



HANS RAJ MAHILA MAHA VIDYALAYA JALANDHAR (PUNJAB) INDIA



AFFILIATED TO
GURU NANAK DEV UNIVERSITY, AMRITSAR

MANAGED BY
DAV COLLEGE MANAGING COMMITTEE, NEW DELHI



Green, Energy and Environment Audit Report

Session : 2020-21





Brief Profile of the college: Hans Raj Mahila Maha Vidyalaya, Jalandhar is a premier institution of North India, providing value-based, employment-oriented quality education to women. The college functions under the DAV College Managing Committee which is the largest Non-Govt. Organization, entirely dedicated to the cause of education. By adhering to the principles of Arya Samaj, DAV College Managing Committee constantly works for social causes like building up an the educated society, ensuring women emancipation, imbibing values and ethics. It is successfully running more than 700 institutions, is spread over the entire nation and some foreign countries as well.

The college was established in the year 1927 at Lahore. Mahatma Hans Raj ji, a very dedicated and selfless worker of DAV Movement, laid the foundation of this institution in Lahore in 1927 with the noble mission of educating the girls. During the struggle of Independence, the students of Hans Raj Mahila Maha Vidyalaya actively participated. It was shifted and re-established at Jalandhar in 1948 after partition. Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, himself an enlightened soul, the then Vice President of India inaugurated the present core block of college on 7th Nov., 1959.

Ever since its inception; the college has been committed to the cause of women education. At present, this is one of the oldest institutions established by DAV College Managing Committee, operating under the supervision and guidance of a great visionary leader Dr. Sh. Poonam Suri, President, DAVCMC, New Delhi. The College has the unique distinction of having been re-accredited with grade A scoring 3.83 (Highest score in India amongst Women Colleges) out of 4 in NAAC accreditation. The college is also recognized by UGC as a “College of Excellence.” The college also has status of Star College conferred by, Government of India.

Introduction: Green auditing is a methodical, documented, recurrent, and unprejudiced review of operations and practices related to meeting environmental requirements (EPA, 2003). It involves methodical recognition, quantification, recording, reporting and investigation of components of environmental diversity of different organizations. Its main purpose is to analyze environmental practices within and outside the concerned institution, which impact the eco-friendly ambience of the institution.

Objectives of this green audit:

1. To substantiate acquiescence
2. To identify problems (leakages, spills etc.)
3. To assess environmental impact
4. To assess environmental performance
5. To confirm effectiveness of environmental sustainability
6. To provide a database for future reference.
7. To substantiate the green policy of the institution

Methodology of the Green Audit:

General steps:

1. Organized and complete data collection
2. Documentation along with physical verification
3. On site evaluation of compliance or regulatory requirements: Onsite evaluation was carried out in following steps:
 - a) Opening/Ice breaking meeting to discuss the schedule of the audit
 - b) Site inspection
 - c) Assessment of strengths/weaknesses of the institution's management
 - d) Exit meeting to elucidate the audit findings.

Criteria of the audit: The audit was carried out keeping in mind six criteria of Green Audit:

- Criterion 1 Eco Orientation of Students and Staff Members
- Criterion 2 Environment Quality Audit
- Criterion 3 Sustainability and Eco Livelihood
- Criterion 4 Waste Management Audit
- Criterion 5 Energy Efficiency Audit
- Criterion 6 Water Resource Management Audit

Criterion 1 Eco- orientation Audit (EOA)

Sr No	Functioning	Yes/No	Remarks																																							
1	Dissemination of Eco consciousness	yes	 <p>INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PLANT BIODIVERSITY AND ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION (ICPEBC-2021) ON 20th- 21st May 2021</p>																																							
2	Orientation through Curriculum aspects	yes	<table border="1" data-bbox="922 1182 1311 1527"> <tbody> <tr> <td>51.</td> <td>Limnology</td> <td>121-124</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">FACULTY OF LIFE SCIENCES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>52.</td> <td>Zoology</td> <td>125-131</td> </tr> <tr> <td>53.</td> <td>Botany</td> <td>132-135</td> </tr> <tr> <td>54.</td> <td>Environmental Studies (Compulsory)</td> <td>136-137</td> </tr> <tr> <td>55.</td> <td>Microbiology</td> <td>138-139</td> </tr> <tr> <td>56.</td> <td>Industrial Microbiology (Vocational)</td> <td>140-142</td> </tr> <tr> <td>57.</td> <td>Microbial & Food Technology</td> <td>143-144</td> </tr> <tr> <td>58.</td> <td>Bioinformatics (Vocational)</td> <td>145-147</td> </tr> <tr> <td>59.</td> <td>Biotechnology (Vocational)</td> <td>148-149</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">FACULTY OF EDUCATION</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60.</td> <td>Education</td> <td>150-151</td> </tr> <tr> <td>61.</td> <td>Human Rights</td> <td>152-153</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Environmental science is compulsory subject for all students in graduation</p>	51.	Limnology	121-124	FACULTY OF LIFE SCIENCES			52.	Zoology	125-131	53.	Botany	132-135	54.	Environmental Studies (Compulsory)	136-137	55.	Microbiology	138-139	56.	Industrial Microbiology (Vocational)	140-142	57.	Microbial & Food Technology	143-144	58.	Bioinformatics (Vocational)	145-147	59.	Biotechnology (Vocational)	148-149	FACULTY OF EDUCATION			60.	Education	150-151	61.	Human Rights	152-153
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3	Orientation through Co-curriculum aspects	yes																																								

			Important Days like World Sparrow Day, World water Day etc. are celebrated
4	Eco awareness projects taken up by students/ faculty	yes	 <p>HMV student Gauri Jindal got selected for Swachhta Saarthi Fellowship</p>
5	Contribution of NSS in eco boost	yes	 <p>NSS Volunteers of HMV participated in "My waste My Responsibility" Campaign</p>
6	Any tie up with NGO / government/ community in the area of environment	yes	Under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, tie up with gram panchayats of five villages for environment related work.
7	Compulsory / volunteer involvement of students in local level activities like cleanliness drive	yes	 <p>Awareness Programme on 'Plastic Free Environment' by Unnat Bharat Abhiyan Team of HMV</p>

8	Have you applied/won Clean Campus competition?	yes	 <p data-bbox="871 566 1428 633">District green Champion Award</p>
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Criterion 2

Environment Quality Audit

Sr No	Functioning	Status	Remarks/Suggestions
1	Day light design used	yes	 <p data-bbox="780 1346 1394 1384">Day light used in labs and classrooms</p>
2	Use of fountains and water bodies	yes	 <p data-bbox="780 1917 1394 1951">Botanical Garden of the college</p>
3	Tobacco free campus	yes	No tobacco usage in campus

4	Use of safer cleaning solutions	yes	 <p data-bbox="783 779 1390 817">Bioenzymes being used</p>
5	Regular maintenance of building	yes	 <p data-bbox="783 1238 1390 1272">Well maintained buidings</p>
6	Ramp with handrails on at least one side	yes	 <p data-bbox="783 1630 1390 1664">Ramp with handrails</p>
7	Fire safety measure	yes	 <p data-bbox="783 2011 1390 2031">Fire safety measures in all corridors</p>

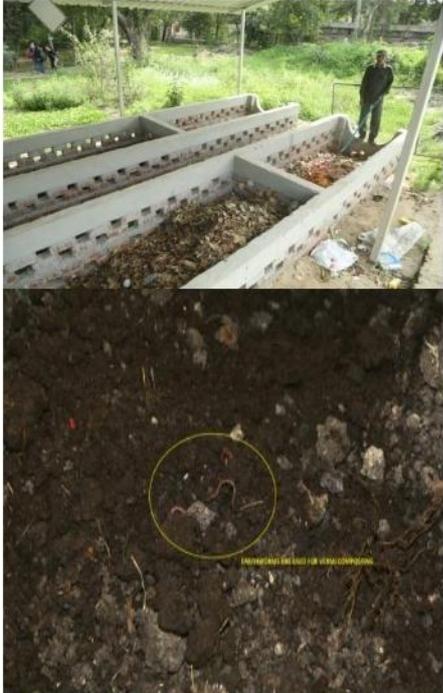
8	Standard procedure for electrical and plumbing system	yes	24 hour availability of inhouse plumber
9	Availability of wheel chair	yes	 <p>Wheel chairs for Persons with disability</p>
10	Pedestrian facility in the campus	yes	 <p>Pedestrian friendly roads</p>
11	Use of E Vehicles in the campus by the institute	yes	

Criterion III Sustainability and Eco Livelihood Audit

Sr No	Programme	Status	Remarks
1	Green Message by the head of the institution is displayed at appropriate places	yes	

			
2	Any Initiative started from revenue generated through green habitat	yes	<p>In house plant nursery</p> 
3	Soil management	yes	<p>Composting done</p> 
4	Sprinklers for plants / trees	yes	

5	Organic pesticides/ insecticide	Neem pesticide	 
6	Organic fertilizer making/ distribution	yes	 

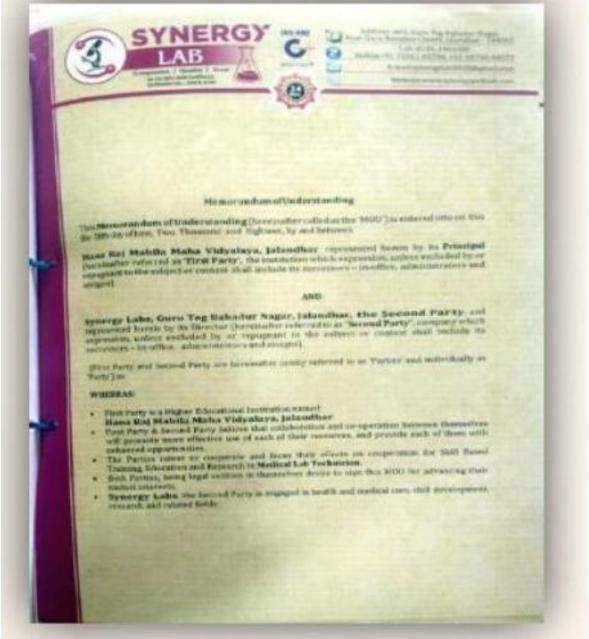
7	Vermiculture	yes	
8	In house water body	yes	
9	In house plant nursery	yes	

10	Any consultancy on trees / gardens / plants	yes	To various agencies like Smart city Inc
11	Nutrition oriented trees	yes	 <p>Atulya vatika with edible trees</p>
12	Community support provided for plants / garden / trees / fishery	yes	<p>Under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, medicinal nurseries were established at villages</p> 

Waste Management Audit

Sr No	Programme	Status	Remarks
1	Segregation of dry and wet waste in the campus	yes	

			<p>Waste segregation</p>  <p>Colour coded waste bins placed throughout the campus</p>
2	Waste Handle, treated and disposed by the institute	yes	
3	Setting up recycling area or composting area	yes	
4	Reuse of paper or envelopes for administration	yes	

	Biogas plant in campus	Yes	
5	Solid waste management plant in campus	Yes	
6	Vermicompost unit in campus	Yes	
7	Hazardous Waste Management in campus	Yes	 <p style="text-align: center;">Tie up with Synergy lab</p>

8	Sanitary Waste management in campus	Yes	 <p>Incinerator</p>
9	Waste management initiatives	Yes	Eco Park

Energy efficiency audit

Sr No	Programme	Status	Remarks
1	No of Vehicles used by the students	240	Buses are provided by the college for shared transportation
2	LPG Consumption in the institute	Yes, in college canteen. Hostel Mess is partly run on biogas	
3	Total Energy consumption during the year	212632 units	
4	No of Less energy consuming units	1765 (including bulbs)	

