Observations
Ethnobotanical Observations on the Temples of Himachal Pradesh
TEMPLES OF DISTRICT BILASPUR

1. Baba Balak Nath Temple (Pl. 1A):

Main Deity : Baba Balak Nath.

Other Deities : Gugga Pir, Mata Ratno, Shiva, Radha-Krishana, Duttatrey.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : 4500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Town : Shah Talai
Block : Jhanduta
Tehsil : Jhanduta
District : Bilaspur

ii) Approach : The place is 5 km from Deoth Sidh and 50 km from Hamirpur.

iii) Altitude : 560 m.

Management : The State government has constituted Baba Balak Nath Temple Trust for its management.

Historical Background : The temple is believed to be about 500 years old. Prior to taking over by the management committee, it was reconstructed and repaired several times by the locals with donations given by different devotees. According to the prevalent legend, Baba Balak Nath used to work as a cowboy for a landlady at Talai village. For his services, he was daily served with maize bread and butter milk by the lady. One day the villagers complained to the landlady that their crops had been damaged oftenly by her wandering cattle under the command of cowboy. To show that they took her to their fields. To their surprise, the damaged fields were found to have better crops than the undamaged ones. On observing such miracles, Saint Gorakh Nath sought to become his disciple, for which he declined. Later, Baba Balak Nath resolved to proceed to
Temple Architect

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

ii) By People

Offerings to People (Prasadam)

Fairs and Festivals

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard

iii) Maintenance

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred and Associated Myth

the forests for which the landlady resented and reminded him how she served him with food and milk for his upbringing like her own child. On hearing this, he took her near a banyan tree, and asked to peep through the hollow of the tree. To her utmost surprise, she saw there the butter milk and the maize breads served to the boy for over twelve years. That Banyan tree is still present in the courtyard of the temple.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest:

ii) By People:

Offerings to People (Prasadam):

Fairs and Festivals:

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):

Althaea rosea, Bryophyllum calycinum, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Cestrum nocturnum, Chrysanthemum indicum, Duranta repens, Ficus benghalensis, Ficus religiosa, Hibiscus rosasinensis, Hibiscus syriacus, Impatiens balsamina, Ixia chinensis, Justicia gendarussa, Kochia trichophylla, Mangifera indica, Ocimum sanctum, Pelargonium hortorum, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Thevetia nerifolia, Thuja orientalis, Tropaeolum majus.

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard:

Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis.

iii) Maintenance:

Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred and Associated Myth:

Leaves and wood of Mangifera indica used in purification ceremonies. Ficus benghalensis,
Ficus religiosa and Ocimum sanctum worshipped as sacred plants by the people. Ficus benghalensis tree in sanctum sanctorum is believed to be as old as the temple and it is said that Baba Balak Nath used to meditate under this tree.

Medicinal : Decoction of leaves (250g leaves of Bryophyllum calycinum boiled in 4 litre of water) useful for kidney stone. Decoction of leaves of Duranta repens prescribed for joint pains. 4-5g powdered dried leaves of Mangifera indica prescribed daily for diabetes.

Edible : Fruits of Mangifera indica edible.

Ornamental : Althaea rosea, Bryophyllum calycinum, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Cestrum nocturnum, Chrysanthemum indicum, Duranta repens, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Hibiscus syriacus, Impatiens balsamina, Ixia chinensis, Justicia gendarussa, Kochia trichophylla, Ocimum sanctum, Pelargonium hortorum, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Thevetia neriifolia, Thuja orientalis and Tropaeolum majus grown as ornamentals.

Remarks : People whose wishes are fulfilled tend to offer goats but their sacrifice not permitted.

2. Baba Nahar Singh Temple or Dholra Temple(Pl. 1B):

Main Deity : Baba Nahar Singh.

Other Deity : Rani Kohli (there is a separate small temple of Rani Kohli near the main temple).

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : * About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Town : Bilaspur
Block : Bilaspur
Tehsil : Bilaspur (Sadar)
District : Bilaspur

ii) Approach : Temple is located in Dholra sector.

iii) Altitude : 640 m.

Management : Temple committee.

Historical Background : Temple was built in 15th century by Raja Deep Chand (King of Bilaspur). Later, it was renovated by the temple committee. It is believed that Rani Kohli (wife of Raja Deep Chand) brought Baba Nahar Singh at the time of her marriage from Kullu.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : Rice-Dal, Chapati-Vegetables.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Puffed rice, ‘Rot’, ‘Halva’.

Fairs and Festivals : Fairs held on second and third Tuesday of Jyeshth month (May-June).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping) : *Ficus benghalensis, Ocimum sanctum.*

ii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iii) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Both *Ficus benghalensis* (thought to be as old as the temple) and *Ocimum sanctum* worshipped as sacred plants.

Medicinal : Decoction of leaves of *Ocimum sanctum* prescribed for cough.
Remarks : Goats sacrificed as well as offered alive to the deity.

3. Garuna Jhadi Temple (Pl. 1C):

Main Deity : Baba Balak Nath.

Other Deities : Shiva, Parvati, Vishnu.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Town : Shah Talai
   Block : Jhanduta
   Tehsil : Jhanduta
   District : Bilaspur

ii) Approach : Located 5 km from Deoth Sidh.

iii) Altitude : 560 m.

Management : It is under government constituted Baba Balak Nath Temple Trust, Shah Talai.

Historical Background : The temple is believed to be about 500 years old. Prior to its takeover by the State government, it was reconstructed by the locals with donations given by different devotees. The temple is named as ‘Garuna Jhadi’ due to a bush of ‘Garuna’ (Carissa spinarum) in its courtyard. It is believed that Baba Balak Nath meditated under this bush.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : Milk, ‘Khoya’.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’, Puffed rice.
Fairs and Festivals: Local fair held for one month during March-April.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Carissa spinarum, Ficus benghalensis, Grevillea robusta, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Wrightia tomentosa.*

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard: *Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta.*

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

| Sacred and Associated Myth | *Carissa spinarum* and *Ficus benghalensis* worshipped as sacred plants. People tie sacred threads (‘Dori’) to *Carissa spinarum* for fulfilment of their wishes. |
| Medicinal | Fruits of *Carissa spinarum* considered good for anaemia. |
| Edible | Fruits of *Carissa spinarum* edible. |
| Ornamental | *Grevillea robusta, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta* and *Wrightia tomentosa* grown as ornamental plants. |

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas: Excepting *Wrightia tomentosa*, all other plants are common in the surrounding areas.

Remarks: No sacrifices are made. Plucking of fruits and/or leaves from the sacred plant of *Carissa spinarum* strictly prohibited.

4. Hari Devi Temple (Pl. 1D):

Main Deity: Hari Devi.

Other Deities: Shiva, Hanuman, Bhairav.
Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Village : Hari Devi
   Block : Lehdi Sareli
   Tehsil : Ghumarwin
   District : Bilaspur

ii) Approach : About 1 km from Dangar.

iii) Altitude : 900 m.

Management : Local temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple was built in Samvat 1831 by Rani Naagar Deyi (wife of King of Bilaspur, Maharaja Devi Chand).

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Halva’, Puffed rice.

Fairs and Festivals : Local fair held in May.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Bougainvillea spectabilis, Bryophyllum calycinum, Canna indica, Capsicum annuum, Cynodon dactylon, Ficus benghalensis, Ficus religiosa, Jasminum grandiflorum, Mangifera indica, Ocimum sanctum, Tagetes erecta.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : *Jasminum grandiflorum.*

iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.
iv) Ethnobotanical

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sacred</td>
<td><em>Ficus benghalensis</em>, <em>Ficus religiosa</em> and <em>Ocimum sanctum</em> worshipped. <em>Cynodon dactylon</em> considered sacred and employed in all religious ceremonies. Wood of <em>Ficus benghalensis</em>, <em>Ficus religiosa</em> and <em>Mangifera indica</em> used in purification ceremonies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal</td>
<td>Leaf juice of <em>Ocimum sanctum</em> considered good for cold. Poultice of leaves of <em>Bryophyllum calycinum</em> applied for piles. Decoction of <em>Cynodon dactylon</em> (whole plant) anticancerous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible</td>
<td>Fruits of <em>Mangifera indica</em> edible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornamental</td>
<td><em>Bougainvillea spectabilis</em>, <em>Bryophyllum calycinum</em>, <em>Canna indica</em>, <em>Jasminum grandiflorum</em>, <em>Ocimum sanctum</em>, <em>Tagetes erecta</em> grown as ornamentals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Uses</td>
<td><em>Bougainvillea spectabilis</em> planted for fencing purposes. A garland of fruits of <em>Capsicum annuum</em> alongwith lemon tied on the main door of houses to ward off evil spirits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Hari Devi treated as ‘Kuldevi’ by the villagers. However, no sacrifices made to appease deity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Lakshmi Narayan Temple (Pl. 1E):

Main Deity : Lakshmi Narayan.

Other Deities : Shivlingam-called as Khanmukheshwar, Radha-Krishana, Durga. There is a separate temple of Shiva-Parvati, Shitla Mata, Gasiyan, Sati Parvati, Brahma, Vishnu, Mahesh, Kartik, Bhairav, Baba Zaahar Pir, Gugga and Nandi near the main temple.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : 4500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
ii) Approach
The temple is located in the town.

iii) Altitude
640 m.

Management
Temple committee.

Historical Background
The temple was built in 1958 by the locals.

Temple Architect
Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest
Morning
Milk.

Noon/Evening
Rice-Dal, Chapati-Vegetables, 'Kheer' (Pudding).

ii) By People

Offerings to People (Prasadam)
Puffed rice, Fruits, Sweets

Fairs and Festivals
Janamashtmi, Shivratri and Navratra are commonly celebrated festivals. However, temple fair is held on every Tuesday of Jyeshth month (May- June).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Aegle marmelos, Araucaria columnaris, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Calendula officinalis, Callistemon lanceolatus, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Celosia argentea var. cristata, Cestrum nocturnum, Chlorophytum capense, Chrysanthemum indicum, Citrus limon, Citrus maxima, Cosmos sulphureus, Cynodon dactylon, Dahlia rosea, Delphinium ajacis, Eriobotrya japonica, Euphorbia pulcherrima, Ficus benghalensis, Ficus elastica, Ficus religiosa, Gaillardia pulchella, Gomphrena globosa, Grevillea...
Predominant Plants of the Courtyard:

- Grevillea robusta
- Mirabilis jalapa
- Quisqualis indica

Maintenance:

- Excellent

Ethnobotanical:

**Sacred**
- Ficus benghalensis
- Ficus religiosa
- Musa paradisiaca
- Ocimum sanctum

Cynodon dactylon considered sacred plant and employed in all religious ceremonies. Leaves of *Aegle marmelos* specially offered to appease Lord Shiva.

**Medicinal**
- Fruits of *Aegle marmelos* considered good for digestion. Pulp of the fruit given to cure leucorrhrea. One spoon leaf juice of *Citrus limon* mixed with leaf juice of *Aru* (*Prunus persica*) given regularly for 3 days for expelling intestinal worms. 5-10g powdered roots of *Mimosa pudica* prescribed twice daily for kidney stones.

**Edible**
- Fruits of *Aegle marmelos*, *Citrus maxima*, *Eriobotrya japonica*, *Morus alba*, *Musa paradisiaca*, *Psidium guajava* and *Punica granatum* edible and that of *Citrus limon* for pickles. Fruit pulp of *Aegle marmelos* used for making cool drinks.
Ornamental: Araucaria columnaris, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Calendula officinalis, Callistemon lanceolatus, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Celosia argentea var. cristata, Cestrum nocturnum, Chlorophytum capense, Chrysanthemum indicum, Cosmos sulphureus, Dahlia rosea, Delphinium ajacis, Euphorbia pulcherrima, Ficus elastica, Gaillardia pulchella, Gomphrena globosa, Grevillea robusta, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Hibiscus syriacus, Impatiens balsamina, Ipomoea quamoclit, Jacaranda acutifolia, Jatropha panduraefolia, Malvaviscus conzatii, Mirabilis jalapa, Ocimum sanctum, Papaver rhoeas var. latifolia, Petunia hybrida, Pongamia pinnata, Quisqualis indica, Rosa indica, Ruellia tuberosa, Salvia coccinia, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta, Tecoma radicans, Tecoma stans, Thuja orientalis, Thunbergia erecta, Tropaeolum majus, Wedelia calendulacea and Zinnia elegans grown as ornamental plants.

Other Uses: Wood of Morus alba used for furniture; leaves as fodder and for rearing silk worms.

Remarks: No sacrifices offered.

6. Markanday Temple (Pl. 1F):

Main Deity: Markanday Rishi.


Total Area of Temple Courtyard: Of the about 5 hectare total area of the temple land, courtyard contains about 1 hectare.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Maakadi
Block : Bilaspur (Sadar)
Tehsil : Bilaspur (Sadar)
District : Bilaspur

ii) Approach : About 5 km from Jukhala.

iii) Altitude : 590 m.

Management : Under government control.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : Rice-Dal, Chapati-Vegetables and ‘Halva’ offered to deity in the noon.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Puffed rice, ‘Lachidana’.

Fairs and Festivals : Baisakhi fair (April month).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Albizia lebbeck, Boerhaavia diffusa, Cannabis sativa, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Cedrela toona, Celtis australis, Cestrum nocturnum, Citrus jambhiri, Citrus limon, Clerodendrum philippinum, Colocasia esculenta, Cynodon dactylon, Datura fastuosa, Ficus benghalensis, Ficus glomerata, Ficus palmata, Ficus religiosa, Ficus roxburghii, Helianthus annuus, Hibiscus syriacus, Lycopersicum esculentum, Mangifera indica, Mentha piperita, Morus alba, Musa paradisiaca, Ocimum sanctum, Prunus puddum, Quisqualis indica, Roylea cinerea, Salix tetrasperma, Sapium insigne, Sesamum orientale, Syzygium cumini, Tagetes erecta, Thevetia neriifolia, Zinnia elegans.*

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard : *Catharanthus roseus, Clerodendrum philippinum.*
iii) Maintenance

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred

Flowers of *Clerodendrum philippinum* used as special offering to the deity in the temple. *Ficus benghalensis*, *Ficus religiosa*, *Musa paradisiaca* and *Ocimum sanctum* worshipped as sacred plants. *Cynodon dactylon* employed in various religious ceremonies. Flowers of *Datura fastuosa* and leaves of *Cannabis sativa* considered sacred for offering to appease Lord Shiva. Wood of *Mangifera indica*, *Ficus benghalensis*, *Ficus religiosa*, and leaves of *Ficus glomerata* used in ‘havan’.

Medicinal

Milky juice of *Ficus glomerata* applied to cure furuncles. Juice extracted from the leaves of *Roylea cinerea* used as nasal drops for headache and cold. Crushed seeds of *Syzygium cumini* taken with water daily to cure diabetes. Seed oil of *Sesamum orientale* used for body massage. Poultice of leaves and roots of *Boerhaavia diffusa* used to cure backache.

Edible

Fruits of *Celtis australis*, *Citrus jambhiri*, *Ficus palmata*, *Ficus roxburghii*, *Mangifera indica*, *Morus alba*, *Musa paradisiaca*, *Prunus puddum* and *Syzygium cumini* edible. Fruits of *Citrus limon* pickled. Leaves and underground corms of *Colocasia esculenta* and fruits of *Lycopersicum esculentum* used as vegetable. Leaves of *Mentha piperita* used as flavorants.

Ornamental

*Albizia lebbeck*, *Boerhaavia diffusa*, *Canna indica*, *Catharanthus roseus*, *Cestrum nocturnum*, *Datura fastuosa*, *Helianthus annus*, *Hibiscus syriacus*, *Ocimum sanctum*, *Quisqualis indica*, *Sapium insigne*, *Tagetes erecta*, *Thevetia neriifolia* and *Zinnia elegans* grown as ornamental plants.

Other Uses

Wood of *Albizia lebbeck*, *Celtis australis*, *Salix tetrasperma* and *Syzygium cumini* used for making agricultural implements. Wood of
Remarks: No sacrifices made to deity. An old cave called ‘Vyas cave’ and ‘Hawan Kund’ exist in the temple courtyard.

7. Naina Devi Temple (Pl. 1G):

Main Deity: Naina Devi.

Other Deities: Kali, Bhagatad Dev, Bhairav, Bajrang Bali, Shiva.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: 800 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Kharota
Block: Brahmpukhar
Tehsil: Bilaspur
District: Bilaspur

ii) Approach: 2 km from Namhol on Shimla-Hamirpur road.

iii) Altitude: 880 m.

Management: Temple committee.

Historical Background: The temple is 30 years old and built by locals.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: Rice, Dal, Chapati, Vegetables (prepared without the use of onion and garlic).

Offerings to People (Prasadam): ‘Lachidana’, Puffed rice.

Fairs and Festivals: Navratra.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Callistemon lanceolatus, Cestrum nocturnum, Citrus aurantifolia, Cynodon dactylon, Ficus religiosa, Jasminum primulinum, Lagerstroemia indica, Mangifera indica, Pinus roxburghii, Pistacia integerrima, Psidium guajava, Rosa indica, Salvia coccinia, Tagetes erecta, Tecoma stans, Thuja orientalis.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Jasminum primulinum.*

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

   Sacred: *Ficus religiosa* worshipped as incarnation of Lord Brahma. *Cynodon dactylon* considered sacred and employed in various religious ceremonies.

   Medicinal: 2-3g powdered dehusked seeds of *Citrus aurantifolia* given daily with warm water for typhoid. Fruit juice of *Mangifera indica* considered aphrodisiac.

   Edible: Fruits of *Mangifera indica* and *Psidium guajava* edible and those of *Citrus aurantifolia* are pickled. Seeds of *Pinus roxburghii* are edible.

   Ornamental: *Callistemon lanceolatus, Cestrum nocturnum, Jasminum primulinum, Lagerstroemia indica, Pinus roxburghii, Rosa indica, Salvia coccinia, Tagetes erecta, Tecoma stans* and *Thuja orientalis* grown as ornamentals.

   Other Uses: Cones of *Pinus roxburghii* used for decorative purposes.
Remarks: Goats offered alive to the deity by the people whose wishes are fulfilled. Later, these are sold and the money obtained is saved in the account of the deity. ‘Havan’ ceremony is held on every ‘Ashtmi’.

8. Naina Devi Temple (Pl. 2A, B):

Main Deity: Naina Devi.

Other Deities: Bhairav, Hanuman, Safed Batuk Bhairav, Kali, Shiva.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Naina Devi
Block: Swar Ghat
Tehsil: Naina Devi
District: Bilaspur

ii) Approach: The temple, situated on the top of Nainadhar, is about 57 km from Bilaspur and 25 km from Swarghat.

iii) Altitude: 1200 m.

Management: Temple trust (Government undertaken).

Historical Background: This temple though built by Pandvas was later renovated by Raja Bir Chand (King of Kehloor Riyasat) and regarded the deity as his ‘Kuldevi’. According to another prevalent legend Lord Shiva after the self-immolation of Sati carried the body of his consort over his shoulder roaming aimlessly. In order to pacify the Lord, Shani and Indra stealthily entered the body of Sati and dismembered it into pieces which fell at various places. One of the eyes of Sati was believed to fell at this place, earning it the name of Naina Devi.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.
Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Offering</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morning</td>
<td>i) ‘Mohan Bhog’ (4 AM), comprising Sugar candy and ‘Panchmeva’ (five dry fruits like Cashewnut, Almond, Coconut, Dried palm fruit, currant, apricot, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noon</td>
<td>i) ‘Raj Bhog’ (12:00 Noon)-‘Kheer’.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ii) ‘Dugad Bhog’ (9:30 PM)-Milk, Sweets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ii) By People


Offerings to People (Prasadam)

- Puffed rice, ‘Halva’.

Fairs and Festivals

- Navratra fairs held in Chaitra, Shravan and Ashwin. Shivratri is also celebrated enthusiastically.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Cynodon dactylon, Ficus religiosa, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis.*

ii) Maintenance

- Excellent.

iii) Ethnobotanical

Sacred and Associated Myth

- Tree of *Ficus religiosa*, flowers of *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* and the plant of *Cynodon dactylon* considered sacred. People tie scarves and sacred thread to the branches of *Ficus religiosa* for the fulfilment of their wishes.

Medicinal

- Decoction of leaves of *Ficus religiosa* prescribed for fever.

Ornamental

- *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis.*

Remarks

- Goats offered alive.
Long ago, Guru Gobind Singh established a ‘havan kund’ in the temple for religious offerings. Since then, ‘havan’ ceremony is held daily. Ash of this ‘havan’ is distributed as sacred ash (‘vibhuti’) to the devotees.

9. Naina Devi Temple (Pl. 2C):

Main Deity : Naina Devi.

Other Deities : Shiva, Parvati, Duttatrey, Ganesha, Baba Balak Nath, Markandey, Brahma (in the form of a Peepal tree), Bhairav, Hanuman.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Village : Nihar
   Block : Brahmpukhar
   Tehsil : Bilaspur
   District : Bilaspur

ii) Approach : 1 Km from Brahmpukhar.

iii) Altitude : 850 m.

Management : Local committee.

Historical Background : Guru Rama Shanker Giri (Priest of the temple) meditated at this place and constructed the temple in 1988 with the help of locals.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : ‘Halva’, ‘Kheer’.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’, Puffed rice.

Fairs and Festivals : Navratra, Shivratri.

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Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Aegle marmelos, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Calendula officinalis, Cannabis sativa, Canna indica, Carica papaya, Catharanthus roseus, Cestrum nocturnum, Cynodon dactylon, Datura fastuosa, Ficus religiosa, Grevillea robusta, Hibiscus mutabilis, Hibiscus rosasinensis, Hibiscus syriacus, Jasminum grandiflorum, Lagerstroemia indica, Mangifera indica, Musa paradisiaca, Nerium odorum, Prunus persica, Psidium guajava, Rosa indica, Tecoma stans, Thevetia nerifolia.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Mangifera indica.*

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: *Ficus religiosa* and *Cynodon dactylon* considered sacred. Leaves of *Aegle marmelos* (‘Bael-Patri’), *Cannabis sativa* (‘Bhang’) and flowers of *Datura fastuosa* (‘Dhatura’) especially offered to appease Lord Shiva. Wood of *Mangifera indica* used in ‘havan’ along with seeds of *Sesamum orientale* (‘Til’), grains of *Hordeum vulgare* (‘Jou’), *Oryza sativa* (Rice) and wood of *Acacia catechu* (‘Khair’).

Medicinal: Candy (‘Murabba’) of fruits of *Aegle marmelos* given to cure dysentery. Seeds of *Cannabis sativa* prescribed to cure mental disorders.

Edible: Fruits of *Aegle marmelos, Carica papaya, Mangifera indica, Musa paradisiaca, Prunus persica* and *Psidium guajava* edible.

Ornamental: *Bougainvillea spectabilis, Calendula officinalis, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Cestrum nocturnum, Grevillea robusta, Hibiscus mutabilis, Hibiscus rosasinensis, Hibiscus syriacus, Jasminum*
grandiflorum, *Lagerstroemia indica*, *Nerium odoratum*, *Rosa indica*, *Tecoma stans* and *Thevetia neriifolia* grown as ornamental plants.

### 10. Nav Durga Temple (Pl. 2D):

**Main Deity** : Nav Durga (9 forms of Durga).

**Other Deities** : Ganesha, Bajrangbali, Bhairav, Mahakali, Baba Balak Nath, Lakshmi Narayan, Radha-Krishana, Ram-Sita-Lakshman, Shiva, Shitla Mata and Shani Dev.

**Total Area of Temple Courtyard** : 10000 sq m.

**Location:**

1. **Place**
   - Village : Kharota
   - Block : Jhanduta
   - Tehsil : Jhanduta
   - District : Bilaspur

2. **Approach** : 12 km from Ghumarwin and 20 km from Shah Talai.

3. **Altitude** : 600 m.

**Management** : Temple committee.

**Historical Background** : The temple was built in 1964 by Mahatma Mahinder ji Maharaj with the help of locals and different devotees.

**Temple Architect** : Sikhara style.

**Offerings to God:**


**Offerings to People (Prasadam)** : ‘Halva’.
Fairs and Festivals

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):

Aegle marmelos, Albizia lebbeck, Bougainvillea glabra, Broussonetia papyrifera, Bryophyllum calycinum, Cannabis sativa, Canna indica, Capsicum annuum, Catharanthus roseus, Cedrela toona, Cestrum nocturnum, Chrysanthemum indicum, Citrus aurantifolia, Citrus limon, Citrus reticulata, Cupressus sempervirens, Cynodon dactylon, Dalbergia sissoo, Datura fastuosa, Ficus religiosa, Grevillea robusta, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Ipomoea cairica, Jasminum primulinum, Jasminum sambac, Lagerstroemia indica, Leucaena leucocephala, Litchi chinensis, Mallotus philippinensis, Malvaviscus conzatii, Mangifera indica, Melia azadirachta, Mirabilis jalapa, Morus alba, Murraya koenigii, Murraya paniculata, Musa paradisiaca, Nerium odorum, Ocimum sanctum, Prunus persica, Psidium guajava, Quisqualis indica, Rosa indica, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta, Tecoma radicans, Tectona grandis, Thevetia neriifolia, Zephyranthes candida.

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard

Tagetes erecta, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Mangifera indica, Grevillea robusta.

iii) Maintenance

Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical Sacred and Associated Myth

Ficus religiosa, Ocimum sanctum and Musa paradisiaca worshipped as sacred plants. Flowers of Rosa indica and Tagetes erecta specially offered to appease Durga. Leaves of Aegle marmelos, Cannabis sativa and flowers of Datura fastuosa and Thevetia neriifolia offered to Lord Shiva. Wood of Mangifera indica used in ‘havan’. Cynodon dactylon employed in all religious ceremonies as a
sacred plant. Newly married couples tie bangles to the mango tree (*Mangifera indica*) in the temple courtyard for prosperous married life.

**Medicinal**: Leaves of *Bryophyllum calycinum* tied to cure furuncle. Seed powder of *Mallotus philippinensis* considered as blood purifier. 2-5g ‘Ajvain’ (*Trachyspermum ammi*) powdered with equal quantity of sugar candy (‘mishri’) prescribed with water in which 10-12 leaves of *Melia azadirachta* (‘Neem’) are kept overnight in a Copper vessel for gastric. Decoction of leaves of *Melia azadirachta* also given for diabetes.

**Edible**: Fruits of *Aegle marmelos, Citrus reticulata, Litchi chinensis, Mangifera indica, Morus alba, Musa paradisiaca, Prunus persica and Psidium guajava* are edible whereas those of *Citrus aurantifolia, Citrus limon* and *Capsicum annuum* are pickled.

**Ornamental**: *Albizia lebbeck, Bougainvillea glabra, Bryophyllum calycinum, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Cestrum nocturnum, Chrysanthemum indicum, Cupressus sempervirens, Datura fastuosa, Grevillea robusta, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Ipomoea cairica, Jasminum primulinum, Jasminum sambac, Lagerstroemia indica, Malvaviscus conzatti, Melia azadirachta, Mirabilis jalapa, Murraya koenigii, Murraya paniculata, Nerium odorum, Ocimum sanctum, Quisqualis indica, Rosa indica, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta, Tecoma radicans, Tectona grandis, Thevetia nerifolia* and *Zephyranthes grandijlora*.

**Other Uses**: Leaves of *Albizia lebbeck, Broussonetia papyrifera, Leucaena leucocephala* and *Morus alba* used as fodder. Wood of *Cedrela toona, Dalbergia sissoo* considered excellent for furniture and construction work, and that of *Mallotus philippinensis* for agricultural implements. Branches of *Melia azadirachta*
and *Murraya koenigii* used as tooth brush.

**Remarks**

Use of onion (*Allium cepa*), garlic (*Allium sativum*) and *masur* (*Lens culinaris*) avoided in preparations offered to deity. No sacrifices made here. ‘havan’ ceremony held daily. Holy fire (‘akhand jyoti’) burns continuously in the temple.

11. Shiv Temple or Shiv Baudi (Pl. 2E):

**Main Deity** : Lord Shiva.

**Other Deities** : Parvati, Ganesha.

**Total Area of Temple Courtyard** : 2800 sq m.

**Location:**

i) **Place**

**Village** : Bachhretu

**Block** : Jhanduta

**Tehsil** : Jhanduta

**District** : Bilaspur

ii) **Approach**

: 5 km from Shah Talai.

iii) **Altitude**

: 700 m.

**Management**

: Temple trust appointed by the government.

**Historical Background**

: In 9th century, Baba Visheshanand meditated at this place and it is believed that holy Ganges appeared here at that time and still present in the form of a small water reservoir (‘baudi’) in the temple courtyard. The temple was built by Raja Bir Chand.

**Temple Architect**

: Sikhara style.

**Offerings to God:**

i) **By Priest**


ii) **By People**


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Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Puffed rice. ‘Halva’.

Fairs and Festivals : Bachhretu fair, Shivratri.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Cannabis sativa, Catharanthus roseus, Cynodon dactylon, Datura fastuosa, Ficus benghalensis, Mangifera indica, Ocimum sanctum, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis.


iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Ficus benghalensis and Ocimum sanctum worshipped as sacred plants. Cannabis sativa and Datura fastuosa specially offered to Lord Shiva. Leaves of Cannabis sativa also employed to make ‘Ghota’ (a drink) during Shivratri. Cynodon dactylon considered sacred plant and employed in all religious ceremonies. Leaves of Aegle marmelos also offered to appease Lord Shiva.

Medicinal : Poultice of leaves of Cannabis sativa good for insect bites.

Edible : Fruits of Mangifera indica edible.

Ornamental : Catharanthus roseus, Datura fastuosa, Ocimum sanctum, Tagetes erecta and Thuja orientalis grown as ornamental plants.

Remarks : ‘Havan’ for purification performed twice daily. A mixture of milk, curd, honey, clarified butter, loaf sugar and different flowers used for bathing Shivlingam everyday. No sacrifices made to deity.
TEMPLES OF DISTRICT CHAMBA

1. Baba Lakhdata Pir Temple (Pl. 3A):

Main Deity : Lakhdata Pir.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village : Dundiara
Block : Chawari
Tehsil : Dalhousie
District : Chamba

ii) Approach : About 8 km from Banikhet on Chamba-Kangra road.

iii) Altitude : 1500 m.

Management : Privately owned.

Historical Background : According to the local legend, about 100 years before, some foreigners came here and tried to misuse this place. Pir Baba appeared in the dream of one of them and warned to leave the place for which they did not pay any heed. Pir Baba then sent large number of snakes ('Nag') which ultimately forced them to leave the place. Since then the local people worship this place. The present temple structure is about 30 years old.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : Sweet rice (cooked).

ii) By People : 'Lachidana', 'Halva', Sweets.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : 'Lachidana'.

Fairs and Festivals : Two fairs are held in the month of September.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Bombax ceiba, Celtis australis, Cynodon dactylon, Phoenix sylvestris, Pyrus pashia.
| ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard | : Phoenix sylvestris. |
| iii) Maintenance | : Satisfactory. |
| iv) Ethnobotanical |  |
| Sacred | : Phoenix sylvestris considered sacred and worshipped. |
| Medicinal | : Powdered roots of young plant of Bombax ceiba prescribed with milk to restore the sexual potency. Powdered fruits of Pyrus pashia prescribed for tonsils and other throat problems. |
| Edible | : Fruits of Celtis australis, Phoenix sylvestris and Pyrus pashia edible. |
| Other Uses | : Wood of Bombax ceiba used for making match-sticks. Cotton used for stuffing pillows and mattresses. Cynodon dactylon used as fodder. |
| Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas | : Pyrus pashia and Celtis australis are not common in the surrounding areas of the temple. |
| Remarks | : Goats and Cocks sacrificed. All the courtyard trees considered sacred and hence protected. |

2. Bansi Gopal Temple (Pl. 3B):

| Main Deity | : Lord Krishana. |
| Other Deity | : Shiva. |
| Total Area of Temple Courtyard | : About 800 sq m. |
| Location: |  |
| i) Place |  |
| Town | : Chamba |
| Block | : Chamba |
| Tehsil | : Chamba |
| District | : Chamba |
ii) Approach : The temple is located in the vicinity of the Chamba palace.

iii) Altitude : 980 m.

Management : Temple falls under control of Archaeological Survey of India. Moreover, local temple committee also exists.

Historical Background : The temple dates back to 1595 A.D.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

Noon : Dal-Rice.

Evening : ‘Puri-Sabji’.


Fairs and Festivals : Janamashtmi, Shivratri.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plant (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Ocimum sanctum*.

ii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iii) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : *Ocimum sanctum* worshipped as sacred plant. Its leaves added for preparing ‘Charnamat’ (holy water possessing healing property).

Flavouring : Leaves of *Ocimum sanctum* added for flavouring tea.

Remark : No sacrifices are offered.

3. Bhalai Mata Temple (Pl. 3C):

Main Deity : Bhadrakali (Bhalai Mata).

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 3000 sq m.
Location:

i) Place

Village : Bhalai
Block : Saluni
Tehsil : Saluni
District : Chamba

ii) Approach : About 30 km from Banikhet.

iii) Altitude : 1030 m.

