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Enumeration of Angiosperm Plants in Sir M.V. Government Science College Campus Bhadravathi, Karnataka

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Abstract

The present study is conducted to document the plants present in the Sir. M. V. Government Science College campus located in Bommanakatte, Bhadravathi. In this study we recorded a total of 233 species of angiosperm plant community of 201 genera belonging to 70 families. Dicotyledons form the major plant community in the college campus represented by 196 species of 164 genera comes under 56 families. A total of 14 families of monocot were identified with 37 genera and 37 species. 16 families of dicotyledons were dominated with more than 4 species. Liliaceae and poaceae of monocotyledons dominated with 4 and 14 species. Floristic composition is dominated by herbs (42%) followed by shrubs (27%), trees (22%) and climbers (9%). The most dominated families are Acanthaceae (12 genera, 14 species), Asteraceae (12 genera, 12 species) of dicots and Poaceae (14 genera, 14 species), Liliaceae (4 Genera, 4 species) of Monocot were identified. Present study could be useful in conserving the existing the plants since many plants are used as medicine.

Keywords: Angiosperms, College, Dicotyledons, Acanthaceae, Monocotyledons, Poaceae.

Introduction

The plant kingdom plays an important role in the life of humans and animals. They form the basis for the biological food web and perform a number of environmental services. Plants have played an integral part in the evolution of human cultures, their physical and chemical properties providing not only an invaluable source of food, but also a whole range of material benefits in the form of shelter, clothing and medicine, thus remaining fundamental to their physical, spiritual and social well-being. Angiosperms or the flowering plants are the largest and most diversified group in the plant world. They have tremendous evolutionary plasticity and have become adapted to the most diverse environmental conditions and also exists in very diverse mode of life from green

photosynthetic plants to saprophytes, epiphytes and parasites (Singh et.al., 2014). These diverse group of land plants are distributed in 64 orders, 416 families, approximately 13,000 known genera and 300,000 known species (Christenhusz and Byng, 2016).

The Indian biodiversity is very rich with 7% of world's flora and has been included as one of the 12 mega diversity centers. The varied eco-climatic conditions coupled with unique geological and cultural features have contributed to an amazing diversity of habitats, which harbor and sustain immense biological diversity at all levels (Agrawal, 2000). Human beings concentrated on cultivation of many plants useful to him. The cultivation practices fulfilled needs of

mankind as food, medicine, fodder for domestic animals, clothing, shelter etc., these plants are categorized under cultivating plants. Many species grow naturally in open area are termed as weeds. These species which grow on their own, without human efforts and are in general harmful to the crops and can dominate the vegetation if not cared for (Thirumala and Kiran, 2017). Many weeds are categorized under different groups of economic botany after the exploitation and estimation of active compounds. Floristic study of an area provides the data on existing wealth of plant community and also understand the economic and ecological status of an ecosystem. Most of the weeds are recognized as medicinal plants used in different system of medicine like Ayurveda, siddha, unani, and in many traditional healing systems. The present work was aimed to document the plants growing naturally around the college campus and also few cultivated plant exists in

botanical garden, which also helpful to understand the economic wealth of the flora.

Materials and Methods

Study Area

Bhadravathi is an industrial city or Steel town and taluk of Shivamogga district. Geographically, Bhadravathi taluk lies in the central parts of the Karnataka state, in the south-east corner of the Shivamogga district. The latitude and longitude coordinates of Bhadravathi town are 13° 50' N and 75° 42'E (Fig.1). The city is at an altitude of 597 metres (1,959 ft) above sea level. Bhadravathi lies between Western Ghats (Malnad) and AreMalenad region. (Tourism. Bhadravathi city Municipal Council. Retrieved 2010-08-01.; Google. "Bhadravathi" (Map). Google Maps.).

