

A Preliminary Survey of Wild Flora of Atbara City- River Nile State - Sudan

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Abstract

This study was conducted in Atbara City, River Nile State, with the primary objectives of compiling a preliminary checklist of wild plant species, analyzing their taxonomic diversity and growth forms, contributing to the updating of Sudan's flora, and providing baseline data to support future ecological and applied studies on urban flora in Sudan. A total of 103 angiosperm species belonging to 33 families were recorded—29 dicotyledonous and 4 monocotyledonous families. The Fabaceae was the most represented family, comprising 12 species, followed by Poaceae (Gramineae) with 10 species, and both Amaranthaceae and Asteraceae with 8 species each. The majority of the recorded species (84.5%) were herbs, while trees and shrubs constituted 15.5%. The most dominant species observed in the study area were *Calotropis procera* (Aiton) Dryand., *Leptadenia arborea* (Forssk.) Schweinf., *Senna alexandrina* Mill. and *Senna italica* Mill. The outcomes of this research establish a baseline for future studies, including quantitative ecological assessments, and invasive species monitoring. It is recommended that future research focus on examining the ecological functions, ethnobotanical relevance, and potential economic.

Keywords: Wild Flora, Survey, Atbara City, Sudan.