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Research Paper

**FLORISTIC DIVERSITY OF JNANA TUNGA CAMPUS, YARGERA,
RAICHURU DISTRICT, KARNATAKA**

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Abstract

A floristic survey was conducted in the year 2021 for the documentation of floristic diversity in Krishna Tunga Campus Yargera, Raichuru. In the present study the survey reveals about 295 plant species belonging to 233 genera and 70 families of angiosperms. Among them, dicotyledons are representing 59 families, 205 genera and 265 species, in that 35 polypetalae, 19 gamopetalae and 5 monochlamydae. Whereas, monocotyledons are represent with 11 families, 24 genera and 30 species. An analysis of the habit composition of plant species of the study area, herbs are predominant with 186 species followed by tree with 54 species, shrubs with 35 species, climbers with 18 species, each Liana and twiner with 1 species respectively. As per the IUCN conservation status showed that, they are 233 species are Not Evaluated, 2 Valnerable and Near Threatened represent 1 species, 58 are Least Concern, 1 species Data Deficient. In Bryophyte *Riccia* species only recorded. Fabaceae family is the top most, comprises 28 genera and 45 species, followed by Asteraceae (24 genera 25 species), Euphorbiaceae (8 genera and 21 species), Apocynaceae (11 genera and 14 species) and Amaranthaceae (9 genera and 13 species).

Key words: Floristic diversity, Krishna Tunga Campus, Raichuru, Yaragera.

INTRODUCTION

The Raichuru district also known as “Raichuru Doab” because the triangular region of land in the southern Indian states of Telanagana & Karnataka lying between the Krishna & the Tungabadra river and also considered to be very fertile land because of sediments carried by these rivers. The district is bounded by on the North of Gulbarga district, West of Bijapur and Dharwad district, East of Mahiboobnagar of

Andrapradesh and South of Bellary district. It exist between 15°-10' to 16°- 34' 'N Latitude and 75°- 48' to 17°- 35' E Longitude. The climate of the district is characterized by dryness for the major part of the year is very hot (February–May) and December to middle February is the cold season. The maximum temperature is 45.6 °C & minimum temperature is 10.0 °C have been recorded in this district.

The Raichuru district forest is very poorly developed due to scanty vegetation. There are no distinct and significantly hilly regions owing to the geological formation of the landscape. The dry tropical climate is also not helpful to forest growth. The forests here are characterized by having small trees with patchy, open distribution struggle is against the inhospitable physical surroundings and not merely between the floristic constituents therefore district forest wealth is almost negligible. No progress in the utilization of local plants and their products for economic exploitation and medicinal value without having definite information about their availability. it is much essential to know the status of a plants in Raichur district. The total forest area in the district is including protected and unclassified forests was about 18,167 hectares of were covered under the mixed dry deciduous forests and open scrub jungle. The major soil types are reddish, light grey, reddish brown and black soil.

Krishna Tunga Campus Yagera (Raichuru University) of Raichuru, was started in 2021. The total area of the campus is 257 acres and rich in scrubby vegetation. The campus has a rich diversity of plant species, which includes herbs, shrubs, trees and climbers. The objective of this study was to documentation and analysis of plant species in Krishna Tunga campus, Yagera, Raichuru, Karnataka. It is most essential as per CBD concentration (1992).

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Study area:

Raichuru district is bounded by on the North of Gulbarga district, West of Bijapur and Dharwad district, East of Mahaboobnagar of Andrapradesh and South of Bellary district. It exist between 15°-10' to 16°-34' 'N Latitude and 75°-48' to 17°-35' E Longitude. The climate of the district is characterized by dryness for the major part of the year is very hot (February–May) and December to middle February is the cold season. The maximum temperature is 45.6 °C & minimum temperature is 10.0 °C have been recorded in this district.

