









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


Sr. No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Name of Family	Distribution	Traditional Uses of Plants	Photo
1.	<i>Acacia arabicae</i> Willd.	Kikar	<i>Mimosaceae</i>	India and Tropical Africa	Used for making furniture's, tanning, dyeing fabrics yellow, stem yields gum while seeds are fermented with dates to give beverages.	
2.	<i>Acacia concinna</i> Willd.	Sikakai	<i>Mimosaceae</i>	Asia, Central and South India	Used in natural shampoos or hair powders, saponins from the plant's pods have been traditionally used as a detergent .	
3.	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> (L.) Willd.	Ghand Babul	<i>Mimosaceae</i>	Tropics	Flowers are a source of essential oil used in perfumery.	
4.	<i>Achyranthus asper</i> L.	Chirchita	<i>Amaranthaceae</i>	Asia	Pulmonary affections cough asthma and skin diseases.	
5.	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> Nees.	Adusa	<i>Acanthaceae</i>	Tropical India	A decoction of the leaves is expectorant, and is used to relieve bronchitis.	
6.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> L.	Bael Patter	<i>Rutaceae</i>	India	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.	<i>Albizia lebeck</i> Benth.	Siris	<i>Mimosaceae</i>	Tropical Asia to Australia	The bark is used to treat boils and the leaves and seeds to treat diseases of the eyes.	
8.	<i>Aloe vera</i> L.	Gawar Patha	<i>Liliaceae</i>	Mediterranean. Introduces to New World Tropics.	The active principle is aloin which is used to treat intestinal worms, to encourage menstruation and as a cathartic.	
9.	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> R.Br.	Chitvan	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	Ceylon to Australia	The dried bark has been used since ancient times as a tonic and to treat intestinal complaints, including worms.	
10.	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i> Mig.	Kadam	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	Tropical Asia	The bark is used as a tonic and reduces fever.	

11.	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	Satawari	<i>Liliaceae</i>	Middle East, India, Australia	The roots are applied to relieve irritations. They are also used to treat dysentery, and are diuretic.	
12.	<i>Astercantha longifolia</i> Nees.	Talamkhana	<i>Acanthaceae</i>	India	Decoction of root is diuretic; seeds are given in gonorrhoea, and with milk sugar in spermatorrhoea.	
13.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> (A.) Juss.	Neem	<i>Meliaceae</i>	East India, Ceylon	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.	<i>Bambusa sapinosa</i> Roxb.	Bans	<i>Gramineae</i>	East India	Boiled young shoots eaten locally as a vegetable. Wood used for general construction work.	
15.	<i>Bombax malabaricum</i> D.C.	Semul	<i>Bombacaceae</i>	Tropical Asia	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.	<i>Brassicae campestris</i> L.	Sarson	<i>Cruciferae</i>	Temperate Europe, Asia, introduced to N. America. Grown around the Black Sea	The oil (Ravinson Oil), extracted from the seeds. It is used locally as a luminant, Lubricant, and in the manufacture of soap.	
17.	<i>Bryophyllum calycinum</i> Salisb.	Patherchat	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	Throughout India & N. Temprate	Leaves are useful in vitiated conditions of <i>pitta</i> and <i>vata</i> , haematemesis, haemorrhoids, menorrhagia, cuts and wounds, discolouration of the skin, boils, sloughing ulcers, burns, scalds, corn, diarrhoea, dysentery, vomiting and acute inflammations.	
18.	<i>Butea monospermum</i> Roxb.	Dhak	<i>Leguminosae</i>	Indomalaya, China	A decoction of flowers and leaves is used as diuretic, astringent and aphorodisiac.	
19.	<i>Caesalpinia bonducella</i> F.	Karnju	<i>Caesalpinaceae</i>	Tropics	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.	<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i> D.C.	Bottle Brush	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	Australlia , India	Leaves are a Tea substitute and have a delightfully refreshing flavour, tan dye is obtained from the leaves.	
21.	<i>Calotropis procera</i> Br.	Ak	<i>Ascliapdaceae</i>	Tropical Africa and India	The root bark is used to treat leprosy in India.	
22.	<i>Cannavis sativa</i> L.	Bhang	<i>Cannabidaceae</i>	Central Asia	Fibres used for cordage, sailcloth and caulking boat, seeds used in manufacture of paints, varnishes and soap, drug (bhanga, hashish, ganja and marihuana) is produced. Its use is illegal in many countries.	
23.	<i>Capparis decidua</i> Roth.	Karil	<i>Capparidaceae</i>	Sahara	Fruits eaten locally.	
24.	<i>Carissa carandu</i> L.	Kraundha	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	India to Malaysia	The red, plum-like berries are eaten locally and made into jellies and preserves.	
25.	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Amaltash	<i>Leguminosae</i>	Tropical Africa	The pulp of pods is used as a laxative.	
26.	<i>Cassia nodusa</i> Ham.	Gulabi Amaltash	<i>Caesalpinaceae</i>	West Malaysia	The wood is used for posts and tool handles while roots are used as soap for washing clothes.	
27.	<i>Cassia siama</i> Vahl.	Sياما	<i>Caesalpinaceae</i>	India to Indonesia	The wood is used for heavy construction work, mine props and as a fuel.	
28.	<i>Casuarinae equisetifolia</i> L.	Chok/ Jhau	<i>Casuarinaceae</i>	New South Wales, Queensland, India	Wood is used for roof shingles and posting.	
29.	<i>Cedrela toona</i> Roxb.	Toon	<i>Meliaceae</i>	India to Australia	Flowers are source of a red and yellow dye, wood is used for furniture, house building, tea chests, oil casks and cigar box.	
30.	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> Benth.	Kapok Tree	<i>Bombraceae</i>	South America, India	The fibres are insect repellent; gum is laxative and used in bowel complaints, juice from its roots is a cure for diabetes.	
31.	<i>Centella asiatica</i> Urb.	Brahmi	<i>Umbelliferae</i>	Tropics and Temperate	It is one of the constituents of the Indian summer drink thandaayyee, sharp memory.	

