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Plant Diversity of Singanallur Lake- An Urban Wetland in Coimbatore, Tamilnadu

The present study reports the plant biodiversity in and around the Singanallur Lake which is one of the iconic water body of Coimbatore. As a result of extensive field work for the period of 15 months at different season total of 453 plant species belonging to 304 genera and 84 families were enumerated including planted ones around the lake. Habit wise analysis of flora indicated the dominance of herbaceous species in the vegetation around the Lake with 193 species followed by trees with 144 species, 56 species of shrubs, 55 climbers and 5 lianas. Herbarium specimens were prepared for all the species and deposited at FRC Herbarium of IFGTB, Coimbatore. The phytodiversity thus recorded in a wetland ecosystem within the urban limit has gained attention among the general public in Coimbatore city. The drastic urbanization impacted the species diversity of all other lakes except the Singanallur Lake.

Key words: Plant diversity, Singanallur, Wetland ecosystem, Vegetation analysis.

Introduction

Wetlands of an area is considered to be the habitat for variety of flora and faunal groups (Momtaz *et al.*, 2010). Compared to many other ecosystem wetland comprises rich floristic and faunal diversity and they serves as a productive ecosystem (Sujana and Sivaperuman, 2008). This type of ecosystem act as a transitional zone between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem. Resident and migratory birds depends upon the wetlands for shelter and food. The fauna of the wetlands consumes the fruits, seeds and tubers from the soil as well as vertebrates and invertebrates of the wetland.

Vegetation of a wetland provides protection, hiding place and site for breeding to various organisms depending upon it (Stewart, 1996). The Ramsar Convention aims to stop the worldwide loss of wetlands and to conserve, through wise use and management of the same. The Convention defines wise use of wetlands as "the maintenance of their ecological character, achieved through the implementation of ecosystem approaches, within the context of sustainable development".

Study Area

Coimbatore City has nine Lakes within the corporation limits namely Ammankulam, Narasampathi, Krishnampathi, Selvampathy, Kumaraswamy aka Muthannakulam, Selvachinthamani, Periya Kulam aka, Ukkadam Big Tank, Valankulam and Singanallur. Singanallur Lake is the largest water tank in Coimbatore and situated within the urban limit (Latitude: 10°59'46"N and longitude 77°01'11"E). The Lake had water spread area about 285 acres (1.153 km²) with a total catchment area of 30.50 km² (11.776 sq.miles) and water holding capacity of 1479555 CUM (52.27 M.cft). The full tank level of the Lake is 4.25 m which can reach the maximum level of 5.17 m. Coimbatore City Corporation declared Singanallur Lake as the Urban Biodiversity Conservation Zone by

Plant biodiversity in and around the Singanallur Lake reported 453 plant species, belonging to 304 genera and 84 families including 193 species of herbs, 144 species of trees, 56 species of shrubs, 55 climbers and 5 lianas.

C. KUNHIKANNAN, R. PRASANNA,
R. BALAJI, R. THAMILARASI,
VINNY R PETER¹ AND
L. JOSEPH REGINALD¹
Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding, Coimbatore
E mail: kunhikannan@icfrc.org

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exercising the corporation's powers under the twelfth schedule of Article 243 W of the Constitution. Biodiversity documentation of an area is significant in a diversity rich country like India and is an integral part of any conservation programmes. As the Lake is declared as Urban Biodiversity Conservation Zone, it became more important to know the plant diversity and dependant animal diversity. Understanding the importance of the wetland it was intended to document the floristic wealth of the area. This article is the result of detailed study carried from October 2017 till January 2019.

Methodology

Singanallur lake area was surveyed and the plant species in and around the lake were recorded by perambulating different bunds of the lake, agricultural fields and surrounding areas. Life form wise analysis was also made by classifying the identified species into trees, shrubs, climbers and herbs. On the bases of utility, recorded species were classified into medicinal, ornamental, edible and fodder species. Herbarium specimens of these species were prepared and deposited in Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding (IFGTB) Herbarium (Acronym: FRC), a National repository, recognized by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, New Delhi as per Biological Diversity Act-2002.

In order to find out the vegetation status of the area in and around the Lake, Line Transect method was adopted. In this type, the vegetation is sampled only over a line without any definite width. A line is laid over the vegetation and the plants which touch the line were counted and taken into account for the assessment. Bunds around the Lake was completely taken into account for the study and 73 (40 transects of 4 m length; 33 transects of 8 m length) transects were used for

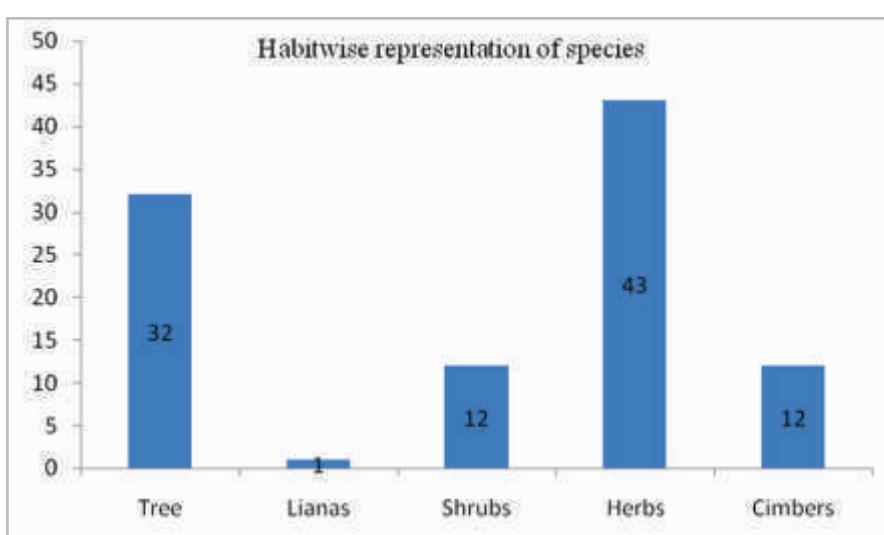
quantification of vegetation. In all the transects of 8 m (33) and 4 m (40) the 1st one metre was kept completely within the Lake to identify the hydrophytes and the 2nd metre onwards on the bund. The 8 m transects were used for enumeration of plants on eastern and southern bunds also. As the width of the bunds on western side and railway line is of narrow, a transect of 4 m (40 nos.) was used. Totally 73 transects were laid out by dividing the entire bund into 5 parts namely 1) First Lake, northern to southern end of eastern bund (up to railway line) with 8 m transect (10 nos.); 2) Second Lake eastern bunds with 8 m transects (13); 3) Second Lake southern bund with 8 m transects (10 nos.); 4) Left and right sides of the railway track with 4 m transect on either sides (20 nos.); 5) the western bund of first Lake with 4 m transects (20). The bund wise data, based on the transects were analysed for the frequency and abundance of the species.

