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Floristic Studies on Karekura Village, Srirangapatna Taluk, Mandya District, Karnataka

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Abstract: ***A total of 133 species spanning 119 genera and 46 families have been identified in the Karekura village, Srirangapatna taluk, Mandya district, Karnataka. Dicotyledons make up 40 families, 103 genera and 108 species. There are 6 families, 14 genera and 14 species represented by monocotyledons. The Asteraceae family, which has 15 species is the most prevalent family out of the 46 families gathered. 16 of the 119 genera in the collection have more than two species that are dominant. For its potential sustainable use in the future, the accessibility and distribution of specific plant species have undergone rigorous examination. According to the study, the majority of the plants identified in the village of Karekura are known to have therapeutic properties.***

Keywords: Karekura village, Medicinal plants, Flora, Dicotyledons and Monocotyledons.

I. INTRODUCTION

In Spite of the fact that India has several heritage sites, Srirangapatna is one of the most well-known historical and heritage sites. Srirangapatna is a town municipal council and taluk administrative center in Mandya district, Karnataka, India. It is an island settlement that was established in 894 AD and is surrounded by the Cauvery River on the Bangalore-Mysore highway (Shankar and Uma, 2012).

The location code or village code of karekura village is 614283, according to data from the state of Karnataka's 2011 Census. The karekura village locality's pin code is 571438. Karekura village is found in the Srirangapatna taluk, Karnataka state of India's. It is located 35km from the district headquarters of Mandya and 11 km from the sub-district headquarters of Srirangapatna taluk and Hosahalli is the Gramma Panchyat for the hamlet of Karekura village as of the year 2009. The village covers an area of 81. 84 hectares in total.

A 1000 year old temple honoring lord Sriranganatha is the source of the name Srirangapatna. The Deccan plateau town, with an area of 8.6 square kilometers, is situated at 12.41^{o} N and 76.7^{o} E, with an average elevation of 679 meters 2227 feet (Fig 1). The weather is warm and fluctuates between 14^{o}C to 34.5^{o} C. Maximum annual rainfall was 810 mm, while minimum annual rainfall was 217mm. The soil vary from red sand loams to red clay loams, which are somewhat thick in the valley areas and very thin in ridges and higher elevations. Sriangapatna is the closet town to karekura village for all significant economic activities and is located 9 kilometers distant.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The floristic study was conducted in the Karekura village of Srirangapatna taluk in the Mandya District (Fig.1). Floristic region was moist deciduous and dry deciduous type of vegetation was rich and abundant.

The study were carried out from 2019 to 2020 and cover the majority of species in flowering and fruiting stage. Plants were photographed and collected while field observation was being conducted. Using customary herbarium methods, the materials were collected and poisoned [Jain and Rao, 1977].

The collected plants were preserved with voucher number are kept in the herbarium center P. G. Department of Botany, Yuvaraja's College, University of Mysore, Mysuru. With the use of floras and regional floras collected plant specimens were identified [Gamble & Fischer, 1967; Saldanha and Nicolson, 1967]. Bentham and Hooker's classification approach is used to order the families [Bentham & Hooker, 1&3].

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Figure- 1: Location of Karekura village in geographical space.

III. RESULTS

A total of 133 species spanning 119 genera and 46 families have been identified in the current inquiry. Of these, 108 species (88.5%), and 40 families (80.95%) are dicotyledons. The monocotyledons comprise 14 genera with 11.7%, 14 species with 11.14 species with 11.4% and 6 families (13.3%). The examination of the documented behaviors of the gathered plants revealed that there are 82 species in total, with herbs making up the majority (61.6%), followed by shrubs with 31 species (23.3%), and trees with 17 species (12.7%) shown in the (fig 2). Asteraceae, one of the 46 families, has the most species (15), followed by Fabaceae (12), Malvaceae (9), Solanaceae and Poaceae (7), Rubiaceae, Apocyaaceae, Euphorbiaceae (6), Amaranthaceae, Convolvuaceae, Lamiaceae (5 species), and Acanthaceae (4 species), among others. Families with three species each include the Cucurbitaceae, Araceae, Oleaceae, verbenaceae, Phyllanthaceae, Ongraceae, Myrtaceae, Apiaceae, Oxallidaceae, Cupressaceae and Rutaceae families each share two species. Amaryllidaceae, Agavaceae, Aspargaceae, Basellaceae, Balsaminaceae, Cannaceae, Capparaceae, Cistaceae, Sapindaceae, Caricaceae, Cleomaceae, Lyrthaceae, Moraceae, Muntinigaceae, Nelumbonaceae, Violaceae, Zygophyllaceae, Polygonaceae, Piperaceae, Portulacaceae, Cyperaceae, Rosaceae and Fagaceae each have a species. (Tables 1). The research discovered that the plants identified from the region around the village are crucial to the local economy. Few of them are edible, while others have medicinal, decorative or both values. The essential understanding of biodiversity can only be preserved through plant record keeping.

