



FLORISTIC STUDY OF ANGIOSPERMIC PLANTS FROM CHITRODA(MOTA) VILLAGE, MAHESANA, GUJARAT, INDIA

**PRIYANSHU CHAUDHARI¹, SHREYA PATEL², DRASHY
PATEL³, DHURUV BAROT⁴ AND
P.P. PRAJAPATI⁵**

^{1,2} RESEARCH STUDENT, M.N.COLLEGE, VISNAGAR.

**^{3,4} RESEARCH SCHOLAR, SHETH M.N. SCIENCE COLLEGE,
PATAN.**

⁵ ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, M.N.COLLEGE, VISNAGAR.

Corresponding Author's Email: pinchhu56@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT:

The current investigation was conducted to perform a comprehensive survey of angiospermic flora from July 2024 to July 2025, with the objective of cataloging the existing plant species within the premises of Chitroda mota village, Visnagar. The findings of this study encompass a total of 137 species classified into 50 distinct families. The families that were predominantly represented include Papilionaceae, Poaceae and Euphorbiaceae along with several other families that contained between five to one plant species. The majority of the plant species identified on the village possess significant ecological and medicinal value, serving as vital bioresources for both wildlife and human populations. The results of this research may be utilized effectively in the strategic planning for the sustainability of the environment.

KEY WORDS: Angiosperm, Chitroda mota, Diversity, Flora, Taxonomy.

INTRODUCTION:

Floristic variety, which includes all plant species found in a given geographic area, is a vital resource for botanists, ecologists, horticulturists, academic researchers, and the general public. The whole of plant populations, taxa, classifications, or botanical groups found in a given region,

country, or geographic boundary is referred to as the flora. Forest management techniques and the ecological frameworks connected to the local plant resources can be better understood by looking at the floristic makeup of a given area. Along with these benefits, systematic documentation of the current flora is essential for examining the therapeutic value of plants and other commercially relevant information about the local flora. In recent decades, there has been a greater need to assess a region's biodiversity or flora, mainly because of the concerning decrease in floral biodiversity and the growing need for biological resource conservation.

The degradation of natural habitats and the concomitant extinction of species globally have intensified scrutiny regarding the challenges associated with biodiversity. Floristic diversity is quantifiable at various levels, ranging from overarching global diversity to that of ecosystems, communities, and individual species (Bor N.L., 1960). The concept of diversity encompasses variability, whereas floristic diversity pertains specifically to all plant taxa present in the study area during a defined temporal framework (Rao R.R., 1997). The term floristic range can be delineated as the scope and diversity of plant life within a specified locale, reflecting the variety of types or taxa within a given area or organizational framework. The Visnagar taluka is situated within the North Gujarat Agro Climatic Zone, characterized as semi-arid, and is renowned for its copper-brass manufacturing industry as well as its notable agricultural pursuits. This region also exhibits rich floral biodiversity. India is recognized for possessing one of the most extensive biodiversity's globally. The country encompasses 12 biogeographical provinces, 5 biomes, and 3 bioregional domains (Cox & Moore, 1993). India supports a myriad of habitats or ecosystems, including forests, grasslands, wetlands, coastal regions, marine environments, and barren landscapes, each characterized by rich and distinctive floristic diversity. The total flora of India comprises 47,513 plant species across all categories, including 18,117 species of flowering plants (Arisdason & Lakshminarasimhan, 2016). Representing approximately 2.4% of the global land area, India is home to a total of 47,513 plant species (Chapman, A.D., 2009; Singh & Dash, 2014), out of an estimated 0.4 million species recognized worldwide, accounting for about 11.4% of global flora. Approximately 28% of the plant species found in India are endemic to the nation. The country is documented to include 17,527 species, 296 subspecies, 2,215 varieties, 33 sub-varieties, and 70 forms, culminating in a total of 20,141 taxa of angiosperms distributed across 2,991 genera and 251 families, which collectively represent roughly 7% of the species described worldwide (Karthikeyan, 2009). Nonetheless, recent estimates indicate a total of 17,926 angiosperm species within the country (Singh *et al.*, 2014). The largest families in India are Poaceae and Orchidaceae, represented by 263/1,291 and 184/1,229 genera and species, respectively.

