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Research Article

FLORISTIC DIVERSITY OF VIJAYANAGARA SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY CAMPUS BALLARI, KARNATAKA

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ABSTRACT
Plant taxonomy is not only the science of identifying, naming and classifying the plants but also reflects scientific ideas about inter relationships between different taxa. Keeping this in view, the present study was carried out to document the floristic diversity of VSKU Ballari, Campus from 2017-18. All the species collected were identified and herbarium was prepared. About 130 plant species were collected, of which family Asteraceae and Poaceae (12) each is abundant followed by Caesalpinoidaea (8), Euphorbiaceae (7), Mimosoidaea and Apocynaceae (6), Amaranthaceae, Labiataea and Convolvulaceae (4) each and other families having 1 or 2 species are also recorded. The study provides a correct and updated nomenclature, with family names, synonyms, vernacular names, brief descriptions of habit, phenology. It was observed that most of plants are were shrubs and trees and we are found to be resistant to high temperature and this stress resistance may make it an important medicinal plant as there could be physiological production of medically potent secondary metabolites. Thus, the present report not only focus on identification and documentation of the flora of VSKU campus but also aid the plant taxonomists, experimental biologists, environmental scientists, naturalists, agricultural scientists and research scholars with beneficial information and knowledge.

Keywords: *VSK campus, Ballari, Floristic, Taxonomy*

INTRODUCTION
Biological systems on earth which consist of millions of diverse biological species today is totally relying on Biodiversity and is considered as one of the measures of the health of life. Biodiversity have now assumed greater significance as ecologists try seriously to document global biodiversity in the face of unprecedented perturbations, habit loss and extinction rates. Unfortunately biodiversity is declining steadily throughout the world, which is the result of direct and indirect human anthropogenic disturbances (Rajendran, 2014). Building accurate knowledge of the identity and the geographic distribution of plants is essential for effective study and management of biodiversity.

Taxonomy is the study of variation pattern in living organisms and their classification while biodiversity is the study of assessment of total variation in living organisms of a region or taxa. Floristic diversity refers to the variety and variability of plants in a given region. It refers to the number of types or taxa in a given region or group. Floristic diversity can be measured at any level from overall global diversity to ecosystem, community, species, populations, individuals and even to genes within a single individual.

There are several reports and floristic survey of local districts, states and entire India. Many universities have published and documented flora of their campuses. There are no of reports on documentation, collection and identification of flora of the campus of VSKUB Ballari. Hence the present study.

Study area: Ballari city is the northern part of Karnataka, the city covered over an area of 85.95 Km^2 and is situated at an altitude of 485 M from the mean sea level. The coordinates of this city is 15˚ 09ˈ N 76˚ 55ˈ E. This historic town is bounded by Chitradurga, Raichuru, Koppala districts. The city has a

population of approximately 410,445 as per 2011 census and the population density is sky rocketing asper 4,800/Km^2. Ballari is the headquarters with number of industries and business organizations. The city is coming out of its shell from a historic town with ravages to an industrial hub. It is embraced with beautiful granite hills and rocks. Unraveling the natural treasure has become common in this town. Now it is used for business purpose. Attached to bellary is the beautiful valley stretching 48 km is Sandur comprising of thick deciduous forest. Average rainfall in Ballari, maximum rainfall occurs in the month of September, which is 131 mm approximately.

