

Floral diversity of Dr. B. S. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth campus, Dapoli, Maharashtra

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Abstract: The study presents a checklist of the floral diversity of the College of Forestry campus, Dr. B.S. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra. In the present study total 384 taxa from 102 families, 284 genera were identified and checklist was prepared. These floras are categorized into different life forms representing 112 tree species, 40 shrub species, 165 herbs, 58 climbers, and 9 ferns. These plants were again divided into dicotyledons, which represent about 311 species, monocots with 64 species, and nine pteridophytes. An attempt was also made to highlight some of the threatened key plant species available in the campus.

Key words: Checklist, Floral diversity, Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth-Dapoli, Threatened plant

Introduction

The flora of Maharashtra is diverse and fascinating. Internationally, the Western Ghats have been classified as one of the world's biodiversity hotspots. The Western Ghats have experienced massive deforestation and degradation of habitat in the last few decades (Jha *et al.*, 2000; Reddy *et al.*, 2016). The Western Ghats, parallel to the western coast, divide the Maharashtra State into high and lowland regions. The area of the Western Ghats of Maharashtra, known as 'Sahyadris', lies between 15°60'–20°75' N and 72°61'–74°40' E. A major portion of the northern Western Ghats, the Sahyadri Hills, is spread over 11 districts. The Sahyadri are characterized by a high degree of diversity in floristic composition. Dry deciduous, moist deciduous, and semi-evergreen species of plants are all well represented in the flora of Maharashtra. The distinct floristic characteristics of the Konkan, Deccan, Khandesh, Marathwada, and Vidarbha areas are distinguished from one another by variations in rainfall, temperature, elevation, and edaphic properties (Singh and Karthikeyan, 2001). The variety and variability of plants in a given area are considered floral diversity. It also refers to the number of different types of taxa found in a particular place or group. Anthropogenic influences greatly threaten plant diversity, and many plant species are becoming extinct. Many species are vanishing even before they are discovered. The initial stage in formulating alternative tactics for this objective is to examine an inventory of the flora.

In various phytogeographic regions, the plant life provides valuable insights into shifting floristic patterns, emerging species invasions, the present condition of flora, as well as the presence of rare, endemic, and threatened species (Padalia *et al.*, 2004). The preparation of the flora of smaller areas, such as villages and undiscovered regions or wall habitats, is necessary not only for revising the flora of a large country like India but also for understanding how ecosystems work and conserving them. Several studies have been conducted to analyze the floristic diversity of the small area in India (Gul *et al.*, 2018;

Rajendran *et al.*, 2014; Johnson *et al.*, 2015; Nagarajan *et al.*, 2017; Saikia *et al.*, 2012)

Dr. B.S. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth University's campus has diverse ecological communities performing various kinds of functions. This diversity has undergone several changes and has made an effort to remain consistent with changing circumstances. Numerous academics have discovered the campus to be an extremely useful and practical laboratory for researching various floral characteristics. However, the shortcoming is the absence of accurate documentation of the various elements of the campus' natural history. It is essential to comprehend the value of a place, the advantages it offers, and its relevance for the future to appreciate the significance of the existing biodiversity. Hence, the present study was conducted to examine the vascular plant diversity in the Dr. B. S. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth University campus (Maharashtra). Planning for conservation and sustainability of both the human and natural environments can benefit from the study's findings.

Material and methods

Study area

The study was conducted in the campus of Dr. B.S. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra, India, especially land allocated for the College of Forestry in order to maintain the existing flora and fauna for biodiversity point of view as well as academic and research purposes. The area under the study was extended over 50 ha and it represents the tropical climate, falling along with the range of the Western Ghats belt. The average annual temperature is 26.3 °C and the rainfall is around 1915 mm per year. The rainfall is plentiful and regular as a result there is a wide range of vascular plants. Heavily leached lateritic type of soil is found in the study area. The year is divided into four seasons, the summer (March to May), the south-west monsoon season (June to September), the post-monsoon

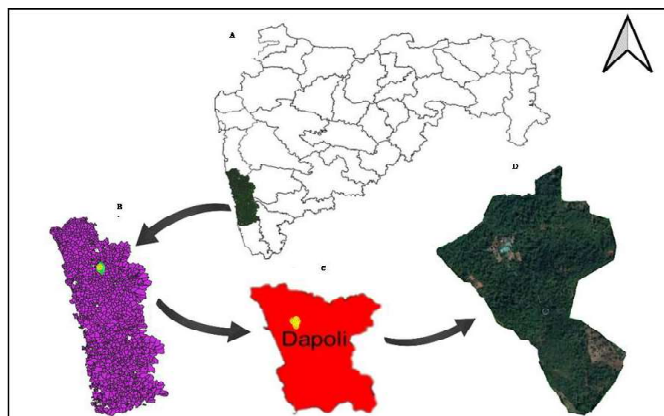


Fig.1. A map showing location of the study area: A. Maharashtra; B. Ratnagiri; C. Dapoli; D. Study area of Dr. B.S.K.K.V. campus).

(October to November), and the winter (December to February). The study area (Fig.1) lies between 17°44'47" N, latitude 73°11'01" E longitude with 168m above the mean sea level, characterized by tropical moist deciduous forest.

For assessment and documentation of flora in the selected study area, a vegetation survey was conducted from 2020 to 2021 in diverse landscapes such as forests, along the seasonal stream, and grassland terrain over the seasons by employing repeated field explorations and total enumeration. Further, data were kept updated throughout the study period. Identification of open-grown tree species was made and their checklist was prepared. The encountered plant species were classified according to their habit (life form) viz., trees, shrubs, herbs, climbers, grasses and pteridophytes.

In the current study, various morphological characteristics, such as habit, height, flowers, leaves, fruits, and inflorescence were studied to represent the diversity of plants in the university campus. Plants that are rare, threatened, or endangered were also recorded in the area. Various IUCN criteria for identifying threatened plants such as the extent of occurrence, area of occupancy, probability of extinction, number of individuals, and so on, were measured during the field survey. Taxonomic identification was done authentically with the help of different flora like "Flowers of Sahyadri" and "Further flowers of Sahyadri" (S. Ingallhalikar), "Common Indian Wild Flowers" (Isaac Kehimkar), and some of the relevant literatures. The plant specimen was also identified with the assistance of taxonomic experts.

