

Assessment of plant diversity and the floristic inventory of the main site (Oluvil) of the South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

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Abstract

The main site of the South Eastern University of Sri Lanka is situated in Oluvil in the Ampara district of Sri Lanka in the climatic region 'Dry Zone'. It spans over 72.8 ha bound by the sea on its eastern side and a stream on its northern side could be made into a biodiversity rich sustainable urban ecosystem. A part of the site was under coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) cultivation and *Azadirachta indica*, *Borassus flabellifer* and *Terminalia arjuna* in considerable numbers in rest of the land. Various plants are being introduced as part of landscaping activities since 1995 with the commencement of the university aiming to provide better social, ecological, and personal benefits. The site was severely affected by the 2004 Tsunami and undergoes flooding occasionally during monsoonal rains. In addition infrastructure development activities for the university are being carried out continuously. This study aimed to prepare an inventory of plants in the site as it is useful in decision making on land use and biodiversity conservation. A complete census of all plants, except naturally grown grasses and herbs, was done by marking and counting method. A total of 125 plant species were found out of which 101 species are medicinal plants and 17 are fruit plants and 19 with some timber value. Only 30 species are native to Sri Lanka and among them only 2 are 'Near threatened' and 5 are 'Vulnerable'. Incorporating more endemic, threatened and vulnerable native species in future landscape activities would make it more biodiversity conservation oriented while enhancing cultural ecosystem services.

Keywords: Complete census, medicinal plants, native plants, plant inventory, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

Introduction

The main site of South Eastern University of Sri Lanka is situated in Oluvil (longitude 81.8606° E and latitude 7.2944° N) in the Ampara district which is in the climatic region 'Dry Zone' (Figure 1). It spans over 72.8 ha with a flat terrain of an average altitude of 6.26 m and bound by the 'Gal- Oya' or 'Kali-Odai' stream on the northern side, sea on the eastern side, Oluvil village on the southern side and the Akkaraipaththu-Kalmunai highway (A4 highway) on the western side (Figure 2.).



Figure 1: Location of the site (Credit: “© OpenStreetMap Contributors”)

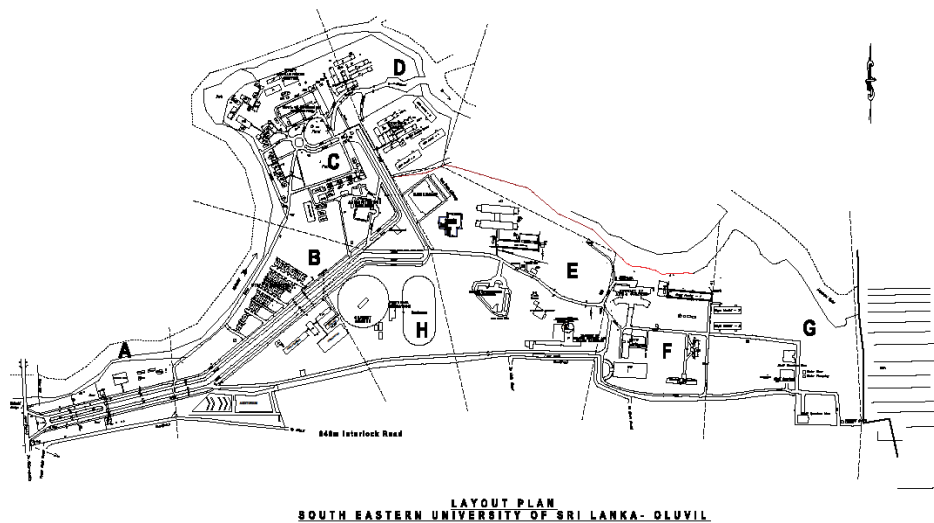


Figure 2: Map of main site of the South Eastern University of Sri Lanka (Credit: Works Department, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka)

The average annual precipitation is 212.02 mm received mainly from the ‘North-East monsoon during October to February (‘Maha’ season), average temperature 25.76 - 31.27°C [1,2].

