



A Floristic Survey of Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Degree College (Girls), Asifabad, Kumuram Bheem Asifabad District, Telangana, India

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Abstract: Floristic surveys play a vital role in documenting plant diversity and providing baseline information for biodiversity conservation, ecological studies, and environmental management. The present study was conducted at the Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Degree College (Girls) campus, Asifabad, Kumuram Bheem Asifabad District, Telangana, India, to document the floristic diversity of the campus. Repeated field surveys were carried out during the study period covering different seasons, and all vascular plant species occurring within the campus were recorded through direct field observations. Plant specimens were identified using standard regional floras and authenticated taxonomic literature. A total of 185 plant species belonging to different families and genera were documented, representing trees, shrubs, herbs, climbers, grasses, sedges, and aquatic plants. The checklist includes several medicinally important, economically valuable, ornamental, and ecologically significant species. The study provides the first comprehensive floristic inventory of the college campus and establishes a valuable baseline database for future taxonomic, ecological, conservation, and educational studies. The documented flora will serve as an important reference for plant identification, biodiversity monitoring, and botanical education, particularly for undergraduate students, while also contributing to the regional floristic knowledge of Kumuram Bheem Asifabad District, Telangana.

I. INTRODUCTION

Floristic diversity forms the foundation of biodiversity assessment and plays a significant role in understanding the composition, distribution, and ecological importance of plant communities. Floristic surveys provide essential baseline information for documenting plant wealth, monitoring ecosystem health, and developing conservation strategies. They also contribute to taxonomic research, sustainable utilization of plant resources, and environmental education (Singh & Singh, 2019). The documentation of local flora is particularly important in educational institutions, where campus vegetation serves as a living laboratory for teaching plant taxonomy, ecology, biodiversity conservation, and environmental science.

India is recognized as one of the world's mega diverse countries, supporting nearly 18,000 species of flowering plants distributed across diverse climatic and ecological regions (Mao & Dash, 2020). Telangana, located in the Deccan Plateau, possesses rich floristic diversity due to its varied topography, tropical climate, and dry deciduous forest ecosystems. The forests of Kumuram Bheem Asifabad District are characterized by a mixture of native, medicinal, ornamental, cultivated, and naturalized plant species that contribute significantly to regional biodiversity and ecological stability.

Despite increasing interest in biodiversity documentation, floristic inventories of educational campuses remain limited in many parts of Telangana. College campuses often preserve remnant natural vegetation along with planted ornamental and economically important species, thereby functioning as important microhabitats for biodiversity conservation. Comprehensive floristic documentation of such campuses not only facilitates accurate plant identification but also provides valuable information for future ecological monitoring, conservation planning, and academic research.

The Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Degree College (Girls), Asifabad, has not previously been subjected to a systematic floristic survey. Therefore, the present investigation was undertaken to prepare the first comprehensive inventory of vascular plant species occurring within the college campus. The study aims to document the floristic diversity, record the taxonomic composition, and provide baseline information that will support botanical education, biodiversity conservation, and future ecological studies in the region.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Floristic surveys have long been recognized as essential tools for documenting plant diversity and understanding ecosystem composition. Standard floristic works such as *The Flora of the Presidency of Madras* by Gamble (1915–1936) and *The Flora of British India* by Hooker (1872–1897) continue to serve as important taxonomic references for plant identification in southern India.

In Telangana, significant contributions have been made through the publication of the *Flora of Telangana State*, which documents the taxonomic diversity and distribution of vascular plants across the state (Pullaiah, 2015). Recent floristic investigations conducted in different regions of Telangana have emphasized the importance of documenting local plant diversity for biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource management (Reddy et al., 2019). Campus-based floristic studies have also demonstrated that educational institutions harbor considerable plant diversity, including native, cultivated, medicinal, ornamental, and economically important species, making them valuable centres for biodiversity conservation and environmental education (Sharma & Singh, 2021).

The present study differs from previous investigations because it represents the first floristic inventory of the Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Degree College (Girls), Asifabad, Kumuram Bheem Asifabad District. The documented checklist of 185 vascular plant species provides a baseline database for future taxonomic, ecological, conservation, and educational studies. Furthermore, the inventory will support undergraduate practical training in plant identification and contribute to the floristic knowledge of northern Telangana.

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1 Study Area: The study was conducted at Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Degree College (Girls), Asifabad, located in Kumuram Bheem Asifabad District, Telangana, India. The college campus is situated in the northern part of Telangana and is characterized by a tropical monsoon climate with three distinct seasons: summer, monsoon, and winter. The region receives most of its annual rainfall during the southwest monsoon (June–September), which promotes luxuriant plant growth. During the study period (June–July 2026), frequent monsoon showers and favourable climatic conditions supported the emergence and growth of herbs, shrubs, climbers, grasses, and tree species across the campus (Plate-1).

The campus comprises a variety of habitats, including open grounds, roadsides, gardens, hedges, cultivated areas, wastelands, and shaded locations, providing suitable conditions for diverse plant species.

3.2 Field Survey

Systematic field surveys were carried out during June and July 2026 through repeated visits covering the entire college campus. The survey was conducted with the active participation of undergraduate Botany students (Plate-1) as part of field-based learning and biodiversity documentation. During each field visit, students were trained in observing plant characteristics, recognizing different growth forms, recording field observations, and identifying plant species in their natural habitats. Plants occurring in different habitats of the campus were observed, photographed, and documented. Field notes were recorded for each species, including its habit, habitat, and local occurrence. Multiple visits ensured comprehensive documentation of the flora present during the monsoon season.

3.3 Plant Identification

The recorded plant species were identified using standard regional floras, taxonomic literature, and authenticated botanical references. Scientific names and family names were verified using currently accepted botanical nomenclature. Information on plant habit, habitat, Telugu common name, economic importance, medicinal uses, and IUCN conservation status was compiled for each recorded species.

3.4 Data Analysis

The collected information was organized into a floristic checklist containing the botanical name, family, habit, habitat, Telugu common name, economic importance, medicinal uses, and IUCN conservation status of each species. The documented data were further analyzed to determine species richness, dominant families, growth-form composition, and the diversity of medicinal and economically important plants occurring within the campus.

IV.RESULTS

The floristic survey conducted at the Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Degree College (Girls), Asifabad, Kumuram Bheem Asifabad District, Telangana during June–July 2026 documented a total of 185 plant species belonging to 52 families (Table 1). The documented flora comprises naturally occurring wild species as well as cultivated ornamental, medicinal, avenue and economically important plants distributed throughout the college campus (Plate-1).

The family-wise distribution of the recorded species revealed considerable variation in species richness (Fig.-1). Euphorbiaceae was the dominant family, represented by 13 species, followed by Fabaceae (12 species), Amaranthaceae and Convolvulaceae (11 species each), Caesalpiniaceae, Cucurbitaceae, and Malvaceae (10 species each). Acanthaceae and Asteraceae contributed 8 species each, while Boraginaceae and Tiliaceae were represented by 6 species each. Apocynaceae, Lamiaceae, and Poaceae each comprised 5 species, whereas Mimosaceae and Solanaceae were represented by 4 species each.

