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# PHYTODIVERSITY OF VIJAYAPUR TAHSIL IN KARNATAKA

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## ABSTRACT

**The present investigation was carried out in order to explore the existing floristic composition in the Vijayapur tahsil of Karnataka state, India. We recorded a total of 323species belonging to 67 families and 254 genera of flowering plants. Out of 67 families, the first ten families contributing more than 204 species. Of these Fabaceae 58 spp. is the dominant family, Poaceae with 28 species, followed by Asteraceae26 spp., Apocynaceae, Euphorbiaceae and Acantheceae16 spp. each, Malvaceae 13 spp. and Amaranthaceae12 spp., Solanaceae10 spp., and Lamiaceae9 spp.**

**KEYWORDS:** Vijayapur District, Phytodiversity, Karnataka

The term biological diversity term is the combination of two related concepts, genetic diversity and ecological diversity. The term biological diversity represented as a land of physical, cultural, social and linguistic diversity endowed by nature with enormous biological diversity includes about 40,000 species of flora and 89,000 species of fauna and equally rich marine life along the shelf zone of over 45 million hectares. As a result India ranks amongst one of the 12 mega biodiversity countries of the world (Singh, 2002).

India is one of the mega-diversity countries which hold together about 70 percent of its total flowering plants diversity (Mc Neely *et al*., 1990). The richness of biodiversity is depending upon the diverse abiotic and biotic environment. Geographically, India is covering about 329 million ha of land and its coastline stretches to over 7,000 km, which constitutes all kinds of climate from hot arid in Thar Desert to arctic in the Himalaya with all intermediate gradations. Hence India can be divided into eight distinct-floristic-regions, namely, the western Himalayas, the eastern Himalayas, Assam, the Indus plain, the Ganga plain, the Deccan, Malabar and the Andamans (Research Reference and Training Division, 2010).

There is a global attention for evaluating the status of living organisms belonging to various groups and conserving their diversity. All life is depending upon the genetic code; all forms have life evolved by natural selection and all life is connected to each other. There is no exact estimation regarding the total number of species in the world, although the sum of recorded number exceeds 1.7 million. Among the different organisms, the plants are the important source for the conversion of solar energy and it act as suppliers of food, oxygen and a host of many more important products. Hence it is more essential to prepare comprehensive databases of plants and their constituents. The main requirements for an inventory are correct identification, nomenclature, description and its environmental status. With this background, the present study was undertaken to provide a checklist flowering plants to understand the floristic composition. The information is important as it allows us to prevent or avoid the prospective chances of biodiversity loss and to plan future policy for the protection of our environment.

## METHODOLOGY

The plant specimens were collected (in duplicate) throughout the study area. The collected specimens were identified with aid of floras (Cooke, 1958; Talbot, 1909 & 1911; Blatter& McCann, 1984; Saldanha, 1984; Singh, 1988 and Saldanha, 1996).Besides these floras adjacent districts flora also been used (Seetharam *et al*., 2000; Kotreasha and Kambhar, 2016).In addition to this some of the pictorial field guides were used (Ingalhalikar, 2005; Ingalhalikar, 2007). In the present work, APG III system of classification (2009) was followed for the arrangement of families. The collected specimens were pressed and prepared following the drying method of Jain &Rao (1977). All the specimens were deposited in the Herbarium of the Botany Department, G. P. Porwal Arts, Commerce and V. V. Salimath Science College, Sindagi, Vijayapur.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Floristic enumeration of the study area reveals a total of 323 species belonging to 254 genera and 67 families. Among the total number of taxa, 230 species comes under wild category and 93 spp. cultivars.Enumerations of species are shown along with their family, local name and habit in Table 1.

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**Table 1: The plant species of Vijayapur tahsil with their Family, common name and habit.**

