



Studies on Sthalavrikshas of various temples in Tamil Nadu, India

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Abstract

Sthalavirksha refers to the plant which is venerated from time immemorial as holy plant of a temple by devotees. The present study surveyed the Sthalavirkshas of 106 temples in Salem, Namakkal and karur districts of Tamil Nadu, India. Sthalavrikshas were found in 81 temples and a total of 18 plant species were recorded. These have been arranged by binomial name, vernacular name, family name with age of trees, phenology, IUCN category and medicinal uses. The phenology of Sthalavrikshas was documented by interview and direct observation of plants. As per the results obtained, the maximum flowering stage was recorded in December and maximum fruiting stage was recorded in January. Medicinal information of Sthalavriksha had been gathered from the available literature. Based on IUCN red data list one threatened species *Saraca asoca* (Roxb.) De Wild was recorded. A few Sthalavrikshas were associated with plants like *Azadirachta indica* A.Juss and *Cassia fistula* L. The age of Sthalavirkshas was recorded and the oldest tree was *Ficus religiosa* (318 years). Apart from these a survey on temple gardens were also carried out. It was noted that temple gardens occurred in 27 temples and there were 41 species in temple gardens. In the present study, few Sthalavrikshas were found as fossilized forms and this was unique to the study. It was concluded that the Sthalavriksha worship is an age old practise, myths, beliefs and this practise plays a major role in the conservation of plants.

INTRODUCTION

Sthalavriksha refers to the plant of which 'Sthala' means Place and 'Vriksha' means tree. From ancient periods, trees were considered as sacred and worshipped in Indian mythology and by folklore. It is the natural tree found in temple site before construction of the temple. These trees have religious and medicinal importance. The worshipper who comes to the temple attains a healthy spiritual enlightenment. Sthalavriksha is a single plant mostly in the form of a tree or in some places occurring as a herb, shrub, grass or climber. Devotees and temple authorities serve as protectors of the Sthalavrikshas and if a tree dies it is usually replaces by a sapling from the same species Gunasekaran and Balasubramanian (2012). The

traditional worship practices show the symbiotic relation of human beings and nature. Sthalavrikshas are valued for their botanical, medicinal, environmental, religious and mythical importance. The Sthalavrikshas of Tamil Nadu constitute a part of genetic resources for the conservation of species diversity and forms an important biological heritage of our nation Sasikala (2014). The present study area belongs to Kongunadu region with rich traditional beliefs and heritage. The study aimed at enumeration of Sthalavriksha of the temples located in Namakkal, Salem and Karur districts and to document their age, medicinal properties, phenology and conservation Saikala *et al.* (2014) and Parthasarathy (2005).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The survey of Sthalavrikshas was conducted in temples of Salem, Namakkal and Karur districts of Tamil nadu, India. Temples were frequently visited and survey was carried out during the year 2015 for documentation. Field observation and field data were noted down in the field diary. Taxonomic identification was done using the floras Gamble and Fischer (1935) and Mathew (1983). The associated plants of Sthalavrikshas were surveyed by observation. The medicinal properties of the Sthalavrikshas were collected from the available literatures Warriar (1994) and Warriar (1995). Phenology of Sthalavrikshas was documented by interview and direct observations Singh and Kushwaha (2005). The category of temples was recorded from priests, manuscripts and Hindu charitable endowment board Greeshma nair *et al.* (2014). The age of Sthalavrikshas was determined using the method described in early works Mitchell *et al.* (1994). Temple gardens have been surveyed Mohantray (1997). The conservation status of the Sthalavrikshas was based on IUCN red data list was recorded.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sthalavriksha worship in temples is a famous religious practice in India. This work was the first attempt to survey the Sthalavrikshas of 106 temples in Kongunadu region which included districts of Salem, Namakkal and Karur along with their importance. Of the surveyed 106 temples, 82 were Lord Shiva temples, 8 were Lord Vishnu temples, 7 were Goddess Sakthi temples, 7 were Lord Murugan temples and two other deity temples. The present study includes 38 temples in Salem district, 51 temples in Namakkal district and 17 temples in Karur district. Sthalavrikshas occurred in 81 temples, a total of 18 plant species belongs to 18 genera and 14 families. All these plants belong to dicotyledons of angiosperms. All the 18 species were reported to have medicinal properties.

