**Enumeration**

**Ranunculaceae**


Climber; Leaves uni, bi or tripinnate; leaflets ovate, toothed, petioles slender; flowers yellowish in branched panicles; achenes hairy, tails feathery.

*Fls & Frts*: October- December

*Distrib*: Common in moist deciduous forest. Kheware (NACSA), 013.

*Uses*: Leaves- dried powder sprinkled over in cattle wounds.


Extensive climber; younger parts puberulous; leaves pinnately compound, ovate-lanceolate, glabrous, toothed along the margins, petioles twining; flowers creamy-yellow in decompound panicles; achenes ovoid, compressed, densely hairy.

*Fls & Frts*: October- January.

*Distrib*: Common climber in deciduous forest. Gorakhgad (NACSA) 278.

*Uses*: Leaves- dried powder sprinkled over in cattle wounds.


**Dilleniaceae**


Trees, 12-18 m tall; leaves oblong- ob lanceolate, crowded at the ends of branches; flowers solitary, terminal, white; fruits yellowish- green; seeds many, black.

*Fls & Frts*: June- February.

*Distrib*: Infrequent in deciduous forest. Malshej Ghats (NACSA) 106.
Uses: Leaves are used as food serving plates in 'Vanbhojan' and in religious feasts.


Fls & Frts: March- June.

Distrib: Infrequent in dry deciduous forest. Kheware (NACSA), 014.

Uses: Leaves are used as food serving plates during festivals like Diwali and Sarvapitri amawasya (religious value).


Annonaceae


Tree; leaves oblong lanceolate, minutely pellucid- punctuate beneath, apex acute; flowers greenish yellow; fruits syncarpous, yellowish red; seeds smooth, black.

Fls & Frts: July- November.

Distrib: Cultivated in backyards. Zapwadi (NACSA) 264.

Uses: Leaf extract of one tea cup is taken orally twice a day for 7 days in case of acidity and stomach disorders; ripe fruits are edible.


Tree of 2-4 m height; leaves oblong- lanceolate, glabrous above, glaucous, pubescent beneath; flowers green, axillary, solitary; fruits greenish, globose, tuberculate with rounded tips; seeds brownish, black, oblong and shining.

Fls & Frts: March- December.

Distrib: Cultivated along bunds, also wild. Zapwadi (NACSA) 265.
**Uses**

- **Fruits**: Edible; Leaf & seed powder is used to kill head lice; dusted on plants as insecticide. It is applied on wounds as antiseptic and to dry wounds (H. & Vet.).

**Literature**


Tree; young branches tomentose; leaves membranous, ovate- oblong; flowers axillary, fascicled, reddish-brown purple; fruits subglobose, succulent, stalked and purple when ripe.

**Fls & Frts**: March- June

**Distrib**: Common in deciduous forest. Kheware (NACSA), 001

**Use**: Ed Frts consumed by grazing animals & humans also. Agri.: A tool called 'Bailya' (rafter) is made to carry thorny bushes for fencing. Tradition: 'Thakur' tribe avoids use of wood as timber (Totem).

**Literature**

- Sharma and Singh (2001) -(fr) edible; Patel et al. in Patil(2008) -(lf) wound healer

**Menispermaceae**


Twinner; hairy; leaves ovate, reniform, peltate; flowers greenish yellow, minute; drupes obovoid, transversely ridged.

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

**Distrib**: Frequent in hedges in forest area. Gorakhgad (NACSA) 279.

**Uses**: Root infusion, one spoon twice a day is used to check dysentery in kids.

**Literature**


Scandent or straggling undershrub; hirsute branches; leaves villous; male flowers- in axillary cymose panicles, female flowers- in clusters; drupes reddish.

**Uses**: Stomachache: root infusion with water is taken orally; Stem- is tied over waist to control dysentery in kids; Fodder.

**Literature**: Jain (1991) -(px) dysentery, (st) stomach disorder.

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Twining shrub; leaves broadly ovate, base cordate, apex acute- acuminate; flowers minute, greenish- yellow; drupes solitary, obovoid, red.

**Uses**: 2-4 spoonful leaf juice in water is given in dysentery.

**Literature**: Sharma and Singh (2001) -(rt) dysentery.

**Papaveraceae**


Herbs; Leaves sessile, radical and cauline, pinnatifid, spiny along the margins; Flowers bright yellow, solitary, terminal; Capsules spiny; Seeds small globose, black.

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

**Distrib** : Common in waste places. Walhivare (NACSA) 042.

**Use** : one cup of infusion made by crushing roots in water is taken orally for curing jaundice and tuberculosis.

**Literature** : Alagesaboopathi (2011) -(rt) jaundice.

**Brassicaceae**


Annual herbs; leaves basal, lyrately pinnatifid, later oblong-lanceolate; flowers bright yellow in terminal and axillary recemes; Siliqua erect, many seeded; seeds globose, blackish-brown.

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

**Distrib** : Commonly cultivated; escape. Zapwadi (NACSA) 266.

**Uses** : Seeds are used in spices and condiments and in cooking. Seed oil is used in massaging body and is given orally to buffalos.

**Literature** : Jain (1991) -(sd) condiment.

Herbs, branches more or less hispid; Flowers are in racemes, pedicels thickened flowers and buds fleshy.

*Fls & Frts*: October- February.

*Distrib*: Cultivated on small scale. Zapwadi (NACSA) 267.

*Uses*: Flowers are used as vegetable.

*Literature*: Jain (1991) -(fl) edible


Leaves very densely crowded to form globose head, prominently nerved; flowers yellow; siliqua cylindrical, 1-seeded.

*Fls & Frts*: Throughout year.

*Distrib*: Cultivated on small scale. Kheware (NACSA), 016

*Uses*: Flowers are used as vegetable.


Herbs with fusiform white taproot; lower leaves lyrately pinnatifid, upper ones subsessile; flowers yellow in terminal racemes; siliqua ovoid, lanceolate, green and septate ; seeds brown, globose.

*Fls & Frts*: November- February.

*Distrib*: Cultivated in rice fields in winter. Mal (NACSA) 251.

*Uses*: Roots are eaten as salad. Pickles are prepared. Leaves as vegetable.


**Capparaceae**

Scandent shrubs; tomentose; leaves elliptic or ovate- elliptic, stipular spines hooked; flowers white, solitary, axillary; fruits 4- angled, red – brown; seeds many.

**Fls & Frts**: February-April  
**Distrib**: Frequent in deciduous forest. Kheware (NACSA), 017  
**Uses**: In piles, rashes: roots-lavigated and is applied. Scorpion bite: roots as antidote; Stomachache: root powder 1-spoon twice a day; Maggots: Root powder is applied to kill maggots in wounds of cattle. Food: fruits- as vegetable, Tympony of cattle: fruits are fed. Fever (Veterinary): Seeds- juice is given in fever (alternate day-‘tijara tap’). Fruits sold in local market.


**Cleomaceae**

Herbs, annual, pubescent; leaves simple; flowers in raceme, pink or white; capsules cylindrical, hairy; seeds many.

**Fls & Frts**: July-November.  
**Distrib**: Common in open areas. Kheware (NACSA), 018  
**Uses**: Leafy vegetable.  
**Literature**: Kumar and Kumari (2007) -(lf) vegetable.

Herbs; annual; pubescent; leaves 3-5 foliate; flowers axillary or in raceme, yellow or rarely white; capsules hairy, tapering at both ends; seeds many, subglobose.

**Fls & Frts**: July-November.  
**Distrib**: Common in open areas. Zapwadi (NACSA) 276.  
**Uses**: Leafy vegetable; anthelmintic.  
**Flacouriaceae**


Small tree; leaves elliptic oblong, obtuse or shortly acuminate, serrate or crenate; flowers greenish in axillary clusters; capsule ellipsoid 2-2.6 cm long, orange-yellow; 3-valved, seeds many.

*Fls & Frts*: February-September.

*Distrib*: Frequent in deciduous forest. Jamburde (NACSA) 076.

*Uses*: Wound healer: dried powder of leaves is used to expel maggots from cattle wounds.


Small trees; spiny; leaves broadly elliptic, ovate or obovate, apex acute, acuminate or retuse, margins crenate- serrate, young leaves red; yellow flowers in axils, bracteate, in short pubescent recemes; fruit berries, ellipsoid, dark purple or red when ripe.

*Fls & Frts*: Throughout dry deciduous forest. Kheware (NACSA), 019

*Distrib*: Burns- powder of bark with milk applied. Ulcer- bark juice used. Swellings: bark-powder is boiled in bath water. Firewood. Ed: Fruits are sour, sweet. Sold in market. To prevent milking calf- its thorns are oriented in bark of *Grewia tiliaefolia* Vahl. known as ‘Mohala’.


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**Portulacaceae**


Herbs, prostate, rooting at nodes; Leaves fleshy, sessile; Flowers yellow, solitary, terminal; Capsules tetragonal; Seeds brown, horizontally ribbed.
*Tamaricaceae*


Shrub; Leaves minute; Flowers in recemes; Capsules ovoid, 3-valved; Seeds oblong with white hairs.

- **Fls & Frts**: October-January.
- **Distrib**: Common in rocky beds of river. Zapwadi (NACSA) 275.
- **Uses**: To cure cough: One glass of leaf decoction early morning is recommended. Tradition: Twigs are hung in wedding pandol. It is considered auspicious.
- **Literature**: Jain (1991) - (lf) cough.

*Clusiaceae*


Trees; 7-18 m tall, drooping branches; Leaves oblong- lanceolate, glabrous, acute apex, red when young; Flowers axillary and terminally solitary, unisexual; Fruits fleshy, globose, orange-pink, red pulp; Seeds compressed.

- **Fls & Frts**: February- May.
- **Distrib**: Found in forest; cultivated. Gorakhgad (NACSA) 285.
- **Uses**: Ed: Frts. Spices: Lvs are used to prepare curry.
- **Literature**: Jain (1991) - (fr) edible.
**Malvaceae**


Herbs or undershrubs, branches with stiff hairs; Leaves variously 3-9 lobed; Flowers axillary, solitary, corolla yellow with reddish centre; Capsules 5-angled, woody at maturity; seeds greenish-brown, reniform.

*Fls & Frts* : Throughout the year.

*Distrib* : Commonly cultivated in backyards. Zapwadi (NACSA) 273.

*Uses* : Fruits are used as vegetable. It is also cultivated commercially and sold in Mumbai market which fetch to natives good prices. It is best used against dysentery. A lamp made from fruit of *Citrullus colocynthis* (L.) Schrad. is hung on a stake prepared from ‘Bhindi’ stem in Dipawali. Bark is used as fiber.

*Literature* : Jain (1991) - (fr) vegetable.


Herbs; Leaves hairy, Cordate at base; Flowers Yellow to orange, axillary, solitary, Calyx cup shaped; fruits blackish; Seeds reniform, brownish- black.

*Fls & Frts* : August- April.

*Distrib* : Common in open places. Khandape (NACSA) 196.

*Uses* : Ropes are made from stems fiber.


Herbs or undershrubs, 1 to 1.5 m in height; leaves entire or 3 to 7 lobed, cordate, ovate-suborbicular, serrate, hairy; flowers axillary, solitary, epicalyx segments 7-12, corolla

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yellow with purple centre; capsules shorter than calyx, shortly beaked, 5-winged, wings bristly; Seeds reniform, reddish-brown.

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

**Distrib**: Common on hill slopes. Walhivare (NACSA) 120.

**Uses**: Bark- Used as fibre.

**Literature**: Jain (1991)-(rt) contraceptive, (bk) bone fracture


Erect undershrubs; Leaves ovate or elliptic-ovate, Flowers axillary, solitary, corolla white sometimes tinged with pink at apex; Capsules globose, dehisce into 5 valves; Seeds reniform, black, hirsute with long white silky hairs.

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

**Distrib**: Common on hill slopes. Banachiwadi (NACSA) 195.

**Uses**: vegetable is eaten up to cure wounds in humans. Roots are wrapped / tied on necks of injured animals as a magical remedy.


Erect herbs with prickly stem; Leaves 3-5 lobed- elliptic, lanceolate; Flowers axillary, solitary; Capsules dehiscing into 5- valves; Seeds brown, stellately hairy.

**Fls & Frts**: September- January

**Distrib**: As an escape, infrequent, cultivated. Kanharle (NACS) 212.

**Uses**: Leaves-Used as vegetable. Ropes are made from its Fibers. Seeds- yield edible oil.(L)

**Literature**: Jain (1991) - (lf) vegetable (bk) fibre, (fr) oil.


Shrubs; Leaves ovate, serrate; flowers axillary, solitary, deep red; staminal tube exerted.
**Fls & Frts**: Throughout the year.

**Distrib**: Cultivated in front of houses. Kheware (NACSA), 145.

**Uses**: Flowers- Infusion made in milk, boiled and consumed for seven days to check white discharge in women; also used in dysentery; Garlands prepared are offered to dead person.

Leaves- warmed and tied over Boils. It suppresses boils. Flower juice is used as hair tonic.


Trees 10-15 m high, bark grey, rough; Leaves palmately 7- nerved; Flowers in panicles, corolla white or pink, longer than calyx and shorter than epicalyx; Capsules enclosed in persistent calyx, globose; Seeds more or less reniform.

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

**Distrib**: Common in deciduous forest. Kanharle (NACS) 218.

**Uses**: Timber wood. Fire wood. Leaves- as fodder.


Erect hispid Herb; Leaves suborbicular, cordate, and crenate; Flowers yellow in capitate heads, axillary and terminal; Seeds brown, smooth.

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

**Distrib**: Common weed along the roadsides. Khandape (NACS) 218.

**Uses**: plant powder is applied on wounds.

**Literature**: Sharma and Singh (2001) -(wp) wounds.

Herbs; Leaves covered with hairs; Calyx acressent; Mericarps mostly with two mucros; Seeds glabrous.

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

**Distrib**: Frequent in deciduous forest. Kheware (NACSA), 129

**Uses**: Used as stem fibre. Roots- juice is used as febrifuge. 1 cup of leaf extract is taken orally as sex tonic


Herb; Leaves ovate-Cordate; Flowers pale yellow, axillary, solitary or clustered at ends; Awns -2 hairy; Seeds brownish-black.

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

**Distrib**: Frequent in deciduous forest. Vehervewadi (NACSA) 259.

**Uses**: Paste of roots and leaves is used as wound healer. Whole plant in bone fracture

**Literature**: Jain (1991) - (rt) wounds.


Herbs; Leaves rhomboid, crenate-serrate; Flowers yellow, axillary, solitary or 1-2 together; Awns -2 hairy; Seeds smooth, black.

**Fls & Frts**: September-January

**Distrib**: Common along forest clearings. Kheware (NACSA), 144.

**Uses**: Root extract as tonic and to cure cough is used. Stem is used as cordage. fibre

**Literature**: Jain(1991) - (rt) tonic, cough, (st) cordage.


Shrubs; Leaves lobed, 5-7 nerved at base; flowers solitary, axillary or in long stalked recemes flowers replacing the upper leaves, corolla yellow with dark purple centre; Capsules ovoid to globose; Seeds black.

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

**Distrib**: Common in hill forest. Walhivare (NACSA) 119.
Uses: Jaundice: Roots with milk. Fibre: Stem bark is widely used by tribes.

Literature: Jain (1991) - (bk) fibre.


Undershubs erect; leaves variable, 5-7 nerved; Flowers pink-purplish, axillary, solitary; Capsule globose, seeds reniform.

Fls & Frts: September-March.

Distrib: common on as forest undergrowth. Kanharle (NACS) 213

Uses: Root extract as febrifuge. Root paste is applied on joints in rheumatic pain. Stem fibre.


Bombacaceae


Trees, armed, grey bark; Leaves large, leaflets 3-7 acuminate; Flowers red , solitary or in clusters; Capsules woody, 5- valved ; seeds packed in white cotton.

Fls & Frts: February- June.

Distrib: Common in deciduous forest. Siddhagad (NACSA) 090.

Uses: Young buds used as vegetable.(L). Cotton obtained from capsules is used for stuffing pillows. 1-cup of root decoction is taken orally in menstrual complaint. 1 cup of bark juice taken orally up to seven days to cure jaundice.


Sterculiaceae

Trees; Leaves broadly ovate, glabrous or with a few stellate hairs above, tomentose beneath, base cordate, crenate-dentate, apex acute or acuminate; Flowers yellow in corymbose cymes; Capsules woody, ovoid, acute, beaked, 10-valved, valves villous at inner margins; seeds numerous, winged.

Fls & Frts : March to June
Distrib : Common in deciduous forest. Kheware (NACSA), 130
Uses : Root extract is used in stomach pain.


Shrubs, Leaves bifarious, oblong- obovate, hairy; Flowers bright- red, axillary, solitary; Follicles cylindrical, spirally twisted; Seeds numerous, angular.

Fls & Frts : July- December.
Distrib : Common in dry deciduous forest. Zapwadi (NACSA) 274.
Uses : Stomach pain and dysentery: Follicles are used. Piles: Follicle paste is applied. Bone fracture (H&V): Roots- are used to tie over fractured bone with *Sterculia villosa* roots; Bark fibers used in making temporary walls of huts. Follicle is tied to the waist of kids to get rid from bed wetting.


Tree; bark shining- softly pubescent; Leaves 3-5 lobed, velvety hairy; flowers in terminal panicles; follicles 5-6, densely covered with dark purple, stinging, shining hairs; seeds 3-6, oblong black.

