



Floristic survey of plants in natural and cultivated ecosystem in thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu, India

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Abstract

Traditionally known as “Pearl City” on account of the prevailing Pearl fish in the past in the area, Thoothukudi. There are no large reservoirs in this district so the Papanasam and Manimuthar dams located in the Tirunelveli district in the Thamirabarani River's flow are the main sources of irrigation. Thoothukudi District is divided into three revenue divisions and eight talukas. There are forty-one revenue firkas and 480 revenue villages. Paddy is the most cultivated crop and other pulses are raised in the dry areas. Cotton, Groundnut Sugarcane and Plantain (Banana) and Betel were cultivated in Thoothukudi. Also vegetables like tomato, chillies, brinjal, lady's finger, beans are cultivated and Main business of some area is dry chilly, cholam, cumbu wood charcoal, etc. in this research selected specific area included for plant resource check listing by direct filed visits. According to that data collected result showed as family of plants were; Fabaceae- 22, Euphorbiaceae-15, Malvaceae- 11, Amaranthaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Poaceae were 10, etc families out of total 61 families. Taxonomical classification was obtain as; 36.9% of Herb (76), 16.5% of Shrub (34), 14.6% of Tree (30), 13.6% of Climber (28), 12.6% Creeper (26) and grass, aquatic plants, parasite & cactus were less than 05 plants among 206 plants. Finally concluded as; Thoothukudi is disseminated with natural plant sources with occupied in nearby sea site. It is whispered that the flowering plant possessions of the Thoothukudi area provides a comprehensive and checklist of the floristic diversity which will serve as an organized reference for scientists and policy makers. The flowering plants can underwrite to the income of the rural peoples and can engender employment as well as income especially for poor people in the rural areas. These plants provide food and shelter for domestic animals as well as food and household products for human and contribute to socio-economic upliftment of the people.

Keywords: Thoothukudi, plants, Floristic diversity, plant taxonomy

Introduction

Traditionally known as “Pearl City” on account of the prevailing Pearl fish in the past in the area, Thoothukudi has a fascinating History. Forming part of the Pandian kingdom between 7th and 9th Century A.D., Thoothukudi remained in the hands of the Cholas during the period between 9th and 12th century. Emergence of Thoothukudi as a maritime port attracted travelers, adventures, and eventually colonizers. The Portuguese were the first to arrive in Thoothukudi in 1532 A.D., followed by the Dutch in 1658 A.D. The English Captured Thoothukudi from the Dutch in 1782 and the East India Company established their control over Thoothukudi in the same year.

On the 20th, October 1986 a new district, carved out of the erstwhile Tirunelveli district was born in Tamil Nadu and named after V.O.Chidambaranar, a great national leader hailing from Ottapidaram who led the Swadeshi Movement in the south. Since 1997 as in the case of other districts of Tamilnadu, this district has also been named after its headquarters town, Thoothukudi.

Water bodies

There are no large reservoirs in this district so the Papanasam and Manimuthar dams located in the Tirunelveli district in the Thamirabarani River's flow are the main sources of irrigation. Other than the Thamirabarani River, the river Vaipar in Vilathikulam taluk, the river

Karumeni which traverses through Sathankulam, and Tiruchendur taluks, Palayakayal are all sources.

Administrative divisions

Thoothukudi District is divided into three revenue divisions and eight talukas. There are forty-one revenue firkas and 480 revenue villages.

The district is divided into twelve revenue blocks for rural and urban development. The twelve revenue blocks are Tuticorin, Thiruchendur, Udangudi, Sathankulam, Srivaikundam, Alwarthirunagari, Karunkulam, Ottapidaram, Kovilpatti, Kayathar, Vilathikulam, and Pudur. The district has one Municipal Corporation, Thoothukudi, two municipalities, Kayalpattinam and Kovilpatti, nineteen town panchayats, and 403 panchayat villages.

According to 2011 census, Thoothukudi district had a population of 1,750,176 with a sex-ratio of 1,023 females for every 1,000 males, much above the national average of 929. A total of 183,763 were under the age of six, constituting 93,605 males and 90,158 females. It has a large numbers of Nadars (Tiruchendur, Sathankulam), Appanad Maravars (Kovilpatti, Srivaikundam, Ootapidaram, Kayathar), Vellalars (Ettayapuram, Ootapidaram), Nayakars / Naidu (Kovilpatti and Vilathikulam) and Parathars (Tuticorn and Tiruchendur). Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes accounted for 19.88% and 0.28% of the population respectively Mostly in Ootapidaram and

Puthiyamputhur. The average literacy of the district was 77.12%, compared to the national average of 72.99%. The district had a total of 462,010 households. There were a total of 748,095 workers, comprising 44,633 cultivators, 161,418 main agricultural labourers, 17,872 in house hold industries, 433,524 other workers, 90,648 marginal workers, 3,882 marginal cultivators, 39,226 marginal agricultural labourers, 4,991 marginal workers in household industries and 42,549 other marginal workers.

