

**Floristic composition [Flora] of PSG College of Arts and Science Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, India.****K. Karthik¹, N. Rajaram² and P.S Sharavanan^{3*}**^{1&3} Department of Botany, Annamalai University, Annamalai nagar, Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu, India.² Department of Botany, PSG College of Arts and Science, **Coimbatore**, Tamil Nadu, India.**Abstract**

The present periodical flora study was carried out in P.S.G. College of Arts and Science Coimbatore. Flora and Fauna are very important in our daily life because they recreate the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink and the soil that produces our food, without which we cannot survive. The flora of earth produces the oxygen that is breathed by the fauna and in turn the fauna exhale the carbon-di-oxide that the flora needs to live. Once cannot live without the other and humans cannot live without either, hence they are important. So the present flora study reveals importance of flora for survival of life forms. During this periodical flora investigation 83 Plant species belonging to morphologically different habit and families have been identified.

Keywords: Binomial, ecosystem, flora, geographic condition, life forms. species, meteorology**INTRODUCTION**

The flora and fauna are the plant and animal life are the product of a particular optimal ecological adaptation of an area. That may sound simple, but the ecosystem created by the interdependence of these two life forms is not simple at all. Flora may refer to anything from a simple list of the plants occurring in an area to a very detailed account of those plants. Flora almost always refers to scientific names, vernacular names, literature references, descriptions, habitats, geographical distribution, illustrations and flowering times.

Flora may also give such specialized information as data on plant chemistry, reproduction, medicinal uses, economical uses and population occurrences. Sometimes the plants are listed alphabetically, and sometimes they are represented within a classification system that indicates which plant is most abundant and distribution of other plants in the community in flora at the study area. The natural beauty and fragility of the Indian flora is one of the most pristine in the whole world. Due to the wide range of climatic conditions, India holds rich variety of flora. An attempt has been made in the present study to explore the flora of P.S.G college of Arts and Science campus (PSG CAS), Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, South India.

MATERIALS AND METHODS**Meteorological data of study area**

Coimbatore district is situated at an altitude of 409 meters above sea level and Coimbatore experiences in mild winters and summers. The study area [P.S.G CAS] contains weather condition is mentioned below.

Latitude : 11.00N

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Longitude : 77.00W

Average annual rain fall: 61.22 cm per year

Average annual rainy days: 45 days per year

Temperature:

Summer : 34.7 °C '! to 32.2° C "!

Winter : 18 ° C

Coordinates : 111060N

: 75580210E

Time zone : UTC + 5:30

Elevation : 105.5 Square kilometers

: 40.7 Square mile

Water source : Siruvani & Atthikadavu

Soil : Red, Sandy loam, Clay soil.

Geographical condition of study area

Coimbatore have pleasant, salubrious weather, not reaching the high temperature of other southern India cities. The city has a tropical wet and dry climate situated in the western part of the state of Tamil Nadu. The maximum and minimum temperature during summer and winter varies between 35°C to 18°C and highest temperature ever recorded is 41°C and lowest 12°C. Due to the presence of mountain pass, major part of the district receive south-west monsoon in the months of June to August, after a warm, humid condition in month of September. The regular monsoon starts from October and lasts till early November.

Enumeration:

The plant species were enumerated and their Binomials, Vernacular names, technical descriptions, important

features, active principles, medicinal uses and economical importance were recorded.

RESULTS

During the investigation totally 83 plant species were identified and tabulated (Table s1,2,3 and 4). Among them 23 species were herbs, 12 species were shrubs, 42 Species were trees and 6 Species were vines.

DISCUSSION

Plants are universally recognized as a vital part of the world's biological diversity. In addition to small number of plants that are used for basic food and fibers, many thousands of wild plants have great economic and cultural importance. In the present investigation out of the **83** species recorded, **80** species are useful for medicinal purposes, **54** species are useful for ornamental and horticultural purposes and **2** species are of high economically value viz **Santalum album** and **Tectona grandis**. By judicious and wise use of our natural resources we will be preserving the existing flora for the benefit of future generation.

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Table. 1 List of tree species recorded in the P.S.G College of Arts and Science campus.