Results and discussion

A huge variation was observed in species composition for different landscapes (forest, grassland, along the stream) over the seasons, especially in herbs. In the present study, a total of 384 species belonging to 284 genera distributed in 102 families were documented. Trees belonging to 40 families, shrubs belonging to 21 families, herbs belonging to 55 families, climbers belonging to 20 families, and pteridophytes (ferns) belonging to 8 families were recorded from diversified landscapes of campus. More than 40% of the total flora is represented by six families, viz., Fabaceae (56), Euphorbiaceae (19), Poaceae (19),

Table 1. Total number of species and percentage values as per life forms

Life forms	No. of species	Percentage
Trees	112	29.2
Shrubs	40	10.4
Herbs	165	43
Climbers	58	15.1
Pteridophytes	9	2.3
Total	384	100

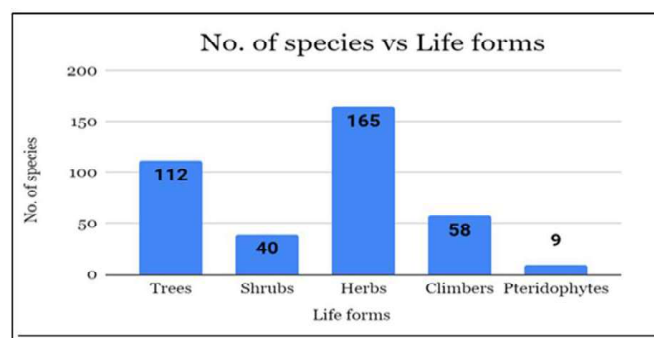


Fig.2. Graphical representation of number of species vs different life forms

Rubiaceae (14), Asteraceae (13), and Apocynaceae (12). An analysis of the life form composition (Table 1 and Fig. 2) of the flora represents 43.0 % of herbaceous species (> 50% seasonal), 29.2% of tree species, 15.1% of Climbers, 10.4% of shrub species, and 2.3% of pteridophytes. Among 284 genera, *Ficus* (7 species) were found to be abundant, followed by *Cassia* (7 species), *Euphorbia* (6 species), *Ipomoea* (6 species), *Dioscorea* (5 species), and *Terminalia* (5 species).

Among total of 384 flora, about 311 species belonged to dicotyledons, 64 species grouped under monocotyledons and 9 species under pteridophytes. In monocots, Poaceae family was recorded to be dominant with 19 species, followed by Aracaceae (7), Cyperaceae (5), Dioscoreaceae (5), Liliaceae (5), and Orchidaceae (4). Tree species like *Acacia auriculiformis*, *Gliricidia sepium*, *Bridelia retusa*, and *Holarrhena pubescens* were recorded as predominate species; while, in shrubs, *Carrisa caronda*, *Ziziphus rugosa*, *Securinega leucopyrus*, *Ixora occinea*, *Leea indica*. In the case of herbs, *Triumfetta hombidea*, *Sida acuta*, *Sidar hombidea*, *Cassia tora*, *Achyranthus aspera*, *Senecio bombayensis*, *Utricularia* sp., *Geissaspistenella*, *Curcuma indora*. Climbers such as *Vigna sublobata*, *Dioscorea bulbifera*, *Smilax ovalifolia*, *Jasminum malbaricum*, *Hemidesmus indicus* were found dominantly in the study area.

During the survey of the study area, two genera of carnivorous plants viz., *Utricularia* and *Drosera* were also noticed. *Drosera burmannii* in wet areas near the stream, whereas *D. indica* and *Utricularia albocaerulea* were found in rocky terrain grassland which is usually uncommon in surrounding areas. Annual flowering parasites such as *Aeginetia indica* (holoparasite- root) and *Rhamphicarpa fistulosa* (semi-parasite), *Dendrophthoea falcata* (semiparasite), and the perennial semiparasite, *Santalum album* were found in a few places, indicating its rare occurrence. Two

Epiphytic orchids *Acampe praemorsa* and *Rhynchostylis retusa* and two ground orchids, *Habenaria grandifloriformis* and *Habenaria gigantea* were encountered during vegetation survey. Besides this, nine pteridophytes and 23 grass species were recorded throughout the year. On grassland *Themeda triandre*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Dicanthium pertusum*, *Apluda mutica*, *Crotolaria* spp., *Cyperus* spp., *Eriocaulon* spp., *Ammannia baccifera*, *Smithia* spp., and *Lepidagathis* spp. were predominantly seen in their respective season.

Considering threatened taxa, Dapoli tehsil represented with 281 sacred groves where Ghalme *et al.* (2013) documented 20 threatened and 36 endemic plant taxa. Gawade *et al.* (2018) documented 10 rare and threatened taxa, whereas 29 endemic taxa were from the 11 sacred groves of Dapoli taluka. In the present study, by reviewing the literature studies, a total 90 threatened and 25 endemic plant species of India and Western Ghats were recorded in the Campus (Gowthami *et al.*, 2021; ENVIS, 2020; IUCN, 2020). *Ceropegia oculata*, *Chlorophytum*

borivilianum, and *Dipcadi concanense* are found in the critically endangered category. Fig 3. provide in-sight to 14 endangered taxa including *Cryptocoryne cognata*, *Ceropegia attenuate*, *Rauvolfia serpentina*, *Entada rheedii*, *Curculigo orchioides*, *Gloriosa superba* with 19 vulnerable taxa that includes *Amorphophallus commutatus*, *Barleria prattensis*, *Utricularia albocaerulea*, *Ampelocissus latifolia* and *Curcuma pseudomontana*. Various species such as *Alstonia scholaris*, *Lepidagathis lutea*, *Cyathocline purpurea*, *Drosera burmanni*, *Drosera indica*, *Ammannia baccifera*, *Ensete superbum*, were grouped under least concern (50 species) category and four species as Near-threatened.

Medicinal and Ethno-botanical values of the endangered and vulnerable plant species reported from the relevant literature revealed the importance of current assessment in conserving for future perspective (Patil and Patil, 2012). According to Kiran *et al.* (2019) and Ghalme *et al.* (2013), many species are the source of wild edible fruits as well as vegetables. Checklist of flora the Campus is represented in the Table.2 along with Vernacular name, botanical name, habit (life forms), families, threatened status, and endemic species of respective species. Keystone species like *Ficus hispida*, *Ficus exaseparata* are found abundantly which attract many frugivorous and nectars sucking birds, insects, and butterflies. The presence of *Macaranga* and *Mallotus* species are the indicators of secondary forest. Among the invasive species (Reddy, 2008), *Acacia auriculiformis*, *Lantana camara*, *Gliricidia sepium*, *Chromolaena odorata*, *Ageratum conyzoides*, and *Hyptis suaveolens* were found to be an obnoxious weeds of the area. In the future, this species may create a serious impact on the natural regeneration of other