Several families, including Aizoaceae, Arecaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Bignoniaceae, Capparaceae, Cleomaceae, Cyperaceae, and Rubiaceae, were represented by three species each. Commelinaceae, Liliaceae, Molluginaceae, Moraceae, Rhamnaceae, Sapindaceae, and Vitaceae contained two species each. The remaining 22 families were represented by a single species, reflecting the broad taxonomic diversity of the campus flora.

The survey recorded a wide range of plant growth forms, including herbs, shrubs, trees, climbers, grasses, sedges, aquatic plants, and parasitic species, indicating considerable structural diversity within the campus vegetation. Herbaceous taxa constituted the major component of the recorded flora, followed by shrubs, trees and climbers.

A large proportion of the documented species possess recognised medicinal importance. Notable medicinal plants recorded during the survey include *Andrographis paniculata*, *Gymnema sylvestre*, *Hemidesmus indicus*, *Tinospora cordifolia*, *Ocimum tenuiflorum*, *Phyllanthus amarus*, *Cissus quadrangularis*, *Tribulus terrestris*, *Eclipta prostrata*, and *Gloriosa superba*. In addition to medicinal species, several economically important plants used for food, fodder, timber, fibre, ornamentation and

traditional livelihoods were also documented, highlighting the ecological and socioeconomic significance of the campus flora.

The majority of the recorded species fall under the Least Concern (LC) category according to the IUCN Red List, while a few species remain Not Evaluated (NE). No globally threatened species were encountered during the present survey.

The present investigation represents the first comprehensive floristic inventory of the Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Degree College (Girls), Asifabad campus. The checklist provides valuable baseline information for future biodiversity assessments, ecological monitoring, conservation planning, and practical plant identification programmes for undergraduate Botany students.

Table 1. Checklist of plant species recorded from Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Degree College (Girls) campus, Asifabad, Kumuram Bheem Asifabad District, Telangana.

S. No.	Botanical Name	Family	Habit	Habitat	Telugu Name (English Script)	Economic Importance	Medicinal Uses	IUCN Status
1	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm.f.) Nees	Acanthaceae	Herb	Open grasslands, roadsides and cultivated fields	Nelavemu	Medicinal	Used for fever, liver disorders, immunity enhancement and respiratory infections.	LC
2	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i> (L.) T.Anderson	Acanthaceae	Herb	Moist grasslands, gardens and roadsides	Adavi Gaddi	Fodder, Ground cover	Traditionally used for inflammation and wound healing.	LC
3	<i>Barleria prionitis</i> L.	Acanthaceae	Shrub	Dry scrublands, forest margins and hedges	Mullu Gorinta	Medicinal, Live Fence	Used for toothache, cough, wounds and inflammatory disorders.	LC
4	<i>Blepharis integrifolia</i> (L.f.) E.Mey. & Drège ex Schinz	Acanthaceae	Herb	Dry grasslands and rocky areas	Mulla Gaddi	Medicinal	Used traditionally for wound healing and skin diseases.	NE
5	<i>Blepharis maderaspatensis</i> (L.) B.Heyne ex Roth	Acanthaceae	Herb	Dry open fields and scrublands	Adavi Mulla Gaddi	Medicinal	Used in folk medicine for fever and inflammatory conditions.	NE
6	<i>Dipteracanthus prostratus</i> (Poir.) Nees	Acanthaceae	Herb	Open grasslands and wastelands	Neela Gaddi	Medicinal	Used traditionally for wound healing and inflammation.	NE
7	<i>Justicia</i>	Acanthaceae	Herb	Dry	Adavi	Medicinal	Used for fever	NE

	glauca Rottler	aeae		scrublands and rocky habitats	Nelavem u	l	and skin infections in traditional medicine.	
8	Justicia procumbens L.	Acanthaceae	Herb	Grasslands and cultivated fields	Nelavem u Gaddi	Medicinal	Used for respiratory disorders and fever.	NE
9	Mollugo nudicaulis Lam.	Aizoaceae	Herb	Sandy soils and wastelands	Parpata Aku	Medicinal, Fodder	Used for digestive disorders and urinary ailments.	NE
10	Mollugo pentaphylla L.	Aizoaceae	Herb	Sandy fields and cultivated lands	Parpata	Medicinal, Leafy Vegetable	Used for fever and urinary disorders.	NE
11	Trianthema portulacastrum L.	Aizoaceae	Herb	Agricultural fields and roadsides	Saranti	Medicinal, Fodder	Used for liver disorders and inflammation.	NE
12	Alangium salviifolium (L.f.) Wangerin	Alangiaceae	Tree	Dry deciduous forests and rocky slopes	Ooduga Chettu	Medicinal, Timber	Used for rheumatism, skin diseases and snakebite treatment.	LC
13	Allmania nodiflora (L.) R.Br. ex Wight	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Grasslands and cultivated lands	Allmania Aku	Fodder	Used traditionally for minor skin ailments.	NE
14	Amaranthus spinosus L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Roadsides and cultivated fields	Mulla Thotakura	Leafy Vegetable, Medicinal	Used for anaemia, digestive disorders and wound healing.	LC
15	Amaranthus viridis L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Gardens and moist wastelands	Pacha Thotakura	Leafy Vegetable, Medicinal	Used as a nutritious leafy vegetable and for digestive health.	LC
16	Gomphrena serrata L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Open grasslands, roadsides and wastelands	Erra Gaddi (local name)	Ornamental, Medicinal	Traditionally used for skin diseases and inflammatory conditions.	NE
17	Achyranthes aspera L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Roadsides, scrublands and wastelands	Uttareni	Medicinal	Used in Ayurveda for cough, asthma, wound healing and urinary disorders.	LC
18	Aerva lanata (L.)	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Dry open fields,	Pindi Kura	Medicinal	Used as a diuretic for	LC

	Juss.			rocky areas and wastelands			kidney stones and urinary tract disorders.	
19	<i>Alternanthera paronychioides</i> A.St.-Hil.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Moist wastelands, gardens and roadsides	Ponnaganti Gaddi	Fodder, Medicinal	Used traditionally for skin infections and inflammatory disorders.	NE
20	<i>Alternanthera pungens</i> Kunth	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Roadsides, lawns and cultivated lands	Mullu Ponnaganti	Fodder, Soil Binder	Used in folk medicine for wound healing and inflammation.	NE
21	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (L.) R.Br. ex DC.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Wetlands, paddy fields and moist habitats	Ponnaganti Kura	Leafy Vegetable, Medicinal	Used for eye disorders, anaemia and skin diseases.	LC
22	<i>Digera muricata</i> (L.) Mart.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Cultivated fields, wastelands and roadsides	Chenchali Kura	Leafy Vegetable, Fodder	Used traditionally for digestive disorders and general weakness.	NE
23	<i>Pupalia lappacea</i> (L.) Juss.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Dry grasslands, scrublands and roadsides	Upputa Gaddi	Medicinal, Fodder	Used traditionally for wound healing and skin infections.	NE
24	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Annonaceae	Small Tree	Dry deciduous areas, gardens and cultivated lands	Seethaphalam Chettu	Fruit, Medicinal	Leaves and seeds are traditionally used for skin diseases and digestive disorders.	LC
25	<i>Carissa carandas</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Dry scrub forests, hedges and rocky habitats	Kalivi Pandu	Fruit, Live Fence, Medicinal	Fruits are rich in vitamin C; roots and leaves are used for digestive disorders and anaemia.	LC
26	<i>Carissa spinarum</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Spiny Shrub	Dry scrub forests and rocky slopes	Adavi Kalivi	Medicinal, Live Fence	Used traditionally for fever, rheumatism and gastrointestinal disorders.	LC
27	<i>Holarrhena pubescens</i> Wall. ex	Apocynaceae	Tree	Dry deciduous forests and	Kodisapala	Medicinal	Bark is used in Ayurveda for dysentery,	LC