5	No of Major energy consuming units	Ac (87)	
6	Display of sign boards for energy conservation at appropriate places	yes	
7	Any sensor used for automatic light control	yes	
8	On site energy generation	Yes Solar panels	
9	Computerized Monitoring of electrical system	yes	
10	LED lights	yes	
11	Solar Panel		

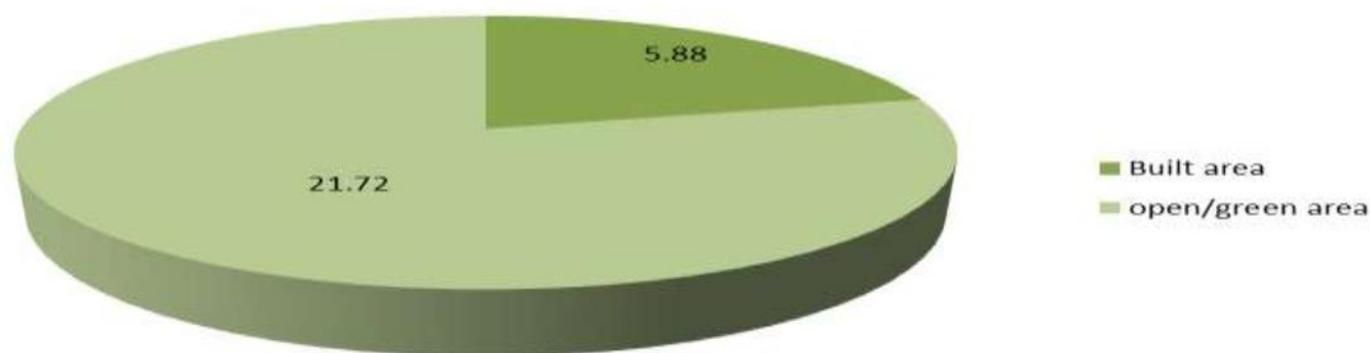
12	Use of energy efficient equipment available in the institute	yes	
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Criterion 6 Water Resource Management Audit

Sr No	Programme	Status	Remarks
1	Water usage for trees and plants (in liters)	350 litres / day	
2	Use of RO plant for drinking water facility	yes	
3	Water leakages in the building	No	In house plumbing
4	Efficient plumbing system	yes	In house plumbing
5	Dual flush toilet with cistern	yes	
6	Water losses due to overflow	no	
7	Water Conservation signboards are displayed at appropriate places	yes	

8	Rainwater Harvesting System	yes	 <p data-bbox="754 593 1292 629">15 Rain water harvesting units in campus</p>
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Green cover in hectares



GLIMPSES INTO THE TREE DIVERSITY OF THE CAMPUS

S. NO.	NAME OF THE PLANT	SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY	LOCATION	NOTE
1	Golden palm	<i>Chrysolidocarpuslutescens</i>	Arecaceae	College House Garden	An ornamental plant and air purifying.
2	Norfolk Island pine	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Araucariaceae	College House Garden	An ornamental and medicinal tree with useful timber wood.
3	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	College House Garden	Used in chutneys, pickles, side dishes, aam panna, aamras, murabba, juices, ice cream, fruit bars, etc.
4	Mousambi (Sweet lime)	<i>Citrus limetta</i>	Rutaceae	College House Garden	Aids digestion, relieves constipation, prevents scurvy, peptic ulcers, respiratory problems, and improves immune system.
5	Narangi	<i>Citrus tangerina</i>	Rutaceae	College House Garden	Good for skin, prevent hair loss, dandruff, helps in weight loss, rich in vitamin C.
6	Morpankh	<i>Thuja standishii</i>	Cupressaceae	College House Garden	Thuja leaves and leaf oil are used as a medicine. It is used for respiratory problems and sometimes applied directly to skin for joint pain.
7	Caterpillar tree	<i>Plumeria alba</i>	Apocynaceae	College House Garden	An ornamental plant, flowers are used in ritual offerings and for necklaces. flowers are used as vermifuge and laxative.

8	Drumstick tree	<i>Moringaoleifera</i>	Moringaceae	College Garden	House	Used for asthma, lowers cholesterol, improves lung function, increases breast milk production, improves menopausal symptoms etc.
9	Litchi	<i>Litchi sinensis</i>	Sapindaceae	College Garden	House	Litchi is a delicious juicy fruit with sweet smell and taste which is available in the summer. It is a small fruit packed with healthy nutrients. It is a rich source of nutrients that is required for the production of blood. It contains good amount of fiber and vitamin B-complex which increase metabolism fat, protein and carbohydrates. Litchi contains high amount of antioxidants which is effective to prevent early ageing. It contains a good amount of potassium thus reduces the the risk of stroke
10	Khorana (Apricot)	<i>Prunusarmenica</i>	Rosaceae	College Garden	House	Packed with vitamin A, fiber and antioxidants. It is fat soluble, good for eyes, improves immunity, and protects skin, heart, bones and liver.
11	Nyctanthes arbor-tristis	<i>Night flowing jasmine</i>	Oleaceae	College Garden	House	It is an important plant mainly used in Ayurveda. Used for malaria, cough, fever, asthma, cancer, diabetes, etc.
12	Sugar apple	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Annonaceae	College Garden	House	Shows antidiabetic, anti-tumor, vasorelaxant, hepatoprotective, insecticidal and larvicidal activities.
13	Pomegranate	<i>Punicagranatum</i>	Lythraceae	College Garden	House	It contains antioxidants, vitamin C, K, E and potassium. Used for diabetes, arthritis, blood pressure, fertility and memory. Shows antibacterial and antiviral lab tests.
14	Chikoo	<i>Manilkarazapota</i>	Sapotaceae	College Garden	House	Rich in vitamins, minerals, tannins, glucose and calories. Eating sapota is good for health and skin.It is rich source of vitamin C. Its seeds yield fixed oil. Bark and leaves are rich in tannins. Popularly used in inks, shampoos and hair oils.
15	Amla	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Euphorbiaceae	College Garden	House	
16	Lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Rutaceae	College Garden	House	The fruit, juice and peel are used to make medicine. Lemon is used to treat scurvy, a condition caused by not having enough vitamin C. Lemon is also used for the common cold and flu, swine flu, ringing in the ears, stomach upset and vomiting from pregnancy, and kidney stones. It is used to

						aid digestion, reduce hay fever symptoms, reduce pain and swelling, lower blood pressure, etc. In food, lemon is used as a food and flavoring ingredient.
17	Kinnow	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Rutaceae	College Garden	House	Full of carbohydrates. Best source of energy. It aids digestion, alleviates acidity and heartburn, acts as anti-aging.
18	Jujube (Ber)	<i>Ziziphus sp.</i>	Rhamnaceae	College Garden	House	Have calming effects on brain and nervous system. Relieves anxiety as well. It is the powerhouse of essential vitamins and antioxidants. It regulates blood pressure, blood circulation and bone strength.
19	Pear (Nashpati)	<i>Pyruscommunis</i>	Rosaceae	College Garden	House	Helps in weight loss, prevents cancer, combats cardiovascular diseases and reduced risk of colitis. Rich source of vitamin C, vitamin A, antioxidants and flavonoids.
20	Orange	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Rutaceae	College Garden	House	It prevents skin damage, keeps blood pressure under check, lowers cholesterol, controls blood sugar level and alkalizes the body. Vitamin A present in them plays an important role in keeping eyes healthy.
21	Falsa	<i>Grewiaasiatica</i>	Malvaceae	College Garden	House	Source of sodium, cures anemia, treats arthritis, treats respiratory problems, builds muscle, prevents diabetes, provides energy, builds healthy bone, treats diarrhea, heals wounds, prevent free radicals.
22	Peepal (Sacred fig)	<i>Ficusreligiosa</i>	Moraceae	College Garden	House	Sacred by the followers of Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism. It is used in traditional medicine for about 50 types of disorders including asthma, diabetes, diarrhea, epilepsy, gastric problems, inflammatory disorders, skin diseases, eye pain, infectious and sexual disorders.
23	Indian pear (Babugosh a)	<i>Pyrus sp.</i>		College Garden	House	It is a good source of fiber and energy, useful for weight loss, helps ease digestive system, treat fever, control blood pressure and diabetes, etc. It is an excellent source of vitamin A, B, E and C.

24	Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Rosaceae	College House Garden	Peaches are a good source of vitamins C, A, E, and K, among other nutrients. As an excellent source of strong antioxidant vitamin C, can reduces the risk of cancer, wrinkles, improves overall skin texture and help to fight skin damage caused by the sun and pollution, good for heart and eye health.
25	Guava	<i>Psidiumguajava</i>	Myrtaceae	College House Garden	Richest source of dietary fiber, vitamin C and B9. It keeps eyes healthy, lowers the risk of cancer, heart problems, treats constipation, busts stress, and improves blood circulation in brain.
25	Sagwan (Teak)	<i>Tectonagrandis</i>	Lamiaceae	College House Garden	Wood is acrid, cooling, laxative, sedative to gravid uterus and useful in treatment in piles, dysentery, etc. Wood is used for ship buildings, railways, bridge-buildings, furniture, etc.
27	Queen sago	<i>Cycas circinalis</i>	<i>Cycadaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The plants produce a starchy food known as sago. The leaves are green dark. They have high drought tolerance and require low to moderate watering once.
28	Blue sky flower	<i>Thunbergia sp.</i>	<i>Acanthaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is evergreen vine. The flowers are blue to mauve colored. The stems are rope like. The branches are covered with hair.
29	White cedar	<i>Thuja accidentalis</i>	<i>Cupressaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The tree is stunted and bark is dred-brown, furrowed and peels in narrow, longitudinal strips.dfoliage is rich in vitamin –c.
30	Dragon blood	<i>Draceana sp.</i>	<i>Asparayaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The tree has unique and strange appearance with unturned densely packed crown having the shape of uprightly held umbrella.. The plants have small clusters of fragrant white or green flowers.
31	Copper plant	<i>Euohorbia catonifolia</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Euphorbia is an herb. The parts of the plant that grow above the ground are used to make medicine. Euphorbia is used for breathing disorders including asthma, bronchitis, and chest congestion. It is also used for mucus in the nose and throat, throat spasms, hay fever, and tumors.
32	Royle's spurge	<i>Euphorbia royleana</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Euphorbia royleana is an important medicinal plant, known as Dandathor or Dozakhimeva in Pakistan. It is a spiny shrub usually up to 1.8â€“2.4 m tall. It is traditionally used for treatment of many ailments including paralysis, ear pain, and loose motions . It is a medicinal shrub used in Nepal locally known as siyuri or siudi. Its latex has many properties. Several researchers have noted that Euphorbia