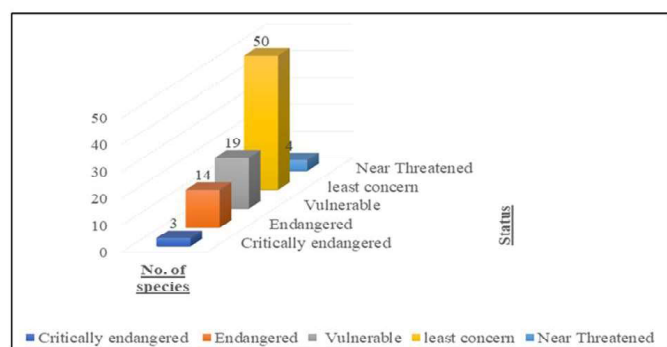


Fig.3. Graphical representation of theatedened floral species in campus

Table 2. Checklist of floras documented from the campus

Vernacular Names	Life form	Plant species	IUCNthreatened status	Endemic species
Acanthaceae				
Nil lata	Climber	<i>Thunbergia laurifolia</i> Lindl.	-	-
Nilkanthi	Herb	<i>Asystasia dalzelliana</i> Sant.	-	-
Dikna	Herb	<i>Cynarospermum asperrium</i> (Nees) Vollensen	-	-
	Herb	<i>Dicliptera foetida</i> (Forssk.)	-	-
Ran kirayat	Herb	<i>Dicliptera paniculata</i> (Forssk.) I. Darbysh	-	-
Dasamuli/ jungliaboli	Herb	<i>Eranthemum roseum</i> (Vahl) R.Br.	-	Endemic
Nilajakarat	Herb	<i>Haplanthodes tentaculata</i> L.	-	Endemic
-	Herb	<i>Lepidagathis incurva</i> Don. Var. mucronata	-	-
Piwalabhuigend	Herb	<i>Lepidagathis lutea</i> Dalzell	LC	-
-	Herb	<i>Barleria prattensis</i> Santapau	VU	-
Kalmashi	Herb	<i>Rostellularia procumbens</i> (L.) Nees.	-	-
Adhulasa	Shrub	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i> L.	-	-
Cashew	Tree	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	-	-
Moya/ Moi/ Shimti	Tree	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i> (Houtt.) Merr	-	-
Mango	Tree	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	-	-
Acoraceae				
Vekhand	Herb	<i>Acorus calamus</i> L.	LC	-
Agavaceae				
Ghaypat	Herb	<i>Agave angustifolia</i> Haw.	-	-
Amaranthaceae				
Aghada	Herb	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	EN	-
Kapuri-Madhuri	Herb	<i>Aerva lanata</i> (L.) Juss. ex Schult	-	-
Reshimkata	Herb	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (L.) R. Br. ex DC.	LC	-
Katmath	Herb	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	-	-

Kurdu	Herb	<i>Celosia argentea</i> L.	-	-
	Herb	<i>Gomphrena serrata</i> L.	-	-
Annonaceae				-
Ashok	Tree	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> (Sonn.) Thwaites	-	-
Apiaceae				-
Brahmi	Herb	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urban	-	-
Apocynaceae				-
Dudhvel	Climber	<i>Cryptolepis buchanani</i> Roem. and Schult.	-	-
Shidodi	Climber	<i>Holostemma annulare</i> (Roxb.) K. Schum.	-	-
Lahanpitmari	Climber	<i>Tylophora dalzellii</i> Hook. fil.	-	-
Pitmari	Climber	<i>Tylophora indica</i> (Burm. f.) Merr.	-	-
Sarpagandha	Herb	<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> (L.) Benth.	EN	-
Sarpagandha	Herb	<i>Rauvolfia tetraphylla</i> L.	-	-
Rui	Shrub	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Aiton) W.T.Aiton	-	-
Karawand	Shrub	<i>Carissa carandas</i> L.	-	-
Padharakuda	Shrub	<i>Holarrhena pubescens</i> Wall. ex G.Don	LC	-
kaner	Shrub	<i>Nerium indicum</i> (Linn.)	-	-
Kala kuda	Tree	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> (Roxb.) R.Br	-	-
Satvin	Tree	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) R.Br.	LC	-
Araceae				-
Shevla	Herb	<i>Amorphophallus commutatus</i> (Schott) Engl.	VU	Endemic
Ransuran	Herb	<i>Amorphophallus paeoniifolius</i> (Dennst.)	LC	-
Kadaktiri	Herb	<i>Ariopsis peltata</i> Nimmo	-	-
Alu	Herb	<i>Colocasia esculanta</i> Schott	-	-
Water trumpet	Herb	<i>Cryptocoryne cognata</i> Schott.	EN	-
Tayfani	Herb	<i>Typhonium roxburghii</i> Schott	-	-
Sapkand	Herb	<i>Arisaema tortuosum</i> (Wall.) Schott	-	-
Arecaceae				-
BherliMad/Surmad	Tree	<i>Caryota urens</i> L.	EN	-
Asclepiadaceae				-
Morkhachudi	Climber	<i>Ceropegia oculata</i> Hook.	CR	Endemic
Gudmar	Climber	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> R. Br.	-	-
Hirandodi	Climber	<i>Wattakaka volubilis</i> (L. fil.) Stapf.	-	-
Jati	Climber	<i>Cosmostigma racemosum</i> (Roxb.) Wight	-	-
SadaKhantodi	Herb	<i>Ceropegia attenuata</i> Hook	EN (WG)	-
Shimaigase	Shrub	<i>Cassia alata</i> (L.) Roxb.	-	-
Asphodelaceae				-
korphad	Shrub	<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm.f.	-	-
Asteraceae				-
Burandu	Herb	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	-	-
Burando	Herb	<i>Blume alacera</i> (Burm.f) DC	-	-
Gangotri	Herb	<i>Cyathocline purpurea</i> (Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don) Kuntze	LC	-
Maka	Herb	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.)	LC	-
Hastipat	Herb	<i>Elephantopus scaber</i> L.	-	-
Sadamandi	Herb	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> (L.) DC.	LC	-
Sonki	Herb	<i>Senecio bombayensis</i> Balakr.	-	-
Mundi	Herb	<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> Linn.	LC	-
-	Herb	<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i> (L.) Gaertn.	-	-
Ekdanti	Herb	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	-	-
Sahadevi	Herb	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i> (L.) Less.	-	-
Pivala bhangra	Herb	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> (L.) Prusk	-	-
Ranmodi	Shrub	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (Linn) R.M. King & H. Robi	-	-
Balsaminaceae				-
Terda	Herb	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i> L.	-	-
-	Herb	<i>Impatiens minor</i> (DC.) Bennet	-	Endemic
Begoniaceae				-
Kapru/ Berki	Herb	<i>Begonia crenata</i>	-	Endemic
Bignoniaceae				-
Varas	Tree	<i>Heterophragma quadriloculare</i> (Roxb.) K. Schum.	-	-
Tetu	Tree	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (L.) Benth. ex Kurz	-	-
Padal	Tree	<i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i> DC	-	-