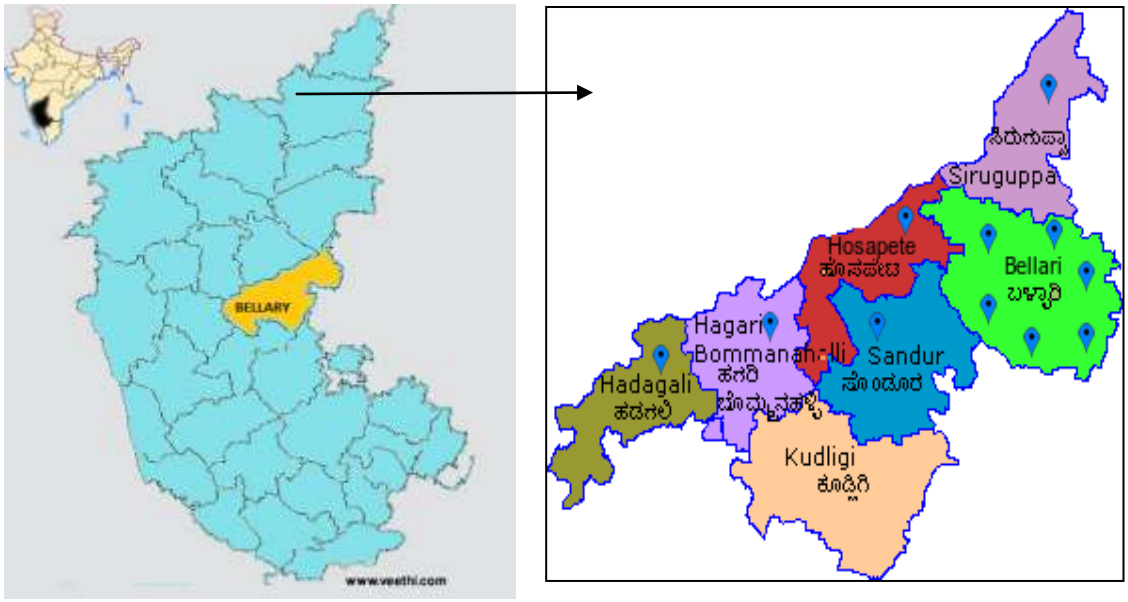


Fig.1: Map of Ballari District

The minimum rainfall is about 2.7 mm only in the month of January. The duration between May to September experience the maximum rainfall. The city receives 651 mm of rainfall every year.

Ballari city is having a very dry climate average humidity of the city is 57% humidity is maximum in the month of October which is about 71% and the month of March – April experiences the driest months of the year when the humidity reaches as low as 40% - 41%.

Natural resources in Ballari: The two major granite hills, Ballari gudda and the kumbar gudda are the major attraction of the city. Thousands of travelers crawl to this part of the world to witness the amazing creation of nature. Geologist and students are also allured to have a glimpse of the beautiful granite hills that grabs the attention of the people.

Climate in Ballari: The meteorological observatory centre located in Ballary makes it easy to understand the weather condition of the region. As said earlier, April is the hottest month of the year and temperature rises to an astounding level.

Geography of Ballari city: Ballari the city that symbolizes the perfect blend of the ravages of the past and bountifulness of natural treasure has a semi arid climate. It offers plenty of things for the travels enthusiasts. Exploring the city that stand strong with an average elevation of 495 m is indeed a great experience. This historic town is located in the modest of a level, wide plain of black cotton soil.

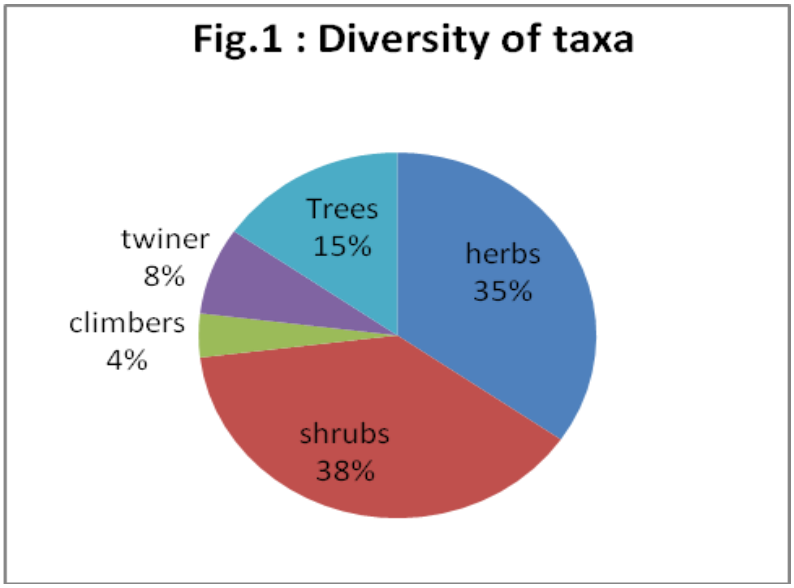
MATERIALS AND METHODS

Collection of plants: All plant specimens were collected throughout the year 2017-18 and were collected containing at least flowers or fruits or preferably both. In case of grasses sedges, and others herbs, the whole plant including the underground part was collected.

