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Study of Angiosperm Plant Species at Sadar Upazila of Naogaon District, Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT

Study of Angiosperm plant species at sadar upazila of Naogaon district, Bangladesh conducted during December 2013 to July 2015. A total of 239 species belonging to 198 genera under 83 families were recorded. Of these, Magnoliopsida (Dicotyledones) is represented by 206 species under 167 genera and 74 families while Liliopsida (Monocotyledones) is represented by 33 species under 31 genera and 9 families. Cucurbitaceae is the largest family in Magnoliopsida represented by 13 species and, in Liliopsida, Poaceae is the largest family with 10 species. Habit analysis shows that herbs, shrubs, climbers and trees are represented by 92, 46, 29 and 72

species, respectively**.** Amaranthaceae, Asteraceae, Apocynaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Convolvulaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Fabaceae, Moraceae, Malvaceae, Mimosaceae, Myrtaceae, Poaceae, Rutaceae and Solanaceae are the dominant families with high species diversity. For each species botanical name, local name, habit, phenology, relative occurrence, plant population, voucher number and family were provided.

Key words: Systematic Study, Angiosperm Taxa, Naogaon, Bangladesh

1. INTRODUCTION

The flowering plants have a number of uses as food, specifically as grains, sugars, vegetables, fruits, oils, nuts, and spices. In addition, plants and their products serve a number of other needs, such as dyes, fibres, timber, fuel, medicines, and ornamentals. Many plants serve more than one function. For example, the seeds of the kapok fruit *(Ceiba pentandra;* Malvaceae) yield a water-repellent fibre used in sound and thermal insulation and an edible oil used in cooking, lubricants, and soap; the oil cake is rich in protein and is fed to livestock; and the soft, light wood is used to make furniture and boats. The angiospermous plant converts the energy of the sun into starch, the energy-rich storage form of sugar, and reserves it in the endosperm of the seed for the time when the seedling germinates and grows. Among the most economically important grains throughout the world are corn, wheat *(Triticum),* rice *(Oryza),* barley *(Hordeum),* oats *(Avena),* sorghum *(Sorghum),* and rye *(Secale),* all members of the grass family, Poaceae. The contribution of the angiosperms to biodiversity and habitat is so extremely important that human life is totally dependent on it. A significant loss of angiosperms would reduce the variety of food sources and oxygen supply in a habitat and drastically alter the amount and distribution of the world's precipitation. Many sources of food and medicine doubtless remain to be discovered in this group of vascular plants (Purseglove, 1968a, 1968b).

The importance of studying local floristic diversity has been realized and carried out in Bangladesh by Tutul et al. (2010), Khan and Afza (1968), Khan and Banu (1972), Khan and Hassan (1984), Khan and Huq (2001), Rahman *et al*. (2006), Rahman *et al*. (2007a, 2007b, 2007c), Rahman *et al* (2008a, 2008b), Rahman *et al.* (2011), Rahman (2013a, 2013b, 2013c, 2013d, 2013e, 2013f, 2013g), Rahman *et al*. (2013), Rahman and Akter (2013), Rahman and Khanom (2013), Rahman (2014), Rahman *et al.* (2014a, 2014b, 2014c), Rahman and Debnath (2014a, 2014b), Rahman and Gulshana (2014), Rahman and Keya (2014a, 2014b), Rahman and Rahman (2014), Rahman and Rojonigondha (2014), Rahman and Parvin (2015), Rahman et al (2015a, 2015b, 2015c), Ara *et al.* (2011, 2013), Rahman and Uddin (1997), Rahman and Alam (2013), Sultana and Rahman (2016), Arefin *et al*. (2011), Islam *et al.* (2009), Khan and Huq (2001), Khan *et al.* (1994), Rahman *et al*. (2010, 2013), Rahman and Hassan (1995), Uddin and Hassan (2010, 2012), and Uddin *et al.* (2013, 2014). The present study was made an inventory of the angiosperm taxa at sadar upazila of Naogaon district, Bangladesh.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study of angiosperm taxa at sadar upazila of Naogaon district, Bangladesh was carried out from December 2013 to June 2015. A total of 239 species belonging to 198 genera under 83 families were collected and identified. A survey on the determination of the location of different species was made and a list was prepared to be acquainted with the plants available in the selected area. All the species were noted and time to time the areas were visited to see when they flowered. For the morphological study, different types of species were examined again and again in order to see if there was any variation or not. They were collected at flowering stages and herbarium specimens were prepared as vouchers. In this practice standard method was followed. In this regard different types of plant species were collected from different habitats. All the collected plant specimens were kept in the Herbarium, Department of Botany, and University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh. The major collected materials were identified and described up to species with the help of Cronquist (1981), Hooker (1961), Prain (1963) and Kirtikar and Basu (1987), Ahmed et al (2008-2009) were consulted. For the current name and up-to-date nomenclature Huq (1986) and Pasha and Uddin (2013) were also consulted.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Study of Angiosperm taxa at sadar upazila of Naogaon district, Bangladesh conducted during December 2013 to July 2015. A total of 239 species belonging to 198 genera under 83 families were recorded. Of these, Magnoliopsida (Dicotyledones) is represented by 206 species under 167 genera and 74 families while Liliopsida (Monocotyledones) is represented by 33 species under 31 genera and 9 families. Cucurbitaceae is the largest family in Magnoliopsida represented by 13 species and, in Liliopsida, Poaceae is the largest family with 10 species. Habit analysis shows that herbs, shrubs, climbers and trees are represented by 92, 46, 29 and 72 species, respectively (Table 1). Amaranthaceae, Asteraceae, Apocynaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Convolvulaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Euphorbiaceae,

Fabaceae, Moraceae, Malvaceae, Mimosaceae, Myrtaceae, Poaceae, Rutaceae and Solanaceae are the dominant families with high species diversity. For each species botanical name, local name, habit, relative occurrence, plant population, voucher number and family were provided (Table 1). Of 239 species recorded here, herbs are represented by 92(38.49%), trees by72 (30.13%), shrubs by 46(19.25%) and climber by 29(12.13%) species (Figure 1).

