



VASCULAR FLORISTIC COMPOSITION OF SADHURAGIRI HILLS IN THE SOUTHERN WESTERN GHATS OF TAMIL NADU, INDIA

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Abstract

The present paper highlights the biodiversity of the Sathuragiri hills in the Southern Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu, India. A total of 132 plant species (included Pteridopytes) belonging to 101 genera under 45 families. Most of families from the study area include Papilionaceae is the first dominant with family (20 species), followed by Euphorbiaceae and Convolvulaceae (8- species each); Malvaceae and Poaceae (6- species each) Commelinaceae (5-species) Mimosaceae, Asteraceae, and Amaranthaceae (4-species each). Analysis of flora shows a comparatively higher representation of herbs with 63 species followed by shrubs with 26 species, climbers with 20 species, trees with 6 species and 12 species of grasses. Some plants were used by local people in many different ways. The principle uses of wee medicine, food, ornamental, artisan work and construction of traditional houses, etc. Though there are many more life-forms that need to be identified up to species level, the floral biodiversity of Sathuragiri hills holds a lot of potential in terms of conservation.

Keywords: Biodiversity, Assessment, Ethno-botanical, Sathuragiri hills, Southern Western Ghats, India.

Introduction

Our knowledge about the diversity and distribution of plant species is very poor and inadequate that we still do not know exactly how many species exist on our earth. (Wilson, 1992) calculated the total number of named species is about 1.4 million. Current extinction rate is 100-1000 times of what they would be in nature (Reid Walter and Kenton Miller, 1989). It was estimated that around 7500 species of organisms are becoming extinct every year (Chatterjee, 1995) and many of them disappear even before known to the scientific world(Myers et al., 2000; Pimm and Raven). Biodiversity is the degree of variation of life forms within a given ecosystem, biome, or entire planet (Uno, 2001) . It encompasses all species of plants, animals and microorganisms, the ecosystem and ecological processes of which they are parts. To understand and assess the richness of the biodiversity a taxonomic study of the flora and forests is very much essential. Floristic surveys are the only means

by which can achieve the goal and it is considered as the backbone of the assessment of phytodiversity, conservation management and sustainable utilization. The flora are helpful in providing clues of changing floristic patterns, new invasions, current status, rare, endemic and threatened taxa (RET) in a phytogeographical area. Moreover, in any resource management programs, continuous updating of data about any vegetation, flora and economically relevant plants of the region is an important component of bio-prospecting tools.

Floristic studies form a vital component of any natural resource management and planning activities at the local, regional and global levels. Moreover, quantitative inventories help to identify species that are in different stages of vulnerability (Padalia et al., 2004) as well as the various factors that influence the existing vegetation in any region (Parthasarathy, 1999).

It is essential to prepare local floras of urban areas where there is severe threat to natural vegetation due to biotic interference and pollution.

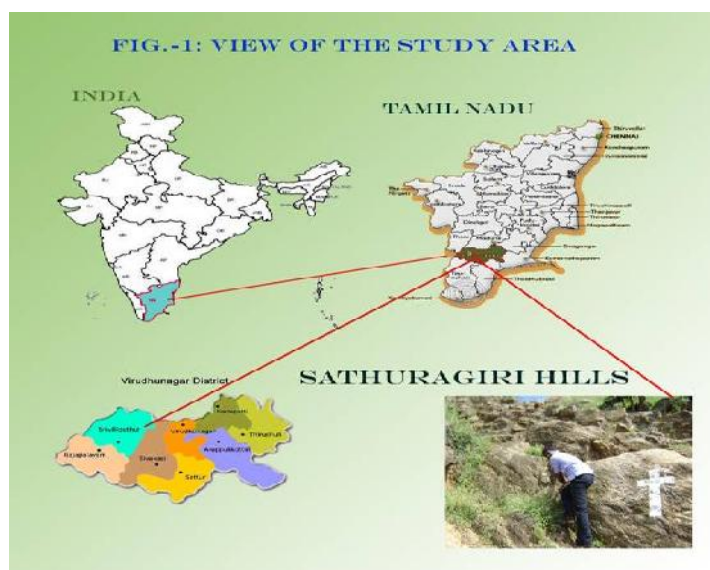
The ecological studies are an important aspect of environment, in view of the conservation of environmental quality and protection of natural flora and fauna (Odum, 1975).

