

**CAMPUS WIDE FLORISTIC DIVERSITY IN NIRMALA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN,  
COIMBATORE, TAMILNADU**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Traditional medicine has remained a focal point for addressing the goals of a greater focus on basic healthcare provision, not only in India but throughout the world. Plants with such medical characteristics are widely employed, either directly as folk medicine or indirectly in modern medication production. Regional biological diversity assessment is widely recognized as a new trend in life sciences. The documentation of the Nirmala campus flora was performed by survey, collection and identification of plant specimens. The study revealed that a total of 105 plant species were documented in the campus belonging to 45 families and 92 genera. Among the 45 families, Apocynaceae and Fabaceae were the dominant families with 7 species each followed by Amranthaceae and Euphorbiaceae with 5 species each. Acanthaceae, Annonaceae, Lamiaceae, Nyctaginaceae and Rubiaceae comprises 4 species each and 3 species were observed in 9 families. 7 Families comprises 2 species each followed by 20 families with single species respectively. Herbaceous plants (46) followed by Trees (34), Shrub (17) and Climber (8) were recorded. The documented plants inside the campus are highly valued for their therapeutic uses and their significant role in the society.

***Keywords:*** *Campus survey, Floristic diversity, Habit, Medicinal Use and Indigenous knowledge*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Plants, which perform a significant function for people and the environment, are an important element of any community. Plants are a long-term answer to many problems that people confront, and they are a significant resource for any community, particularly those in urban or suburban environments (Lindenmayer and Laurance, 2016). Plants must be a part of the global debate in order to create a healthy and flourishing society. Due to changing climate and increasing population, an estimated 75% of

the world's population will be urban by 2050. Globally, urbanization is increasing, resulting in smaller habitats and greater spatial isolation (Ramakrishnan *et al.*, 2017).

In cities, green spaces are typically remnants of native vegetation or yards or gardens. Despite the fact that urbanization is a crucial component of the modern world, economic expansion and development has environmental consequences. When considering the impact of cities on the loss of vegetation, it is critical to comprehend how metropolitan areas are evolving (Sulaiman *et al.*, 2017). Despite its crucial relevance, urban forest or urban tree cover continues to decrease year after year across the country (Anders and Henrik, 2012). We need skilled people who understand the subtleties of the built environment and trees as we carefully build the cities of the future as we traverse this human-dominated period. Investing in plants, according to the scientific literature, is an investment in addressing the requirements of people and the environment in which they live (Jessica and Nicole, 2019). Botanical gardens and arboreta serve an important part in the goal of a healthy, flourishing urban forest in metropolitan areas. For future urban forestry, the institutions in the area must provide useful knowledge on protecting huge trees as well as enhancing age structure, standards, and planning management to botany and horticulture students (Lindenmayer and Laurance, 2016).

Plants are widely employed as therapeutic medicine in the livelihoods of over 80% of the people of underdeveloped countries worldwide due to their safety, ease of availability, low cost, and great effectiveness with few side effects. Traditional medicine is especially significant because the majority of people living in rural areas can only afford it. Even today, plant-based treatments are effective in treating some of the health problems that are considered complicated by mainstream western/modern medicine (Sakthinathan and Udhaya, 2018). The plant resource can also be understood in terms of its richness, dispersion, threat, endemism, commercial use, and other factors. The Nirmala College for Women campus is 15.9 acres in size, with longitude and latitude of 76° 59'0.57" E and 11° 00'00.3" N. The information was gathered through a survey in order to determine the value of plant species and encourage their preservation.

## **MATERIALS & METHODS**

### **STUDY AREA:**

A campus survey of complete flora was conducted in Nirmala College for Women, Coimbatore. The data collected was noted in a field notebook. Several field visits to different parts of the college campus were undertaken on the first week of March 2021. The valuable information of the arboreal flora present in the campus was documented.

### **PLANT COLLECTION:**

The plant specimens were collected in polythene bags to prevent desiccation. The plant data like habit, family, phenology and parts used were noted down in the field book.

### **PLANT IDENTIFICATION:**

The plant species collected from the campus were dried and identified with the help of local flora, "The Flora of Presidency of Madras". The identity is authenticated with the type specimen available in the herbarium of Botanical Survey of India (BSI), South circle, TNAU campus, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu (Gamble, 1915).

