karamba; T:Kalaka, Perunkila	DD			
Carissa Inermis Vahl		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Carissa spinarum L.	S: Heen-Karamba; T: Chirukila, Chirukula, Kilatti	LC			
Catharanthus pusillus (Murr.) G.Don		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cerbera odollam Gaertn.	S: Gon-Kaduru; T: Nangi-Ma	LC			
Ceropegia candelabrum L.	S: Muttu-Pala,Wel-Mottu	LC			
Ceropegia elegans Wall.		EN	A2; B1(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ceropegia juncea Roxb.		DD			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Ceropegia parviflora Trimen		CR(PE)			
Ceropegia taprobanica Huber		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ceropegia thwaitesii Hook.		CR(PE)			
Chonemorpha fragrans (Moon) Alston	S: Bu-Kiri-Wel, Eulu-Wel-Anguna, Bu-Wal-Anguna	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cleghornia acuminata Wight		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cosmotigma racemosum (Roxb.) Wight		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cryptolepis buchananii Roem.& Schult.	S: Wel-Rukattana, Kiri-Vel	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cynanchum alatum Wight & Arn. ex Wight		CR(PE)			
Cynanchum tunicatum (Retz.) Alston	S: Kan-Kumbala	EN	A2; B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dischidia nummularia R. Br.		CR(PE)			
Gymnema lactiferum (L.) R. Br. ex Schult.	T: Kurinnan	LC			
Gymnema pergularioides (Thw.) Hook.f.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Gymnema rotundatum Thw.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) R. Br. ex Schult.	S: Mas-Bedde, Mas-Bedda, Muva-Kiri-Vel	VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hemidesmus indicus (L.) R. Br.	S: Iramusu, Heen-Iramusu; T: Nannari	LC			
Heterostemma tanjorense Wight & Arn. ex Wight		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Holarrhena mitis (Vahl) Roem. & Schult.	S: Kalinda, Kiri-Mawara, Kiri-Walla	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Holostemma annulare (Roxb.) Schum.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hoya ovalifolia Wight & Arn. ex Wight	S : Gonu-Ke	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hoya pauciflora Wight	S: Heen -Aramessa	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+ 2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hunteria zeylanica (Retz.) Gardner ex Thw.	S: Wal-Waraka, Mediya,Wal-Mediya	NT			
Ichnocarpus frutescens (L.) R. Br.	S: Gerandi-Dul, Gerandi-Wel, Gopi, Priyawarna, Kiri-Wel	LC			
Leptadenia reticulata (Retz.) Wight & Arn. ex Wight	T: Pala, Palai	LC			
Marsdenia brunoniana Wight & Arn. ex Wight	S: Et-Anguna	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Marsdenia tenacissima (Roxb.) Moon	T: Muruva, Muruwa-Dul	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ochrosia oppositifolia (Lam.) Schum.	S: Gonna, Mudu-Kaduru	VU	B1ab(I,ii,iii,v) +2ab(I,ii,iii,v)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Oxystelma esculentum (L.f.) R.Br. ex Schult.	S: Usepale; T:Kulappalai	LC			
Pagiantha dichotoma (Roxb.) Markgraf	E: Eve's Apple, Forbidden Fruit; S: Divi Kaduru; T : Nanthia-Vattai	LC			
Parsonsia alboflavescens (Dennst.) Mabb.	S: Kiri-Anguna, Val-anguna	LC			
Pentatropis capensis (L.f.) Bullock		LC			
Pergularia daemia (Forssk.) Chiov.	S:Langali, Maha-Medahangu, Meda-Hangu, Wissani; T: Uttamakam,Veliparatii	LC			
Petchia ceylanica (Wight) Livera	S: Kukul-Kaduru, Vasa-Kaduru, Wal-Kaduru	NT			
Rauvolfia densiflora (Wall.) Benth. ex Hook. f.		LC			
Rauvolfia serpentina (L.) Benth. ex Kurz	S: Ekaweriya, Nakula, Rath-Ekaweriya; T: Chivan-Ampelpodi, Co-Vannamilpori	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sarcostemma brunonianum Wight & Arn. ex Wight	S:Muwakeeriya, Mudu-Kanda	NT			
Secamone emetica (Retz.) R. Br. ex Schult.	S: Mudu-Kiriya	LC			
Toxocarpus kleinii Wight & Arn. ex Wight		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Tylophora cordifolia Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Tylophora fasciculata Buch. -Ham. ex Wight		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Tylophora indica (Burm.f.) Merr.	S: Mudu Bin-Nuga, Apa-Sith	LC			
Tylophora multiflora (Wight & Arn. ex Wight) Alston		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Tylophora pauciflora Wight & Arn. ex Wight		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Tylophora tenuissima (Roxb.) Wight & Arn. ex Wight		LC			
Tylophora zeylanica Decne.		CR(PE)			
Vallaris solanacea (Roth) Kuntze		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Walidda antidysenterica (L.) M. Pichon	S: Sudu-Idda, Idda, Kelidha, Wal-idda	LC			
Wattakaka volubilis (L.f.) Stapf	S: Kirianguna, Anguna, Thitha-Anguna, Anukkola; T:Kodi-Palai, Kurincha	LC			
Willughbeia cirrhifera Abeywick.	S: Kiri-Gedi, Kiri-Wel	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c
Wrightia angustifolia Thw.		LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Wrightia flavido-rosea Trimen		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Wrightia puberula (Thw.) Ngan		CR(PE)			
Wrightia arborea (Dennst.) Mabb.	T: Pal-Madankai	NT			
Family : Aponogetonaceae					
Aponogeton crispus Thunb.	S: Kekatiya	VU	A2d	LC	
Aponogeton jacobsenii Bruggen	S: Kekatiya	CR	B1ab(I,ii,iii)		
Aponogeton natans (L.) Engler & Krause		VU	A2d	LC	
Aponogeton rigidifolius Bruggen	S: Kekatiya, Kokati	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Aquifoliaceae					
Ilex denticulata Wall.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ilex knucklesensis Philcox		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ilex walkeri Wight & Gardner ex Thw.		LC			
Ilex zeylanica (Hook. f.) Maxim.	S: Andunwenna	NT			
Family : Araceae					
Alocasia fornicata (Roxb.) Schott		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Amorphophallus paeoniifolius (Dennst.) Nicolson var. *campanulatus* (Decne) Sivadasan		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Amorphophallus paeoniifolius var. *paeoniifolius*	S: Kidaran; T: Karunai	DD			
Amorphophallus sylvaticus (Roxb.) Kunth		NT			
Arisaema constrictum Barnes		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Arisaema leschenaultii Blume	S: Wal-Kidaran	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Arisaema tortuosum (Wall.) Schott	S: Wal-Kidaran	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott	E: Taro; S: Gahala	LC		LC	
Cryptocoryne alba de Wit		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cryptocoryne beckettii Trimen		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cryptocoryne bogneri Rataj		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cryptocoryne nevillii Trimen ex Hook.f.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Cryptocoryne parva de Wit		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cryptocoryne thwaitesii Schott		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cryptocoryne undulata Wendt.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cryptocoryne walkeri Schott		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cryptocoryne waseri *Kettner*		DD			
Cryptocoryne wendtii de Wit		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cryptocoryne x willisii Reitz		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Lagenandra bogneri de Wit	S: Wana-Ketella	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Lagenandra erosa de Wit		CR	A2d		
Lagenandra jacobsenii de Wit		EN	A2d; B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Lagenandra Koenigii (Schott) Thw.		EN	A2d; B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Lagenandra lancifolia (Schott) Thw.	S: Ati-Udayan	EN	A2d; B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Lagenandra ovata (L.) Thw.	S: Kethala	LC		LC	
Lagenandra praetermissa de Wit	S: Kethala	LC			
Lagenandra thwaitesii Engl.		EN	A2d; B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Lasia spinosa (L.) Thw.	S: Angili Kohila, Kohila, Maha-Kohila	LC		LC	
Lemna gibba L.		CR(PE)		LC	
Lemna perpusilla Torrey	S: Diya-Panshi	LC		LC	
Pistia stratiotes L.	E: Water Lettuce; S: Diya-Paradel	LC			
Pothos hookeri Schott		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pothos parvispadix Nicolson		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pothos remotiflorus Hook.		VU			
Pothos scandens L.	S: Pota-Wel	LC			
Remusatia vivipara (Roxb.) Schott		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Rhaphidophora decursiva (Roxb.) Schott	S: Dada-Kehel, Wel-Kohila	CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Rhaphidophora pertusa (Roxb.) Schott	S: Nil-Walla, Nil-wella	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Spirodela polyrrhiza (L.) Schleid.		LC		LC	
Theriophonum minutum (Willd.) Baill.		LC			
Typhonium flagelliforme (Lodd.) Blume	S: Panu-Ala	CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Typhonium roxburghii Schott	S: Polong-Ala	NT			
Typhonium trilobatum (L.) Schott	S: Panu-Ala	LC			
Wolffia arrhiza (L.) Horkel ex Wimm.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Family : Araliaceae					
Aralia leschenaultii (DC.) J. Wen		DD			
Hydrocotyle javanica Thunb.	S: Maha-Gotukola	NT			
Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides Lam.		LC			
Polyscias acuminata (Wight) Seemann		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Schefflera emarginata (Moon) Harms		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Schefflera exaltata (Thw.) Frodin		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Schefflera hererobotrya Frodin	S: Itha	NT			
Schefflera stellata (Gaertn.) Baill.	S: Itha, Itta, Itta-Wel, Maha-Itta-Waela	LC			
Family : Arecaceae					
Areca concinna Thw.	S: Lenatheriya, Lenteri, Lenteri-Puwak	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Calamus delicatulus Thw.	S: Nara-Wel	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Calamus digitatus Becc.	S: Kukulu-Wel	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Calamus ovoideus Thw. ex Trimen	S: Sudu-Wewel, Tambutu-Wel,Thudarena	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Calamus pachystemonus Thw.	S: Kukulu-Wel	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Calamus pseudotenuis Becc.	S: Kola-Hangala, Heen-Wewel	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Calamus radiatus Thw.	S: Kukulu-Wel	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Calamus rivalis Thw. ex Trimen	S: Ela-Wel, Ela-Wewel, Kaha-Wewel	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Calamus rotang L.	S: Heen-Wewel, Polonnaru -Wewel, Wewel; T: Pirambu	NT			
Calamus thwaitesii Becc.	S: Kath-Wel, Ma-Wewel, Puwak-Wel; T: Periya Pirambu	VU	A2d; B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Calamus zeylanicus Becc.	S: Thambotu-Wel	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Caryota urens L.	E: Fish Tail Palm; S: Kitul; T: Kitul Tippilipana	LC			
Loxococcus rupicola (Thw.) H. Wendl. & Drude	S:Dothalu, Dotalu-Gas, Ran-Dotalu	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Nypa fruticans Wurmb	E: Water Coconut; S:Gin-Pol	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Oncosperma fasciculatum Thw.	S: Katu-Kitul, Rata-Kitul	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Phoenix pusilla Gaertn.	S: Indi; T: Inchu	LC			
Family : Aristolochiaceae					
Aristolochia bracteolata Lam.	S: Sapsanda; T: Aduthinnapalai, Adutintappalai	NT			
Aristolochia indica L.	E: Indian Birthworth; S: Sapsanda; T: Isuru, Neya, Perumarrrindu, Adagam, Isadesatti, Isuruver, Isurumli, Iyavari, Karudakkodi, Kirttikodi, Perumarindu, Perumaruntu, Perunkiarge, Sasugade	LC			
Thottea siliquosa (Lam.) Ding Hou	S: Thapasara Bulath	LC			
Family : Asparagaceae					
Asparagus falcatus L.	S: Hatawariya	LC			
Asparagus gonoclados Baker		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Asparagus racemosus Willd.	S: Hathawariya; T: Chattavari	LC			
Chlorophytum heynei Rottler ex Baker		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Chlorophytum laxum R. Br.		VU	B2 ab (I,ii,iii		
Chlorophytum tuberosum (Roxb.) Baker		CR	B2 ab (I,ii,iii		
Dipcadi montanum (Dalz.) Barker		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Disporum cantoniense (Lour.) Merr.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Dracaena thwaitesii Regel		NT			
Drimia indica (Roxb.) Jessop		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Drimia rupicola (Trimen) Dassanayake		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ophiopogon intermedius D.Don		LC			
Sansevieria zeylanica (L.) Willd.	E: Bow-String Hemp; S: Niyanda; T: Maral	NT			
Scilla hyacinthina (Routh) Macbridge		NT			
Family : Asteraceae					
Adenostemma angustifolium Arn.		DD			
Adenostemma lavenia (L.) Kuntze	S: Laveniya	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Adenostemma macrophyllum (Blume) DC.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Adenostemma parviflorum (Blume) DC.		DD			
Anaphalis brevifolia DC.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Anaphalis fruticosa Hook. f.		CR(PE)			
Anaphalis marcescens (Wight) C.B.Clarke		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Anaphalis pelliculata Trimen		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Anaphalis pseudocinnamomea Grierson		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Anaphalis subdecurrens (DC.) Gamble		NT			
Anaphalis sulphurea (Trimen) Grierson		NT			
Anaphalis thwaitesii C.B. Clarke		NT			
Anaphalis zeylanica C.B. Clarke		NT			
Anaphalis "species X" Grierson		DD			
Artemisia dubia Wall. ex Bess.	E: Mugwort; S: Wal-Kolondu	LC			
Bidens biternata (Lour.) Merr. & Sherff		LC			
Blainvillea acmella (L.) Philipson	S: Agada,Tumba	LC			
Blepharispermum petiolare DC.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Blumea angustifolia Thw.		EX			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Blumea axillaris (Lam.) DC.	S: Kukula	LC			
Blumea barbata DC.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Blumea bifoliata (L.) DC.		LC			
Blumea crinita Arn.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Blumea hieracifolia var. ***flexuosa*** (D.Don) DC.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Blumea lacera (Burm.f.) DC.		LC			
Blumea lanceolaria (Roxb.) Druce		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Blumea membranacea Wall. ex DC.		NT			
Blumea obliqua (L.) Druce	S: Muda-Mahana; T: Nara-Karamba	LC			
Blumea virens Wall. ex DC.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Blumea zeylanica (Hook.f.) Grierson		CR(PE)			
Eclipta prostrata (L.) L.	S: Kikirindi, Sindu-Kirindi; T: Kaikechi, Kaivichillai, Karichalankanni, Karippan	LC			
Elephantopus scaber L.	S: Et-Adi; T: Anichovadi	LC			
Emilia alstonii Fosberg		LC			
Emilia baldwinii Fosberg		NT			
Emilia exserta Fosberg	S: Hulan-Tala, Kadupara; T: Elunthani, Ilaip Patti, Inumpatti-Pillu, Musalkal-Pillu	LC			
Emilia sonchifolia (L.) DC.	S: Kadu Pahara	LC			
Emilia speeseae Fosberg		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Emilia zeylanica C.B.Clarke		LC			
Epaltes divaricata (L.) Cass.	S: Heen-Mudu-Mahana	LC			
Epaltes pygmea DC.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Erigeron sublyratus DC.	T: Nara-Karamba	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Glossogyne bidens (Retz.) Alston		CR(PE)			
Grangea maderaspatana (L.) Poir.		NT			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Gynura hispida Thw.	T: Mookuthi, Pangi Pillu, Singula Tunda,Thandu Cheddi, Pattu-Nal	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Gynura lycopersicifolia DC.	S: Hulan-Tala,Wal-Tampala; T:Mookuthi,Pangi Pillu,Singula Tunda,Thandu cheddi,Pattu-Nal	LC			
***Gynura zeylanica* Trimen**		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Helichrysum buddleioide DC. var. *hookerianum* (Wight & Arn.) Hook.f.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Kleinia grandiflora (Wall. ex DC.) N.Rani		LC			
Lagenophora gracilis Steetz		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Laggera alata (D.Don) Sch. Bip. ex Oliver		NT			
Launaea intybacea (Jacq.) Beauv.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Launaea sarmentosa (Willd.) Sch. Bip. ex Kuntze		LC			
Moonia heterophylla Arn.		NT			
Myriactis wightii DC. Wight		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Notonia walkeri (Wight) C.B.Clarke		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pseudoconyza viscosa (Miller) D'Arcy		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Psiadia ceylanica (Arn.) Grierson	S: Pupula	LC			
Senecio corymbosus Wall. ex DC.		LC			
Senecio gardneri (Thw.) C.B. Clarke		CR(PE)			
Senecio ludens C. B. Clarke		LC			
Senecio scandens Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don		NT			
Senecio zeylanicus DC.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sphaeranthus africanus L.	S:Vel-Mudda	LC			
Sphaeranthus amaranthoides Burm.f.	T: Chiva-Charantai	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sphaeranthus indicus L.	S: Aet-Maha-Mahana, Mudu Mahana	LC			
Spilanthes calva DC.	E:Toothache Plant; S:Maha-Akmella	LC			
Spilanthes iabadicensis A. H. Moore		LC			
Spilanthes paniculata Wall. ex DC.		LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Vernonia anceps C. B. Clarke		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Vernonia arborea Buch.-Ham.	S: Kobo-Mella, Mal-Gedumba	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Vernonia cinerea (L.) Less.	S: Mangul-Kumburu-Venna, Monara-Kudumbiya, Vatu-Pala; T: Chitiviyarchenkalainir, Neichatti-Kirai, Neichatti Pillu, Neisudi-Kirai	LC			
Vernonia gardneri Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Vernonia hookeriana Arn.		NT			
Vernonia lankana Grierson		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Vernonia nemoralis Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Vernonia pectiniformis DC. subsp. ***puncticulata*** (DC.) Grierson		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Vernonia setigera Arn.		NT			
Vernonia thwaitesii C. B. Clarke		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Vernonia wightiana Arn.	S: Konde	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Vernonia zeylanica (L.) Less	S: Henn-Botiya, Papula, Pupula; T: Kappilay, Kuppilay	LC			
Vicoa indica (L.) DC.	S: Ran-Hiriya	LC			
Wedelia biflora (L.) DC.	S:Moodu-Gam-Palu	LC			
Wedelia chinensis (Osbeck) Merr.	S: Ranwan Kikirindi	LC			
Xanthium indicum Koenig	S: Wal-Rambutang, Uru-Kossa	LC			
Youngia fuscipappa Thw.		NT			
Family : Balanophoraceae					
Balanophora fungosa J. R. & G. Forst.		CR	A2cd		
Family : Balsaminaceae					
Hydrocera triflora (L.) Wight & Arn.	S: Diya Kudalu, Wal-kudalu	LC			
Impatiens acaulis Arn.	E:Balsam	VU	A2; B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Impatiens appendiculata Arn.		NT			
Impatiens arnottii Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Impatiens ciliifolia Grey- Wilson		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Impatiens cornigera Arn.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Impatiens cuspidata Wight & Arn. subsp. ***bipartita***		LC			
Impatiens elongata Arn.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Impatiens flaccida Arn.	S: Kudalu Mal	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Impatiens grandis Heyne ex Wall.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Impatiens henslowiana Arn.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Impatiens janthina Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Impatiens leptopoda Arn.		LC			
Impatiens leucantha Thw.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Impatiens linearis Arn.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Impatiens macrophylla Gardner		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Impatiens oppositifolia L.		NT			
Impatiens repens Moon	S: Gal-Demata	CR	A2c; B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Impatiens subcordata Arn.		CR(PE)			
Impatiens taprobanica Hiern		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Impatiens thwaitesii Hook.f. ex Grey-Wilson		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Impatiens truncata Thw.		NT			
Impatiens walkeri Hook.		CR(PE)			
Family : Basellaceae					
Basella alba L.	S: Niviti; T: Pasalai	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Begoniaceae					
Begonia cordifolia (Wight) Thw.	S: Gal-Ambala	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Begonia dipetala R.Graham		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+ 2ab(i,ii,iii,v)		
Begonia malabarica Lam.	S: Hak-Ambala, Maha-hak-Ambala	NT			
Begonia subpeltata Wight		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Begonia tenera Dryander		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii,v)		
Family : Berberidaceae					
Berberis ceylanica Schneider	E: Barberry	NT			
Berberis tinctoria Leschen.	E: Barberry	DD			
Berberis wightiana Schneider	E: Barberry	DD			
Family : Bignoniaceae					
Dolichandrone spathacea (L.f) K.Schum	S: Diya-Danga; T: Vil- Padri	NT		LC	
Oroxylum indicum (L.) Vent.	S: Totila	LC			
Stereospermum colais (Dillwyn) Mabb.	S: Dunu-madala, Lunu Madala; T: Padri	LC			
Stereospermum suaveolens DC.	S: Ela-Palol, Palol	DD			
Family : Boraginaceae					
Carmona retusa (Vahl) Masamune	S: Heen-Thambala; T: pakkuvetti	LC			
Coldenia procumbens L.	T: Chirupaddi	LC			
Cordia dichotoma Forst. f.	S: Lolu; T: Naruvilli, Vidi	LC			
Cordia monoica Roxb.	T: Naruvili, Ponnaruvili	LC			
Cordia nevillii Alston		CR(PE)			
Cordia oblongifolia Thw.		NT			
Cordia sinensis Lam.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cordia subcordata Lam.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC[i]	
Cynoglossum furcatum Wall.	E: Forget-Me-Not; S: Bu-Katu-Henda	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cynoglossum zeylanicum Thunb. ex Lehm.	S: Bu-Katu-Henda	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ehretia laevis Roxb.	T: Addula, Chiru-Pulichchul	LC			
Heliotropium curassavicum L.		LC			
Heliotropium indicum L.	S: Et-Honda, Et-Setiya, Dimi-biya; T: Tedkodukku	LC			
Heliotropium scabrum Retz.		LC			
Heliotropium supinum L.		CR(PE)			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Heliotropium zeylanicum (Burm. f.) Lam.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Rotula aquatica Lour.		DD			
Tournefortia argentea L. f.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Tournefortia walkerae Clarke		CR(PE)			
Trichodesma indicum (L.) Smith	T: Kavil-Tumpai	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Trichodesma zeylanicum (Burm. f.) R. Br.		LC			
Family : Burmanniaceae					
Burmannia championii Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Burmannia coelestis D. Don		CR	C2a; B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Burmannia disticha L.	S: Mediya-Jawala	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Burmannia pusilla (Wall. ex Miers) Thw.		NT		LC	
Thismia gardneriana Hook. f. ex Thw.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Burseraceae					
Boswellia serrata Roxb. ex Colebr.		CR(PE)			
Canarium zeylanicum (Retz.) Blume	S: Dik-Kakuna, Kekuna; T: Pakkilipal	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	Vu[i]	A1c
Commiphora berryi (Arn.) Engl.	T: Mulkiluvai	LC			
Commiphora caudata (Wight & Arn.) Engl.	T: Kilivai	LC			
Scutinanthe brunnea Thw.	S: Maha-Bulu- Mora	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	LR/ LC[i]	
Family : Buxaceae					
*Sarcococca brevifolia (*Muell.Arg.) Stapf ex Gamble		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sarcococca zeylanica Baill.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Cactaceae					
Rhipsalis baccifera (J.S.Mueller) Stearn	S: Wal-Nawahandi	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Calophyllaceae					
Calophyllum acidus Kostem.	S: Dehi-Kina, Batu-Kina	NT			
Calophyllum bracteatum Thw.	S: Walu-Keena	NT			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Calophyllum calaba L.	S: Guru-Keena, Heen Keena; T: Chirupunnai	LC			
Calophyllum cordato-oblongum Thw.	S: Kalu-Keena	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Calophyllum cuneifolium Thw.	S: Keena	CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Calophyllum inophyllum L.	E: Alexandrian Laurel; S: Domba,Tel-Domba; T: Dommakottai, Punnai, Punnaigam	LC			
Calophyllum lankaensis Kosterm.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Calophyllum moonii Wight	S:Domba-Keena, Mapal-Keena	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Calophyllum thwaitesii Planch. & Triana	S: Batu-Keena	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Calophyllum tomentosum Wight	S: Keena, Tel-Keena; T: Pongu	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Calophyllum trapezifolium Thw.	S: Keena	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Calophyllum walkeri Wight	S: Keena, Tel-Keena; T: Pongu	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Calophyllum zeylanicum Kosterm.	S: Keena	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Mesua ferrea L.	S: Na; T: Naka	LC			
Mesua stylosa (Thw.) Kosterm.	S: Suwanda	CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Mesua thwaitesii Planch. & Triana	S: Diya-Na	LC			
Family : Campanulaceae					
Asyneuma fulgens (Wall.) Briq.		CR(PE)			
Campanula benthamii Wall. ex Kitam.		CR(PE)			
Lobelia alsinoides Lam.		LC			
Lobelia chinensis Lour.		NT			
Lobelia heyneana Roem. & Schult.		LC		LC	
Lobelia leschenaultiana (Presl) Skottsb.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Lobelia nicotianifolia Roth ex Roem. & Schult.	S: Rasni	LC			
Lobelia zeylanica L.		LC		LC	
Wahlenbergia marginata (Thunb.) DC.	E: Hare-Bell	LC			
Family: Cannabaceae					
Aphananthe cuspidata (Blume) Planch.	S: Wal-Muna Mal	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Celtis philippensis Blanco	S: Meditella; T: Vellathorasay	LC			
Celtis timorensis Span.	S: Gurenda; T: Pinari	LC			
Gironniera parvifolia Planch.	S: Akmediya	LC			
Trema orientalis (L.) Blume	E: Charcoal Tree ; S: Gadumba	LC			
Family : Capparaceae					
Cadaba fruticosa (L.) Druce	T: Vili	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cadaba trifoliata (Roxb.) Wight & Arn.	T: Maya Adikkuruntu, Oothi Perali	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Capparis brevispina DC.	S: Wal-Dehi	NT			
Capparis divaritica Lam.	S: Torikei	LC			
Capparis floribunda Wight		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Capparis grandis L.f.	T: Mudkondai	NT			
Capparis heyneana Wall.	S: Wal-Dehi, Leeniya Dehi	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Capparis moonii Wight	S: Rudanti	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Capparis rotundifolia Rottler	S: Balal-Katu; T: Karunchurai, Pichchuvilatti	LC			
Capparis roxburghii DC.	S: Kalu-Illan-Gedi; T: Punai-Virandi, Velungiriya	LC			
Capparis sepiaria L.	S: Rila-Katu; T: Karunchurai	LC			
Capparis tenera Dalz.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Capparis zeylanica L.	S: Sudu-Welangiriya, Welangiriya; T: Kattoddi, Vennachchi	LC			
Crateva adansonii DC.	S: Lunu-Warana; T: Navala, Navilankai	LC			
Maerua arenaria Hook.f. & Thoms.		NT			
Family : Caprifoliaceae					
Dipsacus walkeri Arn.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Valeriana moonii Arn. ex Clarke		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Family : Caryophyllaceae					
Cerastium fontanum Baumg. subsp. *vulgare* (Hartm.) Greuter & Burdet		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cerastium glomeratum Thuill.		LC			
Cerastium indicum Wight & Arn.		NT			
Drymaria cordata (L.) Roem. & Schult. subsp. *diandra* (Blume) Duke	S: Kukulu-Pala	LC			
Polycarpaea aurea Wight & Arn.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Polycarpaea corymbosa (L.) Lam.		LC			
Polycarpaea spicata Wight & Arn.		CR(PE)		LC	
Polycarpon prostratum (Forssk.) Asch. & Schweinf.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Polycarpon tetraphyllum subsp *tetraphyllum* (L.) L.		LC			
Sagina saginoides (L.) Karsten		DD			
Stellaria pauciflora Zoll. & Moritzi		CR(PE)			
Vaccaria hispanica (Mill.) Rauschert		DD			
Family : Celastraceae					
Cassine balae Kosterm.	S: Nareloo, Neraloo; T: Perun, Piyaree	LC			
Cassine congylos Kosterm.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cassine glauca (Rottb.) Kuntze	S: Neralu; T:Piyari, Perunpiyari	LC			
Celastrus paniculatus Willd.	S: Duhundu	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Euonymus revolutus Wight		NT			
Euonymus thwaitesii Lawson		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2c
Euonymus walkeri Wight		LC		VU[i]	A1c
Glyptopetalum zeylanicum Thw. var. *zeylanicum*		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Kokoona zeylanica Thw.	S: Kokun, Wana-Potu	EN	A2 acd, B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Loeseneriella africana (Willd.) Wilczek		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Loeseneriella arnottiana (Wight) A. C. Smith	S: Sudu-Nawu-Wel	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Loeseneriella macrantha (Korth.) A. C. Smith	S: Diya-Kirindi-Wel	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Maytenus emarginata (Willd.) Ding Hou		LC			
Maytenus fruticosa (Thw.) Loes		CR(PE)			
Microtropis wallichiana Wight ex Thw.		LC			
Microtropis zeylanica Merr. & Freem.		NT			
Pleurostylia opposita (Wall.) Alston	S: Panakka, Piyari; T:Chiru, Piyari	LC			
Reissantia indica (Willd.) Halle		LC			
Salacia acuminatissima Kosterm.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Salacia chinensis L.	S: Heen-Himbutu Wel	NT			
Salacia diandra Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Salacia oblonga Wall. ex Wight & Arn.	S: Himbutu, Gal-Himbutu	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Salacia reticulata Wight	S: Himbutu, Himbutu-Wel, Kotala-Himbutu	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family: Centroplacaceae					
Bhesa ceylanica (Arn. ex Thw.) Ding Hou	S: Et-Heraliya, Palen, Pelang, Uru-Honda; T:Konnai	LC		VU[i]	A1c
Bhesa montana		DD			
Bhesa nitidissima Kosterm.		LC		CR[i]	B1+2c
Family : Ceratophyllaceae					
Ceratophyllum demersum L.		LC		LC	
Family : Chloranthaceae					
Sarcandra chloranthoides Gardner		LC			
Family : Cleomaceae					
Cleome aspera Koenig ex DC.		LC			
Cleome chelidonii L. f.	S: Wal-Aba	LC			
Cleome gynandra L.	S: Wela; T: Tayirvalai	LC			
Cleome monophylla L.		LC			
Cleome tenella L. f.		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cleome viscosa L.	S: Wal-Aba, Ran-Manissa	LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Family : Clusiaceae					
Garcinia echinocarpa Thw.	S: Madol	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Garcinia hermonii Kosterm.	S: Madol, Kana-Goraka	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Garcinia morella (Gaertn.) Desr.	E: Gamboge; S: Kana-Gorake, Kokatiya, Gokatu	NT			
Garcinia quaesita Pierre	S: Goraka, Rat-Goraka; T: Korakkaipuli	LC			
Garcinia spicata (Wight & Arn.) Hook.f.	S: Ela-Gokatu, Gonapana; T: Kokottai	NT			
Garcinia terpnophylla (Thw.) Thw.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Garcinia thwaitessii Pierre		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Garcinia zeylanica Roxb.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Colchicaceae					
Gloriosa superba L.	S: Niyangala; T: Kartikai Kilanku, Ventonti	LC			
Iphigenia indica (L.) A.Gray ex Kunth		LC			
Family : Combretaceae					
Anogeissus latifolius (Roxb.) Beddome	S: Dawu,T: Vekkali, Velai-Naga	LC			
Combretum acuminatum Roxb.		CR(PE)			
Combretum albidum G.Don	S: Kaduru-Ketiya-Wel	NT			
Combretum latifolium Blume	S: Geta-kaha	NT			
Lumnitzera littorea (Jack) Voigt		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Lumnitzera racemosa Willd.	S: Beriya; T: Tipparuthin	NT			
Terminalia arjuna (Roxb.) Wight & Arn.	S: Kumbulu, Kumbuk; T: Marutu	LC			
Terminalia bellirica (Gaertn.) Roxb.	E: Myrabalans; S: Bulu; T: Ahdan-Koddai,Tanti	LC			
Terminalia chebula Retz.	E: Gall-Nut, Ink Nut, Myrabalans; S: Aralu; T: Kadukkay	LC			
Terminalia zeylanica van Heurck & Muell. Arg.	S: Hampalanda, Hanpalanda	LC			
Family : Commelinaceae					
Commelina appendiculata Clarke		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Commelina attenuata Vahl		LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Commelina benghalensis L.	S: Diya-Meneriya	LC		LC	
Commelina clavata Clarke		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Commelina diffusa Burm.f.	S: Gira Pala	LC		LC	
Commelina ensifolia R.Br.		LC			
Commelina indehiscens E.Barnes	S: Gira Pala	NT			
Commelina kurzii Clarke		LC			
Commelina paludosa Blume		CR(PE)			
Commelina petersii Hassk.		LC			
Cyanotis adscendens Dalz.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cyanotis axillaris (L.) Sweet		LC		LC	
Cyanotis burmanniana Wight		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cyanotis ceylanica Hassk.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cyanotis cristata (L.) D.Don	S: Bol-Hinda	LC		LC	
Cyanotis obtusa (Trimen)Trimen		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cyanotis pilosa Schult.f.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cyanotis racemosa Heyne ex Hassk.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cyanotis thwaitesii Hassk.		NT			
Cyanotis villosa (Spreng.) Schult.f.		NT			
Dictyospermum montanum Wight		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dictyospermum ovalifolium Wight		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Floscopa scandens Lour.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Murdannia audreyae Faden		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Murdannia blumei (Hassk.) Brenan		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Murdannia dimorphoides Faden		NT			
Murdannia esculenta (Wall. ex Clarke) R.S.Rao & Kammathy		NT		LC	
Murdannia gigantea (Vahl) G.Brückn.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Murdannia glauca (Thw. ex Clarke) G.Brückn.		CR(PE)			
Murdannia lanceolata (Wight) Kammathy		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	VU	D2
Murdannia loriformis (Hassk.) R.S.Rao & Kammathy		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Murdannia nudiflora (L.) Brenan		LC			
Murdannia simplex (Vahl) Brenan		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Murdannia spirata (L.) G.Brückn.		LC		LC	
Murdannia striatipetala Faden		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Murdannia vaginata (L.) G.Brückn.		LC		LC	
Murdannia zeylanica (Clarke) G.Brückn		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pollia secundiflora (Blume.) Bakh.f.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Rhopalephora scaberrima (Blume) Faden		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Connaraceae					
Connarus championii Thw.	S: Wel-Radaliya, Radaliya	NT			
Connarus monocarpus L.	S: Radaliya; T: Chettupulukodi	LC			
Ellipanthus unifoliatus (Thw.) Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Rourea minor (Gaertn.) Alston	S: Kirindi-Wel, Goda-Kirindi	LC			
Family : Convolvulaceae					
Argyreia choisyana Wight ex Clarke		DD			
Argyreia elliptica Choisy		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Argyreia hancorniaefolia Gardner		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Argyreia hirsuta Arn.		LC			
Argyreia osyrensis (Roth) Choisy		LC			
Argyreia pomacea Choisy	T: Unam-Kodhy	LC			
Argyreia populifolia Choisy	S: Giri-Tilla	LC			
Argyreia splendens (Roxb.) Sweet		CR(PE)			
Argyreia thwaitesii (Clarke) D.Austin	S: Ma-Banda, Ginitilla	LC			