Bombacaceae				-
Katesavar	Tree	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	LC	-
PandhariSawar	Tree	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn.	-	-
Boraginaceae				-
Sitachekes	Herb	<i>Heliotropium strigosum</i> Willd.	-	-
Chotakalpa	Herb	<i>Trichodesma indicum</i> (L.) R. Br.	-	-
Bhokar	Tree	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i> G.Forst.	LC	-
Cactaceae				-
Nivdung	Shrub	<i>Opuntia elatior</i> Mill.	-	-
Caesalpiniaceae				-
Sagrgota	Climber	<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i> (L.) Roxb.	-	-
Pivalalajalu	Herb	<i>Cassia mimosoides</i> L.	-	-
Takala	Herb	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i> L.	-	-
Rantakala	Herb	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> L.	-	-
Bahava	Tree	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	LC	-
Chinch	Tree	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	-	-
Capparaceae				-
Vagati	Shrub	<i>Capparis zeylanica</i> L.	-	-
Casurinaceae				-
Suru	Tree	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> L.	-	-
Celastraceae				-
Malkangani	Climber	<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i> Willd.	-	-
Saptrangi	Shrub	<i>Salacia chinensis</i> L.	-	-
Clusiaceae				-
Undi	Tree	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> L.	LC	-
Kokum	Tree	<i>Garcinia indica</i> Choisy	VU	Endemic
Surangi	Tree	<i>Mammea suriga</i> (Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb.) Kosterm.	-	-
Combretaceae				-
Ukshi	Climber	<i>Calycopteris floribunda</i> (Roxb.) Lam. ex Poir.	-	-
Piluki	Climber	<i>Combretum albidum</i> G.Don	-	-
Behada	Tree	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.	VU	-
Deshibadam	Tree	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.	LC	-
Harada/Hirda	Tree	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	VU	-
Ain	Tree	<i>Terminalia elliptica</i> Willd.	-	-
Kinjal	Tree	<i>Terminalia paniculata</i> Roth	-	Endemic (I)
Commelinaceae				-
Gandologi	Herb	<i>Commelina diffusa</i> Brum.f.	-	-
Nabhali	Herb	<i>Cyanotis cristata</i> (L.) D.Don	LC	-
-	Herb	<i>Cyanotis fasciculata</i> (Heyne ex Roth) J.A. & J.H. Schult.		LC -
Nilima	Herb	<i>Murdannia simplex</i> (Vahl) Brenan	-	-
Convolvulaceae				-
Samudra ashok	Climber	<i>Argyreia nervosa</i> (Burm.f.) Bojer	NT	-
Tambarvel	Climber	<i>Ipomoea campanulata</i> L.	-	-
Lal-pungli	Climber	<i>Ipomoea hederifolia</i> L.	-	-
Gulabiratale	Climber	<i>Ipomoea mauritiana</i> Jacq.	-	-
Barik bhonvari	Climber	<i>Ipomoea muricata</i> (L.) Jacq.	-	-
NiliPungli	Climber	<i>Ipomoea nil</i> (L.) Roth	-	-
Ivalibhonvari	Climber	<i>Ipomoea triloba</i> L.	-	-
Navli	Climber	<i>Merremia vitifolia</i> (Burm. f.) Hallier f.	-	-
sanjwel	Climber	<i>Rivea hypocrateriformis</i> (Desr.)	-	-
Vishnukrant	Herb	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> L.	-	-
Crassulaceae				-
Panphuti	Herb	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> (Lam.) Pers.	-	-
Cucurbitaceae				-
Karit	Climber	<i>Cucumis trigonus</i> Toxb	-	-
Shivlingi	Climber	<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i> (L.) C.Jeffrey	-	-
Gometi	Climber	<i>Solena amplexicaulis</i> (Lam.) Gandhi	NT	-
Ranpadval	Climber	<i>Trichosanthes bracteata</i> (Lam.) Voigt	-	-
Cyperaceae				-
-	Herb	<i>Cyperus difformis</i> L.	-	-
-	Herb	<i>Cyperus distans</i> L.f.	-	-
-	Herb	<i>Cyperus iria</i> L.	-	-