The site has been under human influence for a long period until landscaping activities commenced with setting aside the land for the university in 1995. As an environment modified for human activities this can be categorized into an urban ecosystem [3]. The well-functioning urban ecosystems, with their services and biodiversity, are an important pillar of the sustainable development of urban societies [4]. A part of the land was under coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) cultivation and the other prominent plants found were *Terminalia arjuna* along the stream bank and *Azadirachta indica* and *Borassus flabellifer* scattered in the rest of the land. Landscaping activities commenced with the aim of enhancing natural beauty, creating outdoor functional spaces coupled with enhancing biodiversity and conservation. Benefits of biodiversity and structural complexity in planting within urban vegetation include the creation of habitats and increased climate resilience, as well as positive impacts on human health and wellbeing [3]. A variety of plants both native and exotic species have been introduced and some natives have been introduced in large numbers as seedlings either nursery raised or obtained/purchased from other

sources. The site was severely affected by the 2004 Tsunami and occasionally undergoes severe flooding during monsoonal rains. In addition, the land is being utilized for various infrastructure developments of the University. Chiarucci and Palmer (2002) quoting others: [5-8] reported that the species lists and species richness of park-size units would be useful in decision making on land use and biodiversity conservation. In line with this perspective, the present study aimed to inventory the plant species excluding naturally growing grasses and herbs within the main campus of the South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Methodology

Sampling site

The whole 72.8 ha of the main site of South Eastern University of Sri Lanka situated in Oluvil (longitude 81.8606° E and latitude 7.2944° N) in the Ampara district (Figure 2).

Sampling method

A complete census [9] of all the plants (except naturally grown grasses and herbs) was done during latter half of 2021 and the plants were marked to avoid recounting. The census was done block by block in the 7 blocks demarcated for infrastructure development purposes (Figure 2). These main blocks were divided into smaller blocks using other demarcations like roads, fences etc. were available, for convenience of census.

Plant identification

The morphological features of the plants were recorded and the plants were identified using the, expertise knowledge and literature ‘A field guide to the common trees and shrubs of Sri Lanka’ [10] and the Ayurvedic Medicinal Plants of Sri Lanka Compendium Version 3 [11].

Data collection

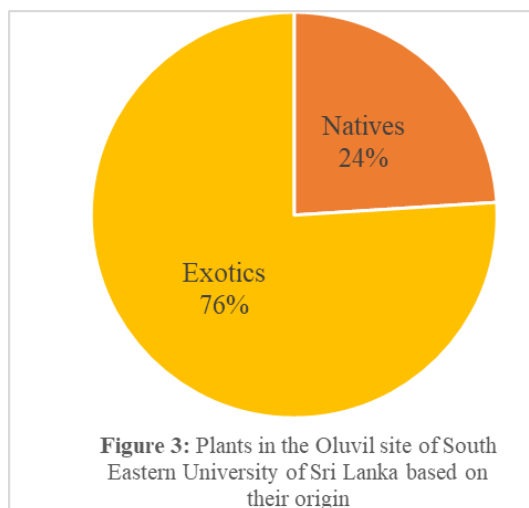
The vernacular names and anthropo-ecological values of the plants, were obtained from the same literature mentioned in above 2.3. When these data were not available in those two sources they were obtained from “Google” (google.com/search) browser during the period of 1st to 6th of September 2025. Prompts used to obtain the vernacular names from Google were the ‘scientific name of the plant’ together with required ‘language name’ i.e. ‘Sinhala name’ or ‘Tamil name’ or ‘English name’. The anthropo-ecological uses of the plants were obtained by giving the prompts, the ‘scientific name’ of the plant and the term ‘uses’.

Data analysis

The anthropo-ecological values of the plants based on the above literature were evaluated.