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Bonamia semidigyna (Roxb.) Hall. f.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cressa cretica L.		LC			
Cuscuta chinensis Lam.	E: Dodder S: Aga-Mula-Neti-Wel;	LC			
Cuscuta campestris Yunck.	E: Golden Dodder, Field Dodder S: Aga-Mula-Neti-Wel;	DD			
Cuscuta reflexa Roxb.	E: Dodder S: Aga-Mula-Neti-Wel;	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Erycibe paniculata Roxb.	S: Atamberiya, Etamberiya, Eta-Miriya	LC			
Evolvulus alsinoides (L.) L.	S: Visnu-Kranti; T: Vichnu Kiranti	LC			
Hewittia sublobata (L.f.) O. Ktze.	S: Wal-Trasta-Walu	LC			
Ipomoea aquatica Forssk.	S: Kan-Kun	LC			
Ipomoea campanulata L.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ipomoea coptica (L.) Roem. & Schult.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Ipomoea deccana D.Austin		DD			
Ipomoea eriocarpa R. Br.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ipomoea jucunda Thw.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ipomoea littoralis Blume	S: Tel-kola	NT			
Ipomoea obscura (L.) Ker-Gawl.	S: Waha-Tel,Tel-Vel,Tel-Kola	LC			
Ipomoea pes-caprae (L.) R.Br.	S: Mudu-bin-tamburu, Muhudu Bim Thamburu, Bin-Tamburu	LC			
Ipomoea pes-tigridis L.	S: Divi-Adiya, Divi-Pahura	LC			
Ipomoea pileatea Roxb.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ipomoea marginata (Desr.) Verdc. (Syn. *Ipomoea sepiaria* Roxb.)	S: Rasa-Tel-Kola	LC			
Ipomoea staphylina Roem. & Schult.	S: Tel-Kola	CR(PE)			
Ipomoea stolonifera (Cyrill.) Gmelin		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ipomoea tuberculata Ker-Gawl.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ipomoea violacea L.		LC			
Ipomoea wightii (Wall.) Choisy		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		

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Merremia emarginata (Burm. f.) Hall. f.		NT			
Merremia hederacea (Burm. f.) Hall. f.	S: Kaha-Tel-Kola	LC			
Merremia tridentata (L.) Hall. f.	S: Hawari-Madu, Heen-Madu; T: Mudiyakuntal	LC			
Merremia umbellata (L.) Hall. f.	S: Kiri Madu, Mahamadu	LC			
Operculina turpethum (L.) S. Manso	S: Trastawalu	LC			
Rivea ornata Choisy	T: Muchuddai	VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Stictocardia tiliifolia (Desr.) Hall.f.	S: Ma-Banda, Maha-Banda	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Cornaceae					
Alangium salviifolium (L. f.) Wangerin		NT			
Mastixia congylos Kosterm.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Mastixia macrophylla (Thw.) Kosterm.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c, B1+2c
Mastixia montana Kosterm.	S: Diya-Taleya, Diya-Taliya	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Mastixia nimalii Kosterm.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Mastixia tetrandra (Wight ex Thw.) Clarke	S: Diyataliya, Maha-Tawara	LC		VU[i]	A1c
Family : Costaceae					
Costus speciosus (Koenig) Smith	S: Koltan,Tebu	LC			
Family : Crassulaceae					
Kalanchoe floribunda Wight & Arn. var. *glabra*		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Kalanchoe laciniata (L.) Pers.		DD			
Family : Crypteroniaceae					
Axinandra zeylanica Thw.	S: Kekiri-Wara	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Cucurbitaceae					
Citrullus colocynthis (L.) Schrad.	E: Colocynth; S: Yak-Komadu; T: Peykkomadi, Peykkomakki, Peykummatti	VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Coccinia grandis (L.) J.Voigt	E: Ivy Gourd; S: Kowakka; T: Kovvai	LC			
Corallocarpus epigaeus (Arn.) Hook.f.	S: Gopalanga	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ctenolepis garcinii (Burm.f.) Naud.	T: Mochu-Mochukkai, Mossumossuke	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		

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Diplocyclos palmatus (L.) C.Jeffrey	S: Pasengilla	LC			
Gymnopetalum integrifolium (Roxb.) Kurz		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Gymnopetalum tubiflorum (Wight & Arn.) Cogn.	S: Vel Kekiri	LC			
Gynostemma pentaphyllum (Thunb.) Makino		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Kedrostis courtallensis (Arn.) C.Jeffrey	S: Kawudu-Kekiri	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Kedrostis foetidissima (Jacq.) Cogn.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Momordica charantia L.	S: Batu-Karavila, Karavila; T: Pakal, Nuti-Pakal	LC			
Momordica denudata (Thw.) Clarke		LC			
Momordica dioica Roxb. ex Willd.	S: Mal-Tumba, Tumb-Karawila; T: Paluppakal, Tumpai	LC			
Mukia leiosperma (Wight & Arn.) Wight		CR(PE)			
Mukia maderaspatana (L.) M.Roemer	S: Gon-Kekiri, Heen-Kekiri, Lene-Kekiri, Kekiri; T: Mochumochukkai	NT			
Solena amplexicaulis (Lam.) Gandhi	S: Kawudu-Kekeiri, Tela Beriya; T: Peyppudal	LC			
Trichosanthes anaimalaiensis Beddome		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Trichosanthes cucumerina L.	S: Dum-Mella, Kunu-Mella; T: Pudal	LC			
Trichosanthes integrifolia Thw.		CR(PE)			
Trichosanthes nervifolia L.		CR(PE)			
Trichosanthes tricuspidata Lour.	S: Titta-hondala; T: Anakoruthi	LC			
Zanonia indica L.	S: Wal-Rasakinda	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Zehneria maysorensis (Wight & Arn.) Arn.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Zehneria thwaitesii (Schweinf.) C.Jeffrey		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Cymodoceaceae					
Cymodocea serrulata (R.Br.) Asch. & Magnus		NT		LC	
Halodule uninervis (Forssk.) Asch.		NT		LC	
Syringodium isoetifolium (Asch.) Dandy		NT		LC	
Family : Cyperaceae					
Actinoscirpus grossus (L.f.) Goetgn. & D.A.Simpson		LC		LC	

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Bulbostylis barbata (Rottb.) Kunth ex Clarke	S: Uru-Hiri	LC			
Bulbostylis densa (Wall.ex Roxb.) Hand.-Mazz.		NT			
Bulbostylis puberula (Poir.) Kunth ex Clarke		LC			
Carex arnottiana Nees ex Drejer		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Carex baccans Nees ex Wight		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Carex breviscapa Clarke		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Carex filicina Nees		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Carex indica L.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Carex jackiana Boott		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Carex lateralis Kukenth.		CR(PE)			
Carex lenta D. Don		CR(PE)			
Carex leucantha Arn. ex Boott		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Carex ligulata Nees		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Carex lindleyana Nees		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Carex lobulirostris Drejer		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Carex longicruris Nees		NT			
Carex longipes D.Don		DD			
Carex maculata Boott		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Carex nubigena D.Don		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Carex phacota Spreng.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Carex rara Boott subsp ***patanicola*** T.Koyama		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Carex spicigera Nees		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Carex taprobanensis T.Koyama		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Carex walkeri Arn. ex Boott		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cyperus alopecuroides Rottb.		NT			
Cyperus arenarius Retz.	S: Mudu-Kalanduru	LC		LC	
Cyperus articulatus L.		DD			

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Cyperus bifax Clarke		LC			
Cyperus brevifolius (Rottb.) Hassk.		LC			
Cyperus bulbosus Vahl	T: Chilanti Arichi	LC			
Cyperus castaneus Willd.		LC		LC	
Cyperus cephalotes Vahl		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Cyperus clarkei Cook		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Cyperus compactus Retz.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cyperus compressus L.		LC			
Cyperus conglomeratus Rottb. subsp. *pachyrrhizus* (Nees) T. Koyama		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cyperus corymbosus Rottb.	S: Gal-Ehi	NT			
Cyperus cuspidatus Kunth		LC			
Cyperus cyperinus (Retz.) Vahl		LC			
Cyperus cyperoides (L.) Kuntze		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Cyperus difformis L.		LC		LC	
Cyperus diffusus Vahl		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cyperus digitatus Roxb.		LC		LC	
Cyperus disruptus C.B. Clarke		LC			
Cyperus distans L.f.		LC		LC	
Cyperus dubius Rottb.		LC		LC	
Cyperus exaltatus Retz.		LC			
Cyperus haspan L.	S: Hal-Pan	LC			
Cyperus iria L.	S: Wel-Hiri	LC			
Cyperus javanicus Houtt.	S: Ramba; T: Irampai	LC			
Cyperus kyllingia Endl.	S: Mottu-Tana	LC			
Cyperus melanospermus (Nees) Valken		LC			
Cyperus mitis Steud.		LC		LC	

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Cyperus nutans Vahl		LC		LC	
Cyperus pangorei Rottb.	S: Hewan-Pan	LC		LC	
Cyperus paniceus (Rottb.) Boeckler		LC		LC	
Cyperus pilosus Vahl		LC		LC	
Cyperus platyphyllus Roem. & Schult.		NT		LC	
Cyperus platystylis R.Br.		NT			
Cyperus procerus Rottb.		LC		LC	
Cyperus pulcherrimus Willd. ex Kunth		NT			
Cyperus pygmaeus Rottb.		LC			
Cyperus radians Nees & Meyen ex Kunth		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cyperus rotundus L.	S: Kalanduru; T: Korai	LC		LC	
Cyperus sesquiflorus (Torr.) Mattfeld & Kükenth.		NT			
Cyperus squarrosus L.		LC		LC	
Cyperus stoloniferus Retz.		LC		LC	
Cyperus tenuiculmis Boeckeler		LC		LC	
Cyperus tenuispica Steud.		LC		LC	
Cyperus triceps (Rottb.) Endl.		LC			
Cyperus umbellatus Clarke		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cyperus zollingeri Steud.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Diplacrum caricinum R.Br.		NT		LC	
Eleocharis actangula (Roxb.) Schult.		LC			
Eleocharis confervoides (Poir.) T. Koyama		CR(PE)			
Eleocharis congesta D.Don		NT			
Eleocharis dulcis (Burm.f.)Trin. ex Hensch.	S: Boru-Pan	LC			
Eleocharis geniculata (L.) Roem. & Schult.		LC		LC	
Eleocharis lankana T.Koyama		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	

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Eleocharis ochrostachys Steud.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Eleocharis retroflexa (Poir.) Urban		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Eleocharis spiralis (Rottb.) Roem. & Schult.		LC		LC	
Eleocharis tetraquetra Nees		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Fimbristylis acuminata Vahl		LC		LC	
Fimbristylis aestivalis (Retz) Vahl		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Fimbristylis argentea (Rottb.) Vahl		LC		LC	
Fimbristylis bisumbellata (Frossk.) Bubani		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Fimbristylis cinnamometorum (Vahl) Kunth		LC			
Fimbristylis complanata (Retz.) Link		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Fimbristylis consanguinea Kunth		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Fimbristylis cymosa R.Br.		LC			
Fimbristylis dichotoma (L.) Vahl		LC			
Fimbristylis dipsacea (Rottb.) Clarke		CR(PE)			
Fimbristylis dura (Zoll.& Moritzi) Merr.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Fimbristylis eragrostis (Nees & Meyen) Hance		LC			
Fimbristylis falcata (Vahl) Kunth		LC			
Fimbristylis ferruginea (L.) Vahl		LC			
Fimbristylis fusca (Nees) Clark		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Fimbristylis insignis Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Fimbristylis leptoclada Benth.		CR(PE)			
Fimbristylis miliacea (L.) Vahl	S: Muduhal-Pan	LC			
Fimbristylis monticola Hochst. ex Steud.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Fimbristylis nutans (Retz.) Vahl		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Fimbristylis ovata (Burm.f.) Kern		LC		LC	
Fimbristylis polytrichoides (Retz.) Vahl		LC		LC	

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Fimbristylis pubisquama Kern		LC			
Fimbristylis quinquangularis (Vahl) Kunth		LC			
Fimbristylis salbundia (Nees) Kunth subsp *pentapetra* (Nees) T.Koyama		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Fimbristylis schoenoides (Retz.) Vahl		LC		LC	
Fimbristylis tenera Schult.		DD			
Fimbristylis tetragona R.Br.		LC		LC	
Fimbristylis thouarsii (Kunth) Merr.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Fimbristylis triflora (L.) Schum. ex Engl.		LC			
Fimbristylis umbellaris (Lam.) Vahl	S: Hal-Pan	LC			
Fimbristylis zeylanica T.Koyama		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Fuirena capitata (Burm.f.) T.Koyama		LC			
Fuirena ciliaris (L.) Roxb.		LC		LC	
Fuirena umbellata Rottb.		LC		LC	
Hypolytrum longirostre Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hypolytrum nemorum (Vahl) Spreng.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hypolytrum scirpoides (Presl) Merr.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hypolytrum turgidum Clarke		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Isolepis fluitans (L.) R.Br.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Lepironia articulata (Retz.) Domin.	S: Eta-Pan	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Lipocarpha chinensis (Osbeck) Kern		LC		LC	
Lipocarpha sphacelata (Vahl) Kunth		LC			
Machaerina rubiginosa (Spreng.) T. Koyama subsp. *crassa* (Thw.) T.Koyama		CR(PE)			
Mapania immersa (Thw.) Benth. ex Clarke		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Mapania zeylanica (Thw.) Benth.ex Clarke		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pycreus flavidus (Retz.) T.Koyama		LC			
Pycreus polystachyos (Rottb.) Beauv.		LC			

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Pycreus pumilus (L.) Nees	S: Go-Hiri	LC			
Pycreus puncticulatus (Vahl) Nees.		LC		LC	
Pycreus sanguinolentus (Vahl) Nees ex Clarke		NT			
Pycreus stramineus (Nees) Clarke		CR(PE)		LC	
Queenslandiella hyalina (Vahl) Ballard		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Remirea maritima Aublet		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Rhynchospora chinensis Nees & Meyen ex Nees		CR(PE)			
Rhynchospora corymbosa (L.) Britt.		LC		LC	
Rhynchospora gracillima Thw.		CR(PE)			
Rhynchospora rubra (Lour.) Makino		NT			
Rhynchospora rugosa (Vahl) Gale subsp. *brownii* (Roem. & Schult.) T. Koyama		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Rhynchospora triflora Vahl		CR(PE)			
Rikliella squarrosa (L.) Raynal		LC			
Schoenoplectus articulatus (L.) Palla	S: Maha Geta-Pan	LC			
Schoenoplectus juncoides (Roxb.) Palla		LC			
Schoenoplectus littoralis (Schrad.) Palla		LC			
Schoenoplectus mucronatus (L.) Palla		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Schoenoplectus supinus (L.) Palla		LC			
Scirpodendron ghaeri (Gaertn.) Merr.		CR(PE)			
Scleria biflora Roxb.		CR(PE)			
Scleria corymbosa Roxb.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Scleria levis Retz.	S: Goda Karawu	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Scleria lithosperma (L.) Sw.		LC			
Scleria mikawana Makino		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Scleria multilacunosa T.Koyama		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Scleria neesii Kunth	S: Bakamunu Tana	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Scleria oblata S.T.Blake		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Scleria parvula Steud.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Scleria pergracilis (Nees) Kunth	S: Mehi-Wal	CR(PE)			
Scleria pilosa Boeckeler		CR(PE)			
Scleria poaeformis Retz.		LC			
Scleria rugosa R.Br.		NT			
Scleria sumatrensis Retz.		NT			
Scleria terrestris (L.) Fassett		LC			
Scleria thwaitesiana Boeckeler		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
*Trichophorum subcapitatum (*Thw. & Hook.) D.A.Simpson		CR(PE)		LC	
Tricostularia undulata (Thw.) Kern		CR(PE)			
Family : Daphniphyllaceae					
Daphniphyllum glaucescens Blume		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Dichapetalaceae					
Dichapetalum gelonioides (Roxb.) Engl.	S: Balal-Hula	LC			
Dichapetalum zeylanicum Kosterm.		NT			
Family : Dilleniaceae					
Acrotrema dissectum Thw. ex Hook. f.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Acrotrema intermedium Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Acrotrema lanceolatum Hook.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Acrotrema lyratum Thw. ex Hook. f.	S: Bin-Beru	CR	B2 ab (i,ii,iii)		
Acrotrema thwaitesii Hook.f. & Thoms. ex Hook.f.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Acrotrema uniflorum Hook.	S: Passana, Ettadi, Gondiwa, Bim- Beru	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Acrotrema walkeri Wight ex Thw.	S: Ulwerreni, Bim-Beru	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dillenia indica L.	S: Hondapara, Wam-Para; Tamil: Akku	LC			
Dillenia retusa Thunb.	S: Godapara	LC			
Dillenia triquetra (Rottb.) Gilg	S: Diyapara	LC		CR[i]	B1+2cd

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Schumacheria alnifolia Hook.f. & Thoms.	S: Kekiri-Wara	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Schumacheria angustifolia Hook.f. & Thoms.	S: Kikeriwera, Heen-kekiriwara	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Schumacheria castaneifolia Vahl	S: Kekiri-Wara, Heen-Kekiri-Wara	LC			
Tetracera akara (Burm. f.) Merr.	S: Eth-Korassa-Wel	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Tetracera sarmentosa (L.) Vahl	S: Korossa-Wal, Korasa, Korass-Wel	LC			
Family : Dioscoreacea					
Dioscorea bulbifera L.	E: Aerial Yam, Potato Yam; S: Bakamuna-Wel, Panu-Kondol, Udala; T: Mothaka Valli(Wild), Rasa Valli (Cultivars)	LC			
Dioscorea koyamae Jayasuriya	S: Gonala, Kahata-Gonala, Kiri-Gonala	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dioscorea oppositifolia L.	S: Gonala, Hiritala, Kitala, Viala	NT			
Dioscorea pentaphylla L.	S: Katu-Ala, Katuwala-Ala; T: Allai	LC			
Dioscorea spicata Roth	S: Gonala	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dioscorea tomentosa Koenig ex Spreng.	S: Uyala	LC			
Dioscorea trimenii Prain & Burkill	S: Dahiya-Ala	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Tacca leontopetaloides (L.) Kuntze	S: Garandi-Kidaran	DD			
Trichopus zeylanicus Gaertn.	S: Bim-Pol	VU	A2 d		
Family : Dipterocarpaceae					
Balanocarpus brevipetiolaris (Thw.) Alston		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Balanocarpus kitulgallensis Kosterm.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dipterocarpus glandulosus Thw.	S: Dorana	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	A1cd, B1+2c
Dipterocarpus hispidus Thw.	S: Bu-hora	VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	A1cd
Dipterocarpus insignis Thw.	S: Weli-Dorana	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	A1bcd, B1+2c
Dipterocarpus zeylanicus Thw.	S: Hora	NT		EN[i]	A1cd
Doona affinis Thw.	S: Pathuru Yakahalu, Beraliya-Dun, Miris-Dun	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii,v)	EN[i]	A1cd
Doona congestifolora Thw.	S: Tiniya, Thinniya,Tiniya-Dun	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii,v)		
Doona gardneri Thw.	E: Red Doon; S: Ratu-Dun; T: Konge-Koongili	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii,v)	CR[i]	A1cd

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Doona macrophylla Thw.	S: Honda-Beraliya, Kana-Beraliya, Maha-Beraliya	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii,v)	CR[i]	A1cd
Doona nervosa Thw.	E: Red Doon; S: Hal Beraliya, Kotikan-Beraliya	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii,v)	CR[i]	A1cd
Doona oblonga Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii,v)	EN[i]	A1cd
Doona ovalifolia Thw.	S: Pini-Beraliya	EW		CR[i]	A1cd, C2a
Doona trapezifolia Thw.	S: Yakahalu	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	A1cd
Doona venulosa Thw.	S: Beraliya	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	A1cd
Doona zeylanica Thw.	S: Dun; T: Koongili	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	A1cd, C2a
Hopea cordifolia (Thw.) Trimen	S: Mendora, Uva-Mendora	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	A1cd, B1+2c, D
Hopea discolor Thw.	S: Peely-Dun, Ratu-Dun	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	A1bcd, B1+2c, C1, D
Hopea jucunda Thw.	S: Rat-Beraliya	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hopea modesta (A.DC.) Kosterm.	S: Pini-Beraliya	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Shorea dyeri Thw.	S: Nawara-Dun, Yakahalu-Dun, Yakahalu	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Shorea hulanidda Kosterm.	S: Hulan-Idda, Nawa-Dun	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Shorea lissophylla Thw.	S: Gal-Pana Mora, Mal-Mora	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	A1cd, C2a
Shorea oblongifolia Thw.	S: Pana-Mora, Panadora, Pathuru-Yakkahalu	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	A1cd
Shorea pallescens Ashton	S: Ratu-Dun	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	A1cd, C2a
Shorea stipularis Thw.	S: Hulan-Idda, Nawa-Dun, Nawada	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	A1cd
Stemonoporus acuminatus (Thw.) Beddome		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	A1c
Stemonoporus affinis Thw.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	A1c
Stemonoporus angustisepalum Kosterm.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	A1c
Stemonoporus bullatus Kosterm.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	A1c
Stemonoporus canaliculatus Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	CR	A1c
Stemonoporus cordifolius (Thw.) Alston	S: Iri Dorala	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	A1c
Stemonoporus elegans (Thw.) Alston		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	A1c
Stemonoporus gardneri Thw.	S: Hal, Ugudu-Hal, Hal-Mandora	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	A1c[i]
Stemonoporus gilimalensis Kosterm.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	A1c, C2a
Stemonoporus gracilis Kosterm.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	A1c, D

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Stemonoporus kanneliyensis Kosterm.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	A1c, C2a
Stemonoporus laevifolius Kosterm.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	A1c, B1+2c
Stemonoporus lanceolatus Thw.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	A1c, D
Stemonoporus lancifolius (Thw.) Ashton		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	A1c, D
Stemonoporus latisepalum Kosterm.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	B1+2c, D
Stemonoporus marginalis Kosterm.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	B1+2c, D
Stemonoporus moonii Thw.	S: Hora-Wel	CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	C2a, D
Stemonoporus nitidus Thw.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	A1c, D
Stemonoporus oblongifolius Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	A1c
Stemonoporus petiolaris Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	A1c+2c, C2a
Stemonoporus reticulatus Thw.	S: Hal-Mandora	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	A1c
Stemonoporus revolutus Trimen ex Hook.f.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	A1c
Stemonoporus rigidus Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	A1c
Stemonoporus scalarinervis Kosterm.	S: Ugadu-Hal	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Stemonoporus scaphifolius Kosterm.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	A1c
Stemonoporus wightii Thw.	S: Hal-Mendora	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sunaptea scabriuscula (Thw.) Trimen	S: Na-Mendora	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Vateria copallifera (Retz.) Alston	S: Hal; T: Kungiliyam Pinai	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	A1cd, C2a
Vatica affinis Thw.	S: Hal-Mendora	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	A1c, C2a
Vatica lewisiana (Trimen ex Hook.f.) Livera		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Vatica obscura Trimen		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	A1cd
Vatica paludosa Kosterm.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Droseraceae					
Drosera burmannii Vahl	E: Sundew; S: Wata-Essa	VU	C1	LC	
Drosera indica L.	E: Sundew; S: Kandulessa	VU	C1	LC	
Drosera peltata Smith	E: Sundew; S: Ada-Handa-Essa	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	

