ABSTRACT

Tirumalaiah Gutta sacred grove is situated near Wanaparthry, Telanagana with dry deciduous and scrub forests and huge rock boulders. The study yields a total of 467 taxa belonging to 283 genera and 81 families. Of the 467 taxa, 332 are dicots, 129 are monocots and 6 are pteridophytes. Of the 81 families, Poaceae is the largest family with 77 taxa, followed by Fabaceae (51), Cyperaceae (25), Asteraceae (24), Rubiaceae (19) and Acanthaceae (18). A total number of 34 endemic taxa at different levels are recorded of which, Alysicarpus mahabubnagarensis is endemic to Mahabubnagar district, Chrysopogon velutinus is endemic to Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh, Rathnagiri hills of Maharashtra and Wanaparthry district of Telangana; Euphorbia senguptea and Rostellularia vahlii var. rupicola are endemic to Eastern Ghats. From the inventory it has been resulted in a total of 16 taxa which was identified and found as addition to the flora of Telangana state after a perusal of literature. Ceropogia spiralis, Caralluma stalagmifera, Tripogon purpurascens, Chrysopogon velutinus are some of the significant taxa of the study. Good number of insectivorous plants were also recorded from the study area. The “Sanjeevani” is mythical herb mentioned in the Ramayana as a wonderful medicinal plant was present in this area. A total number of 382 taxa can be considered as economically important.

Keywords: Tirumalaiah Gutta sacred grove, Telanagana, Conservation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Biodiversity is the totality of genes, species and ecosystem in a region. Biodiversity interacting with the physical environment form the foundation of sustainable development. The worldwide destruction of the natural environment by population explosion, urbanization, industrialization and habitat fragmentation has led to a tremendous loss of biological diversity over the past few decades. Population pressures and concomitant unscientific and unsustainable extraction of resources especially of timber, medicinal herbs, fuel wood and fodder from forests has alarming consequences on conservation of these resources. Overexploitation is likely to severely reduce the population sizes below the critical level and consequently the survival of the species per sec.

Flora refers to "the plants present in a particular geographic region or an area at a particular time, generally the naturally occurring or indigenous plants". Such flora will serve as documented inventory of plants and as a historic datasets for future monitoring of native plant species. According to conservation biologists, 25% of all species could become extinct during the next 20-30 years. The cause for the loss of species is numerous but the most important is the loss and fragmentation of natural habitats. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is the world's main authority on the conservation status of species (1). The 2008 update of the IUCN Red List cover 44,838 species including 8,457 plant species classified under different threats. The existing information on Endemic, Rare, Endangered and Threatened (ERET) species is very thin and often provides inadequate data. There is a need to revive the red lists based on sound datasets as opined (2,3). In the context of unabated loss of biodiversity due to human interference, plant taxonomists throughout the world are documenting flora at different levels - national, regional, local, etc.

2. NEED OF STUDY

Sacred groves are the patches of native vegetation traditionally protected by local communities, and are unique, and significant, examples of in situ biodiversity conservation (4). The nature of religiousness associated with sacred groves suggests that the practice of sacred groves dates back to the nomadic hunter-gatherer age of human history (5). It is generally believed that, owing to their religious significance, sacred groves are better protected and managed, and hence harbor
richer plant diversity than other forests (6), though this has not been substantiated through systematic floristic and quantitative studies.

Tirumalaiah Gutta sacred grove is situated near Wanapathy, Telangana. No floristic and conservation works were done in this sacred grove. Hence the present work has undertaken.

3. STUDY AREA

Wanapathy is one of the districts of Telangana situated in southern part. The name of town itself indicates that, once upon a time it was with forests (Vanam-Forest; Parthy-Village). Tirumalaiah Gutta is one of the sacred groves of Telangana located 5 km away from Wanapathy town. The lord Venkateswara is in the name of Tirumalanatha swamy present at the top of the hill worshipped by the local people for the past 300 years (Plate-1). According to the history of Wanaparthy Samasthan, the temple was built by the Raja Wanaparthy in 18th century. Sravanamasam (August-September) of every year nearly 2lakhs of people visited this temple.

The climate of the study area is that January, February and March months are pleasant with moderate winds from southeast with an average temperature varies from 24° to 28°C. April and May are the hottest months of the year with the mean temperature of 35°C-45°C. The maximum temperature during this season ranges between 45°C and 26°C. During the succeeding four months, the wind blows from western side and brings fairly good rainfall. By the end of September, the wind is light and pleasant forecasting the onset of north-east monsoon. From November to February the temperature falls as low as 10°C. The average rainfall of Tirumalaiah Gutta is about 100cm and is mostly due to south-west monsoon.

The forests of Tirumalaiah Gutta can be broadly categorized into three types: dry deciduous, scrub type and plantations. Dry deciduous forests are dominated by Anogeissus latifolia, Chloroxylon swietenia, Dalbergia lanceolaria, Deccania pubescens, Gyrocarpus americanus. Scrub is usually confined to the base of hills and generally in the peripheries of much disturbed and degraded dry deciduous forests. On the western side of the sacred grove, scrub predominates and seen with species like Acacia catechu, Dichrostachys cinerea, Diospyros chloroxylon, Maytenus emarginata, etc. It is not only home for plants and also for various animals. The important animal species are represented in Plate-2.
4. METHODOLOGY

The present study aims at a first ever systematic attempt towards a fine scale assessment of the plant resources of Tirumalaiah Gutta Sacred Grove based on filed explorations.

Field explorations were conducted intensively for a period of 3 years, during 2013-2016 covering all the seasons. All the plant taxa encountered in the sampled quadrates were listed and representative specimens of every taxon were collected in quadruplicates. Specimens were then poisoned, dried and were made into herbarium according to methodology described by Santapau (7), Jain and Rao (8), Forman and Bridson (9). Identification of the specimens was done by the following Gamble and Fischer (10), Pullaiah (11) and further confirmed in certain cases, by comparing with the herbarium material housed at SKU; Botanical Survey of India Deccan Regional Circle, Hyderabad (BSID). A critical care should be taken in the confirmation of endemic, threatened taxa and new distributional records. Every attempt has been made in to study the habitat, soil, elevation, vegetation type, associates etc., which were recorded carefully in the field itself. With the help of local people and based on secondary literature, plants with medicinal importance were identified and the relevant information is documented.

All the endemic and threatened taxa recorded from the area were revisited with update population numbers. Apart from the recorded threatened taxa, significant taxa under different threat have also been analyzed following the latest version (3.1) of IUCN threat categories. The threatened and important endemic species were collected and grown in the Botanical Garden of Government Degree College, Wanaparthy and the sapling were distributed to the plant lovers.

Awareness is needed to conserve any biological resources at any point especially for local people who are residing in the forests or very near to forest areas. The importance of flora and fauna of Tirumalaiah Gutta and its conservation was explained by the research team headed by Dr. Sadasivaiah, to the local people through printed pamphlets, print and electronic media especially at the time of heavy pilgrimage. A team of 80 students along with Forest Department officials were checked and eradicated all the plastic covers and other plastic materials from the pilgrims and vendors at the time of Sravanamasam. All the collected plastic covers were deposited at Municipal Office, Wanaparthy.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1. Floristic Analysis

In the present study, a total number of 467 wild and naturalized vascular plant taxa comprising 457 species and 10 intraspecific taxa were recorded in Tirumalaiah Gutta Sacred Grove. They are included in 283 genera and 81 families. Of the 467 taxa, 332 (71%) were dicots (208 genera), 129 (27.6%) were monocots (69 genera) and 6 (1.2%) were pteridophytes (06 genera). The enumerated species are presented in Table-1.

Table 1. Floristic Analysis of Tirumalaiah Gutta Sacred Grove

| Family            | Genera | Species |
|-------------------|--------|---------|
| Diotyledons       | 66     | 208     | 383    |
| Monocotyledons    | 09     | 69      | 129    |
| Pteridophytes     | 06     | 06      | 21     |
| Total             | 81     | 283     | 467    |

All the recorded 467 taxa are presented in Table-2 along with their botanical name, family and use value. All the taxa are arranged in alphabetical order by their families. The use value is abbreviated.

5.2. Analysis of Families and Genera

Analysis at family level revealed that Poaceae is the largest family with 77 taxa, followed by Fabaceae (51), Cyperaceae (25), Asteraceae (24), Rubiaceae (19) and Acanthaceae (18). Of the 81 families recorded in the present study, 34 are monotypic, viz., represented by only one species. Of these, 24 are dicot families, 3 are monocots and 6 are pteridophytes. A total of 09 families are represented with two species, 32 are represented by 3-15 species. The significant plant taxa are represented in Plate 4-7.

