

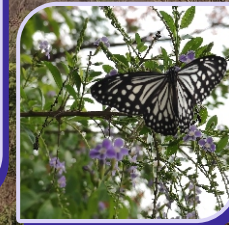


Bhagyashri Biradari grew up in the fresh atmosphere of a village called Narasalagi in the Vijayapura district of Karnataka. She completed her primary and secondary education in that village itself. The vibrancy of rural life, the stories told by her grandmother, and the cultural heritage of the area ignited her interest in literature. Her main hobbies include writing poetry, composing stories, and reading Kannada stories and novels.

Bhagyashree earned her BSc and MSc degrees in Agriculture from UAS Dharwad. She is currently undergoing training for the Assistant Conservator of Forests (ACF) position at CASFOS in Coimbatore. Bhagyashree's literary perspective is rooted in her love for the conservation of natural resources.

Plant Diversity of Shikaripur, Karnataka

Bhagyashri Biradar



Plant Diversity of Shikaripur, Karnataka



**CENTRAL ACADEMY FOR STATE FOREST SERVICE
COIMBATORE**

2024

FOREWORD

In the beautiful landscapes of Shikaripura, the amazing variety of plants shows how nature keeps everything in balance. Bhagyashri Biradar has worked hard to document 135 different plant species, creating a simple and useful guide for anyone who loves exploring nature. Through her walks, patrols, and field visits, she has shown how special Shikaripura's plants are, sharing pictures that tell the important uses of each plant's.

This book is not just a helpful guide to identify plants but also an invitation to learn more about Shikaripura's greenery. Students, nature lovers, and scientists will find this book very useful and inspiring, helping everyone understand and care for these wonderful plants. Best wishes for continued success in all your future endeavors.



V. Thirunavukarasu, IFS
APCCF & Principal
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PREFACE

In Karnataka Shikaripura range is a beautiful example of nature's wonder and balance. This region is full of diversified plants, that support wildlife and keep the environment healthy. However, it faces serious challenges, especially due to human activities like encroachment, which threaten its delicate balance and natural resources.

During my four-month On-the-Job Training (OJT) in the Shikaripura Range, I created lasting memories. I fondly recall watching the graceful movements of wild animals and learning from the wisdom of Revanasiddayya B. Hiremath, the Range Officer of Shikaripura. His guidance helped me to understand the incredible variety of plants in that particular range .

Exploring this plant diversity shows, not only the different distribution of species but also tells about the conservation. Protecting this natural treasure is essential as it faces growing threats. By studying these plants, we can see how all life is connected and how each species plays a vital role in the balancing of our planet.

Bhagyashri Biradar

Officer trainee, SFS 2022-24 Batch –II
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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I am very thankful to Shri Revanasiddayya B. Hiremath, RFO of Shikaripura, for his excellent guidance and constant support during this work. His efforts in organizing the field staff for observations were essential in completing this work successfully.

I also sincerely thank Shri Santhosh Kumar Kenchappanavar, IFS, Deputy Conservator of Forests (Sagar Division), for his valuable advice and for giving me an amazing opportunity that greatly contributed to the success of this project.

I would like to extend my gratitude to our respected Principal, Shri V. Thirunavukkarasu, IFS, at CASFOS Coimbatore, and our dedicated Course Director, Shri Anisha Kalkoor, IFS. Their encouragement and support during the four-month OJT made my learning experience richer. I am sincerely grateful for their help in improving my writing part and enabling the publication of my book.

Bhagyashri Biradar

INTRODUCTION

The Shikaripura range is one of the ten ranges under the Sagara Forest Division. Most of the Shikaripura range consists of Are-Malnad (semi-hilly) regions, with deciduous forests in the taluk and sparse scrub forests towards the eastern side. Covering a total area of 39,621 hectares, the range includes 16,034.6 hectares of forest land and spans across 70 villages. The Shikaripura range comprises 5 Reserved forests, 8 Minor forests, 5 Protected forests, 3 Sandalwood blocks, 4 Timber reserves, and plantations, totally 25 notified forest area.

The forests in the Shikaripura range are home to various tree species, including Sandalwood, Teak, Rosewood, Indian Kino, Beheda, Matti, Golden shower, and other indigenous and scrub species. Wildlife commonly found in this region includes Leopard, Deer, Peafowl, Wild boar, Jungle fowl, Bear, Porcupine etc.. and other Bird species also.

Shikaripura is a populated taluk, and due to the increasing population and lack of awareness among people about forests, issues like illegal trafficking of forest products, encroachment, and unauthorized clearing of forest land have arisen. Efforts are being made to curb encroachments and promote forest development by establishing new plantations.

PLANT CLASSIFICATION

Plants are classified into two main groups based on the number of cotyledons (seed leaves) in their seeds: Monocotyledons (Monocots) and Dicotyledons (Dicots). Here is a broad classification of some common plant families under these two categories:

Monocotyledon Families

	Families and Species	Page No.
1.	Acoraceae - Sweet flag family (e.g., Acorus calamus)	
2.	Amaryllidaceae - Amaryllis family (e.g., daffodils, onions)	
	<i>Hippeastrum puniceum</i>	66
	<i>Scadoxus multilforus</i>	105
3.	Arecaceae (Palmae) - Palm family (e.g., coconut, date palm)	
4.	Asparagaceae- asparagus family (e.g., – American Aloe)	
	<i>Agave americana</i>	09
	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	18
5.	Bromeliaceae - Bromeliad family (e.g., pineapple)	
6.	Commelinaceae - Spiderwort family (e.g., dayflower)	
7.	Cyperaceae - Sedge family (e.g., papyrus, sedges)	

8.	Iridaceae - Iris family (e.g., iris, crocus)	
9.	Liliaceae - Lily family (e.g., lilies, tulips)	
10.	Musaceae - Banana family (e.g., banana, plantain)	
11.	Orchidaceae - Orchid family (e.g., orchids)	
12.	Poaceae (Gramineae) - Grass family (e.g., bamboo)	
	<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i>	44
13.	Typhaceae - Cattail family (e.g., cattails)	
14.	Zingiberaceae - Ginger family (e.g., ginger, turmeric)	
Dicotyledon Families		
1.	Acanthaceae – Acanthus Family (e.g., – Magenta plant)	
	a. <i>Dicliptera tinctoria</i>	45
2.	Anacardiaceae - Cashew family (e.g., cashews, mangoes, poison ivy)	
	a. <i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	13
	b. <i>Mangifera indica</i>	81
	c. <i>Semicarpus anacardium</i>	106
3.	Annonaceae – Custard apple Family (e.g., Custard apple)	
	a. <i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	95
4.	Apiaceae (Umbelliferae) - Carrot family (e.g., carrots, parsley, dill)	

5.	Apocynaceae – Dogbane family (e.g., – Giant milkweed)	
	<i>a. Calotropis gigantean</i>	25
	<i>b. Calotropis procera</i>	26
	<i>c. Carissa carandus</i>	30
	<i>d. Holarrhena antidysenterica</i>	67
	<i>e. Plumeria rubra</i>	94
	<i>f. Wrightia tinctoria</i>	130
6.	Aristolochiaceae – Birthwort Family (e.g., Ishwar mula)	
	<i>a. Aristolochia indica</i>	16
7.	Asteraceae (Compositae) - Aster family (e.g., daisies, sunflowers)	
	<i>a. Eupatorium odoratum</i>	53
	<i>b. Tithonia diversifolia</i>	127
8.	Betulaceae - Birch family (e.g., birches, alders)	
9.	Bignoniaceae – Bignonia family (e.g., – Wavy trumpet)	
	<i>a. Dolichandrone atrovirens</i>	49
	<i>b. Markhamia lutea</i>	82
	<i>c. Spathodea campanulata</i>	109
10.	Boraginaceae – Borage Family (e.g., – Indian Cherry)	

	<i>a. Cordia myxa</i>	37
11.	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae) - Mustard family (e.g., cabbage, mustard, radish)	
12.	Calophyllaceae - Calophyllum family (e.g., tamanu tree, Alexandrian laurel)	
	<i>a. Mesua ferreae</i>	83
13.	Capparaceae – Caper family (e.g., – Tree Caper)	
	<i>a. Capparis grandis</i>	28
14.	Celastraceae -Spindle tree Family (e.g., – Red spike thorn plant)	
	<i>a. Gymnosporia senegalensis</i>	63
15.	Combretaceae - combretum Family (e.g., Botton tree)	
	<i>a. Anogeissus latifolia</i>	14
	<i>b. Calycopteris floribunda</i>	27
	<i>c. Conocarpus erectus</i>	36
	<i>d. Terminalia arjuna</i>	120
	<i>e. Terminalia bellirica</i>	121
	<i>f. Terminalia catappa</i>	122
	<i>g. Terminalia mantaly</i>	123
	<i>h. Terminalia paniculata</i>	124
	<i>i. Terminalia tomentosa</i>	125

16.	Convolvulaceae- Morning glory family(e.g., – Morning glory)	
	a. <i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>	39
17.	Cornaceae- Dogwood family (e.g., Sage)	
	a. <i>Alangium salvifolium</i>	10
18.	Cucurbitaceae - Gourd family (e.g., cucumbers, pumpkins, melons)	
19.	Dipterocarpaceae – Dipterocarp family (e.g., sal tree, meranti)	
	a. <i>Hopea parviflora</i>	69
20.	Ebenaceae – Ebony Family (e.g., – Tendu leaf tree)	
	a. <i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>	46
	b. <i>Diospyros Montana</i>	47
21.	Euphorbiaceae - Spurge family (e.g., cassava, poinsettia)	
	a. <i>Jatropha curcas</i>	72
	b. <i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	80
22.	Fabaceae (Leguminosae) - Pea family (e.g., peas, beans, tamarind)	
	a. <i>Abrus precatorius</i>	01
	b. <i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	02
	c. <i>Acacia catechu</i>	03
	d. <i>Acacia chundra</i>	04

<i>e.</i>	<i>Acacia concinna</i>	05
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<i>g.</i>	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	07
<i>h.</i>	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	11
<i>i.</i>	<i>Albizia odoratissima</i>	12
<i>j.</i>	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>	20
<i>k.</i>	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	23
<i>l.</i>	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>	24
<i>m.</i>	<i>Cassia auriculata</i>	31
<i>n.</i>	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	32
<i>o.</i>	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	40
<i>p.</i>	<i>Dalbergia sisoo</i>	41
<i>q.</i>	<i>Delonix regia</i>	43
<i>r.</i>	<i>Gliricidia sepium</i>	60
<i>s.</i>	<i>Hardwickia binnata</i>	64
<i>t.</i>	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	91
<i>u.</i>	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	93
<i>v.</i>	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	96