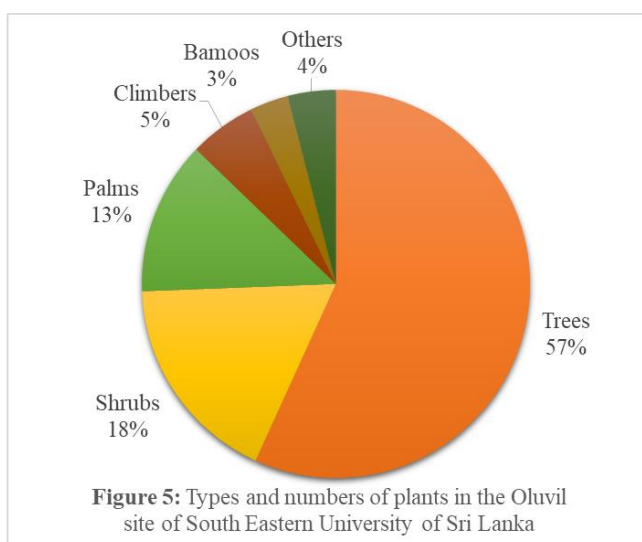
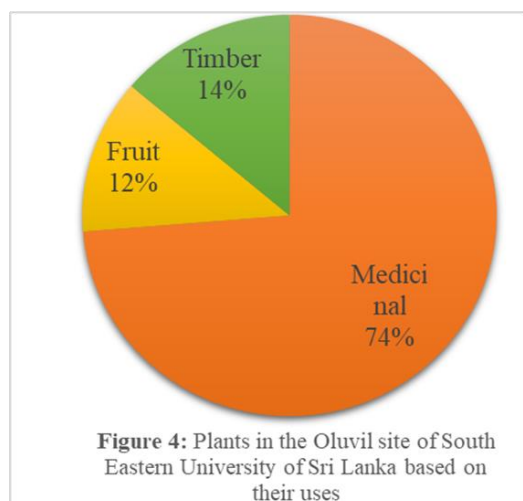
Results and Discussion

This study found a total of 125 plant species in the site which includes 30 (24%) native species (Figure 3) which is 0.97% of the angiosperms recorded in Sri Lanka [12] including one endemic to Sri Lanka namely *Oncosperma fasciculatum* and the rest were exotics (Table 1).



All these natives and the 43 exotics except *Strychnos potatorum* are recorded as common plants of Sri Lanka [10] and hence all these exotics can be considered as naturalized species which is 10.2% of the recorded common plants in the country. The remaining exotics (52 species) have been planted for their aesthetic/landscape value.

Among the plants, 101 species are medicinal plants, 17 are fruit plants and 19 having some timber value (Figure 4). The plants consists of a combination of 71 tree species, 22 shrub species, 16 palm species and 7 climbers (Figure 5) of different forms and sizes which contribute to the structural complexity that would provide niches for different animal life contributing to a rich biodiversity which in turn enhances the ‘cultural ecosystem services’ (CES) i.e “the non-material benefits people obtain from ecosystems through spiritual enrichment, cognitive development, reflection, recreation, and aesthetic experiences” [13]. Being a university where the students and staff live a busy and stressful life, an ecosystem with a higher CES would contribute immensely to physical and mental health [14,15] of the university community.



Among the native species in the site, only 02 belong to the ‘Near threatened’ category, 05 considered to be ‘vulnerable’ and the other 25 are of ‘least concerned’ according to ‘The National Red List-2020’ [12] Including native plants with structurally complex planting has been shown useful in increasing the species richness in an urban environment [16]. Addressing the

needs of both people and nature facilitates effective, integrated conservation [17] to achieve sustainable and equitable solutions to the current biodiversity crisis [18].

Table 1: Plant species in the South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