					royleana has been observed growing near rock face collection sites of the Ayurvedic resin shilajit in the Himalayas. The plant is the likely origin of shilajit as its gum has a similar composition to the resin.
33	4'o clock plant	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	<i>Nyctaginaceae</i>	Botanical garden	In herbal medicine, parts of the plant may be used as a diuretic, purgative, and for vulnerary (wound healing) purposes. The root is believed to be an aphrodisiac as well as having diuretic and purgative properties. It is also used in the treatment of dropsy. The leaves are used to reduce inflammation.
34	Bottle brush	<i>Callistemon</i>	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The tree has cylindrical brush like flowers resembling traditional bottle brush. The obvious part of the flowers is massive stamens
35	Mums, chrysanths	<i>Chrysanthemum sp.</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	Botanical garden	The flowers head occurs in various forms and can be daisy like or decorative. The flower bloom September to frost
36	Dahlia	<i>Dahlia sp.</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is garden plant. Flower forms are variable. The flower is head.
37	China rose	<i>Hibiscus rosasinensis</i>	<i>Malvaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Hibiscus are large, flat, conspicuous trumpet shaped flower. The petals ranging from white to pink, red, purple or yellow. The most popular flowers are decorative other uses being for cooking in herbal teas and for garnishing.
38	Chir pine	<i>Pinus roxburghii</i>	<i>Pinaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is a large tree. The leaves are needle like which accumulate on forest floor under tree making conditions unfavourable for trees to grow. the tree is useful for timber and resin production.
39	Painted nettle	<i>Coleus sp.</i>	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Coleus sp. has been used to treat many common ailments. Most commonly, the Mazatec used this magical herb to treat stomach pains, digestive problems, dysentery, and even elephantiasis. In other parts of the world the plant is used to treat headaches and ulcers and as a contraceptive to prevent pregnancy
40	Kachnar	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	<i>Leguminaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is deciduous tree. Leaves are obcordate shaped, long and broad, rounded. The flowers are conspicuous bright pink or white. Kachnar is ingredients in many recipes
41	Sun flower	<i>Helianthus sp.</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	Botanical garden	The leaves are used as fodder, the flowers yield a yellow dye, and the seeds contain oil and are used for food. The sweet yellow oil

					obtained by compression of the seeds is considered equal to olive or almond oil for table use. Sunflower oil cake is used for stock and poultry feeding. The oil is also used in soap and paints and as a lubricant.
42	Silver oak	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	<i>Proteaceae</i>	Botanical garden	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> timber was widely used for external window joinery, as it is resistant to wood rot. It has been used in the manufacture of furniture, cabinetry, and fences. Owing to declining <i>G. robusta</i> populations, felling has been restricted. It has been used for side and back woods on guitars, because of its tonal and aesthetic qualities.
43	Raat ki rani	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	<i>Solanaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The tree is an evergreen woody shrub. The flowers are greenish-white, with a slender tubular corolla long with five acute lobes, diameter when open at night. A powerful, sweet perfume is released at night.
45	Arrow head	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	<i>Alismataceae</i>	Botanical garden	The tubers can be eaten raw but they are rather bitter (especially the skin). It is best to remove this skin after the tubers have been cooked. The tubers can also be dried and ground into a powder, this powder can be used as a gruel or mixed with cereal flours and used to make bread. A poultice of the leaves has been used to stop milk production. A tea made from the roots is used as a digestive. A poultice of the roots is used in the treatment of wounds and sores.
46	Devil's tree	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	Botanical garden	In Ayurveda it is used as a bitter and as an astringent herb for treating skin disorders, malarial fever, urticaria, chronic dysentery, diarrhea, in snake bite and for upper purification process of Panchakarma .
47	Jungle jalebi	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The seed pods contain a sweet and sour pulp which is eaten raw in Mexico and India as an accompaniment to various meat dishes and used as a base for drinks with sugar and water. The bark is used as an astringent for dysentery in India. It is said to have been used as an antipyretic in India, used for eye inflammation, although an anecdote from Sri Lanka claims the bark contains a substance that causes eye infections and swelling of the eyelids. People in Mexico used different parts of the tree to treat gum ailments, toothache and cancer.
48	Indian	<i>Tonaciliata</i>	<i>Meliaceae</i>	Botanical	Its wood is used in making furniture,

	mahogany			garden	fixtures, musical instruments, inlay, boat, caskets and many more. Its wood is a very popular material for drum making.
49	Neelkanthi	<i>Jacranda sp.</i>	<i>Bignoniaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The bark and roots are used in the treatment of syphilis. The leaves are used as a vulnerary. The tree creates pleasant open shade and can be used effectively as a screen or as a windbreak. The timber is yellowish-white, hard, moderately heavy, fine textured, easy to work, and is used for carpentry. Wood is light brown and soft. It is used for poles and for making small items such as tool handles and carvings. Provides a useful firewood.
50	Indian ashoka	<i>Polyalthia sp.</i>	<i>Annonaceae</i>	Botanical garden	<i>Polyalthia sp.</i> is an ornamental tree. It also has great sacred value. The bark extract of Ashoka is used for the treatment of uterine disorder particularly uterine hemorrhages, dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia and leucorrhoea. The bark is bitter and found to cure inflammation and enlargement of the cervical glands, stimulate and relax the plain muscles of the ileum. Furthermore, bark is used to cure syphilis, dyspepsia, dysentery, colic, piles, ulcers and pimples.
51	Red silk cotton	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	<i>Bombacaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Cooked flowers are highly valued as a curry vegetable. The flower buds and the calyx of not fully opened flowers are eaten cooked as a vegetable. Young leaves are cooked and eaten as a vegetable. Ripe seeds are eaten roasted. An oil is obtained from the seed. Raw or roasted young roots are also edible. Parts are rich in starch. The leaves are hypotensive and hypoglycaemic. A decoction of the shoots have reputedly been used to treat ulcers of the palate, syphilis, leprosy and spider or snake bites.
52	Bamboo	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	<i>Poaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It form loose clumps. It has green strips and dark green leaves. Stems are inflexible thick walled
53	Variegated laurel	<i>Croton sp.</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is extensive flowering plant. It is used as liquid bandage.
54	Butcher's broom	<i>Ruscusaculeatus</i>	<i>Asparagaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It has flat shoots called cladodes which give appearance of stiff, spine-tipped leaves. It is used for hemorrhoids, gallstones.
55	Snake plant	<i>Sansevieriatrifasciate</i>	<i>Liliaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The plant purifies air by absorbing toxin through the leaves and producing pure oxygen. the tree produce oxygen at night.
56	Caterpillar tree	<i>Plumeria sp.</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is tropical trees famous for gorgeous flowers which are used to make leis.

57	Red flag bush	<i>Mussaenda sp.</i>	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is evergreen bush. The bracts of the shrub have different shades including red, rose, white.
58	Silky oak	<i>Grevelia sp.</i>	<i>Proteaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is fast growing evergreen plant. It is resistant to wood rot. It is used for manufacturing furniture cabinetry.
59	False ashoka	<i>Polyalthialongifolia</i>	<i>Annonaceae</i>	Botanical garden	<i>Polyalthia sp.</i> is an ornamental tree. It also has great sacred value. The bark extract of Ashoka is used for the treatment of uterine disorder particularly uterine hemorrhages, dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia and leucorrhoea. The bark is bitter and found to cure inflammation and enlargement of the cervical glands, stimulate and relax the plain muscles of the ileum. Furthermore, bark is used to cure syphilis, dyspepsia, dysentery, colic, piles, ulcers and pimples.growth.
60	Smooth bark kauri	<i>Agathisrobusta</i>	<i>Araucariaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Bark is used in making boats and baskets, as an adhesive, medicines. Dammar a hard resin is obtained from tree which has commercial use.
61	Maidenhair tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	<i>Ginkgoaceae</i>	Botanical garden Botanical garden	It is found in fossils dating back 270 million years. Ginkgo nuts are used as aphrodisiac.
62	Mahuwa	<i>Madhucaindica</i>	<i>Sapotaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is cultivated in warm and humid regions for its oleaginous seeds flowers and wood. The fat (solid at ambient temperature) is used for the care of the skin, to manufacture soap or detergents, and as a vegetable butter. The seed cakes obtained after extraction of oil constitute very good fertilizer.
63	Guava	<i>Psidiumguajava</i>	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Guava leaves are used as an herbal tea and the leaf extract as a supplement. Guava fruits are amazingly rich in antioxidants, vitamin C, potassium, and fibe
64	Pomegranate	<i>Punicagranatum</i>	<i>Lythraceae</i>	Botanical garden	The seeds should eject from the pomegranate directly into the bowl, leaving only a dozen or more deeply embedded

					seeds to remove
65	Apple	<i>Pyrus malus</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Apples are an important ingredient in many desserts, such as apple pie, apple crumble, apple crisp and apple cake. When cooked, some apple cultivars easily form a puree known as apple sauce. Apples are also made into apple butter and apple jelly.
66	Indian wild orange	<i>Citrus indica</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The species is used for medicinal and spiritual purposes by the Garo people. The fruit is used to treat jaundice and stomach conditions in humans and animals, and it was used to treat smallpox. It is also applied to dead bodies to remove their ghosts.
68	Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Loquat is a summer-harvested small fruit, and regarded as a functional fruit because of its special nutritional content. Consumers highly favor loquat fruit because of its mild, subacid and sweet taste, as well as an attractive flavor.
69	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	<i>Caricaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The fruit is eaten raw without seeds. The unripe green fruit can be eaten cooked, and ingredients in salads and stews.
70	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The mango leaves are very useful for treating diabetes. The tender leaves of the mango tree contain tannins called anthocyanidins, which help in treating early
71	Sour cherry	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	Botanical garden	our cherry is used for osteoarthritis, muscle pain, fibromyalgia, muscle soreness after exercise, diabetes, high blood pressure, gout, and insomnia. It is also used to improve exercise performance, increase urine production, and help digestion. In foods, sour cherries are eaten as a food or flavoring.
72	Banana	<i>Musa sp.</i>	<i>Musaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Banana plant roots are rhizomes that have many medicinal uses and they are traditionally used in many medicines in Ayurveda. Other than that, obviously, the most important use of the rhizomes is to propagate the plants. New banana plants naturally grow from the roots of older plants.
73	Mulberry	<i>Artocarpus sp.</i>	<i>Maraceae</i>	Botanical garden	Artocarpus species are used traditionally in various disorders. The different parts of the plants have been reported to possess various activities. The leaves are used in fever, boils, wounds and skin diseases. The young fruits are used as astringent and

					carminative.
74	Litchi	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	<i>Sapindaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Litchi is a delicious juicy fruit with sweet smell and taste which is available in the summer. It is a small fruit packed with healthy nutrients. It is a rich source of nutrients that is required for the production of blood. It contains good amount of fiber and vitamin B-complex which increase metabolism fat, protein and carbohydrates. Litchi contains high amount of antioxidants which is effective to prevent early ageing. It contains a good amount of potassium thus reduces the risk of stroke
75	Plum	<i>Syzgium cumin</i>	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is evergreen tropical tree. It is evergreen tropical tree. Wood is water resistant. Fruit is used in various healing system like hyperglycemia in diabetes.
76	Ber	<i>Ziziphus sp.</i>	<i>Rhamnaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Jujube has been proven to have calming effects on brain and nervous system. It helps relieve anxiety as well. Te sedative effects of jujube fruit or jujube oil extract is also known to work on hormonal levels and induce a calm, relaxed sensation through your mind and body. It is the powerhouse of essential vitamins and antioxidants. It regulates blood pressure, blood circulation and bone strength.
77	Lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The fruit, juice and peel are used to make medicine. Lemon is used to treat scurvy, a condition caused by not having enough vitamin C. Lemon is also used for the common cold and flu, swine flu, ringing in the ears, stomach upset and vomiting from pregnancy, and kidney stones. It is used to aid digestion, reduce hay fever symptoms, reduce pain and swelling, lower blood pressure, etc. In food, lemon is used as a food and flavoring ingredient.
78	Wild date palm	<i>Phoenix sykvestris</i>	<i>Arecaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is ornamental garden tree. Pinnate leaves are large sized.
79	Fiji fan palm	<i>Pritchardi apacifia</i>	<i>Arecaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The Fiji Fan Palm Tree, is one of the world's most beautiful fan palms. It is an ornamental plant that is great for indoors or outdoors. You can't help, but think about Hawaii by looking at this palm. This species is particularly tolerant of salty soils, making it an excellent choice for planting along the coasts in the tropics
80	Royal palm	<i>Roystonea</i>	<i>Arecaceae</i>	Botanical garden	<i>Roystonea regia</i> has been planted throughout the tropics and subtropics as an