	<i>w. Pterocarpus marsupium</i>	97
	<i>x. Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	98
	<i>y. Pueraria tuberosa</i>	99
	<i>z. Samanea saman</i>	101
	<i>aa. Saraca indica</i>	104
	<i>bb. Tamarindus indica</i>	118
	<i>cc. Xylia xylocarpa</i>	131
23.	Fagaceae - Beech family (e.g., oaks, chestnuts, beeches)	
24.	Lamiaceae (Labiatae) - Mint family (e.g., mint, basil, lavender)	
	<i>a. Gmelina arborea</i>	61
	<i>b. Tectona grandis</i>	119
	<i>c. Vitex altissima</i>	128
	<i>d. Vitex negundo</i>	129
25.	Lecythidaceae – Brazil Nut Family (e.g., – Wild guava)	
	<i>a. Careya arborea</i>	29
	<i>b. Couroupita guianensis</i>	38
26.	Loranthaceae – Mistletoe family (e.g., mistletoe, showy mistletoe)	
	<i>a. Loranthus spp</i>	77

27.	Lythraceae – Loosestrife family (e.g., pomegranate, crape myrtle)	
	<i>a. Lagerstroemia lanceolata</i>	73
	<i>b. Lagerstroemia parviflora</i>	74
	<i>c. Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	75
	<i>d. Lawsonia inermis</i>	78
28.	Magnoliaceae - Magnolia family (e.g., magnolia, tulip tree)	
	<i>a. Michelia champaca</i>	84
29.	Malvaceae - Mallow family (e.g., cotton, hibiscus, okra)	
	<i>a. Bombax ceiba</i>	21
	<i>b. Ceiba pentandra</i>	34
	<i>c. Erinocarpus nimmonii</i>	52
	<i>d. Grewia tilifolia</i>	62
	<i>e. Helicteres isora</i>	65
	<i>f. Sterculia alata</i>	111
	<i>g. Sterculia colorata</i>	112
	<i>h. Sterculia urens</i>	113
	<i>I. Thespesia populnea</i>	127
30.	Meliaceae – Neem Family (e.g., Neem)	

	<i>a. Azadiractha indica</i>	19
	<i>b. Soymida febrifuga</i>	108
	<i>c. Swietenia mahagoni</i>	115
31.	Moraceae – Mulberry Family (e.g., Jackfruit)	
	<i>a. Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	17
	<i>b. Ficus glomerata</i>	55
	<i>c. Ficus infectoria</i>	56
	<i>d. Ficus mysorensis</i>	57
	<i>e. Ficus religiosa</i>	58
	<i>f. Streblus asper</i>	114
32.	Moringaceae - Drumstick family (e.g., moringa, drumstick tree)	
	<i>a. Moringa oleifera</i>	88
33.	Muntingiaceae –Muntingia family (e.g., Singapur cherry)	
	<i>a. Muntingia calabura</i>	89
34.	Myrtaceae - Myrtle family (e.g., guava, eucalyptus)	
	<i>a. Syzygium cumini</i>	117
35.	Oleaceae – Olive family (e.g., olive, jasmine)	
	<i>a. Jasminum triplinerve</i>	71

36.	Phyllanthaceae-Phyllanthus family (e.g., – Gavanchi)	
	<i>a. Bridelia retusa</i>	22
	<i>b. Emblica officinalis</i>	51
	<i>c. Phyllantus reticulatus</i>	92
37.	Polygonaceae - Knotweed family (e.g., buckwheat, rhubarb)	
38.	Putranjivaceae - Putranjiva family (e.g., Putranjiva roxburghii)	
	<i>a. Putranjiva roxburghii</i>	100
39.	Rhamnaceae - Buckthorn family (e.g., jujube, buckthorn)	
	<i>a. Ziziphus jujuba</i>	132
	<i>b. Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	133
	<i>c. Ziziphus oenopolia</i>	134
	<i>d. Ziziphus rugosa</i>	135
40.	Rosaceae - Rose family (e.g., roses, apples, strawberries)	
41.	Rubiaceae - Coffee family (e.g., coffee, gardenia)	
	<i>a. Anthocephalus cadamba</i>	15
	<i>b. Catunaregam spinosa</i>	33
	<i>c. Ixora pavetta</i>	70
	<i>d. Mitragnyna parvifolia</i>	86

	<i>e. Morinda tinctoria</i>	87
42.	Rutaceae - Rue family (e.g., citrus fruits like lemons and oranges)	
	<i>a. Aegle marmelos</i>	08
	<i>b. Chloroxylon swietenia</i>	35
	<i>c. Ferronia elephantum</i>	54
	<i>d. Murrayya koengii</i>	90
43.	Salicaceae–Willow Family (e.g., – Mountain sweet thorn)	
	<i>a. Flacourtia Montana</i>	59
44.	Santalaceae - Sandalwood family (e.g., sandalwood, bastard toadflax)	
	<i>a. Santalum album</i>	102
45.	Sapindaceae- Sapindus family (e.g., – Hop bush)	
	<i>a. Dodonaea viscosa</i>	48
	<i>b. Sapindus emarginatus</i>	103
46.	Sapotaceae - Sapodilla family (e.g., sapodilla, star apple, chicle)	
	<i>a. Madhuca indica</i>	79
	<i>b. Mimusops elengi</i>	85
47.	Simaroubaceae - Quassia family (e.g., ailanthus, bitterwood)	
	<i>a. Simarouba glauca</i>	107

48.	Solanaceae - Nightshade family (e.g., tomatoes, potatoes, tobacco)	
	a. <i>Datura metel</i>	42
49.	Sterculias - Cacao family (e.g., cocoa tree, kola nut)	
50.	Ulmaceae – Elm family (e.g., elm, hackberry)	
	a. <i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i>	68
51.	Verbenaceae – Verben Family (e.g., – Duranta plant)	
	a. <i>Duranta goldiana</i>	50
	b. <i>Lantana camara</i>	76
	c. <i>Stachyterphata indica</i>	110
	d. <i>Symphorema involucratum</i>	116

"I have documented several monocot and dicot families, along with their examples and photographs. Driven by a deep desire to learn, I have meticulously recorded these plants. Additionally, their scientific names are included in the introductory section to encourage deeper engagement and curiosity. This approach will allow readers to guess their common names, making the learning experience, both interactive and enriching."



Abrus precatorius

- Common name – Rosary pea, Gunj, Coral bead vine
- Family – Fabaceae
- Uses – Root, seed, leaves for arm strength. Used as a medicine for deworming and skin disease. The juice made from the leaves and roots is used as a medicine for blood purification, dry cough, burning urine, rheumatism and other diseases. Its roots are used in the treatment of animal diseases to relieve cataracts in animals.





Acacia auriculiformis

- Common name – Ear leaf wattle, Acacia tree
- Family – Fabaceae
- Uses – Its wood is used for making windows, doors, furniture and many other works. A decoction made from the root is used to cure eye disorders and the bark is used in the preparation of rheumatism medicine.





Acacia catechu

- Common name – Cutch, catechu
- Family – Fabaceae
- Uses – The inner pulp of the stem is boiled to prepare a substance called kachu and is eaten with betel leaves. It is used to cure many diseases like skin disease, liver disease, anemia, diabetes, cough, phlegm.





Acacia chundra

- Common name – Lal khair
- Family – Fabaceae
- Uses – The wood is used for certain applications in shipbuilding. The tree is used for timber, for cutch from its wood and for tannin. It is also used as food for bees. It is a preferred nesting site for the scaly-breasted munia.





Acacia concinna

- Common name—Shikakai
- Family—Fabaceae
- Uses Shikakai is widely used in hair care products like shampoos and hair oils due to its cleansing and conditioning properties. It helps in maintaining scalp health and promoting hair growth. Its natural antifungal properties make it effective in treating scalp issues like dandruff and scalp infections. It is a gentle cleanser, suitable for sensitive skin. It's often used as an alternative to chemical-based soaps. It is used as a natural dye for coloring hair, especially to cover gray hair, without causing damage like chemical dyes. It is also used in traditional medicine for its anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial properties, treating various skin conditions like eczema and psoriasis. In some cultures, it is used as a natural toothpaste due to its cleansing properties and ability to strengthen gums.





Acacia nilotica

- Common name – Babool, Gum Arabic tree
- Family – Fabaceae
- Uses – It was once an important item of trade for its various uses in calico-printing, dyeing, paper-making, inks, matches and confectionary. The bark and pods are among the most important tanning materials of N India and were also used to make a black dye. The flowers are a bee forage and the fruit a fodder for ungulates in the jungle. Many parts of the tree, particularly the astringent bark and gum, are used in folk medicine. It has enormous potential to afforest degraded saline and alkaline lands and has been used as a fast-growing agro-forestry crop. The timber is strong, durable and handsome, nearly twice as hard and a lot heavier than teak, and is used to make doors, posts and rude furniture in rural areas. It is an excellent fuel wood and charcoal-maker.





Adenanthera pavonina

- Common name – Red bead tree
- Family – Fabaceae
- Uses – It also known as Red Sandalwood or Coral Tree, is a non-climbing species of leguminous tree. It is cultivated for forage, as an ornamental garden plant or urban tree, and is useful for nitrogen fixation. The tree has many uses including food and drink, traditional medicine, timber, an ornamental garden plant/urban tree, and as a shade tree. Traditional uses of the plant include treating rheumatoid





Aegle marmelos

- Common name – Golden/Stone Apple, Beel, Bengal/Indian quince
- Family name – Rutaceae
- Uses - Writing in 1889 George Watt said, 'No drug has been longer and better known nor more appreciated by the inhabitants of India than bel'. The fruit, leaf and root-bark have proven tonic, antibiotic, digestive and anti-inflammatory properties and are used in the treatment of snakebite, dysentery and other diseases of the digestive system, heart, eye, skin and liver. Mucilage from the fruit is employed as a surprisingly strong cement either on its own (by jewellers), or mixed with lime to form a strong masonry mortar. The pale yellowish wood lacks any distinct heartwood but is strong and hard and used to make pestles for oil mills, tool handles and for small-scale turnery. It has a pleasant smell when freshly cut. Beel is regarded as a sacred tree by Hindus because its leaves are an essential ingredient in votive offerings to Shiva and is often planted near temples.





Agave americana

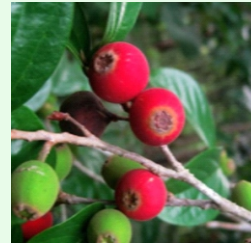
- Common name – American Aloe
- Family – Asparagaceae
- Uses – The leaves of Agave Americana contain strong fibers that can be used to make ropes, twine, and coarse clothes. Its large, architectural form makes it a popular choice for ornamental gardens and landscapes. Some research explores the potential of Agave Americana as a feedstock for biofuel production due to its high biomass yield and ability to grow in arid conditions. And mainly used as hedges around the field.





Alangium salvifolium

- Common name – Sage
- Family – Cornaceae
- Uses – It is also used locally for the treatment of snakebite, scorpion bite as well as for dog bite. It also reduces blood pressure when taken orally due to its vasodilator activity.