Results and Discussion

During the documentation of floristic wealth of Singanallur Lake, 453 plant species belonging to 304 genera and 84 families were identified.

The species in the vicinity of the Lake are further classified according to their utility. There are 328 medicinal species (72%), 72 edible, 46 fodder and 86 ornamental, and species, further it has been categorised 52 species as weeds and 29 species as cultivated crops under cultivation near the farmlands either as food or ornamental crops.

In order to find out the vegetation status of the area in and around the Lake, Line Transect method was adopted. In this type, the vegetation is sampled only over a line without any definite width. It was found that in all the bunds, *Brachiaria mutica* represented as highly frequent species in the vegetation around the Lake followed by



Abutilon indicum, *Parthenium hysterophorus* and *Eichhornia crassipes*. Fifty species showed lowest frequency in the bund vegetation. *Brachiaria mutica* also showed highest abundance among all other species followed by *Zoysia matrella*, *Bothriochloa pertusa*, *Arundo donax*, *Boerhaavia verticillata* and *Operculina turpethum*. *Zoysia matrella* showed second highest value for abundance but it was located only in one location i.e. western bund. Bundwise vegetation details are given below.

1. Eastern Bund of first lake- up to railway track

In this area, 10 transects of 8 m size were laid out to study the vegetation. There were 50 species of bund vegetation, which was dominated by *Brachiaria mutica*, the dominant grass found throughout the Lake border which stabilizes the bund. Other species dominated in that area were *Alternanthera ficoidea*, *Eichhornia crassipes*, *Abutilon indicum*, *Cynodon dactylon* and *Parthenium hysterophorus*. Among them three were weeds and these have to be gradually replaced.

2. Eastern Bund of second lake from railway track:

In the second Lake, all along the bund from the railway track up to temple near Noyyal channel using 13 transects of 8 m length. A total 76 species were recorded on the bund, where *Abutilon indicum* has come out as highly frequent (100%) species followed by *Brachiaria mutica*, *Cardiospermum halicacabum*, *Brachiaria ramosa* and *Parthenium hysterophorus* in decreasing order of frequency. Lowest frequency (7.69%) was shown by 32 species.

3. Southern Bund - Second Lake

In Second Lake, all along the bund from temple towards western side using 10 transects of 8 m length. A total of 58 species were recorded on the bund, where *Abutilon indicum* and *Brachiaria mutica* were highly frequent (100%) ones, followed by *Cynodon dactylon*, *Parthenium hysterophorus* and *Brachiaria ramosa* in decreasing order of frequency. Lowest frequency (10%) was shown by 28 species.

4. Railway track - Left and right bund.

Both the sides of Railway lines, which divide the Lake into two, was enumerated by using 20 transects of 4 m length, as the width the bund is narrow. Thus

both sides were taken into consideration. A total of 49 species were recorded on the bund, where *Brachiaria mutica* was highly frequent (85%) one, followed by *Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Commelina benghalensis* and *Asystasia gangetica* in decreasing order of frequency. Lowest frequency (5%) was shown by 21 species.

5. Western Bund -First Lake

On this bund, as the bund is narrow, only four meter transect could be used. A total of 20 transects were used for the study. A total of 45 species were recorded on this bund, where *Eichhornia crassipes* was highly frequent (85%) one, followed by *Brachiaria mutica*, *Abutilon indicum* and *Ipomoea marginata* in decreasing order of frequency. Lowest frequency (5%) was shown by 27 species.

Similarity index

To understand the similarity between various bunds in the occurrence of the common species, similarity index has been deduced by using following formula.

Similarity index (S) = $2 C/(a+b)$, Where ' S ' is the similarity index, ' C ' is number of common species in ' a ' and ' b ' represent different bund communities.

Similarity index helps in comparison of the presence of same species in different parts of the study area. It was calculated with the data obtained from transect study. It is the ratio between the number of common species in two comparing communities or stands and total number of species in two stands. It is found that the similarity index between 1st Lake Eastern bund (A) and 2nd Lake Eastern bund (B) was 0.537 it indicate that A has 53.7% similarity with that of B, and 46.3% of dissimilarity. When we consider 1st Lake Eastern bund (A) 2nd Lake southern bund (C) has 0.571% of Similarity and 0.429% of dissimilarity. Whereas, 1st Lake Eastern bund (A) Railway track (D) has 0.505% of Similarity index and 0.495% of dissimilarity. 1st Lake Eastern bund (A) and 1st Lake Western bund (E) gave the similarity index of 0.40 and 0.6% of dissimilarity. 2nd Lake Eastern bund (B) and 2nd Lake southern bund (C) has the maximum similarity of species with similarity of 0.582 and dissimilarity of 0.418. While finding the similarity percentage of 2nd Lake Eastern bund (B) and Railway track (D) reveals and index of 0.429 similarity and 0.571 of dissimilarity where 2nd Lake Eastern bund (B) and 1st Lake Western bund

Table 1: Similarity Index between different bunds of Singanallur Lake

	1 st Lake E bund (A)	2 nd Lake E bund (B)	2 nd Lake S bund (C)	Railway track (D)	1 st Lake W bund (E)
1 st Lake E bund (A)	-	0.537	0.571	0.505	0.40
2 nd Lake E bund (B)	-	-	0.582	0.429	0.349
2 nd Lake S bund (C)	-	-	-	0.464	0.347
Railway track (D)	--	-	-	-	0.276
1 st Lake W bund (E)	-	-	-	-	-

(A-Eastern Bund of the Lake upto Railway line. B- Second Lake Eastern Bund, C- Second Lake Southern Bund, D- Railway line, E- Western Bund).

(E) has similarity index of 0.349 and dissimilarity of 0.651. 2nd Lake southern bund (C) and Railway track (D) has the similarity of 0.464 and dissimilarity of 0.536. 2nd Lake southern bund (C) and 1st Lake Western bund (E) has the similarity of 0.347 and the dissimilarity ranges about 0.653. The lowest similarity index was obtained while comparing Railway track (D) with 1st Lake Western bund (E) ie 0.276% and dissimilarity ranges is maximum with 0.724. From this evaluation using the Similarity index we can identify that Part B and Part C has more number of common species and Part D and Part E has very less number of common species. It is found that *Brachiaria mutica* is found in all the parts and found to be the most dominant species. It is further understood that the species are not distributed in equal manner. In western bunds, regular maintenance work was carried out by the farmers for set righting their agriculture field bunds. Thus there are much variation in availability of species.