32.	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i> L.	Rat-ki-Rani	<i>Solanaceae</i>	Central America, West Indies	An infusion of the plant is used as an antispasmodic in the treatment of epilepsy.	
33.	<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> L.	Guldawadhi	<i>Compositae</i>	Asia, Africa, Mediterranean	The young seedlings are cooked as a vegetable in China and Japan.	
34.	<i>Citrus limon</i> Burmann.	Nimbu	<i>Rutaceae</i>	Sub Tropical Asia, Greeks and Romanas, Azores, California and Italy	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.	<i>Clerodendron inerme</i> Gaertn.	Lanjai	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	Tropical and Sub Tropical, India	Used as blood purifier.	
36.	<i>Cordia oblique</i> Wild	Losara	<i>Boraginaceae</i>	India	Fruits are demulcent, expectorant and useful in bronchial affections and in irritation of urinary passages.	
37.	<i>Crinum defixum</i> L.	Sukhdarshan	<i>Amaryllidaceae</i>	Tropical, Sub Tropical	Juice from the leaves is used to relieve ear-ache.	
38.	<i>Curcuma domestica</i> L.	Haldi	<i>Zingiberaceae</i>	South Asia, India, China, East Indies and West Indies	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.	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> L.	Amar Bel	<i>Convolvulaceae</i>	Tropical and Temperate, India, Western Peninsula and Baluchistan	Seeds are carminative and anthelmintic; plant used externally against itch, internally in protracted fevers; Infusion of the plant is used to wash sores.	
40.	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> Spreng.	Lemon grass	<i>Poaceae</i>	Tropical Asia	Used as a medical herb and in perfumes, consumed as a tea.	
41.	<i>Delphinium ajacis</i> L.	Larkspur	<i>Ranunculaceae</i>	Europe, Mediterranean	A tincture of the dried ripe seeds is used medicinally as a parasiticide.	
42.	<i>Elaeocarpus ganitrus</i> Roxb.	Rudraksh	<i>Elaeocarpaceae</i>	India, Malaya	Bark and leaves used to treat inflammation of the gums.	












43.	<i>Emblica officinalis</i> Gaertn.	Anwla	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Tropical Asia, India	Fruits used in jellies and preserves, eaten raw, bark used for tanning.	
44.	<i>Eugenia jambolana</i> Lam.	Jamoha	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	Tropical Asia to Australlia	Seeds are diuretic and are used to reduce the blood sugar in cases of diabetes.	
45.	<i>Evolvullus alsinoides</i> L.	Shankh Pushpi	<i>Convolvulaceae</i>	Throughout Tropics	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.	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i> L.	Bargad	<i>Moraceae</i>	India Pakistan	Tree is sacred to Hindu, latex used to heal cracks in the feet.	
47.	<i>Ficus glomerata</i> Roxb.	Gular	<i>Moraceae</i>	Tropical India, Pakistan	Fruits are eaten locally and a bird lime is made from the latex.	
48.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Pipal	<i>Moraceae</i>	Tropical Asia	Tree is scared to Hindu & Buddhists.	
49.	<i>Ficus rumphi</i> Blume	Pilkan	<i>Moraceae</i>	Malasysia	Fruits are eaten locally.	
50.	<i>Hibiscus-rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Gurhal	<i>Malvaceae</i>	China, Japan	Bark used in China to control menstruation, a decoction of the roots is used to treat sore eyes.	
51.	<i>Ixora fulgens</i> Roxb.	Ixora	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	Tropics, Malaya	Used by local people as a treatment against toothache.	
52.	<i>Jacrandia mimosaeifolia</i> D.Don.	Nili Gulmohar	<i>Bignoniaceae</i>	Tropical South America	The wood is used in general carpentry.	
53.	<i>Jatropha curcus</i> L.	Safed Arand	<i>Euphorbiceae</i>	Tropics	Seeds yield Curcus Oil used medicinallyas a strong purgative.	
54.	<i>Lagerstroemia flos-reginae</i> Retz.	Jarulul	<i>Lythraceae</i>	Malaysia	The wood is insect resistant and used for house building, flooring, bridges and railways sleepers.	