| Species | Family | Common name | Habit |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Abrus precatorius* L. | **Fabaceae** | Gulganji balli | C |
| *Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sweet | **Malvaceae** | Turabigida,hagade | H |
| *Abutilon pannosum* (Forst.f.) Schlecht. | **Malvaceae** | | H |
| *Acacia chundra* (Roxb.) Willd | **Fabaceae** | Kempujaligida | T |
| *Acacia leucophloea*(Roxb.) Willd | **Fabaceae** | Bilijaligida | T |
| *Acacia nilotica* (L.) Willd. ex Del. ssp. *indica* (Benth.) Brenan | **Fabaceae** | Karejaligida | T |
| *Acacia planiformis* Wt. & Arn. | **Fabaceae** | Buddejaligida | T |
| *Acacia pycnanth* Willd | **Fabaceae** | Shwrnjali,haladijali | T |
| *Acalypha indica* L. | **Euphorbiaceae** | Kuppigida | H |
| *Acanthospermum hispidium* DC. | **Asteraceae** | | H |
| *Acanthus ilicifolius* L. | **Acanthaceae** | Mullichulli | H |
| *Achyranthesaspera* L. | **Amaranthaceae** | Uttarani | H |
| *Adansoniadigitata* L. | **Bombacaceae** | Aanekalu gida | T |
| *Aegle marmelos* (L.) Corr. | **Rutaceae** | Bilpatrigida | T |
| *Aerva lanata* (L.) Juss. ex Schult. | **Amaranthaceae** | | H |
| *Agave americana* L. | **Asparagaceae** | Butaraxi | H |
| *Ageratum conyzoides* L. | **Asteraceae** | Mugutigida | H |
| *Ailanthus excelsa* Roxb. | **Simaroubaceae** | | T |
| *Albizia amara* (Roxb.) Boiv | **Fabaceae** | | T |
| *Albizia lebbek* L. | **Fabaceae** | Doddasirishgida | T |
| *Allamandaviolacea* Gaertn. | **Apocynaceae** | Allamonda gida | S |
| *Allium cepa* L. | **Alliaceae** | Ulagaddi | H |
| *Allium sativum* L. | **Alliaceae** | Belluli | H |
| *Aloe vera* (L.) Burm.f. | **Xanthorrhoeaceae** | Lavalsara | H |
| *Alternanthera pungens* Humboldt | **Amaranthaceae** | Hadaragithi mullu | H |
| *Alternanthera sessilis* (L.) R. Br. ex DC. | **Amaranthaceae** | Honagonne soppu | H |
| *Alysicarpus tetragonolobus* Edg. | **Fabaceae** | | H |
| *Amaranthus hybridus*L. | **Amaranthaceae** | | H |
| *Amaranthus viridis* L. | **Amaranthaceae** | | H |
| *Amarantus spinosus* L. | **Amaranthaceae** | Mulluharivesoppu | H |
| *Anathum graveolens* L. | **Apiaceae** | Soopugida | H |
| *Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees. | **Acanthaceae** | Nelabevu | H |
| *Andropogon pumilus* Roxb. | **Poaceae** | | H |
| *Annona squamosa* L. | **Annonaceae** | Sitaphala | T |
| *Apluda mutica* L. | **Poaceae** | | H |
| *Arachis hypogea* L. | **Fabaceae** | Shenga | H |
| *Argemone mexicana* L. | **Papaveraceae** | Arasinummati | H |
| *Aristida adscensionis*L. | **Poaceae** | | H |
| *Aristida funiculata* Trin. et Rupr. | **Poaceae** | | H |
| *Aristidasetacea* Retz. | **Poaceae** | | H |
| *Aristolochia bracteolata* Lam. | **Aristolochiaceae** | Kattekirabu | H |
| *Aristolochiaindica* L. | **Aristolochiaceae** | Iswari belli | C |
| *Asclepias curassvica* L. | **Apocynaceae** | | H |
| *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss. | **Meliaceae** | Bevugida | T |
| *Balanites aegyptica* (L.) Del. | **Zygophyllaceae** | Ingaligida | T |
| *Barleria priontis* L. | **Acanthaceae** | Mullu jaji | H |
| *Bauhinia purpurea* L. | **Fabaceae** | | T |
| *Bauhiniaracemosa* Lam. | **Fabaceae** | Bangaramara | T |
| *Bidensbiternata* (Lour.) Merr. & Scherif. | **Asteraceae** | | H |
| *Blainvillea acmella* (L.) Philip. | **Asteraceae** | | H |
| *Blepharis maderaspatensis* (L.) Roth | **Acanthaceae** | | H |
| *Blepharis repens* (Vahl) Roth | **Acanthaceae** | Harituhachaga | H |
| *Blumea lacera* (Burm. f.) DC. | **Asteraceae** | | H |
| *Boerhavia diffusa* L. | **Nyctaginaceae** | Purnarva | H |