Regional floristic studies are very important and it can be achieved by intensive exploration of smaller areas. Preparation of the flora of smaller areas like districts, protected areas, unexplored areas, etc. is a prerequisite for the revision of the flora of the vast country like India. But till now no work seems to have been done in the field of floristic studies of Sathuragiri

hills. Hence it was thought worthwhile to undertake the present study.

Study Area

Sathuragiri Hills or Chathuragiri otherwise known as “*Sundara Mahalingam*” was situated 10 km from Watrap (Wathirairuppu) near Srivilliputhur. Saduragiri hills located in the South – Eastern slopes of Western Ghats, Virudhunagar District of Tamil Nadu. Saduragiri hills lies between 9° 42" - 9° 44" North latitude and 77° 37" - 77° 41" East longitude in Virudhunagar district of Tamil Nadu. The altitude ranges from 200 m to 1275 m above mean sea level (MSL). The terrain is primarily rocky with steep slopes, ridges and valleys (Figure 1).



Many streams flow through Saduragiri hills and act as a perennial source of water. The area has a predominant **red soil** impregnated with organic matter, and granite, increasing after February, May and April hottest months of the year, the temperature range from 20°C to 37°C. Srivilliputhur receives rainfall from South-West and the North-East monsoons. It the means of annual receives **average rainfall** were recorded of 811 mm (31.9 in), which is lesser than the state average of 1,008 mm (39.7 in). Bulk of the rainfall was received during the months of October, November and December.

Materials and Methods

Field Work

Several intensive and extensive floristic surveys were carried out during November 2013- February 2014.

Accordingly, information on habit, habitat, flowering, fruiting period, etc. was recorded. The collected specimens were identified taxonomically with the help of pertinent (Gamble, 1915- 1936; Nair and Henry, 1983; Henry et al., 1987; Henry et al., 1989; Mathew, 1991) and by using field keys.

The collected plant species were cross-checked for authentication at the Madras Herbarium (MH) of Botanical Survey of India, Southern Circle, Coimbatore and Tamil Nadu. The specimens were poisoned, pressed and the herbarium specimens were prepared according to the standard instructions given by (Jain and Rao, 1976; Rao and Sharma, 1990). The identified voucher specimens were deposited in the Department Herbarium of Botany, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.

Result and Discussion

Floristic study

During the floristic survey, a total of 132 taxa were represented 101- genera distributed in 45- families were collected from Sathuragiri Hills of the souther

Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu. Angiosperms were represented by 105 taxa. The dicotyledonous plants belonged to 42- families, 99- genera under 128- taxa and the monocotyledonous plants to 3- families, 9- genera and 13- species. Pteridophytes were represented by 4- species belonging to 3- families with 3- genera (Table 1).

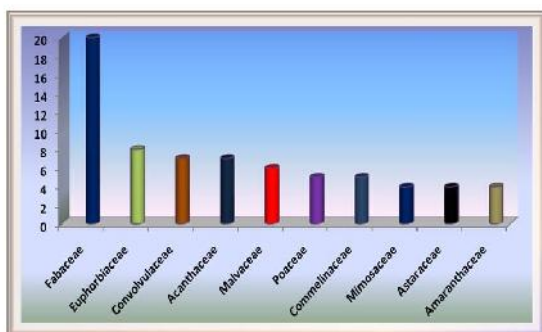
Table 1. Numerical data of Floristic diversity of plants from the study area