	G.Don			forest margins			diarrhoea and intestinal infections.	
28	<i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i> (L.) W.T.Aiton	Apocynaceae	Climber	Dry deciduous forests, scrublands and hedges	Nalla Teega	Medicinal	Roots are used as a blood purifier and for diabetes, fever and skin diseases.	LC
29	<i>Pergularia daemia</i> (Forssk.) Chiov.	Apocynaceae	Twining Climber	Wastelands, hedges and open scrub habitats	Dustapu Teega	Medicinal	Traditionally used for asthma, cough, rheumatism and wound healing.	LC
30	<i>Aponogeton crispus</i> Thunb.	Aponogetonaceae	Aquatic Herb	Freshwater ponds, tanks and slow-moving water bodies	Neeti Aku	Ornamental, Medicinal	Rhizomes are used traditionally for digestive ailments; also cultivated as an ornamental aquatic plant.	NE
31	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L.	Arecaceae	Palm	Dry plains, village outskirts and cultivated lands	Thaati Chettu	Food, Toddy, Fibre, Timber	Fruits and roots are traditionally used for digestive disorders and skin ailments.	LC
32	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Arecaceae	Palm	Gardens, homesteads and cultivated lands	Kobbari Chettu	Food, Oil, Fibre, Timber	Coconut water and oil are used for nutrition, wound healing and skin care.	LC
33	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb.	Arecaceae	Palm	Dry deciduous forests, village margins and scrublands	Eetha Chettu	Toddy, Fibre, Food	Fruits and sap are traditionally used for digestive disorders and general weakness.	LC
34	<i>Aristolochia indica</i> L.	Aristolochiaceae	Climber	Moist deciduous forests, hedges and scrublands	Nalla Eswari	Medicinal	Traditionally used for snakebite, fever and digestive disorders; medicinal use requires caution.	LC
35	<i>Calotropis</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Shrub	Wastelands	Jilledu	Medicinal	Latex, leaves	LC

	<i>gigantea</i> (L.) Dryand.	aceae*	b	, roadsides and dry scrublands		l, Fibre	and roots are used for skin diseases, joint pain and respiratory ailments.	
36	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> (Retz.) R.Br. ex Sm.	Asclepiad aceae*	Woody Climber	Dry deciduous forests, forest margins and scrublands	Podapatri	Medicinal	Leaves are widely used in Ayurveda for diabetes management and metabolic disorders.	LC
37	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L.) R.Br. ex Schult.	Asclepiad aceae*	Twining Climber	Open scrub forests, grasslands and forest edges	Sugandhi Pala	Medicinal	Roots are used as a blood purifier and for treating skin diseases, fever and urinary disorders.	LC
38	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> (L.) L.	Asteraceae	Herb	Roadsides, cultivated fields, gardens and wastelands	Kukka Pogaku	Medicinal, Green Manure	Leaves are traditionally used for wound healing, fever and skin infections.	LC
39	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (L.) R.M.King & H.Rob.	Asteraceae	Shrub	Forest edges, roadsides, wastelands and disturbed habitats	Siam Kalupu Mokka	Medicinal	Leaves are traditionally used to control bleeding and promote wound healing.	LC
40	<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i> (L.) H.Rob.	Asteraceae	Herb	Grasslands, cultivated fields and roadsides	Sahadevi	Medicinal	Used traditionally for fever, urinary disorders and smoking cessation therapy.	LC
41	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L.	Asteraceae	Herb	Moist grasslands, paddy fields, pond margins and wastelands	Guntagal agara	Medicinal	Widely used in Ayurveda for liver disorders, hair growth and skin diseases.	LC
42	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> (L.) DC. ex DC.	Asteraceae	Herb	Moist cultivated fields, gardens and roadsides	Erra Vaminta	Medicinal	Used traditionally for fever, inflammation, wound healing and	LC

							eye ailments.	
43	Parthenium hysterophorus L.	Asteraceae	Herb	Roadsides, wastelands, agricultural fields and disturbed habitats	Congress Gaddi	Research, Green Manure (limited)	Reported to possess antimicrobial and antioxidant properties; plant causes allergic dermatitis and should be handled with care.	NE
44	Tridax procumbens (L.) L.	Asteraceae	Herb	Roadsides, lawns, open fields and wastelands	Gaddi Chamanti	Medicinal, Fodder	Leaves are traditionally used for wound healing and treatment of skin infections.	LC
45	Xanthium strumarium L.	Asteraceae	Herb	Riverbanks, cultivated fields, roadsides and wastelands	Marula Matti	Medicinal	Fruits and leaves are used traditionally for sinusitis, skin diseases and inflammatory disorders; seeds are toxic if consumed in excess.	LC
46	Markhamia lutea (Benth.) K.Schum.	Bignoniaceae	Tree	Parks, gardens, institutional campuses and avenues	Golden Bell Chettu	Ornamental, Timber, Avenue Tree	Bark and leaves are traditionally used for respiratory ailments and infections.	LC
47	Millingtonia hortensis L.f.	Bignoniaceae	Tree	Gardens, avenues, parks and campuses	Akasa Malli	Ornamental, Timber	Flowers and bark are traditionally used for asthma, sinusitis and respiratory disorders.	LC
48	Spathodea campanulata P.Beauv.	Bignoniaceae †	Tree	Parks, gardens, campuses and roadsides	African Tulip Chettu	Ornamental, Avenue Tree	Bark and flowers possess antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory properties.	LC
49	Coldenia	Boraginaceae	Herb	Sandy	Nela	Medicinal	Traditionally	NE

