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**“TREE DIVERSITY AND DOCUMENTATION OF RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY,
KURNOOL, ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA.”**

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Abstract

The present study was an attempt to focus on the initiatives of relating to documentation, safeguarding, value addition and benefits sharing with respect to tree diversity of Rayalaseema University, Kurnool, (A.P.,) India. India is a land rich in diversity of life because of topological, pedological, climatic factors and associated knowledge, a heritage that is undergoing rapid erosion, as in much of the world. The tree diversity presumes the variations in the habitats of floral organisation. Being India as a Mega biodiversity centre, up to 49,441 floral species with diverse groups, where 28% are endemic among them. The IUCN is the organisation that states the conservation status of the floral and faunal species in order to conserve them. Being in rich bio diversity, India hosts many medicinal plants using for more than 5000BC as ayurveda. 50% plants of biogeographic region of India are used as ethnomedicine.

Keywords: Tree diversity, Rayalaseema University, Kurnool, IUCN, Medicinal importance.

1. INTRODUCTION

Among all the countries, India is considered as one of the Mega biodiversity, as India is one of the peninsular countries having a different kind of variations in the biosphere conditions. Ranging from the coldest conditions like Himalayas, high temperature parameters like Thar desert, valleys, glaciers, coastal regions, rivers, seas, lakes, mountains, hilltops, ice capes & slopes etc inhabiting the wide range of floral, faunal & microbial diversity. India is one of the richest countries in terms of flora due to the wide range of climate, topology and habitat in the country. There are estimated to be over 18,000 species of flowering plants in India, which constitute some 6-7 percent of the total plant species in the world. The Botanical Survey of India provides exhaustive information on 21,558 taxa of angiosperms that

occur in India under 268 families and 2,744 genera. The present database also provides 1,404 cultivated taxa and a total of 1907 infraspecific taxa including 1518 varieties, 337 subspecies and 52 forma ([Botanical Survey of India | Flora of India \(bsi.gov.in\)](https://bsi.gov.in/)).

In the India, among the 123 biodiversity hotspots Andhra Pradesh is one of the states having a

good biodiversity with many rare, endemic and endangered species because of the tropical climatic changes. The total forest cover area is about 22,862 Km²(AP forest department). The species have many medicinal importance. There are different types of forests like Evergreen Forest, semi evergreen forest, Tropical forests, Semi-deciduous forest and scrub jungle with many rivers, lakes and ponds which makes in the rich diversity ([Natural vegetation and wildlife of Andhra Pradesh - Wikipedia](#)).

And Kurnool is the district in the Andhra Pradesh with 17.65 lakh hectares with approx. of the 5-lakh population and the area covered under the forest criteria is about 3.406 lakh hectares i.e., which is about 19.29% of the Kurnool district according to the 2016-17 census having around 1000 taxa of floral species with many rare, endangered, endemic species which have been conserving in the many sacred grooves. Having a Rollapadu wildlife sanctuary makes it special. And the district borders with one of the dense forests of the India namely Nallamalai forest. Apart from that the scrub jungle is also present naming Yerramalai forest ([About District | District Kurnool , Government of Andhra Pradesh | India](#)). In the present taxonomical work, which is selected is done in the Rayalaseema University within the campus present in the Kurnool district. It is wide spread in the 300+ acres. In our university many rare species and endangered species have been conserving by the department of botany with in the campus. In order to that I had enlisted many specimens in the campus ([Rayalaseema University - Wikipedia](#)).

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study is based on the repeated collection of all available specimens of trees from Rayalaseema University area in its reproductive and vegetative stages, during the period from June to August 2023. When specimens collected in vegetative phase, repeated visit were made to the same localities for the collection of specimens with reproductive stage, and if available they are collected otherwise no collection of reproductive stages were done due to seasonal factors. Among the total area only the tree sp., which are grown under natural vegetation and cultivated species are documented in this floristic survey. The specimens collected were identified with the consultation of literature by Gamble volumes, Flora of Andhra Pradesh, Flora of Kurnool and authentically identified by comparing the description of species in the floras, herbarium specimens and few species by our faculty Dr K. Venkata Ratnam and Dr B. Kavitha of Rayalaseema University.

Based on identification, the nomenclature of various taxa was collected and made up to date as per International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (1988). Various taxa were first arranged family wise and family were ordered as per angiosperm classification of Bentham and Hooker (1862-1883), commonly followed in Indian floras.