Fls & Frts : December- May.
Distrib : Common in dry deciduous forest. Walhivare (NACSA) 041.
Uses : Religious: in preparation of ‘*Chaura’*- traditional ornaments to decorate horns of domestic cattle in Dipawali festival; Timber wood; Skin diseases: Affected skin portion is rub on the bark of the tree. Gum to check diarrhea; Stem bark paste is applied on joints in rheumatism.
Sterculia villosa


Trees; Leaves lobed, acuminate, base cordate; Flowers in panicle of recemes at ends of branches, rusty-pubescent; Follicles obovoid, orange- red, woody; Seeds oblong, smooth, black.

Fls & Frts : January- May.

Distrib : Common in deciduous forest. Siddhagad (NACSA) 091.

Uses : Bark- as fibre. Roots-Pounded with bark of Grewia abutilifolia Vent. ex Juss. (Tiliaceae), ‘Chikan-chopadi’, Flacourtia indica (Burm. F.) Merrill. (Flacourtiaceae), ‘Athrun’ and plastered on the fractured bone and bandaged using splints made up of Dendrocalamus strictus (Roxb.)Nees, ‘Bambu’. Roots are squeezed into clean water and used as substitute to mother’s milk. Roots chewed as stimulant.

Corchorus caspularis


Herbs; Leaves ovate-lanceolate, glabrous; Flowers yellow; Capsules depressed at apex, 5-valved, seeds brown.

Fls & Frts : August-December.

Distrib : rarely along roadside and canals. Jamburde (NACSA) 075.

Uses : The stem bark is used as fibre. Children play with the capsules as ‘fatakadi’.

Corchorus olitorius


Tiliaceae
Annual herbs; leaves lanceolate, acute; flowers yellow; capsules reddish brown, muricatted, ribbed, seeds blackish brown.

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

**Distrib** : rare along roadside and canals. Shivle (NACSA) 323.

**Uses** : The stem bark is used as fibre. Seed powder as antidote in case of poisoning. Amusement.

**Literature** : Sharma and Singh (2001) -(If) dal preparation, (bk) fibre


Trees, 7 m tall; leaves orbicular lobed, base cordate; flowers yellow, mild fragrance; fruits 1-4 celled; seeds one in each cell, oblong.

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


**Uses** : Agri Tool.: Stem to prepare ‘Bailya’ (rafter to carry thorny bushes); Dye: Fls yield yellow dye and is used to decorate 'Bamboo-crafts'.

**Literature** : Jain (1991) -(bk) cordage.


Shrubs or undershrubs; villous; Leaves elliptic-ovate, margin serrate, tomentose, 3-5 nerved; Flowers white, 1-2 in axillary cymes; Drupes depressed globose, 2-lobed, stellate, tomentose.

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

**Distrib** : Common in deciduous forest. Walhivare (NACSA) 056


**Literature** : Jain (1991) -(fr) edible.

Tree; leaves ovate, cordate at base, acuminate, margins serrate; flowers yellow in axillary, umbellate cyme; drupes greenish-black, 2-lobed, sparsely hirsute.

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

**Distrib** : Common in deciduous forest. Vehewadi (NACSA) 258.

**Uses** : Fruits- edible and are sold as ‘Ranmeva’ in local markets and on highway by tribes. Leaves- as fodder; Firewood. Bark- as fibre. Stem- used to make agricultural tools i.e. yoke, plough (Halis), ‘Dhurand’ of Bullock- cart.

**Literature** : Ajesh et al. (2012) -(fr) edible.


Shrubs; branches grey-puberulous; leaves rotund-ovate, acuminate, subcordate at base, margins crenate-serrate; flowers pale yellow in axillary cymes; drupes glabrous, yellowish-red, stellately hairy; stones 4, 1-2 seeded, sweet edible pulp.

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

**Distrib** : Common in deciduous forest. Mal (NACSA) 252.

**Uses** : Drupes edible, Bark- fibre is used to tie faggot and walls of huts; They are raised with its stem and bark. Its roots with roots of *Smilax zeylanica* pounded together and tied over fractured bone.

**Literature** : Jain (1991) -(fr) edible.


Herbs; Leaves variable, rhomboid-ovate, stellately hairy; Flowers yellow in cymes.

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

**Distrib** : Common on roadside and hill slopes. Khutal (NACSA) 315

**Uses** : Roots and leaves are used in curing dysentery. The stem bark is used as fibre.

Oxalidaceae


Herbs; stem hairy; Leaves rosette, leaflets 10-20 pairs; Flowers yellow, sepals not exceeding capsules; Capsules glabrous, Seeds cristate.

*Fls. & Frts* : August- January.

*Distrib* : Common in wet, shady places. Vehrerwadi (NACSA) 262.

*Uses* : Leaves juice- applied to prevent uterus prolapse. (Human and veterinary). Powder- In case of any disputes in between a man and woman it is given to the woman on Saturday (W).


Herb; reddish, hairy stem; Leaves rosette, leaflets 5-15 pairs; Flowers yellow, reddish tinged; Capsules glabrous, Seeds globose.


*Distrib* : All parts-for settlement in between unsatisfied bride and a bridegroom.

*Uses* : Jain (1991) -(If) anti-fertility, fever.


Balsminaceae


Herbaceous, succulent; Leaves simple, serrate; flowers whitish pink; capsule tomentose; Seed reticulate.

*Fls & Frts* : July- December.

*Distrib* : Common along the streams. Walhivare (NACSA) 030.

spiny deciduous tree; leaves 3-foliate, leaflets elliptic- lanceolate, flower buds greenish in axillary panicles; fruits globose, smooth, pulp orange coloured; seeds many.

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

**Distrib**: Common in deciduous forest. Khutal (NACSA) 310.

**Uses**: Leaves- used in worship of lord 'Shiva' and ‘Nagpanchami’

Fruits- edible. As Anthelmintic- Pulp mixed with jaggery (Gul) is given to children; given to men to treat spermatorrhoea.


Shrub or small tree; leaves 1-foliate, leaflets elliptic-oblong, glabrous, apex obtuse or retuse; Flowers white in axillary recemose cymes; fruits globose, green when young.

**Fls & Frts**: September- June

**Distrib**: Common in Ghats region. Malshej Ghats (NACSA) 108.

**Uses**: Leaves and Fruits- juice is used in treating paralysis.

**Literature**: Jain (1991)-(lf) dysentery.


Thorny shrubs or small trees; Leaves oblong to elliptic-ovate, Petioles distinctly winged; Flowers white, solitary or few in axillary; Fruits globose, green, yellow when ripe.

**Fls & Frts**: Throughout year.

**Distrib**: Cultivated for its fruits. Shivle (NACSA) 328.

**Uses**: Fruits are used for making pickles. Fruit juice with tea is taken
stomach disorder. It is also used to get relief from evil eye.


Shrub or small tree; leaves imparipinnate, leaflets ovoid, rhomboid or lanceolate; flowers creamy- white in terminal corymbose cymes; fruits purplish- black; seeds 2.

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

**Distrib**: Frequent in hilly forest, in backyards. Khutal (NACSA) 314.

**Uses**: Leaves used to flavor curries.

**Literature**: Jain (1991) -(lf) spice.


Small tree; evergreen, bark yellowish- white; leaflets ovate- lanceolate, Coriaceous, glabrous; flowers white, fragrant, solitary or axillary and terminal corymbose cyme; berries oblong. 1- 2 seeded.

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

**Distrib**: Frequent along the hill slopes. Kheware (NACSA), 151

**Uses**: Leaves- Decoction used in stomachache, fever and to cure skin rashes. Tribal people keep a branch as a stick with them in belief that it keeps ghosts and snakes away. Arthritis: 2-spoon juice is taken twice a day and is applied on joints.


Evergreen scandent shrubs, armed with recurved, axillary spine; leaves ovate-oblong, leathery, glossy; Flowers white in axillary fascicles, sepals silky, tomentose; Berries 4-seeded, brownish-grey.

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

**Distrib**: Infrequent at high altitude. Siddhagad (NACSA) 092.
Uses : Roots are used in urinal and abdominal disorder in cattle.
Bark and young twigs are used as fibre to tie the faggot of *Carvia callosa* (Nees) Bremek.

Literature: Jain (1991) - (rt) stomach ache.

**Burseraceae**

Tree; Leaves pinnate, leaflets 6- 12 pairs, ovate, lanceolate, acuminate, pubescent on lower side; Flowers in axillary panicles; Drupes fleshy, greenish- yellow, black when dry, irregularly globular; seeds 1-5

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

**Distrib** : Common in dry deciduous forest. Mhadas (NACSA) 224.

**Uses** : Lvs as fodder. Agri. Pract.: Whole plant- as ‘Khakari’- to grow *Dioscorea* in house yard. Fruits- edible (used in vegetables.).
Bark powder is used to cure wounds.


**Meliaceae**

Trees, 5-15 m tall; Leaves pinnate, crowded at the end of the branches, leaflets crenate-serrate; Flowers in axillary panicles, white; Drupes pulpy, yellow, 1- seeded.

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

**Distrib** : Common around the villages. Jamburde (NACSA) 074.

to treat cough. Dried lvs in storing cereals. Lf & seeds as insecticide. Decoction of lvs is used to wash wounds of FMD.


*Fls & Frts*: February- May.
*Distrib*: Infrequent in deciduous forest. Malshej Ghats (NACSA) 109.
*Uses*: It is used as valuable timber.


*Fls & Frts*: March-May
*Distrib*: Rare in hill forests. Gorakhgad (NACSA) 284.
*Uses*: Bark decoction is given orally twice a day to cure dysentery and stomachache.


**Celastraceae**


**Rhamnaceae**


Large shrubs or small trees; Leaves ovate- elliptic, glabrous above, dusty beneath; Flowers greenish yellow; Drupes globose, red when ripe, stone longitudinally grooved.

Straggling shrub; armed; Leaves elliptic- ovate, oblique, tomentose beneath; Flowers in axillary and terminal panicles; Drupes globose, pale green - whitish.

*Fls & Frts*: December- May.

*Distrib*: Common along forest borders and streams. Mal (NACSA) 249.

*Uses*: Fruits- edible. They are sold as ‘Ranmeva’ in local markets and on highway by tribal people. Fodder. Used for fencing.


Scandent shrub or small tree; Leaves elliptic- oblong, Serrate, oblique at base; Flowers white in cymes; drupes globose, hard, grey, tomentose, 2-3 celled.

*Fls & Frts*: April- July.

*Distrib*: Common on barren places, roadsides. Kheware (NACSA), 143.

*Uses*: Leaves-ground into paste and tied over inflammation; pus leaches out of wounds (Vet.). As nutritious fodder for goats. Twigs are used for fencing (L).


**Leeaceae**


Shrubs; leaves bi/tripinnate, variable in shape; flowers greenish-white in branched paniculate cymes; berries globose, purple-black.

*Fls & Frts*: Throughout year.

*Distrib*: Borders of forest. Gorakhgad (NACSA) 299.
**Uses**

Young shoots as vegetable. Root juice applied externally on poisonous bite.

**Literature**

- Jain (1991) - (lf & sh) vegetable.


- Herbs; 1 m in height; root tuberous; leaves larger, broadly ovate, cordate, sparsely hairy beneath; flowers white in corymbose cyme; berries black, globose; seeds- 6.

- Fls & Frts: July –October

- Distrib: Frequently beneath canopy. Gorakhgad (NACSA) 298.

- Uses: Leaves- used as plates to serve food. Sacred- used in 'Gauripujan' and 'Nagpanchami'. Tuberous roots- Lavigated and applied over inflammation.

**Literature**

- Jain (1991) - (rt) body pain.

**Vitaceae**


- Extensive woody climber; Leaves 3-7 angled; Flowers red, in panicled cymes; Berries black, globose, 2-3 seeds ellipsoid.

- Fls & Frts: June-October.

- Distrib: Common in hilly forest. Kheware (NACSA), 146.

- Uses: plant poultice is applied to suppress tumors. Fibre: Stem is used as Cordage.

**Literature**

- Jain (1991) - (px) sores.


- Scandent and hairy climber; Leaves broadly ovate, 3-5 lobed; Flowers greenish yellow, red; Berries ovoid, beaked.

- Fls & Frts: December-March.
**Distrib** : Infrequent in deciduous forest. Mhadas (NACSA) 231.

**Uses** : The stem is used as cordage.

**Literature** : Sharma and Singh (2001) -(st) cordage.


Extensive climbers; stem angled and leafless when old; leaves broadly ovate, apex rounded; flowers white in umbels; berries globose, red when ripe, one-seeded.

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

**Distrib** : Infrequent in deciduous forest. Khandape (NACS) 197.

**Uses** : Stem ground into paste is tied over fractured bone in human and cattle, cattle are fed with some pieces mixed with their feed for fast recovery.

**Literature** : Shashikanth et al. (2011) -(st) bone fracture.

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**Sapindaceae**


Tree; leaves alternate, abruptly pinnate, leaflets opposite, lanceolate or elliptic-oblong; flowers greenish-white in panicles; fruits fleshy, subglobose; seeds hard, blackish.

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

**Distrib** : Infrequent in forest also planted. Khandape (NACS) 202.

**Uses** : Fruits are used as soap for washing gold ornaments. Stem bark is used as fish poison.

**Literature** : Pawar et al. (2004) -(bk) fish poison


Trees; 5to13m in height; leaves paripinnate, leaflets elliptic-oblong, coriaceous, reddish; flowers greenish- white in panicle cymes, polygam- dioecious; drupes ovoid, small blunt prickles; seeds 1-2.
Fls & Frts : February- June
Siddhagad (NACSA) 099.

Uses : Timber wood. Agricultural tools viz. plough (Dat) , 'Petari' are manufactured. Fruit- edible. Scabies: Lavigated with sulphur and Karanj oil (Pongamia pinnata) is applied. Flowers yield dye.
Stem bark is used as fish poison. Misc: host of lac insects.


Anacardiaceae


Evergreen trees; leaves obovate-oblong, glabrous; flowers polygamous, red, in terminal panicles; fruit reniform, pedicel large, fleshy, dark yellow or orange coloured.
Fls & Frts : January- May.
Distrib : Usually cultivated, as an escape. Khandape (NACS) 198.
Uses : The cashew-apple and kernels are edible. Shell oil is used to cure wounds in cattle. Fire wood. Liquor is prepared from fleshy thalamus.


Deciduous tree; bark ash coloured; leaves crowded at ends of branches,imparipinate, leaflets 3 to 5 pairs, ovate-oblong; flowers creamy-white, in terminal panicles; drupes reddish, reniform, drooping.
Fls & Frts : January- June.
Distrib : Common in deciduous forest. Khutal (NACSA) 320.
Uses : Stem is used as stakes. Whole bark is used in preparation of ‘Chaura’- traditional ornament to decorate horns of cattle in Dipawali festival; paste of stem bark is applied externally as

**Literature**

- Pawar et al. (2004) - (fr) fish poison.


Large evergreen tall tree; leaves oblong- lanceolate, coriaceous; flower polygamous in terminal panicles; drupes fleshy, pyriform with hard, fibrous stones.

**Fls & Frts** : January- June

**Distrib** : Common in deciduous forest. Kheware (NACSA), 142.

**Uses** : 'Ranmeva' (wild fruit) - tribals sell these edible fruits in local markets and on highways. Timber wood, Firewood; leaves-sacred, used in wedding ceremony. bark decoction is given orally to check diarrhoea in cattle.


Tree; 5 to 8 m in height; obovate-oblong, grey, tomentose beneath; flowers greenish-yellow, polygamous in terminal panicles; drupes yellowish-orange, black when ripen, seated on a fleshy edible orange coloured thalamus.

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

**Distrib** : Common in deciduous forest. Kheware (NACSA), 132.

**Uses** : Fleshy matured receptacles are eaten. Oil extracted from pericarp is used as effective wound healer, It is also applied to cure foot rot disease in cattle


Trees; leaves imparipinnate, leaflets broadly elliptic, acuminate; inflorescence terminal panicles, flowers greenish- white, yellow when ripe; drupes ovoid-ellipsoid, greenish-yellow, stones hard.

**Fls & Frts**: January- March

**Distrib**: Infrequent in deciduous forest. Walhivare (NACSA) 121.

**Ed**: Frt. Acidity: fruits are eaten. Snakebite: Bark infusion is taken orally.


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### Moringaceae


Trees; leaflets elliptic-suborbicular, glabrous; flowers yellow with pink streaks; capsules straight, triquetrous; seeds winged.

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

**Distrib**: Occasional in deciduous forest. Walhivare (NACSA) 055.

**Uses**: Warmed bark bandaged to get relief from inflammation. Pods as vegetable.

**Literature**: Upadhyay and Chauhan(2000) -(fr) vegetable.

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Trees, 5-8 m tall; leaves 3-4 pinnate, deciduous leaflets, elliptic- obovate; flowers white in panicles; pods cylindrical, ribbed; Seeds 3-angled, winged.

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

**Distrib**: Mostly cultivated in backyards. Kanharle (NACS) 217

**Uses**: Leaves, flowers - as vegetable; pods- cooked in curries. Bark- warmed and wrapped over inflammation (H. & Vet.). Fodder- twigs as source of vitamin A.

**Fabaceae**


Twinner; leaves pinnate, leaflets many pairs, elliptic- oblong, glabrous above, sparsely hairy beneath; flowers pinkish- purple in racemes; pods 2-4 cm long; seeds globose, scarlet with black spot at hilum.

*Fls & Frts*: August- March.

*Distrib*: Common on shrubs in dry deciduous forest. Mal (NACSA) 248.

*Uses*: Condiment: Leaves- as ‘Haripatta’, in chewing Pan; also are used in ‘Chiwada’, ‘Pohe’. Fibre: Stem bark. Veterinary: seven seeds fed to remove placenta. Cough: Lvs are chewed in cough. A necklace is made from seeds and is used as an ornament.


Herbs; Leaflets 10-20 pairs, ciliate, sub falcate; Flowers yellow with purplish line, in racemes; Pods 3-9 jointed, hispidus, seeds brown.