Floristic analysis		Families	Genera	Species
Angiosperms				
Dicotyledons	Polypetalae	18	43	56
	Gamopetalae	16	35	43
	Monochlamydeae	5	11	16
Monocotyledons		3	9	13
Pteridophytes		3	3	4
Total		45	101	132

Most of families of the study area include Papilionaceae is the first dominant with family (20 species), followed by Euphorbiaceae and Convolvulaceae (8- species each); Malvaceae and Poaceae (6- species each) Commelinaceae (5-species) Mimosaceae, Asteraceae, and Amaranthaceae (4-

species each) (Figure 2). The most of the genera include *Alysicarpus*, *Ipomoea*, *Cynotis* (4 species each) followed by *Rhyncosia*(3 species), *Cassia*, *Hypanthus*, *Leucas*, *Urena*,(2 species each) analysis of flora shows that most of the genera are represented by single species (Figure 3).

Figure 2. Distribution of the dominant family from the study

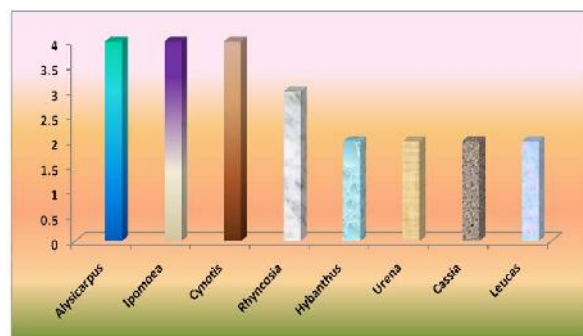


There were 2 invasive exotic species also found, which will be serious threat to the forest ecosystem in the future. Important among them are *Ageratum conyzoides* L., *Lantana camara* L., The upper storey of the vegetation was covered by all trees with epiphytic growth of ferns. Some of the shrubs e.g. *Dodonaea viscosa* (L.) Jacq. *Tarenna asiatica* (L.) Kunth were found to grow in dense and interior forests.

Life form analysis

In order to infer the total life forms flora of Sathuragiri hills reveals that the comparatively higher

Figure 3. Distribution of the dominant genus from the study

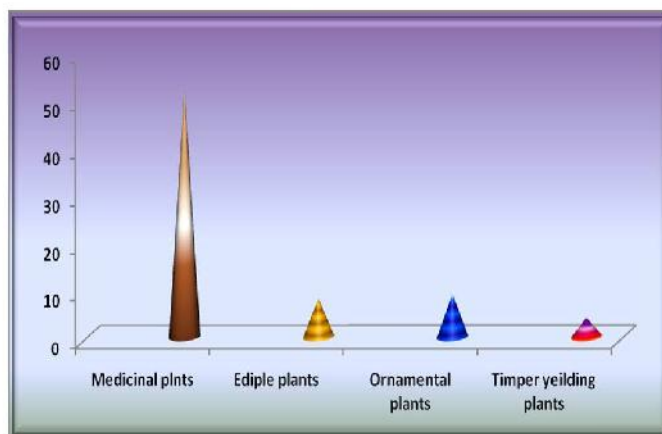


representation of herbaceous species 63 (47%) followed by 26 (22 %) shrubs, 20 (12%) climbers, 6 (4%) trees and 12 (9%) of Grass.

Economic utility

Some plants were used by local people in many different ways. The principle uses of wee medicine, food, ornamental, artisan work and construction of traditional houses, etc. The economic utility of the collected plants were represented in the Pie-chart (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Ethnobotanical utility of plants from the study