During the collection, the specimens collected were tagged with field number, field observation such as habit, habitat, type of inflorescence, flower colour, and type of fruit etc were entered in the field note book. Few specimens of appropriate size with relevant parts were collected from the field and permanent herbarium was prepared. The plant specimens were collected with the help of C-cutter and placed in the sterile plastic covers and tied with the rubber band to preserve in the fresh condition. Later they are poisoned with the chemicals 0.1% mercuric chloride and ethanol composition then placed in the blotting papers which are then kept in the iron presser and tied tightly. Regular checks and changing of specimens into fresh blotting papers were made and then the dried specimens were mounted on the herbarium sheets and labelled properly after including all the relevant information. Photographs were provided to the enlisted plant specimens. Herbarium was prepared by the method of Jain & Rao 1977.

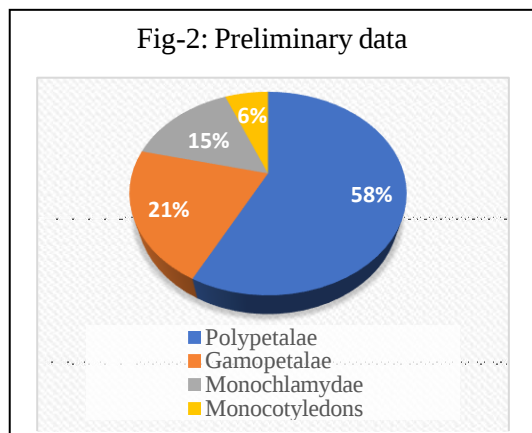
Fig-1: Materials required



3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The preliminary taxonomic investigation on tree species diversity in Rayalaseema University campus, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh revealed that the study area is composed of **86** tree species of angiosperms belonging to **75** genera and **33** families. Among this Dicotyledons, Polypetalae represented by **19** families; Gamopetalae represented by **7** families; Monochlamydae represented by **5** families and Monocotyledons represented by **2** families. And then **2** species of Gymnosperms are seen. The above data represents the data collected in which dicotyledons show the dominance with 94% to monocotyledons of 6%. And among the dicotyledons; Polypetalae is dominated with 48 species of 43 genera of 19 families following Gamopetalae having 22 species of 20 genera of 7 families. And

Monochlamydae is less in number with 12 species of 7 genera of 5 families. And eventually Monocotyledons with 4 species of 4 genera of 2 families.



Among 88 species collected 38 are cultivated, 25 deciduous, 23 forests, 19 roadside, 14 avenue & ornamental, 11 wastelands, 7 evergreen, 5 sacred, 2 xerophytic and succulent, 1 endemic. From the given data we can conclude that cultivated plants are more seen. This habitat distribution data is collected mainly from the Flora of Kurnool and few other books.

There are few special taxa that are being conserved apart from their conservation status and according to their importance availability of the taxa in other region, which involves 4 species of Vulnerable and 2 species of Endangered (Reddy, K. N. & Reddy, C. S., 2008) and few Medicinal importance (Madhava Chetty *et al.*, 2008).

From the data collected, Leguminosae shows the dominance with 17 species, then Apocynaceae and Bignoniaceae with 6 species, Moraceae and Euphorbiaceae with 5 species each, Combretaceae and Rutaceae with 4 species then Myrtaceae, Rubiaceae and Verbenaceae with 3 species each respectively.

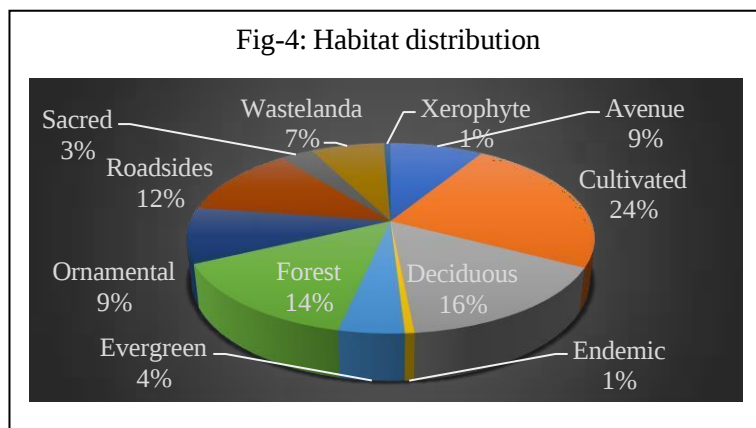
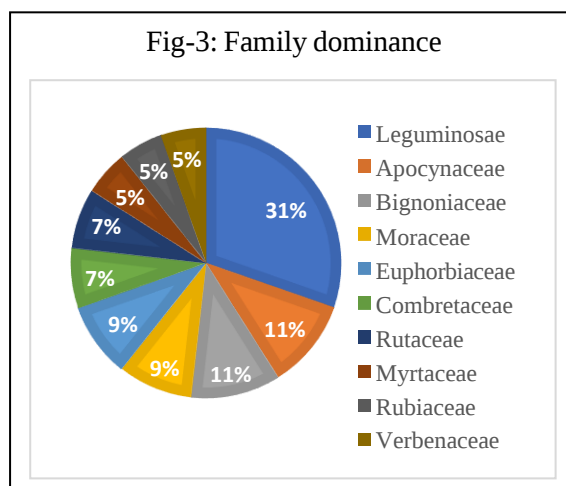