Economy

Tuticorin port contributes majorly to the economy of the district besides providing employment. Tuticorin hosts industries such as SPIC, Sterlite, Tuticorin alkaline chemicals, DCW zirconium plant and numerous salt packing companies. Many coal based power plants are at various stages of commissioning. Kovilpatti consists of many small sized industry especially match stick industries.

Agriculture

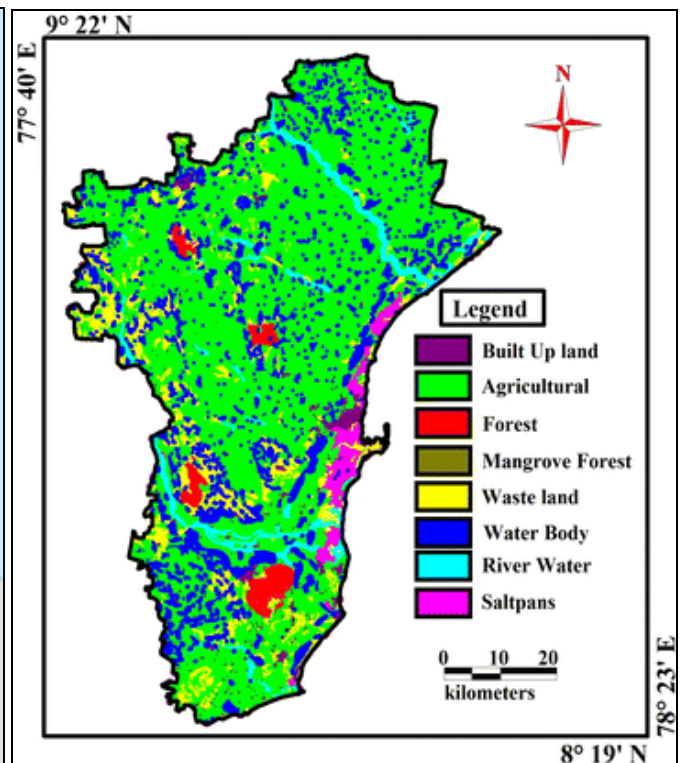
Paddy is the most cultivated crop in most of the villages like Uzhakkudi, Vallanadu, Aarumugamangalam, Palayakayal, Srivaikundam, Sattankulam and Tiruchendur taluks. Cumbu, Cholam, Kuthiraivali and other pulses are raised in the dry tracts of Kovilpatti, Vilathikulam, Nagalapuram Ottapidaram, and Thoothukudi taluks. Cotton is cultivated in Kovilpatti, Ottapidaram and Thoothukudi Taluks. Groundnutcultivation is undertaken in Kovilpatti, Tiruchendur, and Sattankulam taluks. Groundnut cake is being used as manure and cattle feed. Nagalapuram makes its economy to be solely dependent agriculture. Sugarcane and Plantain (Banana) are cultivated on a large scale along the stretch of Uzhakkudi. Banana and Betel cultivation are more prominent in villages like Aarumugamanagalam and Yeral. Also vegetables like tomato, chillies, brinjal, lady’s

finger, beans are cultivated in village of Uzhakkudi. Summers are made use to cultivate cotton on a smaller scale. Main business of this area is dry chilly, cholam, cumbu wood charcoal, etc. With 35% share, the district is the top producer of Cumbu in Tamil Nadu. Palmyrah trees are grown mostly in Tiruchendur, Srivaikundam, Sattankulam and Vilathikulam taluks. Jaggery is produced from palmyrah juice; the production of jaggery is the main occupation of the people of Tiruchendur and Sattankulam taluks. Banana and other vegetables are raised in Srivaikundam and Tiruchendur taluks.

Materials and Methods

Study Area: Central location: 8°48'N 78°8'E / 8.800°N 78.133°E Thoothukudi District, also known as Tuticorin District (Tūttukkuṭi Māvaṭṭam) is a district in Tamil Nadu state in southern India. The district was formed by dividing Tirunelveli district in 1986 and Thoothukudi is the district headquarters. The district is known for pearl cultivation, with an abundance of pearls being found in the seas offshore. It was formerly ruled by one of the oldest kingdoms in India, the Pandyan Dynasty with the port of Korkai through which trade with Rome happened.[2] The archaeological site at Adichanallur holds the remains of the ancient Tamil civilisation. As of 2011, the district had a population of 1,750,176 with a sex-ratio of 1,023 females for every 1,000 males.