Conclusion

The present study enumerate the total plant biodiversity in and around the Singanallur Lake and 453 plant species, mostly terrestrial ones, belonging to 304 genera and 84 families were enumerated including planted ones. Generally fresh water Lake expected to have several hydrophytes as its vegetation. However, they are absent in this Lake probably due to hostile water quality. There was only a few aquatic species like *Eichhornia crassipes*, *Lemna minor*, *Spirodela polyrrhiza* which prefered polluted water. Semi-aquatic plants such as *Ipomoea aquatica*, *Ammania baccifera*, *Cyperus* spp., *Alternanthera* spp., etc. also recorded

here. Habit wise analysis of flora indicated the dominance of herbaceous species with 193 species followed by trees with 144 species, 56 species of shrubs, 55 climbers and 5 lianas. Herbarium specimens were prepared and deposited in Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding (IFGTB) herbarium (acronym: FRC), a National Repository, recognized by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, New Delhi as per Biological Diversity Act-2002.

Out of 84 families, Leguminosae found to be the most specious family with 38 genera and 64 species followed by Poaceae (34 genera; 45 species), Malvaceae (18 genera; 32 species). The top ten families such as Leguminosae (64), Poaceae (45), Malvaceae (32), Asteraceae (20), Convolvulaceae (20), Euphorbiaceae (20), Amaranthaceae (18), Acanthaceae (18), Apocynaceae (14), Lamiaceae (11) contributed almost 60 percent of the species in Lake area. Thirty nine families represented by only one species. Quantitative analysis of the vegetation on all the bunds, revealed that *Brachiaria mutica* (Para grass, buffalo grass, Dutch grass) is the highly frequent and dominant grass mostly spread along the Lake shore garlanding the inner bunds and help in protecting the bunds. During the study authors came across certain weeds in the vicinity of the Lake such as *Parthenium hysterophorus*, *Leucaena leucocephala*, *Prosopis juliflora*, *Xanthium indicum*, *Desmanthus virgatus*, *Croton bonplandianus* and some climbers which disturb the vegetation. It is suggested removing those species gradually without affecting overall functioning of Lake shore vegetation.

Table 2 : Plant species recorded from in and around Singanallur Lake

S.No.	Botanical name	Family	Habit	Uses
1.	<i>Abelmoschus ficulneus</i> (L.) Wight & Arn.	Malvaceae	H	M,E
2.	<i>Abutilon hirtum</i> (Lam.) Sweet	Malvaceae	S	M
3.	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.) Sweet	Malvaceae	S	M
4.	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> Benth.	Leguminosae	T	O
5.	<i>Acacia caesia</i> (L.) Willd.	Leguminosae	L	M, W
6.	<i>Acacia catechu</i> (L.f.) Willd.	Leguminosae	T	M, T
7.	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> (L.) Willd.	Leguminosae	T	M, T
8.	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i> (Roxb.) Willd.	Leguminosae	T	M, T
9.	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> subsp. <i>indica</i> (Benth.) Brenan	Leguminosae	T	M,F
10.	<i>Acalypha fruticosa</i> Forssk.	Euphorbiaceae	H	M
11.	<i>Acalypha indica</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	H	M
12.	<i>Acalypha paniculata</i> Miq.	Euphorbiaceae	H	M
13.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	H	M
14.	<i>Acroporus fraxinifolius</i> Arn.	Leguminosae	T	T
15.	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i> L.	Leguminosae	T	M,O
16.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corrêa	Rutaceae	T	m, E,
17.	<i>Aerva javanica</i> (Burm.f.) Juss. ex Schult.	Amaranthaceae	H	M
18.	<i>Aerva lanata</i> (L.) Juss.	Amaranthaceae	H	M
19.	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb.	Simaroubaceae	T	M, F
20.	<i>Ailanthus triphysa</i> (Dennst.) Alston	Simaroubaceae	T	T
21.	<i>Alangium salvifolium</i> (L.f.) Wangerin	Cornaceae	T	M, T
22.	<i>Albizia amara</i> (Roxb.) B.Boivin	Leguminosae	T	M, T
23.	<i>Albizia saman</i> (Jacq.) Merr.	Leguminosae	T	M, T

24.	<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm.f.	Xanthorrhoeaceae	H	M,E
25.	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) R. Br.	Apocynaceae	T	M,O
26.	<i>Alternanthera ficoidea</i> (L.) Sm.	Amaranthaceae	H	W
27.	<i>Alternanthera paronychioides</i> A.St.-Hil.	Amaranthaceae	H	W
28.	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> (Mart.) Griseb.	Amaranthaceae	H	M,E
29.	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (L.) R.Br. ex DC.	Amaranthaceae	H	M
30.	<i>Alternanthera pungens</i> Kunth	Amaranthaceae	H	M
31.	<i>Alysicarpus monilifer</i> (L.)DC.	Leguminosae	H	M
32.	<i>Alysicarpus vaginalis</i> (L.) DC.	Leguminosae	H	M
33.	<i>Amaranthus graecizans</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	H	M,E
34.	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	H	M,E
35.	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	H	M,E
36.	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	H	M,E
37.	<i>Ammannia baccifera</i> L.	Lythraceae	H	M
38.	<i>Andrographis echiodoides</i> (L.) Nees	Acanthaceae	H	M
39.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm.f.) Nees	Acanthaceae	H	M
40.	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Annonaceae	T	M,E
41.	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Guillem. & Perr.	Combretaceae	T	M, T
42.	<i>Antigonon leptopus</i> Hook. & Arn.	Polygonaceae	C	W,O
43.	<i>Apluda mutica</i> L.	Poaceae	H	F
44.	<i>Areca catechu</i> L.	Arecaceae	T	M,C
45.	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	Papaveraceae	H	M
46.	<i>Aristida adscensionis</i> L.	Poaceae	H	F
47.	<i>Aristida setacea</i> Retz.	Poaceae	H	F
48.	<i>Aristolochia indica</i> L.	Aristolochiaceae	C	M
49.	<i>Arundo donox</i> L.	Poaceae	S	F
50.	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	Asparagaceae	C	M,O,E
51.	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i> (L.) T. Anderson	Acanthaceae	H	M
52.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.Juss.	Meliaceae	T	M, T
53.	<i>Azima tetracantha</i> Lam.	Salvadoraceae	S	M
54.	<i>Barleria buxifolia</i> L.	Acanthaceae	H	M
55.	<i>Barleria prionitis</i> L.	Acanthaceae	S	M
56.	<i>Basella rubra</i> L.	Basellaceae	C	M,E
57.	<i>Basilicum polystachyon</i> (L.) Moench	Lamiaceae	H	M
58.	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam.	Leguminosae	T	M,O
59.	<i>Bauhinia tomentosa</i> L.	Leguminosae	T	M,O
60.	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> L.	Leguminosae	T	M,O
61.	<i>Benincasa hispida</i> (Thunb.) Cogn.	Cucurbitaceae	C	M,E
62.	<i>Berrya cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Burret	Malvaceae	T	T
63.	<i>Bidens pilosa</i> L.	Compositae	H	W
64.	<i>Blepharis maderaspatensis</i> (L.) B.Heyne ex Roth	Acanthaceae	H	M
65.	<i>Blumea axillaris</i> (Lam.) DC.	Compositae	H	M
66.	<i>Blumea glomerata</i> DC.	Compositae	H	M
67.	<i>Blumea lacera</i> (Burm.f.) DC.	Compositae	H	M
68.	<i>Boerhavia plumbaginea</i> Cav.	Nyctaginaceae	H	M
69.	<i>Boerhavia chinensis</i> (L.) Rottb.	Nyctaginaceae	S	M
70.	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L.	Nyctaginaceae	H	M
71.	<i>Boerhavia erecta</i> L.	Nyctaginaceae	H	M
72.	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Malvaceae	T	M, T
73.	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L.	Arecaceae	T	M,E
74.	<i>Bothriochloa bladhii</i> (Retz.) S.T.Blake	Poaceae	H	F
75.	<i>Bothriochloa pertusa</i> (L.) A. Camus	Poaceae	H	F
76.	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> Willd.	Nyctaginaceae	L	O
77.	<i>Brachiaria mutica</i> (Forssk.) Stapf	Poaceae	H	F
78.	<i>Brachiaria ramosa</i> (L.) Stapf	Poaceae	H	F
79.	<i>Brassica nigra</i> (L.) K.Koch	Brassicaceae	H	M,E
80.	<i>Bridelia retusa</i> (L.) A.Juss.	Phyllanthaceae	T	M, T
81.	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub.	Leguminosae	T	M,O
82.	<i>Cadaba fruiticosa</i> (L.) Druce	Capparaceae	S	M
83.	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> (L.) Sw.	Leguminosae	S	M,O
84.	<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i> (L.) Roxb.	Leguminosae	S	M
85.	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> L.	Clusiaceae	T	M,O