Based on this study, a checklist of angiosperm flora at Sadar Upazila of Naogaon district, Bangladesh conducted during December 2013 to July 2015. A total of 239 species belonging to 198 genera under 83 families were recorded (Table 1). The collected information is comparable with the result of other studies in Bangladesh. A total of 243 species belonging to 195 genera under 95 families were recorded in Khagrachhari district (Islam *et al.,* 2009). A total of 374 species belonging to 264 genera under 84 families were recorded in Lawachara National Park (Uddin and Hassan, 2010). A total of 153 species belonging to 120 genera under 52 families were recorded in Runctia Sal Forest (Tutul et al., 2010). A total of 245 species belonged to 183 genera and 72 families are documented in Habiganj district (Arefin *et al.,* 2011). A total of 425 species belonging to 321 genera 108 families are recorded in Rajshahi district (Rahman, 2013). A total of 302 species belonging to 243 genera 84 families are recorded in Bangladesh Police Academy, Rajshahi (Rahman et *al.,* 2014). No published information recorded on the diversity of angiosperm plant species at Sadar Upazila of Naogaon district, Bangladesh.

Distribution of angiosperm species in the families shows variation. The family Cucurbitaceae is represented by 13 species. The family Solanaceae and Fabaceae is represented by 11 species and 12species. Poaceae is represented by 10 species. Each of Moraceae and Asteraceae is represented by 8 species and 9 species. Amaranthaceae is represented by 8 species. Each of Apocynaceae, Verbenaceae represented by 7 and Euphorbiaceae is represented by 8 species. A single species in each was recorded by 37 families while two to five species in each was recorded by 34 families (Table 1). According to the data obtained in result of quantitative analysis in the study area 239 plant species were recorded, out of them 92 plant species were herbs, 46 were shrubs, 29 were climbers and 72 were tree species belonging to 83 families (Table 1; Figure 1).

Distribution was measured only to indicate the status of occurrence of each species in this area and was based on eye estimation. A species which is distributed every where is called abundant (very common); when it is distributed at certain intervals is called frequent (common). Occurrence of species which is very few is called rare and distribution by one or two plants is called as very rare. A total of 239 species belonging to198 genera under 83 families were recorded. Of the total number of species, 25.1% species were very common, 45.61% species were common, 23.01% were rare and 6.28% plant species were very rare species in the study area (Table 1; Figure 2). In the study area, 148 plant species are planted and 91 species are wild (Table 1; Figure 3).

Though the study area has a moderately rich resource of angiosperm flora, it witnesses some threats which might cause this resource to extinct. Observations and group discussion with local people during field works resulted in identifying some major threats which include urbanization, modern agriculture, and lack of awareness, exotic plantation and river erosion. Therefore, efforts should be undertaken to safeguard the plants through ex situ and in situ approaches, public awareness should be built up, and protection of habitats of should be ensured.

Table 1 Assessment of Angiosperm Taxa at sadar upazila of Naogaon district, Bangladesh

SL No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Family	Habit	Relative occurrence	Plant Population	Phenology #	Voucher No.	
1	*Abelmoschus esculentus*	Dherosh	Malvaceae	H	P	VC	Feb-Aug	J	12
2	*Abroma augusta*	Ulat kambal	Sterculiaceae	T	P	CN	Jun-Dec	J	85
3	*Acacia auriculiformis*	Akashmoni	Fabaceae	T	P	VC	TY	J	157
4	*Achras zapota*	Shofeda	Sapotaceae	T	P	CN	TY	J	4
5	*Achyranthesaspera*	Apang	Amaranthacaae	H	W	VC	TY	J	214
6	*Aegle marmelos*	Bel	Rutaceae	T	P	CN	Apr-Dec	J	17

7	*Ageratum conyzoides*	Vutraj	Asteraceae	H	W	VC	TY	J	83
8	*Albizia procera*	Korhigas	Mimosaceae	T	P	CN	May-Jan	J	166
9	*Allium cepa*	Piyaj	Liliaceae	H	P	CN	Feb-Jun	J	200
10	*Alocasis indica*	Man-Kachu	Araceae	H	W	C	Aug-Non	J	198
11	*Allium sativum*	Rosun	Liliaceae	H	P	CN	Feb-Apr	J	148
12	*Alstonia scholaris*	Chatim	Apocynaceae	T	P	CN	Nov-May	J	159
13	*Alternanthera paronychioides*	Lineclock	Amaranthaceae	H	W	VR	Jan-May	J	181
14	*Alternanthera sessilis*	Chanshi	Amaranthaceae	H	W	VC	TY	J	193
15	*Amaranthus dubius*	Daata	Amaranthaceae	S	P	CN	Feb-Oct	J	77
16	*Amaranthus spinosus*	Kanta natey	Amaranthaceae	H	W	VC	TY	J	201
17	*Amaranthus tricolor*	Lalshak	Amaranthaceae	H	P	VC	TY	J	65
18	*Ammannia bacifera*	Banmarach	Lythraceae	H	W	CN	Jan-April	J	223
19	*Ancardium occidentale*	Kajubadam	Anacar-daceae	T	P	VR	April-July	J	226
20	*Andrographis paniculata*	Kalomegh	Acanthaceae	H	W	CN	Jan-April	J	237
21	*Amaranthus viridis*	Gaikhura	Amaranthaceae	H	W	VC	TY	J	32
22	*Annona squamosa*	Aata	Annonaceae	T	P	R	Mar-Dec	J	34
23	*Anthocephalus chinensis*	Kodom	Rubiaceae	T	P	CN	July-Nov	J	42
24	*Aphanamixis polystachya*	Pitraaj	Meliaceae	T	P	VC	Feb-May	J	37
25	*Arachis hypogea*	Chinabadam	Fabaceae	H	P	R	Mar-Dec	J	189
26	*Ardisia aniculata*	Aam changa	Araliaceae	H	W	C	Apr-Jun	J	228
27	*Areca catechu*	Shupari	Arecaceae	T	P	VC	TY	J	118
28	*Argemone maxicana*	Sheyalkata	Papaveraceae	H	W	VC	Feb-Jun	J	109
29	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Kathal	Moraceae	T	P	VC	Mar-Jul	J	25
30	*Artocarpus lacucha*	Deu	Moraceae	T	P	R	Apr-Jun	J	16
31	*Asparagus racemosus*	Shotomuli	Liliaceae	C	W	R	Nov-Mar	J	145
32	*Averrhoa carambola*	Kamranga	Oxalidaceae	T	P	CN	Sep-Mar	J	1
33	*Azadirachta indica*	Nim	Meliaceae	T	P	VC	Mar-Jul	J	19

