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Pharmocognostic & Floristic Survey of SPM College Nandura (Rly) Campus Area

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ABSTRACT

Floristic studies has recently received much attention. Namdura has rich biodiversity including many Angiosperms. However in the last few years due to industrialization and urbanization many plants have been cut down and many exotic species have been planted. In the present study floristic explorations were made to college campus with the aim of collecting and identifying flora, Pharmacognastic studyof plants occurring in this campus.

The current piece of work is a focus on the flora of our college-campus at Nandura Dist. Buldana. The word "Flora" refers to the plants occurring within a given region as well as to the publication of scientific descriptions of those plants. A Flora may contain anything from a simple list of the plants occurring in an area to a very detailed account of those plants. Nandura Tahsil is situated along Satpuda mountain ranges. Our college campus has various trees, some are wild, some are forest herbs, some are flowering, some are aromatic some are shrubs. The plants belongs to different families like Mimosae, Amaranthaceae, Acanthaceae, Rutaceae, Liliaceae, Apocyanaceae, Meliaceae, Graminae, Bomcaceae, Cruciferae, Crassulaceae Luguminosae, Caeselpiniacea e, Myrtaceae, Cannabidaceae, Cappridaceae, Meliaceae, Umbelliferae, Solanaceae, Compositae, Verbenaceae, Boraginaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Zinziberaceae, Poaceae, Convolvulaceae, Poaceae, Amyryllidaceae etc and Labiatae families. Aromatic plants are a special kind of plants used for their aroma and flavor. *Ocimum americanum, Latana camara, Hyptis* plants in our college campus, are wild and they are well-known for their aromatic smell and are also used for medicinal purposes. Aromatic compounds are present in these plants i.e. in the root, wood, bark, foliage; flower, fruit, and seed etc. Many of them are also used for medicinal purposes. Aromatic plants are from a numerically large group of economically important plants. Some aromatic plants in our college campus like *Ocimum, Latana, Hyptis* are highly aromatic plants.

Key words: Floristic Diversity, Field surveys, Pharmacognastic study, SPM College Campus, Nandura.

I. INTRODUCTION

The current piece of work is a focus on flora of our college campus at Nandura Dist. Buldana The word "flora" refers to the plants occurring within a given region as well as to the publication of scientific descriptions of

those plants. A Flora may contain anything from a simple list of the plants occurring in an area to a very detailed account of those plants. Nandura Tahsil is situated along the Satpuda mountain ranges. Our college campus has various trees, some of them are wild, some forest herbs, some flowering, some aromatic and some are shrubs. The plants that produce aromatic substances are used in making perfumes, in pharmaceutical and liquor industries. These plants belongs to different families such as, Annonaceae, Myrtaceae Moringaceae,, Ulmaceae, Meliceae, Tecomaceae, Nyctaginaceae, Annonaceae, Rutaceae, Caesalpiniaceae ,Fabaceae, Rutaceae, Palmae, Rubiaceae, Lythraceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Euphorbiaceae,, Moraceae, Oleaceae, Cupressaceae, Cycadaceae, Cactaceae, Amaryllidaceae,, Nymphaeaceae Lauraceae, Umbelliferae, Solanaceae, Zinziberaceae, Poaceae,Ranunculaceae,Myrtaceae, Malvaceae, Rubiaceae, Bignoniceae, Sapotaceae, Rosaceae, Sterculaceae and Labiatae. Aromatic plants are special kind of plants used for their aroma and flavor. The plants like, Ocimum americanum, Latana camara, Hyptis in our college campus are wild and are well known for their aromatic smell and are also used for medicinal purposes. Aromatic plants are from a numerically large group of economically important plants. Aromatic compounds are found in plants i.e. in the root, wood, bark, foliage; flower, fruit, and seed etc. Many of them are also used for medicinal purposes. We have around hundred type different plants in our college Campus. They belongs to different groups like, Dicotyledon, Monocotyledon and aquatic plant. Urban green spaces are of great importance in cities, because of the multiple ecosystem services they provide and may exist in the form of domestic, public or botanical gardens, unused fields. Thus, the aim of the present study was to understand the changes in the flora over more than five decades since the publication of the first study. For this, we assessed the total current specie‟s richness in the campus and compared it with the results. Also a detailed unified inventory of all the vascular plants that are recorded till date in the campus is provided with notes about historical status, rarity, and ecological remarks.