MATERIAL AND METHOD:

Chitroda mota is situated within the Visnagar taluka of the Mehsana district in Gujarat, India. The geographical coordinates are precisely 23.6221° N latitude and 72.4536° E longitude, placing it firmly within the Visnagar region. The predominant vegetation type on the Chitroda mota village is characterized as Thero-phanerophytic. The month exhibiting the highest precipitation is August, with an average rain measurement of 8.0 inches. The duration of the dry season extends for a total of 7.0 months throughout the year. The temperature typically fluctuates between 12.778°C and 40.556°C, with extreme values rarely dipping below 10°C or surpassing 45.333°C.

A comprehensive study was conducted across the Chitroda mota village in Visnagar during the period spanning 2024 to 2025. Field surveys and explorations were systematically performed to assess plant growth during the rainy, winter, and summer seasons from 2024 to 2025. Plant specimens were collected in accordance with the Bentham and Hooker classification system. A catalog of species found on the Chitroda mota village was compiled with reference to the flora documented by G.L. Shah and Cook. The identification of most plant species was corroborated through consultation of Hooker's Flora of British India (1875), G.L. Shah's Flora of Gujarat, and E-Flora Gandhinagar.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

The current survey addresses the floristic diversity present within Chitroda mota village, located in the Mehsana district. This research aims to precented the diversity of angiosperm plants. The survey specifically concentrated on the flowering plants of Chitroda mota village, which constitute a vital component of the vegetation, serving as food and fodder while significantly contributing to overall angiosperm diversity. The findings of this investigation reveal the documentation of 137 angiosperm species classified into 50 families. The Papilionaceae family emerged as the most dominant, comprising 11 plant species, followed by Poaceae (9), Euphorbiaceae (8), Solanaceae (6), Caesalpiniaceae (6), Cucurbitaceae (6), Apocynaceae (5), Malvaceae (13), Moraceae (5), there the family showing the more than 1 species, while the remaining plant families having 1 or 2 species.

The angiosperm diversity observed in Visnagar city encompasses a total of 501 species, which are systematically classified into 332 genera and 92 families, with the Poaceae and Euphorbiaceae families exhibiting the greatest number of genera (Drashy Patel *et al.*, 2023). The floristic investigation conducted in Visnagar Taluka identified a total of 442 plant species, which were classified into 314 genera and 101 families, with Herbaceous species (Hs) constituting the predominant category (236) of all specimens, followed by Shrubs (76), Trees (58), and Climbers (3) (M.S. Mali, *et al.*, 2010).

In the floristic survey of Visnagar, a total of 85 individual species representing 51 families were documented from Visnagar Taluka, wherein Dicotyledonae encompassed 76 species across 46 families, while Monocotyledonae included 9 species distributed among 5 families. The Mehsana Taluka comprised a total of 76 individual species belonging to 44 families, with Dicotyledonae accounting for 70 individual species across 42 families, whereas Monocotyledonae included 6 species represented by 2 families. The Unjha Taluka documented a total of 98 individual plant species categorized into 53 families, in which Dicotyledonae and Monocotyledonae represented 88 species from 48 families and 10 species from 5 families, respectively (Barot, C.J, *et al.*, 2017). The investigation concerning the biological life forms of the Kankupura village corridor included 47 naturalized species of vascular flora belonging to 38 families (Patel, A.H. 2021). The biological spectrum of the Motipura village corridor encompassed 62 naturalized species of vascular plants belonging to 40 families (A.H. Patel, 2021).

CONCLUSION:

The study was predicated upon a taxonomic examination of angiosperms across various seasons from the Chitroda mota village in Visnagar, Mehsana district, which served to provide a preliminary checklist of the plant species. From the aforementioned study, it was inferred that the Chitroda mota village harbors diverse species belonging to various families. Among these, Papilionaceae, Poaceae and Euphorbiaceae were identified as the families with the highest species richness, comprising 11, 9 and 8 species, respectively. The study offered insights into the diversity and adaptability of angiosperm plants within Chitroda mota village, and it holds potential utility in medicinal and eco-sociological applications.