Serial number	Scientific name	Family	Vernacular (common) names			Number of plants ¹	Phytogeography ²	Conservation status ³	Common uses
			Sinhala	Tamil	English				
Fruit Trees									
1	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Anacardiaceae	Kaju	Mundiri	Cashew	75	NE		Fruit edible, medicine
2	<i>Annona reticulata</i>	Annonaceae	Weli atha	Ramsitha	Custard apple	1	NE		Fruit edible, medicine, insecticidal
3	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Annonaceae	Seeni atha	Seetha pazham	Sugar apple	5	NE		Fruit edible, medicine
4	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Moraceae	Kos	Pila	Jak	29	NE		Fruit edible, medicine, timber, fodder
5	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Oxalidaceae	Kamaranga	Tamanta	Star fruit	7	EX		Fruit edible, medicine
6	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i>	Boraginaceae	Lolu	Naruvili	Indian cherry	4	EX		Fruit edible, medicine
7	<i>Elaeocarpus serratus</i>	Elaeocarpaceae	Veralu	Karai	Ceylon olive	3	NV	LC	Fruit edible, medicine
8	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Moraceae	Attikka	Atti	Fig	7	NV	LC	Fruit edible, medicine
9	<i>Ficus virens</i>	Moraceae	Kaluwalla	Kurugatti	White fig	8	NV	LC	Fruit edible, ornamental/ shade, fodder
10	<i>Garcinia mangostana</i>	Clusiaceae	Mangus	Mangus	Mangosteen	1	NE		Fruit edible, medicine
11	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Amba	Ma	Mango	257	NE		Fruit edible, medicine, timber
12	<i>Muntingia calabura</i>	Muntingiaceae	Jam gaha	Jam maram	Jam tree	3	NE		Fruit edible, medicine
13	<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i>	Sapindaceae	Rambutan	Rambutan	Rambutan	1	NE		Fruit edible, medicine, cosmetics
14	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i>	Phyllanthaceae	Rata nelli	Siru nelli	Star gooseberry	7	NE		Fruit edible, medicine
15	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Phyllanthaceae	Nelli	Topu nelli	Amla	2	NV	VU	Fruit edible, medicine
16	<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	Myrtaceae			Strawberry guava	6	EX		Fruit edible
17	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae	Pera	Goyya pazham	Guava	37	NE		Fruit edible, medicine
18	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Lythraceae	Delum	Mathulai	Pomegranate	21	NE		Fruit edible, medicine
19	<i>Schleichera oleosa</i>	Sapindaceae	Kone	Puvu	Ceylon oak	3	NV	LC	Fruit edible, medicine, Timber

20	<i>Spondias dulcis</i>	Anacardiaceae	Ambarella	Ampallai	Ambarella	15	NE		Fruit edible, medicine
21	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Myrtaceae	Madan	Naval	Black plum	10	NV	LC	Fruit edible, medicine
22	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Myrtaceae	Pini jambu		Wax jambu	8	EX		Fruit edible, medicine
23	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Fabaceae	Siyambala	Puli	Tamarind	7	NE		Fruit edible, medicine, ornamental
24	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Rhamnaceae	Masan	Ilantai	Indian plum	1	NV	LC	Fruit edible, medicine, fodder
Other trees									
25	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	Fabaceae	Acacia	Kaththik karuwel	Ear leaf acacia	58	EX		Erosion control, ornamental
26	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	Fabaceae	Madatiya	Manjadi	Jumble bead	3	NV	LC	Medicine, timber, ornamental/ shade
27	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i>	Fabaceae	Mara	Vakai	Lebbek	16	NV	NT	Timber, medicine
28	<i>Araucaria columnaris</i>	Araucariaceae			Cook's pine	1	EX		Medicine, ornamental
29	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	Kohomba	Vembu	Margosa	929	NE		Medicine, shade, insecticide
30	<i>Berrya cordifolia</i>	Malvaceae	Halmilla	Chavandalai	Trincomalee wood	49	NV	LC	Timber, ship building
31	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Fabaceae	Ehela	Tiru kontai	Indian laburnum	6	NV	LC	Medicine, ornamental
32	<i>Cassia roxburghii</i>	Fabaceae	Ratu wa	Vakai	Red cassia	4	NV	LC	Medicine, ornamental
33	<i>Cassia spectabilis</i>	Fabaceae	Kaha kona	Munjat kona	Popcorn tree	8	NE		Medicine, ornamental
34	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Casuarinaceae	Kasa	Chavukku	Casuarina	35	NE		Timber, erosion control
35	<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i>	Rutaceae	Bururtha	Muthirai	Satin wood	5	NV	VU	Timber, medicine
36	<i>Clusia fluminensis</i>	Clusiaceae			Dwarf clusia	7	EX		Ornamental
37	<i>Cordia sp.</i>	Boraginaceae.				9			
38	<i>Couroupita guianensis</i>	Lecythidaceae	Sal	Nagalingam maram	Cannon ball tree	23	NE		Medicine, ornamental
39	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	Cupressaceae			Monterey cypress	71	NE		Ornamental, christmas tree
40	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Fabaceae	Mai mal	Mayaram	Flame tree	5	NE		Medicine, ornamental/ shade
41	<i>Diospyros ebenum</i>	Ebenaceae	Kaluwara	Karunkali	Ceylon ebony	47	NV	VU	Furniture making, medicine
42	<i>Diospyros malabarica</i>	Ebenaceae	Thimbiri	Panichchai	Malabar ebony	1	NV	LC	Timber, medicine
43	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Myrtaceae		Neelagiri thailamaram	Murray red gum	3	NE		Timber, medicine
44	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Moraceae	Nuga	Al	Banyan	17	NV	LC	Medicine, ornamental/shade, sacred