	procumbens L.	ceae		soils, dry open fields and wastelands	Gaddi	l	used for wound healing, fever and inflammatory conditions.	
50	Ehretia laevis Roxb.	Boraginaceae	Tree	Dry deciduous forests, scrublands and rocky slopes	Konda Nakka Regu	Timber, Fodder, Medicinal	Bark and leaves are traditionally used for wound healing, fractures and respiratory ailments.	LC
51	Ehretia microphylla Lam.	Boraginaceae	Shrub	Gardens, hedges and cultivated landscapes	Tsaang Gubat (cultivated shrub)	Medicinal, Ornamental	Leaves are traditionally used for kidney disorders, urinary tract infections and as a herbal tea.	LC
52	Cordia sebestena L.	Boraginaceae	Tree	Parks, gardens, campuses and avenues	Erra Naruvili	Ornamental	Bark and leaves possess anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial properties.	LC
53	Heliotropium indicum L.	Boraginaceae	Herb	Roadsides, cultivated lands, gardens and wastelands	Hathi Chevi Aku	Medicinal	Used traditionally for skin diseases, wound healing, fever and eye infections.	LC
54	Opuntia dillenii (Ker Gawl.) Haw.	Cactaceae	Shrub (Succulent)	Dry rocky areas, scrublands and wastelands	Nagajemudu	Live Fence, Ornamental, Medicinal	Cladodes and fruits are used traditionally for wound healing and anti-inflammatory purposes.	LC
55	Bauhinia purpurea L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree	Roadsides, gardens, campuses and cultivated landscapes	Devakanchanam	Ornamental, Fodder, Medicinal	Bark, flowers and leaves are used for ulcers, diarrhoea and inflammatory disorders.	LC
56	Bauhinia racemosa Lam.	Caesalpiniaceae	Small Tree	Dry deciduous forests,	Are Chettu	Fodder, Fibre, Medicinal	Bark and leaves are traditionally	LC

				scrublands and village outskirts		l	used for diarrhoea, dysentery and wound healing.	
57	Cassia fistula L.	Caesalpin iaceae	Tree	Roadsides, gardens, dry deciduous forests and campuses	Rela Chettu	Ornamen tal, Medicina l, Timber	Fruit pulp is used as a natural laxative for constipation and skin disorders.	LC
58	Peltophoru m pterocarpu m (DC.) K. Heyne	Caesalpin iaceae	Tree	Parks, avenues, gardens and campuses	Pasupu Turayi	Ornamen tal, Timber, Avenue Tree	Bark and leaves possess antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties.	LC
59	Pterolobiu m hexapetalu m (Roth) Santapau & Wagh	Caesalpin iaceae	Clim bing Shru b	Dry deciduous forests, scrublands and forest margins	Mullu Teega	Live Fence, Medicina l	Traditionally used in the treatment of rheumatism and skin diseases.	LC
60	Senna auriculata (L.) Roxb.	Caesalpin iaceae	Shru b	Dry scrublands, roadsides and open wastelands	Tangedu	Medicina l, Ornamen tal	Flowers and leaves are widely used in Ayurveda for diabetes and skin diseases.	LC
61	Senna occidentali s (L.) Link	Caesalpin iaceae	Herb	Roadsides, wastelands and cultivated fields	Kasinda	Medicina l, Green Manure	Leaves and seeds are traditionally used for liver disorders, fever and skin diseases.	LC
62	Senna tora (L.) Roxb.	Caesalpin iaceae	Herb	Open fields, roadsides and disturbed habitats	Tagirisa	Medicina l	Leaves and seeds are used for fungal skin infections and constipation.	LC
63	Senna uniflora (Mill.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby	Caesalpin iaceae	Herb	Grasslands, roadsides and wastelands	Adavi Kasinda	Medicina l	Traditionally used for skin diseases and inflammatory conditions.	NE
64	Tamarindu s indica L.	Caesalpin iaceae	Tree	Dry deciduous forests, cultivated lands and village surroundin gs	Chinta Chettu	Fruit, Timber, Shade Tree, Medicina l	Fruits aid digestion, while leaves and bark are used for wound healing and fever.	LC
65	Cadaba	Capparac	Shru	Dry	Manga	Medicina	Leaves and	LC

	fruticosa (L.) Druce	eae	b	scrublands, rocky slopes and thorn forests	Chettu	l	roots are traditionally used for rheumatism, fever and digestive disorders.	
66	Capparis sepiaria L.	Capparaceae	Spin y Shrub	Dry scrub forests, hedges and rocky habitats	Mullu Uppi	Live Fence, Medicinal	Roots and leaves are traditionally used for cough, fever and rheumatism.	LC
67	Capparis zeylanica L.	Capparaceae	Climbing Shrub	Forest margins, scrublands and hedges	Adavi Uppi Teega	Medicinal	Root bark and leaves are used for arthritis, inflammation and digestive disorders.	LC
68	Gymnosporia montana (Roth) Benth.	Celastraceae	Shrub	Dry deciduous forests and scrublands	Danti	Medicinal, Live Fence	Leaves and roots are used traditionally for ulcers, skin diseases and digestive ailments.	LC
69	Cleome aspera J.Koenig ex DC.	Cleomaceae	Herb	Dry open fields, grasslands and wastelands	Adavi Vaminta	Medicinal	Traditionally used for fever, skin infections and inflammatory disorders.	NE
70	Cleome gynandra L.	Cleomaceae	Herb	Cultivated fields, gardens and wastelands	Vaminta Kura	Leafy Vegetable, Medicinal	Leaves are consumed as a nutritious vegetable and used for headache, fever and digestive disorders.	LC
71	Cleome viscosa L.	Cleomaceae	Herb	Open fields, roadsides and wastelands	Kukka Vaminta	Medicinal	Used traditionally for earache, skin diseases and fever.	LC
72	Calophyllum inophyllum L.	Clusiaceae	Tree	Gardens, campuses and cultivated landscapes	Ponna Chettu	Ornamental, Timber, Medicinal	Seed oil is used for wound healing, skin diseases and rheumatic pain.	LC
73	Combretum albidum	Combretaceae	Woody	Dry deciduous	Tella Teega	Medicinal	Bark and leaves are	NE

	G.Don		Climber	forests and forest margins			traditionally used for fever and skin ailments.	
74	Commelinabenghalensis L.	Commelinaceae	Herb	Moist fields, gardens and cultivated lands	Konda Gaddi	Fodder, Medicinal	Used traditionally for wounds, skin infections and urinary disorders.	LC
75	Cyanotis axillaris (L.) D.Don ex Sweet	Commelinaceae	Herb	Grasslands, moist open areas and roadsides	Neeli Gaddi	Medicinal	Traditionally used for fever, inflammation and wound healing.	NE
76	Cuscuta reflexa Roxb.	Convolvulaceae	Parasitic Climber	Growing on shrubs and trees	Akasa Teega	Medicinal	Used in traditional medicine for liver disorders, hair growth and skin diseases.	LC
77	Evolvulus alsinoides (L.) L.	Convolvulaceae	Herb	Dry grasslands, open fields and roadsides	Vishnukr anthi	Medicinal	Used as a brain tonic for improving memory, epilepsy and anxiety.	LC
78	Evolvulus nummularius (L.) L.	Convolvulaceae	Prostrate Herb	Lawns, grasslands and moist open areas	Chinna Vishnukr anthi	Medicinal	Used traditionally for fever, wound healing and digestive disorders.	LC
79	Ipomoea aquatica Forssk.	Convolvulaceae	Aquatic Herb	Ponds, canals, wetlands and marshy areas	Kalmi Kura	Leafy Vegetable, Medicinal	Used for constipation, liver disorders and nutritional supplementation.	LC
80	Ipomoea carnea Jacq.	Convolvulaceae	Shrub	Wetlands, canals, roadsides and wastelands	Besharam Mokka	Ornamental, Fibre	Used traditionally for skin diseases and wound healing; toxic to livestock if consumed excessively.	LC
81	Ipomoea marginata (Desr.) Verdc.	Convolvulaceae	Twining Climber	Grasslands, scrublands and hedges	Adavi Teega	Medicinal	Used in folk medicine for inflammation and digestive disorders.	NE