Management : Village temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple, believed to be about 500 years old, had been built by Raja Pratap Singh (King of Chamba) and named after the village. Long ago, Goddess Bhadrakali appeared in the dream of Raja Pratap Singh and gave him the direction for unearthing her idol lying buried at a place. Later it was unearthed and temple was built here by the king.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Puffed rice, ‘Lạchidana’.

Fairs and Festivals : Navratra, and fair called ‘Chhinj’ organised in September.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Bougainvillea spectabilis, Callistemon lanceolatus, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Chrysanthemum indicum, Citrus aurantifolia, Citrus limon, Citrus reticulata, Cynodon dactylon, Dodonaea viscosa, Eucalyptus tereticornis, Ficus religiosa.
Grevillea robusta, Hibiscus syriacus, Jasminum primulinum, Lagerstroemia indica, Mangifera indica, Melia azedarach, Morus alba, Narcissus tazetta, Pelargonium hortorum, Pinus roxburghii, Pistacia integerrima, Prunus armeniaca, Prunus persica, Psidium guajava, Robinia pseudoacacia, Rosa indica, Salix babylonica, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta, Tecoma radicans, Thuja orientalis, Zephyranthes grandiflora.

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard

: Callistemon lanceolatus, Thuja orientalis.

iii) Maintenance

: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred and Associated Myth

: Wood and leaves of Ficus religiosa and Mangifera indica used in ‘havan’ ceremony. Ficus religiosa worshipped as a sacred tree. It is believed that 84 deities reside on this tree. Cynodon dactylon considered sacred and employed in all religious ceremonies.

Medicinal

: Fruits of Pistacia integerrima used for cough. 3-5g powdered seeds of Melia azedarach given daily on empty stomach to cure piles. Leaf juice of Prunus persica used for expelling intestinal worms.

Edible

: Fruits of Citrus aurantifolia and Citrus limon pickled whereas those of Citrus reticulata, Mangifera indica, Prunus armeniaca, Prunus persica, Psidium guajava and Morus alba are edible. Seeds of Pinus roxburghii are also edible.

Ornamental

: Bougainvillea spectabilis, Callistemon lanceolatus, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Chrysanthemum indicum, Dodonaea viscosa, Grevillea robusta, Hibiscus syriacus, Jasminum primulinum, Lagerstroemia indica, Melia azedarach, Narcissus tazetta, Pelargonium hortorum, Pinus roxburghii, Rosa indica, Salix babylonica, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta,
Other Uses: Leaves of Dodonaea viscosa, Morus alba and Robinia pseudoacacia used as cattle feed. Fruits of Citrus aurantiifolia used as facial cosmetics. Wood of Eucalyptus tereticornis and Melia azedarach employed for building works. Wood of Melia azedarach and Robinia pseudoacacia used for agricultural implements and that of Eucalyptus tereticornis and Salix babylonica for packing cases.

Remarks: No sacrifices made in the temple. Sheep and goats offered to the deity are taken back by the people to their places.

4. Bharmani Mata Temple (Pl. 3D):

Main Deity: Bharmani.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Village: Malkouta (Bharmani)
   Block: Bharmour
   Tehsil: Bharmour
   District: Chamba

ii) Approach: 3 km on foot from Bharmour.

iii) Altitude: 2640 m.

Management: In the name of deity (Temple priest is the caretaker).

Historical Background: The original temple is very old but the new one was made by Mahant Shri Prem Narayan Giri in 1989.

Temple Architect: Pentroof style; ‘Chir’ (Pinus roxburghii) wood used in its construction.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: Rice-Dal, Chapati-Vegetables.
ii) By People

Offerings to People (Prasadam)

Fairs and Festivals

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Mentha longifolia, Viola canescens.*

ii) Maintenance

iii) Ethnobotanical

Sacred

Medicinal

Other Uses

Remarks

5. Champawati Temple (Pl. 3E):

Main Deity

Other Deities

Total Area of Temple Courtyard

Location:

i) Place

Town

Block

Tehsil

District

ii) Approach

The temple is located close to the royal palace.

iii) Altitude

950 m.
Management: The management of the temple is under Archaeological Survey of India. Besides, local temple committee also exists.

Historical Background: The temple was built in 10th century A.D. by King of Chamba. Champawati was the daughter of the king of Chamba (Sahil Varman). She used to visit the place of a saint for getting religious education. Local people suspected her relation with that saint for which the king decided to kill her. When she came to know about this, she committed suicide. Later, the king felt regretted and made this temple in her memory.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:
   i) By Priest: ‘Halva-Puri’.

Offerings to People (Prasadam): Puffed rice, ‘Lachidana’.

Fairs and Festivals: Shivratri, Nag Panchami.

Observations:
   i) Courtyard Plant (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Tagetes erecta.
   ii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.
   iii) Ethnobotanical
       Sacred: Flowers of Tagetes erecta considered sacred for offering to the deity.
       Medicinal: Fresh leaf juice of Tagetes erecta applied to cure pimples of face.

Remark: It is believed that the town Chamba is named after the name of deity, Champawati.

6. Chamunda Devi Temple (Pl. 3F):
   Main Deity: Chamunda Devi.
   Other Deity: Shiva.
Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Town : Chamba
Block : Chamba
Tehsil : Chamba
District : Chamba

ii) Approach : About 3 km from the town.

iii) Altitude : 1080 m.

Management : The management of temple is under Archaeological Survey of India and the local temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple was built in 18th century A.D. It is said that the temple was in existence before the foundation of Chamba was laid by Raja Sahil Varman. Later, the new temple was built at its place.

Temple Architect : The temple architect is of Pentroof style. Deodar wood is used in its construction.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : ‘Halva-Puri’, Black gram offered in the morning.


Fairs and Festivals : Fair called ‘Jaatar’ is held in April (Baisakh).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Eucalyptus tereticornis, Ficus religiosa, Ocimum sanctum, Tagetes erecta.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : Ficus religiosa.

iii) Maintenance : Excellent.
iv) Ethnobotanical

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sacred</td>
<td>Flowers of <em>Tagetes erecta</em> considered sacred for offering to the deity. <em>Ficus religiosa</em> and <em>Ocimum sanctum</em> worshipped as sacred plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal</td>
<td>Small branches of <em>Ficus religiosa</em> chewed to cure toothache. Leaf juice of <em>Ocimum sanctum</em> considered good for cold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornamental</td>
<td><em>Ocimum sanctum</em> and <em>Tagetes erecta</em> grown as ornamentals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Use</td>
<td>Wood of <em>Eucalyptus tereticornis</em> used for construction work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>The temple, dedicated to Goddess Chamunda, stands on the spur of a hill at a high point and commands a beautiful view of the river Ravi and Chamba town below. All the courtyard plants are strictly protected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Chaurasi Temple (Pl. 3G, H):

Main Deities: Chaurasi Temple includes a group of 84 temples, having 84 Sidh and 9 Nath. These mainly include Manimahesh (Shiva) temple, Narsingh temple, Dharamraj temple, Lakhna Mata temple, Ganesh temple, Chamunda temple, Hanuman temple, Shitla Mata temple and several other small temples.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 4600 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   - Town: Bharmour
   - Block: Bharmour
   - Tehsil: Bharmour
   - District: Chamba

i) Approach: Temple is located in the town.

ii) Altitude: 2150 m.

Management: Ganesh temple, Manimahesh temple, Narsingh temple and Lakhna Mata temple are under Archaeological Survey of India. Dharamraj
Historical Background: Ganesha and Narsingh temples were erected during the 10th or 11th century A.D. whereas other temples were erected during the reign of Raja Meru Varman in the 7th century A.D.

Temple Architect: Most of the temples are in Pentroof style. Manimahesh temple is in Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest
   Morning: Rice with clarified butter.
   Evening: Chapati-Vegetables.

ii) By People
   'Halva-Puri', 'Rot' (made of maize flour, clarified butter, jaggery, dry fruits), Puffed rice, 'Lachidana'. Bil-patri (leaves of Aegle marmelos) offered to Lord Shiva and Dharamraj as special offering.

Offerings to People (Prasadam): 'Halva-Puri', 'Rot', Puffed rice, 'Lachidana'.

Fairs and Festivals: Shivratri, Janamashtmi, Radha-ashtmi, Holi, and fair called 'Jaatar' held from August-September for 15 days during which journey for Manimahesh is organised.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Althaea rosea, Cedrus deodara, Chrysanthemum indicum, Cupressus torulosa, Dahlia rosea, Juglans regia, Morus serrata, Ocimum sanctum, Prunus armeniaca, Pyrus malus, Tagetes erecta.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: Morus serrata.

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical
    Sacred and Associated Myth: Ocimum sanctum and Cedrus deodara worshipped as sacred plants. A small piece of wood of Morus serrata growing in the temple
courtyard, used symbolically for ‘Chandan’ (Santalum album) for burning dead bodies.
One of the branches of ‘Deodar’ tree (Cedrus deodara) overarches the Manimahesh temple and shaped-like ‘Nag’ of Shiv, and believed to protect Lord Shiva from rain and sunshine.

**Medicinal**: Kernels of Juglans regia prescribed to lower the cholesterol level.

**Edible**: Fruits of Morus serrata, Pyrus malus, Prunus armeniaca and kernels of Juglans regia are edible.

**Ornamental**: Althaea rosea, Chrysanthemum indicum, Cupressus torulosa, Dahlia rosea, Morus serrata, Ocimum sanctum, Tagetes erecta grown as ornamental plants.

**Other Uses**: Wood of Cedrus deodara excellent for furniture and construction work.

**Remarks**: Being a group of 84 temples, this temple is only one of its kind in H.P. Sheep and goats sacrificed only in Lakhna temple. Use of onion and garlic avoided strictly in preparations for offerings to deities.

8. Hari Rai Temple:

**Main Deity**: Lord Vishnu.

**Other Deity**: Gauri-Shanker.

**Total Area of Temple Courtyard**: About 800 sq m.

**Location**:

i) **Place**

   **Town**: Chamba
   **Block**: Chamba
   **Tehsil**: Chamba
   **District**: Chamba

ii) **Approach**: The temple is located in the town near Chougan.

iii) **Altitude**: 950 m.
Management

The temple is under Archeological Survey of India. Local temple committee also exists.

Historical Background

The temple was built in 11th century A.D. during the reign of Raja Ashtavarman by Prince Lakshman Varman.

Temple Architect

Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

‘Halva-Puri’.

ii) By People


Offerings to People (Prasadam)

Puffed rice, ‘Lachidana’

Fairs and Festivals

Janamashtmi, Rath-Rathni fair held in September.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):

Canna indica, Ficus religiosa, Jasminum primulinum, Lagerstroemia indica, Mirabilis jalapa, Nerium odorum, Ocimum sanctum, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Tecoma radicans, Thuja orientalis.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard

Tecoma radicans.

iii) Maintenance

Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred

Ficus religiosa and Ocimum sanctum worshipped as sacred plants.

Medicinal

‘Gulkand’ prepared from petals of Rosa indica prescribed to cure constipation.

Ornamental

Canna indica, Jasminum primulinum, Lagerstroemia indica, Mirabilis jalapa, Nerium odorum, Ocimum sanctum, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Tecoma radicans and Thuja orientalis grown as ornamentals.

9. Khajji Nag Temple (Pl. 31):

Main Deity

Khajji Nag.

Other Deities

Pandavas, Hidimba Mata, Shiva.
Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   - Place: Khajiar
   - Block: Chamba
   - Tehsil: Chamba
   - District: Chamba

ii) Approach
   - This fascinating place is 26 km from Dalhousie and 22 km from Chamba. Half way between Chamba and Dalhousie, there is a small lake with a floating island in the centre. The temple dedicated to Khajji Nag lies close to the lake.

iii) Altitude
   - 1920 m.

Management
   - Temple committee.

Historical Background
   - The architecture of the original wooden temple of Khajji Nag dates back to the period earlier to twelfth century A.D. In the sixteenth century A.D., Raja Balbhadra Barman erected wooden statues of Pandavas in the temple. Later, it was renovated by Baltu, the religious nurse (Dai) of Raja Prithvi Singh. The place Khajiar is named after the deity Khajji Nag.

Temple Architect
   - Pentroof style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest
   - The offerings known as Sanj (‘Halva-Puri’) offered to deities in the morning.

ii) By People

Offerings to People (Prasadam)
   - Puffed rice, ‘Lachidana’.

Fairs and Festivals
   - Shivratri.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Canna indica, Cynodon dactylon, Dahlia rosea, Lonicera japonica, Narcissus tazetta, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard
   - Lonicera japonica.
iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Flowers of courtyard plants used for worshipping the deity. *Cynodon dactylon* considered sacred and employed in all religious ceremonies.

Medicinal : Leaf juice of *Tagetes erecta* applied to cure insect bites.

Remarks : Sheep and goats sacrificed to appease the deity.

10. Lakshmi Narayan Temple (Pl. 4A):

Main Deities : Lakshmi Narayan temple comprises a group of six main temples, namely Lakshmi Narayana, Radha-Krishana, Lakshmi Damodara, Chandergupta, Gauri Shanker and Trimukeshwara. Of these, three temples are devoted to Lord Vishnu and others to Lord Shiva.

Other Deities : Hanuman, Kali, Charpat Nath.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Chamba</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Block</td>
<td>Chamba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehsil</td>
<td>Chamba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Chamba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ii) Approach : The temple is located in the town near Chougan.

ii) Altitude : 950 m.

Management : The temple is under Archeological Survey of India. Local temple committee also exists.

Historical Background : The temples of Lakshmi Narayana and Chandergupta were built in the 10th-11th century A.D. by Raja Sahil Varma (Shail
Temple Architect

: Shikhar Style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

Noon

: Rice-Dal. ‘Kheer’.

Evening

: Puri-Vegetables.

ii) By People

: Puffed rice. ‘Lachidana’, ‘Halva’. Coconut. ‘Bil-patri’ (Aegle marmelos), ‘Bhang’ (Cannabia sativa) and ‘Dhatura’ (Datura sp.) offered to appease Lord Shiva.

Offerings to People (Prasadam)


Fairs and Festivals

: Janamashtmi, Shivratri.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):

Catharanthus roseus, Ficus religiosa, Hedychium coronarium, Jasminum grandiflorum, Jasminum humile, Mirabilis jalapa, Musa paradisiaca, Ocimum sanctum, Pelargonium hortorum, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard

: Jasminum grandiflorum.

iii) Maintenance

: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical Sacred

: Flowers of Catharanthus roseus, Jasminum grandiflorum, Jasminum humile, Mirabilis jalapa, Rosa indica and Tagetes erecta considered sacred for offering to the deities. Ficus religiosa, Ocimum sanctum and Musa paradisiaca worshipped as sacred plants.
Medicinal : 5g powdered roots of *Catharanthus roseus* given daily for diabetes.

Edible : Fruits of *Musa paradisiaca* are edible.

Ornamental : *Catharanthus roseus, Hedychium coronarium, Jasminum grandiflorum, Jasminum humile, Mirabilis jalapa, Ocimum sanctum, Pelargonium hortorum, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta* and *Thuja orientalis* grown as ornamental plants.

Remark : No sacrifices are made.

11. Lakshmi Narayan Temple (Pl. 4B):

Main Deity : Lakshmi-Narayan.

Other Deities : Radha-Krishana, Durga Mata, Ram-Lakshman-Sita, Hanuman, Shiva.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 800 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Town : Dalhousie
   Block : Dalhousie
   Tehsil : Dalhousie
   District : Chamba

ii) Approach : The temple is located in Sadar Bazar.

iii) Altitude : 1950 m.

Management : Local temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple built by local people is about 150 years old.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : Dal-Rice.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Puffed rice, ‘Lachidana’.
Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): A large-sized Akhrot tree (*Juglans regia*) is the only courtyard plant.

ii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iii) Ethnobotanical

| Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas: *Juglans regia* ('Akhrot') is absent in the surrounding areas of the temple.
| Remarks: The Akhrot tree is thought to be as old as the temple. No sacrifices are permitted.

12. Maha Kali Temple (Pl. 4C):

Main Deity: Kali Mata.

Other Deity: Hanuman.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Tehsil</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chamba</td>
<td>Chamba</td>
<td>Chamba</td>
<td>Chamba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

iii) Altitude : 930 m.

Management : Police Department.

Historical Background : The temple was built by the employees of Police department about 20 years back.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:


ii) By People : Puffed rice, Coconut, Fruits.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Puffed rice.

Fairs and Festivals : Navratra.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Callistemon lanceolatus, Cedrus deodara, Grevillea robusta, Jacaranda acutifolia, Lagerstroemia indica, Ocimum basilicum, Pelargonium hortorum, Rosa indica, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta, Tecomaria capensis.

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard : Tagetes erecta, Tecomeria capensis.

iii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Ocimum basilicum worshipped as sacred plant.

Ornamental : Callistemon lanceolatus, Grevillea robusta, Jacaranda acutifolia, Lagerstroemia indica, Ocimum basilicum, Pelargonium hortorum, Rosa indica, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta and Tecomaria capensis grown as ornamental plants.

Other Uses : Wood of Cedrus deodara excellent for furniture and construction work.
13. Narsingh Temple (Pl. 4D):

Main Deity : Narsingh.


Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 800 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Town : Chamba
   Block : Chamba
   Tehsil : Chamba
   District : Chamba

ii) Approach : The temple is located in the town.

iii) Altitude : 970 m.

Management : Privately managed.

Historical Background : The temple was built in 1832 by the astrologer (‘Jyotishi) of the King of Chamba.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest
   Morning : ‘Prantha’ or Chapati, Vegetables.
   Evening : Black Gram.


Fairs and Festivals : Janamashtmi, Shivratri.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Erubotrya japonica, Ficus religiosa, Jasminum primulinum, Lonicera japonica, Melia azedarach, Mirabilis jalapa, Musa paradisiaca, Ricinus communis, Thuja orientalis.
ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Mirabilis jalapa*.

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

- Sacred: *Ficus religiosa* and *Musa paradisiaca* worshipped as sacred plants.
- Medicinal: Seed oil of *Ricinus communis* given in milk to cure constipation. Leaf juice of *Melia azedarach* given for expelling intestinal worms.
- Edible: Fruits of *Eriobotrya japonica* and *Musa paradisiaca* are edible.
- Ornamental: *Jasminum primulinum*, *Lonicera japonica*, *Melia azedarach*, *Mirabilis jalapa* and *Thuja orientalis* grown as ornamentals.
- Other Uses: Wood of *Melia azedarach* used for building works and agricultural implements. Stem of *Ricinus communis* used for scouring teeth.

14. Raghunath Temple (Pl. 4E):

Main Deities: Raghunath (Lord Rama), Sita, Lakshman.

Other Deities: Hanuman, Shiva, Durga Mata.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 800 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

- Town: Dalhousie
- Block: Dalhousie
- Tehsil: Dalhousie
- District: Chamba

ii) Approach: The temple is located in the town near Gandhi Chowk.

iii) Altitude: 2020 m.

Management: Local temple committee.
Historical Background: The temple, about 30 years old, had been built by locals with donations given by different devotees.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: Milk, Dal-Rice, Chapati-Vegetables.


Offerings to People (Prasadam): Sugar candy, Puffed rice.

Fairs and Festivals: Ram Navami, Shivratri, Navratra.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Bergenia ciliata, Cedrus deodara, Hydrangea macrophylla, Quercus incana, Tagetes erecta.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: Cedrus deodara.

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: Flowers of Tagetes erecta offered to the deity.

Medicinal: Paste of roots and leaves of Bergenia ciliata applied to heal wounds and also considered good against tooth pain. 2-5g powdered stem of Bergenia ciliata taken with milk after dinner for regaining lost sexual vigour.

Ornamental: Bergenia ciliata, Hydrangea macrophylla, and Tagetes erecta grown as ornamental plants.

Other Uses: Wood of Cedrus deodara excellent for furniture and construction works whereas those of Quercus incana used for agricultural implements and as fuel. Also the leaves of Quercus incana used as fodder.

15. Shitla Mata Temple (Pl. 4F):

Main Deity: Shitla Mata.
Other Deity: Durga Mata.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 750 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   - Town: Chamba
   - Block: Chamba
   - Tehsil: Chamba
   - District: Chamba

ii) Approach: Temple located near Shitla bridge.

iii) Altitude: 830 m.

Management: Privately owned.

Historical Background: The temple was built by Raja Bhuri Singh who donated it to the then priest of the temple.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: Sweets, Fruits.


Offering to People (Prasadam): ‘Lachidana’, Puffed rice.

Fairs and Festivals: Navratra.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Althaea rosea, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Callistemon lanceolatus, Canna indica, Cedrela toona, Celosia argentea var. cristata, Chrysanthemum indicum, Cupressus torulosa, Eriobotrya japonica, Ficus religiosa, Hibiscus mutabilis, Jasminum grandiflorum, Lagerstroemia indica, Mirabilis jalapa, Ocimum sanctum, Populus nigra, Salix babylonica, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Mirabilis jalapa.*
iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : *Ficus religiosa* and *Ocimum sanctum* worshipped as sacred plants.

Edible : Fruits of *Eriobotrya japonica* are edible.

Ornamental : *Althaea rosea*, *Bougainvillea spectabilis*, *Callistemon lanceolatus*, *Canna indica*, *Celosia argentea var. cristata*, *Chrysanthemum indicum*, *Cupressus torulosa*, *Hibiscus mutabilis*, *Jasminum grandiflorum*, *Lagerstroemia indica*, *Mirabilis jalapa*, *Ocimum sanctum*, *Salix babylonica*, *Tagetes erecta* and *Thuja orientalis* grown as ornamentals.

Other Uses : Wood of *Cedrela toona* excellent for construction and furniture. Wood of *Salix babylonica* used for basketry and branches as fodder.

Remarks : Sheep and goats offered to appease deity.

16. Shiv-Shakti Temple or Chhatrari Temple (Pl. 4G):

Main Deity : Goddess Shiv-Shakti.

Other Deities : Shiva-Parvati (locally called Jogi-Jogan) and Mohar (person who built this temple).

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Tehsil</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chhatrari</td>
<td>Mehla</td>
<td>Chamba</td>
<td>Chamba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ii) Approach : 8 km from Luna.

iii) Altitude : 1800 m.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Management</strong></th>
<th>The management of temple is under Archaeological Survey of India. Village temple committee also exists.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Historical Background</strong></td>
<td>The temple was built in 8th century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temple Architect</strong></td>
<td>Pentroof style. The temple is made of Deodar wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Offerings to God:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) By Priest</td>
<td>Chapati, Clarified butter, Jaggery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) By People</td>
<td>Puffed rice, Sweets, Fruits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Offerings to People (Prasadam):</strong></td>
<td>Puffed rice, Sweets, Fruits, Soaked gram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fairs and Festivals:</strong></td>
<td>Local fair starting from next day of Radha ashtmi held for 4 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Observations:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):</td>
<td>Ipomoea purpurea, Morus serrata, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard</td>
<td>Tagetes erecta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii) Maintenance</td>
<td>Excellent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv) Ethnobotanical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacred</td>
<td>Flowers of Rosa indica and Tagetes erecta considered sacred for offering to the deity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal</td>
<td>Leaf juice of Ipomoea purpurea prescribed for constipation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible</td>
<td>Fruits of Morus serrata edible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornamental</td>
<td>Morus serrata, Rosa indica and Tagetes erecta grown as ornamental plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>The entire temple is believed to be built from a of single huge Deodar tree. Idol of deity (Shiv-Shakti) is made of Ashat dhatu (eight metals). Sheep and goats are regularly sacrificed to appease deities. Tree of Morus serrata (Kroon) in the courtyard is believed to be more than 100 years old and considered sacred.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17. Sita-Ram Temple (Pl. 4H):

Main Deity : Sita-Ram.
Other Deity : Hanuman.
Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Town : Chamba
   Block : Chamba
   Tehsil : Chamba
   District : Chamba

ii) Approach : The temple is located in the town.

iii) Altitude : 980 m.

Management : The management of the temple falls under Archaeological Survey of India.

Historical Background : The temple is believed to be very old.

Temple Architect : It is a Sikhara type of temple built in stone.

Offerings to God:


Fairs and Festivals : Ram-Navami.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping) : *Ocimum sanctum*. *Rosa indica*.

ii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iii) Ethnobotanical Sacred : *Ocimum sanctum* worshipped as sacred plant. Flowers of *Rosa indica* considered sacred for offering to the deity.
Medicinal: The entire plant of *Ocimum sanctum* considered anticancerous.

Ornamental: *Ocimum sanctum* and *Rosa indica* grown as ornamentals.

18. Suhi Mata Temple (Pl. 41):

Main Deity: Suhi Mata.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 800 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Town: Chamba
   Block: Chamba
   Tehsil: Chamba
   District: Chamba

ii) Approach

   About 1 km from Chamba town.

iii) Altitude

   1080 m.

Management: In the name of deity.

Historical Background: During the time of Raja Sahil Singh, there was once scarcity of water in the town. ‘Kuldevi’ appeared in the dream of king and told that this problem can be overcome if a member of his family sacrifices life. For this cause, the queen Sunaina took samadhi at Bhaloth in Chaitra month.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: ‘Halva-Puri’.


Fairs and Festivals: Fair called ‘Fair of Women’ is held from 15th of Chaitra to 30th of Chaitra in the memory of queen who sacrificed her life for the people of Chamba.
Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Cestrum nocturnum, Mirabilis jalapa, Pinus roxburghii, Pistacia integerrima, Tagetes erecta.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Mirabilis jalapa.*

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

   Sacred : Flowers of *Mirabilis jalapa* and *Tagetes erecta* considered sacred for offering to the deity.

   Medicinal : Juice of needles of *Pinus roxburghii* prescribed to cure tuberculosis.

   Edible : Seeds of *Pinus roxburghii* are edible.

   Ornamental : *Cestrum nocturnum, Mirabilis jalapa, Pinus roxburghii* and *Tagetes erecta* grown as ornamental plants.

   Other Use : Cones of *Pinus roxburghii* used for decorative purposes.
TEMPLES OF DISTRICT HAMIRPUR

1. Awah Devi Temple (Pl. 5A):

Main Deity : Awah Devi (Jalpa Mata).

Other Deities : Shiva, Gugga Pir, Baba Balak Nath, Hanuman, Ganesha.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Town : Awah Devi
   Block : Bhoranj
   Tehsil : Hamirpur
   District : Hamirpur

ii) Approach : 24 km from Hamirpur and 14 km from Sarkaghat.

iii) Altitude : 1300 m.

Management : Local temple committee.

Historical Background : The original temple is believed to be very old. In 1971, it was renovated by Baba Sarvan Nath. Long ago, a farmer found a special type of stone (‘Pindi’) while ploughing his fields in Sangroh. The farmer was surprised to see the blood oozing out from it due to the impact of metal hull of plough. He decided to establish that ‘pindi’ there and started worshipping there. Later, it was shifted to the present temple. It is believed that Pandavas stayed here during their period of exile.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : Milk, Dry fruits, Seasonal fruits.

ii) By People : Puffed rice, Fruits.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Puffed rice.
Fairs and Festivals: Lohadi Fair, Gugga Navami (in August), Navratra.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):
   Bauhinia variegata, Bombax ceiba, Broussonetia papyrifera, Bryophyllum calycinum, Callistemon lanceolatus, Cannabis sativa, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Cedrela toona, Chrysanthemum indicum, Citrus aurantifolia, Colocasia esculenta, Cynodon dactylon, Emblica officinalis, Ficus palmata, Ficus religiosa, Grevillea robusta, Grewia oppositifolia, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Hibiscus syriacus, Juglans regia, Litchi chinensis, Malvaviscus conzatii, Mangifera indica, Morus alba, Nerium odorum, Pinus roxburghii, Prinsepia utilis, Prunus amygdalus, Pyrus communis, Rosa indica, Syzygium cumini, Tagetes erecta, Thevetia nerifolia, Thuja orientalis, Zephyranthes candida, Zephyranthes grandiflora.

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard: Broussonetia papyrifera, Grewia oppositifolia

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

   Sacred: Ficus religiosa worshipped as sacred tree. Leaves of Cannabis sativa offered especially to appease Lord Shiva. Cynodon dactylon employed in all religious ceremonies as sacred plant.

   Medicinal: Decoction of bark of Bauhinia variegata given for urinary problems. Fruit candy of Emblica officinalis effective against heart ailments. 2-3g powdered seeds of Syzygium cumini taken in the morning with milk to cure diabetes.

   Edible: Flower buds of Bauhinia variegata and leaves and underground corms of Colocasia esculenta cooked as vegetable. Fruits of Broussonetia papyrifera, Emblica officinalis, Ficus palmata, Litchi chinensis, Mangifera indica, Morus alba, Prinsepia utilis, Pyrus communis, Syzygium cumini; seeds of Bombax
Ornamental

: Bombax ceiba, Bryophyllum calycinum, Callistemon lanceolatus, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Chrysanthemum indicum, Emblica officinalis, Grevillea robusta, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Hibiscus syriacus, Malvaviscus conzattii, Nerium odorum, Pinus roxburghii, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Thevetia nerifolia, Thuja orientalis, Zephyranthes candida, Zephyranthes grandiflora grown as ornamentals.

Other Uses

: Leaves of Bauhinia variegata, Broussonetia papyrifera, Grewia oppositifolia and Morus alba used as fodder. Seed cotton of Bombax ceiba used for filling pillows and mattresses. Wood of Cedrela toona and Morus alba excellent for construction and furniture, Syzygium cumini for agricultural implements and that of Broussonetia papyrifera for packing cases. Fibers from branches of Grewia oppositifolia used for making ropes.

Remarks

: Coconuts symbolically sacrificed in place of goats.

2. Baba Balak Nath Temple (Pl. 5B, C):

Main Deity

: Baba Balak Nath.

Other Deities

: Shiva, Brahma, Vishnu, Duttatrey, Ganpati, Kali, Bhrit-hari.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard

: About 8000 sq m. (total area of the temple land is about 200 Kanal, where school, college, dharamshala, samadhis and hospitals are constructed).

Location:

i) Place

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Tehsil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deoth Sidh</td>
<td>Bihari</td>
<td>Barsar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

81
District: Hamirpur

ii) Approach: 45 km from Hamirpur.

iii) Altitude: 860 m.

Management: The temple is run by Baba Balak Nath Temple Trust, Deoth Sidh.

Historical Background: The temple was built in 17th - 18th century A.D. Long ago, Baba Balak Nath came to Shahtalai from his native place Kathiabad (Gujarat). At that time, he was 14 years old. He stayed in the home of Ratno Mai and worked as a cowboy for 12 years. After that, he came to Deoth Sidh and meditated for several years in the cave in which, at present, his idol is kept.

Temple Architect: Architecture of the temple surrounding the cave is in Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

   Morning: ‘Rot’ (at 5 AM daily), ‘Halva’ (on Sakranti).

   Evening & Noon: Food prepared in ‘langar’ (Community meal).

ii) By People


Fairs and Festivals: Baba Balak Nath fair held for one month from March 13 to April 13 (Chaitra Mass).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Aegle marmelos, Albizia lebbeck, Aloe vera, Antirrhinum majus, Araucaria columnaris, Bombax ceiba, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Callistemon lanceolatus, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Celosia argentea var. cristata, Cestrum nocturnum, Chamaerops humilis, Chlorophytum capense,
ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard: Bougainvillea spectabilis, Canna indica, Grevillea robusta, Pinus roxburghii, Mangifera indica.

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: Ficus religiosa and Ocimum sanctum worshipped as sacred plants. Cynodon dactylon employed in religious ceremonies as sacred plant.

Medicinal: Warm leaves of Aloe vera tied over the respective part of the body to cure body pain. 20 ml decoction of bark of Bombax ceiba given twice daily for dysentery.

Edible: Fruits of Aegle marmelos, Mangifera indica and seeds of Bombax ceiba and Pinus roxburghii are edible.


Other Uses: Leucaena leucocephala used as a source of excellent fodder. Wood of Albizia lebbeck used for agricultural implements and its leaves as fodder.

Remarks: The idol of the deity is kept inside a small natural cave overarched by a very old Banyan tree. Ladies are not allowed to enter the cave. ‘Mitha Rot’ is the special offering to appease Baba Balak Nath. It is a thick chapati prepared by mixing jaggery (‘Gur’) with wheat flour and fried in ghee. People whose wishes got fulfilled offer ‘Rot’ to the deity on Sunday. ‘Vibhuti’ resulted from continuous burning of log of wood in ‘havan kund’ offered to people as it is believed to possess magical power to cure various ailments.

3. Baba Sidh Chaino Temple (Pl. 5D):

Main Deity: Baba Sidh Chaino.

Other Deities: Nanga Bali, Bhairav, Hastbali, Mai Loona, Lal Khambli.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Smaila
Block: Bijhari
Tehsil: Barsar
District: Hamirpur

ii) Approach: 9 km from Bijhari.

iii) Altitude: 660 m.

Management: Privately owned.

Historical Background: The temple is believed to be 500 years old, and reconstructed several times.

Temple Architect: This is a flat roof temple.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: 'Rot Churma' (pieces of 'Rot'), 'Halva'.


Offerings to People (Prasadam): 'Lachidana', Puffed rice.

Fairs and Festivals: Dahaja (Saal) is celebrated on first Monday of December every year.