Table 01: Medicinal important tree species of Rayalaseema University campus.

S. No	Scientific name	Family	Parts & Medicinal uses
1.	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Annonaceae	Root -Purgative, Leaf - Tonsils, Bark decoction -diarrhoea, Fruit -Coolant, haematonic, Seed -Abortifacient.
2.	<i>Thespesia populnea</i> (L.) Soland. ex Correa.	Malvaceae	Root -Diabetes, Whole plant -leucorrhoea, vitiligo, depurative, stomachic, skin diseases, tonic, inflammations, astringent, dysentery, haemorrhoids, purgative.

3.	<i>Sterculia urens</i> Roxb. Pl. cort	Sterculiaceae	Bark -easy delivery, Gum -diabetes
4.	<i>Grewia tenax</i> (Forssk.) Fiori	Tiliaceae	Fruits -edible
5.	<i>Muntingia calabura</i> L.	Tiliaceae	Flowers -antiseptic, abdominal cramps, spasms, headache, incipient cold
6.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corr.	Rutaceae	Whole plant -venereal diseases, digestive and abdominal disorders, eye disease, stupor, pyrexia, dropsy, vomiting, piles, aphrodisiac, intermittent fever, Leaves -diabetes, Fruit -astringent, digestive, stomachic, diarrhoea, dysentery, cooling agent.
7.	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> L.	Rutaceae	Stem bark -biliousness, diabetes, stomachic, stimulant, Leaf -aromatic, carminative, astringent, Fruit -tonic, anti-scorbutic, alexipharmic, tachyphemia, thirst.
8.	<i>Murraya koeinigii</i> (L.) Spreng.	Rutaceae	Root -renal pains, Leaves -dropsy, diabetes, dysentery, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, chronic fever, mental disorders, nausea, vomiting, tonic, cancer.
9.	<i>Citrus × limon</i> (L.) Obseck	Rutaceae	Fruit edible, Used in culinary
10.	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb.	Simaroubaceae	Stem bark -antispasmodic, diabetes, antiseptic, astringent, asthma, bronchitis, dysentery, febrifuge, expectorant, anthelmintic, Leaf - tonic, debility, labour pains, Fruit -fever, piles, diarrhoea, poisoning.
11.	<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> (L.) Delile	Balanitaceae	Stem bark -anthelmintic, blood purifier, diuretic, leprosy, Leaf -ulcers, worm infection, leukoderma, anorexia, constipation, Fruit -cathartic, diabetes, whooping cough, skin troubles, Seed -hypotensive, Seed oil - burns, freckles, vermifuge, cough, anti-acidic, cooling, body strength, shiny skin.
12.	<i>Commiphora caudata</i> (Wight & Arn.) Engl.	Burseraceae	Green stem bark -rheumatism, Resins -fissures, swelling, Fruit -good source of tannin, Gum -pickles.
13.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Bark -skin troubles, antiseptic, hepatoprotective, Leaf -ulcers, eczema, worm infestations, digestive disorders, fever, skin eruptions, jaundice, intermittent fever, epilepsy, Flower -stomachic, tonic, wounds, Fruit -