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|---|---|---|---|
| *Boerhavia verticillata* Poir | **Nyctaginaceae** | | H |
| *Bougainvilleaspectabilis* Willd. | **Nyctaginaceae** | Paparhoovugida | S |
| *Brassicacampestris* L. | **Brassicaceae** | | H |
| *Brassica juncea* (L.) Czern. & Coss. | **Brassicaceae** | Sasave gida | H |
| *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Talbert | **Fabaceae** | Muttaga | T |
| *Caesalpiniabunduc* (L.) Roxb. | **Fabaceae** | Gajga | S |
| *Caesalpinia pulcherrima* (L.) Sw. | **Fabaceae** | | S |
| *Cajanuscajan* (L.) Mill. | **Fabaceae** | Togarigida | H |
| *Calotropisgigantea* (L.) R. Br. | **Apocynaceae** | Biliyakke gida | S |
| *Calotropisprocera* (Ait.) R. Br. | **Apocynaceae** | | S |
| *Canna indica* L. | **Cannaceae** | | H |
| *Cannabis sativa* L. | **Cannabaceae** | Ganja gida | H |
| *Canscora decurrens* Dalz. | **Gentianaceae** | | H |
| *Capparis decidua* (Forssk.) Edg. | **Brassicaceae** | | S |
| *Capparis divaricata* Lam. | **Brassicaceae** | Revadi gida | S |
| *Capparis sepiaria* L. | **Brassicaceae** | | S |
| *Capsicum annuum* L. var. *acuminata* Fingerh. | **Solanaceae** | Menasukayi | H |
| *Caralluma adscendens* var. *fimbriata* (Wall.) Grav. & Mayur | **Apocynaceae** | | H |
| *Cardiospermumhalicacabum* L. | **Sapindaceae** | Todbelli | C |
| *Casurinaequisetifolia* L. | **Casurinaceae** | | T |
| *Catharanthuspusilla* (Murr.) G. Don. | **Apocynaceae** | Kasikanigalu | H |
| *Catharanthusroseus* (L.) G. Don. | **Apocynaceae** | battal hoovu | H |
| *Celosiaargentea* L. | **Amaranthaceae** | Kolani | H |
| *Centauriummeyeri* (Bunge) Druce | **Gentianaceae** | | H |
| *Chamaecrista absus* (L.) Irwin & Barneby | **Fabaceae** | | H |
| *Chamaecrista mimosoides* (L.) Greene | **Fabaceae** | | H |
| *Chenopodium album* L. | **Amaranthaceae** | | H |
| *Chloris barbata* Sw. | **Poaceae** | | H |
| *Chloris virgata* L. | **Poaceae** | | H |
| *Chrozophora rottleri* (Geiseler) A. Juss. ex Spreng. | **Euphorbiaceae** | | H |
| *Chrysopogon fulvus* (Spreng.) Chiov. | **Poaceae** | | H |
| *Cicer arietinum* L. | **Fabaceae** | Kadale | H |
| *Citrus lemon* (L.) Burm.f. | **Rutaceae** | Nimbihannu | S |
| *Cleome gynandra* L. | **Cleomaceae** | | H |
| *Cleome viscosa* L. | **Cleomaceae** | | H |
| *Clitoria ternetea* L. var. *ternatea* | **Fabaceae** | Yonipushpi | C |
| *Coccinia grandis* (L.) Voigt | **Cucurbitaceae** | Tondeballi | C |
| *Cocculus hirsutus* (L.) Diels | **Menispermaceae** | Dagadiballi | C |
| *Cocos nucifera* L. | **Arecaceae** | Tengu | T |
| *Commelina benghalensis* L. | **Commelinaceae** | | H |
| *Convolvulusarvensis* L. | **Convolvulaceae** | | H |
| *Conyza bonariensis* (L.) Cronq. | **Asteraceae** | | H |
| *Corchorus olitorius* L. | **Malvaceae** | | H |
| *Coriandrum sativum* L. | **Apiaceae** | Kothambari | H |
| *Crassocephallum crepiotiodes* (Benth.) S. Moore | **Asteraceae** | | H |
| *Crossandra undulaefolia*Salisb | **Acanthaceae** | Kanakambarhoo | H |
| *Crotalaria hebecarpa* (DC.) Rudd. | **Fabaceae** | | H |
| *Crotalaria pallida* Ait. | **Fabaceae** | | H |
| *Croton bonplandianus* Baill. | **Euphorbiaceae** | Nayi kasa | H |
| *Cryptolepis buchanani* R. Br. & Roem. & Schult. | **Apocynaceae** | | C |
| *Cryptostegia grandiflora* R. Br. | **Apocynaceae** | Aanesonde balli | C |
| *Cucumis callosus* (Rottl.) Cogn. | **Cucurbitaceae** | | C |
| *Cuminum cyminum* L. | **Apiaceae** | Jeerage | H |
| *Cyamopsis tetragonolobus* (L.) Taub. | **Fabaceae** | Chavalikayi | H |
| *Cyanotis fasciculata* (Heyne ex Roth) J. A. & J. H. Schult. var. fasciculata | **Commelinaceae** | | H |
| *Cymbopogoncoloratus* (Nees) Stapf. | **Poaceae** | | H |
| *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers. | **Poaceae** | Karaki | H |