34	*Baccaurea ramiflora*	Notkot	Euphorbiaceae	T	P	CN	Jun-Sep	J	8
35	*Bambusa arundinacea*	Bash	Poaceae	S	P	VC	TY	J	125
36	*Bambusa balcooa*	Balkabasns	Poaceae	T	P	CN	NK	J	207
37	*Barringtonia acutangula*	Hijal	Lecythidaceae	T	P	R	May-July	J	218
38	*Basella alba*	Puishak	Basellaceae	C	P	VC	Nov-Mar	J	146
39	*Bauhinia acuminata*	Kanchan	Fabaceae	T	P	C	Mar-Dec	J	222
40	*Benincasa hispida*	Chalkumra	Cucurbitaceae	C	P	CN	May-Nov	J	69
41	*Bombax ceiba*	Shimul	Bombaceace	T	P	CN	Jan-Apr	J	61
42	*Borassus flabellifer*	Taal	Arecaceae	T	P	CN	Jun-Aug	J	33
43	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*	Baganbilash	Nyctaginaceae	C	W	R	TY	J	172
44	*Brassica napus*	Sorisha	Brassicaceae	H	P	CN	Mar-Jul	J	152
45	*Brassica oleracea* var. *botrydis*	Fulkopy	Brassicaceae	H	P	CN	Feb-June	J	197
46	*Brassica oleracea* var. *.capitata*	Patacopy	Brassicaceae	H	P	CN	Dec-Mar	J	199
47	*Bryophyllum pinnatum*	Pathorkuchi	Crassulaceae	H	W	VC	TY	J	5
48	*Cajanus cajan*	Arhor daal	Fabaceae	S	P	CN	Dec-Apr	J	196
49	*Calotropis procera*	Akondo	Asclepiadaceae	S	W	CN	SS	J	142
50	*Callistemon Citrirus*	Lal bottle brush	Apocynaceae	T	P	CN	Feb-Jan	J	224
51	*Capsicum frutescens*	Morice	Solanaceae	H	P	CN	TY	J	71
52	*Carissa carandas*	Koromcha	Apocynaceae	S	P	R	Mar-Jun	J	3
53	*Carrica papaya*	Pepe	Caricaceae	T	P	VC	TY	J	27
54	*Catharanthus roseus*	Noyontara	Apocynaceae	H	P	VC	TY	J	20
55	*Celosia cristata*	Morogful	Amaranthaceae	H	P	R	TY	J	101
56	*Centella asiatica*	Thankuni	Apiaceae	H	W	VC	TY	J	114
57	*Cestrum nocturnum*	Hasnahena	Solanaceae	S	P	CN	TY	J	43
58	*Chenopodium album*	Botua	Chenopodiaceae	H	W	R	Dec-Mar	J	79
59	*Chenopodium ambrosioides*	Chondonbita	Chenopodiaceae	H	W	VC	Mar-Jun	J	102
60	*Chrysanthamum*	Chandromollika	Asteraceae	S	P	R	Dec-Mar	J	170