-	Herb	<i>Cyperus pulchellus</i> R.Br.	-	-
-	Herb	<i>Kyllinga bulbosa</i> Beauv	-	-
Dilleniaceae				-
Mota-karmal	Tree	<i>Dillenia indica</i> L.	LC	-
Dioscoreaceae				-
Coradu	Climber	<i>Dioscorea aalata</i> L.	-	-
Karanda	Climber	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	-	-
Vaskand	Climber	<i>Dioscorea hispida</i> Dennst	-	-
Medhvan	Climber	<i>Dioscorea oppositifolia</i> L.	-	-
Shendanvel	Climber	<i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i> L.	-	-
Droseraceae				-
Davabindu	Herb	<i>Drosera burmanni</i> Vahl	LC	-
Gavtidavbindu	Herb	<i>Drosera indica</i> L.	LC	-
Elatinaceae				-
-	Herb	<i>Bargia capensis</i> L.	-	-
Eriocaulaceae				-
Gend/Ekdandi	Herb	<i>Eriocaulon eurypeplon</i> Koern.	-	-
-	Herb	<i>Eriocaulon lanceolatum</i> Miq. ex Korn	-	-
Euphorbiaceae				-
Khaj-kolti	Climber	<i>Tragia involucrata</i> L.	-	-
Bhuiavali	Herb	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schumach. & Thonn.	-	-
Bhui-erandi	Herb	<i>Sebastiania chamaelea</i> (L.) Müll.Arg.	-	-
-	Herb	<i>Euphorbia clarkeana</i> Hook.f.	-	-
Konkan Dudhi	Herb	<i>Euphorbia concanensis</i> Janarth. & S.R. Yadav	-	-
Buishirdi	Herb	<i>Euphorbia fusiformis</i> Buch.	-	-
Dudhi	Herb	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	-	-
Kangli	Shrub	<i>Breynia retusa</i> (Dennst.) Alston	LC	-
Chikani	Shrub	<i>Bridelia scandens</i> (Roxb.) Willd.	-	-
sabar	Shrub	<i>Euphorbia ligularia</i> Roxb.	-	-
Yerand	Shrub	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	-	-
Lal Erand	Shrub	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> L.	-	-
Pandharaphalli	Shrub	<i>Securinea leucopyrus</i> (Willd.) Muell	-	-
-	Tree	<i>Bridelia hamiltoniana</i> Wall. ex Müll.Arg.	-	-
Asana	Tree	<i>Bridelia retusa</i> (L.) A. Juss.	LC	-
Sher	Tree	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> L.	-	-
Airanda	Tree	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	-	-
Kumnkuphal	Tree	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i> (Lam.) Muell.Arg.	LC	-
Awla	Tree	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	-	-
Fabaceae				-
Gunj	Climber	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	EN	-
Rantur	Climber	<i>Cajanus scarabaeoides</i> (L.) Thouars	-	-
Abeyvel	Climber	<i>Canavalia gladiata</i> (Jacq.) DC.	-	-
Gokarna	Climber	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.	-	-
Alsi	Climber	<i>Dalbergia volubilis</i> Roxb.	VU	-
Kajavel	Climber	<i>Derris trifoliata</i> Lour.	-	-
Garambi	Climber	<i>Entada rheedii</i> Spreng.	EN	-
Khajkhuri	Climber	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L.) DC.	-	-
Ranudid	Climber	<i>Teramnus labialis</i> (L.f.) Spreng	-	-
-	Climber	<i>Vigna radiata</i> var. <i>sublobata</i> (Roxb.) Verdc.	-	-
Halunda	Climber	<i>Vigna vexillata</i> (L.) A.Rich.	-	-
Kinomin	Herb	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i> L.	-	—
-	Herb	<i>Alysicarpus glumaceus</i> (Vahl) DC	-	-
Jungligeliya	Herb	<i>Alysicarpus hamosus</i> Edgew	-	-
Lal-shevara	Herb	<i>Alysicarpus tetragonolobus</i> Edgew	-	-
Tur	Herb	<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Millsp.	-	-
Supali	Herb	<i>Clitoria biflora</i> Dalz.	-	-
Jungali-tag	Herb	<i>Crotalaria pallida</i> Ait.	-	-
Dingala	Herb	<i>Crotalaria retusa</i> L.	-	-
Phatphati	Herb	<i>Crotalaria filipes</i> Benth. Var. <i>filipes</i>	EN	—
Ran-methi	Herb	<i>Desmodium triflorum</i> (L.) DC.	-	-
Salvan	Herb	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> (L.) DC.	-	-
Kakganja	Herb	<i>Desmodium triquetrum</i> (L.) DC.	-	-

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Lahanbarki	Herb	<i>Geissaspis tenella</i> Benth.	-	-
Ran-methi	Herb	<i>Indigofera astragalina</i> DC.	-	-
Godabi	Herb	<i>Indigofera cordifolia</i> B.Heyne ex Roth	-	—
Dhal-godhadi	Herb	<i>Indigofera dalzellii</i> T.Cooke	VU	-
-	Herb	<i>Indigofera prostrata</i> Senu Domin	-	-
Lajalu	Herb	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	LC	-
Caulla	Herb	<i>Smithia conferta</i> Sm.	-	-
-	Herb	<i>Smithia salsuginea</i> Hance	-	-
-	Herb	<i>Stylosanthes fruticosa</i> (Retz.) Alston	-	-
-	Herb	<i>Tephrosia strigosa</i> (Dalzell) Santapau&Maheshw.	-	—
Ranshevari	Shrub	<i>Sesbania bispinosa</i> (Jacq.) W.Wight	LC	-
Kakganja	Shrub	<i>Desmodium triquetrum</i> (L.)DC.	-	-
wing stalk flemingia	Shrub	<i>Flemingia semialata</i> Roxb.	-	-
Shikekai	Shrub	<i>Acacia concinna</i> (Willd.) DC.	EN	—
Australian babul	Tree	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> A.Cunn. ex Benth.	LC	-
Khair	Tree	<i>Acacia catechu</i> (L.) Willd., Oliv.	EN	-
Wedi-babal	Tree	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) P.	-	-
Tokphal	Tree	<i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i> Arn.	-	-
Safed siras	Tree	<i>Albizia procera</i> (Roxb.) Benth.	LC	-
Rakt-kanchan	Tree	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L.	LC	-
Apta	Tree	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam	-	-
Pandhara Kanchan	Tree	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> Linn.	LC	-
Palas	Tree	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub.	LC	-
Gulabibahava	Tree	<i>Cassia renigera</i> Benth.	-	-
Kashid	Tree	<i>Cassia siamea</i> (Lam.) Irwin et Barneby	LC	-
Phanshi	Tree	<i>Dalbergia paniculata</i> Roxb.	-	-
Chipate	Tree	<i>Dendrolobium triangulare</i> Muell.Arg	-	-
Pangara	Tree	<i>Erythrina variegata</i> L.	VU	-
Giripushp	Tree	<i>Gliricidia sepium</i> (Jacq.) Steud.	-	-
Karanj	Tree	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre	LC	-
Bibala	Tree	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb	VU	-
Sita ashok	Tree	<i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb.) Willd.	VU	-
Copper pod	Tree	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i> (DC.) K.Heyne	-	-
Flacourtiaceae				-
Chill/Kuda	Tree	<i>Casearia tomentosa</i> Roxb.	-	-
Tambut	Tree	<i>Flacourtia indica</i> (Burm.f.) Merr.	LC	-
Rantambut	Tree	<i>Flacourtia montana</i> J. Grah	-	Endemic
Kadukavath	Tree	<i>Hydnocarpus pentandra</i> (Buch. Ham.) Oken	VU	Endemic
Gentianaceae				-
Kilwar	Herb	<i>Canscora diffusa</i> (Vahl) R. Br.	EN	Endemic
Jambhlichirayat	Herb	<i>Exacum pumilum</i> Griseb	-	Endemic
Hypoxidaceae				-
Kali Musali	Herb	<i>Curculigo orchioides</i> Gart.	EN	-
Icacinaeae				-
Narkya	Tree	<i>Nothapodytes nimmoniana</i> (J. Grah.) D.J. Mabberley	EN	-
Lamiaceae				-
-	Herb	<i>Acrocephalus hispidus</i> (L.) Nicols & Sivarajan	-	-
Junglitulas	Herb	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> (L.) Poit.	-	-
-	Herb	<i>Leucas indica</i> (L.) Vatke	-	-
-	Herb	<i>Leucas zeylanica</i> (L.) R.Br.	-	-
Tulas	Herb	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L.	-	-
Krushna tulas	Herb	<i>Ocimum tenuifolium</i> L.	-	-
-	Herb	<i>Pogostemon deccanensis</i> (Panigr.) Press	-	Endemic
Leeaceae				-
Dinda	Shrub	<i>Leea indica</i> (Burm.f.) Merr.	LC	-
Lentibulariaceae				-
Seetechiasre	Herb	<i>Utricularia albocaerulea</i> Dalzell	VU	Endemic
Lecythidaceae				-
Kumbha	Tree	<i>Careya arborea</i> Roxb	-	-
Liliaceae				-
Shatavari	Climber	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	NT	-
Kal-lavi	Climber	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	EN	-