### **RESULT & DISCUSSION**

Trees and Medicinal plant species safeguard a community's biodiversity and ecosystem and they are often used in traditional medicine to cure a variety of maladies. The botanical name, family name, vernacular name, habit, useful part and medicinal uses of the recorded plant species are listed (TABLE I and PLATE I, II & III). A total number of 105 plant species were recorded in the campus after the survey. The plants species belongs to 45 families and 92 genera. The families recorded in the survey are Acanthaceae, Aizoaceae, Amaranthaceae, Amaryllidaceae, Anacardiaceae, Annonaceae, Apiaceae, Apocynaceae, Araceae, Arecaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Asparagaceae, Asteraceae, Asteraceae, Balsaminaceae, Bignoniaceae, Boraginaceae, Caesalpiaceae, Cannaceae, Caricaceae, Cleomaceae, Combretaceae, Commelinaceae, Cyperaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Fabaceae, Lamiaceae, Liliaceae, Lythraceae, Magnoliaceae, Malvaceae, Meliaceae, Muntingiaceae, Musaceae, Myrtaceae, Nyctaginaceae, Oleaceae, Phyllanthaceae, Poaceae, Portulacaceae, Rubiaceae, Rutaceae, Santalaceae, Sapindaceae, Solanaceae and Verbenaceae. Apocynaceae and Fabaceae were dominant with 7 species each followed by Amaranthaceae and Euphorbiaceae with 5 species each. Acanthaceae, Annonaceae, Lamiaceae, Nyctaginaceae and Rubiaceae comprise 4 species each. About 9 families contain 3 species followed by 2 species in 7 families and single species in 20 families. The surveyed plants around the campus were mostly Herbs (46 species) followed by trees (34 species), shrubs (17 species) and Climber (8 species). Leaf (69 species) is plant part highly used for therapeutic and other purposes followed by Flower (32 species), Whole plant (28 species), Root (24 species), Fruit (21 species), Bark (20 species), Seed (19 species) and Stem (13 species). The least consumed parts are Latex (2 species), Rhizome (2 species), Bulb, Kernel and Sap with 1 species each.

The green campus offers an institution the opportunity to take environmental culture and developing new paradigms by creating sustainable solutions to environmental, social and economic

needs of the mankind (Sen and Keshari, 2019). The Campus Flora survey of Bharthiyar university Coimbatore 323 species (Rajendran *et al.*, 2014) and Elavarasi *et al.*, (2017) surveyed 56 species in Holy cross college, Trichy. Nirmala is an eco-friendly college campus rich in flora of trees, shrubs, herbs, palms and climbers. There are many socio-economical valuable plants grown in the college campus. Most of the plant species in the campus were to control pollution and improve aesthetic value of the campus.

**TABLE I: List of plant species surveyed in the college campus**

| SI. No | Botanical Name                                  | Family Name   | Common Name          | Habit   | Useful Part                 | Therapeutic Uses   |
|--------|---|---------------|----------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1      | <i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.) Sweet.             | Malvaceae     | Indian Abutilon      | Shrub   | Root, Bark & Seed           | Urinary disorder, Cough, Piles, Leprosy, Intestinal Worm, Toothache & Inflammation         |
| 2      | <i>Acalypha indica</i> L.                       | Euphorbiaceae | Indian Acalypha      | Herb    | Root & Leaf                 | Asthma, Cleans Liver & Kidneys, Emetic, Purgative, Vermifuge & Pneumonia                   |
| 3      | <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.                    | Amaranthaceae | Prickly Chaff Flower | Herb    | Roots, Stem & Seeds         | Heals Wound, Boils, reduce Itching, Skin problems, Ulcer, Asthma, Cold & Cough             |
| 4      | <i>Adhatoda vasica</i> L.                       | Acanthaceae   | Malabar nut          | Shrub   | Leaf & Stem                 | Cough, cold & Asthma   |
| 5      | <i>Aegle marmelos</i> L. Correa                 | Rutaceae      | Indian Bael Tree     | Tree    | Leaf & Fruit                | Fever, Anti-inflammatory, Tuberculosis, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholesterol & Peptic Ulcer    |
| 6      | <i>Aerva lanata</i> (L.) Juss                   | Amaranthaceae | Mountain Knot Grass  | Herb    | Whole Plant                 | Kidney & Bladder stones  |
| 7      | <i>Albizia lebbek</i> (L.) Benth.               | Fabaceae      | Lebbeck Tree         | Tree    | Bark, Leaf, Flowers & Seeds | Migraine, Conjunctivitis, Diarrhea, Jaundice, Depression, Insomnia, Skin problems & Asthma |
| 8      | <i>Allamanda cathartica</i> L.                  | Apocynaceae   | Common Trumpetvine   | Climber | Leaf & Flowers              | Tumor, jaundice & malaria  |
| 9      | <i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm                      | Liliaceae     | Aloe vera            | Herb    | Leaf                        | Skin problems, Menstrual disorders & White Discharge                                       |
| 10     | <i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (L.) R.Br. Ex DC. | Amaranthaceae | Sessile Joyweed      | Herb    | Stem & Leaf                 | Dysuria, Haemorrhoids, Diarrhea, Asthma, Laxative, Diabetes, Hepatitis & Hypertension      |
| 11     | <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.                   | Amaranthaceae | Spiny Amaranth       | Herb    | Root, Leaf & Fruit          | Jaundice, Diuretic, Antidote to Snake Poison, Menorrhagia & relieves breathing problem     |
| 12     | <i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L.                    | Amaranthaceae | Slender amaranth     | Herb    | Leaf                        | Cooked, eaten as greens & Diuretic   |
| 13     | <i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm.f)         | Acanthaceae   | Creast               | Herb    | Whole Plant                 | Fever, Diabetes & Itching  |
| 14     | <i>Annona reticulata</i> Linn.                  | Annonaceae    | Bullock's heart      | Tree    | Whole Plant                 | Anthelmintic, analgesic, antipyretic & wound healing                                       |