Observations:


ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard: Bauhinia vahlili, Mangifera indica, Rosa indica.

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.
iv) Ethnobotanical

**Sacred**

Wood of *Bauhinia vahlii* and *Mangifera indica* used for the preparation of holy ash (‘Vibhuti’), and distributed to the people visiting the temple. *Cynodon dactylon* employed in all religious ceremonies as sacred plant.

**Medicinal**

Vegetable prepared from unripe fruits of *Carica papaya* considered good for jaundice. Fruit juice of *Punica granatum* effective against anaemia.

**Edible**

Fruits of *Carica papaya, Mangifera indica, Prunus domestica, Prunus persica* and *Punica granatum* are edible.

**Ornamental**

*Bougainvillea spectabilis, Callistemon lanceolatus, Catharanthus roseus, Chrysanthemum indicum, Cupressus sempervirens, Euphorbia pulcherrima, Grevillea robusta, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Hibiscus syriacus, Jacaranda acutifolia, Jasminum sambac, Lagerstroemia indica, Malvaviscus conzattii, Melia azedarach, Pelargonium hortorum, Pterospermum acerifolium, Rosa indica, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta, Tecoma stans* and *Thuja orientalis* grown as ornamentals.

**Other Uses**

Leaves of *Bauhinia vahlii* used for making ‘Pattal’ and ‘Duna’ (meal plates). Wood of *Melia azedarach* good for building works and agricultural implements.

**Remarks**

Earlier, there used to be rich vegetation of ‘Taur’ plant (*Bauhinia vahlii*) in the temple courtyard, hence called ‘Taur Wala Baba’. Over a period of time their number devindled. Goats, cocks and hens sacrificed to appease the deity.

4. Gauri Shanker Temple (Pl. 6A):

**Main Deity**

Silver image of Shiva and Parvati.

**Other Deities**

Nandigan, Kartikey, Brahma, Vishnu, Lakshmi.
Total Area of Temple Courtyard : 1200 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village : Tira (Sujanpur)
Block : Sujanpur
Tehsil : Sujanpur
District : Hamirpur

ii) Approach : It is 2 km from Sujanpur and located inside the fort of Tira.

iii) Altitude : 900 m.

Management : Privately owned.

Historical Background : The temple was built in 1793 A.D. by Raja Sansar Chand and donated to the ancestors of the owner of the temple.

Temple Architect : This is a flat roof temple.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : Rice, Dal, Chapati, Vegetables.

ii) By People : 'Halva', Puffed rice, 'Lachidana', 'Patasha'.


Fairs and Festivals : Basant Panchami, Shivratri.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):

Aegle marmelos, Amaryllis reginae, Bougainvillaea specabilis, Bryophyllum calycinum, Callistemon lanceolatus, Catharanthus roseus, Cedrela toona, Chrysanthemum indicum, Citrus aurantifolia, Cynodon dactylon, Dalbergia sissoo, Eriobotrya japonica, Hibiscus syriacus, Jasminum humile, Jasminum sambac, Lagerstroemia indica, Mangifera indica, Mentha piperita, Morus alba, Musa paradisiaca, Nerium odorum, Ocimum sanctum, Prunus amygdalis, Psidium guajava,
ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard: 
Rosa indica, Salvia coccinia, Sansevieria trifasciata, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis.

iii) Maintenance: 
Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: 
*Ocimum sanctum* worshipped as sacred plant. Leaves of *Aegle marmelos* and flowers of *Nerium odorum* specially offered to the deity. *Cynodon dactylon* employed in all religious ceremonies.

Medicinal: 
2-3g powdered seeds of *Citrus aurantifolia* given daily with warm water for dysentery. Fruit pulp of *Aegle marmelos* given to cure pregnancy problems. Leaf juice of *Mentha piperita* effective against diarrhoea.

Edible: 
Leaves of *Mentha piperita* used for making ‘chutney’. Fruits of *Aegle marmelos, Eriobotrya japonica, Mangifera indica, Morus alba, Musa paradisiaca, Psidium guajava* and seeds of *Prunus amygdalis* edible whereas those of *Citrus aurantifolia* are pickled.

Ornamental: 
*Amaryllis reginae, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Bryophyllum calycinum, Callistemon lanceolatus, Catharanthus roseus, Chrysanthemum indicum, Hibiscus syriacus, Jasminum humile, Jasminum sambac, Lagerstroemia indica, Nerium odorum, Ocimum sanctum, Rosa indica, Salvia coccinia, Sansevieria trifasciata, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis* grown as ornamentals.

Other Uses: 
Wood of *Cedrela toona* and *Dalbergia sissoo* excellent for construction and furniture. *Cynodon dactylon* used for fodder.

5. Murli Manohar Temple (Pl. 6B):

Main Deity: 
Radha Krishana.
Other Deities : Garud, Ganesha, Annapurna, Chamunda, Jai-Vijay, Shiva, Kali, Durga, Brihaspati, Surya, Kartikey.

Total Area of temple Courtyard : About 800 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Town : Sujanpur Tira
   Block : Sujanpur
   Tehsil : Sujanpur
   District : Hamirpur

ii) Approach : 24 km from Hamirpur.

iii) Altitude : 700 m.

Management : Privately owned.

Historical Background : The temple is believed to be 250 years old and built by Maharaja Sansar Chand in memory of his mother.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest
   Morning : Sugar candy.
   Noon : 'Bhojan Bhog' (Rice-Dal, Chapati-Vegetables), 'Halva'.
   Evening : Black Gram.

ii) By People : Black Gram, Sweets ('Bundi'), 'Halva'.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Black Gram, Sweets ('Bundi'), 'Halva'.

Fairs and Festivals : Janamashtmi, Holi.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Cynodon dactylon, Emblica officinalis, Ficus benghalensis, Ficus religiosa, Ocimum sanctum, Pelargonium hortorum, Tagetes erecta.
ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Tagetes erecta.*

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

**Sacred**: *Ficus benghalensis, Ficus religiosa* and *Ocimum sanctum* worshipped as sacred plants. *Cynodon dactylon* employed in religious ceremonies as sacred plant.

**Medicinal**: Fruits of *Emblica officinalis* form one of the important constituents of ‘Triphala’. Its powdered fruits kept in pitcher filled with water prescribed to wash head and mouth daily for 7 days to check nose bleeding.

**Edible**: Fruits of *Emblica officinalis* edible, also pickled and made into ‘murabba’ (candy-rich source of vitamin C).

**Ornamental**: *Emblica officinalis, Ocimum sanctum, Pelargonium hortorum,* and *Tagetes erecta* grown as ornamentals.

6. Narbadeshwar Temple (Pl. 6C, D):

**Main Deity**: Shiva.

**Other Deities**: Surya, Ganpati, Durga, Lakshmi Narayan, Ram-Sita, Nandi, Sheshnag, Ridhi-Sidhi

**Total Area of Temple Courtyard**: About 3000 sq m.

**Location:**

i) Place

Village: Sujanpur Tira
Block: Sujanpur
Tehsil: Sujanpur
District: Hamirpur

ii) Approach: It is 24 km from Hamirpur and situated on the bank of the river Beas.

iii) Altitude: 700 m.

**Management**: Government undertaken (under Archaeological Survey of India).
Historical Background : The temple was built in 1823 A.D. by Rani Suketan (Parsanni Devi-wife of Raja Sansar Chand).

Temple Architect : This is a flat roof temple built on Rajput-Mughal style of architecture. The temple walls are profusely decorated with paintings portraying scenes from Ramayana, Mahabharga, Bhagvata-Purana and other scriptures such as Shiva’s marriage, Ganga Avatarna, etc.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : Sweets (‘Bundi’).

ii) By People : Sweets (‘Bundi’), Fruits.

Offering to People (Prasadam) : Sweets (‘Bundi’).

Fairs and Festivals : Shivratri, Janamashtmi.

Observations:


ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard : Mangifera indica, Ficus religiosa, Helianthus annuus.

iii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical Sacred : Leaves of Aegle marmelos and flowers of Nerium odorum especially offered to appease Lord Shiva. Ficus religiosa worshipped as

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Medicinal: Decoction of bark of Bauhinia variegata used to cure bile troubles.

Edible: Flower buds of Bauhinia variegata cooked as vegetable. Fruits of Aegle marmelos and Mangifera indica are edible.

Ornamental: Amaryllis reginae, Catharanthus roseus, Celosia argentea var. cristata, Chrysanthemum indicum, Dahlia rosea, Gaillardia pulchella, Hedychium coronarium, Helianthus annuus, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Hibiscus syriacus, Jasminum sambac, Kochia trichophylla, Lagerstroemia indica, Nerium odoratum, Pedilanthus tithymaloides, Plumeria acutifolia, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis and Zinnia elegans are grown for beautification of temple.

Other Uses: Leaves of Bauhinia variegata used as fodder. Wood of Cedrela toona excellent for construction and furniture.

7. Santoshi Mata Temple (Pl. 6E):

Main Deity: Santoshi Mata.

Other Deities: Lakshmi Mata, Bajrangbali, Bhairav.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Village: Ladraur
   Block: Bhoranj
   Tehsil: Bhoranj
   District: Hamirpur

ii) Approach: 27 km from Hamirpur.

iii) Altitude: 1080 m.

Management: Local temple committee.
Historical Background: The temple was built in 1969 by locals.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: Rice, 'Chapati', Clarified butter, Sugar.


Offerings to People (Prasadam): Puffed rice.

Fairs and Festivals: Navratra.

Observations:


ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard: *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Carissa opaca*.

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: *Cynodon dactylon* employed in all religious ceremonies as sacred plant.

Medicinal: Decoction of leaves of *Dalbergia sissoo* and tender branches of *Psidium guajava* prescribed for dysentery.

Edible: Fruits of *Carissa opaca*, *Mangifera indica* and *Psidium guajava* edible and those of *Citrus limon* for making candy and pickle.

Ornamental: *Callistemon lanceolatus*, *Grevillea robusta*, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, *Hibiscus syriacus*, *Rosa indica*, *Tagetes erecta* and *Thuja orientalis* grown as ornamentals.

Other Uses: *Carissa opaca* planted as fence. Its leaves used as fodder for goats offered to the deity by the
people. Leaves of *Grewia oppositifolia* also used as fodder. Its branches used for making ropes. Wood of *Dalbergia sissoo* excellent for furniture and building works, and that of *Eucalyptus tereticornis* for construction work.

Remarks: Goats offered to the deity by those people whose wishes are fulfilled. These later are sold by the temple committee.

8. Satyanarayan Temple:

Main Deity: Satyanarayan.

Other Deities: Santoshi Mata, Shiv Panchayat (Shiva, Parvati, Ganesha and Kartik), Hanuman, Shaligdev.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Town: Hamirpur
   Block: Hamirpur
   Tehsil: Hamirpur
   District: Hamirpur

ii) Approach: The temple is located in the town.

iii) Altitude: 600 m.

Management: In the name of deity.

Historical Background: The temple is more than 100 years old.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

   Morning & Evening: Milk, Fruits.
   Noon: Whatever being prepared in the home of temple priest.


Fairs and Festivals: Janamashtmi.
Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):
   Aegle marmelos, Bauhinia variegata, Broussonetia papyrifera, Cannabis sativa, Cestrum diurnum, Cupressus torulosa, Cynodon dactylon, Ficus palmata, Ficus religiosa, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Ipomoea cairica, Litsea polyantha, Mangifera indica, Morus alba, Melia azedarach, Musa paradisiaca, Psidium guajava, Rosa indica, Salvia coccinia.

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard:
   Ipomoea cairica and Salvia coccinia.

iii) Maintenance:
   Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical
   Sacred:
   Ficus religiosa and Aegle marmelos worshipped as sacred plants. Leaves of Aegle marmelos and Cannabis sativa offered to appease Lord Shiva. Cynodon dactylon employed to perform religious ceremonies.

   Medicinal:
   Decoction of bark of Bauhinia variegata used to cure liver problems. Powdered seeds of Cannabis sativa given to cure joint pains. Mixture of 5g powdered bark of Litsea polyantha and 1 black pepper given twice daily for jaundice. Fruits of Psidium guajava used to recover iron deficiency in the body.

   Edible:
   Flower buds of Bauhinia variegata cooked as vegetable. Fruits of Ficus palmata, Mangifera indica, Morus alba, Musa paradisiaca, Psidium guajava, Aegle marmelos and Broussonetia papyrifera are edible.

   Ornamental:
   Cestrum diurnum, Cupressus torulosa, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Litsea polyantha, Melia azedarach, Rosa indica, and Salvia coccinia planted as ornamentals.

   Other Uses:
   Leaves of Bauhinia variegata, Broussonetia papyrifera and Morus alba used as fodder. Wood of Broussonetia papyrifera used for
making plywood, packing cases and cheap furniture and that of *Melia azedarach* for building works and agricultural implements.

9. Shani Dev Temple (Pl. 6F):

Main Deity : Shani Dev.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Village : Sarlin (Lamblu)
   Block : Tauni Devi
   Tehsil : Hamirpur
   District : Hamirpur

ii) Approach : 10 km from Hamirpur.

iii) Altitude : 940 m.

Management : Local temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple was built in 1996 by locals.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

   Morning : 'Halva'.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : 'Halva', Puffed rice.

Fairs and Festivals : Janamashtmi, Shivratri.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Acacia catechu, Cynodon dactylon, Ficus religiosa, Murraya koenigii, Pinus roxburghii,*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predominant Plant of the Courtyard</th>
<th>Pinus roxburghii.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>Excellent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnobotanical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacred</td>
<td>Ficus religiosa worshipped as form of Lord Brahma. Flowers of Tagetes erecta considered sacred for offering to the deity. Cynodon dactylon employed in religious ceremonies as sacred plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal</td>
<td>Decoction of bark of Acacia catechu used to cure throat infection. Powdered leaves of Murraya koenigii prescribed as blood purifier. Decoction of leaves of Murraya koenigii and Psidium guajava used as gargle for gum-bleeding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible</td>
<td>Fruits of Zizyphus mauritiana and seeds of Pinus roxburghii are edible. Leaves of Murraya koenigii used as condiment for flavouring curries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornamental</td>
<td>Tagetes erecta grown as an ornamental plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Uses</td>
<td>Stem of Murraya koenigii used as toothbrush. ‘Katha’ obtained from the heartwood of Acacia catechu is of great economic value as it is one of the main ingredients for betel chewing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Remarks                           | ‘Ak’ (Leaves and flowers of Calotropis procera) ‘Mash’ (seeds of Vigna mungo), mustard oil (seeds oil of Brassica campestris), black piece of cloth used as special offerings to appease Shani Dev. In order to protect themselves from the effect of evil spirits, people weigh themselves (‘Tula Dan’) in the temple with equal quantity of different items including ‘mash’, ‘til’ (seeds of Sesamum orientale), ‘sarson’ (seeds of Brassica campestris), salt, iron piece, mustard oil, soap, black piece of cloth (at least 3 metre), wheat, rice, ‘petha’ (fruits of Cucurbita hispida), ‘mungi dal’ (seeds of Vigna radiata), ‘chana
dal’ (split grains of *Cicer arietinum*) and ‘chhaya patra’ (a concave-shaped iron vessel) which afterwards are offered in the temple.

10. Shirdi Sai Baba Temple (Pl. 6G):

Main Deity : Shirdi Sai Baba.

Other Deities : Ganpati, Hanuman, Ashtbhuji Mata, Baba Balak Nath, Shiva, Ram, Sita, Lakshman, Radha-Krishana, Duttatrey.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 1600 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

- Village : Kadriyana
- Block : Bassi
- Tehsil : Hamirpur
- District : Hamirpur

ii) Approach : 5 km from Bhota.

iii) Altitude : 600 m.

Management : Temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple was built by locals about 12 years back.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Sweets (‘Mithi Bundi’). Puffed rice.

Fairs and Festivals : Ram-Navami, Nirwan-Diwas (15 October), Diwali, Janamashtmi, Shivratri.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Amaryllis reginae*, *Callistemon lanceolatus*, *Canna indica*, *Cestrum nocturnum*. 
ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : Lagerstroemia indica.

iii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Flowers of Chrysanthemum indicum, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta and Tecoma stans offered to the deity. Cynodon dactylon employed in various religious ceremonies.

Edible : Fruits of Prunus persica and Psidium guajava edible and that of Citrus aurantifolia are pickled.

Medicinal : Fruits of Psidium guajava considered good to cure diabetes.

Ornamental : All the courtyard plants grown as ornamentals.

11. Tauni Devi Temple:

Main Deity : Tauni Devi.

Other Deities : Hanuman, Shiva, Shani Dev, Baba Balak Nath, Sai Baba.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village : Tauni Devi
Block : Tauni Devi
Tehsil : Hamirpur
District : Hamirpur
ii) Approach : 12 km from Hamirpur.

iii) Altitude : 1100 m.

Management : Local temple committee.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Puffed rice, Fruits, Sweets.

Fairs and Festivals : Tauni Devi fair (held every year on 10th of Ashad month), Navratra.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Bougainvillea spectabilis*, *Canna indica*, *Jasminum grandiflorum*, *Tagetes erecta*, *Thuja orientalis*.


iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Flowers of *Bougainvillea spectabilis*. *Jasminum grandiflorum* and *Tagetes erecta* considered sacred for offerings to the deities.


12. Trilokinath Temple (Pl. 6H):

Main Deity : Trilokinath (Lord Shiva).

Other Deities : Baba Balak Nath. Santoshi Mata.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 800 sq m.

Location:
i) Place

Village : Barah Mahino Ka Paron
Block : Bihari
Tehsil : Barsar
District : Hamirpur

ii) Approach : About 40 km from Hamirpur (5 km from Deoth Sidh).

iii) Altitude : 730 m.

Management : Local temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple was built by locals about 15 years back.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Halva’, Puffed Rice, Sweets.

Fairs and Festivals : Shivratri.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Aegle marmelos, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Callistemon lanceolatus, Catharanthus roseus, Cupressus sempervirens, Ficus elastica, Ficus religiosa, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Mangifera indica, Melia azadirachta, Psidium guajava, Tagetes erecta.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : Callistemon lanceolatus.

iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Leaves of Aegle marmelos offered to Lord Shiva. Ficus religiosa worshipped as sacred plant.

Medicinal : Powdered leaves of Melia azadirachta applied for quick healing of wounds, and its decoction
considered good for diabetes and skin ailments.

**Edible**

Fruits of *Aegle marmelos, Mangifera indica* and *Psidium guajava* are edible.

**Ornamental**

*Bougainvillaea spectabilis, Callistemon lanceolatus, Catharanthus roseus, Cupressus sempervirens, Ficus elastica, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Melia azadirachta* and *Tagetes erecta* grown as ornamentals.

**Other Uses**

Leaves of *Mangifera indica* and *Psidium guajava* used for scouring teeth. Wood of *Mangifera indica* considered good for construction works.

13. Vaishno Mata Temple (Pl. 61):

**Main Deity**

Vaishno Devi.

**Other Deities**

Shiva, Hanuman, Bhairav.

**Total Area of Temple Courtyard**

About 1500 sq m.

**Location:**

**i) Place**

- **Village**: Dhangota  
- **Block**: Bijhari  
- **Tehsil**: Barsar  
- **District**: Hamirpur

**ii) Approach**

10 km from Bijhari.

**iii) Altitude**

850 m.

**Management**

Local temple committee.

**Historical Background**

An old man of the village, Shri Chowdaary Ram had a strange dream in 1991. His niece also saw the same dream, in which he saw a cave having Vaishno Mata as deity having ‘Bael’ tree (*Aegle marmelos*) on one side and ‘Amaltash’ (*Cassia fistula*) on the other side. That place was found out with the help of villagers and the temple was built there.
Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

Morning: ‘Halva’.


ii) By People

‘Halva’, ‘Lachidana’, Puffed rice. ‘Rot’ also offered by people on Saturday to Bhairav, Shiva and Hanuman.


Fairs and Festivals: Navratra.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):

Acacia catechu, Aegle marmelos, Callistemon lanceolatus, Cassia fistula, Catharanthus roseus, Citrus limon, Cynodon dactylon, Ficus benghalensis, Ficus religiosa, Ficus roxburghii, Grevillea robusta, Grewia oppositifolia, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Jasminum sambac, Malvaviscus conzattii, Mangifera indica, Sansevieria trifasciata, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: Grevillea robusta.

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: Leaves of Aegle marmelos offered to Lord Shiva. Wood of Aegle marmelos, Mangifera indica, Ficus religiosa, Ficus benghalensis, Acacia catechu used in ‘havan’. Cynodon dactylon considered sacred and employed in all religious ceremonies.

Medicinal: Fruit pulp of Aegle marmelos used for making candy which is considered very effective against dysentery and other stomach problems.
Edible: The young pods of *Cassia fistula* used for pickling and as vegetable. Fruits of *Aegle marmelos*, *Ficus roxburghii* and *Mangifera indica* are edible and that of *Citrus limon* pickled.

Ornamental: *Callistemon lanceolatus*, *Cassia fistula*, *Catharanthus roseus*, *Grevillea robusta*, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, *Jasminum sambac*, *Malvaviscus conzatti*, *Sansevieria trifasciata*, *Tagetes erecta* and *Thuja orientalis* grown as ornamental.

Other Uses: ‘Katha’ obtained from the heartwood of *Acacia catechu* used for betel chewing. Its branches used for fencing purposes. Leaves of *Grewia oppositifolia* and *Ficus roxburghii* used as fodder. Fibers from branches of *Grewia oppositifolia* used for making ropes. Wood of *Cassia fistula* good for agricultural implements.
TEMPLES OF DISTRICT KANGRA

1. Ashapuri Temple (Pl. 7A):

Main Deity : Goddess Ashapuri.

Other Deity : Shiva.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Village : Ashapuri
   Block : Lamba Gaon
   Tehsil : Jaisinghpur
   District : Kangra

ii) Approach : 18 km from Panchrukhi and 32 km from Palampur.

iii) Altitude : 1500 m.

Management : Government undertaken (under Archaeological Survey of India). Local temple committee also exists.

Historical Background : The temple is believed to be built by Pandavas who stayed here during their exile. The present temple was built by Raja Vijaya Rama (the eldest son of Raja Chandrabhan) in 1687 A.D.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest
   Evening : Milk, Fruits.

ii) By People

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Puffed rice, ‘Patasha’, ‘Halva’.

Fairs and Festivals : Navratra (twice in a year), Janamashtmi, Holi.
Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Cassia fistula, Cynodon dactylon, Phoenix sylvestris, Pistacia integerrima, Prunus puddum, Thuja orientalis.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Phoenix sylvestris.*

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: *Cynodon dactylon* employed in all religious ceremonies as sacred plant.

Medicinal: 4-5g seed powder of *Cassia fistula* given daily to cure asthma. Powdered dried fruit of *Pistacia integerrima* used for cough.

Edible: Fruits of *Phoenix sylvestris* and *Prunus puddum* edible.

Ornamental: *Cassia fistula* and *Thuja orientalis* grown as ornamentals.

Other Uses: Leaves of *Phoenix sylvestris* used for making mats and brooms and that of *Prunus puddum* as good fodder for livestock.

2. Baba Balak Rupi Temple (Pl. 7B):

Main Deity: Baba Balak Rupi (form of Lord Shiva).

Other Deities: Hanuman, Ganesha, Kamakhya Devi, Nandigan.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Balak Rupi
Block: Lamba Gaon
Tehsil: Jaisinghpur
District: Kangra

ii) Approach: 4 km from Alampur.
iii) Altitude  
: 700 m.

Management  
: Temple committee.

Historical Background  
: Temple was damaged during earthquake in 1905. Later, it was reconstructed by the local people.

Temple Architect  
: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest
- **Morning**: Sugar Candy.
- **Noon**: 'Rot'.
- **Evening**: Black gram.

ii) By People  

Offerings to People (Prasadam)  
: Puffed rice, 'Lachidana', 'Halva', 'Rot'.

Fairs and Festivals  
: Fair is held on every Saturday of Jayeshth and Ashad month, Janamashtmi, Shivratri, Holi.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plant (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Euphorbia milii*.

ii) Maintenance  
: Satisfactory.

iii) Ethnobotanical

Ornamental  
: *Euphorbia milii* grown as an ornamental.

3. Baba Kalinath Temple (Pl. 7C):

Main Deity  
: Baba Kalinath.

Other Deities  
: Shiva-Parvati.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard  
: About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
- **Town**: Baroh
- **Block**: Nagrota Bagwan
Tehsil : Baroh  
District : Kangra

ii) Approach : 14 km from Ranital.

iii) Altitude : 700 m.

Management : Privately owned.

Historical background : The temple was built by King of Guler.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : Rice with Clarified butter, Sugar.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Puffed rice, ‘Bundi’, Sweets.

Fairs and Festivals : Local fairs are held in July-August. Besides. Shivratri and Janamashtmi are also celebrated.

Observations:


ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical Sacred : Wood of Ficus religiosa used for performing sacrificial fire (‘havan”) during religious ceremonies. Holoptelea integrifolia considered as sacred plant. Cynodon dactylon employed in various religious ceremonies.
Medicinal: Poultice of leaves of *Catharanthus roseus* applied to cure insect bites. Softwood of *Carica papaya* used for skin diseases.

Edible: Fruits of *Mangifera indica* edible. Its juice considered refreshing and cooling. Pulp of fruit used for making ‘Am Papad’. Unripe fruits pickled and also used for making ‘chutney’. Unripe fruits used for making ‘Amchur’ which is used for making various local dishes. Its fruits also used for making candy. Ripe fruits of *Carica papaya* edible whereas unripe ones cooked as vegetable.

Ornamental: *Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Cestrum nocturnum, Hibiscus syriacus, Holoptelea integrifolia, Malvaviscus consatii, Tabernaemontana coronaria* and *Tagetes erecta* grown as ornamentals.

Other Uses: Leaves of *Mangifera indica* used for scouring teeth and those of *Holoptelea integrifolia* used as fodder. Wood used for construction work.

Remark: Goats sacrificed to appease deities.

4. Bagulamukhi Temple (Pl. 7D):

Main Deity: Mata Bagulamukhi.

Other Deities: Ganesha, Lakshmi, Saraswati, Hanuman, Annapurna Mata, Shiva.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Vankhandi
Block: Dehra
Tehsil: Dehra
District: Kangra

ii) Approach: About 10 km from Dehra and 10 km from Ranital.

iii) Altitude: 500 m.

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Management

Temple committee.

Historical Background

It is believed that Lord Rama meditated at this place. Later, Meghnad (son of Ravana), meditated here for defeating Lord Rama in war. In his mission he was disturbed by Hanuman. Later, temple was made here by Pandavas.

Temple Architect

Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

Whatever prepared in community meal (‘Langar’) is also offered to deity.

ii) By People


Offerings to People (Prasadam)

Puffed rice. ‘Lachidana’.

Fairs and Festivals

Navratri, Shivratri.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):

Aegle marmelos, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Citrus aurantifolia, Cynodon dactylon, Ficus religiosa, Morus alba.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard

Bougainvillea spectabilis.

iii) Maintenance

Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred

Leaves of Aegle marmelos offered to appease Lord Shiva. Ficus religiosa worshipped as sacred tree. Its wood used in sacrificial fire (‘havan’) for performing religious rites. Cynodon dactylon considered sacred and employed in various religious ceremonies.

Medicinal

Decoction of leaves of Bougainvillea spectabilis given to cure diabetes.

Edible

Fruits of Aegle marmelos, Morus alba edible, and those of Citrus aurantifolia pickled.
Ornamental: *Bougainvillea spectabilis* grown as an ornamental plant.

Other Uses: Leaves of *Morus alba* used as fodder. Also, its dried branches used as firewood.

5. Bajreshwari Devi Temple (Pl. 7E):

Main Deity: Bajreshwari Devi (marble image of the goddess).

Other Deities: Shiva, Bhairav, Hanuman, Lakshmi, Kali, Rama, Lakshman, Sita.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 1500 sq m.

Location:

   i) Place

   Town: Kangra
   Block: Kangra
   Tehsil: Kangra
   District: Kangra

   ii) Approach: The temple is located in the town.

   iii) Altitude: 700 m.

Management: Government controlled. Temple committee also exists.

Historical Background: The temple belongs to 8\textsuperscript{th}-9\textsuperscript{th} century A.D. This temple was damaged in the devastating earthquake of April 4, 1905. Later, it was rebuilt by the temple committee.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

   i) By Priest

   Morning: Dry Fruits like Chestnut, Cashewnut, Almond, Currant, Dried Palm Fruits, Coconut, etc.
   Noon: Rice-Dal.
   Evening: Puri-Chana, Milk.
ii) By People

Offerings to People (Prasadam)


Fairs and Festivals

Minjar festival (for one week-at the end of July month), Makar Sakranti festival (13-14 January)-about 3 quintals clarified butter (‘ghee’) offered to Goddess, Navratra Fair.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):

Amaryllis reginae, Araucaria columnaris, Ficus benghalensis, Ficus religiosa, Tagetes erecta.

ii) Maintenance

Excellent.

iii) Ethnobotanical

Sacred and Associated Myth

Ficus benghalensis and Ficus religiosa worshipped as sacred plants. Flowers of Tagetes erecta considered sacred for offering to the deity. People tie scarves to Ficus benghalensis and sacred threads to the Ficus religiosa for the fulfilment of their desires.

Ornamental

Amaryllis reginae, Araucaria columnaris and Tagetes erecta grown as ornamentals.

Remarks

No sacrifices are offered.

6. Bhagsu Nath Temple (Pl. 7F, G):

Main Deity

Shiva, Nag Devta.

Other Deities

Radha, Krishana, Mira.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard

About 3000 sq m including a pond in the courtyard of the temple.

Location:

i) Place

Town

Bhagsu
Block: Dharamshala
Tehsil: Dharamshala
District: Kangra

ii) Approach: 2 km from MacLeodganj.

iii) Altitude: 1750 m.

Management: Owned by Mahant Family.

Historical Background: In Dwaper Yug, there was a drought in Ajmer at that time ruled by Bhagsu-the king of devils. In search of the source of water, he reached at the top of a hill and brought water from Nag Dul with his supernatural powers. Nag followed him. At the place of present temple there was a big fight between them and Nag finally succeeded in killing Bhagsu. On his request Nag promised him that this place will be known by his name and both of them shall also be worshipped together. The temple dates back to the second half of the sixteenth century A.D. and built by Raja Dharam Chand.

Temple Architect: It is a Sikhara type of Structure.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: Milk, Clarified butter, Rice, ‘Dal’, ‘Chapati’.


Offerings to People (Prasadam): Puffed rice, ‘Lachidana’, Fox nut, Currant, Sugar candy.

Fairs and Festivals: Radha Ashtmi, Krishana Ashtmi, Shivratri.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Aesculus indica, Cedrus deodara, Cupressus torulosa, Cynodon dactylon, Jasminum primulinum, Lonicera japonica, Tagetes erecta.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.
iv) Ethnobotanical

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uses</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sacred</td>
<td><em>Cynodon dactylon</em> considered sacred and employed in various religious ceremonies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible</td>
<td>Fruits of <em>Aesculus indica</em> are edible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal</td>
<td>Powdered fruits of <em>Aesculus indica</em> applied to cure skin problems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornamental</td>
<td><em>Aesculus indica</em>, <em>Cupressus torulosa</em>, <em>Jasminum primulinum</em>, <em>Lonicera japonica</em>, and <em>Tagetes erecta</em> grown as ornamental plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Uses</td>
<td>Wood of <em>Cedrus deodara</em> and <em>Aesculus indica</em> used for construction works. Leaves of <em>Aesculus indica</em> used as fodder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Goats sacrificed to appease deity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Buddhist Temple (Thek Chen Choiling) (Pl. 7H-K):

Main Deity : Gautam Buddha.
Other Deities : Avalokitesvara, Ajari Gusupema Sambhava.
Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Town</td>
<td>Dharamshala (Mc Leodganj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block</td>
<td>Dharamshala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehsil</td>
<td>Dharamshala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Kangra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ii) Approach : 15 km from Dharamshala.

iii) Altitude : 1730 m.

Management : Temple committee.

Historical Background : It was built in 1966.

Temple Architect : Buddhist Monastery.

Offerings to God:

By People : Biscuit. Fruits.
Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’, Biscuit, Fruits.

Fairs and Festivals : Budh Purnima.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Aloe vera, Araucaria columnaris, Bougainvillea glabra, Cedrus deodara, Cestrum nocturnum, Cupressus torulosa, Diospyros lotus, Ehretia acuminata, Ficus religiosa, Ficus virens, Hydrangea macrophylla, Jacaranda acutifolia, Lagerstroemia indica, Pelargonium hortorum, Populus nigra, Pyrus pashia, Quercus incana, Robinia pseudoacacia, Salix tetrasperma, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis.

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard : Cedrus deodara, Populus nigra, Thuja orientalis.

iii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Leaves of Cupressus torulosa and Thuja orientalis burnt as incense in the temple. One of the Poplar trees (Populus nigra) in the courtyard treated as sacred and worshipped.

Medicinal : Leaf pulp of Aloe vera prescribed with milk to cure stomach problems.

Edible : Aloe vera used as vegetable. Fruits of Ehretia acuminata and Pyrus pashia eaten.