45	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Moraceae	Walu nuga	Nintamaravakai	Benjamin tree	37	NE		Medicine, ornamental/shade
46	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae	Bo	Arachu	Sacred fig	1	NE		Medicine, sacred
47	<i>Filicium decipiens</i>	Sapindaceae	Pihimbiya	Chittira vempu	Fern tree	33	NV	LC	Medicine, timber
48	<i>Gliricidia sepium</i>	Fabaceae	Weta hiriya	Kona	Gliricidia	7	NE		Soil fertility, fodder, live fence
49	<i>Hydnocarpus venenatus</i>	Achariaceae	Makulu	Makul		1	NV	LC	Medicine
50	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	Meliaceae	Kaya	African mahogany	African mahogany	516	EX		Timber, medicine, landscaping
51	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Lythraceae	Murutha	Pu muruthu	Queen of flowers	2	NV	LC	Medicine, ornamental
52	<i>Manilkara</i> sp.	Sapotaceae				4			
53	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Calophyllaceae	Na	Naka	Iron wood	1	NV	LC	Medicine, timber, ornamental
54	<i>Millettia pinnata</i>	Fabaceae	Mangul karanda	Pungai	Seashore mempari	4	EX		Medicine, insecticide,
55	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Rubiaceae	Ahu	Manchavanna	Indian mulberry	251	NV	LC	Medicine
56	<i>Nauclea orientalis</i>	Rubiaceae	Bak mee	Vammi	Bur tree	14	NV	LC	Medicine, fruit edible
57	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	Fabaceae	Andara	Kara puli	Madras thorn	4	NE		Medicine, shade, fodder
58	<i>Plumeria obtusa</i>	Apocynaceae	Araliya	Nela Sampangi	Temple flower	29	NE		Medicine, ornamental
59	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	Annonaceae	Owila	Illupai	False ashoka	77	NE		Medicine, ornamental
60	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i>	Fabaceae	Wal ehela	Kengei	Andaman red wood	22	NE		Ornamental/shade, live fencing
61	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>	Fabaceae	Gammalu	Utera-Venkai	Malabar kino	10	NV	NT	Medicine
62	<i>Pterospermum suberifolium</i>	Malvaceae	Velangu	Vilanku	Cork leaved bayur	1	NV	LC	Medicine, ornamental/shade
63	<i>Sapindus</i> sp.	Sapindaceae				3			
64	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i>	Loganiaceae	Goda kaduru	Kanchurai	Strychnine tree	1	NV	LC	Timber, seed-poisonous
65	<i>Strychnos potatorum</i>	Loganiaceae	Ingin	Tetta	Clearing nut tree	1	NV	LC	Medicine, seeds for water purification
66	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	Meliaceae	Mahogany	Magahani	Cuban mahogany	66	NE		Timber, medicine
67	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	Bignoniaceae	Rosa horane	Vasanth rani	Pink tabebuia	17	NE		Timber, medicine, ornamental
68	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Lamiaceae	Theka	Thekku	Teak	173	NE		Timber, medicine
69	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Combretaceae	Kumbuk	Marutu	Arjun tree	431	NV	LC	Timber, medicine
70	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	Combretaceae	Bulu	Tanti	Myrabalans	42	NV	LC	Medicine, timber, shade
71	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	Combretaceae	Kottamba	vadumai	Indian almond	6	NE		Medicine, ornamental/shade
Palms									
72	<i>Adonidia merrillii</i>	Arecaceae			Manila palm	44	EX		Ornamental
73	<i>Bismarckia nobilis (small)</i>	Arecaceae			Silver bismarc palm	2	EX		Ornamental
74	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>	Arecaceae	Thal	Panai	Palmyra	884	NE		Medicine, food/beverage, timber