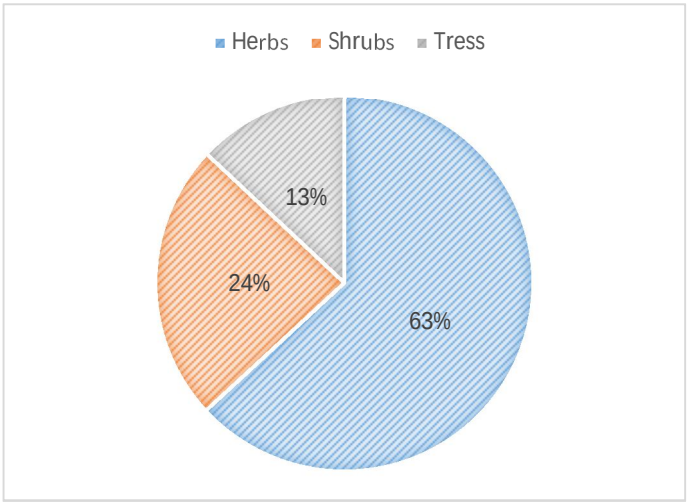


Figure-2: Distribution of Plant habits in the study area.

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IV. DISCUSSION

Our findings suggest that shrubs might be helpful to maintain vegetation and reduce erosion along roadside. Roads are artificial urban corridors that constitute a crucial component of urban infrastructure [Ranta *et al.*, 2015]. The biodiversity, pleasure, and esthetic value of roadside plants as an essential part of urban green areas [Rowntree, 2015]. Deforestation and overgrazing were the two main threats identified. The majority of indigenous healers, especially Vaidya's, preferred together medicinal herbs in secret, often with the help of their chosen family members [Dokos *et al.*, 2009]. The majority of plants are utilized locally for treating a variety of ailments and have therapeutic properties. Due to industrialization, the younger population is more reliant on allopathic medications for the treatment of various issues because they offer quicker relief than Ayurveda, however Ayurvedic medications have far fewer adverse effects than allopathic medications. [Savithramma *et al*., 2007].

According to an all-India coordinated project conducted by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, New Delhi, just 10% of these medicinal plants may prove to be a potential source of novel pharmaceuticals, while 40% of flowering plants in India are known to have ethno medicinal value [Sandhya *et al*., 2006]. According to our study, the majority of plant remedies used to treat a particular condition were made from blends of various plant species. The plant species were utilized either on their own or in conjunction with other species including *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Leucas aspera* and *Azrdirachta indica.* It is said that the majority of the plants were utilized to treat human illnesses. Regular assessment and the maintenance of traditional knowledge are very much required for the creation of a database on the availability of the plant species. It is significant that there are readily available plants in karekura village that can improve a variety of dietary practices and nutritional value, supporting both the well-being of the person and the community.

V. CONCLUSION

The current study highlighted the karekura village's richness of medicinal plants. This area displays shrubs, herbs, trees, and climbers that have a high therapeutic value. The uses of edible species can be consumed every day to meet the nutritional needs of urban households. The nutritional benefits of the therapeutic plants point to potential new career paths for the next generation. To close gaps in the pharmaceutical industry, additional research linked to the estimation of growth rate and sustainable harvesting techniques of these priceless medicinal resources might be launched. More research needs to be done to examine the whole floral spectrum of karekura village and conservation plans for the plant species that are less frequency available need to be developed. In the absence of such circumstances, the extinction of that specific plant species might occur.

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(Table 1). Family, Botanical Name, Common Name and medicinal uses.