-	Herb	<i>Camptorrhiza indica</i> Yadav, Singh & Mathew	-	-
Fodshi	Herb	<i>Chlorophytum borivilianum</i> Santapau & R.R.Fern.	CR	-
Konkan Dipcadi	Herb	<i>Dipcadi concanense</i> Baker	CR	Endemic
Loganiaceae				-
Kajara	Tree	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i> L.	-	-
Loranthaceae				—
Bandgul	Shrub	<i>Dendrophthoe falcata</i> (L.f.) Ettingsh	-	-
Lythaceae				-
Bharjambal	Herb	<i>Ammannia baccifera</i> L.	LC	-
Jalmukhi	Herb	<i>Rotala densiflora</i> (Roth ex Roem. & Schult.) Koehne	-	-
Mehndi	Shrub	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	-	—
Dhyati	Shrub	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> (L.) Kurz	LC	-
Benteak	Tree	<i>Lagerstroemia microcarpa</i> Wt.	-	-
Tamhan	Tree	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> (L.) Pers.	-	—
Malvaceae				-
Ram -bhendi	Herb	<i>Abelmoschus manihot</i> (L.)	-	-
Tupkadi	Herb	<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm	-	-
Bala	Herb	<i>Sida cordata</i> (Burm. f.) Borss. Waalk.	-	-
-	Herb	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> L.	-	-
Van bhendi	Herb	<i>Urena lobata</i> L.	LC	—
Jaswand	Shrub	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	-	-
Bela pata	Tree	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> L.	-	-
Melastomataceae				-
Anjani	Tree	<i>Memecylon umbellatum</i> Burm.f.	-	—
Menispermaceae				-
Vasanvel	Climber	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.) Diels	-	-
Pakar	Climber	<i>Cyclea peltata</i> Hook. fil. & Thoms	-	-
Gulvel	Climber	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers	-	-
Mimosaceae				-
Subabhul	Tree	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> (Lam.) de Wit	-	-
Chandwad	Tree	<i>Macaranga peltata</i> Roxb. Mueller	-	-
Raintree	Tree	<i>Samanea saman</i> (Jacq.) Merr.	-	-
Moraceae				-
Chandphal	Tree	<i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> Lesch.	LC	-
Phanas	Tree	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.	-	-
Payar	Tree	<i>Ficus amplissima</i> Rees.	-	-
Payari	Tree	<i>Ficus arnottiana</i> (Miq.) Miq.	-	-
Vad	Tree	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	-	-
Bhuiumbar	Tree	<i>Ficus exasperata</i> Vahl	LC	-
Gandye Umbar	Tree	<i>Ficus hispida</i> L.f.	LC	—
Umbar	Tree	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	LC	-
Pimpl	Tree	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	-	-
Musaceae				-
Chavin / Rankeli	Herb	<i>Ensete superbum</i> Roxb.	LC	Endemic
Myrsinaceae				-
Vavding	Climber	<i>Embelia ribes</i> Burm.f.	-	-
Myrtaceae				-
Bottle brush	Tree	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i> (Curtis.) Skeels.	-	-
Nilgiri	Tree	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill.	-	-
Peru	Tree	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	LC	-
Jambhul	Tree	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.)	LC	-
Nyctaginacea				-
Punarnava	Herb	<i>Boerhavia repens</i> L. var <i>diffusa</i> (L.) Hook.f.	-	-
Oleaceae				-
Kusar	Climber	<i>Jasminum malabaricum</i> Wight	-	Endemic
Ranmogara	Climber	<i>Jasminum multiflorum</i> (Burm. f.) Andrews	-	-
Onagraceae				-
Panlavang	Herb	<i>Ludwigia perennis</i> L.	-	-
Orchidaceae				-
Waghri	Herb	<i>Acampe praemorsa</i> (Roxb.) Blatt & McCann	-	-
waghchora	Herb	<i>Habenaria gigantea</i> (Sm.) D. Don	-	-