Albizia lebeck

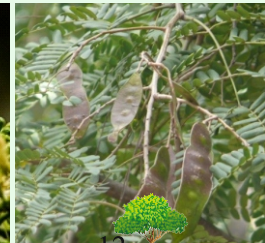
- Common name – Lebbek tree, Siras tree
- Family – Fabaceae
- Uses – Chichota is used as a folk remedy for many ailments: the root-bark and root-gum for strengthening the gums, the seed oil for treating leprosy and the seeds for eye-disease, piles and diarrhoea. The flowers are applied externally to boils and eruptions. The bark is used for tanning leather and, when pounded and dried, as a soap. It is also a fish poison and produces a red dye. Chichola is widely planted as an avenue tree but is reputed as the source for 'east Indian walnut' or "koko", a fine, beautifully streaked cabinet wood that has almost been forgotten. Carpenters dislike working it because the peppery sawdust causes uncontrollable sneezing but the wood takes a fine polish and is exceedingly handsome once it 'settles down'.





Albizia odoratissima

- Common name – Black siris, Basa, Bersa, Kala siris, Ceylon rosewood
- Family – Fabaceae
- Uses – Basa leaves and twigs are sought after as fodder for livestock. Both the bark and leaves are high in tannins and find use in folk medicine. The bark yields a brown dye and is used to poison fish. Basa timber is every bit as handsome and useful as some of the better known Albizias such as chichola but also has the same property of producing highly irritating, sneeze-making sawdust. The timber is used only in rural areas for house-building, furniture, farming implements and cart-making.





Anacardium occidentale

- Common name – Cashew nut tree
- Family – Anacardiaceae
- Uses – These seeds are mainly used in various dishes. It is used in the preparation of jams and jellies and its leaves and barks are used in the preparation of medicines for mouth ulcers and skin diseases. Oil extracted from cashew seed bark is used to kill worms.





Anogeissus latifolia

- Common name – Axle wood, Gum-gatti, Botton tree
- Family – Combretaceae
- Uses – Gum-ghatti, a honey-coloured resin tapped from its trunk, is (or was) used in calico-printing and as a polysaccharide binding agent in foods, drugs and skin-care products. The leaves and bark are used for tanning and to make a black dye. Tussar silkworms are reared on dhavda trees. The wood is compact, extremely hard, heavy and elastic and is used for axe handles, poles, cart axles, boat-building and other constructional purposes. The timber is light or dark brown with little heartwood and a fine texture, but is notoriously difficult to season. It makes good fuelwood and fine charcoal. Curiously, few medicinal properties are reported but one source claims that an unspecified part of dhavda is used in treating snakebite and scorpion stings.





Anthocephalus cadamba *Neolamarckia cadamba*

- Common name - Burflower-tree, laran, and Leichhardt pine and called kadam or cadamba
- Family name Rubiaceae
- Uses The evergreen tree using for making paper and perfumes from the plant. It is used to make pain medicines, Medicines for inflammation and allergies in Ayurveda, The leaves have methanolic extracts that are useful for regulating blood sugar levels. The great antiseptic properties of the kadam tree make it great for treating wounds and abrasions. The extracts of the kadamba fruit contain traces of alcohol that act as antibacterial agents against bacteria like *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *E. coli*, and *staphylococcus aureus*.





Aristolochia indica

- Common name – Indian Birthwort. Ishwar mula.
- Family – Aristolochiaceae
- Uses – It is a medicinal plant used in various traditional healing practices like antivenom, Its root extracts are believed to neutralize venom and provide relief from pain and swelling, Anti-inflammatory, Digestive aid, used to regulate menstrual cycles and alleviate menstrual pain. And also to reduce fever and treat conditions like malaria. Despite its traditional uses, Aristolochia indica contains aristolochic acids, which have been associated with kidney damage and cancer.





Artocarpus heterophyllus

- Common name – Jackfruit, Halasu (kannada)
- Family – Moraceae
- Uses – used as food for human and animals it is well known for antifungal, antibacterial, antidiabetic, anti inflammatory and antioxidant activity.





Asparagus racemosus

- Common name – Shatamoola.
- Family – Asparagaceae
- Uses – Women menstrual irregularities, menopause symptoms, and premenstrual syndrome (PMS), Improved by shatavari. used as Anti-ulcer alleviating digestive issues such as diarrhea, dyspepsia, and hyperacidity. Used as an Adaptogen Antioxidant. It also supports male fertility by improving sperm count and motility. It is considered an aphrodisiac and is used to enhance sexual health and vitality. It is used to treat respiratory issues like bronchitis, asthma, and tuberculosis due to its anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory effects. It is also used for Anti-inflammatory and Pain Relief. It has been shown to have anxiolytic and antidepressant effects, helping to improve mood and reduce anxiety. It helps in regulating Blood Sugar. used to treat various skin conditions, including acne, due to its anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial properties. It is often used as a general health tonic to improve vitality, strength, and overall well-being.





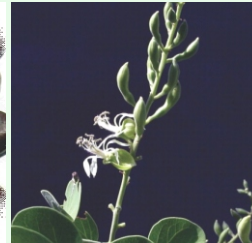
Azadirachta indica

- Common name – Neem tree, Indian lilac.
- Family – Meliaceae
- Uses – Neem has been used in traditional medicine for centuries due to its antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, anti-inflammatory, and antiseptic properties. It's used to treat various ailments like skin disorders, fever, malaria, and gastrointestinal issues. Its extracts are effective in natural insecticides and repellents. They're used in agriculture to control pests on crops, as well as in stored grains to prevent infestations. Neem oil and neem leaf extracts are common ingredients in cosmetics and personal care products due to their ability to soothe and moisturize the skin. They're often found in soaps, shampoos, lotions, and creams. Neem twigs have been traditionally used as natural toothbrushes due to their antibacterial properties. Neem-based toothpaste and mouthwashes are also popular for promoting oral health. Neem oil can be processed to produce biodiesel, offering a renewable and environmentally friendly alternative to fossil fuels.



Bauhinia racemosa

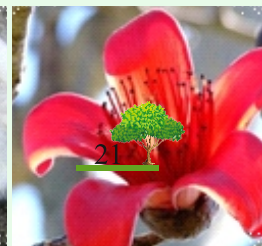
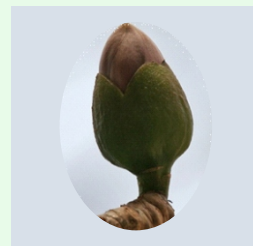
- Common name –Bidi leaf tree
- Family –Fabaceae
- Uses – It is Customary to exchange leaves of the Aapta tree on Hindu Festive day of Dussehra. The Leaves are used in the production of beedi.





Bombax ceiba

- Common name – Red silk cotton, Indian kapok, Semra
- Family name –Malvaceae
- Uses It is best known for the white floss or silk-cotton in which its seeds nestle. The fibers are too short to be spun and the floss is used as stuffing for pillows and quilts. A brittle, yellowish or mahogany-colored gum exudes from incisions in the trunk and finds use in folk medicine as a tonic and aphrodisiac and to treat diarrhoea and dysentery. A decoction of the roots is supposed to be a stimulant and to help in the treatment of male impotence. wood is unattractively greyish white at first, darkening on exposure. It is soft, light and perishable and is used only to make short-lived packing boxes, matchboxes and fishing floats. It lasts a little longer when immersed in water. The tree is a favoured home for hives of the large Indian rock bee *Apis dorsata*.





Bridelia retusa

- Common name – Gavanchi (Spinous kino tree), Kasai
- Family – Phyllanthaceae
- Uses – Kasai leaves make an excellent fodder. The bark is astringent and is used as a tanning agent. The grey to olive-brown heartwood has black veins and is described as being 'very handsome'. It can be seasoned without much difficulty, takes a good polish and is used by rural folk to make farming implements, carts and for building. Kasai flowers are a great butterfly forage.





Butea monosperma

- Common name – Flame of the forest, Palash
- Family – Fabaceae
- Uses – Extracts from *Butea monosperma* have antimicrobial properties and are used to treat infections. The plant is used in traditional medicine to reduce inflammation and alleviate pain. It has antioxidant properties, which help in combating oxidative stress and related diseases. Some studies suggest that plant can help in managing blood sugar levels. It is effective against various fungal infections. Parts of the plant are used to treat dysentery, diarrhea, and other gastrointestinal problems. Its extracts are applied to the skin to treat conditions like eczema and other dermatological issues. Traditionally, it has been used to address issues related to reproductive health and to act as a contraceptive. The flowers are used to produce a natural dye for fabrics. The leaves are used to prepare bidi and plates.





Caesalpinia pulcherrima

- Common name – Peacock flower, Pride of barbados
- Family – Fabaceae
- Uses – It's primarily cultivated for its stunning, vibrant flowers, making it a popular choice in gardens, parks, and landscapes. In some traditional medicine systems, various parts of the plant are used to treat ailments such as fever, inflammation, respiratory issues, and skin conditions. However, scientific evidence supporting these uses is limited. The flowers contain pigments that can be used as a natural dye for textiles and other materials. And also used as fodder.





Calotropis gigantea

- Common name - Crown flower or giant milkweed
- Family - Apocynaceae
- Uses - Treats diabetes, has anti-inflammatory properties, Helps with skin blemishes, relieves ear pain aids bowel movement and cures diarrhoea, used in preventing cancers, effective antidote for snake bites, alleviates inflammation, shows antimicrobial activity against bacterial and fungal pathogens, promotes wound healing.





Calotropis procera

- Common name – Milk weed
- Family – Apocynaceae
- Uses – Plant extract is used as bronchodilator; flower buds of *Calotropis*, along with black pepper seeds and salt, are crushed to make pills the size of small peas. Two pills are taken twice daily for 3 days to cure malaria; and warmed leaves, smeared with oil, are applied on the aching part to alleviate rheumatic pain. ‘Muscle & Joint Rub’ is a highly effective ointment for backaches, muscular sprains and joint pains. ‘Arkavaleha’, made from this plant, is given to cure irritation of the stomach, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea etc. Eight patents were found on the medicinal uses mainly for anti-tumor and antidotal activity, and bronchial asthma.



Calycopteris floribunda

- Common name – Paper Flower climber Getonia.
- Family – Combretaceae
- Uses – Used for treatment of Diarrhea, Jaundice, malaria, Wound healing, Ulcers and snake bite.





Capparis grandis

- Common name – Tree Caper, Martynia.
- Family – Capparaceae
- Uses – Extracts from the leaves and bark are used to reduce inflammation and treat conditions such as rheumatism and arthritis. Various parts of the plant have been shown to possess antimicrobial properties, making them useful in treating infections. The plant is used in traditional medicine to aid digestion and treat gastrointestinal issues such as dyspepsia and flatulence. Topical applications of this plant extracts are believed to promote wound healing and treat skin conditions. Some parts of the plant, such as the fruits and young shoots, are consumed as food in certain cultures. They are often used in salads, pickles, and as condiments.





Careya arborea

- Common name – Wild guava, Ceylon oak
- Family – Lecythidaceae
- Uses – A bark is used for treatment of tumors, bronchitis, skin disease, epileptic fits, astringents, antidote to snake- venom.