					ornamental. The seed is used as a source of oil and for livestock feed. Leaves are used for thatching and the wood for construction. Also called "kallu," palm wine is a common alcoholic spirit in regions of Asia and Africa.
81	Cabbage palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	<i>Areaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The growing heart of the new fronds, also known as the terminal bud, gives the tree its "cabbage" name, since this is extracted as a food and tastes like other undifferentiated plant meristem tissue, such as the heart of a cabbage or artichoke. It is one of several palm species that are sometimes used to make heart of palm salad. Heart of palm was commonly eaten by Native Americans.
82	Foxtail palm	<i>Wodyetabifurcata</i>	<i>Areaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Easy maintenance is associated with the foxtail palm tree, as it is a self-cleaning specimen; meaning that spent leaves will die and drop from the tree as needed to facilitate new growth. While the foxtail palm tree is somewhat drought resistant, regular watering encourages optimum growth and a lush, exotic appearance.
83	Lady palm	<i>Rhapisexcelsa</i>	<i>Areaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The Lady Palm Tree, is very popular indoor and outdoor palm because of its easy maintenance and cold hardiness which makes it a great choice for landscape in Lady Palms adapt to a wide range of climates, soils, and environment. We can also use a "broad spectrum" root fungicide labeled as a soil drench to provide prevention or control. <i>Rhapisexcelsa</i> is one of my top plants and palms for use indoors and in the landscape..
84	Chinese palm	<i>Livistoniachinensis</i>	<i>Areaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The Chinese fan palm is primarily cultivated for its ornamental value, given its beauty and cold-hardiness. However, in China its wood has been used to make umbrella handles and walking sticks for centuries. The Chinese also weave the young leaves into hats, attractive fans (see images below) and brushes
85	Broom palm	<i>Thrinaxradiata</i>	<i>Areaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Broom stick has many uses, such as can be used to sweep the yard of the house. The benefits of palm trees in the pelepahnya can also be processed. One of the preparations of palm sugar is the making of strings on a fishing rod. They are frequently used tools in household and exist in different forms. They may be soft and hard brooms, big and

					small which are made depending on the available resources.
86	Fish tail palm	<i>Caryota mitis</i>	<i>Areaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The very young, unfolded leaves are eaten as a vegetable. A slightly bitter flavour. Cooked and eaten with rice. Although harvesting the apical bud will kill the individual stem (since it is unable to produce side shoots), this species forms a number of stems from the base and so can survive this treatment. A starch obtained from the trunk is used as sago.. Because the outside stem is very tough, the plant tends to get utilized for its starch mainly in times of food shortage. Seed - edible after removing the poisonous fruit wall.
87	Bahera	<i>Terminaliabelirica</i>	<i>Combretaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It has astringent taste and after digestion it is sweet in taste, pacifies kapha and pitta dosha and possesses cooling effects and hot potency. Bibhitaki is used in purgation therapy, cough, eye and hair problems, worm infestation and voice hoarseness. Seed kernel is astringent in taste, narcotic, easy to digest and used to cure thirst..Terminaliabelirica is an herb of triphala. It is laxative in nature and used in the purgation therapy.Fruit is anti-bacterial in nature and used to fight against various infections.It is rejuvenating in nature and it is very beneficial for hair growth.Bibhitaki is useful in hoarseness of voice, asthma, cough and common cold. It relieves blocked phlegm and bleeding in sputum.
88	Harar	<i>Terminaliachebula</i>	<i>Combretaceae</i>	Botanical garden	
89	Arjuna	<i>Terminaliaarjuna</i>	<i>Combretaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Arjuna is a well-known heart tonic, and treated as panacea for all the problems, diseases and disorders of heart. It possesses the special properties of strengthening the heart muscles thereby treats cardiovascular ailments In nut shell.
90	Kachnar	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is deciduous tree. Leaves are obcordate shaped, long and broad, rounded. The flowers are conspicuous bright pink or white. Kachnar is ingredients in many recipes
91	Oleander	<i>Nerium sp.</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Despite the danger, oleander is of great medicinal importance and used for heart conditions, asthma, epilepsy, cancer, painful menstrual periods, leprosy, malaria, ringworm, indigestion, and venereal

					disease; and to cause abortions, as well as drugs derived from this plant, is used in treatment of cancer.
92	Elachi	<i>Elettariacardamomum</i>	<i>Zingiberaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Antioxidant and Diuretic Properties May Lower Blood Pressure. ... May Contain Cancer-Fighting Compounds. ... May Protect from Chronic Diseases Thanks to Anti-Inflammatory Effects. ... May Help with Digestive Problems, Including Ulcers. ... May Treat Bad Breath and Prevent Cavities. ... May Have Antibacterial Effects and Treat Infections.
93	Amla	<i>Phyllanthusemblica</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is rich source of vitamin C. Its seeds yield fixed oil. Bark and leaves are rich in tannins. Popularly used in inks, shampoos and hair oils.
94	Maiden hair	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	<i>Ginkgoaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is found in fossils dating back 270 million years. Ginkgo nuts are used as aphrodisiac
95	Rudraksha	<i>Elaeocarpusganitrus</i>	<i>Elaeocarpaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Rudraksha seeds exhibit pharmacological properties that include anti-inflammatory, analgesic, sedative, antidepressant, anti-asthmatic, hypoglycemic, antihypertensive, smooth muscle relaxant, hydrocholeretic, antiulcerogenic, and anticonvulsant . According to Ayurvedic medicine Rudraksha is used in the managing of blood pressure, asthma, mental disorders, diabetes, gynecological disorders and neurological disorders. The <i>Elaeocarpus ganitrus</i> is an inhabitant shrub that has a good rich history of traditional uses in medicine.
96	Indian aloe	<i>Aloe vera</i>	<i>Asphodelaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Aloe has been marketed as a remedy for coughs, wounds, ulcers, gastritis, Diabetes, Cancer, headaches, arthritis, immune-system deficiencies, and many other conditions when taken internally. However, the general internal use is as a laxative. The lower leaf of the plant is used for medicinal purpose. Topical application of the aloe vera gel is said to reduce fine lines and hydrate the skin. It is also believed to have anti-ageing properties.
97	Tulsi	<i>Ocimum sp.</i>	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	Botanical garden	In traditional systems of medicine, different parts (leaves, stem, flower, root, seeds and even whole plant) of <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> (known as Tulsi in Hindi), a small herb seen throughout India, have been recommended for the treatment of

					bronchitis, bronchial asthma, malaria, diarrhea, dysentery, skin diseases, arthritis, painful eye diseases, chronic fever, insect bite etc. The <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L. has also been suggested to possess antifertility, anticancer, antidiabetic, antifungal, antimicrobial, hepatoprotective, cardioprotective, antiemetic, antispasmodic, analgesic, adaptogenic and diaphoretic actions.
98	Ashwagandha	<i>Withania somniferum</i>	<i>Solanaceae</i>	Botanical garden	
99	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	<i>Meliaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Neem leaves are used as insecticides. The young leaves are used in many Indian dishes. Oil is used for healthy hair, to improve liver function, detoxify the blood and treat skin diseases.
100	Baelpatra	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The pulp is often processed as nectar or "squash" (diluted nectar). A beverage is also made by combining bael fruit pulp with that of tamarind. These drinks are consumed perhaps less as food or refreshment than for their medicinal effects.
101	Haarshingar	<i>Nyctanthus sp.</i>	<i>Oleaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Extracts of the seeds, flowers and leaves possesses immunostimulant, antileishmanial, antiviral and antifungal activities in vitro. The leaves have been used in Ayurvedic medicine and Homoeopathy for sciatica, arthritis, fevers, and as a laxative
102	Ajwain	<i>Carum capticum</i>	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Ajwain is used in stomach disorders such as indigestion, bloating, fatigue, abdominal pain, flatulence, diarrhea, and colic, as well as respiratory distress and loss of appetite..
103	Sohanjna	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>		Botanical garden	It has been used for centuries to treat and prevent diseases, including: cancer, constipation, diabetes, chronic headaches, thyroid disorders, inflammation, heart disease, anemia, arthritis, epilepsy, respiratory, skin, and digestive disorders.
104	Camphor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	<i>Lauraceae</i>	Botanical garden	It can be used topically to relieve pain, irritation, and itching. Camphor is also used to relieve chest congestion and inflammatory conditions. It has a strong odor and taste and is easily absorbed through the skin
105	Clove	<i>Syzygium aromaticam</i>	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	Botanical garden	People use the oils, dried flower buds, leaves, stems to make medicine. Clove is most commonly applied directly to the gums for toothache, pain control during

					dental work, and other dental-related issues
106	Chaste tree	<i>Vitexnegundo</i>	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Chaste tree is a shrub that bears violet flowers and berries. It is also called vitex agnus-castus. The medicinal parts are the dried fruit and leaves.
107	Kikar	<i>Acacia arabica</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The various parts of Kikar are useful in Diarrhoea. The leaves and the bark are useful in arresting secretion or bleeding. The pods help remove catarrhal matter and phlegm from the bronchial tubes.
108	Mulberry	<i>Artocarpus sp.</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	Botanical garden	The ripe berry and root bark are used to make medicine. Black mulberry is used as a laxative and to treat runny nose (rhinitis). A molasses made from black mulberry is used for inflamed mouth sores during cancer treatment.
109	Heena	<i>Lawsoniainnermiss</i>	<i>Lythroceae</i>	Botanical garden	Heenaplant is cultivated for both medicinal and industrial (dyeing) purposes. Just as people use it for staining hair, nails and beard and medicine.
110	Lemon grass	<i>Cynbopogon sp.</i>	<i>Poaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Lemon grass oil used in traditional medicine of India the leaves of the plant are used as stimulant, sudorific, antiperiodic, and ant catarrhal.
111	Banayan tree	<i>Ficusbenghalensis</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	Canteen(café)	The Banyan tree also has several medicinal properties. Its leaf, bark, seeds and fig are used for the variety of disorders like diarrhea, polyuria, dental, diabetes and urine disorders.
112	Mango tree	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	Canteen(café)	The mango leaves are very useful for treating diabetesand contain tannins called anthocyanidins, which help in treating early diabetes. The leaves are dried and powdered, or used as an infusion to treat the same.
113	Tahli/Indian rosewood	<i>Dalbergiasissoo</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Canteen(café)	Sissoo is called “Indian Rosewood,” and though it is a member of the Dalbergia genus, wood is used in making Veneer, plywood, musical instruments furniture, flooring, boatbuilding, carving, and turned objects.
114	Jamun	<i>Syzygiumcumini</i>	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	Canteen(café)	Jamuns are low on calories, which makes them the perfect healthy snack. Jamun juice has bioactive phytochemicals that minimise the risk of liver disease and cancer.
115	Peepal	<i>Ficusreligiosa</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	Canteen(café)	Also known as the sacred fig tree, Peepal is a storehouse of medicinal value and is used to treat many ailments and diseases, ranging from asthma and skin diseases, to kidney and various blood-related problems