Ornamental : Aloe vera, Araucaria columnaris, Bougainvillea glabra, Cestrum nocturnum, Cupressus torulosa, Diospyros lotus, Ficus religiosa, Ficus virens, Jacaranda acutifolia, Lagerstroemia indica, Pelargonium hortorum, Robinia pseudoacacia, Salix tetrasperma, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis grown as ornamental plants. Jacaranda acutifolia planted as an avenue plant.

Other Uses : Leaves of Ehretia acuminata, Quercus incana and Robinia pseudoacacia used as fodder. Wood of Cedrus deodara excellent for
furniture and construction works. Wood of *Quercus incana* and *Robinia pseudoacaiaa* used for agricultural implements.

8. Buddha Temple (Pl. 8A):

Main Deity : Gautam Buddha.

Other Deities : Marpa, Milah, Thapo.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Tilokpur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Block</td>
<td>Surian Nagrota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehsil</td>
<td>Jawali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Kangra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ii) Approach : About 50 km from Kangra.

iii) Altitude : 580 m.

Management : Temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple is about 37 years old.

Temple Architect : Buddhist Monastery.

Offerings to God : Biscuits, Fruits.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Biscuits, Fruits.

Observations:


ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard : *Bougainvillea spectabilis*, *Tagetes erecta*.

iii) Maintenance : Excellent.
iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: Flowers of *Bougainvillea spectabilis, Hibiscus syriacus, Jasminum sambac, Rosa indica* and *Tagetes erecta* considered sacred for offering to the deity.

Edible: Fruits of *Citrus jambhiri, Eriobotrya japonica, Psidium guajava* edible.

Ornamental: *Araucaria columnaris, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Callistephus chinensis, Eriobotrya japonica, Hibiscus syriacus, Jasminum sambac, Kochia trichophylla, Pelargonium hortorum, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta* and *Thuja orientalis* commonly grown as ornamentals.

Other Uses: Leaves and branches of *Psidium guajava* used for scouring teeth. Wood of *Dalbergia sissoo* excellent for furniture and building works.

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9. Chamunda Nandikeshwar Temple (Pl. 8B):

Main Deity: Chamunda Devi, Shiva.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 7500 sq m including a lake and a park.

Location:

i) Place

- Village: Jadrangal
- Block: Nagrota Bagwan
- Tehsil: Dharamshala
- District: Kangra

ii) Approach: The temple is situated in the lap of Dhauladhar range of mountains on the side of Baner Khadd (Baanganga), which is 15 km from Dharamshala on Palampur road.

iii) Altitude: 980 m.

Management: Government owned (Shri Chamunda Nandikeshwar Dham Trust).

Historical Background: In the battle between the gods and the demons, Chandika emerged from an eyebrow of
Temple Architect : Sikharan style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest


ii) By People

: Puffed rice, Fox nut, ‘Lachidana’, Sugar candy, Currant. ‘Bil-patri’ (Leaves of Bil tree) specially offered to Lord Shiva.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Puffed rice, Fox nut, ‘Lachidana’. Sugar candy, Currant.

Fairs and Festivals : Navratra Fair (Thrice in a year), Shivratri, Holi, Baisakhi, Dussehra.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Albizia stipulata, Amaryllis reginae, Canna indica, Cynodon dactylon, Cyperus flabelliformis, Ficus religiosa, Litchi chinensis, Mangifera indica, Psidium guajava, Sansevieria trifasciata, Syzygium jambos, Tagetes erecta, Terminalia bellirica.

ii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iii) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Ficus religiosa worshipped and its wood used in ‘havan’ for performing religious rites. Cynodon dactylon considered sacred and employed in all religious ceremonies.

Medicinal : Fruits of Terminalia bellirica used in the preparation of ‘Triphala’ which is prescribed
to cure stomach problems. Its fruit pulp eaten raw for diarrhoea.

**Edible**

| Fruits of Litchi chinensis, Mangifera indica, Psidium guajava, Syzygium jambos and Terminalia bellirica edible. |

**Ornamental**

| Albizia stipulata, Amaryllis reginae, Canna indica, Cyperus flabelliformis, Sansevieria trifasciata, Tagetes erecta and Terminalia bellirica grown as ornamentals. |

**Other Uses**

| Leaves of Psidium guajava and Mangifera indica used for scouring teeth. Leaves of Albizia stipulata used as fodder. The plant of Cyperus flabelliformis grown in house courtyards to ward off snakes. Wood of Albizia stipulata and Terminalia bellirica used for agricultural implements. Wood of Mangifera indica used for construction works. |

**Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Area**

| Except Syzygium jambos all other plants are common outside. |

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10. Jwalamukhi Temple (Pl. 8C):

**Main Deity**

| Jwalaji (Fire flames representing the deity). |

**Total Area of Temple Courtyard**

| About 3000 sq m. |

**Location:**

- **Place**
  - **Town**: Jwalamukhi
  - **Block**: Dehra
  - **Tehsil**: Dehra
  - **District**: Kangra

- **Approach**: 55 km from Dharamshala.

- **Altitude**: 610 m.

**Management**

| Government undertaken (Department of Language and Culture). |

**Historical Background**

| It is believed that the temple of Jwalamukhi must have existed as early as 650 A.D. A |
Yajna was arranged by Raja Daksh (father of Uma or Sati) for which Sati was also invited. There her husband, Lord Shiva was disgraced by Raja Daksh. On seeing this she ended her life in ‘havan-kund’. Lord Shiva carried her body in burnt condition aimlessly. Lord Vishnu became afraid of the consequences of his anger. So her body was cut into pieces with the help of his ‘Sudershan Chakra’. All the parts of her body fell at 51 places. These places are called as ‘Shaktipeeth’. It is believed that tongue of Sati dropped at Jwalaji. Since then this place is worshipped as ‘Shaktipeeth. There are 3 other ‘Shaktipeeth’ in Himachal Pradesh. These are Bajreshwari Devi at Kangra, Chintpurni at Una and Naina Devi at Bilaspur.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

Morning : Sweets, Sugar Candy.

Noon : Rice-Dal, Sweets.


ii) By People

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Puffed rice, ‘Lachidana’, Sugar Candy.

Fairs and Festivals : Jwalaji Janamotsav celebrated on Ashtmi of Magh-Shukla Paksh; Katiyayini celebrated on the Ashtmi of Shravan Shukla Paksh and Navratra.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plant (Protected as well as for Landscaping) : Mimusops elengi.

ii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iii) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Mimusops elengi considered as sacred plant. People tie threads to this tree for the fulfilment
of their desires. Flowers of *Mimusops elengi* used for bedding of the deity.

**Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas**

*Mimusops elengi* is absent in the surrounding areas of the temple.

**Remarks**

Goats are sacrificed. There are only 3 Moulsari trees in District Kangra: one in the Brijraj Swami temple, second at Shibbo Than and third at Jwalaji.

11. Kalinath Kaleshwar Mahadev Temple (Pl. 8D):

**Main Deity**

Kaleshwar Mahadev (Shiva).

**Other Deities**

Eleven Rudra (Eleven Forms of Lord Shiva), Ashtbhuji Mata, Radha-Krishana, Hanuman, Ganesh, Nandi.

**Total Area of Temple Courtyard**

Total area of the temple land is 7 hectare which includes cultivation land (about 2 Acre), an orchard of mango trees (1 hectare) and rest of the surrounding area of the temple courtyard of about 3000 sq m.

**Location:**

i) **Place**

- Village: Kaleshwar
- Block: Pragpur
- Tehsil: Dehra
- District: Kangra

ii) **Approach**

15 km from Nadaun; temple is located on the side of Vyas River.

iii) **Altitude**

465 m.

**Management**

Temple committee.

**Historical Background**

Long ago, Goddess Kali worshipped Lord Shiva at this place. Hence, it is named as Kalinath Kaleshwar Mahadev Temple. The present temple was built in 19th century A.D. by the King of Amb and Nadaun.
Temple Architect: Sikhara style. The temple is a dressed stone structure.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: Rice, Dal, Chapati, Vegetables.


Offerings to People (Prasadam): Puffed rice.

Fairs and Festivals: Shivratri, Baisakhi Fair (for 3 days). Local fair held on every Monday of Shravan Month.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):
   Aegle marmelos, Amaryllis reginae, Aloe vera, Cassia fistula, Cedrela toona, Citrus jambhiri, Cordia dichotoma, Cynodon dactylon, Emblica officinalis, Ficus benghalensis, Ficus religiosa, Grewia oppositifolia, Jasminum sambac, Lagerstroemia indica, Mallotus philippinensis, Mangifera indica, Mirabilis jalapa, Morus alba, Ocimum sanctum, Plumeria acutifolia, Polyalthia longifolia, Psidium guajava, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Thevetia neriifolia, Zizyphus mauritiana.

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard: Ficus religiosa, Thevetia neriifolia.

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

   Sacred: Leaves of Aegle marmelos especially offered to Lord Shiva. Ficus benghalensis, Ficus religiosa and Ocimum sanctum worshipped as sacred plants. Cynodon dactylon employed in various religious ceremonies.

   Medicinal: Powder removed from the fruits of Mallotus philippinensis consumed with butter milk (‘Lassi’) for stomachache and to expell worms. Fruits of Emblica officinalis used in preparation of ‘Triphala’ which is prescribed for stomach problems. Its powdered seeds
effective for liver disorders. 50-100g of mixture containing equal quantity of *Aloe vera*, roasted black sesame (‘Kala til’) and jaggery (‘Gur’) taken daily to cure prostate and bed wetting.

**Edible**

*Aloe vera* used as vegetable. Fruits of *Aegle marmelos*, *Citrus jambhiri*, *Cordia dichotoma*, *Emblica officinalis*, *Mangifera indica*, *Morus alba*, *Psidium guajava* and *Zizyphus mauritiana* edible whereas those of *Mangifera indica*, *Cordia dichotoma*, *Emblica officinalis* used for making pickles. Fruits of *Mangifera indica* and *Emblica officinalis* also good for making candies.

**Ornamental**

*Amaryllis reginae*, *Aloe vera*, *Cassia fistula*, *Jasminum sambac*, *Lagerstroemia indica*, *Mirabilis jalapa*, * Ocimum sanctum*, *Plumeria acutifolia*, *Polyalthia longifolia*, *Rosa indica*, *Tagetes erecta* and *Thevetia neriifolia* planted as ornamentals.

**Other Uses**

Leaves of *Grewia oppositifolia* and *Morus alba* used as fodder. Wood of *Cedrela toona* excellent for construction and furniture; that of *Mallotus philippinensis* and *Cassia fistula* for agricultural implements.

**Remarks**

No sacrifices are offered. It is believed that Pandavas brought water from five sacred places (‘Tirth Dham’) and created a sacred water body near the temple, called ‘Panchtirth’.

12. Lakshmi Narayan Temple or Thakurdwara (Pl. 8E):

**Main Deities**

Narayan (Lord Vishnu), Lakshmi.

**Other Deities**

Shiva, Vaishno Devi, Durga, Hanuman.

**Total Area of Temple Courtyard**

About 1500 sq m.

**Location:**

i) **Place**

Village : Alampur
Block : Lamba Gaon
Tehsil : Jaisinghpur  
District : Kangra

ii) Approach : 3 km from Sujanpur.

iii) Altitude : 680 m.

Management : Temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple is believed to be constructed in 1655 A.D. by Raja Abhay Chand-King of Sujanpur Tira.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

Morning : Sugar, Sugar Candy. Sweet fennel (‘Mithi saunf’).

Noon : Cooked rice.

Evening : Sugar, Sugar Candy, Sweet fennel.

ii) By People


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Sugar candy, Sugar, Black gram.

Fairs and Festivals : Janamashtmi Fair.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Chrysanthemum indicum, Tagetes erecta.

ii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iii) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Flowers of Chrysanthemum indicum and Tagetes erecta offered to the deities.

Ornamental : Chrysanthemum indicum and Tagetes erecta grown as ornamental plants.

Remarks : No sacrifices are made.
13. Lakshmi Narayan Temple (Pl. 8F):

Main Deity : Lakshmi Narayan.

Other Deities : Durga Chandi, Rudra Bhagwan (form of Lord Shiva).

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 3000 sq m (total area of the temple land is 9 hectare).

Location:

i) Place

Village : Chanor
Block : Pragpur
Tehsil : Dehra
District : Kangra

ii) Approach : About 17 km from Dehra.

iii) Altitude : 600 m.

Management : Temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple is said to be constructed by the Pandavas. Later it was renovated several times by the locals.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

Morning : Milk-Bhog.

Noon & Evening : Food prepared in community meal.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’, Puffed rice, ‘Patasha’.

Fairs and Festivals : Sakranti celebrated every month, Janamashtmi.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Amaryllis reginae, Artocarpus lakoocha, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Bauhinia vahlii.
Predominant Plants of the Courtyard

Bougainvillea spectabilis, Canna indica.

Maintenance

Excellent.

Ethnobotanical

Sacred and Associated Myth

Ficus religiosa and Ocimum sanctum worshipped as sacred plants. Wood of Ficus religiosa used in ‘havan’ for performing religious rites. Newly married couples tie their ‘bengals’ (bride) and ‘sehra’ (bridegroom) to the tree of Thuja orientalis growing in the temple courtyard for their prosperous life. Cynodon dactylon employed in all religious ceremonies as sacred plant.

Medicinal

Fruits of Artocarpus lakoocha considered good for cough. Seed powder of Cassia fistula given for constipation.

Edible

Young pods of Cassia fistula used as vegetable. Ripe fruits of Artocarpus lakoocha generally used in preparing ‘chutneys’ whereas unripe ones cooked as vegetable or pickled. Fruits of Ficus glomerata, Mangifera indica, Syzygium cumini edible and that of Citrus aurantifolia pickled.

Ornamental

Amaryllis reginae, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Celosia argentea var. cristata, Grevillea robusta, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Hibiscus syriacus, Lagerstroemia indica, Nerium odorum, Ocimum sanctum, Putranjiva roxburghii, Rosa indica, Sansevieria trifasciata, Tagetes erecta, Thevetia neriifolia, Thuja orientalis.
Other Uses: Thevetia neriifolia and Thuja orientalis planted for beautification of the temple.

Remarks: Leaves of Bauhinia vahlii used for making meal plates. Wood of Cassia fistula good for agricultural implements and that of Syzygium cumini for packing cases.

Thick forest (spreading to an area of 9 hectare) attached to the temple is protected on religious grounds.

14. Machhial Mahadev Temple (Pl. 8G):

Main Deity: Shiva.
Other Deities: Bhairav, Shani Dev, Hanuman, Kali, Durga.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Village: Andreta
   Block: Panchrukhi
   Tehsil: Palampur
   District: Kangra

ii) Approach: 2 km from Panchrukhi, on Palampur-Bajnath road.

iii) Altitude: 990 m.

Management: In the name of Deity.

Historical Background: Long ago, Baba Machhender Nath meditated here. Since then this place is known as ‘Machhial Mahadev Temple’. It was reconstructed in 1999 by locals and the Mahant of the temple with donations given by devotees.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: ‘Halva’, Dry fruits like Almond, Currant, Cashewnut, Dried palm fruits, Coconut, etc.


Fairs and Festivals: Machhial Ka Mela (14-16 September), Guru Purnima (in July), Shivratri.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):
- Aegle marmelos
- Calendula officinalis
- Cannabis sativa
- Canna indica
- Carica papaya
- Catharanthus roseus
- Cedrela toona
- Centella asiatica
- Chrysanthemum indicum
- Citrus reticulata
- Colocasia esculenta
- Cosmos sulphureus
- Cynodon dactylon
- Dalbergia sissoo
- Datura fastuosa
- Ehretia acuminata
- Ficus glomerata
- Ficus religiosa
- Grewia oppositifolia
- Hibiscus syriacus
- Justicia gendarussa
- Lagerstroemia indica
- Machilus gamblei
- Malvaviscus conzatii
- Mentha piperita
- Morus alba
- Musa paradisiaca
- Nerium odorum
- Ocimum basilicum
- Pisum sativum
- Populus nigra
- Quercus incana
- Rosa indica
- Salix tetrasperma
- Sapium sebiferum
- Tagetes erecta
- Zea mays
- Zephyranthes grandiflora
- Zinnia elegans

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard: Cannabis sativa, Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance: Excellents.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: Ficus religiosa, Ocimum basilicum, Aegle marmelos and Ficus glomerata considered sacred plants. Cynodon dactylon employed in various religious ceremonies as sacred plant. Leaves of Aegle marmelos, Cannabis sativa and flowers of Datura fastuosa offered to appease Lord Shiva. Wood of Ficus glomerata and Ficus religiosa used as sacred wood in ‘havan’.

Medicinal: Leaves of Mentha piperita chewed for stomach troubles. One leaf of Centella asiatica and one black pepper (Piper nigrum Linn.) taken daily to cure stomach problems. 11 leaves of Centella asiatica, 3 black pepper and 1 cardamom powdered and then fried in cow’s
clarified butter and taken in morning with cow's milk to enhance memory. Powdered leaves of *Centella asiatica* used to cure liver problems. Tablets prepared by powdering 4-5 leaves of *Centella asiatica* along with 1 black pepper prescribed to cure jaundice. Poultice of leaves and bark of *Sapium sebiferum* applied to cure joint pains.

**Edible**

- Seeds of *Pisum sativum* and leaves and rhizome of *Colocasia esculenta* used as vegetable. Leaves of *Mentha piperita* used for making 'chutney'. Grains of *Zea mays* used in the form of flour for making 'chapatis' and its immature cobs eaten after roasting. Juice of fruits of *Citrus reticulata* considered refreshing and cooling. Fruits of *Aegle marmelos*, *Carica papaya*, *Litchi chinensis*, *Mangifera indica*, *Morus alba* and *Musa paradisiaca* edible.

**Ornamental**


**Other Uses**

- Leaves of *Mangifera indica* used for scouring teeth and its wood for construction works. Leaves of *Morus alba*, *Ehretia acuminata*, *Quercus incana*, *Sapium sebiferum* used as fodder. Leaves of *Grewia oppositifolia* used as fodder for enhancing lactation and its branches for making ropes. Wood of *Cedrela toona*, *Dalbergia sissoo* excellent for furniture and construction works. Wood of *Populus nigra* used for making cheap furniture and packing cases.

**Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas**

- *Ficus glomerata* is rare outside. All other plants are common outside.
Remarks: No sacrifices are made. The sacred water body on the backside of the temple contains numerous fish which are protected on religious grounds.

15. Mahakal Temple (Pl. 8H):

Main Deity: Shiva.

Other Deities: Goddess Durga, Hanuman, Ganpati, Kedarnath, Surya Narayan, Dharamraj.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: Of the total area 4 hectare of temple land, a large portion includes the forest area surrounding the temple courtyard and rest is cultivated. The forest trees are those of Jamun, Biyunsh, Poplar, Khajur and Bamboo plants, bearing religious protection.

Location:

i) Place

- Village: Mahakal
- Block: Baijnath
- Tehsil: Baijnath
- District: Kangra

ii) Approach: 5 km from Baijnath.

iii) Altitude: 860 m.

Management: Temple committee.

Historical Background: It is believed that Mahakal temple was originally made by Pandavas. Later, it was renovated by Adiguru Shankeracharaya.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

- Morning: Currant.
- Noon: Rice, Dal, Chapati, Vegetables.
- Evening: Chapati, Vegetables.
ii) By People

Offerings to People (Prasadam): Sweets. On Saturday people offer mustard oil, ‘mash’ (seeds of Vigna mungo), ‘til’ (seeds of Sesamum orientale), ‘sarson’ (seeds of Brassica campestris), a piece of black cloth, black ribbon, black bengals, etc. to protect themselves from the evil effect of Shani. ‘Bil-patri’ (leaves of Aegle marmelos) especially offered to Lord Shiva.

Fairs and Festivals: Fair held on every Saturday of Bhado month (August-September), Nirjal Ekadashi fair in June and Shivratri.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Bougainvillea spectabilis, Bryophyllum calycinum, Calendula officinalis, Celosia argentea var. cristata, Dahlia rosea, Ficus religiosa, Gaillardia pulchella, Hibiscus syriacus, Litchi chinensis, Rosa indica, Rosa multiflora, Tagetes erecta.

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard: Hibiscus syriacus, Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: Ficus religiosa worshipped as sacred plant. Its wood used in ‘havan’ for performing religious rites.

Medicinal: 3 fresh leaves of Ficus religiosa taken thrice a day to cure jaundice.

Edible: Fruits of Litchi chinensis edible.

Ornamental: Bougainvillea spectabilis, Bryophyllum calycinum, Calendula officinalis, Celosia argentea var. cristata, Dahlia rosea, Gaillardia pulchella, Hibiscus syriacus, Rosa indica, Rosa multiflora and Tagetes erecta grown as ornamentals.

Remarks: ‘Rudra Abhishek’ of Lord Shiva is done on special occasions like Shivratri in which Shivlingam is first washed with milk, curd,
clarified butter, honey, loaf sugar, sugarcane juice and silver powder added to water and then with ‘haldi’ (*Curcuma longa*) and ‘Kumkum’ water. After the bathing ritual the deity is offered camphor (‘Kapur’), saffron (‘Kesar’), ‘Janeu’, leaves and fruits of ‘Bael’ tree (‘Bael-Patri’, ‘Bael-Phal’), ‘doob’ (*Cynodon dactylon*) and dry fruits (Cashewnut, Almond. Sugar candy. Currant, Dried Palm Fruit etc.).

16. Mangla Mata Temple (Pl. 81):

**Main Deity**: Mangla Mata.

**Other Deities**: Durga Asht Bhavani, Shiva.

**Total Area of Temple Courtyard**: 1500 sq m.

**Location**:  

i) **Place**  

| Village  | Tilokpur |
| Block   | Nagrota Suriyan |
| Tehsil  | Jawali |
| District | Kangra |

ii) **Approach**: About 50 km from Kangra.

iii) **Altitude**: 650 m.

**Management**: Village temple committee.

**Historical Background**: The temple is about 400 years old. At that time, Sikh families used to live in this village who established the deity as their Kuldevi.

**Temple Architect**: Sikhara style.

**Offerings to God**:  


ii) **By People**: ‘Halva’, Puffed rice, ‘Patasha’.


**Fairs and Festivals**: Navratra.
Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Bauhinia vahlii, Boerhaavia diffusa, Bombax ceiba, Callistemon lanceolatus, Cassia glauca, Catharanthus roseus, Cynodon dactylon, Emblica officinalis, Ficus religiosa, Grevillea robusta, Jacaranda acutifolia, Lannea coromandelica, Pinus roxburghii, Pistacia integerrima, Pinus roxburghii, Tectona grandis, Terminalia bellirica, Terminalia chebula, Thuja orientalis.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : Grevillea robusta.

iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Ficus religiosa worshipped as sacred plant. Its wood used in ‘havan’ for performing religious rites. Cynodon dactylon considered sacred plant and employed in religious ceremonies.

Medicinal : Fruits of Emblica officinalis, Terminalia bellirica and Terminalia chebula used in preparation of ‘Triphala’ which is prescribed for acidity, constipation and other stomach problems. Mixture of 1 kg fresh fruits of Terminalia chebula boiled in water in an earthenware vessel alongwith 100g salt, 100g black pepper (Piper nigrum) and 50g Ajwain (Trachyspermum ammi) prescribed for constipation (one fruit daily till cure). Decoction of roots of Boerhaavia diffusa used to cure body swelling.

Edible : Seeds of Bombax ceiba, Pinus roxburghii and fruits of Emblica officinalis, Terminalia bellirica, Terminalia chebula are edible. Leaves of Boerhaavia diffusa cooked as vegetable.

Ornamental : Bombax ceiba, Callistemon lanceolatus, Cassia glauca, Catharanthus roseus, Emblica officinalis, Grevillea robusta, Jacaranda acutifolia, Pinus roxburghii, Tectona grandis,
Other Uses

Leaves of *Bauhinia vahlii* used for making meal plates. Cones of *Pinus roxburghii* used for decorative purposes. Wood of *Bombax ceiba* used for construction works. Its cotton used for stuffing pillows and mattresses. Wood of *Terminalia bellirica* used for making agricultural implements.

17. Mukut Nath Temple (Pl. 8J):

Main Deity: Mukut Nath (Shiva).

Other Deity: Goddess Parvati.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: Total area of the temple land is about 2 acre of which about 1500 sq m is earmarked for temple and its courtyard. The crops of wheat, rice etc. are grown in vacant land which also contains some trees of Akhrot, Orange, Aru, Kachnar, Khajur, Puna and Galgal.

Location:

1) Place

- Village: Sansaal
- Block: Baijnath
- Tehsil: Baijnath
- District: Kangra

2) Approach: 6 km from Baijnath.

3) Altitude: 1330 m.

Management: Temple committee.

Historical Background: It is believed that the devil Jalandhar when killed in ‘Dwapar Yug’ was dropped here.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

1) By Priest

- Noon: Rice, Dal, Chapati, Vegetables.
Evening: Currant, Fruits.


Offerings to People (Prasadam): ‘Halva’, Puffed rice, Currant.

Fairs and Festivals: Shivratri.

Observations:


ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Ocimum basilicum*.

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: *Ocimum basilicum* worshipped as a sacred plant.

Medicinal: Decoction of bark of *Bauhinia variegata* used to dissolve blood clots in body. Fruit juice of *Citrus limon* used to cure respiratory problems.

Edible: Flower buds of *Bauhinia variegata* cooked as vegetable. Fruits of *Mangifera indica* and *Prunus armeniaca* are edible whereas those of *Citrus aurantifolia*, *Citrus limon* used for pickling.

Ornamental: *Bauhinia variegata*, *Canna indica*, *Dahlia rosea*, *Hibiscus syriacus*, *Hydrangea macrophylla*, *Malvaviscus conzatii*, *Nerium odorum*, *Ocimum basilicum*, *Rosa indica* and *Tagetes erecta* grown as ornamentals.

Other Uses: Leaves of *Ehretia acuminata* used as fodder and its wood for furniture.
Remarks: No sacrifices are made.

18. Nag Devta Temple (Shri Sheshnag Temple) (Pl. 8K):

Main Deity: Nag Devta.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 800 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Chelian
Block: Dehra
Tehsil: Dehra
District: Kangra

ii) Approach: 2 km on foot from Ranital.

iii) Altitude: 550 m.

Management: Privately owned.

Historical Background: The present temple is around 40 years old. Earlier idols of Nag Devta were kept in open under the Banyan tree. Later, temple was constructed at the same spot after removing the tree.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: Whatever being prepared in the home of priest.


Offerings to People (Prasadam): ‘Lachidana’, Puffed rice.

Fairs and Festivals: Fairs are held during July-September for 2 months.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Cynodon dactylon, Ficus religiosa, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Ocimum sanctum, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta, Zizyphus mauritiana.
ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Ocimum sanctum*.

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred and Associated Myth: *Ficus religiosa, Ocimum sanctum* and *Zizyphus mauritiana* worshipped as sacred plants. Wood of *Ficus religiosa* used in ‘havan’ for performing religious rites. *Cynodon dactylon* considered sacred and employed in all religious ceremonies. *Zizyphus mauritiana*, generally present in Nag temples, believed to be associated with Nag Devta. Snake bites cured here.

Medicinal: Poultice of leaves of *Zizyphus mauritiana* applied to cure skin disorders.

Edible: Fruits of *Zizyphus mauritiana* edible.

Ornamental: *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Ocimum sanctum, Tabernaemontana coronaria* and *Tagetes erecta* grown as ornamentals.

20. Nagni Mata Temple (Pl. 9A):

Main Deity: Nagni Mata.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Nagni
Block: Nurpur
Tehsil: Nurpur
District: Kangra

ii) Approach: About 9 km from Nurpur, on the side of Nurpur-Kangra road.

iii) Altitude: 600 m.

Management: Local temple committee.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historical Background</th>
<th>The temple is believed to be 200 years old with idols kept in open before its restructuring in 1968.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temple Architect</td>
<td>Sikhara style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offerings to God:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) By Priest</td>
<td>‘Halva-Puri’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) By People</td>
<td>‘Lachidana’, Puffed rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offerings to People (Prasadam)</td>
<td>‘Lachidana’, Puffed rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairs and Festivals</td>
<td>8-9 fairs held every year during July-September.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Courtyard Plants:</td>
<td><em>Bischoffia javanica, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Ficus benghalensis, Ficus religiosa, Tagetes erecta.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard</td>
<td>Bougainvillea spectabilis, Tagetes erecta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii) Maintenance</td>
<td>Excellent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv) Ethnobotanical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacred and Associated Myth</td>
<td><em>Ficus benghalensis</em> and <em>Ficus religiosa</em> worshipped as sacred plants. <em>Bischoffia javanica</em> also regarded as sacred tree. People tie sacred threads and scarves to the tree of <em>Ficus religiosa</em> for the fulfilment of their desires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal</td>
<td>Decoction of leaves and bark (20 ml) of <em>Bischoffia javanica</em> given daily for cholera.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornamental</td>
<td><em>Bougainvillea spectabilis</em> and <em>Tagetes erecta</em> grown as ornamentals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas</td>
<td>Excepting <em>Bischoffia javanica</em>, all other plants occur common outside.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remarks: Goats sacrificed to appease the deity. People collect soil from this place for curing snake-bites.

19. Nagni Mata Temple (Pl. 9B):

Main Deity: Nagni Mata.
Other Deity: Shiva.
Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 8000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Bhati</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Block</td>
<td>Dehra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehsil</td>
<td>Dehra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Kangra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ii) Approach: About 3 km from Jwalaji.

iii) Altitude: 550 m.

Management: Village temple committee.

Historical Background: The temple, about 50 years old, had been built by locals.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: Dal-Rice, Chapati-vegetable.


Fairs and Festivals: Shivratri, and local fairs held in July-September.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Acacia catechu, Araucaria columnaris, Asclepias curassavica, Bougainvillea*
ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard

- Pyrus communis
- Mangifera indica

iii) Maintenance

- Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

**Sacred and Associated Myth**

- *Ficus religiosa* worshipped as sacred plant. Its wood used in ‘havan’ for performing religious rites. *Cynodon dactylon* employed in various religious ceremonies. Wood of *Acacia catechu* also used in ‘havan’. For prosperous married life, bride and bridegroom tie their bengals and sehra, respectively to *Mangifera indica* trees in the temple courtyard.

**Medicinal**

- Poultice of the rind of *Citrus reticulata* used to cure face pimples. Powdered dried fruits of *Emblica officinalis* mixed in mustard oil good for promoting hair growth. Juice of its fruit prescribed to lower the cholesterol level.

**Edible**

- Unripe fruits of *Carica papaya* and *Musa paradisiaca* cooked as vegetable. Ripe fruits of *Carica papaya*, *Citrus jambhiri*, *Citrus reticulata*, *Litchi chinensis*, *Mangifera indica*, *Musa paradisiaca*, *Psidium guajava*, *Pyrus communis*, and *Syzygium cumini* edible. Also, fruits of *Citrus aurantifolia* and *Emblica officinalis* are pickled.

**Ornamental**

- *Araucaria columnaris*, *Asclepias curassavica*, *Bougainvillea spectabilis*, *Callistemon lanceolatus*, *Catharanthus roseus*, *Cestrum nocturnum*, *Cupressus sempervirens*, *Ficus
elastica, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Melia azedarach, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tecoma stans, Thevetia nerifolia, and Thuja orientalis grown for ornamental purposes.

Other Uses
Leaves and branches of Psidium guajava, leaves of Mangifera indica and branches of Acacia catechu used for scouring teeth. Wood of Syzigium cumini and Melia azedarach used for agricultural implements whereas that of Eucalyptus tereticornis used for construction works, household articles and packing cases.

21. Nag Temple (Pl. 9C):

Main Deity
Nag Devta.

Other Deity
Vaishno Mata, Baba Balak Nath, Hanuman, Ganesha, Saraswati, Durga.

Total built up area of the temple
About 1536 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village
Kariyada

Block
Dehra

Tehsil
Dehra

District
Kangra

ii) Approach
About 6 km from Dehra.

iii) Altitude
530 m.

Management
Privately owned.

Historical Background
The temple, about 25 years old, was got constructed by owner with donations from devotees.

Temple Architect
Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

Morning
'Rot'.
Noon : Fruits.

Evening : Cardamom. Sugar candy. Currant.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Puffed rice. ‘Lachidana’.

Fairs and Festivals : Janamashtmi, Shivratri, Nagpanchmi.

Observations:


iii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical Sacred : Morus alba worshipped as the tree of Nag Devta. Ficus religiosa worshipped as sacred plant. Its wood used in ‘havan’ for performing religious rites. Leaves of Aegle marmelos and Cannabis sativa offered to appease Lord Shiva. Dried fruits of Aegle marmelos used in ‘havan’.
Medicinal: Leaves of Mentha piperita consumed for indigestion. Vegetable of unripe fruits of Carica papaya considered good for jaundice.