Thoothukudi district is situated in the south-eastern corner of Tamil Nadu. It is bounded on the north by the districts of Tirunelveli, Virudhunagar, and Ramanathapuram, on the east and southeast by the Gulf of Mannar and on the west and southwest by Tirunelveli district. The total area of the district is 4621 km². The district of Thoothukudi was carved out as a separate district on 20 October 1986 as a result of bifurcation of the Tirunelveli district.



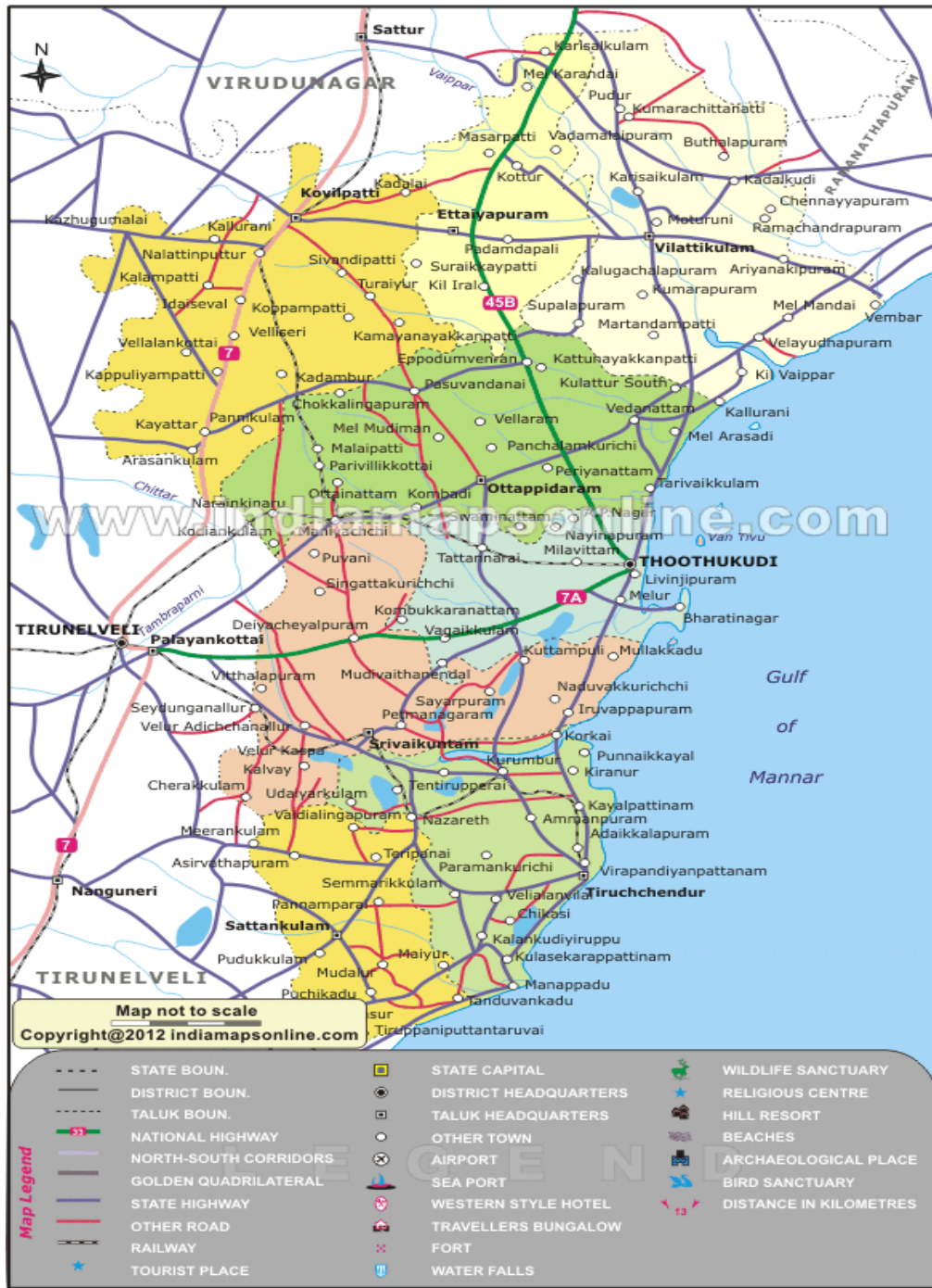


Fig 1

Sampling Design

In each site we established one transect with 20 permanent points separated approximately 100 m each other. Based on each permanent point, we established round plots with 50 meters in radius from centered fixed point like Frano-Gaona *et al.* (1998). In each round plot we recorded all plant species in flowering and/or fruiting stages. With the species recorded by point, we calculated the presence and the occurrence frequency by species for each point. Areas were; Periyarayapuram, Kalankarai, Korampallam, Sorisapuram, Antonyapuram, Maravanmadam, Thiraviapuram, Thambi Kaimeendan, Veeanayakkan thattu and Nalla malai.