Family	Botanical name	Common name	Medicinal uses
Acanthaceae	*Asystasia gangetica*	Ganges violet.	Heart problem, fever, epilepsy, stomach pains.
	Crossandra infundibuliformis	Fire cracker flower.	Fever, headache, toothache, syphilis.
	Justicia betonica	Squirrel tail.	Vomiting, constipation, diarrhea, headache.
	Thunbergia erecta	King's mantel	Insomnia, depression, anxiety management.
Agavaceae	*Agave Americana*	Agave	Ascites, diarrhea, skin disease.
Amaranthaceae	*Achyranthes aspera*	Prickly chaff flower.	Antifertility in women, ear complaints, insect bites.
	Althernanthera sessilis	Sessile jolly weed.	Eye trouble, hepatitis, hernia, hair tonic.
	Amranthus retroflexus	Pigweed.	Astringent, profuse menstruation, intestinal bleeding, diarrhea.
	Amaranthus spinosus	Prickly Amaranth	Blood purifier, cough, cold, snake bite.
	Althaea officinalis	White mallow.	Skin irritation, healing wounds, ulcers.
	Celosia argentea	Periwinkle.	Haemorrhoid bleeding, uterine bleeding, dysentery.
Amaryllidaceae	*Hippeastrum puniceum*	Easter lily	Stomach ache, asthma, vomiting.
Apiaceae	*Centella asiatica*	Indian Pennywort.	Leucorrhoea, nervous disorder, fever.
	Foeniculm vulgare	Sweet fennel.	Abdominal, diuretic, stomach pain, indigestion.
Apocyanaceae	*Cascabela thevetia*	Yellow oleander.	Emetic, fever, heart disease, blood pressure.
	Catharanthus roseus	Periwinkle.	Diabetes, helminthiasis. Malaria, leukemia, Hodgkin's lymphoma.
	Nerium oleander	Kanigale.	Ulcers, leprosy, abscesses, hemorrhoids.
	Tabernaaemontana divaricate	Crape jasmine.	Snake bites, hypertension, headache, scabies, abdominal complaints.
Araceae	*Colocasia esculenta*	Cocoyam.	Skin sores, blisters, cuts and wounds, pharyngitis.
	Cocos nucifera	Coconut.	Bladder ailments, aphrodisiac, rheumatism.
	Dypsis lutescens	Areca Palm.	Wounds, burns, skin surgery, ulcers.
Asclepiadaceae	*Asclepias curassavica*	Scarlet Milkweed.	Skin ulcer, ringworm, dermatitis, sores.
	Calotropis gigantea	Ekka	Leprosy, syphilis, ulcer, dysentery, rheumatism.

Asteraceae	*Ageratina aromatica*	Smaller white snake root.	Diaphoretic, diuretic, nervous disorder, pulmonary disease.
	Bidens pilosa	Beggar Tick.	Digestive disorder, toothache, ulcers, diabetes.
	Chrysanthemum morifolium	Garden mum.	Head ache, sore eyes, heart disease, sedative.
	Emilia sanchifolia	Purple Sow Thistle.	Diabetes, diarrhea, toothache.
	Galinsoga parviflora	Quick weed.	Skin inflammation, Ethiopia,
	Helianthus annuus	Sunflower.	Astringent, diuretic, swelling, snake bites.
	Matricaria recutita	Chamomilla.	Skin disease, insomnia, and carminative.
	Mikania scandens	Climbing Hempweed.	Wound healing, coughs, gastric, Anti-inflammatory.
	Sphagneticaola trilobata	.Yellow Dots.	Chest colds, colds.
	Synedrella nodiflora	Cinderella Weed.	Epilepsy, anticonvulsant, wounds, swelling.
	Tagetes erecta	Marigold.	Anti-hemorrhagic, bleeding, eye disease.
	Tagetes tenuifolia	Lemon marigold.	Snake bites, stomach flu, constipation, indigestion.
	Tithonia diversifolia	Giant Mexican Sunflower.	Anti-inflammatory, gastrointestinal, skin disease.
	Tridax procumbent	.Tridax Daisy.	Blisters, eczema, leprosy, toothache, ulcers.
	Xanthium strumarium	Common Cocklebur.	Boils, piles, ringworm, toothache.
Balsaminaceae	*Impatiens balsamina*	Karnakudala.	Diuretic, joint pains, skin problem, wounds.
Basellaceae	*Basella alba*	Indian spinach.	Constipation, syphilis, ulcer in nose.
Cannaceae	*Canna indica*	Wild canna.	Fever, gonorrhea, diuretic, dermatomes.
Capparaceae	*Capparis spinosa*	Alpine caper brush.	Liver and kidney disease, paralysis, diabetes, mental disorder.
Caricaeae	*Carica papaya*	Papaya.	Anthelmintic, blood pressure, digestive disorder.
Cistaceae	*Helianthemum apennium*	White rock rose.	Stress, syphilis, opthalmia, tumors, ulcer.
Cleomaceae	*Cleome viscosa*	Asian spider flower.	Anthelmintic, boils, check pus formation.
Convolvulaceae	*Evolvulus alsinoides*	Dwarf Morning Glory.	Aphrodisiac, asthma, bronchitis, dysentery, fever.