S.NO	BINOMIAL	FAMILY
1	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Fabaceae
2	<i>Adenathera pavonina</i>	Fabaceae
3	<i>Albizia lebeck</i>	Fabaceae
4	<i>Achras sapota</i>	Sapotaceae
5	<i>Azadiracta indica</i>	Meliaceae
6	<i>Bauchinia variegata</i>	Fabaceae
7	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Malvaceae
8	<i>Borassus. Sp</i>	Palmae
9	<i>Bixa. Sp</i>	Bixaceae
10	<i>Biota orientalis</i>	Cupressaceae
11	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Casuarinaceae
12	<i>Cassia siamiea</i>	Caesalpinieaceae
13	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Palmae
14	<i>Crescentia cujete</i>	Bignoniaceae
15	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Caesalpinieaceae
16	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	Mimosaceae
17	<i>Dypsis cabadae</i>	Palmae
18	<i>Eucalyptus. Sp</i>	Myrtaceae
19	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae
20	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Moraceae
21	<i>Gliricidia maculata</i>	Fabaceae
22	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Fabaceae
23	<i>Morinda tinctoria</i>	Rubiaceae
24	<i>Muntingia glabra</i>	Muntingiaceae
25	<i>Mimosops elengi</i>	Sapotaceae
26	<i>Millettia pinnata</i>	Fabaceae
27	<i>Parkia roxburghii</i>	Mimosaceae
28	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	Fabaceae
29	<i>Plumeria alba</i>	Apocynaceae
30	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	Mimosaceae
31	<i>Pithecollobium dulce</i>	Fabaceae
32	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae
33	<i>Santalum album</i>	Santalaceae

Table.2 List of herbs found in the P.S.G College of Arts and Science Campus.

S. No	BINOMIAL	FAMILY
1	<i>Acalypha indica</i>	Euphorbiaceae
2	<i>Aerva javanica</i>	Amaranthaceae
3	<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	Papaveraceae
4	<i>Anthoxanthu odoratum</i>	Poaceae
5	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Euphorbiaceae
6	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>	Convolvulaceae
7	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i>	Boraginaceae
8	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Poaceae
9	<i>Kyllinga triceps</i>	Cyperaceae
10	<i>Lagasca mollis</i>	Asteraceae
11	<i>Leucas aspera</i>	Lamiaceae
12	<i>Ocimum canum</i>	Lamiaceae
13	<i>Oldenlandia corymbosa</i>	Rubiaceae
14	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>	Euphorbiaceae
15	<i>Phyllanthus caroliniensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae
16	<i>Pavonia zeylanica</i>	Malvaceae
17	<i>Polygonum bellardii</i>	Polygonaceae
18	<i>Setaria .Sp</i>	Poaceae
19	<i>Indigofera aspalathoides</i>	Fabaceae
20	<i>Trichodesma indicum</i>	Boraginaceae
21	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Zygophyllaceae
22	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Asteraceae
23	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>	Asteraceae

Table 4. List of Vine species found in the P.S.G College Arts and Science Campus.

S.NO	BINOMIAL	FAMILY
1	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Nyctaginaceae
2	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	Sapindaceae
3	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	Fabaceae
4	<i>Coccinia indica</i>	Cucurbitaceae
5	<i>Ipomoea carnea</i>	Convolvulaceae
6	<i>Passiflora foetida</i>	Passifloraceae

Table. 3 List of Shrubs found in the P.S.G College of Arts and Science Campus.

S.NO	BINOMIAL	FAMILY
1	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Malvaceae
2	<i>Codium variegatum</i>	Euphorbiaceae
3	<i>Datura metal</i>	Solanaceae
4	<i>Duranta erecta</i>	Verbenaceae
5	<i>Dracaena fragrans</i>	Agavaceae
6	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Rubiaceae
7	<i>Morus alba</i>	Moraceae
8	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Apocynaceae
9	<i>Pandanus baptistil</i>	Pandanaceae
10	<i>Polyscias guilfoylei</i>	Araliaceae
11	<i>Parthenium hyterophorus</i>	Asteraceae
12	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Asclepiadaceae

