CAMPUS FLORA OF A HYDERABAD COLLEGE – A PRELIMINARY STUDY

[1] Dr. P. Padma, [2]Dr. T. Annie Sheron, [3]G. Haritha
Dept. Botany, A.V. College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Gagan Mahal, Hyderabad, TS.
Department of Botany, Kakatiya Government College, Hanamkonda, Warangal (U). TS

ABSTRACT: A preliminary study of flora conducted in the 7 – acre college campus located in the heart of Hyderabad is reported in this paper. The species richness data was obtained by both secondary sources and extensive surveys carried out between 2008 –2011. A total of 148 species belonging to 127 genera under 54 families were recorded during the period of study. Fabaceae and Asteraceae families are dominant with 17 and 11 representative species respectively.

Keywords: Hyderabad, vegetation, flora

Introduction:

Founded in 1591 on the banks of the river Musi, the city of Hyderabad is located in the heart of the Deccan plateau at 1700 feet above sea level and it lies at 17.366° N latitude and 78.476° E longitude. The city is bestowed with enthralling topography and beautiful landscapes. It has a unique combination of a tropical wet and dry climate that borders on a hot semi-arid climate. The climate of Hyderabad remains fairly warm through most parts of the year and the average annual rainfall (January to December) is 136.1 mm. The city's soil type is Red sandy soil. The vegetation of the Hyderabad is mainly, scrub and dry deciduous type. Many taxonomical and floristic studies were carried out on the flora of Hyderabad by various scholars (Patridge, E. A. 1911; Sayeeduddin, M. 1935-41; Khan, M. S. 1953; Sudhakar Reddy et. al. 2000; Venkat Ramana, M. 2010; Pullaiah T. 2015)

Area of Study

AV Educational society was established in 1944 over a sprawling 7 Acre campus and is located in the heart of the city. A preliminary survey to record the campus flora was initiated in 2008 and has been conducted for 3 consecutive years

Materials and Methods

Campus survey was conducted on monthly basis to record the plant species in different seasons. Plant collection carried out by standard method (Jain and Rao, 1977). Plant specimens were preserved by dipping the whole specimens in saturated solution of Mercuric chloride and alcohol. Dry and preserved specimens were mounted on herbarium sheets by adhesive and are deposited in the college herbarium. Identification of plants done with the help of taxonomic literature of the Hyderabad [1,3-9]

Results and Discussion

In the present study a total of 148 plant species were identified in the campus. They belong to 127 genera under 54 families. Fabaceae and Asteraceae families are dominant with 17 and 11 representative species respectively. Acanthaceae, Caesalpinaceae, Malvaceae families have representatives of nine species each. Euphorbiaceae is represented by eight species; Convolvulaceae and Lamiaceae by five species each; Amaranthaceae, Bignoniaceae, Myrtaceae and Nyctaginaceae by four species each; Moraceae, Solanaceae and Poaceae by three species; Annonaceae, Apocynaceae, Araceae, Arecaceae, Boraginaceae, Commelinaceae, Cycadaceae, Cyperaceae, Menispermaceae, Phyllanthaceae and Rubiaceae by two species each while Agavaceae, Aizoaceae, Amaryllidaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Asparagaceae, Caricaceae, Cleomaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Dracenaceae, Hybanthaceae, Loranthaceae, Lythraceae, Magnoliaceae, Meliaceae, Moringaceae, Oleaceae, Oxalidaceae, Papaveraceae, Portulacaceae, Punicaceae, Rhamnaceae, Rosaceae, Santalaceae, Sapindaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Sterculiaceae, Verbenaceae and Vitaceae families were represented by one plant species each. The species were arranged alphabetically followed by their family name and vernacular name and shown in Table 1..

Acknowledgements

The authors are thankful to the Principal and Management of the A.V. College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Hyderabad for their encouragement and also grateful to Dr. J. Swamy, DRC- Hyd, BSI and Dr. Venkataramana, Dept. of Botany, Nizam College, Hyderabad for their valuable support.