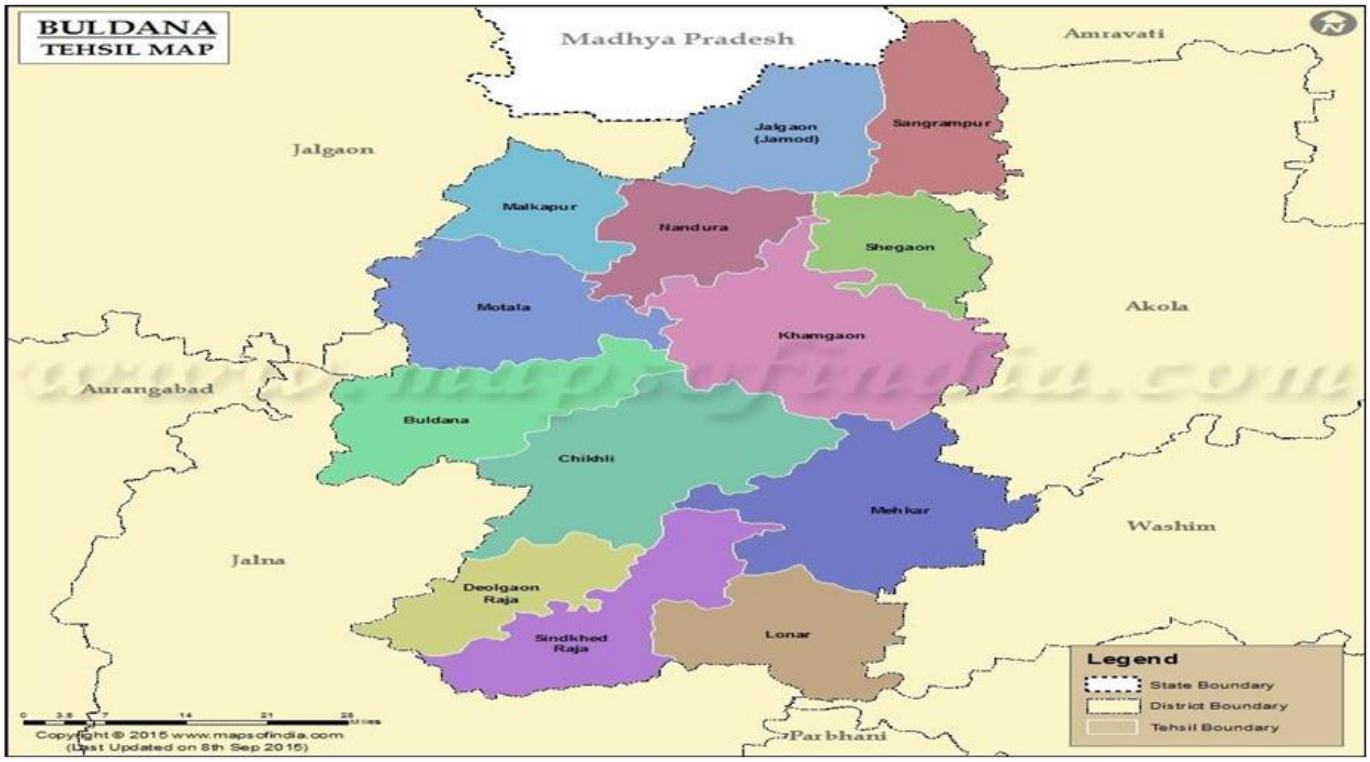
II. STUDY AREA

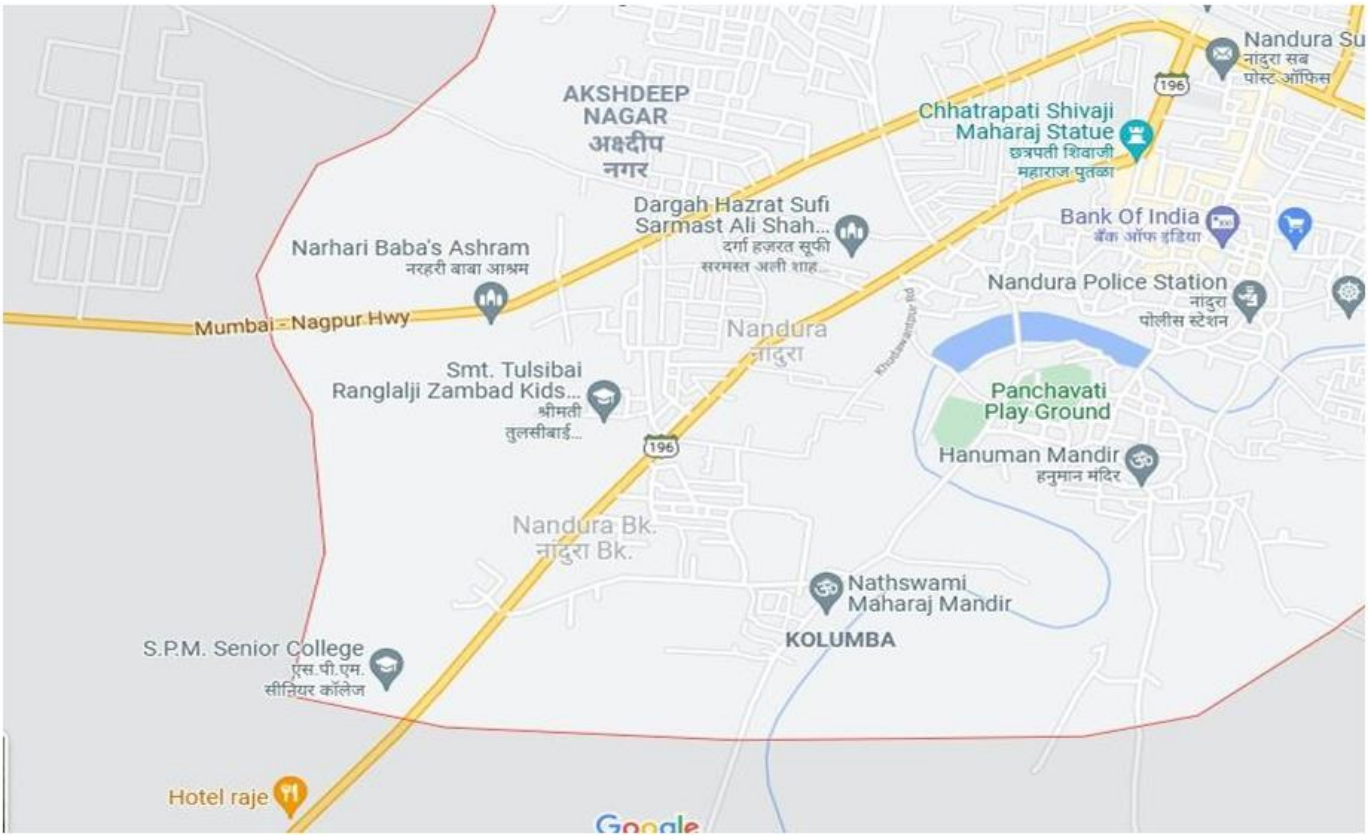
The study area is Shri Pundlik Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Nandura Dist. Buldana , Shri Shivaji Education Society Amravati‟s, Amravati. This college was founded in 1983, which only comprised the main building at that time. The study area was isolated from the main city and sustained stunted scrub vegetation at that time, which is evident from archival photographs and literature. Shri Pundlik Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Nandura Dist. Buldana Dist. Amravati, in Maharashtra, India (with a 2-acre area . The campus can be divided into three sections: the main campus which consists of main building and is surrounded by tall trees having maximum age upto seven to eight years. The second section is Office that lies towards the South side of the main campus. The original vegetation type of Nandura is dry and deciduous. The type of soil here is black soil having some bolders in the plains.

III. METHODOLOGY

The entire work was undertaken from September 2019 to February 2021. Floristic studies were carried out in the Shri Pundlik Maharaj College campus during 2019-2021 A detailed survey of study area was done and information of plant species was recorded. All plants were identified under the expert in taxonomy. All habitats of the study area were surveyed carefully. Plant collection was carried out by standard method (Jain and Rao, 1977); Shah, 1978; Duthi,1960; Gamble, 1915; Hains,1921-1924; Cook, 1903; Hooker,1872-1897; Naik, 1998)

and according to other taxonomic literature This assessment was done for all vascular plants including Gymnosperms as well as Pteridophytes. Lower cryptogams including algae and fungi were not assessed, but a brief literature review is presented here for reference.





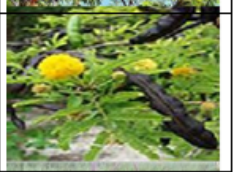
Shri Pundlik Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Nandura Dist. Buldana

IV. RESULT & DISCUSSION

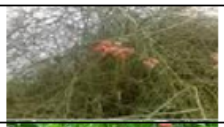
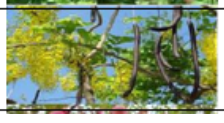
RESULT & DISCUSSION