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Family : Ebenaceae					
Diospyros acuminata (Thw.) Kosterm.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c
Diospyros acuta Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2c
Diospyros affinis Thw.	S: Eta-Thimbiri, Kalu-Wella, Kalu-Welle ; T: Semelpanachai	NT			
Diospyros albiflora Alston		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c
Diospyros atrata Alston		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	B1+2c
Diospyros attenuata Thw.	S: Kadumberiya	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2c
Diospyros chaetocarpa Kosterm.	S: Kalu-Mediriya	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c, B1+2c
Diospyros crumenata Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2c
Diospyros ebenoides Kosterm.	S: Kalu-Habaraliya; T: Irumpalai, Juwarai	EN	A2 ad,B2ab (i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2c
Diospyros ebenum Koenig	E: Ebony; S: Kaluwara ; T: Karunkali	EN	A2 ad	DD[i]	
Diospyros hirsuta L.f.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c
Diospyros insignis Thw.	S: Gona, Porawa-Mara, Wal-Mediriya	LC	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Diospyros koenigii Kosterm.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Diospyros malabarica (Desr.) Kostel.	E : Gaub Persimmon; S: Timbiri; T :Panichchai	LC			
Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb.	S: Kadumberiya	EN	A2 ad,B1 B2 ab(i,ii,iii,v)		
Diospyros montana Roxb.	T: Katukanni, Mulkarunkali, Vakkana, Vakkani	NT			
Diospyros moonii Thw.	S: Kadumberiya, Kaluwella	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	B1+2c
Diospyros nummulariifolia Kosterm.		LC			
Diospyros oblongifolia (Thw.) Kosterm.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c
Diospyros okkesii Kosterm.		DD			
Diospyros oocarpa Thw.	S: Ela-Thimbiri, Kalu-Kudumberiya; T: Velli-Karunkkali	NT			
Diospyros oppositifolia Thw.	S: Kalu-Mediriya, Kudumberiya	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2c
Diospyros ovalifolia Wight	S: Habara, Kunumella; T: Vedukkanari, Vedukunari	LC			

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Diospyros pemadasai Jayasuriya	S: Kola-Pellan	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Diospyros quaesita Thw.	E: Calamander; S: Kalu-Mediriya	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1cd
Diospyros racemosa Thw.	S: kahakala, Kaluwella; T: Vellai Thoverii	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Diospyros rheophytica Kosterm.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	B1+2c
Diospyros sylvatica Roxb.	S: Hompilla, Sudu-Kudumberiya; T: Kurruppu-Thoveria	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Diospyros thwaitesii Beddome	S: Boromala, Kadumberiya,	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c, B1+2c
Diospyros trichophylla Alston		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c, B1+2c
Diospyros walkeri (Wight) Guerke	E: Bastard Ebony; S: Porowa Mala, Kaluwelle	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c
Maba buxifolia (Rottb.) Juss		LC			
Family : Elaeagnaceae					
Elaegnus latifolia L.	S: Katu-Embilla, Wel-Embilla	LC			
Family : Elaeocarpaceae					
Elaeocarpus amoenus Thw.	S: Titta-Weralu	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Elaeocarpus coriaceus Hook.	S: Gal-Weralu	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2c
Elaeocarpus glandulifer (Hook.) Masters	S: Gal-Weralu	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c
Elaeocarpus hedyosmus Zmarzty		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Elaeocarpus montanus Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Elaeocarpus serratus L.	E: Wild Olive; S: Weralu	LC			
Elaeocarpus subvillosus Arn.	S: Gal-Weralu	NT			
Elaeocarpus taprobanicus Zmarzty		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Elaeocarpus zeylanicus (Arn.) Masters		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Elatinaceae					
Bergia ammanioides Roxb. ex Roth		NT			
Bergia capensis L.	S: Geta - Purukwila	LC			
Family : Ericaceae					
Gultheria leschenaultii DC.	S: Wel-Kapuru	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		

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Rhododendron arboreum Smith subsp. ***zeylanicum*** (Booth) Tagg	S: Ma-Ratmal	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Vaccinium leschenaultii Wight	S: Boralu	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Eriocaulaceae					
Eriocaulon atratum Kornicke		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eriocaulon brownianum Mart.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eriocaulon catopsioides S.M. Phillips		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eriocaulon ceylanicum Kornicke		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eriocaulon cinereum R. Br.		LC			
Eriocaulon fergusonii (Moldenke) S.M. Phillips		CR(PE)			
Eriocaulon fluviatile Trimen		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Eriocaulon longicuspe Hook.f.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Eriocaulon odoratum Dalz.		LC		LC	
Eriocaulon philippo-coburgi Szyszyl. ex Wawra		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eriocaulon psammophilum S.M. Phillips		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eriocaulon quinquangulare L.	S: Heen-Kokmota	LC			
Eriocaulon setaceum L.	S: Penda	LC			
Eriocaulon sexangulare L.	S: Kokmota	LC			
Eriocaulon subglaucum Ruhland		CR(PE)			
Eriocaulon thwaitesii Kornicke		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Eriocaulon thysanocephalum S.M. Phillips		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eriocaulon trimeni Hook.f.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eriocaulon truncatum Mart.		LC			
Eriocaulon walkeri Hook.f.		VU	BI ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eriocaulon willdenovianum Moldenke		NT			
Family : Erythroxylaceae					
Erythroxylum lanceolatum (Wight) Walp.		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Erythroxylum monogynum Roxb.	S: Devadaram; T: Chemanatti	NT			

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Erythroxylum moonii Hochr.	S: Bata-Kirilla; T: Chiru-Chemannatti	NT			
Erythroxylum obtusifolium (Wight) Hook.f.		LC			
Erythroxylum zeylanicum O. Schulz		LC			
Family : Euphorbiaceae					
Acalypha fruticosa Forssk.		LC			
Acalypha indica L.	S: Kuppameniya; T: Kuppameni, Punairananki	LC			
Acalypha lanceolata Willd.		LC			
Acalypha racemosa Wall. ex Baill.		LC			
Acalypha supera Forssk.		DD			
Adenochlaena zeylanica (Baill.) Thw.		CR(PE)			
Agrostistachys coriacea Alston	S: Beru	LC		VU[i]	A1c
Agrostistachys hookeri (Thw.) Benth.	S: Diya-Beru, Kunu-Beru, Maha-Beru	LC		CR[i]	B1+2c
Agrostistachys indica Dalz.		LC			
Agrostistachys intramarginalis Philcox		LC			
Chaetocarpus castanocarpus (Roxb.) Thw.	S: Hedawaka, Hedoka	LC			
Chaetocarpus coriaceus Thw.	S: Gal-Hadoka, Hedawaka, Hedoka	LC		VU[i]	A1c
Chaetocarpus ferrugineus Philcox		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Chaetocarpus pubescens (Thw.) Hook. f.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Chrozophora plicata (Vahl) A. Juss ex Spreng.		DD			
Cleidion nitidum (Muell. Arg.) Thw. ex Kurz		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cleidion spiciflorum (Burm.f.) Merr.	S: Okuru	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Croton aromaticus L.	S: Wel-Keppetiya; T: Teppaddi	LC			
Croton caudatus Geisel	S: Vel-Keppetiya	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Croton laccifer L.	S: Gas- Keppetiya, Keppetiya; T: Teppaddi	LC			
Croton moonii Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Croton nigroviridis Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Croton officinalis (Klotzsch) Alston		LC			
Croton persimilis Muell.Arg.	S: Akurella; T: Milla Kunari	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Croton zeylanicus Muell.Arg.		CR(PE)			
Dalechampia indica Wight		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dimorphocalyx glabellus Thw.	S: Weli-Wenna; T: Tentuikki, Tentukki	LC			
Euphorbia antiquorum L.	S: Daluk; T: Chatura Kalli	LC			
Euphorbia atoto Forst.		CR(PE)			
Euphorbia cristata Heyne ex Roth		DD			
Euphorbia granulata Frossk.		DD			
Euphorbia hirta L.	S: Bu-Dada-Kiriya; T: Palavi	LC			
Euphorbia indica Lam.	S: Ela-Dada-Kiriya	LC			
Euphorbia rosea Retz.	S: Mudu-Dada-Kiriya	LC			
Euphorbia rothiana Spreng.		LC			
Euphorbia thymifolia L.	S:Bin-Dada-Kiriya,T:Chittirapalavi	LC			
Euphorbia tortilis Rottler ex Ainslie	S: Sinuk	CR(PE)			
Euphorbia trigona Haw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Excoecaria agallocha L.	S: Tala-Kiriya,Tela Kiriya,Tel Kiriya; T: Tilai	LC		LC	
Excoecaria oppositifolia Griffith var. *crenulata* (Wight) Chakrab. & M.G.Ganop		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Fahrenheitia minor (Thw.) Airy Shaw	S: Olu-Petta, Wal-Kekuna	LC			
Fahrenheitia zeylanica (Thw.) Muell.Arg.	S: Mawata, Olu-Petta	LC			
Givotia moluccana (L.) Sreem.	T: Puttalai	LC			
Homalanthus populifolius Graham	S:Gini-kanda, Kanda; T: Pramaram	LC			
Homonoia riparia Lour.		NT			
Jatropha glandulifera Roxb.	T: Atalai	NT			
Macaranga digyna (Wight) Muell.Arg.	S: Gal-Ota, Ota	NT			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Macaranga indica Wight	S: Kenda; T: Vattakanni	LC			
Macaranga peltata (Roxb.) Muell.Arg	S: Kenda, Pat-kenda; T: Vattakanni	LC			
Mallotus distans Muell.Arg.		DD			
Mallotus eriocarpus (Thw.) Muell.Arg.	S: Bulu-Petta, Vel-Keppetiya; T: Maratini	LC			
Mallotus fuscescens (Thw.) Muell.Arg.		LC			
Mallotus philippensis (Lam.) Muell. Arg.	S: Hamparila, Hamparilla; T: Kapila	LC			
Mallotus repandus (Willd.) Muell. Arg.		LC			
Mallotus resinosus (Blanco) Merr.	S: Ma-Endaru	LC			
Mallotus rhamnifolius (Willd.) Muell. Arg.	S: Molabe; T: Marai-Tinni, Maraitium	LC			
Mallotus tetracoccus (Roxb.) Kurz	S: Bu-Kenda; T: Mullupolavu	LC			
Micrococca mercurialis (L.). Benth.		LC			
Micrococca oligandra (Muell. Arg.) Prain		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ptychopyxis thwaitesii (Baill.) Croizat	S: Wal-Rambutan	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sapium indicum Willd.	S: Kiri-Makulu	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sapium insigne (Royle) Benth.	S: Kaduru,Tel-Kaduru	LC			
Sebastiania chamaelea (L.) Muell. Arg.	S: Rat Pita Wakka	LC			
Suregada angustifolia (Muell. Arg.) Airy Shaw		LC			
Suregada lanceolata (Willd.) Kuntze	T: Kakkaipalai, Potpattai	LC			
Tragia hispida Willd.	S: Wel-Kahabiliya	LC			
Tragia involucrata L.	S: Wel-Kahabiliya	LC			
Tragia muelleriana Pax & Hoffm.		CR(PE)			
Tragia plukenetii Radcliffe-Smith	S: Wel-Kahabiliya	NT			
Trewia nudiflora L.	E: Fever Tree; S: Opinna; T:Karachal-Maran,Tidimbi	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Trigonostemon diplopetalus Thw.		CR(PE)			
Trigonostemon nemoralis Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Fabaceae					

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Abarema abeywickramae Kosterm.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Abarema bigemina (L.) Kosterm.	S: Kalatiya	LC			
Abarema subcoriacea (Thw.) Kosterm.	S: Mimini-Mara	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Abrus melanospermus Hassk.	S: Ella-Olinda	LC			
Abrus precatorius L.	E: Crab's Eyes, Indian Liquorice; S: Olinda, Olinda-Wel; T: Kundu-Mani, Kuntu-Mani	LC			
Acacia caesia (L.) Willd.	S: Hinguru-Vel	LC			
Acacia chundra Willd.	S: Rat-Kihiriya; E: Red-cutch; T: karangali, kodalimurukai	LC			
Acacia eburnea (L. f.) Willd.	E: Cockspur Thorn; S: Kaludai, Udai-Vel	LC			
Acacia lankaensis Kosterm.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Acacia leucophloea (Roxb.) Willd.	S: Katu-Andara, Maha Andara; T: Velvalayam, Velve	LC			
Acacia pennata (L.) Willd.	S: Goda Hinguru, Hinguru	LC			
Acacia planifrons Wight & Arn.	E: Jungle Nail, Umbrella Tree; T: Odai, Udai	LC			
Acacia tomentosa Willd.	E: Elephant Thorn, Jungle Nail; T: Anaimulli	VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Adenanthera bicolor Moon	S: Mas-Mora	NT			
Adenanthera pavonina L.	S: Madatiya; T: Anaikuntumani, Anikundumani	LC			
Aeschynomene aspera L.	E: Pith Plant, Shola, Shola-Pith; S: Maha-Diya-Siyambala; T: Attuneddi	LC			
Aeschynomene indica L.	S: Diya-Siyambala, Heen-Diya-Siyambala	LC			
Aganope heptaphylla (L.) Polhill		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Albizia amara (Roxb.) Boivin.	T: Thuringi, Usil Ujil, Uyil, Wienja	NT			
Albizia chinensis (Osbeck) Merr.	S: Kabal-Mara, Hulan-Mara; T: Pili Vagai	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Albizia lankaensis Kosterm.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Albizia lebbeck (L.) Benth.	S: Mara, Suriya-Mara; T: Kona, Vakai, Vagei	NT			
Albizia odoratissima (L. f.) Benth.	S: Huriyi, Suriya-Mara; T: Ponnaimurankai	LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Alysicarpus bupleurifolius (L.) DC.	T: Kutiraival	DD			
Alysicarpus heyneanus Wight & Arn.		DD			
Alysicarpus longifolius (Rottler ex Spreng.) Wight & Arn.		DD			
Alysicarpus monilifer (L.) DC.		DD			
Alysicarpus rugosus (Willd.) DC.		DD			
Alysicarpus scariosus (Rottler ex Spreng.) Graham ex Thw.		DD			
Alysicarpus vaginalis (L.) DC.	S: Aswenna	LC			
Aphyllodium biarticulatum (L.) Gagnep.		LC			
Atylosia albicans (Wight & Arn.) Benth.	S: Wal-Kollu	NT			
Atylosia rugosa Wight & Arn.	S: Wal-Kollu	LC			
Atylosia scarabaeoides (L.) Benth.	S: Wal-Kollu, Wa- Undu, Wal-Undu-Wel	LC			
Atylosia trinervia (DC.) Gamble	S: Atta-tora, Et-tora	LC			
Bauhinia racemosa Lam.	E: Atti; S: Maila, Mayila	LC			
Bauhinia tomentosa L.	S: Kaha-Petan, Petan; T: Tiruvathi, Tiruvatti	LC			
Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub.	E: Bengal Kino; S: Gas-Kela; T: Parasu, Murrakan	VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb.	E: Grey Nicker; S: Kalu-Vavuletiya, Kumburu-Wel, Wael-Kumburu; T: Punaikkalaichchi	LC			
Caesalpinia crista L.	S: Diya-Wavuletiya	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Caesalpinia decapetala (Roth) Alston		NT			
Caesalpinia digyna Rottler	E: Tari Pods; S: Hinguru	CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Caesalpinia hymenocarpa (Prain) Hattink	S: Goda-Wawuletiya, Rat-Kalabatu-Wel	NT			
Caesalpinia major (Medikus) Dandy & Excell	E: Yellow Nicker	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Caesalpinia sappan L.	E: Sappan Wood; S: Patangi	DD			
Canavalia cathartica Thouars	E: Wild Bean	LC			
Canavalia mollis Wall. ex Wight & Arn.		DD			
Canavalia rosea (Sw.) DC.	S: Mudu-Awara	LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Canavalia virosa (Roxb.) Wight & Arn.	S: Mudu-Awara, Wal-Awara	LC			
Cassia absus L.	S: Bu-Tora	LC			
Cassia aeschinomene DC. ex Collad.		LC			
Cassia auricoma Graham ex Steyaert		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cassia auriculata L.	S: Ranawara; E: Matara Tea; T: Avarai	LC			
Cassia hirsuta L.		LC			
Cassia italica (Mill.) Spreng.	E: Italian senna; T: Nilavakai	DD			
Cassia kleinii Wight & Arn.	S; Bin-siyambala	LC			
Cassia mimosoides L.	S: Bin-Siyambala	LC			
Cassia occidentalis L.	E: Cofee-Senna, Cofee-Weed; S: Peni Tora, Hiwal Thora; T:Ponnantakarai	LC			
Cassia roxburghii DC.	S: Ratu-Wa; T: Vakai	LC			
Cassia senna L.	E: True senna	DD			
Cassia siamea Lam.	S: Aramana,Wa; E; Kassod tree; T: manga konnei, vakai	LC			
Cassia sophera L.	S:Uru-Kona; T:Munjal-Kona	LC			
Cassia tora L.	S: Peti-Tora, Tora	LC			
Cathormion umbellatum (Vahl) Kosterm.	T: Ichchavalai, Iyamalai	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Clitoria ternatea L.	S: Katarodu-Wal, Nil-Katarodu; T: Karuttappu	LC			
Crotalaria albida Heyne ex Roth		LC			
Crotalaria angulata Mill.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Crotalaria berteroana DC.		DD			
Crotalaria bidiei Gamble		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Crotalaria calycina Schrank	S: Gorandiya	LC			
Crotalaria clavata Wight & Arn.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Crotalaria evolvuloides Wight ex Wight & Arn.		NT			
Crotalaria ferruginea Graham ex Benth.		LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Crotalaria hebecarpa (DC.) Rudd	S: Bu-Gota-Kota	LC			
Crotalaria juncea L.	S:Hana; E: Hemp, Sunn-Hemp	DD			
Crotalaria laburnifolia L.	S: Yak-Beriya	LC			
Crotalaria linifolia L. f.		DD			
Crotalaria lunulata Heyne ex Wight & Arn.		LC			
Crotalaria medicaginea Lam.		NT			
Crotalaria montana Roth		DD			
Crotalaria multiflora (Arn.) Benth.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Crotalaria mysorensis Roth		CR(PE)			
Crotalaria nana Burm. f.		LC			
Crotalaria pallida Ait.		LC			
Crotalaria prostrata Rottler ex Willd.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Crotalaria quinquefolia L.		LC			
Crotalaria retusa L.	S: Kaha-Andana-Hiriya; T:Kilukiluppai	LC			
Crotalaria scabrella Wight & Arn.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Crotalaria verrucosa L.	E:Blue-Andana; S: Nil-Andana-Hiriya, Silibili; T:Kilukiluppai	LC			
Crotalaria walkeri Arn.		LC			
Crotalaria wightiana Graham ex Wight & Arn.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Crudia zeylanica (Thw.) Benth.		EX			
Cullen corylifolium (L.) Medikus	S: Bodi; T: Karporgam, Kavothi, Kavoti	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cyamopsis tetragonoloba (L.) Taub.	E: Cluster Bean, Guar; T: Koth-Averay	DD			
Cynometra iripa Kostel.	S: Opulu; T: Attukaddupuli, Kadumpuli	VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cynometra zeylanica Kosterm.		NT			
Dalbergia candenatensis (Dennst.) Prain		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dalbergia lanceolaria L.f.	S: Bol-Mara, Kala, Huri Mara; T: Velaruvai	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dalbergia pseudo-sissoo Miq.	E: Hornet Creeper; S: Bambara-Wel	LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Dendrolobium triangulare (Retz.) Schindl.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dendrolobium umbellatum (L.) Benth.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Derris benthamii (Thw.) Thw.	S: Han-Kala-Wel; T: Karapu-Tekel	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Derris canarensis (Dalz.) Baker	S: Diya-Kala-Wel, Kalu-Kala-Wel	NT			
Derris parviflora Benth.	S: Kala-Vel, Sudu-Kala-Wel	LC			
Derris scandens (Roxb.) Benth.	S: Ala-Vel, Bo-Kala-Wel, Kala-Wel; T: Kalungu Kodi,Telil, Welan-Tekal	LC			
Derris trifoliata Lour.	S: Kala-Wel; T: Tekil,Tilankoddi, Uppu Thailan-Kodi	LC			
Desmodium caudatum (Thunb.) DC.		CR(PE)			
Desmodium ferrugineum Wall. ex Thw.		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Desmodium heterocarpon (L.) DC.	S: Et-Undupiyali	LC			
Desmodium heterophyllum (Willd.) DC.	S: Maha-Undupiyaliaya	LC			
Desmodium jucundum Thw.		CR(PE)			
Desmodium laxum DC.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Desmodium microphyllum (Thunb.) DC.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Desmodium pryonii DC.		LC			
Desmodium repandum (Vahl) DC.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Desmodium styracifolium (Osbeck) Merr.		DD			
Desmodium triflorum (L.) DC.	S: Heen-Undupiyali	LC			
Desmodium velutinum (Willd.) DC.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Desmodium zonatum Miq.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dialium ovoideum Thw.	E: Velvel Tamarind; S: Gal-Siyambala; T: Kaddupuli	VU	A1 d		
Dichrostachys cinerea (L.) Wight & Arn.	S: Andara; T: Vindattai	LC			
Dioclea javanica Benth.		CR(PE)			
Dolichos trilobus L.	S: Wal Dambala	NT			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Dumasia villosa DC. var. *leiocarpa* (Benth.) Baker		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dunbaria ferruginea Wight & Arn.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dunbaria heynei Wight & Arn.		CR(PE)			
Eleiotis monophyllos (Burm.f.) DC.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Entada pusaetha DC.	S : Pus-Wel	LC			
Entada zeylanica Kosterm		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Erythrina fusca Lour.	S: Yak-Erabadu	NT			
Erythrina variegata L.	E: Coral Tree, Indian Coral Tree,Thorny Dadap; S: Erabadu, Eramudu, Katu-Eramudu,Weta-Erabodu,Yak-Erabodu; T: Mulu-Murukku, Murukku, Murungu	LC			
Flemingia lineata (L.) Roxb.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Flemingia macrophylla (Willd.) Merr.	S: Wal-Undu	CR(PE)			
Flemingia strobilifera (L.) Roxb	S: Hampilla, Hampinna	LC			
Flemingia wightiana Graham ex Wight & Arn.		DD			
Galactia striata (Jacq.) Urban		DD			
Humboldtia laurifolia (Vahl) Vahl	S: Gal-Karanda, Ruan-Karanda	LC			
Indigofera aspalathoides Vahl ex DC.	S: Rat Kohomba; T: Chivanarvempu, Sivanarvum	NT			
Indigofera barberi Gamble		DD			
Indigofera colutea (Burm.f.) Merr.		NT			
Indigofera constricta (Thw.) Trimen		CR(PE)			
Indigofera galegoides DC.	S: Veliveriya	NT			
Indigofera glabra L.		LC			
Indigofera hirsuta L.	S: Boo-Awari	LC			
Indigofera karnatakana Sanjappa		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Indigofera linifolia (L.f.) Retz.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Indigofera linnaei Ali	S: Bin-Avari, Binavari; T: Cheppunerenchi	LC			
Indigofera nummulariifolia (L.) Livera ex Alston		LC			
Indigofera oblongifolia Forssk.	T: Kuttukarasmatti, Nante	VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Indigofera parviflora Heyne ex Wight & Arn.		DD			
Indigofera tinctoria L.	E: Indigo; S: Nil-Awari; T: Nilam	LC			
Indigofera trita L. f.	S: Wal-Awari	LC			
Indigofera wightii Graham ex Wight & Arn.		CR(PE)			
Lablab purpureus (L.) Sweet	E: Bonavist Bean, Hyacinth Bean, Lablab Bean, Wild Bean; S: Ho-Dhambala, Kiri-Dambala, Kos-Ata-Dambala, Ratu-Peti-Dambala, Sudu-Peti Dambala; T: Minni,Motchai,Tatta-Payaru	LC			
Macrotyloma axillare (E. Meyer) Verdc.		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Macrotyloma ciliatum (Willd.) Verdc.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Macrotyloma uniflorum (Lam.) Verdc.	E: Horse Gram, Madras Gram; S: Kollu; T: Kollu	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Mucuna atropurpurea (Roxb.) DC. ex Wight & Arn.	S: Buchariwa, Ginipus Eta, Bu-Chariya, Gini-Pus-Wel, Ginipus Wel, Buchariwa, Mudu- Evara; T: Pandatullai, P unnakalichi	NT			
Mucuna gigantea (Willd.) DC.	S: Kana-Pus-Waela	CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Mucuna monosperma (Roxb.) DC.		CR(PE)			
Mucuna pruriens (L.) DC.	E: Cowage, Cowhage, Cowitch; S: Achariya, Achariya-Pala, Wanduru-Me, Wel-Damiya; T: Chunao-Avarai, Poonayakali, Punnaikkaali	LC			
Mundulea sericea (Willd.) A. Chevalier	S: Gal-Buruta, Kang-Bandi-Gas, Wal-Buruta, Gal-Burutu; T: Pilavaiam	NT			
Neonotonia wightii (Graham ex Wight & Arn.) Lackey	S: Goradiya	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Neptunia oleracea Lour.	S: Diya-Nidikumba	LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Ormocarpum sennoides (Willd.) DC.	S: Sudu Avariya	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Painteria nitida (Vahl) Kosterm.	S: Diya-Mara	VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Parochetus communis Buch.-Ham. Ex D. Don	E: Hamrock Pea	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pericopsis mooniana (Thw.) Thw.	E: Nadun Wood; S: Nadun	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Phyllodium pulchellum (L.) Desv.	S: Hampilla	NT			
Pongamia pinnata (L.) Pierre	E: Indian Beech, Mullikulam Tree; S: Gal-Karanda, Karanda, Magul-Karanda; T: Poona, Punka, Punku	LC			
Pseudarthria viscida (L.) Wight & Arn.	S: Gas Gonika	LC			
Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb.	S: Gammalu; T: Utera-Venkai, Venkai	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pycnospora lutescens (Poir.) Schindl.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Rhynchosia acutissima Thw.		CR(PE)			
Rhynchosia aurea (Willd.) DC.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Rhynchosia cana (Willd.) DC.	S: Gas-Kollu	NT			
Rhynchosia capitata (Roth) DC.		DD			
Rhynchosia densiflora (Roth) DC.		CR(PE)			
Rhynchosia hirta (Andr.) Meikle & Verdc.	S: Heen-Garadiya	CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Rhynchosia minima (L.) DC.	S: Maha-Wal-Kollu	LC			
Rhynchosia nummularia (L.) DC.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Rhynchosia rufescens (Willd.) DC.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Rhynchosia suaveolens (L.f.) DC.		CR(PE)			
Rhynchosia velutina Wight & Arn.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Rhynchosia viscosa (Roth) DC.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Rothia indica (L.) Druce		LC			
Saraca asoca (Roxb.) de Wild.	S: Ashoka, Asoka, Diya-Rathambala, Diya-Ratmal; T: Asogam	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sesbania bispinosa (Jacq.) W.F. Wight		LC			
Sesbania sericea (Willd.) Link		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Shuteria vestita Wight & Arn.		NT			
Smithia conferta Smith		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Smithia racemosa Heyne ex Wight & Arn.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sophora tomentosa L.	S; Mudu-Murunga	LC			
Sophora violacea Thw.		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sophora zeylanica Trimen		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Strongylodon siderospermus Cordemoy		CR(PE)			
Stylosanthes fruticosa (Retz.) Alston	S; Wal-Nanu	LC			
Tadehagi triquetrum (L.) Ohashi	S: Baloliya	LC			
Tephrosia maxima (L.) Pers.		LC			
Tephrosia pumila (Lam.) pers.		LC			
Tephrosia purpurea (L.) Pers.	S: Pila, Gam-Pila; T: Kavilai, Kawati, Kolinchi	LC			
Tephrosia senticosa (L.) Pers.	S:Alu-Pila	NT			
Tephrosia spinosa (L. f.) Pers.	T: Mukavaliver	CR(PE)			
Tephrosia tinctoria (L.) Pers.	S: Alu-Pila	LC			
Tephrosia villosa (L.) Pers.	S: Bu-Pila	LC			
Teramnus labialis (L. f.) Spreng.	S: Wal-Kollu	LC			
Teramnus mollis Benth.	S: Wal-Kollu	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Uraria picta (Jacq.) DC.		NT			
Uraria rufescens (DC.) Schindl.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Vigna aridicola N. Tomooka & Maxted		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Vigna dalzelliana (Kuntz) Verdcourt	-	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	-	-
Vigna marina (Burm.) Merr.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Vigna radiata var. *sublobata* (Roxb.) Verdc.,		NT			
Vigna stipulacea (Lam.) Kuntze		NT			
Vigna trilobata (L.) Verdc.	S: Bin-Me, Munwenna	NT			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Vigna trinervia (Heyne ex Wight & Arnott) Tetaishi		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Zornia diphylla (L.) Pers.		NT			
Zornia gibbosa Span.		LC			
Zornia walkeri Arn.		NT			
Family : Flacourtiaceae					
Chlorocarpa pentaschista Alston	S: Makulla, Gomma, Patma	VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dovyalis hebecarpa (Gardner) Warb.	S: Ketambilla; E: Ceylon Gooseberry	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Erythrospermum zeylanicum (Gaertn.) Alston	S: Dodan-Wenna	LC			
Osmelia gardneri Thw.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Flagellariaceae					
Flagellaria indica L.	S: Goyi-Wel	LC			
Family : Gentianaceae					
Canscora decussata (Roxb.) Roem. & Schult.		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Canscora diffusa (Vahl) R. Br.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Canscora heteroclita (L.) Gilg		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Canscora roxburghii Arn. ex Miq.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Crawfurdia championii (Gardner) Trimen		CR(PE)			
Enicostema axillare (Lam.) Raynal		LC			
Exacum axillare Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Exacum macranthum Arn. ex. Griseb.		VU	B1ab(I,ii,iii)		
Exacum pallidum (Trimen) Klack.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Exacum pedunculatum L.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Exacum petiolare Griseb.		LC			
Exacum sessile L.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Exacum trinervium (Trimen) Cramer		NT			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Exacum walkeri Arn.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Fagraea ceilanica Thunb.	S: Etamburu	NT			
Gentiana quadrifaria var. *zeylanica* Blume		NT			
Hoppea fastigiata (Griseb.) Clarke		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Swertia zeylanica (Griseb.) Walker ex Clarke		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Geraniaceae					
Geranium nepalense Sweet		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Gesneriaceae					
Aeschynanthus ceylanica Gardner		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Championia reticulata Gardner		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Chirita angusta (Clarke) Theobald & Grupe		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Chirita moonii Gardner		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Chirita walkeri Gardner		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Chirita zeylanica Hook.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Didymocarpus floccosus Thw.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Didymocarpus humboldtianus Gardner		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Didymocarpus zeylanicus R.Br.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Epithema carnosum (G.Don) Benth.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Rhynchoglossum gardneri Theobald & Grupe		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Rhynchoglossum notonianum (Wall.) Burtt	S: Diya Nilla	NT			
Rhynchotechum permolle (Nees) Burtt		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Gisekiaceae					
Gisekia pharnaceoides L.	S: Atthiripala; T: Manlkirai, Manali	LC			
Family : Goodeniaceae					
Scaevola plumieri (L.) Vahl	S: Heen-Takkada	NT			
Scaevola taccada (Gaertn.) Roxb.	S: Takkada	LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Family : Haloragaceae					
Laurembergia coccinea (Blume) Kanitz		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Laurembergia minor (Clarke) Philcox		CR(PE)			
Laurembergia zeylanica (Clarke) Schindler		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Myriophyllum indicum Willd.		LC		LC	
Family : Hernandiaceae					
Gyrocarpus americanus Jacq.	S: Wal-Papol, Diya-labu-gas	LC			
Hernandia nymphaeifolia (Presl) Kubitzki	S; Palatu, Paluta	VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Hydrocharitaceae					
Blyxa auberti Rich.	S: Diya-Hawari	LC			
Blyxa octandra (Roxb.) Planch. ex Thw.		LC			
Enhalus acoroides (L. f.) Royle		NT		LC	
Halophila beccarii Asch.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	VU	B2ab(iii) c(ii,iii)
Halophila decipiens Ostenfeld		NT		LC	
Halophila ovalis (R. Br.) Hook. f.		LC		LC	
Hydrilla verticillata (L. f.) Royle	S: Halpenni	LC		LC	
Najas graminea Del.		LC			
Najas marina L.		DD			
Najas minor All.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Nechamandra alternifolia (Roxb.) Planch. ex Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Ottelia alismoides (L.) Pers.		LC		LC	
Thalassia hemprichii (Ehrenb.) Asch.		NT			
Family : Hydroleaceae					
Hydrolea zeylanica (L.) Vahl	S: Diya-Kirilla	NT		LC	
Family : Hypericaceae					
Hypericum japonicum Thunb. ex Murray		NT			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Hypericum mysurense Wight & Arn.	E: St.John's Wort	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Hypoxidaceae					
Curculigo orchioides Gaertn.	S: Bim-Thal, Heen-Bin-Tal; T: Wolappanai	LC			
Molineria trichocarpa (Wight) Balakr.	S: Bu-Bim Thal, Ma-Bim Thal, Maha Bin Thal	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Icacinaceae					
Apodytes dimidiata E. Meyer ex Arn.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Nothapodytes nimmoniana (Graham) Mabb.		NT			
Pyrenacantha volubilis Hook.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Juncaceae					
Juncus effusus L.		LC			
Juncus leschenaultii J.Gay ex Laharpe		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Juncus wallichianus Laharpe		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Lamiaceae					
Anisochilus carnosus (L.f.) Wall. ex Benth.	S: Gal Kapuru Walliya	LC			
Anisochilus paniculatus Benth.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Anisochilus velutinus Trimen	S: Bolila, Bolvila	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Anisomeles indica (L.) Kuntze	S: Yak Wanassa	LC			
Anisomeles malabarica (L.) R. Br. ex Sims	T: Pey Maruddi	LC			
Basilicum polystachyon (L.) Moench		LC			
Callicarpa tomentosa (L.) Murr.	S: Eela-Gas, Illa; T: Koat-Komal	LC			
Clerodendrum inerme (L.) Gaertn.	S: Wal Gurenda, Boerende, Gulinda; T: Sangam, Dangamkuppi, Pinari, Koika	LC			
Clerodendrum infortunatum L.	S: Gas Pinna, Pinna, Pinna Kole, Pine-Ette; T: Perugilai, Perumkila, Vata Madakki	LC			
Clerodendrum phlomidis L.	S: Gas-Pinna; T: Vata Madakkai, Talu Dala	NT			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Clerodendrum serratum (L.) Moon	S: Kan Henda; T: Chiru Dekku, Chiru Tekku, Siri Tekku, Vatamadakki, Rata-Madakki, Kandu-Parangi	LC			
Clinopodium umbrosum (Bieb.) Koch		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Glossocarya scandens (L.f.) Trimen		NT			
Gmelina arborea Roxb.	E: Kashmir Tree, Candahar Tree, Comb Tree, Snapdragon Tree, Malay Beachwood; S: At Demata; T: Gumadi, Kumil, Kainadi, Gumudu-Takku, Umi	NT			
Gmelina asiatica L.	E: Asiatic Beechberry; S: Demata, Gatta Demmata; T: Kumil, Kainadi, Gumadi, Nela-Kumi, Nilacumal, Nil-Kumi	LC			
Isodon capillipes (Benth.) H.Hara		CR(PE)			
Isodon coetsa (Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don.) Kudo		NT			
Isodon hians (Benth.) H.W.Li.		CR(PE)			
Isodon nigrescens (Benth.) H.Hara		LC			
Isodon walkeri (Arn.) H. Hara		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Leucas angularis Benth.		DD			
Leucas biflora (Vahl) Benth.	S: Geta-Tumba; T: Peyt-Tumpai	LC			
Leucas longifolia Benth.		CR(PE)			
Leucas marrubioides Desf.	S: Sudu Tumba	LC			
Leucas mollissima Wall. ex Benth.		DD			
Leucas zeylanica (L.) R. Br.	S: Geta Tumba; T: Mudi-Tumpai	LC			
Mentha arvensis L. var. *javanica* (Blume) Hook. f.	S: Odu-Talan	DD			
Ocimum americanum L.	E: Heen-Tala; S: Suwandu Tala	LC			
Ocimum filamentosum Forssk.		LC			
Ocimum gratissimum L.	S: Gas-Tala,O-Tala	LC			
Ocimum tenuiflorum L.	E: Sacred basil, S: Maduru-Tala	LC			
Orthosiphon aristatus (Blume) Miq.		DD			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Orthosiphon thymiflorus (Roth) Sleesen		NT			
Platostoma elongatum (Benth.) A. J. Paton		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Platostoma menthoides (L.) A. J. Paton		LC			
Plectranthus barbatus Andr.	S: Wal-Kapuru-Walliya	NT			
Plectranthus crameri Willemse.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Plectranthus elongatus (Trimen) Willemse		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Plectranthus gardneri Thw.		LC			
Plectranthus glabratus (Benth.) Alston		CR(PE)			
Plectranthus inflatus (Benth.) Willemse		LC			
Plectranthus kanneliyensis (Cramer & Balasubramaniam) Willemse		LC			
Plectranthus malabaricus (Benth.) Willemse		LC			
Plectranthus subincisus Benth.		CR(PE)			
Plectranthus zatarhendi (Forssk.) E. A. Bruce var. *tomentosa* (Benth.) Codd	S: Iriweriya	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pogostemon auricularius (L.) Hassk.	S: Hemanilla	LC			
Pogostemon heyneanus Benth.	S: Gan-kollan-Kola, Gas-Kolan-Kola	LC			
Pogostemon hirsutus Benth.		LC			
Pogostemon lythroides (Diels) Press		DD			
Pogostemon reflexus Benth.		NT			
Pogostemon rupestris Benth.		NT			
Pogostemon verticillatus (Benth.) Bhatti & Ingrouille		LC			
Premna alstoni Moldenke	S: Mulla, Gal Kera	LC			
Premna divaricata Wall.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Premna latifolia Roxb.	S: Maha Midi; T: Pachumullai	LC			
Premna obtusifolia R.Br	E: Headache Tree; S: Middee Gas, Maha Midi; T: Erumaimulla	LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Premna procumbens Moon	S: Le-Kola-Pala; T: Mullai, Mulla	LC			
Premna purpurascens Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Premna thwaitesii Clarke	S: Mulla	CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Premna tomentosa Willd.	S: Boo-Seru, Noo-Sairou, Boo Sera, Boo-Sairoo-Gas, Bu-Seru; T: Koluk-Kutti, Loluto-Kutti, Kollay-Cottaynellay, Kolkutti	LC			
Priva cordifolia (L.f.) Druce		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Scutellaria oblonga Benth.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Scutellaria robusta Benth.		CR(PE)			
Scutellaria violacea Heyne ex Benth.		LC			
Symphorema involucratum Roxb.		DD			
Teucrium tomentosum Heyne ex Benth.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Vitex altissima L.f.	S: Kaha-Milla, Mililla-Gas, Millla, Miyan- Milla, Sapu-Milla ; T: Kaaddmanakku, Kadamanakku, Kadamananakku, Maila, Mayila	NT			
Vitex leucoxylon L.f.	S: Nabudda, Nabada, Nebedda ; T: Kaddu-Nochchi, Kardu-Nochi, Nir, Kardu-Noch	LC			
Vitex negundo L.	S: Nika, Nikka, Nike, Helarika, Nil-Nika, Nirgundi, Sudu Nika; T: Nir-Nichchi, Nochchi, Vallai-Nochchi, Vennochchi	LC			
Vitex trifolia L.	E: Beach Vitex, Polinalina, Oval Leaved Chest Tree; S: Nieke, Nikki, Nochchi	NT			
Family : Lauraceae					
Actinodaphne albifrons Kosterm.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c
Actinodaphne ambigua (Meissner) Hook.f.		LC			
Actinodaphne candolleana (Thw.) Meissner		NT			
Actinodaphne elegans Thw.		LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Actinodaphne glauca Nees var. ***subtriplinervis*** (Meissner) Kosterm.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Actinodaphne molochina Nees		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Actinodaphne moonii Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Actinodaphne speciosa Nees.	E: Elephants' Ears	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Actinodaphne stenophylla Thw.	S: Nika-Daula	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Alseodaphne semecarpifolia Nees	S: Wewaranai; T: Yavaranai, Ranai	VU	A2 (d)		
Beilschmiedia zeylanica (Thw.) Trimen	S: Kanu	NT			
Cassytha capillaries Meissner		CR(PE)			
Cassytha filiformis L.		LC			
Cinnamomum capparu-coronde Blume	E: Camphor Cinnamon; S: Kappuru- Kurundu	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c, B1+2c
Cinnamomum citriodorum Thw.	S: Pengiri- Kurundu	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2c
Cinnamomum dubium Nees	S: Sewel- Kurundu, Wal-Kurundu	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cinnamomum litseaefolium Thw.	S: Kudu-Kurundu	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cinnamomum ovalifolium Wight		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cinnamomum rivulorum Kosterm.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	B1+2c
Cinnamomum sinharajaense Kosterm.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume	E: Cinnamon; S: Kurundu;T: Kuruva, Kuruwa	VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cryptocarya membranacea Thw.	S: Gal-Mora,Tawenna	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2c
Cryptocarya wightiana Thw.	S: Gal-mora, Golu-mora	NT		VU[i]	A1c
Litsea fosbergii Kosterm.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Litsea gardneri (Thw.) Meissner	S:Talan	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c
Litsea glaberrima (Thw.) Trimen		NT		EN[i]	B1+2c
Litsea glutinosa (Lour.) C.B.Robinson	S: Bombee, Bomee; T: Elumpurukki, Maida-Lakti	LC			
Litsea iteodaphne (Nees) Hook.f.	S: Kalu-Nika	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c
Litsea ligustrina (Nees) Kosterm.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	B1+2c