Table1. Campus flora of A.V. College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Hyderabad

S. No	Name of the plant	Family	Vernacular name
1.	*Abrus Precatorius* L	Fabaceae	Gurivinda
2.	*Abutilon indicum*	Malvaceae	Thuthura Benda
3.	*Acalypha indica*	Euphorbiaceae	Muripinda
4.	*Acalypha wilkesiana*	Euphorbiaceae	Harita-manjari
5.	*Achyranthus aspera* L	Amaranthaceae	Uttareni
6.	*Adathoda vasika/ Justicia adathoda* Medic.	Acanthaceae	Addasaram
7.	*Aegyratum conizoids*	Asteraceae	Pokabanthi
8.	*Aeruva lanata* (L). Juss.	Amaranthaceae	Pinndi koora
9.	*Aglaonema sps.*	Araceae	
10.	*Albizzia saman/Samanea saman*	Fabaceae	Nidra ganneru
11.	*Allamanda cathartica*	Acanthaceae	Golden trumpet
12.	*Amaranthus viridis.*	Amaranthaceae	Thota koora
13.	*Andrographis paniculata* (Burnm. f.) Wall	Acanthaceae	Nela vemu
14.	*Annona squamosa L.*	Annonaceae	Seetaphalam
15.	*Argemone Mexicana.* L.	Papaveraceae	Balu Rakkisa
16.	*Asparagus officinalis*	*Asparagaceae*	Shatavari
17.	*Azadiracta indica* A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Vepa Chettu
18.	*Barleria cristata*	Acanthaceae	Mulla gorinta/ December puvvu
19.	*Bauhinia acuminate*	Fabaceae	Devakanchanamu
20.	*Bauhinia purpurea*	Fabaceae	Deva-kasia
21.	*Bauhinia vahilii*	Fabaceae	Adda aaku
22.	*Brachiaria ramsa*	Cyperaceae	Aduru Gaddi
23.	*Boerhavia diffusa.*L.	Nyctaginaceae	Punarnava

24.	*Bacopa monnieri.*	Scrophulariaceae	Brahmi/ Sambrani Chettu
25.	*Bidens pilosa*	Asteraceae	Giri mallika
26.	*Blumea balsamiferae*	Asteraceae	Kukundara
27.	*Blumea mollis*	Asteraceae	Adavi mullangi
28.	*Bouganviliea spectabilis*	Nyctaginaceae	Kagitham puvu
29.	*Caesalpinia pulcherima*	Caesalpinaceae	Ratnagandhi
30.	*Calotropis gigantean* (L.) R. Br	Asclepiadaceae	Jilledu
31.	*Callistemon lanceolatus*	Myrtaceae	Bottle brush
32.	*Cardia dicotoma*	Boraginaceae	Irikipallu Chettu
33.	*Carica papaya*	Caricaceae	Boppaya
34.	*Cassia aungustifolia*	Caesalpinaceae	Senna
35.	*Cassia fistula*	Caesalpinaceae	Rela
36.	*Cassia roxburghii*	Caesalpinaceae	Ceylon Senna
37.	*Cassia sophera*	Caesalpinaceae	Konda kasinda/seema tangedu/ sennangi
38.	*Cassia tora*	Caesalpinaceae	Chinnakasinda
39.	*Catharanthus roseus*(L).	Acanthaceae	Billa ganneru
40.	*Cissus quadrangularis*	Vitaceae	Nalleru
41.	*Cleome gynandra* L.	Cleomaceae	Vaminata
42.	*Clitoria turnatea*	Fabaceae	Sanku-Pushpamu
43.	*Coccinia indica*	Cucurbitaceae	Donda Chettu
44.	*Cocculus hirsutus*(L).	Menispermaceae	Sibbi teega
45.	*Cocos nucifera*	Arecaceae	Kobbari Chettu
46.	*Commelina benghalensis*	Commelinaceae	Nirukassuvu
47.	*Crinum asiaticum*	Amaryllidaceae	Chengalva
48.	*Crossandra infundibuliformisa*	Acanthaceae	Kanakambaram
49.	*Crotalaria laburnifolia*	Fabaceae	Pedda-Giligicha
50.	*Cycas circinalis.*	Cycadaceae	Cycas
51.	*Cycas revolute*	Cycadaceae	Cycas
52.	*Cynodon dactylon*	Poaceae	Garika
53.	*Dalbergia sisso*	Fabaceae	Shisham
54.	*Datura innoxia*	Solanaceae	Tella Ummetta
55.	*Datura metal*	Solanaceae	Ummetta
56.	*Delonix regia*	Caesalpinaceae	Gulmohar/ Erraturai
57.	*Dendrophthoe falcate*	Loranthaceae	Jiddu
58.	*Dieffenbachia seguine*	Araceae	Dumbcane
59.	*Dolichos lablab*	Fabaceae	Chikkudu
60.	*Dracena sp.*	Dracenaceae	Dracena
61.	*Durantha erecta*	Verbenaceae	Hedge plant
62.	*Dypsis lutescens*	Arecaceae	Areca Palm