*Fls & Frts*: August-December.

*Distrib*: Common in marshy places. Walhivare (NACSA), 031.

*Uses*: Fodder


Erect hairy herb; leaves unifoliate; flowers purple-pink, pods cylindrical, jointed and glabrous.

*Fls & Frts*: June-October.

*Distrib*: Common among grasses. Veherrwadi (NACSA), 263.
**Uses**: Plant decoction given in cough.

**Literature**: Sharma and Singh (1999) -(rt) asthma.


Herbs, decumbent, annual; Leaves pinnately 4-foliate, leaflets ovate-lanceolate; Flowers yellow, axillary, solitary; Pods underground; Seeds 1-5.

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

**Distrib**: Cultivated on small scale. Zapwadi (NACSA), 277.

**Uses**: Seeds yield edible oil. Seeds are used in vegetables.


Tree; bark- ash coloured, fissured; leaves trifoliate, leaflets ovate- oblong or rhomboid; flowers scarlet red, in compact recemes; pods stalked, one-seeded, silvery tomentose.

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

**Distrib**: Common in dry deciduous forest. Veherewadi (NACSA), 256.

**Uses**: Leaves- food serving plates served as plates (‘Patrawali, Drons); lvs used in roofing of hut. Stem ash- used in cooking of ‘Dioscorea’. Dye: Fls- Natural dye preparation- dry powder of flowers boiled in water and lime is added. Used for coloring Bamboo- crafts- ‘Toplis’; Religious: in worship of Moon at ‘Mahabij’. Roots- used to prepare ‘Gondas’ – in Horn decoration of cattle in Diwali. Diuretic: Fls- Warm and tied over stomach. 1 glass of flower decoction is taken orally for seven days to treat spermatorrhoea


Liana, leaves trifoliate, leaflets, ovate-rhomboid or elliptic-oblong; flowers bright-orange or scarlet in terminal and axillary racemes; pods brown, hairy, oblong, narrowed at base.

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

**Distrib**: Common in deciduous forest. Sonawale (NACSA), 167.

**Uses**: Leaves- serve as plates; used in preparation of ‘Patrawali and Drons; Flowers- Natural dye preparation- dry powder of flowers boiled in water and lime is added. Used for coloring Bamboo- crafts- ‘Toplis’; Roots- used to prepare Gondas – in horn decoration of cattle in Diwali. Flowers- warmed and tied over stomach as diuretic. (L).

**Literature**: Jain (1991) -(fl) dysuria.


Shrubs; 3-foliate, ovate-elliptic or lanceolate; Flowers axillary and terminal, in recemes; Pods oblong, tomentose, Seeds globose or ellipsoid.

**Fls & Frts**: October-February

**Distrib**: Cultivated as pulse crop.

**Uses**: Food: Edible pulse.

**Literature**: Jain (1991) -(sd) pulses.


Shrubs, erect, tomentose; Leaves 3-foliate, silky-villous; Flowers solitary, axillary or in pairs, yellow; Pods linear, turgid, 2-seeded.

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

**Distrib**: Infrequent in forest.

**Uses**: Fodder

Undershrub; Leaves 3-foliate; Leaflets sessile, pubescent; Flowers, axillary, solitary or paired; Pods linear-oblong, beaked, Silky Pubescent.

*Fls & Frts*: September-January.

*Distrib*: Infrequent on hilly slopes.

*Uses*: Leaf juice is applied on wounds.

*Literature*: JadHAV (2007) - breast milk


Twiner; stout, glabrous; leaves tri-foliate, leaflets ovate, petiolate; flowers lilac, axillary recemes, pedicillate; pods slightly incurved, keeled; seeds reddish brown, oblong-ellipsoid.

*Fls & Frts*: October-March.

*Distrib*: Common on hedges. Walhivare (NACSA), 058.

*Uses*: Seeds, tender pods are used as vegetable.


Herbs; branched; leaves pinnate, leaflets ovate- oblong or obovate; flowers axillary, violet-purple, solitary; pods 1-2 seeded.

*Fls & Frts*: November-December.

*Distrib*: cultivated in moist fields in winter. Walhivare (NACSA), 057.

*Uses*: Young leaves and seeds- used as vegetable. Acidic exudates from leaves- One spoon administrated for stomach constipation.


Twining shrubs; Leaves many foliate; leaflets elliptic-oblong; flowers white, axillary, solitary; pods flattened, sharply beaked; seeds 6-10.

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

**Distrib** : Common along hedges in deciduous forest. Mal (NACSA), 247.

**Uses** : Cultivated as ornamental. Root and stem poultice is applied on joints in arthritis.

**Literature** : Naidu et al. (2008) -(rt arthritis.


Herbs; leaves ovate-oblong or ovate-elliptic; flowers yellow, 1to3 flowered recemes; pods oblong, stalked; seeds reniform.

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

**Distrib** : Frequent among the grasses. Zapwadi (NACSA), 272.

**Uses** : Fodder


Herb; 0.5-1.5 m in height; erect, stout, fulvous-pubescent; Leaves linear-oblong or oblong-lanceolate, silky hairs; flowers yellow, in terminal and axillary recemes; pods densely silky-hairy; seeds 4-6, sub-reniform, yellowish-brown.

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

**Distrib** : Occasional in moist forest. Banachiwadi (NACSA), 193.

**Uses** : Leaves juice is given orally for abortion in humans.

Pods-seeds consumed for infertility in man.


Herbs, erect, stems grooved; Leaves broadly elliptic, 3-foliate; Flowers small, pink to bluish-purple, in axillary dense racemes; Pods linear, flat, beaked; Seeds 5-6, compressed, reniform.

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

**Distrib** : Commonly cultivated in backyards. Jamburde (NACSA), 087.

**Uses** : Tender pods used as vegetable. Plant is galactogogue for cattle.

Trees; 5-10 m tall; Leaflets elliptic- oblong, above glabrous, puberulous beneath; flowers in axillary and terminal panicles, pinkish. pods 1-3 seeded.

*Fls & Frts*: March- may.
*Distrib*: Common in deciduous forest. Khandape (NACS), 204.
*Uses*: Leaves- fodder for goats. Firewood.


Large deciduous tree; leaves imparipinnate; leaflets ovate, suborbicular, glabrous; flowers greenish-white in axillary panicles; pods strap shaped, 1-3 seeded.

*Fls & Frts*: March-November
*Distrib*: Few on slopes, cultivated. Gorakhgad (NACSA), 291.
*Uses*: Timber wood.


Tree; 8-10 m tall, Bark grayish- brown, fissured; Leaves 3-5 foliate, imparipinnate; Leaflets ovate, suborbicular, glabrous; Flowers white in axillary panicles; Pods strap shaped, seeds 1-4.

*Fls & Frts*: February- September
*Distrib*: Common in forest, also planted. Vehewadi (NACSA), 225.
*Uses*: Valuable timber wood. In making agricultural tools. like Plough, Petari, yoke etc. Leaves as fodder.
*Smoke of burning wood is given to cattle in ‘Tiwa’ fever.

Woody climbers, spirally twisted; leaflets oblong- obovate, coriaceous, glabrous; flowers pinkish- blue in axillary and terminal panicles; pods linear- oblong, veined, 1-2 seeded.

_Fls & Frts_ : February- March.

_Distrib_ : Common in deciduous forest. Kheware (NACSA), 128.

_Uses_ : Bark- Powdered bark used to applied on burns, fresh bark chewed to cure mouth ulcers. Leaves- fodder for goats. Fire wood.


Erect undershrub; branches triquetrous, grooved; leaves uni-foliate, leaf-like stipules, glabrous, leaflets ovate-oblong or lanceolate; flowers purple-red, in axillary and terminal recemes; pods green, flat, grey-pubescent, jointed, rather broader than long; seeds yellowish, reniform, glabrous.

_Fls & Frts_ : August- February.

_Distrib_ : Common in moist deciduous forest. Kheware (NACSA), 003.

_Uses_ : Pesticide: Roots are put in stored cereals


Small tree; stout prickles; Leaves tri foliate; flowers scarlet or orange red in recemes at the end of branches; pods stalked, beaked; seeds oblong, smooth.

_Fls & Frts_ : February- October.

_Distrib_ : Common in dry deciduous forest. Asole (NACSA), 168.

_Uses_ : wood is used as planks, scabbards (Sheath for sword); as stake in fencing. Stem bark is used as fish poison.


Tree; leaves pinnate, leaflets 7-17, pendulous, ovate-oblong, lanceolate; Flowers Pinkish-white crowded in drooping racemes; pods linear, pendulous; seeds yellowish brown, elliptic.

*Fls & Frts*: February- April.

*Distrib*: Planted on bunds and as ornamental. Mhadas (NACSA), 230.

*Uses*: Leaves and young branches used as green manure. Small twigs with flowers are used to control mice. Fodder for goats


Twinner; pubescent; 3-foliolate leaves, leaflets rhomboid; flowers pink-white; pods flat, seeds 3-4.

*Fls & Frts*: September-March

*Distrib*: Cultivated on bunds of field. Walhivare (NACSA), 111.

*Uses*: Tender pods as vegetable.


Shrubs erect, hairy; leaflets alternate, oblanceolate; pods linear, apiculate, deflexed.

*Fls & Frts*: July-December.

*Distrib*: common in grassland and in fields. Walhivare (NACSA), 049.

*Uses*: Seeds- powdered used as healthy tea.


Sub-erect herb; hairy; leaves tri-foliolate; corolla yellow; pods linear, flat, pubescent, pointed beak; seeds 3 to 6, brick-red.

*Fls & Frts*: September-November.

*Distrib*: Cultivated. Asole (NACSA), 169.
Uses: Food: Seeds are used in curry. Especially given to woman after child birth to release placenta. Kidney stone: few seeds are eaten daily.


Perennial, herb; stems glabrous; leaves 3-foliate, obovate, notched and mucronate at apex, cuneate at base; Flowers yellow, 1-4 in peduncled recemes; pods coiled, armed; seeds reniform, dark brown, glabrous.

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

**Distrib**: along with river banks Walhivare (NACSA), 043.

**Uses**: Crushed leaves wrapped on wounds as antiseptic and wound healer.

**Literature**: Jain (1991) -(lf) vegetable.


Twining herb; leaves 3- foliate, appressed silky pubescent; flowers purple in axillary, pendulous racemes; pods brown with irritant bristles; seeds ellipsoid, dark brown.

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

**Distrib**: Common in hedges. Banachiwadi (NACSA), 192.

**Uses**: Anthelmintic (Vet.): Lvs fed to calves. Tonic:

Seeds- consumed as tonic. Pods are used to put in burrows to control rats in fields.


Tree; 5-10 m tall; bark blackish- brown; Leaflets obovate, glabrous, coriaceous; Flowers many in fascicled recemes; Pods reticulately veined.

**Fls & Frts**: February- June
**Distrib** : Not common in deciduous forest. Siddhagad (NACSA), 098.

**Uses** : Bark- decoction is used to check cough. Bark extract is taken to regulate menstrual cycle. Wood- used to prepare bullock- cart.

Bark as fish poison.


Twiner; woody, pubescent; Leaves 3-foliate; Flowers yellow, in axillary racemes or panicles; Pods pubescent, short, seed- 1, black.

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

**Distrib** : common in deciduous forest. Zapwadi (NACSA), 271.

**Uses** : Stomachache: Root infusion is used.

**Literature** : Jain(1991) -(rt) stomach ache.


Tree; bark greenish- white; leaves pinnate, leaflets broadly ovate or elliptic; flowers pinkish-white in axillary racemes; pods woody glabrous, seeds solitary, reniform, brown.

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

**Distrib** : Common along the river banks. Veherewadi (NACSA), 254.

**Uses** : Fodder: Lvs. Anthelmintic: 10 ml Seed oil. Human massaging: Wounds and maggots (Vet): Seed oil is applied on wounds to remove maggots. Misc: Oil cake used as manure and to keep away white ants.

**Literature** : Chopade et al. (2008) -(sd) antiseptic.


Large perennial twinner; leaflets-3, rhomboid-ovate; flowers in axillary racemes, pink; pods 4-winged, wings serrate, dentate; seeds 4-20, brownish, black.
**Fls & Frts**: October - March.

**Distrib**: Commonly cultivated in backyards. Asole (NACSA), 170.

**Uses**: Tender pods are used as vegetable.


Large tree; 10-16 m in height; leaflets oblong or elliptic–ovate, rounded base. Flowers yellow in terminal panicles, orbicular pods, winged, one-seeded.

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

**Distrib**: Common in dry deciduous forest. Siddhagad (NACSA), 096.

**Uses**: Fodder; Timber wood; Diabetes: Wood piece is soaked Overnight in water and next morning this water is given to diabetic patient. Restoration of energy (Vet.):

Bark decoction is given; Jaundice: 10 g bark powder daily with jaggery is given. Toothache: Bark powder as ‘Manjan’ (tooth powder).


Herbs; branched; leaves pinnate, flowers yellow in axillary recemes; pods flattened, joints orbicular.

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

**Distrib**: Common among grasses in moist places, roadsides and in open forest. Kanharle (NACS), 219.

**Uses**: Leaves as vegetable. Religious: On 1st Shrawan

Monday worshipping of Lord Shiva is done and tribals say “Kawala anala Mahadeo (Lord Shiva) jewala”; Fodder.

**Literature**: Jain (1991) -(If) edible.

Herb; annual, erect; stems are patently hairy; Leaves 3-foliate, leaflets obovate or oblanceolate; flowers creamy yellow, solitary or a few in condensed racemes; pods linear, straight or slightly curved, long beaked; seeds oblong, brownish yellow.

**Fls & Frts**: Throughout year.

**Distrib**: Cultivated in backyards. Mal (NACSA), 246.

**Uses**: Leaves are used as vegetable.

**Literature**: Jain (1991) -(lf) vegetable.


Undershubs, hooked hairs; leaflets linear-lanceolate; flowers purple in fascicled racemes; pods 4-6 jointed.

**Fls & Frts**: August-October

**Distrib**: Occasional in deciduous forest. Gorakhgad (NACSA), 293.

**Uses**: Leaf and root poultice is used in body pains.

**Literature**: Jain (1991) -(rt) body ache.


Annual herbs; twinner; leaflets 3, ovate- lanceolate or rhomboid; Flowers in axillary racemes, pods linear, straight or curved; seeds oblong, white rarely reddish.

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

**Distrib**: usually cultivated as vegetable. Mal (NACSA), 245.

**Uses**: Young pods and matured seeds are used as vegetable. Smoke of burning husk of pods with egg shell and wood of *Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb. ex DC. is given to cattle in 'Tiwa' fever.


Herbs; stem hairy; Leaves 3- foliate, leaflets elliptic-ovate; Flowers yellow in capitale racemes; Pods linear, terrate, hairy; seeds 5-12.

**Fls & Frts**: September- December.
**Distrib**: Cultivated. Zapwadi (NACSA), 270.

**Uses**

- **Food**: Seeds as vegetable, to prepare 'Papad, mirgundi'.
- **Fodder**: harvested residue. Spices: 'Papadkhar' - Stem of *Euphorbia neriifolia* L. is burnt with harvested residue and ash is used in preparation of 'Papadkhar'.


Twining herb; stem hairy; leaves three foliate, leaflets ovate or ovate-rhomboid, rounded base, acute apex; flowers yellow in axillary recemes; pods cylindrical, grey, hairy; seeds 6-12.

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

**Distrib**: common on hill slopes, grasslands. Veharwadi (NACSA), 253.

**Uses**: Fodder


Twining or trailing herb; roots fusiform; Leaves 3-foliate, ovate, ovate-rhomboid or lanceolate; flowers pinkish or bluish purple, pods clothed when young with brown hairs; seeds sub-reniform.

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

**Distrib**: Infrequent along forest borders. Walhivare (NACSA), 118.

**Uses**: Ed and Tonic: Fusiform roots are consumed.

**Literature**: Jain(1991) -(tu) edible.


Herb; trailing; Leaves bifoliate, leaflets linear-lanceolate, glabrous; Flowers yellow, recemes; Pods 1-6 jointed, Seeds reddish-brown.

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

**Distrib**: Common among the grasses. Mal (NACSA), 244.

**Uses**: Plant as fodder.

Caesalpiniaceae


Tree; leaves 10-20cm long, suborbicular, bilobed, lobes apiculate, rusty tomentose beneath, nerves many, very conspicuous; flowers white- reddish, in racemes forming branched panicles; pods twisted, red tomentose, stalked-, linear- oblong.

*Fls & Frts* : September- December

*Distrib* : Not so common in deciduous forest. Mal (NACSA), 243.

*Uses* : Timber wood; roofs of huts and 'Drons- Patrawali’ (food serving plates) are made from leaves; Agri. Tools 'Sati’ a part of Bullock-cart is made from wood. Agri. Pract.: Leaf litter is burnt in rice fields. Utensils: a ring for sieve (perforated utensils 'Galani’) is made from wood.


A small crooked tree; branches drooping; leaves suborbicular, broader than long; Flowers in recemes, pale-creamy yellow; Pods flat or turgid, brownish-black, blunt at apex, base tapering; Seeds oblong.

*Fls & Frts* : March- October.

*Distrib* : In hill forest and around fields. Mhadas (NACSA), 234.

*Uses* : Home industries: ‘Bidis’ are prepared from leaves; Anorexia (Veterinary): Bark extract is used. Fodder: Lvs & Pods; Religious- at ‘Vijayadashami’ festival people exchange leaves with each other; in the funeral process twigs are touched to dead body. In a belief, a twig is put in the door to avoid entry
of lightning in huts during rainy season. Eye disease: Bark is chewed & mouth air is blown into eyes. (W);

**Literature**: Jain (1991) -(If) bidi making, (bk) diarrhea and dysentery.


scandent shrub; armed with hooked and straight yellow prickles; pinnae 6-8 pairs; flowers yellow in terminal and axillary racemes; pods densely armed, dehiscent; seeds 1-2, oblong, lead coloured, smooth.