	Ipomoea hederifolia	Scarlet morning glory.	Anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant.
	Ipomoea batatas	Sweet potato.	Anti-diabetic, treat measles.
	Ipomoea carnea	.Bush Morning Glory.	Anti -cancer, anti-inflammatory, skin problem.
	Ipomoea obscura	.Obscure Morning Glory.	Dysentery, treat aphthae, treat sores.
Cucurbitaceae	*Citrullus lanatus*	Watermelon. .	Dropsy and renal stone, intestinal inflammation.
	Cucumis melo	Muskmelon.	Scrotal hernia, skin problem, burns and abrasions.
	Ecballium elaterium	Squirting cucumber.	Edema, kidney problem, heart problem, rheumatism.
Cupressaceae	*Cupressus lusitanica*	Mexican white cedar.	Headache, cancer, rheumatism, skin disease.
	Thuja occidentalis	Northern white-cedar.	Respiratory problem, headache, cough, diuretic.
Cypperaceae	*Schoenoplectus lacustris*	Bulrush	Astringent, diuretic, cancer.
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia heterophylla*	Wild Poinsettia.	Constipation, stomach ache, antiplasmodial.
	Euphorbia hirta	Asthma Weed.	Burns, cough, cuts, excess lactation, kidney disease.
	Euphorbia pulcherrima	Poinsettia.	Toothache, allergic, skin disease, arthritis, ulcers.
	Jatropa curcas	.Barbados nut.	Paralysis, skin trouble, jaundice.
	Mercurialis annual	Annual mercury	Emetic, emollient, purgative, gall bladder and liver.
	Ricinus communis	Castor bean.	Boils, burns, contraceptive, dropsy, heat stroke.
Fabaceae	*Caesalpinia pulcherrimma*	Peacock flower.	Body ache, gum trouble, ring worm.
	Cajanus cajana	Congo pea.	Stomach pain, constipation, blood sugar.
	Chamaecrista mimosoides	Feathered-leaved cassia.	Dysentery, stomach pains, uterus problem.
	Laburnum anagyroides	Golden chain.	Vomiting,
	Macroptilium atropurpureum	Purple bush-Bean.	Skin problem,
	Phaseolus vulgaris	Hurali kayi.	Kidney and heart ailments, diarrhea, weight loss and obesity.
	Pongamia pinnata	Pongam tree	Blood dysentery, skin disease, bleeding hemorrhoid.