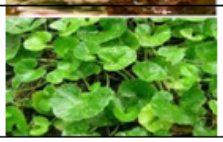
An extensive plant survey was carried out in the Shri Pundlik Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Nandura Dist. Buldana in 2019-2021. During this survey, more than 150 plants were recorded. 104 plants among them were identified and it was found that there are 100 Angiosperm plants having 67 species-107 genera and 65 families belonging to dicotyledonous, while 20 species-20 genera and 4 families belonging to monocotyledons (Table-1). Due to various factors such as changing environmental Conditions, biotic factors, destruction of habitat, biotic factors, destruction of habitat some plant species are facing threats for their existence. Conservation of the flora is one of the vital segments in natural resource management. The study area shows rich Floristic diversity in respect to the distribution of species, genera and families of both dicotyledonous and monocotyledons. Table 1 indicates a list of flowering plants which were found in campus area. Before few decades, campus area was floristically very rich with diverse habitat. But due to various factors, the vegetation of the campus has faced rapid destructions of habitat of the plants. It was found that Lamiaceae, Leguminosae and Poaceae are the dominating dicotyledonous and monocotyledonous families respectively and an inventory of all the species recorded is provided here. A comparative species composition account of the analysis of plants recorded in this study was done according to method suggested by Vartak (1958a) and it is provided in Fig.4. However, the results may not be comparable in the true sense as the methodology followed by the earlier researchers might not be exactly replicated and the present findings are rather baseline broader-level indicative changes and minor intricacies might need to be amended in the near future.

Table: Botanical and Common Names, Families, Distribution and Use of Plants

Sr. No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Name of Family	Traditional Uses of Plants	Photo
1.	*Acacia arabicae* Willd.	Kikar	*Mimosaceae*	Used for making furniture's, tanning, dyeing fabrics yellow, stem yields gum while seeds are fermented with dates to give beverages.	
2.	*Acacia concinna* Willd.	Sikakai	*Mimosaceae*	Used in natural shampoos or hair powders, saponins from the plant's pods have been traditionally used as a detergent.	
3.	*Acacia farnesiana* (L.) Willd.	Ghand Babul	*Mimosaceae*	Flowers are a source of essential oil used in perfumery.	
4.	*Achyranthus aspera* L.	Chirchita	*Amaranthaceae*	Pulmonary affections cough asthma and skin diseases.	
5.	*Adhatoda vasica* Nees.	Adusa	*Acanthaceae*	A decoction of the leaves is expectorant, and is used to relieve bronchitis.	

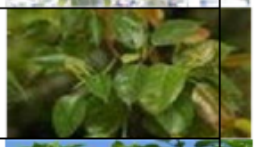
6.	*Aegle marmelos* L.	Bael Patter	*Rutaceae*	A decoction of the leaves is a febrifuge and expectorant and is particularly used for asthmatic complaints. Also used to treat acute bronchitis, fever and dysentery.	
7.	*Albizia lebbeck* Benth.	Siris	*Mimosaceae*	The bark is used to treat boils and the leaves and seeds to treat diseases of the eyes.	
8.	*Aloe vera* L.	Gawar Patha	*Liliaceae*	The active principle is aloin which is used to treat intestinal worms, to encourage menstruation and as a cathartic.	
9.	*Alstonia scholaris* R.Br.	Chitvan	*Apocynaceae*	The dried bark has been used since ancient times as a tonic and to treat intestinal complaints, including worms.	
10.	*Anthocephalus cadamba* Mig.	Kadam	*Rubiaceae*	The bark is used as a tonic and reduces fever.	
11.	*Asparagus racemosus* Willd.	Satawari	*Liliaceae*	The roots are applied to relieve irritations. They are also used to treat dysentery, and are diuretic.	
12.	*Astercantha longifolia* Nees.	Talamkhana	*Acanthaceae*	Decoction of root is diuretic; seeds are given in gonorrhoea, and with milk sugar in spermatorrhoea.	
13.	*Azadirachta indica* (A.) Juss.	Neem	*Meliaceae*	Non-drying oil is extracted from the seeds. It is used for soap-making and to treat skin diseases, locally. The bark and leaf extracts are used as a tonic, and to reduce fevers.	
14.	*Bambusa sapinosa* Roxb.	Bans	*Gramineae*	Boiled young shoots eaten locally as a vegetable. Wood used for general construction work.	
15.	*Bombax malabaricum* D.C.	Semul	*Bombacaceae*	The wood is a source of cellulose, resin; root and bark are used as an emetic. The gum is demulcent and used to treat diarrhea.	