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|---|---|---|---|
| *Cyperus compressus* L. | **Cyperaceae** | | H |
| *Cyperusrotundus* L. | **Cyperaceae** | | H |
| *Dactyleniuma egypticum*(L.) Willd. | **Poaceae** | | H |
| *Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb. ex DC. | **Fabaceae** | Sissogida | T |
| *Daturametel* L. | **Solanaceae** | Karimadagunke | H |
| *Daturastramonium* L. | **Solanaceae** | Bilimadagunke | H |
| *Daucuscarota* L. | **Apiaceae** | Gajari | H |
| *Delonix elata* (L.) Gamble | **Fabaceae** | Shankasurgida | T |
| *Delonix regia* (Boj. ex Hook.f.) Raf. | **Fabaceae** | Kempu gulmohar | T |
| *Desmodium triflorum* (L.) DC. | **Fabaceae** | | H |
| *Dicanthium annulatum* (Forsk.) Stapf. | **Poaceae** | | H |
| *Dicanthium pertusum* (L.) Clayton | **Poaceae** | | H |
| *Dicoma tomemtosa* Cass. | **Asteraceae** | | H |
| *Digera muricata* L. | **Amaranthaceae** | Gwaraji Kasa | H |
| *Digitaria ciliaris* (Retz.) Koel. | **Poaceae** | | H |
| *Dinebra retroflexa*(Vahl) Panz. | **Poaceae** | | H |
| *Diplocyclos palmatus* (L.) Jeffrey | **Cucurbitaceae** | Shivlingballi | C |
| *Dipteracanthus prostrata* (Poir.) Nees. | **Acanthaceae** | Bheemansoppu | H |
| *Duranta repens* L. | **Verbenaceae** | Duranta | H |
| *Drimia indica* (Roxb.) Jessop | **Asparagaceae** | Nayiullagaddi | H |
| *Echinochloa colona* Link. | **Poaceae** | | H |
| *Echinops echinatus* Roxb. | **Asteraceae** | Bramhadandi | H |
| *Eclipta prostrata* (L.) L. | **Asteraceae** | Bhrungaraja | H |
| *Emilia sonchifolia* (L.) DC. | **Asteraceae** | | H |
| *Enicostema axillare* (Lam.) Raynal | **Gentianaceae** | Ranjaka | H |
| *Eragostis japonica* (Thunb.) Trin. | **Poaceae** | | H |
| *Eragrostis aspera* (Jacq.) Nees | **Poaceae** | | H |
| *Erythrina variegata* L. | **Fabaceae** | | T |
| *Eucalyptus globulus* Labill. | **Myrtaceae** | Nilgirigida | T |
| *Eupatorium adenophorum* Spreng. | **Asteraceae** | | H |
| *Euphorbia clarkeana* Hook.f. | **Euphorbiaceae** | | H |
| *Euphorbia dracunculoides* Lam. | **Euphorbiaceae** | | H |
| *Euphorbia heterophylla* L. | **Euphorbiaceae** | | H |
| *Euphorbia heyneana* Spreng | **Euphorbiaceae** | | H |
| *Euphorbia hirta* L. | **Euphorbiaceae** | | H |
| *Euphorbia parviflora* L. | **Euphorbiaceae** | | H |
| *Euphorbia thymifolia* L. | **Euphorbiaceae** | | H |
| *Evolvulus alsinoides* (L.) L. | **Convolvulaceae** | Vishukanti | H |
| *Excaum pumilum* Griseb. | **Gentianaceae** | | H |
| *Fagonia indica* Burm.f. | **Zygophyllaceae** | | H |
| *Ficus benghalensis* L. | **Moraceae** | Basarigida | T |
| *Ficus racemosa* L. | **Moraceae** | Aladmara | T |
| *Ficus religiosa* L. | **Moraceae** | | T |
| *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill. | **Apiaceae** | Bade sopu | H |
| *Gliricidia sepium* (Jacq.) Kunth ex Steud. | **Fabaceae** | Gobbar gida | T |
| *Glossocardia bosavallea* (L.f.) DC. | **Asteraceae** | | H |
| *Glycine max* (L.) Merrill | **Fabaceae** | Soyabean | C |
| *Gomphrena celosioides* Mart. | **Amaranthaceae** | | H |
| *Goniocaulonglabrum* Cass. | **Asteraceae** | | H |
| *Gossypiumarboreum* L. | **Malvaceae** | Hattigida | H |
| *Hedyotiscorymbosa* (L.) Lam. | **Rubiaceae** | | H |
| *Hedyotisherbacea* L. | **Rubiaceae** | | H |
| *Helianthusannuus* L. | **Asteraceae** | Suryapana | H |
| *Heliotropiumcurrasavicum* L. | **Boraginaceae** | | H |
| *Heliotropiumindicum* L. | **Boraginaceae** | | H |
| *Heliotropium zeylanicum* (Burm.f.) Lam. ssp. *zeylanicum* | **Boraginaceae** | | H |
| *Hemidesmus indicus* (L.) Sch. var. *indicus* | **Apocynaceae** | | C |
| *Hibiscus cannabinus* L. | **Malvaceae** | Pundegida | H |