86.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.) Dryand.	Apocynaceae	S	M
87.	<i>Canavalia gladiata</i> (L.) DC.	Leguminosae	C	M,C,F
88.	<i>Canna indica</i> L.	Cannaceae	H	O, E
89.	<i>Cannabis sativa</i> L.	Cannabaceae	S	M
90.	<i>Canthium coromandelicum</i> (Burm.f.) Alston	Rubiaceae	S	M,E
91.	<i>Capparis divaricata</i> Lam.	Capparaceae	S	W,O
92.	<i>Capparis zeylanica</i> L.	Capparaceae	S	M,W,O
93.	<i>Cardiospermum helicacabum</i> L.	Sapindaceae	C	M,E
94.	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Caricaceae	T	M,E
95.	<i>Carissa carandas</i> L.	Apocynaceae	S	M,E
96.	<i>Caryota urens</i> L.	Arecaceae	T	M,O
97.	<i>Cascabela thevetia</i> (L.) Lippold	Apocynaceae	T	M
98.	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Leguminosae	T	M,O
99.	<i>Cassia grandis</i> L.f.	Leguminosae	T	M,O
100.	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) G.Don	Apocynaceae	H	M,O
101.	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Malvaceae	T	M, T
102.	<i>Celosia argentea</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	H	M,E,O
103.	<i>Celosia argentea</i> var. <i>cristata</i> (L.) Kuntze	Amaranthaceae	H	M,O,E
104.	<i>Cenchrus setiger</i> Vahl	Poaceae	H	F
105.	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> L.	Poaceae	H	F
106.	<i>Chloris barbata</i> Sw.	Poaceae	H	F
107.	<i>Chloris roxburghiana</i> Schult.	Poaceae	H	F
108.	<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> DC.	Rutaceae	T	M, T
109.	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (L.) R.M.King & H.Rob.	Compositae	S	M,W
110.	<i>Chrozophora rottoneri</i> (Geiseler) A.Juss.ex. Spreng.	Euphorbiaceae	H	M
111.	<i>Chrysopogon zizanioides</i> (L.) Roberty	Poaceae	H	M,C
112.	<i>Chukrasia tabularis</i> A.Juss.	Meliaceae	T	M, T
113.	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	Vitaceae	C	M,E
114.	<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i> L.	Verbenaceae	S	O
115.	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai	Cucurbitaceae	C	M,E
116.	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Osbeck	Rutaceae	T	M,E,C
117.	<i>Cleome chelidonii</i> L.f.	Cleomaceae	H	O
118.	<i>Cleome gynandra</i> L.	Cleomaceae	H	M,W,O
119.	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> L.	Cleomaceae	H	M
120.	<i>Clerodendrum phlomidis</i> L.f.	Lamiaceae	S	M
121.	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.	Leguminosae	C	M,O
122.	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt	Cucurbitaceae	C	M,E
123.	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.) W.Theob	Menispermaceae	C	M
124.	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Arecaceae	T	M,C
125.	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> L.	Commelinaceae	H	M
126.	<i>Commelina clavata</i> Clarke	Commelinaceae	H	F
127.	<i>Commelina forskaolii</i> Vahl	Commelinaceae	H	F
128.	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i> (L.) Cronquist	Compositae	H	
129.	<i>Corbicichonia decumbens</i> (Forssk.) Exell	Lophiocarpaceae	H	O
130.	<i>Corchorus capsularis</i> L.	Malvaceae	H	M
131.	<i>Corchorus trilocularis</i> L.	Malvaceae	H	M
132.	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i> G.Forst.	Boraginaceae	T	M,E
133.	<i>Cordia domestica</i> Roth	Boraginaceae	T	M , T
134.	<i>Cordia sebestena</i> L.	Boraginaceae	T	O
135.	<i>Coscinium fenestratum</i> (Goetgh.) Colebr.	Menispermaceae	L	M
136.	<i>Cosmos sulphureus</i> Cav.	Compositae	H	O
137.	<i>Crateva adansonii</i> subsp. <i>odora</i> (Buch.-Ham.) Jacobs	Capparaceae	T	M
138.	<i>Crateva religiosa</i> G.Forst.	Capparaceae	T	M
139.	<i>Crossandra infundibuliformis</i> (L.) Nees	Acanthaceae	S	O
140.	<i>Crotalaria juncea</i> L.	Leguminosae	S	M,C
141.	<i>Crotalaria verrucosa</i> L.	Leguminosae	S	M
142.	<i>Croton bonplandianus</i> Baill.	Euphorbiaceae	H	M,W
143.	<i>Cucumis dipsaceus</i> Ehrenb ex. Spach	Cucurbitaceae	C	M
144.	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	Zingiberaceae	H	M,E,C
145.	<i>Cuscuta chinensis</i> Lam.	Convolvulaceae	C	M
146.	<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i> (L.) H.Rob.	Compositae	H	M
147.	<i>Cycas circinalis</i> L.	Cycadaceae	T	O