Collection of data: The present study was conducted to know flowering plants occurring in selected area. The study

was based on extensive and intensive field survey undertaken in and around Thuthukudi area during the period February to May, 2019. Survey were undertaken in the remote agricultural and non-forest areas.

Botanical Sampling and Identification: we collected two or more samples of each species in order to carry out the botanical identification. The determination of our botanical samples was performed by comparing them with specimens deposited in the herbarium with the aid of taxonomic keys and field guides of the plant species of the area, as well as personally consulting with botanical specialists. The used nomenclature was according to The International Plant Names Index.

Results

Table 1

S. No.	Botanical Name	Family Name	Local Name - Tamil	Taxonomy
1	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Fabaceae	kunrimani	Climber
2	<i>Abutilon crispum</i>	Malvaceae	Roma thuthi, Siru thuththi	Shrub
3	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Malvaceae	thuththi	Shrub
4	<i>Acacia arabica</i>	Mimosaceae	karuvel	Tree
5	<i>Acacia fasciculatus</i>	Mimosaceae	udaimaram	Shrub
6	<i>Acalypha indica</i>	Euphorbiaceae	kuppaimeni	Herb
7	<i>Achyranthus aspera</i>	Amaranthaceae	naayuruvi	Herb
8	<i>Aerva tomentosa</i>	Amaranthaceae	perumpelai	Herb
9	<i>Aerva lanata</i>	Amaranthaceae	siru kanpelai	Herb
10	<i>Albizia lebeck.</i>	Mimosaceae	peruvagai	Tree
11	<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	Amaranthaceae	Ottumul	Creeper
12	<i>Alternanthera sessilias</i>	Amaranthaceae	ponnankaani	Creeper
13	<i>Alysicarpus monilifer</i>	Fabaceae	sithraparani	Creeper
14	<i>Alysicarpus rugosus</i>	Fabaceae	pulladi	Creeper
15	<i>Amaranthus viritis</i>	Amaranthaceae	Kuppaikerai	Herb
16	<i>Ammania baccifera</i>	Lythraceae	Neermel neruppu	Herb
17	<i>Annona squamosa.</i>	Annonaceae	seetha	Tree
18	<i>Apluda mutica</i>	Poaceae	Kattu kanchippul	Grass
19	<i>Aristolochia bractiolata</i>	Aristolochiaceae	aaduthendapaalai	Herb
20	<i>Arunudo donax</i>	Poaceae	naanai	Shrub
21	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>	Acanthaceae	meti keerai	Herb
22	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	vembu	Tree
23	<i>Bacopa monniera</i>	Scrophulariaceae	neerbirami	Creeper
24	<i>Bambusa arundinacea.</i>	Bambusaceae	moongil	Tree
25	<i>Barleria mysorensis</i>	Acanthaceae	poochi mullu	Herb
26	<i>Blumea obliqua</i>	Asteraceae	kuththu karanthai	Herb
27	<i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i>	Nyctaginaceae	mukkirattai	Herb