	coronarium								
61	*Cinnamomum tamala*	Tejpata	Lauraceae	T	P	R	Feb-Oct	J	140
62	*Cinnamomum verum*	Darchini	Lauraceae	T	P	VR	Jan-Mar	J	165
63	*Citrus aurantifolia*	Lebu	Rutaceae	T	P	VC	Mar-Sep	J	28
64	*Citrus grandis*	Jambura	Rutaceae	T	P	CN	Feb-Nov	J	7
65	*Cleome viscosa*	Hurhure	Capparaceae	H	W	R	TY	J	124
66	*Clerodendrum inerme*	Bamunhati	Verbenaceae	H	W	CN	NK	J	187
67	*Clerodendrum viscosum*	Vet	Verbenaceae	S	W	VC	Jan-July	J	63
68	*Clitoria tarnetea*	Oporajita	Fabaceae	H	W	R	Jun-Mar	J	171
69	*Coccinia grandis*	Telakucha	Cucurbitaceae	C	W	VC	Mar-Dec	J	97
70	*Cocos nucifera*	Daab	Arecaceae	T	P	VC	Mar-Jul	J	117
71	*Coix lacryma*	Kuch	Poaceae	S	W	R	May-Aug	J	111
72	*Colocasia esculenta*	Kochu	Araceae	H	P	VC	TY	J	87
73	*Commelina benghalensis*	Kanshira	Commelinaceae	H	W	VC	Apr-Nov	J	134
74	*Commelina Longifolia*	Panikanchira	Commelinaceae	H	W	CN	Sep-April	J	199
75	*Corchorus capsularis*	Pat	Tiliaceae	S	P	CN	Mar-Aug	J	57
76	*Coriandrum sativum*	Dhonepata	Apiaceae	H	P	VC	Dec-Feb	J	194
77	*Croton bonplandianum*	Croton	Euphorbiaceae	H	W	VC	TY	J	31
78	*Cucumis melo*	Bangi	Cucurbitaceae	C	P	R	Mar-Oct	J	9
79	*Cucumis sativus*	Sosha	Cucurbitaceae	C	P	R	Apr-Oct	J	81
80	*Cucurbita maxima*	Mishtikumra	Cucurbitaceae	C	P	CN	Mar-Oct	J	72
81	*Curcuma longa*	Holud	Zingiberaceae	H	P	CN	Mar-Feb	J	46
82	*Cuscuta reflexa*	Shornolota	Cuscutaceae	C	W	CN	Aug-Mar	J	139
83	*Cyanotis axillaris*	Unknown	Commelinaceae	H	W	CN	Jan-Mar	J	201
84	*Cyanotis cristata*	Unknown	Commelinaceae	H	W	CN	Jan-Mar	J	200
85	*Cynodon dactylon*	Durba	Poaceae	H	P	VC	TY	J	119
86	*Cyperus latifolius*	Gola methi	Cyperaceae	H	W	CN	Oct-Nov	J	203
87	*Dalbergia sissoo*	Sishu	Fabaceae	T	P	CN	Mar-Jun	J	106
88	*Datura metel*	Dhutura	Solanaceae	S	W	R	Jan-Dec	J	147
89	*Delonix regia*	Krishnochura	Caesalpiniaceae	T	P	CN	Apr-Sep	J	91

90	*Dillenia indica*	Chalta	Dilleniaceae	T	P	VR	May-Feb	J	167
91	*Diospyros malabarica*	Gaab	Ebenaceae	T	P	VR	May-Aug	J	99
92	*Drosera burmanni*	Mukhi-Jali	Droseraceae	H	P	VR	Jan-Feb	J	219
93	*Duranta repens*	Duranta	Verbenaceae	S	P	CN	TY	J	130
94	*Eclipta alba*	Kalokesh	Asteraceae	H	W	CN	TY	J	55
95	*Elaeocarpus robustus*	Jolpai	Elaeocarpaceae	T	P	CN	Mar-Dec	J	13
96	*Eleocharis Palustris*	Unknown	Cyperaceae	H	W	CN	Feb-April	J	205
97	*Epipremnum aureum*	Moneyplant	Araceae	C	W	CN	TY	J	105
98	*Erythrina variegata*	Mother	Fabaceae	S	W	VR	Feb-May	J	133
99	*Eucalyptus citrodora*	Ukaliptas	Myrtaceae	T	P	VC	TY	J	126
100	*Euphorbia hirta*	Dudhiya	Euphorbiaceae	H	W	VC	TY	J	47
101	*Euphorbia pulcherrima*	Lalpata	Euphorbiaceae	S	W	R	Dec-Mar	J	51
102	*Ficus benghalensis*	Bot gas	Moraceae	T	P	CN	May-Aug	J	92
103	*Ficus hispida*	Khoksha dumur	Moraceae	S	W	VC	Apr-Sep	J	48
104	*Ficus racemosa*	Dumur	Moraceae	T	P	R	Apr-Sep	J	36
105	*Ficus religiosa*	Pakur	Moraceae	T	P	CN	Jul-Nov	J	90
106	*Gardenia jasminoides*	Gondhoraj	Rubiaceae	S	P	CN	Mar-Jul	J	175
107	*Glinus oppositifolius*	Gima shak	Molluginaceae	H	W	CN	TY	J	116
108	*Gmelina arborea*	Gamar	Verbenaceae	T	P	R	Feb-Jul	J	44
109	*Helianthus annuus*	Surjomukhi	Asteraceae	H	P	R	TY	J	154
110	*Heliotropium indicum*	Hatishur	Boraginaceae	H	W	VC	TY	J	30
111	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*	Joba	Malvaceae	S	P	VC	Jan-Dec	J	18
112	*Hydrolea zeylanica*	Kasschra	Hydrophy-laceae	H	W	CN	Dec-Feb	J	233
113	*Impatiens balsamina*	Dopati	Balsaminaceae	H	P	R	Mar-Oct	J	176
114	*Imperata cylindrica*	Ullu	Poaceae	H	W	CN	TY	J	185
115	*Ipomoea alba*	Dudh kolmi	Convolvulaceae	C	W	CN	TY	J	186
116	*Ipomoea aquatica*	Kalmishak	Convolvulaceae	C	P	CN	Jan-Dec	J	66
117	*Ipomoea batatus*	Mistialu	Convolvulaceae	C	P	CN	TY	J	143
118	*Ipomoea fistulosa*	Dholkalmi	Convolvu-laceae	S	W	C	TY	J	
119	*Isachne globosa*	Jhirjhiri ghash	Poaceae	H	W	VC	TY	J	128
120	*Ixora coccinia*	Rongon	Rubiaceae	S	P	CN	TY	J	162
121	*Jasminum grandiflorum*	Kathmoni	Oleaceae	**S**	W	R	Jun-Nov	J	60