148.	<i>Cymbopogon martinii</i> (Roxb.) W.Watson	Poaceae	H	M,C
149.	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	Poaceae	H	M,F
150.	<i>Cyperus alopecuroides</i> Rottb.	Cyperaceae	H	
151.	<i>Cyperus articulatus</i> L.	Cyperaceae	H	
152.	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	Cyperaceae	H	M
153.	<i>Cyrtococcum trigonum</i> (Retz.) A.Camus	Poaceae	H	F
154.	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> (L.) Willd.	Poaceae	H	F
155.	<i>Dalbergia lanceolaria</i> L.f.	Leguminosae	T	M, T
156.	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> Roxb.	Leguminosae	T	M,VU
157.	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> DC.	Leguminosae	T	M,C
158.	<i>Datura metel</i> L.	Solanaceae	H	M,W
159.	<i>Datura stramonium</i> L.	Solanaceae	H	M,W
160.	<i>Delonix elata</i> (L.) Gamble	Leguminosae	T	M,O,F
161.	<i>Delonix regia</i> (Hook.) Raf.	Leguminosae	T	M,O
162.	<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> (Roxb.) Nees	Poaceae	S	B
163.	<i>Dentella repens</i> (L.) J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.	Rubiaceae	H	M
164.	<i>Desmanthus virgatus</i> (L.) Willd.	Leguminosae	S	W,F
165.	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> (L.) DC.	Leguminosae	H	M
166.	<i>Dichanthium annulatum</i> (Forssk.) Stapf	Poaceae	H	F
167.	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> (L.) Wight & Arn.	Leguminosae	T	M
168.	<i>Dicliptera paniculata</i> (Forssk.) I.Darbysh.	Acanthaceae	H	M
169.	<i>Digera muricata</i> (L.) Mart.	Amaranthaceae	H	M,E
170.	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> (Retz.) Koeler	Poaceae	H	F
171.	<i>Digitaria radicosa</i> (J.Presl) Miq.	Poaceae	H	F
172.	<i>Dinebra retroflexa</i> (Vahl) Panz.	Poaceae	H	F
173.	<i>Diospyros ebenum</i> J.Koenig ex Retz.	Ebenaceae	T	M, T
174.	<i>Dipteracanthus prostratus</i> (Poir.) Nees	Acanthaceae	H	M
175.	<i>Dregea volubilis</i> (L.f.) Benth.ex Hook.f.	Apocynaceae	C	M
176.	<i>Duranta erecta</i> L.	Verbenaceae	S	O
177.	<i>Ecbolium viride</i> (Forssk.) Alston	Acanthaceae	H	M,O
178.	<i>Echinochloa colona</i> (L.) Link	Poaceae	H	F
179.	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L.	Compositae	H	M
180.	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> (Mart.) Solms	Pontederiaceae	H	W
181.	<i>Eleusine coracana</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Poaceae	H	M,E,C,F
182.	<i>Eleusine indica</i> (L.) Gartin.	Poaceae	H	E,F
183.	<i>Enteropogon dolichostachyus</i> (Lag.) Keng	Poaceae	H	F
184.	<i>Eragrostis amabilis</i> (L.) Wight & Arn.	Poaceae	H	F
185.	<i>Eriochloa procera</i> (Retz.) C.E.Hubb.	Poaceae	H	F
186.	<i>Erythrina variegata</i> L.	Leguminosae	T	M
187.	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	H	M
188.	<i>Euphorbia hypericifolia</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	H	M
189.	<i>Euphorbia hyssopifolia</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	H	M
190.	<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i> Aiton	Euphorbiaceae	H	M
191.	<i>Euphorbia serpens</i> Kunth	Euphorbiaceae	H	M
192.	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	H	M
193.	<i>Euphorbia geniculata</i> Ortega	Euphorbiaceae	H	M, W
194.	<i>Euphorbia milii</i> Des Moul.	Euphorbiaceae	S	O, DD
195.	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> (L.) L.	Convolvulaceae	H	M
196.	<i>Ficus anamalayana</i> Sudhakar & Murthy	Moraceae	T	F
197.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Moraceae	T	M F
198.	<i>Ficus krishnae</i> C.DC.	Moraceae	T	M,O
199.	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> L. f.	Moraceae	T	O
200.	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Moraceae	T	M F
201.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Moraceae	T	M F
202.	<i>Filicum decipiens</i> (Wight & Arn.) Thwaites	Sapindaceae	T	O
203.	<i>Garcinia gummi-gutta</i> (L.) Roxb.	Clusiaceae	T	M,E
204.	<i>Glinus lotoides</i> L.	Molluginaceae	H	M
205.	<i>Gliricidia sepium</i> (Jacq.) Walp.	Leguminosae	T	M, T
206.	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	Colchicineae	C	M, O
207.	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.	Lamiaceae	T	M, T
208.	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	H	M,O,C
209.	<i>Gomphrena serrata</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	H	M,O

