OBSERVATIONS
CHAPTER - IV

OBSERVATIONS

i) Preparation of an up to date inventory of sacred groves in Dapoli tahsil

Based on the extensive surveys, conducted in the villages of Dapoli tahsil, in addition to 186 sacred groves (Mundlye, 2002) the additional new 32 sacred groves are reported in Dapoli tahsil in this dissertation are as follows.
Table No.: 4.1.1 Inventory of sacred groves of Dapoli tahsil, dist. Ratnagiri

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the grove / S. No.</th>
<th>Total area of the grove in Ha.</th>
<th>Name/s of deity/s</th>
<th>Temple / Darga Yes/No</th>
<th>Conservation status</th>
<th>Tree cutting Yes/ No</th>
<th>New plantation Yes/ No</th>
<th>Utilization pattern</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Main event</th>
<th>Location of the grove on plateau / slope of the hill / near village / near lake / near coast</th>
<th>Road accessibility</th>
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<td>×</td>
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<td>Yes/No</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Slope of the Hill</td>
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<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>×</td>
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<td>Mahadev</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>×</td>
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<td>×</td>
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<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
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41
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<td>Grove on plateau near Village</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Farare</td>
<td>1.66.0</td>
<td>Mahamai</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Slope of the hill</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Farare 51/29</td>
<td>0.14.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Slope of the hill</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Ganpatipule 130</td>
<td>0.65.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Slope of the hill near Village</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Ganpatipule (Tangar) 12</td>
<td>0.18.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Slope of the hill near Village</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Gahve 94/ 1</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>Bhairi</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Bhairi Yatra</td>
<td>Slope of the hill</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Gahve, Chakanchi Rahat 91/4</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Slope of the hill</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Gavrai 262</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>Gavrai</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Holi, Dasara</td>
<td>Slope Of the Hill</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Gavrai 370</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>Gavdevi</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Holi, Dasara</td>
<td>Slope Of the Hill</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Gavtale</td>
<td>4.41</td>
<td>Zolai</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Holi, Dasara</td>
<td>Grove on plateau</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Gudhge 59</td>
<td>0.05.0</td>
<td>Satmaidevi</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Panchayat</td>
<td>Dasara</td>
<td>In Village</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Gudhge 83</td>
<td>0.05.0</td>
<td>Jakhai devi</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Panchayat</td>
<td>Holi</td>
<td>In Village</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Hatip 106</td>
<td>0.57.0</td>
<td>Bhairi</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Holi</td>
<td>Slope of the hill near Village</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Ilane 72</td>
<td>1.05.0</td>
<td>Annapurna, Bhairi, Ganpati</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Annapurna Yatra</td>
<td>Grove on plateau</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Inampangari 1</td>
<td>0.57.0</td>
<td>Gavdevi, Kaleshwari, Padmavati</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Holi</td>
<td>Near Village</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Jalgaon – 135/2</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>Mahamai</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Near village</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Jamge</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>4.45</td>
<td>Navbaudha</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Slope of the hill</td>
<td>near Village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Kadivali</td>
<td>1.82.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Bhairi,</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenues</td>
<td>Holi,</td>
<td>Grove on plateau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kadivali 129</td>
<td>0.45.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Jogeshwari, Shankar.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Slope of the hill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Kalaki 72/0</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Slope of the Hill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Kalaki 93/9</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>Phuradkarin Devi</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Holi</td>
<td>Slope of the Hill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Kalambat 36</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>Dhavji</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Near village</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Kalambat 37</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Near village</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Kangwai 12/10</td>
<td>0.02.8</td>
<td>Chalkoba</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Holi, Dasara</td>
<td>Grove on plateau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Kangwai 12/6</td>
<td>0.00.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Grove on plateau</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Kangwai 12/7</td>
<td>0.10.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Grove on plateau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Kangwai 198/0</td>
<td>1.31.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Grove on plateau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Kangwai 210/0</td>
<td>0.28.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Grove on plateau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Kangwai 8/0</td>
<td>1.11.8</td>
<td>Shankar, Zolai</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Mahashiv</td>
<td>Grove on plateau</td>
<td>Holi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Karanjali</td>
<td>0.80.0</td>
<td>Janai, Kalkai</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Holi</td>
<td>Grove on plateau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>Karanjali</td>
<td>0.10.0</td>
<td>Baleshwar</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Grove on plateau</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Karanjani 1365</td>
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<td>Gavdevi, Shankar</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Holi, Mahashiv</td>
<td>Grove on plateau</td>
<td>Pir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Karde (Jadhawadi) Pirachi rai 129/1</td>
<td>2.55</td>
<td>Pir</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Near Sea shore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Karde (Madhliwadi) 109/1</td>
<td>0.61.0</td>
<td>Shankar</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Slope Of The Hill</td>
<td></td>
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<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Karde (Madhliwadi)</td>
<td>110/9</td>
<td>0.61.0</td>
<td>Khemdev</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Holi</td>
<td>Slope Of the Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Karjgaon (Chandranagar)</td>
<td>99/0</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>Kalkai</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Mandir Trusty</td>
<td>Kalkai Jatra</td>
<td>Slope Of the Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Karjgaon (Ladghar)</td>
<td>131/0</td>
<td>0.42.0</td>
<td>Chandikadevi</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Holi</td>
<td>Grove on plateau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Katran Sahanwadi and rahatwadi 128</td>
<td>0.28.0</td>
<td>Vaghjai</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Grampancha yat</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>on plateau</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Kavadioli - 15</td>
<td>3.10.0</td>
<td>Jakmata, Kaleshawri</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Holi</td>
<td>Slope Of the Hill</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Kelil 362</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>Narayan</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Holi</td>
<td>Grove on plateau</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Kelil 49</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>Kalkai, Vaghjai, Bhavani</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Holi, Dasara</td>
<td>Slope Of the Hill</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Kharvate 41</td>
<td>4.09.0</td>
<td>Jakmata</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Slope Of the Hill</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Kharvate 2</td>
<td>0.32.0</td>
<td>Jakmata</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Holi</td>
<td>on plateau</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Kherdi (Bondiwali) 244/1</td>
<td>0.33.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Slope Of the hill</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Kherdi 246</td>
<td>1.42.0</td>
<td>Chandikadevi</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Holi, Dasara</td>
<td>Slope Of the hill</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Kolbandre (Brahmanwadi) 66/2</td>
<td>0.10.0</td>
<td>Smashan</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>on plateau</td>
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45
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50
<p>| 167 | Sakurde | 0.700 | Bhairi, Mahadev | ✓ | * | x | x | x | x | x | Revenue | Holi, Mahashivratri | Slope of the Hill | ✓ |
| 168 | Sakurde | 0.570 | - | x | * | x | x | x | x | x | Revenue | - | Slope of the Hill | ✓ |
| 169 | Sakurde | 0.470 | - | x | * | x | x | x | x | x | Revenue | - | Slope of the Hill | ✓ |
| 170 | Sakurde | 0.200 | Kshetrapal | x | * | x | x | x | x | x | Revenue | Varashik Botivasa | Slope of the Hill | ✓ |
| 171 | Sakurde | 0.080 | Goan devi | ✓ | ** | x | x | x | ✓ | ✓ | Revenue | Holi | Near Village | ✓ |
| 172 | Saldure 138 | 0.080 | Sonddeghar 4 | 4.020 | Sondai devi | ✓ | (Dam) | ** | x | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Revenue | Holi | Slope of the hill | ✓ |
| 173 | Sarang 54 | 0.360 | Kumbheshwar | ✓ | ** | x | x | x | x | x | Revenue | Holi, Mahashivratri | Slope of the hill near Village | ✓ |
| 174 | Satere Tarfe Haveli 30/17 | 0.19 | Khem Padmavati | ✓ | * | x | x | x | x | x | Revenue | Holi, Dasara | Grove on plateau | ✓ |
| 175 | Satere Tarfe Natu 35 | 2.430 | Janani Devi | ✓ | ** | x | x | x | x | x | Revenue | Dasara, Holi | Slope Of the Hill | ✓ |
| 176 | Shirsadi 62 | 3.760 | Kalkai | ✓ | ***(Dam of Maghpabandh) | ✓ | x | x | x | x | Revenue | Dasara Holi | Slope Of the Hill | ✓ |
| 177 | Shiravane 476 | 0.300 | Yamdev, Kaleshri, Guravdev, Manai | ✓ | ** | x | ✓ | x | x | x | Revenue | Holi, Dasara | Slope Of the Hill | ✓ |
| 178 | Shirde | 0.300 | Bhomeshwar | ✓ | ** | x | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Private | Mahashivratri | Slope of the Hill | ✓ |
| 179 | Shirkhal 206 | 1.940 | - | x | ** | x | ✓ | x | x | x | Revenue | x | Slope of the hill near Village | ✓ |</p>
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53
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<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
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<td>×</td>
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*Well conserved    **Moderately conserved    ***Poorly conserved
### TABLE NO. 4.1.2 : Newly reported sacred groves of Dapoli tahsil.

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<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the groove / S. No.</th>
<th>Total area of the grove in Ha.</th>
<th>Name/s of deity/s</th>
<th>Temple / Darga</th>
<th>Conser vation status</th>
<th>Tree cutting</th>
<th>New Plantation</th>
<th>Utilization pattern</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Main event</th>
<th>Location of the grove on plateau / slope of the hill / Near village/ in village / near lake / near coast</th>
<th>Road accessibility</th>
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<td>Yes/ No</td>
<td>Grazi ng</td>
<td>Litter collecti on</td>
<td>Dried fuel wood</td>
<td>Temple trust / Revenues / Panchayat / Private / Forest Dept.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Awashi</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>Janai, Kalkai</td>
<td>Smashan</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Grove on plateau Near Village</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Burondi</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>Bhairi</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Mandir Trust Holi Slope Of the Hill</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Burondi (Rane wadi)</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>Durgadevi</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Mandir Trust Chaitri Utsav Near Village</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chandikanagar</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>Chandika</td>
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<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Mandir Trusty Dasara Near Village</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kadivali</td>
<td>1.82</td>
<td>Bhairi, Jogeshwari, Shankar, Sahan</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue Holi, Dasara Grove on plateau Near Village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kadivali 129</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Slope of the hill</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Karanjali</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>Janai, Kalkai</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Private Holi Grove on plateau</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Karanjali</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>Baleshwar</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Private Grove on plateau</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kolbandre (Brahmanwadi)</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>Smashan</td>
<td></td>
<td>×</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue × Grove on plateau</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kolbandre Bejewadi 174/0</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>Shamshan</td>
<td></td>
<td>×</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue Near village</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Slope of the hill</td>
<td>Grove on plateau</td>
<td>Near Village</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kolbandre</td>
<td>1.54.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bejewadi 198/0</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kolbandre</td>
<td>0.80.3</td>
<td>Digeshwar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Kolbandre</td>
<td>0.18.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Slope of the hill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Kapambawadi</td>
<td>5.14.0</td>
<td>Valjai</td>
<td></td>
<td>Grove on plateau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Kudavale</td>
<td>33.67.0</td>
<td>Shankar, Maruti, Bhairi, Kalkai, Valjai, Smashan etc</td>
<td>Holi</td>
<td>Slope of the hill near Village</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Kudavale</td>
<td>0.79.0</td>
<td>Kshetrapal Sahan</td>
<td></td>
<td>Grove on plateau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>(Devkholwadi)</td>
<td>0.34.0</td>
<td>Zolai</td>
<td></td>
<td>Near Village</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Matwan</td>
<td>3.80.0</td>
<td>Mahamai</td>
<td></td>
<td>Slope of the hill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
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<td>Manai</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Pophalavane 160</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>Khadapkarin</td>
<td></td>
<td>Grove on plateau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Pophalavane 161</td>
<td>0.24.0</td>
<td>Beleshwar</td>
<td></td>
<td>Grove on plateau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Sakurde</td>
<td>2.27.0</td>
<td>Smashan</td>
<td></td>
<td>Slope of the hill near Village</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Varashik Botivasa</td>
<td>Slope of the Hill</td>
<td>Slope of hill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Sakurde</td>
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<td>Kshetrapal</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Sondeghar</td>
<td>4.02</td>
<td>Sondai devi</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Shirde</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>Bhomeshwar</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Valne</td>
<td>0.18.0</td>
<td>Kalkai</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Vavghar 56</td>
<td>0.17.0</td>
<td>Kalkai</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Vadavali</td>
<td>2.49.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Vadavali</td>
<td>0.42.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Vadavali</td>
<td>4.01.0</td>
<td>Khemdev</td>
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<td>**</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Well conserved  **Moderately conserved  ***Poorly conserved

Out of 32 newly reported sacred groves, 22 sacred groves are belongs to revenue department, 03 Belongs to Grampanchayat, 03 belongs to Mandir trust, while 04 sacred groves are private.
ii) General observations of Selected sacred groves:

**General observations of sacred grove of Sadavli Tahsil Dapoli, Dist. Ratnagiri**

1. Name of the grove is Sadavli sacred grove.
2. Nearest village is Sadavli, Tahsil Dapoli, Dist. Ratnagiri.
3. Total area of the sacred grove is 12.14 hectares.
4. Ownership of the grove is in the hands of Revenue department.
5. Legal status of the grove is under reserved forest.
6. Total 12.14 hectares area is under the forest.
7. In sacred grove, Koteshwari, Kalkai and Waghjai Deities are present in a small temple.
8. About 150 local people visit the grove at the time of Shimga / Holi, Navratri and Jatra festival every year.
9. Accessibility to grove is by road, the road from Dapoli to Sadavli bypass is an all season road and from Sadavli bypass to sacred grove, the road is not all season road (rough road) and is about 1.5 kms.
10. The sacred grove and village Sadavli are 12 km. away to south side of Dapoli.
11. The total population of Sadavli village is 144. Out of 144, 62 are male and 82 are female. Some people of Sadavli are shifted for lively hood temporarily to big cities like Mumbai and Pune for service. Only 06 youths and remaining 24 old peoples are living in the village. Hence there is no much disturbance observed in sacred grove.
12. The principle Religion of the people in the village is Hindu. (Hindu-Dhangar and Hindu-Maratha).
13. Primary occupation of villagers is farming and secondary occupation is as a worker.
14. The village Sadavli consist only one temple of Koteshwari, Kalkai and Waghjai, which is located in the sacred grove.
15. The utilization of plants for only medicine and for deity is allowed.
16. Grazing and hunting of animals is prohibited by the local peoples but during one visit were observed the animal hunters in sacred grove but those were from the other villages.
17. In 1990 the forest was catch fired and was lost the existing biodiversity.
18. In sacred grove Eco-fencing of *Euphorbia antiquorum* L. was observed at some places.

19. In sacred grove permanent source of water in the form of stream is observed. The villagers are using water for drinking and for ‘Coconut’, ‘Mango’ and ‘Areca nut’ orchards by weir system of natural gravity flow.

20. Sacred grove consist very old giant trees and lianas.

21. The type of vegetation in sacred grove is moist semi-evergreen. In sacred grove clear stratification is observed. Emergent or super canopy is also observed.

**General observations of sacred grove of Kudavle Tahsil Dapoli, Dist. Ratnagiri**

1. Name of the groves are Kudavle sacred groves.

2. Nearest village is Kudavle, Tahsil Dapoli, Dist. Ratnagiri.

3. Total area of the sacred groves is 5.14 + 33.67 + 0.79 = 39.60 hectors.

4. Ownership of the grove is in the hands of Revenue department.

5. Legal status of the grove is under reserved forest.

6. Total 39.55 hectors area is under the forest.

7. In sacred groves, Waljai, Shankar, Maruti, Bhairi, Kalkai Deities are present in small temples. Waljai Devi has no temple and Smashan is present.

8. About 4000-5000 local people, from other villages, Environmentalists and Researchers from different areas visit the grove at any time or at the time of Shimga, Jatra and Navratri festivals every year.

9. Accessibility to grove is by road, the road from Dapoli to Kudavle sacred grove bypass is an all season road and from Kudavle bypass to sacred grove, the road is not all season road (rough road) and is about 0.5 km.

10. The sacred grove and village Kudavle are 21 kms. away to east-north side of Dapoli.

11. The total population of Kudavle village is about 1648. Out of which 740 are male and 908 are female. Some people of Kudavle are shifted for lively hood temporarily to big cities like Mumbai and Pune for service. 120 huts of Katkari are reported, which is biggest Wadi of Katkari in Ratnagiri district.

12. The principle Religion of the people in the village is Hindu. (Hindu-Katkari, Hindu-Maratha, Hindu-Kunbi, Navbuddha, etc).
13. Primary occupation of villagers is farming and secondary occupation is as a worker while few are employed.

14. The village Kudavle consist four small temples, one for Bhairi, one for Kalkai, other for Shankar and fourth for Maruti. All are located in the sacred grove. For Waljai goddess there is no temple.

15. The utilization of plants for only medicine and for deity is allowed.

16. Grazing and hunting of animals is prohibited by the local peoples.

17. In sacred groves only on east side fencing of metal wire was observed.

18. In sacred grove permanent source of water in the form of stream is observed. The villagers are using water for drinking and for ‘Coconut’, ‘Mango’ and ‘Areca nut’ orchards by pipe line of natural gravity flow.

19. Sacred groves contain very old giant trees and lianas.

20. On one side there is smashan also.

21. The type of vegetation in sacred grove is moist semi-evergreen. In sacred grove clear stratification is observed. Emergent or supercanopy is also observed.

**General observations of sacred grove of Pachavli Tahsil Dapoli, Dist. Ratnagiri**

1. Name of the grove is Pachavli sacred groves.

2. Nearest village is Pachavli, Tahsil Dapoli, Dist. Ratnagiri.

3. Total area of the sacred grove is 04.01 hectares.

4. Ownership of the grove is in the hands of Revenue department.

5. Legal status of the grove is under reserved forest.

6. Total 04.00 hectares area is under the forest.

7. In sacred grove, Mahamai, Pir, and Tambya Deities are present in small temples.

8. About 600 local people visit the grove at the time of Shimga / Holi festival every year.

9. Accessibility Pachavli to grove is by road, the road from Dapoli to Pachavli is an all season road and from to sacred grove, the road is not all season road (rough road) and is about 1.5 km.

10. The sacred grove and village a Pachavli are 10 kms. away to east-north side of Dapoli.
11. The total population of Pachavli village is 560. Out of 560, 253 are male and 307 are female. Some people of Pachavli are shifted for livelihood temporarily to big cities like Mumbai and Pune for service.
12. The principle Religion of the people in the village is Hindu. (Hindu-Katkari, Hindu-Kunbi, Navboudh, etc).
13. Primary occupation of villagers is farming and secondary occupation is as a worker.
14. The village Pachavli consist one small temple, which is located in the sacred grove.
15. The utilization of plants for only medicine and for deity is allowed.
16. Grazing and hunting of animals is prohibited by the local peoples.
17. Around sacred grove fencing was not observed.
18. In sacred grove permanent source of water in the form of stream and well was not observed.
19. Sacred groves contain very old giant trees and lianas.
20. The type of vegetation in sacred grove is moist semi-evergreen. In sacred grove clear stratification is observed. Emergent or supercanopy is also observed.

General observations of sacred grove of Bondivali Tahsil Dapoli, Dist. Ratnagiri
1. Name of the grove is Bondivali sacred groves.
2. Nearest village is Bondivali, Tahsil Dapoli, Dist. Ratnagiri.
3. Total area of the sacred grove is 03.08 hectares.
4. Ownership of the grove is in the hands of Revenue department.
5. Legal status of the grove is under reserved forest.
6. Total 03.00 hectares area is under the forest.
7. In sacred grove, Aptoba and Waghjai deities are present in small temple.
8. About 670 local people visit the grove at the time of Shimga / Holi and Navratri festival every year.
9. Accessibility to grove is by road, the road from Dapoli to Bondivali sacred grove is an all season road.
10. The sacred grove and village Bondivali are 10 kms. away to north side of Dapoli.
11. The total population of Bondivali village is 645. Out of 645, 292 are male and 353 are female. Some people of Bondivali are shifted for livelihood temporarily to big cities like Mumbai and Pune for service.
12. The principle Religion of the people in the village is Hindu. (Hindu-Maratha, Hindu-Kunbi, Navbaudh, etc).

13. Primary occupation of villagers is farming and secondary occupation is as a worker.

14. The village Bondivali consist a small temple for Aptoba and Waghjai, which is located in the sacred grove.

15. The utilization of plants for only medicine and for deity is allowed.

16. Grazing and hunting of animals is prohibited by the local peoples.

17. Around sacred grove fencing was not observed.

18. In sacred grove permanent source of water in the form of stream and well is observed. The villagers are using water for drinking and for ‘Coconut’, ‘Mango’ and ‘Areca nut’ orchards.

19. Sacred groves contain very old giant trees and lianas.

20. The type of vegetation in sacred grove is moist semi-evergreen. In sacred grove clear stratification is observed. Emergent or supercanopy is also observed.

General observations of sacred grove of Burondi of Tahsil Dapoli, Dist. Ratnagiri

1. Name of the grove is Burondi sacred grove.

2. Nearest village is, Burondi Tahsil Dapoli, Dist. Ratnagiri.

3. Total area of the sacred grove is 0.36 hectares.

4. Ownership of the grove is in the hands of Revenue department.

5. Legal status of the grove is under reserved forest.

6. Total 0.34 hectares area is under the forest.

7. In sacred grove, Bhairi, Jogeshwari, Kalishri, Ravalnath, Mahapurush, Kalbhairav, Shankar Deities are present in a small temple. There is small and separate temple for Pangulkarin Goddesses.

8. About 3850 local people visit the grove at the time of Shimga / Holi, Navratri and Kalashtami Bhairi-Jatra festivals every year.

9. Accessibility to grove is by road, the road from Dapoli to Burondi is an all season road and from Burondi to sacred grove, the road is not all season road (walking path) and is about 1.5 km.

10. The sacred grove and village Burondi are 20 kms. away to south-west side of Dapoli.
11. The total population of Burondi village is 3817. Out of 3817, 1773 are male and 2044 are female. Some people of Burondi are shifted for livelihood temporarily to big cities like Mumbai and Pune for service.

12. The principle religion of the people in the village is Hindu (Hindu-Koli, Hindu-Maratha, Hindu-Kunbi, etc), Navbaidh and Muslim.

13. Primary occupation of villagers is farming and fishing.

14. The village Burondi consist three temples, which are located in the sacred groves.

15. The utilization of plants for medicine, for deity, litter and dried wood are allowed.

16. Grazing and hunting of animals is prohibited by the local peoples.

17. Around sacred grove fencing was not observed.

18. In sacred grove permanent source of water was not observed.

19. Sacred grove consist very old giant trees.

20. The type of vegetation in sacred grove is moist semi-evergreen.

iii) Enumeration of Ethno-Medico-Botanically Important plants of the selected sacred grove of Dapoli, Dist. Ratnagiri (M.S.)

**RANUNCULACEAE**


An extensive climber leaves opposite. Flowers in clusters, white, fragrant, snowy. Achens silky feathery long tail.