It is clear that an important resource for local communities, particularly for medicinal reasons. The present study recorded 52- plant species of medicinally important plants used by the ethnic people to address their daily healthcare needs (Table 3). The most commonly some medicinal plants (52 Taxa) viz., *Acalypha indica* L., *Alternanthera sessilis* (L.) R.Br., *Alysicarpus longifolius* Wight & Arn., *Alysicarpus monilifer* (L.) DC., *Barleria prionitis* L., *Bidens biternata* (Lour.), *Biophytum sensitivum* (L.) DC., *Blepharis maderaspatensis* (L.) Heyne, *Canscora diffusa* L., *Cissampelo spareira* L., *Coccinia grandis* (L.)Wight, *Evolvulus nummularies*, *Phyla nodiflora* (L.) E. Green, *Phyllanthus amarus* Schum. & Thonn., *Rubia cordifolia* L. They are using these plants to cure diseases related to skin diseases, cough, fever, head ache, diabetes, rheumatism, asthma, dysentery and poison bites etc.

Wild edible plants were endowed with one or more parts that can be used for food if gathered at the appropriate stage of growth and properly, the edible plant (8 species) viz., *Rhynchosia minima* (L.) DC,

Alternanthera sessilis (L.), R.Br., *Phyllanthus reticulates* Poir., *Apluda mutica* L., *Tragus roxburghii* Panigrahi, *Cyperus rotundus* (L.), *Solanum nigrum* (L.), *Commelina benghalensis* L. etc.

The ornamental plant species was mainly based on their attractive flower colour, good looking habit and various plant parts with their beautiful appearance. Some of the ornamental plants such as: *Aststasia gangetica* (L.), T., *Barleria prionitis* L., *Biophytum sensitivum* (L.) DC., *Cassia occidentalis* L., *Commelina benghalensis* L., *Cyanotis cristata* (L.) D.Don., *Evolvulus alsinoides* (L.)L., *Helicteres isora* L., *Indigofera linnaei* Ali.

Timber can be used for a variety of purposes: joinery, pulp, paper, furniture, structural work, flooring, boxes, creates, wooden utensils, plywood and farm timbers. Some of the important timber yielding plants are: *Acacia leucophloea* (Roxb.) Willd., *Acacia ferruginea* DC., *Dichrostachys cinerea* (L.) Wight & Arm., *Ficus racemosa* L., etc. All plants are arranged alphabetical order with family, local name, Habit and Ethnobotanical uses are given (Table 2; Plate 1-5).

Table -2: List of plants collected from the Sadhuragiri Hills

S. No	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Habit	Potential Value	Uses
1.	<i>Acacia ferruginea</i> DC.	-	Mimosaceae	T	Timber	Wood used as Timber
2.	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i> (Roxb.) Willd.	-	Mimosaceae	T	Timber	Wood used as Timber
3.	<i>Acalypha alnifolia</i> Klein	-	Euphorbiaceae	S	-	-
4.	<i>Acalypha indica</i> L.,	Kuppaimeni	Euphorbiaceae	H	Medicinal	Leaf past Cure eczema and chest pain
5.	<i>Actinopteris australis</i> (L.f.) Link	-	Actinopteridaceae	H	-	-
6.	<i>Actinopteris radiata</i> (Sw.) Link.	-	Actinopteridaceae	H	Medicinal	Leaves used as Bronchitis tuberculosis