210.	<i>Grewia tiliifolia</i> Vahl	Malvaceae	T	M, T
211.	<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> Lam.	Malvaceae	T	M, T
212.	<i>Haldina cordifolia</i> (Roxb.) Ridsdale	Rubiaceae	T	M, T
213.	<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i> L.	Boraginaceae	H	m
214.	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.	Boraginaceae	H	M,O
215.	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> L.	Malvaceae	S	M,E,C
216.	<i>Hibiscus micranthus</i> L.f.	Malvaceae	H	O
217.	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Malvaceae	S	M,O
218.	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> L.	Malvaceae	T	M
219.	<i>Hibiscus canescens</i> Heyne ex Wall.	Malvaceae	S	M,O
220.	<i>Hibiscus panduriformis</i> Burm.f.	Malvaceae	H	M
221.	<i>Hibiscus vitifolius</i> L.	Malvaceae	H	W
222.	<i>Holigarna arnottiana</i> Hook.f.	Anacardiaceae	T	M
223.	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> Planch.	Ulmaceae	T	M, T
224.	<i>Hopea parviflora</i> Bedd.	Dipterocarpaceae	T	M, T
225.	<i>Hybanthus enneaspermus</i> (L.) F.Muell.	Violaceae	H	M
226.	<i>Hydnocarpus pentandrus</i> (Buch.-Ham.) Oken	Achariaceae	T	M, VU
227.	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> (L.) Poit.	Lamiaceae	H	M
228.	<i>Indigofera linnaei</i> Ali	Leguminosae	H	M
229.	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> L.	Leguminosae	S	M
230.	<i>Indigofera trita</i> L.f.	Leguminosae	S	M
231.	<i>Ipomoea alba</i> L.	Convolvulaceae	C	W
232.	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> Forssk.	Convolvulaceae	C	E
233.	<i>Ipomoea cairica</i> (L.) Sweet	Convolvulaceae	C	W, O
234.	<i>Ipomoea carnea</i> Jacq.	Convolvulaceae	S	M
235.	<i>Ipomoea hederifolia</i> L.	Convolvulaceae	C	W
236.	<i>Ipomoea marginata</i> (Desr.) Verdc.	Convolvulaceae	C	M
237.	<i>Ipomoea nil</i> (L.) Roth	Convolvulaceae	C	O
238.	<i>Ipomoea obscura</i> (L.) Ker Gawl.	Convolvulaceae	C	M
239.	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i> L.	Convolvulaceae	C	M,O
240.	<i>Ipomoea triloba</i> L.	Convolvulaceae	C	M
241.	<i>Ipomoea staphylina</i> Roem. & Schult.	Convolvulaceae	C	W
242.	<i>Jasminum flexile</i> Vahl	Oleaceae	C	O
243.	<i>Jasminum trichotomum</i> Heyne ex Roth	Oleaceae	S	O
244.	<i>Jatropha glandulifera</i> Roxb.	Euphorbiaceae	S	M
245.	<i>Jatropha gossypiifolia</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	S	M
246.	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	S	M
247.	<i>Justicia adathoda</i> L.	Acanthaceae	S	M,O
248.	<i>Justicia betonica</i> L.	Acanthaceae	H	M
249.	<i>Justicia tranquebariensis</i> L.f.	Acanthaceae	H	M
250.	<i>Justicia glabra</i> Koenig ex Roxb.	Acanthaceae	H	M
251.	<i>Kedrostis foetidissima</i> (Jacq.) Cogn.	Cucurbitaceae	C	M,E
252.	<i>Kigelia africana</i> (Lam.) Benth.	Bignoniaceae	T	M,O
253.	<i>Lablab purpureus</i> (L.) Sweet	Leguminosae	C	M,E
254.	<i>Lagascia mollis</i> Cav.	Compositae	H	W
255.	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> (L.) Pers.	Lythraceae	T	M, O
256.	<i>Lantana camara</i> L.	Verbenaceae	S	W
257.	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	Lythraceae	S	M,C
258.	<i>Lemna minor</i> L.	Araceae	H	W
259.	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> (Lam.) de Wit	Leguminosae	T	W,F
260.	<i>Leucas urticifolia</i> (Vahl) Sm.	Lamiaceae	H	M
261.	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> Groff	Rutaceae	T	M,E
262.	<i>Lippia alba</i> (Mill.) N.E.Br. ex Britton & P.Wilson	Verbenaceae	S	O
263.	<i>Luffa cylindrica</i> (L.)M.Roem.	Cucurbitaceae	C	M
264.	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> (Roxb.) A.Chev.	Sapotaceae	T	M, E
265.	<i>Maerua arenaria</i> Hook. f. & Thomson	Capparaceae	L	M
266.	<i>Magnolia champaca</i> (L.) Baill. ex Pierre	Magnoliaceae	T	M,O
267.	<i>Majidea zanguebarica</i> J. Kirk ex Oliv.	Sapindaceae	T	O
268.	<i>Malachra capitata</i> (L.) L.	Malvaceae	H	M
269.	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i> (Lam.) Müll.Arg.	Euphorbiaceae	T	M, T
270.	<i>Malvestrum coromandelianum</i> (L.) Garcke.	Malvaceae	H	M
271.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	T	M,E

272.	<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	Meliaceae	T	M, T
273.	<i>Melia dubia</i> Cav.	Meliaceae	T	M, T
274.	<i>Melinis repens</i> (Willd.) Zizka	Poaceae	H	O,F
275.	<i>Merremia aegyptia</i> (L.) Urb.	Convolvulaceae	C	W
276.	<i>Merremia dissecta</i> (Jacq.) Hallier f.	Convolvulaceae	C	M,O
277.	<i>Merremia emarginata</i> (Burm. f.) Hallier f.	Convolvulaceae	C	M
278.	<i>Merremia hederacea</i> (Burm.f.) Hallier f.	Convolvulaceae	C	
279.	<i>Merremia tridentata</i> (L.) Hallier f.	Convolvulaceae	C	M
280.	<i>Merremia cissoides</i> (Lam.) Hallier f.	Convolvulaceae	C	M
281.	<i>Microstachys chamaelea</i> (L.) Müll. Arg.	Euphorbiaceae	H	M
282.	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i> L.f.	Bignoniaceae	T	M,O
283.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Leguminosae	H	M
284.	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> L.	Sapotaceae	T	M, E
285.	<i>Mitragyna parvifolia</i> (Roxb.) Korth.	Rubiaceae	T	M, T
286.	<i>Mollugo nudicaulis</i> Lam.	Molluginaceae	H	M
287.	<i>Mollugo pentaphylla</i> L.	Molluginaceae	H	M
288.	<i>Momordica charantia</i> L.	Cucurbitaceae	C	M,E
289.	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i> L.	Rubiaceae	T	M,E
290.	<i>Morinda coreia</i> Buch.-Ham.	Rubiaceae	T	M, T
291.	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Moringaceae	T	M,E
292.	<i>Mukia madraspatana</i> (L.) M.Roem.	Cucurbitaceae	C	M
293.	<i>Muntingia calabura</i> L.	Muntingiaceae	T	M,E
294.	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.) Spreng.	Rutaceae	S	M,E,C
295.	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i> (Roxb.) Bosser	Rubiaceae	T	M, T
296.	<i>Neonotonia wightii</i> (Wight& Arn.)J.A.Lackey	Leguminosae	C	M
297.	<i>Nerium oleander</i> L.	Apocynaceae	S	M,O
298.	<i>Nothapodytes nimmoniana</i> (J.Graham) Mabb.	Icacinaceae	T	M
299.	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i> L.	Oleaceae	T	M,O
300.	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	S	M
301.	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	S	M
302.	<i>Oldenlandia biflora</i> L.	Rubiaceae	H	M
303.	<i>Oldenlandia corymbosa</i> L.	Rubiaceae	H	m
304.	<i>Oldenlandia umbellata</i> L.	Rubiaceae	H	M
305.	<i>Operculina turpethum</i> (L.) Silva Manso	Convolvulaceae	C	M,O
306.	<i>Opuntia dillenii</i> (Ker Gawl.) Haw.	Cactaceae	S	M,W
307.	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (L.) Kurz	Bignoniaceae	T	M, T
308.	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.	Poaceae	H	M,E,C,F
309.	<i>Oxystelma esculentum</i> (L.f.)Sm.	Apocynaceae	C	M, O
310.	<i>Pachygone ovata</i> (Poir.) Diels	Menispermaceae	C	M
311.	<i>Panicum maximum</i> Jacq.	Poaceae	H	F
312.	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> L.	Leguminosae	T	M
313.	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> L.	Compositae	H	W
314.	<i>Passiflora foetida</i> L.	Passifloraceae	C	M,W,E
315.	<i>Pavonia procumbens</i> (Wight & Arn.) Walp.	Malvaceae	H	M
316.	<i>Pavonia zeylanica</i> (L.) Cav.	Malvaceae	H	O
317.	<i>Pavonia burchellii</i> (DC.) Dyer	Malvaceae	H	M
318.	<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i> (L.) R.Br.	Poaceae	H	E,C,F
319.	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i> Schumach.	Poaceae	H	F
320.	<i>Pennisetum villosum</i> Fresen.	Poaceae	H	O,F
321.	<i>Pentatropis capensis</i> (L.f.)Bullock	Apocynaceae	C	M
322.	<i>Pergularia daemia</i> (Forssk.) Chiov.	Apocynaceae	C	M
323.	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i> (L.) Greene	Verbenaceae	H	M
324.	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i> (L.) Skeels	Phyllanthaceae	T	M,E
325.	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schumach. & Thonn.	Phyllanthaceae	H	M
326.	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Phyllanthaceae	T	M,E
327.	<i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> L.	Phyllanthaceae	H	M
328.	<i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i> Poir.	Phyllanthaceae	S	M
329.	<i>Physalis minima</i> L.	Solanaceae	H	M
330.	<i>Piper betle</i> L.	Piperaceae	C	M,E,C
331.	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> (Roxb.) Benth.	Leguminosae	T	M,E,F
332.	<i>Pleurostylia opposita</i> (Wall.) Alston	Celastraceae	T	
333.	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L.	Plumbaginaceae	H	M