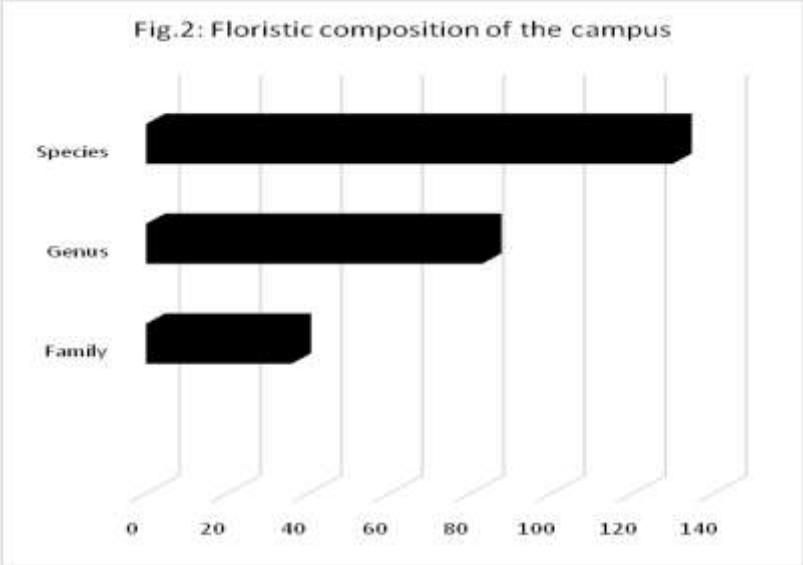
Pressing and drying: Pressing is the process of placing specimens between the absorbents under moderate pressure. Specimens like shrubs and trees were collected by taking only flowering branches and pressed for herbarium. Collected plant species where pressed and kept for drying to prepare herbarium where prepared by following standard procedure by Rao and Jain (1976).
Identification: The plant species were identified by using local district (Seetharam *et al.*, 2000), State (Ramaswamy *et al.*, 1988) and National Floras (Hooker, 1872–1897 & Gamble, 1915).

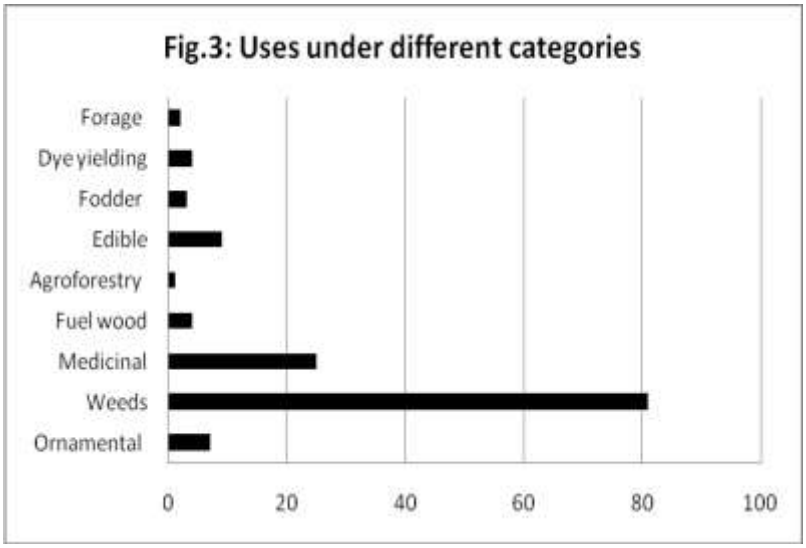
RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