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|---|---|---|---|
| *Hibiscus panduriformis* Burm.f. | **Malvaceae** | | H |
| *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L. var. *rosa-sinensis* | **Malvaceae** | Dasavala | H |
| *Holoptelea integrifolia* (Roxb.) Planch. | **Ulmaceae** | Tapsigida | T |
| *Hymenocallis littorralis* L. | **Amaryllidaceae** | | H |
| *Hyptis suaveolens* Poit. | **Lamiaceae** | Nayeetulasi | H |
| *Indigofera cordifolia* Heyne ex Roth | **Fabaceae** | | H |
| *Indigofera glandulosa* J.C. | **Fabaceae** | | H |
| *Indigofera hochstetteri* Baker | **Fabaceae** | | H |
| *Indigofera linifolia* (L.f.) Retz. var. *linifolia* | **Fabaceae** | | H |
| *Indoneesiella echioides* (L.) Sreem | **Acanthaceae** | | H |
| *Ipomoea carnea* Jacq. subsp. *fistulosa* (Mart. ex Choisy) Austin | **Convolvulaceae** | | H |
| *Ipomoea hederifolia* L. | **Convolvulaceae** | Ganeshballi | C |
| *Ipomoea nil* (L.) Roth | **Convolvulaceae** | | C |
| *Ipomoea obscura* (L.) Ker.-Gawl. | **Convolvulaceae** | | C |
| *Ixora coccinea* L. | **Rubiaceae** | | S |
| *Jacranda acutifolia* Humb. & Bonp. | **Bignoniaceae** | | T |
| *Jasminum officinale* L. | **Oleaceae** | Malligehoovugida | S |
| *Jatropha curcas* L. | **Euphorbiaceae** | Avadalgida | S |
| *Justicia adathoda* L. | **Acanthaceae** | Adusoge | H |
| *Justicia betonica* L. | **Acanthaceae** | | H |
| *Lablab purpureus* (L.) Sw. | **Fabaceae** | Avarekayi | C |
| *Lagascea mollis* Cav. | **Asteraceae** | | H |
| *Lantana camara* L. | **Verbenaceae** | Jagalganti | H |
| *Launaea procumbens* (Roxb.) L. | **Asteraceae** | Hakkarki | H |
| *Lavandula bipinnata* (Roth) O. Ktze. | **Lamiaceae** | | H |
| *Leonotis nepetiifolia* (L.) R. Br. | **Lamiaceae** | Akash dandi | H |
| *Lepidagathis cristata* Willd. | **Acanthaceae** | Maddegaddi | H |
| *Leucaena leucocephala* (Lamk.) de Wit | **Fabaceae** | | T |
| *Leucas aspera* (Willd.) Link | **Lamiaceae** | | H |
| *Leucas longifolia* Benth. | **Lamiaceae** | | H |
| *Linum usitatissimum* L. | **Linaceae** | | H |
| *Lophopogon tridentatus* (Roxb.) Hack. | **Poaceae** | | H |
| *Lowsonia inermis* L. | **Lythraceae** | Mehandigida | S |
| *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* (L.) Karst. | **Solanaceae** | Tomato | H |
| *Malvastrum coromandelianum* (L.) Garcke | **Malvaceae** | | H |
| *Mangifera indica* L. | **Anacardiaceae** | Mavin mara | T |
| *Manikara zapota* (L.) Van Rayen | **Sapotaceae** | Chikugida | T |
| *Melanocenchris jacquemontii* Jaub. | **Poaceae** | | H |
| *Michelia champaca* L. | **Magnoliaceae** | Champaka | T |
| *Millingtonia hortensis* L.f. | **Bignoniaceae** | Akash mallige | T |
| *Mirabilis jalapa* L. | **Nyctaginaceae** | | H |
| *Mnesithea granularis*(L.) Koning and Sosef. | **Poaceae** | | H |
| *Momordica charantia* L. | **Cucurbitaceae** | Hagalkayi | C |
| *Moringa oleiferu* Lamk. | **Moringaceae** | Nugge gida | T |
| *Mukia maderaspatana* (L.) Roem. | **Cucurbitaceae** | | C |
| *Muntingia calabura* L. | **Malvaceae** | Sakharehannu | T |
| *Murdannia semiteres* (Dalz.) Sant. | **Commelinaceae** | | H |
| *Murraya koenigii* (L.) Spreng. | **Rutaceae** | Karibevu | S |
| *Nerium indicum* Mill. | **Apocynaceae** | Kanigilagida | S |
| *Ocimum sanctum* L. | **Lamiaceae** | Tulasi | H |
| *Opuntia elatior* Mill. | **Cactaceae** | Dubgali | H |
| *Oryza sativa* L. | **Poaceae** | Akki | H |
| *Oxalis corniculata* L. | **Oxalidiaceae** | | H |
| *Parkinsonia aculeata* L. | **Fabaceae** | | T |
| *Parthenium hysterophorus* L. | **Asteraceae** | Congress gida | H |
| *Peltophorum pterocarpum* (DC.) Backer & Heyne | **Fabaceae** | | T |
| *Pennisetum americanum* (L.) K. Schum. | **Poaceae** | Gwanjal | H |
| *Pentanema indicum* (L.) Ling. | **Asteraceae** | | H |