16.	*Brassicae campestris* L.	Sarson	*Cruciferae*	The oil (Ravinson Oil), extracted from the seeds. It is used locally as a luminant, Lubricant, and in the manufacture of soap.	
17.	*Bryophyllum calycinum* Salisb.	Patherchat	*Crassulaceae*	Leaves are useful in vitiated conditions of *pitta* and *vata*, haematemesis, haemorrhoids, menorrhagia, cuts and wounds, discolouration of the skin, boils, sloughing ulcers, burns, scalds, corn, dianhoea, dysentery, vomiting and acute inflammations.	
18.	*Butea monospermum* Roxb.	Dhak	*Leguminosae*	A decoction of flowers and leaves is used as diuretic, astringent and aphorodisiac.	
19.	*Caesalpinia bonducella* F.	Kamju	*Caesalpiniaceae*	In India seeds are mixed with black pepper to make a tonic and to reduce fevers. A tonic is also made from the bark.	
20.	*Callistemon lanceolatus* D.C.	Bottle Brush	*Myrtaceae*	Leaves are a Tea substitute andhave a delightfully refreshing flavour, tan dye is obtained fromthe leaves.	
21.	*Calotropis procera* Br.	Ak	*Asclepidaceae*	The root bark is used to treat leprosy in India.	
22.	*Cannavis sativa* L.	Bhang	*Cannabidaceae*	Fibres used for cordage, sailcloth and caulking boat, seeds used in manufacture of paints, varnishes and soap, drug (bhang, hashish, ganja andmarihuana) is produced. Its use is illegal in many countries.	
23.	*Capparis decidua* Roth.	Kanl	*Capparidaceae*	Fruits eaten locally.	
24.	*Carissa carandu* L.	Kraundha	*Apocynaceae*	The red, plum-like berries are eaten locally and made into jellies and preserves.	
25.	*Cassia fistula* L.	Amaltash	*Leguminosae*	The pulp of pods is used as a laxative.	

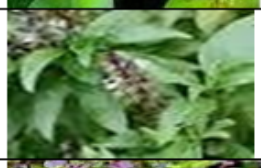
26.	*Cassia nodusa* Ham.	Gulabi Amaltash	*Caesalpiniaceae*	The wood is used for posts and tool handles while roots are used as soap for washing clothes.	
27.	*Cassia siama* Vahl.	Siama	*Caesalpiniaceae*	The wood is used for heavy construction work, mine props and as a fuel.	
28.	*Casuarinae equisetifolia* L.	Chok/ Jhau	*Casuarinaceae*	Wood is used for roof shingles and posting.	
29.	*Cedrela toona* Roxb.	Toon	*Meliaceae*	Flowers are source of a red and yellow dye, wood is used for furniture, house building, tea chests, oil casks and cigar box.	
30.	*Ceiba pentandra* Benth.	Kapok Tree	*Bombraceae*	The fibres are insect repellent; gum is laxative and used in bowel complaints, juice from its roots is a cure for diabetes.	
31.	*Centella asiatica* Urb.	Brahmi	*Umbelliferae*	It is one of the constituents of the Indian summer drink thandaayyee, sharp memory.	
32.	*Cestrum nocturnum* L.	Rat-ki-Rani	*Solanaceae*	An infusion of the plant is used as an antispasmodic in the treatment of epilepsy.	
33.	*Chrysanthemum coronarium* L.	Guldawadhi	*Compositae*	The young seedlings are cooked as a vegetable in China and Japan.	
34.	*Citrus limon* Burmann.	Nimbu	*Rutaceae*	Fruits are good source of Vitamin C and B_1, carotene, Juice used for drinks, also a commercial source of citric acid. Lemon oil is used in perfumery, flavouring foods, flavouring liqueurs.	
35.	*Clerodendron inerme* Gaertn.	Lanjai	*Verbenaceae*	Used as blood purifier.	
36.	*Cordia oblique* Wild	Losara	*Boraginaceae*	Fruits are demulcient, expectorant and useful in bronchial affections and in irritation of urinary passages.	
37.	*Crinum defixum* L.	Sukhdarshan	*Amaryllidaceae*	Juice from the leaves is used to relieve ear-ache.	

38.	*Curcuma domestica* L.	Haldi	*Zingiberaceae*	Rhizome is a source of yellow dye. In India and Far East the juice is used for treating stomach complaints, bruises; fumes from the burning rhizome relieve colds and catarrh, and a paste of the rhizome accelerates the formation of scabs caused by smallpox and chickenpox.	
39.	*Cuscuta reflexa* L.	Amar Bel	*Convolvulaceae*	Seeds are carminative and anthelmatic; plant used externally against itch, internally in protracted fevers; Infusion of the plant is used to wash sores.	
40.	*Cymbopogon citratus* Spreng.	Lemon grass	*Poaceae*	Used as a medical herb and in perfumes, consumed as a tea.	
41.	*Delphinium ajacis* L.	Larkspur	*Ranunculaceae*	A tincture of the dried ripe seeds is used medicinally as a parasiticide.	
42.	*Elaeocarpus ganitrus* Roxb.	Rudraksh	*Elaeocarpaceae*	Bark and leaves used to treat inflammation of the gums.	