|    |  |                 |                        |         |                            |   |
|----|--|-----------------|------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---|
| 15 | <i>Annona squamosa</i> L.                          | Annonaceae      | Sugar apple            | Tree    | Leaf, Bark & Root.         | Anti-inflammatory, Anti-ulcer & regulates hyperthyroid                                    |
| 16 | <i>Artabotrys odoratissimus</i> R.Br. Ex Ker-Gawl. | Annonaceae      | Tail grape             | Climber | Fruit & Bark               | Antiseborrheic, aphrodisiac, sedative, emollient & febrifuge                              |
| 17 | <i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.                  | Asparagaceae    | Shatavari              | Herb    | Whole Plant                | Dyspepsia, constipation & stomach spasms.   |
| 18 | <i>Asystasia gangetica</i> (L.) T.& erson          | Acanthaceae     | Chinese Violet         | Herb    | Leaf                       | Intestinal worms, Inflammation, Hypertension, Asthma, Diabetes, Rheumatism & Piles        |
| 19 | <i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.                 | Meliaceae       | Neem                   | Tree    | Whole Plant                | Increase Immunity, Detoxification, Hemorrhoids, Intestinal disorders, Leprosy & Diabetes  |
| 20 | <i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> (Retz.) Willd.          | Poaceae         | Spiny Bamboo           | Shrub   | Stem, Leaf & Seeds         | Cough, Skin diseases, Wounds, Digestive disorders, Nausea, Gynecological disorder & Fever |
| 21 | <i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L.                        | Caesalpiniaceae | Orchid tree            | Tree    | Leaf, Flowers & Fruits     | Fever, Laxative & Indigestion   |
| 22 | <i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L.                        | Nyctaginaceae   | Spreading Hogweed      | Herb    | Roots, Leaf & Seeds        | Intestinal, kidney, Skin disorders, Jaundice, Asthma, Insomnia & Cough                    |
| 23 | <i>Boerhavia erecta</i> L.                         | Nyctaginaceae   | Erect boerhavia        | Herb    | Whole Plant                | Dieretic, cardi tonic, hepatoprotective & jaundice  |
| 24 | <i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> Willd.            | Nyctaginaceae   | Bougainvillea          | Climber | Whole Plant                | Anticancer, antidiabetic, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory & antiulcer.                   |
| 25 | <i>Callistemon citrinus</i> R.Br.,                 | Myrtaceae       | Crimson Bottlebrush    | Tree    | Leaf & Flower              | Cough, bronchitis, dysentery & Diarrhoea  |
| 26 | <i>Canna indica</i> L.                             | Cannaceae       | Indian Shot            | Herb    | Leaf, Seed, Rhizome & Root | Anthelmintic, antiviral, anti-inflammatory, hepatoprotective & hemostatic.                |
| 27 | <i>Carica papaya</i> L.                            | Caricaceae      | Papaya Tree            | Tree    | Whole Plant                | Gastrointestinal disorder, Parasitic infection, Diuretic, Fever, Cancer & Sedative        |
| 28 | <i>Cassia fistula</i> L.                           | Fabaceae        | Golden shower          | Tree    | Whole Plant                | Haemorrhages, wounds, migraine, ulcers & skin diseases                                    |
| 29 | <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) G. Don             | Apocynaceae     | Periwinkle             | Herb    | Leaf & Flowers             | Muscle pain, Diabetes, stomach ache & depression  |
| 30 | <i>Centella asiatica</i> L.                        | Apiaceae        | Indian pennywort       | Herb    | Whole Plant                | Wound healing, mental clarity & leprosy   |
| 31 | <i>Chloris barbata</i> Sw.                         | Poaceae         | Swollen Windmill Grass | Herb    | Leaf                       | Rheumatism, Skin Disorders, Anti-diabetic, Fever & Diarrhea                               |
| 32 | <i>Chrysanthemum morifolium</i> (ramat.) Hemsl.    | Asteraceae      | Florist's daisy        | Herb    | Leaf & Flower              | Angina, diabetes, dizziness & swelling  |
| 33 | <i>Cleome gynandra</i> L.                          | Cleomaceae      | Spiderwisp             | Herb    | Leaf & Seed                | Rubefacient, Rheumatism & Diarrhea  |