Edible: Flower buds of Bauhinia variegata and unripe fruits of Carica papaya cooked as vegetable. Leaves of Mentha piperita used for flavouring chutney. Fruits of Capsicum annuum used for flavouring various dishes. Fruits of Aegle marmelos, Carica papaya, Citrus jambo, Citrus reticulata, Mangifera indica, Morus alba, Psidium guajava, Punica granatum, Pyrus communis and Zizyphus mauritiana edible. Fruit juice of Mangifera indica considered refreshing and cooling and its pulp used for making ‘Am Papad’. Also, unripe fruits pickled and used for making ‘Amchur’ and candies. Cane juice of Saccharum officinarum considered refreshing.


Other Uses: Leaves of Mangifera indica used for scouring teeth whereas leaves and branches of Psidium guajava used for scouring teeth. Leaves of Albizia lebbeck, Bauhinia variegata, Morus alba and Zizyphus mauritiana used as fodder. Wood of Albizia lebbeck and Cassia fistula used for agricultural implements, and that of Cedrela toona for construction and furniture.

22. Radha Krishana Temple (Pl. 9D):

Main Deity: Radha-Krishana.

Other Deity: Durga Mata.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 3000 sq m.
Location:

i) Place

- Town: Baroh
- Block: Nagrota Bagwan
- Tehsil: Baroh
- District: Kangra

ii) Approach: 14 km from Ranital.

iii) Altitude: 700 m.

Management: Privately owned.

Historical Background: The temple is 13 years old.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

- Noon: Rice-Dal, Pudding.
- Evening: Chapati-Vegetable, Pudding.


Fairs and Festivals: Navratri, Janamashtmi.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Asclepias physocarpa, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Callistemon lanceolatus, Canna indica, Cassia glauca, Catharanthus roseus, Cestrum nocturnum, Chrysanthemum indicum, Grevillea robusta, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Hibiscus syriacus, Malvaviscus comsatii, Musa paradisiaca, Polyalthia longifolia, Psidium guajava, Quisqualis indica, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis.*

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard: *Bougainvillea spectabilis, Grevillea robusta, Thuja orientalis.*

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.
iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Flowers of *Tagetes erecta* and *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* considered sacred and offered in religious worshipping to the deities.

Medicinal : Decoction of tender leaves of *Psidium guajava* used to cure dysentery.

Edible : Fruits of *Psidium guajava, Musa paradisiaca* edible. Unripe fruits of *Musa paradisiaca* also cooked as vegetable.

Ornamental : *Asclepias physocarpa, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Callistemon lanceolatus, Canna indica, Cassia glauca, Catharanthus roseus, Cestrum nocturnum, Chrysanthemum indicum, Grevillea robusta, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Hibiscus syriacus, Malvaviscus conzatii, Polyalthia longifolia, Quisqualis indica, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis* grown as ornamentals.

23. Radha Krishana Temple (Pl. 9E):

Main Deity : Radha-Krishna.

Other Deities : Shiva, Hanuman, Ganesha.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Town : Dehra-Gopipur
   Block : Pragpur
   Tehsil : Dehra
   District : Kangra

ii) Approach : The temple is located in the town.

iii) Altitude : 650 m.

Management : Local temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple built by locals is about 100 years old.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.
Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : Sugar candy, Butter, Dal-Rice, Chapati, Vegetables.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Puffed rice, ‘Patash’.

Fairs and Festivals : Janamashtmi, Basant Panchmi, Shivratri.

Observations:


ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard : Tagetes erecta, Quisqualis indica.

iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Ocimum sanctum worshipped as a sacred plant. Leaves of Mangifera indica used in ‘havan’. Cynodon dactylon considered sacred and employed in various religious ceremonies.

Medicinal : Powdered burnt fruit peels of Citrus reticulata given to cure cough. Vegetable of fruits of Momordica charantia good for diabetes whereas its fruit juice prescribed as anthelmintic.

Edible : Fruits of Carica papaya. Citrus reticulata, Mangifera indica and Punica granatum edible. Leaves of Mentha piperita used as flavorant and those of Capsicum annum used as spice. Seeds of Pism sativum and unripe fruits of Carica papaya cooked as vegetable.
Ornamental: *Amaryllis reginae, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Chrysanthemum indicum, Dahlia rosea, Hibiscus syriacus, Impatiens balsamina, Malvaviscus conzatii, Ocimum sanctum, Quisqualis indica, Rosa indica, Sansevieria trifasciata, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta and Tropaeolum majus* grown as ornamentals.

### 24. Rock-Cut Temple (Masroor Temple) (Pl. 9F):

**Main Deity**: Ram-Lakshman-Sita.

**Total Area of Temple Courtyard**: About 4000 sq m.

**Location**:

1. **Place**
   - **Village**: Masroor
   - **Block**: Nagrota Surian
   - **Tehsil**: Dehra (Gopipur)
   - **District**: Kangra

2. **Approach**: 11 km from Nagrota Surian.

3. **Altitude**: 770 m.

**Management**: Managed by Archaeological Survey of India.

**Historical Background**: Believed to be constructed during 8<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

**Temple Architect**: The Rock-cut temple complex is a unique example of a monolithic temple. The entire complex comprises more than fifteen Sikhara temples. In the centre of complex stands the Thakurdwara, enshrining the black stone images of Rama, Sita and Lakshman facing East.

**Offerings to God**: ‘Halva’, Puffed rice.

**Fairs and Festivals**: Ram-Navami.

**Observations**:

1. **Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping)**: *Acacia catechu, Albizia lebbeck, Amaryllis reginae, Boerhaavia diffusa, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Celosia argentea var.*
ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard: Acacia catechu, Catharanthus roseus, Zinnia elegans.

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: Ficus benghalensis, Ficus religiosa and Ocimum sanctum considered sacred plants. Cynodon dactylon employed in religious ceremonies.

Medicinal: ‘Katha’ obtained from the heartwood of Acacia catechu given to cure tonsils and mouth ulcers. 5-10g powdered roots of Boerhaavia diffusa prescribed twice daily for urinary problems.

Edible: Fruits of Ficus glomerata, Syzygium cumini, Mangifera indica edible and those of Citrus aurantifolia pickled.

Ornamental: Amaryllis reginae, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Celosia Argentea var. cristata, Chrysanthemum indicum, Cupressus sempervirens, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Jasminum sambac, Ocimum sanctum, Rosa indica, Rosa multiflora, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis, Zephyranthes candida, Zephyranthes grandiflora, Zinnia elegans.

Other Uses: Leaves of Grewia oppositifolia and Albizia lebbeck used as fodder. Fibers from branches of Grewia oppositifolia used for making ropes. Wood of Albizia lebbeck used for agricultural implements. Branches of Acacia catechu used...
as toothbrush. Its pods relished by cattle, sheep and goats.

25. Shibbo Than Temple (Pl. 9G):

Main Deity : Baba Shibbo Nath.

Other Deities : Gugga Pir, Gorakh Nath, Bishander Nath, Mata Kashia, Gigdi, Karndhenu Cow, Doodhia Nag, Lord Shiva.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village : Bharmar
Block : Fatehpur
Tehsil : Jawali
District : Kangra

ii) Approach : About 20 km from Jassur on Pathankot-Dehra road.

iii) Altitude : 465 m.

Management : Privately owned.

Historical Background : Long back, Baba Shibbo Nath meditated at this place under the Ber tree. He worshipped Gugga Pir for grant of powers to save people from various ailments and evil spirits. Gugga Pir gave him the boon for the same. That Ber tree is still conserved in the courtyard of the temple. The original temple is about 850 years old and reconstructed about 260 years back by ancestors of present owners so called Mahant family.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : Whatever prepared in the home of priest.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Puffed rice, ‘Lachidana’.
Fairs and Festivals : Gugga Navami celebrated during July-August.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Aegle marmelos, Alstonia scholaris, Artocarpus lakoocha, Ficus religiosa, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Jasminum sambac, Mimusops elengi, Ocimum sanctum, Pterospermum acerifolium, Quisqualis indica, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta, Zizyphus mauritiana.

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard : Tagetes erecta, Quisqualis indica.

iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred and Associated Myth : Ocimum sanctum and Ficus religiosa considered sacred plants. Wood of Ficus religiosa used in ‘havan’ for performing religious rites. Tree of Zizyphus mauritiana in the courtyard of temple held in high esteem by the devotees as Baba Shibbo Nath meditated under this tree long ago.

Medicinal : Decoction of root-bark (5-10 ml) of Alstonia scholaris taken on empty stomach as an anthelmintic. Its milky latex applied on cuts and wounds.

Edible : Unripe fruits of Artocarpus lakoocha pickled or cooked as vegetable. Fruit pulp of Aegle marmelos, ripe fruits of Artocarpus lakoocha and Zizyphus mauritiana edible.

Ornamental : Alstonia scholaris, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Jasminum sambac, Mimusops elengi, Ocimum sanctum, Pterospermum acerifolium, Quisqualis indica, Tabernaemontana coronaria and Tagetes erecta grown as ornamentals.

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas : Mimusops elengi and Pterospermum acerifolium do not occur in the surrounding
areas of the temple whereas *Artocarpus lakoocha* occurs infrequently. All other plants are common outside.

Remarks: It is commonly believed that people suffering from snake bites get cured here.

26. Shiva Temple (Pl. 9H):

Main Deity: Shivlingam.

Other Deities: Radha-Krishana, Garud, Shiva, Pashupati Nath, Bhairav, Neelkanth, Nandi.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 8000 sq m including a beautiful park in the surrounding area of the temple.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Baijnath
Block: Baijnath
Tehsil: Baijnath
District: Kangra

ii) Approach: The temple is located in the town.

iii) Altitude: 1000 m.

Management: Temple managed by Archaeological Survey of India and local temple committee.

Historical Background: Temple built many centuries ago was got repaired by Raja Chand Katoch, who ruled Kangra from over half a century (1776 A.D. to 1824 A.D.) and later by Raja Sansar Chand. It is believed that Ravana worshipped Lord Shiva for 12 years at this place.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

Morning: Currant, Coconut. Milk Bhog especially for Radha-Krishana.

Noon: Rice, Dal, Vegetables.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Sugar candy, Fox nut, Coconut, Milk (as ‘charnamat’), Flowers.

Fairs and Festivals : Shivratri fair, Janamashtmi, and local fair held on every Monday of Shravan month (July-August).

Observations:


ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard : Bougainvillea spectabilis, Clerodendrum inerme, Duranta repens, Tabernaemontana coronaria.

iii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical Sacred : Leaves of Aegle marmelos especially offered to Lord Shiva. Ficus religiosa worshipped as sacred tree. Its wood used in ‘havan’ for performing religious rites. Cynodon dactylon considered sacred and employed in various religious ceremonies. Elaeocarpus ganitrus
considered symbolic to Lord Shiva. Its nuts are polished and made into rosaries and bracelets.

Medicinal

Decoction of leaves of *Zanthoxylum armatum* with black pepper used as gargle for gum-bleeding and removing bad smell from mouth.

Edible

Flower buds of *Bauhinia variegata* and leaves of *Aloe vera* cooked as vegetable. Fruits of *Aegle marmelos* edible.

Ornamental


Other Uses

Leaves of *Bauhinia variegata* used as fodder. Stem of *Zanthoxylum armatum* used as toothbrush. Wood of *Cedrus deodara* excellent for furniture and construction works.

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas

All other plants excepting *Cedrus deodara*, *Elaeocarpus ganitrus*, *Jacaranda acutifolia* and *Putranjiva roxburghii* occur commonly outside.

27. Shiva Temple or Chhota Haridwar (Pl. 91):

Main Deity

Shiva.

Other Deities

Brahma, Vishnu, Ganesha, Hanuman, Kartik, Duttatrey, Saraswati, Durga.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard

768 sq m.
Location:

i) Place

- Village: Amarella
- Block: Nagrota Surian
- Tehsil: Jawali
- District: Kangra

ii) Approach: 2 km from Jawali on Jawali-Dehra road.

iii) Altitude: 460 m.

Management: In the name of Deity.

Historical Background:

It is believed that Pandavas stayed here for some time during their exile. They decided to construct the stairs leading to heaven at this place in one night but could not do so, and accomplished the task at Haridwar. This place is, therefore, called as Chhota Haridwar. And people who can not afford to go to Haridwar perform the last rites of their near and dear ones at this place. This place is believed to be worshipped since ‘Dwaper Yug’ but the temple was constructed only about 20 years back by the locals.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: ‘Kasaar’ (made of wheat flour).


Fairs and Festivals: Shivratri, Baisakhi.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Callistemon lanceolatus, Calotropis procera, Catharanthus roseus, Cupressus sempervirens, Eriobotrya japonica, Gaillardia pulchella, Musa paradisiaca, Pelargonium hortorum, Petunia hybrida, Psidium guajava, Tagetes erecta, Zinnia elegans.
ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: Leaves and flowers of Calotropis procera-‘Shiv Ki Buti’ offered to appease Lord Shiva. Its stem used in purification ceremonies. Musa paradisiaca also worshipped as sacred plant.

Medicinal: 2-3g mixture of powdered flowers of Calotropis procera and black pepper taken with honey to cure cough. Also, its leaf juice applied for rheumatism and latex for leucoderma.

Edible: Fruits of Eriobotrya japonica, Musa paradisiaca and Psidium guajava edible.

Ornamental: Callistemon lanceolatus, Calotropis procera, Catharanthus roseus, Cupressus sempervirens, Gaillardia pulchella, Pelargonium hortorum, Petunia hybrida, Tagetes erecta and Zinnia elegans grown as ornamentals.

Other Uses: Leaves and branches of Psidium guajava used for scouring teeth.

Remarks: A small orchard attached to temple contains trees of mango, guava, litchi, loucat, lemon, banana, eucalyptus, tuni and shisham.

28. Shri Brijraj Swami Temple (Pl. 9J):

Main Deity: Shri Krishana.

Other Deity: Mira Bai.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Town: Nurpur
Block: Nurpur
Tehsil: Nurpur
District : Kangra

ii) Approach : Temple is located amongst the old ruined fort of Nurpur.

iii) Altitude : 700 m.

Management : Managed by Archaeological Survey of India.

Historical Background : The temple believed to be about 400 years old was built by Raja Jagat Singh who brought the idols of Lord Krishna and Mira along with a Moulisari plant (Mimusops elingi) as a gift presented by the king of Chittodgarh (Rajasthan). He built the temple at Nurpur and planted that Moulisari plant in the courtyard.

Temple Architect : Flat roof type.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest
   Morning : Rice, Dal, Chapati, Vegetables.
   Evening : Milk.

ii) By People : ‘Lachidana’.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’.

Fairs and Festivals : Janamashtmi, Govardhan Puja (Next day after Diwali).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Bombax ceiba, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Citrus aurantifolia, Duranta repens, Tectona grandis, Dalbergia sissoo, Dodonea viscosa, Duranta repens, Eucalyptus tereticornis, Ficus benghalensis, Grewia oppositifolia, Jacaranda acutifolia, Litsea sebifera, Mangifera indica, Mimusops elingi, Morus alba, Murraya paniculata, Nyctanthes arbor-tristis, Tectona grandis, Terminalia chebula, Thevetia neriifolia, Thuja orientalis, Zizyphus mauritiana.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : Grewia oppositifolia.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iii) Maintenance</td>
<td>Satisfactory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv) Ethnobotanical</td>
<td><strong>Sacred</strong> : <em>Ficus benghalensis</em> and <em>Mimusops elingi</em> considered sacred plants. <em>Mimusops elingi</em> is generally found at religious places in H.P. <strong>Medicinal</strong> : Poultice of bark of <em>Bombax ceiba</em>, tender branches of <em>Vitex negundo</em>, leaves of <em>Adhatoda vasica</em> and <em>Cuscuta reflexa</em> applied to heel fractures or any kind of internal injury. Roasted dried fruits of <em>Terminalia chebula</em> chewed to cure old cough. 3-5g leaf powder of <em>Duranta repens</em> given daily to cure diabetes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Edible</strong> : Seeds of <em>Bombax ceiba</em>, fruits of <em>Citrus aurantifolia</em>, <em>Mangifera indica</em>, <em>Morus alba</em>, <em>Terminalia chebula</em> and <em>Zizyphus mauritiana</em> are edible. <strong>Ornamental</strong> : <em>Bombax ceiba</em>, <em>Bougainvillea spectabilis</em>, <em>Litsea sebifera</em>, <em>Mimusops elingi</em>, <em>Murraya paniculata</em>, <em>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</em>, <em>Tectona grandis</em>, <em>Terminalia chebula</em>, <em>Thevetia neriifolia</em> and <em>Thuja orientalis</em> grown as ornamentals. <em>Jacaranda acutifolia</em> planted as an avenue plant whereas <em>Duranta repens</em> grown as hedges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Other Uses</strong> : Leaves of <em>Zizyphus mauritiana</em>, <em>Morus alba</em> and young branches of <em>Grewia oppositifolia</em> used as fodder. Wood of <em>Bombax ceiba</em>, <em>Eucalyptus tereticornis</em>, <em>Mangifera indica</em>, <em>Dalbergia sissoo</em> and <em>Tectona grandis</em> used for construction work. Branches of <em>Zizyphus mauritiana</em> used for fencing whereas those of <em>Eucalyptus tereticornis</em> and <em>Morus alba</em> used as firewood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas</td>
<td><em>Mimusops elingi</em> is absent outside the courtyard of the temple whereas <em>Litsea sebifera</em> and <em>Terminalia chebula</em> are rare outside.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
29. Shri Raghunath Teda Temple (Trihayu Temple) (Pl. 9K):

Main Deities : Shri Rama (Raghunath), Lakshmana, Goddess Sita.

Other Deities : Mahavir, Vishnu, Brahma, Lakshmi, Garud, Panchmukhi Mahadev (Shiva).

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : Total land in the name of deity covers an area of 7 hectare comprising of the forest land surrounding the temple and an orchard of mango, guava, banana, pear, lemon, papaya and jack fruit trees and about 1500 sq m of temple courtyard.

Location:

i) Place

Village : Chakvan Kalidhar
Block : Dehra
Tehsil : Dehra
District : Kangra

ii) Approach : 9 km by bus or 3 km on foot from Jwalaji.

iii) Altitude : 900 m.

Management : Managed by Shri Raghunath Teda Mandir Trihayu Trust.

Historical Background : It is believed that Lord Rama, Sita and Lakshmana came here during period of their exile and stayed at this place for some time. Since then this place is considered sacred.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

Morning/Evening : Sugar candy, Currant, Fruits.

ii) By People : Puffed rice, Sweets. ‘Bil-patri’ (leaves of Bil tree) offered to Lord Shiva in the temple alongwith different flowers, rice and ‘dhoop’.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Puffed rice, Sweets (‘Mithi Bundi’).
Fairs and Festivals: Ram Navami, Navratras celebrated thrice a year (Chait, Assu and Shravan).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):
   Aristolochia elegans, Bryophyllum calycinum, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Carica papaya, Catharanthus roseus, Coix lachryma-jobi, Cynodon dactylon, Dolichos lablab, Ficus religiosa, Musa paradisiaca, Narcissus tazetta, Ocimum gratissimum, Rosa indica, Saccharum officinarum, Tagetes erecta, Tropaeolum majus.

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard:
   Carica papaya, Tagetes erecta, Bryophyllum calycinum.

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical
   Sacred: Necklace made from the beads of Coix lachryma-jobi offered to the deity. Ficus religiosa considered sacred and its wood used for performing ‘havan’ during religious ceremonies. Cynodon dactylon employed in various religious ceremonies.

   Medicinal: Slightly warmed leaves of Bryophyllum calycinum applied to cure furuncles. Decoction of leaves of Ocimum gratissimum considered aphrodisiac.

   Edible: Pods of Dolichos lablab and unripe fruits of Carica papaya and Musa paradisiaca cooked as vegetable. Juice of Saccharum officinarum considered refreshing. Ripe fruits of Carica papaya and Musa paradisiaca edible.

   Ornamental: Aristolochia elegans, Bryophyllum calycinum, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Catharanthus roseus, Coix lachryma-jobi, Narcissus tazetta, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta and Tropaeolum majus planted as ornamental plants.

   Other Uses: Coix lachryma-jobi and Cynodon dactylon used as fodder.
Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas: Aristolochia elegans, Coix lachryma-jobi, and Narcissus tazetta occur infrequently as compared to others.

Remarks: ‘Havan’ ceremony for purification is performed twice daily. During earthquake in 1905, the temple was partly tilted from one side and called as ‘Teda Mandir’.

30. Sidh Chaino Temple (Pl. 9L):

Main Deity: Baba Sidh Chaino.

Other Deities: Baba Lal Khan, Bhairav.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 800 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Dangra
Block: Pragpur
Tehsil: Dehra
District: Kangra

ii) Approach: 3 km from Pragpur.

iii) Altitude: 550 m.

Management: Village temple committee.

Historical Background: It is believed that Baba Sidh Chaino appeared under ‘Badaar’ tree (Ficus rumphi) which is still there in the temple courtyard.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: ‘Rot’.


Fairs and Festivals: Baisakhi.
Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Cedrela toona, Ficus benghalensis, Ficus rumphi.*

ii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iii) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : *Ficus benghalensis and Ficus rumphi* worshipped as sacred trees.

Medicinal : Milky latex of *Ficus benghalensis* used for regaining lost sexual vigour.

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas : Excepting that of *Ficus rumphi*, other trees occur commonly outside.

31. Trilokinath Temple (Pl. 9M):

Main Deity : Trilokinath (Form of Lord Shiva).

Other Deities : Bhairav, Baba Balak Nath, Bhasmasur, Parvati, Hanuman.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village : Tilokpur
Block : Surian Nagrota
Tehsil : Jawali
District : Kangra

ii) Approach : Situated at Tilokpur on the side of Nurpur-Kangra road.

iii) Altitude : 600 m.

Management : Privately owned.

Historical Background : As per the prevalent legend, this cave having two pillars of gold used as a meditating hall by Lord Shiva with Sheshnag providing shadow to him. Once, a shepherd tried to remove some gold from the pillars. On seeing this, Lord
Shiva turned him into stone along with his sheep which are still present as such inside the cave.

**Temple Architect**

- The main temple is in the form of a cave. The surrounding temples are in Sikhar style.

**Offerings to God:**

- **i) By Priest**

- **ii) By People**

**Offerings to People (Prasadam)**

- Puffed rice, ‘Lachidana’.

**Fairs and Festivals**

- Shivratri.

**Observations:**

- **i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):** *Ficus henghalensis. Ficus religiosa.*

- **ii) Maintenance**
  - Satisfactory.

- **iii) Ethnobotanical**

  - **Sacred**
    - *Ficus henghalensis* and *Ficus religiosa* (worshipped as form of Lord Brahma) considered sacred plants.

**Remarks**

- Drops of water continuously dripping from the roof of cave shaped-like snake, ultimately fall on the idol of Shiva. This water believed to possess healing property.

32. **Vindhyavasini Mata Temple (Bandla Mata Temple) (Pl. 9N):**

- **Main Deity**
  - Vindhyavasini Mata.

- **Other Deities**
  - Bhairav, Shiva, Bajrangbali, Duttatrey.

- **Total Area of Temple Courtyard**
  - About 3000 sq m.

- **Location:**
  - **i) Place**
    - Village: Bandla

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Block: Bhavarna
Tehsil: Palampur
District: Kangra

ii) Approach: About 5 km from Palampur.

iii) Altitude: 1050 m.

Management: In the name of Deity; managed by ‘Mahantas’.

Historical Background: Once a shepherd found 7 girls in the forest while grazing his animals. Out of these, six disappeared and the seventh one turned into stone which he brought with him while coming to home. On the way he stopped for rest, and found himself unable to carry the stone further as it became very heavy. Then deity appeared and told him to establish her at that place. Since then this place is worshipped by the people. The present temple is about 100 years old and built by ‘Mahantas’ and devotees.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: Rice-Dal, Chapati-Vegetable.


Offerings to People (Prasadam): Puffed rice, ‘Halva’.

Fairs and Festivals: Navratra, Shivratri.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Bougainvillea spectabilis, Cannabis sativa, Canna indica, Cedrus deodara, Celtis australis, Cestrum nocturnum, Citrus reticulata, Cynodon dactylon, Ehritia acuminata, Hemerocallis fulva, Hibiscus syriacus, Malvaviscus conzattii, Mangifera indica, Morus alba, Musa paradisiaca, Nerium odorum, Ocimum basilicum, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: Hibiscus syriacus.

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iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: *Cannabis sativa* offered to appease Lord Shiva. *Ocimum basilicum* worshipped as sacred plant. *Cynodon dactylon* considered sacred and employed in all religious ceremonies.

Medicinal: Leaf paste of *Cannabis sativa* applied to cure insect bites.


Other Uses: Leaves of *Celtis australis*, *Morus alba* and *Ehretia acuminata* used as cattle feed. Wood of *Cedrus deodara* regarded excellent for furniture and construction works and that of *Celtis australis* for agricultural implements.
TEMPLES OF DISTRICT KINNAUR

1. Badri Narayan Temple (Pl. 10A):

Main Deity : Badri Narayan.

Other Deity : Vishnu Narang.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village : Batseri
Block : Kalpa
Tehsil : Sangla
District : Kinnaur

ii) Approach : About 5 km from Sangla.

iii) Altitude : 2700 m.

Management : Temple committee.

Historical Background : Long ago, the king of devils, Banasur used to torture the people of this area. For protecting the people from his torture, the deity came here from Badrinath Dham and killed Banasur. The people constructed the temple for him. The previous temple, about 300 years old, was razed in fire in 1998. The present structure was constructed at the same spot.

Temple Architect : Pentroof type; Deodar and Qail wood used in its construction.

Offerings to God:


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’, Coconut.

Fairs and Festivals : Bada Fulaich (celebrated for five days in September), Chhota Fulaich (held for three
days in October), Dakhra (celebrated during July-August), Bishu (held in April).

**Observations:**

i) **Courtyard Plant (Protected as well as for Landscaping):** *Juniperus macropoda.*

ii) **Maintenance**

iii) **Ethnobotanical**

   **Sacred**

   : Leaves of *Juniperus macropoda* used as incense in the temple.

2. **Baring Nag Temple (Pl. 10B):**

   **Main Deity**

   : Baring Nag.

   **Other Deity**

   : Vaishno Devi.

   **Total Area of Temple Courtyard**

   : 1536 sq m.

   **Location:**

   i) **Place**

      **Village**

      : Sangla

      **Block**

      : Kalpa

      **Tehsil**

      : Sangla

      **District**

      : Kinnaur

   ii) **Approach**

      : Located at Sangla.

   iii) **Altitude**

      : 2640 m.

   **Management**

   : Temple committee.

   **Historical Background**

   : The present temple, about 56 years old, was got constructed by Temple committee from Deodar wood and stones.

   **Temple Architect**

   : Pagoda type.

   **Offerings to God:**

   i) **By Priest**


   ii) **By People**

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Halva’, ‘Poltu’ (‘Puri’).

Fairs and Festivals : Bishu Festival-Baisakhi (celebrated in April), Fulaich (celebrated for five days in September in which flowers of *Saussurea obvallata* are collected, worshipped and distributed to be kept in houses for prosperity), Buddhi Diwali (celebrated exactly one month after Diwali).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Juniperus macropoda, Rosa indica, Thuja plicata*.

ii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iii) Ethnobotanical

Ornamental : All courtyard plants are planted for beautification of the temple.

Remarks : No sacrifices are made to the deity.

3. Boirus Temple (Pl. 10C):

Main Deity : Bhairav.

Other Deities : Shiva, Pandavas.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : 1536 sq m with three water bodies (ponds).

Location:

i) Place

Village : Kothi
Block : Kalpa
Tehsil : Kalpa
District : Kinnaur

ii) Approach : 2 km on foot from Reckong Peo (3 km from Peo by bus).

iii) Altitude : 2400 m.

Management : Managed by Dev Sabha.
Historical Background: The temple is believed to be made by Pandavas, and later repaired by Raja Shamsher Singh (King of Bushehar). It is regarded that a devil called Bhairav was killed by Chandika Devi. Before his death he wished to have a place near Devi for which his temple was built by Pandavas.

Temple Architect: Pentroof style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: Flowers.

ii) By People: People not allowed to enter the temple.

Offerings to People (Prasadam): Flowers.

Fairs and Festivals: Bhairav-Jalakha (Bhairav worshipped during this fair).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Helianthus annuus, Oenothera drummondii, Salix babylonica, Thuja plicata.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Thuja plicata.*

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: *Salix babylonica* considered sacred and hence protected.

Ornamental: All the courtyard plants are considered for ornamental purposes.

Remarks: No body is permitted to enter the temple from the very beginning, excepting some selected members of the committee.

4. Chandika Devi Temple (Pl. 10D):

Main Deity: Chandika.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: 3000 sq m.
Location:

i) Place

Village : Kothi
Block : Kalpa
Tehsil : Kalpa
District : Kinnaur

ii) Approach : 2 km on foot from Reckong Peo.

iii) Altitude : 2400 m.

Management : Temple committee.

Historical Background : Long ago, devils use to torture the people of this village. Chandika Devi killed all the devils. For that, temple was built for her.

Temple Architect : Pentroof type; dates back to the 16th-17th century A.D.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : ‘Dhoop’, Flowers, Wine of fruits (Apple, Grapes, Vaimi, Chuli) and Barley offered twice a day.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’, Fruits, Flowers.

Fairs and Festivals : Kashmir (on this day, Deity visits the nearby village, Kashmir), Holi (celebrated for 8 days), Bishu (Baisakhi), Lohdi, Dakhrain.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Robinia pseudoacacia, Salix alba, Tagetes erecta, Thuja plicata, Ulmus villosa.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : *Thuja plicata.*

iii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical Sacred : *Robinia pseudoacacia, Salix alba* and *Ulmus villosa* considered sacred and protected.
### Ornamental

: *Salix alba, Tagetes erecta* and *Thuja plicata* planted for ornamental purposes.

#### Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas

: Excepting *Ulmus villosa*, all other plants occur commonly outside.

#### Remarks

: Locals hold the deity in great reverence and considered her to be one of the most powerful goddesses.

### 5. Kamakhaya Devi Temple (Kamru Kila) (Pl. 10E):

**Main Deity**

: Kamakhya Devi. Thanapati.

**Other Deities**


**Total Area of Temple Courtyard**

: About 3000 sq m.

**Location:**

1. **Place:**
   - **Village**: Kamru
   - **Block**: Kalpa
   - **Tehsil**: Sangla
   - **District**: Kinnaur
2. **Approach**: 1 km on foot from Sangla.
3. **Altitude**: 2800 m.

**Management**

: Temple committee.

**Historical Background**

: The temple is believed to be more than one thousand years old. It was initially built by ancestors of the king of Bushehar and later reconstructed by the temple committee.

**Temple Architect**

: Pentroof type; it is a lofty square structure built of dressed stones held together at small intervals with wooden rafters (Deodar wood).

**Offerings to God:**

1. **By Priest**

2. **By People**
Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’, Coconut.

Fairs and Festivals : Fulaich (held in September), Phagli (held for 15 days in March), Holi (celebrated in March).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Dahlia rosea, Helianthus annuus, Oenothera drummondii, Phytolacca acinosa, Prunus persica, Pyrus malus, Rosa jacquemontii, Rosa moschata, Thuja plicata.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : Pyrus malus.

iii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Floral garlands of Rosa jacquemontii and Rosa moschata used as an offering to the deity.

Edible : Phytolacca acinosa used as vegetable (Sag). Fruits of Prunus persica and Pyrus malus edible.

Ornamental : Dahlia rosea, Helianthus annuus, Phytolacca acinosa, Rosa jacquemontii, Rosa moschata, Thuja plicata grown as ornamentals.

Remarks : Sheep and goats sacrificed in the temple. The temple is in the form of a fort. The coronation ceremony of the rulers of Bushehar state was used to be performed in this fort. Upto now 122 kings had been coronated here. The deity is never allowed to be touched except by the Priest and that too in Phagli fair for which he has to wear a particular dress after bathing.

6. Mahabodi Temple (Pl. 10F):

Main Deity : Gautam Budh.

Other Deities : Padam Sambhava, Tara Devi.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : 6000 sq m.
Location:

i) Place

Village : Behringi (Kothi)
Block : Kalpa
Tehsil : Kalpa
District : Kinnaur

ii) Approach : 1 km on foot from Reckong Peo.

iii) Altitude : 2450 m.

Management : Temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple was built by Kinnaur Mahabodi Society under the supervision of respected Garchen Rinpoche about 12 years back.

Temple Architect : Buddhist temple; Deodar and Qail wood had been used in building the temple.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : ‘Soor’-made of barley flour (‘Sattu’), clarified butter.

ii) By People : ‘Lachidana’.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’.

Fairs and Festivals : Buddh Purnima.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Betula utilis, Cupressus sempervirens, Dahlia rosea, Erigeron alpinus, Ficus cairica, Gaillardia pulchella, Juglans regia, Pinus gerardiana, Prunus armeniaca, Prunus persica, Pyrus malus, Robinia pseudoacacia, Rosa indica, Thuja plicata.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : Pyrus malus.

iii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical
Edible: Fruits of *Ficus cairica, Prunus armeniaca, Prunus persica, Pyrus malus*, kernels of *Juglans regia*, and seeds of *Pinus gerardiana* edible.

Medicinal: Kernel oil of *Juglans regia* used for massage to cure joint pains.