**Fls & Frts**: August- November

**Distrib**: Common in hedges. Kheware (NACSA), 147.

**Uses**: febrifuge, lavigated seeds with water is taken orally to cure stomachache.


Tree; main leaf rachis pubescent, stipules minute, leaflets 4-8 pairs, ovate, bright green; flowers yellow, lax, long drooping recemes; pods pendulous, brown- black, indehiscent, seeds numerous embedded in sweetish dark colored pulp.

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

**Distrib**: Common over in deciduous forest. Jamburde (NACSA), 088.

**Uses**: flowers are used as vegetable; Temporary blindness: fls are put in bathing water; Diabetes: pod pulp with water is consumed; Leprosy: Pod pulp with turmeric powder applied. Tympony (Veterinary) - Pulp of one follicle in water and bark infusion is given orally; Eye disease: Fls eaten as vegetable; Red/White discharge: decoction of bark of *Cassia* and stem pieces of *Tinospora cordifolia* is given to sufferer. Stomachache: piece of bark is brought on Saturday and is tied on door, as it gets dried illness is cured. Disbelief: anybody who brings fls in home causes death.


Undershrub; leaflets 5-10 pairs; flowers axillary, yellow, in corymbose recemose; pods turgid, linear, seeds many, brown.

*Fls & Frts*: August- January.

*Distrib*: Grown around the huts. Walhivare (NACSA), 059.

*Uses*: Seeds- powder is used to prepare healthy tea.


Herb; 30- 80 cm in height; leaflets 3- pairs, obovate- oblong; glaucous; flowers axillary, yellow, in pairs or solitary; pods oblique, long.

*Fls & Frts*: August- January.

*Distrib*: Common in waste places. Shivale (NACSA), 326.

*Uses*: Seeds- powdered used as healthy 'Tea'. (l) Young tender- as vegetable.


Trees; 10-15 m height; evergreen; leaves pinnate, leaflets linear-oblong, flowers yellow in lax terminal recemes; pods brown, falcate, oblong.

*Fls & Frts*: February- October

*Distrib*: Common deciduous forest. Zapwadi (NACSA), 269.

*Uses*: Fruit pulp is edible. Leaves are boiled in water with soil of ant-hill and applied on inflammation of cattle. As spice and condiment;
Seeds partially lavigated and placed on bitten area. It sucks the poison.

**Literature**


**Mimosaceae**

Trees; drooping branches; phyllodes straight, with parallel nerves; flowers yellow, at the tip of the branches; pods green, spirally twisted. 
Fls &frts : May-December. 
Distrib : Commonly planted. Walhivare (NACSA), 044. 
Uses : Fresh pod infusion is used as fish poison and as detergent. 

Large scandent shrubs; prickly; leaves with hooked prickles, gland on petiole, leaflets 10-15 pairs; flowers in terminal panicles; pods reddish brown, strap shaped; seeds brown, polished. 
Fls.& Frts. : April- September. 
Distrib : Common in hills and plains. Walhivare (NACSA), 122. 
Uses : Bark crushed in water and used as fish poison; Fodder. 

*Acacia catechu* (L.f.) Wild.(= *A. catechuoides*) Sp. Pl. 4: 1079. 1806; Baker in Hook. 
Tree; 10-12 m in height; 30 to 50 pairs of leaflets; flowers in axillary spikes, Calyx, petals and rachis pubescent; stalked, brown, shining pods, Seeds 3-10. 
Fls.& Frts. : June-October. 
Distrib. : Common in deciduous forest. Zapwadi (NACSA), 268. 
Uses : Fodder; wood pieces boiled in water and filtrate settle as Kattha.
Wounds (Vet): Hoof wounds are filled with Kattha and lac.

Agri. Tools: Wood is used in making axel of wooden bullock-cart, plough and pestle. Religious: stem pieces as ‘Sameedha’ in worship. Wood yields brown- Kattha is also black dye; used in amoebic dysentery.


Tree; moderate 3 to 5 m tall; 20 to 40 pairs of leaflets; flowers in axillary spikes, Calyx, petals and rachis pubescent; Pods brown, shining.

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

**Distrib.** : Common in deciduous forest. Khandape (NACS), 201.

**Uses** : Fodder; Kattha is prepared from wood; Wounds (Vet): Hoof wounds of cattle are filled with Kattha and lac; Agri. Tools: parts of bullock-cart, plough and pestle are made from wood; Religious: stem pieces are used in worship of God; brown black dye is obtained from wood.


Tree; tall; bark fissured, blackish-brown; leaves pinnate, leaflets 10-20 pairs; flowers in axillary, pedunculate heads, yellowish; pods stalked, linear-oblong; seeds blackish-brown, polished.

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

**Distrib.** : Uncommon on the bunds of fields. Khandape (NACS), 205.

**Uses** : Timber wood, fuel wood, Fodder, Twigs made into Toothbrush; Bark is used in dying and tanning.


Middle-sized tree; bark white-ash coloured; leaves bipinnate, leaflets 30-40 pairs; flowers creamy white; pods flat 6-8 seeded, with a triangular beak at apex.

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

*Distrib* : Infrequent in deciduous forest. Korawale (NACSA), 306.

*Uses* : twigs are used to raise fencing for crops. Fire wood.


Scandent shrub; prickled; leaves bipinnate, leaflets subsessile; flowers yellowish in globose heads; pods flat constricted between seeds.

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

*Distrib* : Common in deciduous forest. Jamburde (NACSA), 078.

*Uses* : Pods as shampoo.


Tree; blackish bark; leaves bipinnate, leaflets 5-12 pairs; flowers creamy-white; pods flat, straw coloured; seeds yellowish- brown.

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

*Distrib* : Common in dry deciduous forest. Jamburde (NACSA), 073.

*Uses* : Fodder. Timber wood. Seed paste is applied on forehead to cure headache.


Tree; greenish-yellow bark; leaves bipinnate, flowers yellowish; pods flat, thin, brown, glabrous; seeds glabrous, orange- brown.

*Fls.& Frts.* : May- December.
Prostrate herbs; pinnae 1-2 pairs, rachis clothed with bristles; flowers pink in globose heads; pods flat, seeds brown.

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

**Distrib** : roadsides, on bunds and marshy places. Mhadas (NACSA), 235.

**Uses** : Leaf decoction is given in urinary infections.


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**Combretaceae**

Deciduous tree; leaves opposite or sub opposite, elliptic-oblong; flowers sessile in dense heads; fruits clustered, with persistent calyx, wings entire, beaked; seeds ovoid solitary.

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

**Distrib** : Common in dry deciduous forest. Mal (NACSA), 242.

**Uses** : Timber, fodder. Ed: Gum is fried and used to prepare 'Laddus' (Indian Sweet); Stomach disorder: Seeds decoction is given orally. Tympony (Human & Veterinary): Seeds with lvs of *Tamarindus indicum* are crushed, boiled in water and filtrate is given. Dye: leaves yield brown dye. Tradition: Piece of stem 'Khil' is made and burnt on fire of 'Holi' and then is used as a part of wooden plough.


Scandent shrub; leaves opposite, elliptic- oblong or ovate-lanceolate, tomentose; flowers yellowish- green, in terminal panicles; fruits oblong ellipsoid, ribbed.

*Fls & Frts*: Feb - June.

*Distrib*: Common in deciduous forest. Khutal (NACSA), 313.


Scandent woody shrub; leaves opposite, elliptic- lanceolate; flowers pale yellow in panicles; fruits papery transversely striate wings, ovoid, indehiscent.

*Fls & Frts*: January- May.

*Distrib*: On hill slopes, along streams. Gorakhgad (NACSA), 289.

*Uses*: Fodder. Cordage: twinning stem is used.


Scandent woody shrubs; leaves opposite, elliptic; flowers pale yellow in panicles; fruits papery, horizontally striated wings, ovoid, indehiscent.

*Fls & Frts*: January- May.

*Distrib*: On hill slopes, along streams. Gorakhgad (NACSA), 294.

*Uses*: Fodder. Cordage: twinning stem is used.


Tree; leaves opposite or sub opposite, tomentose, coriaceous, glands at the base of midrib; flowers in axillary spikes or terminal panicle; fruits brownish, 5 broad, glabrous wings.

Tree; bark greenish-white, smooth; leaves sub opposite, oblong or elliptic oblong; 1-2 glands on top of petiole; flowers yellowish, sessile, in short axillary spikes or in terminal panicles; fruits drooping, ovoid –oblong, brownish with 5 hard projecting wings striated with numerous curved veins.


Tree; leaves, collected at the ends of branches, obovate or broadly elliptic, tomentose; flowers yellowish- brown in axillary spikes; drupes subglobose, 5-ribbed, softly tomentose.
making a small shrine in sacred grove (deorai) Waghmare tribe cline never cut this plant for any other purposes.


Tree; leaves elliptic oblong, base rounded, apex obtuse; petioles with 2 glands near the tip; flowers white-pale yellow; drupes pendulous, ellipsoid, yellowish-green, faintly ribbed; stone oblong.

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

**Distrib** : Uncommon on hill slopes in forests. Siddhagad (NACSA), 094.

**Uses** : Ed: frts.(Human and Cattles) Cough & Cold:

Frts are constituent of ‘trifalachurna’- an ayurvedic medicine.


**Lecythidaceae**


Tree; leaves, oblong- obovate, rounded or shortly acuminate, crenate- denticulate, tapering at the base. Flowers yellowish- white, ill smelling in terminal spikes; fruits green, globose.

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

**Distrib** : Common in forest. Kheware (NACSA), 004

**Uses** : Fish poison: Bark & roots. Dysentery: Bark decoction is given.

Snakebite: Fruits- infusion with water is given for vomiting.

Tradition: Leaves with bark fiber is tied on plough on the first day of ploughing.

Myrtaceae


Shrub; 3-5 m in height; bark peeling of in flakes; leaves sessile, oblong-elliptic, pubescent on both sides; flowers axillary, solitary, white; fruits pyriform, fleshy, green, pulpy; Seeds globose.

Fls & Frts: Throughout year
Distrib: Cultivated for its fruits. Walhivare (NACSA), 037.
Use: Delicious fruits are eaten. Young leaves chewed to strengthen teeth Leaves juice given orally to check dysentery (H & V)


Tree; bark grayish- brown; leaves elliptic- oblong, lanceolate, coriaceous, narrowed at the base; flowers dirty- white in paniculate cyme; fruits fleshy, dark purple, smooth.

Fls & Frts: March- June.
Distrib: Frequent in forest. Gorakhgad (NACSA), 327.
Use: Fruits- edible. It also sold as 'Ranmeva' (wild fruits) in local markets and on highways by tribal people. Timber wood, fire wood. Sacred-twigs are tied to poles of pandol as auspicious. One spoon powdered seeds is taken orally in kidney stone and diabetes; liquor production.


Lythraceae

Trees; leaves elliptic-lanceolate, entire; tomentose beneath; flowers creamy white or greenish white in terminal and axillary panicles; capsules globose.

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

**Distrib**: Common in dry deciduous forest. Kanharle (NACS), 223.

**Uses**: Leaves of *Lagerstroemia* are added while cooking wild corms of *Amorphophallus commutatus* (Schort) Eng., - do not cause throat irritation; fuel wood, timber wood.

**Literature**: Jain, (1991) -(bk) stomachache.


Trees; leaves sessile- subsessile, opposite, elliptic- oblong; flowers white, in terminal and axillary panicle cymes; capsules ellipsoid, with a crown of woody, wings much longer than the seed.

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

**Distrib**: Common in dry deciduous forest. Mhadas (NACSA), 225.

**Uses**: Fodder: Lvs. Timber wood. Mosquito repellent: Lvs are burnt.


Shrub; spiny; leaves elliptic- lanceolate, apex acute; flowers numerous, white, in axillary panicles; capsules globose, tipped with style; Seeds many.

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

**Distrib**: Commonly planted. Sonawale (NACSA), 152.

**Uses**: Leaf juice taken orally in treatment of Jaundice. Mehandi : by grinding dried leaves finely with pinch of tea powder.

Juice as cooling agent in fever; leaf juice is given orally in foot and mouth disease in cattle.


Shrub; leaves oblong lanceolate, glabrous, glandular punctuate beneath; flowers deep red or scarlet in axillary or extra axillary fascicled cymes; capsules oblong, brown.

*Fls & Frts*: January- May.

*Distrib*: Common on slopes and along roadsides. Mhadas (NACSA), 233.

*Uses*: Fodder; Stomach ache- lvs tied over stomach, decoction is taken orally. Inflammation- Warm flowers tied over. Red vaginal discharge- pinch of turmeric powder is added in 2-spoonful powder of dried Fls, It is taken with 2-spoonful of sugar for 5-6 days.Burns- fls powder is applied. Tympani (Human & Veterinary)- fls tied over. Snake poison- roots infusion with water. Red dye- fls yield. Kidney disorder- 2-spoonful Fls juice is taken orally. Spray made up of lvs with *Vitex negundo* keeps snakes away from home.


**Turneraceae**


Perennial herbs; leaves elliptic-lanceolate; flowers yellow, solitary; Seeds brown, clavate.

*Fls &Frts*: September-January.

*Distrib*: Plants- seen growing along roadside but not known elsewhere except village Dhasai (NACSA), 329.

*Uses*: Ornamental.

**Caricaceae**

Dioecious soft wooded tree; with latex; leaves palm-nerved, palmatifid, lobed; Male flowers drooping in lax panicles, female flowers subsessile; fruits oblong-ovoid, with sweet, yellow pulp; seeds many, globose, black.

**Fls & Frts**: Throughout year.

**Distrib**: Cultivated for its fruits. Kanharle (NACS), 211.

**Uses**: Fruits are edible. It is said to be abortive, therefore avoided by pregnant women. Sometimes it is purposely eaten by pregnant women for abortion.


### Cucurbitaceae


Herb; annual, climber; stem hairy; leaves broadly ovate, lobed margins dentate; flowers yellow, axillary, solitary, monoecious; fruits hairy when young; seeds compressed.

**Fls & Frts**: August- February

**Distrib**: Commonly spread on huts and hedges. Asole (NACSA), 184.

**Uses**: Fruits used as vegetable. Dried pulp is stored and used in rainy season as vegetable. Stem ash on scabies.


Herb; angled stem, hirsute; leaves lobed; flowers pale yellow, solitary, axillary; berries globose, seeds ovoid-oblong.

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

**Distrib**: Common in the wastelands. Walhivare (NACSA), 032.

**Uses**: Garlands are prepared for cattle during ‘Balipratipada’. lamps are prepared by removing pulp and lightened in sheds of cattle in Dipawali. Fodder. Tuber decoction is given orally as antidote in snakebite. Spoonful powder of seeds with water is consumed
twice a day for 3 days as abortifacient in first two months of pregnancy.

**Literature**


Perennial, prostrate scandent herb; stem angular, tendrils slender; leaves entire, lobed or palmately lobed; flowers white, axillary, solitary; fruits fusiform, ellipsoid, immature green, pulp red; Seeds oblong, yellowish, smooth.

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

**Distrib** :
Usually cultivated, found in hedges. Asole (NACSA), 183.

**Uses** :
Fruits and younger shoots used as vegetable. Raw fruits are eaten to cure mouth ulcer.

**Literature** :


Annual herbs; climbing-hirsute stem; Leaves palmately 3-5 lobed; Flowers yellow, male flowers fasciculate. Female flowers solitary or fasciculate; Fruits oblong yellowish-green; Seeds whitish, both ends sub acute.

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

**Distrib** :
Commonly cultivated in backyards. Asole (NACSA), 182.

**Uses** :
The fruits are edible. Fruits as vegetable, salads and eaten raw.

**Literature** :


Herb; annual, prostate, climbing; leaves reniform, 5 lobed, dentate; flowers axillary, solitary, orange-yellow; fruits large yellowish-brown, pulp yellow; seeds white.

**Fls & Frts** :
August- February

**Distrib** :
Commonly cultivated, raised on huts. Asole (NACSA), 185.

**Uses** :
Fruits, leaves and young shoots used as vegetable.
Swimming rafts are prepared from dried fruit shells.
**Literature**: Jain, (1991) -(fr) vegetable, utensils.


Extensive climber; angulated stem, monoecious; leaves palmately lobed, male and female flowers creamy white; fruits globose, bluish-red when ripe; seeds white- yellow.

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

**Distrib**: Throughout in bushes and in hedges. Khandape (NACS), 206.

**Uses**: Fruits-edible, twigs are used in worship of Goddess ‘Gauri’; Kartoli twine and leaves of *Diplocyclos* are crushed together and consumed orally in case of deadly snakebites of viz. Furse, Kambalya and other poisonous bites; Fodder.


Herbs, annual, climbing, tendrils bifid; leaves cordate-suborbicular, pubescent, lobed; flowers white; fruits greenish-yellow, turning brown, seeds white.

**Fls & Frts**: Throughout year.

**Distrib**: Commonly cultivated in backyards. Asole (NACSA), 186.

**Uses**: Fruits used as vegetable. Fruit shells are used for musical Instruments.

**Literature**: Jain, (1991)-(fr) utensils.


Herbs; climber, annual, stem angular, tendrils; leaves broadly ovate-cordate, angled, flowers yellow, male and female in same axil; fruits clavate, fusiform, angled; seeds ovate, flat, black.

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

**Distrib**: Commonly cultivated in backyards. Asole (NACSA), 181.
**Uses**: Tender fruits are used as vegetable.

**Literature**: Jain, (1991) -(fr) vegetable.


Herbaceous climber; annual, stem angular, tendrils trifid; leaves orbicular, cordate, palmately lobed; flowers axillary, yellow; Fruits oblong- fusiform; seeds blackish, ovoid.