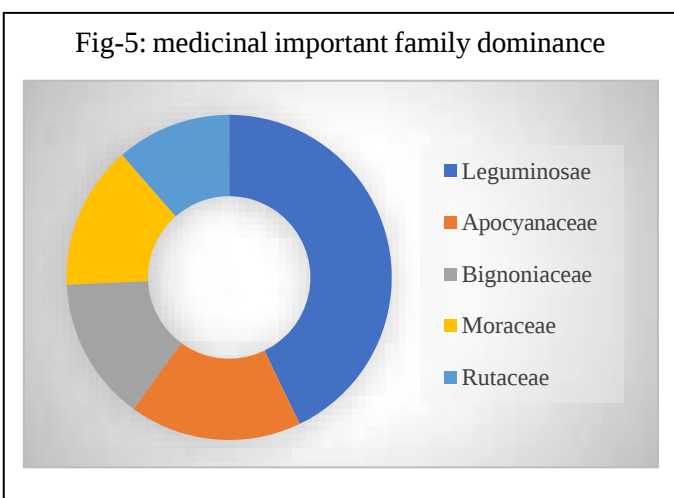
			purgative, emollient, Seed oil - skin troubles, worm infestations, leprosy, liver disorders, dyspnoea, anorexia.
14.	<i>Soymida febrifuga</i> (Roxb.) A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Stem bark - diarrhoea, dysentery, febrifuge, tonic, vaginal infections, rheumatic swellings, blood coagulation, oedema, wounds, dental problems, uterine bleeding, malarial fever.
15.	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> (L.) Gaertn	Rhamnaceae	Root -anthelmintic, hyperacidity, Fruit -coryza, aphrodisiac, tonic, fevers.
16.	<i>Sapindus emarginatus</i> Vahl Symb.	Sapindaceae	Root -expectorant, demulcent, Root bark - fish poison, Fruit -astringent, emetic, anthelmintic, uterine stimulant, tonsillitis, Seed -dandruff.
17.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Root bark & Stem bark -leucorrhoea, menorrhagia, thirst, ulcers, urinary disorders, urticaria, fevers, hepatoprotective, Seed -haemorrhage, menorrhagia, ear diseases, Gum -cutaneous infections, scabies, diabetes.
18.	<i>Moringa concanensis</i> Nimmo ex Dalz. & Gibson	Moringaceae	Leaf paste -veterinary pain relief
19.	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Moringaceae	Root -vesicant, rubefacient, Leaf -scurvy, catarrhal affections, Flower -tonic, cholagogue, Seed -antipyretic, rheumatism, Whole plant -eye diseases, fever, psychosis, scrophula, skin diseases, aphrodisiac, Gum -antifertility, Fruit -diabetes.
20.	<i>Bahunia purpurea</i> L.	Caesalpinioideae	Root -carminative, Bark -diarrhoea, Flower buds-laxative.
21.	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Caesalpinioideae	Whole plant - febrifuge, cardiotonic, jaundice, polyuria, urticaria, leprosy, constipation, worm infestation, leucorrhoea, anaemia, indigestion, venereal, Bark -hepatoprotective, and skin diseases, Flower buds - diabetes, hepatoprotective,
22.	<i>Cassia siamea</i> Lam.	Caesalpinioideae	Leaf -toxic to grazing animals.
23.	<i>Delonix regia</i> (Boj. ex Hook.) Rafin.	Caesalpinioideae	Leaf -Constipation, inflammations, arthritis, hemiplegia, Flower -dysmenorrhoea.
24.	<i>Hardwickia binata</i> Roxb.	Caesalpinioideae	Wood -gonorrhoea.

25.	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i> (DC.) Baker ex Heyne Nutt.	Caesalpinioideae	Stem bark -dysentery, mouth refresher, tooth powder, eye lotion, muscular pains, sores.
26.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Caesalpinioideae	Leaf -ulcers, dropsy, anaemia, hyperacidity, pain, leucorrhoea, oedema, Flowers -diabetes, Fruit -carminative, refrigerant, laxative, biliousness, fertile conditions, Seeds -diabetes, Whole plant -hepatoprotective.
27.	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Wild. Ex Del.	Mimosoideae	Stem bark -mouth refresher, dental diseases, dysentery, Fruit, seed and gum resin -ulcers, cough, polyuria, pyrexia, wounds, haemorrhage, diarrhoea piles, worm infestations, skin disease, drug reactions, diabetes.
28.	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> (L.) Wild.	Mimosoideae	Stem bark -piles, diarrhoea, tonic, Leaf -snake bite, scorpion sting, night blindness, stomachic, thirst, leukorrhea, bleeding piles, diarrhoea, dental diseases, leprosy, Bark -hepatoprotective.
29.	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> (L.) Wt. & Arn.	Mimosoideae	Root -Rheumatism, Tender shoots & leaves -night blindness, Whole plant -piles, diarrhoea, dysentery, leucorrhoea, eczema.
30.	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i> (L.) Druce	Mimosoideae	Stem bark and fruit -giddiness, diarrhoea, dysentery, piles, worm infestations, skin diseases, dyspnoea, cough, haemorrhage, astringent, demulcent, pectoral.
31.	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb.	Faboideae	Root bark -polyuric, sciatica, oedema, urinary disorders.
32.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre	Faboideae	Root -paralysis, ulcers, fistulous sores, gum teeth, Bark -night blindness, piles, Flowers -diabetes, Seeds -eczema, ear diseases, abdominal disorders, snake bite, skin diseases, venereal diseases, glandular swelling, polyuria stomach disorders.
33.	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> L.f.	Faboideae	Heart wood -diabetes, stomach ulcers, skin diseases, anthelmintic, bilious affections, astringent, tonic, diaphoretic, diarrhoea, inflammations, headache.
34.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn	Combretaceae	Bark -cardiotonic, blood disorders, chronic fever, polyuria, skin disease, anti-dysenteric, hypertension, diuretic, liver cirrhosis, Fruit -deobstruent, diabetes,