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|----|--|----------------|-------------------------|---------|---|--|
| 34 | <i>Clitoria ternatea</i><br>L.                               | Fabaceae       | Butterfly pea           | Herb    | Root Bark,<br>Root &<br>Seed              | Anixolytic, antidepressant,<br>anticonvulsant & memory<br>enhancer.                                |
| 35 | <i>Cocos nucifera</i><br>(L.)                                | Arecaceae      | Coconut Tree            | Tree    | Leaf,<br>Flower,<br>Fruit, husk<br>& Seed | Diabetes, Bladder stones, antiviral<br>& antiparasitic   |
| 36 | <i>Commelina benghalensis</i> L.                             | Commelinaceae  | Benghal<br>Dayflower    | Herb    | Whole<br>Plant                            | Leprosy, sore throat, burns &<br>inflammation  |
| 37 | <i>Commelina diffusa</i><br>Burm.f                           | Commelinaceae  | Climbing<br>Dayflower   | Herb    | Whole<br>Plant                            | Urinary tract infection, diarrhoea,<br>Rheumatism, malaria & fever                                 |
| 38 | <i>Corchorus olitorius</i> L.                                | Malvaceae      | Jew's Mallow            | Herb    | Root,<br>Stem, Leaf<br>& Seed             | Tumor, Piles, Dysuria, Fever,<br>Gonorrhoea, Inflammation &<br>Gastroprotective properties         |
| 39 | <i>Cordia sebestena</i><br>L.                                | Boraginaceae   | Geiger tree             | Shrub   | Leaf, Bark,<br>Fruit &<br>Root.           | Emollient, bronchitis, cough &<br>fever.   |
| 40 | <i>Crinum asiaticum</i><br>L.                                | Amaryllidaceae | Spider Lily             | Herb    | Bulb &<br>Leaf                            | Gastrointestinal disorder, Skin<br>problems, Fever, Earache, Boils,<br>Tonsillitis, Mumps & Hernia |
| 41 | <i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i> R.Br.                        | Apocynaceae    | Rubber Vine             | Climber | Root &<br>Leaf                            | Analgesic, inflammation, antiviral<br>& antioxidant  |
| 42 | <i>Cynodon dactylon</i><br>(L.) Pers.                        | Poaceae        | Bermuda grass           | Herb    | Whole<br>Plant                            | Antiviral, antimicrobial, wound<br>healing & antidiabetic.   |
| 43 | <i>Cyperus rotundus</i><br>L.                                | Cyperaceae     | Purple<br>Nutsedge      | Herb    | Rhizome                                   | Lactation, Fever, Diarrhea,<br>Diabetes, Inflammation, Malaria,<br>Stomach & Bowel disorder        |
| 44 | <i>Datura metel</i> L.                                       | Solanaceae     | Thorn apple             | Herb    | Leaf &<br>Fruits                          | Diabetic wounds & Joint pains  |
| 45 | <i>Delonix regia</i><br>(Boj. ex Hook.)<br>Raf.              | Fabaceae       | Flame Tree              | Tree    | Leaf &<br>Fruits                          | Constipation, Inflammation,<br>Arthritis, Hemiplegia, Piles,<br>Rheumatism & Bronchitis            |
| 46 | <i>Dracaena trifasciata</i> (Prain)<br>Mabb.                 | Asparagaceae   | Snake Plant             | Herb    | Leaf                                      | Breathing problems   |
| 47 | <i>Duranta repens</i> L.                                     | Verbenaceae    | Creeping Skin<br>Flower | Shrub   | Leaf, Fruit<br>& Flower                   | Malaria, diuretic, ichyness &<br>intestinal worms  |
| 48 | <i>Epipremnum aureum</i> (Linden &<br>Andre) G.S<br>Bunting. | Araceae        | Devil's ivy             | Climber | Whole<br>Plant                            | Anti-malarial, anti-cancer, anti<br>arthritis & wound healing                                      |
| 49 | <i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> L.                             | Euphorbiaceae  | Fire Plant              | Herb    | Whole<br>Plant                            | Purgative, laxative, bronchitis &<br>asthma  |
| 50 | <i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.                                    | Euphorbiaceae  | Asthma weed             | Herb    | Whole<br>Plant                            | Jaundice, gonorrhoea, digestive<br>problems & tumors   |
| 51 | <i>Euphorbia milli</i><br>Des Moul.                          | Euphorbiaceae  | Crown of thorns         | Shrub   | Stem,<br>Latex &<br>Flowers               | Hepatitis, bronchitis & abdominal<br>edema   |
| 52 | <i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> L.                                | Euphorbiaceae  | Indian tree<br>spurge   | Shrub   | Root                                      | Rheumatism, warts, cough,<br>asthma & neuralgia.   |
| 53 | <i>Hamelia patens</i><br>Jacq.,                              | Rubiaceae      | Firebush                | Tree    | Leaf &<br>Flower                          | Rheumatism, headache,<br>dysentery, asthma & uterine<br>disorder                                   |