116	Ashoka tree	<i>Saracaasoca</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Canteen(café)	The ashoka is prized for its beautiful foliage and fragrant flowers. It is a handsome, small, erect evergreen tree, with deep green leaves growing in dense clusters
117	Mexican Washington palm	<i>Washington robusta</i>	<i>Arecaceae</i>	Mahatamaanand swami block	The leaves were used for roofs, baskets and sandals, while the fiber was used in making cord. Parts of the palm were also used in the bow and drill used to make fire.
118	Queen sago	<i>Cycas circinalis</i>	<i>Cycadaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The plants produce a starchy food known as sago. The leaves are green dark. They have high drought tolerance and require low to moderate watering once.
119	Sago palm	<i>Cycasrevoluta</i>	<i>Cycadaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The plants produce a starchy food known as sago. The leaves are green dark. They have high drought tolerance and require low to moderate watering once.
120	Red flag bush	<i>Mussaenda sp.</i>	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is evergreen bush. The bracts of the shrub have different shades including red, rose, white.
121	Kaner	<i>Nerium sp.</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is evergreen shrub and bear leaves all the year around. The flowers are sweet smelling which have medicinal uses
122	Sadabahar	<i>Vincarosea</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is evergreen shrub that works as ornamental plant and for medicinal purpose. The leaves along with flowers are said to act as natural medicine.
123	The rubber fig	<i>Ficuselastica</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is called as rubber tree. The tree is large with broad shiny oval leaves. The tree has aerial and buttressing roots to anchor it in soil. The plant contain abundant milky white latex.
124	Blue sky flower	<i>Thunbergia sp.</i>	<i>Acanthaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is evergreen vine. The flowers are blue to mauve colored. The stems are rope like. The branches are covered with hair
125	White cedar	<i>Thujaaccidentalis</i>	<i>Cupressaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The tree is stunted and bark is dred-brown, furrowed and peels in narrow, longitudinal strips.dfoliage is rich in vitamin –c.
126	Dragon blood	<i>Draceana sp.</i>	<i>Asparayaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The tree has unique and strange appearance with unturned densely packed crown having the shape of uprightly held umbrella.. The plants have small clusters of fragrant white or green flowers.
127	Copper plant	<i>Euohorbiacatonifolia</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Euphorbia is an herb. The parts of the plant that grow above the ground are used to make medicine. Euphorbia is used for breathing disorders including asthma, bronchitis, and chest congestion. It is also used for mucus in the nose and throat, throat spasms, hay fever, and tumors.
128	Royle's	<i>Euphorbia royleana</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Botanical	Euphorbia royleana is an important

	spurge		<i>e</i>	garden	medicinal plant, known as Dandathor or Dozakhimeva in Pakistan. It is a spiny shrub. It is traditionally used for treatment of many ailments including paralysis, ear pain, and loose motions. Its latex has many 129properties.
129	4'o clock plant	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	<i>Nyctaginaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The flowers usually open from late afternoon or at dusk (namely between 4 and 8 o'clock), giving rise to one of its common names. Flowers then produce a strong, sweet-smelling fragrance throughout the night, then close for good in the morning.
130	Bottle brush	<i>Callistemon</i>	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The tree has cylindrical brush like flowers resembling traditional bottle brush. The obvious part of the flowers is massive stamens
131	Mums, chrysanthus	<i>Chrysanthemum sp.</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	Botanical garden	The flowers head occurs in various forms and can be daisy like or decorative. The flower bloom September to frost.
132	Dahlia	<i>Dahlia sp.</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is garden plant. Flower forms are variable. The flower is head.
133	China rose	<i>Hibiscus rosasinensis</i>	<i>Malvaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Hibiscus are large, flat, conspicuous trumpet shaped flower. The petals ranging from white to pink, red, purple or yellow. The most popular flowers are decorative other uses being for cooking in herbal teas and for garnishing.
134	Chir pine	<i>Pinusroxburghii</i>	<i>Pinaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is a large tree. The leaves are needle like which accumulate on forest floor under tree making conditions unfavourable for trees to grow. the tree is useful for timber and resin production.
135	Painted nettle	<i>Coleus sp.</i>	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	Botanical garden	<i>Coleus sp.</i> has been used to treat many common ailments. Most commonly, the Mazatec used this magical herb to treat stomach pains, digestive problems, dysentery, and even elephantiasis. In other parts of the world the plant is used to treat headaches and ulcers and as a contraceptive to prevent pregnancy
136	Kachnar	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	<i>Leguminaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is deciduous tree. Leaves are obcordate shaped, long and broad, rounded. The flowers are conspicuous bright pink or white. Kachnar is ingredients in many recipes
137	Sun flower	<i>Helianthus sp.</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	Botanical garden	The leaves are used as fodder, the flowers yield a yellow dye, and the seeds contain oil and are used for food. The sweet yellow oil

					obtained by compression of the seeds is considered equal to olive or almond oil for table use. Sunflower oil cake is used for stock and poultry feeding. The oil is also used in soap and paints and as a lubricant.
137	Silver oak	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	<i>Proteaceae</i>	Botanical garden	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> timber was widely used for external window joinery, as it is resistant to wood rot. It has been used in the manufacture of furniture, cabinetry, and fences. Owing to declining <i>G. robusta</i> populations, felling has been restricted. It has been used for side and back woods on guitars, because of its tonal and aesthetic qualities
138	Raat ki rani	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	<i>Solanaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The tree is an evergreen woody shrub. The flowers are greenish-white, with a slender tubular corolla long with five acute lobes, diameter when open at night. A powerful, sweet perfume is released at night.
139	Arrow head	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	<i>Alismataceae</i>	Botanical garden	The tubers can be eaten raw but they are rather bitter (especially the skin). It is best to remove this skin after the tubers have been cooked. The tubers can also be dried and ground into a powder, this powder can be used as a gruel or mixed with cereal flours and used to make bread. A poultice of the leaves has been used to stop milk production. A tea made from the roots is used as a digestive. A poultice of the roots is used in the treatment of wounds and sores.
140	Devil's tree	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is glabrous tree. The wood is used in manufacture of pencils household utensils, trenchers, corcks.
141	Jungle jalebi	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The seed pods contain a sweet and sour pulp which is eaten raw in Mexico and India as an accompaniment to various meat dishes and used as a base for drinks with sugar and water. The bark is used as an astringent for dysentery in India. It is said to have been used as an antipyretic in India, used for eye inflammation,.
142	Indian mahogany	<i>Tonaciliata</i>	<i>Meliaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Its wood is used in making furniture, fixtures, musical instruments, inlay, boat, caskets and many more. Its wood is a very popular material for drum making.
143	Neelkanthi	<i>Jacranda sp.</i>	<i>Bignoniaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The bark and roots are used in the treatment of syphilis. The leaves are used as a vulnerary. The tree creates pleasant open shade and can be used effectively as a screen or as a windbreak. The timber is

					yellowish-white, hard, moderately heavy, fine textured, easy to work, and is used for carpentry. Wood is light brown and soft. It is used for poles and for making small items such as tool handles and carvings. Provides a useful firewood.
144	Indian ashoka	<i>Polyalthia sp.</i>	<i>Annonaceae</i>	Botanical garden	<i>Polyalthia sp.</i> is an ornamental tree. It also has great sacred value. The bark extract of Ashoka is used for the treatment of uterine disorder particularly uterine hemorrhages, dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia and leucorrhoea. The bark is bitter and found to cure inflammation and enlargement of the cervical glands, stimulate and relax the plain muscles of the ileum. Furthermore, bark is used to cure syphilis, dyspepsia, dysentery, colic, piles, ulcers and pimples.
145	Red silk cotton	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	<i>Bombacaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Cooked flowers are highly valued as a curry vegetable. The flower buds and the calyx of not fully opened flowers are eaten cooked as a vegetable. Young leaves are cooked and eaten as a vegetable. Ripe seeds are eaten roasted. An oil is obtained from the seed. Raw or roasted young roots are also edible. Parts are rich in starch. The leaves are hypotensive and hypoglycaemic. A decoction of the shoots have reputedly been used to treat ulcers of the palate, syphilis, leprosy and spider or snake bites.
146	Bamboo	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	<i>Poaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It form loose clumps. It has green strips and dark green leaves. Stems are inflexible thick walled
147	Variegated laurel	<i>Croton sp.</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is extensive flowering plant. It is used as liquid bandage.
148	Butcher's broom	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	<i>Asparagaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The root is used to make medicine. Butcher's broom is used for hemorrhoids, gallstones, "hardening of the arteries" (atherosclerosis), and for symptoms of poor blood circulation such as pain, heaviness, leg cramps, leg swelling, varicose veins, itching, and swelling.
149	Snake plant	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>	<i>Liliaceae</i>	Botanical garden	decoction used for detoxification, as anti-inflammatory, and for treatment of sores and snake bites. - Also used for boils, cough, bronchitis, traumatic injuries. Rhizomes used for coughs and colds; leaves used for snake bite.
150	Caterpillar tree	<i>Plumeria sp.</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	Botanical garden	An ornamental plant, flowers are used in ritual offerings and for necklaces. flowers

					are used as vermifuge and laxative
151	Red flag bush	<i>Mussaenda sp.</i>	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is evergreen bush. The bracts of the shrub have different shades including red, rose, white.
152	Silky oak	<i>Grevelia sp.</i>	<i>Proteaceae</i>	Botanical garden	In Kenya, natives of the Kakamega Forest use the plant to treat sore throats, earache, chest problems, flu and toothache. Dye: Yellow and green dye from the leaves; used for dyeing silk. Gum or resin: Natural gum has potential as adhesive. Ornamental: Grown for its attractive foliage. The dense, brilliant golden-yellow or orange flower heads, attractive silver, fern-like leaves and symmetrical crown encourage widespread and increasing use of the species as an ornamental.
153	False ashoka	<i>Polyalthialongifolia</i>	<i>Annonaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is lofty evergreen tree, commonly to alleviate noise pollution and exhibit symmetrical pyramidal growth
154	Smooth bark kauri	<i>Agathisrobusta</i>	<i>Araucariaceae</i>	Botanical garden	
155	Maiden hair tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	<i>Ginkgoaceae</i>	Botanical garden Botanical garden	It is found in fossils dating back 270 million years. Ginkgo nuts are used as aphrodisiac
156	Mahuwa	<i>Madhucaindica</i>	<i>Sapotaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is cultivated in warm and humid regions for its oleaginous seeds flowers and wood. The fat (solid at ambient temperature) is used for the care of the skin, to manufacture soap or detergents, and as a vegetable butter. The seed cakes obtained after extraction of oil constitute very good fertilizer.
157	Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Guava fruits are amazingly rich in antioxidants, vitamin C, potassium, and fiber.
158	Pomegranate	<i>Punicagranatum</i>	<i>Lythraceae</i>	Botanical garden	
159	Apple	<i>Pyrus malus</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Apples are an important ingredient in many desserts, such as apple pie, apple crumble, apple crisp and apple cake. When cooked, some apple cultivars easily form a puree known as apple sauce. Apples are also made into apple butter and apple