In Namakkal district the oldest temple was Kailasanathar temple at Rasipuram built by King Valvil Ori and Someshwarar temple at Senthamangalam built by King Somapuri, both are 2000 years old. The oldest temple in Salem district was Thanthorieswarar temple at Belur built by King Kesarivaruman and it was 2000 years old. In Karur district, the oldest temple was Pasupathieswarar temple built by Pugazh Chola Nayanar and it was

1000 years old respectively Greeshma nair *et al.* (2014).

An account of Sthalavrikshas which includes their age, phenology, medicinal uses and conservation status and the associated plants were listed in Table 1. Among these Caesalpiniaceae was the dominant family represented by 3 species followed by Rutaceae and Moraceae represented by 2 species each. The frequently occurring species was *Aegle marmelos* (L.) Correa (58%) recorded in 43 temples followed by *Prosopis spicigera* (L.) Druce in 13 temples, *Bauhinia purpurea* L., *Emblica officinalis* Gaertn, *Madhuca longifolia* (J.Konig ex L.) J.F. Macbr, *Ficus religiosa* L. was recorded in 2 temples each. The rest were recorded in one temple each.

In three temples Sthalavrikshas were associated with other plants. In Kailasanathar temple, Rasipuram, the Sthalavriksha *Aegle marmelos* (L.) Correa is found associated with *Cassia fistula*, at Subramaniya swamy temple, Salem, the Sthalavriksha *Aegle marmelos* (L.) Correa is found associated with *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss and at Sivan temple, Kottaimedu, the Sthalavriksha *Ficus religiosa* L. is found associated with *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.

To determine the age of Sthalavrikshas Mitchell *et al.* (1994) method was adopted. Among the surveyed Sthalavrikshas the oldest was *Ficus religiosa* L. (318 years old) which occurred in Balasubramaniya samy temple at Oothumalai, Salem district. The Sthalavrikshas *Aegle marmelos* (L.) Correa recorded in various temples ranges between 14-250 years old, *Prosopis spicigera* (L.) Druce ranges between 12-87 years old, *Azadirachta indica* A.Juss ranges between 25-119, *Ficus religiosa* L. ranges between 120-318 years in various temples surveyed, *Emblica officinalis* Gaertn is 47 years, *Madhuca longifolia* (J.Konig ex L.) J.F. Macbr is 95 years old, *Cassia fistula* L. is 18.3 years old, *Saraca asoca* L. is 119.4 years old, *Crataeva religiosa* Frost is 143.3 years old, *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels is 159 years old, *Naringi crenulata* Nicolson is 25 years old, *Strychnos nux-vomica* L. is 95.5 years old, *Bauhinia purpurea* L. and *Calophyllum inophyllum* L. are 23.8 and 27.8 years old. In most of temples in comparison with the age of Sthalavrikshas and age of temples there is no correlation.

Sthalavrikshas worshipped in plants are a means of conservation of plants. Plants in the temple gardens are cultivated and maintained and this is also a means of conservation of plants.

Sacred trees have been chosen on the basis of certain ecological, economical and mythological considerations Hangarge (2016) and Sasikala (2011). This has enabled a variety of local trees to be conserved within the temples. *Saraca asoca* L., the Sthalavriksha of Pasupathiswarar temple, Karur is an endangered plant and is recorded in the red listed plants (IUCN 2014) and an ideal example for conservation of endangered species in a protected environment. In this study some Sthalavrikshas were found to be conserved in the fossilized forms and this was unique to the study. The trees which were identified in fossilised forms were *Aegle marmelos* (L.) Correa at Kasi Vishwanathar temple, Nerur and *Mangifera indica* L. at Thanthondri eswarar temple, Belur.