Field visit:

Extensive field visits are carried out in Krishna Tunga Campus Yargera, Raichuru in the year 2021 at different seasons to document the floristic diversity in the campus [Fig.1.A, B, C]. The collected specimens were identified with the help of flora (Gamble, 1919; Cooke, 1903; Ramaswamy & Raji, 1973; Saldanha & Nicolson, 1976; Bhandari, 1978; Sharma *et al.*, 1984; Saldanha, 1984 and 1996; Singh, 1988; Seetharam *et al.*, 2000; Manjunath *et al.*, 2004; Gopalakrishna Bhat, 2014; Veerlinga Bhaskara & Kushalappa, 2014; Kotresha & Sidananda, 2016; Seetharam *et al.*, 2018; Yoganarasimhan *et al.*, 2018). Bentham and Hooker system of classification (1862–1883) was followed for the arrangement of families.

Herbarium specimens were treated with a solution of 2% of Mercuric Chloride in absolute alcohol to control the fungal infections. The plants will be pressed by dry method (Jain & Rao, 1960). The specimens were deposited in the Herbarium of Department of Botany, Karnataka Science College, Dharwad.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Floristic inventory of plant species comprised of total 295 plant species belonging to 233 genera and 70 families of angiosperms including cultivated plants (Table.1). An analysis of the habit composition of plant species are revealed that, herbs predominant with 186 (63%) species followed by trees with 54 (18%) species, shrubs with 35 (11%) species, climbers with 18 (6%) species, Liana and twiner one species each. Among them total number of 263 species comes under wild category and 32 species from cultivars. Out of 70 families the top five families constitute 120 species (42%) of which Fabaceae family with 45 (15%) species followed by Asteraceae 28 (9%) species, Euphorbiaceae 20 (7%) species, Apocynaceae 14 species and Amaranthaceae 13(5%) species [Fig.1. D & E].

The remaining families are Lamiaceae, Malvaceae (9 species each). Convolvulaceae and Commelinaceae, Verbinaceae (7 species each). Plantaginaceae, Achanthaceae and Gentianaceae (6 species each). Aizoaceae, Capparaceae, Scrophullaraceae, Solanaceae and Poaceae, Rubiaceae (5 species each). Bignoniaceae, Cyperaceae and (4 species each). Araceae, Sapindaceae, Myrtaceae, Liliaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Moraceae, Pedaliaceae, Polygalacdeae (3 species each). Annonaceae, Araliaceae, Carryophyllaceae, Droseraceae, Meliaceae, Menispermaceae, Portulacaceae, Simarubaceae, Tiliaceae, Violaceae and Zygophyllaceae (2 species each). Agavaceae,

Anacardiaceae, Aponogetonaceae, Araceae, Aristalochiaceae, Asphodelaceae, Brassicaceae, Boraginaceae, Cactaceae, Campanulaceae, Combratceae, Eriocaulaceae, Lentibularaceae, Lythraceae, Melastomataceae, Moringaceae, Nymphaeaceae, Nyctaginaceae, Papavaraceae, Passifloraceae, Plumbaginaceae, Rhamnaceae, Rutaceae, Santalaceae, Typhaceae, Ulmaceae, Vitaceae and Xyridaceae (1 species each).

IUCN (2021) affirmed of some plants according to their conservation category. The near threatened (NT) plants recorded from the study area include *Aegle marmelos* and followed by vulnerable species (VU) *Eriocaulon tuberiferum* and *Santalum album* and *Vigna aconitifolia* under data deficient (DD). Whereas *Typha angustifolia*, *Thespesia populnea*, *Melaleuca quinquenervia*, *Lawsonia inermis*, *Caesulia axillaris*, *Epaltes divaricata*, *Xyris indica*, *Pongamia pinnata*, *Borassus flabellifer*, *Hardwickia binata*, *Lobelia alsinoides*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Terminalia arjuna*, *Utricularia caerulea*, *Drosera burmanni*, *Drosera indica*, *Aponogeton natans*, *Melochia corchorifolia*, *Commelina subulata*, *Cyperus niveus*, *Veronica scutellata*, *Murdannia vaginata* and *Gloriosa superba* are under IUCN Least Concern (LC) conservation status.

The total medicinal plant species are 66 (23%) belonging to 35 families and one Bryophyte namely, *Riccia* was also observed in study area. Some plants photographs of Krishna Tunga Campus shows in [Fig.1.F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,Z,AA,BB,CC].