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TABLE 1: RECORD OF THE ANGIOSPERM PLANT SPECIES IN CHITRODA(MOTA), VISNAGAR, MAHESANA, GUJARAT

No.	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Fls. & Frs.	Habit
1	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Annonaceae	Sitaphal	April-August	Tree
2	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> (Sonn.) Thw.	Annonaceae	Asopalav	April-June	Tree
3	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.) W. Theob.	Menispermaceae	Vevdi	December	Climber
4	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers.	Menispermaceae	Gado	April-May	Climber
5	<i>Nymphaea stellata</i> Willd.	Nymphaeaceae	Poyana	August-November	Herb
6	<i>Brassica juncea</i> (L.) Czern.	Brassicaceae	Rye	January-February	Herb
7	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L.	Brassicaceae	Mudo	Dec- Jan	Herb
8	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> L.	Malvaceae	Jangli bhindo	July-September	Herb
9	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> L. Sweet	Malvaceae	Kanski	Throughout the year	Shrub
10	<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i> L.	Malvaceae	Kapas	February-March	Herb
11	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Malvaceae	Jasud	July-December	Shrub
12	<i>Thespesia populnea</i> L. Soland ex. Corr.	Malvaceae	Paras Pipado	Almost throughout the year	Tree
13	<i>Corchorus acutangulus</i> Lam.	Tiliaceae	Choonch	September	Herb

No.	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Fls. & Frs.	Habit
14	<i>Corchorus capsularis</i> L.	Tiliaceae	Moti choonch	September	Herb
15	<i>Grewia asiatica</i> L.	Tiliaceae	Phalsa	March-April	Tree
16	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	Zygophyllaceae	Gokharu	August-November	Herb
17	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Correa	Rutaceae	Bili	January-May,	Tree
18	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm.f.	Rutaceae	Limbu	Throughout the year	Tree
19	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck	Rutaceae	Mosambi	Throughout the year	Tree
20	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.) Spreng.	Rutaceae	Mittho Limbdo	February-April	Shrub
21	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb.	Simaroubaceae	Arduso	December-March	Tree
22	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Limbdo	February-April	Tree
23	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill.	Rhamnaceae	Bor	September-October	Tree
24	<i>Ziziphus rotundifolia</i> Lam.	Rhamnaceae	Chani Bor	September	Shrub
25	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Aambo	January-May	Tree
26	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Moringaceae	Sargvo	September-December	Tree
27	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Papilionaceae	Chanothi	September-December	Climber
28	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.	Papilionaceae	Garnibibri	July-January	Climber
29	<i>Cyamopsis tetragonoloba</i> (L.) Taub.	Papilionaceae	Gavar	November-January	Herb
30	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> DC.	Papilionaceae	Sisum	March-June	Tree
31	<i>Lablab purpureus</i> (L.) Sweet.	Papilionaceae	Valod	October-May	Climber
32	<i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	Papilionaceae	Lachako	January	Herb
33	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre	Papilionaceae	Kanjo	April-June	Tree
34	<i>Sesbania bispinosa</i> (Jacq.) W.F. Wight	Papilionaceae	Ikad	August-February	Herb
35	<i>Trigonella foenumgraecum</i> L.	Papilionaceae	Methi	Throughout Year	Herb
36	<i>Vigna radiata</i> (L.) Wilczek	Papilionaceae	Adad	August-December	Herb
37	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i> (L.) Walp.	Papilionaceae	Choli	August-December	Herb
38	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam.	Caesalpiniaceae	Asundro	May - June	Tree
39	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Garmalo	March-July	Tree
40	<i>Delonix regia</i> (Hook.) Raf.	Caesalpiniaceae	Gulmahor	March-August	Tree
41	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Amli	May-July	Tree
42	<i>Cassia roxburghii</i> DC.	Caesalpiniaceae	Lal Garmalo	May-July	Tree
43	<i>Senna occidentalis</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Kasundro	Throughout the year	Shrub