82	<i>Ipomoea pes-tigridis</i> L.	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Roadsides, cultivated fields and scrublands	Puli Adugu Teega	Medicinal	Used traditionally for skin diseases and fever.	LC
83	<i>Merremia emarginata</i> (Burm.f.) Hallier f.	Convolvulaceae	Cree ping Herb	Moist grasslands, cultivated fields and gardens	Eluka Chevi Aku	Leafy Vegetable, Medicinal	Used for indigestion, fever and nutritional supplementation.	LC
84	<i>Merremia hederacea</i> (Burm.f.) Hallier f.	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Scrublands, forest margins and hedges	Adavi Teega	Medicinal	Traditionally used for inflammation and skin disorders.	NE
85	<i>Merremia tridentata</i> (L.) Hallier f.	Convolvulaceae	Herb	Open grasslands, roadsides and dry fields	Mudu Aaku Teega	Medicinal	Used for rheumatism, fever and muscular pain.	LC
86	<i>Operculina turpethum</i> (L.) Silva Manso	Convolvulaceae	Twining Climber	Dry deciduous forests and scrublands	Tegada	Medicinal	Roots are widely used as a purgative in Ayurveda for constipation and liver disorders.	LC
87	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Hedges, roadsides and cultivated areas	Dondakaya	Vegetable, Medicinal	Fruits are consumed as a vegetable and used traditionally in diabetes management.	LC
88	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.	Cucurbitaceae	Cree ping Herb	Cultivated fields and gardens	Kharbuja	Fruit Crop	Fruits are nutritious and traditionally used for hydration and digestive health.	LC
89	<i>Luffa cylindrica</i> (L.) M.Roem.	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Cultivated fields, fences and gardens	Beerakaya	Vegetable, Fibre, Medicinal	Fruits are edible; mature fruits provide natural fibre, and seeds are used traditionally for skin disorders.	LC
90	<i>Trichosanthes tricuspidata</i> Lour.	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Forest margins, hedges and scrublands	Adavi Potla	Medicinal	Fruits and roots are traditionally used for fever, asthma and	LC

							inflammatory disorders.	
91	Ctenolepis garcini (L.) C.B.Clarke	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Dry scrublands, hedges and open fields	Adavi Donda	Medicinal	Used traditionally for fever, digestive disorders and inflammation.	LC
92	Diplocyclos palmatus (L.) C.Jeffrey	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Forest margins, hedges and scrublands	Sivalingi	Medicinal	Fruits and roots are used in traditional medicine for fever and reproductive ailments.	LC
93	Mukia maderaspatana (L.) M.Roem.	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Roadsides, hedges and wastelands	Adavi Kakara	Vegetable, Medicinal	Fruits and leaves are used for diabetes, stomach disorders and fever.	LC
94	Cyperus exaltatus Retz.	Cyperaceae	Sedge	Wetlands, marshes and pond margins	Podugu Tunga	Fodder, Soil Binder	Used traditionally for minor skin ailments and wound healing.	NE
95	Cyperus rotundus L.	Cyperaceae	Sedge	Cultivated lands, roadsides and grasslands	Tunga Mustalu	Medicinal	Rhizomes are widely used in Ayurveda for digestive disorders, fever and menstrual complaints.	LC
96	Kyllinga nemoralis (J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.) Dandy ex Hutch. & Dalziel	Cyperaceae	Sedge	Moist grasslands, lawns and wetlands	Chinna Tunga	Fodder, Soil Binder	Traditionally used for fever, headache and wound healing.	LC
97	Diospyros vera (Lour.) A.Chev.	Ebenaceae	Tree	Dry deciduous forests and rocky habitats	Tella Tummiki	Timber, Fruit	Fruits are edible and bark is traditionally used for digestive ailments.	LC
98	Acalypha ciliata Forssk.	Euphorbiaceae*	Herb	Roadsides, cultivated fields and wastelands	Adavi Kuppi	Medicinal	Traditionally used for skin diseases and wound healing.	NE
99	Acalypha	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Gardens,	Kuppi	Medicinal	Used for skin	LC

	indica L.	aceae*		roadsides and moist wastelands	Chettu	l	diseases, respiratory disorders and wound healing.	
100	Bridelia montana (Roxb.) Willd.	Euphorbiaceae*	Tree	Dry deciduous forests and scrublands	Adavi Bolla	Timber, Medicinal	Bark is traditionally used for diarrhoea, wounds and inflammation.	LC
101	Croton bonplandianus Baill.	Euphorbiaceae*	Herb	Roadsides, wastelands and cultivated fields	Adavi Amanakku	Medicinal	Used traditionally for skin diseases and wound healing.	NE
102	Euphorbia hirta L.	Euphorbiaceae*	Herb	Roadsides, gardens and wastelands	Reddivari Nanubalu	Medicinal	Used for asthma, cough, diarrhoea and skin infections.	LC
103	Flueggea leucopyrus Willd.	Euphorbiaceae*	Spiny Shrub	Dry scrub forests and rocky slopes	Mullu Chettu	Medicinal, Live Fence	Used traditionally for jaundice, wounds and inflammatory disorders.	LC
104	Jatropha gossypifolia L.	Euphorbiaceae*	Shrub	Roadsides, wastelands and scrublands	Adavi Amudam	Medicinal, Live Fence	Leaves and latex are used externally for wounds and skin diseases; toxic if ingested.	LC
105	Micrococca mercurialis (L.) Benth.	Euphorbiaceae*	Herb	Forest margins, grasslands and shaded habitats	Chinna Kuppi	Medicinal	Traditionally used for skin diseases and fever.	NE
106	Microstachys chamaelea (L.) Müll.Arg.	Euphorbiaceae*	Herb	Dry open fields and scrublands	Adavi Chinna Kuppi	Medicinal	Used in folk medicine for inflammatory disorders and skin ailments.	NE
107	Phyllanthus amarus Schumach. & Thonn.	Euphorbiaceae*	Herb	Moist open fields, gardens and roadsides	Nela Usiri	Medicinal	Widely used for liver disorders, jaundice, kidney stones and urinary infections.	LC
108	Phyllanthus maderaspatensis L.	Euphorbiaceae*	Herb	Dry grasslands, roadsides and	Adavi Nela Usiri	Medicinal	Traditionally used for fever, liver disorders and digestive	LC