122	*Jatropha gossypifolia*	Lalkundu	Euphorbiaceae	S	W	R	Apr-Aug	J	138
123	*Jatropha integerrima*	Dottokia	Euphorbiaceae	S	P	R	Apr-Aug	J	179
124	*Justicia adhatoda*	Basok	Acanthaceae	S	W	R	TY	J	135
125	*Justicia gendarusa*	Jogotmodon	Acanthaceae	S	P	CN	Dec-May	J	52
126	*Kyllirga monocephale*	Nirbishi	Cyperaceae	H	W	CN	Feb-April	J	204
127	*Lablab purpureus*	Shim	Fabaceae	C	P	CN	Nov-Mar	J	86
128	*Lagenaria sicararia*	Lau	Cucurbitaceae	C	P	VC	Feb-May	J	68
129	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	Jarul	Lythraceae	T	P	CN	Apr-Aug	J	123
130	*Lannea coromandelica*	Jiga	Anacardiaceae	T	P	CN	Apr-Dec	J	21
131	*Lantara camara*	lantara	Verbiceae	S	W	VC	Sep-Jan	J	206
132	*Lawsonia inermis*	Mehedi	Lythraceae	S	P	VC	Jun-Dec	J	156
133	*Leonuros sibiricus*	Roktodron	Lamiaceae	H	W	VR	TY	J	94
134	*Leucas aspera*	Setodron	Lamiaceae	H	W	VC	TY	J	53
135	*Leucas Lavardufolia*	Hal-kusa	Lamiaceae	H	W	CN	Aug-May	J	212
136	*Limonia acidissima*	Kodbel	Rutaceae	T	P	CN	Feb-Dec	J	40
137	*Lindenergia indica*	Basanti	Serophula-riceae	H	W	CN	TY	J	234
138	*Litchi chinensis*	Lichu	Sapindaceae	T	P	CN	Apr-Jun	J	23
139	*Litsea monopetala*	Pepulte	Lauraceae	S	P	R	Mar-Nov	J	58
140	*Luffa acutangula*	Jhinga	Cucurbitaceae	C	P	R	Apr-Oct	J	74
141	*Luffa cylindrica*	Kodor	Cucurbitaceae	C	P	R	Jun-Nov	J	203
142	*Lycopersicon esculentum*	Tometo	Solanaceae	H	P	VC	Mar-Dec	J	112
143	*Mangifera indica*	Aam	Anacardiaceae	T	P	VC	Jan-Jun	J	6
144	*Manikara zapota*	Sopheda	Sapotaceae	T	P	CN	May-July	J	221
145	*Mentha arvensis*	Pudina pata	Lamiaceae	H	P	R	July-Sep	J	144
146	*Meusa nagassarium*	Nageshwar	Clusjaceae	T	W	VR	Feb-May	J	216
147	*Michella champaca*	Champa	Magnoli-aceae	T	P	VR	Mar-May	J	208
148	*Mimosa pudica*	Lojjaboti	Mimosaceae	H	W	VC	Sep-Dec	J	107
149	*Mimusops elengi*	Bokul	Sapotaceae	T	P	CN	Mar-Jun	J	24
150	*Mirabilis jalapa*	Sondhamaloti	Nyctaginaceae	H	P	CN	Mar-Nov	J	95
151	*Momordica charantia*	Korolla	Cucurbitaceae	C	P	R	May-Oct	J	70
152	*Murdania spirata*	Unknown	Commeli-naceae	H	W	CN	Nov-Feb	J	202
153	*Momordica*	Kakrol	Cucurbitaceae	C	P	R	July-Nov	J	141

	cochinchinensis								
154	*Monochoria hastata*	Barunkha	Pontederiaceae	H	W	VC	TY	J	82
155	*Morinda citrifolia*	Bazrachand	Rubiaceae	S	W	R	May-Nov	J	59
156	*Moringa oleifera*	Sojna	Moringaceae	T	P	CN	Jan-Aug	J	29
157	*Morus indica*	Tut	Moraceae	T	P	R	May-Jul	J	98
158	*Mukia maderaspatana*	Makal	Cucurbitaceae	C	W	R	Jun-Nov	J	190
159	*Murraya paniculata*	Kamini	Rutaceae	S	P	R	Mar-Jan	J	49
160	*Musa sapientum*	Kola	Musaceae	S	P	VC	TY	J	26
161	*Nerium indicum*	Kobori	Apocynaceae	H	P	R	Jan-Jul	J	178
162	*Nicotiana plumbaginifolia*	Bontamak	Solanaceae	H	W	CN	Mar-Dec	J	93
163	*Nyctanthes arbor-tristis*	Shefali	Oleaceae	S	P	R	Nov-Feb	J	180
164	*Nymphaea nouchali*	Shapla	Nymphaeaceae	H	P	CN	Jun-Oct	J	150
165	*Nymphoides indicum*	Panchli	Menyan-thaceae	H	W	CN	NK	J	232
166	*Ocimum sanctum*	Tulshi	Lamiaceae	H	P	R	Jun-Feb	J	108
167	*Oryza sativa*	Dhan gas	Poaceae	H	P	CN	Jul-Oct	J	78
168	*Oxalis corniculata*	Amrul	Oxalidaceae	H	W	CN	Sep-May	J	115
169	*Parthenium hysterophorus*	Parthenium	Asteraceae	H	W	VC	TY	J	88
170	*Pepermia pellucide*	Peperomia	Piperaceae	H	W	CN	TY	J	209
171	*Passiflora edulis*	Nilmonilata	Passifloraceae	C	W	R	Mar-June	J	220
172	*Phoenix sylvestris*	Khejur	Arecaceae	T	P	VC	Dec-July	J	64
173	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Amloki	Euphorbiaceae	T	P	CN	Mar-June	J	225
174	*Phyllanthus reticulatus*	Chitki	Euphorbiaceae	S	W	VC	Mar-Oct	J	155
175	*Physalis minima*	Kopalfotka	Solanaceae	H	W	CN	WS	J	132
176	*Piper betle*	Paan	Piperaceae	C	P	R	Dec-May	J	151
177	*Pisonia aculeata*	Baghachra	Nyctaginaceae	C	W	R	TY	J	149
178	*Polyalthia longifolia*	Debdaru	Annonaceae	T	P	CN	Mar Oct	J	164
179	*Polycarpon prostratum*	Ghima	Caryophylac	H	W	CN	Dec- Feb	J	214
180	*Persicaria barbatum*	Beklumjubaz	Polygonaceae	H	W	CN	June-Jan	J	215
181	*Persicariahydropiper*	Boro pani morich	Polygonaceae	H	W	VC	TY	J	67
182	*Persicaria orientale*	Panimorich	Polygonaceae	H	W	VC	TY	J	89