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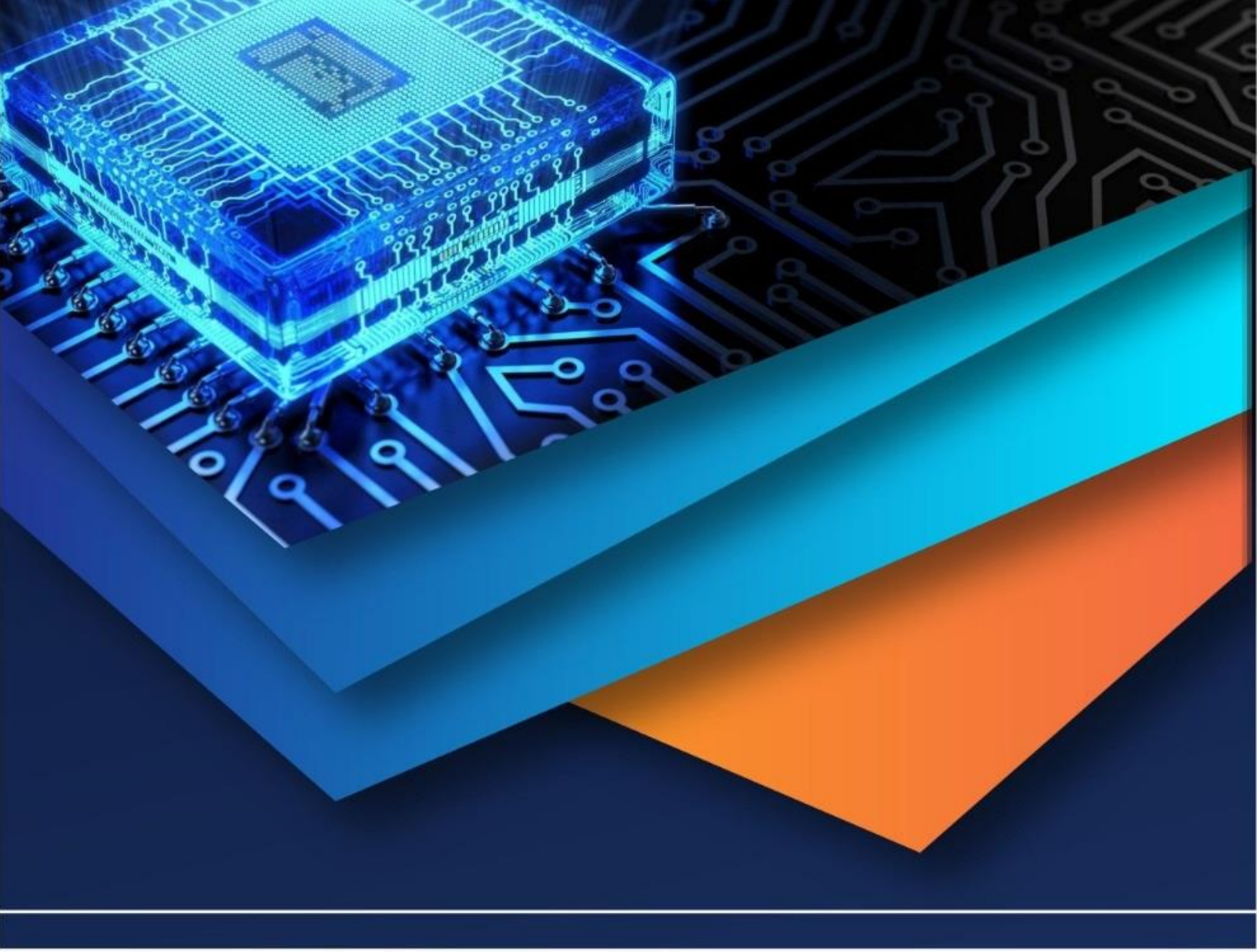
	Pueraria phaseoloides	Tropical kudzu.	Ulcers, swelling.
	Senna corymbosa	Senna.	Laxative, Constipation, chronic stomach ache.
	Spartium junceum.	Spanish broom.	Laxative, emetic, cardiotonic heart arrhythmias, gallstone.
	Tipuana tipu	Tipu tree.	
	Vigna radiata	Moong bean.	Paralysis, rheumatism, liver aliments, heart stroke.
Fagaceae	*Quercus ilex*	Hollyoak.	Skin problem, hemorrhoids, dysentery.
Lamiaceae	*Leucas aspera*	Common leucas	Scabies, poisonous bites.
	Mentha spicata	Spearmint.	Cold, diuretic, digestive disorder, cancer.
	Ocimum basilicum	Basil.	Cholera, cough, earache, fever, headache.
	Plectranthus amboinicus	Indian borage. .	Nasal congestion, rheumatism, swelling.
	Thymus vulgaris	Common thyme.	Stomach ache, arthritis, sore throat, diarrhea.
Lyrthaceae	*Cuphea hyssopifolia*	Mexican heather.	Antioxidant, fever, coughs.
Malvaceae	*Abutilon indicum*	Indian Mallow.	Cough diarrhea, dysentery, leprosy and stomach complaints
	Althaea officinalis	White mallow.	Gastric ulcer, skin irritation, inflammation, wound healing.
	Cebia pentandra	Kapok.	Treat asthma, scabies, coughs, and headache.
	Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	.China rose.	Cure sinus, aphrodisiac, cystitis, venereal disease.
	Malvastrum coromandelium	False mallow.	Aphrodisiac, premature ejaculation, Anti-inflammatory.
	Sida rhombifolia	.Cuban jute.	Reduce swelling, emollient, rheumatism, and headache.
	Triumfetta rhomboidea	.Burr Bush.	Intestinal ulcers, diarrhea, pimples, snake bite.
	Urena lobata	Caesar weed.	Diarrhea, dysentery, hyperacidity.
Moraceae	*Fiscus elastic*	Rubber tree	Stomach problem, nausea, digestive problem, and trichuriasis.
Muntingiaceae	*Muntingia calabura*	Jamaica cherry	Cold, headache, antiseptic properties.
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus gunnii*	Cider gum	Antiseptic, coughs, colds, throat infection.
	Psidium guajava	Guava	Dysentery, gonorrhea, skin problem.
Nelumbonaceae	*Nelumbo nucifera*	Lotus.	Astringent, diarrhea, cholera, tonic.
Oleaceae	*Jasminum multiflorum*	Downy jasmine.	Headache, wounds, snake poisoning,