Ornamental: *Betula utilis, Cupressus sempervirens, Dahlia rosea, Erigeron alpinus, Ficus cairica, Gaillardia pulchella, Pinus gerardiana, Rosa indica* and *Thuja plicata* grown as ornamentals.

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas: Excepting *Betula utilis*, all plants occur commonly outside.

Remarks: There is an orchard of about 30 apple plants in the courtyard of temple.

7. Maheshwar Devta Temple (Pl. 10G):

Main Deity: Maheshwar Devta.

Other Deity: Narayana.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: 1536 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Thanang
Block: Nichar
Tehsil: Nichar
District: Kinnaur

ii) Approach: 1 km on foot from Sungra.

iii) Altitude: 2150 m.

Management: Temple committee.

Historical Background: The temple belongs to 18th-19th century A.D.

Temple Architect: Pagoda type; Deodar wood used in its construction.
Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : ‘Dhoop’.

ii) By People : ‘Halva-Puri’.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Halva-Puri’.

Fairs and Festivals : Bishu, Fulaich, Dussehra, Janamashtmi.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Althaea rosea, Berberis lycium, Clematis grata, Cupressus sempervirens, Dahlia rosea, Hydrangea macrophylla, Pelargonium hortorum, Pyrus malus, Tagetes erecta, Ulmus villosa.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : *Cupressus sempervirens.*

iii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : *Ulmus villosa and Berberis lycium* in the temple courtyard are worshipped by locals as the deity resides in these plants. It is believed that *Ulmus villosa* grows at sacred places only.

Medicinal : 3-5g powdered roots of *Berberis lycium* prescribed on empty stomach for piles.

Edible : Fruits of *Berberis lycium* and *Pyrus malus* edible.

Ornamental : *Althaea rosea, Clematis grata, Cupressus sempervirens, Dahlia rosea, Hydrangea macrophylla, Pelargonium hortorum, Tagetes erecta* plants grown as ornamentals.

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas : *Ulmus villosa* is rare outside the temple courtyard.

Remarks : No sacrifices are made to God for the last 25-30 years.
8. Nag Devta Temple:

Main Deity : Nag Devta.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Village : Bari
   Block : Nichar
   Tehsil : Nichar
   District : Kinnaur

ii) Approach : 14 km from Bhavanagar.

iii) Altitude : 2300 m.

Management : Temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple is believed to be very old.

Temple Architect : Pentroof style with Deodar wood used for its construction.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : ‘Dhoop’ and Flowers collected from sacred places.

ii) By People : ‘Halva’ prepared from wheat flour.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Halva-Puri’.

Fairs and Festivals : Fulaich, Bishu (Baisakhi), Diwali.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping) : Nil.

ii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

9. Shamsheer Devta Temple (Shiv Temple) (Pl. 10H):

Main Deity : Shamsheer Devta.

Other Deities : Shiva, Bhavvati Devi, Nag Devta, Sonik Devi (Van Devi).
Total Area of Temple Courtyard : 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village : Rakchham
Block : Kalpa
Tehsil : Sangla
District : Kinnaur

ii) Approach

: About 15 km from Sangla.

iii) Altitude

: 2900 m.

Management

: Temple committee.

Historical Background

: The temple is believed to be very old.

Temple Architect

: Pentroof style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

: ‘Halva-Puri’.

ii) By People

: ‘Halva’.

Offerings to People (Prasadam)

: ‘Halva-Puri’.

Fairs and Festivals

: Fulaich (festival of flowers, celebrated in September for five days), Shaji (fair held during February-March).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):

: Juniperus macropoda, Populus ciliata.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard

: Juniperus macropoda.

iii) Maintenance

: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

: Ornamental

: Juniperus macropoda and Populus ciliata grown as ornamentals.

Remarks

: The temple was completely burnt in a devastating fire on 18th November, 2002. At present, the idols are kept in the nearby Shiva
temple which is considered to be the oldest Shiva temple in Kinnaur.

10. Usha Devi Temple (Pl. 101):

Main Deity : Usha Devi.
Other Deities : Narayan Devta, Chelang Devta, Shiva.
Total Area of Temple Courtyard : 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Village : Nichar
   Block : Nichar
   Tehsil : Nichar
   District : Kinnaur

ii) Approach : 4 km from Sungra (16 km from Bhavanagar).

iii) Altitude : 2500 m.

Management : Temple committee.

Historical Background : Origin of the temple can be traced to 18th - 19th century A.D.

Temple Architect : Pentroof type with Deodar wood used in its construction.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : 'Halva'.

ii) By People : 'Halva', necklace of dry fruits like Chestnut and Apricot.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : 'Halva-Puri'.

Fairs and Festivals : Fulaich, Dakhraim (celebrated in July), Dussehra, Diwali.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Althaea rosea, Cupressus sempervirens, Dahlia rosea, Lonicera japonica, Thuja orientalis, Ulmus villosa.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : *Althaea rosea.*
| iii) Maintenance                     | Excellent.                  |
| iv) Ethnobotanical                   |                             |
| Sacred                               | *Ulmus villosa* growing in the temple courtyard worshipped by the locals. |
| Ornamental                           | *Althaea rosea, Cupressus sempervirens, Dahlia rosea, Lonicera japonica, Thuja orientalis* grown as ornamentals. |
| Other Uses                           | Flowers of *Althaea rosea* used to reduce or kill termites. |
| **Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas** | *Ulmus villosa* tree is absent outside the temple land. |
TEMPLES OF DISTRICT KULLU

1. Ambika Mata Temple (Pl. 11A):

Main Deity : Ambika (form of Durga).
Other Deities : Parshuram, Shiva.
Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Village : Nirmand
   Block : Nirmand
   Tehsil : Nirmand
   District : Kullu

ii) Approach : 17 km from Rampur.

iii) Altitude : 1500 m.

Management : Local temple committee.

Historical Background : It is believed that Lord Parshuram established this temple here. It has been repaired and renovated many times in the past.

Temple Architect : Pentroof style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest
   Morning : ‘Halva-Puri’.
   Evening : Salted Rice (cooked).


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’, ‘Halva’, ‘Kasaar’.

Fairs and Festivals : Buddi Diwali, Navratra (twice a year).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Althaea rosea, Cannabis sativa, Canna indica, Clerodendrum philippinum, Cynodon
ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: Mirabilis jalapa.

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: Ocimum sanctum considered sacred. Cynodon dactylon employed in all religious ceremonies.

Medicinal: Seeds of Cannabis sativa and stem of ‘gloe’ (Tinospora cordifolia) powdered. This powder is taken daily to reduce the accumulation of uric acid in body.

Edible: Fruis of Musa paradisiaca and Prunus armeniaca edible.

Ornamental: Althaea rosea, Canna indica, Clerodendrum Philippinum, Dahlia rosea, Jasminum primulinum, Jasminum sambac, Lonicera japonica, Mirabilis jalapa, Musa paradisiaca, Nerium odorum, Ocimum sanctum, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Tecoma stans, Thevetia neriifolia.

Remarks: Sheep and goats are sacrificed.

2. Bhekhali Mata Temple (Pl. 11B):

Main Deity: Bhuvneshwari Mata.

Other Deities: Narayana (form of Lord Krishana), Bhairav.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: 7220 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Bekhal

180
Block : Kullu
Tehsil : Kullu
District : Kullu

ii) Approach : About 10 km from Kullu.

iii) Altitude : 1800 m.

Management : Temple committee appointed by government.

Historical Background : Its origin traced back to medieval period. Later, it was repaired by the temple committee.

Temple Architect : Pentroof style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : ‘Chapati’ alongwith clarified butter, Flowers from the temple courtyard.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’, Fruits, Sweets.

Fairs and Festivals : Baisakhi, Rath Yatra festival in June, Dussehra, Navratra.

Observations:


ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Ornamental : *Buxus sempervirens, Cestrum nocturnum, Narcissus tazetta, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Zinnia elegans* grown as ornamental plants.

Other Uses : Wood of *Cedrus deodara* excellent for furniture and construction works.

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas : *Buxus sempervirens* is absent in the surrounding areas of the temple whereas *Ulmus villosa* occurs rarely.

Remarks : Buck and Ram regularly sacrificed for appeasing Bhairav. The temple is named after the name of village, i.e. Bekhal which several years ago was famous for having its large-sized shrubs.

3. Bijli Mahadev Temple (Pl. 11C):

Main Deity : Bijli Mahadev (Lord Shiva) enshrined in the form of a ‘Lingam’.

Other Deities : Kuber, Mahuti Nag, Yogni Devi, Nandi, Bringi.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 5000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village : Mathan
Block : Kullu
Tehsil : Kullu
District : Kullu

ii) Approach : The temple located on the right bank of the Parbati river which is about 30 km from Kullu.

iii) Altitude : 2400 m.

Management : Temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple, thought to be very old, was reconstructed and repaired from time to time by the temple committee.
Temple Architect: Pentroof style; it is the most remarkable hill temple having a massive structure made of *Cedrus deodara* and *Pinus wallichiana* wood.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: Rice-Dal, ‘Chapati’ with clarified butter.


Offerings to People (Prasadam): ‘Halwa’, Fruits.

Fairs and Festivals: Baisakhi, Shivratri, Phagli, Shaladra, Bijli mahadev fair, Dussehra.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): There is only one large tree of *Pyrus pashia* in the temple courtyard.

ii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iii) Ethnobotanical

Sacred and Associated Myth: *Pyrus pashia* regarded as ‘Kalpa Vriksha’ by the villagers. It is believed that Lord Shiva takes rest under this tree and hence considered as sacred. Its wood used for religious activities in the temple.

Edible: Fruit of *Pyrus pashia* edible.

Other Uses: Flag carrying post (‘Dhwaja’) is made from *Cedrus deodara* wood.

Status of Courtyard Plant in Surrounding Areas: Large-sized trees of *Pyrus pashia* are rare outside.

Remarks: Goats and Ram sacrificed to God. Every year, as a result of lightning Shivlingam breaks into pieces. Priest collects these pieces and then joins with butter to give it the original shape.

4. Chandi Temple (Pl. 11D):

Main Deity: Durga.
Other Deity : Shiva.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 750 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Village : Nirmand
   Block : Nirmand
   Tehsil : Nirmand
   District : Kullu

ii) Approach : 17 km from Rampur.

iii) Altitude : 1500 m.

Management : Local temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple belongs to the 7th century A.D.

Temple Architect : Pentroof style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : ‘Halva-Puri’.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’, ‘Halva-Puri’.

Fairs and Festivals : Navratra.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Jasminum sambac, Mirabilis jalapa, Musa paradisiaca, Nerium odorum, Thevetia neriifolia.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : Mirabilis jalapa.

iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical
    Edible : Fruits of Musa paradisiaca edible.
    Ornamental : Jasminum sambac, Mirabilis jalapa, Nerium odorum and Thevetia neriifolia grown as ornamentals.
5. Dakshini Mahadev Temple (Pl. 11E):

Main Deity: The main deity, a Shiv-lingam was brought from South India thus earning the temple the name of Dakshini Mahadev.

Other Deities: Brahma, Vishnu, Mahesh, Ganpati, Kali, Bhairav, Hanuman.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Village: Nirmand
   Block: Nirmand
   Tehsil: Nirmand
   District: Kullu

ii) Approach: 17 km from Rampur.

iii) Altitude: 1500 m.

Management: In the name of Deity.

Historical Background: The temple belongs the 7th-8th century A.D.

Temple Architect: Pentroof style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest
   Morning: Milk.
   Evening: Dry fruits like Almond, Chestnut, Coconut, Currant, etc.


Offerings to People (Prasadam): ‘Lachidana’.

Fairs and Festivals: Shivratri, Holi.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Aegle marmelos, Cannabis sativa, Canna indica, Celtis australis, Chrysanthemum indicum, Clerodendrum philippinum,
ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard:

- Cynodon dactylon, Ficus palmata, Ficus religiosa, Impatiens balsamina, Jasminum grandiflorum, Mirabilis jalapa, Nerium odorum, Ocimum sanctum, Pelargonium hortorum, Prinsepia utilis, Ricinus communis, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance:

- Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical Uses:

- **Sacred**:
  - Aegle marmelos, Ficus religiosa and Ocimum sanctum considered sacred by the locals. Leaves of Aegle marmelos and Cannabis sativa offered to appease Lord Shiva. Cynodon dactylon employed in various religious ceremonies.

- **Medicinal**:
  - Fruits of Ficus palmata good for constipation. Seed oil of Ricinus communis given with milk to cure stomach problems.

- **Edible**:
  - Fruits of Aegle marmelos, Celtis australis and Ficus palmata edible.

- **Ornamental**:
  - Canna indica, Chrysanthemum indicum, Clerodendrum philippinum, Impatiens balsamina, Jasminum grandiflorum, Mirabilis jalapa, Nerium odorum, Ocimum sanctum, Pelargonium hortorum, Ricinus communis, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta.

- **Other Uses**:
  - Leaves of Celtis australis used as fodder for livestock.

6. Dhandeshwar Mahadev Temple (Dev Dhank) (Pl. 11F):

- **Main Deity**:
  - Shiva.

- **Total Area of Temple Courtyard**:
  - About 1500 sq m.

- **Location**:
  - **i) Place**:
    - Village: Bial
Block: Nirmand
Tehsil: Nirmand
District: Kullu

ii) Approach: About 3 km from Nirmand and 15 km from Rampur.

iii) Altitude: 1350 m.

Management: Local temple committee.

Historical Background: Once, a goat belonging to Brahimin could not be traced despite all efforts to do so. In his dream Lord Shiva told him that the milk flowing from the udder of lost goat had been bathing his ‘Lingam’ in an inaccessible cave and further told to collect his lost animal from there. Thereafter, he dedicated his life to serve Lord Shiva.

Temple Architect: The temple is in the form of a cave.

Offerings to God:


Fairs and Festivals: Shivratri, Saje (Sakranti of every month).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Aegle marmelos, Canna indica, Chrysanthemum indicum, Dahlia rosea, Datura fastuosa, Ficus benghalensis, Ficus glomerata, Ficus religiosa, Jasminum grandiflorum, Musa paradisiaca, Pelargonium hortorum, Pistacia integerrima, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Thevetia neriifolia, Withania somnifera, Zephyranthes candida, Zinnia elegans.

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard: Tagetes erecta, Thevetia neriifolia.

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.
iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Five sacred trees in the temple courtyard ‘Panch Pallav’, viz. Aegle marmelos, Ficus benghalensis, Ficus glomerata, Ficus religiosa and Thevetia neriifolia worshipped as sacred trees. Leaves of Aegle marmelos, flowers of Datura fastuosa and Thevetia neriifolia offered to appease Lord Shiva.

Medicinal : Minute quantity of seeds of Datura fastuosa given to cure mental disorders. Powdered dried fruits of Pistacia integerrima prescribed for asthma. Powdered roots of Withania somnifera given to cure mental disorders. Poultice of its leaves applied to cure skin disorders.

Edible : Fruits of Aegle marmelos, Ficus glomerata and Musa paradisiaca are edible.

Ornamental : Canna indica, Chrysanthemum indicum, Dahlia rosea, Datura fastuosa, Jasminum grandiflorum, Musa paradisiaca, Pelargonium hortorum, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Thevetia neriifolia, Withania somnifera, Zephyranthes candida, Zinnia elegans.

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas : Excluding Ficus benghalensis, Ficus religiosa, Ficus glomerata, Aegle marmelos, all other plants occur commonly outside.

7. Gurudwara Sahib Manikaran (Pl. 11G):

Main Deity : Guru Nanak Dev.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 7500 sq m. There is a separate land in the name of Gurudwara Sahib having an area of about 20 bigha where apples, seasonal vegetables and fodder are grown.

Location:

i) Place

Town : Manikaran
Block: Kullu
Tehsil: Kullu
District: Kullu

ii) Approach: 35 km from Bhuntar.

iii) Altitude: 1800 m.

Management: In the name of Deity.

Historical Background: Saint Shri Narayan Hari of Kamalpur (Pakistan) came to Manikaran with his family in 1947 A.D. The place of Gurudwara was neglected piece of land at that time and the present structure owes greatly to him and other followers.


Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: ‘Halva’.

ii) By People: Money.

Offerings to People (Prasadam): Sugar candy, ‘Halva’.

Fairs and Festivals: Baisakhi, Budh Purnima, Dussehra, Diwali, Janamashtmi, Navratra (twice a year), Death Anniversary of Baba Narayan Hari (16-23 February).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Althaea rosea, Calendula officinalis, Callistemon lanceolatus, Cedrus deodara, Cosmos sulphureus, Cupressus sempervirens, Dahlia rosea, Ficus palmata, Helianthus annuus, Impatiens balsamina, Jasminum primulinum, Kochia trichophylla, Lagerstroemia indica, Mirabilis jalapa, Morus alba, Narcissus tazetta, Nerium odorum, Pelargonium hortorum, Populus ciliata, Prunus armeniaca, Pyrus malus, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis, Zephyranthes candida.

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard: Helianthus annuus, Tagetes erecta.
iii) Maintenance : Excellent.
iv) Ethnobotanical

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uses</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edible</td>
<td>Fruits of <em>Ficus palmata, Morus alba, Prunus armeniaca, Pyrus malus</em> edible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal</td>
<td>Latex of <em>Ficus palmata</em> applied to cure cuts and wounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornamental</td>
<td>All the courtyard plants are also planted for ornamental purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Uses</td>
<td>Leaves of <em>Morus alba</em> given as fodder. Wood of <em>Cedrus deodara</em> excellent for furniture and construction works.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks : There are hot water springs in the Gurudwara Sahib, in which food to be served in community meal (‘Langar’) is cooked every day.

8. Hadimba Devi Temple (Pl. 11H, I):

Main Deity : Hadimba.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 4500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Town</td>
<td>Manali (at Dungri)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block</td>
<td>Nagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehsil</td>
<td>Manali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Kullu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ii) Approach : About 3 km from Manali, situated in the forest of Devdar trees.

iii) Altitude : 2600 m.

Management : Managed by Archaeological Survey of India.

Historical Background : Pandavas spent a part of their exile in Kullu Himalaya. One day, Bhima saw Hadimba, only sister of a demon Hidimb, and fell in love with her. Bhima killed her monster brother in a combat and took her as his
Temple Architect : Pagoda type massive wooden structure.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : Jaggery, Coconut, ‘Halva’, Flowers.

ii) By People : Coconut, Scarves, Flowers.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’.

Fairs and Festivals : Dussehra, Hadimba fair on 15-16 May (for 2 days).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Berberis lycium, Cedrus deodara, Dahlia rosea, Hydrangea macrophylla, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis.

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard : Cedrus deodara, Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Flowers from the courtyard offered to the deity.

Ornamental : Dahlia rosea, Hydrangea macrophylla, Tagetes erecta and Thuja orientalis grown as ornamentals.

Remarks : Buck, ram and cocks sacrificed to deity by people whose wishes are fulfilled. It has been a custom for centuries that inaugural and closing ceremony of the ‘Kullu Dussehra’ is led by her chariot. Temple of Ghatotkach (son of Hadimba) is also situated at a distance of about 75 m from this temple where a tree of Cedrus deodara represent the deity.
9. Himalayan Buddhist Monastery (Pl. 11J, 12A):

Main Deity : Gautam Buddha.

Other Deities : Padamsambhava, Hyangrua.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : 7680 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Town : Manali
   Block : Nagar
   Tehsil : Manali
   District : Kullu

ii) Approach : The temple is located in the town.

iii) Altitude : 2200 m.

Management : Himalayan Buddhist Society.

Historical Background : The Monastery, about 80 years old, had been built by local Buddhist community.


Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : Sweets, Fruits, Flowers.

ii) By People : Sweets, Fruits, Flowers.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Sweets.

Fairs and Festivals : Buddh Purnima.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Althaea rosea, Calendula officinalis, Cannabis sativa, Chlorophytum capense, Cupressus torulosa, Dahlia rosea, Helianthus annuus, Hydrangea macrophylla, Morus alba, Populus ciliata, Prunus armeniaca, Pyrus malus, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Tecoma radicans, Thuja orientalis, Tropaeolum majus, Ulmus villosa.*
ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : *Tagetes erecta.*

iii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

   Sacred : *Cupressus torulosa* growing in the courtyard considered sacred. Its leaves and twigs burnt as incense ('Dhoop') in the Monastery.

   Edible : Fruits of *Morus alba, Prunus armeniaca* and *Pyrus malus* edible.

   Ornamental : *Althaea rosea, Calendula officinalis, Chlorophytum capense, Cupressus torulosa, Dahlia rosea, Helianthus annuus, Hydrangea macrophylla, Populus ciliata, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Tecoma radicans, Thuja orientalis, Tropaeolum majus, Ulmus villosa* grown as ornamentals.

10. Maharishi Vashisht Temple (Pl. 12B):

Main Deity : Maharishi Vashisht.

Other Deities : Shri Rama, Shiva.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Village : Vashisht
   Block : Nagar
   Tehsil : Manali
   District : Kullu

ii) Approach : About 3 km from Manali on the side of Manali-Rohtang road.

iii) Altitude : 2650 m.

Management : Temple committee.
Historical Background: Long ago, Rishi Vashisht meditated at this place and blessed this place with natural hot water bodies. The old temple is believed to be 1800 years old. The present temple was constructed over the old temple in 1980 by Raja Takshpal.

Temple Architect: Pentroof style (made of Deodar wood and stone). Near the main temple, there is a temple of Sita-Rama-Lakshmana in Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest
   Evening: Dry fruits like Coconut, Almond, Currant, etc.


Offerings to People (Prasadam): ‘Lachidana’.


Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Juniperus chinensis, Lonicera japonica, Ocimum basilicum, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical
   Sacred: Flowers from the temple courtyard offered twice daily to the deity in religious worshipping. Ocimum basilicum considered sacred.

   Ornamental: All the courtyard plants grown for ornamental purposes.
Remarks: No sacrifices offered. There is a natural hot water spring in the courtyard of temple where people take holy bath to cure all types of skin ailments.

11. Manu Temple (Pl. 12C):

Main Deity: Manu Rishi.

Other Deities: Shiva, Brahma, Vishnu, Ganesh, Hanuman, Rama, Krishana, Kali, Durga.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 4500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Town: Manali (old Manali)
   Block: Nagar
   Tehsil: Manali
   District: Kullu

ii) Approach: 2 km from Manali.

iii) Altitude: 2550 m.

Management: Temple committee.

Historical Background: Long ago, a Rishi Manu came here and asked for milk from one of ladies in the village. The lady provided the same which the saint turned into curd. She was surprised to see all this. The saint suggested her to dig out her cowshed later. On doing so, the villagers found some idols for which temple was constructed.

Temple Architect: Pentroof type.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: Dal-rice, Sweets.

ii) By People: Sweets (especially ‘Ladoo’), Flowers, Fruits.

Offerings to People (Prasadam): Puffed rice.
Fairs and Festivals : Phagli (in January), Diyai (celebrated for 11 days during January-February).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Juglans regia, Ligustrum lucidum.*

ii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iii) Ethnobotanical

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sacred</td>
<td><em>Ligustrum lucidum,</em> planted near the entrance (gate) of temple, considered sacred and worshipped. People believe that Pataal Devta resides in this tree and regarded as gatekeeper of Manu Devta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal</td>
<td>Kernels of <em>Juglans regia</em> effective against heart diseases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible</td>
<td>Kernels of <em>Juglans regia</em> edible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornamental</td>
<td><em>Juglans regia</em> and <em>Ligustrum lucidum</em> grown as ornamentals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Uses</td>
<td>Wood of <em>Juglans regia</em> excellent for construction works.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas : Pataal tree (*Ligustrum lucidum*) is absent in the surrounding area of the temple.

Remarks : The town Manali is named after the name of Rishi Manu.

12. Murlidhar Temple (Pl. 12D):

Main Deity : Radha-Krishana.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : 384 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Town</td>
<td>Manikaran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block</td>
<td>Kullu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehsil</td>
<td>Kullu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
District: Kullu

ii) Approach: 35 km from Bhuntar.

iii) Altitude: 1800 m.

Management: Privately owned.

Historical Background: The temple though constructed in 1600 was renovated in 1987 by locals.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

   Morning: Cooked rice.


Offerings to People (Prasadam): Puffed rice, ‘Lachidana’.

Fairs and Festivals: Janamashtmi, Ram navami.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Canna indica, Citrus jambhiri, Cynodon dactylon, Dahlia rosea, Helianthus annuus, Jasminum primulinum, Lagerstroemia indica, Ocimum sanctum, Morus alba, Pelargonium hortorum, Prunus armeniaca, Punica granatum, Tagetes erecta.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Tagetes erecta.*

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

   Sacred: *Ocimum sanctum* considered sacred. *Cynodon dactylon* employed in various religious ceremonies.

   Edible: Fruits of *Citrus jambhiri, Morus alba, Prunus armeniaca* and *Punica granatum* edible.

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Ornamental : *Canna indica, Dahlia rosea, Helianthus annuus, Jasminum primulinum, Lagerstroemia indica, Ocimum sanctum, Pelargonium hortorum, Tagetes erecta* and *Tecoma radicans* grown as ornamental plants.

Remarks : No sacrifices permitted.

13. Naina Devi Temple (Pl. 12E):

Main Deity : Naina Devi.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : 768 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Town : Manikaran
   Block : Kullu
   Tehsil : Kullu
   District : Kullu

ii) Approach : 35 km from Bhuntar.

iii) Altitude : 1800 m.

Management : In the name of Deity (Kardar from a particular family is the caretaker of the temple).

Historical Background : It is said that Lord Shiva opened his third eye here from which Naina Devi appeared.

Temple Architect : The temple had been built in Khash style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : ‘Halva’.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Halva’.

Fairs and Festivals : Faguli for 5 days during February-March, Saja (held on Sakranti of Baisakh), Navaratra, Dussehra.

Observations:
i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Mirabilis jalapa, Morus serrata, Tagetes erecta, Tecoma radicans.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Tagetes erecta.*

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sacred</th>
<th><em>Morus serrata</em> regarded as sacred plant.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edible</td>
<td>Fruits of <em>Morus serrata</em> edible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornamental</td>
<td><em>Mirabilis jalapa, Tagetes erecta</em> and <em>Tecoma radicans</em> grown as ornamental plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Uses</td>
<td>Wood of <em>Morus serrata</em> used for furniture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks: Sheep and Goats sacrificed to the deity.

14. Parshuram Temple (Pl. 12F):

Main Deity: Parshuram (incarnation of Vishnu).

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Nirmand
Block: Nirmand
Tehsil: Nirmand
District: Kullu

ii) Approach: 17 km from Rampur.

iii) Altitude: 1500 m.

Management: Temple committee.

Historical Background: The temple is believed to be of the 7th century A.D. After destruction of Saraswati Sindh region, Parshuram brought people from that place and provided shelter to 500 Brahmins, 6 Shilpi and 120 farmers.
Therefore, it is also known as Parshuram Kothi.

Temple Architect: Pentroof structure (The temple has beautiful carvings depicting religious scenes and Hindu deities).

Fairs and Festivals: Bhunda Festival (last time held in 1981).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Clerodendrum philippinum, Mirabilis jalapa, Nerium odorum, Pelargonium hortorum, Tagetes erecta.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical Ornamental: All the courtyard plants grown for ornamental purposes.

Remarks: Temple opens only on the eve of Bhunda festival. Human sacrifices were common earlier on Bhunda festival but now it is completely banned and in lieu goats are sacrificed.

15. Raghunath Temple (Pl. 12G):

Main Deity: Sita-Ram.

Other Deities: Hanuman, Narsingh, Shaligram, Ganpati.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Town: Kullu (Sultanpur)
   Block: Kullu
   Tehsil: Kullu
   District: Kullu

ii) Approach: Located in the town at Sultanpur.
 iii) Altitude : 1200 m.

Management : Privately owned.

Historical Background : Built by Raja Jagat Singh in 1660 A.D. Long ago, King of Kullu suffered from leprosy on killing an innocent Brahmin at Nagar (old Kullu). For its cure the king went to a saint for which he was advised to bring the idols of Rama and Sita from Treta Nath temple of Ayodhya. These idols ultimately were stolen from Ayodhya and established at Manikaran. The king worshipped the idols regularly, and completely got cured of the disease. Later, these idols were established at this temple and considered as the supreme deity of Kullu.

Temple Architect : Mixed look of Pahari and Pyramidal style; Deodar wood used in the construction of temple.

Offerings to God:
   i) By Priest : Milk-'Puri', Rice-Dal, 'Puri'-Vegetables.
   ii) By People : 'Lachidana', Sweets, Flowers, Fruits.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : 'Lachidana', Sugar candy.

Fairs and Festivals : Dussehra, Diwali, Basant panchami, Holi, Van-Vihar (on this day Diety goes to forest), Nirjala Ekadashi, Annkut (next day of Diwali).

Observations:
   i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Aegle marmelos, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Callistemon lanceolatus, Canna indica, Cynodon dactylon, Dahlia rosea, Ficus religiosa, Hedychium coronarium, Helianthus annuus, Jasminum grandiflorum, Jasminum humile, Narcissus tazetta, Nerium odorum, Polianthes tuberosa, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta.*

   ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : *Jasminum grandiflorum, Tagetes erecta.*
### iii) Maintenance

**Remarks**: Satisfactory.

### iv) Ethnobotanical

**Sacred**: *Ficus religiosa* considered sacred. *Cynodon dactylon* employed in all religious ceremonies.

**Medicinal**: Leaves of *Jasminum humile* chewed to cure mouth ulcer. Also, its paste applied to cure skin disorders. 4-5g powdered rhizome of *Hedychium coronarium* prescribed twice daily for fever.

**Edible**: Fruits of *Aegle marmelos* edible.

**Ornamental**: *Bougainvillea spectabilis*, *Callistemon lanceolatus*, *Canna indica*, *Dahlia rosea*, *Hedychium coronarium*, *Helianthus annuus*, *Jasminum grandiflorum*, *Jasminum humile*, *Narcissus tazetta*, *Nerium odorum*, *Polianthes tuberosa*, *Rosa indica*, *Tagetes erecta* grown as ornamentals.

**Remarks**: Buck sacrificed to appease the deity.

### 16. Raghunath Temple (Pl. 12H):

#### Main Deity

**Raghunath**.

#### Other Deities

**Vishnu. Shiv-Parvati**.

#### Total Area of Temple Courtyard

**About 1500 sq m**.

#### Location:

1. **Place**
   - **Town**: Manikaran
   - **Block**: Kullu
   - **Tehsil**: Kullu
   - **District**: Kullu

2. **Approach**: 35 km from Bhuntar.

3. **Altitude**: 1800 m.

#### Management

**Local temple committee**.

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Historical Background: The temple could be traced to 18th century A.D.

Temple Architect: It is a pyramidal style of temple with a slate-roof at the top.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest
   Morning: Rice-Dal, 'Bhalle'.
   Noon: Puffed rice.
   Evening: Puffed rice.

ii) By People: Puffed rice, 'Lachidana'.

Offerings to People (Prasadam): Puffed rice, 'Lachidana'.

Fairs and Festivals: Dussehra, Ram Navami, Janamashtmi, Holi, Basant Panchami, Anukut.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):
   Canna indica, Cynodon dactylon, Hibiscus syriacus, Ipomoea purpurea, Jasminum humile, Morus alba, Narcissus tazetta, Ocimum sanctum, Pelargonium hortorum, Populus ciliata, Pyrus malus, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Tecoma radicans, Thuja orientalis.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical
   Sacred: Ocimum sanctum, Cynodon dactylon and Hordeum vulgare specially offered to the deity.
   Edible: Fruits of Morus alba and Pyrus malus edible.
   Ornamental: Canna indica, Hibiscus syriacus, Ipomoea purpurea, Jasminum humile, Narcissus tazetta, Ocimum sanctum, Pelargonium hortorum, Populus ciliata, Rosa indica,
Remarks

Remarks : ‘Kullu-ka-Dussehra’ starts from this holy place. No sacrifices offered.

17. Rama Temple (Pl. 12I, J):

Main Deity : Shri Rama.

Other Deities : Shiva, Hanuman.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Town : Manikaran
   Block : Kullu
   Tehsil : Kullu
   District : Kullu

ii) Approach : 35 km from Bhuntar.

iii) Altitude : 1800 m.

Management : Local temple committee.

Historical Background : Rama and Lakshmana after completing their education in the hermitage of Saint Vashisht, worshipped Lord Shiva here and sought his blessings. Later, temple was built in 1653 A.D. by Raja Jagat Singh (King of Kullu).

Temple Architect : Temple had been built in a combination of Pyramidal and Khash style with Deodar wood used in its construction.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

   Morning : Rice-Dal. ‘Bhalle’.
   Noon/Evening : Puffed rice.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Puffed rice, ‘Lachidana’.


Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):

- Cynodon dactylon
- Hibiscus syriacus
- Narcissus tazetta
- Ocimum sanctum
- Pelargonium hortorum
- Robinia pseudoacacia
- Tagetes erecta

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Leaves of Ocimum sanctum used to make sanctified water given to devotees and possess curing properties. Cynodon dactylon considered sacred and employed in religious worshipping.

Ornamental : Hibiscus syriacus, Narcissus tazetta, Ocimum sanctum, Pelargonium hortorum, Robinia pseudoacacia and Tagetes erecta grown as ornamentals.