**Fls. & Frts.**: October-November

**Distrib.**: Rare (RLG52)

**Uses**: Cataract: Fresh leaves juice is put in affected eye during evening.

**Misc**: Flowers are offered to the god.

**Literature**: Chopra *et al*. 1956. 70. Bruised leaves and stems poisonous.
DILLENIACEAE


Evergreen tree, 8-10 M high. Leaves crowded at branch ends, oblong-lanceolate, apex acuminate, margins serrate, teeth abruptly mucronate, pubescent on upper surface and nerves. Flowers axillary, solitary.

*Fls. & Frts.* : June - September


*Distrib.* : Rare along the streams. (RLG004)

*Uses* : **Scorpion bite:** The juice of leaf is applied on the portion of body where Scorpion bite and patient has asked to count the leaf veins of *Mota-karmal.*

*Diarrhoea* : one tea spoon dried fruit power is taken with water twice a day.

*Ed.* : The ripe fruits are edible.

*Misc.* : Leaves are used for manufacturing of plates.

*Literature* : Chopra *et al.* 1956. 97. Abdominal pains: Fruit tonic, laxt., used in abdominal pains. Juice of fruit mixed with sugar and water is taken in fevers and cough.


Tree upto10-12 m high, leaves opposite, lanceolate-elliptic. Flowers in clusters, yellow, showy. Fruits orange red.

*Fls. & Frts.* : March-July

*Illus.* : Roxb., Pl. Cor. T.20.1795

*Distrib.* : Infrequent (RLG230)

*Uses* : **Dysentery:** Ripe fruits are eaten to cure diarrhoea.

*Ed:* The ripe fruits are edible.
MAGNOLIACEAE


Fls. & Frts. : April-November
Illus. : Roxb., Pl. Cor. T.20.1795
Distrib. : Planted in sacred grove. (RLG053)
Uses : Cracks in foot: Prepare a paste of fruits and is applied on crack during night.

Misc. : Planted as an ornamental plant and for its scented flowers.

Literature :

Juice of leaves given with honey in colic. Oil from flowers used in cephalalgia, ophthalmia and gout. Seeds and fruit used for healing cracks in feet.

MENISPERMACEAE


A climber with striate branches. Leaves simple, peltate, orbicular or reniform, pubescent beanth. Flower green, small. Fruits subglobose, red when ripe.

Fls. & Frts. : August - October
Distrib. : Abundant (RLG005)
Uses : Headache: Root paste is applied on forehead.

Snake bite: Root extract is applied on the bite portion.
Literature:

Chopra et al. 1956. 66. Root- bitter, antiper., diur., purg., stomch., in dyspep.,
diar., dropsy, cough and urinary trouble, in snake-bite. Leaves external application for
itch.

*Cocculus hirsutus* (L.) Theob. In Mason, Burma ed. Theob. 2:657. 1883;

Climbing shrub. Leaves alternate 3-5 nerved, ovate-oblong. Flowers
dioecious, greenish yellow. Fruits in clusters.

**Fls. & Frts.** : January - March

**Distrib.** : Abundant (RLG141)


**Uses** : Ulcer in the stomach: Half cup of the leaf juice is
taken every morning.

Jaundice: Leaves paste mixed with one cup of water is
given during morning and evening for four days.

Snake bite: Fresh or dried leaves are eaten.

Literature:

Chopra et al. 1956. 72. Root- refrig. laxt., sudorific, alter., chr. Rheumatism
and veneral diseases. Leaves juice taken as cooling medicine for gonor. And eczema,
prurigo and impetigo.

Karthikeyan, Fl. Maharashtra state dicot. 1: 180. 2000.'*Pakar’*

Herbaceous twiners; young parts pubescent. Leaves 6-12 x 4-8 cm, oblong-
elliptic, apex acuminate or shortly mucronate, base subcordate or hastate, glabrous
and shining above, pubescent beneath. Flowers in axillary panicles.

**Fls. & Frts.** : September – February

**Distrib.** : Rare (RLG054)

**Use** : Stomachache: The roots of plant are eaten three times per day
till cure.

Deciduous climbing shrubs, woody at base. Bark grayish white. Leaves cordate, membranous, shiny, 7 nerved. Flowers in raceme or terminal on the old stem. Drupes red, globose and hanging in bunches.

Fls. & Frts. : January-August
Distrib. : Occasional (RLG142)
Uses : Jaundice: Decoction obtained from stem is taken twice a day for 7 to 21 days or 1 inch stem piece is eaten in the morning. Weakness: 1 cup juice extracted from stem of ‘Gulvel’ and all plant parts of ‘Bharangi’ and ‘Brahmi’ is given orally in morning. Rheumatism: Decoction obtained from stem of ‘Gulvel’ and Viscum angulatum is given at night. Snake bite: Stem juice is given orally. Wound: Stem juice is applied on wounds. Constipation: 4 stem pieces having 1 inch length are boiled in half cup of water is taken after dinner for 3 days.

Literature:


PAPAVERACEAE


**Fls. & Frts.** : Throughout year  
**Distrib.** : Occasional on the boundary of sacred grove. (RLG 220)  
**Uses** : **Scabies**: The latex oozing from the broken branch is applied on the infected part at night.  
**Contaract**: Yellow juice is applied in the night.  

**Literature:**  
Chopra *et al*. 1956.23. Root used in chr. skin diseases; Seeds laxt., emetic, expect., demulc., antid. To snake poison; yellow juice used for dropsy, jaundice and cutaneous affections.

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**FUMARIACEAE**

Herb, diffuse, tall, glabrous. Leaves multified with linear – acute, mucronate segments. Flowers white or pale pink with purple tips.  
**Fls. & Frts.** : January – February.  
**Distrib.** : Common in cultivated field around sacred grove. (RLG176)  
**Uses** : **Acidity**: 2 spoon leaves decoction 2 times in a day  

**Literature:**  

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**BRASSICACEAE (CRUCIFERAE)**

3-4 ft high herbs. Leaves simple, alternate. Flowers yellow, petals 4. Fruit siliqua many seeded.  
**Fls. & Frts.** : February-May  
**Distrib.** : Cultivated for vegetable. (RLG277)
Uses : **Boils**: Seed paste is applied on boils.

**Rheumatism**: Seed oil along with *Vitex negundo* L. Var. *negundo* leaves are used for massage.

**Ed**: Young leaves are used as a leafy vegetable.

**Misc**: Seeds are used as a condiment.

**CAPPARACEAE**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fls. &amp; Frts.</th>
<th>November-July</th>
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<tr>
<td>Distrib.</td>
<td>Rare along the margin of sacred groves. (RLG192)</td>
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**Uses** : **Dropsy**: The teaspoon powder of roots is taken in morning and evening.

**Ed**: Ripe fruits are edible and raw fruits are cooked as a vegetable.


Scandent shrubs. Leaves elliptic or ovate-elliptic, apex acute or obtuse, margin entire. Flower white, solitary, axillary; Fruits irregularly ovoid, pointed or blunt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fls. &amp; Frts.</th>
<th>February-April</th>
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<tr>
<td>Distrib.</td>
<td>Rare along the boundary of sacred grove. (RLG231)</td>
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</table>

**Uses** : **Rheumatism**: Root extract is applied on the affected portion of body.

**Literature:**

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 50. Root bark-sedative, stomch., anti-hidrotic, bitter, cholog. and in cholera. Leaves counter-irrit. and cataplasm in boils, swellings and piles.
FLACOURTIACEAE


*Fls. & Frts.* : January-May.


*Distrib.* : Frequent. (RLG203)

*Uses* : **Ring worm:** Fresh leaves paste is applied on infected part 2 times in a day.

**Literature:**

Chopra *et al.* 1956.53. Fruit-fish poison, bark applied in dropsy. Fruit pulp diur.


*Distrib.* : Common. (RLG214)

*Uses* : **Stomach problem:** Half cup decoction of bark powder is given only once.

**Ed:** Ripe fruits are edible.


*Distrib.* : Rare. (RLG036)

*IUCN category* : Vulnerable
Uses:  **Leprosy:** Bark and seed powder paste is used to control leprosy.

**Skin disease:** Seeds crushed are applied externally.

**Literature:**


**PORTULACACEAE**


Annual, succulent herb, prostrate; stem reddish; nodes swollen. Leaves spatulate, fleshy subsessile cuneiform. Flowers yellow. Capules ovoid.

**Fls. & Frts.** : Throughout year.
**Distrib.** : Occasional. (RLG006)
**Uses** : **Laxative:** Leaves cooked with ‘*chatni*’ and consumed.

**Weakness, Anemia:** A vegetable is consumed at least once a week for one year.

**Ed:** Plant is used as vegetable.

**Literature:**

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 202. Herb used in diet in scurvy and liver diseases. Stem juice is applied to hands and feet during burning sensation.

**CLUSIACEAE (GUTTIFERAE)**


Tree up to 10 m tall. Leaves shiny, entire, acute apex. Flowers white, Fruits in grouping, globular, green. Seed black.

**Fls. & Frts.** : December-January.
**Distrib.** : Frequent. (RLG150)
**Uses** : **Skin diseases:** Seeds oil is applied directly on infected part of body.
**Literature:**

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 46. Oil of seeds is used on skin diseases and rheumatism. Bark used in internal haemor., Leaves used as fish poison.


**Fls. & Frts.** : November – May.

**Distrib.** : Cultivated as well as frequent in sacred grove. (RLG112)

**Uses** : 
- **Fever:** 1- glass Fruit syrup is given three times in day
- **Diabetes:** Fruit syrup is given in diabetes
- **Acidity:** 1 glass fruit syrup is given
- **Ed:** Ripe fruits are edible. Fruits are used for reparation of juice and syrup the syrup is very popular in warm season. The fruit pulp called ‘Amsol’ is commonly used in the curry.

**Literature:**


Trees; Leaves coriaceous broadly oblong, obtuse, rounded at base. Male flowers greenish-white. Female flowers in fascicles. Berries oblong, yellow.

**Fls. & Frts.** : December-January.

**Distrib.** : Rare. (RLG144)

**Uses** : 
- **Dysentery:** 2 teaspoon fruit juice is given 2 times in a day.

Evergreen tree up to 4-5 m tall. Leaves elliptic-lanceolate, acute, shiny, glabrous. Flowers white on old branches. Fruit yellow-roasy when ripe.

**Fls. & Frts.** : February-March  
**Distrib.** : Rare (RLG148)  
**Uses** : **Diarrhoea:** Fresh or powder of dried flowers is used in diarrhoea.  
**Ed:** ripe fruits are edible.  
**Ornamental:** Plants are planted as avenue plant.


Trees, up to 10 m tall. Leaves shiny, entire. Flowers white.  
**Fls. & Frts.** : March-May.  
**Distrib.** : Rare. (RLG232)  
**Uses** : **Dysentery:** Leaves decoction is given at night.  
**Literature:**  
Chopra *et al.* 1956. 166. Flower used in cough, in bleeding piles and burning feet, Flower bud on dysen., lvs and flower on snake and scorpion bite.

**MALVACEAE**


Woody, perennial herbs. Leaves orbicular deeply 3-5 lobed, with purple spot in the throat. Capsules 4-5 valved, oblong, strigose. Seed globose or reniform, rufous-hairy.  
**Fls. & Frts.** : October-January  
**Distrib.** : Frequent (RLG055)  
**Uses** : **Burning of skin:** root paste in coconut oil is applied externally.

Shrubs; stems woody, without prickles. Leaves ovate or ovate-lanceolate, tapering at base, acuminate at apex, serrate to dentate or crenate at margins. Flowers solitary, axillary; pedicils joined above the middle; epicalyx lanceolate; calyx campanulate. Capsules globose, rarely formed.

**Fls. & Frts.** : Throughout the year.

**Distrib.** : Planted near the temples. (RLG007)

**Uses** : **Hair drop:** Coconut oil boiled with flowers are applied in hairs.

**Misc:** Flowers are offered to God.

**Literature:**


Erect unarmed herbs, with bright to dark reddish purple, glabrous stem and branches. Leaves entire, 3-5 lobed, dark green. Flowers solitary, axillary. Corolla purple with darker center. Capsules ovoid or subglobose.

**Fls. & Frts.** : October-December

**Distrib.** : Cultivated near sacred grove of Kudavle. (RLG082)

**Uses** : **Acidity and stomach disorder:** Cooked leaves are consumed to reduce acidity.

**Ed:** Leaves are use as a vegetable.

**Literature:**

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 133. Leaves used in Guinea as diur., sedative and refrig., Fruit antiscor., Leaves, seeds and ripe calyces-diur., antiscor., succulent calyx used in bilious condition.


**Fls. & Frts.** : April-December  
**Illus.** : Matthew, III. Fl. Tamilnadu Carnatic 2:t. 64. 1982.  
**Distrib.** : Occasional. (RLG240)  
**Uses** : **Rheumatism**: Half spoon powder of leaves and stem is taken twice a day.

**Literature:**
Chopra *et al.*. 1956. 160. Plant used as emol. And pectoral in La Reunion.


Glabrous undershrubs. Leaves petiolate, serrate. Flowers yellow or pale orange, axillary, solitary or in fascicles. Fruits ovoid beaked. Seeds dark brown.

**Fls. & Frts.** : September-December  
**Illus.** : Wight, Icon. T.95. 1838.  
**Distrib.** : Frequent. (RLG056)  
**Uses** : **Stomach disorder**: A cup of roots decoction is given in the morning till cure.

**Literature:**
Chopra *et al.*. 1956. 226-227. Roots are used in nervous and urinary disease, disorders of blood and bile., stomach., in chr. bowel complaints and as aphrodis., Leaves used to hasten suppuration.


Perennials much branched. Leaves ovate or orbicular. Flowers yellow, axillary, solitary, corolla yellow. Capsule 5, seeds brown.

**Fls. & Frts.** : April-November  
**Distrib.** : Occasional. (RLG058)  
**Uses** : **Wound**: Leaves paste is applied on the wounds.

Woody herbs, stem with spreading hairs. Leaves cordate, ovate, oblong, crenate, obtuse or subacute. Flowers axillary, solitary; calyx lobes triangular, acute, densely pubescent outside.

**Fls. & Frts.** : April-November  
**Illus.** : Matthew, III. Fl. Tamilnadu Carnatic 2:t. 46. 1982.  
**Distrib.** : Frequent. (RLG241)  
**Uses** : **Stomach disorder:** Root powder is given with warm water orally.

**Literature:**

Chopra *et al*. 1956. 227. Root decoct. used as febege. Root bark is used in curing cases of facial paralysis and sciatica, frequent micturition and leucor. Juice of plant is given in for spermatorrhoea. Root juice on healing the wounds. Seeds used in gonor., colic and tenesmus.


Trees or shrubs, 2-5 m high. Leaves 3-lobed, black glandular on the lower surface. Flowers yellow, axillary, solitary or 1-3 together. Capsules ovoid.

**Fls. & Frts.** : June-December  
**Distrib.** : Abundant. (RLG017)  
**Uses** : **Blood through anus:** 2 teaspoon fresh root extract is given 3 times in a day.  
**Misc.:** Leaves are used as a fodder.  
**Literature** : Chopra *et al*. 1956. 243. Root and fruit used in gonor. and syphilis.


Moderate sized trees. Leaves orbicular, deltoid, deeply cordate; Flowers axillary, solitary and yellow with a dark purple centre.

**Fls. & Frts.** : February-September.


**Distrib.** : Along the stream in sacred grove. (RLG151)

**Uses** : **Urinary problem:** 1 cup young leaves extract in the morning till cure.

**Nagin:** Bark extract of stem is applied for 5-6 days.

**Misc:** Bark yield fibers.

Wood yield good timber.

**Literature:**

Chopra et al. 1956. 243. Fruit, leaves and root applied for scabies, psoriasis and other skin diseases. Root is used as tonic. Bark is given as an alter.

**BOMBACACEAE**


Trees; Leaves 5-7-foliolate; cuspidate or acuminate, base acute, entire.

Flowers red, solitary, paired or clustered near ends of leafless branchlets. Capsules ovoid red, solitary, paired or clustered near ends of leafless branchlets. Capsules ovoid oblong, loculicidal, 5-locular. Seeds ovoid, packed in white cotton.

Deciduous trees with gray, glabrous bark.

**Fls. & Frts.** : February-June

**Illus.** : Matthew, III. Fl. Tamilnadu Carnatic 2:t.71. 1982.(*B. malabaricum*)

**Distrib.** : Rare along the boundary of sacred grove. (RLG178)

**Uses** : **Dysentery:** Gum is used to control dysentery.

**Misc.:** Colour obtained from the flowers is used for making ‘Warli’ art.

**Fibers:** used to manufacture pillow.
Literature:

Chopra et al. 1956. 218. Root is given in impotence. Root and bark is emetic. Gum is used in diar., dysen. and menor. Flower and fruit is used on snake-bite.


**Fls. & Frts.** : January-June
**Distrib.** : Planted. (RLG182)
**Uses** : **Stomach problem:** Gum is used to control stomach problem. **Scorpion-bite:** Root extract is applied on sting portion.

Literature:

Chopra et al. 1956. 56. Gum used in bowel complaints. Young leaves emol. Roots used on scorpion-bite. Root juice is used to cure diabetes.

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**STERCULIACEAE**


Trees, leaves broadly ovate, palmately lobed, apex obtuse or acute to acuminate, base deeply cordate. Flowers orange-red. Follicle 5.

**Fls. & Frts.** : February-May
**Illus.** : Illus. Fl. Tamilnadu Carnatic 2:t.74. 1982; Malick in Sharma et al. op. cit.
**Distrib.** : Infrequent. (RLG168)
**Uses** : **Misc:** Dye obtained from flowers is used for Warli art.

Shrubs, 2-3 m tall; Leaves bifarious, oblong-ovate clothed with stellate hairs. Flowers 2.5-4.0 cm long, bright red. Follicles 5, beaked, stellately tomentose. Seeds numerous.

**Fls. & Frts.**: August-September

**Illus.**: Matthew, III. Fl. Tamilnadu Carnatic 2:t.76. 1982.

**Distrib.**: Infrequent. (RLG207)

**Uses**: *Diarrhoea*: One teaspoon paste of fruits is given till cure.

**Cough**: Follicle decoction given 1 cup/day.

**Misc.**: Leaves are used as a fodder.

Bark is used for preparation of cordage.

**Literature:**

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 131. Fruits useful in the griping of bowels and flatulence of children. Bark is used ob dysen. and diar., Root juice is used on diabetes and snake-bite.


Trees, 15-20 m tall. Leaves oate to oblong, apex acuminate, base rounded or subcordate. Flowers tawny tomentose panicles. Follicles 1-5, red or deep orange when ripe. Seeds black.

**Fls. & Frts.**: January-June

**Illus.**: Wight, Ic. T.487. 1841.

**Distrib.**: Rare. (RLG166)

**Uses**: *Constipation*: Half teaspoon seeds oil is given as a laxative.


**Fls. & Frts.**: December-May

**Illus.**: Talb. For. Fl. Bombay Pres. & Sind 1: 140, ff. 85 & 86.1909; Matthew.

**Distrib.**: Frequent. (RLG162)

**Uses**: *Tonic*: Gum is eaten as a tonic.
Literature:

Chopra et al. 1956. 234. Gum used in throat affections. Leaves and tender branches extract is used in pleura-pneumonia in cattle.

**TILIACEAE**


Shrubs, straggling; Leaves roundish-ovate, acute or acum shallowly lobed. Inflorescence of umbellate cymes. Flowers yellow. Drupes dark green.

**Fls. & Frts.** : February-November  
**Illus.** : Mattthew, III. Fl. Tamilnadu Carnatic 2:t.86. 1982.  
**Distrib.** : Frequent. (RLG170)  
**Uses** : **Stomach disorder** : Leaf extract is taken twice a day.  
**Misc.** : Leaves are used as a fodder.


Small trees. Leaves acute or subacuminate at apex, obliquely cordate or rounded at base. Flowers yellow, bracteates in umbellate cymes Drupes globose.

**Fls. & Frts.** : April-June  
**Illus.** : Narayanasw. & rolla Rao, op. cit.  
**Distrib.** : Common. (RLG245)  
**Uses** : **Rheumatism** : Root bark is applied for rheumatism.  
**Ed:** Ripe fruits are edible.  
**Misc.** : Leaves are used as a fodder.

Literature:

Chopra et al. 1956. 128. Fruit cooling, astrin., stomch., Root bark used on rheumatism. Leaves applied for pustular eruptions.


Trees, 3.0-8.0 m tall. Leaves ovate, acuminate at apex, obliquely cordate at base. Inflorescence of umbellate cymes. Flowers yellow. Drupes entire or 2-lobed.

**Fls. & Frts.** : April-September
Distrib. : Infrequent. (RLG248)
Uses : Vet. Med: Young calf not sucking: A long strip of bark is taken and put into the calf’s mouth one end of bark is tied at the back of the head. Allow the calf to chew it upto evening.
Ed: Ripe fruits are edible.
Misc.: Leaves are used as a fodder. Bark yields fibres.

Literature:
Chopra et al. 1956. 128. Bark used in dysen., applied externally to remove the irritation from cow-itch. Wood powder is emetic, antid. To opium poisoning.

Perennial herbs, Lower leaves surface with simple and stellate hairs, upper leaves shortly petiolate. Flowers bright yellow. Fruits with spines glabrous, bristle points hooked.

Uses : Joint pains: One cup of root decoction is given two time in a day.

Literature:
Chopra et al. 1956. 249. Leaves, flower and fruits given in gonor. Root is given to facilitate childbirth. Bark and fresh leaves used in diar. and dysen.

OXALIDACEAE


Herbs; Leaves 4-6 cm long, leaflets 5-14 pairs. Flowers in terminal umbel. Capsule ellipsoid, covered with persistent calyx. Seeds ovoid and brown.

Uses : Vet. Med: Young calf not sucking: A long strip of bark is taken and put into the calf’s mouth one end of bark is tied at the back of the head. Allow the calf to chew it upto evening.
Ed: Ripe fruits are edible.
Misc.: Leaves are used as a fodder. Bark yields fibres.

Literature:
Chopra et al. 1956. 128. Bark used in dysen., applied externally to remove the irritation from cow-itch. Wood powder is emetic, antid. To opium poisoning.

Perennial herbs, Lower leaves surface with simple and stellate hairs, upper leaves shortly petiolate. Flowers bright yellow. Fruits with spines glabrous, bristle points hooked.

Uses : Joint pains: One cup of root decoction is given two time in a day.

Literature:
Chopra et al. 1956. 249. Leaves, flower and fruits given in gonor. Root is given to facilitate childbirth. Bark and fresh leaves used in diar. and dysen.
Uses : **White discharge:** One teaspoon plant decoction is given twice a day till cure.

**Literature:**

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 37. Leaves diur. Seed powder is applied on wounds. Root decoction is given in gonorr. and lithiasis. Ash on stomch.


Perennial, hairy herbs. Leaflets obcordate, membranous, sessile or subsessile. Umbels 2-4-flowered on axillary peduncles. Flowers yellow. Capsules oblong, narrowed at apex, 5-angled and beaked. Seeds ovoid.