43.	*Emblica officinalis* Gaertn.	Anwla	*Euphorbiaceae*	Fruits used in jellies and preserves, eaten raw, bark used for tanning.	
44.	*Eugenia jambolana* Lam.	Jamoha	*Myrtaceae*	Seeds are diuretic and are used to reduce the blood sugar in cases of diabetes.	
45.	*Evolvullus alsinoides* L.	Shankh Pushpi	*Convolvulaceae*	Used to treat fever and cough, traditionally used for its psychotropic and nootropic properties, memory-enhancing properties and anti-inflammatory and neuroprotective properties in the brain.	
46.	*Ficus bengalensis* L.	Bargad	*Moraceae*	Tree is sacred to Hindu, latex used to heal cracks in the feet.	
47.	*Ficus glomerata* Roxb.	Gular	*Moraceae*	Fruits are eaten locally and a bird lime is made from the latex.	

48.	*Ficus religiosa* L.	Pipal	*Moraceae*	Tree is scared to Hindu & Buddhists.	
49.	*Ficus rumphi* Blume	Pilkan	*Moraceae*	Fruits are eaten locally.	
50.	*Hibiscus-rosa-sinensis* L.	Gurhal	*Malvaceae*	Bark used in China to control menstruation, a decoction of the roots is used to treat sore eyes.	
51.	*Ixora fulgens* Roxb.	Ixora	*Rubiaceae*	Used by local people as a treatment against toothache.	
52.	*Jacranda mimosaef olia* D.Don.	Nili Gulmohar	*Bignoniaceae*	The wood is used in general carpentry.	
53.	*Jatropha curcus* L.	Safed Arand	*Euphorbiceae*	Seeds yield Curcus Oil used medicinally as a strong purgative.	
54.	*Lagerstroemia flos-reginae* Retz.	Janul	*Lythraceae*	The wood is insect resistant and used for house building, flooring, bridges and railways sleepers.	
55.	*Lantana camera* L.	Ghaneri	*Verbenaceae*	A decoction of the leaves is used locally as a tonic and stimulant.	
56.	*Lantana macrophylae* Mart.	Ghaneri	*Verbenaceae*	A decoction of leaves is used in Brazil to treat rheumatism and the fruits are used to make a tonic.	
57.	*Lathyrus odoratus* L.	Sweet Pea	*Leguminosae*	An essential oil is extracted from flowers and used in perfumery.	
58.	*Lawsonia alba* L.	Mahendi	*Lythraceae*	The bark used to treat jaundice and nervous complaints, flowers yield a scented oil, dried leaves yield a green powder used to dye hair, palm and nails orange brown (Henna) and to dye horses coats and fabric.	
59.	*Madhuca indica* Gmel	Mahua	*Sapotaceae*	Flower is edible and is a food item for tribals, used to make syrup for medicinal purposes, fermented to produce the alcoholic drink *mahuwa*, country liquor.	

60.	*Melia azadirachta* L.	Neem	*Meliaceae*	Non-drying oil is extracted from the seeds. It is used for soap-making and to treat skin diseases, locally. The bark and leaf extracts are used as a tonic, and to reduce fevers.	
61.	*Mentha arvensis* L.	Pudina	*Labiatae*	Oil used in pharmaceutical, toothpastes.	
62.	*Mentha piperata* L.	Pippermint	*Labiatae*	Oil and dried leaves are used medicinally to treat stomach complaints and as a stimulant.	
63.	*Mimosa hamata* Willd.	Aill	*Mimosaceae*	Tonic, in urinary complaints, glandular swelings, blood-purifier.	
64.	*Monstera deliciosa* Liebm.	Amarphal	*Araceae*	Fruits are pulped and used to make drinks and ices.	
65.	*Morinza oleifera* L.	Soanjhna	*Moringaceae*	Used as vegetables, bark control diabetes, a natural anthelmintic and possible adjuvant.	
66.	*Mucuna pruriens* L. DC4	Kaunch	*Fabaceae*	Seeds used for treating intestinal gas, diarrhea, cough, rheumatic disorder, muscular pain, diabetes, menstrual pain and tuberculosis.	
67.	*Murraya koenigii* Kurz.	Kadi Pata	*Rutaceae*	A decoction of the bark leaves and root is used locally as a tonic.	
68.	*Musa paradisiacal* L.	Kela	*Musaceae*	The high starch content of the fruits, flour from the fruit is an excellent invalid food.	
69.	*Nerium indicum* Mill.	Red Kaner	*Apocynaceae*	A poultice of the root is used against ringworm, to induce abortion and for suicide; flowers are used for perfume and produce good honey.	

