SJIF Impact Factor (2023): 8.574| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 8 | Issue: 6 | June 2023 - Peer Reviewed Journal

FLORA OF SANGAT SAHIB BHAI PHERU KHALSA SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL, FARIDKOT, PUNJAB, INDIA

Rai Singh Dhillon[1], Bhupinder Kaur Sran[2], Swarnjit Singh Gill[3]
[1]*Biology Lecturer*
[2]*Principal*
[3]*Chairman*
[1,2,3]*Sangat Sahib Bhai Pheru Khalsa Senior Secondary School Faridkot, Punjab, India*

ABSTRACT
A total of 165 species (158 Angiosperms, 5 Gymnosperms and one pteridophyte) belonging to 142 genera and 57 families are recorded from the campus of Sangat Sahib Bhai Pheru Khalsa Senior Secondary School Faridkot, Punjab, India from July 2022 to April 2023. Out of 57 families, grass family Poaceae is dominant with represented with 15 species. Ninety five (95) documented as a weed species, 67 species are cultivated and 3 species both cultivated as well as wild species. Eighty five (85) species are annual and 80 are perennials. This study will be helpful for people, researchers and scientific communities for identification and classification of cultivated as well as wild flora of the region.

KEY WORDS- *Angiosperm, flower, plant, inventory, Faridkot, Punjab*

INTRODUCTION

We all are surrounded by many groups of the plants such as algae, bryophytes, pteridophytes, gymnosperms, angiosperms etc. Among the groups, Angiosperms are the major group of the flowering plants with 2, 95, 383 species in the world and 18,666 in India (Christenhusz & Byng 2016; Dash & Kumar 2019). Plants fulfils human requirements in the form of food, fodder, shelter, medicine etc. These are also used in many cultural and religious functions in typical regions.

Plants generally identified on the basis of morphological features from old time. This is classical, simple, easily available and cost effective method of identification of plants (Singh and Sidhu, 2022). Morphological parameters such as stem, leaf, flowers, fruits, seeds etc. are considered for identification of plant species.

Sangat Sahib Bhai Pheru Khalsa Senior Secondary School is the pioneer institute of the district Faridkot, Punjab (India). The School campus is covered with large number of cultivated plants as well as wild plant species. The nature and number of weed species are varies with season to season. Floral diversity provides an information about number and nature of the plants. It also informs about richness as well as threatened nature of the species. Therefore, present investigation has been carried out for documentation of plant species.

Previously, Sharma and Bir (1978), Meenakshi and Sharma (1985), Sharma et al. (1987), Sharma (1990), Sidhu (1991) and Singh and Singh (2019), Singh and Singh (2020), Sidhu and Singh (2020), Sidhu and Singh (2021a), Sidhu and Singh (2021b) and Singh and Sidhu (2022) recorded the angiosperm diversity in the state of Punjab. But updated information about cultivated as well as wild plant species is not complete. Keeping this in view, present study was planned for documentation and inventorization of plants in this region. It will be useful for taxonomists, biologists, erthnobotanists and researchers as an updated information about the floral diversity.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study area

Faridkot is located in the South- Western part of Punjab state which falls in the Malwa region between 29°-54’ to 34°-54’ North latitude and 74°-15’ to 75°-25’ East longitude. Present study was conducted in the campus of Sangat Sahib Bhai Pheru Khalsa Senior Secondary School, Faridkot. The School was shifted from Pakistan in 1955 due to great efforts of Late Sr. Karnail Singh Doad (Executive member, Shiromani Gurudwara Perbhandhak Committee, Sri Amritsar Sahib, Punjab). It is government aided School affiliated with Punjab School Education Board Mohali (Punjab) and managed by Sangat Sahib Bhai Pheru Sikh Educational Society, Faridkot, Punjab, India.

SJIF Impact Factor (2023): 8.574| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 8 | Issue: 6 | June 2023 - Peer Reviewed Journal