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|---|---|---|---|
| *Pergularia pallida* (Forssk.) Chiov. | **Apocynaceae** | | C |
| *Peristrophe paniculata* (Forssk) Burmmit. | **Acanthaceae** | Yalabsandaka | H |
| *Perotisindica* (L.) O. Ktze. | **Poaceae** | | H |
| *Phoenix sylvestris* (L.) Roxb. | **Arecaceae** | Shindimara | T |
| *Phyla nodiflora* (L.) Greene. | **Verbenaceae** | | H |
| *Phyllanthus fraternus* Webester. | **Euphorbiaceae** | | H |
| *Phyllanthus maderapatensis* L. | **Euphorbiaceae** | | H |
| *Phyllanthus reticulatus* Poir. | **Euphorbiaceae** | | S |
| *Physalis minima* L. | **Solanaceae** | | H |
| *Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb.) Benth. | **Fabaceae** | | T |
| *Plumbago zeylanica* L. | **Plumbaginaceae** | Chitramula | H |
| *Plumeria rubra* L. | **Apocynaceae** | Kadukasikanigilu | T |
| *Polyalthia longifolia*(Sonnerat) Thwaites | **Annonaceae** | Ashokgida | T |
| *Polycarpaea aurea* Wight & Arn. | **Caryophyllaceae** | | H |
| *Polygala arvensis* Willd. | **Polygalaceae** | | H |
| *Polygalaerioptera* DC. | **Polygalaceae** | | H |
| *Pongamiapinnata* (L.) Pierre | **Fabaceae** | Hongemara | T |
| *Portulaca oleracea* L. | **Portulacaceae** | Gwalgwalki | H |
| *Portulaca pilosa* L. | **Portulacaceae** | | H |
| *Prosopis cineraria* (L.) Druce | **Fabaceae** | Bellarijali | S |
| *Prosopisjulifera* (Sw.) DC. | **Fabaceae** | Bellimara | T |
| *Pulicaria wightiana* (DC.) Cl | **Asteraceae** | | H |
| *Punica granatum* L. | **Lythraceae** | Dalambri | S |
| *Quisqualis indica* L. | **Combretaceae** | | S |
| *Rhoeodiscolor* Hance. | **Commelinaceae** | | H |
| *Rhynchosia minima* (L.) DC. | **Fabaceae** | | C |
| *Ricinuscommunis* L. | **Euphorbiaceae** | | S |
| *Rostellularia diffusa* (Willd.) Nees | **Acanthaceae** | | H |
| *Rumex vesicarius* L. | **Polygonaceae** | Hunchipalle | H |
| *Rungia elegans* Dalz. | **Acanthaceae** | | H |
| *Salvadora persica* L. | **Salvadoraceae** | Gwan gida | S |
| *Salvia aegyptica* L. | **Lamiaceae** | | H |
| *Samanea saman* (Jacq.) Merr. | **Fabaceae** | | T |
| *Sanchezia nobilis* Hook. f. | **Acanthaceae** | | H |
| *Santalum album* L. | **Santalaceae** | Srigandha | T |
| *Schouwia arabica* (Vahl) A. P. TIC. | **Brassicaceae** | | H |
| *Scoparia dulcis* L. | **Plantaginaceae** | | H |
| *Senna auriculata* L. | **Fabaceae** | Honambri | S |
| *Senna italica* (Mill.) Lam. ex. Andrews. | **Fabaceae** | Nelavare | H |
| *Senna siamea* Lam. | **Fabaceae** | Simetangadi | R |
| *Senna surattensis* N. Burman | **Fabaceae** | | |
| *Senna tora* (L.) Roxb. | **Fabaceae** | Nayisappu | H |
| *Senna uniflora* (Mill.) Irwin & Barneby | **Fabaceae** | | H |
| *Sesamum laciniatum* Klein. ex Willd. | **Pedaliaceae** | Kaduyallu | H |
| *Sesamum orientale* L. | **Pedaliaceae** | Yallu | H |
| *Sesbania sesban* (L.) Merr. | **Fabaceae** | Shivarigida | S |
| *Setaria verticillata* (L.) | **Poaceae** | | H |
| *Sidaacuta* Burm.f. | **Malvaceae** | | H |
| *Sida spinosa* L. | **Malvaceae** | | H |