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

**Distrib**: Commonly cultivated in backyards. Asole (NACSA), 180.

**Uses**: Fruits used as vegetable; juice of young fruit given orally to control cough in children.

**Literature**: Jain, (1991) -(fr) vegetable.

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Herbs; climbing or trailing; leaves suborbicular lobed; flowers axillary, solitary, yellow; fruits oblong- fusiform, green, dehiscing at apex; seeds yellowish-brown.

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

**Distrib**: cultivated in backyards; an escape. Kheware (NACSA), 133.

**Uses**: Fruits used as vegetable; Leaf juice is used to remove maggots from cattle wounds. Fresh fruit juice is taken orally to control diabetes.


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Climber; perennial, dioecious, root tuberous; leaves entire or lobed; flowers yellow, solitary, pedunculate; fruits ellipsoid, densely echinate with soft spines, bright red at maturity; seeds ellipsoid.

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

**Distrib**: Wild, cultivated. Mhadas (NACSA), 226.

**Uses**: Wild Frts as vegetable. Poisonous bite: Roots are lavigated
and paste is applied on poisonous bite which decrease impact of poison. Piles: tuber paste is applied. Misc: Tubers are dug out from forests and cultivated on bunds of field and backyards. Fruits are sold in local markets.

**Literature**
- Glabrous climber; roots tuberous; leaves entire or palmately lobed; male flowers umbellate, female solitary; fruits ovoid oblong, red when ripe.
- **Fls & Frts** : July- November.
- **Uses** : Fruits are used as vegetable. It has a religious importance, commonly used in worship of goddess ‘Gauri’
- **Literature** : Chaudhari and Hutke, (2002) -(lf) vegetable.

**Apiaceae**

- Herb; strong smelling; Leaves pinnately or ternately compound, glabrous; Flowers in terminal compound umbels; Fruits globose, ribbed, and brown.
- **Fls & Frts** : Throughout year.
- **Distrib** : Cultivated on small scale. Jamburde (NACSA), 086.
- **Uses** : Fresh leaves are used as condiment. Powdered fruits are used as spices. Dried fruits are eaten raw after meal as digestive.

- Herbs; leaf segments filiform, glabrous; flowers whitish-pink; fruits ellipsoid, brown.
- **Fls & Frts** : Throughout year.
**Distrib** : Cultivated on small scale. Walhivare (NACSA), 060

**Uses** : Fresh leaves are used as condiment. Powdered fruits are used as spices. Dried fruits are eaten raw after meal as digestive.


Herbs; erect, roots thick, fleshy, conical form; leaves pinnately compound; flowers small, white or yellowish, in umbels; fruits oblong.

**Fls & Frts** : Throughout year.

**Distrib** : Cultivated on small scale. Dhasai (NACSA), 330.

**Uses** : Fresh leaves are used as condiment. Powdered fruits are used as spices. Fruits are digestive.

**Literature** : Jain (1991) -(tu) edible.


Herbs; glabrous stem; pinnate basal leaves; flowers in umbel; fruits ovoid.

**Fls & Frts** : August- November

**Distrib** : Cultivated on small scale. Asole (NACSA), 179.

**Uses** : Fresh leaves are used as condiment. Powdered fruits are used as spices. Fruits are digestive.


**Rubiaceae**


Shrubs; armed; leaves fascicled, obovate oblong, glabrous, base cuneate; flowers white-yellow at maturity, fragrant; berries globular- seeds flat embedded in pulp.

**Fls & Frts** : July- October
**Distrib**: Common in hilly deciduous forest. Gorakhgad (NACSA), 301.

**Uses**: Poisoning: one-spoonful Frt juice as emetic; Frts: Fish poison; Skin diseases: Frts and bark powder is applied. Fruit rind paste is applied on forehead in headache.


Trees; 5-10m tall; stem bark grey, flaky; Leaves opposite, subsessile, whorled, crowded at ends of branches. Flowers solitary or 2 together, fragrant, white changing to yellow; Capsules crowned with persistent calyx; seeds minute black.

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

**Distrib**: Common in deciduous forest. Khandape (NACSA), 199.

**Uses**: Fruits are used as vegetable.

**Literature**: Jain (1991) - (fr) edible.


Hedu, Haldu,

Trees; leaves crowded at ends of branchlets, orbicular, shortly acuminate, cordate at base, lower surface densely pubescent; flowers in peduncle heads, globose, yellow, capsules 4-5mm, seeds six in each cell.

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

**Distrib**: deciduous forest. Mhadas (NACSA), 227.

**Uses**: Snakebite (Human & veterinary): Fls & Lvs infusion with water is given orally. Snakebite (Human): 1 cup leaf juice is given. Headache: Fls- Juice with tobacco is used. Stomach disorder: Bark powder 2-spoons twice a day is given. Bark yields yellow colour; Timber wood; Agri. Tools: Plough.


Pittapapada.
Erect or diffuse herbs; reddish; leaves linear-lanceolate, whorled; flowers white-pale violet, minute, in umbels; capsule globose, didymous; seeds pale brown angular.

*Fls & Frts*: September- January.


*Uses*: Jaundice: leaf decoction to cure liver disease and headache.


Evergreen trees; leaves elliptic-oblong or lanceolate, glabrous; flower buds globose, flowers small in size,, fragrant; drupes globose, reddish-brown to black, fleshy, edible.

*Fls & Frt*: November- February.

*Distrib*: Common in semi-evergreen forest. Gorakhgad (NACSA), 300.

*Uses*: Fruits are edible.


Evergreen small trees; leaves elliptic-oblong, dark green above, dull beneath; flowers white, fragrant, in dense terminal corymbose-cymes; drupes reddish-green, globose.

*Fls & Frts*: January- June.

*Distrib*: Common in deciduous forest. Sonawale (NACSA), 153.

*Uses*: Fuel wood.


Small trees; 3to7 m in height, horizontal armed- thorny branches; Leaves elliptic-oblong, acuminate, shining; Flowers greenish- yellow in axillary clusters; Drupes fleshy green to chocolate colour when ripe.
Fls & Frts: February - July.
Distrib: Common in deciduous forest. Walhivare (NACSA), 112.
Uses: Fruits - edible. Sold as 'Ranmeva' (wild fruits) in local markets and on highway by tribes; Fire wood.


Trees; leaves at ends of branches, orbicular, elliptic, obovate; flowers axillary, solitary, peduncled, globose heads, corolla creamy-white; fruits in globose heads of capsules; seeds many, minute, black.

Fls & Frts: April - November.
Distrib: Infrequent in deciduous forest.
Uses: Liver disorders: extract of fresh bark in water is consumed. Musical instrument 'dholak' is made from its wood.

**Literature**: Sharma and Singh (2001) -(bk) menorrhagia


Medium sized trees; leaves obovate, tomentose, elliptic-oblong; flowers white in globose heads; fruits irregularly globose, fleshy.

Fls & Frts: March - October.
Distrib: Common in dry deciduous forest. Sonawale (NACSA), 166.


**Asteraceae**

Herbs; leaves ovate, opposite or alternate; heads in terminal corymb, corolla pale blue, pink or white; achenes linear black, hairy.

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

**Distrib**: Common weed in moist places. Walhivare (NACSA), 038.

**Uses**: Leaves- is crushed and applied as wounds healer

**Literature**: Murugesan *et al.*, (2011) -(lf) wound.


Herbs; erect, aromatic; leaves, pubescent; heads yellow, achenes minute, not ribbed.

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

**Distrib**: Frequent among the bunds of the fields.

**Uses**: Leaf juice is applied for wound healing (H & Vet.).


Herbs; prostate or sub-erect, sub-succulent; Leaves lanceolate, sessile; heads compound, solitary, axillary, globose, white or purplish; achenes obovoid flat, broadly winged due to persistent involucral bracts.

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

**Distrib**: Common in marshy places, rice fields. Kheware (NACSA), 005

**Uses**: Fodder


Erect herbs; pubescent; Leaves pinnatifid, hairy beneath; Heads violet in corymbose panicles; Achenes minute, pappus absent.

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

**Distrib**: Common in wet hilly forest. Khanivare (NACSA), 331.

**Uses**: 2-3 drops of leaf juice are taken to control hiccups.

Prostrate herb; hairy; leaves oblong-lanceolate; heads white, axillary or terminal; achenes compressed, brown.

Fls & Frts : August-February.
Distrib : Common in moist places. Kheware (NACSA), 127.
Uses : Leaves are used in curry preparation.

Erect herbs; pubescent; leaves obovate-oblong, spathulate, serrate-dentate, hairy; Heads bluish-purple to deep violet in terminal, dichotomous cyme; achenes ribbed, pubescent.

Fls & Frts : August- January.
Distrib : Common as forest undergrowth. Kheware (NACSA), 134.
Uses : Root piece is held in teeth in toothache. 5gms root powder taken orally daily to cure diabetes. Root extract is taken in stomach pain. & in all types poisoning. In case of headache & migraine root paste is applied on forehead; Leaf paste with alum is applied to cure eczema & other skin diseases.


Invasive shrubs, pubescent; Leaves opposite, pubescent; Heads bluish-purple, in corymbose panicles; Achenes truncate, uniserrate pappus.

Fls & Frts : November- April.
Distrib : widely spreading weed in forest. Mhadas (NACSA), 229.
Uses : Invasive exotic weed.

Annual herbs; erect, branched; Leaves opposite lanceolate; heads solitary, marginal female florets with bright yellow corolla; achenes black, 3- 4 angled; pappus absent.

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

**Distrib**: Commonly cultivated for seeds. Banachiwadi (NACSA), 187.

**Uses**: Seeds are used in preparation of chutney. Crushed seeds are used in preparation of variety legume recipes; Flowers are used in worship.

**Literature**: Upadhye et al., (1997) -(fl) religious.

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Erect herbs; leaves sessile, linear, lanceolate, appressed hairy; heads yellow, solitary or in terminal cymes, achenes minute, brown.

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

**Distrib**: Common as forest undergrowth. Mal (NACSA), 250.

**Uses**: Infusion of roots in water is taken orally or roots are chewed to cure cough. (L); Two drops of leaf juice arte put into nostrils in ‘Tiva’ fever (Vet).


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Herbs; aromatic; leaves obovate- oblong, glandular- hairy; heads globose reddish, solitary, brown- purple; achenes stalked.

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

**Distrib**: Common in wet and shady places, roadsides, harvested Rice fields . Sonawale (NACSA), 165.

**Uses**: Fodder; plant as vermicide; Leaf juice to cure skin diseases.

-(wp) anthelmintic


Annual erect herbs; leaves petiolate, ovate-elliptic, serrate along margins; heads yellow in panicles, involucres bracts oblong, pappus bristles sub-equal.

*Fls & Frts*: September- January  
*Distrib*: Frequent in Rice fields. Kanharle (NACS), 220.  
*Uses*: Condiment: Plant ash is added to increase taste of ‘papad’. Toothache: Lvs- crushed and held in tooth; plant as fish poison.  


Herbs, sub erect, rooting from lower nodes; leaves opposite, ovate, entire or serrate; heads yellow, solitary or subpanicled, involucral bracts uniseriate; achenes with ciliate margins, pappus absent.

*Fls & Frts*: September- February.  
*Uses*: Use in preparation of ‘Papadkhar’.  


Herbs, annual, stout, erect; leaves opposite, pinnate with segments; heads yellow, solitary, terminal, peduncled.

*Fls & Frts*: August- February  
*Distrib*: Cultivated in backyards. Banachiwadi (NACSA), 188. 
*Uses*: Flowers are used to prepare garlands in Diwali and Dasera. Leaves- Juice applied on wounds as antiseptic and on insect bites.


Erect herbs; glabrous; leaves linear-lanceolate; heads solitary, pinkish-purple; achenes brown, ribbed, pappus hairy.

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

**Distrib**: common in open places. Banachiwadi (NACSA), 194.

**Uses**: Leaf juice- skin diseases


Procumbent herbs; leaves ovate-lanceolate, hairy; heads heterogamous, ray florets ligulate, yellow, disc-florets yellow; achenes densely silky, ribbed.

**Fls & Frts**: Throughout year.

**Distrib**: Common throughout as a weed. Walhivare (NACSA), 113.

**Uses**: Plant powder is applied on burns & wounds


Herbs; Leaves broadly ovate, triangular, rough with pubescent; Heads greenish- yellow in axillary and terminal recemes; Achenes compressed, black.

**Fls & Frts**: September- November

**Distrib**: Common throughout roadsides. Jamburde (NACSA), 080.

**Uses**: Urinary disease: Root extract is taken. Fever: Root & Seeds decoction is given twice a day.

**Plumbaginaceae**


Undershrubs; erect or scandent, perennial; leaves ovate-lanceolate, petiole auricled at base; flowers white; capsules oblong, enclosed in stalked, glandular persistent calyx.

*Fls & Frts*: August- November

*Distrib*: Common on hill tops. Walhivare (NACSA), 039.

*Uses*: Roots- used in treating gonorrhea (H).


**Sapotaceae**


Trees; leaves clustered near the ends of branches, elliptic- oblong, young lvs wooly; Flowers creamy white in axillary clusters; fruits ovoid, fleshy, greenish- yellow; seeds brownish- black.

*Fls & Frts*: Feb - June.

*Distrib*: Dominant species in deciduous forest. Jamburde (NACSA), 079.

*Uses*: Flowers- spirit, Fruits- pericarp as vegetable, Seeds- edible oil, Oil residue- apply on ox inflammation; Oil cake- in soap manufacturing, burnt to prevent entry of snakes; Wood- timber, fire wood; Leaf litter in agricultural practices (Rab/ burning straws in paddy fields).


**Ebenaceae**

Medium sized deciduous trees; leaves alternate or sub opposite; male flowers in axillary, drooping cymes; female flowers solitary; fruits globose, yellow when ripe, fruiting calyx flat with undulate lobes.

**Fls & Frts**: February- June.  
**Distrib**: Common in dry deciduous forest. Siddhagad (NACSA), 093.  
**Uses**: Fruits- edible, Leaves are used as wrappers of ‘bidis’; Timber wood, used to make ‘Peti and Sati ‘of bullock carts; Firewood- without bark it burns silently.  

Small trees; leaves oblong-lanceolate, fulvous-hairy on midrib beneath; flowers solitary, in pairs or in short cymes; fruits ellipsoidal, fruiting calyx cup shaped.  
**Fls & Frts**: November- February  
**Distrib**: Common in hilly forest. Siddhagad (NACSA), 095.  
**Uses**: Sprain: Bark decoction 1-cup is taken. Blood purification: Bark decoction with turmeric & alum powder is taken (H. & Vet.)  

**Apocynaceae**

Evergreen, spiny shrubs; leaves elliptic or obovate- oblong; flowers white in terminal paniculate cymes; fruits ellipsoid- spherical, black when ripe. Seeds- 4.  
**Fls & Frts**: Feb - June  
**Distrib**: Throughout forest. Kheware (NACSA), 020.  
**Literature**: Valvi *et al.*, (2011) - (fr) edible.

Evergreen small trees; leaves linear, lanceolate with narrow ends; flowers bell shaped, bright yellow in subterminal cymes; drupe greenish-yellow, ellipsoid 4-angled.

**Fls & Frts** : June- October

**Distrib** : Usually planted around huts. Banachiwadi (NACSA), 189.

**Uses** : Bark used as febrifuge. Children use seeds for playing.

**Literature** : Jain (1991) - (sd) skin disease, beads.


Small trees; Leaves elliptic-ovate; Flowers white, in terminal corymbose cymes; Follicles linear, cylindrical; Seeds tipped with deciduous coma of brown hairs.

**Fls & Frts** : Almost through year.

**Distrib** : Common in deciduous forest. Sonawale (NACSA), 154.

**Use** : Leaves- are used to prepare *Bidis*, food serving plates:

Drons, Patrawali; Vegetable. Stomachache and Dysentery:

Seeds- powdered and taken with jaggery to get relief. Tonic:
Roots- powdered and fed one spoon to kids daily.

**Literature** : Jain, (1991) - (bk, sd) dysentery, stomachache, (fl) vegetable


Small trees; with milky latex; leaves oblanceolate, alternate, crowned at the ends of branches, glabrous above, pubescent beneath; flowers fragrant in terminal penducled cymes; stamens inserted near the base of corolla tube, anthers free.

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

**Distrib** : Planted near cemeteries and temples. Kanharle (NACS), 221.

**Uses** : Flowers-Sacred, employed in worship of goddess ‘Baya’
which cause- *Govar-kanjanya*’ (chickenpox-measles); Bark-
infusion in water is poisonous (H & Vet).

**Literature** : Jain (1991) -(la) abortifacient, purgative.
Trees; young parts tomentose; elliptic-oblong, acuminate, tomentose; flowers numerous, fragrant, yellowish-white, in terminal corymbose cymes; fruits cylindrical.

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

**Distrib:** Common in deciduous forest. Walhivare (NACSA), 110.

**Uses:** Stem and Root bark is used as an antidote in case of Scorpion sting; Roots in gastric disorders (Vet.)

**Literature:** Jain, (1991) - (px) colic dysentery.

Small trees; leaves elliptic-oblong; flowers numerous, fragrant, yellowish-white, in terminal corymbose cymes; fruits cylindrical. Seeds pointed at apex with deciduous coma.

**Fls & Frts:** February-November

**Distrib:** Common in deciduous forest. Kheware (NACSA), 006

**Uses:** Roots in Stomach disorder; to treat Tuberculosis its roots are added with brk of Bauhania racemosa and Tectona grandis, roots of Hemidesmus indicu and, Pogostemon benghalensis & Frts of Achyranthus aspera with ‘Sunth, Velchi. Balshepa’ decoction is made & taken 1-cup daily up to cure; warmed leaves wrapped over swellings and inflammation.