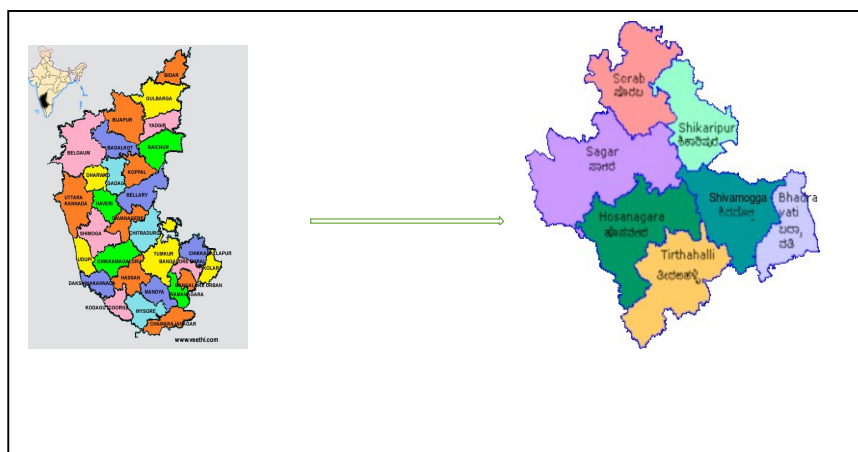


Fig.1: Map Showing the study area.

College campus

Sir. M. Visveshwaraya Government Science College was started in 1968 in the name of Sir. M. Vishveshvaraya, Dewan of Mysore state and well known engineer of India. In 1984 the College was shifted to the existing campus located at Bommanakatte area of Bhadravathi city. The college is offering B.Sc, B.C.A., and M. Sc., Chemsitry courses affiliated to Kuvempu University, Shankaraghatta, Shivamogga. The college is located at latitude 13°42' N and longitude 75°38'20" E. The College encompasses a well maintained lush green campus spread over 10.22 acres of land ensuring adequate availability and optimal utilization of physical infrastructure for teaching learning activities.

Collection of Data

The present investigation was conducted by repeated field visits during August 2016 to July 2017. Field visits were conducted at an interval of fortnight to explore the plant species appeared in different season. A regular survey was conducted to identify the specimens at different time intervals of flowering and fruiting stages. Identification of plant species were carried out by using the existing floras like flora of Shimoga district, flora of Udupi district and flora of the presidency of Madras (Ramaswamy et. Al., 2001; Gopalakrishna Bhat. 2003; Gamble, 1967) and also confirmation was carried out by comparing the specimens with available data in the digital flora of

Karnataka (India flora online). The college campus was divided into many quadrats, the floristic composition of each quadrat was documented. Based on the habit, the plants were categorized into herbs, shrubs, climbers and trees.

Results and Discussion

Present study explores diversified group of plants which were used as medicine, ornamentals, timber, dye, fodder, edibles and others. Floristic analysis of Sir. M. V. Government Science College shows the dominance of herbs (42%) followed by shrubs (27%), trees (22%) and climbers (9 %) (Fig. 2). In the current enumeration 70 families were identified, the families were listed according to Bentham and Hooker system of classification and results were tabulated in Table.1. Out of 70 families, 56 are dicot families and monocots are represented in 14 families. (Fig. 3).

The current investigation recorded dicots as dominant plant community of the college campus with 164 genera under 56 families (Fig.4) followed by monocot species with 37 genera under 14 families (Fig. 5). Among 56 families of dicots 16 families are comprising more than 04 genera, Acanthaceae and Asteraceae stands first with 12 genera, followed by Verbenaceae 8 genera, Papilionoideae, Rubiaceae, Lamiaceae and Euphorbiaceae with 7 genera, Malvaceae, Caesalpinoideae, Asclepiadeaceae and Amaranthaceae with 6 genera, Solanaceae and Scrophulariaceae with 5 genera, Mimosoideae, Apocyanaceae and Bignoniaceae with 4 genera. Poaceae with 14 genera and Liliaceae with 4 Genera are the dominant families of monocots, remaining families of monocots and dicots are represented by single or 2 or 3 genera.

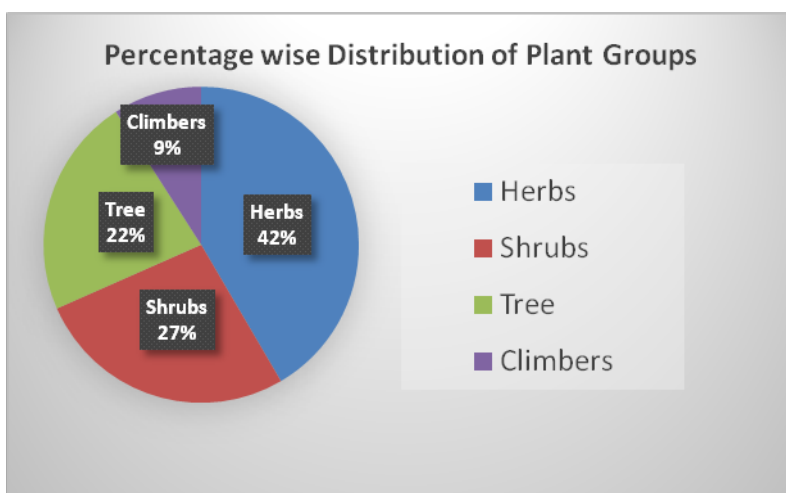


Fig.2: Percentage wise distribution of plant groups based on habit.