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Chikarkanda	Herb	<i>Habenaria grandifloriformis</i> Blatt. & McCann	LC	Endemic
Seetechiveni	Herb	<i>Rhynchosstylis retusa</i> (L.) Blume	-	Endemic
Orobanchaceae				-
Gulab-dani	Herb	<i>Aeginetia indica</i> L.	-	-
Tutari	Herb	<i>Rhamphicarpa fistulosa</i> (Hochst.) Benth.	-	Endemic
Oxalidaceae				-
Lajwanti	Herb	<i>Biophytum sensitivum</i> (L.) DC.	-	-
Papaveraceae				-
Pavaladhotara	Herb	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	-	-
Passifloraceae				—
Velghani	Climber	<i>Passiflora foetida</i> L.	-	-
Periplocacaceae				-
Anantvel	Climber	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L.) R.Br.	Depleted in Western Ghat	-
Phyllanthaceae				-
Amati	Tree	<i>Antidesma ghaesembilla</i> Gaertn.	LC	-
Plumbaginaceae				-
Chitrak	Herb	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L.	-	—
Poaceae				-
	Herb	<i>Apluda mutica</i> L.	-	-
	Herb	<i>Aristida setacea</i> Trin.	-	-
	Herb	<i>Arundinella metzii</i> Hochst. ex Miq.	-	-
	Herb	<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> (Retz.) Willd.	-	-
	Herb	<i>Chloris barbata</i> Sw	-	-
	Herb	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> (L.) Willd.	-	-
	Herb	<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> (Roxb.) Nees	-	-
	Herb	<i>Dichanthium pertusum</i> (L.) Clayton	-	-
	Herb	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> (Retz.) Koeler	-	-
	Herb	<i>Echinochloa colona</i> L.	-	-
	Herb	<i>Eragrostis unioides</i> (Retz.)	-	-
	Herb	<i>Eragrostis amabilis</i> L.	-	-
	Herb	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i> L.	-	-
	Herb	<i>Heteropogon triticeus</i> (R.Br.)	-	-
	Herb	<i>Oplismenus compositus</i> L.	-	-
	Herb	<i>Oplismenus burmannii</i> (Retz.) P.Beauv.	-	—
	Herb	<i>Setaria pumila</i> (Poir.)	-	-
	Herb	<i>Setaria verticillata</i> L.	-	-
	Herb	<i>Themeda triandra</i> Forssk.	-	-
Rhamnaceae				-
Burgi	Shrub	<i>Ziziphus oenoplia</i> (L.) Mill.	-	-
Bor	Shrub	<i>Ziziphus xylopyrus</i> (Retz.) Willd.	-	-
Toran	Shrub	<i>Ziziphus rugosa</i> Lam.	-	—
Rhizophoraceae				-
Phanshi	Tree	<i>Carallia brachiata</i> (Lour.) Merr.	-	-
Rubiaceae				-
Dateri	Herb	<i>Dentella repens</i> (L.) J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.	-	-
Pitpapda	Herb	<i>Hedyotis corymbosa</i> (L.) Lam.	-	-
Papda	Herb	<i>Hedyotis herbacea</i> L.	-	-
Madanghanti	Herb	<i>Spermacoce rticularis</i> L.f.	-	-
Tarakadal	Herb	<i>Spermacoce pusilla</i> Wall.	-	-
Devari	Shrub	<i>Ixora coccinea</i> L.	-	-
Sarvad	Shrub	<i>Mussaenda frondosa</i> L.	-	-
Dikemali	Tree	<i>Gardenia gummifera</i> L.f.	LC	—
Malwa	Tree	<i>Ixora brachiata</i> Roxb.	-	-
Alu	Tree	<i>Meyna laxiflora</i> Robyns	-	Endemic
Noni	Tree	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i> L.	-	-
Ahjhl	Tree	<i>Morinda pubescens</i> Sm.	VU	-
Gelpthal	Tree	<i>Catunaregam spinosa</i> Thunb.	NT	-
Kadamb	Tree	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i> (Roxb.) Bosser	-	-
Rutaceae				-
Bale	Tree	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corrêa	-	-
Kovit	Tree	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> L.	-	-

Tisal/Tirfal	Tree	<i>Zanthoxylum rhetsa</i> (Roxb.) DC	LC	-
Santalaceae				-
Chandan	Tree	<i>Santalum album</i> L.	VU	-
Sapindaceae				-
Tipan	Shrub	<i>Allophylus cobbe</i> (L.) Raeusch.	-	-
Ritha	Tree	<i>Sapindus emarginatus</i> Vahl	-	-
Sapotaceae				-
Moha	Tree	<i>Madhuca indica</i> J.F.Gmel.	-	-
Bakul	Tree	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> L.	-	-
Katekumbal	Tree	<i>Xantolis tomentosa</i> (Roxb.) Raf.	-	-
Scrophulaceae				—
Torani	Herb	<i>Torenia indica</i> Saldanka	-	-
Simarouabaceae				-
Lakshmitru	Tree	<i>Simarouba glauca</i> DC.	-	-
Maharukh	Tree	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb.	VU	-
Smilacaceae				-
Ghotvel	Climber	<i>Smilax ovalifolia</i> Roxb. ex D.Don	-	-
Solanaceae				-
Mothipopti	Herb	<i>Physalis minima</i> L.	-	-
Chinchurdi	Herb	<i>Solanum anguivi</i> Lam.	-	-
Kate-ringni	Herb	<i>Solanum virginianum</i> L.	-	-
Sterculiaceae				-
Murudsheng	Shrub	<i>Helicteres isora</i> L.	-	-
BadjariDhaman, Bothi	Tree	<i>Eriolaena quinquelocularis</i> (Wight & Arn.) Wight	-	-
Bharkoi	Tree	<i>Firmiana colorata</i> (Roxb.) R.Br.	-	-
Pandaruk	Tree	<i>Sterculia urens</i> Roxb.	VU	-
Symplocaceae				-
Iodhra	Tree	<i>Symplocos racemosa</i> Roxb.	-	-
Taccaceae				-
Devkanda	Herb	<i>Tacca leontopetaloides</i> L.	-	-
Tiliaceae				-
-	Herb	<i>Corchorus aestuans</i> L.	-	-
-	Herb	<i>Corchorus capsularis</i> L.	-	-
Bahuphalli	Herb	<i>Corchorus fascicularis</i> Lam.	-	-
-	Herb	<i>Triumfetta annua</i> L.	-	-
Thinjhira	Herb	<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i> Jacq	-	-
Hasoli	Shrub	<i>Grewia abutilifolia</i> W. Vent ex Juss.	-	-
Dhaman	Tree	<i>Grewia tiliifolia</i> Vahl	-	-
Ulmaceae				-
Ghol	Tree	<i>Trema orientale</i> (L.) Blume	LC	-
Urticaceae				-
Aagya	Herb	<i>Laportea interrupta</i> (L.) Chew	-	-
Verbenaceae				-
Bharangi	Shrub	<i>Clerodendrum serratum</i> (L.) Moon.	-	-
Pagoda flower	Shrub	<i>Clerodendrum paniculatum</i> L.	-	-
Ghaneri	Shrub	<i>Lantana camara</i> L.	-	-
Narvel	Shrub	<i>Premna integrifolia</i> L.	-	-
Nirgidi	Shrub	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	-	-
Aisar	Tree	<i>Callicarpa tomentosa</i> (L.) Murr	-	-
Shivah	Tree	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.	LC	-
Agnimanth	Tree	<i>Premna serratifolia</i> L.	-	-
Sang	Tree	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f.	-	-
Balage	Tree	<i>Vitex altissima</i> L.f.	-	-
Vitaceae				-
Randrakshe	Climber	<i>Ampelocissus latifolia</i> (Roxb.) Planch.	VU	-
Ambatvel	Climber	<i>Cayratia trifolia</i> (L.)	-	-
Drakshvel	Climber	<i>Cissus repens</i> Lam.	-	-
Kandvel	Climber	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	-	-
Girnul	Shrub	<i>Cissus woodrowii</i> (Stapf ex Cooke) Santapau	-	-
Zingiberaceae				-
Kolinjan	Herb	<i>Alpinia galanga</i> (L.)	-	-