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Litsea longifolia (Nees) Trimen	S:Rat-Keliya	LC		VU[i]	A1c
Litsea monopetala (Roxb.) Pers.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Litsea nemoralis (Thw.) Trimen		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2c
Litsea ovalifolia (Wight) Trimen		NT			
Litsea quinqueflora (Dennst.) C.R.Suresh	S: Kosbsda, Landittan	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Litsea walkeri (Meissner) Trimen		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Neolitsea cassia (L.) Kosterm.	E: Wild Cinnamon; S: Dawul-Kurundu	LC			
Neolitsea foliosa (Nees) Gamble		CR(PE)			
Neolitsea fuscata (Thw.) Alston		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Neolitsea lancifolia (Thw.) Kosterm.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Persea macrantha (Nees) Kosterm.	S: Ululu	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Lecythidaceae					
Barringtonia acutangula (L.) Gaertn.	S: Ela Midella, Era Midella; T: Adampu	LC			
Barringtonia asiatica (L.) Kurz	S: Mudilla	LC		LC[i]	
Barringtonia racemosa (L.) Spreng.	S: Goda-Midella, Diya-Midella, Midella	LC			
Barringtonia waasii P.Chantaranothai		DD			
Careya arborea Roxb.	E: Patana Oak; S: Kahata; T: Kachaddai	LC			
Family : Lentibulariaceae					
Utricularia aurea Lour.	S: Diya Pasi	LC		LC	
Utricularia australis R.Br.		DD		LC	
Utricularia bifida L.		NT		LC	
Utricularia caerulea L.	S: Nil-Monerassa	LC			
Utricularia gibba L.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Utricularia graminifolia Vahl		NT		LC	
Utricularia hirta Klein ex Link		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Utricularia minutissima Vahl		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		

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Utricularia moniliformis P.Taylor		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Utricularia polygaloides Edgew.		LC			
Utricularia reticulata Sm.	S: Nil-Monerassa	LC		LC	
Utricularia scandens Benj.	S: Nil Monerassa	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Utricularia stellaris L.f.		LC			
Utricularia striatula Sm.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Utricularia uliginosa Vahl.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Linaceae					
Hugonia ferruginea Wight & Arn.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hugonia mystax L.	S: Bu-Getiya, Maha-Getiya, Watti-Weti; T: Motirakanni	LC			
Family: Lindernaceae					
Artanema longifolium (L.) Vatke	S: Gas Kotala	LC			
Lindernia anagallis (Burm.f.) Pennell		LC			
Lindernia angustifolia (Benth.) Wettst.		NT			
Lindernia antipoda (L.) Alston	S: Wila	LC			
Lindernia ciliata (Colsmann) Pennel		NT			
Lindernia crustacea (L.) F. Muell.		LC			
Lindernia hyssopioides (L.) Haines		LC			
Lindernia nummularifolia (Don) Wettst.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Lindernia pusilla (Willd.) Boldingh		LC			
Lindernia rotundifolia (L.) Alston		LC			
Lindernia srilankana Cramer & Philcox		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Lindernia tenuifolia (Colsmann) Alston		NT			
Lindernia viscosa (Hornem.) Boldingh		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Torenia aerinea Alston		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Torenia cyanea Alston		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		

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Torenia travancorica Gamble	S: Kotala	NT			
Family : Loganiaceae					
Mitrasacme indica Wight		NT			
Strychnos benthamii C.B.Clarke		NT			
***Strychnos coriacea* Thw.**		CR(PE)			
Strychnos minor Dennst.	S: Kaduru, Kaduru Ketiya-Wel; T: Kachchalkodi	LC			
Strychnos nux-vomica L.	E: Nux-Vomica; S: Godakaduru; T: Eddi, Kanchurai	VU	A2 (d)		
Strychnos potatorum L. f.	S: Ingini; T: Tetta	VU	A2 (d)		
Strychnos tetragona A.W. Hill		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Strychnos trichocalyx A.W. Hill	S: Thelatiya, Gona-Karaba, Kaduru	VU	A2 (d)		
Strychnos wallichiana Steud. ex DC.	S: Wel-Beli, Eta-Kirindi-Wel	NT			
Family : Loranthaceae					
Barathranthus mabaeoides (Trimen) Danser		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Barathranthus nodiflorus (Thw.) Tieghem		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dendrophthoe falcata (L.f.) Ethingsh.		LC			
Dendrophthoe ligulata (Thw.) Tieghem		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dendrophthoe lonchiphyllus (Thw.) Denser.		CR	A2c		
Dendrophthoe neelgherrensis (Wight & Arn.) Tieghem		LC			
Dendrophthoe suborbicularis (Thw.) Denser		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Helixanthera ensifolia (Thw.) Danser		CR(PE)			
Helixanthera hookeriana (Wight & Arn.) Danser		NT			
Macrosolen albicaulis Wiens		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Macrosolen barlowii Wiens		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Macrosolen capitellatus (Wight & Arn.) Danser		NT			
Macrosolen parasiticus (L.) Danser		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Scurrula cordifolia (Wall.) G.Don		NT			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Scurrula parasitica L.		LC			
Taxillus courtallensis (Gamble) Danser		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Taxillus cuneatus (Roth) Danser		LC			
Taxillus incanus (Trimen) Wiens		NT			
Taxillus sclerophyllus (Thw.) Danser		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Taxillus tomentosus (Roth) Tieghem		LC			
Tolypanthus gardneri (Thw.) Tieghem		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Lythraceae					
Ammannia baccifera L.		LC		LC	
Ammannia octandra L. f.		LC		LC	
Lagerstroemia speciosa (L.) Pers.	E: Pride of India, Queen's flower; S: Murutu, Murutha-gaha; T: Kadali, Pu-Maruthu	NT			
Lawsonia inermis L.	E: Camphire,Henna,Tree-Mignonette; S: Marutondi; T: Marathondi, Marutonti,	LC			
Nesaea brevipes Koehne		NT		LC	
Nesaea lanceolata (Heyne ex Clarke) Koehne		EN	B2ad(I,ii,iii)		
Pemphis acidula J.R. & G.Forst	T: Kiri-Maram	NT		LC	
Rotala densiflora (Roth ex. Roem. & Schult.) Koehne		LC		LC	
Rotala indica (Willd.) Koehne		DD		LC	
Rotala rosea (Poir.) Cook		LC		LC	
Rotala verticillaris L.		NT		LC	
Sonneratia alba J. Sm.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sonneratia apetala Buch.-Ham.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sonneratia caseolaris (L.) Engl.	S: Kirilla	LC			
Trapa bispinosa Roxb.	E: Water Chestnut; S: Ikiliya	NT			
Woodfordia fruticosa (L.) Kurz	S: Malitta	VU	A2 d, B1ab(i,ii,iii)	LC[i]	
Family : Magnoliaceae					

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Michelia nilagirica Zenker	S: Wal-Sapu	VU	B1ad(I,ii,iii)		
Family : Malpighiaceae					
Hiptage benghalensis (L.) Kurz	S: Puwak-Gediya-Wel	LC			
Hiptage parvifolia Wight & Arn.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Malvaceae					
Abelmoschus angulosus Wall. ex Wight & Arn.	S: Kapu-Kinissa	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Abelmoschus ficulneus (L.) Wight & Arn. ex Wight		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Abelmoschus moschatus Medikus	S: Kapu Kinissa; T: Katukkasturi	NT			
Abutilon crispum (L.) Medikus		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Abutilon hirtum (Lam.) Sweet	T: Vaddattutti	LC			
Abutilon indicum (L.) Sweet	S: Wal Anoda, Panagedi, Anoda; T: Peruntulli, Peruntutti, Vaddattutti	LC			
Abutilon pannosum (Forster f.) Schldl.		LC			
Abutilon subumbellatum Philcox		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Berrya cordifolia (Willd.) Burret	E: Trincomalee Wood; S: Hal-Milla; T: Chavandalai	LC			
Bombax ceiba L.	E: Cotton Tree; S: Katu Imbul; T: Parutti, Kaddu-Olaga, Illavu	LC			
Ceiba pentandra var *pentandra* (L.) Gaertn.	E: Kapok Tree; S: Pulun-Imbul, Imbul	LC			
Corchorus fascicularis Lam.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Corchorus olitorius L.	E: Jute	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Corchorus trilocularis L.		CR(PE)			
Corchorus urticifolius Wight & Arn.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cullenia ceylanica (Gardner) K. Schum.	S: Katu-Boda, Kata-Boda	LC		VU[i]	A1c
Cullenia rosayroana Kosterm.	S: Katu-Boda, Kata-Boda; T: Mullu-Pilaka	LC		LC[i]	
Dicellostyles axillaris (Thw.) Benth.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	CR	D
Diplodiscus verrucosus (Thw.) Kosterm.	S: Dik Andhe, Dik Wenna; T: Vid Pani, Yakada Maram	LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Eriolaena hookeriana Wight & Arn.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Firmiana colorata (Roxb.) R.Br.	E: Bonfire tree; S:Bataliya, Pataliya-Gas; T: Malaiparutti, Mulaipurathi	NT			
Grewia bracteata Heyne ex Roth		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Grewia carpinifolia Juss.		LC			
Grewia damine Gaertn.	S: Daminiya; T: Cadachi, Chadachchi	LC			
Grewia helicterifolia Wall. ex G.Don	S: Bora Daminiya, Boru-Daminiya; T: Taviddai	LC			
Grewia hirsuta Vahl		CR(PE)			
Grewia orientalis L.	S: Wel Keliya, Wel-Mediya; T: Kodi Taviddai,Taviddai	LC			
Grewia tenax (Forssk.) Fiori	T: Achu, Katu Peratti, Achchu	NT			
Helicteres isora L.	E: Screw tree; S: Lihiniya, Liniya; T: Kawa,Vallampanai, Vallampuri, Vellampidi	NT			
Heritiera littoralis Dryander	E: Boat-Shaped Mangrove; S: Attona, Etuna, Ho-mediriya; T: Chonmuntiri	NT			
Hibiscus eriocarpus DC.	S: Kapu-Kinissa; T:paritti	LC			
Hibiscus furcatus Roxb.	S: Na Pirittha	LC			
Hibiscus lobatus (Murray) Kuntze		LC			
Hibiscus lunariifolius Willd.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hibiscus micranthus L. f.	S: Bebila; T:Perumaddi	LC			
Hibiscus panduriformis Burm. f.		CR(PE)			
Hibiscus surattensis L.	S: Hin-Napiritta	LC			
Hibiscus tiliaceus L.	S: Beli-Patta; T: Aritia, Nir-Paratthi	LC			
Hibiscus vitifolius L.	S: Maha-Epala; T:Vaddattutti	LC			
Julostylis angustifolia (Arn.) Thw.	S: Kirella	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Malvastrum coromandelianum (L.) Garcke		LC			
Melochia corchorifolia L.	S: Gal Kura, Maha-Galkura	LC			
Microcos paniculata L.	S: Keliya, Kohu-Kirilla; T: Kapila	LC			

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Pavonia fryxelliana Fosberg & Sachet		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pavonia odorata Willd.		LC			
Pavonia procumbens (Wight & Arn.) Walp.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pavonia zeylanica (L.) Cav.		NT			
Pentapetes phoenicea L.	S: Bandu-Wada	LC			
Pterospermum suberifolium (L.) Willd.	S: Welang	LC			
Pterygota thwaitesii (Masters) Alston	S: Etaritiva, Galnawa	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sida acuta Burm. f.	S: Gas-Bebila	LC			
Sida alnifolia L.		LC			
Sida cordata (Burm. f.) Borssum Waalkes	S: Bevila; T: Palampadu, Palampasi	LC			
Sida cordifolia L.	S: Wal-Bevila ,Heen Anoda; T: Cheevakanpudu	LC			
Sida mysorensis Wight & Arn.	S: Giriwadi-Bevila, Siriwedi-Bevila	LC			
Sida rhombifolia L.	S: Kotikan-Bevila, Bebila; T: Chittamaddi	LC			
Sida spinosa L.		LC			
Sterculia balanghas L.	S: Nawa	LC			
Sterculia foetida L.	S: Telambu,Telembu; T: Kadutenga, Kaduteynga, Pinari	LC			
Sterculia urens Roxb.	S: Dadiya, Kawali, Alaheraliya	NT			
Sterculia zeylanica Kosterm.	S: Kavali, Kavili,Tondi	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Thespesia lampas (Cav.) Dalz. & Gibson	S: Wal-Kapu	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Thespesia populnea (L.) Sol. ex Correa	S: Suriya, Gan Suriya,Tulip tree; T: Kavarachu, Puvarachu	LC			
Triumfetta glabra Rottler		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Triumfetta pentandra A.Rich.	S: Epala, Kapu Kinissa	LC			
Triumfetta pilosa Roth		LC			
Triumfetta rhomboidea Jacq.	S: Epala	LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Urena lobata L.	S: Patta-Epala, Epala	LC			
Urena sinuata L.	S: Patta-Epala, Heen- Epala	LC			
Waltheria indica L.		LC			
Wissadula periplocifolia (L.) Presl ex Thw.	S: Kiri-kaju	NT			
Family : Marantaceae					
Phrynium rheedii Suresh & Nicolson	S: Et-Bemi-Kiriya	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Schumannianthus virgatus (Roxb.) Rolfe	S: Geta-Oluwa	CR(PE)			
Stachyphrynium zeylanicum (Benth.) K.Schum.	S: Hulan-Kiriya	CR(PE)			
Family : Melastomataceae					
Kendrickia walkeri (Wight ex Gardner) Triana		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Lijndenia capitellata (Arn.) Bremer	S:Pini-Baru	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Lijndenia gardneri (Thw.) Bremer		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Medinilla cuneata (Thw.) Bremer & Lundin		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Medinilla fuchsioides Gardner		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Medinilla maculata Gardner		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Melastoma malabathricum L.	S: Bovitiya, Katakaloowa, Maha-Bovitiya	LC			
Memecylon angustifolium Wight	E: Blue Mist; S: Kora Kaha	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Memecylon capitellatum L.	S: Dedi-Kaha, Dodan- Kaha, Wel-Kaha, Weli- Kaha; T: Katti-Kaya, Pavaddai-Kaya, Venkali-Kaya	LC			
Memecylon clarkeanum Cong.		NT			
Memecylon cuneatum Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Memecylon discolor Cogn.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Memecylon ellipticum Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Memecylon fuscescens Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Memecylon giganteum Alston		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Memecylon gracillimum Alston		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Memecylon grande Retz.	S:Dedi-kaha, Dodan-Wenna	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Memecylon hookeri Thw.	S: Kevitiya-Kera	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Memecylon leucanthemum Thw.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Memecylon macrocarpum Thw.	S; Mahakuratiya	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Memecylon macrophyllum Thw.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Memecylon orbiculare Thw.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Memecylon ovoideum Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Memecylon parvifolium Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Memecylon petiolatum Trimen ex Alston		NT			
Memecylon phyllanthifolium Thw. ex Alston		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Memecylon procerum Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Memecylon revolutum Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Memecylon rhinophyllum Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Memecylon rivulare Bremer		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Memecylon rostratum Thw.	S: Hen-Kuetiya, Kin-Kuritiya, Kuritiya	NT			
Memecylon rotundatum (Thw.) Cogn.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Memecylon royenii Blume	S: Dedi-Kaha, Weli-Kaha; T: Kashamaram	LC			
Memecylon sessile Benth.		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Memecylon sylvaticum Thw.		NT			
Memecylon umbellatum Burm.f.	E: Blue Mist; S: Kora-Kaha; T: Kaya, Kurre-Kaya,Pandikaya	LC			
Memecylon urceolatum Cogn.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Memecylon varians Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Memecylon wightii Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Osbeckia aspera (L.) Blume	S: Bowitiya	NT			
Osbeckia buxifolia Arn.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Osbeckia lanata Alston.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Osbeckia moonii Thw.		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Osbeckia octandra (L.) DC.	S: Bowitiya, Heen Bowitiya	LC			
Osbeckia parvifolia Arn.	S: Bowitiya	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Osbeckia rheedii Gardner ex Thw.		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Osbeckia rubicunda Arn.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Osbeckia walkeri Arn.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Osbeckia zeylanica L. f.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sonerila affinis Arn.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sonerila arnottiana Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sonerila cordifolia Cogn.		CR(PE)			
Sonerila crassicaulis Lundin		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sonerila firma (Thw. ex Clarke in Hook.f.) Lundin		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sonerila gardneri Thw.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sonerila glaberrima Arn.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sonerila glabricaulis (Thw. ex Clarke in Hook.f.) Lundin		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sonerila guneratnei Trimen		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sonerila harveyi Thw.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sonerila hirsutula Arn.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sonerila hookeriana Arn.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sonerila lanceolata Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sonerila pedunculosa Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sonerila pilosula Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sonerila pumila Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sonerila rhombifolia Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sonerila robusta Arn.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Sonerila silvatica Lundin		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sonerila tomentella Thw.		CR(PE)			
Sonerila wightiana Arn.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sonerila zeylanica Wight & Arn.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Meliaceae					
Aglaia apiocarpa (Thw.) Hiern.		LC		VU[i]	A1c
Aglaia elaeagnoidea (A.Juss.) Benth.	T: Kannakampu	LC		LC[i]	
Aphanamixis polystachya (Wall.) R. Parker	S: Ela-Hirilla, Hingul	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	LC[i]	
Chukrasia tabularis A.Juss.	E: Chittagong Wood; S: Hiri-Kita, Hulan-Hik; T: Aglai, Kaloti	NT		LC[i]	
Cipadessa baccifera (Roth) Miq.	S: Hal-Bebiya; T: Pulippan-Cheddi	LC			
Dysoxylum championii Hook. f. & Thoms. ex Thw.	S: Gona-Pana	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dysoxylum excelsum Blume		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dysoxylum ficiforme (Wight) Gamble		NT		VU[i]	B1+2c
Munronia pinnata (Wall.) Theob.	S: Bin-Kohomba	EN	A2 d, B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Walsura gardneri Thw.		CR		CR[i]	B1+2c
Walsura trifoliolata (A.Juss.) Harms	S: Kirikon, Mal-Petta; T: Chadavakku, Chokala, Kanjimaran, Malaivirali	LC			
Xylocarpus granatum Koenig	S: Mutti-Kadol; T: Kandal Anga, Kontalai, Somuntheri	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Xylocarpus rumphii (Kostel.) Mabb.	S: Mudu-Delun	CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Menispermaceae					
Anamirta cocculus (L.) Wight & Arn.	S: Titta-Wel	LC			
Cissampelos pareira L.	S: Diya-Mitta; T: Appatta,	LC			
Cocculus hirsutus L. (Theob.)	T: Kattukkodi, Sirunkattukodi	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Coscinium fenestratum (Gaertn.) Colebr.	E: False Calumba; S: Veni-Val-Gata, Weni-Wel, Bang-Wela	LC			
Cyclea peltata (Burm.f.) Hook.f. & Thoms.	S: Kehi-Pittan, Kessi-Pissan; T: Vouthuvullykodi	LC			
Diploclisia glaucescens (Blume) Diels	T: Kottaiyachachi	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		