During the survey of the VSKU campus from 2017-2018 approx. 130 angiospermic plants were collected. Of which the Family Asteraceae and Poaceae (12) each is abundant followed by Caesalpinoidaea (8), Euphorbiaceae (7), Mimosoidaea and Apocynaceae (6), Amaranthaceae, Labiataea and Convolvulaceae (4) each and other families having 1 or 2 species are also recorded. The plants are enumerated in alphabetical order in table1. (Fig.2). About 38% of the flora are shrubs, followed by herbs (35%), trees (15%), twiners (8%) and climbers (4%). The vegetation of the campus is comprised with weedy species (Fig.1). 81 species are weeds belonging to different genera and families, followed by medicinal plants (25), edible (9), ornamental/plantation plants (7), fodder plants (3), dye yielding plants (4), forage plants (2), fuel wood/biofuel (4), agroforestry plants (1). The data is represented in fig. 3.



The present study provides the correct and updated nomenclature, family names, synonyms, vernacular names, brief description, distribution in India and Karnataka, habitat, and phenology of all 130 plant species.
There are total 36 families, with dominant family Asteraceae and Poaceae and genera Solanum. About 80% of the plant species collected are weedy in nature and they are resistant to high temperature and humidity. Such plants are considered high medicinal valued plants. Because most of them are insect/pest resistant, herbicide resistant and hence predators do not consume them. Added to this the medicinal values of weeds are mentioned by Kavitha Sagar (2015) in her book on ‘A Handbook on Weeds of Karnataka’, where she has mentioned various ethno botanical uses.





Hence, it can rightly be presumed that these plant species have capability of producing high secondary metabolites. Hence it suggested that these plants can be explored for their active compounds and also screened for the production of secondary metabolites. The plants like Cressa critica, Tridax procumbens, *Acalypha indica, Prosopis juliflora, Blumea laciniata, Dicoma tomentosa, Tanvernaria cuneifolia, Croton bonplandianum, Senna auriculata, Senna itlica, Calatropis procera, C. gigantea* etc., exhibit weedy nature in the campus.

The medicinal properties of most of the above mentioned plants have already been documented. This directs one that there are still unexplored properties of these recorded plants which are detained and investigation about other biological properties of the plants is highly recommended.

Ornamental plants like Tabernamontana divaricata, Sebestena cordia, Muntingia calabura, Azardirachta indica, Hibiscus rosa sinensis, Ipomoea coccinea, Rose are well established in the campus. The present study is an exhaustive report of the flora of Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya Univesity, Ballari which

will certainly be useful for students, researchers, administrative officials, teachers and even farmers (as most of the flora are agricultural weeds).

PLATE 1: (1) ***Argemone mexicana; (2) Albizia saman; (3) Acalypha indica; (4) Alternanthera parnychioides; (5) Acacia nilotica; (6) Aristolochia bracteolata; (7) Bambusa arundinacea; (8) Tragia plukenetii; (9) Senna italica; (10) Azadirachta indica; (11) Bryophyllum pinnatum; (12) Bougainvillea sps.;(13) Calotropis procera; (14) Callistemon viminalis; (15) Calotropis gigantea; (16) Caesalpinia pulcherrima***

PLATE 2: ***(17) Stemodia viscosa; (18) Senna auriculata; (19) Capparis grandiflora; (20)Cordia sebestena ;(21) Cycas revoluta; (22) Cyathillium cinerium; (23) Cucumis myriocarpa; (24) Croton bonplandianum ; (25) Datura inoxia; (26) Euphorbia tithymiloides ;(27) Euphorbia thymifolia; (28) Echinops echinata; (29) Cascabela thevetia; (30) Gomphrena celosioides; (31)Heliotropium curassavicum; (32) Fagonia indica***

Table 1: Checklist of flowering plants and their utilitarian values of the VSK University Campus, Ballari .