Carissa carandus

- Common name – Karonda
- Family – Apocynaceae
- Uses – Its fruit is rich in iron and vitamin 'C' and is often used in the treatment of anemia. The bitter gourd fruits are used in the preparation of pickles, jams and syrups. Cultivated on slopes to prevent soil erosion as the root is well branched. Its wood is strong and used for making furniture. The root is also used as an insect repellent.





Cassia auriculata

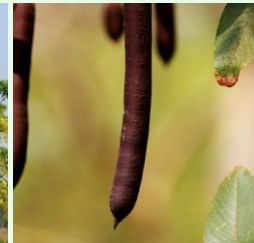
- Common name – Tanners cassia
- Family – Fabaceae
- Uses – Bark, flower, seeds for wounds, diarrhoea, dysentery, enteritis. In the preparation of medicine for diabetes, skin diseases. and decoction of the root of this plant is used as a medicine for fever, urinary diseases, constipation.





Cassia fistula

- Common name – Golden shower tree
- Family – Fabaceae
- Uses – The pulp of the fistula fruit is a well-known natural laxative used to treat constipation. Various parts of the plant, including the bark and leaves, have antibacterial properties. The plant contains compounds with antioxidant properties, which help in reducing oxidative stress. Extracts from the plant are used to reduce inflammation in various traditional medicine practices. The tree is widely planted for its beautiful and bright yellow flowers, which are visually striking. The wood of fistula is used in carpentry and for making tools. The bark and the fruit can be used to produce natural dyes.





Catunaregam spinosa *Randia dumetorum*

- Common name – Mainphal, Mannial, Mainhar, Mountain pomegranate
- Family – Rubiaceae
- Uses – The unripe fruit is used to poison fish. The bark, rind and fruit-pulp, all find use in traditional medicine. Mainhar's thorns are used for piercing ears and the wood for making implements and walking sticks.





Ceiba pentandra

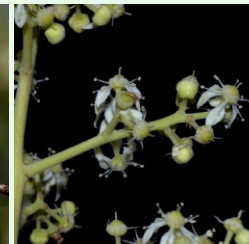
- Common name – White silk cotton tree
- Family – Malvaceae
- Uses – The bark decoction has been used as a diuretic, as an aphrodisiac, and to treat headache, as well as type II diabetes. It is used as an additive in some versions of the psychedelic drink Ayahuasca. The roots are diuretic, strength booster and aphrodisiac. Its gum is styptic in nature. The fiber from the seed pod is used for stuffing cushions, pillows, mattresses, insulation, absorbent material and down. The wood of this tree is used for the construction of houses and boats.





Chloroxylon swietenia

- Common name – East Indian Satinwood, Haladbera
- Family – Rutaceae
- Uses – Bhirra is the source of true 'satinwood', highly regarded because of the soft, reflective lustre and fine grain of its pale timber which is used for cabinet-making, inlay work, veneers and the backs of brushes. The tough timber is also softly fragrant. Satinwood was exported to Europe in the 19th century and natural stocks became severely depleted as a result. Young poles are still valued as a building material and the tree is becoming quite scarce in some areas. Bhirra leaves contain an acrid juice which keeps the tree immune from browsing animals. The leaves are regarded as medicinal in the treatment of arthritis and rheumatism.





Conocarpus erectus

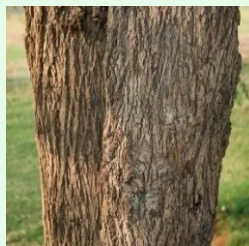
- Common name – Green Butterwood
- Family – Combretaceae
- Uses – Used as Ornamental plant, important host plant for epiphytes.





Cordia myxa

- Common name Clammy/ Indian Cherry, Sebestan plum, Risalla
- Family - Boraginaceae
- Uses - Risalla bark was once used to make fuses for matchlocks. The fruit is used medicinally to treat respiratory complaints, the kernels for ringworm and the leaves for ulcers and headaches. Tender fruit is eaten as a vegetable and is pickled when ripe. Birds and monkeys raid fruiting trees, while deer wait below for knock-downs. Risalla wood does not have a distinct heartwood but is soft and light and reasonably strong and is used in villages to make boats, well curbs and farming tools. The viscid pulp of the fruit is very sticky and is sometimes used to trap birds. The leaves make a good fodder.





Couroupita guianensis

- Common name – Cannon ball tree
- Family – Lecythidaceae
- Uses – It is called Grown in parks and near Shiva temples. Its nut is used as animal feed. Various parts of this tree are used as an abscess reliever, high blood pressure and tumor pain relief, malaria, toothache relief and other wound healing.





Cuscuta reflexa

- Common name – Dodder
- Family – Convolvulaceae
- Uses – Dodder serves as a model organism for studying parasitic plant interactions, providing insights into host-parasite relationships, plant physiology, and molecular biology. It contributes to ecosystem biodiversity by acting as a host plant for various organisms, including insects and birds. Some species of dodder have been studied for their potential use in phytoremediation, the process of using plants to remove pollutants from the environment, due to their ability to absorb and accumulate certain heavy metals and organic pollutants. In some cases, it is intentionally grown for its aesthetic appeal in gardens and landscapes, though its parasitic nature means it can also be considered a nuisance in agricultural settings.





Dalbergia latifolia

- Common name – Indian/ Malabar rose wood, Bombay black wood, Pahadi Sheesham
- Family – Fabaceae
- Uses – It is used to make premium-grade furniture, paneling, veneers, and interior and exterior joinery. Secondary uses of the wood include knife handles, musical instruments, agricultural implements, calico-printing blocks, mathematical instruments, and boat keels and screws.





Dalbergia sisoo

- Common name – North Indian rosewood tree, Shisham
- Family – Fabaceae
- Uses – The sissu tree is not only medicinal but also has excellent medicinal properties. Bark of this tree is used as antiseptic, antipyretic, pain reliever. Leaves are used in eye diseases and roots in diabetes and skin diseases.





Datura metel

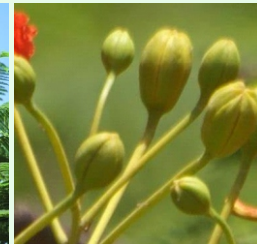
- Common name – Datura plant, Thorn apple, Devils snare Devils trumpet.
- Family – Solanacea
- Uses – Datura is used for its analgesic properties to relieve pain. used to treat respiratory problems such as asthma and bronchitis, Antispasmodic. It has sedative properties and is sometimes used to alleviate insomnia and anxiety. due to its toxic alkaloids, such as scopolamine and atropine, It is studied in pharmacology for developing medications and can be used as a natural pesticide due to its toxic properties.





Delonix regia

- Common name – Gulmohar
- Family – Fabaceae
- Uses – This tree is usually grown as an ornamental tree for shade along roadsides, schools, parks. The wood of this tree is used for making agricultural implements and for firewood. The oil (pangam) obtained from the seeds is used in soap, insecticide and leather industries.





Dendrocalamus strictus

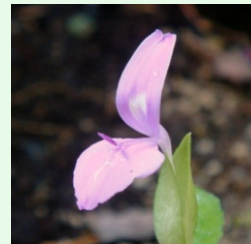
- Common name – Male bamboo, Solid bamboo
- Family – Poaceae
- Uses – It is strong and durable culms make it suitable for building materials, including scaffolding, flooring, roofing, and wall panels. It is widely used in making furniture, baskets, mats, and various handicrafts due to its workability and aesthetic appeal. It is used in the manufacture of high-quality paper and pulp. It is used to make tools and equipment for agricultural purposes, such as poles, stakes, and fences. The young shoots are edible and consumed as a vegetable in many cultures.

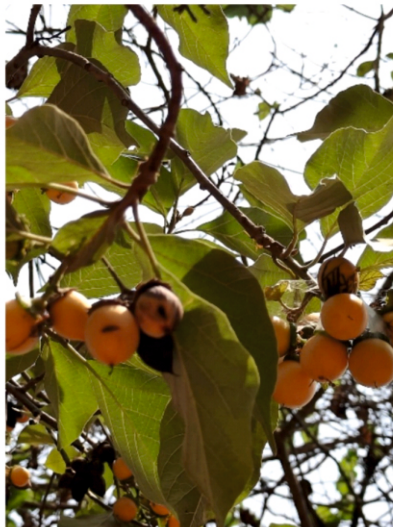




Dicliptera tinctoria

- Common name – Magenta plant, Star flower
- Family – Acanthaceae
- Uses – The plant is traditionally used to treat inflammation and pain. Extracts are applied to relieve muscle and joint pain. It is used in traditional medicine for treating respiratory ailments such as asthma, bronchitis, and coughs. used as Antipyretic means the plant is employed to reduce fever in traditional medicine practices. It is used to treat digestive issues, including diarrhea and dysentery. It has antimicrobial, antioxidant properties. In various cultures, the plant is used in herbal remedies and is part of the ethnobotanical practices. It's used in the preparation of herbal concoctions and teas.





Diospyros melanoxylon

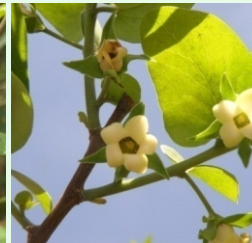
- Common name –Tendu leaf tree, Coromandel/ East India ebony,
- Family - Ebenaceae
- Uses - Because they do not crack when they are rolled and do not clash with the smell or flavour of tobacco when burned. tendu leaves are the preferred packaging for beedis, India's ubiquitous, cheap smoke. Tendu's pale timber often has irregular streaks of dark ebony which is used for inlay-work and carving but the presence of ebony in a trunk cannot be predicted without felling a tree. Tendu wood has a reputation of being brittle and extremely difficult to season. It emits showers of sparks when burned and so is not much used as a fuelwood either. Various medicinal uses are made of its roasted seeds, dried flowers and bark, which are believed to be effective for curing nervous disorders, palpitations, coughs as well as diseases of the skin, blood and urinary system. The tree is an object of veneration by the tribal Gond community.





Diospyros montana

- Common name – Mottled ebony
- Family – Ebenaceae
- Uses – The wood is hard and durable, making it valuable for construction, furniture, and other woodworking applications. Various parts of the tree are used in traditional medicine. The bark, leaves, and fruits have been used to treat ailments such as skin diseases, wounds, and gastrointestinal issues. The fruits are consumed locally. They are nutritious and can be eaten fresh or used in various culinary preparations. The tree is sometimes planted for ornamental purposes due to its attractive foliage and fruit. Like other trees, *Diospyros montana* contributes to environmental health by providing habitat for wildlife, aiding in soil conservation, and playing a role in the carbon cycle.





Dodonaea viscosa

- Common name - Hop bush
- Family - Sapindaceae
- Uses which makes a good hedge and is used for firewood, ploughs, tool handles, medicine (leaves and roots), bee forage, ornamental, land reclamation, dune fixation and as a tooth brush.





Dolichandrone atrovirens

- Common name- Wavy trumpet
- Family - Bignoniaceae
- Uses - The wood is very hard and light and is used for making plows and other agricultural implements. The bark and leaves of this tree are used as medicine for diabetes.