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Hypserpa nitida Miers	S: Niri-Wel.	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pachygone ovata (Poir.) Hook.f. & Thoms.		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Stephania japonica (Thumb.) Miers	S: Lunu-Ketiya-Wel	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Tiliacora acuminata (Lam.) Miers	T: Manchone, Kocha-Kodi	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Tinospora cordifolia (Willd.) Hook.f. & Thoms.	S: Rasakinda; T: Chintil	VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Tinospora crispa (L.) Hook.f. & Thoms.	S: Titta-Kinda	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Tinospora sinensis (Lour.) Merr.	S: Bu-Kinda, Wal-Kinda, Rasa-Kinda	DD			
Family : Menyanthaceae					
Nympoides aurantiacea (Dalz.) Kuntze		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Nympoides hydrophylla (Lour.) Kuntze	S: Heen-Ambala, Heen-Olu	LC			
Nympoides indica (L.) Kuntze	S: Maha-Ambala, Olu	LC			
Nympoides parviflora (Griseb.) Kuntze	S: Bin Olu	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Molluginaceae					
Glinus lotoides L.		LC			
Glinus oppositifolia (L.) A. DC.	S: Heen-Ala; T: Kachchantirai	LC			
Mollugo cerviana (L.) Seringe	S: Udetta; T: Kachchantirai, Pat-padakam	LC			
Mollugo disticha (L.) Seringe	S: Manal-Thishni	LC			
Mollugo nudicaulis Lam.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Mollugo pentaphylla L.		LC			
Family : Monimiaceae					
Hortonia angustifolia (Thw.) Trimen		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hortonia floribunda Wight ex Arn.	S: Wawiya	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hortonia ovalifolia Wight		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Moraceae					
Antiaris toxicaria Leschen. var. *toxicaria*	E: Upas Tree; S: Riti; T: Netavili	NT			
Artocarpus gomezianus Wall. ex Trecul subsp. *zeylanicus* Jarrett	S: Kana-Gona; T: Monkey Ja, Arsini-Pala	NT			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Artocarpus nobilis Thw.	S: Bedi-Del, Del, Hingala-Del, T: Arsini-pla	LC			
Broussonetia zeylanica (Thw.) Corner	S: Alandu	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dorstenia indica Wight		NT			
Ficus amplissima Smith	S: Ela-Nuga; T: Kalatti	LC			
Ficus arnottiana (Miq.) Miq.	E: Banyan; S: Kaudu-Bo, Patana-Bo	LC			
Ficus benghalensis L.	E: Krishna Bo, Krishna'S Cup; S: Maha-Nuga; T: Al, Arla	LC			
Ficus callosa Willd.	S: Wal-Gona	LC			
Ficus caulocarpa Miq.		LC			
Ficus costata Ait.		NT			
Ficus diversiformis Miq.		LC			
Ficus drupacea Thunb. var. *pubescens* (Roth) Corner	S: Bu-Nuga	LC			
Ficus exasperata Vahl	E: Furniture Leaf; S: Bu-Thediya, Sewan-Mediya	LC			
Ficus fergusoni (King) Worthington	S: Kos-Gona, Nuga; T: Al, Arla	LC			
Ficus heterophylla L.f.	S: Wal-Ehetu	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ficus hispida L.f.	S: Kota-Dimbula	LC			
Ficus laevis Blume		LC			
Ficus microcarpa L.f.		LC			
Ficus mollis Vahl	S: Wal-Aralu	LC			
Ficus nervosa Heyne ex Roth	S: Kalu-Maduwa	LC			
Ficus pubilimba Merr.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ficus racemosa L.	S: Attikka; T: Atti	LC			
Ficus talboti King		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ficus tinctoria Forst.f**.** subsp. *parasitica* (Willd.) Corner	S: Gas-Anguna, Gas-Netul, Wal-Ehetu	LC			
Ficus trimenii King		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ficus tsjahela Brum.f.	S: Kiri-Pela, Kiripella	LC			
Ficus virens Ait.		LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Maclura cochinchinensis (Lour.) Corner		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Plecospermum spinosum Trecul	S: Katu-Timbol	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Streblus asper Lour.	E: Crooked Rough-Bush; S: Geta-Netul; T: Papirai, Pirasu	LC			
Streblus taxoides (Heyne) Kurz	S: Gon-Gotu; E: Fig-Lime	LC			
Streblus zeylanicus (Thw.) Kurz		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Musaceae					
Musa acuminata L.A. Colla	S: Gal Kehel, Unel	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Musa balbisiana L.A. Colla	S: Eti Kehel	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Myristicaceae					
Horsfieldia irya (Gaertn.) Warb.	S: Iriya	LC		LC[i]	
Horsfieldia iryaghedhi (Gaertn.) Warb.	S: Ruk, Malabodde, Malaboda, Ruk-Gedhi,Talan	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	B1+2c
Myristica ceylanica A. DC.	S: Maloboda, Malabodde	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	B1+2c
Myristica dactyloides Gaertn.	S: Malaboda, Perimavara; T: Palmanikam	LC		LC[i]	
Family : Myrtaceae					
Cleistocalyx operculatus (Roxb.) Merr. & Perry	S: Bata Damba, Kobo Mal, Diya-Damba	LC			
Eugenia amoena Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c+2c
Eugenia floccifera Thw.		CR(PE)			
Eugenia fulva Thw.		CR(PE)		VU[i]	A1c, B1+2c
Eugenia glabra Alston		CR(PE)		EN[i]	B1+2c
Eugenia haeckeliana Trimen		CR(PE)			
Eugenia haputalense Kosterm.		DD			
Eugenia hypoleuca Thw. ex Kosterm.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2c
Eugenia insignis Thw.		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	CR	B1+2c
Eugenia mabaeoides Wight		LC			
Eugenia madugodaense Kosterm.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eugenia pedunculata Trimen		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Eugenia phillyraeoides Trimen		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eugenia pseudomabaeoides Kosterm.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eugenia rheophytica Kosterm.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eugenia rivulorum Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c
Eugenia rotundata Trimen		NT		VU[i]	A1c, B1+2c
Eugenia rufo-fulva Thw.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c
Eugenia sripadaense Kosterm.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2c
Eugenia terpnophylla Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2c
Eugenia thwaitesii Duthie		LC			
Eugenia willdenowii DC.		LC			
Eugenia xanthocarpa Thw.		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Rhodomyrtus tomentosa (Ait.) Hassk.	E: Wild Guava	NT			
Syzygium alubo Kosterm.	S: Alu-Bo	NT			
Syzygium amphoraecarpus Kostermans	S: Wal-Jambu	NT			
Syzygium assimile Thw.	S: Damba	LC			
Syzygium batadamba Kosterm.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Syzygium caryophyllatum (L.) Alston	S: Heen-Dan, Rin-Dan, Dan	LC		EN[i]	B1+2c
Syzygium cordifolium (Wight) Walp.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Syzygium cumini Skeels	S: Madan, Maha Dan; T: Naval, Perunaval	LC			
Syzygium cyclophyllum (Thw. ex Duthie) Alston		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	B1+2c
Syzygium cylindricum (Wight) Alston		LC			
Syzygium fergusonii (Trimen) Gamble		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2c
Syzygium firmum Thw.	S: Wal Jambu	LC		VU[i]	A1c
Syzygium gardneri Thw.		LC			
Syzygium hemisphericum (Walp.) Alston		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Syzygium kanneliyensis Kosterm.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Syzygium lewisii Alston		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Syzygium lissophyllum Thw.		NT			
Syzygium micranthum Thw.		LC			
Syzygium montis-adam Kosterm		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Syzygium neesianum Thw.	S: Panu Kera	LC		VU[i]	A1c
Syzygium oliganthum Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	B1+2c
Syzygium potamicum Kosterm.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Syzygium revolutum Walp.		LC			
Syzygium rotundifolium Arn.		LC		VU[i]	A1c, B1+2c
Syzygium sclerophyllum Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Syzygium spathulatum Thw.		LC			
Syzygium spissum Alston		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	B1+2c
Syzygium turbinatum Alston		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2c
Syzygium umbrosum Thw.	S: Heen Damba, Vali-Damba; T: Naval	LC	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2c
Syzygium wightianum Wall. ex W. & Arn.		LC			
Syzygium zeylanicum (L.) DC.		LC			
Syzygium zeylanicum var. *lineare* DC.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Syzygium zeylanicum var. *zeylanicum* DC.	S: Yakul Maran	LC			
Family : Nelumbonaceae					
Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn.	E: Lotus, Sacred Beam; S: Nelum; T:Tamarai	LC			
Family : Nepenthaceae					
Nepenthes distillatoria L.	E: Pitcher Plant; S: Bandura Wel	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	B1+2d
Family : Nyctaginaceae					
Boerhavia diffusa L.	S: Pita-Sudu-Pala, Pita Sudda; T: Karichcharanai, Mukkaraichchi	LC			
Boerhavia erecta L.		LC			
Pisonia aculeata L.	E: Lettuse Tree, Moluccan Cabbage; S: Vavul-Lairitiya	NT			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Pisonia grandis R.Br.	E: Lettuce Tree, Moluccan cabbage; S: Lechchakotta, Wathabanga; T: Chandi, Lechchai Kedda,	LC			
Family : Nymphaeaceae					
Nymphaea nouchali Burm.f.	E: Water Lily; S: Manel	VU	A2ae	LC	
Nymphaea pubescens Willd.	E: Egyptian Lotus, Water Lilly; S: Et-Olu, Olu	LC		LC	
Family : Ochnaceae					
Gomphia serrata (Gaertn.) Kanis	S: Bo-Kera, Kera, Go-kera; T:Katharai, Ramanchi	LC			
Ochna Jabotapita L.	S: Bo-Kera, Mal-Kera; T:Chilanti	LC			
Ochna lanceolata Spreng.	S: Gal Kena, Bo-Kera, Ge-Karal, Mal-kera; T: Katharai, Katkarai	LC			
Ochna obtusata DC.	S: Mal-kera; T: Chilanti, Sellindi	LC			
Family : Olacaceae					
Olax imbricata Roxb.	S: Telatiya	NT			
Olax scandens Roxb.	T: Kadalranchi	LC			
Olax zeylanica L.	S: Malla, Maila, Mella	LC			
Strombosia ceylanica Gardner	S: Pub-Beriya, Pathu-Bari	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Strombosia nana Kosterm.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ximenia americana L.	E: Hog-Plum, Monkey Plum,Tallow Nut; T: Chiru-Illantai	DD			
Family : Oleaceae					
Chionanthus albidiflora Thw.	S: Embul-Korakaha, Gal-Metta,Taccada-Gas	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Chionanthus zeylanica L.	S: Dambu, Geratiya, Geriata; T: Kattimuruchan	LC			
Jasminum angustifolium (L.) Willd.	E: Wild Jasmine; S: We-Kanda, Wal-Pichcha, Wal-Saman Pichcha	LC			
Jasminum auriculatum Vahl		LC			
Jasminum bignoniaceum Wall. ex G.Don		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Jasminum flexile Vahl		LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Jasminum rottlerianum Wall. ex DC.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ligustrum robustum (Roxb.) Blume	S: Bora	LC			
Olea paniculata R.Br.		CR(PE)			
Olea polygama Wight		LC			
Family : Onagraceae					
Ludwigia adscendens (L.) Hara	S: Beru-Diyanilla, Beru-Diya-Milla	LC			
Ludwigia hyssopifolia (G. Don) Exell		LC		LC	
Ludwigia octovalvis (Jacq.) Raven		LC			
Ludwigia perennis L.	S: Piduruwella	LC		LC	
Ludwigia prostrata Roxb.		DD			
Family : Opiliaceae					
Cansjera rheedii J.Gmelin	S: Eta-Mura	LC			
Opilia amentacea Roxb.		LC			
Family : Orchidaceae					
Acampe ochracea (Lindley) Hochr.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Acampe praemorsa (Roxb.) Blatter & Mc Cann		LC			
Acampe rigida (Buch.-Ham.ex J.E. Smith) P.F. Hunt		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Acanthephippium bicolor Lindley		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Adrorhizon purpurascens (Thw.) Hook.f.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Aerangis hologlottis (Schltr.) Schltr.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Aerides ringens (Lindley) C.E.C Fischer		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Agrostophyllum zeylanicum Hook.f.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Angraecum zeylanicum Lindl.		NT			
Anoectochilus elatus Lindl.		DD			
Anoectochilus regalis Blume	S.Wana-Raja	EN	A2cd; B2ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Aphyllorchis montana Reichb.f.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Apostasia wallichii R.Br.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Arundina minor Lindl.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Bromheadia srilankensis Kruizinga & de Vogel.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Bulbophyllum crassifolium Thw. ex Trimen.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Bulbophyllum elegans Gardner ex Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Bulbophyllum elliae Reichb.f.		NT			
Bulbophyllum jayaweerae Fernando et Ormerod		DD			
Bulbophyllum macraei Reichb. f.		VU	B1ab(I,ii,iii)		
Bulbophyllum maskeliyense Livera		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Bulbophyllum petiolare Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Bulbophyllum purpureum Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Bulbophyllum thwaitesii Reichb.f.		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Bulbophyllum tricarinatum Petch		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Bulbophyllum trimenii (Hook.f.) J. J. Sm.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Bulbophyllum wightii Reichb.f.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Calanthe sylvatica (Thouars) Lindl.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Calanthe triplicata (Willemet) Ames		NT			
Cheirostylis flabellata Wight		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cheirostylis parvifolia Lindl.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Chiloschista fasciata (F.v. Mull.) Seidenf. & Ormerod.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Chrysoglossum ornatum Blume.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cleisostoma tenuifolium (L.) Garay.		NT			
Coelogyne breviscapa Lindl.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Coelogyne odoratissima Lindl.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Coelogyne zeylanica Hook.f.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Conchidium articulatum (Lindl.) Rauschert		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Conchidium braccatum (Lindl.) Brieger		NT			
Conchidium muscicola (Lindl.) Rauschert		LC			
Corymborkis veratrifolia (Reinw.) Blume		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cottonia peduncularis (Lindl.) Rchb.f.		NT			
Crepidium purpureum (Lindl.)Szlach.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cryptostylis arachnites (Blume) Hassk.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cymbidium aloifolium (L.) Sw.		LC			
Cymbidium bicolor Lindley		LC			
Cymbidium ensifolium (L.) Sw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cyrtosia javanica Blume		CR(PE)			
Dendrobium maccarthiae Thw.	S: Wesak-Mal	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dendrobium panduratum Lindley		NT			
Dendrobium aphyllum (Roxb.) C.E.C. Fisher.		LC			
Dendrobium diodon Reichb.f.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dendrobium heterocarpum Wall. ex Lindley	E: Primrose Orchid	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dendrobium nutantiflorum A.D. Hawkes & A.H. Heller.		NT			
Dendrobium salaccense (Blume) Lindley		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Didymoplexis pallens Griff.		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Didymoplexis seidenfadenii Sathish & Ormerod.		DD			
Dienia ophrydis (J.Konig) Ormerod & Seidenf.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Diplocentrum recurvum Lindl.		DD			
Diploprora championi Hook.f.		NT			
Disperis neilgherrensis Wight.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Epipogium roseum (D.Don) Lindl.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eria bicolor Lindl.		NT			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Eria lindleyi Thw.		NT			
Eria thwaitesii Trimen		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eria tricolor Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Erythrodes latiloba Ormerod		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eulophia spectabilis (Dennst.) Suresh		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eulophia epidendraea (J. Köenig ex Retz.) C. E. C. Fischer		LC			
Eulophia graminea Lindl.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eulophia pulchra (Thouars) Lindl.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eulophia zollingeri (Rchb.f.) J.J.Sm.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Flickingeria macraei (Lindl.) Seidenf.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Gastrochilus acaulis (Lindl.) Kuntze		NT			
Gastrodia zeylanica Schltr.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Geodorum densiflorum (Lam.) Schltr.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Geodorum recurvum (Roxb.) Alston		DD			
Goodyera fumata Thw.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Goodyera procera (Ker-Gawl.) Hook.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Goodyera stelidifera Ormerod.		DD			
Habenaria acuminata (Thw.) Trimen.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Habenaria barbata Wight ex Hook.f.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Habenaria crinifera Lindl.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Habenaria dichopetala Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Habenaria dolichostachya Thw.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Habenaria macrostachya Lindl.		VU	B1ab(I,ii,iii)		
Habenaria plantaginea Lindl.	E: Pigeon Orchid	NT			
Habenaria pterocarpa Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Habenaria rhynchocarpa (Thw.) Trimen		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Habenaria roxburghii Nicolson.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Habenaria viridiflora (Sw.) Spreng.		NT			
Hetaeria oblongifolia Blume.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ipsea speciosa Lindley	E: Daffodil Orchid	EN	A2d; B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Liparis caespitosa (Lam.) Lindley		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Liparis atropurpurea Lindley		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Liparis barbata Lindley		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Liparis brachyglottis Reichb.f. ex Trimen.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Liparis cespitosa (Lam.) Lindl.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Liparis elliptica Wight		DD			
Liparis nervosa (Thunb.) Lindley		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Liparis thwaitesii Hook.f.		DD			
Liparis viridiflora Lindley		NT			
Liparis walkeriae R. Graham.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Liparis wightiana Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Luisia birchea Blume Rumhia.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Luisia zeylanica Lindl.		LC			
Malaxis densiflora (A.Rich.) Kuntze		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Malaxis discolor (Lindley) Kuntze		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Malaxis thwaitesii Bennet.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Malaxis versicolor (Lindley) Abeywick.		LC			
Nervilia juliana (Roxb.) Schlechter		DD			
Oberonia claviloba Jayaweera		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Oberonia dolabrata Jayaweera		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Oberonia forcipata Lindl.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Oberonia fornicata Jayaweera		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Oberonia longibracteata Lindley		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Oberonia quadrilatera Jayaweera		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Oberonia recurva Lindley		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Oberonia scyllae Lindley		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Oberonia tenuis Lindley		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Oberonia thwaitesii Hook.f.		NT			
Oberonia truncata Lindley		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Oberonia wallie-silvae Jayaweera		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Oberonia weragamaensis Jayaweera		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Oberonia wightiana Lindley		NT			
Oberonia zeylanica Hook.f.		NT			
Octarrhena parvula Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Papilionanthe cylindrica (Lindl.) Seidenf.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Peristylus aristatus Lindley		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Peristylus brevilobus Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Peristylus cubitalis (L.) Kraenzlin		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Peristylus densus (Lindl.)		DD			
Peristylus gardneri (Hook.f.) Kraenzlin		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Peristylus plantagineus (Lindley) Lindley		CR(PE)			
Peristylus spiralis A. Rich.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Peristylus trimenii (Hook.f.) Abeywick.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Phaius luridus Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Phaius wallichii Lindl.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Phalaenopsis deliciosa Rchb.f.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Phalaenopsis mysorensis C.J Sadanha.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pholidota imbricata Lindl.	S: Nari Ala	LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Phreatia elegans Lindley		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Phreatia jayaweerae Ormerod.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Podochilus saxatile Lindley		NT			
Podochilus falcatum Lindley		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Podochilus malabaricum Wight.		NT			
Polystachya concreta (Jacq.) Garay & Sweet		LC			
Pomatocalpa maculosum (Lindley) J. J. Sm.		NT			
Pomatocalpa spicatum Breda		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pteroceras viridiflorum (Thw.) Holttum		CR(PE)			
Rhynchostylis retusa Blume	E: Batticaloa Orchid, Fox-Tail Orchid	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Robiquetia virescens (Gard. ex Lindley) Jayaweera		NT			
Robiquetia brevifolia (Lindley) Garay		VU	B1ab(I,ii,iii)		
Robiquetia gracilis (Lindley) Garay		EN	B2ab(I,ii,iii)		
Robiquetia rosea (Lindley) Garay		VU	B1ab(I,ii,iii)		
Satyrium nepalense D.Don	E: Hyacinth Orchid	NT			
Schoenorchis nivea (Lindley) Schltr.		NT			
Schoenorchis tortifolia (Jayaweera) Garay.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Seidenfadeniella filiformis (Rechb. f.) E.A. Christenson & Ormerod		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sirhookera latifolia (Wight) Kuntze		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sirhookera lanceolata (Wight) Kuntze		NT			
Spiranthes sinensis (Pers.) Ames.		NT			
Stichorkis disticha (Thouars) Pfitzer		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Taeniophyllum alwisii Lindley		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Taeniophyllum gilimalense Jayaweera		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Tainia bicornis (Lindley) Reichb. f.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Taprobanea spathulata (L.) Christenson.		VU	A2d		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Thrixspermum pugionifolium (Hook.f.) Schlechter		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Thrixspermum pulchellum (Thw.) Schlechter		LC			
Thrixspermum walkeri Seidenf. & Ormerod.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Trichoglottis tenera (Lindley) Reichb.f.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Tropidia bambusifolia (Thw.) Trimen		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Tropidia thwaitesii Hook. f.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Vanda tessellata (Roxb.) Lodd. ex G. Don		VU	A2d		
Vanda testacea (Lindley) Reichb. f.		LC			
Vanda thwaitesii Hook. f.		CR(PE)			
Vanda wightii Rchb.f.		DD			
Vanilla moonii Thw.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Vanilla walkerae Wight		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Vanilla wightii Lindl. ex White		DD			
Zeuxine blatteri C.E.C. Fischer.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Zeuxine longilabris (Lindley) Trimen		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Zeuxine regia (Lindley) Trimen	S: Iru Raja	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Zeuxine reginasilvae Ormerod.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Zeuxine strateumatica (L.) Schlecht.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Family : Orobanchaceae					
Aeginetia indica L.	S: Kolikarmal	CR(PE)			
Aeginetia pedunculata Wall.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Campbellia cytinoides (Reuter) Wight		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Centranthera indica (L.) Gamble	S: Dutu-Satutu	LC			
Centranthera tranquebarica (Spreng.) Merr.		NT		LC	
Christisonia albida Thw. ex. Benth.		CR(PE)			
Christisonia bicolor Gardner		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Christisonia lawii Wight		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Christisonia subacaulis (Benth.) Gardner		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Christisonia thwaitesii Trimen		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Christisonia tricolor Gardner		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Legocia aurantiaca (Wight) Livera		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pedicularis zeylanica Benth.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sopubia delphinifolia (L.) G. Don		LC			
Sopubia trifida Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Striga angustifolia (Don) Saldanha		NT			
Striga gesnerioides (Willd.) Vatke		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Striga lutea Lour.		NT			
Family : Oxalidaceae					
Biophytum intermedium Wight		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Biophytum nervifolium Thw.		NT			
Biophytum nudum (Arn.) Wight		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Biophytum proliferum (Arn.) Wight		LC			
Biophytum reinwardtii (Zucc.) Klotzsch	S: Gas-Nidikumba; S: Bin-Nelli	LC			
Family : Pandanaceae					
Freycinetia pycnophylla Solms	S: Kolla	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Freycinetia walkeri Solms		NT			
Pandanus ceylanicus Solms	S: Watta-Keyiya, Dunu-Keyya, O-Keyiya	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pandanus furcatus Roxb.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pandanus kaida Kurz.	S: Watta-Keyiya, Arulu, Watta-Keyiya-Aralu, Weta-Keyiya	LC			
Pandanus odoratissimus L. f.	E: Screw-pine; S: Wetta-Keyiya; T:Talai	LC			
Pandanus thwaitesii Martelli	S: Duna-Keyiya, Dunu-Keyiya	NT			
Family: Papaveraceae					

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Dicentra scandens (D.Don) Walp		DD			
Family : Passifloraceae					
Adenia hondala (Gaertn.) de Wilde	S: Hondala	LC			
Adenia wightiana (Wall. ex Wight & Arn.) Engl.		VU	A2 d		
Family : Pedaliaceae					
Pedalium murex L.	S: Eth-Nerenchi; T: Anai-nerinchi, Periru-Ar Nerenchi, Peru-Nerinchi	LC			
Sesamum prostratum Retz.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sesamum radiatum Schum		LC			
Family : Pentaphylaceae					
Adinandra lasiopetala (Wight) Choisy	S: Ratu -Mihiriya	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eurya acuminata DC.	E: Wild Tea; S: Wana-Halu	NT			
Eurya ceylanica Wight		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eurya chinensis R. Br.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eurya nitida Korth		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ternstroemia emarginata (Gardner) Choisy	S: Rathatiya	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ternstroemia gymnanthera (White & Arn.) Beddome	S: Rattota, Rattiya, Pena-Mihiriya, Mihiriya	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Phrymaceae					
Peplidium maritimum (L. f.) Asch.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Phyllanthaceae					
Actephila excelsa (Dalz.) Muell. Arg.	S: Et-Pitawakka	LC			
Antidesma alexiteria L.	S: Heen-Embiliya	LC			
Antidesma bunius (L.) Spreng.	S: Karawala- Kebella	LC			
Antidesma ghaesembilla Gaertn.	S: Bu-Embilla	LC			
Antidesma pyrifolium Muell. Arg.		LC		VU[i]	A1c
Antidesma thwaitesianum Mulell. Arg.	S: Karawala- Kebella	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Antidesma walkeri (Tul.) Pax & Hoffm.	S: Thimbiliya	LC			

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Aporusa acuminata Thw.		LC			
Aporusa cardiosperma (Gaertn.) Merr.	S: Mapat-Kabella, Kampotta, Pepiliya	LC		VU[i]	A1c
Aporusa fusiformis Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Aporusa lanceolata (Tul.) Thw.	S: Heen Kebella, Veli-Mediya	LC		VU[i]	A1c
Aporusa lindleyana (Wight) Baill.	S: Barawa-Embilla, Kebella	LC			
Bischofia javanica Blume.		LC			
Blachia umbellata (Willd.) Baill.	S: Goda-Ratmale, Kosatta	LC			
Breynia retusa (Dennst.) Alston	S: Wa, Wal-Murunga	LC			
Breynia vitis-idaea (Burm.f.) C.E.C. Fischer	S: Gas-Kayila; T: Mmanipunati	LC			
Bridelia moonii Thw.	S: Patkela	LC		VU[i]	A1c
Bridelia retusa (L.) A. Juss.	S: Ketakala; T: Mul-Venkai	LC			
Bridelia stipularis (L.) Blume		CR(PE)			
Cleistanthus acuminatus (Thw.) Muell. Arg.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cleistanthus ferrugineus (Thw.) Muell. Arg.		LC		VU[i]	A1c
Cleistanthus pallidus (Thw.) Muell. Arg.	T: Visa	LC			
Cleistanthus patulus (Roxb.) Muell. Arg.	S: Wa	LC			
Cleistanthus robustus Muell. Arg.	S: Pala	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	CR[i]	B1+2c
Flueggea leucopyrus Willd.	S: Heen-Katu-Pila; T: Mudpulanthi	LC			
Flueggea virosa (Roxb. ex Willd.) Voigt		DD			
Glochidion acutifolium Alston		NT			
Glochidion coriaceum Thw.		LC			
Glochidion gardneri Thw.		DD			
Glochidion montanum Thw.		LC			
Glochidion mooni Thw.		LC			
Glochidion nemorale Thw.		LC			
Glochidion pachycarpum Alston		LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Glochidion pycnocarpum (Muell.Arg.) Beddome	S: Hunu Kirilla	LC			
Glochidion stellatum (Retz.) Beddome	S: Kirilla	LC			
Glochidion zeylanicum (Gaertn.) A.Juss.	S: Hunu Kirilla	LC			
Margaritaria cyanospermus (Gaertn.) Airy Shaw	S: Karawu	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Margaritaria indicus (Dalz.) Airy Shaw		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Meineckia parvifolia (Wight) G.L. Webster		NT			
Phyllanthus amarus Schum.	S: Pita-Wakka; T: Kilkaunelli	LC			
Phyllanthus baillonianus Mulell. Arg.	S: Kela-Karapincha	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Phyllanthus cinereus Mulell. Arg.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Phyllanthus dealbatus Alston		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
*Phyllanthus debili*s Klein ex Willd.	S: Bim-Nelli, Pitawakka; T: Kulhainelli	LC			
Phyllanthus emblica L.	S: Nelli; T: Topu-Nelli	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Phyllanthus gardnerianus (Wight) Baillon		NT			
Phyllanthus hakgalensis Thw. ex Trimen		CR(PE)			
Phyllanthus heyneanus Muell.Arg.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Phyllanthus maderaspatensis L.		LC			
Phyllanthus myrtifolius (Wight) Muell. Arg.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Phyllanthus oreophilus Muell. Arg.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Phyllanthus pinnatus (Wight) Webster		LC			
Phyllanthus polyphyllus Willd.	-	LC			
Phyllanthus reticulatus Poir.	S: Gas-Dummella, Kaila, Wel-Kayila; T: Mipullanti, Pula, Pullanti	LC			
Phyllanthus rheedii Wight		NT			
Phyllanthus rotundifolius Klein ex Willd.		LC			
Phyllanthus simplex Retz.		LC			
Phyllanthus urinaria L.	S: Rat Pita Wakka; T: Kilkaynelli	LC			
Phyllanthus wheeleri G. L. Webster		NT			