The Sthalavrikshas also well noted for their biocultural aspects. From the survey, it was noted that the devotees tie bangles, cradles, paper slips containing their demand and mantras and even clothes on these Sthalavrikshas for good health, to possess child, for getting married and to achieve desired boon (Krishnan 2004). In some temple the Sthalavrikshas are worshipped as God by devotees by offering flowers, lighting of camphors and place turmeric and kumkum over the trunk. Similarly, women often collect the withered plant materials of Sthalavriksha based on local beliefs, for instance to tie the plant parts at their doorsteps to ward off evil spirits Gunasekaran and Balasubramanian (2012). Those days our ancestors advised married women

who wished to have a child to go around the peepal tree and carry out their prayers. Scientific researchers have revealed that peepal is the only tree that produces oxygen in abundant quantity day and night. Those days' peepal trees were planted along with neem tree Saikala *et al.* (2011); Saikala *et al.* (2014) and Parthasarathy (2005). The magnetic field created by both the trees along with pure oxygen influenced the body organs and stimulated FSH/LH hormones which enhance the reproductive process Sthalavriksham-temple (2014). All these became evidence for the people's knowledge on importance of plants in purifying the temple's atmosphere.

This study was the first report on the age of the Sthalavrikshas in temples. An account on age of these Sthalavrikshas could be an ideal example for the people's role in plant conservation. The role of people in the conservation of plant is an age old practise since historic period. It was concluded that the Sthalavriksha worship is an age old practise, myths, beliefs and this practise plays a major role in the conservation of plants.

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Table 1. Age, phenology, medicinal uses, conservation status and associated plants of Sthalavrikshas

S.No	Temple name	Sthala vriksha	Local name	Family	Age of Sthala vriksha (Years)	IUCN Category	Phenology	Medicinal properties
1	Aaniliappar temple, Vellanayakkan palayam.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	46	Common	Fr: Jan	Nausea, Chronic diarrhea
2	Asthiswarar temple, athanur	<i>Emblica officinalis</i> Gaertn.	Nelli	Euphorbiaceae	47.7	Common	Fl: feb	Reduces high pressure, Anti ageing
3	Aatkondeswar temple, Pethanayakkan palayam	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	41	Common	Fr: Jan	Dysentery, Antidiabetic, Ulcers
4	Aavudaiyar temple, Moonusavadi	<i>Prosopis spicigera</i> (L.)Druce	Vanni	Mimosaceae	-	Common	Veg: Dec	Leukoderma, hemorrhoids, Scorpion strings

5	Achaladeepeswar temple, Mohanur	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	41	Common	Fr: Jan	Diarrhea, Dysentry, antidiabetic
6	Agathiya lingeswarar temple, Thirumukundaloor	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	39.8	Common	Fr: Feb	Leucorrhea, Stomachic, Deafness
7	Agneeswarar temple, Nerur	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	-	Common	-	Piles, Cut wounds, Ulcer
8	Ambalavanaswamy temple, Salem	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	79.6	Common	Fr: July	Nausea, Chronic diarrhea
9	Amirthalingeswarar temple, Veppilaipatty	* <i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L.	Mantharai	Caesalpiniaeeae	-	Common	-	Laxative, sores& boils, Ulcers, Small pox
10	Alagambaswarar temple, kalarampalli	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i> L.	Yeti	Loganiaceae	95.5	Common	Fr: July	Body boils
11 12 13	Alagirinathaswamy temple, Salem	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	167	Common	Ffr: July	Leucorrhea, Stomachic, Swellings
		<i>Prosopis spicigera</i> (L.)Druce	Vanni	Mimosaceae	34.2	Common	Fl: Dec	Leukoderma, Snake bite, Cold, Cough
		* <i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i> (L.F.)DC	Pathiri	Bignoniaceae	-	Common	-	Diuretic, Dasamula, Brain problems, Hiccup
14	Angalaparameshwari temple, Palayapalayam	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss	Vembu	Meliaceae	39.8	Common	Veg: Dec	Intestinal worms, Skin ulcers, Analgesic
15	Arthanareswarar temple, Tiruchengode	<i>Madhucha longifolia</i> (J.Konig ex.L.)J.F.Macbr.	Illupai	Sapotaceae	95.5	Common	Fr: Jan	Bleeding gums, Tonsillitis, Pneumonia, Epilepsy
16 17 18	Balasubramaniyasamy & Sakradevi temple, Othumalai	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Arasu	Moraceae	318	Common	Veg: July	Pile s, diarrhea, Cut wounds, Ulcer
		<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	23.8	Common	Veg: July	Diarrhea, Dysentry, Antidiabetic
		<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.)Skeels	Naval	Myrtaceae	159	Common	Fr: July	Antidiabetic
19	Bheemeshwarar temple, Mavuretti	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	19.9	Common	Fr: Jan	Blood disorders, Nausea, deafness
20	Chidambareswarar temple, Panamarathupatty	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	39	Common	Fr: Feb	Stomach Disorders, cold, Cooling
21	Chidambareswarar temple, Mamundi	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	47.7	Common	Fr:Feb	Leucorrhea, Stomachic, Swellings
22	Chinthamani Eswarar temple, Nanniyur	<i>Prosopis spicigera</i> (L.)Druce	Vanni	Mimosaceae	44.5	Common	Fl: Feb	Leukoderma, Snake bite
23	Chokanathar temple, Amarakunti	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	19.9	Common	-	Deafness, Jaundice, Conjunctiviti

