

**ESTIMATION OF TREE SPECIES DIVERSITY INSIDE CENTURION  
UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT, PARALAKHEMUNDI  
CAMPUS, BY USING SIMPSONS DIVERSITY INDEX**

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**Abstract:** Tree population is the fundamental source to stabilize the changes of the local environment, due to the increase in population. Urbanization is the cause to alter the habitat, climate, hydrology, and primary production of a local area. This paper has attempted to present a list of tree species and its diversity in the university campuses of, Centurion University of Technology and Management, Paralakhemundi. Estimation of richness of trees, dominant trees in the campuses and estimated Tree Diversity Index using Simpson's Diversity Index were determined to draw a comparative inference. A total of 2795 numbers of forest trees, along with plantation tree and horticultural species were recorded inside the University campus. Data collection was done by dividing the study area into several plots, identification and counting of the tree species was done on each plot. A total of 39 woody tree species including bamboo, belonging to 20 families is represented in the study area. A comparative study revealed that Teak, belonging to family Lamiaceae has the largest tree population and high diversity index than other families. The second most dominant species is Mango followed by coconut and other largely occurring tree species is Devil's tree, Calophyllum, Debdaru, Jackfruit, Acacia and Cashew.

**Keywords:** Phytosociology, Simpson's index, Species, Tree diversity

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