Other Uses : Cynodon dactylon used as fodder. Leaves of Robinia pseudoacacia used as fodder and its wood good for agricultural implements.

Remarks : No sacrifices made to deity. There is a boiling water source near the tank where rice can be cooked in small bags. There is also arrangement of holy bath within the temple premises, Rama-kund for males and Sita-kund for females.

18. Shitla Mata Temple (Pl. 12K):

Main Deity : Goddess Shitla.

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Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 768 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Town: Kullu
   Block: Kullu
   Tehsil: Kullu
   District: Kullu

ii) Approach: The temple is located in the town.

iii) Altitude: 1180 m.

Management: Temple committee.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: ‘Halva-Puri’.


Offerings to People (Prasadam): ‘Lachidana’.

Fairs and Festivals: Navratra.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Araucaria columnaris, Cosmos sulphureus, Cynodon dactylon, Dahlia rosea, Debregeasia hypoleuca, Lycopersicum esculentum, Malvaviscus conzattii, Musa paradisiaca, Ocimum sanctum, Pelargonium hortorum, Psidium guajava, Pyrus malus, Ricinus communis, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: Ricinus communis.

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical
Sacred: *Ocimum sanctum*, *Musa paradisiaca* and *Cynodon dactylon* considered sacred plants.

Medicinal: Fruits of *Lycopersicum esculentum* effective against anaemia. Poultice of leaves of *Ricinus communis* and *Calotropis procera* applied to cure body swellings.

Edible: Ripe fruits of *Lycopersicum esculentum* cooked as vegetable and also used in salads whereas those of *Musa paradisiaca*, *Psidium guajava* and *Pyrus malus* are edible.


Other Uses: Stem of *Ricinus communis* good for scouring teeth. Wood of *Debregeasia hypoleuca* used as fuel and leaves as fodder for livestock.

19. Shiva Temple (Pl. 12L):

Main Deity: Shiva.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 384 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Town: Manikaran
   Block: Kullu
   Tehsil: Kullu
   District: Kullu

ii) Approach: Located 35 km from Bhuntar on the side of Parvati River.

iii) Altitude: 1800 m.

Management: Local temple committee.

Historical Background: Once, the jewel of ear pendant of goddess Parvati was lost while taking bath, which men of Lord Shiva could not locate. Later, this was possessed by the Lord of jewels-Sheshnag. This enraged Lord Shiva. To save the world from the rage of Shiva, Sheshnag
Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : Cooked rice.

ii) By People : Puffed rice, Fox nut, ‘Bhang’ and ‘Dhatura’ specially offered to appease Lord Shiva.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Fox nut, Puffed rice, Cooked rice.

Fairs and Festivals : Shivratri.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Bougainvillea spectabilis, Canna indica, Dahlia rosea, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Jasminum sambac, Punica granatum, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Flowers of courtyard plants offered to the deity.

Edible : Fruits of Punica granatum edible.

Ornamental : All the courtyard plants grown as ornamental plants.

Remarks : There are number of hot water springs in front of the temple. People love to cook rice in it in small bags and carry these as ‘Prasadam’.

20. Shiva Temple (Pl. 12M):

Main Deity : Shiva.
Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 768 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Village : Nirmand
   Block : Nirmand
   Tehsil : Nirmand
   District : Kullu

ii) Approach : 17 km from Rampur.

iii) Altitude : 1550 m.

Management : Temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple belongs to the 10th century A.D.

Temple Architect : Pentroof style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : ‘Halva’.

ii) By People : Seasonal crops. ‘Bhang’ and ‘Dhatura’ specially offered to appease Lord Shiva.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’, ‘Halva’.

Fairs and Festivals : Shivratri, Holi.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Cedrela toona, Jasminum grandiflorum, Nerium odorum, Tagetes erecta, Thevetia neriifolia.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical
   Sacred : Flowers of courtyard plants offered to the deity.
   Ornamental : Jasminum grandiflorum, Nerium odorum, Tagetes erecta and Thevetia neriifolia grown as ornamental plants.
Other Uses: Wood of *Cedrela toona* excellent for construction and furniture.

Remarks: No sacrifices made to deity.

21. Siyali Mahadev Temple (Pl. 13A):

Main Deity: Shiva.

Other Deities: Parvati, Ganesha.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 6000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   - Town: Manali
   - Block: Nagar
   - Tehsil: Manali
   - District: Kullu

ii) Approach: The temple is located in the town.

iii) Altitude: 2200 m.

Management: Temple committee.

Historical Background: The temple, about 25-30 years old, had been built by nearby villagers who regard the deity as their ‘Kuldevta’.

Temple Architect: Sikhara Style.

Offerings to God:


Offerings to People (Prasadam): ‘Lachidana’.

Fairs and Festivals: Shivratri, Phagu (held in March for 2 days).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Cannabis sativa, Canna indica, Chrysanthemum indicum, Dahlia rosea, Helianthus annuus, Hydrangea macrophylla,*
ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard

: **Cannabis sativa, Helianthus annuus.**

iii) Maintenance

: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred

: Leaves of *Cannabis sativa* especially offered to appease Lord Shiva. *Ocimum kilimandscharicum* worshipped as sacred plant.

Medicinal

: 40-50 ml decoction of roots of *Lagerstroemia indica* given, twice daily, to cure jaundice. Leaf paste of *Ocimum kilimandscharicum* applied to cure sprains.

Edible

: Fruits of *Prunus armeniaca*, kernels of *Juglans regia* edible.

Ornamental

: *Canna indica, Chrysanthemum indicum, Dahlia rosea, Helianthus annuus, Hydrangea macrophylla, Jasminum primulinum, Lagerstroemia indica, Ocimum kilimandscharicum, Oenothera drummondii, Rosa indica* and *Tagetes erecta* grown as ornamental plants.

Remarks

: No sacrifices made to deity.

22. Vaishno Devi Temple (Shri Mahadevi Tirth) (Pl. 13B):

Main Deity

: Vaishno Devi.

Other Deities

: Shiva, Rama-Sita-Lakshmana, Hanuman, Radha Krishna, Shri Ramkrishan Paramhans, Mata Sharda, Vivekanand.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard

: About 7500 sq m.

Location:

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i) Place

Village : Vashing
Block : Kullu
Tehsil : Kullu
District : Kullu

ii) Approach : 3 km from Kullu, on way to Manali.

iii) Altitude : 1250 m.

Management : Temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple was built in 1964 A.D. by Saint Sevak Das.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style; Deodar and Qail wood used in its construction.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

Morning : Sugar candy, Coconut, Puffed rice, Flowers, Fruits, Food prepared in community meal.


ii) By People : Sugar candy, Coconut, Puffed rice, Sweets, Flowers, Fruits.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Coconut, Puffed rice, Sugar candy, 'Lachidana'.

Fairs and Festivals : Navratra, Ram-Navami, Dussehra, Diwali, Shivratri, Janamashtmi.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Aegle marmelos, Aloe vera, Alnus nitida, Celtis australis, Cestrum nocturnum, Chrysanthemum indicum, Cynodon dactylon, Datura innoxia, Ficus elastica, Ficus religiosa, Jasminum grandiflorum, Jasminum primulina, Narcissus tazetta, Nerium odoratum, Ocimum basilicum, Platanus orientalis, Prunus armeniaca, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : Chrysanthemum indicum.
 iii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred and Associated Myth : Leaves of Aegle marmelos offered to appease Lord Shiva. Cynodon dactylon employed in all religious ceremonies. Aegle marmelos, Ficus religiosa and Ocimum basilicum worshipped as sacred plants. For fulfillment of their desires, people tie sacred threads and bangles to the tree of Ficus religiosa.

Edible : Fruits of Aegle marmelos, Celtis australis and Prunus armeniaca edible.

Medicinal : Pulp of leaves of Aloe vera prescribed with milk to cure stomach problems.

Ornamental : Alnus nitida, Aloe vera, Cestrum nocturnum, Chrysanthemum indicum, Datura innoxia, Ficus elastica, Jasminum grandiflorum, Jasminum primulinum, Narcissus tazetta, Nerium odorum, Ocimum basilicum, Platanus orientalis, Rosa indica and Tagetes erecta grown as ornamentals.

Other Uses : Leaves of Alnus nitida and Celtis australis used as fodder. Wood of Celtis australis good for agricultural implements.

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas : Trees of Platanus orientalis, growing in the temple courtyard, are absent elsewhere. Aegle marmelos and Ficus religiosa are rare outside. All other plants are common outside.

Remarks : No sacrifices to deities.

23. Vishveshvar Mahadev Temple (Basheshar Mahadev Temple) (Pl. 13C):

Main Deity : The object of worship is a large stone ‘Lingam’ occupying most of the space in the sanctum.

Other Deities : Ganesha, Ganga-Yamuna, Vishnu, Kali.
**Total Area of Temple Courtyard:** 1000 sq m.

**Location:**

i) **Place**

- **Village:** Bajaura
- **Block:** Kullu
- **Tehsil:** Kullu
- **District:** Kullu

ii) **Approach:** 52 km from Mandi towards Kullu.

iii) **Altitude:** 1280 m.

**Management**

- Managed by Archaeological Survey of India. Local temple committee also exists.

**Historical Background**

- The temple belongs to 8th century A.D.

**Temple Architect**

- Sikhara style.

**Offerings to God:**

i) **By Priest**


ii) **By People**


**Offerings to People (Prasadam)**


**Fairs and Festivals**

- Shivratri.

**Observations:**

i) **Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):**

- *Althaea rosea, Canna indica, Chrysanthemum indicum, Cynodon dactylon, Dahlia rosea, Ficus religiosa, Helianthus annuus, Kochia trichophylla, Morus alba, Nerium odorum, Ocimum sanctum, Pelargonium hortorum, Prunus armeniaca, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Tecoma radicans, Thuja orientalis, Zinnia elegans.*

ii) **Predominant Plant of the Courtyard**

- *Tagetes erecta.*

iii) **Maintenance**

- Excellent.
iv) Ethnobotanical

**Sacred**: *Ficus religiosa* and *Ocimum sanctum* worshipped as sacred plants. *Cynodon dactylon* employed in religious worshipping.

**Edible**: Fruits of *Morus alba* and *Prunus armeniaca* edible.

**Ornamental**: *Althaea rosea*, *Canna indica*, *Chrysanthemum indicum*, *Dahlia rosea*, *Helianthus annuus*, *Kochia trichophylla*, *Nerium odorum*, *Ocimum sanctum*, *Pelargonium hortorum*, *Rosa indica*, *Tagetes erecta*, *Tecoma radicans*, *Thuja orientalis* and *Zinnia elegans* grown as ornamentals.

**Other Uses**: Leaves of *Morus alba* used as fodder.
TEMPLES OF DISTRICT LAHUL-SPITI

1. Kee Gompa (Pl. 14A):

Main Deity : Gautam Buddha.

Other Deities : Panjal Lama, Lochan Lama.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 8000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village : Kee
Block : Kaja
Tehsil : Kaza
District : Lahul-Spiti

ii) Approach : 12 km from Kaza.

iii) Altitude : 3750 m.

Management : Temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple built by Sangsan Sherum Yangbo about 700 years back.

Temple Architect : Buddhist Monastery.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : ‘Sow’ (made of Barley), Sweets.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Sow’, Sweets.

Fairs and Festivals : Molum chhupo (held in February for 15 days), Sagaldva (held in April for 7 days), Guitore (held in July for 7 days), Yarne (held in August-September for 45 days).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Calendula officinalis, Helianthus annuus, Malva sylvestris, Ribes orientale, Rosa webbiana, Salix oxycarpa, Tagetes erecta.
iii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Tagetes erecta.*

iv) Ethnobotanical

| Sacred | Flowers of *Tagetes erecta* predominantly used for religious activities in the monastery. |
| Edible | Fruits of *Rosa webbiana* and *Ribes orientale* edible. |
| Ornamental | *Calendula officinalis, Helianthus annuus, Malva sylvestris, Ribes orientale, Salix oxycarpa* and *Tagetes erecta* grown as ornamentals. |

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas: Excepting *Rosa webbiana* and *Ribes orientale* all other plants occur commonly outside.

2. Labrang Monastery (Pl. 14B):

Main Deities: Gautam Buddha, Padam Sambhav, Kali, Charanji.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 1000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

| Village | Toche |
| Block | Keylong |
| Tehsil | Keylong |
| District | Lahul-Spiti |

ii) Approach: About 2 km on foot from Sissu.

iii) Altitude: 3050 m.

Management: Local committee.

Historical Background: The monastery is very old. It was reconstructed about 25 years before by local people.
Temple Architect : Buddhist Monastery.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : 'Sow' (made of Sattu/barley and Ghee)

ii) By People : Sweets, 'Puri' 'Sattu' (used in monastery to make 'Sow')

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : 'Sow', Sweets.

Fairs and Festivals : Puranmashi.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Brassica oleracea var. capitata, Convolvulus arvensis, Humulus lupulus, Hyoscyamus niger, Polygonum alpinum, Solanum tuberosum.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : *Humulus lupulus.*

iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

   Medicinal : Burnt seeds of *Hyoscyamus niger* smoked to cure teeth pain.

   Edible : Young stem of *Polygonum alpinum* edible. Leaves and stem of *Brassica oleracea var. capitata* cooked as vegetable. Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* cooked as vegetable.

   Other Uses : *Humulus lupulus* used in the preparation of Bear. *Convolvulus arvensis* used as fodder.

Remarks : Crops of cabbage (*Brassica oleracea var. capitata*) and potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) grown in small plots in the courtyard.

3. Losar Gompa:

Main Deity : Jabru Devta (local deity).

Other Deities : Lord Buddha, Kali.
Total Area of Temple Courtyard : 7500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Village : Losar
   Block : Kaza
   Tehsil : Kaza
   District : Lahul-Spiti

ii) Approach : 34 km from Kunzam Pass.

iii) Altitude : About 3900 m.

Management : Village committee.

Historical Background : This Gompa is about 100 years old and built by the villagers.

Temple Architect : Buddhist Monastery.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : Sunflower. Wild flowers.

ii) By People : Coins, Clarified butter, ‘Sattu’.

Fairs and Festivals : Losar Festival, First day of new year according to Buddhist Calendar.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Artemisia moorcroftiana, Helianthus annuus, Salix oxycarpa.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : *Artemisia moorcroftiana.*

iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

   Sacred : *Artemisia moorcroftiana* in the courtyard used as incense. Flowers of *Helianthus annuus* used as offering to the deity.

   Ornamental : *Helianthus annuus* grown as an ornamental plant.

Main Deity : Kali (Mahishasur Mardini).

Other Deity : Shiva.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : 1000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Town : Udaipur
   Block : Keylong
   Tehsil : Keylong
   District : Lahul-Spiti

ii) Approach : Located in the town.

iii) Altitude : 2550 m.

Management : Managed by Archaeological Survey of India.

Historical Background : It is believed that Bhima (one of the Pandavas) brought wood of ‘Devidiar’ (*Juniperus macropoda*) from which Vishwakarma built the temple within 24 hours. Later, the present idol of Kali (made of Ashtdhatu) was established near the previous one by the king of Chamba (Raja Udai Singh).

Temple Architect : Pentroof-hill type; entirely made of wood of *Juniperus macropoda*.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : ‘Dhoop’.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Puffed rice, ‘Lachidana’, ‘Shesh’ (piece of cloth tied on the wrists of devotees by priest for good luck.

Fairs and Festivals : Halda (January), Phagdi (February).

Observations:

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i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Salix fragilis, Fraxinus xanthoxyloides.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Fraxinus xanthoxyloides.*

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred and Associated Myth: Leaves of *Juniperus macropoda* used as incense in the temple. Flowers of *Tagetes erecta* are specially grown in fields for offering to the deity. These flowers are also used for making totems 'Par' (worn on chest) and 'Jholnu' (worn on cap). Cutting of courtyard trees is a taboo. Even these trees are not touched with iron for fear of punishment from the deity.

Other Uses: Young branches of *Salix fragilis* used as fodder. Wood of *Fraxinus xanthoxyloides* and *Salix fragilis* used for agricultural implements and other household articles.

Remarks: Sheep and goats sacrificed to the deities.

5. Othang Gompa (Pl. 14D, E):

Main Deity: Gautam Buddha.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Othang
Block: Keylong
Tehsil: Keylong
District: Lahul-Spiti

ii) Approach: About 5 km on foot from Jahalma.

iii) Altitude: 3120 m.

Management: Local committee.
Temple Architect : Buddhist Monastery.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : Fruits, Flowers, Sweets.

ii) By People : Sweets, Fruits.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Sweets, Fruits.

Fairs and Festivals : Halda.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Althaea rosea, Brassica oleracea var. capitata, Calendula officinalis, Cosmos bipinnatus, Dahlia rosea, Daucus carota, Helianthus annuus, Hyoscyamus niger, Juniperus macropoda, Malva sylvestris, Pyrus malus, Rosa foetida, Salix fragilis, Solanum tuberosum, Tagetes erecta.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : *Helianthus annuus.*

iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

   Sacred : Tree of *Juniperus macropoda* considered sacred. Floral garlands of *Tagetes erecta, Althaea rosea* and *Rosa foetida* offered to the deity by locals. Leaves of *Juniperus macropoda* used as incense in the monastery.

   Medicinal : Burnt seeds of *Hyoscyamus niger* smoked for instant relief from toothache. Powdered dried petals of *Rosa foetida* given for curing the jaundice.

   Edible : Fruits of *Pyrus malus* edible. *Brassica oleracea var. capitata* eaten raw or cooked as vegetable. Roots of *Daucus carota* and tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* cooked as vegetable.

   Ornamental : *Althaea rosea, Calendula officinalis, Cosmos bipinnatus, Dahlia rosea, Helianthus annuus,*
Other Uses: To keep off evil spirits, people tie plants of *Hyoscyamus niger* to the main door of the house. Wood of *Salix fragilis* used for making agricultural implements and household articles. Its leaves used as fodder.


6. Raja Ghepan Temple (Pl. 14F):

Main Deity: Raja Ghepan.

Other Deity: Devi Boti (Milaka).

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 800 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Shashun
Block: Keylong
Tehsil: Keylong
District: Lahul-Spiti

ii) Approach: 14 km from Koksar on the side of Manali-Keylong road.

iii) Altitude: 2950 m.

Management: Local temple committee.

Historical Background: The present temple is about 80 years old and constructed by the locals.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: Butter.

Fairs and Festivals : Neuper (February), Phagdi (February).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Calendula officinalis, Salix fragilis, Solanum tuberosum, Tagetes erecta.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : *Tagetes erecta.*

iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Flowers of *Tagetes erecta* considered sacred and offered to the deity. Totems made from it are worn on caps by locals as well as ‘Gur’.

Edible : Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* cooked as vegetable.

Ornamental : *Calendula officinalis* and *Tagetes erecta* grown as ornamentals.

Other Uses : Wood of *Salix fragilis* used for making agricultural implements and household articles. Its leaves used as fodder.

Remarks : Ram and Goats sacrificed to appease the deity.

7. Sakya Monastery:

Main Deity : Gautam Buddha.


Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 7500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Town : Kaza
Block : Kaza
Tehsil: Kaza
District: Lahul-Spiti

ii) Approach: The monastery is located in the town.

iii) Altitude: 3650 m.

Management: Local committee called ‘Sokpa’.

Historical Background: Monastery is 30 years old and built by Lama Trop.

Temple Architect: Buddhist Monastery.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: ‘Sow’ (made of ‘Sattu’, Cheese, Clarified butter, Cashewnut and dry fruits like Almond, Cashewnut, etc.).

ii) By People: Money, ‘Ashi Khata’ (a piece of cloth).

Offerings to People (Prasadam): ‘Sow’, Sweets, Fruits.

Fairs and Festivals: Buddh Purnima, Chham (in October), Birthday of Dalai Lama (6th July), Fair on 15th August.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Calendula officinalis, Malva sylvestris, Salix oxycarpa, Tagetes erecta.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Salix oxycarpa.*

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: Flowers of courtyard plants considered sacred for offering to the deity.

Ornamental: *Calendula officinalis, Malva sylvestris, Tagetes erecta* grown as ornamentals.

8. Shashur Monastery (Pl. 14G):

Main Deities: Guru Padam Sambhav, Deva Gyatso.
Other Deities : Manju Shri, Gialva. Gochhanva. Togdan Shakya Shri.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
Village : Tingche
Block : Keylong
Tehsil : Keylong
District : Lahul-Spiti

ii) Approach : About 5 km on foot from Keylong.

iii) Altitude : 3300 m.

Management : Local temple committee.

Historical Background : The Monastery founded by Lama Gyaltsen was built in 17 A.D.

Temple Architect : Buddhist Monastery.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : ‘Nevet’ (water, cereals, flowers), ‘Disil’ (made of rice, coconut, currant, clarified butter).


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Fruits, Sweets, ‘Puri’.

Fairs and Festivals : Sheshu Festival (held in May-June).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Juniperus macropoda, Populus ciliata, Ribes orientale, Rosa webbiana, Salix fragilis.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : Salix fragilis.

iii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical Sacred : Leaves of Juniperus macropoda used as incense in the monastery. Floral garlands of...
Edible: Fruits of *Rosa webbiana* edible.

Other Uses: Young branches of *Salix fragilis* given as fodder. Its wood good for agricultural implements and household articles.

**Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas**: *Populus ciliata* is not common in the surrounding areas of monastery.

**Remarks**: Plants growing in the courtyard are religiously protected.


**Main Deities**: Trilokinath (Shiva), Gautam Buddha.

**Other Deity**: Tara Devi.

**Total Area of Temple Courtyard**: About 1500 sq m.

**Location**:

1. **Place**
   - Village: Trilokinath
   - Block: Keylong
   - Tehsil: Keylong
   - District: Lahul Spiti

2. **Approach**: About 5 km on foot from Udaipur.

3. **Altitude**: 2760 m.

**Management**: Temple committee constructed by State Government.

**Historical Background**: The previous temple was built by Pandavas and the new one by the local people about 50 years back.

**Temple Architect**: Sikhara style.

ii) By People: Puffed rice, 'Lachidana'. Clarified butter, 'Halva'. Groundnut, flowers of Marigold, ornaments of gold, silver and 'Khatak' (a piece of cloth).

Offerings to People (Prasadam): Puffed rice, 'Lachidana', 'Shesh'.

Fairs and Festivals: Halda (held in January), Phagdi (held in February), Yor (held in March for 3 days), Satdhara (held in July for 1 day), Pori (held in August for 3 days).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):
   - Althaea rosea
   - Cosmos bipinnatus
   - Helianthus annuus
   - Humulus lupulus
   - Prunus armeniaca
   - Tagetes erecta

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard:
   - Althaea rosea

iii) Maintenance:
   - Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical
   - Sacred: Flowers of Althaea rosea offered to the deity. Floral garlands of Tagetes erecta offered to the deity by locals for which these are cultivated in their fields.
   - Edible: Fruits of Prunus armeniaca edible.
   - Ornamental: All the courtyard plants grown for ornamental purposes.
   - Other Uses: Humulus lupulus used in the preparation of Bear.
   - Remarks: No sacrifices made to deities. This temple is unique for both Hindus and Buddhists as both Lord Shiva and Gautam Buddha are worshipped together.

10. Yordang Gompa (Pl. 14K):

Main Deities: Padam Sambhav, Gautam Buddha.

Other Deities: Akhiyovia, Gosamba.
Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Biling
Block: Keylong
Tehsil: Keylong
District: Lahul-Spiti

ii) Approach: 15 km from Tandi.

iii) Altitude: 3000 m.

Management: In the name of Deity.

Historical Background: The present Monastery (Gompa) is 20 years old built by locals.

Temple Architect: Buddhist Monastery.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: ‘Sous’-made of barley.


Offerings to People (Prasadam): ‘Sous’, Sweets, Fruits.

Fairs and Festivals: Halda.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Althaea rosea, Brassica oleracea var. capitata, Calendula officinalis, Cosmos bipinnatus, Dahlia rosea, Daucus carota, Helianthus annuus, Hemerocallis fulva, Mirabilis jalapa, Pyrus malus, Rosa foetida, Solanum tuberosum, Tagetes erecta.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: Althaea rosea.

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical Sacred: Flowers of all the courtyard plants used for religious worshipping.

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Medicinal: Dried petals of *Rosa foetida* given for curing jaundice.

Edible: Fruits of *Pyrus malus* edible. Leaves and stem of *Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata* cooked as vegetable. Roots of *Daucus carota* and tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* cooked as vegetable.

Ornamental: *Althaea rosea, Calendula officinalis, Cosmos bipinnatus, Dahlia rosea, Helianthus annus, Hemerocallis fulva, Mirabilis jalapa, Pyrus malus, Rosa foetida, Tagetes erecta* grown as ornamentals.

TEMPLES OF DISTRICT MANDI

1. Bhootnath Temple (Pl. 15A):

Main Deity : Shiva.

Other Deities : Radha-Krishana, Vishnu, Narsingh, Vaishno Devi.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Town : Mandi
   Block : Mandi
   Tehsil : Mandi
   District : Mandi

ii) Approach : Located in the town.

iii) Altitude : 880 m.

Management : Temple committee.

Historical Background : Temple was built by Raja Ajbar Sen (King of Mandi) in 1527 A.D.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : Rice-Dal, Chapati, Vegetables, Fruits.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Puffed rice, Fruits, Sweets.

Fairs and Festivals : Shivratri, Janmashtmi.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plant (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Tagetes erecta.

ii) Maintenance : Excellent.
iii) Ethnobotanical

**Sacred**

Flowers of *Tagetes erecta* considered sacred for offering to the deity.

**Medicinal**

5-10g leaf juice of *Tagetes erecta* prescribed for urinary problems.

**Remarks**

No sacrifices.

2. Ekadash Rudra Temple (Pl. 15B):

**Main Deity**

Shiva.

**Other Deities**

Vishnu, Surya, Ganpati, Kartik, Bhagvati, Tripur Sundri, Hanuman.

**Total Area of Temple Courtyard**

1200 sq m.

**Location:**

i) **Place**

Town: Mandi
Block: Mandi
Tehsil: Sadar Mandi
District: Mandi

ii) **Approach**

Located in the town on the side of river Bias.

iii) **Altitude**

870 m.

**Management**

State Government undertaken.

**Historical Background**

The temple was built by Raja Saheb Sen (King of Mandi) about 350 years back.

**Temple Architect**

Sikhara style.

**Offerings to God:**

i) **By Priest**

Rice-Dal, Chapati-Vegetables.

ii) **By People**

‘Kasaar’, ‘Bil patri’ (Leaves of *Aegle marmelos*) offered to appease Lord Shiva.

**Offerings to People (Prasadam)**

Sweets, Fruits.
Fairs and Festivals: Shivratri, Sawan-Mass (celebrated for one month from July 15-August 15).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Callistemon lanceolatus, Cynodon dactylon, Ficus roxburghii, Jasminum sambac, Mentha piperita, Nerium odorum, Rosa indica, Salvia coccinia.

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard: Jasminum sambac, Rosa indica.

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical:

Sacred: Flowers of the courtyard plants offered to the deity. Cynodon dactylon employed in various religious ceremonies as sacred plant.

Medicinal: Leaf juice of Mentha piperita effective against vomiting.

Edible: Leaves of Mentha piperita used for flavouring. Fruits of Ficus roxburghii edible.

Ornamental: Callistemon lanceolatus, Jasminum sambac, Nerium odorum, Rosa indica, Salvia coccinia.

Remarks: No sacrifices offered.

3. Gurudwara Shri Guru Gobind Singh (Pl. 15C):

Main Deity: Guru Gobind Singh.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 9000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Town: Rewalsar
Block: Mandi
Tehsil: Sadar Mandi
District: Mandi

ii) Approach: 24 km from Mandi.

iii) Altitude: 1700 m.

Management: Temple committee.

Historical Background: In 1701, Guru Gobind Singh ji visited this place on ‘Baisakhi’. He stayed here for a few months, and cajoled locals to fight against Aurangzeb. Since then this place has been worshipped, and the Gurudwara Sahib was built in 1930 by Raja Joginder Sen.

Temple Architect: Dome shaped.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: ‘Halva’.


Fairs and Festivals: Baisakhi Fair.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Albizia stipulata, Bauhinia variegata, Debregeasia hypoleuca, Eriobotrya japonica, Eucalyptus tereticornis, Prunus puddum, Pyrus communis, Sapindus mukorossi, Tagetes erecta*.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Prunus puddum*.

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical Sacred: Flowers of *Tagetes erecta* considered sacred for offering to the deity.
Medicinal: Ash obtained after burning seeds of *Sapindus mukorossi* consumed with hot water for headache. Its fruit used to cure piles. Infusion of bark of *Albizia stipulata* applied to cure skin problems.

Edible: Flower buds of *Bauhinia variegata* cooked as vegetable. Fruits of *Prunus puddum, Pyrus communis, Eriobotrya japonica, Debregeasia hypoleuca* edible.

Ornamental: *Tagetes erecta* commonly grown as an ornamental plant.

Other Uses: Leaves of *Albizia stipulata, Debregeasia hypoleuca* and *Bauhinia variegata* given as fodder. Fruits of *Sapindus mukorossi* used for washing clothes.

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas: Excepting *Eriobotrya japonica* and *Sapindus mukorossi*, all other plants occur commonly in the surrounding areas.

4. Hanogi Mata Temple (Pl. 15D):

Main Deity: Durga.

Other Deities: Bhairav, Kali, Lakshmi, Saraswati.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 400 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Hanogi
Block: Mandi
Tehsil: Mandi
District: Mandi

ii) Approach: 30 km from Mandi on the side of Mandi-Kullu road.

iii) Altitude: 1100 m.

Management: Local temple committee.
Historical Background: The temple is about 30 years old and built by the temple committee.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: Fruits, Sweets.

ii) By People: Fruits, Sweets.

Offerings to People (Prasadam): ‘Lachidana’

Fairs and Festivals: Navratri.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Mirabilis jalapa, Tagetes erecta.

ii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iii) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: Flowers of Mirabilis jalapa and Tagetes erecta considered sacred for offering to the deity.

Ornamental: Mirabilis jalapa and Tagetes erecta commonly grown as ornamentals.

Remarks: No sacrifices made to the deity.

5. Kamaksha Devi Temple (Pl. 15E):

Main Deity: Kamaksha Devi.

Other Deities: Brahma, Vishnu, Surya, Shiva, Parshuram, Ganesha, Bhairav.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Kao

236
Block : Karsog  
Tehsil : Karsog  
District : Mandi

ii) Approach : 7 km from Karsog.
iii) Altitude : 1240 m.

Management : Temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple dates back to 10th-11th century A.D. It is believed that Lord Parshuram worshipped goddess Kamaksha here. During exile Pandavas also visited this place and made this temple. Later, it was renovated several times.

Temple Architect : Pagoda type made of Devdar wood.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest
   Morning : Rice-Dal.
   Evening : Chapati-Vegetables.

ii) By People : 'Halva', 'Lachidana', Seasonal crops.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : 'Halva', 'Lachidana'.

Fairs and Festivals : Fair held on Ashtmi of Souj Navratra.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Catharanthus roseus, Chrysanthemum indicum, Rosa indica.

ii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iii) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Flowers of courtyard plants considered sacred for offering to the deity.

Medicinal : 'Gulkand' prepared from petals of Rosa indica prescribed with milk to cure stomach problems.

237
Ornamental : All the courtyard plants are grown for ornamental purposes.

Remarks : Goats sacrificed.

6. Kamru Nag Temple (Pl. 15F):

Main Deity : Kamru Nag.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 6000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Village : Kamrah
   Block : Gohr
   Tehsil : Gohr
   District : Mandi

ii) Approach : 5 km on foot from Rohanda.

iii) Altitude : 2720 m.

Management : Temple committee.

Historical Background : The present temple belongs to 14th-15th century A.D. It is regarded that Pandavas came here during their exile and established the deity.

Temple Architect : Pentroof style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : Uncooked rice, Clarified butter.

ii) By People : ‘Halva’, Sweets, Fruits. Newly harvested crops first offered to the deity by the locals before being used at their places.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Unboiled rice, Sweets, ‘Kaleya’ (soaked rice mixed with clarified butter).

Fairs and Festivals : A local fair (held in June for 3 days.

238
Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Nil.

ii) Maintenance: Excellent.

Remarks: Goats sacrificed to appease deity. The land surrounding the temple courtyard has a thick forest of Tosh (Abies pindrow), Rye (Picea smithiana), Kharshu (Quercus semecarpifolia) and Rakhaal (Taxus baccata). Offerings including ornaments of gold or silver and money are thrown in the lake by the devotees. ‘Shesh’ (rice grains) offered by the priest as ‘prasadam’ to the devotees. It is thought to be ominous if the grains are in odd number.

7. Mahamaya Durga Temple (Pangna Temple) (Pl. 15G):

Main Deity: Durga.

Other Deities: Bhairav, Lankada Danu, Shiva, Parvati, Ganesha.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Town: Pangna
   Block: Mandi
   Tehsil: Karsog
   District: Mandi

ii) Approach: About 12 km from Churag and 109 km from Mandi.

iii) Altitude: 1500 m.