63.	*Eclipta alba*	Asteraceae	Guntagalagara
64.	*Eranthemum bicolor*	Acanthaceae	*C*etippuvaracu
65.	*Eucalyptus globules*	Myrtaceae	*N*eelagiri vrukshamu
66.	*Euphorbia geniculate*	Euphorbiaceae	Hurita munjari
67.	*Euphorbia hirta* L	Euphorbiaceae	Reddivari-Nanubalu
68.	*Euphorbia hyssopifolia*	Euphorbiaceae	Leafy spurge
69.	*Euphorbia tirucalli*	Euphorbiaceae	Sanna Jemudu
70.	*Evolvulus alsinoides*	Convolvulaceae	Visnukrantamu
71.	*Ficus bengalensis*	Moraceae	Marri
72.	*Ficus religosa*	Moraceae	Raavi
73.	*Gliricidia sepium*	Fabaceae	Madri
74.	*Gmelinia arborea*	Lamiaceae	Gummadi Teku
75.	*Gomphrena globosa*	Amaranthaceae	Gunugu
76.	*Gossypium arboretum*	Malvaceae	Paaminda Pratti
77.	*Gossypium herbaceum*	Malvaceae	Pratti
78.	*Heliotropiun Zeylanicum*	Boraginaceae	Nagadanthi
79.	*Hemilia patens*	Rubiaceae	Scarlet bush / Fire Bush
80.	*Hibiscus lobatus*	Malvaceae	Atakanara
81.	*Hibiscus rosa-sinesis*	Malvaceae	Mandaramu
82.	*Hybanthus enneaspermus*	Hybanthaceae	Ratnapurusha
83.	*Indigofera tinctoria*	Fabaceae	Nilimandu chettu
84.	*Ipomea obscura*	Convolvulaceae	Nalla kokkita
85.	*Ipomea palmate*	Convolvulaceae	Railway creeper
86.	*Ipomea pes – tigridis*	Convolvulaceae	Mekamadugu
87.	*Ixora coccinea*	Rubiaceae	Ramabanamu
88.	*Jaquemontia violacea*	Convolvulaceae	Skyblue Clustervine
89.	*Jasminum sambac.*	Oleaceae	Malle/ Jasmine
90.	*Kirganelia reticulate*	Phyllanthaceae	Nalla Puli
91.	*Lawsonia inermis*	Lythraceae	Gorintaku/ Henna
92.	*Leucas aspera*	Lamiaceae	Tummikoora
93.	*Lysiloma latisiliquum /Leucaena leucocephala*	Fabaceae	Safed babool
94.	*Macroptilium atropurpureum*	Fabaceae	Purple Bush-Bean
95.	*Malvastrum coromandelianum*	Malvaceae	Broom weed
96.	*Michella champaca*	Magnoliaceae	Sampanga/ Champa
97.	*Millingtonia hortensis*	Bignoniaceae	Punnaga/ Indian Cork tree
98.	*Mirabalis jalapa.*	Nyctaginaceae	Chandrakantha
99.	*Moringa oleifera*	Moringaceae	Munaga chettu
100.	*Oxalis corniculata.*	Oxalidaceae	Pulichinta
101.	*Parkia biglandulosa*	Fabaceae	Badminton ball tree