No.	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Fls. & Frs.	Habit
44	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Delile	Mimosaceae	Baval	July-December	Tree
45	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i> (L.) Druce	Mimosaceae	Khijado	December-March	Tree
46	<i>Rosa indica</i> L.	Rosaceae	Rose	Throughout the year	Shrub
47	<i>Conocarpus laneifolius</i> L.	Combretaceae	Conocarpus	June	Tree
48	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.	Combretaceae	Desi Badam	August-September	Tree
49	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i> (Curtis) Skeels	Myrtaceae	Bottlebrush	March-May	Tree
50	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Myrtaceae	Jamphal	April-May	Tree
51	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Myrtaceae	Jambu	February-April	Tree
52	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Punicaceae	Dadam	Throughout the year	Shrub
53	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Caricaceae	Papaya	Throughout the year	Tree
54	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt	Cucurbitaceae	Jangali ghilodi	July-September	Climber
55	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.	Cucurbitaceae	Kakadi	Throughout the year	Climber
56	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Molina) Standl.	Cucurbitaceae	Dudhi	August-October	Climber
57	<i>Luffa acutangula</i> (L.) Roxb.	Cucurbitaceae	Jangli Turiya	March-April	Climber
58	<i>Luffa cylindrica</i> (L.) M. Roem.	Cucurbitaceae	Galka	July-September	Climber
59	<i>Momordica dioica</i> Roxb. ex Willd	Cucurbitaceae	Kankoda	September-november	Climber
60	<i>Opuntia elatior</i> Mill.	Cactaceae	Fafada Thor	September-December	Shrub
61	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L.	Apiaceae	Dhana	December-January	Herb
62	<i>Foeniculum officinale</i> All.	Apiaceae	Variyali	August-November	Herb
63	<i>Trachyspermum ammi</i> L.	Apiaceae	Ajwain	December-January	Herb
64	<i>Ixora coccinea</i> L.	Rubiaceae	Ixora	Throughout the year	Shrub
65	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> L.	Asteraceae	Congress Grass	October-March	Herb
66	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Asteraceae	Pardesi Bhangaro	Throughout the year	Herb
67	<i>Manilkara zapota</i> (L.) P. Royen	Sapotaceae	Chikoo	April-June	Herb
68	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> L.	Sapotaceae	Borsali	January-April	Tree
69	<i>Salvadora persica</i> L.	Salvadoraceae	Piludi	October	Tree
70	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) R.Br.	Apocynaceae	Saptaparni	December-March	Tree

No.	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Fls. & Frs.	Habit
71	<i>Cascabela thevetia</i> (L.) Lippold	Apocynaceae	Pili Karen	Throughout the year	Tree
72	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) G. Don.	Apocynaceae	Baramasi	Throughout the year	Herb
73	<i>Nerium oleander</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Lal Karen	Throughout the year	Shrub
74	<i>Plumeria obtusa</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Safed Champo	July-September	Tree
75	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.) Dryand.	Asclepiadaceae	Safed Aakdo	November-April	Shrub
76	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Willd.) Dry and. Ex W. Ait.	Asclepiadaceae	Aakdo	Throughout the year	Shrub
77	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i> G. Forst.	Boraginaceae	Gunda	February-April	Tree
78	<i>Cordia sinensis</i> Lam.	Boraginaceae	Gundi	March-June	Tree
79	<i>Datura innoxia</i> Mill	Solanaceae	Safed Dhaturu	May-October	Herb
80	<i>Physalis longifolia</i> Nutt.	Solanaceae	Sarpopta	January-March	Herb
81	<i>Physalis maxima</i> Mill.	Solanaceae	Moti Popati	August-November	Herb
82	<i>Physalis minima</i> L.	Solanaceae	Popati	August-November	Herb
83	<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.	Solanaceae	Ringan	Throughout the year	Herb
84	<i>Withania somnifera</i> (L.) Dunal	Solanaceae	Ashwagandha	September-November	Herb
85	<i>Sesamum indicum</i> L.	Pedaliaceae	Tal	August-October	Herb
86	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> Nees	Acanthaceae	Ardusi	December-June	Shrub
87	<i>Ruellia tuberosa</i> L.	Acanthaceae	Bandukdi	July-May	Herb
88	<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i> (L.) Gaertn	Verbenaceae	Vad Mahendi	August-January	Shrub
89	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.	Verbenaceae	Sevan	April-May	Shrub
90	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.	Verbenaceae	Sag	June-September	Tree
91	<i>Mentha spicata</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Phudino	May-September	Herb
92	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Damro	August-November	Herb
93	<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Avachi Bavachi	July-October	Herb
94	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Tulsi	September-March	Herb
95	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L.	Nyctaginaceae	Satodi	September-December	Herb
96	<i>Boerhavia erecta</i> L.	Nyctaginaceae	Ubho Satedo	August-December	Herb
97	<i>Boerhavia plumbaginea</i> Cav.	Nyctaginaceae	Moto Satodo	August-December	Herb
98	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Nyctaginaceae	Boganvel	March-July	Climber