				wastelands			complaints.	
109	Phyllanthus reticulatus Poir.	Euphorbiaceae*	Shrub	Forest margins, hedges and scrublands	Nalla Usiri	Medicinal	Leaves and roots are used for diarrhoea, fever and skin diseases.	LC
110	Phyllanthus virgatus G.Forst.	Euphorbiaceae*	Herb	Grasslands, cultivated lands and roadsides	Chinna Nela Usiri	Medicinal	Traditionally used for urinary disorders, liver ailments and wound healing.	LC
111	Abrus precatorius L.	Fabaceae	Twining Climber	Forest margins, hedges and scrublands	Gurivinda	Medicinal, Ornamental	Roots and leaves are used in traditional medicine for cough, fever and skin diseases; seeds are poisonous if consumed raw.	LC
114	Alysicarpus monilifer (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	Herb	Grasslands, roadsides and open fields	Adavi Ulava	Fodder	Used traditionally for wound healing and fever.	NE
115	Cajanus scarabaeoides (L.) Thouars	Fabaceae	Climber	Dry scrublands, grasslands and forest margins	Adavi Kandulu	Fodder, Genetic Resource	Used as forage and as a wild relative of pigeon pea in crop improvement.	LC
116	Clitoria ternatea L.	Fabaceae	Climber	Gardens, hedges and cultivated lands	Shankha Pushpam	Ornamental, Medicinal	Used as a memory enhancer and for anxiety, fever and eye disorders.	LC
117	Crotalaria hebecarpa (DC.) Rudd	Fabaceae	Herb	Grasslands, roadsides and open scrublands	Adavi Giligicha	Green Manure, Fodder	Traditionally used for soil improvement and minor medicinal purposes.	NE
118	Crotalaria laburnifolia L.	Fabaceae	Shrub	Dry scrub forests and rocky habitats	Giligicha	Green Manure, Ornamental	Used for soil enrichment and erosion control.	LC
119	Crotalaria pallida Aiton	Fabaceae	Shrub	Roadsides, wastelands and cultivated fields	Pedda Giligicha	Green Manure, Fodder	Used in traditional medicine for skin diseases and wound	LC

							healing.	
120	Desmodium triflorum (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	Cree ping Herb	Lawns, grasslands and moist open areas	Mudu Aaku Gaddi	Fodder, Soil Binder	Used traditionally for fever, diarrhoea and wound healing.	LC
121	Indigofera tinctoria L.	Fabaceae	Shrub	Dry open fields and cultivated lands	Neeli Chettu	Natural Dye, Medicinal	Leaves produce indigo dye and are used for liver disorders and skin diseases.	LC
122	Rhynchosia minima (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	Twining Herb	Grasslands, scrublands and roadsides	Adavi Pesara	Fodder	Used as livestock fodder and in traditional medicine for fever.	LC
123	Vigna trilobata (L.) Verdc.	Fabaceae	Cree ping Herb	Dry cultivated lands and grasslands	Adavi Minumu	Fodder, Pulse Genetic Resource	Wild relative of cultivated legumes; used as forage.	LC
124	Anisomeles indica (L.) Kuntze	Lamiaceae	Herb	Roadsides, open scrublands and wastelands	Davanam Aku	Medicinal	Used for fever, cough, skin diseases and inflammation.	LC
125	Hyptis suaveolens (L.) Poit.	Lamiaceae	Shrub	Roadsides, wastelands and disturbed habitats	Seema Tulasi	Medicinal, Aromatic	Used traditionally for insect repellent, fever, cough and skin infections.	LC
126	Tectona grandis L.f.	Lamiaceae	Tree	Plantations, campuses and dry deciduous forests	Teku Chettu	Timber	Leaves and bark are used traditionally for skin diseases and wound healing.	LC
127	Ocimum americanum L.	Lamiaceae	Herb	Gardens, cultivated lands and open fields	Adavi Tulasi	Medicinal, Aromatic	Used for cough, fever, digestive disorders and as an insect repellent.	LC
128	Ocimum tenuiflorum L.	Lamiaceae	Shrub	Home gardens, temples and cultivated areas	Tulasi	Medicinal, Religious	Used extensively for respiratory disorders, immunity enhancement and fever.	LC
129	Cassytha	Lauracea	Parasitic	Growing	Pasaru	Medicinal	Traditionally	LC

9	filiformis L.	e	sitic Climber	over shrubs and trees in scrublands	Teega	l	used for liver disorders, fever and urinary complaints.	
130	Gloriosa superba L.	Liliaceae	Climbing Herb	Dry deciduous forests, grasslands and scrublands	Nagadanti	Medicinal, Ornamental	Tubers contain colchicine and are used in traditional medicine; highly toxic if misused.	LC
131	Sansevieria roxburghiana Schult. & Schult.f.	Liliaceae	Herb	Dry rocky areas, scrublands and gardens	Nagadanti	Ornamental, Fibre, Medicinal	Rhizomes and leaves are traditionally used for earache, wounds and inflammation.	LC
132	Strychnos nux-vomica L.	Loganiaceae	Tree	Dry deciduous forests and forest margins	Mushti Chettu	Medicinal, Timber	Seeds and bark are used in traditional medicine after purification; toxic if used improperly.	LC
133	Abutilon hirsutum (Vell.) K.Schum.	Malvaceae	Herb	Roadsides, wastelands and scrublands	Adavi Tutti	Fibre, Medicinal	Traditionally used for fever, wounds and urinary disorders.	NE
134	Abutilon indicum (L.) Sweet	Malvaceae	Shrub	Roadsides, gardens and wastelands	Tutti Chettu	Fibre, Medicinal	Used for fever, cough, piles and urinary complaints.	LC
135	Hibiscus micranthus L.f.	Malvaceae	Shrub	Dry scrub forests and open fields	Adavi Mandaram	Medicinal	Used traditionally for skin diseases, wounds and inflammation.	LC
136	Hibiscus vitifolius L.	Malvaceae	Shrub	Grasslands, roadsides and scrublands	Adavi Mandaram	Fibre, Medicinal	Leaves and flowers are used for fever, wounds and digestive disorders.	LC
137	Malvastrum coromandelianum (L.) Garcke	Malvaceae	Herb	Roadsides, grasslands and cultivated fields	Banda Benda	Fodder, Medicinal	Used traditionally for cough, fever and wound healing.	LC
138	Pavonia zeylanica	Malvaceae	Herb	Dry grasslands	Adavi Benda	Medicinal	Used in folk medicine for	LC

	(L.) Cav.			and scrublands			skin diseases and inflammation.	
139	<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm.f.	Malvaceae	Herb	Roadsides, wastelands and cultivated lands	Chitamutti	Medicinal	Used for fever, malaria, wounds and nervous disorders.	LC
140	<i>Sida cordata</i> (Burm.f.) Borss.Waalk.	Malvaceae	Herb	Grasslands, roadsides and open fields	Chinna Chitamutti	Medicinal	Used traditionally for fever, skin diseases and inflammation.	LC
141	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> L.	Malvaceae	Herb	Dry wastelands and grasslands	Bala	Medicinal	Widely used in Ayurveda for arthritis, asthma and nervous disorders.	LC
142	<i>Urena lobata</i> L.	Malvaceae	Shrub	Forest margins, scrublands and roadsides	Puli Benda	Fibre, Medicinal	Used for wound healing, rheumatism and urinary disorders.	LC
143	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.Juss.	Meliaceae	Tree	Roadsides, campuses, gardens and cultivated lands	Vepa Chettu	Medicinal, Timber, Biopesticide	Widely used for skin diseases, diabetes, dental care and antimicrobial purposes.	LC
144	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers	Menispermaceae	Climber	Forest margins, gardens and hedges	Tippa Teega	Medicinal	Used extensively in Ayurveda as an immunomodulator for fever, diabetes and liver disorders.	LC
145	<i>Acacia caesia</i> (L.) Willd.	Mimosaceae	Climbing Shrub	Dry deciduous forests and scrublands	Mulla Tumma	Fuelwood, Live Fence	Bark is used traditionally for skin diseases and wounds.	LC
146	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i> (Roxb.) Willd.	Mimosaceae	Tree	Dry deciduous forests and village outskirts	Tella Tumma	Timber, Fodder, Fuelwood	Bark is used for diarrhoea, wounds and skin disorders.	LC
147	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> (L.) Wight & Arn.	Mimosaceae	Shrub	Dry scrublands and forest margins	Veluturu	Fuelwood, Live Fence, Medicinal	Used for toothache, wounds and digestive disorders.	LC