75	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Arecaceae	Pol	Thennai	Coconut	1604	NE		Medicine, food/beverage, timber
76	<i>Cyrtostachys renda</i>	Arecaceae	Niyan pera		Lip stick palm	47	EX		Ornamental
77	<i>Dypsis decaryi</i>	Arecaceae			Triangle palm	2	EX		Ornamental
78	<i>Dypsis lutescens</i>	Arecaceae	Puwangu	Kaattu panai	Areca palm		EX		Ornamental
79	<i>Hyophorbe lagenicaulis</i>	Arecaceae			Bottle palm	4	EX		Ornamental
80	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	Arecaceae	Ithu gas	Thamarai panai	Fountain palm	2	EX		Medicine, landscaping
81	<i>Oncosperma fasciculatum</i>	Arecaceae	Katu kithul		Thorny palm	4	EN	VU	Medicine
82	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Arecaceae	Rata indi	Perichchambalam	Date palm	24	EX		Medicine, fruit edible
83	<i>Ptychosperma macarthurii</i>	Arecaceae			Macarthur palm	34	EX		Ornamental
84	<i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i>	Strelitziaceae		Visiri vazhai	Travellers palm	1	NE		Medicine, food, timber, ornamental
85	<i>Rhapis excelsa</i>	Arecaceae			Bamboo palm	2	EX		Medicine, ornamental
86	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	Arecaceae	Raja thal	Pakku panai	Royal palm	47	NE		Medicine, timber, ornamental
87	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	Arecaceae		Fox tail panai	Fox tail palm	17	EX		Ornamental
Shrub/Small tree									
88	<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	Nyctaginaceae	Boganvila	Kaahida poo	Paper flower	279	EX		Medicine, ornamental
89	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>	Fabaceae	Monara mal	Mayir konrai	Paradise flower	3	NE		Medicine, ornamental
90	<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>	Myrtaceae	Kabanaya	Palasu	Bottle brush	18	EX		Medicine, ornamental
91	<i>Citrus x aurantifolia</i>	Rutaceae	Dehi	Eli muchchum pazham	Lime	11	NE		Medicine, food/flavour
92	<i>Citrus x limon</i>	Rutaceae	Lemon dehi	Elumichchai	Lemon	5	NE		Medicine, food/flavour
93	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Croton	Kurottan	Croton	201	NE		Medicine, ornamental
94	<i>Duranta erecta</i>	Verbenaceae	Durantha	Akayappu	Goldendew drop	NC	NE		Medicine, ornamental
95	<i>Euodia ridleyi</i>	Rutaceae			Evodia	26	EX		Medicine, ornamental
96	<i>Excoecaria cochinchinensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae		Chinese croton	Chinese croton	3	EX		Medicine
97	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Malvaceae	Wada mal	Nir paratthi	Shoe flower	4	NE		Medicine, ornamental
98	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Rubiaceae	Rathmal	Vedchi	Jungle geranium	NC	NV	LC	Medicine
99	<i>Ixora duffi</i>	Rubiaceae	Rathmal	Vedchi	Giant red ixora	NC	EX		Medicine
100	<i>Jatropha pandurifolia</i>	Euphorbiaceae			Spicy jatropa	2	EX		Medicine, ornamental
101	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Lythraceae		Pavalakkurunji	Crape murtle	2	EX		Medicine, ornamental
102	<i>Mussaenda philippica</i> cv. Queen sirikit	Rubiaceae	Mussenda		Mussenda	9	EX		Medicine, ornamental