183	*Portulaca oleracea*	Nunia shak	Portulacaceae	H	W	CN	May-Aug	J	153
184	*Pouzolzia zeylanica*	Unkrown	Urticaceae	H	W	CN	May-Oct	J	211
185	*Psidium guajava*	Peyara	Myrtaceae	T	P	VC	SRS	J	10
186	*Pterospermum acerifolium*	kanakchapa	Sterculiaceae	T	P	R	May-July	J	217
187	*Punica granatum*	Dalim	Punicaceae	T	P	CN	Jan-Dec	J	14
188	*Pyrus communis*	Nashpati	Rosaceae	S	P	R	Jul-Sep	J	177
189	*Raphanus sativus*	Mulashak	Brassicaceae	H	P	CN	Jan-May	J	195
190	*Rosa centifolia*	Golap	Rosaceae	S	P	VC	May-Jul	J	127
191	*Saccharum officinarum*	Aakh	Poaceae	S	P	CN	TY	J	110
192	*Saccharum spontaneum*	Kash	Poaceae	S	P	CN	Jun-Aug	J	168
193	*Scorparia dulcis*	Bondone	Plantaginaceae	H	W	VC	TY	J	56
194	*Senna sophera*	Kolkasunda	Fabaceae	H	W	CN	Apr-Aug	J	184
195	*Sesamum indicum*	Til	Pedaliaceae	H	P	CN	Feb-Oct	J	158
196	*Sesbania canabina*	Dhonche	Fabaceae	S	P	VC	Mar-Aug	J	113
197	*Sida cordifolia*	Berela	Malvaceae	H	W	VR	Sep-Dec	J	183
198	*Solanum filicitolium*	Tit begun	Solanaceae	S	W	CN	TY	J	230
199	*Solanum melongena*	Begun	Solanaceae	S	P	CN	Oct-Mar	J	76
200	*Solanum nigrum*	Titbegun	Solanaceae	S	W	VC	Jan-Dec	J	45
201	*Solanum torvum*	Garakada	Solanaceae	S	W	CN	Jan-Dec	J	62
202	*Solanum tuberosum*	Gol alu	Solanaceae	H	P	CN	Oct-Feb	J	103
203	*Spathodea campanulata*	Krisnonaoka	Bignoniaceae	T	W	CN	Feb-Apr	J	236
204	*Spilanthes calva*	Unknown	Asteraceae	H	W	VC	TY	J	54
205	*Spondius pinnata*	Aamra	Anacardiaceae	T	P	CN	Feb-Aug	J	15
206	*Spondius purpurea*	Bilati aamra	Anacardiaceae	T	P	R	Mar-Oct	J	131
207	*Stemodio viscosa*	Kukachuni	Serophu lariacea	H	W	CN	Dec-Feb	J	238
208	*Stephania japonica*	Akunondo	Menispermaceae	C	W	VC	Jan-Dec	J	104
209	*Streblus asper*	Shewra	Moraceae	T	W	R	Feb-Jun	J	160
210	*Swietenia mahagoni*	Mehogoni	Meliaceae	T	P	CN	Apr-Nov	J	39
211	*Syzygium cumini*	Jam	Myrtaceae	T	P	VC	Mar-Jun	J	11

212	*Syzygium jambos*	Golapjam	Myrtaceae	*T*	P	VR	Mar-Jun	J	38
213	*Syzygium samarangense*	Jamrul	Myrtaceae	T	P	CN	Feb-May	J	35
214	*Tabebuia speciosa*	Urknown	Bignonj-Acea	T	W	CN	Jun-July	J	235
215	*Tabernaemontana coronaria*	Togor varigate	Apocynaceae	S	P	R	Apr-Jan	J	50
216	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Togor	Apocynaceae	S	P	CN	May-Jan	J	192
217	*Tagetes patula*	Gada	Asteraceae	H	P	CN	WS	J	129
218	*Tamarindus indica*	Tetul	Caesalpiniaceae	T	P	CN	Jun-Jul	J	161
219	*Tectona grandis*	Shegun	Verbenaceae	T	P	R	June-Sep	J	41
220	*Terminalia arjuna*	Arjun	Combretaceae	T	P	CN	Apr-Oct	J	2
221	*Terminalia catappa*	Kathbadam	Combretaceae	T	P	R	Mar-Dec	J	191
222	*Threvetia Pecuriana*	Kalki-Phul	Apocynaceae	T	P	CN	TY	J	229
223	*Toona ciliafa*	Pia	Meliaceaeq	T	W	VR	Jan-Apr.	J	227
224	*Trapa bispinosa*	Panifol	Trapaceae	H	W	VC	RS	J	137
225	*Trema amboinsis*	Gibon	Ulmaceae	T	P	VR	May-Aug.	J	210
226	*Trichosanthes arguina*	Dudhkushi	Cucurbitaceae	C	P	CN	Apr-Aug	J	202
227	*Trichosanthes dioica*	Potol	Cucurbitaceae	C	P	CN	Apr-Sep	J	73
228	*Tridax procumbens*	Tridhara	Asteraceae	H	W	CV	TY	J	197
229	*Typhonium trilobatum*	Ol kochu	Araceae	H	P	CN	May-Nov	J	96
230	*Vigna mungo*	Mashkalai	Fabaceae	H	P	CN	Nov-Jan	J	198
231	*Vigna sinensis*	Borboti	Fabaceae	C	P	R	Apr-Jul	J	75
232	*Vitex negundo*	Nisinda	Verbenaceae	S	W	R	May-Sep	J	100
233	*Vitis trifolia*	Bon angur	Vitaceae	C	W	VR	May-Dec	J	182
234	*Vitis vinifera*	Aangur	Vitaceae	C	P	R	May-Dec	J	173
235	*Xanthium indicum*	Hagra	Asteraceae	H	W	VC	TY	J	84
236	*Xeromphis spinosa*	Unknown	Rubiaceae	S	W	R	Apr-July	J	239
237	*Zea mays*	Vutta	Poaceae	S	P	R	Mar-Jul	J	80
238	*Zingiber officinale*	Ada	Zingiberaceae	H	P	R	Mar-Feb	J	120
239	*Zizyphus mauritiana*	Boroi	Rhamnaceae	T	P	VC	Sep-Mar	J	22