148	Mimosa pudica L.	Mimosaceae	Herb	Grasslands, roadsides and moist wastelands	Atta Patti	Medicinal	Used traditionally for piles, wounds, urinary disorders and inflammation.	LC
149	Glinus lotoides L.	Molluginaceae	Herb	Moist open fields and cultivated lands	Nela Bachali	Fodder, Medicinal	Used traditionally for skin diseases, fever and digestive disorders.	LC
150	Glinus oppositifolius (L.) Aug.DC.	Molluginaceae	Herb	Wetlands, paddy fields and moist habitats	Adavi Bachali	Leafy Vegetable, Medicinal	Used for liver disorders, constipation and skin diseases.	LC
151	Ficus benghalensis L.	Moraceae	Tree	Campuses, temples, roadsides and village areas	Marri Chettu	Shade Tree, Medicinal, Cultural	Bark, latex and aerial roots are used for diabetes, wounds and diarrhoea.	LC
152	Ficus rumphii Blume	Moraceae	Tree	Dry deciduous forests and rocky habitats	Konda Marri	Shade Tree, Fodder	Latex and bark are traditionally used for wound healing and skin disorders.	LC
153	Boerhavia diffusa L.	Nyctaginaceae	Herb	Roadsides, cultivated fields and wastelands	Atikamamidi	Medicinal	Widely used in Ayurveda for kidney disorders, liver diseases and oedema.	LC
154	Jasminum malabaricum Wight	Oleaceae	Climbing Shrub	Forest margins, scrublands and hedges	Adavi Malli	Ornamental, Medicinal	Flowers and leaves are traditionally used for skin diseases and wound healing.	LC
155	Jasminum malabaricum Wight	Oleaceae	Climbing Shrub	Forest margins, scrublands and hedges	Adavi Malli	Ornamental, Medicinal	Leaves and flowers are traditionally used for skin diseases, wounds and inflammatory conditions.	LC
156	Ludwigia perennis L.	Onagraceae	Aquatic Herb	Marshes, ponds, paddy fields and wetlands	Neeti Bachali	Medicinal	Used traditionally for fever, diarrhoea and skin ailments.	LC

157	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	Oxalidaceae	Herb	Gardens, lawns, cultivated fields and moist habitats	Pulichinta Aku	Medicinal, Edible	Leaves are used for digestive disorders, fever and vitamin C supplementation.	LC
158	<i>Pedaliumpurex</i> L.	Pedaliaceae	Herb	Sandy soils, dry open fields and coastal plains	Enugu Palleru	Medicinal	Fruits and roots are used in Ayurveda for urinary disorders and kidney ailments.	LC
159	<i>Aristida adscensionis</i> L.	Poaceae	Grasses	Dry grasslands, wastelands and open scrublands	Mullu Gaddi	Fodder	Used as seasonal fodder and for soil conservation.	LC
160	<i>Chloris barbata</i> Sw.	Poaceae	Grasses	Roadsides, grasslands and disturbed habitats	Gaddi	Fodder	Used as livestock fodder and for soil stabilization.	LC
161	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	Poaceae	Grasses	Lawns, cultivated lands, roadsides and open fields	Garika	Fodder, Lawn Grass, Medicinal	Used in traditional medicine for wound healing, diabetes, fever and urinary disorders.	LC
162	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> (L.) Willd.	Poaceae	Grasses	Dry cultivated fields, roadsides and grasslands	Adavi Garika	Fodder	Used as fodder and for erosion control.	LC
163	<i>Themeda triandra</i> Forssk.	Poaceae	Grasses	Natural grasslands and dry open habitats	Erra Gaddi	Fodder	Valuable perennial grazing grass used for livestock.	LC
164	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill.	Rhamnaceae	Tree	Dry deciduous forests, cultivated lands and village surroundings	Regu Chettu	Fruit, Medicinal	Fruits are nutritious and used traditionally for cough, digestive disorders and general health.	LC
165	<i>Ziziphus oenopolia</i> (L.) Mill.	Rhamnaceae	Climbing Shrub	Scrub forests, hedges and rocky	Adavi Regu	Medicinal, Live Fence	Roots and leaves are traditionally used for fever,	LC

				slopes			wounds and digestive disorders.	
166	Morinda coreia Buch.-Ham.	Rubiaceae	Tree	Dry deciduous forests and forest margins	Maddi Chettu	Timber, Medicinal	Bark and roots are used traditionally for fever, skin diseases and rheumatism.	LC
167	Oldenlandia corymbosa L.	Rubiaceae	Herb	Moist grasslands, cultivated fields and roadsides	Chinna Nela Usiri	Medicinal	Used in traditional medicine for fever, liver disorders and inflammation.	LC
168	Oldenlandia diffusa (Willd.) Roxb.	Rubiaceae	Herb	Moist grasslands, gardens and cultivated lands	Nela Usiri	Medicinal	Used for liver disorders, fever, inflammation and as an anticancer herbal remedy in traditional medicine.	LC
169	Cardiospermum halicacabum L.	Sapindaceae	Climber	Hedges, roadsides, gardens and wastelands	Budda Kakara	Medicinal, Leafy Vegetable	Used traditionally for rheumatism, joint pain, skin diseases and nervous disorders.	LC
170	Sapindus emarginatus Vahl	Sapindaceae	Tree	Dry deciduous forests, campuses and village surroundings	Kunkudu Chettu	Soap, Medicinal	Fruits contain natural saponins and are used as a cleansing agent; also used for skin and hair care.	LC
171	Physalis minima L.	Solanaceae	Herb	Roadsides, cultivated fields and wastelands	Budda Kakara	Medicinal	Fruits and leaves are traditionally used for fever, urinary disorders and inflammation.	LC
172	Solanum americanum Mill.	Solanaceae	Herb	Gardens, roadsides, cultivated fields and wastelands	Kakaman chi	Medicinal, Leafy Vegetable	Leaves and berries are traditionally used for liver disorders, ulcers and fever after proper processing.	LC
17	Solanum	Solanaceae	Shrub	Roadsides,	Usthi	Vegetable	Fruits are	LC