334.	<i>Polianthes tuberosa</i> L.	Asparagaceae	H	O,C
335.	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> (Sonn.) Thwaites	Annonaceae	T	M, T
336.	<i>Polygala arvensis</i> Willd.	Polygalaceae	H	M
337.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre	Leguminosae	T	M
338.	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i> Hook.	Portulacaceae	H	O
339.	<i>Portulaca quadrifida</i> L.	Portulacaceae	H	
340.	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	Portulacaceae	H	E
341.	<i>Priva cordifolia</i> (L.f.) Druce	Verbenaceae	H	M
342.	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i> (Sw.) DC.	Leguminosae	T	F
343.	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Myrtaceae	T	M,E,C
344.	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb.	Leguminosae	T	M, NT
345.	<i>Pterospermum acerifolium</i> (L.) Willd.	Sterculiaceae	T	M,T
346.	<i>Pterospermum suberifolium</i> (L.) Willd.	Sterculiaceae	T	M, T
347.	<i>Pterygota alata</i> (Roxb.) R.Br.	Malvaceae	T	M, T
348.	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Lythraceae	T	M,E,C
349.	<i>Pupalia lappacea</i> (L.) A.Juss.	Amaranthaceae	H	M
350.	<i>Putranjiva roxburghii</i> Wall.	Putranjivaceae	T	M, T
351.	<i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i> Sonn.	Strelitziaceae	T	M, O
352.	<i>Rhynchosia cana</i> (Willd.) DC.	Leguminosae	S	M
353.	<i>Rhynchosia rotii</i> Aitch.	Leguminosae	C	M
354.	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i> (L.) DC.	Leguminosae	C	M
355.	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	S	M
356.	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i> (Lour.) Clayton	Poaceae	H	F
357.	<i>Ruellia nudiflora</i> (Engelm. & A.Gray) Urb.	Acanthaceae	H	O
358.	<i>Ruellia patula</i> Jacq.	Acanthaceae	H	O
359.	<i>Ruellia tuberosa</i> L.	Acanthaceae	H	M,O
360.	<i>Rungia repens</i> (L.) Nees	Acanthaceae	H	M
361.	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> L.	Poaceae	H	M,E,C,F
362.	<i>Santalum album</i> L.	Santalaceae	T	M,VU
363.	<i>Sapindus emarginatus</i> Vahl	Sapindaceae	T	M, T
364.	<i>Sapindus laurifolius</i> Balb. ex DC.	Sapindaceae	T	M, T
365.	<i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb.) Willd.	Leguminosae	T	M, VU
366.	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L.	Plantaginaceae	H	M
367.	<i>Senna alata</i> (L.) Roxb.	Leguminosae	S	M
368.	<i>Senna occidentalis</i> (L.) Link	Leguminosae	S	M
369.	<i>Senna siamea</i> (Lam.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby	leguminosae	T	O
370.	<i>Senna spectabilis</i> (DC.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby	Leguminosae	T	T, O
371.	<i>Senna sulfurea</i> (Collad.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby	Leguminosae	T	M
372.	<i>Sesamum indicum</i> L.	Pedaliaceae	H	M,E
373.	<i>Sesbania sesban</i> (L.) Merr.	Leguminosae	T	M,O,F
374.	<i>Sesbania sesban</i> var. <i>bicolor</i> (Wight & Arn.) Andrews	Leguminosae	T	M,F
375.	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Pers.	Leguminosae	T	M,E,F
376.	<i>Setaria verticillata</i> (L.) P.Beauv.	Poaceae	H	F
377.	<i>Sida spinosa</i> L.	Malvaceae	H	M
378.	<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm.f.	Malvaceae	H	M
379.	<i>Sida cordata</i> (Burm.f.) Borss.	Malvaceae	H	M
380.	<i>Simarouba glauca</i> DC.	Simaroubaceae	T	M, T
381.	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	Solanaceae	H	M,E,C
382.	<i>Solanum melongena</i> var. <i>insanum</i> (L.) Prain	Solanaceae	H	M
383.	<i>Solanum torvum</i> Sw.	Solanaceae	S	M,E
384.	<i>Solanum trilobatum</i> L.	Solanaceae	C	M,E
385.	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i> Cav.	Solanaceae	H	M
386.	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	Solanaceae	H	M,E
387.	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> L.	Compositae	H	M
388.	<i>Sonchus wightianus</i> DC.	Compositae	H	
389.	<i>Sorghum arundinaceum</i> (Desv.) Stapf	Poaceae	H	E,C,F
390.	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> (L.) Moench	Poaceae	H	E,C,F
391.	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i> P.Beauv.	Bignoniaceae	T	O
392.	<i>Spatholobus parviflorus</i> (DC.) Kuntze	Leguminosae	L	
393.	<i>Spermacoce hispida</i> L.	Rubiaceae	H	M
394.	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> (L.) Pruski	Compositae	H	M, W
395.	<i>Spilanthes acmella</i> (L.)	Compositae	H	M,O
396.	<i>Spirodela polyrrhiza</i> (L.) Schleid.	Araceae	H	W