Table 2. List of recorded species in Tirumalaiah Gutta sacred grove.

| S. No. | Name of the Taxon                                    | Family       | Habit | Use |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------|-----|
| 1      | Andrographis paniculata (Burm.f.) Nees               | Acanthaceae  | H     | M, O|
| 2      | Barleria cristata L.                                 | Acanthaceae  | H     | M, O|
| 3      | Barleria prionitis L.                                | Acanthaceae  | S     | M, O|
| 4      | Blepharis maderaspatensis (L.) B. Heyne ex Roth      | Acanthaceae  | H     | M   |
| 5      | Blepharis integrifolia (L.f.) E. Mey & Drege ex Schinz | Acanthaceae  | H     | M   |
| 6      | Dipteracanthus patulus (Jacq.) Nees                   | Acanthaceae  | H     | O   |
| No. | Scientific Name                                      | Family      | Subdivision 1 | Subdivision 2 |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 7   | *Dipteracanthus prostratus* (Poir.) Nees            | Acanthaceae | H             | M             |
| 8   | *Hygrophila schulii* (Buch.-Ham.) M.R. Almeida & S.M. Almeida | Acanthaceae | H             | M             |
| 9   | *Indoneesiella echioides* (L.) Sreem.               | Acanthaceae | H             | M             |
| 10  | *Indoneesiella longipedunculata* (Sreem.) Sreem.    | Acanthaceae | H             | M             |
| 11  | *Justicia glauca* Rottl.                           | Acanthaceae | M             | H             |
| 12  | *Lepidagathis cristata* Willd.                     | Acanthaceae | H             | M             |
| 13  | *Dicliptera paniculata* (Forssk.) l. Darbysh       | Acanthaceae | H             | M             |
| 14  | *Rhinacanthus nasutus* (L.) Kurz.                   | Acanthaceae | H             | M             |
| 15  | *Rostellularia crinita* (Nees) Nees                 | Acanthaceae | H             |               |
| 16  | *Rostellularia simplex* Wight                       | Acanthaceae | H             |               |
| 17  | *Justicia vahlii* Roth var. *rupicola* Ellis        | Acanthaceae |                |               |
| 18  | *Justicia vahlii* Roth                              | Acanthaceae | H             |               |
| 19  | *Actiniopteris radiata* (Sw.) Link                  | Actiniopteridaceae | H | M         |
| 20  | *Adiantum incisum* Forssk.                         | Adiantaceae | H             | M             |
| 21  | *Agave americana* L.                               | Agavaceae   | S             | Fibre         |
| 22  | *Alangium salvifolium* (L.f.) Wangerin             | Alangiaceae | T             | M             |
| 23  | *Achyranthes aspera* L.                            | Amaranthaceae | H | M         |
| 24  | *Achyranthes aspera* L. var. *sicula* L.            | Amaranthaceae | H             |               |
| 25  | *Aerva javanica* (Burm.f.) Juss. ex Schult.         | Amaranthaceae | H             | M             |
| 26  | *Aerva lanata* (L.) Juss.                           | Amaranthaceae | H             | M             |
| 27  | *Allmania longipedunculata* (Trimen) Gamble         | Amaranthaceae | H             | E             |
| 28  | *Allmania nodiflora* (L.) R. Br. ex Wight           | Amaranthaceae | H             | E             |
| 29  | *Allmania nodiflora* (L.) R. Br. ex Wight var. *roxburghii* Wight | Amaranthaceae | H | E         |
| 30  | *Alternanthera sessilis* (L.) R. Br. ex DC.         | Amaranthaceae | H             | E             |
| 31  | *Amaranthus viridis* L.                             | Amaranthaceae | H             | E             |
| 32  | *Celosia argentea* L.                              | Amaranthaceae | H             | E             |
| 33  | *Gomphrena serrata* L.                             | Amaranthaceae | H             |               |
| 34  | *Pupalia lappacea* (L.) Juss.                      | Amaranthaceae | H             | M             |
| 35  | *Trichorea monsoniae* (L.f.) Bennet                 | Amaranthaceae | H             |               |
| 36  | *Crinum asiaticum* L.                              | Amaryllidaceae | H | O         |
| 37  | *Crinum defixum* Ker-Gawl.                         | Amaryllidaceae | H | O         |
| 38  | *Pancratium longiflora* Roxb. ex Ker Gawl.          | Amaryllidaceae | H | O         |
| 39  | *Pancratium sp.*                                    | Amaryllidaceae | H | O         |
| 40  | *Pancratium sp.*                                    | Amaryllidaceae | H | O         |
| 41  | *Pancratium triflorum* Roxb.                       | Amaryllidaceae | H | O         |
| 42  | *Annona squamosa* L.                               | Annonaceae   | T             | M             |
| 43  | *Carissa carandas* L.                              | Apocynaceae  | S             | E             |
| 44  | *Carissa spinarum* L.                              | Apocynaceae  | S             | E             |
| 45  | *Catharanthus pusillus* (Murray) G. Don             | Apocynaceae  | H             | M             |
| 46  | *Wrightia tinctoria* (Roxb.) R. Br.                | Apocynaceae  | T             | M             |
| 47  | *Aponogeton natans* (L.) Engl.                     | Aponogetonaceae | H | O         |
| No. | Scientific Name                                        | Family       | Che | Peel |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----|------|
| 48  | Amorphophallus sylvaticus (Roxb.) Kunth              | Araceae      | H   | M    |
| 49  | Theriophonum infaustum N.E. Br.                     | Araceae      | H   | O    |
| 50  | Theriophonum minutum (Willd.) Baill.                | Araceae      | H   | O    |
| 51  | Borassus flabellifer L.                              | Araceae      | T   | TADDY|
| 52  | Phoenix sylvestris (L.) Roxb.                       | Araceae      | T   | TADDY|
| 53  | Aristolochia indica L.                              | Aristolochiaceae | C  | M    |
| 54  | Calotropis gigantea (L.) Dryand                     | Asclepiadaceae | S  | M    |
| 55  | Caralluma adscendens (Roxb.) R.Br. var. attenuata (Wight) Grav. & Mayur. | Asclepiadaceae | H  | M    |
| 56  | Caralluma stalagmifera Fischer                      | Asclepiadaceae | H  | M    |
| 57  | Ceropogia spiralis Wight.                           | Asclepiadaceae | H  | M    |
| 58  | Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) R.Br. ex Schultes         | Asclepiadaceae | C  | M    |
| 59  | Hemidesmus indicus (L.) R.Br.                        | Asclepiadaceae | C  | M    |
| 60  | Hemidesmus indicus (L.) R.Br. var. pubescens (Wight & Arn.) Hook.f. | Asclepiadaceae | C  | M    |
| 61  | Oxystelma esulentum (L.f) Sm.                       | Asclepiadaceae | C  | M    |
| 62  | Pentatropis capensis (L.f) Bullock                  | Asclepiadaceae | C  | M    |
| 63  | Pergularia daemia (Forssk.) Chiov.                  | Asclepiadaceae | C  | M    |
| 64  | Sarcostemma acidum                                  | Asclepiadaceae | C  | M    |
| 65  | Tylophora fasciculata Buch.-Ham.                   | Asclepiadaceae | H  | M    |
| 66  | Tylophora indica (Burm.f) Merr.                     | Asclepiadaceae | C  | M    |
| 67  | Wattakaka volubilis (L.f) Stapf                     | Asclepiadaceae | C  | M    |
| 68  | Acanthospermum hispidum DC.                         | Asteraceae    | H   | M    |
| 69  | Ageratum conyzoides L.                              | Asteraceae    | H   | M    |
| 70  | Bidens bipinnata L.                                 | Asteraceae    | H   | O    |
| 71  | Blainvillea acmella (L.) Philipson                 | Asteraceae    | H   | M    |
| 72  | Blumea mollis (D.Don) Merr.                         | Asteraceae    | H   |     |
| 73  | Dicoma tomentosa Cass.                             | Asteraceae    | H   | M    |
| 74  | Echinops echinatus Roxb.                            | Asteraceae    | H   |     |
| 75  | Eclipta prostrata (L.) L. Mant.                     | Asteraceae    | H   | M    |
| 76  | Emilia sonchifolia (L.) DC.                         | Asteraceae    | H   | M    |
| 77  | Epaltes divaricata (L.) Cass.                       | Asteraceae    | H   |     |
| 78  | Glossocardia bosvallea (L.f.) DC.                   | Asteraceae    | H   | M    |
| 79  | Grangea maderaspatana (L.) Poir.                    | Asteraceae    | H   |     |
| 80  | Lagascea mollis Cav.                                | Asteraceae    | H   | F    |
| 81  | Oligochaeta ramosa (Roxb.) Wagenitz                 | Asteraceae    |     |      |
| 82  | Parthenium hysterophorus L.                         | Asteraceae    | H   | M    |
| 83  | Sclerocarpus africanus Jacq.                        | Asteraceae    | H   | O    |
| 84  | Senecio tenuifolius Burm.f.                         | Asteraceae    | H   | O    |
| 85  | Sphaeranthus idicus L.                              | Asteraceae    | H   | M    |
| 86  | Tagites erecta L.                                   | Asteraceae    | H   | Escape|
| 87  | Tridax procumbens L.                                | Asteraceae    | H   | M    |
| 88  | Vernonia albicans DC.                               | Asteraceae    | H   |     |
| No. | Scientific Name                         | Family         |notes |
|-----|----------------------------------------|----------------|------|
| 89  | Vernonia cinerea (L.) Less.             | Asteraceae     | H    |
| 90  | Vicoa indica (L.) D.C.                  | Asteraceae     | H    |
| 91  | Xanthium indicum Koenig                | Asteraceae     | S    |
| 92  | Dolichandrane atrovirens (Roth) K.Schum.| Bignoniaceae   | T    |
| 93  | Dolichandrane falcata (Wall. ex DC.) Seem. | Bignoniaceae   | T    |
| 94  | Stereospermum tetragonum DC.           | Bignoniaceae   | T    |
| 95  | Heliotropium striosum Wild.            | Boraginaceae   | H    |
| 96  | Trichodesma indicum (L.) R. Br.        | Boraginaceae   | H    |
| 97  | Trichodesma sedgwickianum S.P. Benerjee | Boraginaceae   | H    |
| 98  | Opuntia stricta (Haw.) Haw.            | Cactaceae      | E    |
| 99  | Bauhinia racemosa Lam.                 | Caesalpiniaceae| T    |
| 100 | Cassia fistula L.                      | Caesalpiniaceae| T    |
| 101 | Chamaecrista absus (L.) H.S. Irwin & Barneby | Caesalpiniaceae| H    |
| 102 | Chamaecrista mimosoides (L.) Greene     | Caesalpiniaceae| H    |
| 103 | Chamaecrista pumila (Lam.) V. Singh     | Caesalpiniaceae| H    |
| 104 | Hardwickia binata Roxb.                | Caesalpiniaceae| T    |
| 105 | Pterolobium hexapetalum (Roth) Sant. & Wagh | Caesalpiniaceae| C    |
| 106 | Senna auriculata (L.) Roxb.            | Caesalpiniaceae| S    |
| 107 | Senna sophora (L.) Roxb.               | Caesalpiniaceae| S    |
| 108 | Senna uniflora (Mill.) H.S. Irwin & Barneby | Caesalpiniaceae| H    |
| 109 | Cadaba fruticosa (L.) Druce            | Capparaceae    | S    |
| 110 | Capparis divaricata Lam.               | Capparaceae    | T    |
| 111 | Capparis roxburghii DC.                | Capparaceae    | C    |