Plant Collection and Identification

Plant species were documented from July 2022 to April 2023. Plant specimens were also collected for preparation of herbarium. Morphological features such as leaf, stem, flower, stamens, stigma, fruit, seeds *etc*. were studied for identification and available literature were also concerned for authentication of species such as Hooker, 1872-1897; Bamber, 1916; Nair, 1978; Singh and Singh, 2019; Singh and Singh, 2020. Sidhu and Singh, 2021a; Sidhu and Singh 2021b; Singh and Sidhu, 2022). Online websites such as efloraofindia, flowersofindia, theplantlist and worldfloraonline were also used. After proper identification, the plant specimens were deposited in the Herbarium, Biology Lab, Sangat Sahib Bhai Pheru Khalsa Senior Secondary School, Faridkot, Punjab, India. (KSF).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During documentation of floral diversity, total 165 plant species (158 Angiosperms belonging 52 families and 136 genera; 5 gymnosperms member of 4 families and 5 genera and one pteridophyte) were recorded from the School campus (Table.1) (Fig.1). Out of 165, 67 species are cultivated, 95 wild and 3 species occurs as wild as well as cultivated in the garden. Eighty fiver species are annual and 80 are perennials. Herbs are dominant overs shrubs and trees represented with 109, 37 and 19 species respectively. Sidhu *et al.* (2011) studied the plant diversity of campus of Panjab University, Chandigarh and recorded 364 species belonging to 282 genera and 92 families in which herbs were dominant over shrubs and trees.

In Angiosperms families, Poaceae is dominant family represented with 15 species followed by Asteraceae (14), Euphorbiaceae (11), Fabaceae (10), Solanaceae (8), Amaranthaceae, Malvaceae and Moracea with six (6) species each, Apocynaceae, Arecaeae and Portulacaceae with 5 species each, Araceae (4), Aizoaceae, Brassicaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Convolvulaceae, Lamiaceae, Nyctaginaceae, Scrophulariaceae and Verbenaceae with three (3) species each, Asparagaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Commelinaceae, Crassulaceae, Liliaceae, Myrtaceae, Polygonaceae and Rutaceae with two species each and rest of the families with one species each (Table.2.). Genera *Euphorbia* is dominant with six species followed by *Ficus* (5), *Portulaca* (4) and *Solanum* (3) and rest of the genera are monotypic (Table.3). Soladoye *et al.* (2015) studied the angiosperm diversity from the campus of Bowen University, Iwo, Osun State, Nigeria. They recorded 110 species in which trees were dominant with 47 species followed by herbs (34) and shrubs (17). Family Asteraceae was dominant represented with 10 species followed by Euphorbiaceae and Poaceae with eight (8) species each. They suggested need of development of *ex situ* conservation strategies for preservation of medicinal and endangered species.

In Gymnosperms, out of four families *viz*. Araucariaceae, Cupressaceae, Cycadaceae and Zamiaceae, only Cupressaceae represented with two species rest are denoted with one species each whrere as in case of Pteridophytes, only one species (*Pteris vittata*) belonging to family Pteridaceae documented from the study area (Table.1).

Achyranthus aspera, Ageratum houstonianum, Calotropis procera, Cannabis sativa, Chenopodium album, Chenopodium murale, Croton bonplandianus, Euphorbia hirta, Euphorbia heyneana, Euphorbia prostrata, Cynodon dactylon, Medicago polymorpha, Senna occidentalis, Parthenium hysterophorus, Verbesina encelioides, Fumaria indica, Malva parviflora, Malvastrum coromandelianum, Oxalis corniculata, Cenchrus ciliaris, Poa annua, Dactyloctenium aegyptium, Portulaca oleracea, Stellaria media, Solanum nigrum, Trianthema portulacastrum, Amaranthus viridis, Digera muricata and *Tribulus terrestris* were dominant whereas *Mollugo nudicaulis, Zaleya pentandra, Eclipta prostrata, Cirsium arvense, Gnaphaliumpensylvanicum, Launaea nudicaulis, Sonchus oleraceus, Spergula arvensis, Ipomoea pestigridis, Convolvulus prostrates,Vicia sativa,Dicanthium annulatum, Paspalum distichum, Anagallis arvensis¸ Mazus pumilus, Physalis angulata* and *Withania somnifera* are very rare in the study area.

Plant diversity of the campus of University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan was studied by Iqbal *et al.* (2020). They recorded 220 species member of 157 genera and 55 families. They advised that regional flora provides opportunities for research and development of conservation strategies. Therefore, present study provides information about the nature of the regional flora.

CONCLUSION

This study provides information about the occurrence of Angiosperm, Gymnosperm and Pteridophytes in the study area. It also throws a light on the dominant nature of Angiosperms. This study will be useful for researchers, scientists, botanists, biologists, people *etc*. for identification of plant species

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

SJIF Impact Factor (2023): 8.574| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 8 | Issue: 6 | June 2023 - Peer Reviewed Journal

Authors are Thankful to President S. Gurdev Singh Brar IAS (Retd.), Senior Vice President Dr. Gursewak Singh, Vice President S. Amarjeet Singh Doad, Secretary S. Jasbir Singh Sandhu and Joint Secretary S. Sukhpal Singh Kang of Sangat Sahib Bhai Pheru Sikh Educational Society, Faridkot, Punjab, India for providing necessary facilities for this research work. Authors are also grateful to Prof. (Dr.) Navdeep Shekhar, Former Professor and Head, Department of Botany, Govt. Brijindra College, Faridkot for discussion and needful suggestions.