H=Herb, **S**=Shrub, **T**=Tree, **C**=Climber; **P**=Planted, **W**=Wild, **VC**=Very Common, **CN**=Common, **R**=Rare, **VR**=Very rare, **Jan**=January, **Feb**=February, **Mar**=March, **Apr**=April, **Jun**=June, **Jul**=July, **Aug**=August, **Sep**=September, **Oct**=October,

Nov=November, **Dec**=December, **NK**=Not know, **RS**=Rainy Season, **SRS**=Summer & Rainy Season, **SS**=Summer Season, **TY**=Throughout the year, **WS**=Winter season.

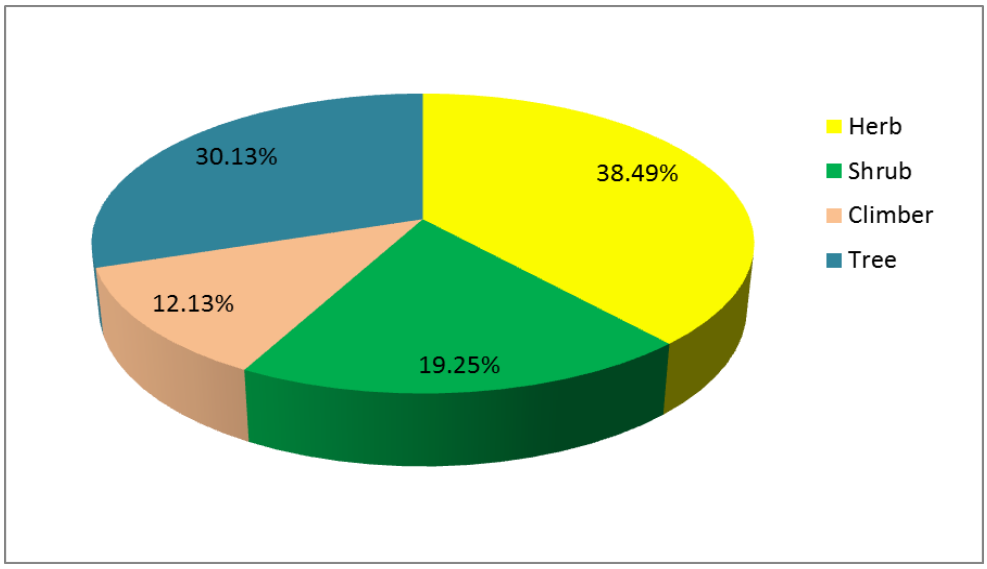

Figure 1 Habit diversity of the recorded species

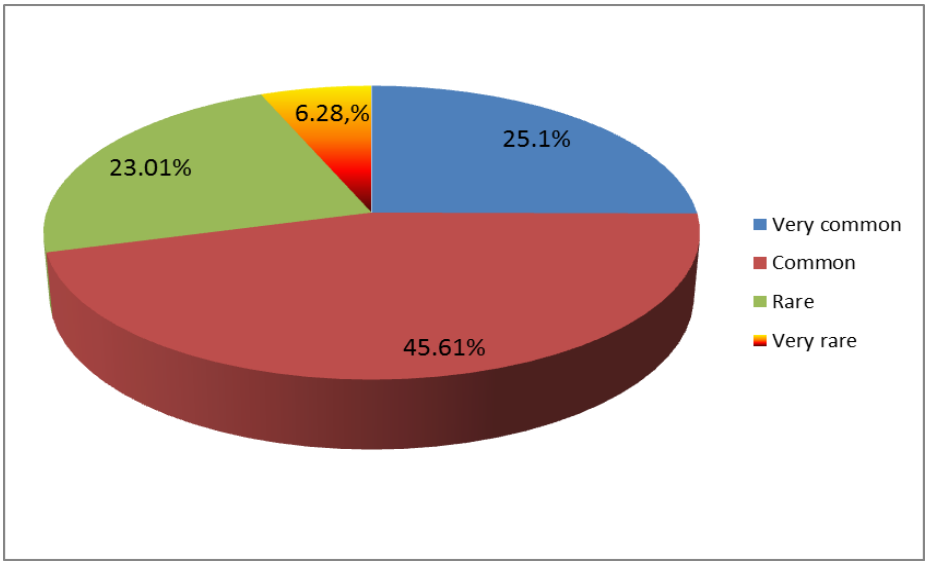

Figure 2 Percentage (%) of status of occurrence

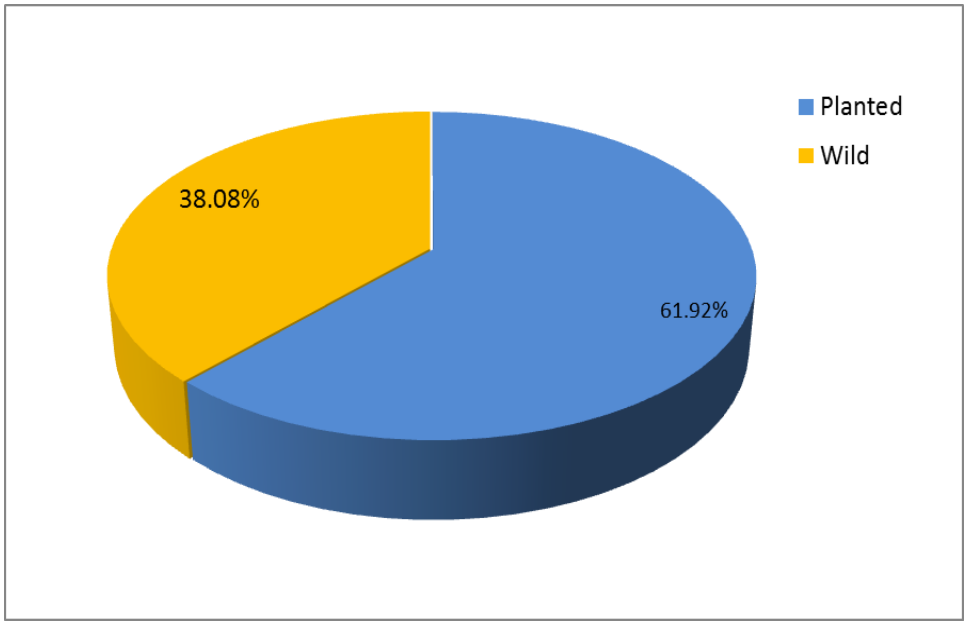

Figure 3 Percentage (%) of wild and planted plant species

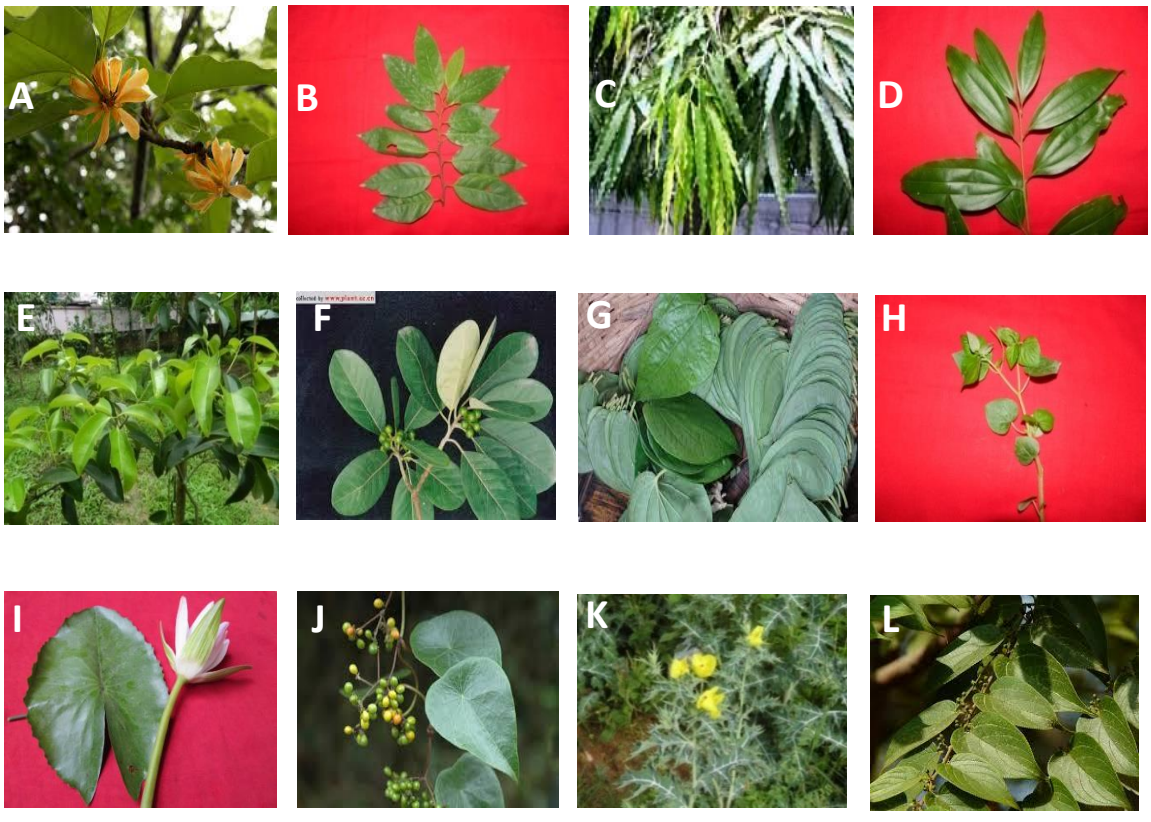

Figure 4 Important angiosperm plant species in the study area
A. *Michelia champaca* Linn., B. *Annona squamosa* Linn., C. *Polyalthia longifolia* Benth & Hook, D. *Cinnamomum tamala* (Buch.-Ham.) T.Nees & Eberm, E. *Cinnamomum verum* J. Presl, F. *Litsea monopetala* (Roxb.) Pers., G. *Piper betel* L., H. *Peperomia pellucida* Kunth, I. *Nymphaea nouchali* Burm.f., J. *Stephania japonica* (Thunb.) Miers.,K. *Argemone mexicana* L., L. *Trema amboinsis* Lamk., M. *Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lamk. , N. *Artocarpus lacucha* Buch-Ham., O. *Ficus benghalensis* L., P. *Ficus racemosa* L., Q. *Ficus hispida* L.f., R. *Ficus religiosa* L., S. *Morus indica* L., T. *Streblus asper* Lour.

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