Duranta goldiana

- Common name – Duranta plant, Golden dewdrop
- Family – Verbenaceae
- Uses – Its vibrant golden-yellow foliage and blue or lavender flowers make it a popular choice for adding color and visual interest to gardens and landscapes. It is often used to create hedges and borders due to its dense growth habit and attractive appearance. The flowers attract butterflies and bees, while the berries provide food for birds, making it beneficial for creating a wildlife-friendly garden. Its ability to withstand pruning allows it to be shaped into topiaries and used in bonsai art.





Emblica officinalis

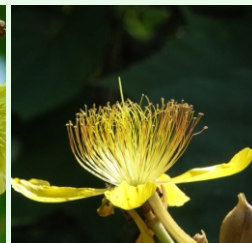
- Common name – Indian gooseberry or amla
- Family – Phyllanthaceae
- Uses – Plant have antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anticancer, adaptogenic, anti-diabetic, nootropic, antimicrobial and immunomodulatory potential..





Erinocarpus nimmonii

- Common name – Bhadraksh, Cherutali
- Family – Malvaceae
- Uses – Leaves and Bark are Used in folk medicine to treat various ailments such as skin diseases, fever, and wounds. The leaves are known to have anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial properties. Root Extracts are Employed in treating digestive disorders and as a tonic. The bark of it is used to produce fibers that can be woven into ropes and mats. This traditional craft is still practiced in some rural areas. Wood is though not extensively used, sometimes utilized for making small agricultural tools and implements.





Eupatorium odoratum

- Common name –Jack in the bush , Bitter bush. Siam weed
- Family – Asteraceae
- Uses – Extracts are applied to cuts and wounds for their antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory properties. Used in some cultures for its potential to reduce fever and treat malaria. Leaves are sometimes used to alleviate stomach ailments and diarrhea. Extracts are employed to repel insects and pests in crop and Green Manure. Used in some regions to treat wounds and infections in animals.





Ferronia elephantum

- Common name – Wood apple
- Family – Rutaceae
- Uses – The pulp and powdered rind of the fruit is applied as a poultice for insect bites and stings; the unripe fruit is used in the treatment of gum diseases, sore throat, coughs, dysentery and diarrhoea. The powdered fruit is mixed with honey and used to treat dysentery in children.





Ficus glomerata *Ficus recemosa*

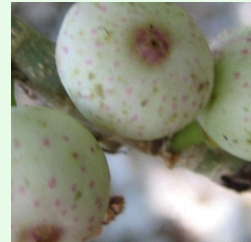
- Common name – Cluster fig tree, attimara in kannada
- Family – Moraceae
- Uses –The Medicinal hepatoprotective, gastroprotective, hypoglycemic, anti-microbial and anti-ulcer activities.





Ficus infectoria *Ficus virens*

- Common name – white fig, pakhad
- Family – Moraceae
- Uses – Young shoots eaten in curry to treat scurvy, fruit eaten ripe and unripe, which makes an excellent fodder for elephants, cattle and goat. A decoction is made from the bark as gargle and a wash for ulcers. The wood is grey or pale red inside, moderately hard but not durable and is not much used, not even as firewood. There was a time when pakhad wood was made into charcoal but no longer. The figs are greedily eaten by many different birds.





Ficus mysorens

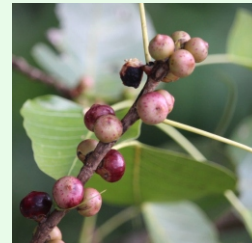
- Common name – Mysuru Fig
- Family – Moraceae
- Uses – Garden plant

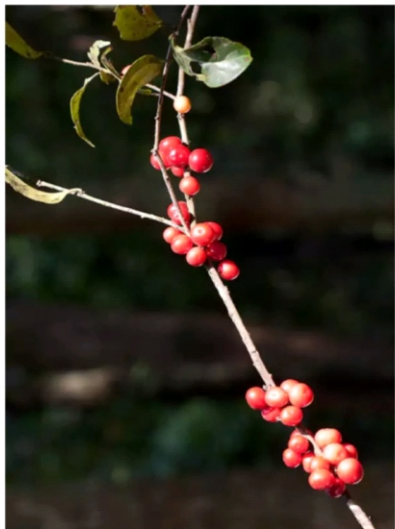




Ficus religiosa

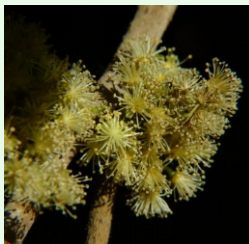
- Common name – Peepal tree
- Family – Moraceae
- Uses – used as medicine for about 50 types of disorder including Asthma, Diabetes, Diarrhea, epilepsy, Gastric problems, infectious and sexual disorders.





Flacourtia montana

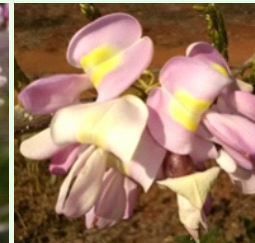
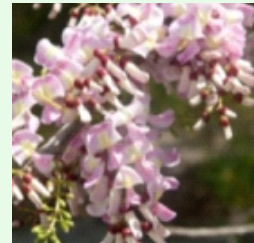
- Common name – Mountain sweet thorn
- Family – Salicaceae
- Uses – The fruit of *Flacourtia montana* is edible and often consumed fresh or used in culinary dishes. It has a sweet and tangy flavor, making it suitable for jams, jellies, juices, and desserts. In traditional medicine systems, various parts of it, including the bark, leaves, and fruit, are used for their medicinal properties. They are believed to have potential benefits for treating various ailments such as diarrhea, dysentery, and skin disorders.

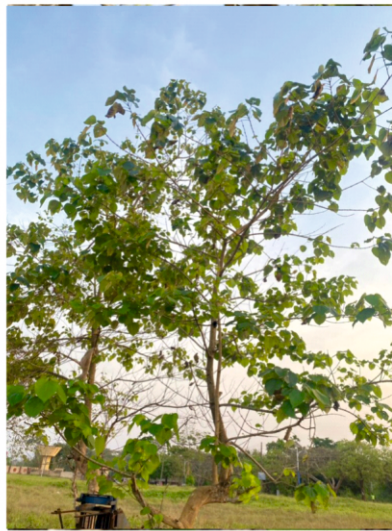




Gliricidia sepium

- Common name – Manure tree, Quick stick
- Family – Fabaceae
- Uses – This tree is used for fencing farm fields, and for green manure. It is called a manure plant as the leaves provide good green manure. It is also a source of food for goats and goats due to its high protein content in its leaves.





Gmelina arborea

- Common name – Goomar teak, White teak, Yamane.
- Family -Lamiaceae
- Uses Medicinal use astringent, bitter, digestive, Cardiotonic, Diuretic, Laxative and Pulmonary and nervine tonic.





Grewia tiliifolia

- Common name - Dhaman
- Family name - Malvaceae
- Uses Dhaman is valued for its tough, easily worked, elastic timber which is used to make shoulder-poles for carrying loads, axe handles, oars and for carriage-building. The inner bark yields a quality cordage. The fruit is eaten and is sometimes sold in the bazaar but not to any great extent.





Gymnosporia senegalensis

- Common name – Red spike thorn plant
- Family – Celastraceae
- Uses – As traditional medicine for treatment of numerous ailments, including respiratory diseases, inflammation and microbial affection.





Hardwickia binnata

- Common name – Anjan tree
- Family – Fabaceae
- Uses – Anjan is reputed to be the hardest and heaviest of Indian woods, close-grained and exceptionally durable. The heartwood is dark red-brown, sometimes with purple streaks. It is used for posts and beams, cartwheels, ploughshares and tool handles. In earlier times it was used as a substitute for brass to make ball bearings. Anjan bark yields a strong fibre and its leaves make an excellent cattle fodder.





Helicteres isora

- Common name – Indian screw plant
- Family – Malvaceae
- Uses – It is an important source of nutrition for deer and ruminants in the jungle. The attractive flowers stand out and make spotting the tree easy early in the rains. The fruit and root-bark are used in folk medicine to treat colic and intestinal problems and have been tested for anti- microbial activity. A strong, pale cordage is made from the bark.





Hippeastrum puniceum

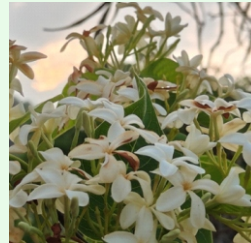
- Common name – Barbados lily
- Family – Amaryllidaceae
- Uses – It is primarily grown for its strikingly beautiful flowers, which make it a popular ornamental plant in gardens and landscapes. The large, bright red or orange flowers add vibrant color to any setting. In some cultures, parts of plant are used in traditional medicine. It is believed to have properties that can help in treating certain ailments, although scientific evidence supporting these uses is limited. Some studies suggest that extracts from the plant may possess antimicrobial properties, making it potentially useful in treating infections.





Holarrhena antidysenterica

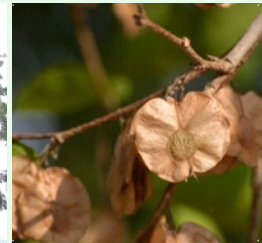
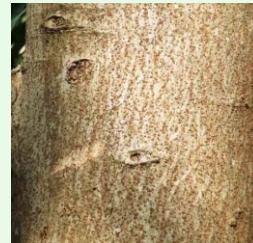
- Common name – Tellicherry bark, Kutaj.
- Family – Apocynaceae
- Uses Ayurvedic medicine system in order to treat diarrhea and Dysentery

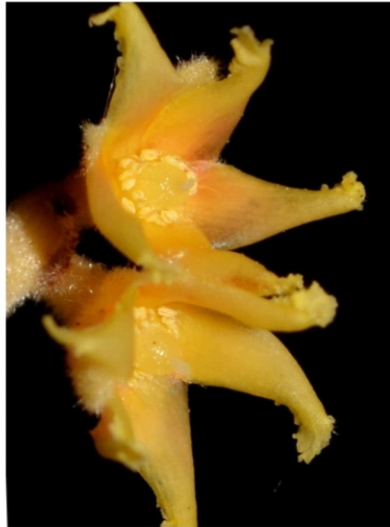




Holoptelea integrifolia

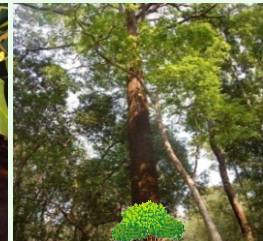
- Common name – Indian elm, Jungel cork tree, Tapasi in kannada.
- Family – Ulmaceae
- Uses – Cheap furniture preparation, Bark and leaves are used as bitter, astrignents, anthelmintic etc.





Hopea parviflora

- Common name – Malabar iron wood.
- Family – Dipterocarpaceae
- Uses – The wood of *Hopea parviflora* is highly prized for its hardness, durability, and resistance to termites. It is used in construction, particularly for heavy structural work, beams, and flooring. It is also used to make furniture, railway sleepers, and tool handles. It is traditional medicine, various parts of the tree, such as the bark and leaves, have been used to treat a range of ailments. Extracts from the bark are believed to have antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory properties. The tree produces a resin that can be used in varnishes, adhesives, and sometimes in traditional medicines.