| 112 | Capparis sepiaria L.                   | Capparaceae    |     |
| 113 | Maerua oblongifolia (Forssk.) A. Rich. | Capparaceae    | C    |
| 114 | Polycarpea corymbosa (L.) Lam.         | Caryophyllaceae| H    |
| 115 | Cleome aspera Koen. ex DC.             | Cleomaceae     | H    |
| 116 | Cleome monophylla L.                   | Cleomaceae     | H    |
| 117 | Cleome viscosa L.                      | Cleomaceae     | H    |
| 118 | Anogeissus latifolia (Roxb.ex DC.) Wall. ex Bedd. | Combretaceae   | T    |
| 119 | Commelina benghalensis L.              | Commelinaceae  | H    |
| 120 | Commelina maculata Edgew.              | Commelinaceae  | H    |
| 121 | Cyanotis fasciculata (B. Heyne ex Roth) Schult.& Schult. f. | Commelinaceae | H    |
| 122 | Cyanotis tuberosa (Roxb.) Schultes & Schult. f. | Commelinaceae | H    |
| 123 | Murdannia edulis (Stokes) Faden         | Commelinaceae  | H    |
| 124 | Murdannia nudiflora (L.) Brenan         | Commelinaceae  | H    |
| 125 | Tonningia axillaris (L.) Kuntze         | Commelinaceae  | H    |
| 126 | Argyreia sericea Dalzell               | Convolvulaceae | C    |
| 127 | Argyreia setosa (Roxb.) Choisy         | Convolvulaceae | C    |
| 128 | Evolurus alsinoides (L.) L.             | Convolvulaceae | H    |
| 129 | Ipomoea barlerioides (Chosy) Benth. ex C.B. Clarke | Convolvulaceae | C    |
| 130 | Ipomoea carnea Jacq. ssp. fistulosa (Choisy) D.Austin | Convolvulaceae | S    |
| 131 | Ipomoea coptica (L.) Roth ex Roem. & Schult. | Convolvulaceae | C    |
| No. | Species                                                                 | Family              | Notes      |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| 132 | *Ipomoea wightii* (Wall.) Choisy                                        | Convolvulaceae      | C          |
| 133 | *Jacquemontia paniculata* (Burm.f.) Hallier f.                           | Convolvulaceae      | C O        |
| 134 | *Merremia tridentata* (L.) Hallier f.                                    | Convolvulaceae      | H M        |
| 135 | *Merremia tridentata* (L.) Hallier f. ssp. hastata (Desr.) Oost.         | Convolvulaceae      | C M        |
| 136 | *Rivea hypocramateriformis* (Desr.) Choisy                               | Convolvulaceae      | C M, E     |
| 137 | *Rivea ornata* Choisy                                                    | Convolvulaceae      | C M        |
| 138 | *Coccinia grandis* (L.) Voigt.                                           | Cucurbitaceae       | C M        |
| 139 | *Ctenolepis garcini* (L.) C.B. Clarke                                    | Cucurbitaceae       | C M        |
| 140 | *Cucumis pubescens* Willd.                                               | Cucurbitaceae       | H E        |
| 141 | *Diplocyclos palmatus* (L.) Jeffrey                                      | Cucurbitaceae       | C M        |
| 142 | *Cuscuta reflexa* Roxb.                                                   | Cuscutaceae         | C          |
| 143 | *Bulbostylis barbata* (Rottb.) Kunth ex C.B. Clarke                      | Cyperaceae          | H F        |
| 144 | *Cyperus corymbosus* Rottb.                                              | Cyperaceae          | H F        |
| 145 | *Cyperus difformis* L.                                                   | Cyperaceae          | H F        |
| 146 | *Cyperus distans* L.f.                                                   | Cyperaceae          | H F        |
| 147 | *Cyperus haspan* L.                                                      | Cyperaceae          | H F        |
| 148 | *Cyperus iria* L.                                                        | Cyperaceae          | H F        |
| 149 | *Cyperus pulchellus* R.Br.                                               | Cyperaceae          | H F        |
| 150 | *Cyperus rotundus* L.                                                    | Cyperaceae          | H F, M     |
| 151 | *Cyperus rubicundus* Vahl                                                | Cyperaceae          | H F        |
| 152 | *Cyperus tenerifiae* Poir.                                               | Cyperaceae          | H F        |
| 153 | *Fimbristylis alboviridis* C.B. Clarke                                   | Cyperaceae          | H F        |
| 154 | *Fimbristylis argentea* (Rottb.) Vahl                                    | Cyperaceae          | H F        |
| 155 | *Fimbristylis bisumbellata* (Forssk.) Bubani                             | Cyperaceae          | H F        |
| 156 | *Fimbristylis dichotoma* (L.) Vahl                                       | Cyperaceae          | H F        |
| 157 | *Fimbristylis quiniquangularis* (Vahl) Kunth                              | Cyperaceae          | H F        |
| 158 | *Fuirena capitata* (Burm. f.) T. Koyama                                  | Cyperaceae          | H F        |
| 159 | *Fuirena ciliaris* (L.) Roxb.                                            | Cyperaceae          | H F        |
| 160 | *Kyllinga bulbosa* P. Beauv.                                             | Cyperaceae          | H F        |
| 161 | *Kyllinga nemoralis* (Forst. & Forst.f.) Dandy ex Hutchins. & Dalziel   | Cyperaceae          | H F        |
| 162 | *Lipocarpha sphaelata* (Vahl) Kunth                                      | Cyperaceae          | H F        |
| 163 | *Mariscus clarkei* T. Koyama                                             | Cyperaceae          | H F        |
| 164 | *Cyperus paniceus* (Rottb.) Boeckeler                                   | Cyperaceae          | H F        |
| 165 | *Cyperus squarrosus* L.                                                  | Cyperaceae          | H F        |
| 166 | *Lipocarpha squarrosa* (L.) Goetgh.                                      | Cyperaceae          | H F        |
| 167 | *Scleria lithosperma* (L.) Sw.                                           | Cyperaceae          | H F        |
| 168 | *Dioscorea pentaphylla* L.                                               | Dioscoreaceae       | C M        |
| 169 | *Drosera burmannii* Vahl                                                | Droseraceae         | H Insectivorous |
| 170 | *Drosera indica* L.                                                      | Droseraceae         | H Insectivorous |
| 171 | *Diospyros chloroxylon* Roxb.                                            | Ebenaceae           | T M        |
| 172 | *Diospyros melanoxylon* Roxb.                                            | Ebenaceae           | T M        |
| 173 | *Eriocaulon quinquangulare* L.                                           | Eriocaulaceae       | H          |
| Page | Species Name | Author | Family | Habitat |
|------|--------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 175  | *Acalypha alnifolia* Klein ex Willd. | Euphorbiaceae | H M |
| 176  | *Acalypha ciliata* Forssk. | Euphorbiaceae | H M |
| 177  | *Acalypha indica* L. | Euphorbiaceae | H M |
| 178  | *Croton bonplandianum* Baill. | Euphorbiaceae | H M |
| 179  | *Euphorbia fusiformis* Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don | Euphorbiaceae | H M |
| 180  | *Euphorbia hirta* L. | Euphorbiaceae | H M |
| 181  | *Euphorbia indica* L. | Euphorbiaceae | H M |
| 182  | *Euphorbia senguptae* N.P.Balakr. & Subr. | Euphorbiaceae | H M |
| 183  | *Phyllanthus amarus* | Euphorbiaceae | H M |
| 184  | *Phyllanthus kozhikodianus* Sivar. & Manilal | Euphorbiaceae | H M |
| 185  | *Phyllanthus maderaspatensis* L. | Euphorbiaceae | H M |
| 186  | *Phyllanthus reticulatus* Poir. | Euphorbiaceae | H M |
| 187  | *Phyllanthus rheedei* Wight | Euphorbiaceae | H M |
| 188  | *Phyllanthus virgatus* G. Forst. | Euphorbiaceae | H M |
| 189  | *Sebastiniana chamaelea* (L.) Muell.-Arg. | Euphorbiaceae | H M |
| 190  | *Abras precatorius* L. | Fabaceae | C M |
| 191  | *Aeschynomene indica* L. | Fabaceae | H MISC. |
| 192  | *Alysicarpus bupleurifolius* (L.) DC. | Fabaceae | H F |
| 193  | *Alysicarpus bupleurifolius* (L.) DC. var. gracilis (Edgew.) Baker | Fabaceae | H F |
| 194  | *Alysicarpus hamosus* Edgew. | Fabaceae | H F |
| 195  | *Alysicarpus mahabubnagarensis* Raghava Rao et al. | Fabaceae | H F |
| 196  | *Alysicarpus monilifer* (L.) DC. | Fabaceae | H F |
| 197  | *Alysicarpus pubescens* Law. ex Wight | Fabaceae | H F |
| 198  | *Alysicarpus roxburghianus* Thoth. & A. Bramanik | Fabaceae | H F |
| 199  | *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub. | Fabaceae | T M |
| 200  | *Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp. | Fabaceae | H Escape |
| 201  | *Cajanus scarabaeoides* (L.) Thours | Fabaceae | C WR |
| 202  | *Crotalaria hebecarpa* (DC.) Rudd. | Fabaceae | H F |
| 203  | *Crotalaria hirsuta* Willd. | Fabaceae | H O,F |
| 204  | *Crotalaria medicaginea* Lam. | Fabaceae | H M |
| 205  | *Crotalaria pusilla* Heyne ex Roth | Fabaceae | H |
| 206  | *Crotalaria ramosissima* Roxb. | Fabaceae | H M |
| 207  | *Crotalaria willdinowiana* DC. | Fabaceae | H |
| 208  | *Dalbergia lanceolaria* L.f. | Fabaceae | T T |
| 209  | *Dalbergia latifolia* Roxb. | Fabaceae | T T |
| 210  | *Dalbergia paniculata* Roxb. | Fabaceae | T T |
| 211  | *Desmodium triflorum* (L.) DC. | Fabaceae | H F |
| 212  | *Dysolobium pilosum* (Willd.) Marechal | Fabaceae | C F |
| 213  | *Galactia tenuiflora* (Klein ex Wild.)Wight & Arn. | Fabaceae | C |
| 214  | *Gliricidia sepium* (Jacq.) Kunth ex Walp. | Fabaceae | T O |
| 215  | *Indigofera astragalina* DC. | Fabaceae | H M |
| 216  | *Indigofera barberi* Gamble | Fabaceae | H |
| Page | Plant Name                                           | Family     | Notes                  |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| 217  | *Indigofera caerulea* Roxb.                        | Fabaceae   | H                      |
| 218  | *Indigofera cordifolia* B. Heyne ex Roth           | Fabaceae   | H, O                   |
| 219  | *Indigofera hirsuta* L.                            | Fabaceae   | H                      |
| 220  | *Indigofera linifolia* (L. f.) Retz.               | Fabaceae   | H, F                   |
| 221  | *Indigofera linnaei* Ali                           | Fabaceae   | H                      |
| 222  | *Indigofera trita* L. f.                           | Fabaceae   | H                      |
| 223  | *Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre                     | Fabaceae   | T, M                   |
| 224  | *Rhynchosia capitata* (B. Heyne ex Roth) DC.       | Fabaceae   | H, F                   |
| 225  | *Rhynchosia densiflora* (Roth) DC.                 | Fabaceae   | C, F                   |
| 226  | *Rhynchosia minima* (L.) DC.                       | Fabaceae   | H, M                   |
| 227  | *Rhynchosia rufescens* (Willd.) DC.                | Fabaceae   | C, F                   |
| 228  | *Rhynchosia suaveolens* (L.f.) DC.                 | Fabaceae   | H, F                   |
| 229  | *Stylosanthes fruticosa* (Retz.) Alston            | Fabaceae   | H, F                   |