CONCLUSION:

The survey reveals about 295 flowering plant species (including cultivars) were observed from the study area. They are belongs to 233 genera and 70 families. Among them 11 were monocotyledons and 59 dicotyledons families. An analysis of the habit composition of plant species, herbs are predominant with 186 species followed by tree 54 species, shrubs 35 species, climbers 18 species, 1 species each from Liana and twiner. 66 medicinal plant species, 32 cultivars and 3 insectivorous species. Conservation status analysis showed 233 Not Evaluated, 2 Vulnerable, 1 Near Threatened, 58 Least Concern and 1 Data Deficient as per IUCN Red Data List. In terms of conservation the floral biodiversity, it is urgent and very important to set up a botanical garden in the confines of the University Campus and allow them to grow naturally by protecting. It will be useful to the ayurvedic students, research scholars, teachers and forest department for further study.

Table 1. Data showing the family, botanical names, IUCN conservation status and habit in Krishna Tunga Campus, Yagera, Raichuru District, Karnataka

Family	Botanical name	IUCN	Habit	
Acanthaceae	<i>Astercantha longifolia</i> Nees.	LC	H	
	<i>Barlaria prionitis</i> L.	NE	S	
	<i>Blepharis maderaspatensis</i> (L.) Roth.	NE	H	
	<i>Blepharis molliginifolia</i> Pers	NE	H	
	<i>Indoneesiella echioides</i> (L.) Sreem	NE	H	
	<i>Peristrophe paniculata</i> L.	NE	S	
	<i>Ruellia patula</i> Jacq.	NE	H	
Agavaceae	<i>Agave americana</i> L.	LC	H	
Aizoaceae	<i>Corbiconia decumbens</i> (Forsk.) Excell	NE	H	
	<i>Glinus lotoides</i> L.	LC	H	
	<i>Zaleya decandra</i> (L.) N.Burman	NE	H	
Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	NE	H	
	<i>Aerva javanica</i> (N. Burman) Juss. ex Schult	NE	H	
	<i>Aerva lanata</i> L.	NE	H	
	<i>Allmania nodiflora</i> (L.) R.Br.ex Wt.var.angustifolia Hook.f.	NE	H	
	<i>Allmania nodiflora</i> (L.) R.Br.ex Wt.var.aspera (Roth) Hook.f.	NE	H	
	<i>Alternanthera pungens</i> Humbolt ,Bonpland & Kunth	NE	H	
	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (L.) R. Br.	LC	H	
	<i>Alteranthera philoxeroides</i> (Mart.) Griseb	NE	H	
	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L.	NE	H	
	<i>Celosia argentea</i> L.	LC	H	
	<i>Gomphrena celosioides</i> Mart	NE	H	
	<i>Pupalia lappacea</i> (L.) Juss	LC	H	
	<i>Trichurus monosoniae</i> (L.f.) Townsend 1	NE	H	
	Anacardiaceae	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	NE	T
	Annonaceae	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	NE	T
<i>Monoon longifolium</i> (Sonn.) B.Xue & R.M.K.Saunders		LC	T	
Apocynaceae	<i>Carissa congesta</i> Wight	NE	S	
	<i>Cascabela thevetia</i> (L.) Lippold	NE	S	
	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> R.Br.ex Ait	NE	S	
	<i>Calotropis procera</i> R.Br.	NE	S	
	<i>Catheranthus pusillus</i> (Murr) G.Don.	NE	H	
	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i> R.Br.	NE	L	
	<i>Hemidesmous indicus</i> (L.) R.BR.	LC	C	
	<i>Nerium oleander</i> L.	NE	S	
	<i>Oxystelma esculentum</i> R.Br.	NE	C	