55.	<i>Lantana camera</i> L.	Ghaneri	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	Tropical America	A decoction of the leaves is used locally as a tonic and stimulant.	
56.	<i>Lantana macrophylae</i> Mart.	Ghaneri	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	South America	A decoction of leaves is used in Brazil to treat rheumatism and the fruits are used to make a tonic.	
57.	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> L.	Sweet Pea	<i>Leguminosae</i>	South Europe	An essential oil is extracted from flowers and used in perfumery.	
58.	<i>Lawsonia alba</i> L.	Mahendi	<i>Lythraceae</i>	Old World Tropics, N. Africa, Arabia to India.	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.	<i>Madhuca indica</i> Gmel	Mahua	<i>Sapotaceae</i>	South India	Flower is edible and is a food item for tribals, used to make syrup for medicinal purposes, fermented to produce the alcoholic drink <i>mahuwa</i> , country liquor.	
60.	<i>Melia azadirachta</i> L.	Neem	<i>Meliaceae</i>	East India, Ceylon	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.	<i>Mentha arvensis</i> L.	Pudina	<i>Labiatae</i>	Temperate Europe, Asia and America	Oil used in pharmaceutical, toothpastes.	
62.	<i>Mentha piperata</i> L.	Pippermint	<i>Labiatae</i>	Europe and North America	Oil and dried leaves are used medicinally to treat stomach complaints and as a stimulant.	
63.	<i>Mimosa hamata</i> Willd.	Aill	<i>Mimosaceae</i>	Tropical Asia	Tonic, in urinary complaints, glandular swellings, blood-purifier.	
64.	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i> Liebm.	Amarphal	<i>Araceae</i>	Central America	Fruits are pulped and used to make drinks and ices.	

65.	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> L.	Soanjhna	<i>Moringaceae</i>	India, Old and New World	Used as vegetables, bark control diabetes, a natural anthelmintic and possible adjuvant .	
66.	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> L. DC4	Kaunch	<i>Fabaceae</i>	East Indies	Seeds used for treating intestinal gas, diarrhea, cough, rheumatic disorder, muscular pain, diabetes, menstrual pain and tuberculosis.	
67.	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> Kurz.	Kadi Pata	<i>Rutaceae</i>	East Asia, Pacific Islands, Himalayas.	A decoction of the bark leaves and root is used locally as a tonic.	
68.	<i>Musa paradisiacal</i> L.	Kela	<i>Musaceae</i>	Tropical Asia	The high starch content of the fruits, flour from the fruit is an excellent invalid food.	
69.	<i>Nerium indicum</i> Mill.	Red Kaner	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	Tropical Asia	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.	<i>Nerium oleander</i> L.	White Kaner	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	Mediterranean	The roots are used in criminal poisoning and to exterminate rats.	
71.	<i>Nicotiana tabocum</i> L.	Tamakhu	<i>Solanaceae</i>	Tropical America	The cured and dried leaves are used to make tobacco, snuff and a source of nicotine for the manufacture of insecticides and nicotine sulphate.	
72.	<i>Nyctenthus arbor-tristis</i> L.	Har Sringar	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	India	The leaves yield a bright yellow dye.	
73.	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.	Ban Tulsi	<i>Labiatae</i>	India, S.E. Asia, N. E. Africa	The plant is cultivated for the essential oil used in perfumery, soap making, to flavour liqueurs and sauces.	
74.	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L.	Tulsi	<i>Labiatae</i>	Old World Tropics	The plant is sacred to the Hindus and is grown in front of temples; the leaves are used as a condiment.	
75.	<i>Onosoma echinoids</i> L.	Inderjo	<i>Boraginaceae</i>	Central Europe To Himalayas	The roots yield a red dye (Orsanette) used in India to dye fats and wool, in place of Alkanna.	