**Fls. & Frts.** : Throughout year

**Illus.** : Wight, Ic. T. 18. 1838.

**Distrib** : Abundant. (RLG046)

**Uses** : **Diarrhoea:** Plant extract is given.

**Ed:** Leaves used as a vegetable.

**Literature:**


**BALSAMINACEAE**


Branched succulent herbs; nodes, internodes, petioles and pedicels reddish. Leaves ellipitic-lanceolate, with serrate margins, scattered hairy above, glabrous beneath except on nerves. Flowers pink; Capsules ellipsoid. Seeds black.

**Fls. & Frts.** : July-October.

**Distrib.** : Frequent (RLG080)

**Use** : **Burns:** Fresh leaves juice is applied on burned skin.

**Misc:** Leaves are worshipped to lord ‘Shiva’ as a symbol of ‘Trisul’. The plant worshiped to the lord Ganesh during festival.
**Literature**: Chopra *et al*. 1956. 140. Flowers applied on burns and scalds. Plant used in joint pains.

**RUTACEAE**


Trees; Leaves 3-foliate, leaflets lanceolate or elliptic-lanceolate, chartaceous, acuminate at apex. Inflorescence of axillary panceles. Flowers greenish-white or yellow. Fruits globose, pulp orange coloured.

*Fls. & Frts.*: April - November

*Illus.*: Wight, Ic. t. 16. 1838.

*Distrib.*: Rare (RLG255)

*Uses*:

**Dysentery**: Bark powder with cow milk is taken twice a day till cure.

**Jaundice**: One spoon of bark paste is given twice a day.

**High Blood Pressure**: The 3 fresh leaves are deeped in water in copper pot for overnight and patent is asked to drink in the morning.

**Dry Cough**: Unripe or ripened fruits are given.

**Ed**: Ripe fruits are edible.

**Misc.**: Leaves are worshipped to lord ‘Shiva’ as a symbol of ‘Trisul’.


Trees, 8-10 m high. Leaves ovate or elliptic-oblong, leathery, apex obtuse or retuse. Flowers white, in racemes; Berries globose, creamy when ripe.

*Fls. & Frts.*: September-June.

**Distrib.** : Rare. (RLG001)

**Use** : **Paralysis**: Leaves paste is used on paralysis.

**Rheumatism**: root paste is used for body massage

**Snake bite**: Juice of leaves is given orally as well as applied on bite portion.

**Ghost**: Wood is used to repel the ghosts.

**Vet**: **Fever**: Leaf extract is mixed with jaggery and is fed to the animal suffering from fever for 4-5 days.

**Literature:**


Shrubs or small trees; branches brownish, lenticelled. Leaflets elliptic or ovate, base oblique. Flowers greenish-white, in terminal corymbose cymes; Berries rough with pitted glands.

**Fls. & Frts.** : February-June.

**Illus.** : Wight, Ic. T. 13. 1838 (*Bergera koenigii*).

**Distrib.** : Cultivated and occasional in the sacred grove. (RLG229)

**Uses** : **Dysentery and Fever**: One teaspoon of leaf juice is given two times in a day.

**Ed**: The leaves are used in a curry.

**Literature:**


**Fls. & Frts.** : June-January.

*Distrib.* : Occasional in the sacred groves. (RLG014)

*Uses* : **Snake and ghosts repellent:** Stem sticks are kept in houses and with persons working in the field.

**Literature:**


*Z. rhetsa* Trees, 8-10 m tall; Leaflets elliptic-oblong or ovate, apex acuminate. Flowers greenish-yellow, in terminal cymes. Cocci globose, 1-seeded.

*Fls. & Frts.* : June-March.

*Distrib.* : Rare. (RLG025)

*Uses* : **Kidney problem:** Root bark is given in evening.

**Bot. Pest:** Leaves and fruit covers are used as grain preservative.

**Ed.: Condiment:** Fruit are used in fish curry as a flavoring agent.

Fruits are used as meat tenderizer.

**Literature:**

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 260. Fruit used in dyspep. and in rheumatism. Root bark used in kidneys.

**BURSERACEAE**


*G. pinnata* Trees, c 10 m high. Leaves 15-32 cm long; leaflets ovate or ovate-lanceolate, apex acuminate, base oblique. Flowers yellow, in much branched, axillary, tomentose panicles. Drupes greenish-yellow, black when dry. Seeds 1-5.
Fls. & Frts. : February-August.

Illus. : Wight, Ic. tt. 1594 & 1595. 1850.

Distrib. : Frequent. (RLG228)

Uses : Injury: The paste of stem bark is applied on the injury.

Literature:

Chopra et al. 1956.123. Fruit used in stomach. Leaves juice given in asthma. Juice of stem used in opacities.

MELIACEAE


Tall trees. Leaves abruptly pinnate, elliptic. Oblong or ovate-oblong apex acuminate. Flowers white in large drooping terminal, pubescent panicles.

Fls. & Frts. : December – May

Illus. : Wight, Ic. t. 161.1839; Talb. For Fl.

Distrib. : Rare in sacred grove. (RLG271)

Uses : Stomach ache: 1 Spoon bark powder with water is given in the morning till cure.

Misc : Wood is valuable for furniture, Flowers yield dye.

ICACINACEAE


Trees; Leaves ovate-oblong, or elliptic-oblong, dark-green above, pale and hairy. Flowers in terminal corymbose panicles, densely pubescent.

Fls. & Frts. : September-November.

Illus. : Wight, Ic. t.955.1845. (Stemonurus foetidus); Bedd. Fl.Sylv. t. 141. 1871. (Mappia foetida)


**Distrib.**: Rare in sacred groves of Sadavli, Kudavle and Bondivali. (RLG059)

**IUCN category**: Endangered

**Uses**: 

- **Cancer**: All plant parts are used for control of cancer.

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**RHAMNACEAE**


Lianas. Leaves oblong-lanceolate or elliptic-ovate, subacute at apex, rounded or acute at base, margin entire or slightly create. Flowers greenish, in drooping, terminal panicles. Fruits winged.

**Fls. & Frts.**: December—January.

**Illus.**: Wight, Ic. t. 163. 1839.

**Distrib.**: Rare in Bondivli sacred grove (RLG145)

**IUCN category**: Critically Endangered

**Uses**: 

- **Stomachache**: root bark is used in stomach ache.

**Misc.**: Dried stumps of stem are used for drum.

**Literature**:


Straggling shrubs. Leaves distichous, ovate or ovate-lanceolate, oblique at base, margins minutely denticulate. Flowers in paniculate, subsessile cymes. Drupes globose or obovoid, black when ripe.

**Fls. & Frts.**: August-September


**Distrib.**: Infrequent. (RLG051)

**Uses**: 

- **Cough**: 1 cup of leaves decoction is taken in the morning and evening till cure.

- **Swelling**: Paste of the leaves powder is applied on joint pains.
**Snake repellent:** Fresh or dried root is kept with person.

**Misc:** Leaves are used as a fodder.

**Literature:**

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 261. Root bark used in fresh wound. Fruit used in stomachache.


Straggling shrubs; Leaves broadly elliptic, acuminate at apex, cordate at base, margins denticulate. Flowers in paniculate cymes. Drupes whitish when ripe.

**Fls. & Frts.** : December – February.

**Illus.** : Wight, Ic.t. 339.1840.

**Distrib.** : Abundant. (RLG224)

**IUCN category** : Data deficient

**Uses** :

**Cataract (Moti bindu):** Juice of young shoot of Toran along with juice of seeds of *Varai (Wari)* put in eye.

**Ed.:** Fruits are edible.

**Misc:** Leaves are used as a fodder.

**Literature:**

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 262. Flowers with equal quantity of petiole of betel leaf and half as much lime, given in 4-grain pills twice a day for menor.


Shrubs or small trees; Leaves subobliquely ovate, obtuse or subacute at apex, crenate-serrate along margins. Flowers few, Fruits globose or ovoid.

**Fls. & Frts.** : September-December

**Illus.** : Almeida, op. cit.

**Distrib.** : Infrequent. (RLG073)

**Uses** :

**Diarrhoea:** Juice obtained from tender stem is given two times in a day.

**Scorpion bite:** Fresh leaves juice is applied on bite portion.

**AIDS:** 1 spoon powder of *Bor* stem bark + 1 spoon powder of *fennel* with water are given 2 times in a day.
**Ed:** The ripe fruits are edible.

**Misc.:** Leaves are used as a fodder.

**Literature:**


**VITACEAE**


Climbing shrubs; leaves orbicular, 5-9-angled or shallowly palmately lobed, glabrous at length, margins toothed. Flowers reddish, in pyramidal paniculate-cymes; Berries globose, red when ripe. Seeds ellipsoid.

**Fls. & Frts.:** June –October


**Distrib.:** Abundant. (RLG060)

**Uses:**

- **Bone fracture:** Root paste applied on fracture and tied with bamboo.

- **Wound:** The paste of the root bark is applied on wound.

- **Ed:** The ripe fruits are edible.


Herbaceous climbers; basal part woody, branches angled, deep red. Leaves 6-9 x 2.5 x 5.0 cm, ovate-oblong, apex acuminate, base cordate, margins crenate-dentate. Flowers reddish in umbellate – cymes.

**Fls. & Frts.:** August – October.

**Distrib.:** Common. (RLG050)

**Uses:**

- **Stomach disorder:** Leaves and young shoot used on stomach problems.

Climbing shrubs; Leaves broadly ovate, base cordate, margins entire or lobed. Flowers greenish-white. Berries red when ripe.

**Fls. & Frts.** : January-June.

**Distrib.** : Rare (RLG193)

**Uses** :  
Fracture: Paste of fresh leaves is applied and tied with Bamboo.

**Literature** :
Chopra et al. 1956. 66. Lvs. in digestive trouble, stem on scurvy, fracture of bone, asthma.


Scandent shrubs; Leaves ovate, apex acuminate, base shallowly cordate, margins crenate-dentate. Flowers reddish-pink, in dichotomous cymes; Berries ovoid or pyriform, beaked.

**Fls. & Frts.** : March-June

**Illus.** : Talb. For. Bombay Pres. & Sind 1: 312, figs. 184. & 185. 1909 (*Vitis repanda*).

**Distrib.** : Frequent. (RLG233)

**Use** :  
Vet. med.: Sores: The leaf paste is applied on sores of bullock’s neck.

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**LEEACEAE**


Shrubs, 1-2 m tall. Leaflets ovate, apex acute or acuminate, margins crenate or dentate. Flowers greenish-white. Fruits dorsally compressed.

**Fls. & Frts.** : August-March

**Illus.** : Wight, Ic. T. 78. 1838 (*Leea sambucina*);
**Distrib.** : Frequent (RLG123).

**Uses** : Dysentery: ½ teaspoon root paste is given twice a day.

**Vet. Med:** Fracture of limb: Root paste is applied on fracture and tied with bamboo.

**Ed:** Young leaves are used as a vegetable.

**Literature:**

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 151. Root used in diar., dysen. and as sudorific, colic, cooling and relieves thirst. Leaves roasted and applied to the head in vertigo.


Herbs or shrubs up to 1.5 m tall. Leaflets broadly ovate, margins serrate; Flowers greenish-white, in much branched compound cymes. Fruits 0.5-1.0 cm across.

**Fls. & Frts.** : July-October  
**Distrib.** : Common. (RLG064)  
**Uses** : **Body Massage:** Roots juice heated in oil is used.  

**Vet. Med:** Wound and Skin diseases: The mucilaginous root paste is applied on wound and for skin diseases.

**Literature:**

Chopra *et al.* 1956.151. Root used in remedy for ringworm and in cure of guinea worms and obstinate sores.

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**SAPINDACEAE**

**Sapindus emarginatus** Vahl, Symb. Bot. 3: 54. 1794.  

Trees. Leaves paripinnate; leaflets 3-5 (7) pairs, ob lanceolate or ovate-oblong. Flowers dull white, in terminal panicles; Drupes ovoid, lobed.  

**Fls. & Frts.** : February-May  
**Illus.** : Bedd. Fl. Sylv. T. 154. 1871;  
**Distrib.** : Frequent (RLG221).
**Use** : **Hair tonic:** Powder of fruits soaked in hot water and filtrate is used as a hair tonic.

**Misc.:** Fruits are used for washing clothes.


Trees, 8-15 m high. Leaves abruptly pinnate; leaflets 2-3 pairs, lanceolate or elliptic-oblong. Flowers white or greenish-white. Drupes 3 lobed.

**Fls. & Frts.** : November-March


**Distrib.** : Frequent. (RLG121)

**Use** : **Stomachache:** Fruits powder is given orally as an anthelmintic.


Trees, 10-15 m high. Leaves paripinnate, leaflets 2-4 pairs, oblong or elliptic-oblong, coriaceous, nerves strongly plaited below. Flowers greenish-white. Drupes ovoid, 1-2 seeded.

**Fls. & Frts.** : March-May

**Illus.** : Bedd. Fl. Sylv. T. 119. 1871;

**Distrib.** : Abundant in Sadavli sacred grove (RLG280)

**Uses** : **Rheumatism:** The seed oil is applied on infected portion in rheumatic pains.

**Ed:** The ripe fruits are edible.

**Misc:** Bark and stem is used as stupefying fishes.

Leaves used for making verli & huts.

On leaves Naivadya is offered to God.

**Literature:**
Chopra et al. 1956. 2 23. Bark used in itch. Powdered seeds applied to ulcers of animals and removal of maggots. Seeds oil used for itch and acne and cleansing and promoting growth of hairs.

**ANACARDIACEAE**


Tree, c 4 m tall; Leaves obovate or elliptic, apex rounded, base cuneate. Flowers yellow, with pink stripes. Nuts c 2.5 cm long, reniform.

**Fls. & Frts.** : December-May  
**Illus.** : Bedd. Fl. Sylv. T. 163. 1871;  
**Distrib.** : Planted along the side of sacred groves. (RLG223)  
**Uses** :  
- **Tonic**: Roasted seed kernels consumed daily as a tonic.  
- **Ed.**: Ripe thalamus is edible and also used to manufacture syrup, which is very popular in hot season.  
- Immature seeds are used for preparation of curry.

**Literature:**


Trees, c 20 m tall; Leaves crowded at ends of branches; leaflets ovate-oblong, apex acuminate, base rounded. Inflorescence of terminal panicles; flowers creamy yellow with reddish tinge. Drupes reniform, ripens red.

**Fls. & Frts.** : January-June  
**Illus.** : Wight, Ic. T. 60. 1838;  
**Distrib.** : Rare along the side of stream at the boundary of sacred grove of Sadavli (RLG175)  
**Uses** :  
- **Joint pains**: Leaves extract is applied on joint pains  
- **Misc.**: Fruits are used for the stupefying fishes.

Trees, c 15 m tall. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, coriaceous. Inflorescence of terminal panicles. Flowers polygamous. Drupes obliquely pyriform or obovoid

**Fls. & Frts.** : January-June

**Illus.** : Bedd. Fl. Sylv. T. 162. 1871;

**Distrib.** : Infrequent. (RLG183)

**Uses** : **Bleeding from nostril:** Juice of young tender leaf is put in nostril.

**Ed:** Fruit and endosperm are edible.

**Misc:** Garland (Toran) of leaves is hanged during festivals and an auspicious occasion. The Leaves are also used as a fodder.

**Literature:**


Tall tree, Leaves oblanceolate, coriaceous, apex acute, base cuneate. Inflorescence panicked, axillary and terminal. Floweres greenish, yellow.

**Fls. & Frts.** : January – June.

**Illus.** : Bedd. Fl. Sylv. t. 167. 1871.

**Distrib.** : Infrequent. (RLG194)

**Uses** : **Spots on skin:** Stem bark extract is applied on infected skin.

**Misc.** : Wood is used for manufacturing carts and other accessories.


Tall tree, Leaves oblanceolate, triangular above the middle, apex acute, base cuneate. Inflorescence of tomentose, terminal, panicles. Flowers white or yellowish-green.

**Fls. & Frts.** : December – June.


**Distrib.** : Rare in Sadavli and Kudavle sacred groves (RLG146)

**Uses** : **Spots on skin:** Stem bark extract is applied on infected skin.


**Fls. & Frts.** : January-June

**Illus.** : Wight, Ic. 2:t. 558. 1842;

**Distrib.** : Rare (RLG195)

**Uses** : **Cuts and wound:** Warm seed oil is applied on cuts and wounds as an antiseptic.

**Ed:** Ripe thalamus is edible.

**Literature:**

Chopra *et al*. 1956. 225. Nut is used for abortion. Oil of nut is used in rheumatism and leprous nodules. Gum from bark is used in scrofulous, venereal and leprous affections and nervous disability. Ashes of plant used in snake-bite and scorpion-bite.

**FABACEAE (PAPILIONACEAE)**

95

Twiners, perennial. Leaves oblong or elliptic-oblong, glabrous above, appressed-hairy beneath. Flowers pinkish-purple. Pods 2-4 cm long, linear-oblong, beaked. Seeds 3-5.

**Fls. & Frts.** : August-March  
**Illus.** : Wight, Ic. T. 33. 1838;  
**Distrib.** : Frequent (RLG048)  
**Uses** : Throat infection or problem of sound: Leaves are chewed many times in a day to get relief.  
White / Red discharge:- Roots of *Hibiscus, Abrus*, stem bark of *Arjun Sadada* juice in water which is placed overnight- 1 cup for seven days in the morning.  
Ed: Leaves are edible, specially used in ‘Pan’.

**Literature:**  

Herbs up to 1 m high, erect. Leaves 1 – foliate below, rarely 3-foliolate above. Apex acute, base subcordate. Flowers rosy, many, in terminal racemes. Pods jointed, joints rectangular.  
**Fls. & Frts.** : September - December  
**Distrib.** : Abundant on open places (RLG061)  
**IUCN category** : Vulnerable  
**Uses** : Misc.: Plants are used as a fodder for goats.

Herbs, erect, hairy. Leaves linear oblong or oblong. Lanceolate, apex acute or mucronate. Flowers yellow-purple in dense, villous spikes. Pods moniliform.
**Fls. & Frts.**: September - December


**Distrib.**: Common on open places (RLG143)

**Uses**: Misc.: Plants are used as a fodder.

**Butea monosperma** (Lam.) Taub. In Engl. & Prantl. Pflanzenfam. 3(3): 365. 1894:

Trees; Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets obovate, ovate-rhomboid, glabrous above, silky-pubescent beneath. Flowers in compact racemes on leafless branches. Pods oblong. Seeds solitary.

**Fls. & Frts.**: January-June

**Illus.**: Ic. Roxb. Fasc. 5, t. 25. 1971 (Repr. Ed.)

**Distrib.**: Frequent (RLG167)

**Uses**: **Urinary trouble**: Warm dried flowers are applied on lower part of the abdomen at night.

**Fever**: Flowers soaked in water and that is used for bath for one or two days.

**Stomach problems**: Stem barks decoction 2 cups per day.

**Literature**:


Undershubs, 50-100 cm high. Leaves subsessile, elliptic-lanceolate, membranous, apiculate. Flowers yellow, in lax racemes. Pods oblong.

**Fls. & Frts.**: August - December

**Distrib.**: Common in open places (RLG047)

**IUCN category**: Lower risk

**Uses**: Misc.: Entire plant used as a fodder to goats.

Dries fruits (pods) used by local children as Khulkhula.

Herbs; Leaves broadly elliptic apex mucronate, base rounded, margins dentate. Flowers bluish-purple in axillary racemes. Pods ovoid-oblong, 1-seeded.

**Fls. & Frts.** : August-December.


**Distrib.** : Occasional. (RLG206)

**Uses** : White spots on the body (Leucoderma): Paste made using all plant parts is applied on infected skin during sleeping for 10 days.

**Skin diseases:** The leaf paste is applied on infected parts.


Scandent shrubs; bark purplish-black. Leaflets elliptic-oblong, apex obtuse or emarginated. Flowers white, in axillary, solitary racemes or panicles.

**Fls. & Frts.** : June - August

**Distrib.** : Common (RLG199)

**Uses** : Snake bite: 1 cup fresh leaf juice is given 3 times in a day.

**Scorpion bite:** 2 spoon leaf juice given 3 times in a day and apply leaf extract on bite portion of body.


Shrubs; branches twisted, spiny.. Leaflets oblong-obovate, apex emarginated or obtuse. Flowers white, in axillary panicles. Pods flat.

**Fls. & Frts.** : November-June.


**Distrib.** : Common (RLG198)

**Uses** : Scorpion bite: Root extract is applied on portion of bite.

Undershubs, 60-120 cm high. Leaves ovate-oblong, glabrous above, appressed-pubescent beneath, apex acute. Flowers bluish-violet, in terminal and axillary racemes. Pods reddish-brown.

**Fls. & Frts.** : March-November  
**Illus.** : Mahesh. Illus. fl. Delhi f. 68. 1966;  
**Distrib.** : Rare (RLG234)  
**Uses** :  
- **Urinary disorder**: A spoon of root infusion given two times in a day.  
- **Kidney diseases**: The paste of leaves is taken once in a day.  
- **Snake-bite**: Root extract is given orally.  
- **Scorpion-sting**: Root extract is given orally.

**Literature:**  
Chopra *et al*. 1956. 94. Root used in chr. fever, biliousness, cough, vomiting, asthma, snake-bite and scorpion-bite.


**Fls. & Frts.** : January-June.  
**Distrib.** : Common (RLG165)  
**Uses** :  
- **Jaundice**: The root extract is given orally early in the morning.


Undershubs; Leaflets ovate-oblong or lanceolate, acute at apex. Flowers red, bluish or purplish, in axillary and terminal racemes. Pods linear-oblong and flat.

**Fls. & Frts.** : August-December.

**Distrib.**  :  Frequent (RLG045)

**Uses**  :  **Abdominal pains:** The paste of leaves is applied on abdomen.

**Literature**  :  Chopra et al. 1956. 95. Leaves used in piles.


**Fls. & Frts.**  :  June-January.


**Distrib.**  :  Common in open moist places in sacred groves. (RLG008)

**Uses**  :  **Cut and wounds:** The juice of leaves is applied on cut and wounds.

**Literature:**

Chopra et al. 1956. 94-95. Leaves used in diar., dysen. and convulsion. Fresh leaves used in wound and abscesses.


Trees, 8-10 m high. Leaflets ovate or ovate-rhomboid, apex acute or acuminate, base truncate. Flowers coral-red, in dense racemes. Pods subcylindric. Seeds reddish-brown.

**Fls. & Frts.**  :  January-June.

**Illus.**  :  Wight, Ic. T. 58. 1838.

**Distrib.**  :  Frequent (RLG159)

**Uses**  :  **Cough:** Leaves paste with sugar is given early in the morning till cure.

**Scorpion bite:** The seed is scratched with water on stone and applied on the place of scorpion bite.
Misc: Leaves are used as a fodder. Flowers used to offer a god.

Literature:


*Fls. & Frts.* : November-March.


*Distrib.* : Rare only found in Kudavle sacred grove. (RLG139)

Uses : **Kidney disorder**: Seed paste is given orally.

Literature:

Chopra et al. 1956. 171. Seeds used in cough and asthma and applied externally as sedative.


*Fls. & Frts.* : August-January.