No.	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Fls. & Frs.	Habit
	Willd.				
99	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Anghedi	September-April	Herb
100	<i>Alternanthera ficoidea</i> (L.) P.Beauv.	Amaranthaceae	Bhanth	August-January	Herb
101	<i>Santalum album</i> L.	Santalaceae	Chandan	March-June	Tree
102	<i>Euphorbia neriifolia</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Vaad Thor	March-April	Succulents
103	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Ratanjyot	September-November	Shrub
104	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Nepalo	August-November	Shrub
105	<i>Jatropha integerrima</i> Jacq.	Euphorbiaceae	Spicy Jatropha	September-December	Shrub
106	<i>Jatropha multifida</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Coral Plant	August-November	Shrub
107	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Amla	February-May	Tree
108	<i>Phyllanthus fraternus</i> G. L. Webster	Euphorbiaceae	Bhoi Amli	July-September	Herb
109	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Erandi	Throughout the year	Shrub
110	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Moraceae	Vad	November-January	Tree
111	<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	Moraceae	Anjeer	November-January	Tree
112	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Umara	November-January	Tree
113	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Pipado	November-January	Tree
114	<i>Morus alba</i> L.	Moraceae	Shetoor	February-March	Tree
115	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> L.	Casuarinaceae	Sharu	August-November	Tree
116	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	Zingiberaceae	Haldar	February-April	Herb
117	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L.	Musaceae	Banana	Throughout the year	Shrub
118	<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm.f.	Liliaceae	Aloe vera	August-December	Succulents
119	<i>Allium cepa</i> L.	Liliaceae	Dongari	February-April	Herb
120	<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	Liliaceae	Lasan	December-February	Herb
121	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> L.	Commelinaceae	Motu Shishmudiyu	Throughout the year	Herb
122	<i>Commelina nudiflora</i> L.	Commelinaceae	Nanu Shishmudiyu	Throughout the year	Herb
123	<i>Bismarckia nobilis</i> Hildebr. & H. Wendl	Arecaceae	Pankhatad	January-February	Tree
124	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Arecaceae	Nariyal	All the year Around	Tree
125	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> L.	Arecaceae	Khajoor	January-March	Tree
126	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.)	Araceae	Arvi	August-October	Herb

No.	Scientific name	Family	Common name	Fls. & Frs.	Habit
	Schott.				
127	<i>Epipremnum aureum</i> (Linden & Andre) G.S.	Araceae	Goldon Pothos	-	Climber
128	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	Cyperaceae	Chiyo	August-October	Sedges
129	<i>Bambusa bambos</i> L.	Poaceae	Bamboo	October	Grass
130	<i>Chloris barbata</i> Sw.	Poaceae	Shiyad Puchh	October	Grass
131	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	Poaceae	Dharo	Throughout the year	Grass
132	<i>Desmostachya bipinnata</i> (L.) Stapf	Poaceae	Daabhado	Throughout the year	Grass
133	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> (L.) P. Beauv	Poaceae	Samo	August-September	Grass
134	<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i> (L.) R.Br.	Poaceae	Bajari	September-November	Grass
135	<i>Setaria glauca</i> (L.) Beauv	Poaceae	-	October	Grass
136	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> (L.) Moench	Poaceae	Juvar	October	Grass
137	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.	Poaceae	Ghau	February	Grass