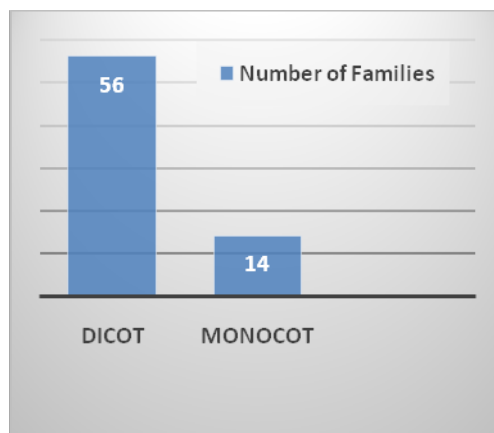


Fig.3: Map Showing the Number of Identified families

Table. 1: List of plant species with family and habit

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Family	Habit	No. of Genera	No. of Species
1.	<i>Michalia champaka</i>	Magnoliaceae	Tree	1	01
2.	<i>Annona reticulata</i>	Annonaceae	Tree	2	03
3.	<i>Annona squamosa</i>		Tree		
4.	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>		Tree		
5.	<i>Cyclea peltata</i>	Menispermaceae	Climber	2	02
6.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>		Climber		
7.	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Caricaceae	Tree	1	01
8.	<i>Brassica juncea</i>	Brassicaceae	Herb	1	01
9.	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	Capparidaceae	Herb	2	02
10.	<i>Gyanandropsis pentaphylla</i>		Shrub		
11.	<i>Papaver somnifrum</i>	Papaveraceae	Herb	1	01
12.	<i>Ionodium suffruticosum</i>	Violaceae	Herb	1	01
13.	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Portulacaceae	Herb	1	01
14.	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Malvaceae	Shrub	6	06
15.	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>		Shrub		
16.	<i>Malvastrum coromandalianum</i>		Herb		
17.	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>		Herb		
18.	<i>Pavonia zeylanica</i>		Herb		
19.	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>		Tree		
20.	<i>Waltheria indica</i>	Sterculiaceae	Herb	1	01
21.	<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i>	Tiliaceae	Shrub	1	01
22.	<i>Muntingia calabura</i>	Elaeocarpaceae	Tree	1	01
23.	<i>Biophytum sensitivum</i>	Oxalidaceae	Herb	2	03
24.	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>		Herb		
25.	<i>Oxalis latifolia</i>		Herb		
26.	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>	Balsaminaceae	Herb	1	01
27.	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i>	Rutaceae	Shrub	2	02
28.	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>		Tree		
29.	<i>Azadiracta indica</i>	Meliaceae	Tree	2	02
30.	<i>Swietenia mahogany</i>		Tree		
31.	<i>Zyziphus mauratiana</i>	Rhamnaceae	Tree	1	01
32.	<i>Vitis quadrangularis</i>	Vitaceae	Climber	1	01
33.	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree	1	01
34.	<i>Sapindus mukorossi</i>	Sapindaceae	Tree	2	02
35.	<i>Cardiospermum helicacabum</i>		Climber		