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Phyllanthus zeylanicus Muell. Arg.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sauropus androgynus (L.) Merr.	S: Mella Dum Kola, Japan Batu	LC			
Sauropus assimilis Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sauropus bacciformis (L.) Airy Shaw	S: Bin-Delung, Et Pitawakka	LC			
Sauropus quadrangularis (Willd.) Muell. Arg.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sauropus retroversus Wight		CR(PE)			
Sauropus rigidus Thw.	S: Ginihiriya	NT			
Family : Picrodendraceae					
Mischodon zeylanicus Thw.	S: Tammanna, Tammanua; T: Tampanai	LC			
Family : Piperaceae					
Lepianthes umbellatum (L.) Raf.	S: Mala-Labu	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Peperomia blanda (Jacq.) Kunth		NT			
Peperomia candolleana Miq.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Peperomia heyneana Miq.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Peperomia pseudo-rhombea C. DC.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Peperomia species 6		CR(PE)			
Peperomia tetraphylla (Forst.) Hook. & Arn.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Piper hymenophyllum Miq.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Piper sylvestre Lam.	S: Mala Miris, Mala-Miris-Wel, Wal-Gam-Miris-Wel	LC			
Piper trineuron Miq.		NT			
Piper walkeri Miq.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Piper zeylanicum Miq.		LC			
Family : Pittosporaceae					
Pittosporum ceylanicum Wight	S: Ketiya	NT			
Pittosporum tetraspermum Wight & Arn.		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Plantaginaceae					
Adenosma camphoratum (Vahl) Hook. f.	S: Kaha-Gona-Kola	NT			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Adenosma indianum (Lour.) Merr.		LC		LC	
Adenosma subrepens (Thw.) Benth.		CR(PE)			
Bacopa floribunda (R. Br.) Wettst.		DD		LC	
Bacopa monnieri (L.) Pennell	S: Lunuwila	LC		LC	
Callitriche stagnalis Scop.		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dopatrium junceum (Roxb.) Buch.-Ham. ex Benth.	S:Bimsavan	LC		LC	
Dopatrium lobelioides (Retz.) Benth.		LC			
Dopatrium nudicaule (Willd.) Benth.		LC		LC	
Limnophila aquatica (Roxb.) Alston	S: Reewul-Puruk-Wila	LC			
Limnophila aromatica (Lam.) Merr.		LC		LC	
Limnophila chinensis (Osbeck) Merr.		CR(PE)		LC	
Limnophila heterophylla (Roxb.) Benth.	T: Vanetchi	NT		LC	
Limnophila indica (L.) Druce	T: Thirai	LC		LC	
Limnophila laxa Benth.		DD		LC	
Limnophila polystachya Benth.		DD		LC	
Limnophila repens (Benth.) Benth.	S; Amba-Wila	LC		LC	
Limnophila rugosa (Roth) Merr		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Limnophila sessiliflora (Vahl) Blume		LC		LC	
Microcarpaea minima (Koenig ex Retz.) Merr.		LC		LC	
Plantago erosa Wall.		LC			
Stemodia viscosa Roxb.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Veronica javanica Blume		CR(PE)			
Family : Plumbaginaceae					
Plumbago zeylanica L.	E: Ceylon Leadwort; S: Ela-Netul	LC			
Family : Poaceae					
Acrachne racemosa (Heyne ex Roem. & Schult.) Ohwi		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Acroceras munroanum (Bal.) Henrard		DD			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Aeluropus lagopoides (L.) Trin. ex Thw.		LC			
Agrostis pilosula Trin.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Alloteropsis cimicina (L.)Stapf	S: Budeni-Tana; T: Unni Pul	LC			
Alloteropsis semialata (R. Br.) A. Hitchc.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Andropogon lividus Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Andropogon polyptychos Steud.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Apluda mutica L.	S: Kuru-Kuda-Ana; T: Mungil-Pul	LC			
Apocopis mangalorensis (Hochst.) Henrard		LC			
Aristida adscensionis L.	S: Teli-Tana	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Aristida hystrix L.f.		DD			
Aristida setacea Retz.	S: Et-Tuttiri	LC			
Arthraxon castratus (Griffith) Narayanaswami ex Bor		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Arthraxon hispidus (Thunb.) Makino		NT			
Arundinaria debilis Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Arundinaria densifolia Munro		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Arundinaria floribunda Thw.	S: Mal-Bata	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Arundinaria scandens Soderstrom & Ellis		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Arundinaria walkeriana Munro		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Arundinella blephariphylla (Trimen) Hook.f.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Arundinella laxiflora Hook. f.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Arundinella leptochloa (Steud.) Hook. f		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Arundinella metzii Hochst. ex Miq.		DD			
Arundinella pumila (Hochst. ex A. Rich.) Steud.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Arundinella setosa Trin.		DD			
Arundinella thwaitesii Hook.f.		DD			
Arundinella villosa Arn. ex Steud.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		

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Bambusa bambos (L.) Voss ex Vilmorin	E: Spiny Bamboo; S: Katu-Una; T: Mungil	LC			
Bothriochloa bladhii (Retz.) S.T.Blake		LC			
Bothriochloa pertusa (L.) A.Camus		LC			
Bothriochloa pseudischaemum (Nees ex Steud.) Henrard		DD			
Brachiaria distachya (L.) Stapf		LC			
Brachiaria eruciformis (Sm.) Griseb.		DD			
Brachiaria kurzii (Hk.f.) A.Camus		DD			
Brachiaria paspaloides (Presl) C.E.Hubb.		DD			
Brachiaria ramosa (L.) Stapf		LC			
Brachiaria remota (Retz.) Haines		LC			
Brachiaria reptans (L.) C.A. Gardner & C.E. Hubb.		LC			
Brachiaria semiundulata (Hochst. ex A. Rich.) Stapf		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Brachiaria semiverticillata (Rottler ex Steud.) Alston		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Brachiaria subquadripara (Trin.) A.Hitchc.		LC			
Brachypodium sylvaticum (Hudson) P.Beauv.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Calamagrostis srilankensis Davidse		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Centotheca lappacea (L.) Desv.		NT			
Chionachne koenigii (Spreng.)Thw.		LC			
Chloris montana Roxb.		LC			
Chrysopogon aciculatus (Retz.) Trin.	E:Love Grass; S:Tuttiri, T: Ottu-pul	LC			
Chrysopogon fulvus (Spreng.) Chiov.	S: Karu-vi	LC			
Chrysopogon nodulibarbis (Steud.) Henrard		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Chrysopogon orientalis (Desv.) A.Camus		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Chrysopogon serrulatus Trin.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Coelachne perpusilla (Steud.)Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Coelachne simpliciuscula (Steud.) Benth.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		

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Coelachyropsis lagopoides (Burm. f.) Senaratne		LC			
Coix gigantea Roxb.	S: Heen-Kirindi	NT			
Coix lacryma-jobi L.	S: Kirindi	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cymbopogn caesius (Hook. & Arn.) Stapf		NT			
Cymbopogn nardus (L.) Rendle	E: New Citronella Grass; S: Heen-Pangiri, Lena Batu, Lena- Batu-Pengiri, Pegiri, Mana	LC			
Cymbopogn polyneuros (Steud.) Stapf		DD			
Cynodon arcuatus J.S.Presl ex C.Presl		LC			
Cynodon barberi Rang. & Tad.		NT			
Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers	E: Bermuda Grass, Doob Grass; S: Ruha; T: Arugam-Pillu, Arugam-Pul	LC			
Cyrtococcum deccanense Bor		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cyrtococcum oxyphyllum (Hochst. ex Steud.) Stapf		NT			
Cyrtococcum patens (L.) A.Camus		DD			
Cyrtococcum trigonum (Retz.) A.Camus		LC			
Dactyloctenium aegyptium (L.) Willd.	S: Putu-Tana	LC			
Davidsea attenuata (Thw.) Soderstrom & Ellis		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dendrocalamus cinctus R.B.Majumder ex Soderstrom & Ellis		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dichaetaria wightii Nees ex Stude.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dichanthium caricosum (L.) A.Camus	S: Geta Mana	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dichanthium foveolatum (Del.) Roberty		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Digitaria abyssinica (A.Rich.) Stapf		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Digitaria cliaris (Retz.) Koeler		DD			
Digitaria bicornis (Lam.) Loud.		LC			
Digitaria ciliaris (Retz.) Koeler	S: Guru- Tana; T: Akki-Pul, Arisi-Pul	LC			
Digitaria cruciata (Nees ex Steud.) A. Camus		DD			
Digitaria fuscescens (J.S. Presl in K.B. Presl) Henrard		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Digitaria griffithii (Hook.f.) Henrard		DD			
Digitaria longiflora (Retz.) Pers.		LC			
Digitaria stricta Roth ex Roem. & Schult.		DD			
Digitaria thwaitesii (Hack) Henrard		DD			
Digitaria tomentosa (Koenig ex Willd.) Henrard		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Digitaria violascens Link		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Digitaria wallichiana (Steud.) Stapf		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dimeria aristata (Hack.) Senaratna		DD			
Dimeria avenacea (Retz.) C.E.C.Fischer		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dimeria ballardii Bor		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dimeria fuscescens Trin.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dimeria gracilis Steud.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dimeria lehmannii (Steud.) Hack.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dimeria leptorhachis Hack.		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dimeria pubescens Hack.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dimeria thwaitesii Hack.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Echinochloa colona (L.) Link	S: Gira Tana; T: Adipul	LC			
Echinochloa crusgalli (L.) P.Beauv.		LC			
Echinochloa stagnina (Retz.) P.Beauv.		LC			
Eleusine indica (L.) Gaertn.	S: Bela-Tana, Wal-Mal-Kurakkan, Wal-Kurkkan	LC			
Elytrophorus spicatus (Willd.) A. Camus		DD			
Enteropogon dolichostachyus (Lagasca) Keng ex Lazarides		LC			
Enteropogon monostachyos (Vahl) K.Schum. ex Engl.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eragrostiella bifaria (Vahl) Bor		LC			
Eragrostiella brachyphylla (Stapf) Bor		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eragrostis amabilis (L.) Hook. & Arn.		LC			
Eragrostis atrovirens (Desf.)Trin. ex Steud.		LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Eragrostis cilianensis (Allioni) Janchen		DD			
Eragrostis ciliaris (L.) R.Br.		LC			
Eragrostis ciliata (Roxb.) Nees		DD			
Eragrostis curvula (Schrad) Nees		DD			
Eragrostis gangetica (Roxb.) Steud.	S: Ela-Kuru-Tana	LC			
Eragrostis japonica (Thumb.) Trin.		LC			
Eragrostis minor Host		DD			
Eragrostis nigra Nees ex Steud.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eragrostis nutans (Retz.) Nees ex Steud.		LC			
Eragrostis pilosa (L.) P.Beauv.		LC			
Eragrostis riparia (Willd.) Nees		LC			
Eragrostis subsecunda (Lam.) E. Fourn.		DD			
Eragrostis tenuifolia (A.Rich) Hochst. ex Steud.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eragrostis unioloides (Retz.) Nees ex Steud.		LC			
Eragrostis viscosa (Retz.) Trin.		LC			
Eragrostis zeylanica Nees et Meyer.		DD			
Eremochloa muricata (Retz.) Hack.		NT			
Eremochloa zeylanica (Trimen) Hack.		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eriachne triseta Nees ex Steud.	S: Pini Tuttiri	DD			
Eriochloa procera (Retz.) C.E. Hubb.		LC			
Eulalia phaeothrix (Hack.) Kuntze		NT			
Eulalia thwaitesii (Hack.) Kuntze		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Eulalia trispicata (Schult.) Henrard		LC			
Garnotia courtallensis (Arn. & Nees) Thw.		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Garnotia exaristata Gould		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Garnotia fergusonii Trimen		NT			
Garnotia fuscata Thw.		CR(PE)			

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Garnotia micrantha Thw.		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Garnotia panicoides Trimen		CR(PE)			
Garnotia scoparia Thw.		NT			
Hackelochloa granularis (L.) Kuntze		LC			
Halopyrum mucronatum (L.) Stapf		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Helictotrichon virescens (Nees ex Steud.) Henarard		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hemarthria compressa (L.f.) R.Br.		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hemisorghum venustum (Thw.) W.D. Clayton		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Heteropholis nigrescens (Thw.) C.E.Hubb.		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Heteropogon contortus (L.) Roem. & Schult.	S: I-Tana	LC			
Heteropogon triticeus (R.Br.) Stapf		NT			
Holcolemma canaliculatum (Steud.) Stapf & C.E.Hubb.		LC			
Hygroryza aristata (Retz.) Nees	S: Go-Jabba	NT			
Hymenachne amplexicaulis (Rudge) Nees		LC			
Hyparrhenia filipendula (Hochst.) Stapf		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ichnanthus pallens (Sw.) Munro ex Benth.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Imperata cylindrica (L.) Rausch.	S: Illuk	LC			
Isachne globosa (Thunb.) Kuntze	S: Bata-Della	LC			
Isachne kunthiana (Wight & Arn. ex Steud.) Miq.		LC			
Isachne multiflora (Thw.) Ferguson		CR(PE)			
Isachne walkeri (Arn. ex Steud.) Wight & Arn. ex Thw.		NT			
Ischaemum barbatum Retz.		LC			
Ischaemum ciliare Retz.	S: Rat-Tana	LC			
Ischaemum commutatum Hack.		LC			
Ischaemum dalzellii Stapf ex Bor		DD			
Ischaemum muticum L.	S: Bada-Mal-Tana	LC			

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Ischaemum polystachyum J. & C.Presl		CR(PE)	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ischaemum rugosum Salisb.	S: Kudu Kedu	LC			
Ischaemum timorense Kunth	S: Rila-Rat-Tana	LC			
Iseilema laxum Hack.		LC			
Iseilema prostratum (L.) Andersson		LC			
Jansenella griffithiana (C.Mueller) Bor		LC			
Leersia hexandra Sw.	S: Layu, Lev	LC			
Leptaspis urceolata (Roxb.) R.Br.		NT			
Leptaspis zeylanica Nees ex steud.		NT			
Leptochloa chinensis (L.) Nees		LC			
Leptochloa fusca (L.) Kunth		LC			
Leptochloa neesii (Thw.) Benth.		LC			
Leptochloa panicea (Retz.) Ohwi		LC			
Leptochloa srilankensis N. Snow		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Leptochloa uniflora Hochst. ex A.Rich		LC			
Lepturus repens (G.Forst.) R.Br.		NT			
Lophatherum gracile Brongn.		LC			
Lopholepis ornithocephala (Hook.) Steud.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Melanocenchris monoica (Koenig ex Rottler) C. Fischer		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Microstegium ciliatum (Trin.) A. Camus		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Microstegium nudum (Trin.) A. Camus		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Mnesithea laevis (Retz.) Kunth		LC			
Myriostachya wightiana (Nees ex Steud.) Hook.f.		CR(PE)			
Ochlandra stridula Moon ex Thw.	S: Bata-Li, Bata	LC			
Ophiuros exaltatus (L.) Kuntze		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Oplismenus burmannii (Retz.) P. Beauv.		LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Oplismenus compositus (L.) P. Beauv.		LC			
Oplismenus thwaitesii Hook. f.		CR(PE)			
Oplismenus undulatifolius (Ard.) Roem. & Schult.		DD			
Oropetium thomaeum (L.f.) Trin.		LC			
Oryza eichingeri A. Peter		LC			
Oryza granulata Nees & Arn. ex G. Watt		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Oryza nivara Sharma & Shastry		NT			
Oryza rhizomatis Vaughan		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Oryza rufipogon W. Griffith		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ottochloa nodosa (Kunth) Dandy		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Panicum curviflorum Hornem.	S: Wal-Meneri, Meneri; T: Shamai-Karunai	LC			
Panicum brevifolium L.		LC			
Panicum gardneri Thw.		LC			
Panicum humile Trin.		LC			
Panicum luzonense J. & C. Presl		CR(PE)			
Panicum notatum Retz.		LC			
Panicum paludosum Roxb.		LC			
Panicum phoiniclados Naik & Patunkar		NT			
Panicum repens L.	S: Etora; T: Injii-Pul	LC			
Panicum sparsicomum Nees ex Steud.		LC			
Paspalidium flavidum (Retz.) A.Camus	E: Arisi-Pul; S: Ha-Thana	LC			
Paspalidium geminatum (Forssk.) Stapf		LC			
Paspalidium punctatum (Brum.f.) A. Camus		LC			
Paspalum distichum L.		LC			
Paspalum longifolium Roxb.		LC			
Paspalum scrobiculatum L.	S: Amu; T: Varagu, Waragu	LC			

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Paspalum vaginatum Sw.		LC			
Perotis indica (L.) Kuntze.		LC			
Perotis junceum (Roxb.) Ham		DD			
Pharagmites karka (Retz.) Steud.	S: Nala-Gas	LC			
Pogonatherum crinitum (Thunb.) Kunth		LC			
Pommereulla cornucopiae L.f.		CR(PE)			
Pseudanthistiria umbellata (Hack.) Hook.f.		LC			
Pseudechinolaena polystachya (HBK) Stapf		DD			
Pseudoraphis spinescens (R. Br.) Vick.		LC			
Pseudoxytenanthera monadelpha (Thw.) Soderstrom & Ellis		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Rottboellia cochinchinensis (Lour.) W.D. Clayton		LC			
Saccharum arundinaceum Retz.	S: Rambuk; T: Pey-Karunmu, Pi-Karumbu	CR(PE)			
Saccharum spontaneum L.	S: Wal-Uk	LC			
Sacciolepis curvata (L.) Chase		LC			
Sacciolepis indica (L.) Chase		LC			
Sacciolepis interrupta (Willd.) Stapf		LC			
Sacciolepis myosuroides (R.Br.) A.Camus		NT			
Sehima nervosum (Rottler) Stapf		LC			
Setaria gracillima Hook.f.		CR(PE)			
Setaria intermedia Roth ex Roem. & Schult.		LC			
Setaria palmifolia (Koenig) Stapf	S: Reli-Tana	LC			
Setaria parviflora (Poir.) M.Kerguelen	S: Kavalu, Kawalu	LC			
Setaria pumila (Poir.) Roem. & Schult.		LC			
Setaria verticillata (L.) P.Beauv.	S: Hiwal Tana	LC			
Sorghum nitidum (Vahl) Pers.		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sorghum propinquum (Kunth) A.Hitchc.		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Sphaerocaryum malaccense (Trin.) Pilger		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Spinifex littoreus (Burm.f.) Merr.	S: Maha-Ravana-Ravula; T: Ravana-Meesai	LC			
Sporobolus africanus (Poir.) Robyns & Tournay		LC			
Sporobolus coromandelianus (Retz.) Kunth		LC			
Sporobolus diander (Retz.) P. Beauv.		LC			
Sporobolus fertilis (Steud.) Clayton		LC			
Sporobolus maderaspatanus Bor		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sporobolus tremulus (Willd.) Kunth		LC			
Sporobolus virginicus (L.) Kunth	S: Mudu-Etora	LC			
Sporobolus wallichii Munro ex Trimen		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Stenotaphrum dimidiatum (L.) Brongn.		LC			
Streptogyna crinita P.Beauv.		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Themeda cymbaria Hack.	S: Kara-Wata-Mana	LC			
Themeda forskalii Hackel		DD			
Themeda tremula (Steud.) Hack.	S: Pini-Bara-Tana	LC			
Themeda triandra Forssk.		LC			
Thuarea involuta (G.Forst.) R.Br. ex Roem. & Schult.		DD			
Thysanolaena latifolia (Roxb. ex Hornem.) Honda		NT			
Trachys muricata (L.) Trin.		LC			
Tragus roxburghii Panigrahi		LC			
Tripogon bromoides Roth ex Roem. & Schult		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Urochloa panicoides P. Beauv.		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Urochloa setigera (Retz.) Stapf		LC			
Vetiveria zizanioides (L.) Nash	E: Khas-Khas; S: Sawandara, Sevendara; T: Vettiver	LC			
Zoysia matrella (L.) Merr.		LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Family : Podostemaceae					
Dalzellia ceylanica (Gardner) Wight		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Farmeria metzgerioides (Trimen) Willis ex Hook.f.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Polypleurum elongatum (Gardner) J.B.Hall		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Polypleurum stylosum (Wight) J.B.Hall		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Zeylanidium lichenoides (Kurz) Engl.		CR(PE)			
Zeylanidium olivaceum (Gardner) Engl.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Zeylanidium subulatum (Gardner) C.Cusset		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Polygalaceae					
Polygala arillata Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don		LC			
Polygala chinensis L.		LC			
Polygala elongata Klein ex Willd.		DD			
Polygala glaucoides L.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Polygala glomerata Lour.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Polygala hirsutula Arn.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Polygala jacobii Chandrab.		DD			
Polygala javana DC.	S: Tilo Guru	LC			
Polygala longifolia Poir		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Polygala macrolophos Hassk.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Polygala rosmarinifolia Wight & Arn.		NT			
Polygala telephioides Willd.		LC			
Polygala triflora L.		NT			
Salomonia ciliata (L.) DC.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Xanthophyllum zeylanicum Meijden	S: Palala	LC			
Family : Polygonaceae					
Persicaria attenuata (R. Br.) Sojak	S: Sudu-Kimbul-Wenna	LC		LC	
Persicaria barbata (L.) H.Hara	S: Ratu-Kimbul-Wenna	LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Persicaria capitata (Buch.-Ham. in D.Don) H.Gross		LC			
Persicaria decipiens (R.Br.) K.L.Wilson		DD			
Persicaria glabra (Willd.) Gomez de la Maza		LC			
Persicaria hydropiper (L.) Spach		DD			
Persicaria minor (Hudson) Opiz		DD			
Persicaria nepalensis (Meissner) H.Gross		DD			
Persicaria orientalis (L.) Spach		LC			
Persicaria praetermissa (Hook.f.) H.Hara		DD			
Persicaria strigosa (R.Br.) Nakai		LC			
Polygonum plebeium R.Br.		LC		LC	
Family : Pontederiaceae					
Monochoria hastata (L.) Solms-Laub	S: Diya-Habarala, Jabara	NT		LC	
Monochoria vaginalis (Burm.f.) Presl	S: Diya habarala, Jabara	LC		LC	
Family : Portulacaceae					
Portulaca oleracea L.	S: Genda-kola; T: Pulikkirai, Pulichchankirai	LC			
Portulaca quadrifida L.	S: Heen-Genda-Kola	LC			
Portulaca suffruticosa Wall. ex Wight & Arn.		LC			
Portulaca tuberosa Roxb.	S: Uru-Genda	LC			
Portulaca wightiana Wall. ex Wight & Arn.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Potamogetonaceae					
Potamogeton nodosus Poir.		LC		LC	
Potamogeton pectinatus L.		LC			
Potamogeton perfoliatus L.		LC			
Family : Primulaceae					
Aegiceras corniculata (L.) Blanco	S: Heen Kadol; T: Vitlikanna	LC			
Ardisia colorata Roxb.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		

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Ardisia crenata Sims		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ardisia elliptica Thunb.	S: Balu-Dan	LC			
Ardisia gardneri Clarke		LC			
Ardisia lankaensis Kosterm.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ardisia missionis Wall.ex A.DC.		LC			
Ardisia moonii Clarke		LC			
Ardisia pauciflora Heyne		NT			
Ardisia polylepis Mez		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ardisia solanacea Roxb.	S: Balu-Dan	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ardisia wightiana (Wall. ex A.DC.) Mez		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ardisia willisii Mez	S: Lunu-Dan	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ardisia zeylanica Clarke		LC			
Embelia aurantiaca (Wall.) Wadhwa		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Embelia ribes Burm. f.	S: Wel-Embilla	LC			
Embelia tsjeriam-cottam (Roem. & Schult.) A.DC.		NT			
Lysimachia laxa Baudo		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Lysimachia procumbens Baudo		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Maesa indica (Roxb.) A. DC.		LC			
Myrsine ceylanica (Mez) Wadhwa		NT			
Myrsine robusta (Mez) Wadhwa		LC			
Myrsine thwaitesii (Mez) Wadhwa		NT			
Myrsine wightiana Wall. ex A.DC.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Proteaceae					
Helicia ceylanica Gardner		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Putranjivaceae					
Drypetes gardneri (Thw.) Pax & Hoffm.	S: Eta-Wira, Gal-Wira	NT			
Drypetes lanceolata (Thw.) Pax & Hoffm.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Drypetes longifolia (Blume) Pax & Hoffm.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Drypetes sepiaria (Wight & Arn.) Pax & Hoffm.		LC			
Putranjiva roxburghii Wall.	T: Karippalai, Vitchurunai	LC			
Putranjiva zeylanica (Thw.) Muell. Arg.	S: Pelan	LC			
Family : Ranunculaceae					
Anemone rivularis Buch.-Ham.		CR(PE)			
Clematis gouriana Roxb. ex DC.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Clematis smilacifolia Wall.	S: Nara-Wel	CR(PE)			
Naravelia zeylanica (L.) DC	S: Nara-Wel	NT			
Ranunculus sagittifolius Hook.	E: Buttercup	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ranunculus wallichianus Wight & Arn.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Thalictrum javanicum Blume		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Rhamnaceae					
Colubrina asiatica (L.) Brongn.	S: Tel-Hiriya; T: Mayirmanikkam	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Gouania microcarpa DC.		NT			
Rhamnus arnottianus Gardner ex Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Rhamnus wightii Wight & Arn.		NT			
Sageretia hamosa (Wall.) Brongn.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Scutia myrtina (Burm.f.) Kurz	T: Tudari, Tuvadi	LC			
Ventilago gamblei Susseng.		LC			
Ventilago madraspatana Gaertn. var. *.madraspatana*	S: Yakada-Wel; T: Vempadam	LC			
Ziziphus lucida Moon ex Thw.	S: Eraminiya	CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ziziphus mauritiana var *mauritiana* Lam.	S: Dabara, Maha-Debara, Masan; T: Ilantai, Allantai	LC			
***Ziziphus* napeca** (L.) Willd.	S: Yak-Eraminiya	LC			
Ziziphus oenoplia (L.) Miller	S: Heen Eraminiya; T: Churai, Perilantai	LC			
Ziziphus rugosa Lam.	S: Maha Eraminiya; T: Churai	NT			

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Ziziphus xylopyrus (Retz.) Willd.	S: Kakuru; T: Nari-Ilantai	NT			
Family : Rhizophoraceae					
Bruguiera cylindrica (L.) Blume		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Bruguiera gymnorhiza (L.) Savigny	E: Mangrove; S:Mal-Kadol	VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Bruguiera sexangula (Lour.) Poir.		VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Carallia brachiata (Lour.) Merr.	S: Dawata	NT			
Carallia calycina Benth.	S: Ubberiya	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c[i]
Cassipourea ceylanica (Gardner) Alston	S: Pana, Kos Daththa, Gal Guliya; T:Kannu	LC			
Ceriops decandra (Griffith) Ding Hou		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	NT	
Ceriops tagal (Perr.) C.B.Rob.	T: Chiru-Kandal	NT		LC	
Rhizophora apiculata Blume	S: Kadol, Rana Kadol; T: Kandal	NT		LC	
Rhizophora mucronata Poir.	E: Mangrove; S:Kadol, Kandal	LC		LC	
Family : Rosaceae					
Agrimonia zeylanica Moon ex Hook.f.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Alchemilla indica Gardner		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Photinia integrifolia Lindley	S: Lunu-Warala; T: Anreepawlaycody-Maram	LC			
Potentilla polyphylla Wall. ex Lehman		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Potentilla sundaica (Blume) Kuntze		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Prunus ceylanica (Wight) Miq.	S: Golu-Mora, Kankumbal-Ketiya	NT		EN[i]	B1+2c
Prunus walkeri (Wight) Kalkman	S: Golu-Mora, Kankumbal-Ketiya	LC		VU[i]	A1c
Rubus ellipticus Smith	E: False Blackberry, Ovel-Leaved Bramble; S: Nara-Bute	LC			
Rubus fairholmianus Gardner		NT			
Rubus gardnerianus Kuntz		NT			
Rubus indicus Thunb.	S: Vel-Batu	LC			
Rubus leucocarpus Arn.		NT			
Rubus micropetalus Gardner		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Rubus niveus Thunb.	E: Woody-Berried Bramble; S: Rodu-Ketambila	NT			
Rubus rugosus Smith		LC			
Rubus sorbifolius Maxim.		DD			
Sanguisorba indicum (Gardner)Tirv.		CR(PE)			
Family : Rubiaceae					
Acranthera ceylanica Arn. ex Meissner		LC			
Aidia gardneri (Thw.) Tirv.	S: Seru	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Anthocephalus chinensis (Lam.) A. Rich. ex Walp.	S: Nawatha, Ambul Bakmi, Ela Bakmi, Kalamba	NT			
Benkara malabarica (Lam.) Tirv.	S: Pudan	LC			
Byrsophyllum ellipticum (Thw.) Hook. f.	S: Kalu Diyapara, Kalu Godapara	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Canthium campanulatum Thw.		NT			
Canthium coromandelicum (Burm. f.) Alston	S: Kara; T: Karai	LC			
Canthium macrocarpum Thw.		CR(PE)			
Canthium puberulum Thw. ex Hook. f.		NT			
Canthium rheedii DC.		NT			
Catunaregam spinosa (Thunb.) Tirveng.	S: Kukuruman; T: Karai	LC			
Ceriscoides turgida (Roxb.) Tirv.	S: Pita Madu	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Chassalia curviflora (Wall.) Thw.		LC			
Dentella repens J.R. & G. Forst.		LC		LC	
Dichilanthe zeylanica Thw.	S: Emberella	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	
Diplospora erythrospora (Thw.) Hook. f.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Discospermum sphaerocarpum Dalz. ex Hook. f.	T: Vella	LC			
Diyaminauclea zeylanica (Hook. f.) Ridsd.	S: Diya-Mi	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+ 2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Exallage auricularia (L.) Bremek.	S: Geta-Kola	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Fergusonia tetracocca (Thw.) Baill.		CR(PE)			
Gaertnera divaricata (Thw.)Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Gaertnera gardneri Thw.		CR(PE)			
Gaertnera rosea Thw. ex Benth.		LC		VU[i]	A1c
Gaertnera ternifolia Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2c
Gaertnera vaginans (DC.) Merr.		LC			
Gaertnera walkeri (Arn.) Blume		NT		VU[i]	A1c, B1+2c
Galium asperifolium Wall.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Gardenia crameri Tirv.	S: Galis	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Gardenia fosbergii Tirv.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Geophila repens var *asiatica* (Cham. & Schlecht.) Fosberg	S: Agu Karni	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Guettarda speciosa L.	S: Nil Pichcha; T:Panir	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Haldina cordifolia (Roxb.) Ridsd.	S: Kolon; T:manchal Kadampa, Raja Murunkai	LC			
Hedyotis cinereoviridis Thw.		CR(PE)			
Hedyotis coprosmoides Trimen		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hedyotis cyanantha Kurz		NT			
Hedyotis cyanescens Thw.		CR(PE)			
Hedyotis dendroides Alston		NT			
Hedyotis evenia Thw.		CR(PE)			
Hedyotis flavescens Thw.		NT			
Hedyotis fruticosa L.	S: Veraniya	LC			
Hedyotis fumata Alston		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hedyotis gardneri Thw.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hedyotis gartmorensis Ridsd.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hedyotis inamoena Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hedyotis lessertiana Arn.		LC			
Hedyotis macraei Hook. f.		DD			
Hedyotis marginata (Thw. ex Trimen) Alston		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		