102.	*Parthenium hysterophorus*	Asteraceae	Vayyari bhama
103.	*Peltophorum pterocarpum* / *Peltophorum inermi*	Caesalpinaceae	Konda cinta
104.	*Phyllanthus amarus*	Phyllanthaceae	Nela Usiri
105.	*Pisonia alba*	Nyctaginaceae	Lettuce tree
106.	*Pithecellobium dulce*	Fabaceae	Seema chintakaya
107.	*Polyanthia longifolia*	Annonaceae	False Ashoka
108.	*Millettia pinnata*	Fabaceae	Indian Beech
109.	*Portulaca grandiflora*	Portulacaceae	Gaddi Roja
110.	*Premna latifolia*	Lamiaceae	Takkali chettu
111.	*Psidium guajara*	Myrtaceae	Jaama
112.	*Punica granatum*	Punicaceae	Daanimma
113.	*Rhoeo spathacea*	Commelinaceae	Rhoeo discolor
114.	*Ricinus communis*	Euphorbiaceae	Amudamu
115.	*Rosa indica*	Rosaceae	Roja
116.	*Ruellia brittoniana*	Acanthaceae	Pink Ruellia
117.	*Ruellia tuberosa*	Acanthaceae	Popping Pod
118.	*Sansevieria trifasciata*	Agavaceae	Snake plant
119.	*Santalum album.*	Santalaceae	Chandanum
120.	*Sapindus emerginatus*	Sapindaceae	Kunkudu Chettu
121.	*Setaria pallide fusca*	Poaceae	Korralu
122.	*Setaria verticillata*	Poaceae	Chikienta
123.	*Sida acuta*	Malvaceae	Chittemu
124.	*Sida cardifolia*	Malvaceae	Tella antisa
125.	*Solanum nigrum L.*	Solanaceae	Kakamachi
126.	*Sonchus oleraceus.*	Asteraceae	Thistle
127.	*Spathodea campanulata*	Bignoniaceae	African tulip tree
128.	*Sterculia foetida*	Sterculiaceae	Adavi-Badam
129.	*Streblus asper.*	*Moraceae*	Barranki
130.	*Synadenium grantii*	Euphorbiaceae	African Milk Bush
131.	*Synedrella vialis*	Asteraceae	Straggler daisy
132.	*Syzygium cumini.*	Myrtaceae	Neredu
133.	*Tabebuia argentea*	Bignoniaceae	Silver Trumpet Tree
134.	*Tabernaemontana divaricate*	Apocynaceae	Nandivardhanamu
135.	*Tamarindus indica*	Caesalpinaceae	Chinta Chettu
136.	*Tecoma stans*	Bignoniaceae	Svarna Ganneru
137.	*Tectona grandis*	Lamiaceae	Teku
138.	*Teramnus labialis*	Fabaceae	Karuminu mullu
139.	*Thespesia populnea*	Malvaceae	Ganga Ravi
140.	*Thevetia peruviana*	Apocynaceae	Pacha- Ganneru
141.	*Thuja orientalis*	Cyperaceae	Thuja

142.	*Tinospora cordifolia*	Menispermaceae	Tippa Teega
143.	*Trianthema portulacastrum*	Aizoaceae	Galijeru
144.	*Tridax procumbans*	Asteraceae	Gaddi chamanti
145.	*Vernonia cinerea*	Asteraceae	Sahadevi
146.	*Vitex Negundo*	Lamiaceae	Vavili
147.	*Wedelia chinensis*	Asteraceae	Pilabhangara
148.	*Zizyphus mauritiana*	Rhamnaceae	Regu

References

1. Khan, M. S. 1953. Forest Flora of Hyderabad state, being Revised and enlarged edition of Patridge's "Flora of Hyderabad. Government Press, Hyderabad.
2. Jain SK and Rao RR, 1976.A Handbook of Herbarium methods. Today & tomorrow publ. Dehli.
3. Gamble J. S., Flora of Presidency of Madras, Adlard & Son, London, 1915-1936 (repr. ed., 2011), vols. I-III.
4. Patridge, E. A. 1911. Forest Flora of H.E.H. The Nizam's Dominions, Hyderabad. Deccan. Hyderabad.
5. Pullaiah T. Flora of Telangana-the 29th state of India. J Indian bot Soc. 2015;94:1-8.
6. Rajagopal, T. 1973. Flora of Hyderabad including a study of the foliar epidermal characters of the species as an aid to taxonomy. Ph.D thesis (in ed.). Osmania university, Hyderabad.
7. Sayeeduddin, M. 1935. Some of the common flowering plants of the Hyderabad State: their distribution, economic and medicinal importance. J. Asiat. Soc. Beng. Sci. 1: 9-22. Osmania Univ. Journal. 2: 73-94. 1936.
8. Sudhakar Reddy, CH., M.R. Bhanja, P.S Rao & V.S. Raju. 2000. A Contribution to the Tree Flora of Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India. Add. Ser. Indian Journal of Forestry No. XI: 33-48. Dehra Dun.
9. Venkat Ramana, M. 2010. Flora of Hyderabad District (Andhra Pradesh). Ph.D. thesis, (in ed.) Osmania university, Hyderabad.