					jelly.
160	Indian wild orange	<i>Citrus indica</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Species is used for medicinal and spiritual purposes by the Garo people. It is also applied to dead bodies to remove their ghosts.
161	Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Loquat is a summer-harvested small fruit, and regarded as a functional fruit because of its special nutritional content. Consumers highly favor loquat fruit because of its mild, subacid and sweet taste, as well as an attractive flavor.
162	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	<i>Caricaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The fruit is eaten raw without seeds. The unripe green fruit can be eaten cooked, and ingredients in salads and stews.
163	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The mango leaves are very useful for treating diabetes. The tender leaves of the mango tree contain tannins called anthocyanidins, which help in treating early
164	Sour cherry	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Sour cherry is used for osteoarthritis, muscle pain, fibromyalgia, muscle soreness after exercise, diabetes, high blood pressure, gout, and insomnia. It is also used to improve exercise performance, increase urine production, and help digestion. In foods, sour cherries are eaten as a food or flavoring.
165	Banana	<i>Musa sp.</i>	<i>Musaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Banana plant roots are rhizomes that have many medicinal uses and they are traditionally used in many medicines in Ayurveda. Other than that, obviously, the most important use of the rhizomes is to propagate the plants. New banana plants naturally grow from the roots of older
166	Mulberry	<i>Artocarpus sp.</i>	<i>Maraceae</i>	Botanical garden	Artocarpus species are used traditionally in various disorders. The different parts of the plants have been reported to possess various activities. The leaves are used in fever, boils, wounds and skin diseases. The young fruits are used as astringent and carminative
167	Litchi	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	<i>Sapindaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Litchi is a delicious juicy fruit with sweet smell and taste which is available in the summer. It is a small fruit packed with healthy nutrients. It is a rich source of nutrients that is required for the production of blood. It contains good amount of fiber and vitamin B-complex which increase metabolism fat, protein and carbohydrates. Litchi contains high amount of antioxidants which is effective to prevent early ageing. It contains a good amount of potassium thus

					reduces the the risk of stroke
168	Plum	<i>Syzygiumcumini</i>	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is evergreen tropical tree. It is evergreen tropical tree. Wood is water resistant. Fruit is used in various healing system like hyperglycemia in diabetes.
169	Ber	<i>Ziziphus sp.</i>	<i>Rhamnaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Jujube has been proven to have calming effects on brain and nervous system. It helps relieve anxiety as well. Te sedative effects of jujube fruit or jujube oil extract is also known to work on hormonal levels and induce a calm, relaxed sensation through your mind and body. It is the powerhouse of essential vitamins and antioxidants. It regulates blood pressure, blood circulation and bone strength.
170	Lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The fruit, juice and peel are used to make medicine. Lemon is used to treat scurvy, a condition caused by not having enough vitamin C. Lemon is also used for the common cold and flu, swine flu, ringing in the ears, stomach upset and vomiting from pregnancy, and kidney stones. It is used to aid digestion, reduce hay fever symptoms, reduce pain and swelling, lower blood pressure, etc. In food, lemon is used as a food and flavoring ingredient.
171	Wild date palm	<i>Phoenix sykvestris</i>	<i>Arecaceae</i>	Botanical garden	
172	Fiji fan palm	<i>Pritchardiapacifia</i>	<i>Arecaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The Fiji Fan Palm Tree, is one of the most beautiful fan palms. It is an ornamental plant that is great for indoors or outdoors. You help, but think about Hawaii by looking at this palm. This species is particularly tolerant of salty soils, making it an excellent choice for planting along the coasts in the tropics
173	Royal palm	<i>Roystonea</i>	<i>Arecaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Roystonea regia has been planted throughout the tropics and subtropics as an ornamental. The seed is used as a source of oil and for livestock feed. Leaves are used for thatching and the wood for construction.Also called "kallu," palm wine is a common alcoholic spirit in regions of Asia and Africa.
174	Cabbage palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	<i>Arecaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The growing heart of the new fronds, also known as the terminal bud, gives the tree its "cabbage" name, since this is extracted as a food and tastes like other undifferentiated plant meristem tissue, such as the heart of a cabbage or artichoke. It is one of several

					palm species that are sometimes used to make heart of palm salad. Heart of palm was commonly eaten by Native Americans.
175	Foxtail palm	<i>Wodyetabifurcata</i>	<i>Arecaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Easy maintenance is associated with the foxtail palm tree, as it is a self-cleaning specimen; meaning that spent leaves will die and drop from the tree as needed to facilitate new growth. While the foxtail palm tree is somewhat drought resistant, regular watering encourages optimum growth and a lush, exotic appearance.
176	Lady palm	<i>Rhapisexcelsa</i>	<i>Arecaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The Lady Palm Tree, scientific name <i>Rhapisexcelsa</i> , is very popular indoor and outdoor palm because of its easy maintenance and cold hardiness which makes it a great choice for landscape in USDA zones 8b-11. Lady Palms adapt to a wide range of climates, soils, and environment. We can also use broad spectrum root fungicide labeled as a soil drench to provide prevention or control. <i>Rhapisexcelsa</i> is one of my top plants and palms for use indoors and in the landscape..
177	Chinese palm	<i>Livistoniachinensis</i>	<i>Arecaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The Chinese fan palm is primarily cultivated for its ornamental value, given its beauty and cold-hardiness. However, in China its wood has been used to make umbrella handles and walking sticks for centuries. The Chinese also weave the young leaves into hats, attractive fans (see images below) and brushes
178	Broom palm	<i>Thrinaxradiata</i>	<i>Arecaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Broom stick has many uses, such as can be used to sweep the yard of the house. The benefits of palm trees in the pelepahnya can also be processed. One of the preparations of palm sugar is the making of strings on a fishing rod. They are frequently used tools in household and exist in different forms. They may be soft and hard brooms, big and small which are made depending on the available resources.
179	Fish tail palm	<i>Caryota mitis</i>	<i>Arecaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The very young, unfolded leaves are eaten as a vegetable. A slightly bitter flavour. Cooked and eaten with rice. Although harvesting the apical bud will kill the individual stem (since it is unable to produce side shoots), this species forms a number of stems from the base and so can survive this treatment. A starch obtained from the trunk is used as sago.. Because the

					outside stem is very tough, the plant tends to get utilized for its starch mainly in times of food shortage. Seed - edible after removing the poisonous fruit wall.
180	Bahera	<i>Terminalia181bellirica</i>	<i>Combretaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It has astringent taste and after digestion it is sweet in taste, pacifies kapha and pitta dosha and possesses cooling effects and hot potency. Bibhitaki is used in purgation therapy, cough, eye and hair problems, worm infestation and voice hoarseness. Seed kernel is astringent in taste, narcotic, easy to digest and used to cure thirst. It is laxative in nature and used in the purgation therapy. Fruit is anti-bacterial in nature and used to fight against various infections. asthma, cough and common cold. It relieves blocked phlegm and bleeding in sputum.
181	Harar	<i>Terminaliachebula</i>	<i>Combretaceae</i>	Botanical garden	
182	Arjuna	<i>Terminaliaarjuna</i>	<i>Combretaceae</i>	Botanical garden	. The Arjuna plant has traditionally been used to treat heart disease for centuries, which is why it got the nickname Arjuna is a well-known heart tonic, and treated as panacea for all the problems, diseases and disorders of heart. It possesses the special properties of strengthening the heart muscles thereby treats cardiovascular ailments In nut shell.
183	Kachnar	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is deciduous tree. Leaves are obcordate shaped, long and broad, rounded. The flowers are conspicuous bright pink or white. Kachnar is ingredients in many recipes
184	Oleander	<i>Nerium sp.</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Despite the danger, oleander is of great medicinal importance and used for heart conditions, asthma, epilepsy, cancer, painful menstrual periods, leprosy, malaria, ringworm, indigestion, and venereal disease; and to cause abortions, as well as drugs derived from this plant, is used in treatment of cancer.
185	Elachi	<i>Elettariacardamomum</i>	<i>Zingiberaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Antioxidant and Diuretic Properties May Lower Blood Pressure. ... May Contain Cancer-Fighting Compounds. ... May Protect from Chronic Diseases Thanks to Anti-Inflammatory Effects. May Help with Digestive Problems, Including Ulcers. May Treat Bad Breath and Prevent Cavities..
186	Amla	<i>Phyllanthusemblica</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is rich source of vitamin C. Its seeds yield fixed oil. Bark and leaves are rich in

					tannins. Popularly used in inks, shampoos and hair oils.
187	Maiden hair	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	<i>Ginkgoaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is found in fossils dating back 270 million years. Ginkgo nuts are used as aphrodisiac
188	Rudraksha	<i>Elaeocarpus ganitrus</i>	<i>Elaeocarpaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Rudraksha seeds exhibit pharmacological properties that include anti-inflammatory, analgesic, sedative, antidepressant, anti-asthmatic, hypoglycemic, antihypertensive, smooth muscle relaxant, hydrocholeretic, antiulcerogenic, and anticonvulsant. According to Ayurvedic medicine Rudraksha is used in the managing of blood pressure, asthma, mental disorders, diabetes, gynecological disorders and neurological disorders. The <i>Elaeocarpus ganitrus</i> is an inhabitant shrub that has a good rich history of traditional uses in medicine.
189	Indian aloe	<i>Aloe vera</i>	<i>Asphodelaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Aloe has been marketed as a remedy for coughs, wounds, ulcers, gastritis, Diabetes, Cancer, headaches, arthritis, immune-system deficiencies, and many other conditions when taken internally. However, the general internal use is as a laxative. The lower leaf of the plant is used for medicinal purpose. Topical application of the aloe vera gel is said to reduce fine lines and hydrate the skin. It is also believed to have anti-ageing properties.
190	Tulsi	<i>Occimum sp.</i>	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	Botanical garden	It is a small herb seen throughout India, have been recommended for the treatment of bronchitis, bronchial asthma, malaria, diarrhea, dysentery, skin diseases, arthritis, painful eye diseases, chronic fever, insect bite etc. Tulsi has also been suggested to possess antifertility, anticancer, antidiabetic, antifungal, antimicrobial, hepatoprotective, cardioprotective, antiemetic, antispasmodic, analgesic, adaptogenic and diaphoretic actions.
191	Ashwagandha	<i>Withania somniferum</i>	<i>Solanaceae</i>	Botanical garden	
192	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	<i>Meliaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Neem leaves are used as insecticides. The young leaves are used in many Indian dishes. Oil is used for healthy hair, to improve liver function, detoxify the blood and treat skin diseases.
193	Baelpatra	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Bael fruits are of dietary use and the fruit pulp is used to prepare delicacies like

					murabba, puddings and juice. Bael fruits are also used in the treatment of chronic diarrhea, dysentery, and peptic ulcers, as a laxative and to recuperate from respiratory 194affections in various folk medicines.
194	Haarshingar	<i>Nyctanthus sp.</i>	<i>Oleaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Nyctanthes arbortristis used in various ailments like fever, enlargement of the spleen, malaria, blood dysentery, cough and gastritis. Juices of leaves are used as digestives, antidote to reptile's venome. Seeds are used to cure scurfy infection of scalp, piles and skin diseases. Nyctanthes arbortristis used in various ailments like fever, enlargement of the spleen, malaria, blood dysentery, cough and gastritis. Juices of leaves are used as digestives, antidote to reptile's venome. Seeds are used to cure scurfy infection of scalp, piles and skin diseases.
195	Ajani	<i>Carom capsicum</i>	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The fruit possesses stimulant, antispasmodic and carminative properties and is used traditionally as an important remedial agent for flatulence, atomic dyspepsia, diarrhea, abdominal tumors, abdominal pains, piles, and bronchial problems, lack of appetite, galactogogue, asthma and amenorrhoea.
196	Sohanjna	<i>Moringaoleifera</i>		Botanical garden	Moringa seed oil is beneficial for protecting hair against free radicals and keeps it clean and healthy. Moringa also contains protein, which means it is helpful in protecting skin cells from damage.Edema is a painful condition where fluid builds up in specific tissues in the body. The anti-inflammatory properties of moringa may be effective in preventing edema from developing.Moringa appears to protect the liver against damage caused by anti-tubercular drugs and can quicken its repair process.
197	Camphor	<i>Cinnamomumcamp hora</i>	<i>Lauraceae</i>	Botanical garden	Camphor has a wide variety of topical uses due to its antibacterial, antifungal, and anti-inflammatory properties. It can be used to treat skin conditions, improve respiratory function, and relieve pain.The intensely fresh scent of Camphor Oil has a cooling effect that is often used for relief from nasal congestion and to soothe pain and skin.
198	Clove	<i>Syzygiumaromatica m</i>	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Cloves have many health benefits and have been used for many purposes over the years. Some of the most common medicinal