	<i>Plumeria alba</i> L.	NE	T
	<i>Plumeria pudica</i> Jacq. LC	NE	S
	<i>Pergularia daemia</i> (Forsk.) Chiov	LC	C
	<i>Vincetoxicum indicum</i> (Burm.f.) Mabb.	NE	C
	<i>Wirightia tinctoria</i> R.Br.	NE	T
Aponogetonaceae	<i>Aponogeton natans</i> (L.) Engl. & K.Krause	LC	H
Aracaceae	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L.	NE	T
	<i>Coccus nucifera</i> L.	NE	T
	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> Roxb.	NE	T
Araceae	<i>Theriophonum minutum</i> Bailon.	NE	H
Araliacaeae	<i>Polyscias guilfoylei</i> (W.Bull) L.H. Bailey	NE	H
	<i>Schefflera arboricola</i> (Hayata) Merr.	NE	T
Araucariaceae	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> (Salisb.) Franco	NE	T
Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia indica</i> L.	NE	C
Ashpodelaceae	<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm.f.	NE	H
Asteraceae	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	NE	H
	<i>Blainvillae acmella</i> (L.) Philipson	NE	H
	<i>Blumea eriantha</i> DC.	NE	H
	<i>Blumea malcolmii</i> Hook. f.	NE	H
	<i>Blumea obliqua</i> (L.) Druce	NE	H
	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (L.) R.M. King & H.Rob.	NE	S
	<i>Dicoma tomentosa</i> Cass	NE	H
	<i>Echinops echinatus</i> Roxb.	NE	H
	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L.	LC	H
	<i>Epaltes divaricata</i> Cass.	LC	H
	<i>Grangea maderaspatana</i> (L.) Poir.	NE	H
	<i>Glossocardia bosvallia</i> cass.	NE	H
	<i>Helichrysum splendidum</i> Less.	NE	H
	<i>Lagascea mollis</i> Cav	NE	H
	<i>Launaea nudicaulis</i> Less	NE	H
	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> L.	NE	H
	<i>Pluchea tomentosa</i> DC.	LC	S
	<i>Pulicaria wightiana</i> (DC.) Cl.	NE	H
	<i>Senecio tenuifolius</i> Burm.f.	NE	H
	<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> L.	NE	H
	<i>Tricholepis amolexicaulis</i> C.B. Clarke.	NE	H
	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	LC	H
	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i> Less	NE	H
	<i>Xanthium indicum</i> Koen.	NE	S
Asparagaceae	<i>Cordyline fruticosa</i> (L.) A. Chev	NE	H

	<i>Yucca flaccida</i> Haw.	NE	H
Brassicaceae	<i>Schouwia arabica</i> (Vahl) DC.	NE	H
Bignoniaceae	<i>Dolichandrone falcata</i> (Wall. ex DC.) Seem.	NE	T
	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i> P.Beauv	LC	T
	<i>Tecoma stans</i> (L.) Juss. ex Kunth	NE	T
	<i>Tecomella undulata</i> (Sm.) Seem.	NE	T
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia elatior</i> (Willd.) Miller	LC	S
Capparaceae	<i>Cadaba fruticosa</i> (L.) Druce	NE	S
	<i>Cleome chelidonii</i> L.f.	NE	H
	<i>Cleome felina</i> L.f.	NE	H
	<i>Cleome monophylla</i> L.	NE	H
	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> L.	NE	H
Carryophyllaceae	<i>Polycarpaea aurea</i> Wight & Arn.	NE	H
	<i>Polycarpea corymbosa</i> (L.) Lam.	NE	H
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia alsinoides</i> Lam.	LC	H
Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.	NE	T
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina subulata</i> Roth	LC	H
	<i>Cyanotis fasciculata</i> Schult.	NE	H
	<i>Cyanotis pilosa</i> Schult.	NE	H
	<i>Murdania semiteres</i> (Dalz.) Sant.	NE	H
	<i>Murdania spirata</i> (L.) Brueck.	NE	H
	<i>Murdannia vaginata</i> (L.) G.Brückn.	NE	H
	<i>Tonningia axillaris</i> (L.) O. Ktze.	NE	H
	<i>Tradescantia</i> spp.	NE	H
Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb.	NE	C
	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> (L.) L.	NE	H
	<i>Ipomea obscura</i> (L)Ker-Gawl	NE	C
	<i>Ipomea sepiara</i> Koen	LC	C
	<i>Ipomoea carnea</i> (L.) Sweet	NE	C
	<i>Ipomoea nil</i> (L.) Roth	NE	C
	<i>Xenostegia tridentata</i> (L.) Austin & Staples	NE	C
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> (L.) Schrader	NE	C
	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> L.	NE	C
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus michelianus</i> subsp. pygmaeus (Rottb.) Asch. & Graebn.	LC	H
	<i>Cyperus niveus</i> Retz.	NE	H
	<i>Cyperus brevifolius</i> (Rottb.) Hassk.	NE	H
	<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i> Rottb.	NE	H
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera indica</i> L.	LC	H