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Hedyotis membranacea Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hedyotis neesiana Arn.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hedyotis neolessertiana Ridsd.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hedyotis nodulosa Arn.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hedyotis obscura Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hedyotis quinquinervia Thw.		CR(PE)			
Hedyotis rhinophylla Thw. ex Trimen		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hedyotis srilankensis Deb & Dutta		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hedyotis subverticillata Alston		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hedyotis thwaitesii Hook.f.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hedyotis trichoneura Alston		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hedyotis tridentata Ridsd.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Hedyotis trimenii var. ***trimenii*** Deb & Dutta		LC			
Hydrophylax maritima L. f.	S: Mudu-Geta-Kola	LC			
Ixora calycina Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2c
Ixora coccinea L.	S: Ratambala, Rat-Mal; T: Vedchi	LC			
Ixora jucunda Thw.	S: Goda-Rathambala, Gora-Ratambela, Wal-Rathmal	LC		VU[i]	A1c
Ixora pavetta Andr.	S: Maharatambala; T: Kanmuttankirai, Karankutti, Painkuray	LC			
Ixora thwaitesii Hook. f.		NT			
Knoxia hirsuta Arn.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Knoxia platycarpa Arn.		LC			
Knoxia spicata (Thw. ex Trimen) Ridsd.		NT			
Knoxia sumatrensis (Retz.) DC.		NT			
Knoxia zeylanica L.		NT	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Lasianthus chrysocaulis Ridsd.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		

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Lasianthus foetulentus Ridsd.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Lasianthus gardneri (Thw.) Hook.f.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	B1+2c
Lasianthus moonii Wight		LC			
Lasianthus neolanceolatus Ridsd.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Lasianthus obliquus (Thw.) Thw.		LC			
Lasianthus oliganthus (Thw.) Thw.		LC			
Lasianthus protractus **(**Thw.) Thw.		CR(PE)			
Lasianthus rhizophyllus (Thw.) Thw.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Lasianthus strigosus Wight		LC			
Lasianthus thwaitesii Hook.f.		CR(PE)			
Lasianthus varians (Thw.) Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2c
Leucocodon reticulatum Gardner		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Metabolus decipiens (Thw.) Ridsd.		LC			
Mitragyna parvifolia var *parvifolia* (Roxb.) Korth.	T: Nir-Kadampa, Chelampi	LC			
Mitragyna tubulosa (Arn.) Havil.	S: Helamba	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Morinda citrifolia L.	S: Ahu	LC			
Morinda coreia Buch.-Ham.	S: Ahu; T: Manchavanna	LC			
Morinda umbellata L.	S: Kiri-Wel, Maha-Kiri-Wel	LC			
Mussaenda frondosa L.	S: Mus-Wenna, Wal-But-Sarana, Mussenda	LC			
Mussaenda samana Jayaweera		LC			
Nargedia macrocarpa (Thw.) Boddome		LC			
Nauclea orientalis (L.) L.	S: Bakmi, Rata-Bakmi; T: Vammi, Atuvangi	LC			
Neanotis monosperma (Wight & Arn.) W.H. Lewis		LC			
Neanotis nummularia (Arn.) W.H. Lewis		LC			
Neanotis nummulariformis (Arn.) W.H. Lewis		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Neanotis quadrilocularis (Thw.) W.H. Lewis		CR(PE)			

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Neanotis richardiana (Arn.) W.H. Lewis		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Neurocalyx calycinus (R. Br. ex Benn.) Robinson		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Neurocalyx championii Benth. ex Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Neurocalyx gardneri Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Neurocalyx zeylanicus Hook.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Oldenlandia biflora L.		LC			
Oldenlandia brachypoda DC.		LC			
Oldenlandia corymbosa L.	S: Wal-Path-Padagam	LC			
Oldenlandia diffusa (Willd.) Roxb.		LC			
Oldenlandia erecta (Mani. & Sivarajan) Ridsd.		DD			
Oldenlandia herbacea (L.) Roxb.		LC			
Oldenlandia ovatifolia (Cav.) DC.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Oldenlandia pumila (L. f.) DC.		DD			
Oldenlandia stricta L.		NT			
Oldenlandia trinervia Retz.		NT			
Oldenlandia umbellata L.	E: Chay Root; S: Saya; T: Chaya	LC			
Ophiorrhiza glechomifolia Thw.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ophiorrhiza mungos L.	S: Dathketiya	LC			
Ophiorrhiza nemorosa Thw.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ophiorrhiza pallida Thw.		CR(PE)			
Ophiorrhiza pectinata Arn.		LC			
Ophiorrhiza radicans Gardner ex Thw.	S: Kiri Makulu	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Ophiorrhiza rugosa var. ***angustifolia*** (Thw.) Ridsd.		LC			
Ophiorrhiza rugosa var. *argentea* (Hook.f.) Deb & Mondal		CR(PE)			
Ophiorrhiza rugosa var. *decumbens* (Gardner & Thw.) Deb & Mondall		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Oxyceros rugulosus (Thw.) Tirv.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		

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Pavetta agrostiphylla Bremek.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pavetta badullensis Ridsd.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pavetta blanda Bremek.	S: Pavatta; T: Pavaddai	LC			
Pavetta gardneri Bremek.		DD			
Pavetta gleniei Thw. ex Hook. f.	S: Gal Hambella, Ela Terana; T:vetpavaddai	NT			
Pavetta glomerata Bremek.		NT			
Pavetta indica L.	S: Pavatta; T:Pavaddai	LC			
Pavetta involucrata Thw.		NT			
Pavetta macraei Bremek.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pavetta zeylanica (Hook. f.) Gamble	S: Es-Rudha	NT			
Pleiocraterium plantaginifolium (Arn.) Bremek.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Prismatomeris albidiflora Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Prismatomeris tetrandra (Roxb.) Schumann		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pseudaidia speciosa (Beddome) Tirv.		DD			
Psilanthus travancorensis (Wight & Arn.) Leroy	S: Gas-Pitchcha	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Psilanthus wightianus (Wight & Arn.) Leroy	T: Kaddumallikai	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Psychotria dubia (Wight) Alston		NT		VU[i]	A1c
Psychotria gardneri (Thw.) Hook. f.	S: Kalu-Kuratiya	NT		EN[i]	B1+2c
Psychotria glandulifera Thw. ex Hook.f.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2c
Psychotria longipetiolata Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2c
Psychotria meeboldii Deb & M.G. Gangop.		DD			
Psychotria moonii (Thw.) Hook.f.		CR(PE)			
Psychotria nigra (Gaertn.) Alston		LC			
Psychotria plurivenia Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2c
Psychotria sarmentosa Blume	S: Wal-Gonika	NT			
Psychotria sohmeri Kiehn		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		

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Psychotria sordida Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2c
Psychotria stenophylla (Thw.) Hook.f.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c
Psychotria waasii Sohmer		NT		VU[i]	A1c, B1+2c
Psychotria zeylanica Sohmer		LC			
Psydrax dicoccos Gaertn.	E: Ceylon Boxwood; S: Gal Karanda, Panakarawa, Panduru; T: Vatchikuran, Yerkoli	LC			
Psydrax grandifolius (Thw.) Ridsd.		CR(PE)			
Psydrax montanus (Thw.) Ridsd.		NT			
*Psydrax pergracilis (*Bourd.) Ridsd.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Rubia cordifolia L.	S: Manda Madini-Wel, Yogama-Wel	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Saprosma foetens (Wight) Schumann subsp. ***ceylanicum*** (Gardner) Gang.		LC			
Saprosma glomeratum var. ***gardneri*** (Thw.) Gang.		NT			
Saprosma scabridum (Thw.) Beddome		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Schizostigma hirsutum Arn.		LC		LC	
Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea Gaertn.f.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Scyphostachys coffaeoides Thw.	E: Wild Coffee; S: Wal-kopi	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Scyphostachys pedunculatus Thw.		CR(PE)			
Spermacoce articularis L.f.		LC			
Spermacoce hispida L.	S: Hin Geta Kola; T: Nattaichchuri, Yar	LC			
Spermacoce prostrata Aublet		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Spermacoce pusilla Wall.		DD			
Spermacoce ramanii Sivarajan & Nair		DD			
Tamilnadia uliginosa (Retz.) Tirv. & Sastre	S: Et-Kukuruman, Wadiga	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Tarenna asiatica (L.) Kuntze ex Schumann	S: Tarana; T: Karanai	LC			
Tarenna flava Alston		LC			
Timonius flavescens (Jack) Baker	S: Peddimella, Ngana	LC			

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Uncaria elliptica R.Br. ex G.Don		LC			
Urophyllum ceylanicum (Wight) Thw.		LC			
Urophyllum ellipticum (Wight) Thw.		LC			
Wendlandia bicuspidata Wight & Arn.	S: Rawan Idala	LC			
Family : Ruppiaceae					
Ruppia maritima L.		LC		LC	
Family : Rutaceae					
Acronychia pedunculata (L.) Miq.	S: Ankenda	LC			
Atalantia ceylanica (Arn.) Oliver	S: Wal-Dehi, Yakinaran; S: Yak-Dehi; T: Pey kuruntu	LC			
Atalantia monophylla (Roxb.) DC.	S: Dodan Pana	LC			
Atalantia racemosa Wight ex Hook.		NT			
Atalantia rotundifolia (Thw.) Tanaka	S: Yaki-Naran	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Chloroxylon swietenia DC.	E: Satin Wood; S: Buruta; T:Moodudad Marum, Muritai, Mutirai	VU	A2 cd		
Clausena dentata (Willd.) Roem.	S: Ganda-Pana, Et Kara, Bembiya, Weda-Pana	LC			
Clausena indica (Dalz.) Oliver	S: Migon Karapincha; T: Pannai, Purankainari	LC			
Glycosmis angustifolia Lindley in Wall. ex Wight & Arn.	S: Bol-Pana	LC			
Glycosmis cyanocarpa (Blume) Spreng		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Glycosmis mauritiana (Lam.) Tanaka		LC			
Glycosmis pentaphylla (Retz.) A.DC.	S: Dodan-Pana; T: Kulapannai	LC			
Limonia acidissima L.	E: Elephant-Apple, Wood Apple; S: Divul; T: Mayaladikkuruntu, Vila, Vilatti	LC			
Luvunga angustifolia (Oliver) Tanaka		LC			
Melicope lunu-ankenda (Gaertn.) T. Hartley	S: Lunu-Ankenda	LC			
Micromelum minutum (Forst.f.) Wight & Arn. var. ceylanicum	S: Wal-Karapincha; T: Kakaipalai	LC			
Murraya gleniei Thw. ex Oliver		NT			
Murraya koenigii (L.) Spreng.	E: Curry Leaf; S: Karapinch; T: Karivempu	LC			

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Murraya paniculata (L.) Jack	E: Orange Jessamine; S: Etteriya	LC			
Naringi crenulata (Roxb.) Nicolson	S: Wal-Beli	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pamburus missionis (Wight) Swingle	S: Pamburu; T: Kurantu, Kuruntu, Perum Kuruntu	LC			
Paramignya armata (Thw.) Beddome ex Oliver		LC			
Paramignya beddomei Tanaka		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Paramignya monophylla Wight	S: Wellangiriya	LC			
Pleiospermium alatum (Wight & Arn.) Swingle	S: Tumpat Kurundu, Tunpat Kurundu	LC			
Toddalia asiatica (L.) Lam.	S:Kudu Miris; T: Kandai	LC			
Zanthoxylum caudatum Alston		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Zanthoxylum rhetsa (Roxb.) DC.	S: Katu-Keena	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Zanthoxylum tetraspermum Wight & Arn.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Sabiaceae					
Meliosma pinnata (Roxb.) Maxim	S: Nika Daula, Wal-Bilin; T: Kusavi	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Meliosma simplicifolia (Roxb.) Walp.	S: El-Badda, El-Bedda	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Salicaceae					
Casearia thwaitesii Briq.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Casearia tomentosa Roxb.	S: Kiri Makulu	NT			
Casearia zeylanica (Gaertn.) Thw.	S: Wal-Waraka; T: Kakapalai, Kakapelar, Kakkaipalai,Tey Pala	LC			
Dovyalis hebecarpa (Gardner) Warb.	E: Ceylon Gooseberry; S: Ketambila	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+ 2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Flacourtia indica (Burm.f.) Merr.	S: Uguressa, Dik-Patana, Katukurundu, Wal-Divul, Ukkuressa, Katukutundu; T:Katukali, Kurumurukki, Mulanninchil	LC			
Homalium ceylanicum (Gardner) Benth.	S: Liyang, Eta-Heraliya, Liyan, Walu	LC			
Homalium dewitii Kosterm.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Scolopia acuminata Clos	S: Katu-Kenda, Katu-Kurundu	LC			
Scolopia crassipes Clos		LC			
Scolopia pusilla (Gaertn.) Willd.	S: Damhi, Katte Kurundu, Katu-Kenda, Katu-Keeree-	LC			

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Family : Salvadoraceae					
Azima tetracantha Lam.	S: Katuniyanda; T: Ichanku, Iyanku	LC			
Salvadora persica L.	S: Maliththan, Peelu; T: Uvay, Viyay	NT			
Family : Santalaceae					
Ginalloa spathulifolia (Thw.) Oliver		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Korthalsella japonica (Thunb.) Engl.		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Notothixos floccosus (Thw.) Oliver		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Osyris wightian Wall ex Wight		NT			
Scleropyrum wallichianum (Wight & Arn.) Arn.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Viscum articulatum Burm.f.		LC			
Viscum capitellatum Smith		NT			
Viscum heyneanum DC.		LC			
Viscum monoicum Roxb. ex DC.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Viscum orientale Willd.		LC			
Viscum ramosissimum Roxb. ex DC.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Sapindaceae					
Allophylus cobbe (L.) Räusch.	S: Kobbe, Bukobbe, Kobo, Moodu- Kobe, Wal-Kobbe	LC			
Allophylus zeylanicus L.	S: Wal-Kobbe	LC			
Cardiospermum canescens Wall.	S: Loco Penela	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cardiospermum halicacabum L.	S: Wel-Penela, Penela-Wel	LC			
Dimocarpus gardneri (Thw.) Leenh.	T: Nurai	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Dimocarpus longan Lour.	S: Penni-More, Mora, Mora - Mora, Rasa-Mora	LC			
Dodonaea viscosa Jacq.	S: Eta-Werella; T: Virali	LC			
Filicium decipiens (Wight & Arn.) Thw.	S: Pehimbiya; T: Chittirai Vempu	LC			
Glenniea unijuga (Thw.) Radlk.	S: Wal-Mora; T: Kuma	LC			
Harpullia arborea (Blanco) Radlk.	S: Na-Imbul, Pundalu	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		

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Lepisanthes erecta (Thw.) Leenh.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Lepisanthes senegalensis (Juss.ex Poir.) Leenh.	S: Gal-Kuma; T: Kal-Kuma	LC			
Lepisanthes simplocifolia (Thw.) Leenh.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Lepisanthes tetraphylla (Vahl) Radlk.		LC			
Pometia pinnata J.R. & G. Forst.	S: Gal-Mora, Na - Imbul, Bulu-Mora	LC			
Sapindus emarginata Vahl	E: Soap Nut Tree; S: Kaha-Penela, Matambala, Embilla, Gas-Penela, Penela	LC			
Sapindus trifoliata L.	S: Kaha Penela, Kon, Kone; T: Puva, Kula	NT			
Schleichera oleosa (Lour.) Oken	E: Ceylon Oak; S : Kon; T: Kula, Puvu	LC			
Family : Sapotaceae					
Chrysophyllum roxburghii G.Don.	S: Rata Lawulu, Lawulu; T: Kat Illupai	NT			
Isonandra compta (Thw. ex Clarke) Dubard		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Isonandra lanceolata Wight	S: Weliwarana, Kirihembiliya, Molpedda	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Isonandra montana (Thw.) Gamble		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Isonandra zeylanica Jeuken		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Madhuca clavata Jayasuriya	E: Clavate Mi; S:Ritigala Mi, Wanami	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Madhuca fulva (Thw.) Macbride	S: Wana-Mi, Kiripede	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c
Madhuca indica Gmelin	E: Indian Butter Tree; S: Urulu Mi; T: Kaattu Illuppai Mohwa, Mahwa	DD			
Madhuca longifolia (L.) Macbride	E: Mousey Mi; S: Mi, Mi, Gam Mi, Gula Pushpa; T: Illupai ;	NT			
Madhuca microphylla (Hook.) Alston	S: Wana-Mi	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2c
Madhuca moonii (Thw.) H.J. Lam.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c
Madhuca neriifolia (Thw.) H.J. Lam.	S: Gan-Mi	VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2c
Manilkara hexandra (Roxb.) Dubard	S: Palu; T: Palai	VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Mimusops andamanensis King & Gramble		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Mimusops elengi L.	S: Munamal, Sinha- Kesara; T:Makil, Mukalai	NT			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Palaquium canaliculatum (Thw.) Engl.	S: Elakirihembiliya	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	EN[i]	B1+2cd
Palaquium grande (Thw.) Engl.	S: Kirihambiliya, Kiripedda, Rathatiya, Kiriheriya, Mihiriya, Molpedda	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c
Palaquium hinmolpedda van Royen	S: Hinmolpedda, Miriya, Kiri-Meeriya	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Palaquium laevifolium (Thw.) Engl.	S: Wana-Mi, Molpedda	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	CR	B1+2cd
Palaquium pauciflorum (Thw.) Engl.	S: Kirihambiliya	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c
Palaquium petiolare (Thw.) Engler	S: Golabodu, Kiri-Hambiliya, Kiri-Nuga	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	Lci	
Palaquium rubuginosum (Thw.) Engl.	S: Kiriwavula, Tawenna, Kiri-Pedda	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c, B1+2c
Palaquium thwaitesii Trimen	S: Rathatiya	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	A1c
Palaquium zeylanicum Verdc.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	D2
Xantolis tomentosa (Roxb.) Raf.	T: Mulmakil	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Schizandraceae					
Kadsura heteroclita (Roxb.) Craib		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Scrophulariaceae					
Glosssostigma diandra (L.) Kuntze		DD			
Verbascum chinense (L.) Satapau		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Simaroubaceae					
Ailanthus triphysa (Dennst.) Alston	E: White Siris; S: Wal-Bilin; T:Peru	CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Brucea javanica (L.) Merr.	E: Macassar kernel; S: Thiththa Kohomba	LC			
Quassia indica (Gaertn.) Noot.	S: Samadara	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Smilacaceae					
Smilax aspera L.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Smilax perfoliata Lour.	S: Maha-Kabarassa, Kabarassa	LC			
Smilax zeylanica L.	S: Heen-Kabaressa, Kabarassa	LC			
Family : Solanaceae					
Lycianthes bigeminta (Nees) Bitter		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Physalis micrantha Link	S: Mottu, Nalal Batu, Lin -Mottu, Heen-Mottu	DD			
Solanum erianthum D.Don	S: Hekarilla	DD			
Solanum giganteum Jacq.		DD			
Solanum lasiocarpum Dunal	S: Mala-Batu	DD			
Solanum mauritianum Scop.	S: Hakarilla	DD			
Solanum pubescens Willd.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Solanum torvum Sw.	S: Tibbatu, Gona-Batu	LC			
Solanum trilobatum L.	S: Wel-Tibbatu; T: Tuttuvalai	LC			
Solanum violaceum Ortega		LC			
Solanum virginianum L.	S: Kara- Batu, Katuwel-Batu; T: Kandan-Kattari	LC			
Family : Sphenocleaceae					
Sphenoclea zeylanica Gaertn.		LC			
Family : Staphyleaceae					
Turpinia malabarica Gamble	S: Kankumbala Eta-Hirilla, Garandi-Kidaran	LC			
Family : Stemonaceae					
Stemona curtisii Hook. f.		CR(PE)			
Family : Stemonuraceae					
Gomphandra coriacea Wight		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Gomphandra tetranda (Wall.) Sleumer		NT			
Stemonurus apicalis (Thw.) Miers	S: Urul-Honda, Uru-Kanu	NT			
Family : Stylidiaceae					
Stylidium uliginosum Sw. ex Willd.		CR(PE)			
Family : Surianaceae					
Suriana maritima L.		CR(PE)			
Family : Symplocaceae					
Symplocos bractealis Thw.	S: Bombu	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	B1+2c
Symplocos cochinchinensis (Lour.) S.Moore	S: Wal-Bombu, Bobu, Bombu	LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Symplocos cordifolia Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	VU[i]	B1+2c
Symplocos coronata Thw.	S: Galparre, Guduhal	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Symplocos cuneata Thw.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Symplocos diversifolia Brand Thw.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Symplocos elegans Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Symplocos elegans var. ***angustata***		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Symplocos kurgensis Clarke		CR	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Symplocos macrophylla Wall. ex DC.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Symplocos obtusa Wall*. ex G.Don*		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Symplocos obtusa var *obtusa* Wall.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Symplocos obtusa var. ***cucullata*** Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Symplocos obtusa var. ***pedicellata*** (Clarke) Noot.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Symplocos pendula Wight		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Symplocos pulchra Wight		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Tamaricaceae					
*T*amarix *ericoides* Rottler & Willd.		DD			
Tamarix indica Willd.		LC			
Family : Tetramelaceae					
Tetrameles nudiflora R.Br.	S: Muguna, Niguna	LC		LR/ LC[i]	
Family : Theaceae					
Camellia kissi Wall.		DD			
Gordonia ceylanica Wight	S: Rathatiya, Mihiriya	EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Gordonia dassanayakei Wadhwa et Weerasooriya		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Gordonia elliptica Gardner		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+ 2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Gordonia speciosa (Gardner) Choisy	S: Ashoka	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+ 2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Thymelaeaceae					
Gnidia glauca (Fresen.) Gilg	S: Naha	NT			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Gyrinops walla Gaertn.	S: Wal-Aha, Walla, Walla-Patta, Patta-Walla	VU	A3bd		
Phaleria capitata Jack		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Wikstroemia canescens Meissner		LC			
Family : Triuridaceae					
Hyalisma janthina Champ.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sciaphila secundiflora Thw. ex Benth.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Sciaphila tenella Blume		DD			
Family : Typhaceae					
Typha angustifolia L.	E: Bull-Rush, Cat Tail; S: Hambu-Pan	LC		LC	
Family : Ulmaceae					
Holoptelea integrifolia (Roxb.) Planch.	E: Indian Elm; S: Goda Kirilla; T: Ayil, Kauchia, Velaylii	NT			
Family : Urticaceae					
Boehmeria glomerulifera Miq.	S: Maha-Diya-Dul	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Boehmeria macrophylla Hornem.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Boehmeria rugosissima (Blume) Wedd.		CR(PE)			
Chamabainia cuspidata Wight		CR(PE)			
Debregeasia longifolia (Burm.f.) Wedd.	E: Wild Rhea; S: Gas-Dul	LC			
Debregeasia wallichiana (Wedd.) Wedd.	S: Muda-Kenda	NT			
Dendrocnide sinuata (Blume) Chew		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Elatostema acuminatum (Poir.) Brongn.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Elatostema lineolatum Wight		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Elatostema surculosum Wight		CR(PE)			
Elatostema walkerae Hook.f.		CR(PE)			
Girardinia diversifolia (Link) Friis	E:Nilgiri Nettle; S: Gas-Kahambilia	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Laportea bulbifera (Sieb. & Zucc.) Wedd.		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Laportea interrupta (L.) Chew	S:Wal-Kahambilia	LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Lecanthus peduncularis (Wall. ex Royle) Wedd.		CR(PE)			
Oreocnide integrifolia (Gaudich.) Miq.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pellionia heyneana Wedd.		CR(PE)			
Pilea angulata (Blume) Blume		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pilea melastomoides (Poir.) Wedd.		NT			
Pilea wightii Wedd.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pouzolzia auriculata Wight		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pouzolzia bennettiana Wight		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pouzolzia cymosa Wight		DD			
Pouzolzia triandra (Blume) Blume		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Pouzolzia walkeriana Wight		LC			
Pouzolzia zeylanica (L.) Benn.		LC			
Procris crenata C.Robinson		LC			
Family: Vahliaceae					
Vahlia dichotoma (Murr.) Kuntze		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Family : Verbanaceae					
Chascanum hyderobadense (Walp.) Moldenke		CR(PE)			
Phyla nodiflora (L.) Greene		LC			
Family : Violaceae					
Hybanthus enneaspermus (L.) F.Muell.	T: Oritad-Tamarai	LC			
Hybanthus ramosissimus (Thw.) Melchior		CR	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Rinorea bengalensis (Wall.) Kuntze		EX			
Rinorea decora (Trimen) Melchior		EX			
Rinorea virgata (Thw.) Kuntze		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Viola betonicifolia Sm.	E: Violet	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Viola hamiltoniana D.Don	E: Violet	CR(PE)			
Viola pilosa Blume	E: Violet	LC			

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Family : Vitaceae					
Ampelocissus indica (L.) Planch	S: Towel, Rata-Bulat-Wel; T: Sambaravali	NT			
Ampelocissus pheoenicantha Alston		NT			
Cayratia pedata (Lam.) Juss. ex Gagnep.	S: Geranda-Dul-Wel, Media-Wel; T:Kattuppirandaa, Naralai	LC			
Cayratia reticulata (Lawson) Mabb.		LC			
Cayratia trifolia (L.) Domin	S: Wal-Rat-Diya-Labu	LC			
Cissus adnata Roxb.		EN	B2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cissus gardneri Thw.		LC			
Cissus glyptocarpa Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cissus heyneana Steud.	S: Wal-Muddarappalam	LC			
Cissus latifolia Lam.	S: Wal-Diya-Labu	LC			
Cissus lonchiphylla Thw.		NT			
Cissus quadrangularis L.	S: Hirassa, Sirassa; T: Arugni, Indirvalli, Kiritti, Pirandai, Puraindai, Uchiradam, Uttansanjivi, Vachiravalli	LC			
Cissus trilobata Lam.		LC			
Cissus vitiginea L.	S: Wal-Nivithi; T: Kaddumuntiri	LC			
Cyphostemma setosum (Roxb.) Alston	T: Anaitta Dichchai	NT			
Leea indica (Burm.f.) Merr.	S: Burulla, Gurulla; T: Nyckki, Otta-Nali	LC			
Tetrastigma nilagiricum (Miq) Shetty		LC			
Family : Xanthorrhoeaceae					
Dianella ensifolia (L.) DC	S: Monara-Pretan	LC			
Family : Xyridaceae					
Xyris capensis Thunb.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Xyris complanata R.Br.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)	LC	
Xyris indica L.		NT		LC	

Family/ Scientific Name	Common name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Xyris pauciflora Willd.		LC		LC	
Family : Zingiberaceae					
Alpinia abundiflora Burtt & Smith		LC			
Alpinia fax Burtt & Smith		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Alpinia rufescens (Thw.) Schum.		CR(PE)			
Amomum acuminatum Thw.		CR(PE)			
Amomum benthamianum Trimen		CR(PE)			
Amomum echinocarpum Alston	S: Bu-Kiriya, Niya	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Amomum fulviceps Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Amomum graminifolium Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Amomum hypoleucum Thw.		CR(PE)			
Amomum masticatorium Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Amomum nemorale (Thw.) Trimen		CR(PE)			
Amomum pterocarpum Thw.		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+ 2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Amomum trichostachyum Alston		EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Curcuma albiflora Thw.	S: Haran-Kaha	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Curcuma aromatica Salisb.	S: Dada-Kaha, Wal-Kaha	DD			
Curcuma oligantha Trimen		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Cyphostigma pulchellum (Thw.) Benth.		NT			
Elettaria cardamomum (L.) Maton	E: Cardamomum; S: Ensal , Rata-Ensal, Cardamungu; T: Alaka, Ellakai, Cardumunga	VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Globba marantina L.	S: Hinguru-Piyali, Naharai; T: Kechulu Kalanga	EN	B1ab(i,ii,iii) +2ab(i,ii,iii)		
Zingiber cylindricum Thw.		VU	B1ab(i,ii,iii)		
Zingiber wightianum Thw.		NT			
Family : Zygophyllaceae					
Tribulus terrestris L.	S: Sembu-Nerinchi, Gokatu; T:Chiru Nerinchi	LC			

Analysis of Seed Plants of Sri Lanka

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Seed-bearing plants or seed plants are perhaps the most obvious group of plants on earth. They include gymnosperms and angiosperms.