REFERENCES

1. *Bamber, C. J. (1916). Plants of the Punjab. A Descriptive Key of the Flora of the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir. Government Printing Press, Lahore. 652 pp.*
2. *Christenhusz, M.J.M. & J.W. Byng (2016). The number of known plants species in the world and its annual increase. Phytotaxa 261(3): 201- 217.*
3. *Hooker, J. D. (1872-1897). The Flora of British India, London. Vols I to VII.*
4. *Iqbal, I. M., Shabbir, A., Shabbir, K., Naveed, M., Urooj, F., Buti, A., Khan, R., Singh, N. and Bareen, F. (2020). Tree Flora of the Botanical Garden and two Campuses of Punjab University Lahore Pakistan. Biologia, 66 (1): 99-124.*
5. *Meenakshi, & Sharma, M. (1985). Flora of Ropar District. Dev Publishers, Patiala, Punjab, India.. 267 pp.*
6. *Sharma, M. & Bir, S. S. (1978). Flora of Patiala, Punjabi University Patiala Press, Patiala, Punjab, India., 254pp.*
7. *Sharma, M. (1990). Punjab Plants-Check List. Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh Publications, Dehra Dun, India., 115 pp.*
8. *Sharma, M., Dhaliwal, D. S., Gaba, R. & Sharma, P. (1987). Flora of Semi-Arid Punjab, India. Dev Publishers, Patiala. 116pp.*
9. *Sidhu, M. C. & Singh, R. (2020). Occurrence of New Angiosperm Weed Species Phyllanthus amarus Schumach & Thonn. in the state of Punjab, India. Plant Archives, 20 (2): 4901-4906.*
10. *Sidhu, M. C. & Singh, R. (2021 a). A cytomorphological investigation of three species of the genus Sonchus L. (Asterales : Asteraceae) from Punjab, India. Journal of Threatened Taxa, 13 (11): 19640-19644.*
11. *Sidhu, M. C. & Singh, R. (2021 b). Morphological and Cytopalynological characterization of three species of Tribulus (Zygophyllaceae) from Malwa region of Punjab, India. Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany, 44 (1-4): 73-76.*
12. *Sidhu, M. C., Thakur, S., and Ahluwalia, A. S. (2011). Biodiversity and Medicinal plants of Panjab University Chandigarh, India- A Review. Journal of Biodiversity and Ecological Sciences, 1 (3): 213-220.*
13. *Sidhu, M. K. (1991). Biology of Punjab Weeds. Anova Publications, Mohali, , 184pp.*
14. *Singh, R. & Sidhu, M. C. (2022). Cytotaxonomy and Palynology study of some weed species from the state of Punjab, India. Journal of Threatened Taxa, 14 (4):20866-20872.*
15. *Singh, Y. & Singh, R. (2019). Weed diversity in rice crop fields of Fatehgarh Sahib District, Punjab, India. Journal of Threatened Taxa, 11 (5): 13611-13616.*
16. *Singh, Y. & Singh, R. (2020). Inventorizations of Weed Species from Wheat Crop Fields of District Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab (India). International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Science, 9 (4): 1245-1254.*
17. *Soladoye, M. O., Chukwuma, E. C., Fagbenro, J. A., Adelagun, E. O. (2015). A Checklist of Angiosperm Diversity of Bowen University Campus, Iwo, Osun State, Nigeria. Journal of Plant Sciences, 10 (6): 244-252.*

SJIF Impact Factor (2023): 8.574| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 8 | Issue: 6 | June 2023 - Peer Reviewed Journal