S. No.	Name of Taxa	Family	Habit	Local name	Importance
1.	*Acacia concinna* (Wild.) DC.	Mimosoideae	Tree	Shigekai	Medicinal plant pods used as shikakai powder for hair wash
2.	*Acacia horrida* (L.) Willd.	Mimosoideae	Tree		Babul gum
3.	*Acacia nilotica* (L.) Delile	Mimosoideae	Tree	Gobli mara	Plantation tree, fire wood, furnitures
4.	*Acalypha indica* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Chalmari	A Weed, listed in the Pharmacopoeia of India as an expectorant to treat asthma and pneumonia
5.	*Achyranthes aspera* L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Uttarani	High valued medicinal plant, weed
6.	*Albizia lebbeck* (L.) Benth.	Mimosoideae	Tree	Baage	cultivated in farmlands, along roadsides, irrigated plantations and riveroin tracks. Fuel wood, as plantation plant, avenue plant
7.	*Albizia saman* (Jacq.) Merr.	Mimosoideae	Tree	Bhagaya mara	Multipurpose tree
8.	*Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Griseb.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Dodda honagone	Agroforestry uses, weed
9.	*Amaranthus viridis* L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Daggali soppu	Vegetable plant, dyes can prepared from wolr plant, weed
10.	*Amberboa ramosa* (Roxb.) Jafri.	Asteraceae	Shrub		Due to mucilaginous property it may prove to be medicinal, weed
11.	*Anisomeles malabarica* (L.)R.Br.	Labiatae	Herb	Karitumbi	Flowers and leaves may be used in perfumery, weed
12.	*Annona squamosa* L.		Tree	Sithaphala	the seeds contain the insecticide acetogin, fuel wood, fruit edible
13.	*Argemone mexicana* L.	Papavaraceae	Shrub	Datturigida	Medicinal, semi-drying oil obtained from the seed is used for lighting, making soap, weed
14.	*Aristolochia indica* L.	Aristolachiaceae	Climber	Eeshvari baeru	To treat poisons
15.	*Aristolochia bracteata*	Aristolachiaceae	Climber	Adu muttada balli	Whole plant is bitter can be used as nematocidal, weed of garden
16.	*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Tree	Bevu	All purpose medicinal plant

17.	*Azima tetracantha* Lam.	Salvadoraceae	Shrub	Yagachi mullu	Grown as living fence, weed
18.	*Bambusa arundinaceae* Willd.	Poaceae	Herb	Bidiru	Furniture, ornamental vases, paper pulp
19.	*Barleria acuminata* Wight ex Nees	Acanthaceae	Shrub		A weed
20.	*Barleria gibsonii* Dalz.	Acanthaceae	Shrub	Neeru uppi gida	A weed
21.	*Basella alba* L.	Basellaceae	Herb	Basali	Leaves edible
22.	*Bauhinia purpurea* L.	Caesalpinoideae	Shrub	Basavanapa da	Avenue plant, weed
23.	*Blumea oxyodonta* DC.	Asteraceae	Herb		Weed
24.	*Blumea lacera (*Burm.f.) DC.	Asteraceae	Shrub	Gandhari gida	Aromatic weed
25.	*Blumea laciniata (*Wall. Ex Roxb.) DC.	Asteraceae	Herb		weed
26.	*Boerhavia plumbaginea* Cav.	Nyctaginaceae	Herb		weed
27.	*Boerhavia diffusa L.*	Nyctaginaceae		Komme gida	Whole plant medicinal, weed
28.	*Cadaba fruticosa* (L.) Druce	Capparaceae	Herb	Chayagava che	Ethnomedicinal plant, weed
29.	*Caesalpinia pulcherrima* (L.) Sw.	Caesalpinoideae	Shrub	Kommari	astringent infusion of the bark is used as a wash for teeth and gums.
30.	*Calatropis procera* (Aiton) Dryand.	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Kempu ekkada gida	Ethnomedicinal, green manure, soil binder , improve soil water condition, floss from the seed capsules is used as a stuffing material in mattresse, weed
31.	*Calotropis gigantea* (L.) Dryand.	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Bili ekka	"do"
32.	*Capparis zeylanica* L.	Capparaceae	Shrub	Mullukattar i	Weed
33.	*Cardiospermum halicacabum* L.	Sapindaceae	Climber	Agniballi	Medicinal, weed
34.	*Catharanthus roseus* (L.) G.Don	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Sada pushpi	Anti cancer
35.	*Cenchrus biflorus* Roxb.	Poaceae	Herb		Since the plant persists until the end of the dry season, it is sown against desertification in India, weed
36.	*Cenchrus ciliaris* L.	Poaceae	Herb	Kolakatte hullu	Planted as fodder and to control erosion, weed
37.	*Cenchrus setiger* Vahl.	Poaceae	Herb		Fodder and drought tolerant grass, weed
38.	*Chloris bournei* Rang. & Tadul.	Poaceae	Herb		Weed
39.	*Chloris barbata* Sw.	Poaceae	Herb	Manchda	Weed