|    |   |               |                     |                |   |  |
|----|---|---------------|---------------------|----------------|---|--|
| 54 | <i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.            | Boraginaceae  | Indian turnsole     | Herb           | Leaf  | Scorpion sting & Eye diseases  |
| 55 | <i>Impatiens balsamina</i> L.             | Balsaminaceae | Balsam Plant        | Herb           | Leaf & Flower                                       | Wart, Snakebite & Rheumatism   |
| 56 | <i>Ixora coccinea</i> L.                  | Rubiaceae     | Jungle Geranium     | Shrub          | Root, Stem, Leaf & Flower                           | Dysentery, Ulcer, Gonorrhoea, Nausea, Fever, Gastroprotective, Loss of appetite & Diarrhea |
| 57 | <i>Jasminum sambac</i> (L.) Aiton         | Oleaceae      | Arabian jasmine     | Shrub          | Leaf & Flower                                       | Dysmenorrhoea, leprosy, anti-depressant, aphrodisiac & expectorant                         |
| 58 | <i>Lantana camera</i> L.                  | Verbenaceae   | Common Lantana      | Shrub          | Leaf  | Malaria, Chickenpox, Asthma, Ulcer, Tumor, High Blood pressure, Sores, Fever & Measles     |
| 59 | <i>Lawsonia inermis</i> Linn.             | Lythraceae    | Henna               | Shrub          | Root, Stem, Bark, Leaf, Flower & Seed               | Amoebic dysentery, Cancer, Enlarged Spleen, Headache, Jaundice & Cooling agent             |
| 60 | <i>Leucas aspera</i> (Willd.)             | Lamiaceae     | Leucas              | Herb           | Leaf & Flower                                       | Cough, Cold, Painful swelling, Antipyretic, Fever, treat Snake bites & Diarrhea            |
| 61 | <i>Lippia nodiflora</i> L.                | Verbenaceae   | The frog Fruit      | Herb           | Whole Plant   | Lice, dandruff & hair tonic  |
| 62 | <i>Magnolia champaca</i> (L.)             | Magnoliaceae  | Champak Tree        | Tree           | Leaf & Fruit  | Diarrhoea, cough, bronchitis, hypertension, fever & rheumatism                             |
| 63 | <i>Majidea zanguebarica</i> Kirk ex Oliv. | Sapindaceae   | Black pearl tree    | Tree           | Leaf & Flower                                       | Fever & Wounds   |
| 64 | <i>Mangifera indica</i> L.                | Anacardiaceae | Mango Tree          | Tree           | Roots, Bark, Leaf, Flowers, Fruits, Seeds & Kernels | Laxative, Diuretic, Astringent, Antiseptic, Vermifuge, Leucorrhoea, Rheumatism & Diarrhea  |
| 65 | <i>Millingtonia hortensia</i> L.f.        | Bignoniaceae  | Indian Cork Tree    | Tree           | Leaf & Flower                                       | Asthma, antipyretic, sinusitis, diarrhoea & jaundice                                       |
| 66 | <i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.                   | Fabaceae      | Sensitive Plant     | Herb           | Whole Plant   | Antibacterial, antifertility, urogenital disorders, haemorrhoids & sinus                   |
| 67 | <i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> L.                | Nyctaginaceae | Four o'clock Flower | Herb           | Leaf, Flower & Root                                 | Diuretic, purgative & wound healing.   |
| 68 | <i>Morinda tinctoria</i> Roxb.            | Rubiaceae     | Indian mulberry     | Tree           | Leaf & Bark   | Uterine disorders, Wounds & Boils  |
| 69 | <i>Muntingia calabura</i> L.              | Muntingiaceae | Jamaica Cherry      | Tree           | Bark, Leaf & Flowers                                | Reduce Swelling, heal Gastric Ulcer, Headache, Cold, Stomachache & Fever                   |
| 70 | <i>Murraya koenigi</i> (L.) Sprengel      | Rutaceae      | Curry Leaf          | Tree           | Leaf, Flowers & Fruits                              | Digestion, analgesic, appetizer, dysentery, piles & hair problem                           |
| 71 | <i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L.                | Musaceae      | Banana              | Tree-like Herb | Stem, Leaf, Flower & Fruit                          | Diarrhea, Dysentery, Intestinal lesions, Diabetes, Gout, Hypertension & Cardiac Disease    |