TABLE 2: SHOWING THE FAMILY OF DICOT PLANTS WITH GENUS AND SPECIES

No	Family	Genus	Species
1	Annonaceae	2	2
2	Menispermaceae	2	2
3	Nymphaeaceae	1	1
4	Brassicaceae	1	2
5	Malvaceae	5	5
6	Tiliaceae	2	3
7	Zygophyllaceae	1	1
8	Rutaceae	3	4
9	Simaroubaceae	1	1
10	Meliaceae	1	1
11	Rhamnaceae	1	2
12	Anacardiaceae	1	1
13	Moringaceae	1	1
14	Papilionaceae	10	11
15	Caesalpiniaceae	5	6
16	Mimosaceae	2	2
17	Rosaceae	1	1
18	Combretaceae	2	2
19	Myrtaceae	3	3
20	Punicaceae	1	1
21	Caricaceae	1	1
22	Cucurbitaceae	5	6
23	Cactaceae	1	1

24	Apiaceae	3	3
25	Rubiaceae	1	1
26	Asteraceae	2	2
27	Sapotaceae	2	2
28	Salvadoraceae	1	1
29	Apocynaceae	5	5
30	Asclepiadaceae	1	2
31	Boraginaceae	1	2
32	Solanaceae	4	6
33	Pedaliaceae	1	1
34	Acanthaceae	2	2
35	Verbenaceae	3	3
36	Lamiaceae	2	4
37	Nyctaginaceae	2	4
38	Amaranthaceae	2	2
39	Santalaceae	1	1
40	Euphorbiaceae	6	8
41	Moraceae	2	5
42	Casuarinaceae	1	1

TABLE 3: SHOWING THE FAMILY OF MONOCOT PLANTS WITH GENUS AND SPECIES

No	Family	Genus	Species
1	Zingiberaceae	1	1
2	Musaceae	1	1
3	Liliaceae	2	3
4	Commelinaceae	1	2
5	Arecaceae	3	3
6	Araceae	2	2
7	Cyperaceae	1	1
8	Poaceae	9	9