Ixora pavetta

- Common name – The torch tree.
- Family – Rubiaceae.
- Uses seed medicinally as a bitter tonic, diuretic, inflammation, rheumatism, jaundice and ulcer.





Jasminum triplinerve

- Common name – Star jasmine
- Family – Oleaceae
- Uses – Star jasmine is often cultivated for its attractive appearance. The plant's fragrant flowers and appealing foliage make it popular in gardens and landscaping. In some cultures, different parts of Jasmine are used in traditional medicine. The leaves, flowers, and roots are believed to have medicinal properties and are used to treat various ailments, such as skin conditions, respiratory issues, and inflammation. The aromatic flowers of star jasmine are used in the perfume industry to extract essential oils, which are then incorporated into perfumes and fragrances. In certain regions, the flowers are used to flavor tea and other beverages.





Jatropha curcas

- Common name – Physic nut
- Family – Euphorbiaceae
- Uses – Jatropha is a plant whose oil is mainly converted into biodiesel for use in diesel engines. The cake resulting from oil extraction can be used for fish or animal feed, as well as a biomass feedstock to power electricity plants or to produce biogas, and a high-quality organic fertilizer. The seeds contain 27–40% oil that can be processed to produce a high-quality biodiesel fuel. Tender young shoots can be cooked and used as a vegetable, and the young leaves may be safely eaten when steamed or stewed³. The plant is also used as a medicinal to treat snakebite, paralysis, dropsy, and some cancers.





Lagerstroemia lanceolata

- Common name – NLF, white teak
- Family – Lythraceae
- Uses – Timber the wood is highly valued for its durability, strength, and fine texture .





Lagerstroemia parviflora

- Common name – Crepe flower, Lendia, Ladiya, Tendia, Sijhva
- Family – Lythraceae
- Uses – A gum that issues from wounds in lendia's trunk is said to be sweet and edible. Lendia coppices brilliantly and is an excellent tree to reafforest wastelands because of its immunity from browsing. The wood is tough, elastic and durable. It is used by village folk to make farming implements and for houses, carts and boats. The heartwood is not clearly differentiated but has a pleasing ruddy tinge and takes a lovely polish.





Lagerstroemia speciosa

- Common name – Pride of India, Giant crepe Myrtle, Queen's crepe-Myrtle, Queen's flower or Jarul
- Family - Lythraceae
- Uses It is planted in large gardens as a shade tree or centerpiece with other partial shade loving plants underneath. It is used for extracting and isolating chemicals such as corosolic acid, lagerstroemin, flosin B, and reginin A. It is also grown in Southeast Asia, specifically India and the Philippines, to make a special kind of tea. In Vietnam, young leaves of Lagerstroemia speciosa are eaten as vegetables. These include the capability of decreasing blood sugar or blood glucose levels, antidiabetic activity, and more. A decoction of the bark, which contains tannins, is used to treat abdominal pains.





Lantana camara

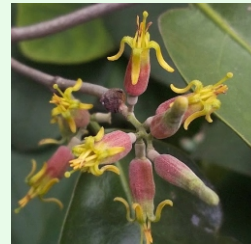
- Common name – Lantana, Chadarangi
- Family – Verbinaceae
- Uses – Apart from lantana is fire capturing weed. it is also use for Making essential oil for treating skin irritation, leprosy, scabies, and wounds. Making wood polymer composite for making baskets, foot mats and pen cases. Using the leaves as a stimulant, a dewormer, and a menstrual enhancer. Applying the leaves to ulcers, cuts and swellings. Alleviating skin disorders, pain, cough, and respiratory issues. Improving digestive system health, appetite, and detoxification. Treating toothache and vaginal discharge problems. Repelling insects.





Loranthus spp

- Common name – Loranthus
- Family – Loranthaceae
- Uses – Loranthus is a type of parasitic plant commonly found in tropical and subtropical regions. It's part of the Loranthaceae family. While it doesn't have direct, mainstream uses like some other plants, it plays ecological roles such as providing food and habitat for certain animals, and it's also been studied for potential medicinal properties in traditional medicine systems.





Lawsonia inermis

- Common name – Henna Tree
- Family – Lythraceae
- Uses – Henna is widely used as a natural hair dye, offering a reddish-brown color without the damaging chemicals found in synthetic dyes. Henna is traditionally used for body art. It contains Antibacterial and Antifungal, Anti-inflammatory properties. Henna is also known to have febrifuge properties, helping to reduce fever. Henna is used as a dye in the textile industry to color fabrics in a natural and eco-friendly manner. The leaves of the henna plant are used in the leather tanning industry for their tannin content.





Madhuca indica

- Common name – Indian butter tree or mahua
- Family – Sapotaceae.
- Uses -Mahua Flowers are stimulant, demulcent, laxative, anthelmintic, and cough relieving. The flowers are cooling in nature and used for treating cold, cough, bronchitis and other respiratory disorders. The tree bark is astringent and emollient (skin softening). The bark is used for tonsillitis, gum troubles, diabetes and ulcers. The leaves of the tree contain alkaloids, carbohydrates, proteins, saponins, tannins, triterpenoids and absence of gums and fixed oils.





Mallotus philippensis

- Common name – Rori, Kamal, Kuku, Sinduri, Kamela tree, Monkey face tree
- Family – Euphorbiaceae
- Uses – Rori is best known for kamela dye which is brushed off as a powdery dust from the surface of the fruit. Mixed with alum and sesame oil, kamela was used to obtain a deep, durable orange or flame-coloured dye for silk. Oil from the seeds has medicinal properties, used for expelling tapeworm and externally for curing skin infections. The bark is used as a tanning agent and the leaves for fodder. The pale brown wood is hard and coarse-grained but is not much used except to make bobbins.





Mangifera indica

- Common name – Mango
- Family – Anacardiaceae
- Uses – Rich in vitamin, Mineral, and antioxidants. Having anticancer effect, as well as improved immunity and digestive and eye health.





Markhamia lutea

- Common name – Nile Tulip, Nile Trumpet.
- Family – Bignoniaceae
- Uses – The plants leaves, stems or roots are used to treat anemia, Bloody diarrhea, Parasitic and microbial infections.





Mesua ferrea

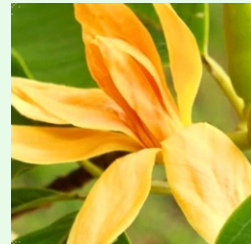
- Common name – Ceylon ironwood, cobra saffron.
- Family – Calophyllaceae
- Uses – It is used in diseases like rheumatism, asthma, inflammation, fever, dyspepsia, renal diseases, dysentery, bleeding piles, a bacterial and fungal infection.





Michelia champaca

- Common name – Champaka
- Family – Magnoliaceae
- Uses –It has traditionally been used to treat diarrhea, cough, bronchitis, hypertension, dyspepsia, fever, rheumatism, abscesses, dysmenorrhea and inflammation. It is also used as purgative, expectorant, cardi tonic, digestive, carminative, stomachic, stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic, antipyretic and astringent.





Mimusops elengi

- Common name – Spanish Cherry
- Family – Sapotaceae
- Uses – It is mainly used for dental ailments such as bleeding gums, pyorrhea, dental caries, and loose teeth.





Mitragyna parvifolia

- Common name – Kalam tree, Kaim.
- Family – Rubiaceae
- Uses – Healers and shamans value the bark and roots of mundi to treat stomach ailments and fevers. The leaves make a good fodder and are rich in tannins. The pinkish-brown wood lacks a distinct heartwood, is heavy, compact and fine-grained. It is only used locally but for a multitude of purposes: for turning and carving cups and toys, picture frames, printing blocks, brush-backs, gunstocks, farming implements and tool handles, and for light construction and joinery.





Morinda tinctoria

- Common name – Indian mulberry
- Family – Rubiaceae
- Uses – Its roots, leaves, and fruits are used to treat ailments such as arthritis, wounds, fever, and gastrointestinal disorders. The plant is known for its anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and antimicrobial properties. It is a significant source of natural dyes. The roots and bark produce a red dye, which is used in the textile industry for dyeing fabrics. The fruits are consumed for their nutritional benefits. They are rich in vitamins and minerals and are sometimes used in dietary supplements. The fruit juice is believed to enhance overall health and boost immunity. Its components are incorporated into skincare products for their purported benefits in promoting skin health, such as anti-aging and skin-repairing. The wood of It is used for making small tools, crafts, and even furniture. It is appreciated for its durability and fine texture.





Moringa oleifera

- Common name – Drumstick tree
- Family – Moringaceae
- Uses – Moringa leaves are rich in vitamins, minerals, and protein, making it a valuable dietary supplement, especially in areas with malnutrition. It has been used in traditional medicine for centuries to treat various ailments, such as inflammation, infections, and digestive disorders. Its seeds contain proteins that can clarify water by binding to impurities and causing them to settle, making it useful in water purification. Its oil extracted from its seeds is used in cosmetics and skincare products due to its moisturizing and antioxidant properties. Its leaves and seed cake are rich in nutrients and can be used as organic fertilizer, promoting soil health and plant growth. Its leaves and pods are used in cooking, adding nutrition and flavor to various dishes, especially in regions where it is grown.





Muntingia calabura

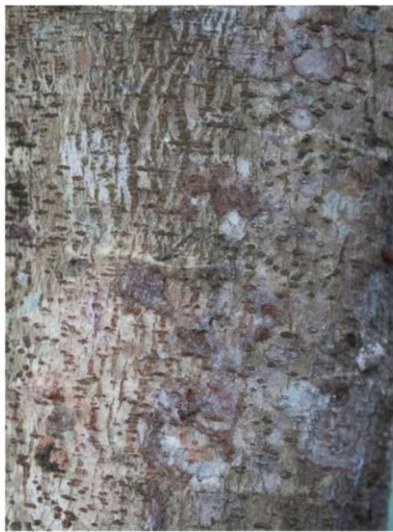
- Common name – Singapur cherry
- Family – Muntingiaceae
- Uses – The fruit is high in vitamin C and antioxidants, making it a popular health food. Traditional medicine: The leaves, bark, and fruit of it have long been used in traditional medicine to treat a variety of ailments, including diarrhea, dysentery, and fever.





Murrayya koengii

- Common name – Curry leaves
- Family – Rutaceae
- Uses – They impart a distinctive aroma and flavor to curries, soups, chutneys, and rice dishes. They are often included in spice blends like sambar powder and rasam powder. help improve digestion and are traditionally used to treat indigestion, diarrhea, and nausea. They have been shown to help manage blood sugar levels, making them beneficial for diabetic patients. The leaves are rich in antioxidants, which help protect the body from oxidative stress and related diseases. They possess anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial properties, which can help in managing infections and inflammation. Curry leaf extracts are used in traditional remedies for promoting hair growth and preventing premature graying. They are also used in skin care for their anti-fungal and antibacterial properties. Curry leaves are a good source of vitamins A, B, C, and E, as well as minerals like calcium, phosphorus, iron, and magnesium. They contain essential amino acids and proteins that contribute to overall health.