28	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>	Arecaceae	panai	Tree
29	<i>Brassica juncea</i>	Brassicaceae	kaduku	Herb
30	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Asclepiadaceae	erukku	Shrub
31	<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i>	Fabaceae	malaithampattai, kuthira avarai	Climber
32	<i>Canavalia gladiata</i>	Fabaceae	vaal avarai, (segapputampattai)	Climber
33	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum.</i>	Sapindaceae	mudakaruthan	Climber
34	<i>Cassia alata</i>	Caesalpinaceae	seemaigaththi, vandukolli	Shrub
35	<i>Cassia auriculata</i>	Caesalpinaceae	aavarai	Shrub
36	<i>Cassia absus</i>	Caesalpinaceae	iddikollu	Herb
37	<i>Cassia italica</i>	Caesalpinaceae	surathu nilavagai	Herb
38	<i>Cassia nigricans</i>	Fabaceae	nilapuli	Herb
39	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>	Cesalpinaceae	panri thakarai	Herb
40	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>	Cesalpinaceae	usi thagarai	Herb
41	<i>Cathranthus roseus</i>	Apocynaceae	nithyakalyani	Shrub
42	<i>Celome viscosa</i>	Capparidaceae	nai kadugu, naivelai	Herb
43	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	Amaranthaceae	pannaikeerai	Shrub
44	<i>Chloris barbata</i>	Poaceae	Chevvarakupul, kattuk kothumai	Grass
45	<i>Chrozophora rotleri</i>	Euphorbiaceae	puramuttai, suryavartha	Shrub
46	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>	Vitaceae	pirandai	Climber
47	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> varity <i>trifolia</i>	Vitaceae	muppirandai	Climber
48	<i>Citrullus colocynthis.</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Aatuthummati	Creeper
49	<i>Citrullus trigonus</i>	Cucurbitaceae	thumattikai	Creeper
50	<i>Clerodendurm inerme.</i>	Verbenaceae	sangankuppi	Shrub
51	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	Fabaceae	sangu pushpam, kakkattan	Climber
52	<i>Coccinia grandis</i>	Cucurbitaceae	kovai	Climber
53	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Areaceae	thennai	Tree
54	<i>Coldenia procumbarens</i>	Ehretiaceae	seruppada	Creeper
55	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Commelinaceae	kaana vazhai	Creeper
56	<i>Commelina erecta</i>	Commelinaceae	Kaana vazhai	Creeper
57	<i>Corchorus acutangulus</i>	Tiliaceae	Punnakku thazhai	Herb
58	<i>Corchorus indicum</i>	Fabaceae	peratti	Herb
59	<i>Cordia dichotoma.</i>	Ehretiaceae	naruvili	Tree
60	<i>Crateava magna. (C. nurvala)</i>	Capparidaceae	maavilangam	Tree
61	<i>Crotalaria biflora</i>	Fabaceae	ven kilukiluppai	Herb
62	<i>Crotalaria retusa</i>	Fabaceae	kilukiluppai	Shrub
63	<i>Crotalaria juncea</i>	Fabaceae	kilukiluppai	Shrub