| 230  | *Stylosanthes scabra* Vog.                         | Fabaceae   | S, F                   |
| 231  | *Tephrosia pumila* (Lam.) Pers.                    | Fabaceae   | H, F                   |
| 232  | *Tephrosia purpurea* (L.) Pers.                    | Fabaceae   | S, M                   |
| 233  | *Tephrosia strigosa* (Dalz.) Sant. & Mahesh.       | Fabaceae   | H, F                   |
| 234  | *Tephrosia villosa* (L.) Pers.                     | Fabaceae   | H, M                   |
| 235  | *Teramnus labialis* (L. f.) Sprengel               | Fabaceae   | C                      |
| 236  | *Teramnus mollis* Benth.                           | Fabaceae   | C                      |
| 237  | *Vigna aconitifolia* (Jacq.) Marechal              | Fabaceae   | H, F                   |
| 238  | *Vigna trilobata* (L.) Verdc.                      | Fabaceae   | H, F                   |
| 239  | *Zornia diphylla* (L.) Pers.                       | Fabaceae   | H, M                   |
| 240  | *Zornia gibbosa* Span.                             | Fabaceae   | H, M                   |
| 241  | *Chloroxylon swietenia* DC.                        | Flindersiaceae | T, M               |
| 242  | *Canscora alata* (Roth) Wall.                      | Gentianaceae | H                |
| 243  | *Enicostemma axillare* (Poir. ex Lam.) A. Raynal   | Gentianaceae | H, M               |
| 244  | *Gyrocarpus americanus* Jacq.                      | Hernandiaceae | T, M                |
| 245  | *Isoites coromandeliana*                           | Isoitaceae  | H                      |
| 246  | *Anisochilus carnosus* (L.f.) Wall. ex Benth.      | Lamiaceae   | H, M                   |
| 247  | *Anisomeles indica* (L.) Kuntze                    | Lamiaceae   | S, M                   |
| 248  | *Hyptis suaveolens* (L.) Poit.                     | Lamiaceae   | H, M                   |
| 249  | *Leucas aspera* (Willd.) Link                      | Lamiaceae   | H, M                   |
| 250  | *Leucas decemdata* (Willd.) R. Br. ex Smith        | Lamiaceae   | H, M                   |
| 251  | *Ocimum americanum* L.                             | Lamiaceae   | H, M                   |
| 252  | *Ocimum tenuiflorum* L.                             | Lamiaceae   | H, M                   |
| 253  | *Orthosiphon rubicundus* (D.Don) Benth.            | Lamiaceae   | H, M                   |
| 254  | *Plectranthus barbatus* Andr.                      | Lamiaceae   | H, M                   |
| 255  | *Utricularia aurea* Lour.                          | Lentibulariaceae | H, Insectivorous |
| 256  | *Utricularia caerulea* L.                          | Lentibulariaceae | H, Insectivorous |
| 257  | *Utricularia scandens* Benj.                       | Lentibulariaceae | H, Insectivorous |
| 258  | *Aloe vera* (L.) Burm. f.                          | Liliaceae   | H, M, O                 |
| 259  | *Asparagus racemosus* Willd.                       | Liliaceae   | C, M                   |
260 Chlorophytum laxum R. Br. Liliaceae H M
261 Chlorophytum tuberosum (Roxb.) Baker Liliaceae H M
262 Drimia indica (Roxb.) Jessop Liliaceae H M
263 Gloriosa superba L. Liliaceae C M, O
264 Iphigenia indica (L.) A. Gray ex Kunth Liliaceae H M
265 Ledebouria revoluta (L.f.) Jessop Liliaceae H M
266 Urgenia raogibikei Hemadri Liliaceae H
267 Strychnos potatorum L.f. Loganiaceae T M
268 Dendrophthoe falcata (L.f.) Ettingsh. Loranthaceae S M
269 Ammannia baccifera L. Lythraceae H
270 Ammannia multiflora Roxb. Lythraceae H
271 Aspidopterys cordata (Heyne ex Wall.) A. Juss. Malphigiaeae C M
272 Herissantia crispa (L.) Brizicky Malvaceae H M
273 Abutilon indicum (L.) Sweet Malvaceae S M
274 Hibiscus vitifolius L. Malvaceae H O
275 Gossypium arborium L. Malvaceae S
276 Hibiscus lobatus (Murr.) Kuntze Malvaceae H M
277 Hibiscus ovalifolius (Forssk.) Vahl Malvaceae S M
278 Malvastrum coromandelianum (L.) Gracke Malvaceae H
279 Pavonia odorata Willd. Malvaceae H M
280 Pavonia procumbens Malvaceae H M
281 Pavonia zeylanica (L.) Cav. Malvaceae H M
282 Sida acuta Burm.f. Malvaceae H M
283 Sida cordata (Burm.f.) Borssum Malvaceae H M
284 Sida cordifolia L. Malvaceae S M
285 Sida ovata Forssk. Malvaceae S M
286 Sida spinosa Malvaceae H M
287 Marsilea minuta L. Marsileaceae H O
288 Azadirachta indica A. Juss. Meliaceae T M
289 Cissampelos pareira L. var. hirsuta (Buch.-Ham.ex DC.) Forman Menispermaceae C M
290 Cocculus hirsutus (L.) Diels Menispermaceae C M
291 Tinospora cordifolia (Willd.) Meirs ex Hook. f. & Thomson Menispermaceae C M
292 Acacia auriculiformis A. Cunn. ex. Benth. Mimosaceae T O
293 Acacia eburnea (L.f.) Willd. Mimosaceae T
294 Acacia ferrugenia DC. Mimosaceae T
295 Albizia amara (Roxb.) Boivin Mimosaceae T F
296 Dichrostachys cinerea (L.) Wight & Arn. Mimosaceae S
297 Gisekia pharmaceoides L. Molluginaceae H E
298 Glinus lotoides L. Molluginaceae H
299 Glinus oppositifolius (L.) A. DC. Molluginaceae H
300 Mollugo nudicaulis Lam. Molluginaceae H
| No. | Common Name                        | Scientific Name                  | Family            | Growth Habit |
|-----|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 301 | Mollugo pentaphylla L.             | Mollugo pentaphylla L.           | Molluginaceae     | H            |
| 302 | Ficus benghalensis L.             | Ficus benghalensis L.            | Moraceae          | T M          |
| 303 | Ficus mollis Vahl                 | Ficus mollis Vahl                | Moraceae          | T M          |
| 304 | Ficus rumphii Blume               | Ficus rumphii Blume              | Moraceae          | T M          |
| 305 | Eucalyptus globulus Labill.       | Eucalyptus globulus Labill.      | Myrtaceae         | T M          |
| 306 | Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels       | Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels      | Myrtaceae         | T E          |
| 307 | Boerhavia diffusa L.              | Boerhavia diffusa L.             | Nyctaginaceae     | H M E        |
| 308 | Boerhavia erecta L.               | Boerhavia erecta L.              | Nyctaginaceae     | H M E        |
| 309 | Ximenia americana L.              | Ximenia americana L.             | Olacaceae         | T M          |
| 310 | Jasminum auriculatum Vahl         | Jasminum auriculatum Vahl        | Oleaceae          | C O          |
| 311 | Jasminum arborescens Roxb.        | Jasminum arborescens Roxb.       | Oleaceae          | T M O        |
| 312 | Nyctanthes arbortristis L.        | Nyctanthes arbortristis L.       | Oleaceae          | T M O        |
| 313 | Ludwigia perennis L.              | Ludwigia perennis L.             | Onagraceae        | H            |
| 314 | Oxalis corniculata L.             | Oxalis corniculata L.            | Oxalidaceae       | H M E        |
| 315 | Passiflora foetida L.             | Passiflora foetida L.            | Passifloraceae    | C E          |
| 316 | Martynia annua L.                 | Martynia annua L.                | Pedaliaceae       | H            |
| 317 | Pedalium murex L.                 | Pedalium murex L.                | Pedaliaceae       | H M          |
| 318 | Sesamum radiatum Schumach. & Thonn. | Sesamum radiatum Schumach. & Thonn. | Pedaliaceae | H WR        |
| 319 | Plumbago zeylanica L.             | Plumbago zeylanica L.            | Plumbaginaceae    | H M O        |
| 320 | Alloteropsis cimicina (L.) Stapf  | Alloteropsis cimicina (L.) Stapf | Poaceae           | H F          |
| 321 | Andropogon pumilus Roxb.          | Andropogon pumilus Roxb.         | Poaceae           | H F          |
| 322 | Apluda mutica L.                  | Apluda mutica L.                 | Poaceae           | H F          |
| 323 | Aristida adscensionis L.          | Aristida adscensionis L.         | Poaceae           | H F          |
| 324 | Aristida funiculata Trin. & Rupr. | Aristida funiculata Trin. & Rupr. | Poaceae          | H F          |
| 325 | Aristida hystrix Lf.              | Aristida hystrix Lf.             | Poaceae           | H F          |
| 326 | Aristida redacta Stapf            | Aristida redacta Stapf           | Poaceae           | H F          |
| 327 | Aristida setacea Retz.            | Aristida setacea Retz.           | Poaceae           | H MISC.      |
| 328 | Arthraxon lanceolatus (Roxb.) Hochst. var. echinatus (Nees) Hackel | Arthraxon lanceolatus (Roxb.) Hochst. var. echinatus (Nees) Hackel | Poaceae | H F |
| 329 | Arundinella nervosa (Roxb.) Nees ex Hook. et Arn. | Arundinella nervosa (Roxb.) Nees ex Hook. et Arn. | Poaceae | H F |
| 330 | Brachiaria distachya (L.) Stapf   | Brachiaria distachya (L.) Stapf   | Poaceae           | H F          |
| 331 | Brachiaria ramosa (L.) Stapf       | Brachiaria ramosa (L.) Stapf      | Poaceae           | H F          |
| 332 | Brachiaria remota (Retz.) Haines  | Brachiaria remota (Retz.) Haines | Poaceae           | H F          |
| 333 | Brachiaria reptans (L.) C. Gardner & C.E. Hubb. | Brachiaria reptans (L.) C. Gardner & C.E. Hubb. | Poaceae | H F |
| 334 | Chloris barbata Sw.               | Chloris barbata Sw.              | Poaceae           | H F          |
| 335 | Chloris quinquesetica Bhide       | Chloris quinquesetica Bhide      | Poaceae           | H F          |
| 336 | Chloris virgata Sw.               | Chloris virgata Sw.              | Poaceae           | H F          |
| 337 | Chrysopogon fulvus (Spr.) Chiov.  | Chrysopogon fulvus (Spr.) Chiov. | Poaceae           | H F          |
| 338 | Chrysopogon velutinus (Hook.f.) Bor | Chrysopogon velutinus (Hook.f.) Bor | Poaceae | H F |
| 339 | Coelachyrum lagopoides (Burm.f) Senaratna | Coelachyrum lagopoides (Burm.f) Senaratna | Poaceae | H F |
| 340 | Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.       | Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.      | Poaceae           | H M          |
| 341 | Dactyloctenium aegyptium (L.) P. Beauv. | Dactyloctenium aegyptium (L.) P. Beauv. | Poaceae | H F |
| 342 | Dactyloctenium aristatum Link Hort. | Dactyloctenium aristatum Link Hort. | Poaceae | H F |
| 343 | Dendrocalamus strictus (Roxb.) Nees | Dendrocalamus strictus (Roxb.) Nees | Poaceae | H MISC. |