					uses of cloves include treatment for toothache pain, stress relief and inflammation reduction of arthritis and other inflammation. Cloves are a flavorful spice in baked goods and Indian cuisine, but they also have benefits for your health.
199	Chaste tree	<i>Vitexnegundo</i>	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Vitex negundo is used for treating stored garlic against pests and as a cough remedy in the Philippines. It is also used to control mosquitoes. Equal amounts of leaves of vitex, neem and Catharanthus roseus (L.) Don. are ground and tablets (5g) prepared from the powder. Two tablets are administered orally in the morning on an empty stomach- Susanta Kumar Manjhi, Birbhum, West Bengal. Leaves are smeared with mustard oil, lukewarmed and applied on the affected part- Savita Kumari, Gopalganj, Bihar.
200	Kikar	<i>Acacia arabica</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Botanical garden	The various parts of Kikar are useful in Diarrhoea. The leaves and the bark are useful in arresting secretion or bleeding. The pods help remove catarrhal matter and phlegm from
201	Mulberry	<i>Artocarpus sp.</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	Botanical garden	The ripe berry and root bark are used to make medicine. Black mulberry is used as a laxative and to treat runny nose (rhinitis). A molasses made is used for inflamed mouth sores during cancer treatment.
202	Heena	<i>Lawsoniainnermiss</i>	<i>Lythroceae</i>	Botanical garden	Lawsoniainermis plant is cultivated for both medicinal and industrial (dyeing) purposes. Leaves are used for staining hair, nails and beard.
203	Lemon grass	<i>Cynbopogon sp.</i>	<i>Poaceae</i>	Botanical garden	Lemon grass oil used in traditional medicine of India the leaves of the plant are used as stimulant, sudorific, antiperiodic, and anticatarrhal.
204	Banayan tree	<i>Ficusbenghalensis</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	Canteen	The Banyan tree also has several medicinal properties. Its leaf, bark, seeds and fig are used for the variety of disorders like diarrhea, polyuria, dental, diabetes and urine disorders. The wood of the Banyan tree is used in making door panels, boxes and the other items
205	Mango tree	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	Canteen(café)	The mango leaves are very useful for treating diabetes. The tender leaves of the mango tree contain tannins called anthocyanidins, which help in treating early diabetes. The leaves are dried and powdered, or used as an infusion to treat the

					same. I
206	Tahli/Indian rosewood	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Canteen(café)	Sissoo is sometimes called "Indian Rosewood," and though it is a member of the <i>Dalbergia</i> genus and wood is used for making musical instruments (percussion), furniture, flooring, boatbuilding, carving.
207	Jamun	<i>Syzygiumcumini</i>	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	Canteen(café)	Jamuns are low on calories, which makes them the perfect healthy snack. They also aid digestion and promote natural bowel movement.
208	Peepal	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	Canteen(café)	Also known as the sacred fig tree, Peepal is a storehouse of medicinal value and is used to treat many ailments and diseases, ranging from asthma and skin diseases, to kidney and various blood-related problems
209	Ashoka tree	<i>Saracaasoca</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Canteen(café)	The ashoka is prized for its beautiful foliage and fragrant flowers. It is a handsome, small, erect evergreen tree, with deep green leaves growing in dense clusters
210	Peepal	<i>Ficusreligiosa</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	Drishti	Also known as the sacred fig tree, Peepal is a storehouse of medicinal value and is used to treat many ailments and diseases, ranging from asthma and skin diseases, to kidney and various blood-related problems
211	Mexican Washington palm	<i>Washington robusta</i>	<i>Arecaceae</i>	Mahatamaanand swami block	The leaves were used for roofs, baskets and sandals, while the fiber was used in making cord. Parts of the palm were also used in the bow and drill used to make fire.
212	Caterpillar tree	<i>Plumeria alba</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	OjasviHostel	Food source of animals, this caterpillar may also cause problems by invading structures.
213	HaarShingar	<i>Nyctanthes sp.</i>	<i>Oleaceae</i>	OjasviHostel	Its helps treat dandruff , lice , vertigo and anxiety symptoms .
214	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	OjasviHostel	It improves kapha and is great for the heart. Sour mango is also a great immunity booster and enhances muscular strength
215	Chandani	<i>Tabernaemontanadivaricata</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	OjasviHostel	Flowers are white fragment.Chandani based herbal formulations are used in treatment of hypotension.
216	Moorpark	<i>Thujastandishii</i>	<i>Cupressaceae</i>	OjasviHostel	It is small bushier shrub. The overall shape is conical. The leaves are small scale like overlapping and tightly packed on the shoots.
217	MadhuKamani	<i>Murrayapaniculata</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	OjasviHostel	The plant bear small scented which is grown as ornamental tree or hedge. The plant flowers throughout the year.
218	Golden	<i>Chrysalidocarpuslu</i>	<i>Arecaceae</i>	OjasviHostel	Ornamental uses:Today, palms are valuable

	Palm	<i>tescens</i>			as ornamental plants and are often grown along streets in tropical and subtropical cities.
218	Caterpillar tree	<i>Plumeria alba</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	Pragti and Kirti Hostel	An ornamental plant, flowers are used in ritual offerings and for necklaces. flowers are used as vermifuge and laxative
219	Darenk	<i>Melia azadirachita</i>	<i>Meliaceae</i>	Pragti and Kirti Hostel	The tree called as pride of India.the leaves are large. Leaflets are dark green above and light green below with serrate margins. The main utility is timber.
220	Poplar	<i>Populus tremulaides</i>	<i>Salicaceae</i>	Pragti and Kirti Hostel	It is deciduous tree. The shoots are stout. The leaves are spirally arranged the leaves vary on same tree. The flowers are drooping, sessile or pedunculate catkins.
221	Devil's tree	<i>Alstonia sp.</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	Pragti and Kirti Hostel	It is glabrous tree. The wood is used in manufacture of pencils household utensils, trenchers, corcks.
222	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	Computer block	It improves kapha and is great for the heart. Sour mango is also a great immunity booster and enhances muscular strength
223	False Ashoka	<i>Polyalthia sp.</i>	<i>Annonaceae</i>	Computer block	It is lofty evergreen tree, commonly to alleviate noise pollution and exhibit symmetrical pyramidal growth
224	Amaltas	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Computer block	It is also called as golden shower. The fruit pulp is purgative. The flowering is profuse with tree covered with yellow flowers.
225	Amla	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Computer block	It is rich source of vitamin C. Its seeds yield fixed oil. Bark and leaves are rich in tannins. Popularly used in inks, shampoos and hair oils.
226	Mullberry	<i>Morus sp.</i>	<i>Maraceae</i>	Computer block	These are fast growing plants. The fruit is multiple fruit which is white, green but turn dark purple or black.
227	Kachnar	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Computer block	It is deciduous tree. Leaves are obcordate shaped, long and broad, rounded. The flowers are conspicuous bright pink or white. Kachnar is ingredients in many recipes
228	Peach	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	<i>Rosaceae</i>	Computer block	It is deciduous tree. It bears an edible juicy fruit. The fruit is drupe. Peaches are a good source of vitamins C, A, E, and K, among other nutrients. As an excellent source of strong antioxidant vitamin C, can reduce the risk of cancer, wrinkles, improves overall skin texture
229	Black plum	<i>Syzgium sp.</i>	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	Computer block	It is evergreen tropical tree. It is evergreen tropical tree. Wood is water resistant. Fruit is used in various healing system like hyperglycemia in diabetes.

230	Neem	<i>Azadirachita indica</i>	<i>Meliaceae</i>	Computer block	Neem leaves are used as insecticides. The young leaves are used in many Indian dishes. Oil is used for healthy hair, to improve liver function, detoxify the blood and treat skin diseases.
231	Devil's tree	<i>Alstonia sp.</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	Computer block	It is glabrous tree. The wood is used in manufacture of pencils household utensils, trenchers, corcks.
232	Amrood	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	Computer block	Richest source of dietary fiber, vitamin C and B9. It keeps eyes healthy, lowers the risk of cancer, heart problems, treats constipation, busts stress, and improves blood circulation in bra
233	Frangipani	<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	Computer block	The flowers are fragrant at night. The plants have milky latex that contains poisonous compounds that irritates the eyes and skin.
234	Bottle brush	<i>Callistemon sp.</i>	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	Computer block	The tree has cylindrical brush like flowers resembling traditional bottle brush. The obvious part of the flowers is massive stamens.
235	Gulmohar	<i>Delonix regia</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Computer block	It has fern like leaves. The flower are large in addition to its ornamental value it is useful shade tree.
236	Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	Computer block	Richest source of dietary fiber, vitamin C and B9. It keeps eyes healthy, lowers the risk of cancer, heart problems, treats constipation, busts stress, and improves blood circulation in brain
237	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	Computer block	It improves kapha and is great for the heart. Sour mango is also a great immunity booster and enhances muscular strength
238	Ashoka	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Computer block	The ashoka is prized for its beautiful foliage and fragrant flowers. It is a handsome, small, erect evergreen tree, with deep green leaves growing in dense clusters
239	Mullberry	<i>Morus sp</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	Computer block	These are fast growing plants. The fruit is multiple fruit which is white, green but turn dark purple or black.
240	Gulachin	<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	Computer block	It is deciduous plant. The leaves are used in care of sores and made into soothing infusion. Its fulvoplumierin effective against tuberculosis and promote digestion and excretion.
241	Coffee senna	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Computer block	The tree is medium sized with yellow flowers. The plant has medicinal value. Seeds are substitute for coffee.
242	Kassod	<i>Cassia gluca</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Computer block	The tree is medium sized with yellow flowers. The plant has medicinal value.