*Distrib.* : frequent (RLG044)

Uses : **Sogginess between toes**: The extract of leaves is applied to infected part after washing at bed time daily till cure.

Literature:


**Fls. & Frts.** : February-May


**Distrib.** : Infrequent along the streams (RLG219)

**Uses** : **Scabies:** The seed oil is applied on the infected parts of the body during evening for 7 days.

**Piles:** Roots are given orally.

**Vet. Med:** **Wound and Skin diseases:** Seed oil is applied directly on wound.

**Bot. Pest:** Leaf powder is boiled in water for half an hour, soaked, filtered next day and used as a pesticide.

**Literature:**

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 201. Seeds used in skin diseases. Oil of seeds useful in cutaneous affections, herpes and scabies and rheumatism. Seeds and root used as fish poison. Fresh bark used in bleeding piles. Leaves used in ulcers infested with worms. Root juice used for closing fistulous sores and for cleaning foul ulcers.


**Fls. & Frts.** : December-March


**Distrib.** : Rare (RLG146)

**Uses** : **Diarrhoea:** Take gum or bark powder twice a day with water till cure.

**Cut:** Juice of leaf and bark is applied on cut for to stop blood flow immediately.
Misc.: Leaves are used as a fodder.

**Literature:**

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 206. Gum used in diar., pyrosis and toothache. Leaves used in boils, sores, and in skin diseases.


Herbs, annual, diffuse, much branched; stems slender. Leaves abruptly-Pinnate; Flowers simple in racemes; corolla yellow. Pod flattened.

**Fls. & Frts.** : September-October.

**Distrib.** : Frequent (RLG057)

**Uses** : **Ed./ Stomachache:** Young shoots are used as vegetable in rainy season.

**Literature:**

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 229. Plant used in the form of lotion in headache.


**Fls. & Frts.** : September-December


**Distrib.** : Common (RLG062)

**Use** : **Ed.:** Seeds are edible.

**Literature:**

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 241. Fruits used in nervous diseases, paralysis and rheumatism.


Undershubs, 1-2 m high. Leaflets, apex acute, base rounded. Flowers purple or white, in close fascicles. Pods 3-6 jointed, placed one above the other. Seeds yellowish or reddish-brown, reniform.
Fls. & Frts : August-September
Distrib. : Occasional (RLG043)
Use : **Snake bite**: Root extract is given orally.

**Literature:**

**CAESALPINIACEAE**


Trees, 3-5 high. Leaves glabrous above, whitish tomentose beneath, apex obtuse, mucronate. Flowers white or yellow in racemes. Pods flat, turgid. Seeds oblong.

Fls. & Frts. : April-October.
Illus. : Bedd. Fl. Sylv. T. 182. 1872..
Distrib. : Occasional (RLG235)
Uses : **Dysentery**: Bark infusion is given in the morning and evening till cure.

Misc: Leaves are offered to God and people in ‘Dashara’ festival.

**Literature:**
Chopra *et al.* 1956. 35. Lvs. Used on headache and malaria, Bark-diar and dysen.


Fls. & Frts. : August-February.

Distrib. : Occasional (RLG042)

Uses: Stomach problem; gas: Seeds are roasted and fine powder is prepared. ½ teaspoon powder is given with water twice in a day.

Snake bite: Seed extract given orally as well as applied on bite portion.

Literature:

Chopra et al. 1956. 44. Leaves used as emmen. And the rootin dysen.


Fls. & Frts. : August-February.

Illus. : Pandey, op. cit.

Distrib. : Abundant along the boundary of sacred groves (RLG041)

Uses : Diarrhoea: Half cup leaf juice is given only once.

Ed: Leaves and young shoots are used as a vegetable especially in rainy season.

Literature:

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 55. Decoction of leaves is laxt. Leaves and seeds used in skin diseases, ringworm and itch. Roots used in snake-bite.


Shrubs, scandant. Leaflets 5-6 pairs, shining above, pale beneath, apex obtuse, base rounded. Flowers in spikes. Pods 5-7 cm long, tomentose when young.

Fls. & Frts. : November-April.


Distrib. : Rare (RLG138)
Uses : Vet. Med.: Foot and mouth disease: Paste of root is applied on tongue.


Trees, 8-10 m tall. Leaflets 4 pairs, oblong-elliptic, apex acute or acuminate. Flowers orange-yellow, in corymbose panicles. Pods oblong, compressed.

**Fls. & Frts.** : January-June  
**Illus.** : Wight Ic. T. 296. 1839.  
**Distrib.** : Common in Sadavli and Kudavle sacred groves (RLG171)  
**Uses** : Menorrhea: Soak the bark powder in water. 2-4 spoon of filtrate is given twice a day till cure or fresh bark extract is given.

**Literature:**  
Chopra *et al.* 1956. 221-222. Bark used in uterine affections and in menorr., in scorpion-sting.


**Fls. & Frts.** : February-June  
**Distrib.** : Infrequent (RLG222)  
**Uses** : Burning: Ash of leaves with coconut oil is applied on burned skin.  
**Scorpion bite:** Fresh leaves extract is applied on bite portion of body.  
**Ed.:** Fruits are edible.

**Literature:**  
Chopra *et al.* 1956. 239. Fruits used in disease caused by deranged bile and in fefrile diseases.
MIMOSACEAE


Trees 5-10 m tall. Leaves bipinnate, pinnae 10-30 pairs; leaflets 30-50 pairs, linear. Flowers pale yellow or greenish-white in spikes. Pods flat, brown, stalked, beaked; reticulately veined. Seeds 3-10.

Fls. & Frts. : July-February
Distrib. : Infrequent (RLG009)
Uses : Wound: Powder of bark is applied on wound twice a day.

Misc: Heart wood chips are used for a preparation of ‘Katha’.

Leaves are used as a fodder.

Literature : Chopra et al. 1956. 2. Bark astringent.


Climbing shrubs; Main rachis armed with hooked prickles. Pinnae 4-8 pairs; leaflets linear oblong. Flowers red. Pods linear-oblong. Seeds 6-10.

Fls. & Frts. : Throughout year.
Distrib. : Rare in other sacred groves and common in Bondivali sacred grove. (RLG260)
Uses : Hair diseases, hair tonic: About 20 gm of fruit powder + 500 ml warm water is used for washing the hairs at the time of bath.


Scandent shrubs, armed with hooked spines on stem. Pinnae 5-11 pairs; leaflets linear, obtuse. Flowers white or pale yellow.

Fls. & Frts.: August - March
Distrib.: Rare (RLG040)
Uses:
Snake-bite: Bark extract is given.

Misc.: Leaves are used as a fodder especially for goats.

Literature:

Chopra et al. 1956. 2. Leaf juice mixed with milk given to infants who suffering from indign. Leaves chewed with sugar and cumin in bleeding gums. Juice of bark used on snake poison. Fruit and stem used as fish poison.


Fls. & Frts.: March-May
Distrib.: Rare in Sadavli, Kudavle and Pachavli sacred groves. (RLG236)
IUCN category: Endangered
Uses:
Cuts: Paste of leaves is directly applied on wound.
Snakebite: 1 spoon powder of seed + 1 glass of water is taken orally only once.
Mumps: Seed extract produced by crushing on stone, applied on infected part.
Swelling on chest of Woman: Seed extract produced by crushing on stone, applied on infected part.

Literature:


*Fls. & Frts.*: September-January.


*Distrib.*: Abundant along the side of sacred groves (RLG065)

*Uses*: **Kidney stone**: Seed powder is taken with water.

**Toothache**: The fresh roots are pressed under the infected teeth.

**Literature:**


**DROSERACEAE**


Herbs, slender, caulescent, c 20 cm high with glandular –hairy stems. Leaves exstipulate; lower leaves recurved, upper leaves erect, filiform. Inflorescence leaf-opposed and flowers pink.

*Fls. & Frts.*: October – November

*Distrib.*: Common in open places (RLG071)

*Uses*: **Tonic**: Entire plant is used as a tonic.

**Literature:**

CRASSULACEAE


Succulent herbs; Leaves simple or 2-5-lobed, elliptic-oblung, obtuse, rounded or narrowed at base. Flowers in lax panicles; Follicles enclosed in persistent.

**Fls. & Frts**: December-February
**Illus.**: Backer in Steenis, F. Males 1,4: 199, f. 1. 1951.
**Distrib.**: Frequent (RLG147)
**Uses**: Urinary stone: 20 ml of fresh leaf juice+ 1-2 pepper, taken at night for 7 days. OR 5 Leaves eaten in the morning.

**Scabies and Wounds**: Fresh leaves warmed with edible oil are applied on injected part and bind with cotton cloth.

**Intestinal worms**: 2-teaspoon leaf juice is given twice a day as a vermicide.

**Literature**

Chopra et al. 1956. 147. Leaves used as an application to bruises, wounds, boils and bites of insects.

RHIZOPHORACEAE


Trees, 10-20 m tall, with erect trunk and wide spread crown. Leaves broadly elliptic, punctate beneath, base tapering; stipules 2 cm long, caduceus. Flowers in small heads on stout branches of axillary cymes.

**Fls. & Frts.**: October - February
**Distrib.**: Infrequent (RLG077)
**Uses.**: Ulcers: Fruits used on ulcer relief.

**Literature**


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COMBRETACEAE


Shrubs; young parts rusty puberulous. Leaves elliptic-oblong or ovate-lanceolate. Flowers yellowish-green, in terminal panicles. Fruits samaroid, 5-ribbed, pubescent, with a crown of calyx lobes.

**Fls. & Frts.** : February-July.


**Distrib.** : Frequent (RLG225).

**Use** :

- **Skin diseases**: Leaf paste is applied externally at evening.
- **Snake bite**: Root extract is given orally.
- **Foot spoilage during rice plantation**: Fresh leaves are cut into small pieces and warmed on iron pan are tied on the foot during sleeping.

**Literature** : Chopra et al. 1956. 47. Leaves used in dysen., malaria and for ulcers. Root used in snake-bite.


Lianas, 15-20 m long. Leaves ovate-elliptic or elliptic. Flowers greenish-white, in panicles of dense spikes. Fruits indehiscent, suborbicular, and yellowish.

**Fls. & Frts.** : January-May


**Distrib.** : Occasional (RLG179)

**Uses** :

- **Stomachache**: 1-spoon leaf infusion is given twice a day
- **Misc.**: Stem is used as cordage.


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Large trees, 15-20 m tall; young parts rufous pubescent. Leaves obovate or broadly elliptic, tomentose on both sides. Flowers yellowish-brown, in axillary spikes. Drupes subglobose.

**Fls. & Frts.** : March-November


**Distrib.** : Infrequent. (RLG237)

**Uses** : **Abdominal pain:** 10 ml bark decoction is administered twice a day for 3 days.

Persistent cough: 1-teaspoon powder of fruit pulp with pinch of turmeric powder is given twice a day for 7 days.

**Ed:** Mesocarp and seeds are edible.

**Literature:**


Trees, 5-10 m high. Leaves elliptic-ovate or elliptic-oblong. Flowers yellow, in simple or sparsely branched spikes. Drupes ellipsoid or ovoid, 5-ribbed.

**Fls. & Frts.** : February-May.


**Distrib.** : Frequent in the sacred grove. (RLG226)

**Uses** : **Intestinal trouble:** 4-5 gm of fruit powder is taken with water twice a day till cure.

**Acidity:** Young fruits (*Bal-hirda*) powder is given with water.

**Misc.:** Used as a timber and fuel.

**Literature:**

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 242. Fruits used externally as a local application to chr. Ulcers and wounds as a gargle in stomastitis, dentifrice and in carious teeth, bleeding and ulceration of the gum.
**Terminalia cuneata**  

Trees, 10-15 m tall. Elliptic-oblong, apex obtuse or subacute, base rounded or cordate. Flowers yellowish in short and terminal panicles.

**Fls. & Frts.** : February - November  
**Distrib.** : Rare (RLG217)  
**Uses.** : **Heart Problem**: Bark of stem is given as cardiac tonic.  
**Burning and wound**: Ash of bark with coconut oil applied on burned skin.  
**White discharge**: Bark of white Ain + leaf juice of white Hibiscus + roots of white Gunj given.

**Literature:**

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 241. Bark used in heart diseases as a cardiac tonic, in bilious affections, sores and as an antid. to poisons. Fruit —tonic, deobstruent. Fesh leaf juice used in ear-ache. Ashe of bark used in scorpion-sting.

**Terminalia elliptica**  

Trees, 3-20 m tall. Leaves elliptic to elliptic-lanceolate, ovate or obovate, Flowers yellowish-brown in panicles. Drupes obovoid-elong or globose.

**Fls. & Frts.** : April-November  
**Distrib.** : Abundant (RLG253).  
**Uses** : **Cuts**: Paste of bark is applied externally on the cut, it act as anticoagulant & antiseptic.  
**Dysentery**: 2 teaspoon fresh juice of stem bark is given 2 times in a day.

**Literature:**


**Fls. & Frts.:** April-August  
**Distrib.:** Abundant (RLG256)  
**Uses:** Cuts, wounds: The paste of bark or leaf is applied till cure.  
**Misc:** Used as a fuel and timber.

**Literature:**


### MYRTACEAE


Leaves longer, lanceolate-acuminate. Fruits oblong-ellipsoid.

**Fls. & Frts.:** February-March.  
**Distrib.:** Rare in Sadavli and Kudavle sacred grove. (RLG218)  
**Uses:** Diabetes: Bark and seeds used for control of diabetics.


Shrubs, 3-5 m high. Leaves oblong-elliptic, pubescent on both sides, apex acute, obtuse or rounded, base rounded. Flowers white, axillary, solitary; calyx and petals pubescent. Berries 3-4 cm across, ovoid, pulpy.

**Fls. & Frts.:** November-June  
**Distrib.:** Cultivated in home garden near sacred grove (RLG137)  
**Uses:** Toothache: Stem is pressed between teeth.  
**Ed:** Fruits are edible.
Literature:

Chopra et al. 1956. 205. Bark of root used in diar. of children. Fruit laxt. Leaves used for bowels and for wounds and ulcers, in cholera for arresting vomiting and diar.


Trees; Leaves elliptic-oblong or elliptic or ovate, subcoriaceous, apex acute to acuminate, base narrowed. Flowers white, in heads. Berries oblong or ovoid, purple, fleshy.

Fls. & Frts. : March-June.
Illus. : Wight, Ic. T. 535. 1842
Distrib. : Frequent. (RLG242)
Uses : Diabetes: 1-teaspoon powder of fruit is given with water twice a day.

Ed: Ripe fruits are edible.

Misc.: Wood yield good timber for construction.

Literature:


Trees, bark brown, peeling off. Leaves elliptic-oblong or elliptic, apex acute or emarginated, base acute. Flowers white in terminal corymbose-cyme. Berries globose, purple.

Fls. & Frts. : February - June
Illus. : Wight, op. cit.
Distrib. : Occasional in sacred grove. (RLG215)
Uses : Cough: 2-spoon inflorescence powder in ½ cup water given 2 times in a day to cure.

Ed: Ripe fruits are edible.

Timber: Wood yield good timber for construction.
LECITHIDACEAE


Trees. Leaves broadly obovate, oblong-obovate, rounded to shortly acuminate at apex, tapering at base. Flowers yellowish-white, in terminal spikes. Fruits globose, greenish.

*Fls. & Frts.*: March-April.


*Distrib.*: Rare (RLG238)

*Uses*: Cut: Paste prepared using bark of ‘*Kumbhi*’ stem and ‘*Ain*’ stem applied on cut it stop bleeding.

Snake bite: Decoction of stem bark is given orally.

Bot. Pest: Chopped fruit is mixed with water for 10-12 hrs. The filtrate is directly used for spraying as pesticide.

Misc.: Stem is used for a preparation of cordage and leaves for stupefying fishes.

Literature:

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 51. Bark and fruit astringent, demulc. Flower and juice of fresh bark given with honey in coughs and colds. Bark used in fevers particularly in small pox and in snake bite. Root bark and leaves used as fish poison.

BARRINGTONIACEAE


Trees, 10-15 m tall. Leaves oblanceolate to obovate, shortly acuminate at apex, cuneate at base, margins slightly crenate-denticulate. Flowers pendulous racemes. Fruits bluntly 4-lobed.

*Fls. & Frts.*: April-May.

*Illus.*: Wight, Ic. t. 152. 1839.

*Distrib.*: Rare along the streams (RLG254)
Uses: Piles: Dried fruit powder of *Samudra-phal* + dried bark of *Embelia* sp. + dried flowers of *Ixora coccinia* + dried root of *Helicteres isora*; 1 teaspoon powder is given in a cup of milk early in the morning.

Literature:
Chopra *et al*. 1956. 34. Root deobstruent, cooling. Fruit used in cough, asthma and diar. kernels given in jaundice and other bilious diseases. Seed used in colic and ophthalmia. Seeds and bark vermifug, fish poison, tonic and insectisidal.

**MELASTOMATACEAE**


  Shrubs or small trees, 5-8 m high. Leaves leathery. Flowers blue, in 1.2 cm broad fascicles; calyx tube campanulate, disk-rays prominent. Berries spherical.

*Fls. & Frts.*: January-April.

*Illus.*: Wight, Ic. T. 277. 1840 (*Memecylon jambosoides*).

*Distrib.*: Common (RLG184)

*Use*: Women problem (Leucorrhoea): Root bark decoction is given orally

*Ed*: Ripe fruits are edible.

*Misc*: Stem is used as a stalk for Jate.

Literature:
Chopra *et al*. 1956. 165. Leaves used as cooling, astrin. Used in lotion, internally given in leucor. and gonor. root decoction useful in excessive menstrual discharges.

**LYTHRACEAE**


*Fls. & Frts.*: March-June
Trees. Leaves elliptic-oblong. Flowers purple in large panicles. Capsules subglobose 3 × 2.5 cm.

Uses : Cuts: 2 gm bark paste + 2 ml Sesamum oil are applied on cut as an antiseptic.

Literature:


Shrubs or undershrubs. Leaves, oblong-lanceolate, glabrous above and glandular punctuate beneath. Flowers red, in racemes in axils of fallen leaves. Capsules ellipsoid, enclosed by persistent calyx tube.

Uses : Burning: Paste made with ash of leaves and flowers and Coconut oil is applied on burned skin.

Wound: Leaves tied on the wounds.
Snake bite (Naniti): 2 cup fresh leaves juice is given orally for 3 days.

Ed: Flowers are edible.

Literature :

PASSIFLORACEAE


Climber, glandular hairy and tendrillar. Leaves 3-lobed, often serrate. Flowers white, axillary, solitary. Berries ovoid.

Fls. & Frts. : September-March.
Distrib. : Rare in sacred groves (RLG068)
Uses : Cut and wound: leaf juice is applied on cut and wound.
Literature :
Chopra et al. 1956. 186-87. Decoction of leaves used in biliousness and asthma. Fruit emetic. Leaves applied on the head in giddiness and headache.

CUCURBITACEAE


Stem branched. Leaves broadly ovate, 5-7-lobed, margins irregularly dentate; Flowers yellow, solitary. Fruits fleshy. Seeds yellowish, compressed, ovoid.

Fls. & Frts. : June-October.
Distrib. : Planted in home garden near sacred grove of Sadavli (RLG010)
Uses : Anti poison: teaspoon leaf juice is taken once only.

Misc.: It is usually hanged outside the door.

Ed: Fruits are used as vegetable.
Literature: Chopra et al. 1956. 35. Fruit on haemoptysis and hemorrhage, fruit on nervous disease


Herbs, climbing, perennial, prostrate; stems angular, hairy. Leaves suborbicular, subhirsute on both sides. Flowers yellow, solitary. Berries polymorphous, oblong or obovoid, green or yellow.

**Fls. & Frts.**: July-December.


**Distrib.**: Common (RLG013)

**Use**: Acidity: Soak the fruit endocarp in water at night and drink with addition of salt in the morning.


Annuals, extensive climbers; stems slender. Leaves broadly ovate, entire or 3-7 lobed. Flowers pale yellow. Berries linear-obovoid or clavate-oblong, angled. Seeds black, ovoid, flat.

**Fls. & Frts.**: June-October.


**Distrib.**: Frequent. (RLG002)

**Uses**: Jaundice: 1 teaspoon dried young fruit powder mixed with 1 teaspoon curd is taken orally or inhale the powder in nose, yellow mucus through nose came out.

**Literature:**


Herbs, perennial with tuberous roots. Leaves variable, cordate at base, 3-5-lobed, lobes triangular. Male flowers solitary, yellow, on slender peduncles, bracteate; female flowers with ebracteate peduncles. Fruits baccate, ellipsoid. Seeds many.

**Fls. & Frts.**: June-October.

**Illus.**: Wight, Ic. tt. 505-506. 1841

**Distrib.**: Frequent. (RLG035)

**Uses**: *Menstrual complaints*: 5-10-ml. of leaf juice is taken twice a day till cure.

**Diabetes**: The steamed fruit with little quantity of chilly powder and salt is given orally for several days.

**Acidity**: Soak the fruit endocarp in water at night and drink with addition of salt in the morning.

**Piles**: Root decoction is given orally.

**Ed**: Fruits are used as a vegetable.

**Literature:**

Chopra *et al*. 1956. 169. Root used to stop bleeding from piles, used in urinary complaints, used in fever, snake bite and scorpion sting. Juice used as an antiseptic. Fruit powder if introduced in nostrils produces a powerful errhine effect and provokes a copious discharge from the schneiderian mucous membrane.


Climbers, perennial. Leaves ovate, deltoid-ovate or suborbicular, apex acute, base deeply cordate or sagittate. Flowers creamy-yellow; male flowers subumbellate; females solitary. Berries ellipsoid. Seeds 3-4.

**Fls. & Frts.**: July-January.


**Distrib.**: Frequent. (RLG034)

**Uses**: *Fever*: 2 Fresh fruits are given to consume twice a day.
**Misc:** Climber is offered to god Nageshwar on occasion of ‘Nagpanchami’.


Climbers; stems stout, woody at base, branches sulcate. Leaves variable in size. Flowers whitish; male flowers in axillary; female flowers axillary, solitary, Fruits globose, red when ripe. Seeds ovate-oblong.

**Fls. & Frts.** : August-October


**Distrib.** : Occasional (RLG033)

**Uses** : **Wounds and burns:** The stem paste is directly applied on wounds and burns as an antiseptic.

**Pesticide:** Dried fruits used to store local grains.

**Literature:**

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 247. Fruit smoked as a cure for asthma, hydragogue cath. The oil obtained by boiling eat in coconut when applied to the scalp, said to cure hemicranias and ozoena. Root used in lung diseases in cattle, headache.

**CACTACEAE**


Shrubs, large, succulent with ovate-oblong limbs having spines on each areole; spines straight, slender, brownish in colour. Flowers yellow, turn bright red later. Fruits bright red coloured.

**Fls. & Frts.** : January-July.


**Distrib.** : Rare on open rocky places in Pachavli sacred grove. (RLG158)

**Use** : **Cough:** Ripe fruits are given.

**Literature** : Jain, 1991.
APIACEAE (UMBELLIFERAE)


Herbs; stems slender with elongated internodes, prostrate, rooting at nodes. Leaves orbicular or reniform, cordate at base; Flowers pink, in fascicled, bracteate umbels. Fruits ovoid, rugose.