| No. | Scientific Name                                      | Family | H  | F  |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| 344 | *Dichanthium annulatum* (Forssk.) Stapf             | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 345 | *Dichanthium foveolatum* (Del.) Roberty             | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 346 | *Digitaria abludens* (Roemer & Schult.) Veldkamp    | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 347 | *Digitaria bicornis* (Lam.) Roemer & Schult.       | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 348 | *Digitaria ciliaris* (Retz.) Koel.                  | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 349 | *Digitaria longiflora* (Retz.) Pers.                | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 350 | *Digitaria tomentosa* (Willd.) Henr.                | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 351 | *Dimeria orissae* Bor                               | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 352 | *Echinochloa colona* (L.) Link                      | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 353 | *Eragrostiella bifaria* (Vahl) Bor                  | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 354 | *Eragrostiella walkeri* (Stapf) Bor                 | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 355 | *Eragrostis ciliaris* (L.) R.Br.                    | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 356 | *Eragrostis pilosa* (L.) Beauv.                     | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 357 | *Eragrostis riparia* (Willd.) Nees                  | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 358 | *Eragrostis tenella* (L.) P. Beauv. ex Roemer & Schult. | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 359 | *Eragrostis tremula* Hochst.ex Steudel              | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 360 | *Eragrostis unioloides* (Retz.) Nees ex Steudel     | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 361 | *Eragrostis viscosa* (Retz.) Trin.                  | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 362 | *Eriochloa procera* (Retz.) C.E. Hubb.              | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 363 | *Hackelochloa granularis* (L.) Kuntze               | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 364 | *Heteropogon contortus* (L.) Beauv. ex Roemer & Schultes | Poaceae| H  | MISC. |
| 365 | *Heteropogon fischerianus* Bor                      | Poaceae| H  | MISC. |
| 366 | *Ischaemum rugosum* Salisb.                        | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 367 | *Iseilema antherophoroides* Hackel                  | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 368 | *Iseilema laxum* Hackel                             | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 369 | *Iseilema prostratum* (L.) Nees                    | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 370 | *Lophopogon tridentatus* (Roxb.) Hackel             | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 371 | *Melanocenchris jacquemontii* Jaub.& Spach         | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 372 | *Microchloa indica* (L.f.) Beauv.                   | Poaceae| H  |    |
| 373 | *Oropetium thomaeum* (L.f.) Trin.                   | Poaceae| H  |    |
| 374 | *Oryza rufipogon* Griff.                           | Poaceae| H  | WR |
| 375 | *Oryza sativa* L.                                   | Poaceae| H  | Escape |
| 376 | *Panicum trypheron* Schultes                       | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 377 | *Paspalidium flavidum* (Retz.) A. Camus             | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 378 | *Paspalidium geminatum* (Forssk.) Stapf             | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 379 | *Paspalum scrobiculatum* L.                         | Poaceae| H  | E  |
| 380 | *Paspalum vaginatum* Sw.                            | Poaceae| H  | WR |
| 381 | *Pennisetum pedicellatum* Trin.                    | Poaceae| H  | WR |
| 382 | *Perotis indica* (L.) Kuntze                        | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 383 | *Rhynchelytrum repens* (Willd.) C.E.Hubb.           | Poaceae| H  | F,O |
| 384 | *Sacciolepis indica* (L.) Chase                    | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| 385 | *Schizachyrium exile* (Hochst.) Pilg.               | Poaceae| H  | F  |
| No. | Scientific Name                                      | Family       | H | F |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------|---|---|
| 386 | Sehima nervosum (Rottler) Stapf                     | Poaceae      | H | F |
| 387 | Setaria intermedia Roemer & Schult.                 | Poaceae      | H | WR |
| 388 | Setaria pumila (Poir.) Roemer & Schult.             | Poaceae      | H | WR |
| 389 | Setaria verticillata (L.) P. Beauv.                 | Poaceae      | H | WR |
| 390 | Sorobolus coromandelianus (Retz.) Kunth             | Poaceae      | H | F |
| 391 | Sporobolus indicus (L.) R.Br. var. diander (Retz.) Jovet & Guedes | Poaceae | H | F |
| 392 | Sporobolus indicus (L.) R.Br. var. fertilis (Steud.) Jovet & Guedes | Poaceae | H | F |
| 393 | Tragus roxburghii Panigr.                           | Poaceae      | H | F |
| 394 | Tripogon bromoides Roemer & Schultes                | Poaceae      | H | F |
| 395 | Tripogon purpureascens Duthie                       | Poaceae      | H | F |
| 396 | Urochloa panicoides P. Beauv.                       | Poaceae      | H | F |
| 397 | Polygala chinensis L.                               | Polygalaceae | H |
| 398 | Polygala elongata Klein ex Wild.                    | Polygalaceae | H |
| 399 | Polygala eriopera DC.                               | Polygalaceae | H |
| 400 | Polygala javana DC.                                 | Polygalaceae | H |
| 401 | Polygonum plebeium R.Br.                            | Polygonaceae | H |
| 402 | Portulaca pilosa L.                                 | Portulacaceae | H | E |
| 403 | Ventilago denticulata Wildl.                        | Rhamnaceae   | C | M |
| 404 | Ziziphus mauritiana Lam. var. fruticosa (Haines)    | Rhamnaceae   | S | E |
| 405 | Ziziphus oenoplia (L.) Mill.                        | Rhamnaceae   | C | M |
| 406 | Ziziphus xylopyra (Retz.) Willd.                    | Rhamnaceae   | T | M |
| 407 | Psydrax dicoccos Gaertn.                            | Rubiaceae    | T | M |
| 408 | Canthium coromandelicum (Burm.f.) Alston            | Rubiaceae    | S | M |
| 409 | Catunaregum spinosa (Thunb.) Tirveng.               | Rubiaceae    | S | M |
| 410 | Deccania pubescens (Roth) Tirveng.                  | Rubiaceae    | T |
| 411 | Gardenia latifolia Aiton                            | Rubiaceae    | T | E |
| 412 | Haldinia cordifolia (Roxb.) Ridsd.                  | Rubiaceae    | T | M |
| 413 | Hedyotis affinis Roemer & Schultes                  | Rubiaceae    | H |
| 414 | Hedyotis aspera Heyne ex Roth                       | Rubiaceae    | H |
| 415 | Hedyotis corymbosa (L.) Lam.                        | Rubiaceae    | H |
| 416 | Hedyotis herbacea L.                                | Rubiaceae    | H |
| 417 | Hedyotis puberula (G.Don) Arn. & Pugill.            | Rubiaceae    | H |
| 418 | Ixora pavetta Andrews.                              | Rubiaceae    | T | M |
| 419 | Morinda angustifolia Roxb.                          | Rubiaceae    | T |
| 420 | Morinda pubescens J.E. Smith                       | Rubiaceae    | T | M |
| 421 | Pavetta indica L. var. tomentosa (Roxb. exSm.) Hook.f.| Rubiaceae    | T | M |
| 422 | Spermacoce articularis L.f.                         | Rubiaceae    | H |
| 423 | Spermacoce hispida L.                               | Rubiaceae    | H |
| 424 | Spermacoce latifolia Aubl.                          | Rubiaceae    | H |
| 425 | Spermacoce pusilla Wall.                            | Rubiaceae    | H |
| 426 | Cardiospermum canescens Wall.                       | Sapindaceae  | C | M |
| No. | Scientific Name                        | Family          | Habit | Use          |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|--------------|
| 427 | Cardiospermum halicacabum L.          | Sapindaceae     | C     | M            |
| 428 | Dodonaea angustifolia L.f.            | Sapindaceae     | S     | M            |
| 429 | Sapindus emarginatus Vahl            | Sapindaceae     | T     | M            |
| 430 | Bacopa monnieri Wettst.               | Scrophulariaceae| H     | E, M         |
| 431 | Limnophila indica (L.) Druce         | Scrophulariaceae| H     |              |
| 432 | Lindernia ciliata (Colsm.) Pennell    | Scrophulariaceae| H     |              |
| 433 | Sopubia delphinifolia (L.) G. Don    | Scrophulariaceae| H     |              |
| 434 | Striga asiatica (L.) Kuntze          | Scrophulariaceae| H     |              |
| 435 | Selaginella bryopteris (L.) Bak.     | Selaginellaceae | H     |              |
| 436 | Ailanthus excelsa Roxb.              | Simaroubaceae   | T     | M            |
| 437 | Cheilanthus mysorensis Wall. ex Beddome| Sinopteridaceae| H     |              |
| 438 | Solanum melongena L. var. insanum (L.) Prain | Solanaceae | S     | WR           |
| 439 | Helicteres isora L.                  | Sterculiaceae   | S     | M            |
| 440 | Melochia corchorifolia L.             | Sterculiaceae   | H     |              |
| 441 | Firmiana simplex (L.) W. Wight       | Sterculiaceae   | T     | Gum          |
| 442 | Waltheria indica L.                  | Sterculiaceae   | H     | M            |
| 443 | Melhania incana Heyne ex Wight & Arn.| Tiliaceae       | H     |              |
| 444 | Corchorus aescuans L.                | Tiliaceae       | H     | MISC.        |
| 445 | Corchorus olitorius L.               | Tiliaceae       | H     | MISC.        |
| 446 | Corchorus trilocularis L.            | Tiliaceae       | H     | MISC.        |
| 447 | Grewia damina Gaertn.               | Tiliaceae       | T     | E            |
| 448 | Grewia flavescens Juss.             | Tiliaceae       | T     | E            |
| 449 | Grewia hirsuta Vahl                 | Tiliaceae       | T     | E            |
| 450 | Grewia rhamnifolia Heyne ex Roth    | Tiliaceae       | C     | M            |
| 451 | Grewia tenax (Forssk.) Fiori        | Tiliaceae       | S     | E            |
| 452 | Grewia villosa Wild.                | Tiliaceae       | S     | E            |
| 453 | Triumfetta pilosa Roth              | Tiliaceae       | H     |              |
| 454 | Triumfetta rhomboidea Jacq.         | Tiliaceae       | S     |              |
| 455 | Holoptelea integrifolia (Roxb.) Planch. | Ulmaceae     | T     | M            |
| 456 | Pouzolzia auriculata Wight          | Urticaceae      | H     |              |
| 457 | Lantana camara L.var. aculeata (L.) Mold. | Verbenaceae | S     | O, E         |
| 458 | Phyla nodiflora (L.) Greene          | Verbenaceae     | H     |              |
| 459 | Premna mollissima Roth              | Verbenaceae     | T     |              |
| 460 | Priva cordifolia (L.f.) Druce       | Verbenaceae     | H     |              |
| 461 | Hybanthus enneaspermus (L.) F.V. Muell. | Violaceae     | H     | M            |
| 462 | Hybanthus stellerioides (Domin) P. I. Forst | Violaceae     | H     | M            |
| 463 | Cissus arnottiana Shetty & P. Singh | Vitaceae        | S     | M            |
| 464 | Cissus quadrangularis L.             | Vitaceae        | C     | M            |
| 465 | Cissus repanda Vahl                 | Vitaceae        | C     | M            |
| 466 | Cissus vitiginea L.                 | Vitaceae        | S     | M            |
| 467 | Tribulus terrestris L.              | Zygophyllaceae  | H     | M            |