70.	*Nerium oleander* L.	White Kaner	*Apocynaceae*	The roots are used in criminal poisoning and to exterminate rats.	
71.	*Nicotiana tabocum* L.	Tamakhu	*Solanaceae*	The cured and dried leaves are used to make tobacco, snuff ans a source of nicotine for the manufacture of insecticides and nicotine sulphate.	
72.	*Nychtenthus arbor-tristis* L.	Har Sringar	*Verbenaceae*	The leaves yield a bright yellow dye.	
73.	*Ocimum basilicum* L.	Ban Tulsi	*Labiatae*	The plant is cultivated for the essential oil used in perfumery, soap making, to flavour liqueurs and sauces.	
74.	*Ocimum sanctum* L.	Tulsi	*Labiatae*	The plant is sacred to the Hindus and is grown in front of temples; the leaves are used as a condiment.	
75.	*Onosama echinoids* L.	Inderjo	*Boraginaceae*	The roots yield a red dye (Orsanette) used in India to dye fats and wool, in place of Alkanna.	
76.	*Piper longum* L.	Piper	*Piperaceae*	Fruits are used as a condiment; roots are used as a diuretic.	
77.	*Phoenix dactylifera* L.	Khajur	*Palmae*	Grown primarily for fruits but the leaves used for thatching and fuel; stem for house-building. Fruits are fermented to make beverages. In temperate countries they are used in jams, cakes and confectionery.	
78.	*Physalis minima* L.	Papotan	*Salanaceae*	The fruits are eaten as a vegetable.	
79.	*Plumbago zeylanica* L.	Chitrak	*Plumbaginaceae*	Paste of roots and leaves used to treat skin complaints.	
80.	*Plumeria alba* L.	Champa	*Apocynaceae*	The heart of the wood is part of a traditional medical preparation taken as a vermifuge or as a laxative.	

81.	*Pongamia pinnata* L. Mirr.	Papri	*Papilionaceae*	The oil is used in Asia to treat skin diseases and for burning, also used to make candles and soap.	
82.	*Prunus amygdalus* Batsch.	Badam	*Rosaceae*	Eaten on its own, raw or toasted, oil is good for application to the skin as an emollient, and has been traditionally used by massage therapists to lubricate the skin during a massage session.	
83.	*Psidium guajava* L.	Amrood	*Myrtaceae*	Used in jellies and preserves, fruits ia a good source of vitamin C	
84.	*Pterocarpus santalinus* L.	Lal Chandan	*Fabaceae*	In Hinduism, wood has been traditionally used as a sacred wood and also used for treating digestive tract problems, fluid retention, and coughs; and for "blood purification."	
85.	*Pterospermum acerifolium* Willd.	Kanak Champa	*Sterculiaceae*	Used locally for bridge- building, boats, house- building.	
86.	*Rauvolfia serpentine* L. Benth.	Sarp Gandha	*Apocynaceae*	Roots are used in the relief of hypertension by reducing blood pressure and as sedative.	
87.	*Ricinus communis* L.	Arand	*Euphorbiaceae*	Castor oil is extracted, medicinally used as a laxative.	
88.	*Rosa damascena* Mill.	Gulab	*Rosaceae*	The oil extracted from flowers is used in perfumery and for flavouring.	
89.	*Salvadora persica* Garc.	Jal/ Pillu	*Salvadoraceae*	The fruits and bark are bitter and are used in local medicines	

90.	*Sida cordifolia* L.	Kanghi	*Malvaceae*	The Hindus use a decoction of the roots to treat stomach complaints, asthma and heart conditions.	
91.	*Solanum nigrum* L.	Makoi	*Solanaceae*	Fruits eaten in pies, shoots and leaves used as vegetable.	
92.	*Stevia rebaudiana* Bertoni.	Madhu-pattha	*Asteraceae*	The plant is a possible sugar substitute.	
93.	*Strebelus asper* Lour.	Sohra	*Moraceae*	A decoction of the bark is used in India to treat dysentery, diarrhea and fevers.	
94.	*Syzygium cumini* L. Skeels	Jamun	*Myrtaceae*	Seed is also used to control diabetes, digestive ailments, the leaves and bark are used for controlling blood pressure.	
95.	*Tagetes erecta* L.	Gendha	*Compositae*	The flowers are used as source of yellow dye; decoction of flowers and leaves is used to treat intestinal worms, stomach upsets and to control menstruation.	

Table-1: List of Flowering plants at Botanical Garden Study area.