**Fls. & Frts.** : May-November.

**Illus.** : Wight, Ic. t. 565. 1842 (*Hydrocotyle asiatica*).

**Distrib.** : Abundant (RLG278)

**Use** : **Brain tonic**: 10-20 ml leaf juice + 100 ml coconut oil mix thoroughly and applied externally on hairs at night.

**Stomachache**: 1-2 ml fresh juice of leaves is given orally twice a day.

**Literature** :

Chopra *et al*. 1956. 58. Plant useful in diseases of skin, leprosy, nerves and blood. Leaves taken as tonic and for improving memory, useful in syphilitic skin diseases.

RUBIACEAE


Trees, 5-6 m tall; Leaves ovate or obovate, apex obtuse, more or less rounded or attenuate into a petiole. Flowers white, turning yellow at maturity. Berries globular.

**Fls. & Frts.** : March-November.

**Illus.** : Wight, Ic. t. 580. 1842

**Distrib** : Rare (RLG239)

**Use** : **Stomachache**: 1/2 -teaspoon powder of dried seed is taken with warm water twice a day.

**Literature** :

Chopra *et al*. 1956. 209. Fruit irritating emetic. Used as fish poison. Pulp of fruit used in disentry, anthelm., abortif., fevers and incidental ailments of children
during teething. Bark used in bones ache during fever and in rheumatism. Aqueous extract of root bark insecticidal.


Trees, 6-15 m tall; Leaves crowded at ends of branchlets, orbicular, abruptly acuminate at apex, cordate at base. Flowers in globose, yellow, peduncled heads. Capsules pubescent.

**Fls. & Frts.** : May-August.


**Distrib.** : Rare (RLG279)

**Uses** : Cold and Cough: The leaf decoction is given 3 times a day.

Diabetes: 1 cup fresh juice of bark is given 3 times in a day.

Snake bite: The quantity of fresh juice of bark is increase.


Trees, 4.5-12 m tall; bark grey, smooth. Leaves crowded at ends of branchlets, broadly elliptic-oblong or elliptic-lanceolate, apex abruptly acuminate, attenuate at base into long petiole, pubescent on both surfaces. Inflorescence pendulous; flowers greenish, fragrant, pedicelled in fascicles or umbels on a thyrsoid panicle.

**Fls. & Frts.** : April- September.

**Distrib.** : Infrequent along the stream in Sadavli sacred grove (RLG249)

**Uses** : Stomachache: Bark is used in stomachache.


Small trees, 3-5 m tall; Leaves opposite, elliptic, apex obtuse, coriaceous, acute at base. Flowers in sessile or shortly peduncled, brachiate cymes. Drupes globose, reddish tinged, purplish-black when ripe.

**Fls. & Frts.** : November-February.

**Illus** : Wight, Ic. 2(4): 6. t. 710. 1843.

**Distrib.** : Infrequent (RLG136)

**Use** : Headache: Paste of root bark is applied on forehead.

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**Ed:** Fruits are edible.


Shrubs, 1.0-1.5 m tall. Leaves opposite, sessile or subsessile Inflorescence of dense, sessile, corymbiform cymes. Flowers 4.0-5.5 cm long. Drupes globose, 1-2 seeded.

**Fls. & Frts.** : Throughout year.

**Illus.** : Wight, Ic. t. 153. 1839.

**Distrib.** : Abundant (RLG103)

**Uses** : **Blood through anus:** 2 teaspoon fresh root extract is given orally 3 times in a day.

**Ed :** Fruits are edible.

**Literature** : Chopra *et al.* 1956. 143. Flowers used in dysentery and dysmen.


Woody shrubs, bark dark brown. Leaves elliptic-ovobate or oblong, shining, thickly coriaceous, upper surface dark green, dull beneath, base rounded or cordate. Flowers white, fragrant in dense terminal corymbose-cymes.

**Fls. & Frts.** : Almost throughout the year.


**Distrib.** : Frequent (RLG095)

**Uses** : **Urine problem:** Root powder with water is given orally.

**Misc.:** Wood is used as firewood.

Flowers are offered to god.


**Fls. & Frts.** : March-June.
Illus.: Talb. For Fl. Bombay Pres. & Sind 2 : 110, f. 348.1911 (Vangueria spinosa)

Distrib.: Occasional (RLG246)

Uses:
- **Flatulence:** Leaves or stem bark paste is given once a day.
- **Acidity with spots on skin:** Leaves boiled in water is used for bath.
- **Cut and wound:** Leaves paste is applied on the infected part.
- **Ed.:** Ripe fruits are edible.


Climbing shrubs; branches appressedly hairy. Leaves broadly elliptic, apex shortly cuminate, base rounded or tapering into a petiole of 2.0 – 2.5 cm length. Flowers orange-red, in terminal and axillary cymes; one calyx lobe modified into a creamy-yellow, elliptic bract.

**Fls. & Frts.:** February - September

**Distrib.:** Infrequent. (RLG213)

**Uses:**
- **Jaundice:** White leaves (Petaloid sepals) given with cold milk of cow early in the morning.
- **Ulcers:** Flowers paste applied externally on infected part.

**Literature:**

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 172. 5gm Root given with cow’s urine in white leprosy. White leaves 20 gms. given in milk in jaundice. Flowers given in asthma, fevers and dropsy and applied on ulcers.


Climbing shrubs, densely tomentose. Leaves broadly ovate, abruptly acuminate at apex, the transvers nervules not prominently parallel. Corolla tube c 2.5 cm long. Berries obovoid.

**Fls. & Frts.:** April-November.

**Distrib.:** Rare in Bondivali sacred grove. (RLG247)

**Uses:**
- **White spots on the skin (Leucoderma):** Fresh root extract is applied on the infected skin.

Shrubs, 1-2 m tall. Leaves obovate-ob lanceolate, more or less hairy, apex acute or bluntly acuminate. Flowers white in loose cymes. Berries globose, black, smooth.

*Fls. & Frts.*: March-November.


*Distrib.*: Occasional in open places. (RLG261)

*Uses*: Rheumatism: Warmed leaves pieces on Iron pan are tied.

Spoilage of feet during rice plantation: After cleaning the feet leaves extract is applied during sleeping.


Shrubs; Leaves opposite elliptic ovate or elliptic lanceolate, sometimes obovate, acute at apex. Flowers in cymes. Capsules 5 valved. Seeds 5.

*Fls. & Frts.*: October-February.


*Distrib.*: Occasional. (RLG078)

*Uses*: Diabetes: Dried root powder is taken with water twice a day.

**ASTERACEAE**


Annual herbs, c 30 cm high. Leaves ovate, more or less hairy on both sides, apex subacute. Heads small in dense terminal corymbs, white or pale blue. Pappus paleaceous. Achenes sharply 5 angled, black.

*Fls. & Frts.*: July-February


*Distrib.*: Abundant (RLG003)
Uses

Skin diseases: The fresh leaves extract is applied on infected skin.

Literature


Herbs, c 1 m high; Lower leaves petioled obovate. Pinnatified; upper sessile, oblong, inciso-serrate. Heads yellow, involucral bracts purple.

*Fls. & Frts.* : December-January.

*Distrib.* : Frequent in wet places of sacred groves. (RLG149)

Uses : Cut and Wounds: Leaf juice is applied on cut portion for early cure.

Sprain: The fresh leaves juice is applied on foot.


*Fls. & Frts.* : September-March.

*Illus.* : Wight, Ic. t. 1098. 1846 (*C. lyrata*)

*Distrib.* : Frequent along the side of sacred groves. (RLG063)

Uses : Cut and Wounds: Leaf juice is applied on cut portion for early cure.


Annual herbs, erect or prostrate. Leaves sessile, oblong, sparsely strigose on both surfaces. Heads solitary. Achenes oblong-obovate, brown to black.

*Fls. & Frts.* : July-February


*Distrib.* : Abundant in rice field along the side of sacred grove (RLG011)
Uses : Losing hair: 50 ml leaf extract + 250 ml. of coconut oil is boiled and filtered and apply the filtrate to hairs.

Jaundice: 10 ml. of leaf juice + 10 gm. of Sugar + 10 gm. of Black pepper, mixture is taken orally with curd twice a day.

Literature:


Herbs, erect, annual. Leaves opposite or upper alternate. Heads solitary, peduncled. Marginal florets with yellow or orange coloured ligules; Achenes linear-oblong, blackish. Pappus scales united.

Fls. & Frts. : September-December
Distrib. : Planted in garden in sacred grove of Kudavle. (RLG066)

Uses : Earache: Leaf juice drop in ear in night.

Misc.: Flowers are offered to god and flowers garland are tied on house door.

Literature:
Chopra et al. 1956. 239. Flowers used in diseases of eyes, for unhealthy ulcers, to purify the blood and in bleeding piles. Leaves used in boils and carbuncles and earache.


Annual herbs, prostrate or erect. Leaves bipinnatisect. Head long, yellow.

Fls. & Frts. : August – December
Distrib. : Common (RLG067)

Uses : Acidity: 1 spoon leaf juice given 2 times in a day.
Vet. Med.: Foot and mouth disease: \( \frac{1}{2} \) liter leaf juice given orally 2 times till cure.


**Fls. & Frts.** : August – May.

**Illus.** : Wight, Ic. t. 1551. 1850(*S. grahamii*); R. Mathur in Hajra et al. op. cit

**Distrib.** : Common in open places in sacred groves. (RLG032)

**Uses** : Misc.: flowers are offered to god


Annuals or perennials, erect or procumbent herbs. Leaves opposite, ovate or lanceolate, margins serrate. Heads heterogamous produced on erect, ray florets white, disc florets yellow. Achenes blackish.

**Fls. & Frts.** : Throughout year.


**Distrib.** : Rare. (RLG263)

**Uses** : **Uncontrolled bleeding and wound:** Leaf juice is directly applied once a day till cure.


Herbs, erect. Leaves broadly elliptic or lanceolate, pubescent on both surfaces. Heads terminal or axillary, in corymbose cymes. Outer pappus small, connate at base, inner longer than achenes c 0.1 cm, terete. Florets yellow. Achenes blackish.

**Fls. & Frts.** : July-February.


**Distrib.** : Abundant in open places (RLG012)
Uses : Fever: The fruit powder is applied on fore head during sleeping.

Literature:
Chopra et al. 1956. 254. Plant used to promote perspiration in febrile conditions, as a remedy for spasm of the bladder and strangury and piles. Root given for dropsy. Seeds used as anthelm., alexipharmic and as a constituent of masalas for horses

**PLUMBAGINACEAE**


Undershubs, c 1.5 m tall, perennial, erect or scandent. Leaves ovate or ovate-lanceolate. Inflorescence of terminal spikes. Flowers white. Capsule oblong, pointed with persistent calyx.

*Fls. & Frts.* : March – December.


*Distrib.* : Rare (RLG252)

Uses : Skin diseases: Fresh root paste is applied on infected skin.

Literature:
Chopra et al. 1956. 197. Root appetizer, used in skin diseases, diar., dyspep., piles, anasarca. and leprosy. Milky juice used in scabies and unhealthy ulcers.

**MYRSINACEAE**


Shrubs or small trees, up to 3 m high. Leaves broadly elliptic, gland dotted. Inflorescence of axillary racemes. Flowers pentamerous, greenish-yellow. Fruits globose, apiculate with style, ripens red.

*Fls. & Frts.* : Throughout year.

*Illus.* : Wight, Ic. t. 209. 1848.
**Distrib.** : Abundant (RLG202)

**Use**

Stomachache: Dried seed powder is given with water.


Shrubs; Leaves elliptic-lanceolate to ovate-oblong, pilose to completely glabrous. Flowers white, in branched axillary racemes; Fruits globose, whitish.

**Fls. & Frts.** : Throughout year.

**Illus.** : Talb. For. Fl. Bombay Pres. & Sind. 2:144, f. 367. 1911

**Distrib.** : Frequent (RLG201)

**Use**

Hair drop: Leaves extract is applied on head prier to bath.

**Dysentery**: Root decoction is given orally.

**Ed**: Fruits are edible.

**Literature**: Chopra *et al.* 1956. 159-160. Berries anthelm. Roots used in syphilis. Leaves used as fish poison.

**SAPOTACEAE**


Trees, evergreen; Leaves obovate to obovate-oblong, dark glossy green above, rounded or emarginated at apex, acute at base. Flowers whitish, solitary, axillary or in fascicles. Berries 1-seeded. Seeds ovoid, reddish, shining.

**Fls. & Frts.** : September-November.

**Illus.** : Wight, Ic. t. 1587. 1850.

**Distrib.** : Frequent (RLG069)

**Use**

Diarrhoea: Fruits or leaves extract is given orally.

**Ed**: Fruits are edible.

**Misc.**: Plants used as a root stock for grafting in *Manilkara zapota*.

**Literature:**


**Fls. & Frts.** : January-March.

**Illus.** : Wight, Ic. t. 1586. 1850

**Distrib.** : Rare. (RLG212)

**Use** : **Toothache:** Bark powder rubbed on tooth.

**Ed:** Fruits are edible.

**Literature** :

Chopra et al. 1956. 167. Bark tonic, astrin., useful in fevers. Leaves used in snake-bite. Fruit pulp used in chr. dysen. Seeds applied within anus of children in cases of constipation.


Trees, medium sized; twigs spiny. Leaves elliptic or obovate, subacute, rounded on refuse. Flowers white, in head like axillary fascicles. Berries yellowish-green.

**Fls. & Frts.** : May – January.


**Distrib.** : Frequent in sacred grove (RLG281).

**Use** : **Bot. Pest.** : Dried seeds are used to store the grains.

**EBENACEAE**

Trees, trunk buttressed at base. Leaves ovate-elliptic, obtusely acuminate at apex, tapering at base. Flowers unisexual, male flowers in axillary cymes; Female flowers solitary. Fruit oblong.

**Fls. & Frts.** : March-April.

**Illus.** : Wight, op. cit.

**Distrib.** : Rare in sacred groves. (RLG250)

**Use** : **Dysentery and Diarrhoea:** Bark decoction of stem is given orally.

**OLEACEAE**


Shrubs; stems scandent. Leaflets: lateral ones small or absent, ovate to orbicular. Flowers white, bractiate, corymbose-cymes. Berries solitary.

**Fls. & Frts.** : July-October.

**Illus.** : Wight, Ic. t. 700. 1843.

**Distrib.** : Planted near the temples in the sacred groves of Sadavli, Kudavle and Pachavli. (RLG023)

**Use** : **Vet. Med.: Eye problem:** Fresh leaf juice is put in infected eyes early in the morning.

**Misc:** Flowers are offered to Gods.


Shrubs; stems climbing. Leaves broadly ovate, acuminate at apex, rounded or cordate at base. Flowers white in cymes. Berries ovoid, purplish-black.

**Fls. & Frts.** : March-June.


**Distrib.** : Along the boundary and outside the sacred grove. (RLG244)

**Use** : **Vet. Med.: Eye problem:** Fresh leaf juice is put in infected eyes early in the morning.

**Misc:** Used as a fodder especially for sheep or goats.

Flowers offers to god.
Literature:

Chopra et al. 1956.144. (*J. arborescens*) Juice of leaves used as an emetic, in obstruction of the bronchial tubes by viscid phlegm.


Shrubs; Leaves ovate, acute to acuminate at apex, cuneate to rounded at base. Flowers white, bracteates, in terminal cymes. Capsule c 1.8 cm long.

**Fls. & Frts.**: Through year.


**Distrib.**: Planted near deity in the sacred groves. (RLG105)

**Use**: Mucus in faces: 2 teaspoon leaves extract is given 2 times in a day for 2-3 days.

Cough: 1 teaspoon decoction prepared from leaves of *Prajecta* and *Adulsa* are given 2 times in a day.

Literature:

Chopra et al. 1956. 177. Leaves used in fever and rheumatism. Decoction of leaves prepared over gentle fire recommended for obstinate sciatica. Expressed juice of leaves given to children as remedy for intestinal worms.

**APOCYNACEAE**


Trees, 13-20 m tall. Leaves whorled obovate, obtuse or shortly acuminate at apex, tapering at base. Flowers greenish-white Follicles 0.3 cm across, cylindric. Seeds compressed, rounded with hairy fringe at both ends.

**Fls. & Frts.**: December-March.

**Distrib.**: Rare. (RLG152)

**Use**: Skin diseases: ½ teaspoons bark powder with water is applied externally till cure.

**Stomachache and Acidity**: Stem bark eaten with coconut endosperm.
Scorpion bite: 1 teaspoon leaf juice is given.

Snake bite: Bark extract is given orally as well as leaves extract is applied on bite portion.

Crevices in feet: Paste of bark is applied in crevices.

**Literature**


Shrubs; Leaves elliptic or obovate, coriaceous, obtuse and mucronate at apex, subacute at base. Flowers white, in terminal corymbose cymes. Fruit dark purplish when ripe.

**Fls. & Frts.** : June-April.

**Illus.** : Talb. For. Fl. Bombay Pres. & Sind 2:206, f. 393. 1911 (*C. carandas*)

**Distrib.** : Abundant. (RLG015)

**Use** : **Appetizer:** Fruits are edible. Unripe fruit are used for preparation of pickles and ripe fruits for juice and syrup.

**Literature**


Trees or large shrubs. Leaves ovate to elliptic, obtuse at base, obtusely acuminate at apex. Flowers white, in terminal, corymbose cymes. Follicles cylindric. Seeds linear-oblong; coma of brown, deciduous hairs.

**Fls. & Frts.** : February-June.

**Illus.** : Wight, Ic. Tt. 1297 & 1248 (*H. malaccensis*)

**Distrib.** : Infrequent. (RLG216)
Uses:  

**Intestinal worms:** Pinch of powder of roasted fruits and seeds is taken twice a day as a Carminative.

**Stomach ache:** Root juice one spoon three times per day.

**Diarrhoea:** 1/2 cup of bark decoction is taken twice a day.

**Fever:** 2-3 spoon root decoction is given orally.

**Kidney stone:** Extract of 1 inch fresh root with coconut water is in early in the morning for 5-6 days.

**Dysentery:** Powdered root bark and asafetida (1:1) is given twice a day till cure.

**Indigestion:** Root crushed with water is given in early in the morning for 5-6 days.

**Vet. Med:** **Throat swelling:** Latex of *kuda* with *Varai* applied externally on throat.

**Ed:** Young pods & flowers used as a vegetable.

**Misc.:** Leaves are used to give ‘Prasad’ to god. Rips are manufactured using leaves.

**Literature:**


Shurbs, 30-40 cm tall. Leaves whorled, lanceolate, acute to acuminate at apex, tapering at base. Flowers white. Drupes of 2 pyrenes, connate at base.

**Fls. & Frts.:** March – May.


**Distrib.:** Rare. (RLG257)

**Uses:**  

**Hypertension, High blood pressure:** The half-teaspoon root powder is administered twice a day till cure

**Literature:**


**Fls. & Frts.** : April-June.

**Illus.** : Wight, Ic. t. 443. 1841 (*Wrightia tomentosa*).

**Distrib.** : Rare (RLG262)

**Uses** : Stomach disorder: Bark extract is given 2 times in a day.


Trees, 3-4 m tall. Leaves acuminate at apex, rounded at base. Flowers white, fragrant, in terminal cymes. Follicles paired, drooping, cylindric, apices connate. Seeds pointed.

**Fls. & Frts.** : March-May.


**Distrib.** : Abundant (RLG268)

**Uses** : Wounds: The latex is directly applied on wound till cure.

Dysentery : 2 teaspoon decoction of stem bark is given 2 times in a day.

**Literature:**


138
Trees, Leaves alternate, oblong-lanceolate or oblancolate, narrowed at base, acuminate, as apex. Flowers white in terminal

**Fls. & Frts.**  :  March-May.


**Distrib.**  :  Planted near temples in sacred groves. (RLG251)

**Use**  :  **Wounds:** The latex is directly applied on wound till cure.

**Snake Bite:** Fruit boiled in cow milk is dried and pinch of fruit powder in water is given immediately to get relief or juice of bark is given orally. Or decoction of stem bark is given.

**Misc:** Flowers are offered to god, specially garland flowers is prepared and tied with copper pot, new cloth and mango twig on gudhi, on festival- Guddhi Padwa.

**Literature**  :

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 198. Root bark drastic purg., used in blennorrhagia in Guiana. Latex given toothache and for carious teeth. Flowers used as pectoral syrup.

**ASCLEPIADACEAE**


Herbs, tall, tuberous; stems branched, terete. Leaves minutely petiolate, linear. Flowers solitary or in pairs; pedicels and calyx small; corolla long, tube up to 3.8 cm long, slightly inflated in the lower 1/3 part, enlarging near mouth, lobes up to 3.7 cm long, linear, partly pubescent within; corona biseriate, outer of 5 bifid, ciliate lobes, inner linear, erect-divergent.

**Fls.**  :  July- August

**Frts.**  :  August – October.

**Distrib.**  :  Infrequent (RLG038)

**IUCN category**  :  Endangered

**Uses**  :  **Tonic:** Tubers are eaten as a tonic.

Tuberous twiners; stems 1-2 m long. Leaves long-petioled. Flowers in lateral, umbellate cymes; corolla grayish-purple, tube inflated at base, narrow in middle, funnel-shaped above, lobes 5-8 mm long, linear, hairy inside and along margins; corona biseriate.

**Fls. & Frts.** : July-October.

**Distrib.** : Infrequent (RLG020)

**IUCN category** : Lower risk

**Uses** : Tonic: Tubers are eaten by local peoples as a tonic. It increase the digestion.


Herbs, twining; stems branched, slightly swollen at nodes. Leaves broadly ovate or ovate-oblong, apex acute or shortly acuminate. Flowers few in lateral umbellate cyme; peduncles hairy; corolla 6.5 cm long, base inflated, narrow in neck, mouth funnel-shaped.

**Fls. & Frts.** : July-October.

**Illus.** : Huber, op. cit.; Ansari, op. cit.

**Distrib.** : Rare (RLG027)

**IUCN category** : Critically endangered

**Uses** : Fever to children: Tubers are given orally to children.


Twining shrubs Leaves ovate or elliptic-lanceolate or oblong, pubescent below, puberulous above, apex acute, base rounded. Flowers minute, in lateral, corymbose cymes, Follicles paired.

**Fls. & Frts.** : April-July


**Distrib.** : Rare (RLG267)
Use : **Diabetes**: ½ teaspoon powder of leaves is taken orally twice a day.

Literature :

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 129. Leaves used in diabetes, chewed to reduce glycosuria. Root emetic, expect.


Twining shrubs. Leaves petiolate, broadly ovate, glabrous, few glands at the base of midvein on the upper surface, acuminate at apex. Flowers fleshy, pinkish-red, in axillary.

*Fls.* : June-October

*Frts.* : September – October.

Distrib. : Infrequent. (RLG016)

Uses : **Diabetes**: Root paste with cold milk given in diabetes.

Literature :

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 135. Roots alter., used as remedy for scalding in gonor., ophthalmia, for diabetes and in spermatorrhoea.