In gymnosperms the seeds are not enclosed in a fruit. Gymnosperms can be further classified into gnetophytes, cycads, ginkgo, and conifers. In Sri Lanka there are no native conifers, gnetophytes or ginkgo. There are only two gymnosperm species In Sri Lanka belonging to genus *Cycas* in the family Cycadaceae. They are *Cycas nathorstii* (madu) and *Cycas zeylanica* (Lindstrom & Hill, 2007). Of these two species, *Cycas zeylanica* (maha madu) is a highly threatened species. The habitat of this species was damaged by tsunami in 2005 and it is believed that the population of this species was seriously affected (Lindstrom & Hill, 2007).

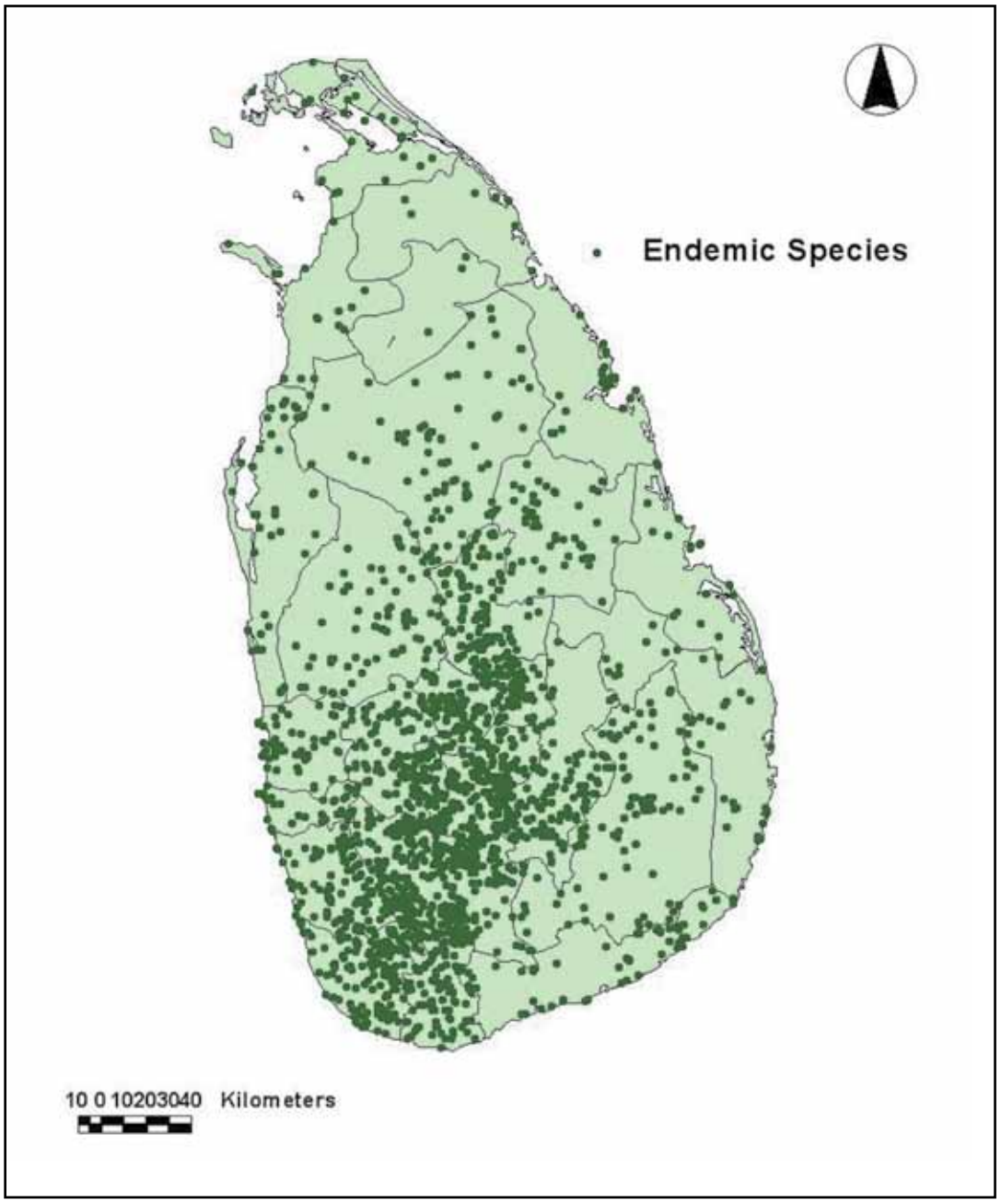
Angiosperms are flowering plants that produce seeds enclosed in a fruit. They are the most diverse group of plants with an estimated number of 200,000 to 400,000 species (Thorne, 2002). These species are classified into 415 families (APG, 2009)

Sri Lanka's angiosperm flora has been explored, studied and documented by many botanists since the colonial times (Jayasuriya, 2007). Trimen's Handbook to the Flora of Ceylon (Trimen, 1893-1900), was considered as one of the most comprehensive floras of that time. Based on Trimen's Flora, Abeywickrama (1945) reported 1,065 genera and 2,855 species in 171 families. Out of those 853 species were considered to be endemic to Sri Lanka.

The revision of the Trimen's Flora (Dassanayake *et al.,* 1980-2000) described 3,771 species in 1,363 genera and that included many naturalized species. The total number of endemic species (including varieties and subspecies) was about 1,000 according to that revision.

Compared to the other countries in South Asia, angiosperm diversity in Sri Lanka is remarkably higher due to multitudes of factors. Origin, affinities and biogeography of our flowering plants have been discussed by several authors in the past (Trimen, 1885; Abeywickrama, 1945; Ashton and Gunatilleke, 1987).

One of the striking features of our angiosperm flora is the high percentage of endemic species. Analyses done during the preparation of this Red List revealed that there are 894 endemic angiosperm species in Sri Lanka. These species are distributed mainly in the central and south west region of the island (The map preceding page). However, there may be more endemic species in the north east and eastern areas of the country which were not botanized as extensively as the south western regions.



Distribution of Endemic Angiosperm species in Sri Lanka

There are no endemic families in Sri Lanka. But there are about 14 endemic genera.

Taxonomy of angiosperms was revolutionized recently by the application of molecular techniques in plant systematics (Yakandawala, 2006). Angiosperm Phylogeny Group, an informal international group of systematic botanists, published angiosperm classifications in 1998 (APG I), 2003 (APG II) and 2009 (APG III) to address deficiencies in earlier angiosperm classification systems (APG III, 2009). This list uses the classification proposed in APG III and the changes made to the family names widely used in the past are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Changes of families and genera according to Angiosperm Phylogeny Group classification for the flowering plants: APG III (2009)

Previous Family (Genera)	Family according to APG III in the Angiosperm list
Agavaceae	Asparagaceae
Alliaceae	Amaryllidaceae
Alangiaceae (Alangium)	Cornaceae
Anthericaceae	Asparagaceae
Apiaceae (*Hydrocotyle*)	Araliaceae
Apostasiaceae	Orchidaceae
Asclepiadaceae	Apocynaceae
Avicenniaceae	Acanthaceae
Bombacaceae	Malvaceae
Callitrichaceae	Plantaginaceae
Capparaceae (*Cleome*)	Cleomaceae
Caprifoliaceae (*Viburnum*)	Adoxaceae
Celastraceae (*Bhesa*)	Centroplacaceae
Chenopodiaceae	Amaranthaceae
Clusiaceae (*Calophyllum, Mesua*)	Calophyllaceae
Cochlospermaceae	Bixaceae
Convallariaceae	Asparagaceae
Cuscutaceae	Convolvulaceae
Datiscaceae (*Tetrameles*)	Tetramelaceae
Dipsacaceae	Caprifoliaceae
Dracaenaceae	Asparagaceae
Euphorbiaceae (*Putranjiva, Drypetes*)	Putranjivaceae
Euphorbiaceae (*Mischodon*)	Picrodendraceae
Euphorbiaceae (*Actephila, Antidesma, Aporusa, Bischofia, Breynia, Bridelia, Cleistanthus, Fluggea, Glochidion, Margaritaria, Meineckia, Phyllanthus, Sauropus*)	Phyllanthaceae
Flacourtiaceae (*Hydnocarpus,Trichadenia*)	Achariaceae
Flacourtiaceae (*Casearia, Dovyalis, Flacourtia, Homalium, Scolopia*)	Salicaceae
Hippocrateaceae	Celastraceae
Hyacinthaceae	Asparagaceae
Hydrophyllaceae	Hydroleaceae
Icacinaceae (*Stemonurus,Gomphandra*)	Stemonuraceae
Lamiaceae (*Priva, Stachytarpheta*)	Verbenaceae
Leeaceae	Vitaceae
Lemnaceae	Araceae
Limnocharitaceae	Alismataceae
Lobeliaceae	Campanulaceae
Loganiaceae (*Fagraea*)	Gentianaceae
Melastomataceae (*Axinandra*)	Crypteroniaceae
Memecylaceae	Melastomataceae
Molluginaceae (*Gisekia*)	Gisekiaceae
Myrsinaceae	Primulaceae
Najadaceae	Hydrocharitaceae
Nyctanthaceae	Oleaceae
Periplocaceae	Apocynaceae
Phormiaceae	Xanthorrhoeaceae

Portulacaceae	Cactaceae
Potamogetonaceae (*Ruppia*)	Ruppiaceae
Rhizophoraceae (*Anisophyllea*)	Anisophylleaceae
Scrophulariaceae (*Adenosma, Bacopa, Dopatrium, Limnophila, Microcarpaea, Scoparia, Stemodia*)	Plantaginaceae
Scrophulariaceae (*Artanema,Lindernia ,Torenia*)	Linderniaceae
Scrophulariaceae (*Calceolaria*)	Calceolariaceae
Scrophulariaceae (*Centranthera, Pedicularis, Sopubia, Striga*)	Orobanchaceae
Scrophulariaceae (*Peplidium*)	Phrymaceae
Sonneratiaceae	Lythraceae
Sterculiaceae	Malvaceae
Symphoremaceae	Lamiaceae
Taccaceae	Dioscoreaceae
Theaceae (*Adinandra,Eurya,Ternstroemia*)	Pentaphylacaceae
Tiliaceae	Malvaceae
Trapaceae	Lythraceae
Trichopodaceae	Dioscoreaceae
Turneraceae (Turnera)	Passifloraceae
Ulmaceae (*Aphananthe , Celtis, Gironniera,Trema*)	Cannabaceae
Valerianaceae (*Valeriana*)	Caprifoliaceae
Verbenaceae (*Aegiphila, Clerodendrum, Glossocarya, Gmelina, Premna , Vitex*)	Lamiaceae
Viscaceae	Santalaceae
Zingiberaceae (*Costus*)	Costaceae

Senaratne (2001) listed 4,143 flowering plant species in 1,522 genera belonging to 214 families. According to her 25% of these are exotics and out of the exotics 32% are naturalized.

During the preparation of this Red List the distribution data of each species were carefully analyzed by an expert panel and only those species which were undoubtedly native were used for evaluation. Thus, the total number of angiosperm species evaluated was 3,154. These species are in 186 families. Of these the Poaceae (grass family) has the largest number of species (262 species). The ten largest angiosperm families in Sri Lanka are given in Table 2. Nearly 45% of all angiosperm species in the country are in those 10 families.

Table 2. The 10 largest angiosperm families in Sri Lanka.

Family	Number of Species
Poaceae	262
Fabaceae	221
Orchidaceae	184
Rubiaceae	179
Cyperaceae	170
Acanthaceae	105
Asteraceae	86
Malvaceae	72
Melastomataceae	71
Lamiaceae	70

Out of 3,154 species evaluated 1,386 are threatened (critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable). This is about 44% of the total angiosperm flora in Sri Lanka. Five species are believed to be extinct (Table 17). These extinct species are *Strobilanthes caudata* (Acanthaceae), *Blumea angustifolia* (Asteraceae), *Crudia zeylanica* (Fabaceae), *Rinorea bengalensis* and *Rinorea decora* (Violaceae). It is alarming to note that 177 species are in the IUCN Red List category of CR(PE) meaning that those species are possibly extinct.

Alphonsea hortensis (Annonaceae) and *Doona ovalifolia* (Dipterocarpaceae) are believed to be found only in cultivation at Botanic Gardens (extinct in the wild).

Out of the 186 families evaluated, 81 families have 50% or more threatened species and in 24 families all species are threatened. These 24 families are each represented by less than 5 species and more than half of these families are represented by a single species. Only 45 families have no threatened species.

The distribution of the threatened species shows that the highest number of threatened species are found in the wet zone districts such as Kandy, Ratnapura, Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, Galle and Kalutara. These districts also house the largest diversity of angiosperm species (Table 3). Data show that in Ratnapura, Kandy, Kilinochchi, Galle, Nuwara Eliya Kalutara, Kegalle, and Matara districts over 60% of the endemic species are threatened.

Table 3. Distribution of threatened plants in different Districts in Sri Lanka.

District	Total species	Number of threatened species	Number of endemic species	Threatened endemic species
Ampara	477	94	39	17
Anuradhapura	956	236	100	47
Badulla	1129	421	246	145
Batticaloa	474	85	24	12
Colombo	652	174	111	53
Galle	1050	411	385	252
Gampaha	418	81	48	24
Hambantota	885	178	65	24
Jaffna	546	97	21	7
Kalutara	902	361	338	213
Kandy	1952	868	567	388
Kegalle	699	281	275	167
Kilinochchi	43	11	3	2
Kurunegala	825	215	128	55
Mannar	365	77	13	5
Matale	1125	344	212	111
Matara	667	261	276	165
Monaragala	766	217	108	48
Mullaitivu	86	22	7	3
Nuwara Eliya	1261	596	400	260
Polonnaruwa	645	127	52	21
Puttalam	694	117	47	13
Ratnapura	1539	739	570	397
Trincomalee	594	101	29	8
Vavuniya	218	41	9	5

Threats to angiosperms may range from direct causes such as habitat loss to indirect factors such as unavailability of pollinators or dispersal agents. Whatever the causal factors there may be, the proportion of threatened plants is exceedingly high. Therefore, the findings of the Red List need to be paid serious attention, without delay, by all concerned.

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Potential Applications of the National Red List and the Way Forward

The National Red List provides the conservation status of the assessed species in a given country at that particular time. It is also a tool that guides conservation planning in a country as it;

- provides baseline information necessary for the preparation of species profiles of threatened species, a basis for prioritising conservation efforts and information necessary for the preparation and implementation of recovery plans;
- indicates information gaps regarding specific taxa and geographic areas;
- Provides a scientific basis for the development of a country's research agenda on biodiversity;
- allows for objective prioritisation of funding for conservation-oriented research;
- provides a basis to analyse biodiversity hotspots that will help identify priority areas for conservation of species and ecosystems;
- provides a scientific basis for the formulation and revision of legislation related to biodiversity conservation;
- provides a scientific framework for new policies and regulations related to biodiversity conservation;
- provides information for the creation of awareness and conservation education among different stakeholders;
- provides a sound decision-making platform for regional and local administrative bodies (i.e., at provincial and town level planning) for formulation of local development plans; and
- provides a framework for monitoring spatial and temporal changes in biodiversity

Therefore, identifying species at risk is only the first step in species conservation. This should be followed with a programme of activities aimed at recovering species at risk. The aim of this chapter is to propose a set of actions that are needed along with detailed action plans in order to achieve effective biodiversity conservation in Sri Lanka. Further, these actions are aimed at ensuring the future sustenance of the Redlisting process, and facilitate its use towards the conservation of threatened species in Sri Lanka.

1. Ensuring sustainability of the Redlisting process

All species are subjected to dynamic changes driven by both extrinsic and intrinsic factors. Therefore, the conservation status of a species changes with time. Thus, it is essential that the assessment of the conservation status of species is a continuing process. The Redlisting of Sri Lankan biodiversity has been carried out at least five times over the past two decades. The responsibility of the Redlisting process should lie with a government institute to ensure transparency and reliability of the final outcome. Therefore, a Species Conservation Unit (SCU) dedicated for constant monitoring and regular updating of the conservation status of species and coordinate all activities related to conservation of threatened species, has been established at the Biodiversity Secretariat (BDS) of the Ministry of Environment. The SCU should be strengthened through relevant training and other logistic support to continue their functions efficiently in order to ensure sustainability of the Redlisting programme of Sri Lanka.

Further, evaluation of the conservation status of species is based on an objective process that requires great deal of information on species. In order to facilitate collection and analysis of such data, a National Species Database (NSD) has been established in the BDS. The database needs to be expanded in order to accommodate as many taxonomic groups as possible. Further, the information on species has to be updated regularly as new information becomes available. Thus, the NSD should be maintained and updated on a regular basis by the SCU, with inputs from individual researchers and other institutions. In order to ensure wider use of NSD, it should be made available to researchers and students through the Internet. However, this should be made possible only after ensuring data safety and integrity as well as a detailed set of guidelines for users. Researchers should be encouraged to use the database for non-commercial purposes, analyse it to identify trends and also update the NSD with their own research findings. Such a process could be facilitated through a formal agreement between the Ministry of Environment and the individual researcher and/or research institute. A MOU should be developed to facilitate such information exchange. Further, the NSD should be integrated with other relevant databases (*i.e*. the national wetland database) after formulation of necessary guidelines for data sharing. Also, an incentive/ a rewarding mechanism should be established to encourage individual researchers to deposit publications (research papers, articles, books, monographs, thesis etc.) in the SCU library. As a part of this exercise, a virtual library containing all published information on Sri Lankan biodiversity should be established in the BDS. As a part of their terms of reference, the SCU should prepare quarterly catalogues on new research outputs related to biodiversity, and forward it to researchers. Further, the national Redlist should be updated at least every two years based on new data that becomes available on species.

Area of focus	Responsible Institution/s	Technical support	Time Frame
Expansion of the database to include taxa that are not currently available	BDS (SCU)	NASCAG, Expert groups	Ongoing process
Collection of new information on taxa that are already listed in the database	BDS (SCU)	INASCAG, Expert groups	Ongoing process
Evaluation or reevaluation of species based on new information	BDS (SCU)	NASCAG, Expert groups	Ongoing process
Updating and publication of the National Redlist	BDS (SCU)	NASCAG, Expert groups	January 2015
Propose revisions to the IUCN global Redlist	BDS (SCU)	IUCN, Expert groups	Ongoing process
Ensure data safety and integrity	BDS (SCU)	NASCAG, Expert groups, NEC-Bd	Ongoing process
Prepare guidelines to use the database	BDS (SCU)	NASCAG, NEC-Bd	June 2013
Host the database in the Worldwide Web	BDS (SCU)	NASCAG	December 2013
Establish a network of researchers that can contribute to the Redlist	BDS (SCU)	NASCAG, NEC-Bd	December 2013
Publish a quarterly catalogue on research outputs related to Biodiversity of Sri Lanka	SCU	NASCAG	Ongoing process

Establish a virtual library on Sri Lankan Biodiversity at the Biodiversity Secretariat	BDS (SCU)	NASCAG	Ongoing process
Formulate guidelines for sharing and integrating the NSD with other relevant databases	BDS (SCU)	NASCAG, NEC-Bd	June 2013
Integrate NSD with other relevant databases	BDS (SCU)	NASCAG	December 2013

BDS - Biodiversity Secretariat, **NASCAG** - National Species Conservation Advisory Group, **NEC-Bd** - National Experts Committee on Biodiversity

2. Linking the Red list with ongoing cross-sectoral initiatives

Although four National Red lists were published during the last two decades, these lists have not been adequately integrated to National Policy nor have they been included into other ongoing national conservation actions. Because of this, previous Red Lists have failed to make a significant impact on overall conservation of species in Sri Lanka. This may be because there was a lack of awareness among relevant line agencies about the different purposes, significance and relevance of the National Red List and the need to integrate it into their planning processes. It could also be a result of lack of ownership of the Red List as being a truly national tool for conservation. Therefore, as a follow up action it is essential that awareness is created among relevant line agencies in order to develop a framework in each of the line agencies so that they integrate the results of the Red List into their ongoing activities. Some of the key conservation-related activities that should be considered and the corresponding line agencies are listed below. It is proposed that a two day residential workshop be held with the participation of at least one high-ranking representative from each of these line agencies with the specific aim of drafting a document including the activities to be undertaken by each of the line agencies to implement various facets of the Red List and to develop mechanisms through which these outcomes are achieved. This activity should to be completed by July 2013.

Area of focus	Responsible Institution/s
Protected area gap analysis	MOE, DWC, and FD
Habitat mapping and biodiversity baseline surveys in selected protected areas of DWC	DWC
National Species Conservation Strategy	MOE
Protected area management plan preparation	DWC, FD, CEA
Revision of fauna and flora protection ordinance	DWC
Revision of other conservation-related legislation	DWC, FD, CCD, DF., DC, CEA, ID etc.
Regulation of species subjected to export trade	DWC, FD, DC, DF
Conservation of crop wild relatives	DA
Funding and conducting biodiversity related research	NSF, Universities, Research Institutes Non Governmental Organizations
Conservation of medicinal species	Ministry of indigenous medicine
Ex situ conservation of species with special emphasis of establishing a captive breeding programme for threatened species	DBG, DZG, etc.,
National policy and planning	Department of physical planning

MOE: Ministry of Environment, **DWC**: Department of Wildlife Conservation, **FD**: Forest Department, **CEA**: Central Environmental Authority, **CCD**: Coast Conservation Department, **DC**: Department of Customs, **DF**: Department of Fisheries, **ID**: Irrigation Department, **DA**: Department of Agriculture, **NSF**: National Science Foundation, **DBG**: Department of Botanical Gardens, **DZG**: Department of Zoological Gardens

3. Update local level biodiversity profiles

The NSD contains a wealth of information that has been used to prepare the regional biodiversity profiles to assist decision-making at a regional level. These profiles needs to be updated with the new information that has become available during the preparation of current Red List. Further, awareness about the Red List and its implications to local developmental planning should also be created among local government bodies. A series of district level workshops should be held with the participation of representatives from local government bodies with the aim of formulating a set of local level actions to implement various facets of the Red List results. The Biodiversity Secretariat (BDS) of the Ministry of Environment (MOE) should organise these workshops, between the period of June to December 2013.

4. Implement programmes to recover populations of threatened species

The primary aim of assessing the conservation status of species to identify conservation actions needed to protect these species so that natural populations can recover to a point where they can be down-listed or de-listed after a period of time. However, a simple comparison of the Red Lists published to date indicates that the status of most threatened species has remained unchanged or has worsened with time and this is therefore a very serious issue. This may be because necessary conservation measures have not been taken despite Red List data. Therefore, it is proposed that the proposed species conservation strategy be completed as an essential and immediate follow-up action of the Red List. As a part of the species conservation strategy, a set of single or multi species recovery plans should be identified and developed, and a mechanism should be devised to implement these plans, in order that as many of the species that are listed are recovered. Thus far a single recovery programme for *Puntius bandula* (Bandula pethiya) has been carried out with financial support from BDS under the overall supervision of NASCAG. The lessons learned from this project should be documented and incorporated in conducting future recovery programmes.

Area of focus (links)	Responsible Institution/s	Technical support	Time Frame
Complete the species conservation strategy	BDS (SCU)	NASCAG, NEC-Bd, Expert groups	June 2013
Identify a set of single and multi species recovery plans	BDS (SCU)	NASCAG, NEC-Bd, Expert groups	June 2013
Prepare recovery plans	Teams identified by the BDS	NASCAG	December 2013
Seek funds for the implementation of recovery plans	BDS, NSF, Other funding agencies	NASCAG	June 2014
Implement recovery plans	Relevant line agencies	Teams that prepared the recovery plans	June 2014

BDS - Biodiversity Secretariat, **NASCAG** - National Species Conservation Advisory Group, **NEC-Bd** - National Experts Committee on Biodiversity

5. Initiatives to conserve point endemics occurring outside PA's

According to the NSD, a number of endemic species in Sri Lanka have highly restricted distribution patterns, where they are known to exist only in one or a few locations. The NSD also reveals that many such point endemics exist outside the protected area network. Therefore, these species are at a high risk of extinction if appropriate conservation measures are not taken. In many of these cases simply integrating these locations into the existing protected area network may not be possible. Therefore, it will be desirable to develop other conservation models such as community-based conservation actions where local communities and civil society can play a major role in conserving these species. The NSD provides a platform to identify such point endemics. Therefore, it is proposed that such point endemics that needs immediate conservation action should be identified and management plans prepared for their conservation.

Area of focus (links)	Responsible Institution/s	Technical support	Time Frame
Identify point endemics that occur outside the PA network	BDS	NASCAG	June 2013
Prepare management plans to conserve these point endemics	DWC, FD, CEA	NASCAG,	December 2013
Implementation of these management plans	DWC, FD, CEA, NGO's	NASCAG	January 2014

BDS - Biodiversity Secretariat, **NASCAG** - National Species Conservation Advisory Group, **DWC** - Department of Wildlife Conservation, **FD** - Forest Department, **CEA** - Central Environment Agency, **NGO** - Non Governmental Agencies

6. Develop a research agenda for threatened species and initiate island-wide surveys on biodiversity

One of the major constraints during the Redlisting process was lack of data, except for their distribution, on most of the evaluated taxa. Even baseline data, particularly for invertebrates, is not available for several key ecosystems in Sri Lanka. The BDS over the past few years has provided seed grants to researchers to conduct investigations on threatened species as well as critical ecosystems that have lead to a wealth of new information. However, BDS does not have the capacity to sustain such research at a large scale due to limited amount of funds available at its disposal. Therefore, a sustainable funding mechanism to support such research initiatives should be established in collaboration with funding agencies such as National Science Foundation and National Research Council. Therefore, it is essential that a research agenda is developed to fill these gaps. Further, national expertise on many invertebrate and lower plant taxa is inadequate due to lack of trained personnel. Therefore, investment in capacity building in areas where expertise is lacking or weak is also a timely need. BDA have held a series of workshops on such lower taxa as well as produced communication tools to popularize study of such taxa. These activities needs to be continued and expanded to other areas of Sri Lanka with the aim of establishing regional groups using the university network as hubs. Another constraint faced during redlisting is the inability to assess temporal changes for most species as data has not been gathered using standard procedures. The following set of activities is proposed to overcome these limitations.

Area of focus	Responsible Institution/s	Technical support	Time Frame
Develop a research agenda for biodiversity related work	BDS, NSF, DWC, FD	NASCAG	June 2013
Award research contracts to implement the research agenda	NSF, DWC, FD	NASCAG	December 2013
Develop guidelines for a standard, methodological approach for conducting biodiversity-related research	NSF, BDS	NASCAG	June 2013
Conduct a series of workshops to create awareness about research gaps as well as use of standard methods for data collection	NSF, BDS	NASCAG	August 2013
Conduct a series of workshops to develop capacity for research on lower taxa	BDS and NSF	NASCAG	December 2013
Initiate baseline biodiversity surveys in selected sites	NSF, DWC, FD	NASCAG	January 2014

BDS - Biodiversity Secretariat, **NASCAG** - National Species Conservation Advisory Group, **DWC** - Department of Wildlife Conservation, **FD** - Forest Department, **CEA** - Central Environment Agency, **NGO** - Non Governmental Agencies

7. Assess status of infra-species variations for useful species

Even though the species is considered as the unit of conservation, there are number of taxa that show much infra species variation. In such cases, it may be prudent to plan conservation action at an infra species level in order to ensure conservation of genetic diversity. Therefore, an attempt should be made to document the diversity below the species level, especially for agro-biodiversity, given that that several indigenous crops and livestock varieties and their wild relatives have lost their genetic variability in the recent past.

Area of focus	Responsible Institution/s	Technical support	Time Frame
Prepare checklists of crop varieties and their wild relatives that should be conserved	Department of Agriculture	Crop Wild Relatives Project	June 2013
Prepare checklists of livestock varieties and their wild relatives that should be conserved	Department of Livestock	Indigenous Livestock Project	June 2013
Identify indigenous species that show appreciable infra species variability	BDS	Individual experts on such taxa	December 2013
Identify a set of actions needed to conserve such infra species variation	BDS	Individual experts on such taxa	December 2013

BDS - Biodiversity Secretariat

These actions are necessary to ensure long term conservation of Sri Lanka's biodiversity. The SCU based at the biodiversity secretariat will act as the coordinating body to initiate these actions. However, as can be seen, successful completion of these tasks will require great deal of inter-agency cooperation without which conservation of the biodiversity of Sri Lanka will indubitably fail.

The future of the species diversity of Sri Lanka lies in gathering solid scientific baseline data, analysing these data using the best possible methods, identifying gaps and priorities based on these scientific foundations and developing conservation action plans from the information gathered. It is essential that these efforts are buttressed by conservation education that creates awareness not only about the threats facing species and their current status, but also about the role each stakeholder can play in the conservation of Sri Lanka's flora and fauna. It is only when such a holistic and scientifically-based effort is made that engages and involves all stakeholders that conservation will move from being rhetoric to effective action. In such an effort, Redlisting is pivotal as a scientific tool that facilitates conservation.

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