				kalu hullu	
40.	*Cleome viscose* L.	Cleomaceae	Herb		Weed
41.	*Cleome felina* L.f.	Cleomaceae	Herb	Adavi sasive	Weed
42.	*Clitoria ternatea L.*	Caesalpinoideae	Herb	Giri karnike balli	Ground cover crop, fodder plant
43.	*Cocculus hirsutus* (L.) W.Theob.	Menispermaceae	Climber	Dhagadi balli	Blue dye from seed used in dye industries, weed
44.	*Coelachyrum lagopoides* (Burm. f.) Senaratna	Poaceae	Herb		Weed
45.	*Convolvulus rottlerianus* Choisy	Convolvulaceae	Climber		Weed
46.	*Corchorus olitorius* L.	Malvaceae	Under shrub	Kadusena	Stem used to produce jute, weed
47.	*Cordia sebestena* L.	Boraginaceae	Tree		Strong wood, leathery leaves can be used as sandpaper, weed
48.	*Cressa cretica* L.	Convolvulaceae	Herb	Mullu maddu gida, rudravanti	Medicinal, a salty weed
49.	*Crotalaria verrucosa* L.	Papilionoideae		Gilaganchi gida	Green manure, weed
50.	*Croton bonplandianus* Baill.	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Alpabedhi soppu	Fuel and detergent, weed
51.	*Cyanotis cucullata* (Roth.) Kunth.	Commelinaceae	Herb		Weed
52.	*Cynodon datylon (*L.) Pers.	Poaceae	Herb	Garike hullu	Medicinal, weed
53.	*Cyperus exaltatus* Retz.	Cyperaceae	Herb		Weed
54.	*Datura stramonium* L.	Solanaceae	Shrub	Unmatti gida	Weed
55.	*Delonix regia (*Hook.) Raf.	Caesalpinoideae	Tree	Katti kayi gida	Ornamental
56.	*Dichanthium annulatum (*Forssk.) Stapf	Poaceae		Ganjala garike hullu	Forage to live stock, weed
57.	*Dicoma tomentosa* Cass.	Asteraceae	Herb	Navananji	Weed
58.	*Dipteracanthus prostratus (*Poir.) Nees	Acanthaceae	Herb		Weed
59.	*Duranta erecta* L.	Verbenaceae	Shrub	Neelakanta	Hedge plant
60.	*Euphorbia hirta* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Akkigida	Highly medicinal, weed
61.	*Euphorbia thymifolia* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Chitra ballare	Weed
62.	*Euphorbia antiquorum* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Jade kalli	Ornamental hedge, weed
63.	*Euphorbia cauducifolia* Haines	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub		Weed
64.	*Ficus benghalensis* L.	Moraceae	Tree	Aala	
65.	*Flueggea leucopyrus* Willd.	Phyllanthaceae	Shrub	Kempunene yakk	
66.	*Gomphrena celosioides* Mart.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Neervada malle	Weed