Climbers, becoming epiphytic.; Leaves petiolate, elliptic or elliptic-lanceolate, apex bluntly acuminate, base acute or subacute. Flowers drooping, umbellate cyme. follicles linear, cylindrical.

*Fls.* & *Frts.* : May-January.


Distrib. : Rare (RLG208)

Uses : **Burns**: Paste made from leaves is applied.


141
Twining undershrubs; Leaves petiolate, ovate-oblong or elliptic-oblong, pubescent beneath when young. Flowers many, in lateral umbels; peduncles, pedicels and calyx pubescent; Follicles in pairs, lanceolate, tapering to a point.


*Distrib.* : Abundant (RLG153)

*Uses* : **Piles:** Root juice given orally.

*Literature* :

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 250. Plant used as substitute for Ipecacuanha. Leaves emetic, diaphor., expect., useful in overloaded state of the stomach and other cases requiring the use of emetic.


Climbing shrubs; Leaves petiolate, broadly ovate, sparsely pubescent, abruptly acuminate at apex, cordate or rounded at base. Flowers many, in lateral umbellate cymes. Follicles ovoid.

*Fls. & Frts.* : April-February.


*Distrib.* : Frequent (RLG258)

*Use* : **Sprains:** Leaves paste is applied.

*Literature* :

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 258. Leaves used as an application to boils and abscesses. Root and tender stalks-considered emetic and expect. Plant used in colds and eye disease, to cause sneezing, in snake-bite.

**PERIPLOCAEACE**


Climbing shrubs; Leaves elliptic-oblong, apex acute or shortly acuminate. Flowers greenish-yellow, in axillary, paniculate cymes; Follicles paired; Seeds many, ovate.
**Fls. & Frts.** : Throughout year.


**Distrib.** : Frequent (RLG197)

**Use** : **Wounds:** The latex is applied on wounds.

**Literature** :

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 82. Leaves toxic. Plant used in a preparation given to children as a cure for rackets.


Branchlets, leaves beneath and inflorescence pubescent. Leaves elliptic-oblung.

**Fls. & Frts.** : August – December.

**Distrib.** : Common. (RLG029)

**Uses** : **Piles:** Roots used on piles.

**Blood purifier:** Roots powder or extract root is given for blood purification.

**Scorpion bite:** Fresh root extract is given orally.

**Snake bite:** Fresh root extract is given orally as well as root extract is applied on bite portion.

**Literature** :


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**LOGANIACEAE**

Trees, 10-15 m tall; Leaves broadly elliptic or elliptic-ovate, bluntly acuminate or obtuse at apex. Flowers greenish-white, in axillary or terminal cymes. Berries 3-8 cm, globose. Seeds discoid, compressed.

**Fls. & Frts.** : February-November.


**Distrib.** : Rare Sadavli sacred grove (RLG205)

**Uses** :

**Dysentery**: root bark is used to control dysentery.

**Literature** :

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 236. Root bark ground up into a fine paste with lime juice and made into pills which are said to be effectual in cholera. Leaves applied as poultice to sloughing wounds and ulcers, specially in cases when maggots have formed. Seeds given in colic. Wood used for dysen., fevers and dyspep.


Large climbers with clavate, ferruginous-pubescent tendrils. Leaves ovate, acute at apex, rounded or cuneate at base, 3-nerved. Flowers in short, dense, axillary and terminal.

**Fls. & Frts.** : March - April

**Distrib.** : Infrequent Sadavli sacred groves (RLG266)

**Uses** :

**Ulcers**: Leaf juice applied externally on wound and ulcers.

**Dysentery**: Wood in small dose is used on dysentery.

**CONVOLVULACEAE**


**Fls. & Frts.** : July-December

**Illus.** : Wight, Ic. T. 851. 1845 (*Argyreia speciosa*).

**Distrib.** : Frequent (RLG026)
Use: **Excessive menstruation:** ½ cup of the plant juice is taken twice a day, till the bleeding stops.


Twiners, large, silk. Leaves broadly ovate, apex acute, base cordate, nerves 8-10 pairs. Flowers in capitates or subcapitate cymes; Corolla pink.

**Fls. & Frts.:** August-November.


**Distrib.:** Frequent at Pachavli sacred grove. (RLG037)

**Use:** **Cut on Body:** Cut the fresh stem and applied on the cut to stop bleeding.


Lianas: stems herbaceous towards tip, woody at base. Leaves ovate. Lanceolate, acuminate at apex, cuneate at base with trichomes on both sides. Flowers long peduncles, dark purple.

**Fls & Frts.:** September – April.

**Illus.:** Wight, op. cit.

**Distrib.:** Common. (RLG075)

**Use:** **Misc.:** Entire vine used as rope for preparation of huts and sheds.


Herbs, procumbent. Leaves ovate, triangular or oblong-lanceolate. Inflorescence axillary, solitary or few flowered cymes. Capsules globose, 0.8-1.0 cm long, glabrous or grey pubescent. Seeds 4, densely soft-pilose or glabrous.

**Fls. & Frts.:** September-June.

**Illus.:** Mahesh. Illus. Fl. Delhi f. 139. 1966

**Distrib.:** Frequent in moist places. (RLG090)

**Use:** **Stomach problem:** Leaves are cooked and eaten as a vegetable.

**Literature:**
Chopra et al. 1956. 142. Juice emetic, purg., antid. to opium and arsenical poisoning. Plant considered wholesome for females suffering from nervous and general debility.

**Solanaceae**


Undershubs, Leaves ovate, very unequal sided at base, margin dentate. Flower white, solitary, Capsule globose.

**Fls. & Frts.** : September – March

**Ills.** : Avery et al. in Blakeslee, op. cit.

**Distrib.** : Common as a weed in waste lands. (RLG087)

**Use** : **Scabies:** Apply fruit powder on infected skin.

**Literature** :

Chopra et al. 1956. 91. Seeds leaves and roots used in insanity, fever with catar., and cerebral complications, diar., and skin diseases, antisp. Dried leaves used in medicine for same purpose as the leaves of belladonna and stramonium.


Undershubs or shrubs c 1.5 m high. Leaves broadly elliptic or elliptic-oblonlg or ovate, Prickly on nerves. Inflorescence of extra-axillary racemose cymes. Flowers blue. Berries globose. Seeds orange, spherical, minutely pitted.

**Fls. & Frts.** : July – February.

**Illus** : Mahesh. Illus. Fl. Delhi &. 151. 1966 (*solanum indicum*).

**Distrib.** : Rare along the boundary of sacred groves. (RLG191)

**Use** : **Ed:** Fruits are edible.

**Scrophulariaceae**

Herbs, creeping, succulent. Leaves sessile, apex obtuse. Flowers pale violet or blue, axillary, solitary. Seeds oblong, striate.

**Fls. & Frts.** : Throughout year.


**Distrib.** : Occasional (RLG118)

**Uses** : **Hair tonic**: 10-15 ml juice of leaf with 100 ml ‘Coconut oil’ is applied on hair.

**Rheumatism**: The leaf paste is applied externally on affected parts to get relief.

**Literature** :

Chopra *et al*. 1956. 32. Plant-nerve tonic, used in asthma, epilepsy, insanity, hoarseness; diur., aper. Stem and leaves used in snake-bite.


**Var. delphinifolia.**

Erect herbs, branched. Leaves pinnatisect, segments filiform. Flowers pale purple or white, axillary, solitary or in terminal racemes. Capsule ovoid.

**Fls. & Frts.** : July-January.


**Distrib.** : Frequent in open marshy places. (RLG018)

**Use** : **Cut**: Fresh leaf extract is applied on cuts.

**Literature** : Chopra *et al*. 1956. 231. Plant juice used on feet to heal the sores.

**BIGNONIACEAE**


**Fls. & Frts.** : June-December.

**Illus.** : Wight, Ic. t. 1337 &1338. 1848 (*Calosanthes indica Bl.*).
**Distrib.** : Rare (RLG019)

**Use** :
- **Jaundice**: Stem decoction is given two times for 8 days.
- **Dysentery**: 1 teaspoon stem bark decoction is given two times in a day.
- **Cut and wound**: Paste of stem bark is applied.

**Literature** :


**Fls. & Frts.** : March-September.

**Illus.** : Wight, Ic. t.1342.1848.

**Distrib.** : Rare (RLG269)

**Use** :

- **Cuts**: The fresh leaf paste is applied on the cut.

**Literature** :

Chopra et al. 1956. 234. Root bark considered cooling, diur., tonic; forms ingredient of dasamula. Flowers rubbed up with honey given to chech hiccough; taken in form of a confection as an aphrodis.

**ACANTHACEAE**


Shrubs, 1-2 m tall, much branched. Leaves elliptic, glabrous or more or less pubescent, apex acuminate, bristle tapered, base tapering into petiole. Flowers yellow. Capsule long in the middle.

**Fls. & Frts.** : October-March.

Distrib. : Occasional (RLG088)
Uses : Dysentery: root bark is used to control.

Literature :


Shrubs. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, lineolate on both surface, apex acuminate, base tapering, often decurrent into the petiole. Flowers blue, axillary and terminal spikes.

Fls. & Frts. : October-March.

Distrb. : Common. (RLG081)
Uses : Wound/cut: Root paste applied. Stomachache: Fresh root juice is given to the patient.

Literature :


Fls. & Frts. : November-June.


Distrib. : Frequent as a ground flora. (RLG131)
Uses : Scabies: Leaves paste is applied on skin.

Shrubs, 1-1.5 m tall, nearly glabrous except the inflorescence; stems terete. Leaves elliptic-lanceolate, apex much acuminate, base tapering, decurrent into petiole forming a wing. Flowers blue in axillary and terminal, simple or compound, strong smelling, 5-13 cm long spikes. Capsules c 1x0.5 cm long. Seeds 2, c 0.4 cm long.

**Fls. & Frts.** : December-May.

**Illus.** : Wight, op. cit.

**Distrib.** : Frequent as a ground flora. (RLG181)

**Uses** : Skin diseases: leaves juice is applied on infected skin.


**Fls. & Frts.** : August-March.


**Distrib.** : Abundant (RLG099)

**Uses** : Cough: 1-cup of the leaf decoction is taken early in the morning for 7 days.

Fever: 1-cup of the leaf decoction is taken early in the morning for 3 days.

**Vet. Med: Cough**: Leaf juice + ‘Nutmeg’ powder (1:1) is administered twice a day.

**Bot. Pest**: Leaf powder is soaked into water for overnight and the filtrate is used as pesticide.

**Literature** :

Chopra et al. 1956. 7. (A. vasica) Leaves and roots used in cough, chr. broncht., asthma, phthisis. Leaves used in rheumatism, insecticidal. Flowers, leaves and roots antisp.
**THUNBERGIACEAE**


Herbs, perennials; twining, sparingly hairy. Leaves ovate margins entire, apex acute, apiculate. Flowers white in axillary. Capsules clavate, beaked.

**Fls. & Frts.:** August-December.

**Distrib.:** Frequent. (RLG089)

**Uses:**
- **Snake bite:** 1-cup of all plant parts juice is taken twice a day for 2-3 days.

**VERBENACEAE**


Shrubs. Leaves elliptic-ovate or oblong. Inflorescences of pubescent panicles. Drupes obovoid.

**Fls. & Frts.:** July-December.


**Distrib.:** Abundant. (RLG130)

**Uses:**
- **Weakness:** The juice extracted from all plants part of Bharangi, Brahmi and stem of Gulvel 1 cup given orally in the morning.

**Ed:** Leaves and tender shoots are used as vegetable, specially in rainy season. Flowers are used as a vegetable.

**Literature:**

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 71. Root-in febrile and catar. affections, useful in malaria. Leaves used for fevers, boils with oil and butter made in to an ointment useful in cephalalgia and opthalmia, also in snake-bite.


**Fls. & Frts.** : February-July.


**Distrib.** : Rare. (RLG211)

**Uses** : 
- **Swelling:** Paste of bark or leaves is applied externally twice a day on swelling portion till cure.
- **Snake bite:** Root extract is applied on bite portion.
- **Scorpion bite:** Root extract is applied on bite portion.
- **Misc.:** The fruits and leaves are used as a fodder. Wood is used for preparation of furniture and house construction.

**Literature** :


Shrubs, much branched. Leaves ovate, elliptic, apex acute, base rounded, margins crenate/serrate, Inflorescence or terminal and axillary spikes. Flowers orange/red. Drupes globose, fleshy, black coloured when ripe.

**Fls. & Frts.** : Throughout year.

**Illus.** : Tad. & Venkat. Handb. S. Indian Weeds 326, f. 129. 1955 (Rev. ed.).

**Distrib.** : Rare at boundary of sacred groves. (RLG127)

**Uses** : 
- **Cuts, wounds:** Juice of leaf is applied on cut or wounds as an antiseptic
- **Bot. Pest:** Filtered leaf extract is used as a pesticide.
- **Misc.:** It is planted as a live hedge.

**Literature** :


**Fls. & Frts.**: June-December.


**Distrib.**: Rare at boundary of sacred grove. (RLG031)

**Uses**: **Stomachache**: Tender leaves are used as vegetable in rainy season for stomach problem.

**Literature**: Chopra et al. 1956. 233. Plant on ulcers, fevers and rheum.


Trees. Leaves, elliptic or obovate, apex acute or acuminate, surface glabrous and rough. Flowers white. Drupes subglobose.

**Fls. & Frts.**: August-December


**Distrib.**: Infrequent (RLG030)

**Uses**: **Abdominal pain**: A cup of seed decoction is given.

**Hair dye**: Seed powder is soaked in water and applied externally as a hair dye.

**Kidney stone**: The dried seed extract is given orally two times in a day.

**Misc**: Timber is used for making furniture and house construction.

**Literature**: Chopra et al. 1956. 240. Wood powdered and made in to a plaster used for hot headache and for swellings; internally taken in dyspep., with burning of stomach; vermifuse. Ashes of wood applied to swollen eyelids. Bark anstrin. Oil of nuts promotes growth of hair, useful in scabies.

Trees, c 20 m tall; Leaves 3 foliate; leaflets chartaceous, apex acuminate, pubescent above when young, margins slightly repand-undulate. Inflorescence of racemose panicles. Flowers blue.

**Fls. & Frts.** : March-August.


**Distrib.** : Rare (RLG265)

**Uses** : **Bronchitis**: 1 teaspoon leaf decoction is given 2 times in a day.

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**Fls. & Frts.** : January-June.

**Illus.** : Wight, Ic. T. 519. 1842.

**Distrib.** : Abundant (RLG273)

**Uses** : **Migraine**: leaf juice drops put in nose.

**Jaundice**: leaf juice drops put in nose.

**Rheumatism**: Paste of leaf with *mustard* oil is used for massage.

**Snake bite**: Leaf extract is applied on bite portion.

**Scorpion bite**: Leaf extract is applied on bite portion.

**Bot. Pest**: Leaf powder is boiled in water for half an hour and filtrate is directly used as a pesticide.

**Misc.**: It is planted as a live hedge.

**Literature** :

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 179. Leaves arom., tonic, vermifuge; dried ones smoked for relief of headache and catarrh; discutient, useful in dispersing swellings of joints from acute rheumatism and of the test from suppressed gonor. Root expect., febg., tonic.
Decoction of leaves given in fever with heaviness of head and dullness of hearing; used as a bath in puerperal state of women. Juice of leaves used to remove the worms from ulcers. Oil prepared with it applied to sinuses and scrofulous sores.

**SYMPHOREMATACEAE**


Climbing shrubs; Leaves ovate –elliptic, apex acute to acuminate, base rounded, margin crenate-serrate. Inflorescence in capitates, pedunculate pubescent cymes, Flowers pale green to pale creamy or white; involucral bracts foliar. Drupes enclosed in persistent calyx.

**Fls. & Frts.** : March-May.


**Distrib.** : Abundant in Kudavle and Sadavli sacred groves (RLG259)

**Uses** : Misc.: Flowers offered to god.

**LAMIACEAE**


Herbs or undershrubs, young parts pubescent. Leaves ovate or ovate elliptic, pubescent and gland dotted margins crenate / serrate. Flowers greenish.

**Fls. & Frts.** : August-November


**Distrib.** : Occasional (RLG024)

**Uses** : **Body heat, Constipation**: 1 gm seeds are soaked in water for overnight and the seeds are eaten in the morning.

**Urinary problem**: ½ teaspoon seed powder is taken orally twice a day for five days.
Diarrhoea: 1- cup seed decoction is taken orally 3 times a day for 3 days.

Abscess: Leaf paste is applied externally twice a day till cure.

Cough: 1 – cup leaf juice mixed with powder of 2 black pepper mixed thoroughly and is taken twice a day till cure.

Ed: Leaves are edible.

Literature:


Herbs or undershrubs, annual or perennial, much branched; stems and branches purplish, subquadrangular, young parts soft. Leaves ovate/oblong, dotted with oil glands Flowers reddish-pink or purplish. Nutlets ellipsoid, dark brown.

**Fls. & Frts.**: September – February.


**Distrib.**: Planted in front of deities in sacred groves (RLG114)

**Uses**: Fever: ½ cup of fresh leaf Juice + powder of 1 black pepper mix well and is taken thrice a day for 2-3 days.

Cough: 2 teaspoon of leaf juice + 2 – teaspoons of onion juice + small quantity of salt and this mixture is taken early in the morning only once.

Wound: Leaf Paste is applied externally as an antiseptic.

Rheumatism: Leaves extract of _Tulus_ and _subja_ given early in the morning prior to taking any food.

Bot. Pest: The leaf extract is used as a pesticide.

Ed: Leaves are edible.

Misc.: It is planted as a sacred plant and worshipped God.
NYCTAGINACEAE

*Boerhavia erecta* L. Sp. Pl. 3. 1753; Singh *et al.* Fl. Maharashtra State dicot. 2: 772. 2001. ‘*Pandhara-Punarnava*’.

Shrubs; young stem purplish. Leaves simple, opposite pairs unequal. Flowers purplish when young, whitish at maturity, in groups, umbelliform clusters.

*Fls. & Frts.* : October-February.


*Distrib.* : Frequent in open areas. (RLG109)

*Uses* : **Swelling**: Root decoction is given 2 times in a day till cure.


Herbs, perennials, prostrate; Leaves ovate or lanceolate, acute at apex, oblique at base, margins crisped along, green and glabrous above, paler and thinly pubescent beneath. Fruits 5 ribed, glandular all over.

*Fls. & Frts.* : July-March.

*Distrib.* : Frequent in open areas. (RLG086)

*Uses* : **Blood purification**: 1 teaspoon fresh leaf decoction is given every day till cure.

**Snake bite**: Root extract is given orally.

*Literature* :


AMARANTHACEAE

Herbs, woody, erect. Leaves elliptic/oblong, ovate or obovate, apex acuminate. Inflorescence of elongate terminal spikes. Flowers greenish or white. Utricles oblong or cylindric, truncate, enclosed in hardened perianth.

**Distrib.** : Occasional (RLG094)

**Uses** : **Menorrhagia:** 2-3 ml root decoction is taken orally early in the morning till cure.

**Snake bite:** Leaves paste is applied on bite portion.

**Ed:** Leaves are used as a vegetable.

**Literature** :


‘Math’.


**Fls. & Frts.** : September – December.

**Illus.** : Wight, Ic. t. 717. 1840 [*A. fasciatus* Roxb. Fl. Ind. (Carey ed.) 3: 609. 1832].

**Distrib.** : Frequent (RLG104)

**Uses** : **Worms:** Paste of young shoot is taken internally as a vermicide.

**Ed.:** Leaves are used as a vegetable.

**Literature** :

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 15. Leaves –emol., in scorpion-sting. Herb used in snake-bite


‘Kurdu’.
Herbs, erect or procumbent. Leaves broadly ovate, lanceolate, elliptic or linear. Inflorescence of dense, terminal spiker. Flowers white or pink. Utricles ellipsoid, tapering at apex into style.

*Fls. & Frts.* : August – February.

*Illus.* : Wight, Ic. t. 1767. 1852.

*Distrib.* : Abundant (RLG111)

*Uses* :

- **Fever:** 1 – teaspoon seed powder + little quantity of sugar is taken twice a day for three days.
- **Urine problem:** 1-cup leaf or seed infusion is taken twice a day till cure.
- **Diarrhoea:** 2-3 gm seed powder is taken with water only once.
- **Urinary stone:** 1-2 gm seed powder is taken orally twice a day.

*Ed:* Leaves are used as a vegetable.


*Literature* :

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 57. Seeds-in diur., aprodis., useful in blood diseases and mouth sores, for clearing of vision and for diseases of the eyes.

**ARISTOLOCHIACEAE**


Twining shrubs, grooved stems. Leaves linear-oblong to obovate-oblong or subpanduriform, apex acuminate, base cuneate or rounded, margin entire. Flowers white. Capsule 6-valved.

*Fls. & Frts.* : November.

*Illus.* : Wight, Ic. t. 1858.1852 (*A. lanceolata*).
Distrib. : Rare (RLG122)

Use : **Snake bite (Nag)**: The leaves juice is given orally as well as is applied on body.

**Literature:**


**Lauraceae**


Trees, 5-10 m tall. Leaves ovate or elliptic-lanceolate, apex obtuse, base acute. Flowers white or yellowish. Berries purple when ripe.

**FIs. & Frts.** : March-September.

Distrib. : Rare (RLG264)

Use: **Breaking of bone**: Fresh extract of stem bark is applied on break portion of body and tied tightly with cotton cloth.


Trees, 15-20 m tall. Leaves oblong to elliptic-laceolate, variable in shape. Flowers yellow, in panicles in upper axile. Berries ovoid, dark green, dotted with, ultimately turning black.

**FIs. & Frts.** : January-June.


Distrib. : Infrequent (RLG174)

Use : **Breaking of bone**: Fresh extract of stem bark is applied on break portion of body and tied tightly with cotton cloth.
LORANTHACEAE


Parasites. Leaves elliptic or oblong. Flowers in racemes. Berries red.

**FIs. & Frts.** : September – May.


**Distrib.** : Frequent (RLG110)

**Use** : Acidity: 2 spoon leaves extract given orally two times per day.

    Ed: Fruits are edible.

**Literature** :

Chopra et al. 1956. 93. Bark astrin., narcotic, used in wounds and menstrual troubles and also as a remedy for consumption, asthma and mania.


Herbs, leafless, woody, parasitic; stems and branches pendulous. Flowers green, sessile, in fascicles, axillary or terminal, central one female, lateral ones male; perianth lobes 4, fused. Berries globose, yellowish.

**FIs. & Frts.** : January – May.


**Distrib.** : Frequent (RLG157)

**Use** : Rheumatism: Decoction obtained from stem of *Tinospora cordifolia* and *Viscum angulatum* is given at night for 8 days.

    Cooling: 2-3 gm stem powder taken with a cup of water twice a day.

SANTALACEAE

161

Evergreen trees. Leaves elliptic or lanceolate. Flowers brownish or purple, in terminal and axillary paniculate cymes. Drupes globose, purplish black.