	<i>Drosera burmanni</i> DC.	LC	H
Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon tuberiferum</i> A.R.Kulk. & Desai	VU	H
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha indica</i> L.	NE	H
	<i>Acalypha lanceolata</i> Willd.	NE	H
	<i>Acalypha capitata</i> Willd.	NE	H
	<i>Codium varigatum</i> (L.) Rum.	NE	H
	<i>Croton bonplandianus</i> Baill.	NE	H
	<i>Chrozophora rottleri</i> (Geiseler) A. Jussieu ex Sprengel.	NE	H
	<i>Euphorbia cristata</i> Heyne ex Roth	NE	H
	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> L.	NE	H
	<i>Euphorbia heyneana</i> Spreng.	NE	H
	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	NE	H
	<i>Euphorbia lactea</i> Haw.	NE	S
	<i>Euphorbia parviflora</i> L.	NE	H
	<i>Euphorbia Rosea</i> Retzius.	NE	H
	<i>Givotia rottleriformis</i> Griffith	NE	T
	<i>Jatropha glandulifera</i> Roxb.	NE	S
	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> L.	LC	S
	<i>Kirganelia reticulata</i> Poiret Baillon	LC	S
	<i>Microstachy chamaelea</i> (L.) Muell-Arg.	NE	H
	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schumacher & Thonn	NE	H
	<i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> L.	LC	H
	<i>Phyllanthus virgatus</i> G.Forster	NE	H
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia eburnea</i> (L.f.) Willd	NE	T
	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Willd.	LC	T
	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> A.Cunn. ex Benth.	NE	T
	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i> L.	LC	H
	<i>Albizia amara</i> (Roxb.) Boivin.	LC	T
	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> (L.) Benthem	NE	T
	<i>Albizia procera</i> (Roxb.) Bentham	LC	T
	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam.	NE	T
	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taubert	LC	T
	<i>Cassia auriculata</i> L.	NE	S
	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	LC	T
	<i>Cassia pumila</i> Lam.	NE	H
	<i>Cassia sericea</i> Sw.	NE	H
	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L. Var. ternatea	NE	C
	<i>Cassia sophera</i> L.	NE	S
	<i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. neglecta(Wight & Arn.)	NE	H
	<i>Crotalaria ramosissima</i> Roxb.	NE	H
	<i>Crotalaria retusa</i> L.	NE	H

	<i>Crotolaria hebecarpa</i> (DC.) Rudd	NE	H
	<i>Crotolaria albida</i> B. Heyne ex Roth	NE	H
	<i>Dalbergia sisso</i> Roxb.	NE	T
	<i>Desmodium heterophyllum</i> (Willd.) DC.	NE	H
	<i>Gliricidia sepium</i> (Jacq.) Steud.	NE	T
	<i>Hardwickia binata</i> Roxb.	LC	T
	<i>Indigofera cardifolia</i> Heyne ex Roth	NE	H
	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i> L.	NE	H
	<i>Indigofera linifolia</i> (L.f.) Retzius	LC	H
	<i>Indigofera linnaei</i> Ali	NE	H
	<i>Indigofera mummularifolia</i> (L.) Livera	NE	H
	<i>Mimosa hamata</i> Willd.	NE	T
	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i> (DC.) Backer ex K. Heyne	NE	T
	<i>Perkinsonia aculeata</i> L.	LC	T
	<i>Pithecelobium dulce</i> (Roxb.) Benth	LC	T
	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre	LC	T
	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i> (Sw.) DC.	NE	T
	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i> (L.) Druce	NE	T
	<i>Rhyncosia minima</i> (L.) DC.	LC	H
	<i>Senna italica</i> Mill.	NE	H
	<i>Sesbania bispinosa</i> (Jacq.) W. F. Wight	LC	S
	<i>Stylosanthes hamata</i> (L.) Taub.	NE	H
	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	LC	T
	<i>Taverniera cuneifolia</i> (Roth) Arnott	NE	H
	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (L.) Pers	NE	H
	<i>Vigna aconitifolia</i> (Jacquin) Marechal.	DD	H
	<i>Zornia gibbosa</i> Span.	NE	H
Gentianaceae	<i>Bergia ammannioides</i> Roxb.	NE	H
	<i>Canscora diffusa</i> (Vahl) R.Br. ex Roem. & Schult.	NE	H
	<i>Centaurium centaurioides</i> (Roxb.) S.R.Rao & Hemadri	NE	H
	<i>Enicostemma hyssopifolium</i> Willd. Verdoorn	NE	H
	<i>Exacum perrottetii</i> Griseb.	NE	H
	<i>Hoppea dichotoma</i> Willd.	LC	H
Lauraceae	<i>Persea americana</i> Mill	NE	H
Lamiaceae	<i>Anisomeles Malabarica</i> (L.) R.Br.ex sims	NE	H
	<i>Anisomeles indica</i> (L.) Kuntze.	NE	H
	<i>Coleus strobilifer</i> (Roxb.) A.J.Paton	NE	H
	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> Poit.	NE	H
	<i>Leucasa aspera</i> L.	NE	H
	<i>Leonotis nepetiifolia</i> (L.) R. Br.	NE	H
	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L.	NE	H