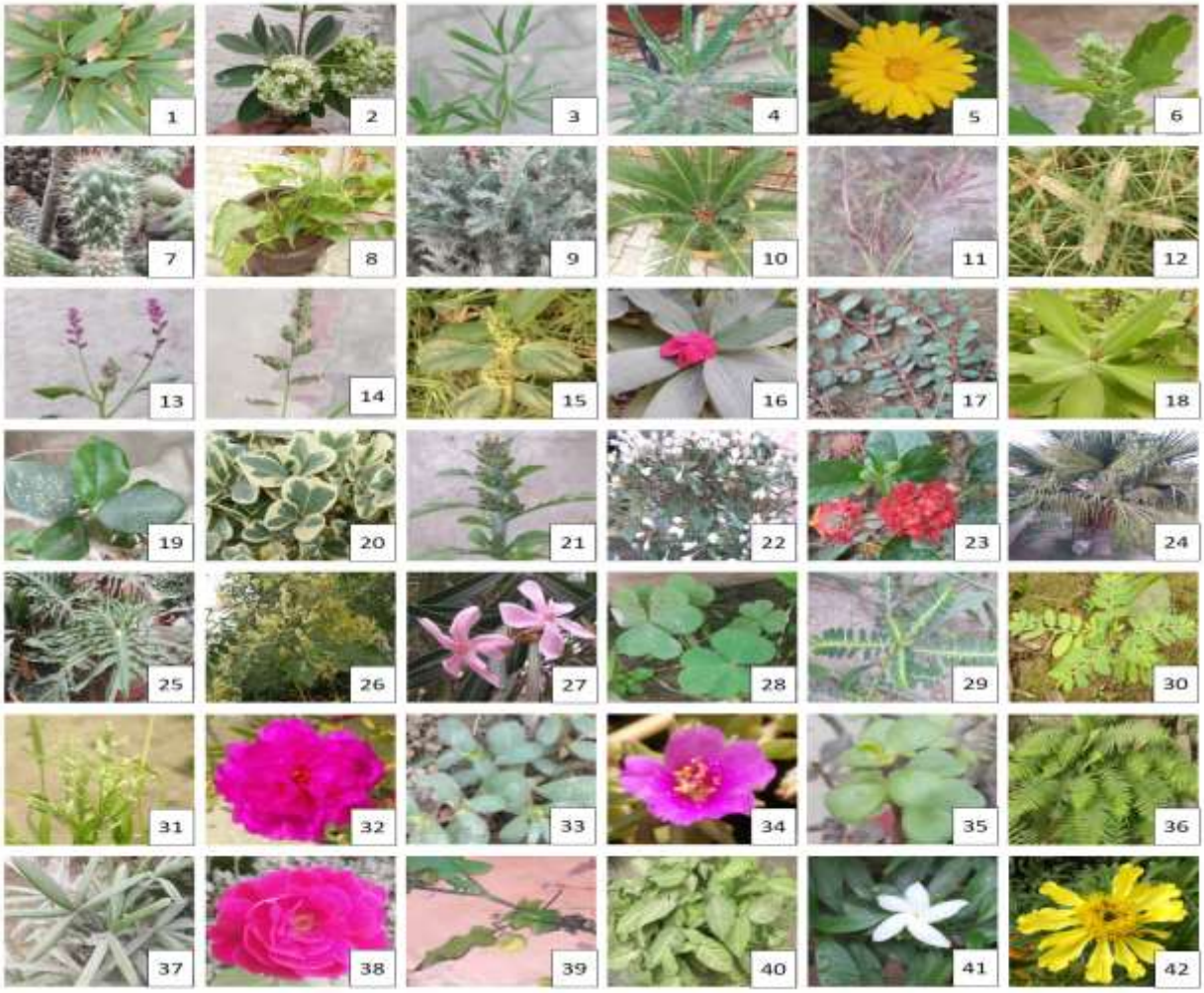

Fig.1. Morphology of Angiosperms, Gymnosperms and Pteridophytes (1-42). 1- *Alpinia offinarum* ;2- *Alstonia scholaris;* 3- *Asparagus sprengeri;* 4- *Bryophyllum tubiflorum;* 5- *Calendula officinalis;* 6- *Chenopodium album;* 7- *Cereus sp;* 8- *Colocasia sp;* 9- *Cupressus sempervirens;* 10- *Cycas revoluta;* 11- *Cyperus rotundus;* 12- *Dactyloctenium aegyptium;* 13- *Digera muricata;* 14- *Echinochloa crus-galli;* 15- *Euphorbia hirta;* 16- *Euphorbia milli;* 17- *Euphorbia prostrata;* 18- *Euphorbia umbelata;* 19- *Ficus microcarpa;* 20- *Ficus triangularis;* 21- *Gnaphalium pensylvanicum;* 22- *Jasminum polyanthum;* 23- *Lantana camara;* 24- *Livistona chinensis;* 25- *Monstera deliciosa;* 26- *Moringa oleifera;* 27- *Nerium indicum;* 28- *Oxalis corniculata;* 29- *Phyllanthus amarus;* 30- *Phyllanthus fraternus;* 31- *Poa annua;* 32- *Portulaca grandiflora;* 33- *Portulaca oleracea;* 34- *Portulaca pilosa;* 35- *Portulacaria afra;* 36- *Pteris vittata;* 37- *Rhapis excels;* 38- *Rosa indica;* 39- *Solanum virginianum;* 40- *Syngonium podophyllum;* 41- *Tabernaemontana divaricate;* 42- *Tagetes erecta.*

SJIF Impact Factor (2023): 8.574| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 8 | Issue: 6 | June 2023 - Peer Reviewed Journal

Table.1. List of plant species with family, source, habit, life form and common names.