67.	*Thespesia populnea* (L.) Sol. ex Correa	Malvaceae	Tree	Adavi bende mara	Ethnomedicinal, valuable oastal windbreak
68.	*Hibiscus rosa sinensis* L.	Malvaceae	Shrub	Kempu dasavala	
69.	*Hyptis suaveolens* (L.) Poit.	Labiatae	Herb	Vilaiti tulsi	Essential oil, weed
70.	*Ipomoea cairica* (L.) Sweet	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Bekkina hejje balli	To treat external infections, weed
71.	*Ipomoea obscura* (L.) Ker Gawl.	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Vaji gandha	Weed
72.	*Jatropha glandulifera* Roxb.	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Seeme haralu	Medicinal, weed
73.	*Launaea intybacea* (Jacq.) Beauverd	Asteraceae	Herb		Weed
74.	*Leucaena leucocephala* (Lam.) de wit	Mimosoideae	Shrub	Vilaiti bili gobli	Shade tree in coffee plantations, used in reforestation programs, avoid soil erosion
75.	*Maerua oblangifolia* (Forssk.) A.Rich.	Capparaceae	Shrub	Nelasakkar e gida	Weed
76.	*Malvastrum coromandelianum* (L.) Garcke	Malvaceae	Herb	Sannabindi ge gida	Weed
77.	*Mangifera indica* L.	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Maavina mara	Edible fruits
78.	*Manilkara zapota* (L.) P.Royen	Sapotaceae	Tree	Chikku hannu	Edible fruits
79.	*Marcoptilium lathyroids* (L.) Urb.	Papillionoideae	Herb		Forage plant, weed
80.	*Millingtonia hortensis* L.f.	Bignonaceae	Tree	Akasha mallige	Medicinal and ornamental
81.	*Muntingia calabura* L.	Muntingiaceae	Shrub	Gasagase hannina mara	Fruit edible, ornamental, avenue plant
82.	*Murraya koenigii (*L.) Spreng.	Rutaceae	Shrub	Kari bevu	Food, cosmetics.
83.	*Nerium oleander* L.	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Kanagala	It has widespread root system which are often used to stabilize soil in tropical area
84.	*Ocimum basilicum* L.	Labiatae	Shrub	Kamakastur i, sabja beeja	Highly medicinal, in perfumery
85.	*Ocimum sanctum* L.	Labiatae	Shrub	Tulasi	Highly medicinal
86.	*Oxalis corniculata* L.	Oxalidaceae	Herb	Hulichikkai	Medicinal, plant when boiled yields yellow dye.
87.	*Pachygone ovata* (Poir.) Diels.	Menispermaceae	Climbin g shrub		
88.	*Parthenium hysterosporus* L.	Asteraceae	Shrub	Congress gida	Weed
89.	*Pedalium murex* L.	Pedaliaceae	Shrub	Aane	Plant is indicator of

				neggilu gida	saline soils
90.	*Peltophorum pterocarpum* (DC.) K. Heyne	Caesalpinoideae	Shrub	Bettada hunase	Shade tree, avenue tree, used as shelterbelts
91.	*Pentanema indicum* (L.) Ling	Asteraceae	Herb		Weed
92.	*Pergularia daemia* (Forssk.) Chiov.	Asclepiadaceae	Twinner	Talavarana balli	Stem has strong fibre, and resists fire for longer; weed
93.	*Phyllanthus urinaria* L.	Phyllanthaceae	Shrub	Kempu nelanelli	Medicinal
94.	*Plumeria alba* L.	Apocynaceae	Tree	Bilidevakan agile	Ornamental
95.	*Polyalthia longifolia* (Sonn.) Thwaites	Annonaceae	Tree	Ashoka mara	Hedge plant
96.	*Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre	Fabaceae	Tree	Putrajeevi, hebbe	Biofuel plant, saline soil reclamation, green manure
97.	*Prosopis cineraria* (L.) Druce	Fabaceae	Tree	Perumbe	Stabilize and reforest sand dunes, firewood
98.	*Prosopis juliflora (*Sw.) DC.	Fabaceae	Tree	Jaali	Firewood, land reclaimation, to stabilize dunes in windbreaks
99.	*Pulicaria angustifolia* DC.	Asteraceae	Herb		Weed
100.	*Sarcostemma acidum* (Roxb.) Voigt.	Asclepiadaceae	Herb		Ethnomedicinal uses; weed
101.	*Sarcostemma secamone* (L.) Bennett	Asclepiadeceae	Twinner	Vasu kanti	Weed
102.	*Schoenoplectiella articulata* (L.) Lye	Cyperaceae	Shrub	Gundu thuge hullu	Weed
103.	*Senna auriculata* (L.) Roxb.	Caesalpinoideae	Shrub	Aarikke	Ethnomedicinal, green manure, effective in reclaiming sodic soils with gypsum; weed
104.	*Senna italica* Mill.	Caesalpinoideae	Herb	Adavai thangadi	leaves, traded as 'neutral henna' or 'blonde henna', are used as a hair conditioner to make the hair gloss; weed
105.	*Senna uniflora* (Mill.) H. S. Irwin & Barneby	Caesalpinoideae	Shrub	Seeme thangadi	Roasted seeds used as coffee substitutes; weed
106.	*Setaria viridis* (L) P. Beauv	Poaceae	Herb		Weed
107.	*Solanum lycopersicum* L.	Solanaceae	Herb	Tomato	Vegetable
108.	*Solanum melongena* L.	Solanaceae	Shrub	Badane kayi	Vegetable
109.	*Solanum nigrum* L.	Solanaceae	Herb	Kare Ganike	Weed
110.	*Solanum virginianum* L.	Solanaceae	Herb	Nelagulla	Weed
111.	*Sonchus oleraceus* L.	Asteraceae	Shrub		Weed
112.	*Spathodea companulata*	Bignonaceae	Tree	Neerukayi	Ornamental