	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.	NE	H
	<i>Orthosiphon thymiflorus</i> (Roth) V.D.Sleesen	NE	H
Lentibularaceae	<i>Utricularia caerulea</i> L.	LC	H
Liliaceae	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	NE	H
	<i>Iphigenia indica</i> (L.) A.Gray.	NE	H
	<i>Scilla hyacinthina</i> (Roth) Macbride.	NE	H
Lythraceae	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> L.	NE	S
Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon hirtum</i> (Lam.) Sweet	NE	S
	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.) Sweet	NE	S
	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	NE	S
	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i> L.	LC	H
	<i>Pavonia odorata</i> Willd	NE	H
	<i>Sida acuta</i> N.Burman	NE	H
	<i>Thespesia populnea</i> (L.) Sol.ex Correa.	NE	T
	<i>Trimufetta routandifolia</i> Lam.	NE	H
	<i>Waltheria indica</i> L.	NE	H
Melastomataceae	<i>Osbeckia zeylanica</i> L.f.	NE	H
Meliaceae	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A Juss W & A.	NE	T
	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i> L.f.	NE	T
Menispermaceae	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.) Diels	NE	C
	<i>Tinospora cardifolia</i> (Willd.) J.Hooker & Thoms.	NE	C
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill	LC	T
	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> (Cav.) S. T. Blake	LC	T
	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	LC	T
Moraceae	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	NE	T
	<i>Ficus talboti</i> King , Ann.	NE	T
	<i>Ficus benjamina</i> L.	NE	T
Moringacdeae	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	NE	T
Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertner.	NE	H
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L.	NE	H
Papavaraceae	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	NE	H
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora foetida</i> L.	LC	C
Pedaliaceae	<i>Martynia annua</i> L.	NE	S
	<i>Sesamum alatum</i> Thonn.	NE	H
	<i>Sesamum indicum</i> subsp. malabaricum(Burm.) Bedigian	NE	H
Plantaginaceae	<i>Dopatrium nudicaule</i> (Rottler) Benth	LC	H
	<i>Lindernia parviflora</i> (Roxb.) Haines	LC	H
	<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i> (Vahl) Blume	NE	H
	<i>Stemodia viscosa</i> Roxb.	NE	H
	<i>Veronica scutellata</i> L.	NE	H