S. No	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Habit	Potential Value	Uses
7.	<i>Adiantum incisum</i> Forrsk.	-	Actinopteridaceae	H	-	-
8.	<i>Aganosma cymosa</i> (Roxb.)	-	Apocyanaceae	C	Medicinal	Whole plant is used for anthelmintic and ophthalmic
9.	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.,	-	Asteraceae	H	Medicinal	Leaf paste used for Headache
10.	<i>Albizia amara</i> (Roxb.) Boivin	Wunja	Mimosaceae	T	-	-
11.	<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	Mul-poonanganny	Amaranthaceae	H	Medicinal	Leaves used for cure Snake bite
12.	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (L.) R.Br	Ponnaganni, Kadupai	Amaranthaceae	H	Medicinal	Leaves used for cure Stomach trouble
13.	<i>Alysicarpus hamosus</i> Edgew	-	Fabaceae	H	-	-
14.	<i>Alysicarpus longifolius</i> Wight & Arn	-	Fabaceae	H	-	-
15.	<i>Alysicarpus monilifer</i> (L.) DC	-	Fabaceae	H	Medicinal	Whole plant used for Snake bite
16.	<i>Alysicarpus rugosus</i> (Willd.) DC.	Namapoundu	Fabaceae	H	-	-
17.	<i>Amaranthus polygamus</i> L.	Siru-keeri	Amaranthaceae	H	-	-
18.	<i>Anamirta cocculus</i> (L.)	-	Menispermaceae	C	-	-
19.	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i> L.	-	Menispermaceae	C	-	-
20.	<i>Andrographis alata</i> (Vahl) Nees.	-	Acanthaceae	S	-	-
21.	<i>Apluda mutica</i> L.	-	Poaceae	H	Fodder	Cattle feeding
22.	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i> (L.) T.	Meddaykeerai	Acanthaceae	H	Medicinal	Flowers uses as Swelling and rheumatism
23.	<i>Barleria prionitis</i> L.	Kodippachala, Shemmuli	Acanthaceae	S	Medicinal and Ornamental	Leaves used for Cough, tuberculosis and Charming golden yellow flower
24.	<i>Bidens biternata</i> (Lour.) Merr.	-	Asteraceae	H	Medicinal	Root extract used for Tooth ache
25.	<i>Biophytum sensitivum</i> (L.) DC.	Thottavadi	Oxalidaceae	H	Medicinal and Ornamental	Roots used for gastric troubles and Pretty habit with fascinating pinnate leaves
26.	<i>Blepharis maderaspatensis</i> (L.) Heyne	-	Acanthaceae	H	Medicinal	Leaf juice with lime juice mixed and applying for cure cuts.
27.	<i>Blepharis repens</i> (Vahl) Roth.	-	Acanthaceae	H	-	-

28.	<i>Boerhavia chinensis</i> (L.) Asch. & Schweint	Chatti- chattarandi	Nyctaginaceae	H	-	-
29.	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L.	Mukurattai	Nyctaginaceae	H	Medicinal	Root used for gas troubles.
30.	<i>Canscora diffusa</i> (Vall) R. Br.	-	Gentianaceae	H	-	-
31.	<i>Caralluma lasiantha</i> (Wight) N. Hr.	-	Asclepidiaceae	H	-	-
32.	<i>Cardiospermum canescens</i> Wall.	-	Sapindaceae	C	-	-
33.	<i>Cassia absus</i> L.	Mulaipalyirai	Caesalpiniaceae	H	-	-
34.	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> L.	Pei-avarai	Caesalpiniaceae	S	Medicinal Ornamental	Leaves used for Skin diseases Dazzling pale yellow flower is used as ornamental
35.	<i>Celosia cristata</i> L.	Pannai-keerai	Amaranthaceae	H	-	-
36.	<i>Cheilanthus swertii</i> Webbet. Berth.	-	Cheilanrhaceae	H	-	-
37.	<i>Chloris barbata</i> Sw.	Mayilkondai	Poaceae	G	-	-
38.	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Wight	Kovai	Cucurbitaceae	C	Medicinal	Leaf used for jaundice.
39.	<i>Cocculus pendulus</i> Diels	-	Menispermaceae	C	-	-
40.	<i>Coldenia procumbens</i> L.	Seruppada	Boraginaceae	H	Medicinal	Leaves are used for Improve resistance power
41.	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> L.,	Adutinnathalai	Commelinaceae	G	Medicinal and Ornamental	Leaf is used for scorpion and fleabites. Gorgeous creeping herb with lovely blue flower
42.	<i>Corchorus trilocularis</i> L.	Vazhukkai- poondu	Tiliaceae	S	-	-
43.	<i>Crotalaria mysorensis</i> Roth.	-	Fabaceae	H	-	-
44.	<i>Crotalaria bourneae</i> Fys.	-	Fabaceae	H	-	-
45.	<i>Crotalaria verrucosa</i> L.	Gilukiluppai	Fabaceae	H	-	-
46.	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.	Thummattikai	Cucurbitaceae	H	-	-
47.	<i>Cuscuta chinensis</i> Lam.	-	Cuscutaceae	C	Medicinal	Stem past is used for Broken part of a bone in order to promote the joining of the fractured parts
48.	<i>Cyanotis axillaris</i> (L.) D. Don	Neer-pulli	Commelinaceae	G	-	-
49.	<i>Cyanotis cristata</i> (L.) D.Don	-	Commelinaceae	G	-	-
50.	<i>Cynotis arachnoidea</i> Clarke.	-	Commelinaceae	G	Medicinal	Leaves used for Reduce itching
51.	<i>Cynotis papilionaceae</i> (L.) Schutles	-	Commelinaceae	G	-	-
52.	<i>Cyperus difformis</i> L.	-	Cyperaceae	G	-	-
53.	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	Pnni-korai	Cyperaceae	G	Medicinal	Roots used for cure stomach trouble.