36.	<i>Alysicarpus longifolius</i>	Papilionatae	Herb	7	09
37.	<i>Butea frondosa</i>		Tree		
38.	<i>Clitoria ternacea</i>		Climber		
39.	<i>Crotolaria verrucosa</i>		Shrub		
40.	<i>Crotolaria juncea</i>		Shrub		
41.	<i>Crotolaria retusa</i>		Herb		
42.	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>		Tree		
43.	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>		Shrub		
44.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>		Tree		
45.	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Caesalpinoideae	Tree	6	10
46.	<i>Bauhinia tomentosa</i>		Tree		
47.	<i>Cassia fistula</i>		Tree		
48.	<i>Cassia sophera</i>		Shrub		
49.	<i>Cassia auriculata</i>		Shrub		
50.	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>		Shrub		
51.	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>		Tree		
52.	<i>Chamaecrista momosoides</i>		Herb		
53.	<i>Delonix regia</i>		Tree		
54.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>		Tree		
55.	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Mimosoideae	Tree	4	05
56.	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>		Tree		
57.	<i>Acacia arabica</i>		Herb		
58.	<i>Enterolobium saman</i>		Tree		
59.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>		Tree		
60.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Combretaceae	Tree	1	02
61.	<i>Terminalia catapa</i>		Tree		
62.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Myrtaceae	Tree	3	03
63.	<i>Eucalyptus lanceolatus</i>		Tree		
64.	<i>Psidium guajava</i>		Tree		
65.	<i>Coccinea indica</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	3	03
66.	<i>Bryonopsis laciniosa</i>		Climber		
67.	<i>Mukia maderaspatana</i>		Climber		
68.	<i>Opuntia spp.</i>	Cactaceae	Shrub	1	01
69.	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>	Aizoaceae	Herb	1	01
70.	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Apiaceae	Herb	1	01

71.	<i>Canthium parviflora</i>	Rubiaceae	Shrub	7	07
72.	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>		Shrub		
73.	<i>Mussaenda erythrophylla</i>		Shrub		
74.	<i>Hedyotis corymbosa</i>		Herb		
75.	<i>Mitracarpus hirtus</i>		Herb		
76.	<i>Spermacoce hispida</i>		Herb		
77.	<i>Coffea arabica</i>		Shrub		
78.	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	12	12
79.	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>		Herb		
80.	<i>Blumea mollis</i>		Herb		
81.	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>		Herb		
82.	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>		Herb		
83.	<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i>		Shrub		
84.	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>		Herb		
85.	<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i>		Herb		
86.	<i>Tithonia diversifolia</i>		Shrub		
87.	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>		Herb		
88.	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>		Herb		
89.	<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>		Herb		
90.	<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	Apocyanaceae	Shrub	4	04
91.	<i>Vinca rosea</i>		Shrub		
92.	<i>Holarrhena pubescens</i>		Tree		
93.	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>		Tree		
94.	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Herb	6	07
95.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>		Shrub		
96.	<i>Calotropis procera</i>		Shrub		
97.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>		Climber		
98.	<i>Pergularia daemia</i>		Climber		
99.	<i>Tylophora indica</i>		Climber		
100.	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i>		Climber		
101.	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i>	Boraginaceae	Shrub	2	02
102.	<i>Trichodesma indicum</i>		Shrub		
103.	<i>Argyreia nervosa</i>	Convolvulaceae	Climber	3	10
104.	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>		Herb		
105.	<i>Evolvulus nummularius</i>		Herb		
106.	<i>Ipomoea hederifolia</i>		Climber		
107.	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>		Climber		
108.	<i>Ipomoea carnea</i>		Shrub		
109.	<i>Ipomoea campanulata</i>		Climber		
110.	<i>Ipomoea obscura</i>		Climber		
111.	<i>Ipomoea nil</i>		Climber		
112.	<i>Ipomoea triloba</i>		Climber		

113.	<i>Datura metel</i>	Solanaceae	Shrub	5	07
114.	<i>Withania somnifera</i>		Shrub		
115.	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i>		Shrub		
116.	<i>Solanum torvum</i>		Shrub		
117.	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>		Shrub		
118.	<i>Physalis peruviana</i>		Shrub		
119.	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>		Shrub		
120.	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	Scrophulariaceae	Herb	5	05
121.	<i>Lindernia ciliata</i>		Herb		
122.	<i>Russelia equisetiformis</i>		Shrub		
123.	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>		Herb		
124.	<i>Striga lutea</i>		Herb		
125.	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Bignoniaceae	Tree	4	04
126.	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>		Tree		
127.	<i>Markhamia platycalyx</i>		Tree		
128.	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i>		Tree		
129.	<i>Martynia annua</i>	Pedaliaceae	Shrub	1	01
130.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	Acanthaceae	Shrub	12	14
131.	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i>		Shrub		
132.	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>		Herb		
133.	<i>Asterocantha longifolia</i>		Shrub		
134.	<i>Barleria buxifolia</i>		Shrub		
135.	<i>Barleria cristata</i>		Shrub		
136.	<i>Blepharis maderaspatensis</i>		Herb		
137.	<i>Ecbolium ligustrinum</i>		Herb		
138.	<i>Justicia simplex</i>		Herb		
139.	<i>Peristrophe bicalyculata</i>		Shrub		
140.	<i>Ruellia tuberosa</i>		Herb		
141.	<i>Ruellia prostrata</i>		Herb		
142.	<i>Rungia pectinata</i>		Herb		
143.	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>		Climber		
144.	<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i>	Verbenaceae	Shrub	8	08
145.	<i>Duranta erecta</i>		Shrub		
146.	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>		Tree		
147.	<i>Lantana camara</i>		Shrub		
148.	<i>Lippia nodiflora</i>		Herb		
149.	<i>Phryma leptostachya</i>		Herb		
150.	<i>Stachytarpheta indica</i>		Shrub		
151.	<i>Tectona grandis</i>		Tree		