	<i>Verbascum lychnitis</i> L.	NE	H
Plumbaginaceae	<i>Plumbago zyalanica</i> L.	NE	S
Poaceae	<i>Aristida funiculata</i> Trin. & Rupr.	NE	H
	<i>Bambusa bambos</i> (L.) Voss	NE	H
	<i>Chrysopogon fulvus</i> .	NE	H
	<i>Eragrostis minor</i> Host	NE	H
	<i>Perotis indica</i> (L.) Kuntze	NE	H
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala persicarifolia</i> DC.	NE	H
Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	LC	H
	<i>Portulaca quarifida</i> L.	NE	H
	<i>Portulaca pilosa</i> L.	NE	H
Rhamnaceae	<i>Ziziphus Xylopyrus</i> (Retz.) Willd.	NE	T
Rubiaceae	<i>Boreria stricta</i> K. Sch	NE	H
	<i>Canthium coromandelicum</i> (N.Burman) Alston	NE	S
	<i>Hedyotis herbacea</i> L.	NE	H
	<i>Ixora chinensis</i> Lam.	NE	S
	<i>Morinda tinctoria</i> Roxb.	NE	T
Rutaceae	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Correa.	NT	T
Santalaceae	<i>Santalum album</i> L.	VU	T
Sapindaceae	<i>Cardiospermum helicacabum</i> L.	LC	C
	<i>Combretum ovalifolium</i> Roxb.	LC	T
	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> N. Jacq.	LC	S
Scropullaraceae	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> (L.) Wettstein	LC	H
	<i>Striga asiatica</i> (L.) Kuntze.	NE	H
	<i>Striga densiflora</i> (Benth.) Benth	NE	H
	<i>Striga gesnerioides</i> (Willd.) Vatke	NE	H
	<i>Supobia delphinifolia</i> (L.) G.	NE	H
Simarubaceae	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb.	NE	T
	<i>Balanites roxburghii</i> Planchon	NE	T
Solanaceae	<i>Datura stramonium</i> L.	NE	H
	<i>Physalis minima</i> L.	NE	H
	<i>Sloanea nigrum</i> L.	NE	H
	<i>Solanum surattense</i> Burm.f.	NE	H
	<i>Solanum trilobatum</i> L.	NE	H
Tiliaceae	<i>Corchorus aestuans</i> L.	NE	H
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i> L.	NE	H
Typhaceae	<i>Typha angustifolia</i> L.	LC	H
Ulmaceae	<i>Holoptelea Integrifolia</i> (Roxb.) Planch	NE	T
Verbinaceae	<i>Clerodendrum phlomidis</i> L.	NE	S
	<i>Duranta repens</i> L.	NE	S
	<i>Lantana camara</i> L.	NE	S
	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	LC	S

	<i>Phyla nudiflora</i> (L.) Grene	NE	H
	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f.	NE	T
	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	LC	S
Violaceae	<i>Hybanthus enneaspermus</i> (L.) F.V. Muell	NE	H
	<i>Hybanthus stellarioides</i> (Domin) P.I.Forst., Muelleria	NE	H
Vitaceae	<i>Cissus adnata</i> Roxb.	NE	S
Xyridaceae	<i>Xyris indica</i> L.	LC	H
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	LC	H
	<i>Zygophyllum indicum</i> (Burm.f.) Christenh. & Byng	NE	H

H- Herb, S- Shrub, T- Tree, C- Climber, T-Twiner, VU- Valnerable, NT- Near Threatened, DD- Data Deficient, LC- Least Concern.