54.	<i>Datura metal</i> L.	Oomathai	Solanaceae	S	Medicinal	Leaf boiled juice with coconut oil is applied externally to heal wounds.
55.	<i>Desmodium cephalotes</i> Wall.	-	Fabaceae	S	-	-
56.	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> (L.) Wight & Arn.	Vidathalan,	Mimosaceae	T	Medicinal	Whole plant is used for Rheumatics pains
57.	<i>Didymocarpus tomentosa</i> Wight	Elichyzhien	Gesneriaceae	H	-	-
58.	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> (L.) Jacq.	Virali, Velari	Sapindaceae	S	-	-
59.	<i>Dolicho strilobus</i> L.	Pani-payir	Fabaceae	C	-	-
60.	<i>Eclipta alba</i> (L.)	Karishalanganni	Asteraceae	H	-	-
61.	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> L	-	Euphorbiaceae	H	-	-
62.	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> (L.) L.,	Vishnukarandi	Convolvulaceae	C	Medicinal	Flowers used for cure Fever
63.	<i>Evolvulus nummularius</i> (L.) L	-	Convolvulaceae	C	Medicinal	Whole plant is used for Scorpion bite
64.	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Atthi	Moraceae	T	-	-
65.	<i>Glycine wightii</i> L.	-	Fabaceae	C	-	-
66.	<i>Grewia hirsute</i> Vahl	-	Tiliaceae	S	-	-
67.	<i>Helicteres isora</i> L.	Velamburi	Sterculiaceae	S	Medicinal Ornamental	Root is used for Diarrhea Flower is very Attractive red flower used for ornamental
68.	<i>Heliotropium subulatum</i> (Hochst.ex DC.) Vatke.	-	Boraginaceae	H	-	-
69.	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i> Beauv.	Oosipullu	Poaceae	G	-	-
70.	<i>Hibiscus lobatus</i> (Murr.) Kuntze	-	Malvaceae	S	-	-
71.	<i>Hybanthus ennaspermus</i> (L.)Muell.	Orulaithamarai	Violaceae	H	-	-
72.	<i>Hybanthus puberulus</i> M.Gilbert	-	Violaceae	H	-	-
73.	<i>Ichnocarpus fruticoscens</i>	-	Apocyanaceae	C	-	-
74.	<i>Indigofera linnaei</i> Ali	Sheppunerungi	Fabaceae	H	-	-
75.	<i>Indigofera uniflora</i> Bunch. Ham	-	Fabaceae	H	-	-
76.	<i>Ipomoea obscura</i> (L.) Ker-Gawl.	Siruttalai	Convolvulaceae	C	Medicinal	Leaves are used for ulcer