	P.Beauv.			mara	
113.	*Stemodia viscosa* Roxb.	Plantaginaceae	Herb		Weed
114.	*Syzygium cumini (*L.) Skeels	Myrtaceae	Tree	Neerama	Fruit edible, medicinal, planted as intercrop to provide shade between banana, coffee.
115.	*Tabernaemontana divaricata* (L.) R.Br. ex Roem. & Schult.	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Nandibattalu	Attractive hedge plant
116.	*Taverniera cuneifolia* (Roth.) Ali.	Fabaceae	Shrub		Weed
117.	*Telosma pallida* (Roxb.) Craib.	Asclepiadaceae	Climber		Ethnomedicinal uses; weed
118.	*Tephrosia purpurea* (L.) Pers.	Papillionoideae	Shrub	Empali	Purple dye yielding plant; weed
119.	*Terminalia catappa* L.	Combretaceae	Tree	Kaadu badami kayi	Seeds edible, Avenue plant
120.	*Tetrapogon tenellus* (Roxb.) Chiov.	Poaceae			Weed
121.	*Thespesia populnea (*L.) Sol. Ex Correa	Malvaceae	Tree	Arasi	Avenue tree, planted to avoid soil and sand erosion
122.	*Tinospora cordifolia* (Lour.) Merr.	Menispermaceae	Climber	Madhuparni	Medicinal
123.	*Trachys muricata* (L.) Pers. ex Trin.	Poaceae	Herb	Param akki hullu	Weed
124.	*Tragia cannabina* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Herb		Itching plant, weed
125.	*Trichodesma indicum* (L.) Lehm.	Boraginaceae	Herb	Kattethumbai	Weed
126.	*Tricholepis radicans* (Roxb.)DC.	Asteraceae			Weed
127.	*Tridax procumbens* (L.) L.	Asteraceae	Herb	Sannagida	Medicinal; weed
128.	*Trianthema portulacastrum* L.	Aizoaceae	Herb	Gabbu sanna shyavanti	Edible; weed
129.	*Typha angustifolia* L.	Typhaceae	Herb	Kadesenabu	thaching plant; weed
130.	*Zizupus jujuba* Mill.	Rhamnaceae	Tree	Baari hannu	Fruits edible

Preservation and cultivation of floral diversity of the campus plays vital role as it comprises the plants with medicinal values, some are having ornamental values and few other are edible. These plant resources help in gaining fundamental knowledge for students/faculty and facilitate for interdisciplinary researches and also serve as bioprospecting tool. It is further suggested for establishment of Botanical Garden at the campus which becomes a living laboratory.

CONCLUSION

Total 130 plant species were documented from the VSK campus, Ballari. It was observed that most of plants are were shrubs and trees and we are found to be resistant to high temperature and this stress resistance may make it an important medicinal plant as there could be physiological production of medically potent secondary metabolites. Thus, the present report not only focus on identification and

documentation of the flora of VSKU campus but also aid the plant taxonomists, experimental biologists, environmental scientists, naturalists, agricultural scientists and research scholars with beneficial information and knowledge.

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