Peltophorum pterocarpum

- Common name – Copper pod, Yellow flame tree .
- Family – Fabaceae
- Uses – Vibrant yellow flowers of copper pod tree make it a popular choice for landscaping and ornamental planting in parks, gardens, and along streets. In traditional medicine, various parts of the tree, including the bark and leaves, are used to treat ailments such as diarrhea, dysentery, and skin diseases. However, caution is advised as some parts may be toxic if ingested in large quantities. The flowers of this tree attract bees, making it beneficial for beekeeping and pollination of nearby plants.





Phyllanthus reticulatus

- Common name – Black honey shrub
- Family – Phyllanthaceae
- Uses – Used for a variety of ailments, including smallpox, syphilis, asthma, diarrhea, bleeding from gums.





Pithecellobium dulce

- Common name – Madras thorn, Sweet tamarind, Manilla tamarind
- Family – Fabaceae
- Uses – In wasteland along ditch banks and roadsides. The nuts of this tree contain a white pulp with a sour, sweet taste similar to tamarind fruit. Its green colored pods turn red when ripe. The soft white pulp inside is edible and tasty. Inside this white pulp are black seeds. The bark of this tree is used to cure fever and dysentery and the pulp of the fruit of this tree is used for urimitra.





Plumeria rubra

- Common name – Temple tree, deva kanagali
- Family – Apocynaceae
- Uses – Plumeria rubra reported to have anti-fertility, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, hepatoprotective and antimicrobial activities.





Polyalthia longifolia

- Common name – False Ashoka tree, Ashoka tree.
- Family – Annonaceae
- Uses – False Ashoka often planted as an ornamental tree in gardens, parks, and along roadsides due to its attractive foliage and elegant appearance. Various parts of the tree, including the bark, leaves, and seeds, are used in traditional medicine to treat various ailments such as fever, diarrhea, dysentery, and skin diseases. While it is not a primary timber species, its wood is sometimes used in construction for making furniture, plywood, and other wood products.





Pongamia pinnata

- Common name – Indain beech tree Pongame oiltree.
- Family – Fabaceae
- Uses – As a windbreak or for shade due to the large canopy. The flowers are used by gardeners as compost for plants. The bark can be used to make twine or rope, and it also yields a black gum that has historically been used to treat wounds caused by poisonous fish. The seed oil has been found to be useful in diesel generators, and along with Jatropha and castor, it is being explored in hundreds of projects throughout India and the third world as feedstock for biodiesel.





Pterocarpus marsupium

- Common name – Malabar kino or Indian kino, honne in kannada
- Family – Fabaceae
- Uses – Heartwood of Plant is antibiotic and hypoglycaemic, and is used to control blood sugar. Kino gum, obtained from incisions in bark, has astringent, anti-diarrhoeal, and anti-haemorrhagic properties. Leaves are used externally to treat boils, sores, and other skin diseases, while flowers are febrifuge.





Pterocarpus santalinus

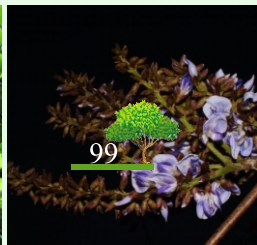
- Common name – Red Sandel wood, Rakta Chandana in Kannada
- Family – Fabaceae
- Uses – Heartwood of the plant is used as external application for treating inflammation, diabetes, headache, skin diseases, and jaundice, and in wound-healing and also Furniture and handicraft. Red Dye Obtained from the wood is used as a coloring agent in textiles and medicines.





Pueraria tuberosa

- Common name – Indian kudzu, Nepalese kudzu
- Family – Fabaceae
- Uses It is known for its antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. Helps manage diabetes. It is believed to benefit cardiovascular health. To support reproductive health and has been claimed to help in managing infertility and enhancing libido. to have diuretic properties, which can aid in the treatment of kidney-related issues and urinary tract disorders. It helps in reducing stress and improving overall vitality and energy levels. The tubers are edible have a nutritional benefits, including their high starch content. It is used for its therapeutic benefits, including as a tonic and rejuvenator.





Putranjiva roxburghii

- Common name- Putranjiva tree, Luck bean tree
- Family name –Putranjivaceae
- Uses -A decoction of leaves and fruit is taken for the treatment of liver complaints, colds, fevers and rheumatism. The hard, white seeds of the fruit are threaded into necklaces and also used for rosaries. Necklaces made from the seeds are traditionally given to children as a protection from disease. An olive-brown, fixed oil is obtained from the seed. It is used for burning. An essential oil is obtained from the seed. The grey wood is close-grained, moderately hard. The wood is sometimes used for construction, turnery, tool handles.





Samanea saman *Albizia saman*

- Common name – Rain tree, Monkey pod tree
- Family – Fabaceae
- Uses – Generally this tree is grown for shade, ornamental tree, roadside, school, park, temples. This tree gives ant. A decoction of the inner bark and leaves is used for stomach ailments. It is used as medicine to cure diarrhoea. The seeds are used to treat sore throats, the bark and wood are used to make boxes, wood veneers, planks and other household items.





Santalum album *Host- Alternanthera sessilis*

- Common name – Sandal wood, Shree Gandha in kannada
- Family – Santalaceae
- Uses – commonly used as a fragrance in incense, cosmetics, perfumes, and soaps. It also is used as a flavor for foods and beverages. The wood has been valued in carving because of its dense character.





Sapindus emarginatus

- Common name – Soapnut tree.
- Family – Sapindaceae
- Uses – Powdered seeds used to cure toothache and fruit pulp is used in dandruff.





Saraca indica

- Common name – Ashok tree.
- Family – Fabaceae
- Uses – Used as uterine tonic and as been indicated in menstrual irregularities.





Scadoxus multiflorus

- Common name – Blood lily, African blood lily
- Family – Amaryllidaceae
- Uses – The blood lily is widely cultivated for its striking red, spherical flower clusters, making it a popular choice for gardens and landscaping. In some cultures, parts of the plant are used in traditional medicine to treat a variety of ailments. For example, it has been used to address skin diseases and as an emetic. It has antimicrobial properties. In certain regions, the blood lily is used in rituals and ceremonies due to its vibrant appearance and symbolic significance. The bright flowers attract pollinators such as bees and butterflies, which can be beneficial for the local ecosystem.





Semicarpus anacardium

- Common name – Marking nut tree, Bilma
- Family – Anacardiaceae
- Uses – Bhilma's black fruit yields a bitter, corrosive juice that was used by washer men as marking ink. When applied to the skin, the juice rapidly raises blisters and more than a century ago the Surgeon-General of the Indian Army twiggged that this was a favorite ploy used by malingering sepoy to feign injury and cry off from duty. Elephants' feet were once 'chobed' with a solution made from the black pericarp as a means of hardening the soles of their feet. In ancient Hindu medicine, bhilma's fruit and its active principle are highly valued for treating diseases of the skin, rheumatism, dyspepsia, asthma, piles, palsy, epilepsy and problems of the nervous system. Recent studies confirm that the fruit contains strong anti-inflammatory agents and may be useful in arresting certain kinds of cancer. The fleshy cups on which the fruit rest are edible but are somewhat sharp when fresh, though Brandis says they taste like roasted apples when baked in ashes. Bhilma's wood is not much used and contains a caustic juice that causes problems for the axe-man. Besides, the timber is difficult to season and is not durable.



Simarouba glauca

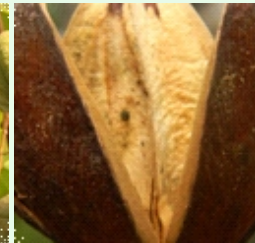
- Common name – Paradise tree, Bitterwood tree
- Family – Simaroubaceae
- Uses It has long seeds inside which have good oil content. Each part of Simarouba is useful in one way or another. Simarouba is a much sought-after tree in the manufacture of soap, dyes, medicines, and herbs. The leaves and bark are used as medicine for diseases like malaria, diarrhoea. It is mainly used to prevent cancer and to make biofuel from its seeds.





Soymida febrifuga

- Common name – Indian red wood, Rohan, Rohni, Arraun, Hadraun, Bastard cedar
- Family – Meliaceae
- Uses – Rohan has a bitter bark that is credited-like that of aspirin willow-with being analgesic and antipyretic and, in this particular case, anti-malarial too. It is astringent and was once used by tanners to cure animal hides. In some parts of C India, a red rope is made from the fibrous bark. Rohan is perhaps best known for the very dark, handsome heartwood of its timber. It is very hard, durable, close-grained and can be brought to a lovely finish, its only disadvantage being a tendency to cleave all too easily along the grain. Rohan timber is not well known or used outside rural areas where it is employed for house construction, furniture, tool handles and for fashioning ploughshares.





Spathodea campanulata

- Common name - African tulip tree
- Family name –Bignoniaceae
- Uses - used for epilepsy and convulsion control, against kidney disease, urethritis, and as antidote against animal poisons.





Stachyterphata indica

- Common name - Blue porterweed, snakeweed.
- Family name –Verbenaceae
- Uses - It has demonstrated antimicrobial properties, making it effective in treating bacterial and fungal infections. The plant's extracts possess antioxidant properties, which help in protecting cells from oxidative stress and damage. Traditionally used to alleviate pain, including headaches and body aches. It is used to reduce fevers and treat malaria in some traditional practices. In various cultures, the plant is used in herbal remedies for treating respiratory issues like asthma, bronchitis, and colds. The leaves are sometimes brewed into herbal tea.





Sterculia alata *Pterygota alata*

- Common name – Buddha coconut
- Family – Malveaceae
- Uses – Seeds are substituted for Opium. Grown as ornamental plant.





Sterculia colorata

- Common name – Bonfire tree
- Family – Malvaceae
- Uses – Sacred plant for hindus and ceylonese , branch yield fiber





Sterculia urens

- Common name – Ghost tree, Kulu, Gum karaya, Indian tragacanth
- Family – Malvaceae
- Uses – Kulu is the source of gum karaya which is used in the pharmaceutical industry as a laxative and tablet binder, coating agent, obstetrical lubricant and a fixative for dentures. It also has uses in confectionary, ice cream making and the food industry as an emulsifier, stabilizer and thickener. A strong fibre is made from its bark. The timber has a heavy, red heartwood that is strong but liable to split. It is sometimes used in rural areas for domestic joinery but more often to make canoes, toys and musical instruments. Kulu seeds are roasted and eaten. The tree has tremendous potential for afforesting poor, stony, infertile sites but is not much used for this purpose.





Streblus asper

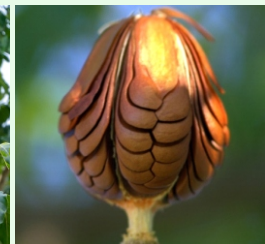
- Common name – Toothbrush tree, Siamese rough bush, Sand paper tree
- Family – Moraceae
- Uses – The Buddhist texts and official records from before the twentieth century in Thailand are known as khoi books. It has been important in papermaking in Thailand for seven hundred years. the coarse texture of the leaves as natural sandpaper. fiber sources are used to make paper and khoi fibers are used primarily by artisans who produce paper using traditional techniques. used in Ayurveda and other folk medicines for the treatment of different ailments such as filariasis, leprosy, toothache, diarrhoea, and cancer. It is a well known and documented ethnomedicinal plant.