77.	<i>Ipomoea pes-tigridis</i> L.	Punaikkirai	Convolvulaceae	C	Medicinal	Leaves are used for dog bite and in boils
78.	<i>Ipomoea staphylina</i> Roem. & Shultes	-	Convolvulaceae	C	Medicinal	Latex used Healing foot crack
79.	<i>Ipomoea eriocarpa</i> R.Br.	-	Convolvulaceae	C	Medicinal	Root is used for cure rheumatism.
80.	<i>Justicia glauca</i> Rottl.	-	Rubiaceae	S	-	-
81.	<i>Kirganelia reticulata</i> (Poir.) Baill	-	Euphorbiaceae	S	-	-
82.	<i>Lantana camara</i> L.	Unnipoo	Verbenaceae	S	-	-
83.	<i>Lantana wightiana</i> Wall.	-	Verbenaceae	S	-	-
84.	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	Maruthani	Lythraceae	S	-	-
85.	<i>Leucas biflora</i> (Vahl) H. Br.	-	Lamiaceae	H	-	-
86.	<i>Leucas vestita</i> Benth	-	Lamiaceae	H	-	-
87.	<i>Martynia annua</i> L.,	Thekkodukku kai, Pulinagam	Martyniaceae	H	Medicinal	Leaves used for scorpion sting
88.	<i>Merremia tridentata</i> (L.) Hall.	Negikulovu	Convolvulaceae	C	Medicinal	Root used for relief Body pain in human being and cow
89.	<i>Mollugo pentaphylla</i> L.	-	Molluginaceae	H	-	-
90.	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L.) DC	-	Fabaceae	C	Medicinal	Whole plants are used for cure Cough
91.	<i>Mukia maderaspatana</i> (L.) M. Roem.,	Musumu-sukkai	Cucurbitaceae	C	Medicinal	Leaves are used for cure piles.
92.	<i>Orthosiphon stamineus</i> Benth	-	Lamiaceae	S	-	-
93.	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.,	Pulivayilai	Oxalidaceae	H	Medicinal	Leaves are used for cure piles
94.	<i>Parthenocissus neilgherriensis</i> (Wight.) planch.	-	Vitaceae	C	-	-
95.	<i>Pavonia odorata</i> Willd.	Pulivayilai	Malvaceae	H	-	-
96.	<i>Pavonia zeylanica</i> (L.) Cav.	Sitha-muthi	Malvaceae	S	-	-
97.	<i>Pedaliium murex</i> L.,	Perunerinji,	Pedaliaceae	H	Medicinal	Leaves are used for Reduce itching
98.	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i> (L.) E. Greene	Poduku-thalai	Asteraceae	H	Medicinal	Leaves are used for diarrhea
99.	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> L.	-	Euphorbiaceae	H	-	-
100.	<i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i> Poir.	-	Euphorbiaceae	S	-	-
101.	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schum. & Thonn.	Keela-nelli	Euphorbiaceae	H	Medicinal	Plant paste mixed with goad milk and taken internally for 3 days to cure jaundice.
102.	<i>Physalis peruviana</i> L.	Pottipalam,	Solanaceae	H	-	-
103.	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.	-	Plantaginaceae	-	-	-
104.	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L.	-	Plumbaginaceae	H	-	-
105.	<i>Polycarpaea corymbosa</i> (L.) Lam.	Nilachadachi	Caryophyllaceae	H	-	-