| *Simarouba glauca* DC. | **Simaroubaceae** | Simraoubagida | T |
| *Solanum melogena* L. | **Solanaceae** | Badanekayi | H |
| *Solanum nigrum* L. | **Solanaceae** | | H |
| *Solanum tuberosum* L. | **Solanaceae** | Batati | H |
| *Solanum virginianum* L. | **Solanaceae** | Nellagollu | H |
| *Sonchus oleraceus* L. | **Asteraceae** | | H |
| *Spathodea companulata* P. Beauv. | **Bignoniaceae** | | T |
| *Spermacoce pusilla* Wall. | **Rubiaceae** | | H |
| *Spilanthus clava* DC. | **Asteraceae** | | H |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Stachytarphetaindica* L. | **Verbenaceae** | Niliuttrani | H |
| *Striga densiflora* (Benth.) Benth. | **Orobanchaceae** | | H |
| *Striga gesnerioides* (Willd.) Vatke | **Orobanchaceae** | | H |
| *Stylosanthes fruticosa* (Retz.) Alst. | **Fabaceae** | | H |
| *Synedrella nodiflora* (L.) Gaertn. | **Asteraceae** | | H |
| *Tabebuia argentea* (Bur. & Schum.) Britt. | **Bignoniaceae** | | T |
| *Tabebuia pentaphylla* Hemsl. | **Bignoniaceae** | | T |
| *Tabernaemontana divaricata* (L.) R. Br. | **Apocynaceae** | | S |
| *Tamarindus indica* L. | **Fabaceae** | Hunasemara | T |
| *Tecoma stans* (L.) H. B. & K. | **Bignoniaceae** | | T |
| *Tectona grandis* L.f. | **Lamiaceae** | Sagvanigida | T |
| *Tephrosia purpurea* (L.) Pers. | **Fabaceae** | | H |
| *Tephrosia villosa* (L.) Pers. | **Fabaceae** | | H |
| *Terminalia catapa* L. | **Combretaceae** | Badamigida | T |
| *Thespesia populnea* (L.) Soland. ex Corr. | **Malvaceae** | Bugarigida | T |
| *Thevetia peruviana* (Pers.) Merr. | **Apocynaceae** | | S |
| *Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd.) Miers. ex Hooks.f. & Thoms. | **Menispermaceae** | Amrutballi | C |
| *Tonningia axillaris* (L.) O. Ktze. | **Commelinaceae** | | H |
| *Tragia plukenetii* L. Radcliffe-Smith | **Euphorbiaceae** | Churchurgida | C |
| *Tragus roxburghii* Panigrahi | **Poaceae** | | H |
| *Tribulus terrestris* L. | **Zygophyllaceae** | Negginmullu | H |
| *Trichurus monsoniae* (L.f) Townsend | **Amaranthaceae** | | H |
| *Tridax procumbens* L. | **Asteraceae** | | H |
| *Trigonella foenum-graecum* L. | **Fabaceae** | | H |
| *Triticum aestivum* L. | **Poaceae** | Godhi | H |
| *Tylophora indica* (Burm.f.) Merr. | **Apocynaceae** | Aadumuttad balli | C |
| *Typha angustifolia* L. | **Typhaceae** | | H |
| *Verbascum chinense* (L.) Sant. | **Scorphulariaceae** | | H |
| *Vernonia cinerea* (L.) Less. | **Asteraceae** | | H |
| *Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek | **Fabaceae** | | C |
| *Vitex negundo* L. var. *negundo* | **Lamiaceae** | Lakkigida | S |
| *Waltheria indica* L. | **Malvaceae** | Tikikasa | H |
| *Withania somnifera* (L.) Dunal | **Solanaceae** | Hiremaddu | H |
| *Xanthium indicum* Koen. | **Asteraceae** | | H |
| *Xenostegiatridenta* (L.) Austin & Staples | **Convolvulaceae** | | C |
| *Zea mays* L. | **Poaceae** | Makkejola | H |
| *Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam. | **Rhamnaceae** | Baregida | T |
| *Zornia gibbosa* Span. | **Fabaceae** | | H |