S. No.	Family	Botanical Name	Source	Habit	Life Form	Common Name
1.	Acanthaceae	*Ruellia simplex* C. Wright	C	H	P	Bukhar jad
2.	Agavaceae	*Agave sp*	C	H	P	
3.	Aizoaceae	*Mollugo nudicaulis* Lam.	W	H	A	
4.		*Trianthema portulacastrum* L.	W	H	A	Itsit
5.		*Zaleya pentandra* (L.) C. Jeffrey	W	H	A	
6.	Amaranthaceae	*Achyranthes aspera* L.	W	H	P	Puthkanda
7.		*Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Griseb.	W	H	A	
8.		*Alternanthera sessilis* (L.) R. Br. ex DC.	W	H	A	
9.		*Amaranthus viridis* L.	W	H	A	Chaulai
10.		*Digera muricata* (L.) Mart.	W	H	A	Tandal
11.		*Gomphrena celosioides* Mart.	W	H	A	
12.	Anacardiaceae	*Mangifera indica* L.	C	T	P	Amb
13.	Annonaceae	*Polyalthia longifolia* (Sonn.) Thwaites	C	T	P	Ashoka
14.	Apocynaceae	*Alstonia scholaris* (L.) R. Br.	C	T	P	Satt Patti
15.		*Catharanthus roseus* (L.) G. Don	C	H	P	Sdhabahar
16.		*Nerium indicum* Mill.	C	S	P	Kaner
17.		*Tabernaemontana divaricata* (L.) R.Br. ex Roem. & Schult	C	S	P	Kali
18.		*Thevetia peruviana* (Pers.) K. Schum.	C	S	P	Peeli Kaner
19.	Araceae	*Epipremnum aureum* (Linden ex Andre)G.S. Bunting	C	H	P	Money Plant
20.		*Monstera deliciosa Liebm.*	C	S	P	
21.		*Syngonium podophyllum* Schott.	C	H	P	Teer Plant
22.		*Colocasia* sp	C	H	P	
23.	Arecaceae	*Dypsis lutescens* (H. Wendle) Beentje & Dransf.	C	S	P	Areca Palm
24.		*Livistona chinensis* (Jacq.) R. Br. Ex Mart.	C	T	P	Fan palm
25.		*Phoenix roebelenii* O' Brien	C	S	P	Khajoor Palm
26.		*Rhapis excelsa* (Thunb.)A. Henry.	C	H	P	Bamboo Palm
27.		*Roystonea regia* (Kunth) O.F.Cook.	C	T	P	Bottle Palm
28.	Asclepiadaceae	*Calotropis procera* (Aiton) Dryand	W	S	P	Ak
29.	Asparagaceae	*Dracaena reflexa* Lam.	C	H	P	
30.		*Dracaena trifasciata* (Prain) Mabb.	C	H	P	Snake Plant
31.	Asteraceae	*Ageratum houstonianum* Mill	W	H	A	Nilam
32.		*Calendula officinalis* L.	C	H	A	
33.		*Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop	W	H	A	
34.		*Eclipta prostrata* (L.) L.	W	H	A	Bhringraj
35.		*Erigeron bonariensis* L.	W	H	A	
36.		*Gnaphalium pensylvanicum* Willd.	W	H	A	
37.		*Launaea nudicaulis* (L.) Hook.f.	W	H	P	Bhaghtal
38.		*Parthenium hysterophorus* L.	W	H	P	Gajar Buti
39.		*Sonchus oleraceous* Wall	W	H	A	Dhoodhi
40.		*Tagetes erecta* L.	C	H	A	Genda
41.		*Tridax procumbens* (L.) L.	W	H	A	

SJIF Impact Factor (2023): 8.574| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 8 | Issue: 6 | June 2023 - Peer Reviewed Journal