Habit: H- Herb; S- Shrub; C- Climber; T- Tree
Use: E- Edible; F- Fodder; M- Medicinal; O- Ornamental; WR- Wild Relative; Misc.- Miscellaneous
Seven herbaceous families are represented with more than 10 genera. Poaceae is the largest family with 42 genera followed by Asteraceae (23), Fabaceae (19), Cyperaceae (14), Acanthaceae (11), Asclepiadaceae (11) and Rubiaceae (10). The top 10 dominant families are presented in Fig. 1.

Fig. 1. Top 10 dominant families

5.3. Endemic taxa

A total of 34 endemic taxa at different levels (up to the level of Peninsular India) are recorded from study area. Endemic taxa up to Peninsular India level are presented in a tabular form, along with their earlier distribution (Table-3). Of the 34 taxa, Alysicarpus mahabubnagarensis is endemic to Mahabubnagar district of Telangana; Chryopogon velutinus is endemic to Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh, Rathnagiri hills of Maharashtra and Wanaparthy district of Telangana; Euphorbia senguptae and Rostellularia vahlii var. rupicola is endemic to Eastern Ghats.

5.4. New distributional records

The inventory has resulted in a total of 16 taxa are identified and found as addition to the flora of Telangana state after a perusal of literature. The details are provided in Table-4 along with their earlier distribution in India. Stylosanthes scabra is reported as new distributional record for Eastern Ghats Eco region. The study has registered Tripogon purpurascens as second reports for the state of Telangana after Sadasivaiah (12).