3	torvum Sw.	e	b	forest margins and scrublands	Vankaya	e, Medicina l	used as a vegetable and traditionally for diabetes, cough and digestive disorders.	
174	Solanum trilobatum L.	Solanaceae	Climbing Shrub	Scrublands, hedges and dry open habitats	Alarka	Medicina l	Leaves are widely used in traditional medicine for asthma, cough and other respiratory disorders.	LC
175	Waltheria indica L.	Sterculiaceae	Shrub	Dry grasslands, roadsides and wastelands	Adavi Benda	Fibre, Medicina l	Used traditionally for wounds, fever, cough and inflammatory disorders.	LC
176	Corchorus aestuans L.	Tiliaceae	Herb	Cultivated fields, roadsides and wastelands	Adavi Janumu	Fibre, Medicina l	Traditionally used for fever, digestive disorders and wound healing.	LC
177	Grewia carpinifolia Juss.	Tiliaceae	Shrub	Forest margins, scrublands and hedges	Adavi Tada	Fodder, Medicina l	Leaves and bark are traditionally used for diarrhoea, wounds and inflammation.	LC
178	Grewia hirsuta Vahl	Tiliaceae	Shrub	Dry deciduous forests and scrublands	Adavi Dhaman	Medicina l	Used traditionally for fever, skin diseases and wound healing.	LC
179	Grewia tiliifolia Vahl	Tiliaceae	Tree	Dry deciduous forests and forest margins	Tada Chettu	Timber, Fodder, Medicina l	Bark and leaves are used traditionally for fractures, wounds and inflammatory conditions.	LC
180	Triumfetta pentandra A.Rich.	Tiliaceae	Herb	Roadsides, grasslands and scrublands	Mulla Gaddi	Fibre, Medicina l	Used traditionally for skin diseases, fever and wound healing.	LC
181	Triumfetta rotundifolia	Tiliaceae	Herb	Dry open fields,	Adavi Mulla	Fibre, Medicina	Used traditionally	LC

				scrublands			healing, osteoporosis and digestive disorders.
184	Cissus vitiginea L.	Vitaceae	Climber	Forest margins, scrublands and hedges	Adavi Nalleru	Medicinal	Traditionally used for fever, inflammation and wound healing.
185	Tribulus terrestris L.	Zygophyllaceae	Prostrate Herb	Dry open fields, roadsides and grasslands	Palleru	Medicinal	Fruits and roots are widely used in Ayurveda for urinary disorders, kidney stones etc.

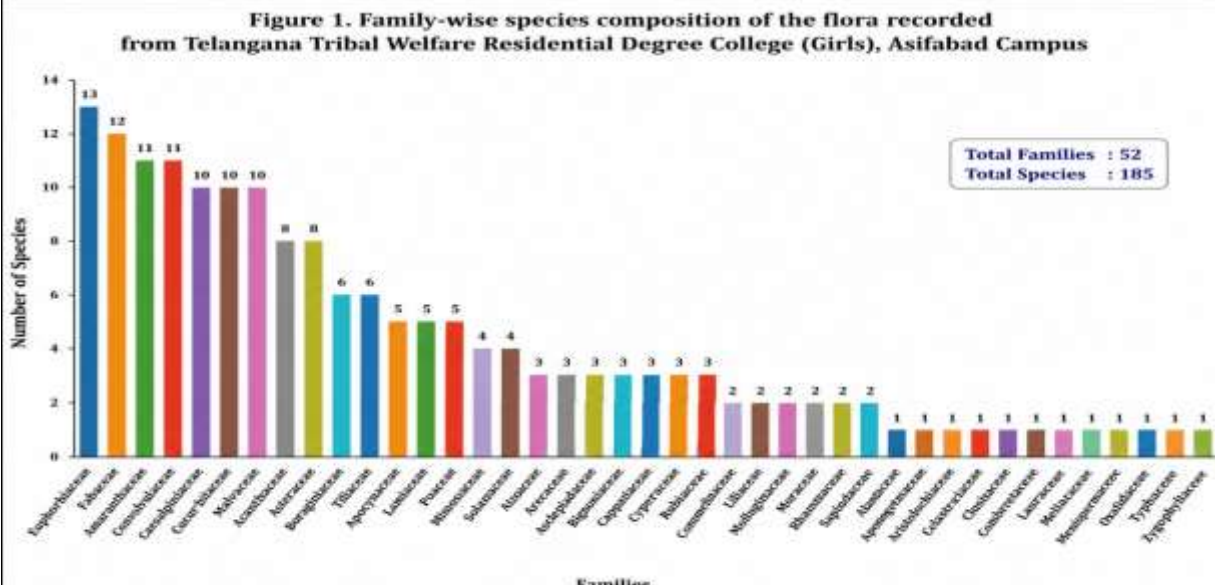


FIGURE 1. FAMILY-WISE SPECIES COMPOSITION OF THE FLORA RECORDED FROM TELANGANA



V. DISCUSSION

The present study represents the first comprehensive floristic documentation of the Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Degree College (Girls), Asifabad campus, recording 185 plant species belonging to 52 families. The diversity observed reflects the heterogeneous habitats available within the campus, including open grasslands, roadsides, scrub vegetation, wetlands, cultivated areas, and ornamental plantations. Such habitat heterogeneity supports a rich assemblage of native and naturalized plant species and contributes significantly to local biodiversity conservation.

Among the recorded families, Euphorbiaceae, Fabaceae, Amaranthaceae, Convolvulaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Cucurbitaceae, and Malvaceae were the most species-rich. Similar dominance of these families has been reported in floristic surveys conducted in educational institutions and tropical dry deciduous ecosystems across peninsular India. These families are well adapted to seasonal climatic conditions and disturbed habitats, making them common components of campus vegetation (Reddy et al., 2008; Pullaiah, 2015).

A considerable proportion of the documented flora possesses medicinal and economic importance. Species such as *Andrographis paniculata*, *Tinospora cordifolia*, *Gymnema sylvestre*, *Hemidesmus indicus*, *Ocimum tenuiflorum*, *Phyllanthus amarus*, and *Cissus quadrangularis* are widely recognized in traditional Indian medicine. The presence of these species enhances the educational value of the campus by providing opportunities for practical learning in plant taxonomy, medicinal botany, and biodiversity conservation.

The floristic inventory also serves as an important baseline database for future ecological monitoring. As no previous systematic floristic survey has been reported from this campus, the present checklist provides fundamental information for documenting vegetation changes, invasive species monitoring, habitat management, and conservation planning. Furthermore, the documented flora can serve as an effective field resource for undergraduate Botany students, enabling hands-on training in plant identification, herbarium preparation, and taxonomic studies.

Overall, the present investigation contributes valuable information to the floristic knowledge of Kumuram Bheem Asifabad District and highlights the role of educational campuses as important reservoirs of plant biodiversity in Telangana.

VI. CONCLUSION

The present study provides the first comprehensive floristic inventory of the Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Degree College (Girls), Asifabad campus, documenting 185 plant species belonging to 52 families. The inventory serves as a valuable baseline database for biodiversity assessment, conservation planning, taxonomic research, and practical plant identification, while highlighting the ecological and educational significance of the campus flora.

FUTURE SCOPE

The documented floristic inventory can serve as a reference for long-term vegetation monitoring, ecological restoration, and conservation of native plant diversity within the campus. Further seasonal surveys and quantitative ecological studies may provide additional insights into species dynamics, population status, and habitat changes over time.

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