

## Endemic flora in Kotagiri hill of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve

Patharaj.J

Sasurie vidhya Bhavan Educational Institution, Tirupur.

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### ABSTRACT

Of the 2,900 species of flowering plants in Kotagiri hill of Nilgiri biosphere reserve in Southern India, 126 species from 37 families are endemic, they are listed by plant species.

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### Introduction

Kotagiri is a panchayat town in The Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu, South India. Kotagiri is situated at an elevation of around 1783 m above sea level and is one of the four popular hill stations located in the Nilgiri district. This picturesque hill station is bounded by verdant green tea estates, silver oak, and offers a number of trekking options.

This old hill station has been developed around innumerable knolls and valleys. The Doddabetta Range is 22 km away. Catherine Falls, kookalthorai(uyilatty) Falls and Rangaswami Pillar are the major attractions near Kotagiri and you can trek to these places. Kodanad View Point offers a spectacular view of the gentle sloping hills and blue hills. There is another jungle trekking trail

### Study area

The present study is mainly concern with identification, collection, herbarium preparation, preservation of endemic plants. Invitro culture will be carried in case of most endangered medicinal plants.



Figure 1. Photo showing Kookalthorai water falls (five Kilo meter away from Kotagiri town)

### Acanthaceae

- *Leptacanthus amabilis*
- *Mackenzia homotropa*
- *M. Violacea*
- *Nilgirianthus papillosus*
- *N. Wighteanus*
- *Phlebophyllum lanatum*
- *Plecaulis sessilis*
- *Rhinacanthus nasutus* var. *montanus*
- *Thelepaepale bicolor*

### Adoxaceae

- *Viburnum hebanthum*

### Amaranthaceae

- *Achyranthes aspera* f. var. *rubrofusca*

### Apiaceae

- *Bunium nothum*\*

### Apocynaceae

- *Baeolepis nervosa*

### Aquifoliaceae

- *Ilex gardneriana*

### Araceae

- *Arisaema auriculatum*
- *A. pulchrum*
- *A. translucens*
- *A. tuberculatum*
- *A. tylophorum*

### Arecaceae

- *Calamus gamblei* var *sphaerocarpa*

### Asclepiadaceae

- *Brachystelma maculatum*
- *Caralluma nilagiriana*

### Asteraceae

- *Anaphalis neelgeiriana*
- *A. notoniana*
- *Helichrysum wightii*

- *Senecio kundaicus*
- *S. lawsonii*
- *S. lessigianus*
- *S. polycephalus*

#### balsaminaceae

- *I. laticornis*
- *I. levengei*
- *I. munronii*
- *I. neo-barnesii*
- *I. nilagirica*
- *I. orchoides*

#### Celastraceae

- *Microtropis densiflora*\*

#### Chrysobalanaceae

- *Atuna indica*\*

#### Commelinaceae

- *Commelina tricolor*

#### Convolvulaceae

- *Argyreia coonoorensis*

#### Cyperaceae

- *Carex christii*
- *C. pseudo-asperata*
- *C. vicinalis*
- *C. curvibracteatus*
- *Fimbristylis latiniglumifera*

#### Eriocaulaceae

- *Eriocaulon christopheri*
- *E. gamblei*
- *E. pectinatum*\*



Figure 2. Photo showing one of the major study area (Kotagiri Neru park)



Figure 3. Photo showing way to kodanad (7 K.M.away from Kotagiri)

#### Euphorbiaceae

- *Glochidion sisparensense*
- *Mallotus subramanyamii*
- *Reidia timbriata*

#### Fabaceae

- *Acacia hohenackeri*
- *Crotalaria bidei*
- *C. formosa*
- *C. obtecta*
- *Dalbergia gardneriana*
- *Tephrosia wynaadensis*

#### Gentianaceae

- *Swertia lawii*

#### Labiateae

- *Anisochilus dysophylloides* var *purpureus*
- *Leucas pubescens*
- *L. rosmarinifolia*
- *Pogostemon nilagiricus*
- *P. paludosus*
- *Teucrium wightii*

#### Lauraceae

- *Actinodaphne lanata*\*
- *Actinodaphne lawsonii*\*
- *Actinodaphne salicina*\*

#### Loranthaceae

- *Dendrophthoe memecylifolia*
- *D. neelgherrensis* var *clarkei*
- *Loranthus recurvus*

#### Melastomataceae

- *M. lawsonii*
- *M. sisparensense*\*
- *Sonerila versicolor* var. *axillaris*
- *S. wynaadensis*

#### Myrtaceae

- *Eugenia argentea*
- *Meteoromyrtus wynaadensis*\*
- *Syzygium malabaricum*

#### Orchidaceae

- *Aerides elatior*
- *Bulbophyllum acutiflorum*
- *B. aureum*
- *B. fusco-purpureum*
- *B. kaitiense*
- *Corymborkis veratifolia*
- *Eria nana*
- *E. polystachya*
- *Habenaria cephalotes*
- *H. denticulata*
- *H. polyodon*
- *Liparis biloba*
- *Malaxis crenulata*
- *Spiranthes sinensis* var. *wightiana*
- *Thrixspermum muscaeflorum* var *nilagiricum*

#### Oxalidaceae

- *Biophytum polyphyllum*

#### Pittosporaceae

- *Pittosporum viridulatum*\*

#### Poaceae

- *Andropogon longipes*
- *A. polyptychus*
- *Arudinella purpurea*

- *A. setosa* var *nilgiriana*
- *Brachiaria semiundulata*
- *Eriochrysis rangacharii*
- *Garnotia schmidii*
- *Isachne deccanensis*
- *I. nilagiricum*
- *I. oreades*
- *Ochlandra beddomei*
- *O. setigera*
- *Panicum fischeri*
- *Poa gamblei*

#### Primulaceae

- *Embelia gardneriana*
- *Maesa velutina*\*

#### Ranunculaceae

- *Clematis theobromina*

#### Rubiaceae

- *Hedyotis hirsutissima*
- *Lasianthus ciliatus*
- *Oldenlandia hirsutissima*
- *O. sisparensis*
- *Ophiorrhiza brunois* var *brunois*

- *O. pykarensis*\*
- *Pavetta brunois*
- *P. hohenackeri*
- *P. wightii*

#### Rutaceae

- *Melicope indica*\*

#### Sapotaceae

- *Isonandra perrottetiana*

#### Symplocaceae

- *Symplocos microphylla*
- *S. pulchra*

#### Umbelliferae

- *Bupleurum plantaginifolium*
- *Heracleum hookerianum*

#### Urticaceae

- *Pouzolzia wightii* f.var. *nilghirensis*

*Viscum orbiculatum*

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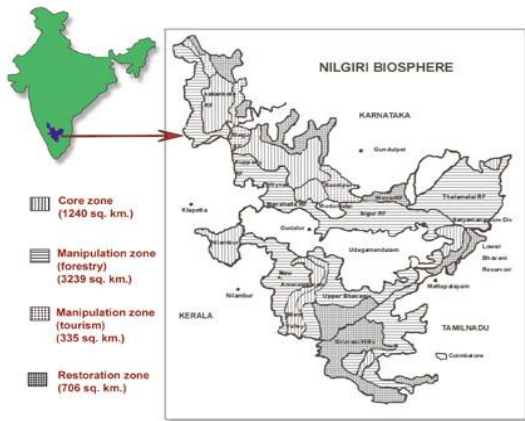


Figure 4. Map showing Nilgiri biosphere reserve