**Literature:** Rajalakshmi and Harindran, (2012) - (lf) inflammation

**Periplocaceae**

Shrubby climbers with latex; leaves elliptic- oblong, glabrous; flowers in axillary and terminal cymes; follicles in pair, divaricated; seeds many with white- silky coma.

**Fls. & Frts:** April- June.
**Distrib**: Common in deciduous forest. Sonawale (NACSA) 155.

**Use**: Fodder: Lvs. Root powder as galactogogue. Migraine: garland prepared from pieces of stem is tied over ear. Misc: With the help of browsed leaves by goats tribal find out their lost herd.

**Literature**: Sri et al., (2011) -(rt) galactogogue.


Anantmul, Anantvel, Uparsul, Dudhvel.

Prostate or twining shrubs; leaves variable, linear- lanceolate or elliptic- oblong, glabrous; flowers in axillary cymes. follicles cylindrical; seeds ovate- oblong.

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

**Distrib**: Common in hilly region. Walhivare (NACSA) 117.


**Asclepiadaceae**


Large shrubs with milky latex; Leaves opposite, decussate, broadly obovate or elliptic-oblong, pubescent on both sides; Flowers yellowish- white with purple gynostegium; follicles paired, green, cottony.

**Fls & Frts**: October- July

**Distrib**: Common in wastelands. Banachiwadi (NACSA) 190.

**Uses**: Leaves- are warmed and with lavigated ‘Sunth’ is wrapped on inflammation & in elephantiasis. Latex is applied on skin diseases in cattle. Roots- on Saturday worshiped with 'Agarbatti' and tied in the neck of cattle to get relief from ailments. 5cm piece of root is consumed with jaggery as abortifacient in first 3
months of pregnancy. Leaves- used to make necklace and offered to God 'Hanuman'.

**Literature**


Shrubs; erect, stem woody; Leaves sessile, broadly ovate, obovate- oblong; flowers in umbellate cymes, corona shorter than or equaling staminal column; follicles in pairs, recurved; Seeds obovoid, brown, coma silky white.

**Fls & Frts**

- August- June.

**Distrib**

- Infrequent on wastelands. Walhivare (NACSA) 065.

**Uses**

- Leaves- Warmed and with lavigated ‘Sunth’ is wrapped on inflammation and also in case of elephantiasis. Latex is applied on skin diseases of cattle. Sacred- often grown around house as auspicious. During wedding ceremony garland of leaves are offered to God 'Hanuman'.

**Literature**


Twinning shrubs; leaves elliptic-oblong, ovate, hairy; flowers greenish-yellow; follicles terrate, beaked.

**Fls &Frts**

- April-October

**Distrib**

- Rarely on hill slopes. Gorakhgad (NACSA), 295.

**Uses**

- Leaf powder is used in treatment of diabetes.

**Literature**


Shrubs; scandent; leaves ovate-lanceolate, glabrescent; flowers pinkish-white, Follicles ovoid, tapering. seeds ovoid.

**Fls & Frts** : July-October  
**Distrib** : Infrequent in hilly region. Sonawale (NACSA) 156.  
**Uses** : Flowers eaten raw  
**Literature** : Jain, (1991) -(fl) edible.

**Boraginaceae**

Herbs prostate; leaves lobed hairy; flowers solitary, axillary, yellowish-red; fruits conical, hairy, brownish.  
**Fls & Frts** : August-April  
**Distrib** : Common in moist places. Jamburde (NACSA) 071.  
**Uses** : Galactogogue for goats. Plant ash with oil is applied on Eczema (skin disease).  
**Literature** : Jain, (1991) -(wp) boils.

Moderate sized trees; bark fissured and dark coloured.; Leaves alternate, broadly ovate, scabrous above, base cordate or rounded, apex obtuse; Flowers white polygamous in cymose panicles; Fruits berries, ovoid, yellow or pink, pulp mucilaginous.  
**Fls & Frts** : March - August.  
**Distrib** : Common in deciduous forest. Mhadas (NACSA) 236.  

Herbs; hispid, branched; leaves ovate-oblong or lanceolate; flowers bluish-purple in solitary and terminal cymes; fruits ribbed.

*Fls & Frts*: August-February.

*Distrib*: Common in hilly forest. Walhivare (NACSA) 061.

*Uses*: Whole plant ash is applied on burns. Fast curing is achieved.


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**Convolvulaceae**


Perennial herbs; creeping, roots fusiform; leaves angular or often deeply lobed; flowers pale purple, axillary, solitary or few to many-flowered cymes.

*Fls & Frts*: September- December

*Distrib*: Cultivated on small scale. Walhivare (NACSA) 054.

*Uses*: Tuberous roots are edible. Leaves with twigs are used as fodder.


Twinners; leaves ovate-suborbicular, lobed hairy; flowers axillary, corolla blue turning pink; capsule globose, seeds pubescent, brown-black.

*Fls & Frts*: September- November

*Distrib*: Common on hedges. Jamburde (NACSA) 081.

*Uses*: Young tips as vegetable. Purgative: powder of 10 seeds in water is taken orally; Eradication of bugs: Leaf juice is sprayed; Ornamental: Fls.


Twinners; leaves deeply pinnatisect with linear-filiform segments; flowers red, solitary or axillary cymes; capsules ovoid, brownish, seeds brownish, hairy.

Fls & Frts : September- December.

Distrib : Common in hedges. Asole (NACSA) 171.

Uses : Grown near the home for its elegant small flowers.


Erect scandent shrubs; fistular, leaves ovate- lanceolate, acuminate, cordate; flowers axillary, purplish; capsules ovoid- subglobose, brownish; Seeds 2- 4.

Fls & Frts : Throughout year.

Distrib : Frequent in wet and marshy places. Mal (NACSA) 241.


Cuscutaceae


Stem parasite, twinner, yellowish- green; leafless; flowers white solitary or in clustered cymes; capsules roundish.

Fls & Frts : January- March.

Distrib : Parasite on Vitex negundo etc. Asole (NACSA) 172.

Uses : Anthelmintic: crushed into water & filtrate is taken. Tradition: Used in inaugural ceremony of laying foundation stone of a new home; Jaundice: Infusion with water is taken once a day.

**Solanaceae**


Annual or biennial herbs; leaves variable, ovate- lanceolate; flowers white; fruits elongate, tapering at points, green, red at maturity; seeds many.

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

**Distrib**: Commonly cultivated in backyards. Khandape (NACS) 207.

**Uses**: Fruits- as spices; Bibba, Limbu and Mirchi are used in'Utara' to get escape from evil- sight (LW). Mirchi powder with alum is applied externally in scorpion bite.


Herbs; erect, glabrous, branched; leaves broadly ovate with shallow lobes; flowers solitary purplish outside, white within; apsules globose, drooping; seeds many, yellowish- brown.

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

**Distrib**: Common in wastelands. Kheware (NACSA), 007

**Uses**: Sacred: Fls are used in worship of Lord 'Shiva'; Sprain: Its leaf Juice along with juice of Brinjal lvs is taken (H & V).

Seeds if consumed cause madness.


Herbs; glandular-pubescent; Leaves 1-2 pinnatifid; Flowers yellow, axillary, solitary; Berries irregularly 4-6 lobed, depressed-globose, red or orange-yellow; Seeds discoid.

**Fls & Frts**: Throughout year.

Herbs; erect, branched; leaves elliptic-oblong, glabrous; flowers yellow, axillary berries ovoid-subglobose, orange-yellow, seeds many.

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

**Distrib** : Common in moist places. Mal (NACSA) 240.

**Uses** : fruits edible; 1-drop leaf extract put into ear to check earache.


Undershrubs; prickly branched; leaves ovate-oblong, stellately tomentose; flowers violet, in short, extra axillary racemes.

**Fls & Frts** : Throughout year.

**Distrib** : Commonly cultivated in backyards. Jamburde (NACSA) 067.

**Uses** : Fruits are used as vegetable. It is also cultivated sold in local and Mumbai market which fetch prices to natives in new way.

**Literature** : Jain, (1991) -(fr) vegetable.


Herbs with underground tubers; leaves compound, leaflets ovate- elliptic; flowers white or with purplish blue tinge.

**Fls & Frts** : April- June

**Distrib** : Rarely cultivated. Walhivare (NACSA) 050.

**Uses** : Stem tubers are cooked as vegetable.

**Literature** : Jain, (1991) -(tu) edible.

Herbs; prostate, diffusely branched; leaves Ovate- elliptic with sharp prickles; flowers purple; berries globose, yellow.

*Fls & Frts*: December- May.


*Uses*: Roots and berries- Pounded with water decoction used to cure tuberculosis. Dry Fruits- said to be useful in killing dental germs.


### Bignoniaceae


Trees; leaves opposite, leaflets 2- 3 pairs, with a terminal one, glabrous; flowers in terminal recemes, white; capsules falcately curved; seeds winged.

*Fls & Frts*: March- June.

*Distrib*: Common in dry deciduous forest. Sonawale (NACS) 157.

*Uses*: Powder of dried leaves is taken orally to treat varieties of diseases like kidney stone, piles, diabetes, and hypertension. etc.; to get relief from muscular pains: lvs are boiled in bathing water; skin diseases: bark paste with oil of *Pongamia pinnata* is applied.

*Literature*: Jain (1991) - (If) body ache.


Trees; leaves unipinnate, leaflets elliptic-oblong, acuminate; flowers yellowish, in terminal panicles; capsule cylindrical; seeds winged, compressed.

*Fls & Frts*: February- June.

*Distrib*: Common in hilly forest. Siddhagad (NACS) 097.
Uses: Though valuable timber wood, ‘Mahadev Koli’ family of ‘Siddhgad’ never cut the trees. It is sacred tree for them.


Trees; leaves opposite pinnate, leaflets elliptic-oblong, acuminate; flowers yellowish purple; capsules flattened, huge, bent; woody; seeds many, winged.

Fls & Frts: May-December

Distrib: Common in deciduous forest. Kheware (NACSA), 135.

Uses: Leaves as fodder (Vet). Pods- eaten as vegetable.

Bark is burnt with Vigna mungo (L.) Hepper. Ash is used in the preparation of ‘Papadkhar’; Bark and fruits are used for tanning and dyeing; Root extract in treatment of tuberculosis

Literature: Jain (1991) - (fr) vegetable, (bk, Fr) dye.


Trees; bark grayish; leaves bipinnate, leaflets elliptic- oblong; flowers in terminal panicles, fragrant; capsule linear, cylindrical, woody, curved, tubercled; seeds winged, compressed.

Fls & Frts: February-October

Distrib: Not so common deciduous forest. Kheware (NACSA), 008

Uses: Timber wood; Food: Young fruits used as vegetable; used in Stomach disorder: Pod crushed into water and filtrate is taken orally.


Pedaliaceae

Erect annual herbs; leaves variable, linear-lanceolate; flowers terminal, rosy-white; seeds shining-white.

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

**Distrib** : Commonly cultivated; escape. Khandape (NACS), 200.

**Uses** : Seeds used in preparation of chutney. Religious- 'Tilgul' is prepared especially on the day of 'Makarsankrati'. 'Toran' is prepared in 'Dipawali' festival; Yield edible oil. (L); paste is prepared by mixing turmeric powder in warm seed oil and is applied to treat broken horns of domestic animals. (Vet.).

**Literature** : Jain, (1991) - (sd) edible, (wp) religious.

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**Martyniaceae**


Annual herbs; 1m height, Leaves broadly ovate-suborbicular, densely silky pubescent; Flowers rosy-purple, in axillary recemes; Fruits green, beak short, upturned.

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

**Distrib** : Common as a weed in waste places. Walhivare (NACSA), 066.

**Uses** : Leaves fresh leaves are placed in huts to trap bugs. Seed paste for scabies. Seed paste is applied on scorpion sting.


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**Acanthaceae**


Shrubs; branched, armed with white thorns; leaves elliptic-lanceolate, entire, bristle tipped, hairy beneath; flowers yellow, axillary, spike like clusters and terminal spikes; capsules ovoid; seeds orbicular, silky hairy.

**Fls & Frts** : October- February.
**Distrib**: Common in hilly forest. Vehewadi (NACSA), 261.

**Uses**: Leaf juice with honey used to cure catarrhal affections of children.

**Literature**: Jain (1991) - (lf) catarrhal affect.


Shrubs; erect, stem rigid, glabrous; Leaves elliptic, lanceolate, hairy on nerves beneath; flowers purple, axillary spikes; capsules narrow at base 2-seeded.

**Fls & Frts**: August- February

**Distrib**: highest slopes.Malshej Ghat (NACSA), 100.

**Uses**: lvs as fodder; Stems are utilized as partition walls of huts/houses of tribal. Ash of insect galls present on stems is applied on wounds

**Literature**: Sonawane et al., (2012) - (st) hut


Herbs; sub-erect or prostate and rooting at nodes; leaves ovate-lanceolate, entire or spinous-dentate, rough, hairy; flowers blue or white, solitary or paired, sessile in upper axils or in short, terminal spikes; capsules oblong, apiculate, 2-seeded.

**Fls & Frts**: September- April

**Distrib**: Common in hilly forest. Gorakhgad (NACSA), 287.

**Uses**: Roots-leaves juice used in snake poison.


Herbs or undershrubs; leaves elliptic-lanceolate, acuminate, base tapering, often decurrent tapering; flowers blue to rosy, fading purple or brown in terminal spikes; capsules tapering at both ends, glabrous; seeds clothed with hygroscopic hairs.

**Fls & Frts**: October- March

**Distrib**: Common as forest undergrowth. Kheware (NACSA), 141.

**Uses**: root decoction is taken orally in Leucorrhoea and Smallpox.

**Literature**: Jain, (1991) - (rt) smallpox

Talimkhana, Likhara.

Herbs; quadrangular branches; leaves sessile, in whorl on node; spines yellow, sharp; flowers purple- blue in axillary clusters; capsules pointed; seeds black, compressed hygroscopically hairy.

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


**Uses** : Roots- decoction used in fever. Infusion with water is used to repel out kidney stone .Seeds- nutritious sweet ‘Shira’. (L) is prepared.

**Literature** : Jain (1991) -(wp) malaria, (sd) tonic.


Shrubs; leaves elliptic- lanceolate; flowers white, axillary in pedunculate spikes; capsules clavate, pointed; seeds orbicular- oblong, glabrous.

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

**Distrib.** : Common in hedges. Walhivare (NACSA), 033.

**Uses** : Cough and cold, Diabetes: Leaf juice is taken twice a day.


Undershubs; stems cylindrical striate; leaves ovate, acuminate, glabrous, ciliate at margins; flowers white or pale pink, in axillary and terminal spikes; capsules clavate, pubescent; seeds suborbicular, rugose

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

**Distrib** : Common in hilly forest. Asole (NACSA),173.

**Uses** : Roots- infusion are used in snakebite.

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**Verbenaceae**


Shrubs; stem quadrangular; leaves elliptic-oblong, acute apex, margin serrate; Flowers blue or bluish-purple in terminal, in paniculate cymes; Drupes obovoid, 4-lobed, pyrens 1-seeded.

*Fls & Frts*: September- November.

*Distrib*: Common in deciduous forest. Kheware (NACSA), 022

*Uses*: Fls are used as vegetable. Poisoning: infusion of crushed roots in water is taken orally.


Trees; creamy white bark; leaves broadly ovate or elliptic rhomboid; flowers yellow in terminal, paniculate cymes; drupes obovoid, yellow when ripe.

*Fls & Frts*: February- May.

*Distrib*: Common in deciduous forest. Jamburde (NACSA), 082.

*Uses*: Timber wood. Fruits are edible; especially eaten in pregnancy for better growth of fetus. Wood specially used in making ploughs and other agriculture tools. Leaves as fodder.


Scandent tall shrubs; leaves ovate, scabrous, margins crenate-serrate; flowers red-orange or yellowish; drupes, globose, fleshy, black coloured when ripe.

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

**Distrib**
- In deciduous forest and along roadside. Asole (NACSA), 174.

**Uses**
- **Agri. Pract.:** Bushes are used in fencing. In thatching roofs of huts. **Ed:** Fruits edible.

**Literature**


Trees; 15-30 m tall; quadrangular- tomentose branches; Leaves opposite, subsessile; Inflorescence of erect terminal panicles; Drupes subglobose, stellately, hairy.

**Fls & Frts**
- June- December

**Distrib**
- Patches in deciduous forest. Khutal (NACSA), 318.

**Uses**
- Timber wood used for *making* agricultural tools, fish catching trap called *‘Kiwati’*. Leaves- used for roofing of huts, ‘Irle’ and grain storing cases. Sacred in wedding ceremony ‘Umbarmedh; in treatment of poisoning cases bark infusion with water is given that causes vomiting.

**Literature**


Shrubs; Leaves 3-5 foliate, leaflets ovate, lanceolate, white tomentose beneath; Flowers bluish-purple in terminal panicles; Drupes black when ripe.

**Fls & Frts**
- Throughout year.

**Distrib**
- Common in hedges around paddy fields. Asole (NACSA), 175.

**Uses**
- **Muscle pain (Vet):** lvs. are boiled with water with which cattle are given warm bath. In cases of Inflammation and easy delivery warm leaves are tied; Rheumatism: Lvs with young twigs are crushed and boiled- filtrate used for boils. Leaves are burnt to repel mosquitoes. To cure fever root extract is given.

**Lamiaceae**


Erect herbs; aromatic; stem quadrangular, hirsute; Flowers bluish- purple in axillary and terminal spikes; Nutlets -2, ovoid- oblong, rugose.