42.		*Verbesina encelioides* (Cav.) Benth. & Hook.f. ex A. Gray	W	H	A	
43.		*Vernonia cinerea* (L.) Less	W	H	A	Sehdevi
44.		*Xanthium strumarium* L.	W	S	P	Gut patna
45.	Boraginaceae	*Heliotropium ellipticum* Ledeb.	W	H	A	Hathi sundi
46.	Brassicaceae	*Coronopus didymus* (L.) Sm.	W	H	A	Jungli halon
47.		*Sisymbrium irio* L.	W	H	A	Jungli saron
48.		*Lobularia maritime* (L.) Desv.	C	H	A	
49.	Cactaceae	*Cereus sp*	C	H	P	Thohar
50.	Cannabaceae	*Cannabis sativa* L.	W	H	P	Bhang
51.	Caryophyllaceae	*Spergula arvensis* L.	W	H	A	Jungli dhania
52.		*Stellaria media* (L.) Vill.	W	H	A	Buchbucha
53.	Casuarinaceae	*Casuarina equisetifolia* L.	C	T	P	Jhau
54.	Chenopodiacae	*Chenopodium album* L.	W	H	A	Bathu
55.		*Chenopodium murale* L.	W	H	A	Karbathu
56.		*Atriplex crassifolia* Ledeb.	W	S	A	
57.	Commelianaceae	*Commelina benghalensis* L.	W	H	A	
58.		*Tradescantia pallida* (Rose) D. R. Hunt.	C	H	P	
59.	Convulvulaceae	*Ipomoea pes-tigridis* L.	W	H	A	
60.		*Convolvulus arvensis* L.	W	H	A	Hiran khuri
61.		*Convolvulus prostratus* Forrsk.	W	H	A	Shankh pushpi
62.	Crassulaceae	*Bryophyllum tubiflorum* Harv.	C	H	P	
63.		*Bryophyllum pinnatum* (Lam.) Oken	C	H	P	Pathar Chatt
64.	Cucurbitaceae	*Mukia maderaspatana* (L.) M.Roem.	W	H	A	
65.	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus rotundus* L.	W	H	P	Murk
66.	Euphorbiaceae	*Croton bonplandianus* Baill.	W	H	A	
67.		*Emblica officinalis* Gaertn.	C	T	P	Amla
68.		*Euphorbia heyneana* Spreng.	W	H	A	Shoti dudi
69.		*Euphorbia hirta* L.	W	H	A	Badi dudi
70.		*Euphorbia milli* Moul.	C	S	P	Kandian da mukt
71.		*Euphorbia prostrata* Aiton	W	H	A	
72.		*Euphorbia tithymaloides* L.	C	S	P	Chapal Plant
73.		*Euphorbia umbelata*	C	S	P	
74.		*Phyllanthus amarus* Schumach. & Thonn.	W	H	A	Hazardani
75.		*Phyllanthus fraternus* G. L. Webster	W	H	A	Hazardani
76.		*Ricinus communis* L.	W	S	P	Arind
77.	Fabaceae	*Delonix regia* (Bojer ex Hook.) Raf.	C	T	P	Gulmohar
78.		*Desmodium triflorum* (L.) DC.	W	H	A	
79.		*Lathyrus aphaca* L	W	H	A	Matri
80.		*Leucaena leucocephala* (Lam.) de Wit.	W	T	P	Subabul
81.		*Medicago polymorpha* L.	W	H	A	Maina
82.		*Melilotus indicus* (L.) All.	W	H	A	Senji
83.		*Prosopis juliflora* (Sw.) DC.	W	T	P	Pahari kikar
84.		*Senna occidentalis* (L.) Link.	W	S	A	Kasoundi
85.		*Sesbania bispinosa* (Jacq.) W. Wight	W	S	A	Janter
86.		*Vicia sativa* L.	W	H	A	Rari

SJIF Impact Factor (2023): 8.574| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 8 | Issue: 6 | June 2023 - Peer Reviewed Journal