103	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Apocynaceae	Kaneru	Alari	Oleander	3	NE		Medicine, ornamental/shade, poisonous
104	<i>Phyllanthus myrtifolius</i>	Phyllanthaceae	Ganga werella	Mannankulam	Mousetail plant	NC	NV	VU	Medicine, ornamental
105	<i>Rosa x hybrida</i>	Rosaceae	Rosa	Rojapoo	Hybrid tea rose	7	EX		Ornamental
106	<i>Senna auriculata</i>	Fabaceae	Ranawara	Avari	Matara tea	1	NV	LC	Medicine
107	<i>Syzygium myrtifolium</i>	Myrtaceae			Red lip	76	EX		Ornamental
108	<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i>	Apocynaceae	Watusudda	Nandi vattai	Crepe jasmine	15	EX		Medicine
109	<i>Turnera ulmifolia</i>	Passifloraceae	Etuna		Yellow alder	10	EX		Medicine
Bamboos									
110	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	Poaceae	Kaha una	Vellai mungil	Common bamboo	25	NE		Medicine, timber
111	<i>Bambusa vulgaris 'Vittata'</i>	Poaceae	Kaha una	Mullai mungil	Painted bamboo	2	EX		Ornamental
112	<i>Dendrocalamus giganteus</i>	Poaceae	Yodha una		Giant bamboo	5	NE		Construction scaffold, ornamental
113	<i>Phyllostachys nigra</i>	Poaceae		Karung mungil	Black bamboo	5	EX		Medicine, ornamental
Climbers									
114	<i>Allamanda blanchetii</i>	Apocynaceae			Purple Allamanda	2	EX		Medicine, ornamental
115	<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	Apocynaceae	Wel rukaththana	Aahamandhaa	Allamanda	2	NE		Medicine, ornamental
116	<i>Combretum constrictum</i>	Combretaceae		Mulmullai	Thailand powder puff	19	EX		Medicine, ornamental
117	<i>Ficus pumila</i>	Moraceae	Thaappa wel	Kodi atti	Creeping fig	3	EX		Medicine, ornamental
118	<i>Scindapsus aureus</i>	Araceae	Pota wel		Devil's ivy	22	EX		Ornamental
119	<i>Thunbergia erecta</i>	Acanthaceae	Kotala		Bush clock vine	3	EX		Medicine
120	<i>Tristellateia australasiae</i>	Malpighiaceae			Australian gold vine	21	EX		Ornamental
Other plants									
121	<i>Agave angustifolia</i>	Asparagaceae	Kasata gaha	Kathaalai	Caribbean agave	36	EX		food, fibre, medicine
122	<i>Canna indica</i>	Cannaceae	Buthsarana	Kalvzhai	Indian shot	10	EX		Ornamental
123	<i>Rhoeo spathacea</i>	Commelinaceae	Roheo		Boat lilly	497	EX		Medicine
124	<i>Sansevieria-trifasciata-Laurentii</i>	Asparagaceae	Kalanda pila	Naga podhai	Mother-In-Law's Tongue	154	EX		Ornamental
125	<i>Zephyranthes rosea</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Minie mal	Mazhai lilly	Pink rain lilly	NC	EX		Medicine

Note: 1. NC: Not counted due to the number of plants is too high.

2. EN: Endemic; EX: Exotic; NE: Naturalized exotic and NV: Native

3. LC; Least concerned; NT: Nearly threatened and VU: Vulnerable

Conclusion

The landscaping activities in the site could be made more biocentric by including more native plants particularly endemics, threatened and vulnerable species into the landscaping activities making it a centre of awareness on biodiversity and conservation to the university community, school children and the general public in the region while serving the anthropocentric motives of urban landscaping.

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