			leucorrhoea, leprosy, pain, ulcers, worm infestations, diabetes.
35.	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Combretaceae	Stem bark - diuretic, cardiotonic, Fruit -astringent, diabetes, tonic, digestive, laxative, rheumatism, swellings, ophthalmia, asthma, oedema, hypertension, Gum -demulcent, purgative.
36.	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.	Combretaceae	Stem bark -cardiotonic, astringent, gonorrhoea, hypertension, Leaf -rheumatism, scabies.
37.	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill.	Myrtaceae	Whole plant -diabetes, Leaf oil -antiseptic, expectorant, respiratory diseases.
38.	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Myrtaceae	Stem bark -diarrhoea, diabetes, Leaf -diabetes, Fruit -laxative, cooling, bleeding gums, nausea, vomiting.
39.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Myrtaceae	Stem bark -mouth washes, diabetes, Seed - diabetes, polyuria, burning sensation, Whole plant -whooping cough, eczema, diarrhoea, thirst, antidote for poisoning.
40.	<i>Couroupita guianensis</i> Abul.	Lecythidaceae	Leaf -promoting hair growth.
41.	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	Lythraceae	Stem bark, leaf flower, seed -astringent, sedative, arthritis, headache, ulcers, cooling, diabetes, colouring agent, coryza.
42.	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Lythraceae	Stem bark -expel tape worms, Flower -bronchitis, Fruit -astringent, diarrhoea, dysentery, Fruit rind -hyperacidity, diabetes, cardiotonic, dental disorders, piles, anaemia, sterility, cough.
43.	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Caricaceae	Roots -piles, Fruit -hemiplegia, diabetes, arthritis, anorexia, hepatomegaly, cardiotonic, oedema, fever, worm infections, dermatitis, gastritis, Seed -thirst, vermifuge.
44.	<i>Canthium parviflorum</i> Lam.	Rubiaceae	Root -anthelmintic, galactagogue, Fruit -edible, Seed -throat disorders.
45.	<i>Morinda tomentosa</i> Heyene ex Roth	Rubiaceae	Root & Fruit -eczema, glandular swellings, ulcers, digestive disorders.
46.	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i> (Roxb.) Bosser	Rubiaceae	Bark -inflammation of eyes, diabetes, fever, stomatitis, snake bite, Fruit -gastric irritability, thirst.
47.	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (Koen.) Macbr. Var. <i>longifolia</i>	Sapotaceae	Flower -polyurea, leprosy, scorpion sting, Seed - gout, Gum -rheumatism, diabetes.
48.	<i>Manilkara zapota</i> (L.) P. Royen.	Sapotaceae	Gum obtained from bark-dental surgery