152.	<i>Coleus aromaticus</i>	Lamiaceae	Herb	7	09
153.	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>		Shrub		
154.	<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i>		Shrub		
155.	<i>Leucas aspera</i>		Herb		
156.	<i>Ocimum grattissimum</i>		Shrub		
157.	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>		Shrub		
158.	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>		Herb		
159.	<i>Plectranthus mollis</i>		Shrub		
160.	<i>Salvia coccinea</i>		Herb		
161.	<i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i>	Nyctaginaceae	Herb	2	02
162.	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>		Shrub		
163.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Amaranthaceae	Shrub	6	07
164.	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>		Shrub		
165.	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>		Shrub		
166.	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>		Shrub		
167.	<i>Aerva lanata</i>		Herb		
168.	<i>Cyathula prostrata</i>		Herb		
169.	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>		Herb		
170.	<i>Aristolochia indica</i>	Aristolochiaceae	Climber	1	01
171.	<i>Peporomia pellucida</i>	Piperaceae	Herb	1	01
172.	<i>Myristica sp.</i>	Myristicaceae	Tree	1	01
173.	<i>Cinnamomum sp.</i>	Lauraceae	Tree	1	01
174.	<i>Grevellia robusta</i>	Proteaceae	Tree	1	01
175.	<i>Dendrophthoe falcata</i>	Loranthaceae	Shrub	2	02
176.	<i>Viscum album</i>		Shrub		
177.	<i>Santalum album</i>	Santalaceae	Tree	1	01
178.	<i>Acalypha indica</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	7	13
179.	<i>Croton sparsiflorus</i>		Shrub		
180.	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> (<i>E. geniculata</i>)		Herb		
181.	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>		Herb		
182.	<i>Euphorbia nerifolia</i>		Herb		
183.	<i>Euphorbia thymifolia</i>		Herb		
184.	<i>Euphorbia milli</i>		Herb		
185.	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i>		Shrub		
186.	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>		Shrub		
187.	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>		Tree		
188.	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> (<i>P. niruri</i>)		Herb		
189.	<i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i> (<i>Kirganelia reticulata</i>)		Shrub		
190.	<i>Ricinus communis</i>		Tree		

191.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Moraceae	Tree	3	04
192.	<i>Ficus glomerata</i>		Tree		
193.	<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>		Tree		
194.	<i>Morus alba</i>		Tree		
195.	<i>Laportea interrupta</i>	Urticaceae	Shrub	1	01
196.	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Casuarinaceae	Tree	1	01
197.	<i>Vanda roxburghii</i>	Orchidaceae	Herb	1	01
198.	<i>Hedechium coronarium</i>	Zingiberaceae	Herb	1	01
199.	<i>Canna indica</i>	Cannaceae	Herb	1	01
200.	<i>Crinum asiaticum</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Herb	1	01
201.	<i>Curculigo orchoides</i>	Hypoxidaceae	Herb	1	01
202.	<i>Dracaena sp.</i>	Agavaceae	Herb	2	02
203.	<i>Sansevieria sp</i>		Herb		
204.	<i>Dioscorea sp.</i>	Dioscoreaceae	Herb	1	01
205.	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Liliaceae	Herb	4	04
206.	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>		Herb		
207.	<i>Ruscus sp.</i>		Herb		
208.	<i>Yucca sp.</i>		Herb		
209.	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Commelinaceae	Herb	2	02
210.	<i>Tradescantia spathacea</i>		Herb		
211.	<i>Areca catechu</i>	Arecaceae	Tree	3	03
212.	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>		Tree		
213.	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>		Tree		
214.	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Araceae	Herb	3	03
215.	<i>Caladium bicolor</i>		Herb		
216.	<i>Dieffenbachia sp.</i>		Herb		
217.	<i>Eriocaulon sp.</i>	Eriocaulaceae	Herb	1	01
218.	<i>Bulbostylis barbata</i>	Cyperaceae	Herb	2	02
219.	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>		Herb		
220.	<i>Alloteropsis cimicina</i>	Poaceae	Herb	14	14
221.	<i>Arundinella pumila</i>		Herb		
222.	<i>Bothriochloa sp.</i>		Herb		
223.	<i>Brachiaria ramosa</i>		Herb		
224.	<i>Chloris virgata</i>		Herb		
225.	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>		Herb		
226.	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>		Herb		
227.	<i>Dichanthium annulatum</i>		Herb		
228.	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>		Herb		
229.	<i>Dimeria ornithopoda</i>		Herb		
230.	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>		Herb		
231.	<i>Eleusine indica</i>		Herb		
232.	<i>Eragrostis tenella</i>		Herb		
233.	<i>Setaria pumila</i>		Herb		