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

**Distrib** : Common weed in waste places Jamburde (NACSA), 083. and roadsides. Walhivare (NACSA) 047.

**Uses** : Religious- is brought at the home in 'Dipawali'. Plant is mosquito repellent. Stomachache: lvs partially burnt and 1-spoonful juice made is given to children Roots- decoction is given with tea to stop omitting. FMD i.e. Foot and Mouth disease (Vet.): Roots – pounded and juice is applied on the hoofs. Scorpion bite: Root infusion with water is given orally.


Perennial, aromatic herbs; leaves ovate- oblong, sparsely pubescent on the both surfaces; flowers white in axillary or terminal recemes; nutlets faintly rugose pitted, black.

**Fls & Frts** : Throughout year.

**Distrib** : Usually grown also found escape. Walhivare (NACSA), 123.

**Uses** : Stem-Religious- used to prepare necklace specially used by 'Varkari'. Leaf- decoction used in cough and cold; skin diseases: juice is applied; Inflorescence and leaves- used in worship.

Erect herbs; stem purple; leaves Ovate-lanceolate, glabrous on both surfaces; Flowers in short and dense thyrsoid recemes, corolla pink-purplish.

**Fls & Frts**: Throughout year

**Distrib**: Planted near temples; found escape. Sonawale (NACSA), 164.

**Uses**: The seeds are used in urinal diseases. Holy plant.


Herbs or undershrubs; pinkish-purple branches; leaves ovate glabrous; flowers pink or purplish in axillary and terminal panicles; nutlets ellipsoid, smooth, brownish.

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

**Distrib**: Common in plains and hilly forest. Kheware (NACSA), 009

**Uses**: Leaves are useful in snake-bite.


Amaranthaceae


Erect woody herbs; flowers greenish- white in terminal spikes; fruits yellowish- brown, oblong- cylindrical; seeds sub cylindrical, brown.

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

**Distrib.**: Common in open wastelands. Asole (NACSA), 176.

**Uses**: Condiments, whole plant- in preparation of ‘Papadkhar’. Rheumatism: Frts crushed & decoction is taken. Roots infusion is taken orally to treat Kidney stone. Religious: Stem- pieces as
‘Sameedha’. Dried powder of leaves and roots- consumed with water in case of snakebite.

**Literature**


Herbs; erect or prostate; leaves alternate, pubescent above, white cottony beneath; flowers greenish-white; utricles minute, ovoid, black, smooth.

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

**Distrib.**
- Common in waste places. Mhadas (NACSA), 228.

**Uses**
- Antiseptic. Leaf juice is applied on wounds

**Literature**


Prostrate herbs; flowers sessile, tepals white, 1-nerved or 3-nerved at the base.

**Fls & Frts**
- Throughout year

**Distrib**
- Common weed in moist places. Sonawale (NACSA), 163.

**Uses**
- Plant decoction is given orally in fever. Leafy vegetable

**Literature**
- Jain (1991) - (px) fever, (lf) vegetable.


Herbs; erect or diffuse; leaves ovate-lanceolate, apex acute; flowers pinkish, axillary or terminal panicles; fruits ovoid, seeds subglobose.

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

**Distrib.**
- Cultivated. Korawale (NACSA), 304.

**Uses**
- Plant as vegetable.

**Literature**

Herbs; erect or diffuse; leaves ovate-oblong, glabrous; flowers in dense, axillary, interrupted spikes; fruits ovoid, thickened at top.

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

**Distrib.** : Common on open places as weed. Mhadas (NACSA), 237.

**Uses** : Leaves- used as vegetable.

**Literature** : Mishra (2012) -(lf) vegetable.


Herbs; erect or diffuse; leaves broadly ovate, glabrous; flowers greenish, axillary or terminal spikes; fruits ovoid, shortly beaked.

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

**Distrib.** : Common in forest edges. Walhivare (NACSA), 045.

**Uses** : Leaves- used as vegetable.


Herbs; leaves variable, linear or linear lanceolate, rarely ovate; inflorescence dense terminal spikes; flowers white or pink; fruit utricles ellipsoid; seeds black.

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

**Distrib.** : Common throughout as weed of wet and harvested fields, in rocky places. Walhivare (NACSA), 116.

**Uses** : Lvs as vegetable –during draught are useful. Stomachache: roots are consumed. It exerts cooling effect. - One spoon seed powder daily in treating kidney stone. Tradition: ‘toran’ (Garland on door) are made from inflorescence- used in the ritual ‘Sarvpitriamawasya’. Fodder for cattle.

Chenopodiaceae


Herbs; annual, erect; leaves oblong-ovate, acute or obtuse at apex; male flowers mostly in spikes or panicles, female flowers in axillary clusters; fruits compressed, fruiting perianth with dorsal spines.

*Fls & Frts*: November- April.

*Distrib*: Cultivated in backyards. Sonawale (NACSA), 158.

*Uses*: Leaves are used as vegetable.


Basellaceae


Perennial herbs; twinner; leaves thick, alternate; flowers in pedunculate spikes; fruits globose, fleshy, seeds black.

*Fls & Frts*: October-March.

*Distrib*: Commonly grows naturally in yards. Khandape (NACS), 209.

*Uses*: Leaves are used as vegetable. Fruits yielded natural red colour.


Piperaceae


Perennial climbers; dioecious; stems producing clinging roots at nodes; leaves ovate-oblong, alternate; male flowers in narrow, cylindrical spikes, female spikes long-peduncled.

*Fls. & Frts*: March- May.

*Distrib*: Cultivated for its leaves. Sonawale (NACSA), 159.

*Uses*: Betel leaves are used to prepare 'Vidas'. Leaves are used
in religious ceremony- in worships and weddings.


Perennial climbing shrubs; branches hairy; leaves opposite, ovate or oblong lanceolate, hairy beneath, brown when dry; flowers in slender spikes; berries globose.

*Fls. & Frts*: April- September.

*Distrib*: Occasional on tree trunks. Jamburde (NACSA), 070

*Uses*: Leaves are consumed in treating snakebite.


Stout climbers; stems sparingly rooting; leaves broadly ovate, nerved, acuminate, glabrous; flowers greenish in interrupted spikes; fruits globose, red.

*Fls. & Frts*: November- April.

*Distrib*: Rarely cultivated. Kheware (NACSA), 149.

*Uses*: Fruits used as spices. Decoction of leaves, roots and fruits is given in cough, fever and rheumatic pains.


**Lauraceae**


Evergreen trees, bark aromatic; leaves opposite or sub opposite, hard and coriaceous, ribbed; flowers greenish-creamy in silky pubescent lax panicles; fruits ovoid-oblong, slightly fleshy, purplish.

*Fls & Frts*: January- May.


*Uses*: Bark and leaves are used as spices and condiments.

Thymelaeaceae


Shrubs; leaves subsessile, glaucous above, silky beneath, oblong-lanceolate; flowers yellow, nearly sessile in dense; fruits ellipsoid.

*Fls & Frts*: November - June.


*Use*: Fish poison: Fresh or dried bark, lvs and fruits. Close contact with human skin causes inflammation, only palms remain safe (Antidote- rubbing onion juice). Tradition: Bark fibre is tied around the neck of earthen pot in preparation of curd.

Elaeagnaceae


Shrubs; scandent, spinous branches; leaves elliptic-ovate, lower surface silver-white, shining; flowers many, straw coloured; fruits ellipsoid, pinkish with whitish spots, mesocarp fleshy.

*Fls & Frts*: November- May

*Distrib*: Infrequent at high altitudes. Malshej Ghats (NACSA), 102.

*Use*: Not cultivated; fruits are edible; tribals collect and sell them as wild fruits (Ranmeva) in local markets and on highways.


Loranthaceae

Viscaceae


Herbs; leafless, parasitic; stem and branches pendulous; flowers green, sessile, small in axils.

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

**Distrib** : Parasite on trees in deep forest. Kheware (NACSA), 010

**Uses** : Inflammation & Harpies: Plant ash is applied. Sacred: ‘Bhasma’ made from parasite specifically growing on trees like Bauhinia racemosa Lam. and Tamarindus indicum.

Tradition: For prosperity and good things it is tied on front door

Santalaceae


Small evergreen trees; drooping branches; leaves opposite, elliptic-lanceolate, entire; flowers brownish-purple, in terminal and axillary paniculate-cymes; drupes globose, purplish-black.

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

**Distrib** : Infrequent in deciduous forest. Walhivare (NACSA), 062.

**Uses** : Scented sandalwood is used in worships. Wood is lavigated
with water and applied on forehead to cure headache, fever. Also is used as cosmetic.

**Literature**


**Euphorbiaceae**


Large shrubs; leaves elliptic-lanceolate; flowers yellowish-green, androgynous; fruits purple-red.

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

**Distrib** : Common in deciduous forest. Walhivare (NACSA), 040.

**Uses** : Tender leaves and fruits are eaten. Leafy vegetable

**Literature** : Kumar and Kumari, (2007) -(lf) vegetable.


Shrubs; branches zigzag and dark red; Leaves pinnate, leaflets broadly elliptic, glabrous; Flowers in axillary fascicles; fruits purple-green, globose, 3-lobed, seated on enlarged calyx, red when ripe; seeds triquetrous, orange-yellow.

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

**Distrib** : Common in deciduous forest. Gorakhgad (NACSA), 288.

**Uses** : Ornamental: fls are beautiful. Bark paste is applied on inflammation. Bark extract is taken in leucorrhoea


Trees; 5 to 8 m in height, spiny, bark grey- brown; leaves elliptic- oblong; flowers yellowish in axillary clusters; Drupes fleshy, globose, purplish-black.

Deciduous trees; leaves bipinnate, leaflets linear, oblong, glabrous; flowers minute, greenish-yellow, numerous; fruits greenish-yellow, globose, smooth.

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### Fls & Frts
: February- October.

### Distrib
: Common, wild as well as cultivated. Walhivare (NACSA), 053.

### Uses
: Fruits are dried, powdered and is used in treatment of cough, asthma and bronchitis; in preparation of hair dyes. Tribals consider auspicious to bring a twig in home in Dipawali festival.

### Literature


Branched shrubs; Succulent; Leaves short petiolate, Involucres red-yellow; Fruits sharply 3-lobed, glabrous.

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### Fls & Frts
: Jan- April.

### Distrib
: Usually planted along hedges. Kheware (NACSA), 136.

### Uses
: Stem is cut into pieces, warmed with salt and applied on sprains; turmeric powder is tied over it. Whole plant is burnt with harvested residue of *Vigna mungo* (L.) Hepper. and used in preparation of *'Papadkhar'* . Stem pulp- is warmed and applied on inflammation and sprains; taken orally to cure cough;
Leaf juice is mixed with edible oil and given orally to cattle in case of rain-borne diseases (rashes); Latex is applied on wounds to prevent flies of cattle (Veterinary).

**Literature**

: Trivedi & Sharma, (2004) -(la) loose teeth

**Euphorbia hirta**


Prostrate herbs; leaves oblong-lanceolate or ovate-obovate; flowers greenish-yellow in axillary cymes; fruits globose, seeds ovoid.

**Fls & Frts** : Throughout year

**Distrib** : Widely distributed. Walhivare (NACSA), 027.

**Uses** : Latex is applied on scabies and other skin diseases; plant decoction is given to enhance lactation in lactating mother.

**Literature** : Jain, (1991) -(la) scabies, (wp) lactation

**Homonoia riparia**


Evergreen shrubs; Leaves closely arranged, glabrous above; Flowers sessile, Dioecious, in axillary spikes; Capsules globose, tomentose, seeds yellowish-brown.

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

**Distrib** : Common in wet places. Walhivare (NACSA), 034.

**Uses** : Plant pieces are boiled with leaves and applied to relieve muscle pains of animals (vet.)

**Jatropha curcus**


Shrubs; branches terrate with watery juice; leaves alternate, entire, lobed; flowers greenish-yellow, in terminal or extra-axillary cymes; capsules indehiscent, ellipsoid. seeds curunculate.

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

**Distrib** : Common as hedge plant. Jamburde (NACSA), 084.

**Uses** : Fresh bark is rubbed with ‘haladi’, warmed and is wrapped
over swellings. Latex is applied in treating skin diseases like scabies & ringworm.

**Literature**


Trees; spreading canopy, stems green when young; leaves petioled, broadly peltate, acuminate at apex; male flowers in dense sessile heads, rusty tomentose, female flowers in panicles; capsules globose, hairy and waxy glandular.

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

**Distrib** : Common in deciduous forest. Malshej Ghats (NACSA), 103.

**Uses** : Latex is used to prevent bleeding.

**Literature** : Jain, (1991) -(la) cuts, wounds.


Trees; many branches; Leaves ovate or ovate lanceolate; Flowers greenish-yellow; Capsules, 3-lobed covered with red powder; Seeds black.

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

**Distrib** : Common on hill slopes. Malshej Ghats (NACSA), 104.

**Distrib** : Fruits yielded red dye; are used as anthelmintic.


Shrubs; leaves palmately lobed, peltate; flowers yellow in terminal recemes; fruits covered with soft prickles, indehiscent; seeds curunculate at the base, mottle with grey brown.

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

**Distrib** : Found as an escape. Banachiwadi (NACSA), 191.

**Uses** : Seed oil is used in scabies; purgative; green part of leaf is removed and the palmately veins are used to colour floor in 'Gauri pooja' festival.
Literature: Jain, (1991) - (sd) purgative, skin diseases.


Rigid shrubs with straggling, angular branches ending in sharp thorns; leaves obovate-orbicular; flowers white, capsules white, globose.

**Fls & Frts**: June-September

**Distrib**: Common on bunds of field. Walhivare (NACSA), 048.

**Uses**: Stem bark is used as fish poison.


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**Ulmaceae**


Trees; leaves elliptic- acuminate, glabrous, base rounded or cordate; flowers brownish; fruits winged, samaroid, orbicular, wing of fruit emarginate at tip and crowned by persistent styles.

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

**Distrib**: Frequent along streams. Kheware (NACSA), 023.

**Uses**: Crushed leaves as fish poison; Timber wood. Fire wood.


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**Moraceae**


Trees; 7-10 m tall; Leaves elliptic- ovate, shining above, rough beneath; Inflorescence solitary, axillary, fruiting perianth yellow to orange; Seeds elliptic- oblong.

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

**Distrib.**: Rarely in forest. Cultivated. Khandape (NACS), 210.
Uses: Fruits are edible, unripe are used as vegetable. Timber wood, Fire wood


Trees; leaves deeply cut from upper part; male heads pendent, oblong-cylindrical, female heads upright; syncarps oblong or rounded, perianth not fleshy.

Fls & Frts: January- March.

Distrib: Cultivated near villages. Walhivare (NACSA), 063.

Uses: Fruits are used as vegetable. Timber wood. Fire wood.

Literature: Jain, (1991) -(fr) edible


Huge tree; spreading branches with areal roots; leaves broadly ovate, coriaceous, glabrous; receptacles orange- red in axillary pairs.

Fls & Frts: April- June.

Distrib: Commonly planted along roadsides, few in the outskirts of forests. Kanharle (NACS), 216.

Uses: Religious. Sacred- tree: wives worship it on 'Vatpournima'. stem pieces are used as 'Sameedha' in 'Hawan'; used in wedding and death ceremony. Plates and drons to serve food are made from leaves. Aerial Roots- used in hair oil for black, long hairs. Leaves, fruits- as fodder for goats.


Shrubs or small trees; Leaves opposite, Elliptic-oblong, obovate, hispid beneath; Receptacles paired, globose, hispid, yellow when ripe.
Ficus racemosa


Trees; 4-12m in height; bark rough, grayish- brown; Leaves ovate- oblong, glabrous; Receptacles in clusters on trunk, pedunculate, reddish, subglobose.

Fls & Frts : February- June.
Distib : Common in forest. Khutal (NACSA), 311.
Uses : Sacred- twigs are tied to the poles of wedding ceremony pandol. Bark- is used in fever. Root water- is given in 'Govar-Kanjanya' (Measles and Chicken-pox) for Cooling purpose.
Fruits-edible. Wooden mortar is made from wood. Leaves and Fruits as fodder. Dried material administrated as a tonic for weak animals.

Ficus religiosa


Large trees; leaves coriaceous, narrowed up word, and the apex produce tail; Receptacles globose, axillary pairs, reddish.

Fls & Frts : April- August.
Distib : Infrequent near the villages. Shivle (NACSA), 322.
Uses : Leaves- fodder. Sacred- worshiped daily. A cup of decoction of stem bark is taken orally in treatment of gonorrhea


Deciduous trees; epiphytic in early stage; Leaves broadly ovate, Subcoriaceous; Receptacles axillary, sessile or subsessile; Black when ripe.

*Fls & Frts*: April- August.

*Distrib*: Common in deciduous forest.Khutal (NACSA),316.

*Uses*: Bark- Used as fibre. Firewood

*Literature*: Jain, (1991) -(fr) edible

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**Orchidaceae**


Epiphytic Herbs; Leaves sheathing, alternate, Linear- oblong, acuminate; Flowers yellow with lip- pink spotted; Capsules clavate , angled.

*Fls. & Frts*: May- September.

*Distrib*: Epiphytic on trees in deciduous forest.

*Uses*: Leaves- ground with roots of *Grewia abutilifolia* Vent. ex Juss. (Tiliaceae), 'Chikanchopadi' and paste bandaged on bone fractures (H & Vet.). Ladies used to wear in hairs as garland. Root paste is applied to get relief in migraine.


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**Zingiberaceae**


Herbs; 1-2 m in height, perennial, leafy stem; leaves spirally arranged, oblong-lanceolate; flowers white in deep red spikes; capsules trigonous, seeds black.,

*Fls & Frts*: August- October.
**Distrib**: Common in shady places. Gorakhgad (NACSA), 283.