**Fls. & Frts.** : January – May.


**Distrib.** : Rare (RLG154)

**Uses** : **Cooling:** 2-3 gm stem powder taken with a cup of water twice a day.

**Ed.** : Fruits are edible.

**Misc.** : Heart wood is used to bath the god every day in the morning.

**Literature** :
Chopra et al. 1956. 221. Wood ground up with water into paste applied to the temples in headache, fevers and local inflammation and to skin disease to allay heat and pruritus. Oil from heart wood used in dysuria, in gonorrheal urethritis and cystitis.

**EUPHORBIACEAE**


Straggling shrubs, 3.5 m tall; bark black. Leaves rhomboid or elliptic, apex obtuse, base attenuate. Flowers in minute, axillary, spicate sessile clusters.

**Fls. & Frts.** : August

**Distrib.** : Common. (RLG021)

**Uses** : **Ed.** : Fruits edible.

Trees. Leaves ovate or. Flowers in axillary or subterminal spikes. Drupes subglobose, seated on enlarged perianth, black at maturity.

FIs. & Frts. : June – December.
Distrib. : Abundant (RLG204)
Uses : Rheumatism and General debility: 2-5 gms bark powder is taken twice a day for 15 days.
       Ed: Ripe fruits are edible.
       Misc.: Wood yields good timber for construction.

Literature :
   Chopra et al. 1956. 41. Root and bark astrin. Bark used in ointment for rheumatism.


Trees. Leaves pinnate; leaflets subsessile, distichous, linear. Flowers greenish or yellow. Fruits fleshy, globose, yellow.

FIs. & Frts. : February –October.
Illus. : Wight, Ic. t. 1896. 1852.
Distrib. : Abundant (RLG155)
Use : Constipation & Stomach problems: ½ powder of fruit + ½ spoon of fruit powder of harda in 1 cup water at evening.
       Anemia and tonic: ½ spoon fruit powder is taken daily orally for one year.
       Acidity: 2 teaspoon root extract is given early in the morning.
       Bleeding piles: Fresh leaves juice is given for 5 days.
       Ed: The fruits are edible, immature fruits are used to prepare pickles.

Literature:
Fermented liquor prepared from the fruit used in jaundice, dyspep. and cough. Sherbet of amla with lemon juice taken for arresting acute bacillary dysen. Exudation from fruit used for inflame. of the eye. Flower cooling, refrig., aper. Fruit and bark astrin. Seeds used for asthma, brocht. And biliousness.


Shrubs or small trees; branches jointed more than 2 cm thick, 3.5 winged. Leaves long, obovate, Obovate, rounded or subtruncate at apex, early deciduous.

**FIs. & Frts.** : November – January.

**Illus.** : Wight, Ic. t. 897. 1844-45.

**Distrib.** : On boundary of sacred grove the hedge is prepared in some area. (RLG093)

**Uses** : **Burning**: Apply the latex of stem on burning skin 2 times a day.

**Misc**: Hedge is prepared around houses, field plots and in few places of boundary of sacred grove.

**Literature** :


**FIs. & Frts.** : February-November.


**Distrib.** : Rare along the sides of streams in sacred groves. (RLG156)
Uses: **Stomachache:** Bark powder is given with water.

**Literature:**

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 125. *(G. hohenackeri)* Bark given medicinally when stomach revolts against food.


**Fls. & Frts.:** Throughout year.


**Distrib.:** Abundant in rivers. (RLG092)

**Uses:** **Bot. Pest:** The leaf extract is used as pesticide.

**Misc.:** Leaves are used for stupefying fish.

Stems are used for preparation of Baskets.

**Literature:**


Shrubs. Leaves ovate or cordate, entire. Flowers greenish or yellow. Capsules ellipsoid, black, and indehiscent.

**Fls. & Frts.:** March–August.


**Distrib.:** Infrequent (RLG270)

**Uses:** **Toothache:** Stem used to brush the tooth.

**Wounds:** Latex is applied externally only once.

**Scorpion-bite / Gom bite:** Fresh leaf juice is applied.
Bot. Pest: Plant powder is used as a rodenticide.

Misc.: It is planted as a live fence.

Literature:


Trees, Leaves deltoid-ovate or orbicular, acuminate at apex. Male flower minute in heads. Females flowers in panicles.

Fls. & Frts.: January – June.


Distrib.: Infrequent (RLG196)

Uses: Misc: Leaves used for preparation of plates (pantarwali).

Leaves used to give ‘Prashad’ to God.

Literature: Chopra et al. 1956. 158. Gum used in venereal sores.


Herbs. Leaves oblong, obtuse, lightly oblique at base and glaucous beneath. Flowers axillary, minute, greenish or white. Capsules depressed or globose, scarcely lobed.

Fls. & Frts.: Throughout year.


Distrib.: Abundant (RLG084)

Uses: Jaundice: Fresh leaf or root juice is taken twice a day till cure.

Swelling of the lever: Fresh plant juice is taken early in the morning for 8 days.
Jaundice: ½ cup of plant juice is taken in the morning till cure.

Literature:

Chopra et al. 1956. 191. (*P. niruri*) Plant used as a diur., in dropsical affections, gonor. and other troubles of the genitor-urinary tract. Young shoot used in dysentery. Fresh root used for jaundice. Leaves on stomachache. Milky juice applied to offensive sores. Powdered leaves and roots used to lessen oedematous swellings and ulcers.


Shrubs, scandent; branchlets drooping. Leaves elliptic-ovate or oblong. Flowers greenish-yellow. Female flowers solitary. Berries globose, purple-black when ripe.

*Fls. & Frts.* : January-June.

*Illus.* : Wight, Ic. t. 1899. 1852.

*Distrib.* : Infrequent (RLG161)

*Use* : **Mouth disorder (Tond Yene):** The fresh bark of stem is chewed and juice taken inside the body.

Literature:


Shrubs. Leaves digitately lobed. Capsules globose, spinous.

*Fls. & Frts.* : May - June

*Distrib.* : Planted in home garden (RLG275)

*Uses* : **Purgative:** Seed powder is given with water only once.

**Toothache, broken teeth:** 2 ml oil + 2 gm salt are mixed with a glass of water and same water is used for gargling for quick relief.
Jaundice: Young leave extract 1 cup in the morning is given for 7 days.

Literature:
Chopra et al. 1956. 214. Seeds purg., counter irrit., in scorpion sting, fish poison. Oil from seed purg. Leaf applied to the head for headache and for boils.


Shrubs. Leaves obovate or obcordate. Flowers white. Capsules globose, smooth.
Fls. & Frts. : March-August.
Distrib. : Occasional (RLG272)
Uses : Burning: Dried bark is burned and paste of ash with coconut oil is applied on burned skin.

Literature:
Chopra et al. 1956. 224. Leaves used to destroy worms in sores. Plant fish poison.


Herbs, perennial; stems twining. Leaves oblong or lanceolate. Flowers shortly pedicellate, in terminal, axillary and leaf opposed, hairy racemes. Seeds globose, smooth.
Fls. & Frts. : November-January.
Distrib. : Occasional (RLG185)
Uses : Scorpion bite: The leaf extract is applied on bite portion.
Vet. Med: Scorpion bite: The leaf pulp is applied at the site of bite for relief.

Literature:
Chopra et al. 1956. 246. Root diaphor., alter., in fever, for pains in the legs and arms, for guinea worm, in infusion given in ardent fever and in itching of the skin and in leprosy. Fruit useful in baldness.
**ULMACEAE**


_Fls. & Frts._ : January-June

_Illus._ : Wight. Ic. T. 1968. 1853; Bedd. Fl. Sylv. T. 310. 1873 (both under _Ulmus integrifolia_).

_Distr._ : Occasional (RLG163)

_Uses_ : **Cut:** Juice of leaf is applied externally only once, at the site of bite for relief. **Stomachache:** 2 teaspoon leaves extract is given early in the morning.

_Ed:_ Fruits are edible.

_Literature:_ Chopra _et al._ 1956. 135. Juice of boiled bark applied to rheumatism and swellings.

**URTICACEAE**


Herbs, perennial, robust; stems and branches furrowed. Leaf-blades broad, ovate or suborbicular, toothed, 3-5 lobed. Flowers green.

_Fls. & Frts._ : September-December.


_Distr._ : Frequent. (RLG083)

_Uses_ : **Scabies and skin diseases:** Root juice of _Kolith_ and juice of leaf of _Oscimum sanctum_ is applied externally for 4 days.
MORACEAE


Evergreen trees, cauliflorus with massive syncarps. Leaves elliptic or obovate, dark green, base cuneate or subdecurrent, apex obtuse or subacuminate; lateral veins 6-10 pairs, petioles 8-15 mm long. Inflorescence solitary, axillary.

**Fls. & Frts.** : March – April.

**Distrib.** : Rare (RLG274)

**Uses** :

- **Skin diseases**: Leaf extract applied on infected skin disorders.

- **Ed.**: Ripe fruits are edible.

- Unripe fruits are also edible.

- **Misc.**: Wood is used for preparation of Polpat & other house implements.

**Literature** :

Chopra et al. 1956. 27. Root used in diar. juice of plant applied to glandular swellings and abscesses to promote suppuration. Unripe fruit astrin. Ripe fruit laxt.


**Fls. & Frts.** : January-April

**Distrib.** : Abundant (RLG169)

**Uses** :

- **Jaundice**: Bark extract of root is given orally.

- **Ed.**: Fruits are edible. Unripe fruits and seeds are used as a vegetable.


Tree, bark grey-brown. Leaves spirally arranged; veins and petioles bright pink, ovate-cordate or elliptical, base deeply cordate, apex caudate- acuminate. Figs in axillary pairs and raised below leaves, ripening yellowish-brown, red or purple.

**Receptacles** : February-June..
**Illus.** : King, op. cit; talb. Op. cit; Corner, op. cit.

**Distrib.** : Common in sacred grove. (RLG164)

**Uses** : **Misc:** Leaves are used as fodder for goats.

**Literature** :

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 118. Leaves and bark used in skin diseases.


Trees, with numerous aerial roots from spreading branches; twigs, stipules, petioles and leaves beneath puberulous at early stage, later glabrescent. Leaves ovate, coriaceous, base cordate or rarely cuneate; lateral veins 5-6 pairs; stipules stouts. Figs sessile, axillary, paired, ripening orange to red.

**Receptacles** : April-June.

**Illus.** : Wight, Ic. t.1898. 1853 (*Urostigma benghalense* (L.)Gasp. Gen. Fic. 7. 1844); King, op. cit.; Talb. op. cit.; Corner, op. cit.

**Distrib.** : Rare in sacred grove. (RLG021)

**Uses** : **Mouse-bite:** fresh latex of leaves is applied.

**Piles:** Ripen leaves are dried, burned and ash paste with Til oil is applied.

**Misc:** Leaves are used as fodder for goats.


Trees, c 45 m high, buttressed; bark grey, smooth; young parts finely puberulous. Leaves elliptic, ovate or obovate, base cordate or rounded and widely cuneate, apex subacute or obtusely subacuminate, entire; lateral veins 7-12 pairs. Figs axillary, solitary, rarely paired. Male flowers sessile with 2 stamens. Seeds c1.5 mm long.

**Receptacles** : June-July.

**Illus.** : King, op. cit.; Corner, op. cit..

**Distrib.** : Rare (RLG028)

**Uses** : **Galgund in children:** Fruit extract is given 2 times in a day till cure.

Shrubs to small trees. Leaves variable in size and shape, ovate-elliptic or more or less 3 lobed, base cuneate, more or less symmetric, apex acute to acuminate, denticulate or sinuate-crate to serrate along margins. Receptacles solitary, axillary, c 1.5 cm across, greenish to yellow and reddish at maturity.

**Receptacles** : January-June.


**Distrib.** : Rare along the streams. (RLG172)

**Uses** : **Eutocia:** Leaves decoction is given orally.

**Misc.:** Leaves are used as polishing paper.

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Shrubs to small trees. Leaves opposite, ovate, oblong or subovate, base cordate to cuneate, apex acuminate. Galls and female flowers sessile or pedicellate; style hispid. Seed slightly tuberculate.

**Fls. & Frts.** : January-June.

**Illus.** : King, op. cit.; Talb. Op. cit.; Corner, op. cit..

**Distrib.** : Rare (RLG173)

**Uses** : **Vomiting:** ½ teaspoon fruit powder is taken once only.

**Vet. Med:** **Animal dysentery:** 1 liter leaves juice given orally per day.

**Literature** : Chopra *et al.* 1956. 119. Fruit, seeds and bark purg., emetic.

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Trees. Leaves ovate or oblong, elliptic or lanceolate, entire. Receptacles in large clusters on the main branches and trunks. Female flower sessile or shortly stalked, ovary sessile or substipitate. Seeds lenticular, smooth.

**Fls. & Frts.** : February-June.

**Illus.** : Wight, Ic. T. 1967. 1853 (*F. glomerata*).
**Distrib.** : Frequent (RLG186)

**Uses**

- **Swelling:** The latex is applied externally once a day for 3 days.
- **Scorpion bite:** Fresh latex is applied on bite portion of body.
- **Vet:** *Diarrhoea (‘Bulkandi’)*: 50-100 ml root extract is given orally twice a day.
- **Ed:** Fruits are edible.
- **Misc.:** Leaves are used as a fodder and also worshipped to god ‘Datta’.

**Literature**:


Deciduous, glabrous trees. Leaves broadly ovate, subcoriaceous, apex subcordate apex, cacidate-acuminate, entire margin, stipules ovate-lanceolate. Receptacles axillary, sessile or shortly pedunded in pairs.

**Fls. & Frts.** : May-June.

**Illus.** : Wight, t. 640. 1840 (I. Cordifolia Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3 : 548 1832 non BI. 1825) : King op. cit.

**Distrib.** : Rare in association with *Jambhool or Mango* (RLG072)

**Uses** : **Misc.:** Leaves are used as a fodder for goats.

**Literature**:

Chopra *et al*. 1956. 119. Juice used to kill worms and for the relief of asthma. Bark in snake bite.


Trees, with aerial roots. Leaves elliptic or ovate-lanceolate, base rounded to truncate, apex acuminate, often undulate at margins; basal nerves 6-10 pairs, petilles c 7 cm long. Figs axillary, in pairs.
**Fls. & Frts.** : October – August.

**Distrib.** : Rare (RLG076)

**Uses** : **Rheumatism:** Milky juice applied externally for pains in rheumatism.

### ORCHIDACEAE


Epiphyte or lithophytes. Pseudobulbs ovoid, yellowish-green. Leaves oblong or elliptic, obtuse, emargined or entire. Flowers dull yellow.

**Fls. & Frts.** : July–December.

**Illus.** : Wight, *op. cit*

**Distrib.** : Occasional on tree trunk in sacred groves. (RLG074)

**Uses** : **Piles:** Bulb powder is taken with water.


Herbs, 10-16 cm high; tubers globose or ellipsoid. Leaves 1-2 opposite, broadly ovate to suborbicular, rarely oblong-lanceolate, acute or obtuse, entire. Flowers white.

**Fls. & Frts.** : June – November.

**Distrib.** : Infrequent (RLG079)

**IUCN category** : Lower risk

**Uses** : **Stomachache:** Flowers are used as vegetable and eaten

**Tonic:** Tubers are eaten as tonic


Herbs, tubers globose, white. Leaves solitary, lying flat on ground, broadly ovate or suborbicular, obtuse-acute or shortly acuminate at apex. Inflorescence of 2-3 flowered racemes. Capsule oblong, ribbed, winged along ribs.

**Fls. & Frts.** : May-August.
Illus. : Wight, op.cit.; Sant. & Kap. op.cit. 133, t. 32.
Distrib. : Rare in sacred grove. (RLG091)
Uses : **Stomachache**: Tubers are given.


Stem sheathed, stout, c 0.7 cm thick. Leaves coriaceous, apex sharply-pointed praemorse. Racemes dense, cylindric, up to 30 cm long. Flowers pale pink with deeper coloured spots, pedicellate, bracteates. Capsules obovoid-oblong, winged.

**Fls. & Frts.** : May-July.

Distrib. : Rare on tree trunk in sacred grove. (RLG100)
Uses : **Ear-ache**: 2-3 drops of leaf juice put in infected ear.


Epiphytes, stems stout, non-pseudo bulbous. Lower portion covered over by remains of old, brown leaf bases. Flowers cream-yellow with white, purple or reddish-pink lip in erect.

**Fls. & Frts.** : May-July.

Distrib. : Rare on tree trunk in sacred grove. (RLG101)
Uses : **Ear-ache**: 2-3 drops of leaf juice put in infected ear.

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**ZINGIBERACEAE**


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Herbs. Leaves subsessile, oblong, acute, often cuspidate, and glabrous above, and silky pubescent beneath. Inflorescence dense spike. Flower white.

**Fls. & Frts.** : August-February.


**Distrib.** : Common (RLG097)

**Uses** : **Joint pains**: The past of rhizomatous root is applied externally once a day till cure.

**Bot. Pest**: Powder of root is used as a rodenticide.

**Literature** :


Rootstock large, ovoid. Leaves petiolate oblong-lanceolate, acute, narrowed to base. Corolla white or pale yellow. Lip semi elliptic, yellow, 3-lobed.

**Fls. & Frts.** : June-September.

**Distrib.** : Occasional (RLG115)

**IUCN category** : Vulnerable

**Uses** : **Fracture, swelling**: Paste is applied externally on fracture portion or swelling at night till cure.

**Ed**: Rhizome used for preparation of pickles.

**Literature** :
Chopra *et al*. 1956. 84. Rhizome carmin., stomch., cooling, applied over contusions and sprains.


**Fls. & Frts.** : May-September.


**Distrib.** : Occasional (RLG085)
IUCN category : Vulnerable

Uses :

**Stomach disorder:** cooked rhizome is eaten.

**Ed:** The rhizomes are edible.

Literature : Chopra *et al.* 1956. 85. Plant yields a form of arrowroot


Stems 20-60 cm high, erect or drooping; root of fleshy fibres. Leaves elliptic-lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, distichous, shortly petiolate. Recemes or spikes 5-8.7 cm. Flowers yellow. Capsule oblong, terete, smooth.

**Fls. & Frts.** : August-November.


**Distrib.** : Rare in Sadavli sacred grove (RLG135)

Uses :

**Abortion:** Rhizome extract is given orally for abortion.


Leafy stem reaching c 50 cm high, red pubescent. Leaves sessile, lanceolate, acuminate. Flowers in long cylindric spikes.

**Fls. & Frts.** : July- September.

**Distrib.** : Common (RLG126)

IUCN category : Vulnerable

Use :

**Piles:** 1 teaspoon juice of rhizome, two time per day till cure.


Stems leafy, 1.2- 1.5 m high, reddish-green. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, base acute. Flowers in shortly pedunculate, ovate or subglobose spikes; Corolla reddish-yellow. Capsules ellipsoid.
**Fls. & Frts.** : July.

**Distrib.** : Common (RLG102)

**Use** :

**Piles:** 1 teaspoon juice of rhizome, two times per day till cure.

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**MUSACEAE**


Herbs. Leaves oblong, narrowed to base. Inflorescence spike. Petal pale, fruits oblong subcoriaceous, seeds numerous.

**Fls. & Frts.** : July-January.

**Illus.** : Wight, Ic. t. 2017-18. 1853. (*Musa superba*)

**Distrib.** : Rare. (RLG108)

**Uses** :

**Kidney stone:** Juice of fresh leaf is given orally two times in a day.

**Ed.:** Ripe fruits are edible.

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**HYPOXIDACEAE**


Herb. Leaves sessile or petiolate. Inflorescence small raceme, flowers bright yellow. Capsule 1-4 seeded with slender beak.

**Fls. & Frts.** : June-October.


**Distrib.** : Abundant (RLG096)

**Uses** :

**Tonic:** ½ teaspoon root powder is taken with a cup of water

**Literature** :

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 84. Rhizome used in piles, jaundice, asthma, diar., gonor., demulc., diur., tonic, aphrodis., used as poultice for itch and skin diseases.
**DIOSCOREACEAE**


Climber, tubers solitary. Leaves alternate, broadly ovate-cordate. Inflorescence of axillary, pendulous spikes. Capsule reflexed, winged, rounded at both ends.

*Fls. & Frts.*: July-March.

*Illus.*: Wight, Ic. T. 678. 1845

*Distrib.*: Abundant (RLG070)

*Uses*: Diarrhoea: 2-3 ml root decoction is taken twice a day till cure.

*Ed.:* The bulbils and root tubers are edible.


**LILIACEAE**


*Fls. & Frts.*: June-December.

*Distrib.*: Occasional (RLG177)

*Uses*: Fertility problem: 2 teaspoon tubers powder is given with milk during night for few days.

**High blood pressure:** The juice of roots is given to lower high blood pressure.

**Piles:** Piece of tuber is taken with milk.

*Ed.:* Tubers are eaten as a tonic.


Herbs, erect; root fibres with oblong tubers. Leaves 6-9, membranous, acuminate, flat, margin undulate. Racemes 5-10 cm long. Flowers white; bracts membranous. Capsule depressed-globose, 3 winged. Seeds globose.

*R**els. & Frts* : August-November.

*Distr**ib. : Rare (RLG098)

**Uses** : **Tonic**: Fresh / dried tubers are given.

**Stomach problems**: Fresh leaves are used as vegetable and eaten specially in rainy season.


Herb. Root fibres cylindric, with ellipsoid tubers. Leaves 6-12, membranous, sessile. Flowers white. Capsule obovoid, shining, emarginated, cells 4-6 seeded.

*R**els. & Frts. : June-September.


*Distr**ib. : Frequent (RLG107)

**Uses** : **Tonic**: Fresh / dried tubers are given.

**Stomach problems**: Fresh leaves are used as vegetable and eaten specially in rainy season.


Climber. Leaves more or less sessile, apex acuminate. Flowers large solitary. Perianth when young green, at maturity yellowish-green below middlw and red above. Capsule linear oblong.

*R**els. & Frts. : July-November.


*Distr**ib. : Frequent (RLG108)

**Uses** : **Rheumatism**: The paste of root is applied externally once a day till cure.

**Delivery**: At the time of delivery twig is used by local peoples.
Snake bite: Root extract is given orally as well as applied on bite portion.

Scorpion bite: Root extract is given orally as well as applied on bite portion.

Vet. Med: Wounds: Root juice applied on wound, externally once a day till cure.

Misc: flowers offered to God Ganesh and Gauri in Ganesh festival.

Literature:


SMILACACEAE


Flowering branches terete, straight or zigzag. Leaves thick, herbaceous when young coriaceous at length. Umbel many flowered.

Fls. & Frts. : August-September.


Distrib. : Frequent (RLG113)

Use : Wounds: The paste of leaf is applied externally till cure.

Migraine: Head is scald with the help of burning stem.

Ed.: Fresh young shoots and leaves are cooked and eaten as vegetable especially in rainy season for stomach.

Literature:

Chopra et al. 1956. 228. Root used as a subst. for Indian sarsaparilla in the treatment of venereal diseases, for rheumatism and pains in the lower extremities, used in bloodless dysen.
**ARECACEAE**


**Fls. & Frts.**: Throughout year.


**Distrib.**: Frequent (RLG140)

**Uses**

- **Headache**: 1-2 ml seed paste is applied externally on forehead at night for 3-4 days.