64	<i>Croton bonplandianus</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Railadi poondu, naai milagai	Herb
65	<i>Ctenolepis garcinii</i>	Cucurbitaceae	kollam paakal, kollankovai	Climber
66	<i>Cucumis callosus</i>	Cucurbitaceae	thumattikai	Creepers
67	<i>Cuscuta reflexa.</i>	Cuscutaceae	Sadathari	Parasite
68	<i>Cyanotis axilaris</i>	Commelinaceae	Kaana vazhai, silanthi sedi	Creepers
69	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Poaceae	arugu	Creepers
70	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	Cyperaceae	Kudai korai	Herb
71	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Poaceae	korai	Creepers
72	<i>Datura innoxia</i>	Solanaceae	ven uumathai	Shrub
73	<i>Datura metal</i>	Solanaceae	Uumaththai	Shrub
74	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Solanaceae	seemai uumaththai	Shrub
75	<i>Delonix elata</i>	Fabaceae	vaathanarayani	Tree
76	<i>Desmodium triflorum</i>	Fabaceae	siru puladi	Creepers
77	<i>Digeria muricata</i>	Amaranthaceae	thoia keera	Herb
78	<i>Echinocola colona</i>	Poaceae	kuthirai vaalKattu arusi	Grass
79	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	Asteraceae	karisalanganni	Herb
80	<i>Enecostema axillare</i>	Gentianaceae	vellarugu	Herb
81	<i>Eragrostis ferruginea</i>	Poaceae	pullu	Grass
82	<i>Erythrina indica</i>	Fabaceae	kalyana murungai	Tree
83	<i>Euphorbia geniculata</i>	Euphorbiaceae	paalperukki	Herb
84	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Euphorbiaceae	amman pachcharisi	Herb
85	<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i>	Euphorbiaceae	sithrapaalavi	Creepers
86	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>	Convolvulaceae	vishnukiranthi	Herb
87	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Moraceae	Aal	Tree
88	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Moraceae	Atthi	Tree
89	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae	arasu	Tree
90	<i>Glinus lotoides</i>	Aizoaceae	siru seruppada	Creepers
91	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	Amaranthaceae	vaadamaligai	Herb
92	<i>Gomphrena serrata</i>	Amaranthaceae	ven vaadamali	Herb
93	<i>Heliotropium curassivicum</i>	Boraginaceae	kadal thelkodukku	Herb
94	<i>Heliotropium europeae</i>	Boraginaceae	siru thelkodukku	Herb
95	<i>Hemidesmus indicus.</i>	Poriplocaceae	nannari	Climber
96	<i>Hibiscus panduriformis</i>	Malvaceae	Seru semparathai	Shrub
97	<i>Hybanthus enneaspermus</i>	Violaceae	orithalthamarai	Herb
98	<i>Hydrophila auriculata</i>	Acanthaceae	neermulli	Shrub
99	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>	Lamiaceae	ganga thulasi	Herb
100	<i>Indigofera aspathaloides</i>	Fabaceae	sivannar vembu	Herb
101	<i>Indigofera enneaphylla</i>	Fabaceae	seppu nerunjil	Creepers
102	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>	Fabaceae	avuri	Herb
103	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	Convolvulaceae	Vallikeerai, vallakeerai	Creepers
104	<i>Ipomoea carnea</i>	Convolvulaceae	neivelikattamanaku	Shrub
105	<i>Ipomoea marginata</i>	Convolvulaceae	narun tali	Climber
106	<i>Ipomoea obscura</i>	Convolvulaceae	ven tali	Climber
107	<i>Ipomoea pes tigridis</i>	Convolvulaceae	pulisuvadi	Climber
108	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Aathazhai	Shrub
109	<i>Jatropha maheswari</i>	Euphorbiaceae	kattamanakku	Shrub
110	<i>Justicia quinqueangularis</i>	Acanthaceae	thavasi murungai	Herb
111	<i>Justicia simplex (procumbens)</i>	Acanthaceae	odivadakki	Herb
112	<i>Kedrostis rostrata</i>	Cucurbitaceae	appakovai	Climber
113	<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i>	Cyperaceae	musthakasu	Grass
114	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	Cucurbitaceae	surai	Climber
115	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Verbenaceae	Unnisedi, naayunni	Shrub
116	<i>Lepidacanthis cristata</i>	Acanthaceae	Karapan poondu	Herb
117	<i>Leucas aspera</i>	Lamiaceae	thummbai	Herb
118	<i>Leucas zeylanica</i>	Lamiaceae	nai thumbai	Herb
119	<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>	Onagraceae	Kaatu kirambu	Herb
120	<i>Luffa cylindrica</i>	Cucurbitaceae	milagu peerkuPeipeerku	Climber
121	<i>Malva coromantaliana</i>	Malvaceae	Punnakku keera	Herb
122	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	maa	Tree
123	<i>Manilkara achras</i>	Sapotaceae	sappotta	Tree
124	<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i>	Marsileaceae	araakeerai	Aquatic plant
125	<i>Martynia annua</i>	Martyniaceae	pulinagakchedi	Shrub
126	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>	Sterculiaceae	Punnaku keera	Herb
127	<i>Merremia dissecta</i>	Convolvulaceae	Savolikkoti	Climber
128	<i>Merremia gangetica</i>	Convolvulaceae	elikkathilai	Creepers
129	<i>Merremia tridentata</i>	Convolvulaceae	muthiyar koonthal	Creepers
130	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i>	Bignoniaceae	maramalli	Tree
131	<i>Mimosa paniculata</i>	Mimosaceae	uppilankodi	Climber