24	Choleeswarar temple, Thozhur	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	-	Common	-	Deafness, Jaundice, Conjunctivitis
25	Gurusamy pillayr temple, Rasipuram	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Arasu	Moraceae	-	Common	-	Piles, Diarrhea, Cut wounds, Ulcer
26	Gurueswarar temple, Gurusamypalayam	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	31.8	Common	Fr: Feb	Deafness, Jaundice, Conjunctivitis
27	Jambugeswarar temple, Minnampalli	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	31	Common	Fr: July	Jaundice, Conjunctivitis
28	Kailasanathar temple, Rasipuram	* <i>Embllica officinalis</i> Gaertn.	Nelli	Euphorbiaceae	-	Common	-	Reduces high pressure, Anti ageing
29		<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	26	Common	Fr: Dec	Diarrhea, Dysentery, Antidiabetic
30	Kailasanathar temple, Ealur.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	14.3	Common	Fr: Jan	Diarrhea, Dysentery, Antidiabetic
31	Kailasanathar temple, Tiruchengode	<i>Prosopis spicigera</i> (L.)Druce	Vanni	Mimosaceae	46.9	Common	Fr: Jan	Snake bite, Cold, Cough, Asthma, Dysentery
32	Kailasanathar temple, Tharamangalam	<i>Prosopis spicigera</i> (L.)Druce	Vanni	Mimosaceae	34.2	Common	Fl: Dec	Leukoderma , Snake bite, Cold, Cough
33	Kailasanathar temple, poolampatti	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	26.2	Common	Fr: Jan	Stomach disorders, Cold
34	Kailasanathar temple, Athur	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	31	Common	Fr: Jan	Deafness, Jaundice, Conjunctivitis
35	Kailasanathar temple, Karpur	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	71.6	Common	Fr: Feb	Leucorrhoea, Stomachic, Deafness
36	Kaliyamman temple, Minnampalli	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.Juss	Vembu	Meliaceae	119.4	Common	Veg: July	Intestinal worms, Skin Ulcers, Analgesics
37	Karpoorananthaswarar temple, Kalkurichi	<i>Prosopis spicigera</i> (L.)Druce	Vanni	Mimosaceae	55.7	Common	Fr: Dec	Snake bite, Cold, Cough, Asthma, Dysentery
38	Karpuranathar temple, Uthamasolapuram.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	39	Common	Fr: Jan	Blood purifier, Cough, Deafness, Ulcers
39	Kasiviswanathar temple, Paramathivellore	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	51.7	Common	Fr: Jan	Diarrhea, Dysentery, Antidiabetic
40	Kasiviswanathar temple, Pothanur	<i>Prosopis spicigera</i> (L.)Druce	Vanni	Mimosaceae	12.7	Common	Fr: Jan	Leukoderma , Hemorrhoids , Scorpion strings