49.	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i> L.	Nyctanthaceae	Whole plant -cancer, Root -fever, sciatica, anorexia, Bark -expectorant, Leaf -fever, diabetes, anthelmintic.
50.	<i>Carissa spinarum</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Root -purgative, Flower & fruit -eye disorders, ear troubles, vomiting, throat infections.
51.	<i>Cascabela thevetia</i> (L.) Lippold	Apocynaceae	Leaf and stem -cancer.
52.	<i>Nerium indicum</i> Mill. Gard.	Apocynaceae	Whole plant -diabetes, Root -skin diseases, oedema, wounds, attenuant.
53.	<i>Plumeria alba</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Root -cathartic, Bark -purgative, emmenagogue, antiherpetic.
54.	<i>Plumeria rubra</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Latex -herpes, scabies, purgative, Flower -pectoral problems.
55.	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> (Roxb.) R. Br.	Apocynaceae	Bark -bilious problems, diabetes, flatulence, skin disorders, psoriasis, Latex -mouth ulcers, cough, cold, fevers, Seeds -anthelmintic, aphrodisiac.
56.	<i>Dolichandrone falcata</i> Wall. ex DC	Bignoniaceae	Stem bark -menorrhagia, leucorrhoea.
57.	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i> L.f.	Bignoniaceae	Bark -antipyretic.
58.	<i>Spathodea companulata</i> P. Beauv.	Bignoniaceae	Bark -skin diseases, dysentery, renal and gastro-intestinal disorders, Leaf -urinary infections.
59.	<i>Tabubea rosea</i> DC	Bignoniaceae	Stem bark -cancer
60.	<i>Tecoma stans</i> (L.) Kunth	Bignoniaceae	Root -diuretic, tonic, vermifuge, Leaf -diabetes.
61.	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.	Verbenaceae	Root -cardiac diseases, aphrodisiac, expectorant, syphilis, rejuvenator, burning sensation, Leaf -gonorrhoea, diabetes, Fruit -diabetes, leucorrhoea.
62.	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f.	Verbenaceae	Heart wood -leprosy, polyuria, diabetes, haemorrhage, inflammations, dyspepsia, ulcers.