132	<i>Momordica balsamina</i>	Cucurbitaceae	kuruvithala paagal	Climber
133	<i>Morinda tinctoria</i>	Rubiaceae	nuna	Tree
134	<i>Moringa olefera</i>	Moraginaceae	karimurungai	Tree
135	<i>Mukia maderaspatana</i>	Cucurbitaceae	musumusukkai	Climber
136	<i>Mollugo cereviana</i>	Molluginaceae	parpadagam	Herb
137	<i>Mollugo nudicalis</i>	Molluginaceae	kaatu parpadagam	Herb
138	<i>Muntingia calabura</i>	Tiliaceae	chinesh cheery, Jam maram	Tree
139	<i>Murraya koenji</i>	Rubiaceae	karivembu	Tree
140	<i>Musa paradisaica</i>	Musaceae	naatu vazhai	Tree
141	<i>Musa serpentina</i>	Musaceae	vazhai	Tree
142	<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	Nymphaeaceae	neer alli	Aquatic plant
143	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Lamiaceae	kanchankoorai	Herb
144	<i>Ocimum campechianum</i>	Lamiaceae	ramathulasi	Herb
145	<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i>	Lamiaceae	kirambu thulasi, perun thulasi	Herb
146	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Lamiaceae	kaatu thulasi	Herb
147	<i>Ocimum abscondens</i>	Lamiaceae	Nai thulasi	Herb
148	<i>Oldenlandia umbellata</i>	Rubiaceae	imbural	Herb
149	<i>Opuntia dillenii.</i>	Cactaceae	nagathali	Cactus
150	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Poaceae	nel	Aquatic plant
151	<i>Ottelia allsmoides</i>	Hydrocharitaceae	neerkuliri	Aquatic plant
152	<i>Oxystelma secamone (esculentum)</i>	Apocynaceae	uci paalai	Climber
153	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Caesalpinaceae	Narivel	Shrub
154	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Asteraceae	parthenium	Herb
155	<i>Passiflora foetida</i>	Passifloraceae	poonai pudukan, siru punaikaali	Climber
156	<i>Pavonia odorata</i>	Malvaceae	peramatti	Herb
157	<i>Pavonia zeylanica</i>	Malvaceae	sittamutti, sevagan, mammatti	Herb
158	<i>Pedaliium murex</i>	Pedaliaceae	aanai nerunjil	Herb
159	<i>Pergularia daemea</i>	Asclepiadaceae	veli paruththi	Climber
160	<i>Phaseolus trilobatus</i>	Fabaceae	naripayaru	Creeper
161	<i>Pheristrophe bicalyculata</i>	Acanthaceae	kattu nilavembu	Shrub
162	<i>Phyla nodifolia</i>	Verbenaceae	poduthalai	Creeper
163	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>	Euphorbiaceae	kaezhkainelli	Herb
164	<i>Phyllanthus acidus.</i>	Euphorbiaceae	arai nelli	Tree
165	<i>Phyllanthus amaras</i>	Euphorbiaceae	kzhikainelli	Herb
166	<i>Phyllanthus embilica</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Nelli	Tree
167	<i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	mella nelli	Herb
168	<i>Physalis minima</i>	Solanaceae	sodaku thakkali	Herb
169	<i>Physalis peruviana</i>	Solanaceae	sodaku thakkali	Herb
170	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	Mimosaceae	kuduka puli	Tree
171	<i>Plastostoma menthoides</i>	Lamiaceae	nilathulasi	Herb
172	<i>Polyalthia longifolia.</i>	Annonaceae	nettilingam	Tree
173	<i>Psoralea cordiflora</i>	Fabaceae	kaarpoogarisi	Shrub
174	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i>	Fabaceae	kaliyan tuvarai, katu kollu	Climber
175	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	aamanakku	Shrub
176	<i>Ruellia prostrata</i>	Acanthaceae	kiranti nayakam	Herb
177	<i>Ruellia tuberosa</i>	Acanthaceae	katu amukara	Herb
178	<i>Saccarum affinarum</i>	Poaceae	karumbu	Shrub
179	<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i>	Asteraceae	kottaikaranthai	Herb
180	<i>Senna lanceolata</i>	Caesalpinaceae	Tirunelveli senna	Shrub
181	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i>	Fabaceae	agaththi	Shrub
182	<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	Poaceae	Amarippul, chataippul	Grass
183	<i>Sida acuta</i>	Malvaceae	arivvalmanai poondu	Herb
184	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Malvaceae	kurunthotti	Herb
185	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Malvaceae	sittamatti	Herb
186	<i>Sida cordata (vernonicifolia)</i>	Malvaceae	pazhampasi	Herb
187	<i>Solanum torvum.</i>	Solanaceae	Sundai	Shrub
188	<i>Solanum trilobatum.</i>	Solanaceae	thuthuvai	Climber
189	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i>	Solanaceae	kandankaththari	Creeper
190	<i>Spermococce hispida</i>	Rubiaceae	naththaisoori	Herb
191	<i>Stromarium xantocarpum (Xanthium strumarium)</i>	Asteraceae	marul umaththai	Shrub
192	<i>Stylosanthes fruticosa</i>	Fabaceae	pura kaali	Herb
193	<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i>	Astreceae	Mudiyendra pachchai	Herb
194	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Caesalpinaceae	puli	Tree
195	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i>	Papilionaceae	kolunchi, kaaivelai	Shrub
196	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	Malvaceae	poovarasu	Tree
197	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Menispermaceae	seenthil	Climber
198	<i>Tragia involucrata</i>	Euphorbiaceae	kaanchori	Climber
199	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Zygophyllaceae	siru nerunjil	Creeper