- **Dysentery of children**: At the time of milk teeth arise, juice of roots of *Bherli mad* and young prop root juice of *wad* given to children.

**Literature**

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 53. Nut acrid, cooling, to allay thirst and fatigue, used as an application to the head in case of hemicrania.

**PANDANACEAE**


Shrubby, stems supported by aerial roots. Leaves glaucous green, long ensiform, caudate acuminate, coriaceous, the marginal spines pointing forward, those on the mid rib pointions forward or backwards. Male flowers : Spadix, Female flowers : Spadix solitary.

**Fls. & Frts.**: March - December.


**Distrib.**: Along the stream side. (RLG187)
Uses : Scabies: Paste of roots and leaves are applied on the skin.

Misc.: Flowers offered to god.

From leaves Verli are prepared.

Literature :

Chopra et al. 1956. 185. Leave bitter, pungent, arom., used in leprosy, small-pox, syphilis, scabies, and leucoderma. Oil from bracts stim., antisp., administered for headache and rheumatism.

ARACEAE

Amorphophallus paeoniifolius (Dennst.) Nicols. Var. Campanulatus (Decene.)


Tubers depressed globose. Leaves, Spathe campanulate, greenish-pink externally, base purple within.

Fls. & Frts. : April - October

Illus. : Blatt. op. cit.

Distrib. : Abundant (RLG210)

Uses : Piles: Paste of tuber + cow ghee (1:1) is applied externally twice a day till cure.


Herbs, reaching 90 cm high; tubers up to 10 cm in diam., spheroid. Leaves long, leaflets sessile or petiolate, ovate-lanceolate or linera-lanceolate, subcaudately acuminate, distant or crowded or almost radiately arranged. Spathes green.

Fls. & Frts. : May – September.

Distrib : Infrequent. (RLG116)

Uses : Wormicidal: Root extract is applied on the skin of infected infests cattle.

Literature :


Rootstocks tuberous, Leavees thinly coriaceous, Peltate ovate, cordate at base. Spathe pale yellow. Spadix much shorter than the spathe. Female inflorescence as ong as the sterile male inflorescence.

*Fls. & Frts.* : July-November.


*Distrib.* : Frequent. (RLG120)

*Uses* : **Stomach problem:** Petiole and leaves are eaten after cooking.

**Ed.** : It is used as a vegetable.

**Literature** :


Climbers; stems much branched. Leaves obovate, elliptic or lanceolate, apex acute, acuminate or apiculate, base cuneate or rounded; petiole broadly winged. Spadix yellow.

*Fls. & Frts.* : May-Jule.

*Distrib.* : Frequent (RLG209)

*Uses* : **Piles:** Paste of tuber + cow ghee (1:1) is applied externally twice in a day.

**Cut and wound:** Leaves paste is applied on cut.

**Literature** :
Chopra et al. 1956. 203. Stem and leaves used in snake-bite. Powdered leaves applied to the body as a cure for small-pox. Stem cut up with camphor smoked like tobacco for asthma.

**Cyperaceae**


**FIs. & Frts.** : October - January


**Distrib.** : Frequent. (RLG119)

**Uses** : Cooling: 2-3 gm root powder with a cup of water is taken as refrigerant.

**Misc.**: Stem is used as cordage.

**Literature** :


**Poaceae**


Culms tall up to 25 m. leaves linear-lanceolate, apex acute.


**Distrib.** : Frequent (RLG200)

**Uses** : Rheumatism: The joints of bones are scald with burning stem.

**Ed.**: Rhizome is edible.

**Misc.**: leaves are used as a fodder. Culms are used for making furniture, house construction etc.
Literature:

Chopra et al. 1956. 33. Leaves emmen., used in haematemesis and vet. Practice; given to horses as remedy for cough and colds. Bamboo manna tonic, useful in fever, cough, in snake-bite.


Perennial herb, rooting at nodes. Spikes lemmas silky pubescent on keels. Caryopsis obovoid, turgid.

*Fls. & Frts.* : Throughout year.


*Distrib.* : Abundant (RLG125)

*Uses* : Abortion at every pregnancy: 1-cup leaf juice+2 teaspoon of cow ghee boiled and is given twice a day till cure.

Bleeding from nose: Put 2-3 drops of leaf juice in nostril twice a day till cure.

Diarrhoea with blood: ½ cup leaf juice is taken twice a day for four days.

Excessive menstruation: ½ cup leaf juice is taken thrice a day till cure.

*Ed.*: It is used as a fodder.

*Misc.*: Young shoots are offered to God Ganesh.

Literature:

Chopra et al. 1956. 88. Root decoction diur., in dropsy, in secondary syphilis, in bleeding piles, in chr. gleet, juice of plant astrin., used an application to fresh cuts and wounds, diur., dropsy and anasarca, in hysteria, epilepsy, insanity, astrin., in chr. diar. and dysen, in ophthalmia.


Perennial. Leaves linear lanceolate. Spike up to 6 cm long. Grain brownish red.
**GNETACEAE**

*Gnetum ula* Brongn. Woody branched. Climber, Lvs. opposite and decussate, petiolate, reticulate, entire margin, nodes swollen, dioecious. ‘Shembi’.

**Fls. & Frs.** : December to March

**Distrib.** : Rare (RLG188)

**Uses** : **Massage:** Seed oil is used for body massage.

**Ed.:** Seeds are edible.

**Misc.:** Stem bark juice is used to treat the fishing nets, so fishes unable to see the net while fishing.

**Literature** : Chopra *et al.* 1956. 126. (G. scandens) Plant used as fish poison. Stems and roots and antiper.

**ADIANTACEAE**

*Adiantum lunulatum* Burm., Fl. Ind. 2,35 (1768); Beddome, Ferns S. India, t: 1 1864); Handb. Ferns Br. India, 82 (1883); Manickam and Irudayaraj, Pteridophyte Flora of the Western Ghats-South India, 98 (1992), ‘Bedki’.

Rhizome erect or suberect, up to 2.5 cm thick; scales ovate-lanceolate, 3 x0.5 mm, apex acuminate, margin entire, pale brown at the: periphery, dark at the
centre. Stipes tufted, wiry, numerous up to 23 x 0.3 cm, dark brown or black, scaly at the basalmost part; glabrous above. Lamina lanceolate, up to 34 x 8 cm, simply pinnate; pinnae 10-17 pairs, alternate, 3 x 5 cm apart, distinctly stalked; pinnae fan-shaped, up to 45 x 2.5 cm; dimidiate, the lower edge nearly in line or oblique with the petiole, upper edge rounded, lobed, acroscopic base truncate, margin entire or subcrenate in sterile pinnae; veins distinct above and below, dichotomously, flabellately branched, free, reaching the margin; pinnae pale green, glabrous above and below; texture herbaceous. Sori continuous along the edge of the lobe; crescent-shaped, up to 2 mm wide; spores triangular, 30 x 33 µm, exine irregularly granulose (Plate 73).

Distrib. Common in rainy season (RLG124)

Uses: Cough: Decoction made from fronds is given orally.

Adiantum caudatum L. Mant. 308 (1771); Clarke Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. II Bot. 1:453(1880) pro parte; Bedd., Handb. Ferns Br. India, 83, t. 44 (1883); Manickam and Irudayaraj, Pteridophyte Flora of the Western Ghats-South India, 96 (1992); Jain, Dict. Ethn. 14. 1991

Rhizome erect densely covered by scales all over; scales lanceolate, dark brown at the centre, gradually become pale brown towards the margin, opaque, acuminate, entire. Stipes numerous tufted, about 15 x 0.15 cm, dark brown, rounded below, grooved above, densely covered by long, pale brown, multicellular, uniseriate, slender hairs all over; fronds often proliferate; lamina oblong-lanceolate or linear-oblong-lanceolate, about 40 x 3 cm, progressively narrowed towards, long wiry acuminate apex, simply pinnate; pinnate about 40 pairs; alternate, sessile or subsessile, up to 1 cm apart, basal few pairs slightly reduced and deflexed; largest pinna 1.5 x 0.5 cm, dimidiate, lower half completely excised, acroscopic base truncate, upper margin lobed half way or more to the lower margin, apex subacute or rounded; veins very slightly, distinct above and below, dichotomously branched, reaching the margin; pinnae pale green; texture herbaceous; long, soft, pale brown hairs sparsely distributed on the inter venal area both above and below, short hairs densely distributed all over the lower surface except on veins; rachis also densely covered by long and short hairs all
over. Sori marginal reniform or orbicular, about 1 mm in diameter; indusia densely or sparsely pubescent above.

**Distrib.** : Abundant. (RLG128)

**Uses** : **Fever**: 2 teaspoon rhizome decoction is given everyday till cure.

**Literature** : Chopra *et al.* 1956.7. plant used in fever and erysipelas.

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**Pteridaceae**


Fronds 2-6 feet long, 1-2 feet broad, pinnate, the pinnae lanceolate, oblong, apex acute or blunt, sometimes mucronate, base wedge shaped, margin entire. The upper pinnae which, as a rule, are fertile are sessile with the inferior base adnate and decurrent on the rachis; the lower pinnae sterile and stalked.

**Distrib.** : Rare. (RLG129)

**Uses** : **Headache**: Frond paste is applied on forehead.

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**Athyriaceae**

*Athyrium hohenackeranum* (Kunze) T. Moore, Ind. Fil. 49 (1957); Beddome, Ferns S. Ind. 50, t. 150 (1964); Manickam and Irudayaraj, Pteridophyte Flora of the Western Ghats-South India, 233 (1992).

Rhizome erect, densely scaly at the apex; scales linear lanceolate apex hair pointed. Stipes tufted, pale or grey-brown, covered by scales densely below, sparsely above; Lamina elliptic or lanceolate, simply pinnate, gradually narrowed from the middle portion both towards apex and base; pinnae up to 20 pairs, few basal most pinnae shortly stalked, opposite, deflexed and widely spaced, others sessile or sub sessile, alternate, patent or slightly ascending, up to 1 cm apart; largest pinna oblong, apex acute or subacute or rounded, acroscopic base truncate, basiscopic base broadly euneate; margin irregularly dentate-serrate or lobed shallowly or up to the costa; lobes about six pairs, ascending, oblong or deltoid, basal acroscopic lobe larger than the other, apex acute or
subacute, margin serrate; veins slightly distinct above and below, usually simple, rarely forked, reaching the margin; pinnae pale green, glabrous above and below; filiform scales sparsely distributed on rachis; texture herbaceous: Sori median or submedian on the veins, straight or hooked, about 1.5 x 1 mm; indusia pale brown; entire; spores globose, ellipsoid or pranoconvex, yellowish-brown, exine with thin undulate winged perispore.

Distrib. : Common (RLG132)

Uses : Scorpion bite: The paste of rhizome is applied on portion of bite.

LOMARIOPSIDACEAE


Rhizome creeping, scaly. Stipe scaly. Fronds of two kinds, pinnate; pinnate of the sterile (barren) fronds almost sessile, lanceolate, margin entire, slightly crenated or more deeply lobed and serrate segments, terminal pinnae more or less elongated. Fertile pinnae much contracted. Surface naked. Rachis scaly. Texture membranous.

Distrib. : Rare (RLG133)

Uses : Cut and wounds: The paste of rhizome is applied.

POLYPODIACEAE

Drynaria quercifolia (L.) J. Sm. in Hook. J. Bot 3 :398 (1841); Beddome, Ferns S. India, T. 186 (1864); Handb. Ferns Br. India, 341, t. 191 (1883); Manickam and Irudayaraj, Pteridophyte Flora of the Western Ghats-South India, 312 (1992); Jain, Dict. Ethn. 79. 1991 ‘Bashing’.

Rhizome short creeping, up to 4.5 cm thick, densely clothed by scales; scales linear-lanceolate, uniformly pale brown to dark brown apex long acuminate, margin denatate-ciliate; nest leaves ovate, apex acute, margin
shallowly lobed, midrib and primary veins distinctly raised above and below, secondary and tertiary veins slightly raised above and below, veins interconnected; stipes, grey-brown, abaxially rounded, adaxially grooved, narrowly winged on either side, glabrous all over. lamina oblong, pinnately lobed, terminated by a pinnule similar to the lateral ones, base decurrent; lobes up to 15 pairs, basal pairs much reduced; largest lobe oblong- lanceolate, apex acute, margin entire, base decurrent; costa and veins raised above and below, interconnected by veinlets, areoles free from any included veinlets; pinnae pale green, glabrous, texture coriaceous. sori seasted at the juncture of veins, more or less in two rows along each primary vein, orbicular, exindusiate; spores reniform, pale brown, exine finely spinulose

**Distrib.** : Common on tree trunks in all sacred groves. (RLG134)

**Uses** : **Ear pus**: leaf juice is put in infected ear.

**Literature** :


**SCHIZAEACEAE**

*Lygodium flexuosum* (Linn.) Sw. in Schrad. J. Bot. 1800(2): 7, 106 (1801); Beddome, Handb. Ferns Br. India. 457, t. 283 (1883); Manickam and Irudayaraj, Pteridophyte Flora of the Western Ghats-South India, 61 (1992); Jain, Dict. Ethn.120. 1991 ‘Malya’.

Rhizome short creeping, densely covered by about 1mm long, dark brown, multicellular, uniseriate, tubular hairs all over. Stipes closely arranged, dark brown and densely hairy at the base, stramineous and glabrous above, abaxially rounded, adaxially flattened; fronds oblong-lanceolate; tripinnate; primary pinnae alternate, and bearing a dormant bud on the forking axis; each forked branch bears two to three pairs simple or forked pinnules alternately, about 1 cm apart; pinnules oblong-lanceolate; simple or forked or auriculate on one or both the bases, apex subacute or acute or acuminate, base cuneate in simple pinnules, subtruncate or cordate in branched or forked or auriculated pinnules; margin regularly or irregularly serrulate in sterile pinnules; costa raised above and below; veins distinct above and below,
forked thrice or twice, free, reaching the margin; axis of the main branches and costa densely. or sparsely pubescent all over, veins and intervenal area glabrous; pinnae pale green; texture herbaceous. Sporangia arranged adaxially, fingerlike spikes along the margin of the pinnules; sporangia about five pairs, alternate; protected by indusium; spores yellowish-green

**Distrib.** : Common in sacred groves. (RLG180)

**Uses** : **Jaundice**: Decoction made from frond is given orally.

**Piles**: Rhizome paste is applied on piles.

**Literature** :

Chopra *et al.* 1956. 158. Plant used as expect. Fresh roots boiled with mustered oil used to carbuncles, rheumatism, sprains, scabies, ulcers, eczema and cut wounds.

**DROOPTERIDACEAE**


Rhizome short creeping, densely scaly at the apex. Lamina ovate or broadly ovate, apex acute, base cordate, bipinnate or bipinnatifid. Sori on the end of the veinlets in two rows along the side of main rachis.

**Distrib.** : Rare in Sadavli sacred groves (RLG190)

**Uses** : **Stomachache**: The decoction of rhizome is given to control stomachache in specially children.

**SINOPTERIDACEAE**

*Cheilanthes bullosa* Kunze in Linnaea, 24: 274 (1851); Beddome Ferns S. India t. 192 (1864); Manickam and Irudayaraj, Pteridophyte Flora of the Western Ghats-South India, 88 (1992) ‘Hattar pala’.

Rhizome erect, densely scaly all over; scales lanceolate, about mm, dark at the centre, pale or reddish-brown at the periphery, bicoloured scales mingled with uniformly coloured scales; apex acuminate, margin entire. Stipes tufted,
dark brown to black, terete, glossy, scaly at the base, glabrous above. Lamina bipinnatifid, ovate or oblong-lanceolate, acuminate; pinnae slightly ascending, opposite, sessile basal one or two pairs slightly or conspicuously reduced or not; largest pinna oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, acroscopic base truncate, basiscoic base, basal basiscopie pinnales slightly larger than the others, apex acute or rounded, margin suberenate or crenate or lobed below, Yeins indistinct below, free, reaching the margin; costa, costules and veins marked by deep furrows:above; intervenal areas bullate; texture sub'orlaceous; pinnae dark green, when fresh, olive brown when dry, glabrous above, covered by silvery waxy powder below; sori submarginal, more or less continuous, protected by false indusia which are entire or subentire, but not deeply incised or fimbriate; spores ovoid or spherical, dark brown to honey coloured, exine coarsely verrucate.

*Distrib.* : Common in all sacred groves. (RLG189)

*Uses* :

Ulcer: 2 teaspoon whole plant decoction is at night per day.

iv) **Cultural heritage of selected sacred groves:**

The religious and cultural beliefs are centered on god and goddesses. The male gods in the selected sacred groves are Aptoba, Shankar, Bhairi, Maruti, Kalbhairv, Ravalnath and Mahapurush. Generally Shankar and Maruti are smeared with red lead. Female deities include Valjai, Koteshwari, Waghjai, Kalkai, Jogeshwari and Jakmata. Except Valjai all deities are located in temples. All deity statues are made from stones. In each sacred grove there are more than one deities.

Bhairi is commonly present in majority of sacred groves, which is worshipped for protection of all people and domestic animals from diseases, natural calamities and for good yield of grains. Waghjai is worshipped to ensure that the tigers cause no harm to the people and their domestic animals. Koteshwari worship is to increase the economic condition. Kshetrapal is worshipped to ensure the protection from all calamities. Kalbhairv is worshipped for prevention of any bad things. Mahapurush and Shankar are worshipped for happiness and protection from ghosts. Maruti is worshipped for good physical strength and health.

Rural population was ignorant about the art of writing and reading, even though they have preserved their traditional customs, rituals, ceremonies, festivals and
ways of forest life through folklores. Such traditions are useful in everyday life of villagers in society and in nature. The people living in or near sacred groves are well known with folklores. Good behavior or action results in rewards and blessings, while there is heavy punishment for misbehavior.

In selected sacred groves of Dapoli, many folklores are observed. It was said that the deities would not tolerate the fact that the wood for individual purpose by cutting tree within the sacred grove, but wood cutting for deities’ purpose will be tolerated.

Entry in the sacred groves to all community people is allowed, including women also. Hunting of animals in sacred groves would not be tolerated by deities, if any person enters in sacred grove for hunting of animals or birds, he would be punished by god.

It is observed that, when any person suffers from any physical or economic problem or any other trouble or prior to start the good work, he approaches Gurav or Pujari in sacred grove. It is observed that especially on full moon day or on new moon day the people from local, other villages and from remote areas also go towards Gurav or Pujari in sacred grove. The Gurav tells the problem of that person to deity and deity gives indications about solution of problem by uplifting round stone. If the stone is not uplifted by the hands of Gurav, that means the problem will not be solved by the deity. This process is known as ‘Kaul’. Then that person decides to offer particular sacrifices to deities.

The deities generally demand coconut, flowers and animal sacrifices of hen and goat. The deities are collectively worshipped at the time of Shimga festival, which is very famous in Konkan.

In case of Sadavli sacred grove, it is told that, every year at the time of Diwali festival deities demand coconut, hen and vodka (wine) bottle. If that is delayed or not given, then tiger from sacred grove become angry and does harm to the villagers.

The special feature of Burondi sacred grove is the participation of Hindu, Muslim and Buddha communities together in Shimga festival. Koli, Kharvi and Muslim sacrifice goat to the deity.

The villagers of Kudavle told some folklore stories about sacred groves. Prior to the release for hunting Tiger from sacred grove takes the permission of deities by
striking its tail on ground forcefully in front of deities. Due to worshiping and sacrifices of villagers, deities do not give permission to the Tiger for hunting the domestic animals.

Prior to harvest the honey from sacred grove the permission (Kaul) of deities is essential, but one day one person climb on tree for harvesting of honey without kaul. He falls on the ground and died suddenly.

For full protection from wild animals, devils and other fairs while wandering in the forests from Katkari, for successful fishing without fair by Koli community every year there is goat sacrifice to deities of sacred grove.

The sacred grove of Kudavle has a historical background; it is told by villagers that Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj travelled many times through the small path of stones in sacred grove via Palavni towards Raigad. Today that is available also in the sacred grove.

**Shimga or Holi -**

People of Konkan have their own grand style of celebrating Holi or Shimga. Besides other things, not to be missed is their mouthwatering delicacy - Puran-poli. People of Konkan commonly know this festival of colours by the name of Shimga or Rangpanchhami. Shimga festival is eagerly awaited both by the old and the young in villages. This big festival runs for 10-12 days prior to holi pornima. All the boys from the localities of the village assemble at the place of sacred grove for the Holi and then go to sacred grove for collecting Mango or Surmad. That is brought with amidst beating of drums. Combustible articles and firewood are arranged around the branch of a Mango, Surmad or Kalak in a pit dug out for the purpose and one stone is placed as a deity. Palkh is placed in Sahan. That is worshipped for 10-12 days. During that period Palkhi visits every house of village, this is known as Shimpan. Bonfires are lit from the tenth day of Phalguna at mid night but the principal day is the full-moon day, when the mothi Holi or Hom (big bonfire) is celebrated. On that day all the males of the village including old men gather after sunset at the Holi spot with their collections of firewood on the full-moon day. Also some dried trees and branches from the sacred groves along with live branches of Mango, Kalak and Surmad are brought. A huge pile is arranged round a newly cut Mango, Kalak and Surmad, on which hen sacrifice is tied. Then holi is worshipped with Nayavadya of purnpoli or rice, dal and roti and
kindled, the right of kindling the Holi fire goes to the Mankari or Patil of the village. Five rounds are taken around the Holi known as pradakshina which involve beating of drums and loud cries of obscene words. People also utter sound through their mouths in a peculiar fashion by striking their mouths with the back of their hands. Coconuts from all the houses in the village are thrown into it. Then Villagers play palkhi dance. For Holi all family members participate with faith and love on god. On the next day of holi, villagers offer sacrifices to the deity, which are in the form of peda, coconut fruit, money or even gold. At the same time all mankari from different communities are offered the coconut fruit known as ‘Sana’ or ‘Oti bharne.’ Rangapanchami which is the fifth day is the last day of the Shimga festival.

**Dasara or Vijaya Dashmi -**

The other festival celebrated on a large scale in sacred groves is Dasara. This festival is celebrated for 10 days. The metal statue of Gramdevta is placed in palkhi and worshipped for 10 days. During the night period of these days all gents including children and old men stay at the deities in the temple for jagar of deity’s song. During that period various traditional stories are discussed with children. It is told that during that period tiger comes in the temple for worship of deity and then goes in the forest without any harm to villagers. Simollanghan is a ritual performed on Dasara or Viajaya Dashami day. Simollanghan is crossing the border of a village or a place. On Dasara, people across the borders of their places (Seemollanghan) and collect the leaves of *Apta* tree and exchange them among their friends and relatives as gold. People worship *Shami* tree and its leaves on this day.

**Jatra / Gondhal -**

It is celebrated on Chaitra puornima (full moon day) for one day. All villagers gather together in the sacred grove and worship together by keeping deities in the palkhi. The gondhal and songs of goddess are sung. The goat sacrifices are given to the deities and nonvege naivadya is offered to the deities.