63.	<i>Santalum album</i> L.	Santalaceae	Heartwood -diabetes, Oil -venereal diseases, refrigerant, expectorant, herpes, worm infestation, cooling, skin eruptions, diuretic.
64.	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Latex -tooth ache, warts, anthelmintic, glandular swellings, leprosy.
65.	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Whole plant -coryza, fainting, polyurea, constipation, asthma, hypertension, Fruit -astringent, diabetes, diuretic, vitamin-C, cooling, haemorrhage, blood disorders, mouth freshener, cough, eye disorders, indigestion, hepatoprotective.

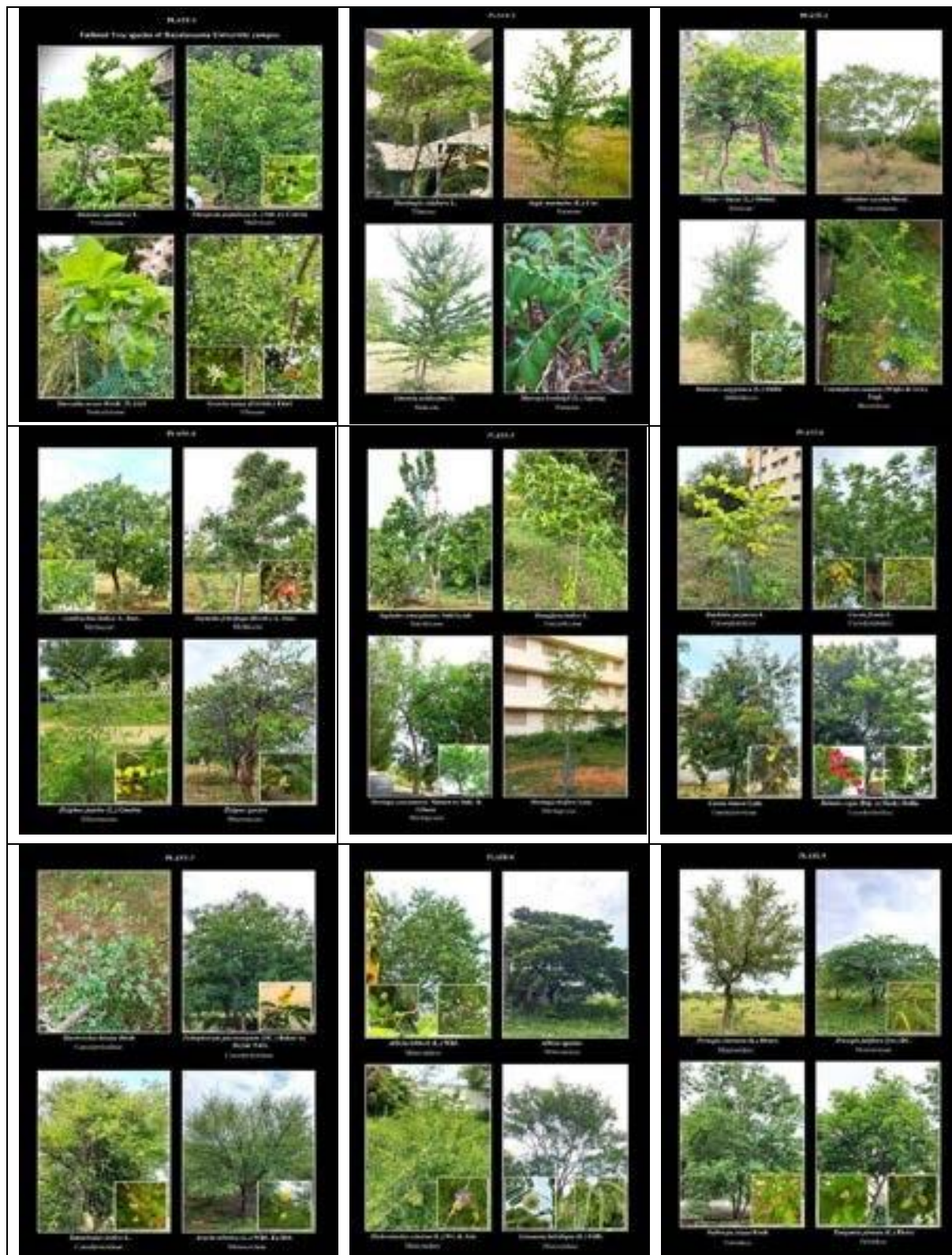
66.	<i>Securinega leucopyrus</i> (Willd.) Muell.	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf -dysentery, digestive disorders, worm killer, vermifuge.
67.	<i>Securinega virosa</i> (Roxb. ex Willd.) Baill.	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf -aphrodisiac, worm destroyer, laxative, antipyretic, analgesic.
68.	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> (Roxb.) Planch.	Ulmaceae	Bark -abdominal disorders, piles, tuberculosis, piles, leprosy, diabetes, cancer, vomiting.
69.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Moraceae	Stem bark and leaf -diabetes.
70.	<i>Ficus elastica</i> Roxb. ex Hornem	Moraceae	Stem bark -diabetes.
71.	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Stem bark -diabetes, diuretic, diarrhoea, dysentery, Leaf -biliousness, Fig -stomachic, haemoptysis, Latex -diarrhoea, piles, bone fractures.
72.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Stem bark -skin disease, diabetes, ulcers, scabies, fistula, inflammation, gonorrhoea, Fig -asthma, laxative, hiccup, indigestion, purgative, sterility.
73.	<i>Caryota urens</i> L.	Arecaceae	Leaf, bud, seed, toddy -diarrhoea, migraine, scorpion sting poisoning, laxative.