Sr.no.	Botanical name of plants	Family	Common name	Numbers
1.	*Acacia nilotica*	*Mimosaceae*	Babhul	02
2.	*Adhatoda vasica Nees.*	*Acanthaceae*	Adulasa	02
3.	*Aegle marmelos L.*	*Rutaceae*	Bael Patter	04
4.	*Aloe vera*	*Liliaceae*	Korphad	30
5.	*Alstonia scholaris*	Apocynaceae	Saptaparni	01
6.	*Annona squamosa*	Annonaceae	Sitaphal	02
7.	*Asparagus desiflorus*	*Asparagaceae*	Foxtail	02
8.	*Asparagus racemosus*	Liliaceae	Shatavari	02
9.	*Azadircahta indica*	Meliceae	Neem	01
10.	*Bambusa sapinosa* Roxb.	Graminae	Bamboo	04
11.	*Bougainvelia spectabilis*	Nyctaginaceae	Boganvel	09
12.	*Calotropis procera*	*Ascliapdaceae*	Rui	06
13.	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	*Casuarinaceae*	Chok, Jhau Saru	02
14.	*Chamaedorea microspadix*	*Aracaceae*	Bamboo Palm	04
15.	*Citrus limon*	Rutaceae	Nimbu	05
16.	*Citrus reticulate*	Rutaceae	Nimbu	03
17.	*Codiaeum variegatum*	*Euphorbiaceae*	Croton	02
18.	*Crinum asiaticum*	Amaryllidaceae	Lily	01
19.	*Cycas revoluta*	*Cycadaceae*	King Sago	04
20.	*Cycus revolute*	Cycadaceae	Pahadi Supari	02
21.	*Dracaena margin*	*Asparagaceae*	Madagaskar Dragon Tree	02

22.	*Duranta goldiana*	*Verbenaceae*	Mehandi Green	2100
23.	*Duranta repens*	*Verbenaceae*	Mehandi Brown	06
24.	*Emblica officinalis*	*Euphorbiaceae*	Amla	04
25.	*Eugenia jambolana*	*Myrtaceae*	Jambhul	04
26.	*Ficus bengalensis*	Moraceae	Vad	04
27.	*Ficus benjamina*	*Moraceae*	Pukar	50
28.	*Ficus glomerata*	*Moraceae*	Umbar	01
29.	*Ficus religiosa*	*Moraceae*	Pimpal	04
30.	Hibiscus rosa sinensis	*Malvaceae*	Jaswand	05
31.	*Ixora fulgens*	*Rubiaceae*	Ixora	04
32.	*Jasminum sambac*	Oleaceae	Jai	10
33.	*Lawsonia innermis*	Lythraceae	Mehandi	25
34.	*Mentha arvensis*	*Labiatae*	Pudina	01
35.	*Moringa oleifera*	Moringaceae	Shevga	02
36.	*Murraya koenigii*	Rutaceae	Kadipatta	02
37.	*Nerium indicum*	Apocynaceae	Kanher P	02
38.	*Nerium oleander*	Apocynaceae	KanherW	02
39.	*Nychtenthus arbor-tristis*	*Verbenaceae*	Parijatak	01
40.	*Nyctanthus arbor-tristis*	Nyctaginaae	Parijatak	01
41.	*Nymphea odorata*	Nymphaeaceae	Kamal	01
42.	*Opuntia engelmannii*	Cactaceae	Nivdung	01
43.	*Pandanus amaryllifolius*	*Pandanaceae*	Rampay	04
44.	*Peltophorum ferrugineum*	Caesalpiniaceae	Gulmohar	02
45.	*Plumeria alba*	Apocynaceae	Chapha	01
46.	*Plumeria alba*	*Apocynaceae*	Chapha	06
47.	*Polyalthia longifolia*	Annonaceae	Karanj	05
48.	*Pongamia pinnata*	Fabaceae	Karanj	01
49.	*Portulaca grandiflora*	Chinopodiaceae	10 „O" Clock	20
50.	*Prunus amygdalus*	*Rosaceae*	Badam	02
51.	*Psidium guajava*	Myrtaceae	Peru	02
52.	*Rosa damascena*	*Rosaceae*	Rose	10
53.	*Scindapsus aureus*	*Arraceae*	Money Plant	05

54.	*Tabernaemontana divericata*	Apocyanaceae	Sadaphuli	02
55.	*Tamarindus indica*	Fabaceae	Chinch	01
56.	*Thuja occidentalis*	Cupressaceae	Vidya	12
57.	*Thuja occidentalis*	*Cupressaceae*	Morpankhi	150
58.	*Tradescantia spathacea*	*Commelinaceae*	Moses	10

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