397.	<i>Spondias pinnata</i> (L. f.) Kurz	Anacardiaceae	T	M, E
398.	<i>Sporobolus coromandelianus</i> (Retz.) Kunth	Poaceae	H	F
399.	<i>Sterculia foetida</i> L.	Malvaceae	T	M, T
400.	<i>Sterculia guttata</i> Roxb. ex G.Don	Malvaceae	T	M, T
401.	<i>Sterculia villosa</i> Roxb.	Malvaceae	T	M, T
402.	<i>Streblus asper</i> Lour.	Moraceae	T	M
403.	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i> L.	Loganiaceae	T	M, T
404.	<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i> (L.) Gaerntn.	Compositae	H	W
405.	<i>Syzygium caryophyllum</i> (L.) Alston	Myrtaceae	T	E, EN
406.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Myrtaceae	T	M,E,C
407.	<i>Syzygium jambos</i> (L.) Alston	Myrtaceae	T	M,E
408.	<i>Tabebuia aurea</i> (Silva Manso) Benth. & Hook.f. ex S.Moore	Bignoniaceae	T	O
409.	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i> (Bertol.) Bertero ex A.DC.	Bignoniaceae	T	O
410.	<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i> (L.) R.Br. ex Roem. & Schult.	Apocynaceae	S	M,O
411.	<i>Tagetes erecta</i> L.	Compositae	H	O,C
412.	<i>Talinum portulacifolium</i> (Forssk.) Asch. ex Schweinf.	Portulacaceae	H	M,E
413.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Leguminosae	T	M,E,F
414.	<i>Tecoma stans</i> (L.) Juss. ex Kunth	Bignoniaceae	T	O
415.	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f.	Lamiaceae	T	M, T
416.	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (L.) Pers.	Leguminosae	H	M
417.	<i>Tephrosia villosa</i> (L.) Pers.	Leguminosae	H	M
418.	<i>Teramnus mollis</i> Benth.	Leguminosae	C	M
419.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.	Combretaceae	T	M, T
420.	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Combretaceae	T	M, T
421.	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.	Combretaceae	T	M,O
422.	<i>Terminalia elliptica</i> Willd.	Combretaceae	T	M, T
423.	<i>Thespesia populnea</i> (L.) Sol. ex Corrêa	Malvaceae	T	M,O
424.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Hook.f. & Thomson	Menispermaceae	C	M
425.	<i>Tithonia diversifolia</i> (Hemsl.) A.Gray	Compositae	S	O,W
426.	<i>Toona ciliata</i> M.Roem.	Meliaceae	T	M, T
427.	<i>Trachys muricata</i> (L.) Pers. ex Trin.	Poaceae	H	F
428.	<i>Tragia plukenetii</i> Radcl.-Sm.	Euphorbiaceae	C	M
429.	<i>Tragus racemosus</i> (L.) All.	Poaceae	H	F
430.	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> L.	Aizoaceae	H	M,E
431.	<i>Tribulus subramanyamii</i> Singh, Giri & Singh	Zygophyllaceae	H	M
432.	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	Zygophyllaceae	H	M
433.	<i>Tribulus lanuginosus</i> L.	Zygophyllaceae	H	M
434.	<i>Trichodesma indicum</i> (L.) Lehm.	Boraginaceae	H	M
435.	<i>Trichosanthes kirilowii</i> Maxim.	Cucurbitaceae	C	M,E
436.	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> (L.) L.	Compositae	H	M
437.	<i>Triumfetta rotundifolia</i> Lam.	Malvaceae	S	W
438.	<i>Turnera subulata</i> Sm.	Passifloraceae	H	O
439.	<i>Tylophora asthmatica</i> (L. f.) Wight & Arn.	Apocynaceae	C	M
440.	<i>Urochloa reptans</i> (L.) Stapf	Poaceae	H	F
441.	<i>Vanilla planifolia</i> Jacks. ex Andrews	Orchidaceae	C	M,E,EN
442.	<i>Vitex altissima</i> L.f.	Lamiaceae	T	M, T
443.	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Lamiaceae	S	M
444.	<i>Vitex trifolia</i> L.	Lamiaceae	S	M
445.	<i>Waltheria indica</i> L.	Malvaceae	H	
446.	<i>Wrightia arborea</i> (Dennst.) Mabb.	Apocynaceae	T	M, T
447.	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> R.Br.	Apocynaceae	T	M, T
448.	<i>Xanthium indicum</i> L.	Compositae	S	M, W
449.	<i>Xylia xylocarpa</i> (Roxb.) Taub.	Leguminosae	T	M, T
450.	<i>Zaleya decandra</i> (L.) Burm.f.	Aizoaceae	H	M
451.	<i>Zea mays</i> L.	Poaceae	H	M,E,C,F
452.	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill.	Rhamnaceae	T	M,E,
453.	<i>Zoysia matrella</i> (L.) Merr.	Poaceae	H	O

Uses: **E**=EDIBLE; **F**=FODDER; **M**= MEDICINAL; **O**= ORNAMENTAL; Habit: **C**=Climber; **H**=Herb; **L**=Liana; **S**=Shrub; **T**=Tree ; Threat: **DD**=Data Deficient; **NT**=Near Threatened; **VU**=Vulnerable; **EN**=Endangered; Others: **C**=Cultivated; **W**=Weeds

Table 2 : Sl.79 Brachiaria reptans is now synonym of Urochloa reptans (L.) Stapf as per Plants of the world online (<https://pwno.science.kew.org/taxon/urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:426280-1>) therefore the new name is added in Sl.no 440 in table 2.

**सिंगानल्लूर झील की पादप विविधता - कोयबद्दूर, तमिलनाडु
की एक शहरी आर्द्धभूमि**

सी. कुन्हीकानेन, आर. प्रसन्ना, आर. बालाजी, आर. तमिलारसी,
विनय आर. पीटर एवं एल. जोसेफ रीगीनाल्ड
सारांश

वर्तमान अध्ययन सिंगानल्लूर झील और उसके आसपास के पौधों की जैव विविधता को दर्शाता है जो कोयबद्दूर के प्रतिच्छित जल निकाय में से एक है। विभिन्न मौसमों में 15 महीने की अवधि तक व्यापक क्षेत्र कार्य के परिणाम स्वरूप, झील के चारों ओर लगाए गए पौधों सहित 304 प्रजातियों और 84 परिवारों से संबंधित कुल 453 पौधों की प्रजातियों की गणना की गई। वनस्पतियों के स्वभाव के अनुसार किए गए विश्लेषण ने 193 प्रजातियों के साथ-साथ झील के आस-पास की वनस्पतियों में जड़ी-बूटियों की प्रजातियों, 144 प्रजातियों के पेंड़, 56 प्रजातियों की झाड़ियाँ, 55 पर्वतारोहियों एवं 5 लताओं के प्रभुत्व का भी संकेत दिया है। सभी प्रजातियों के लिए वनस्पतियों के नमूने तैयार किए गए और वन आनुवंशिकी एवं वृक्ष

प्रजनन संस्थान, कोयबद्दूर के एफआरसी वनस्पति संग्रहालय में जमा किए गए। शहरी सीमा के भीतर एक आर्द्धभूमि पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में दर्ज की गई पादप विविधता ने कोयबद्दूर शहर में आम जनता का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। तीव्र शहरीकरण ने सिंगानल्लूर झील को छोड़कर अन्य सभी झीलों की प्रजातियों की विविधता को प्रभावित किया है।

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