41	Kasiviswanathar temple, Pandamangalam.	<i>Prosopis spicigera</i> (L.)Druce	Vanni	Mimosaceae	32.6	Common	Fr: Jan	Snake bite, Rheumatism, astringent
42	Kasiviswanathar temple, Omalur	<i>Prosopis spicigera</i> (L.)Druce	Vanni	Mimosaceae	63.6	Common	Fr: Feb	Snake bite, cold, cough, asthma
43	Kasiviswanathar temple, Nerur	@ <i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	250	Common	-	Nausea, chronic diarrhea
44	Kayanirmaleswarar temple, Athur	<i>Prosopis spicigera</i> (L.)Druce	Vanni	Mimosaceae	22.2	Common	Fl: Jan	Leukoderma, snake bite, cold
45	Madeswaran temple, Jalkandapuram	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	-	Common	Veg: Dec	Haemorrhoids, nausea
46	Magudeswar temple, Mamundi	<i>Crataeva religiosa</i> Forst	Mavizhi	Capparidaceae	143.3	Common	Veg: Jan	Urinary infection, rubrifacient
47	Maligarjuna temple, Keelsathampur	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	19.9	Common	Fr: Jan	Jaundice, asthma
48	Maligeswarar temple, Kothapalayam	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Sarakondrai	Caesalpinaceae	18.3	Common	Fr: Jan	immunity booster, blood purifier
49	Mariamman temple, Ponkurichi	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.Juss	Vembu	Meliaceae	79.6	Common	Veg: July	Antimalarial, anticancer, Antioxidant
50	Meenakshi sundareswar temple, Sevapettai	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	79.6	Common	Fr: July	Dysentery, Antidiabetic, ulcers
51	Nageswarar temple, Keerambur	* <i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	-	Common	-	Leucorrhea, Stomachic, Deafness
52	Nageswarar temple, Periyamanali	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	35.8	Common	Fr: Jan	Deafness, jaundice, conjunctivitis
53	Nithiya sumangali Mariamman temple, Rasipuram	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.Juss.	Vembu	Meliaceae	25.4	Common	Veg: Dec	Antimalarial, anticancer, antioxidant
54	Paranjothieswarar temple, Monjanur	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	19.1	Common	Fr: July	Jaundice, conjunctivitis
55	Pasupathi eswarar temple, Karur	<i>Saraca asoca</i> Linn	Asokam	Caesalpinaceae	119.4	Endangered	Veg: Feb	Dysmenorrhoea, depression
56	Ponvaratharaja perumal temple, Rasipuram	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> L.	Punnai	Calophyllaceae	23.8	Common	Fl: Dec	Eye inflammations, cosmetics,
57	Prasana Nanjundeswar temple, Edapaddi	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	19.9	Common	Fr: Jan	Jaundice, conjunctivitis
58	Punnai Vananathar temple, Valavanthi	* <i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> L.	Punnai	Calophyllaceae	-	Common	-	Bleeding, fever, eye diseases
59	Rajarajeswarar temple, Ponkurichi	<i>Prosopis Spicigera</i> (L.)Druce	Vanni	Mimosaceae	20.7	Common	Veg: July	Leukoderma, snake bite, cold, cough
60	Raviswarar temple, Vangal	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	22.2	Common	Fr: Feb	Dysentery, antidiabetic, ulcers
61	Sambamoorthieswarar temple, Ethapur	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	15.9	Common	Fr: Jan	Dysentery, antidiabetic, ulcers