106.	<i>Polygonum chinense</i> L.	-	Polygonaceae	H	-	-
107.	<i>Pseudarthria viscida</i> (L.) Wight & Arn.	-	Fabaceae	H	Medicinal	Entire plants are used for Fever, asthma, diabetes.
108.	<i>Pterolobium hexapetalum</i> (Roth) Sant. & Wagh.	Harindu	Caesalpiniaceae	S	-	-
109.	<i>Rhynchosia filipes</i> Benth.	-	Fabaceae	C	-	-
110.	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i> (L.) DC	Chitt-avarai	Fabaceae	C	-	-
111.	<i>Rhynchosia arufescens</i> (Willd.) DC.	-	Fabaceae	C	-	-
112.	<i>Rubia cordifolia</i> L.	Manjiti,	Rubiaceae	C	Medicinal	Fruits used to reduce body heat
113.	<i>Ruellia prostrate</i> Poiret	Pottakanchi	Acanthaceae	H	-	-
114.	<i>Sanicula elata</i> Bunch. – Ham	-	Umbelliferae	H	-	-
115.	<i>Sebastiania chamaelea</i> Mull.	-	Euphorbiaceae	H	-	-
116.	<i>Setaria pumila</i> (Poir.)	-	Poaceae	G	-	-
117.	<i>Sida cordata</i> (Burm.f) Borssum	Palampasi	Malvaceae	H	-	-
118.	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	Manathakkali	Solanaceae	S	Medicinal	Leaf Paste used to cure rabies, stomach ulcer.
119.	<i>Spermacoce ocymoides</i> Burm	-	Rubiaceae	H	-	-
120.	<i>Tarenna asiatica</i> (L.) kuntze	Kodinovel	Rubiaceae	S	-	-
121.	<i>Tephrosia tictoria</i> Pers	-	Fabaceae	S	-	-
122.	<i>Terminalia trevancorensis</i> W. & A.	-	Compretaceae	T	Timber	Woods used for construction work
123.	<i>Trachys muricata</i> (L.) Pers.	-	Poaceae	G	-	-
124.	<i>Tragus roxburgii</i> Panigrahi	-	Poaceae	G	Fodder	Leaves are given to cattle
125.	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> L.	Sranathi	Aizoaceae	H	-	-
126.	<i>Trichodesma indicum</i> (L.) R. Br	Kaluthai thumbai,	Boraginaceae	H	Medicinal	Leaves and rhizome are used to heal wounds
127.	<i>Urena lobata</i> L.	Ottatti	Malvaceae	S	-	-
128.	<i>Urena sinuate</i> L.	-	Malvaceae	S	Medicinal	whole plant is used to scabies
129.	<i>Vigna pilosa</i> L. Baker.	-	Fabaceae	C	-	-
130.	<i>Vigna trilobata</i> (L.) Verdc.	Panipayir	Fabaceae	C	Medicinal	Leaves & fruits are used to cure fever
131.	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Nochi	Verbanaceae	S	Medicinal	Leaf extract is used to relieve running nose and head ache.
132.	<i>Waltheria indica</i> L.	Shembudu	Sterculaceae	H	-	-

H – Herbs, S – Shrubs, C – Climber, T – Tree, G – Grass

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 Plate 1-5. Some selected species from the present study.

PLATE - 1



A. *Actionopteris radiata* Link.



B. *Adiantum incisum* Forsk.



C. *Aganosama cymosa* (Roxb.)



D. *Anamirta cocculus* (L.)



E. *Andrographis echinoides* (L.)



F. *Biophytum sensitivum* DC.

PLATE - 2



A. *Canscora diffusa* (Vahl)



B. *Caralluma lastantha* H. Br.



C. *Cardiospermum canescens* Wall.



D. *Cassia absus* L.



E. *Cuscuta chinensis* Lam.



F. *Commelina diffusa* Burm. f.

PLATE - 3



A. *Ficus racemosa* L.



B. *Helicteres isora* (L.)



C. *Hybanthus ennaspermus* (L.)



D. *Lantana wightiana* Wall.



E. *Leucas biflora* R. Br.



F. *Justicia glauca* Rottl.

PLATE-4



A. *Martynia annua* L.



B. *Pavonia odorata* Willd.



C. *Pedalium murex* L.



D. *Peristrophe bicalycuta* Nees.



E. *Phyllanthus reticulatus* Poir.



F. *Ocimum americanum* L.

PLATE -5



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