|    |  |                |                      |         |   |  |
|----|--|----------------|----------------------|---------|---|--|
| 72 | <i>Nerium oleander</i><br>L.                     | Apocynaceae    | Nerium               | Shrub   | Leaf & Seed                               | Epilepsy, Leprosy, Malaria, Ringworm & Indigestion                                       |
| 73 | <i>Ocimum basilicum</i><br>L.                    | Lamiaceae      | Sweet Basil          | Herb    | Leaf & Flower                             | Fever, Cough, Flu, Asthma, Nausea, Abdominal Cramps, Bronchitis, Influenza & Diarrhea    |
| 74 | <i>Ocimum sanctum</i><br>L.                      | Lamiaceae      | Holy Basil           | Herb    | Whole Plant                               | Cough, Cold, Fever, Asthma, Malaria, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Bronchitis & Skin Disease      |
| 75 | <i>Oldenlandia umbellata</i><br>L.               | Rubiaceae      | Chay Root            | Herb    | Whole Plant                               | Bronchitis, Asthma & Poisonous Bites   |
| 76 | <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i><br>L.            | Asteraceae     | Santa Maria Feverfew | Herb    | Leaf                                      | Rheumatic pain, Diarrhea, Urinary tract infections, Dysentery, Malaria & Neuralgia       |
| 77 | <i>Phyllanthus acidus</i> (L.)                   | Phyllanthaceae | Star Gooseberry      | Tree    | Whole Plant                               | Inflammation, rheumatism, diabetes & respiratory disorder.                               |
| 78 | <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i><br>L.                  | Phyllanthaceae | Gale of the wind     | Tree    | Whole Plant                               | Jaundice, gonorrhoea, skin ulcers, swelling & itching.                                   |
| 79 | <i>Plumeria alba</i> L.                          | Apocynaceae    | White Frangipani     | Tree    | Root Bark, Flower & Seeds                 | Purgative, Diarrhea, Cough, Asthma, Dysentery, Blood disorder, Tumor & Bronchitis        |
| 80 | <i>Plumeria rubra</i> L.                         | Apocynaceae    | Common Frangipani    | Shrub   | Bark, Leaf, Flowers, Latex & Sap          | Asthma, Constipation, Diabetes, Leprosy, Inflammation, Ulcers, Wound Healing & Toothache |
| 81 | <i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> (Sonn.)<br>Thwaites | Annonaceae     | False Ashoka         | Tree    | Whole Plant                               | Fever, helminthiasis, diabetes & cardiac problems.                                       |
| 82 | <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.)<br>Pierre           | Fabaceae       | Pongame Oil Tree     | Tree    | Root Bark, Stem Bark, Leaf, Fruit & Seeds | Skin disease, Ulcers, Tumor, Piles, Fever, Cough & Irritations                           |
| 83 | <i>Portulaca grandiflora</i><br>Hook.            | Portulacaceae  | Rose moss            | Herb    | Leaf & Stem.                              | Hepatitis, cirrhosis, burns & scalds   |
| 84 | <i>Portulaca oleraceae</i><br>L.                 | Portulacaceae  | Green purslane       | Herb    | Leaf, Stem & Flower                       | Febrifuge, antiseptic, vermifuge & wound healing   |
| 85 | <i>Psidium guajava</i><br>L.                     | Myrtaceae      | Guava Tree           | Tree    | Whole Plant                               | Diarrhoea, gastroenteritis, hypertension & diabetes.                                     |
| 86 | <i>Punica granatum</i><br>L.                     | Lythraceae     | Pomegranate          | Shrub   | Roots, Leaf, Bark, Flowers & Fruit        | Sore Throat, Cough, Urinary Infection, Arthritis, Digestive & Skin disorder              |
| 87 | <i>Quisqualis indica</i> (L.)                    | Combretaceae   | Rangoon Creeper      | Climber | Seed, Fruit & Root                        | Ascariasis, ringworm disease, diarrhoea & rheumatism.                                    |
| 88 | <i>Rauvolfia tetraphylla</i><br>L.               | Apocynaceae    | Devil-pepper         | Shrub   | Root, Leaf & Fruit                        | Malaria, Wound, Piles, Diabetes, Blood Pressure, Poisonous Bite & Hypertension           |
| 89 | <i>Ruellia tuberosa</i><br>L.                    | Acanthaceae    | Cracker Plant        | Herb    | Root & Leaf                               | Gonorrhoea, Bronchitis, Syphilis, Kidney disorder, Bladder disease & Diabetes            |
| 90 | <i>Santalum album</i><br>L.                      | Santalaceae    | S& alwood            | Tree    | Whole Plant                               | Bronchitis, fever, cold & cough.   |