87.	Fumariaceae	*Fumaria indica* (Hausskn.) Pugsley	W	H	A	Pitpapra
88.	Lamiaceae	*Coleus aromaticus* Benth.	C	H	P	Ptta Ajwain
89.		*Coleus blumei* Benth.	C	H	P	Kukkar Kalghi
90.		*Ocimum basilicum* L.	C	S	P	Marua
91.	Lemnaceae	*Lemna perpusilla* Torr.	W	H	A	
92.	Liliaceae	*Aloe vera (L.) Burm. F.*	C	H	P	Ghe Kawar
93.		*Asparagus sprengeri Regel*	C	H	P	Shtavari
94.	Magnoliaceae	*Magnolia grandiflora* L.	C	T	P	Champa
95.	Malvaceae	*Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sweet	W	S	P	Kangi
96.		*Hibiscus rosa sinensis* L.	C	S	P	China Rose
97.		*Malva parviflora* L.	W	H	A	Mallow
98.		*Malvastrum coromandelianum* (Linn) Garcke	W	H	A	
99.		*Sida acuta* Burm.f.	W	S	A	Bla
100.		*Sida cordifolia* L.	W	S	A	Bla
101.	Meliaceae	*Melia azedarach* L.	C	T	P	Dharek
102.	Menispermaceae	*Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd.) Miers ex Hook.f. & Thomson	W	S	P	Gloe
103.	Moraceae	*Ficus microcarpa* Linn. f.	C	S	P	
104.		*Ficus benghalensis* L.	W+C	T	P	Bohr
105.		*Ficus benjamina* L.	C	S	P	Sunehari Bohd
106.		*Ficus religiosa* L.	W+C	T	P	Pipal
107.		*Ficus triangularis* Warb.	C	S	P	Tikona Bohd
108.		*Morus nigra* L.	C	T	P	Shehtoot
109.	Moringaceae	*Moringa oleifera* Lam	C	T	P	Sawanjna
110.	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca bracteata* F. Muell.	C	S	P	Golden Bottle Brush
111.		*Psidium guajava* L.	C	T	P	Amrood
112.	Nyctaginaceae	*Boerhavia diffusa* L.	W	H	P	
113.		*Bougainvillea glabra* Choisy	C	S	P	Gul e kagzi
114.		*Mirabilis jalapa* L.	C	H	P	
115.	Oleaceae	*Jasminum polyanthum* Franch.	C	S	P	Jasmine
116.	Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis corniculata* L.	W	H	P	
117.	Poaceae	*Brachiaria ramosa* (L.) Stapf	W	H	A	
118.		*Cenchrus ciliaris* L.	W	H	A	Kutta ghas
119.		*Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers.	W	H	P	Khabal
120.		*Dactyloctenium aegyptium* (L.) Willd.	W	H	A	Madhana
121.		*Desmostachya bipinnata* (L.) Stapf	W	H	A	
122.		*Dichanthium annulatum* Stapf	W	H	A	
123.		*Digitaria sanguinalis* (L.) Scop.	W	H	A	
124.		*Echinochloa crus-galli* (L.) P.Beauv.	W	H	A	Swank
125.		*Eragrostis tenella* (L.) P. Beauv	W	H	A	Chirian da dana
126.		*Paspalum distichum* L.	W	H	A	
127.		*Phalaris minor* Retz.	W	H	A	Gulli danda
128.		*Poa annua* L.	W	H	A	
129.		*Polypogon monspeliensis* (L.) Desf	W	H	A	Lumbad puchha
130.		*Setaria verticillata* (Linn.) P. Beauv.	W	H	A	
131.		*Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers.	W	H	A	
132.	Polygonaceae	*Polygonum plebeium* R. Br.	W	H	A	

SJIF Impact Factor (2023): 8.574| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 8 | Issue: 6 | June 2023 - Peer Reviewed Journal