C= Climbers; H= Herbs; S= Shrubs; T= Trees

Out of 67 families, the first ten dominant families constitute204 species (63%), of these Fabaceae 58 spp. (28%) is the leading family, Poaceae with 28 species (14%), followed by Asteraceae26 spp. (13%), Apocynaceae, Euphorbiaceae and Acantheceae16 spp. each (8%), Malvaceae 13 spp. (6%) and Amaranthaceae12 spp. (6%), Solanaceae10 spp. (5%), and Lamiaceae9 spp. (4%) (Fig. 1).

Dominance of these families is due to their adaptability to the arid climatic condition. Most of these families have a large number of herbs (Kambhar and Kotresha, 2011). The remaining families are Convolvulaceae has 7 spp., Bignoniaceae and Brassicaceae 7 spp. each, Apiaceae, Commelinaceae, Cucurbitaceae has 5 spp. each followed by Gentiaceae, Nyctaginaceae, Rubiaceae and Verbenaceae has 4 spp. each. Boraginaceae, Moraceae, Rutaceae, Zygophyllaceae, 3 spp. each. The families like Alliaceae, Annonaceae, Arecaceae, Aristolochiaceae, Asparagaceae, Cleomaceae, Combretaceae, Cyperaceae, Lythraceae, Menispermaceae, Orobanchaceae, Pedaliaceae, Polygalaceae, Portulacaceae and Simaroubaceae are representing by 2 spp. each. And 28 families are represented by only one species (Amaryllidaceae, Anacardiaceae, Aristolochiaceae, Bombacaceae, Cactaceae, Cannabaceae, Cannaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Casurinaceae, Linaceae, Magnoliaceae, Meliaceae, Moringaceae, Myrtaceae, Oleaceae, Oxalidiaceae, Papaveraceae, Plantaginaceae, Polygonaceae, Plumbaginaceae, Rhamnaceae, Salvadoraceae,

Santalaceae, Sapotaceae, Scorphulariaceae, Typhaceae, Ulmaceae and Xanthorrhoeaceae).

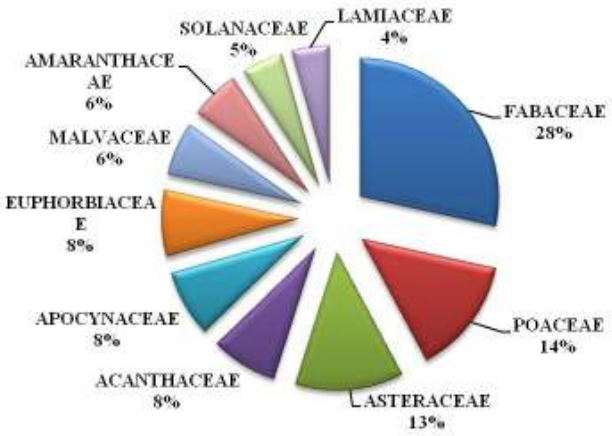


**Figure 1: First ten families distribution of species in study area**

An analysis on the life form composition of plant species of the study area reveals that majority of the plant species are herbs predominate with 213 species (66%) followed by trees with 56 species (17%), shrubs with 28 species (9%) and climbers with 26 species (8%) (Fig.2). The herbs get physiological maturity soon and produce the progeny in a couple of months in comparison to trees and shrubs that need a longer time to mature. The greater tolerance to harsh conditions could result in the predominance of herbs (Kambhar and Kotresha, 2011, Kambhar, 2012).

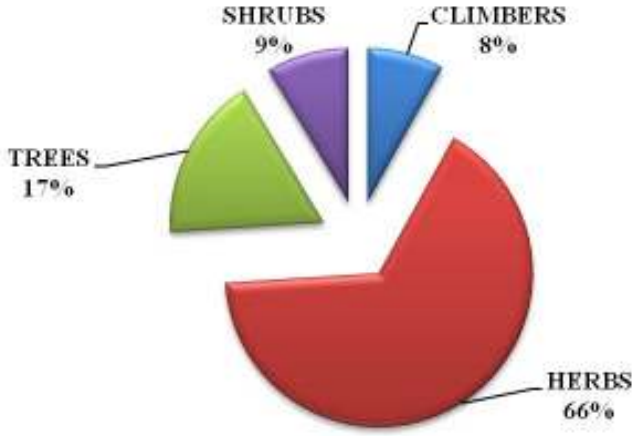


**Figure 2: Habit-wise distribution of species in study area**

Previous workers were made very little contribution towards documentation of floral wealth of Vijayapur district. The major contribution was done by Singh *et al.* (1988) who surveyed this area, during his project work "Flora of Eastern Karnataka". In this, he documented more than 1421 species belonging to 696 genera and 140 families of which 156 species are cultigens. In addition to this, in 2006 Murugan*et al*., reported *Phyllanthuscabrifolius*Hook.f. inAmingad, Bagalkot district (old Bijapur district), as a new distributional record. Further, Environmental Impact Assessment (2011) documented 28 trees, 13 shrubs, and 10 herbs from Kudgi village, which has been allotted for thermal power project. Subsequently, Kotresha*et al*. (2012) recollected*Indigoferahochstetteri*Baker belongs to Fabaceae in Mamdapur, Vijayapur district.

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