|     |   |                |                      |         |                            |  |
|-----|---|----------------|----------------------|---------|----------------------------|--|
| 91  | <i>Solanum torvum</i><br>Sw.                              | Solanaceae     | Pea eggPlant         | Shrub   | Leaf & Root                | Anti-inflammatory, anti ulcer, nephro-protection & anti-microbial                              |
| 92  | <i>Solanum trilobatum</i> L.                              | Solanaceae     | Red Pea EggPlant     | Climber | Leaf & Fruits              | Cough, cold, Wheezing & Asthma   |
| 93  | <i>Spathodea campanulata</i><br>P.Beauv                   | Bignoniaceae   | African Tulip tree   | Tree    | Leaf, Bark & Flower        | Gastrointestinal disorders, skin diseases & urethral inflammation.                             |
| 94  | <i>Syzygium cumini</i><br>(L.) Skeels                     | Myrtaceae      | Java Plum            | Tree    | Bark, Leaf, Fruits & Seeds | Cough, Constipation, Diabetes, Dysentery, Inflammation & Ringworm                              |
| 95  | <i>Tamarindus indica</i><br>L.                            | Fabaceae       | Tamarind Tree        | Tree    | Leaf, Fruit,Seed & Bark    | Wound healing, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Parasitic infection, Fever, Malaria & Respiratory disorder |
| 96  | <i>Tecoma stans</i> (L.)<br>Juss. Ex Kunth                | Bignoniaceae   | Yellow Bells         | Shrub   | Whole Plant                | Diabetes, Digestive problems, Diuretic, Vermifuge & Tonic                                      |
| 97  | <i>Tectona grandis</i><br>L.f.                            | Lamiaceae      | Teak                 | Tree    | Roots, Flowers & Wood      | Laxative, Leucoderma, Dysentery, Bronchitis, Urinary Infection & Scabies                       |
| 98  | <i>Terminalia arjuna</i><br>(Roxb.ex DC.)<br>Wight & Arn. | Combretaceae   | Arjuna               | Tree    | Leaf & Bark                | Asthma, bile duct disorders & scorpion stings.   |
| 99  | <i>Terminalia catapa</i><br>L.                            | Combretaceae   | Indian Almond        | Tree    | Bark, Leaf & Seed          | Dysentery, Hepatitis, Vermifuge, Headache, Rheumatism, Fever, Diarrhea & Diabetes              |
| 100 | <i>Thespesia populenea</i> L.                             | Malvaceae      | Indian tulip tree    | Tree    | Leaf, Bark & Fruits        | Skin disease, Ear ache & Kills lice  |
| 101 | <i>Tradescantia spathacea</i> Sw.                         | Commelinaceae  | Oyster Plant         | Herb    | Leaf & Flower              | Fever, cough, bronchitis, rheumatism & headache  |
| 102 | <i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i><br>Linn.                 | Aizoaceae      | Black pigweed        | Herb    | Whole Plant                | Analgesic, stomachic, laxative & inflammation  |
| 103 | <i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.                               | Asteraceae     | Tridax Daisy         | Herb    | Stem, Leaf & Flowers       | Liver disorders, Hepatoprotection, Gastritis, Heartburn, Boils & Wound Healing                 |
| 104 | <i>Tylophora asthmatica</i> L.                            | Asclepiadaceae | Asclepias asthmatica | Climber | Leaf                       | Asthma, Poisonous bites & Diabetes   |
| 105 | <i>Zephyranthes citrina</i> Baker                         | Amaryllidaceae | Yellow rain lily     | Herb    | Whole Plant                | Antibacterial & respiratory problems.  |