133.		*Rumex dentatus* L.	W	H	A	Jungli palak
134.	Portulacaceae	*Portulaca grandiflora* Hook.	C	H	A	Dupehrkhidi
135.		*Portulaca oleracea* L.	W	H	A	Jungli Dupehrkhidi
136.		*Portulaca pilosa* L.	C	H	A	Dupehrkhidi
137.		*Portulaca umbreticola* Kunth.	C	H	A	Dupehrkhidi
138.		*Portulacaria afra Jacq.*	C	H	P	Elephant Bush
139.	Primulaceae	*Anagallis arvensis* L.	W	H	A	Bili buti
140.	Ranunculaceae	*Ranunculus sceleratus* L.	W	H	A	Jaldhania
141.	Rosaceae	*Rosa indica* L.	C	S	P	Gulab
142.	Rutaceae	*Citrus microcarpa* (Bunge) Wijnands	C	S	P	Klamnsi
143.		*Murraya koenigii* (L.) Spreng.	C	S	P	Karri patta
144.	Scrophulariaceae	*Mazus pumilus* (Burm.f.) Steenis	W	H	A	
145.		*Veronica anagallis aquatica* L.	W	H	A	
146.		*Veronica didyma* Ten.	W	H	A	Gajargulla
147.	Solanaceae	*Cestrum nocturnum* L.	C	S	P	Raar Di Rani
148.		*Datura innoxia* Mill.	W	S	A	Datura
149.		*Nicotiana plumbaginifolia* Viv.	W	H	A	Jungli tambaku
150.		*Physalis angulata* L.	W	H	A	Jungli rasbhari
151.		*Solanum americanum* Mill.	W	H	A	Makoe
152.		*Solanum nigrum* L.	W	H	A	Makoe
153.		*Solanum virginianum* L.	W	H	A	Chamak namoli
154.		*Withania somnifera* (L.) Dunal	W	S	P	Aksin
155.	Verbenaceae	*Lantana camara* L.	W + C	H	P	
156.		*Phyla nodiflora* (L.) Greene	W	H	A	
157.		*Tectona grandis* L.	C	T	P	Sagwan
158.	Zingiberaceae	*Alpinia offinarum* Hance	C	H	P	Ptta Elachi
159.	Zygophyllaceae	*Tribulus terrestris* L.	W	H	A	Bhakhra
Gymnosperms						
160.	Araucariaceae	*Araucaria cokii* R.Br. ex Endl.	C	T	P	Christmas Tree
161.	Cupressaceae	*Cupressus sempervirens* L.	C	S	P	
162.		*Thuja occidentalis* L.	C	S	P	Mor Pankhi
163.	Cycadaceae	*Cycas revoluta* Thunb.	C	S	P	Kangi Palm
164.	Zamiaceae	*Zamia furfurea* L.	C	S	P	Card Board Palm
Pteridophytes						
164.	Pteridaceae	*Pteris vittata* L.	C	H	P	

C= Cultivated; W= Wild; A= Annual; P= Perennial; H= Herb; S= Shrub; T= Tree.

Table.2. List of families with number of genera and species

S. No.	Family	Genera	Species
Angiosperms			
1.	Acanthaceae	1	1
2.	Agavaceae	1	1
3.	Aizoaceae	3	3
4.	Amaranthaceae	5	6
5.	Anacardiaceae	1	1
6.	Annonaceae	1	1
7.	Apocynaceae	5	5
8.	Araceae	4	4
9.	Arecaceae	5	5

SJIF Impact Factor (2023): 8.574| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 8 | Issue: 6 | June 2023 - Peer Reviewed Journal

10.	Asclepiadaceae	1	1
11.	Asparagaceae	1	2
12.	Asteraceae	14	14
13.	Boraginaceae	1	1
14.	Brassicaceae	3	3
15.	Cactaceae	1	1
16.	Cannabaceae	1	1
17.	Caryophyllaceae	2	2
18.	Casuarinaceae	1	1
19.	Chenopodiacae	2	3
20.	Commelianaceae	2	2
21.	Convulvulaceae	2	3
22.	Crassulaceae	1	2
23.	Cucurbitaceae	1	1
24.	Cyperaceae	1	1
25.	Euphorbiaceae	5	11
26.	Fabaceae	10	10
27.	Fumariaceae	1	1
28.	Lamiaceae	2	3
29.	Lemnaceae	1	1
30.	Liliaceae	2	2
31.	Magnoliaceae	1	1
32.	Malvaceae	5	6
33.	Meliaceae	1	1
34.	Menispermaceae	1	1
35.	Moraceae	2	6
36.	Moringaceae	1	1
37.	Myrtaceae	2	2
38.	Nyctaginaceae	3	3
39.	Oleaceae	1	1
40.	Oxalidaceae	1	1
41.	Poaceae	15	15
42.	Polygonaceae	2	2
43.	Portulacaceae	2	5
44.	Primulaceae	1	1
45.	Ranunculaceae	1	1
46.	Rosaceae	1	1
47.	Rutaceae	2	2
48.	Scrophulariaceae	2	3
49.	Solanaceae	6	8
50.	Verbenaceae	3	3
51.	Zingiberaceae	1	1
52.	Zygophyllaceae	1	1
Total		136	159
Gymnosperm			
53.	Araucariaceae	1	1
54.	Cupressaceae	2	2
55.	Cycadaceae	1	1
56.	Zamiaceae	1	1
Total		5	5
Pteridophyte			
57.	Pteridaceae	1	1

SJIF Impact Factor (2023): 8.574| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 8 | Issue: 6 | June 2023 - Peer Reviewed Journal

Table.3. List of Dominant genera of Angiosperms.

S. No.	Genera	Number of Species
1.	*Euphorbia*	6
2.	*Ficus*	5
3.	*Portulaca*	4
4.	*Solanum*	3