						Other uses include as fodder plant and hardwood is used in ornamation.
243	Gulmohar	<i>Delonixregia</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Science lawn	block	It has fern like leaves. The flower are large in addition to its ornamental value it is useful shade tree.
244	Christmas tree	<i>Aruacaria sp.</i>	<i>Arucariaceae</i>	Science lawn	block	It is decorated tree usually evergreen conifers.
245	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	<i>Meliaceae</i>	Science lawn	block	Neem leaves are used as insecticides. The young leaves are used in many Indian dishes. Oil is used for healthy hair, to improve liver function, detoxify the blood and treat skin diseases.
246	Jamun	<i>Syzygium sp.</i>	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	Science lawn	block	It is evergreen tropical tree. Wood is water resistant. Fruit is used in various healing system like hyperglycemia in diabetes.
247	Queen palm	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	<i>Arecaceae</i>	Science lawn	block	It is ornamental garden tree. Pinnate leaves are large sized. The fruits are edible and sometime eaten.
248	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	<i>Caricaceae</i>	Science lawn	block	The fruit is eaten raw without seeds. The unripe green fruit can be eaten cooked, and ingredients in salads and stews.
249	Curry leaves	<i>Murraya koenigi</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Science lawn	block	It is tropical tree. Leaves are used in many dishes like rasam, poha, curry, soup, thoran. The leaves are also used medicines.
250	Aak	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	<i>Asclpiadaceae</i>	Science lawn	block	It is perennial bush. The stem yield milky white exudates which is sticky which is poisonous. The latex is used to induce vomiting. Herb is beneficery in many skin diseases and many medicinal uses.
251	Madhukam ini	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Science lawn	block	The plant bear small scented which is grown as ornamental tree or hedge. The plant flowers throughout the year
252	Kachnar	<i>Bauhinia variegate</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Science lawn	block	It is deciduous tree. Leaves are obcordate shaped, long and broad, rounded. The flowers are conspicuous bright pink or white. Kachnar is ingredients in many recipes
253	Kaner	<i>Nerium indicum</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	Science lawn	block	It is evergreen shrub and bear leaves all the year around. The flowers are sweet smelling which have medicinal uses
254	Fish tail palm	<i>Caryota mitis</i>	<i>Arecaceae</i>	Science lawn	block	The very young, unfolded leaves are eaten as a vegetable. A slightly bitter flavour. Cooked and eaten with rice. Although harvesting the apical bud will kill the individual stem (since it is unable to produce side shoots), this species forms a number of stems from the base and so can survive this treatment. A starch obtained from the trunk is used as sago.. Because the outside stem is very tough, the plant tends

					to get utilized for its starch mainly in times of food shortage. Seed - edible after removing the poisonous fruit wall.
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Phylum: Arthropoda

S.No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Order	Family	Fig. No.
1.	<i>Acheta domesticus</i>	House cricket	Insecta	Orthoptera	Gryllidae	1
2.	<i>Gryllus</i> sp.	Field cricket	Insecta	Orthoptera	Gryllidae	-
3.	<i>Xenocatantops humilis</i>	Grasshopper	Insecta	Orthoptera	Acrididae	2
4.	<i>Periplaneta</i> sp.	Cockroach	Insecta	Blattodea	Blattidae	3
5.	<i>Orithetrum sabina</i>	Slender skimmer/ Green marsh Hawk	Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	4
6.	<i>Orthetrum triangulare</i>	Blue tailed forest Hawk	Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	5
7.	<i>Ceriagrion coromandelianum</i>	Coromandel Marsh Dart	Insecta	Odonata	Coenagrionidae	6
8.	<i>Acisoma panorpoides</i>	Trumpet tail dragonfly	Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	7
9.	<i>Erthesina</i>	Bug	Insecta	Hemiptera	Pentatomidae	8
10.	<i>Halyomorpha halys</i>	Brown marmorated stink bug	Insecta	Hemiptera	Pentatomidae	9
11.	<i>Pyrrhocoris</i> sp.	Fire bug	Insecta	Hemiptera	Pyrrhocoridae	10
12.	<i>Coccinella magnifica</i>	Ladybird beetle	Insecta	Coleoptera	Coccinellidae	11
13.	<i>Suastus gremius</i>	Palm bob	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	12
14.	<i>Papilio polytes</i>	Common mormon	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionidae	13
15.	<i>Vanessa</i> sp.	Painted Lady	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	14
16.	<i>Junonia</i> Sp.	Yellow pansy	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	15
17.	<i>Junonia iphita</i>	Chocolate pansy	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	16
18.	<i>Pieris canidia</i>	Indian cabbage white	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pieridae	17
19.	<i>Papilio demoleus</i>	Lime butterfly	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionidae	18
20.	<i>Amsacta albistriga</i>	Red hairy caterpillar	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	19
21.	<i>Musca domesticus</i>	House fly	Insecta	Diptera	Muscidae	-
22.	<i>Apis</i> sp.	Honey Bee	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apidae	20
23.	<i>Vespa</i> sp.	Wasp	Insecta	Hymenoptera	-	-
24.	<i>Camponotus compressus</i>	Ant	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Formicidae	21

25.	<i>Argiope aemula</i>	Cross spider	Arachnida	Araneae	Araneidae	22
26.	<i>Scolopendra</i>	Centipede	Chilopoda	-	-	-
27.	<i>Julus</i>	Millipede	Diplopoda	-	-	23
28.	<i>Lepisma</i>	Silverfish	Insecta (Apterygota)	Zygentoma	Lepismatidae	24

Phylum: Annelida

S.No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Fig. No.
1.	<i>Pheretima sp.</i>	Earthworm	Megascolecidae	-
2.	<i>Eisenia foetida</i>	Red wigglers	Lumbricidae	40

Phylum: Mollusca

S.No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Order	Family	Fig. No.
1.	<i>Laevicaulis alte</i>	Tropical leatherleaf	Gastropoda	Systellommatophora	Veronicellidae	25
2.	<i>Macrochlamys indica</i>	Land snail	Gastropoda	-	Ariophantidae	26

Phylum: Chordata

Class: Reptilia

S.No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Order	Family	Fig. No.
1.	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	Garden lizard	Squamata	Agamidae	27
2.	<i>Hemidactylus sp.</i>	House lizard	Squamata	Gekkonidae	28
3.	<i>Chamaeleo zeylanicus</i>	Indian Chameleon	Squamata	Chamaeleonidae	
4.	<i>Naja naja</i>	Cobra	Squamata	Elapidae	
5.	<i>Vipera sp.</i>	Viper	Squamata	Viperidae	

Class: Aves

S.No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Order	Family	Fig. No.
1.	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common myna	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	29
2.	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House sparrow	Passeriformes	Passeridae	-
3.	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Ring-necked parakeet/ Parrot	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	30
4.	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	House Crow	Passeriformes	Corvidae	31
5.	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Red Wattled Lapwing	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	32

6.	<i>Ocyrceros birostris</i>	Indian Grey hornbill	Bucerotiformes	Bucerotidae	33
7.	<i>Columbia livia</i>	Rock dove	Columbiformes	Columbidae	34
9.	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collared Dove	Columbiformes	Columbidae	35
10.	<i>Argya sp.</i>	Jungle Babbler	Passeriformes	Leiothrichidae	36
11.	<i>Leptocoma sp.</i>	Purple rumped Sunbird	Passeriformes	Nectariniidae	37
12.	<i>Copsychus sp.</i>	Indian robin	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	-
13.	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	Common Koel (Male)/Asian Koel	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	-
14.	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Red vented Bulbul	Passeriformes	Pycnonotidae	-
15.	<i>Ictinaetus sp.</i>	Eagle	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	38
16.	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	White throated Kingfisher	Coraciiformes	Alcedinidae	-
17.	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Crow pheasant	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	-
18.	<i>Dendrocopos sp.</i>	Woodpecker	Piciformes	Picidae	-
19.	<i>Treron phoenicoptera</i>	Yellow footed green pigeon	Columbiformes	Columbidae	-
20.	<i>Upupa sp.</i>	Common Hoopoe	Bucerotiformes	Upupidae	-
21.	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Black Drongo	Passeriformes	Dicruridae	-
22.	<i>Coracias sp.</i>	Indian Roller	Coraciiformes	Coraciidae	-
23.	<i>Athene brama</i>	Owl	Strigiformes	Strigidae	-
24.	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Shikra	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	-
25.	<i>Gracupica contra</i>	Asian Pied Starling	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	--

Class: Mammalia

S.No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Order	Family	Fig. No.
1.	<i>Funambulus palmarum</i>	Three striped palm Squirrel	Rodentia	Sciuridae	39
2.	<i>Mus musculus</i>	House mouse	Rodentia	Muridae	-
3.	<i>Herpestes sp.</i>	Indian Grey Mongoose	Carnivora	Herpestidae	-
4.	<i>Nycticeius sp.</i>	Bat	Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae	-



Fig. 1 *Acheta domesticus*
(House cricket)



Fig. 2 *Xenocentrops humilis*
(Grasshopper)



Fig. 3 *Periplaneta* sp.
(Cockroach)



Fig. 4 *Orthetrum sabina*
(Slender skimmer)



Fig. 5 *Orthetrum triangulare*



Fig. 6 *Ceriagrion coromandelianum*
(Coromandel Marsh Dart)



Fig. 7 *Acisoma panorpoides*
(Trumpet tail dragonfly)



Fig. 8 *Erthesina*
(Bug)



Fig. 9 *Halyomorpha halys*
(Brown marmorated stink bug)



Fig. 10 *Pyrrhocoris* sp.
(Fire bug)



Fig. 11 *Pyrrhocoris* sp.
(Fire bug)



Fig. 12 *Scaevola gremius*
(Palm bob)



Fig. 13 *Papilio polytes*
(Common mormon)



Fig. 14 *Vanessa* sp.
(Painted Lady)



Fig. 15 *Junonia* Sp.
(Yellow pansy)



Fig. 16 *Junonia iphita*
(Chocolate pansy)



Fig. 17 *Pieris canidia*
(Indian cabbage white)



Fig. 18 *Papilio demoleus*
(Lime butterfly)



Fig. 19 *Amsacta albistriga*
(Red hairy caterpillar)



Fig. 20 *Apis* sp.
(Honey bee)



Fig. 21 *Camponotus compressus*
(Ant)



Fig.22 *Argiope aemula*
(Cross spider)



Fig. 23 *Julus*
(Millipede)



Fig. 24 *Lepisma*
(Silver fish)



Fig. 25 *Laevicaulis alte*
(Tropical leatherleaf)



Fig. 26 *Macrochlamys indica*
(Land snail)



Fig. 27 *Calotes versicolor*
(Garden lizard)



Fig. 28 *Hemidactylus* sp.
(House lizard)



Fig. 29 *Acridotheres tristis*
(Common Myna)



Fig. 30 *Psittacula krameri*
(Ring-necked parakeet)



Fig. 31 *Corvus splendens*
(House Crow)



Fig. 32 *Vanelus indicus*
(Red Wattled Lapwing)



Fig. 33 *Ocyroceros birostris*
(Indian Grey hornbill)



Fig. 34 *Acridotheres tristis*
(Rock Dove)



Fig. 35 *Streptopelia decaocto*
(Eurasian Collared Dove)



Fig. 36 *Streptopelia decaocto*
(Eurasian Collared Dove)



Fig. 37 *Leptocoma* sp.
(Purple rumped Sunbird)



Fig. 38 *Ictinaetus* sp. (Eagle)

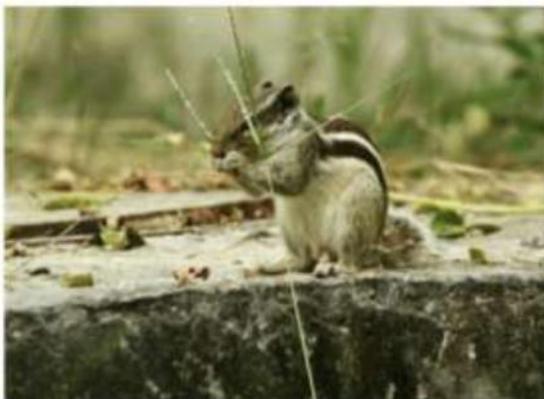


Fig. 39 *Funambulus palmarum*
(Three striped palm Squirrel)



Fig. 40 *Eisenia foetida*
(Red wigglers)