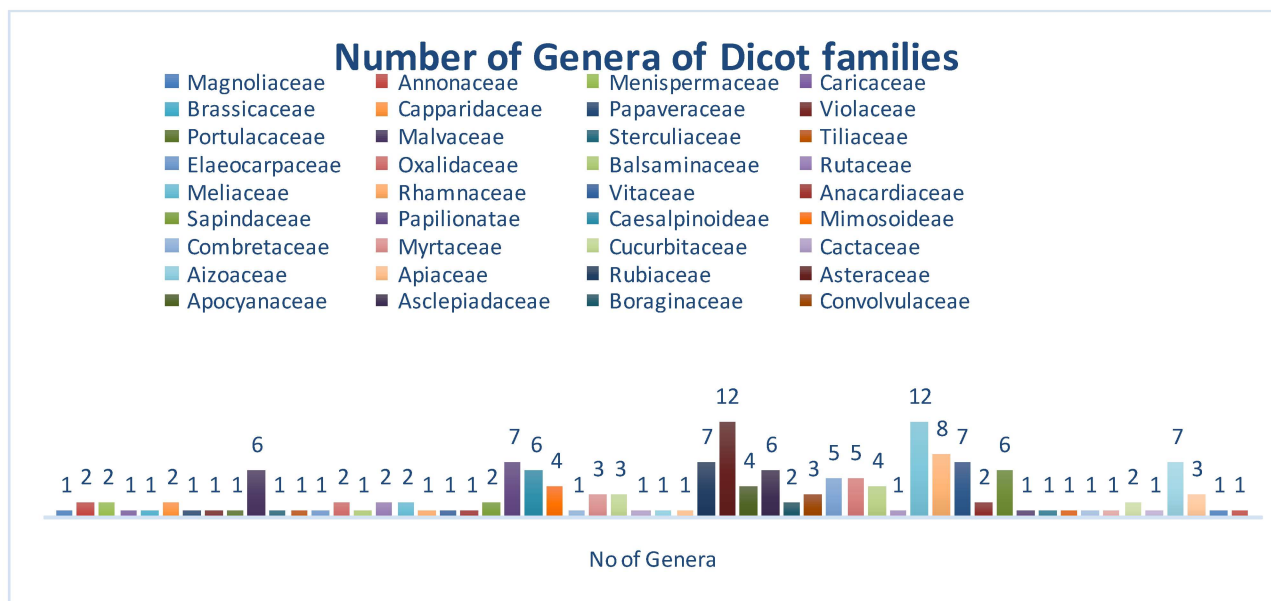


Fig.4: Total number of Dicot families with representing genera

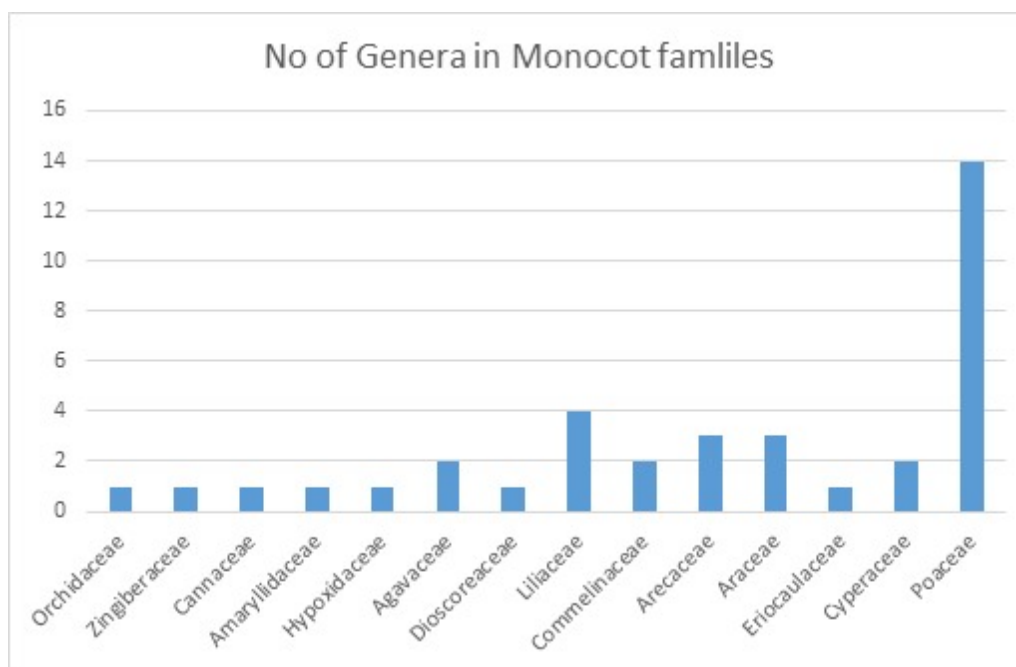


Fig.5: Total number of Monocot families with representing genera

A total of 233 plant species forms the angiosperm flora of Sir. M. V. Government Science College (Table.1). Among 233 species, 196 species are dicots and 37 species are monocots. Major floristic composition is contributed by 15 families of dicots which include more than 5 species, out of these Acanthaceae stands first with 14 species of 12 genera, followed by Euphorbiaceae with 13 species of 7 genera, Asteraceae with 12 species of 12 genera,

Caesalpinoideae 10 species of 6 genera and Convolvulaceae 10 species of 3 genera, Papilionoideae and Lamiaceae with 9 species of 7 genera, Verbenaceae with 8 species of 8 genera, Rubiaceae with 7 species of 7 genera, Asclepiadaceae and Amaranthaceae with 7 species of 6 genera, Solanaceae with 7 species of 5 genera, Malvaceae with 6 species of 6 genera Scrophulariaceae with 5 species of 5 genera and Mimosoideae with 5 species of 4 genera.

In monocots, 14 species under 14 genera of Poaceae family recorded followed by 4 species of Liliaceae under 4 genera. Rest of the families are represented by less than 5 species.

The campus is spread in 10.22 acres of land and the buildup area present in 18679.4 sq. mtrs. The floristic survey was conducted in entire campus excluding buildup area. The vast area of campus enriched with undisturbed natural vegetation, only few ornamentals cultivated in an 40x40 botanical garden situated inside the building quadrangle. The natural vegetation of the campus offers various ecological service to the fauna and local