200	<i>Trichodesma indicum</i>	Boraginaceae	kavilthummbai	Herb
201	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Typhaceae	sambu, thakkaipul	Shrub
202	<i>Vernonia cineria</i>	Asteraceae	neicheddi	Herb
203	<i>Vicoa indica</i>	Asteraceae	Koothan kuthampai	Herb
204	<i>Wattakaka volubilis</i>	Asclepiadaceae	perunkurinjan	Climber
205	<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	Asteraceae	malai mookuthi poondu	Creeper
206	<i>Ziziphus jujubha</i>	Rhamnaceae	ilanthai	Tree

Table 2

No.	Family	No of plants
1	Fabaceae	22
2	Euphorbiaceae	15
3	Malvaceae	11
4	Amaranthaceae	10
5	Cucurbitaceae	10
6	Poaceae	10
7	Acanthaceae	9
8	Asteraceae	9
9	Caesalpinaceae	9
10	Convolvulaceae	9
11	Laminaceae	9
12	Solanaceae	8
13	Mimoseceae	5
14	Rubiaceae	4
15	Asclepiadaceae	3
16	Boraginaceae	3
17	Commelinaceae	3
18	Moraceae	3
19	Verbanaceae	3
20	Annonaceae	2
21	Apocynaceae	2
22	Arecaeae	2
23	Capparidaceae	2
24	Cyperaceae	2
25	Ethretiaceae	2
26	Molluginaceae	2
27	Musaceae	2
28	Tiliaceae	2
29	Vitaceae	2
30	Aizoaceae	1
31	Anacardiaceae	1
32	Aristolochiaceae	1
33	Bambusaceae	1
34	Bignoniaceae	1
35	Brassaceae	1
36	Cactaceae	1
37	Cuscutaceae	1
38	Gentianaceae	1
39	Hydrocharitaceae	1
40	Lythraceae	1
41	Marsileaceae	1
42	Martyniaceae	1
43	Meliaceae	1
44	Menispermaceae	1
45	Moraginaceae	1
46	Nyctaginaceae	1
47	Nymphaeaceae	1
48	Onagraceae	1
49	Papilionaceae	1
50	Passifloraceae	1
51	Pedaliaceae	1
52	Poriplocaceae	1
53	Rhamanaceae	1
54	Sapindaceae	1
55	Sapotaceae	1
56	Scrophulariaceae	1
57	Sterculiaceae	1

58	Sterculiaceae	1
59	Typhaceae	1
60	Violaceae	1
61	Zygophyllaceae	1

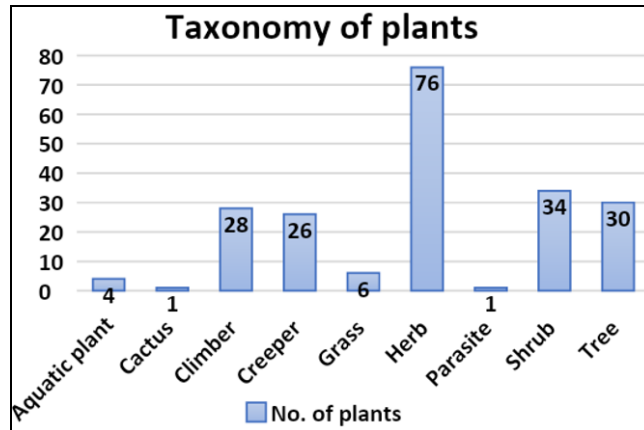


Fig 2

Table 3

No	Taxonomy of plant	No. of plants
1	Aquatic plant	4
2	Cactus	1
3	Climber	28
4	Creeper	26
5	Grass	6
6	Herb	76
7	Parasite	1
8	Shrub	34
9	Tree	30



Fig 3

Discussion and Conclusion

According to the result; 10.68% of Fabaceae (22), 7.28% of Euphorbiaceae (15), 4.8% of Amaranthaceae (10), Cucurbitaceae (10), 4.4% of Acanthaceae (9), Asteraceae (9), Ceasalpinaceae (9), Convolvulaceae (9) & Lamiaceae (9) and other families were less than 4% out of 100% (206). And taxonomical classified as; 36.9% of Herb (76), 16.5% of Shrub (34), 14.6% of Tree (30), 13.6% of Climber (28), 12.6% Creeper (26) and grass, aquatic plants, parasite & cactus were less than 05 plants among 206 plants. Finally concluded as; Thuthukudi is disseminated with natural plant sources with occupied in nearby sea site. It is

whispered that the flowering plant possessions of the Thuthukudi area provides a comprehensive and checklist of the floristic diversity which will serve as an organized reference for scientists and policy makers. The flowering plants can underwrite to the income of the rural peoples and can engender employment as well as income especially for poor people in the rural areas. These plants provide food and shelter for domestic animals as well as food and household products for human and contribute to socio-economic upliftment of the people. Therefore these much of plant diversity should be conserved and handing over to next generation therefore conserve natural resources from each

every mankind.

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