76.	<i>Piper longum</i> L.	Piper	<i>Piperaceae</i>	Himalayas through India	Fruits are used as a condiment; roots are used as a diuretic.	
77.	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> L.	Khajur	<i>Palmae</i>	Asia Minor	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.	<i>Physalis minima</i> L.	Papotan	<i>Solanaceae</i>	Tropics	The fruits are eaten as a vegetable.	
79.	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L.	Chitrak	<i>Plumbaginaceae</i>	India, Malaysia	Paste of roots and leaves used to treat skin complaints.	
80.	<i>Plumeria alba</i> L.	Champa	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	South Eastern Asia	The heart of the wood is part of a traditional medical preparation taken as a vermifuge or as a laxative.	
81.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> L. Mirr.	Papri	<i>Papilionaceae</i>	Indomalaya	The oil is used in Asia to treat skin diseases and for burning, also used to make candles and soap.	
82.	<i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch.	Badam	<i>Rosaceae</i>	Middle East and South Asia	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.	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Amrood	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	Mexico, Peru, W. Indies	Used in jellies and preserves, fruits ia a good source of vitamin C	
84.	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> L.	Lal Chandan	<i>Fabaceae</i>	E. India, Ceylon to Philippines	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.	<i>Pterospermum acerifolium</i> Willd.	Kanak Champa	<i>Sterculiaceae</i>	E. India, Malaysia	Used locally for bridge-building, boats, house-building.	
86.	<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> L. Benth.	Sarp Gandha	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	India, Ceylon, Burma, Thailand and Indonesia	Roots are used in the relief of hypertension by reducing blood pressure and as sedative.	
87.	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Arand	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Tropical Africa and Asia	Castor oil is extracted, medicinally used as a laxative.	
88.	<i>Rosa damascena</i> Mill.	Gulab	<i>Rosaceae</i>	Balkans and Asia Minor	The oil extracted from flowers is used in perfumery and for flavouring.	
89.	<i>Salvadora persica</i> Garc.	Jal/ Pillu	<i>Salvadoraceae</i>	Tropical Africa, Asia	The fruits and bark are bitter and are used in local medicines	
90.	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> L.	Kanghi	<i>Malvaceae</i>	America	The Hindus use a decoction of the roots to treat stomach complaints, asthma and heart conditions.	
91.	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	Makoi	<i>Solanaceae</i>	Tropics and Temperate	Fruits eaten in pies, shoots and leaves used as vegetable.	
92.	<i>Stevia rebaudiana</i> Bertoni.	Madhu-pattha	Asteraceae	Tropical and Subtropical America	The plant is a possible sugar substitute.	
93.	<i>Strebelus asper</i> Lour.	Sohra	<i>Moraceae</i>	Tropical Asia	A decoction of the bark is used in India to treat dysentery, diarrhea and fevers.	
94.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> L. Skeels	Jamun	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Indonesia	Seed is also used to control diabetes , digestive ailments, the leaves and bark are used for controlling blood pressure.	
95.	<i>Tagetes erecta</i> L.	Gendha	<i>Compositae</i>	Mexico, Old and New World, India	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.	

96.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Imli	<i>Leguminosae</i>	Tropical Africa	The bitter-sweet pulp from the ripe pods is used to make drinks, chutneys, curries, etc., source of vitamin C, pulp is used as a laxative.	
97.	<i>Tamarix gallica</i> L.	Jhau	<i>Tamariaceae</i>	N. India, W. Himalayas	Used for tanning, wood used for construction, turning, fancy articles, fuel and for poles.	
98.	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f.	Teak	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	Indomalaya	A very valuable timber species, a yellow dye from the bark is used for dyeing basket work.	
99.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> Wight. Arn.	Arjun	<i>Combretaceae</i>	E. India to Malaysia	A decoction of the bark is used as a heart stimulant.	
100.	<i>Terminalia bellerica</i> Roxb.	Baheda	<i>Combretaceae</i>	Andaman Islands	A decoction of fruits is used as an eye lotion.	
101.	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	Harad	<i>Combretaceae</i>	Central Asia	The fruits used for tanning and as a tonic to stimulate the appetite.	
102.	<i>Thevetia nerifolia</i> Juss.	Pili Kaner	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	Tropical America, West Indies	The bark is used to reduce fevers.	
103.	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> L.	Mor Pankhi	<i>Cupressaceae</i>	E. USA	The oil taken to relieve rheumatism, to control menstruation and as expectorant, externally it is applied to skin diseases.	
104.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> Miers.	Gilloy	<i>Menispermaceae</i>	Malaysia	A decoction of the stems, roots and leaves is used by the Hindus to reduce fevers and in India and Malaya as a salve for sore eyes.	
105.	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	Bhakhdi	<i>Zygophyllaceae</i>	Old and New World Tropics	The fruits are used as a diuretic; seeds are potential source of oil.	
106.	<i>Vernonia anthelmintica</i> Willd.	Kaleejeera	<i>Asteraceae</i>	Tropical Asia	The leaves are used as a salve for leprosy and skin diseases and in a decoction as an abortive.	
107.	<i>Withania somnifera</i> Dunal	Ashwgandha	<i>Solanaceae</i>	Africa, India	The plant is narcotic, roots used to treat diseases of the rectum.	