**Uses**: Fish poison; Diabetes: 1-spoonful powder of rhizome is taken with water once a day. Tonic: 10 ml stem juice daily. Rhizome poultice is applied on joints to cure rheumatism.


Herbs; rootstock ovoid; sessile cylindrical tubers, tubers orange inside; leaves oblong-lanceolate; flowers white.

**Fls & Frts**: Not seen

**Distrib**: Cultivated in backyards. Kheware (NACSA), 024

**Uses**: Powered corm is used as spices. It is also used as antiseptic, anti-inflammatory and wound healer in humans and cattle. Applied on Bone fracture. Powder is used in drawing 'rangoli' in religious ceremony. Rhizomes yield natural yellow dye.


Rhizomatous herbs with scapes; leaves lanceolate-oblong; flowers yellow in pedunculate cymes; capsule globose.

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

**Distrib**: Common in hilly forest. Kheware (NACSA), 025.

**Uses**: Religious: Its Fls with Gloriosa superba are used in worshipping goddess 'Gauri'; Wounds: Tuber paste is applied on wounds to expel animal maggots.

**Literature**: Upadhye et al., (1997) -(fl) religious.

Herbs; rootstock tuberous; leaves oblong-lanceolate, acuminate; flowers yellow in
spikes: capsules ovoid.

*Fls & Frts*: September-October  
*Distrib*: Not so common in hilly forest. Gorakhgad (NACSA), 297.  
*Use*: Rhizome powder as wound healer (H&Vet).  

Perennial herbs; rhizomatous, stems leafy; leaves sessile, lanceolate, linear- lanceolate.

*Fls & Frts*: Not seen  
*Distrib*: Grown in backyards. Kheware (NACSA), 140.  
*Uses*: Rhizome juice is used in gastric and respiratory disorders and in curries; vegetables.  

**Musaceae**

Perennial herbs; trunk narrow below leaves; leaves oblong narrow at base; flowers in two rows; fruits oblong, dry when ripen; seeds many, black.  
*Fls. & Frts*: July- December.  
*Distrib*: Common on rocky hill slopes. Walhivare (NACSA), 035.  
*Uses*: Fruits- edible; used as vegetable. Middle portion of pseudo trunk- is consumed; exerts cooling effect. 1 teaspoonful Seed powder is taken daily to treat kidney stone.  

Stout herbs; leaves large, pseudo trunk formed by leaf bases; flowers in drooping spikes; fruits cylindrical.

*Fls. & Frts* : Throughout the year.

*Distrib* : Cultivated all over. Kanharle (NACS), 214.

*Uses* : Ed: Frts. Fls are used as vegetable. False stem is cut and squeezed and applied as hair oil ; Lvs are used as food serving plates in religious ceremony. Consumed as tonic


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**Alliaceae**


Herbs; rootstock bulbous; leaves glaucous green, fistular, acute; scapes hollow, many flowered umbels at apex; perianth white; capsules trigonous; seeds angular, black.

*Fls & Frts* : January- March.

*Distrib.* : Cultivated on small scale. Walhivare (NACSA), 124.

*Uses* : Leaves, bulbs in vegetables, eaten raw; smell of a ruptured bulb is given to recover faint person.


Herbs; membranous outer scales in axils of which are fleshy bulbs; leaves linear, flat; umbels subglobose at the apex of scapes; perianth white or tinged with purple; oblong-ovoid capsules; seeds angular, many, black.

*Fls & Frts* : January- March.

*Distrib.* : Cultivated on small scale. Kheware (NACSA), 139.

*Uses* : Bulbs are used in vegetables as condiment; bulb is applied on
forehead to get relief from headache; put in dental cavity to get relief in toothache and juice in earache.


**Taccaceae**


Perennial herbs; leaves pinnatifid; scape longer than petiole; flowers greenish-yellow drooping; fruits and seeds ribbed.

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

**Distrib.** : Common in shady places. Jamburde (NACSA), 085.

**Uses** : Warm tuber slices kept over body part to get relief from body ache


**Dioscoreaceae**


Tuberous twinning herbs; leaves broadly ovate, 5-nerved; many flowers in fascicled spikes; capsules 3-winged.

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

**Distrib** : Commonly cultivated in yards. Kheware (NACSA), 011.

**Uses** : Tuberous roots are cooked as vegetable. Religious: food taken on occasion of ‘Dipawali’ festival.


Bulbils- bearing twinner; leaves broadly ovate, cordate acuminate; flowers axillary, greenish-white or purplish, pendulous spikes, seeds winged at base.

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

**Distrib**: Common. Asole (NACSA), 178.

**Uses**: Vegetable: tuberous roots are cooked and consumed. Religious: cooked and food is used on the occasion of Dipawali festival.


Bulbils bearing twinner; leaves obovate, base cordate; male flowers in pendulous recemes, female flowers in axillary spikes; 3-winged capsule, seeds winged.

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

**Distrib**: Commonly cultivated in yards. Kheware (NACSA), 125.

**Uses**: Tuberous roots are cooked as vegetable. Religious food: taken on occasion of Dipawali festival.

**Literature**: Sarkar *et al.*, (2010) - (rt) ceremonial food.


Bulbils bearing twinner; stems prickly; leaves alternate, 7-nerved; male flowers spikes, white or brown perianth; seeds winged.

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

**Distrib**: Common in forest borders. Kheware (NACSA), 137.

**Uses**: Tuberous roots are cooked as vegetable. It is used as substitute for potatoes.

**Literature**: Mohanty, (2010) - (rt) food.

**Liliaceae**

Scandent under shrubs, spinous; cladodes slender, glabrous, pointed; flowers white in recemes; fruits berries, red at maturity.

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

**Distrib** : Common under shade of trees. Walhivare (NACSA), 46.

**Uses** : Tubers given orally to enhance lactation in lactating mothers. (Veterinary also); given to men to treat spermatorrhoea.


Tuberous herbs; cylindrical root- fires; leaves sessile, recurved, acuminate or acute at apex; flowers white in simply branched recemes; capsules obovoid, subglobose, emarginate, shining; seeds black.

**Fls & Frts** : June- October

**Distrib** : Frequent at high altitude. Malshej Ghats (NACSA), 105.

**Uses** : Leaves- used as wild vegetable. It also sold as 'Wild vegetable' in local markets and on highway's by tribes. Tubers- consumed as tonic.


Perennial twiners with tuberous roots; leaves alternate or opposite, ovate- lanceolate, acuminate and coiled at apex; Flowers axillary, solitary, green- yellowish- red; capsules fusiform, green; seeds subglobose, black.

**Fls & Frts** : July- November

**Distrib** : Frequent in bushes. Gorakhgad (NACSA), 286.

**Uses** : Attractive fls are used in worship of Goddess 'Gauri'. Root tubers are highly poisonous and often consumed in attempt of suicide and as abortive. Wounds: Tuber paste is applied on wounds to expel maggots. Root tubers boiled in oil of *Brassica juncea* and rubbed on the joints to reduce pain in rheumatism. Hair washed with leaf juice to kill lice.
Smilacaceae


Scandent- armed climbers; leaves alternate, glabrous, elliptic- obovate or suborbicular, strongly nerved; flowers numerous in umbel; berries.

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

**Distrib** : Common in dry deciduous forest. Sonawale (NACSA), 162.

**Uses** : Berries as vegetable. In kidney and urinary bladder disorders, arthritis, in loss of appetite (roots stem). Roots on swellings and abscess of cattle. Its roots and roots of *Grewia villosa* Willd. are pounded together & tied over fractured bones. Fodder

**Literature** : Jain, (1991) - (fr) edible, (rt) rheumatism, urinary complaints.

Areceaceae

*Arecaceae*


Trees; monoecious; leaves in crown; upper flowers male and lower flowers female; drupes smooth with persistent perianth.

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

**Distrib** : Rarely Cultivated. Mal (NACSA), 238.

**Uses** : Edible nuts are used as a masticator, chewed along with leaves of piper betel.

**Literature** : Jain ( 1991) - (nut) masticatory.

Trees; trunk straight; leaves in terminal crown; male spadix branched, female simple; Flowers minute; drupes subglobose, brown; seeds 3-lobed.

**Fls & Frts**: September-October

**Distrib**: Rarely cultivated. Walhivare (NACSA), 064.

**Uses**: Toddy' alcoholic drink is obtained from wood sap. Food pulp is edible, Leaves are used to making mats and for thatching.


Trees; leaves pinnate, leaflets linear - lanceolate; flowers numerous greenish- white in drooping spadix; drupes globose, fibrous.

**Fls & Frts**: November- January

**Distrib**: Rarely cultivated. Korawale (NACSA), 302.

**Uses**: Sacred. Fruits are edible. Leaves- to prepare Brooms- 'Zadu'.

(LW) Coconut water- used for holy bathing in 'Gowar-Kanjanya' - Chickenpox- measles.


Small trees; trunk straight or bent; Leaves long, shining, glabrous; Flowers many; Drupes orange-yellow.

**Fls & Frts**: January-April

**Distrib**: Wild, Rarely cultivated. Walhivare (NACSA), 115.

**Uses**: ‘Toddy' an alcoholic drink is obtained from wood sap. Fruit pulp is edible; mats and brooms are made from leaves.


**Typhaceae**

Perennial marshy herbs; leaves linear, Sheathing at base, green; flowers both male and female separated by naked stem in terminal spikes; fruits minute, brown.

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

**Distrib**: Frequent in shallow ponds. Korawale (NACSA), 309.

**Uses**: Spikes- stuffed on wounds. Whole plant is used to tie Paddy straw.


**Araceae**


Tuberous herbs; leaves solitary, spotted; flowers strongly fetid, male flowers numerous in upper part and female flowers in lower part of spadix, spathes thick brownish purple outside, pink inside; berries ovoid orange at maturity.

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

**Distrib**: Common in deciduous forest. Sonawale (NACSA), 161.

**Uses**: tribals use as leaf vegetable: while cooking lvs of *Lagerstroemia microcarpa* are added in it to decrease its throat irritating property ; Tribal earn money by selling it as wild vegetable in local market.

**Literature**: Jain, 1991 -(fl) vegetable.


Tuberous herbs; depressed globose- corms; leaflets oblong- acute; spathes greenish pink, orbicular- ovate; berries red, ovoid, 2-3 seeded.

**Fls & Frts**: June- October

**Distrib**: Cultivated in backyards. Walhivare (NACSA), 036.

**Uses**: Corms-used as vegetable. Butter- fried slices are consumed without salt in treatment of piles.


Herb; roots tuberous; leaves solitary, peltate 5-10 lobed; spathes striate, green at base; spadix curved, included or exerted.

**Uses**
- Food: young shoots used as vegetable; Medicinal: anthehelmintic; Rhizome is crushed and tied over stomach.
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Herbs: .tuberous; leaves solitary, lobed; spathes green, purple-yellow at base; spadix elongate much exerted.

**Uses**
- Rhizome poultice is applied on tumor.
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Literature: Abhyankar and Upadhyay (2011) - (rh) wound.


Perennial; rhizomes and stolons; Leaves radical peltate- ovate, cordate with long petioles; Spathes with convolute tube and pale yellow limb.

**Uses**
- Leaves- as vegetable. (L) Tuber- consumed in fast.(Sad).
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Cyperaceae


Perennial herbs; leaves linear or sometimes absent; spikelets reddish, terminal; nuts obovoid-oblong.

*Fls & Frts* : July-March.

*Distrib* : Common on banks of streams. Walhivare (NACSA), 028.

*Uses* : Snakebite: Rhizome infusion is given


Herbs; perennial, stem triquetrous, 1 m high; Leaves linear, spikelets linear- lanceolate, compressed; Nuts trigonous, obovoid- oblong, black.

*Fls & Frts* : September- November.

*Distrib* : Common in wet lands. Korawale (NACSA), 305.

*Uses* : Bulbs- dried powder used to heal wounds. Fresh juice used to cure jaundice & as galactogogue. Tuber per day is consumed to cure spermatorrhoea. Stem- used to tie paddy straw.


Poaceae


Perennial; culms tufted and armed, culm sheath coriaceous; leaves linear-lanceolate, with stiff apex; panicles compound.

*Fls & Frts* : October-May.

*Distrib* : Found under cultivation. Jamburde (NACSA), 068.
**Uses**

Artefacts like fish traps. Culms are used to raise huts.

**Literature**


Perennials, culms densely tufted; culm sheath coriaceous; leaves linear-lanceolate; panicles short.

**Fls & Frts**

December-January.

**Distrib**

Found under cultivation. Walhivare (NACSA), 029.

**Uses**

Culms are used to prepare artefacts viz. topali, Kanagi, Sup.

It is used to raise huts. Young culms are cooked and consumed as food. Fodder.


Annual or perennial herbs; rooting at lower nodes; leaves linear-lanceolate; racemes spatiflorous, glumes elliptic-lanceolate; fruits ovoid, globose, white or bluish-grey smooth, shining.

**Fls & Frts**

September- December.

**Distrib**

Common in wet places. Khutal (NACSA), 312.

**Uses**

Stem with leaves is used as fodder. It is used to raise walls and thatching huts. Soft shelled forms are used as grains to make porridge. The hard shelled forms with cupules are used as beads to prepare wreaths.

**Literature**


Herbs; perennial, culms terete, tufted; leaves linear-lanceolate, glaucous, aromatic; panicles lax spikelets sessile, linear-lanceolate.

**Fls & Frts**

Not seen.

**Distrib**

Cultivated in backyards. Kheware (NACSA), 138.

**Uses**

Leaves are boiled with tea to increase taste. Decoction of leaves with Ginger and tulasi leaves is taken in cold, cough
and fever.

**Literature**: Jain (1991) - (lf) fever.


Perennial herbs; creeping; leaves linear- lanceolate: spikes digitate sessile, compressed, 1-flowered, green-purple.

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

**Distrib**: Common in wet lands; open rice fields. Shivle (NACSA), 324.

**Uses**: Fodder. Sacred- used in worships. Leaves- Juice taken orally in urinary irritation, it has a cooling effect; dried powder with leaves of *Aegle marmelos* (L.) Corr. and inflorescence of *Ocimum tenuiflorum* L. is taken 2-spoonful orally to get relief in fever.


Annual herbs; leaves linear, ciliate margins; spikes 3-6 digitate; spikelets sessile light green-purple; grains globose.

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

**Distrib**: Common on wet land. Korawale (NACSA), 308.

**Uses**: Edible grains are used in scarcity of food

**Literature**: Jain, (1991) -(grain) food.


Perennial; culms solid or with small cavity; leaves linear, lanceolate, glabrous, scabrid on the margins; panicles branched, Spikelets hairy, spiny, fertile intermixed with many smaller, sterile ones.

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

**Distrib**: Found under cultivation. Walhivare (NACSA), 114.
**Uses**: Culms are used to prepare artefacts viz. topali, Kanagi, Sup, bows and arrows. It is used to raise huts. Young shoots are cooked and consumed as food. Fodder.


Annual herb; culms compressed, tufted, 1 m tall; leaves linear glabrous; spikes 4-10, digitate, umbellate; grains globose, dark brown.

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

**Distrib**: Grown in hilly regions. Khutal (NACSA), 321.

**Uses**: Grains are largely eaten by tribal people. Tribal people use it as staple food. Water soaked and warmed grains are tied over inflammation in humans. It is also used to make porridge for young children.

**Literature**: Jain, (1991) - (grain) edible.


Annual herbs; culms spongy, rooting at lower nodes; leaves linear, scabrid; panicles oblong; awns brownish; grains oblong, ellipsoid.

**Fls & Frts**: September-December

**Distrib**: Occasional in wet lands. Korawale (NACSA), 303.

**Uses**: Edible grains, are used in 'Rishi-panchami' as religious food.

**Literature**: Jain( 1991) - (grain) food.


Herbs; 60-90 cm tall ; leaves linear, scabrid on margins and nerves beneath; panicles lax, drooping, spikelets, ovoid-oblong, brownish; grains oblong-ellipsoid.

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

**Distrib**: Extensively cultivated as cereal crop. Kheware (NACSA), 126.

**Uses**: Staple food. Fodder. Paddy straw is used for thatching huts and in different agricultural practices.
Annual herbs, culms terrate, nodes glabrous; leaves linear-lanceolate; panicles oblong-pyramidal, contracted, 15-40 cm long; spikelets ovate-oblong, grains elliptic.

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

**Distrib**

**Uses**
- Grains are largely eaten by tribal people. Dried culms are used as fodder.

**Literature**

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Annual herbs; Culms tufted, terrate; Leaves linear-lanceolate, margins scabrid, acute; Panicles of fascicle racemes, erect or drooping; Spathe boat shaped with tubercled base hairs; Involucral spikelets subsessile, pedicelled spikelets unawned.

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

**Distrib**
- Common on open places, hill slopes. Walhivare (NACSA), 052.

**Uses**
- It is highly nutritious fodder. Often cut before flowering stage and stored as dry fodder stock.

**Literature**

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Annual herbs, culms terrate, tufted; leaves linear-lanceolate; spikes erect, compact or loose. spikelets laterally compressed, 3-flowered; grains oblong-grooved.

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

**Distrib**
- Rarely cultivated in this area. Kheware (NACSA), 012

**Uses**
- Flour of grains is used to prepare Chapatis, puris and Khir and many more eatables.

**Literature**

Maka

Annual herbs, culms terrate, branched; leaves linear, lanceolate; male inflorescence terminal and female in axils of leaf sheaths; grains yellowish-brown.

*Fls & frts*: July-December.

*Distrib*: Cultivated in backyards. Vehervadi (NACSA), 260.

*Uses*: Edible unripe kernels, boiled or roasted and eaten. Fodder.