Table 3. List of Endemics recorded in the study area

| S. No. | Name of the Taxon                                    | Family    | Endemism            |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1     | Indoneesiella longipedunculata (Sreem.) Sreem.       | Acanthaceae | Peninsular India    |
| 2     | Rostellularia crinita (Nees) Nees                    | Acanthaceae | Peninsular India    |
| 3     | Justicia vahlii Roth var. rupicola Ellis             | Acanthaceae | Peninsular India    |
| 4     | Theriophonum infaustum N.E. Br.                     | Araceae    | Eastern Ghats       |
| 5     | Caralluma adscendens (Roxb.) R.Br. var. attenuata (Wight) Grav. & Mayur. | Asclepiadaceae | Peninsular India    |
| 6     | Caralluma stalagmifera Fischer                      | Asclepiadaceae | Peninsular India    |
| 7     | Ceropogia spiralis Wight.                            | Asclepiadaceae | Peninsular India    |
| 8     | Vernonia albicans DC.                                | Asteraceae   | Peninsular India    |
| 9     | Hardwickia binata Roxb.                              | Caesalpiniae | Peninsular India    |
| 10    | Mariscus clarkei T. Koyama                           | Cyperaceae   | Peninsular India    |
| 11    | Euphorbia senguptae N.P. Balakr. & Subr.            | Euphorbiaceae | Eastern Ghats       |
| 12    | Phyllanthus kozhikodianus Sivar. & Manilal           | Euphorbiaceae | Peninsular India    |
| 13    | Alysicarpus mahabubnagarensis Raghava Rao et al.    | Fabaceae    | Peninsular India    |
| 14    | Alysicarpus pubescens Law. ex Wight                  | Fabaceae    | Peninsular India    |
| 15    | Alysicarpus roxburghianus Thoth. & A. Bramanik       | Fabaceae    | Peninsular India    |
| 16    | Crotalaria hirsuta Wild.                             | Fabaceae    | Peninsular India    |
| 17    | Crotalaria willdinowiana DC.                         | Fabaceae    | Peninsular India    |
| 18    | Indigofera barbери Gamble                           | Fabaceae    | Peninsular India    |
| 19    | Tephrosia strigosa (Dalz.) Sant. & Mahesh.           | Fabaceae    | Peninsular India    |
| 20    | Acacia eburnea (L.f.) Willd.                         | Fabaceae    | Peninsular India    |
| 21    | Andropogon pumilus Roxb.                             | Fabaceae    | Peninsular India    |
| 22    | Aristida redacta Stapf                               | Fabaceae    | Peninsular India    |
| 23    | Arthraxon lanceolatus (Roxb.) Hochst. var. echinatus (Nees) Hackel | Poaceae    | Peninsular India    |

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24 Arundinella nervosa (Roxb.) Nees ex Hook. et Arn. Poaceae Peninsular India
25 Chloris quinquesetica Bhide Poaceae Peninsular India
26 Chrysopogon velutinus (Hook.f.) Bor Poaceae Peninsular India
27 Digitaria tomentosa (Wild.) Henr. Poaceae Peninsular India
28 Dimeria orissae Bor Poaceae Peninsular India
29 Eragrostis riparia (Wild.) Nees Poaceae Peninsular India
30 Heteropogon fischerianus Bor Poaceae Peninsular India
31 Iseilema antephorooides Hackel Poaceae Peninsular India
32 Lophopogon tridentatus (Roxb.) Hackel Poaceae Peninsular India
33 Tripogon bromoides Roemer & Schultes Poaceae Peninsular India

Table 4. New distributional records

| S. No. | Name of the Taxon                                      | Family            | Habit | New to         |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|----------------|
| 1      | Justicia vahlii Roth var. rupicola Ellis              | Acanthaceae       | H     | Telangana      |
| 2      | Caralluma stalagmifera Fischer                       | Asclepiadaceae    | H     | Telangana      |
| 3      | Commelina maculata Edgew.                            | Commelinaceae     | H     | Telangana      |
| 4      | Rivea ornata Choisy                                   | Convolvulaceae    | C     | Telangana      |
| 5      | Cyperus pulchellus R.Br.                              | Cyperaceae        | H     | Telangana      |
| 6      | Phyllanthus kozhikodianus Sivar. & Manilal            | Euphorbiaceae     | H     | Telangana      |
| 7      | Alysicarpus pubescens Law. ex Wight                   | Fabaceae          | H     | Telangana      |
| 8      | Stylosanthes scabra Vog.                             | Fabaceae          | S     | Eastern Ghats  |
| 9      | Teramnus mollis Benth.                                | Fabaceae          | C     | Telangana      |
| 10     | Arundinella nervosa (Roxb.) Nees ex Hook. et Arn.    | Poaceae           | H     | Telangana      |
| 11     | Chlios quinquesetica Bhide                            | Poaceae           | H     | Telangana      |
| 12     | Chrysopogon velutinus (Hook.f.) Bor                   | Poaceae           | H     | Telangana      |
| 13     | Heteropogon fischerianus Bor                          | Poaceae           | H     | Telangana      |
| 14     | Paspalum vaginatum Sw.                                | Poaceae           | H     | Telangana      |
| 15     | Polygala javana DC.                                   | Polygalaceae      | H     | Telangana      |
| 16     | Morinda angustifolia Roxb.                            | Rubiaceae         | T     | Telangana      |

Records of significant herbaceous taxa

5.5. Ceropegia spiralis

This species is reported endemic plant of Peninsular India (Ahembedullah & Nayar, 1987), distributed in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. In Andhra Pradesh, the species is restricted to Kadapa hills. The present study revealed that it is found in Tirumalaiah Gutta sacred grove. This collection forms the second report of the taxon from different locality after Beddome's collection and extended its distribution from Kadapa to Wanaparthy.

5.6. Caralluma stalagmifera

Caralluma stalagmifera was first described by Fischer from Madras. The distribution of Caralluma stalagmifera is Eastern Peninsular India, from Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) to Ramanthapuram (Tamil Nadu). In the present investigation it is also recorded from the study area. Hence this forms new distributional record for Telangana State.

5.7. Grasses

Tripogon purpurascens was reported from Anantapur and Viziyanagaram districts of Andhra Pradesh, as new distributional record for Peninsular India (13). The present study resulted in its extended distribution from Northern Eastern Ghats to study area. Hence it can be considered as second report for the Peninsular India.

A total of 10 species of Chrysopogon is recorded from Telangana State (11), six of them are rare in distribution and collection is very poor including Chrysopogon velutinus. According to type specimens housed at Herbarium Royal Botanic gardens, Kew, it was collected by Robert Wight in early 19th century around 1819-1826 from Appayapalle in Kadapa district, which was in Mysore state (Presently in Andhra Pradesh) and by Meebold in September 1910 from Badami of Belgam district, which was in Bombay Presidency (Presently in
Karnataka state). Recently 18th November 2010 it was recollected from Badami plateau (14) but there is no subsequent collection of this from Andhra Pradesh, even though many workers sieved the area in their floristic works.

Recently, our team collected this from the study area. The present collection is the subsequent collection after Wight in Andhra Pradesh with gap of 150 years and far away from earlier locality.

5.8. Insectivorous Plants

A total of 9 insectivorous plants recorded from entire Telangna state by Pullaiah (11) of them Drosera burmannii, D. indica, Utricularia aurea, U. caerulea, U. scandens are reporting from the study area. The richness of insectivorous plants indicated that the study area is with less environmental pollution.

5.9. Resource potential taxa

A total of 382 taxa can be considered as economically important. They form 81% of the total recorded plants in the study. Of them, 189 (49.5%) are medicinal plants, 28 are edible plants (7.3%), 113 are under fodder value (29.5%), 9 genetic resource plants for crop plants (2.3%), 31 plants with ornamental properties (8%), 7 species are with timber value (1.8%) and 12 are with miscellaneous (3.1%) uses are utilized by the local people and also recognized based on secondary literature. All the details are tabulated in Table 2. Graphical representation for these taxa presented in Fig. 2.

Fig. 2. Resource useful taxa from Tirumalaiah Guutta

5.10. Use Value

Of the recorded 382 economically important species, 365 are recorded with use value one. They included 21 edible plants, 110 fodder value species, 09 wild relatives of crop plants, 175 medicinal plants, 7 timber yielding plants, 20 plants with miscellaneous uses and 23 wild ornamentals. A total of 17 taxa are recorded with use value two.

5.11. Medicinal plants

A total of 189 taxa are having rich medicinal value, they belonging to 54 families. They are including, Achyranthus apera, Acalypha indica, Aloe vera, Andrographis paniculata, Bacopa monnieri, Cyperus rotundus, Cynodon dactylon, Desmodium triforum, Eclipta prostrata, Euphorbia hirta, Evolvulus asinoides, Hybanthus ennaespermus, Hygrophylla auriculata, Leucas aspera, Ocimum tenuiforum, Plectranthus barbatus, Pedalium murex, Phyllanthus amarus, Plumbago zeylanica, Selaginella bryopteris, Tylophora fasciculata, Vernonia cinerea. The tubers of Ceropedia spiralis are edible and used in local medicine for indigestion.

Euphorbiaceae and Asclepiadaceae are the top dominant families with 15 and 14 taxa respectively to medicinal plants, followed by Fabaceae, Acanthaceae, Malvaceae, Asteraceae with 12 species in each. Adiantum incisum and Selaginella bryopteris are the medicinal Pteridophytes recorded in the study area.