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	Jasminum nudiflorum	Common jasmine.	Cancer, liver disease, dysentery, wound healing.
	Jasminum sambac	Arabian Jasmine.	Anti-depressant, cancer, ulcer, eye disorder.
Onagraceae	*Epilobium hirsutum*	Hairy willow-herb.	Prostate disease, cancer, sleeping disorder.
	Epilobium montanum	Willow herb.	Kidney problem,
	Oenothera biennis	Evening star.	Breast pain, eczema.
Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis corniculata*	Creeping Wood Sorrel.	Open sores, akin disease, lithnotripic.
	Oxalis dillenii	Southern Wood Sorrel.	Antiscorbic, influenza, fever, Snake bites.
Phyllanthaceae	*Breynia vitis-idaea.*	Coral berry tree.	Hemorrhage, tonsils, rheumatism, stop bleeding.
	Phyllanthus reticulatus	Black-Honey Shrub	Heart disorder, sore throat, ant diabetic.
Piperaceae	*Piper betle*	Betel Vine.	Sex stimulant, stop bleeding, and constipation.
Poaceae	*Chloris barbata*	Swollen Finger Grass.	Skin disease, fever, diarrhea, diabetes.
	Dactylis glomerate	Orchard grass.	Treating tumor, kidney, and bladder ailments.
	Eleusine coracana	Finger Millet. .	Fever, hepatitis, liver disease, pneumonia.
	Orizya sativa	Rice.	Appetite, control sweating, chronic pneumonia.
	Panicum repens	Torpedo grass.	Treating menstrual cycle.
	Phleum pretense	Timothy grass. .	Allergies, fever, tumour disease, asthma.
	Saccharum officinarium	Sugarcane.	Acidity, wounds, sore eyes, whooping cough.
Polygonaceae	*Persicaria lanthifolia*	Pale smartweed.	Antiseptic, Astringent, stomach complaints, fever.
Portulaceae	*Portulaca oleracea*	Purslane.	Stomachache, coughs, sores, skin disease.
Rosaceae	*Rosa chinensis*	China rose.	Blood circulation, arthritis, coughs, and dysmenorrhea.
Rubiaceae	*Ixcora coccinea*	Jungle geranium.	Diarrhea, fever, dysentery, anti-inflammatory.
	Metacarpus hiatus	Tropical Girdle pod.	Venereal disease, skin disease, leprosy, ring worm.
	Richard sabra	Rough Mexican Clover.	Gastric, fevers, amoebic dysentery.
	Rubbia peregrine	Wild Madder.	Abortification, diuretic, emmeagogue, aphrodisiac

Rutaceae	*Aegle marmelos*	Beli fruit.	Abdominal pain, heat in abdomen, vomiting.
	Murraya koenigii	Curry Leaf.	Anti-emetic, eye, blood sugar, urinary problem.
Sapindaceae	*Cardiospermum halicacabum*	Balloon Vine.	Rheumatism, nervous disease, snake bite.
Solanaceae	*Capsicum annum*	Chilly.	Tympanitis, paralysis, rheumatoid arthritis.
	Datura metel	Kala Dhatura.	Asthma, blister, boils, rheumatism, ring worm.
	Physalis minima	Gosse berry.	Anticancer activity, dropsy, urinary tract disorder, gout and gonorrhea
	Solanum americanum	Black nightshade. .	Gonorrhea, urinary problem, heart pain.
	Solanum lycopersicum	Tomato. .	Worm swelling, leprosy, skin problem.
	Solanum sisymbriifolium	Sticky Nightshade bitter.	Toothache, cough, wounds, stomachache.
	Solanum tuberosum	Irish potato.	Eye disease, inflammation, peptic ulcers, antispasmodic.
Verbinaceae	*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*	Blue porter weed.	Nervous disorder, diabetes, skin disorder.
	Verbena officinalis.	Vervain.	Nervous disorder, urinary disorder, chest pain.
Violaceae	*Viola rostrata*	Common blue violet.	Headache, constipation, coughs, sore throats.
Zygophyllaceae	*Tribulus terrestris*	Puncture Vine.	Urinary infection, kidney stone disorder.

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