Swietenia mahagoni

- Common name – Mahagoni
- Family – Miliaceae
- Uses – Used to make modern musical instruments because of its superior tone wood qualities. It is sometimes utilized in the top of guitars as well as the back, sides and neck, and is not uncommon in older mandolins.





Sympforema involucratum

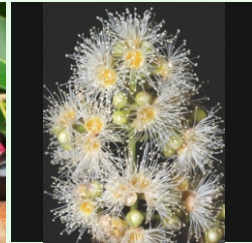
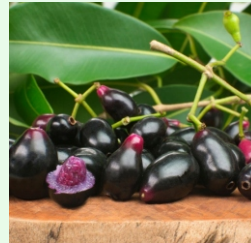
- Common name – Pani Lajwanti, Lajwanti and Snow bush
- Family – Verbenaceae
- Uses – In traditional medicine, It is valued for its potential therapeutic properties. Different parts of the plant, such as leaves and roots, are used to treat various ailments. For instance, it is known to have applications in treating skin diseases, wounds, and ulcers due to its antimicrobial and healing properties. This plant is also cultivated for ornamental purposes. It has attractive flowers and foliage, making it a popular choice for gardens and landscape design.





Syzygium cumini

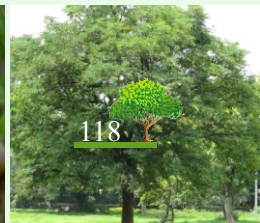
- Common name – Jambolan, Black plum, Jamun Indian black berry.
- Family – Myrtaceae
- Uses – The bark is used for treatment of sore throat, Bronchitis, asthma, thirst, biliousness, dysentery and ulcers.





Tamarindus indica

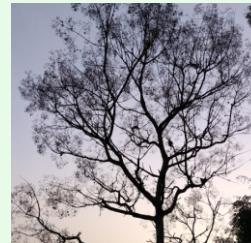
- Common name – Tamarind
- Family – Fabaceae
- Uses – Tamarind pulp is used to add a sour and tangy flavor to a variety of dishes. Its paste and concentrate are used in making sauces, chutneys, and marinades. It is known for its laxative properties and is used to treat constipation. Which contains antioxidants and has anti-inflammatory properties, which can help in reducing inflammation and oxidative stress in the body. In traditional tamarind is used to treat fever, sore throat, and infections due to its antimicrobial properties. Industrially it is used as Metal Polish, seed polysaccharides are used in the textile industry for sizing and finishing fabrics. It is rich in vitamins (especially vitamin C and B vitamins), minerals (such as magnesium and potassium), and dietary fiber.





Tectona grandis

- Common name Teak, Sagon
- Family name Lamiaceae
- Uses Sagon is best known for its wood, a high-quality timber with dark brown, streaky heartwood and only a narrow sliver of pale sapwood. Teak has a reputation for being 'well-behaved' and not shrinking, cracking or warping when it has been properly seasoned. The timber is most in demand in Indian cities for general purpose furniture and paneling, though this has more to do with prestige and fashion than inherent qualities of the wood. Sagon flowers and seeds are used in folk and tribal medicine to treat urinary, intestinal, menstrual and diabetic complaints. The root-bark and young leaves yield a yellow and red dye.





Terminalia arjuna

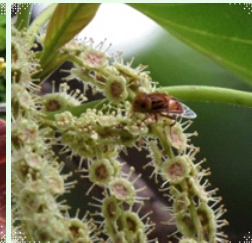
- Common name – Arjuna, Bilimatti
- Family – Combretaceae
- Uses – Bark is used for anginal pain, hypertension, congestive heart failure and dyslipidemia.





Terminalia bellirica

- Common name – Tare, Beheda, Behada, Belerica
- Family – Combretaceae
- Uses – Baheda fruit are known as 'belliric myrobalans' and were once much more widely used for dyeing cloth (brown, black and 'snuffy yellow') and tanning leather. As one of the 3 ingredients of Ayurvedic triphala, baheda kernels are prescribed for treating coughs, eye disease, leprosy, intestinal problems and a host of other complaints. Baheda gum is medicinal too and its seeds are said to be dangerously narcotic. In the forest, cattle, sheep, deer and monkeys feed on the leaves and fruit. The wood is not durable and is little used. Some people consider bahedas to be inhabited by demons and avoid sitting in their shade.





Terminalia catappa

- Common name – Indian almond.
- Family – Combretaceae
- Uses – Various plant parts are used medicinally to treat dysentery, leprosy, coughs, jaundice, indigestion, headaches, colic, pain and numbness, fever, diarrhea, sores, skin diseases, diabetes, etc.





Terminalia mantaly

- Common name – Madagascar almond
- Family – Combretaceae
- Uses – Various parts of the tree, including the leaves, bark, and roots, are used in traditional medicine in Madagascar to treat a range of ailments such as diarrhea, dysentery, and respiratory infections. Its attractive appearance makes it a popular choice for landscaping and ornamental planting in gardens and parks. The wood of it is valued for its strength and durability. It's used in construction, furniture making, and for crafting items like tool handles. but not that much popular in nature.





Terminalia paniculata

- Common name – Kindal, Indian laurel.
- Family – Combretaceae
- Uses – *Terminalia paniculata* produces high-quality timber known for its strength and durability. It is widely used in construction, furniture making, and boat building. The wood is valued for its resistance to termites and other pests. The bark and leaves are known for their antimicrobial properties and are used to treat wounds, skin diseases, and infections. The tree's extracts are also utilized in Ayurvedic medicine for their anti-inflammatory and analgesic properties. The leaves and bark are sometimes used for making dyes and other natural products.





Terminalia tomentosa

- Common name – Indian Laurel.
- Family – Combretaceae
- Uses –: Ornamental plant in gardens and parks. It is used to treat skin diseases, rheumatism, and digestive problems. The bark and fruit yield pyrogallol and catechol for dyeing and tanning leather. The wood is used for furniture, cabinetwork, joinery, paneling, specialty items, boat-building, and musical instruments. Its leaves are used as food by silkworms that produce tussar silk.





Thespesia populnea

- Common name – Portia tree, Indian tulip tree.
- Family – Malvaceae
- Uses – It contains useful medicinal properties, such as antifertility, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, purgative and hepatoprotective activity.





Tithonia diversifolia

- Common name – Tree marigold Mexican sunflower, Nitobe chrysanthemum
- Family – Asteraceae
- Uses – Mexican sunflower are commonly used as fodder for livestock due to its high protein content and nutritional value. The plant can be used to make organic fertilizer and green manure. In traditional medicine, various parts of the plant are used to treat ailments such as wounds, skin infections, and respiratory issues. can also be used in biogas production due to its high biomass yield and rapid growth rate. The flowers attract pollinators such as bees, making it beneficial for promoting pollination in agricultural areas.





Vitex altissima

- Common name – Peacock foot tree
- Family – Lamiaceae
- Uses – Fruits are carminative and digestive. Fruits are used for the treatment of stomatitis, cardiac diseases, anorexia, blindness, leprosy and worm infestation. Bark juice is used to treat rheumatic swellings and chest pains.





Vitex negundo

- Common name – Five leaved chaste tree
- Family – Lamiaceae
- Uses – The leaves have anti-mosquito properties. The plant is a useful medicine for cough, fever, asthma, throat related diseases. Root, leaves are used as medicine for skin diseases, back pain, liver related diseases. The seeds are used as an anthelmintic and the plant as a heart health booster. Flowers attracts Bees and butterflies.





Wrightia tinctoria

- Common name – Pala Indigo plant.
- Family – Apocynaceae
- Uses – Wrightia tinctoria has been assigned to have good analgesic, anti-inflammatory, anthelmintic, antiulcer, antidysentric, antidiabetic, anticancer, antipyretic activities and also effective in the treatment of psoriasis.





Xylia xylocarpa

- Common name – Indian Iron wood, Burma iron wood, Jambha, Suria
- Family name – Fabaceae
- Uses – the wood pulp may be used for making wrapping paper, the seeds of this tree are edible.



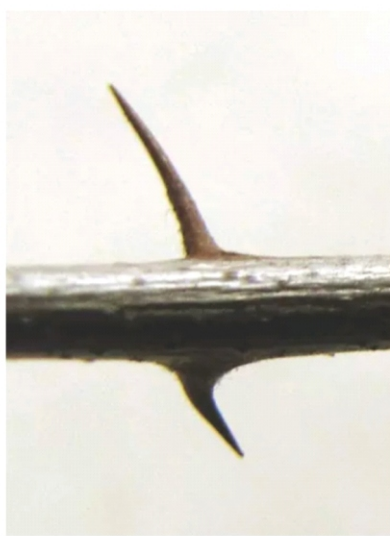
photo : Puttaraju. K



Zizyphus jujuba

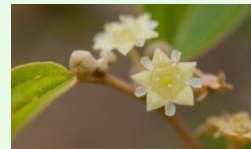
- Common name – Red date, Chinese date
- Family – Rhamnaceae
- Uses – Zizyphus contains chemicals that might lower sugar and fat levels in the blood, and also cause sleepiness. People use zizyphus for constipation, diabetes, aging skin, high cholesterol, insomnia, and many other conditions, but there is no good scientific evidence to support these uses.





Ziziphus mauritiana

- Common name – Ber
- Family – Rhamnaceae
- Uses – Ber is cultivated for its fruit which is packed with Vitamin C and is sold and eaten fresh. The leaves make a nutritious fodder for goats and cattle and are also gathered to feed silkworms. Ber is a host tree for the lac insect, which deposits a crusty, orange resin on the leaves which is collected and processed to make shellac. This is an important cottage industry in C Indian villages. Ber's roots, bark and fruit are used in folk and traditional medicine to treat a wide range of complaints, mostly to do with the digestive tract. The bark and fruit also yield a cinnamon- coloured dye and a tanning material. Ber wood is hard and close-grained, reddish brown when dry and much used in rural areas to make articles that can withstand shock and hard wear such as farm implements, bedposts, beams and oilseed cushers. The wood is an excellent fuel and makes high-grade charcoal.





Ziziphus oenopolia

- Common name-Jackal jujube
- Family name- Rhamnaceae
- Uses -Fruits are delicious and rich in vitamins. Bark is used in skin treatment, leaf juice as wound healer, root as anti-spasmodic, anti-inflammatory, stomachic in digestive medicine, anti-venom for bone fractures, anti-venom.





Ziziphus rugosa

- Common name – Churna, Sura, Sagra, Pithondi
- Family name – Rhamnaceae
- Uses - Churna fruit are edible and are relished by jungle creatures. Its crushed bark mixed with ghee is regarded as a remedy for toothache and mouth ulcers.