5.12. Wild Edible Plants

Of the 28 edible plant taxa, the species of Allamania and Alternanthera sessilis, Amaranthus viridis, Boerhavia diffusa, Celosia argentea, Cyperus rotundus, Cynodon dactylon, Desmodium triforum, Eclipta prostrata, Euphorbia hirta, Evolvulus asinoides, Hybanthus ennaespermus, Hygrophylla auriculata, Leucas aspera, Ocimum tenuiforum, Plectranthus barbatus, Pedalium murex, Phyllanthus amarus, Plumbago zeylanica, Selaginella bryopteris, Tylophora fasciculata, Vernonia cinerea. The tubers of Ceropedia spiralis are edible locally. The ripened fruits of Opuntia stricta, Grewia flavescens, G. hirsuta, Canthium parviflorum are edible. Echinochloa colona, Oryza sativa and Paspalum scrobiculatum grains are used as food grains. All these edible plants belonging to 18 families, of which Amaranthaceae is the dominant family comprising 6 taxa and Tiliaceae with 4 species. Khadar Basha et al. (13) reported 47 wild species that yield edible fruits from Southern Eastern Ghats, which are vital for livelihood of local communities.

5.13. Fodder

A good number of fodder species, 113 are recorded from the study. The majority of the fodder species are belonging to Poaceae (60), Cyperaceae (25) and Fabaceae (22). Some of the Fabaceae species like Rhynchosis capitata, R. minima, R. suaveolens, Stylisantes fruticos, S. scabra, Vigna acconotifolia and V. trilobata are the good fodder species. The important fodder grasses are, Brachiaria ramosa, Chrysopogon fulvus, Cynodon dactylon, Dactyloctenium aegyptum, Dichanthium annulatum, Echinocloa colona, Hackelochloa...
Grasses and *Pennisetum*, *Setaria intermedia* and *Urochloa panicoides*. Grasses and their importance in NTFP are observed in Western Himalayan forests (15), they reported more than 16 species under fodder value, and some of them are recorded in the present investigation.

5.14. Wild Relatives of Crop plants

A total of nine Wild relatives to crop plants are reported from the study area. *Oryza rufipogon* is the very close relative to cultivated *Oryza sativa* and belongs to primary gene pool (16). *Pennisetum pedicillatum* is relative of Pearl millet distributed in Tirumalaiah Gutta sacred grove. *Panicum repens*, *P. trypheron* are the wild relative species for proso millet, *Panicum sumatrense*. Out of five wild relatives for Italian millet reported from Telangana, Three of them *Setaria intermedia*, *S. pumila* and *S. verticillata* are recorded from the present study. *Paspalum vaginatum* is the one wild relative of Kodo millet. The kodo millet, *Paspalum scrobilatum* is commonly found near marshy areas of the study area.

*Vigna aconitifolia* and *V. trilobata* are the genetic resource species for *Dolichos*. *Sesamum radiatum* is the important genetic resource species for *Sesamum orientale*. *Memordica dioica* is the genetic resource potential species for bitter guard. *Solanum melongena* var. *insanum* is the wild relative of Brinjal and it is used as vegetable by tribal people resided in Nallamalais (12). *Cajanus scarabaeoides* is wild relative of *Cajanus cajan*.

5.15. Wild ornamentals

In the present study a total of 33 wild plants with ornamental value are recorded. Some of them are already domesticated for the purpose of gardens and domestic uses. *Aloe vera*, *Barleria cristata*, *Crinum asiaticum*, *C. defixum* are commonly cultivated in gardens and in houses. The remaining species are having good ornamental properties. Some of them are potted in our college botanical garden. The members of Acanthaceae, *Barleria cristata*, *B. prionitis* are shows good reproductive capacity through stem cuttings.

The species of *Pancratium longiflora*, *P. triflorum* and other *Pancratium* spp. are potential ornamental plants with underground bulbs. The flowers of these species are of showy and large. Very less amount of water is needed for the cultivation of these species. There is an urgent need to domesticate these species and can improve the economy of the local people. Reddy et al. (17) reported 356 plants with ornamental value from the forests of Kadapa.

5.16. Miscellaneous use

Out of 382 recorded economically important plants, some of them are treated under miscellaneous uses. Of them, *Aeschynomene indica* (Bio fertilizer), *Aristida setacea*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *H. fischerianus* (Brooms), *Corchorus aestuans*, *C. olitorius* and *C. trilocularis* (Fibre) and *Dendrocalamus strictus* is used for many things.

5.17. Conservation aspects

A total of 123 species of 455 individuals are growing in the Botanical Garden of Government Degree College (Men), Wanaparth and some of them are distributed to the plant lovers in the special occasions like Environmental Day, Biodiversity Day etc.

As a part of our research work nearly 800 kg of plastic covers and plastic materials were collected from pilgrims and vendors at the time of Sravanamasam in the year 2012. The amount of plastic covers and plastic materials are slowly decreasing following years. In 2016 a total of 123 kg of plastic materials were collected and deposited in the Municipality office at Wanaparth. The above result indicates the impact of awareness programmes conducted by the research team.

5.18. Conservation strategies

The field observations have strengthened that the herbs are habitat specific especially in the case of Insectivorous plants, some medicinal plants and lithophytes. Forests that are relatively undisturbed seem to possess these varied habitat conditions more. Human disturbance is high in western parts of the sacred grove than eastern part.

*Ex-situ* maintenance is one of the strategies to conserving the plants. This is mainly in gardens, germ-plasm banks. In the present investigation a total of 94 wild plants are conserving in the Botanical garden of Government Degree College (Men), Wanaparth. The following key strategies are proposed for effective conservation of plant resources in Tirumalaiah Gutta sacred grove based on the present work sampling inventory.

1. State Forest department and GCC should ensure sustainable harvesting of medicinal plants presenting in the study area. Towards this, intensive training programmes to be organized for tribal and other communities by governmental and non-governmental agencies for promoting awareness.

2. Focus immediate attention on the threatened herbs identified as vulnerable and other categories by the forestry sector.
3. *Ex situ* conservation of identified threatened species of Tirumalaiah Sacred Grove in Tirumalanatha Swamy Eco Park (have been developing adjacent to Tirumalaiah Gutta) and other botanical gardens of the state.

4. Regular monitoring of plant resources of the study area is needed especially in the month Sravanamasam (August-September), where the pilgrim pressure is high.

5. A highly coordinated action-oriented multi-disciplinary approach on plant resources conservation integrating the forest department, Non-Governmental Organizations, scientific bodies at universities, Colleges and research institutions with the co-operation of local communities should be implemented.

6. The area with insectivorous plants needs to be prioritized and conserved by the forest department.

The information accumulated in the present work will be disseminated to the state forest department for further action. The information on threatened plant taxa will be intimated to Botanical Survey of India and IUCN, Plant Specialist Group of Indian Sub-Continent.

6. CONCLUSION

The present study on plant resources of Tirumalaiah Gutta, one of the sacred groves in Telangana has yielded significant results. A total of 467 plant taxa were recorded belonging to 283 genera and 81 families. A total of 16 species are additions to the flora of Telangana state indicated that rich diversity is present in the study area. Of the 81 families recorded in the study area, 34 are monotypic. The dominant family is Poaceae with 77 taxa indicating that the available resources are utilizing by them. A good number of endemic taxa recorded from the study area represent that there is an urgent need to conserve.

Of the 467 plant taxa recorded from the study area, 382 taxa are having on or other use value. Of these, 175 taxa (46%) used as medicinal, 21 (6.8%) are edible, 110 (28.7%) with fodder value, 09 (2.3%) are genetic resource for crop plants, 23 (6%) with ornamental value, 07 (1.8%) with timber value and 20 taxa (5.2%) of miscellaneous uses. A total of 20 taxa are considered threatened in the present study based on the field observations.

We have to protect and conserve the medicinal plants like *Selaginella bryopteris* (Sanjeevani), *Ceropegia spiralis* (Nimmatayi), *Chlorophytum tuberosum* (Safed Musli), *Gymnema sylvestre* (Podapatri), *Asparagus racemosus* (Sathavari). Even though many species of Poaceae, Cyperaceae and Fabaceae are used as fodder among them *Alysicarpus hamosus*, *Chrysopogon velutinus* are the important and are palatable in all stages of its life. There is a need to develop hybrids from these and to overcome the scarcity of fodder. *Chrysopogon velutinus* is a very rare grass relocated after 150 years from Eastern Ghats and it need to be reintroduce in the similar habitats of the study area and also Eastern Ghats due to its low population.

Instead of using the exotic species of *Pancratium* and *Crinum* as ornamentals, better to use our own species like *Pancratium logiflora*, *P. triflorum*, *Crinum asiaticum*, *C. defixum* and other species of *Pancratium* and *Urginea*, which are suitable to our environmental conditions.

If we conserve and utilize these medicinal, fodder and ornamentals the economy of local people will be increased. This area is rich in medicinal plants hence it should be recognized as Medicinal Plant Conservation Area (MPCA) by the Forest Department. The presence of insectivorous plants, wild edibles, ornamentals, wild relatives to the crop plants indicate that this is the better area for biological tours at school and college level. Action should be taken to protect the plant resources at the time of Sravanamasam due to the heavy pressure from the pilgrims.

A highly coordinated action-oriented multi-disciplinary approach on potential plant resources conservation integrating the forest department, Non-Governmental Organizations, scientific bodies with the co-operation of local communities should be launched at the earliest.

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