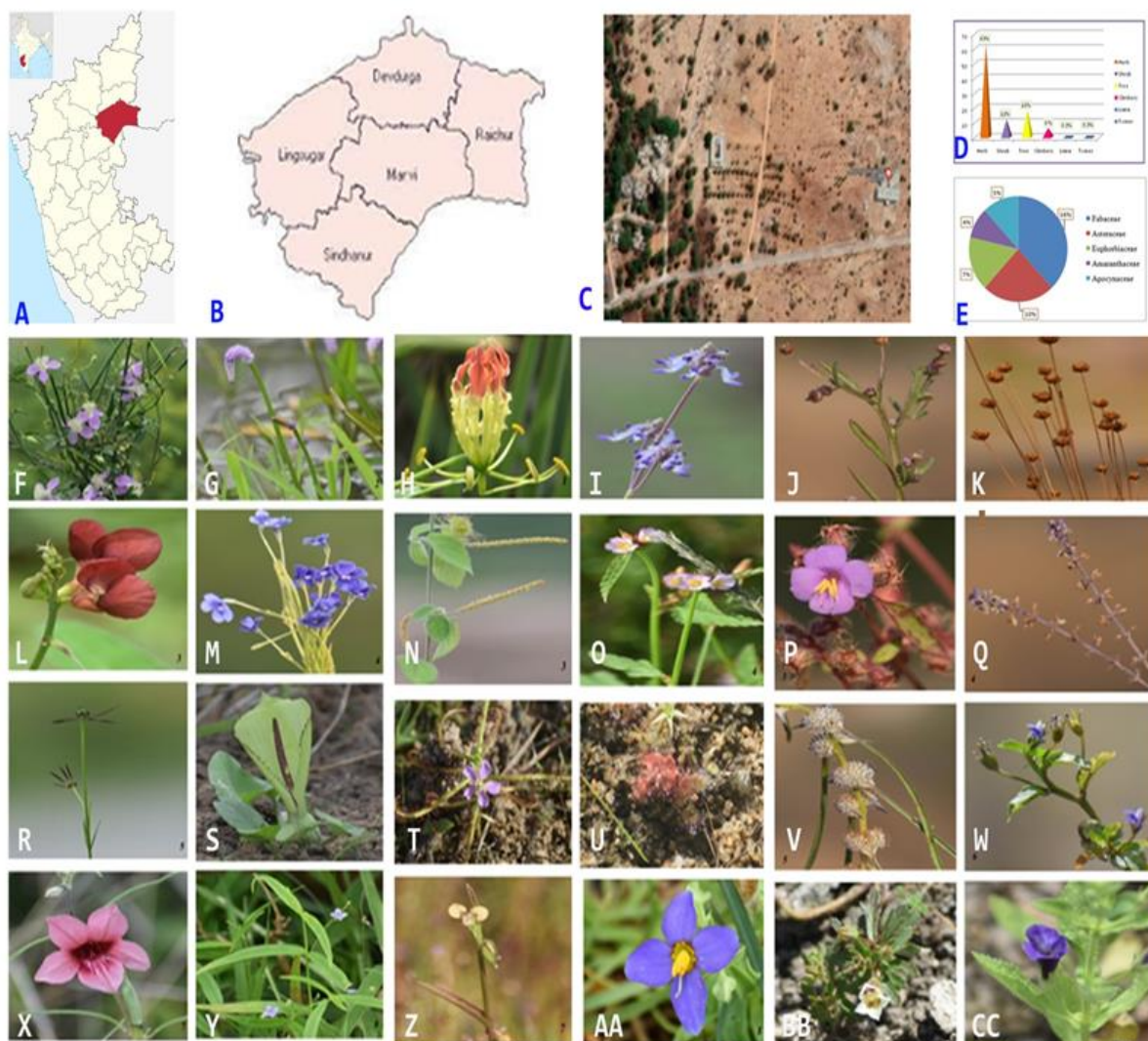


Figure 1. A. India and Karnataka Map, B.Raichur Map, C. Jnana Tunga Campus, D. Bar diagram showing Habit distribution, E. Pie diagram showing dominant families, F. *Cleome chelidoni* L.f., G. *Aponogron natans* L., H. *Gloriosa superba* L., I. *Coleus strobilifera* (Roxb.) A.J.Paton, J. *Epaltes divericata* Cass, K. *Xyris indica* L., L. *Macroptilium lathyroides* (L.) Urban, M. *Dopatrium nudicaule* (Rottler) Benth, N. *Acalypha capitata* Willd., O. *Melochia corchorifolia* L., P. *Osbeckia zeylanica* L., Q. *Platostoma methoides* (L.) Druce, R. *Ipigenia indica* (L.) Grey., S. *Therioaphanum minutum* Bailon, T. *Drosera indica* L., U. *Drosera burmanni* Vahl, V. *Caesulia axillaris* Roxb., W. *Labelia alsinoides* Lam., X. *Sesamum alatum* Thonn., Y. *Veronica scutellata* L., Z. *Comelino subulata* Roth., AA. *Exacum pedunculatum* L., BB. *Limnophila sessiliflora* (Vahl) Blume, CC. *Stemodia viscosa* Roxb.

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