people. It also serves as natural botanical garden to the botany student to experience the outdoor practical knowledge of various diversified group of plants. Most of the documented plants are naturally occurring weeds with medicinal value. Many of the weeds are found to be medicinally important (Gambhire and Biradar, 2016). In India weed plants are recognized for their medicinal values and being used in various traditional systems of medicines. Most of the medicinal weeds growing in this region remains undocumented, although, their use is locally in vogue (Tirumala and Kiran, 2017)

The present data confirmed the dominance of herbs and many species are weeds of medicinal importance, fruit yielding plants, dye yielding plants, timber plants and fodder plants as reported in the flora of a V.V.M Sri Pushpam College campus (Durairaj Rekha and Annamalai Paneerselvam, 2014), flora of Mahajana College PG campus (Renukarya et.al, 2015) and flora of Karnataka college campus (Agadi et.al., 2017) and also the reports recorded the dominance of families like Acanthaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Papilionoideae, Asteraceae, Asclepiadaceae, Solanaceae, Verbenaceae, Lamiaceae, Malvaceae, Amaranthaceae and Poaceae.

The present work attempted to document the flora and the type of vegetation in the college campus, the data base may be useful to future estimation and analytical studies of weeds since they are medicinally valuable. It also emphasis the college administration to conserve these genetic resources from the destruction of anthropogenic activities because these weeds are composition of various drugs in herbal medicine systems.

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