62	Senguntharkula Balasubramaniyar temple, Kunavelampattiputhur	<i>Prosopis spicigera</i> (L.)Druce	Vanni	Mimosaceae	19.1	Common	Fr: July	Leukoderma, snake bite
63	Sevanadhi Eswarar temple, Seerapali	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	-	Common	-	Jaundice, Astham
64	Sivan temple, Kottaimedu	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Arasu	Moraceae	125	Common	Veg: Dec	Piles, diarrhea, cut wounds, ulcer
65	Siyalinathar temple, Konur	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	23.8	Common	Fr:Jan	Chronic diarrhea, haemorrhoids, swellings
66	Somanathar temple, Kannurpatti	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Arasu	Moraceae	120.2	Common	Veg: Dec	Piles, diarrhea, cut wounds, ulcer
67	Someswarar temple, Senthamangalam	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	53	Common	Fr:Dec	Nausea, jaundice, blood disorders.
68	Someswarar temple, nangavalli	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	35	Common	Fr:Dec	Leucorrhoea, stomachic, swellings
69	Someswarar temple, Sankari	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	32	Common	Fr:Jan	Dysentery, antidiabetic, Ulcer
70	Soorya Lingeswarar temple, Panamarathupatty	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	23.8	Common	Fr:Feb	Nausea, Chronic diarrhea
71	Subramaniaswamy temple, Sevaipettai	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	87.5	Common	Fr:July	Dysentery, antidiabetic, ulcers
72	Suguvaneswar temple, Salem	* <i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i> (L.f.)DC	Pathiri	Bignoniaceae	-	Common	-	Diuretic, dasamula, brain problems, hiccup
73	Sundara pandeeswarar temple, Kumaramangalam	<i>Naringi crenulata</i> Nicolson	Maha Vilvam	Rutaceae	25.4	Common	Fr:Jan	Leucorrhoea, stomachic, deafness
74	Suyambu eswarar temple, Puthur	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	27	Common	Fr:Jan	Chronic diarrhea, haemorrhoids, swellings
75	Triswaram temple, Belur	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L. <i>Atrocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam. <i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (J.Konig ex L.)J.F.Macbr	Ma Pala Illupai	Anacardiaceae Moraceae Sapotaceae	-	Common	-	Hypertension, antioxidants, insomnia, antiulcer
76	Thantondri eswarar temple, Vallipuram	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	45.3	Common	Fr:Jan	Nausea, Jaundice, Blood disorders.
77	TheerthagiriEswarar temple, Vennanthur	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	119	Common	Fr:Feb	Deafness, Jaundice, Conjunctivitis

78	Theniswarar temple, Thindamangalam	<i>Prosopis spicigera</i> (L.)Druce	Vanni	Mimosaceae	15.1	Common	Veg:Jan	Cold, cough, fever, toothache
79	Thirumaliswar temple, Thirumanilayur	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	71.6	Common	Fr:Feb	Nausea, chronic diarrhea
80	Thiruvelinathar temple, Nanseidayar	<i>Prosopis spicigera</i> (L.)Druce	Vanni	Mimosaceae	52.5	Common	Fr:Jan	Dysentery, prevent miscarriage
81	Thiruveswarar temple, Singalanthapuram	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L.	Punnai	Caesapiniaceae	27.8	Common	Fl:Dec	Laxative, sores& boils, ulcers, small pox
82	Vanjaleswarar temple, Karur	* <i>Salix tetrasperma</i> Roxb.	Vanji	Salicaceae	-	Common	-	Veneral diseases, stones in bladder
83	Vasantheswarar temple, Kottai, Omalur	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	23.8	Common	Fr:Feb	Jaundice, conjunctivitis
84	Virateeswar temple, Pillur	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	-	Common	-	Diarrhea, dysentery, antidiabetic
85	Viswanathaswarar temple, Vennanthur	<i>Prosopis spicigera</i> (L.)Druce	Vanni	Mimosaceae	27	Common	Fr:Feb	Astringent, muscle troubles
86		<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	27	Common	Fr:Feb	Nausea, Ulcers
87	Vykapuriswar temple, Puliur	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)Correa	Vilvam	Rutaceae	29.4	Common	Fr:Feb	Dysentery, antidiabetic, ulcers

Fl: Flowering *- Not found
Fr:Fruiting
Veg:Vegetative @- Fossil

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