TABLE 4: SHOWING THE COMPARISON OF DICOT AND MONOCOT PLANTS

Group	Dicots	Monocots	Total
Families	42	8	50
Genus	94	20	114
Species	115	22	137

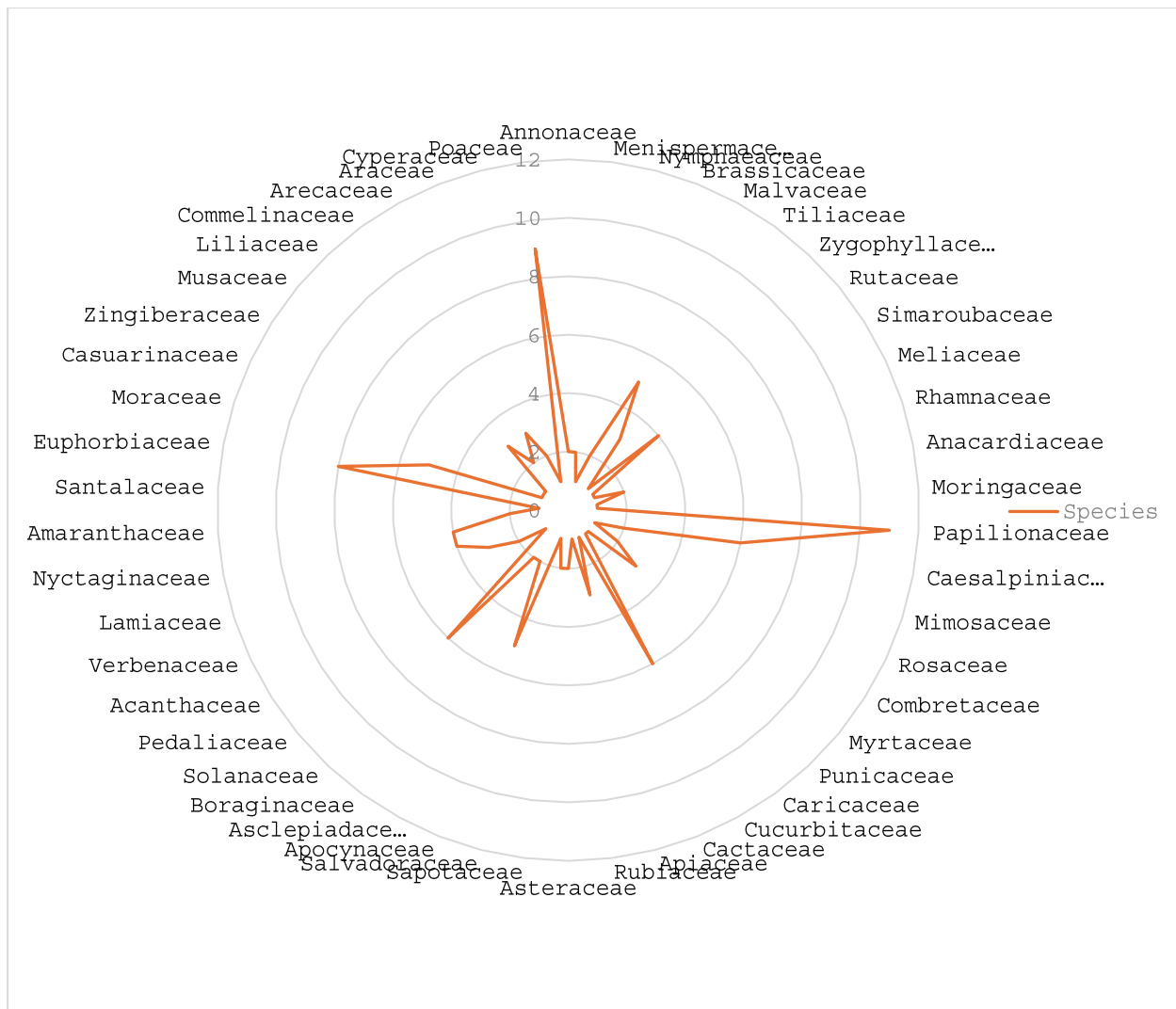


FIGURE 1: SHOWING THE FAMILY OF DICOT AND MONOCOT PLANT SPECIES

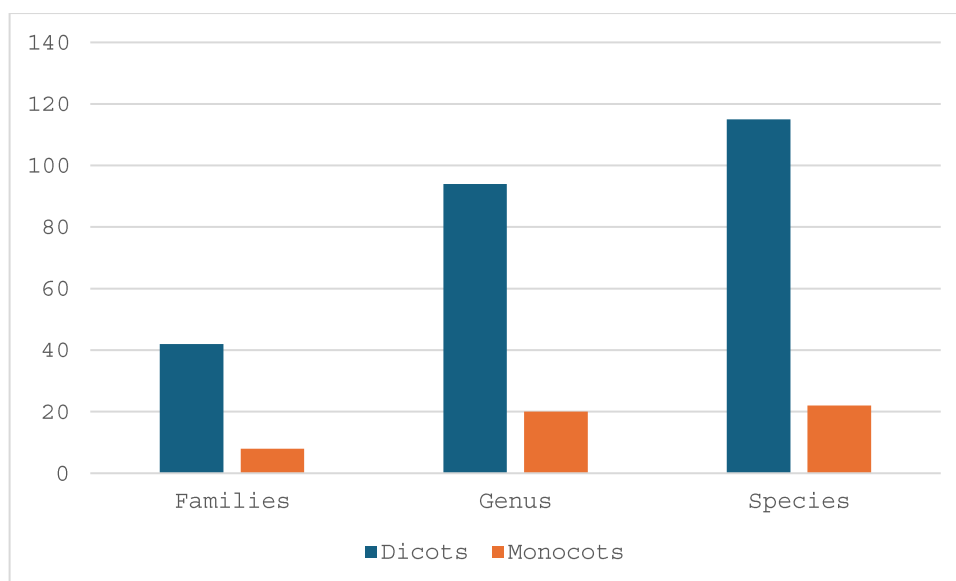


FIGURE 2: SHOWING THE COMPARISON OF DICOT AND MONOCOT PLANTS