The above medicinal importance data is collected from the books Flowering plants of Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh, India. Madhava Chetty *et al.*, 2008 and The Plant Directory by B. Ravi Prasad Rao 2017. The top 5 medicinally important family dominance are Leguminosae shows dominance with 15 species followed by Apocynaceae with 6 species, Bignoniaceae and Moraceae with 5 species each then Rutaceae with 4 members. The plants that are being conserved in the Rayalaseema

university not only has medicinal importance but most widely can be used as the ethno-medicine. This information is collected by interacting with few tribal village people for the research purpose. Their method of usage is totally different with respect to the well-established pharmaceutical companies in which they use it with the raw materials in the effective manner with appropriate quantity and quality. Many dreadful diseases can be treated and permanently cured by these plant species. Hence the above collected data must be useful for the future research purpose.

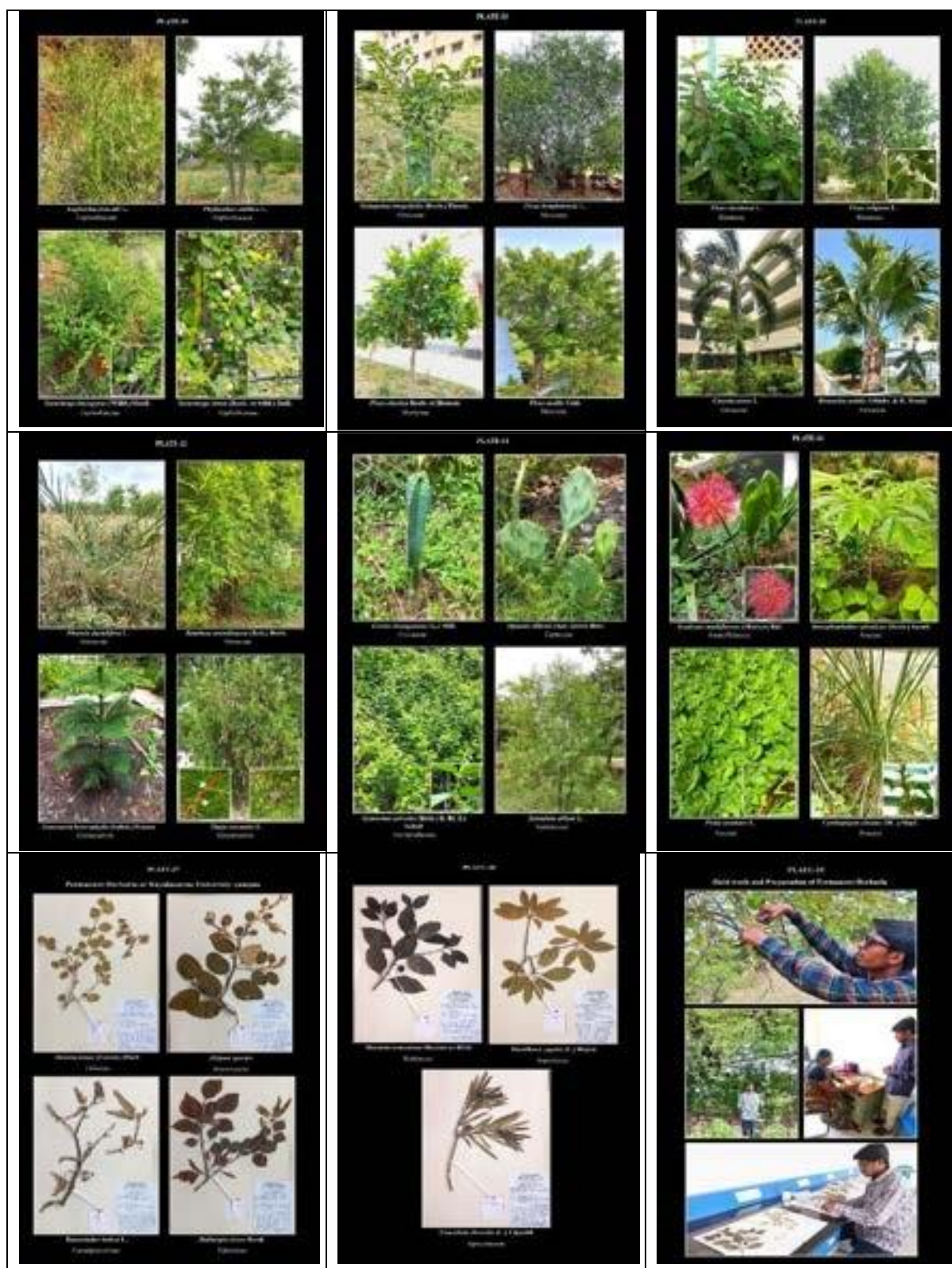
Fig-6: Pictures of tree species, special floral species captured in Rayalaseema University and prepared permanent herbarium arranged from plate-1 to plate 29 according to Bentham & Hooker classification.



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4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This work was attempted to a preliminary study of tree diversity in Rayalaseema University campus, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India., under the guidance of our university Assistant Professor Dr B Kavitha garu. The study area consists of 88 species of trees belonging to 33 families. Among dicotyledons, Polypetalae represented by 19 families, 43 genus and 48 species. Gamopetalae is

represented by 7 families, 20 genus and 22 species. Monochlamydae are represented by 5 families, 8 genus and 12 species. Moncotyledons are represented by 2 families, 4 genus and 4 species. And 2 species of Gymnosperm is enlisted. Among these Leguminosae is the dominant family with 17 members. The most dominant habitat recorded are cultivated trees with 38 in number followed by deciduous with 25, forest species with 23, roadsides with 19 and avenue and ornamental trees with 14 in number.

The conservation status is also recorded of the tree species having a greater number of LC species with few endangered species like *Pterocarpus santalinus* L. and many sacred trees *Aegle marmelos* (L.) Cor., *Madhuca longifolia* (Koen.) Macbr. Var. *longifolia*, *Ficus benghalensis* L. are also conserved. Likewise, 73 medicinal plants are listed from this area belonging to 32 families. Among this, 5 families are more in number of plants with medicinal properties. Leguminosae shows dominance with 15 species followed by Apocynaceae with 6 species, Bignoniaceae and Moraceae with 5 species each then Rutaceae with 4 members.

The present study helped to unravel the diversity of tree diversity in the study area. The study may be of helpful to the future researchers for evaluating the floristic diversity, vegetation and species conservation programs of the area. It can also be used to compare the angiosperm diversity of the area with that in the future. So, these results will be helpful for future studies.

Acknowledgements: This work was supported by Rayalaseema University administration, Kurnool, AP., India.

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