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Koshta/ Pev	Herb	<i>Costus speciosus</i> (Koen.) J.E. sm.	-	-
Ran Halad	Herb	<i>Curcuma inodora</i> Blatt.	VU	-
Ran Halad	Herb	<i>Curcuma Pseudomontana</i> J.Graham	VU	Endemic
Pteridophytes				
Davalliaceae				
	Fern	<i>Davallia fejeensis</i> Hook.	-	-
Lygodiaceae				
	Fern	<i>Lygodium flexuosum</i> (L.) Sw.	-	-
Marsileaceae				
	Fern	<i>Marsilea minuta</i> L.	-	-
Ophioglossaceae				
	Fern	<i>Botrychium lanuginosum</i> Wall.	-	-
Polypodiaceae				
	Fern	<i>Drynaria quercifolia</i> (L.) J. Sm	-	-
Pteridaceae				
	Fern	<i>Adiantum lunulatum</i> Burm.f.	-	-
	Fern	<i>Pteris vittata</i> L.	-	-
Selaginellaceae				
	Fern	<i>Selaginella delicatula</i> (Desv. ex Poir.) Alston	-	-
Thelypteridaceae				
	Fern	<i>Christella dentata</i> (Forssk.)	-	-

(Note: H = Herbs, S = Shrubs, T = Tree, C = Climber, F = Fern, EN = Endangered spp., CR = Critically Endangered spp., VU = Vulnerable spp., LC = List Concern spp., LR = Lower Risk spp., NT = Near Threatened spp.,)

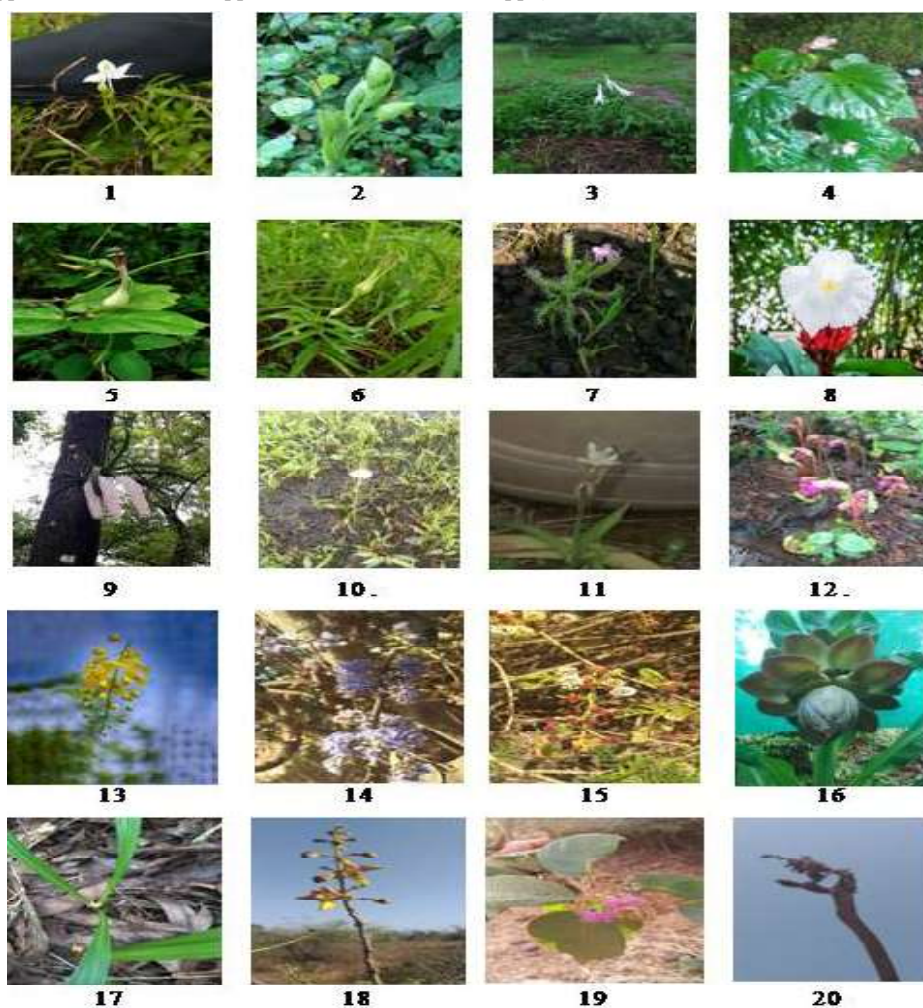


Plate 1. Unique and threatened floras documented from campus.

[1. *Habenaria grandifloriformis*, 2 *Habenaria gigantea*, 3. *Dipcadiconcanense* 4. *Begonia crenata*, 5. *Ceropegia oculata*, 6. *Ceropegia attenuate*, 7. *Drosera indica* 8. *Costus speciosus*, 9. *Rhynchosstylis retusa*, 10. *Rhamphicarpa fistulosa*, 11. *Chlorophytum borivilianum*, 12. *Aeginetia indica*, 13. *Cassia fistula*, 14. *Memecylon umbellatum*, 15. *Acacia concinna*, 16. *Ensetes superbum*, 17. *Curculigo orchoides*, 18. *Gmelina arborea*, 19. *Callicarpa tomentosa*, 20. *Sterculia urens*]

plant species. Apart from this, exotic list includes *Simarouba glauca*, *Callistemon citrinus*, *Ailanthus excelsa*, in the campus, which were planted.

Any anthropogenic activities in the area may disturb the habitat of growing threatened and vulnerable herbaceous species viz. *Drosera*, *Ceropegia*, *Utricularia*, *Saraca asoca*, *Ariopsis*, *Habenaria* (ground orchids). Disturbance of underground tubers eg. *Habenaria grandifloriformis*, *H. gigantea* may also lead to permanent washout from the natural habitat, since these species are found to be in the localized area only.

The overall study shows that, within a small area of 50 ha, diverse plant species were recorded and it clearly indicated that the campus is rich in terms of floral diversity. This place also harbours some threatened plant species that needs conservation for further utilization and management for academic and research purposes.

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Conclusion

The study provides a detailed checklist of flora available in the campus of Dr. B.S.K.K.V., Dapoli, which shows the richness of plant diversity of the campus. This isolated patch of natural forest represents remarkable diversity of wild flora and consists of numerous threatened and vulnerable plant species having medicinal values, and few are supporting associated biotas governing conservation aspects. The study shows that the campus has to be monitor, especially threatened taxa for its survival and conservation for future need. Further, disturbances may be avoided wherever plants of ecological important are available in the campus. The data generated in this research may help in academic and research aspects. Further, it also helps to recognize the campus as Ecological Rich Campus in the state in biodiversity perspective.