**PLATE I: Pictures of some plants in the campus.**



*Aerva lanata* (L.)



*Azadirachta indica* A.



*Canna indica* L.JussJuss



*Euphorbia hirta* L.



*Mimosa pudica* L.



*Leucas aspera* (Willd.)



*Adhatoda vasica* L.



*Punica granatum* L.



*Muntingia calabura* L.



*Andrographis paniculata*  
(Burm.f)



*Ixora coccinea* L.



*Plumeria alba* L.



*Phyllanthus niruri* L.  
L.Ex Kunth



*Thespesia populenea*



*Tecoma stans* (L.) Juss.

**PLATE II: Pictures of some plants in the campus.**



*Adenium obesum* Roem &Schult



*Albizia lebbek* (L.)Willd. *Albizia saman* (Jacq.) F.v.Muell.



*Allamanda cathartica* L.



*Alstonia scholaris* (L.) R.Br.



*Asplenium nidus* L.



*Averrhoa carambola* L.



*Bauhinia purpurea* L.



*Callistemon citrinus* (Curtis)Stapf



*Calophyllum inophyllum* L.



*Caryota urens* L.



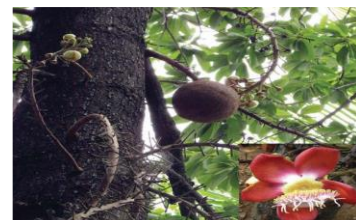
*Casuarina equisetifolia* L.



*Coix lacryma-jobi* L.



*Cordia sebestena* L.



*Couroupita guianensis* Aubl.

**PLATE III: Pictures of some plants in the campus.**



*Crescentia cujete* L.



*Delonix regia* (Boj. ex Hook)



*Dracena marginata* Lam.



*Jacaranda mimosifolia* D.Don



*Majidea zanguabarica*J.  
Kirk ex Oliv.



*Mimusops elengi* L.



*Monstera deliciosa* Liebm.



*Santalum album* L.



*Spathodea campanulata*P.Beauv.



*Tabebuia rosea* (Bertol.) DC.



*Terminalia arjuna* (Roxb. exDC)  
Wt. & Arn.



*Wrightia tinctoria* (Roxb.)R.Br.

## CONCLUSION

According to the results of the current survey, numerous plants are widely employed for the treatment of various ailments and play an important role in the betterment of local people's lives. Indigenous cultural diversity, as well as local plant knowledge, is fast dwindling each year as a result of globalization. Colleges and other institutions can help to preserve the plant species as well as their indigenous knowledge. It also serves as a platform for the creation of innovative plant-based therapies. The documentation of the campus flora will serve as a source material on the plant diversity of the campus and it will be helpful to the students for a better understanding of the biodiversity and the ecological services rendered by them.

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