Management: Local temple committee.

Historical Background: The temple is believed to be about 1300 years old.

239
Temple Architect: Pentroof style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

Morning: Rice-Dal.


Offerings to People (Prasadam): 'Halva', Fruits, Sweets.

Fairs and Festivals: Durga Ashtmi in Souj Navratra. Local fair (held in April).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Canna indica, Cestrum nocturnum, Chrysanthemum indicum, Citrus limon, Ficus palmata, Jasminum grandiflorum, Jasminum primulinum, Pistacia integerrima, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis, Zephyranthes grandiflora.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred and Associated Myth: Flowers of Chrysanthemum indicum, Jasminum grandiflorum, Jasminum primulinum and Tagetes erecta considered sacred for offering to the deity. Growing Ficus palmata, Jasminum grandiflorum, Jasminum primulinum, Citrus limon, Pistacia integerrima and Cestrum nocturnum considered sacred and worshipped by locals. Long ago, daughter of the king was blamed for some charges by the locals. In order to prove her innocence, she ended her life and told before death that her dead body would not decompose for next six months and
regard it as a proof of her being innocent. It remained so and that spot in the temple courtyard is still worshipped. Any plant growing there is worshipped as sacred plant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edible</th>
<th>Fruits of <em>Ficus palmata</em> edible and those of <em>Citrus limon</em> pickled.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ornamental</td>
<td><em>Canna indica</em>, <em>Cestrum nocturnum</em>, <em>Chrysanthemum indicum</em>, <em>Jasminum grandiflorum</em>, <em>Jasminum primulinum</em>, <em>Tagetes erecta</em>, <em>Thuja orientalis</em> and <em>Zephyranthes grandiflora</em> grown as ornamentals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks: Goats sacrificed.

8. Mahunag Temple (Pl. 15H):

Main Deity: Mahunag (reincarnation of Karan).

Other Deities: Ragseta, Jad Devta, Mashanu, Surya Narayan.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 7500 sq m and it includes temple courtyard and an orchard of 70-80 apple trees.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Bakhaari
Block: Karsog
Tehsil: Karsog
District: Mandi

ii) Approach: About 12 km from Churag and 105 km from Shimla via Tatapani.

iii) Altitude: 1940 m.

Management: Temple committee.
Historical Background: Long ago, a farmer found the idol of deity in his fields while ploughing in the nearby village (Shaidal). He brought the idol and the temple was built.

Temple Architect: Pentroof style with temple made up of Devdar wood.

Offerings to God:


Fairs and Festivals: Mahunag fair (held in May for 5 days), Birthday of Mahunag (18 July).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plant (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Thuja orientalis.

ii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iii) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: Palanquin of the deity is made from Silver and wood of Cedrus deodara. Wood of ‘Ban’ (Quercus sp.) used for continuous burning of sacrificial fire (‘Dhoona’). Its ash is believed to possess healing properties and given to devotees as ‘prasadam’.

Ornamental: Thuja orientalis grown as an ornamental plant.

Remarks: Goats sacrificed.

9. Mamaleshwar Mahadeh Temple (Pl. 151):

Main Deity: Shiva.

Other Deities: Parvati, Kartikey, Ganesha, Surya Narayan, Brahma, Vishnu.
Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Village : Mamel
   Block : Karsog
   Tehsil : Karsog
   District : Mandi

ii) Approach : 2 km from Karsog.

iii) Altitude : 1300 m.

Management : Temple committee.

Historical Background : It is believed that Pandavas during their exile made this temple in one night.

Temple Architect : Pagoda style with temple made up of Devdhar wood.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

ii) By People : ‘Halva’, Fruit, Cashewnut, Almond, Currant, Seasonal crops. Flowers of Ak, Dhatura offered to appease Lord Shiva.


Fairs and Festivals : Shivatri, Lahul fair (held on 17-18 April), Buddhi Diwali (exactly one month after Diwali), Vijay Dashmi.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Calendula officinalis, Cannabis sativa, Catharanthus roseus, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Thevetia neriifolia.
ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard: Catharanthus roseus, Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred and Associated Myth: Thevetia neriifolia worshipped as sacred plant. Being very old, it is strictly protected. Flowers of Catharanthus roseus, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta and Thevetia neriifolia considered sacred for offering to the deity. Flowers of Thevetia neriifolia and leaves of Cannabis sativa offered as special offering to Lord Shiva.

Medicinal: Cotton plug dipped in latex of Thevetia neriifolia kept in tooth cavity for relief against pain.

Ornamental: Calendula officinalis. Catharanthus roseus, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta. Thevetia neriifolia grown as ornamentals.

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas: Occurrence of Thevetia neriifolia outside the courtyard is rare.

Remarks: No sacrifices made to deity in the temple.

10. Naina Devi Temple (Pl. 15J):

Main Deity: Naina Devi.

Other Deity: Shiva.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 7500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Sarkidhar
Block: Balh
Tehsil: Sadar Mandi

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District : Mandi

ii) Approach : 11 km from Rewalsar.

iii) Altitude : 1900 m.

Management : Village temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple was built by Suraj Sen in the seventeenth century A.D. After the self-immolation of Sati, one of the eyes of Sati fell at this place, earning it the name of Naina Devi. The other eye was dropped at Naina Devi Temple (Bilaspur).

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : 'Halva', Sweets, Puffed rice.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : 'Halva', Puffed rice.

Fairs and Festivals : Baisakhi Fair, Navratra.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Cynodon dactylon, Grevillea robusta, Prunus armeniaca, Prunus persica, Pyrus malus, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : Pyrus malus.

iii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Edible : Fruits of Pyrus malus, Prunus persica and Prunus armeniaca edible.

Ornamental : Grevillea robusta, Rosa indica and Tagetes erecta grown as ornamental plants.
Remarks: Goats sacrificed to appease deity. Religious purification ceremony (‘havan’) organised on Sakranti of each month.

11. Nawahi Devi Temple (Pl. 15K):

Main Deity: Nawahi Devi.

Other Deities: Mahakali, Ganpati, Satnarayan, Mahadev, Radha-Krishana, Santoshi Mata.

Total built up area of the temple: About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Village: Nawahi Devi
   Block: Gopalpur
   Tehsil: Sarkaghat
   District: Mandi

ii) Approach: 6 km from Sarkaghat.

iii) Altitude: 930 m.

Management: Local temple committee.

Historical Background: The present temple dates back to seventeenth century A.D.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: Rice-Dal, Chapati-Vegetables, Sweets.


Offerings to People (Prasadam): Puffed rice.

Fairs and Festivals: Local fair held on 14th June for a day, Navratra

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Bryophyllum calycinum, Catharanthus roseus, Cedrela toona, Cestrum nocturnum.
ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: Plants of Ficus benghalensis, Ficus religiosa and Ocimum sanctum considered sacred.

Medicinal: Powdered leaves of Murraya koenigii prescribed to cure diabetes.

Edible: Fruits of Mangifera indica and Morus alba edible.

Ornamental: Bryophyllum calycinum, Catharanthus roseus, Cestrum nocturnum, Chrysanthemum indicum, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Jasminum sambac, Mirabilis jalapa, Ocimum sanctum, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta grown as ornamentals.

Other Uses: Leaves of Morus alba considered as good fodder. Branches of Murraya koenigii used as toothbrush. Its leaves used for flavouring curries. Wood of Cedrela toona excellent for construction and furniture.

12. Ningmapa Budh Monastery (Pl. 15L):

Main Deity: Padamsambhav.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Town: Rewalsar
Block: Mandi  
Tehsil: Sadar Mandi  
District: Mandi

ii) Approach: 24 km from Mandi.

iii) Altitude: 1700 m.

Management: Gompa committee.

Historical Background: Long ago, Padamsambhav and the daughter of the king of Mandi fell in love with each other. She married him. When the king came to know about it, he got killed Padamsambhav by consigning him to flames. Next day, lake Rewalsar appeared at that place and the king saw Padamsambhav sitting on the flower of Pungekar (Nelumbo nucifera) in the lake. The king realised his mistake and built this monastery on one side of lake about 100 years back.

Temple Architect: Buddhist Monastery.

Offerings to God:

By People: 'Lachidana', Puffed rice, Biscuit, Bread, Fruits.

Offerings to People (Prasadam): 'Lachidana', Puffed rice, Biscuit, Bread, Fruits.

Fairs and Festivals: Chhishu Fair (held in February-March), Buddh Purnima.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Cupressus sempervirens, Magnolia grandiflora.

ii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iii) Ethnobotanical Sacred: Leaves of Cupressus sempervirens used as incense in the Monastery. One of the trees of Magnolia grandiflora was planted by Dalai
Lama and other one by Pancham Lama on the same day in 1957. Both these trees are worshipped as sacred trees.

Ornamental Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas: Both the plants grown as ornamentals.

Magnolia grandiflora does not occur outside whereas Cupressus sempervirens commonly grows in the surrounding areas.

13. Panchvaktra Mahadev Temple (Pl. 15M):

Main Deity: Lord Shiva with five faces.

Other Deity: Batuk Bhairav.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: 1536 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Town: Mandi
   Block: Mandi
   Tehsil: Sadar Mandi
   District: Mandi

ii) Approach: Located on the side of river Bias in Mandi town.

iii) Altitude: 870 m.

Management: Managed by Archaeological Survey of India.

Historical Background: The temple dates back to 15th century A.D.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: Sugar-Candy, Currant.


Fairs and Festivals: Sawan Mass.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Calendula officinalis*, *Callistemon lanceolatus*, *Canna indica*, *Catharanthus roseus*, *Celosia argenniea var. cristata*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Salvia coccinia*, *Tagetes erecta*.

ii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iii) Ethnobotanical Sacred: Flowers of *Tagetes erecta* considered sacred for offering to the deity. *Cynodon dactylon* considered sacred and employed in various religious ceremonies.

Ornamental: All courtyard plants are ornamentals.

Remarks: There are two temples in the sanctum sanctorum, the main temple for Lord Shiva and other one for Batuk Bhairav. Goats sacrificed for Batuk Bhairav only.

14. Shikari Devi Temple (Pl. 16A):

Main Deity: Shikari Devi (form of Kali).

Other Deities: Parshuram, Kamrunag, Shivlingam.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Shikari Devi
Block: Thunag
Tehsil: Thunag
District: Mandi

ii) Approach: 15 km from Janjaili.
iii) Altitude : 3800 m.

Management : Temple committee.

Historical Background : According to the local legend, Pandavas visited this place during their exile. At one night, Sehdev saw a flame and raised his bow to shoot it. At that time the goddess appeared from the flame in the form of a girl. Later, Sehdev established this place as Shikari Jogni.

Temple Architect : The temple is without roof.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : 'Halva', 'Khir'.

ii) By People : 'Luchian', 'Lachidana', Coconut, Currant, Dried fruits of Palm, Cashewnut, Almond.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : 'Lachidana', Puffed rice, Rice, Flowers.

Fairs and Festivals : Ganga Dashehra (1\textsuperscript{st} week of June).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): None.

ii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

Remarks : Goats sacrificed to the deity.

15. Shri Lomash Rishi Temple (Pl. 16B):

Main Deity : Lomash Rishi.

Other Deities : Shiv-Parvati, Radha-Krishana.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : 768 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Town : Rewalsar
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Mandi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tehsil</td>
<td>Sadar Mandi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Mandi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **ii) Approach**: 24 km from Mandi.
- **iii) Altitude**: 1700 m.

**Management**: Temple committee.

**Historical Background**: Long ago, Lomash Rishi worshipped Lord Shiva at this place for several years. Finally, Shiva was pleased and gave a boon that he would always be worshipped at this place by the people.

**Temple Architect**: Sikhara style.

**Offerings to God:**

- **i) By Priest**:  ‘Rot’, sweets.
- **ii) By People**: ‘Lachidana’, Sweets, Flowers, Fruits. ‘Bil patri’ (Leaves of Aegle marmelos) offered to Lord Shiva as special offering.

**Offerings to People (Prasadam)**: ‘Lachidana’, sweets.

**Fairs and Festivals**: Baisakhi, Shivratri, Diwali.

**Observations:**

- **i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping)**: Ficus religiosa, Nerium odorum.
- **ii) Maintenance**: Satisfactory.
- **iii) Ethnobotanical
  - Sacred and Associated Myth**: Flowers of Nerium odorum considered sacred for offering to the deities and religious worshipping. Ficus religiosa regarded sacred and its wood used in ‘havan’ for performing religious rites. Newly married couples tie sacred threads around the tree of Ficus religiosa for prosperous married life.
Ornamental Remarks: *Nerium odorum* grown for ornamental purposes.

No sacrifices made to deities.

16. Sidh Baba Kamlahiya Temple (Pl. 16C):

Main Deity: Baba Kamlahiya.

Other Deity: Jalpa Mata, Baba Balak Nath, Shiva, Hanuman.

Total built up area of the temple: About 1000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Kamlah
Block: Dharampur
Tehsil: Sarkaghat
District: Mandi

ii) Approach: 40 km from Sarkaghat.

iii) Altitude: 1420 m.

Management: Temple committee.

Historical Background: The temple belongs to 17th century A.D., and built by Raja Suraj Sen.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: Puffed rice, Flowers.


Fairs and Festivals: Local fair (held on first Sunday of May), Navratra.
Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Bougainvillea spectabilis, Callistemon lanceolatus, Canna indica, Cestrum nocturnum, Chrysanthemum indicum, Cynodon dactylon, Ficus religiosa, Grevillea robusta, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Jasminum grandiflorum, Lagerstroemia indica, Mentha piperita, Phoenix sylvestris, Tagetes erecta.*

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard: *Bougainvillea spectabilis, Callistemon lanceolatus.*

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: *Cynodon dactylon* employed in various religious ceremonies as sacred plant.

Edible: Fruits of *Phoenix sylvestris* edible.

Ornamental: All the courtyard plants also grown for ornamental purposes.

Remarks: No sacrifices permitted in the temple.

17. Tarna Devi Temple (Pl. 16D):

Main Deity: Goddess Kali.

Other Deities: Shiva, Bhairav.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 1000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Town: Mandi
   Block: Mandi
   Tehsil: Mandi
   District: Mandi

ii) Approach: Located about 2 km from the town at Tarna hill.
iii) Altitude: 840 m.

Management: Privately owned.

Historical Background: The temple was built by Raja Shyam Sen in 17th century A.D.

Temple Architect: Dome type with a ‘kalasa’ at the top.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

Morning: ‘Bali-Bhog’ which includes meat of Goat, Fish and Cock, Wine.

Evening: Chapati-Meat, Charnamat (Wine).

ii) By People

Coconut, Fruits, Flowers, Sweets, Puffed rice.

Offerings to People (Prasadam): Puffed rice.

Fairs and Festivals: Navratra, Shivratri.

Observations:


ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard: Jasminum grandiflorum, Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred and Associated Myth: Flowers of Hibiscus-rosa sinensis offered especially to appease the deity. Leaves of Aegle marmelos offered to Lord Shiva. Cynodon dactylon considered sacred and
employed in religious worshipping. *Ficus religiosa* and *Ocimum sanctum* worshipped as sacred plants. A group of seven trees of *Ficus religiosa* in the courtyard considered sacred as it is believed that the goddess Mahakali appeared under this group of trees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edible</th>
<th>Fruits of <em>Carica papaya</em> edible.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ornamental</td>
<td><em>Celosia argentea</em> var. <em>cristata</em>, <em>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</em>, <em>Hibiscus syriacus</em>, <em>Jasminum grandiflorum</em>, <em>Ocimum sanctum</em>, <em>Rosa indica</em>, <em>Tagetes erecta</em>, <em>Zaphyranthes candida</em> and <em>Zaphyranthes grandiflora</em> grown as ornamentals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Uses</td>
<td>Leaves of <em>Broussonetia papyrifera</em> regarded as good fodder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>In lieu of human sacrifices made earlier, goats regularly sacrificed to appease deity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**18. Trilokinath Temple (Pl. 16E):**

**Main Deity** : Three-faced Shiva riding the bull Nandi, and consort Parvati to his left.

**Other Deities** : Narda-Sharda, Hanuman, Kali, Vishnu.

**Total Area of Temple Courtyard** : About 1500 sq m.

**Location:**

i) **Place**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Mandi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Block</td>
<td>Mandi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehsil</td>
<td>Mandi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Mandi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ii) **Approach** : Located at old Mandi, on the bank of Beas River.

iii) **Altitude** : 870 m.

**Management** : Managed by Archaeological Survey of India.
Historical Background: Dedicated to Lord Shiva, this beautiful temple was built by Sultana Devi, queen of Raja Ajbar Sen (King of Mandi) in 1520 A.D.

Temple Architect: Shikhar Style.

Offerings to God:
   i) By Priest: Puffed rice, Flowers.
   ii) By People: ‘Halva’, Puffed rice, Coconut, Flowers, Fruits. ‘Bael-patri’ (Leaves of Aegle marmelos), ‘Bhang’ (Leaves of Cannabis sativa) and ‘Dhatura’ (Datura sp.) offered to appease Lord Shiva.

Offerings to People (Prasadam): Puffed rice, Flowers, Fruits.

Fairs and Festivals: Shivratri.

Observations:
   i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Calendula officinalis, Catharanthus roseus, Chrysanthemum indicum, Cosmos sulphureus, Mangifera indica, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis.
   ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard: Catharanthus roseus, Tagetes erecta.
   iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.
   iv) Ethnobotanical
      Sacred: Flowers of courtyard plants considered sacred for offering to the deity and employed in religious worshipping.
      Edible: Fruits of Mangifera indica edible.
      Ornamental: Calendula officinalis, Catharanthus roseus, Chrysanthemum indicum, Cosmos sulphureus, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis grown as ornamentals.

Remarks: Goats sacrificed to goddess Kali.

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TEMPLES OF DISTRICT SHIMLA

1. Bhimakali Temple (Pl. 17A):

Main Deity : Bhimakali.

Other Deity : Lankadvir (Bhairav).

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 5000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Village : Sarahan
   Block : Rampur
   Tehsil : Rampur
   District : Shimla

ii) Approach : 180 km from Shimla.

iii) Altitude : 2150 m.

Management : Temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple dates back to 7th-8th century A.D.

Temple Architect : Pentroof style with Devdar and Qail wood used in its construction.

Offerings to God:


Fairs and Festivals : Vijaydashmi.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Calendula officinalis, Hemerocallis fulva, Hibiscus syriacus, Hydrangea macrophylla, Jasminum humile, Lonicera japonica, Tagetes erecta, Tropaeolum majus.*

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard : *Tagetes erecta, Tropaeolum majus.*
iii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Flowers of *Tagetes erecta* considered sacred for religious worshipping.

Medicinal : 5-10 ml decoction of leaves of *Lonicera japonica* prescribed twice daily for diarrhoea.

Ornamental : All the courtyard plants considered good for ornamental purposes.

Remarks : Human sacrifices once prevalent in the temple are not permitted now.

**2. Bhuteshwar Mahadev Temple (Pl. 17B):**

Main Deity : Shiva.

Other Deities : Hanuman, Ganesha, Shani, Shitla Mata.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 1200 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Town : Rampur
   Block : Rampur
   Tehsil : Rampur
   District : Shimla

ii) Approach : Temple is located in the town.

iii) Altitude : 900 m.

Management : In the name of Deity.

Historical Background : The temple is believed to be very old.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : Rice-Dal, Chapati, Vegetables.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’, Fruits, Flowers, Sweets.

Fairs and Festivals : Shivratri.

Observations:


ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : *Helianthus annuus.*

iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Leaves of *Aegle marmelos, Cannabis sativa* and *Ocimum sanctum* offered especially to appease Lord Shiva. *Ficus benghalensis, Ficus religiosa, Musa paradisiaca* and *Ocimum sanctum* worshipped as sacred plants. Fruits of *Punica granatum* offered to the deity. *Cynodon dactylon* employed in religious worshipping.

Medicinal : 15-20 ml decoction of leaves of *Catharanthus roseus* prescribed twice daily for diabetes. 10-15 ml decoction of bark of *Lagerstroemia indica* prescribed twice daily for dysentery. Poultice of leaves of *Mirabilis jalapa* applied to cure boils. Paste of bark of *Tabernaemontana coronaria* applied to cure mouth ulcer.

Edible : Fruits of *Aegle marmelos, Musa paradisiaca, Punica granatum* edible. Leaves of *Mentha*
Ornamental: Callistemon lanceolatus, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Helianthus annuus, Hibiscus syriacus, Hydrangea macrophylla, Jasminum primulinum, Jasminum sambac, Lagerstroemia indica, Mirabilis jalapa, Nerium odorum, Pelargonium hortorum, Rosa indica, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis, Zinnia elegans grown as ornamentals.

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas: Excepting Ficus religiosa, Ficus benghalensis, Aegle marmelos, all other plants occur commonly.

Remarks: No sacrifices made to the deity.

3. Bijjat Maharaj Temple:

Main Deity: Bijjat Maharaj.
Other Deity: Shirgul Devta.
Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 5000 sq m. About 6 hectare of sacred grove exists in the name of deity.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Saranh
Block: Chopal
Tehsil: Chopal
District: Shimla

ii) Approach: 28 km from Chopal.

iii) Altitude: 2,350 m.

Management: Temple committee.

Historical Background: The deity is believed to be incarnation of Lord Indra. Bijjat Devta along with his elder brother Shirgul killed the demons at Choordhar. The temple was built in 1600 and renovated about 80 years later.
Temple Architect : Twin-Tower Pentoof style with Devdar wood used in its construction.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : ‘Halva’, Coconut, Seasonal fruits.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’, Coconut, Rice grains, Flowers

Fairs and Festivals : Bishu, Sakranti of Magh, Baisakh and Kartik months.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Prunus armeniaca, Pyrus malus, Rosa indica.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : Pyrus malus.

iii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Flowers of Rosa indica considered sacred for offering to the deity.

Edible : Fruits of Prunus armeniaca, Pyrus malus edible.

Ornamental : Rosa indica grown as an ornamental.

Remarks : No sacrifices permitted in the temple.

4. Dingu Durga Temple (Pl. 17C):

Main Deity : Durga.

Other Deity : Satya Narayan, Shiva. Hanuman.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Town : Shimla (Sanjauli)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Mashobra</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tehsil</td>
<td>Shimla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Shimla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ii) Approach</strong></td>
<td>About 8 km from Shimla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>iii) Altitude</strong></td>
<td>2350 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Management</strong></td>
<td>Sanaatan Dharam Prabandhak Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Historical Background</strong></td>
<td>The temple was originally built by the king of Qiar Koti about 150 years back after his desire of defeating his enemies in war was fulfilled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temple Architect</strong></td>
<td>Sikhara style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Offerings to God:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>i) By Priest</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noon</td>
<td>‘Dal-Roti’, Rice, Vegetables, Clarified butter with Loaf sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening</td>
<td>Same as at Noon alongwith milk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ii) By People</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offerings to People (Prasadam)</td>
<td>Coconut, Sweets, ‘Lachidana’, Ornaments of gold and silver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairs and Festivals</td>
<td>Baisakhi, Navratra (twice in a year).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Observations:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):</strong></td>
<td><em>Althaea rosea, Antirrhinum majus, Callistemon lanceolatus, Cupressus torulosa, Dahlia rosea, Dianthus barbatus, Hemerocallis fulva, Iris germanica, Jasminum primulinum, Lonicera japonica, Papaver rhoeas, Passiflora caerulea, Petunia hybrida, Prunus armeniaca, Prunus domestica, Pyrus malus, Robinia pseudoacacia, Rosa multiflora, Salix tetrasperma, Thuja orientalis, Tropaeolum majus, Viola tricolour.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard: $Pyrus\ malus,\ Rosa\ multiflora$.

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred and Associated Myth: Fruits of $Pyrus\ malus$ offered to the deity. Devotees tie scarves, sacred threads and bangles to courtyard trees for fulfillment of their desires.

Edible: Fruits of $Prunus\ armeniaca, Prunus\ domestica. Pyrus\ malus$ edible.

Ornamental: All courtyard plants also considered good for ornamental purposes.

5. Durga Temple (Pl. 17D):

Main Deity: Durga.

Other Deity: Hanuman.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Town: Shimla (Jatog Cant)
   Block: Mashobra
   Tehsil: Shimla
   District: Shimla

ii) Approach: About 2 km from Tutu.

iii) Altitude: 2250 m.

Management: Temple committee.

Historical Background: The temple was built in 1870 by Gorkhas living there at that time. It was renovated about 30 years back.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:


264
ii) By People

Offerings to People (Prasadam)

Fairs and Festivals

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):

- Althaea rosea, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard

- Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance

- Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred and Associated Myth

- Flowers of Tagetes erecta considered sacred for offering to the deity. For fulfilment of their desires, people tie sacred threads and scarves to the tree of Thuja orientalis growing in the temple courtyard.

Ornamental

- All courtyard plants considered good for ornamental purposes.

Remarks

- In earlier times, goats were sacrificed for goddess Kali. This practice has been stopped for the last 30 years. Goddess Durga is treated as Kuldevi by the people of surrounding 20-25 villages.

6. Duttatrey Temple (Pl. 17E):

Main Deities

- Duttatrey (form of Lord Vishnu), Atri (Father of Duttatrey), Anusuya Mata (Mother of Duttatrey)

Other Deities


Total Area of Temple Courtyard

- About 800 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

- Village: Dutt Nagar

265
Block : Rampur
Tehsil : Rampur
District : Shimla

ii) Approach : 12 km from Rampur.

iii) Altitude : 800 m.

Management : Local temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple dates back to 7th-8th century A.D.


Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : ‘Halva’.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Halva’.

Fairs and Festivals : Duttatrey Jayanti, Buddi Diwali.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Aegle marmelos, Cannabis sativa, Clerodendrum philippinum, Debregeasia hypoleuca, Ficus palmata, Ficus religiosa, Jasminum grandiflorum, Melia azedarach, Mirabilis jalapa, Morus alba, Pistacia integerrima, Prunus domestica.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : Mirabilis jalapa.

iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Leaves of Aegle marmelos and Cannabis sativa offered to Lord Shiva. Ficus religiosa worshipped as a sacred plant.

Medicinal : Powdered fruits of Ficus palmata alongwith black pepper and rock salt prescribed for dysentery. Its latex applied on cuts and wounds. Decoction of leaves of
Edible: *Clerodendrum philippinum* prescribed for cold and cough.

Fruits of *Aegle marmelos*, *Ficus palmata*, *Morus alba* and *Prunus domestica* edible.

Other Uses: Leaves of *Debregeasia hypoleuca* and *Ficus palmata* used as fodder.

Remarks: Sacrifices of sheep and goats for goddess Bhuvaneshwari permitted only from the outside of sanctum sanctorum.

### 7. Hatkeshwari Durga Mata Temple or Hatkoti Mata Temple (Pl. 17F):

**Main Deity**: Goddess Durga.

**Other Deity**: Shiva.

**Total Area of Temple Courtyard**: About 5000 sq m.

**Location:**

i) **Place**

- **Village**: Hatkoti
- **Block**: Rohdu
- **Tehsil**: Jubbal
- **District**: Shimla

ii) **Approach**: 11 km from Jubbal towards Rohru.

iii) **Altitude**: 1500 m.

**Management**: Managed by representative of the state Government.

**Historical Background**: The temple dates back to 7th century A.D. It is believed that Pandavas stayed here and built the temple.

**Temple Architect**: The original Sikhara type of construction was replaced with a Pagoda type of roof by Raja Padam Chand. Devdar wood used predominantly in its construction.

**Offerings to God:**

i) **By Priest**: Rice-Dal.
ii) By People

Offerings to People (Prasadam)


Fairs and Festivals

Diwali, Shivratri, Navratra (twice a year), Baisakhi.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):

Canna indica, Celosia argenlea var. cristata, Ficus religiosa, Hydrangea macrophylla, Impatiens balsamina, Ocimum sanctum, Pelargonium hortorum, Rosa alba, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard

Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance

Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred and Associated Myth

Ficus religiosa and Ocimum sanctum worshipped as sacred plants. Flowers of Tagetes erecta considered sacred for religious worshipping. People tie sacred threads to Ficus religiosa for fulfilment of their desires.

Medicinal

Decoction of leaves of Ocimum sanctum given to cure cold.

Ornamental

All courtyard plants considered good for ornamental purposes.

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas

Excepting Ficus religiosa, all plants occur commonly in the surrounding areas.

Remarks

Goats sacrificed to the deity.

8. Jakhoo Hanuman Temple (Pl. 17G):

Main Deity

Hanuman.

Other Deity

Ram-Lakshman, Durga.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard

About 3000 sq m.
Location:

i) Place

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Shimla</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Block</td>
<td>Mashobra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehsil</td>
<td>Shimla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Shimla</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ii) Approach: Located on the top of Jakhoo hill about 2 km from The Mall, Shimla.

iii) Altitude: 2500 m.

Management: Government undertaken.

Historical Background:
The temple believed to be very old and built by Saint Yaksha. As per the prevalent legend, Lord Hanuman stopped here while searching for ‘Sanjivani’ required to cure Lakshman, who lay mortally wounded in battlefield in Lanka for which practically he was helped by a sage meditating here at that time. Later, the image of Lord Hanuman appeared at this place and this famous temple came to its existence.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style with Devdar wood predominantly used in its construction.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Morning</th>
<th>Gram, Jaggery, Currant.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

ii) By People: Gram, ‘Lachidana’.

Offerings to People (Prasadam): Gram, ‘Lachidana’

Fairs and Festivals: Hanuman Jayanti, Dussehra.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Antirrhinum majus, Calendula officinalis, Cedrus deodara, Chrysanthemum indicum, Pelargonium hortorum, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta.
ii) Predominant plants of the courtyard: Cedrus deodara, Tagetes erecta, Chrysanthemum indicum.

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: Flowers of Chrysanthemum indicum, Rosa indica and Tagetes erecta considered sacred for offering to the deity.

Ornamental: All courtyard plants considered good for ornamental purposes.

Remarks: No sacrifices permitted here.

9. Jathiya Devi Temple:

Main Deity: Jathiya Devi.

Other Deities: Kali, Badmoo, Shitia Mata, Shivlingam.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 2500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place:

Town: Dhonkhri
Block: Mashobra
Tehsil: Shimla
District: Shimla

ii) Approach: 18 km from Shimla.

iii) Altitude: 1500 m.

Management: Village temple committee.

Historical Background: The temple is believed to be very old.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: ‘Halva’.


Fairs and Festivals

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Acer oblongum, Bauhinia variegata, Callistemon lanceolatus, Canna indica, Cedrela toona, Cupressus torulosa, Cynodon dactylon, Ficus religiosa, Grevillea robusta, Machilus gamblei, Melia azedarach, Narcissus tazetta, Pyrus pashia, Salvia coccinia, Sapindus mukorossi, Tagetes erecta, Zephyranthes grandiflora.

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard: Cupressus torulosa, Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical:

Sacred and Associated Myth: Flowers of Tagetes erecta considered sacred for offering to the deity. Ficus religiosa worshipped as a sacred tree. People tie bengals, ribbons and scarves to Pyrus pashia for fulfilment of their wishes. Machilus gamblei considered sacred tree. People tie flags to this tree after offering to the deity.

Medicinal: Mixture of 10g powdered seeds of Melia azedarach and 10g sugar candy prescribed for piles.

Edible: Flower buds of Bauhinia variegata cooked as vegetable. Fruits of Pyrus pashia edible.

Ornamental: Acer oblongum, Callistemon lanceolatus, Canna indica, Cupressus torulosa, Grevillea robusta, Machilus gamblei, Narcissus tazetta, Salvia coccinia, Tagetes erecta, Zephyranthes grandiflora grown for ornamental purposes.

Other Uses: Leaves of Bauhinia variegata used as fodder. Wood of Acer oblongum, Cedrela toona and Melia azedarach used for furniture and construction purposes. Wood of Melia

271
Remarks

azedarach also good for agricultural implements. Fruits of *Sapindus mukorossi* used as detergent to wash clothes.

No sacrifices permitted.

10. Kalibari Temple (Pl. 18A):

Main Deity

Other Deities

Total Area of Temple Courtyard

Location:

i) Place

Town

Block

Tehsil

District

ii) Approach

iii) Altitude

Management

Historical Background

Temple Architect

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

Morning

Noon

Night

ii) By People

Offerings to People (Prasadam)
Fairs and Festivals: Durga Pooja, Diwali, Janamashtmi, Shivratri.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Calendula officinalis, Cedrus deodara, Dianthus barbatus, Hydrangea macrophylla, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Tagetes erecta.*

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical Ornemental: *Calendula officinalis, Dianthus barbatus, Hydrangea macrophylla, Tagetes erecta and Thuja orientalis* grown for ornamental purposes.

Remarks: No sacrifices made to the deity.

11. Kali Mata Temple (Pl. 18B):

Main Deity: Goddess Kali.

Other Deities: Mahalakshmi, Mahasaraswati, Shanker, Mahavir, Vishnu.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Village: Padhai
   Block: Mashobra
   Tehsil: Shimla
   District: Shimla

ii) Approach: Located at Padhai about 5 km from Lakkar Bazar (Shimla).

iii) Altitude: 2000 m.

Management: Local temple committee.
Historical Background: The temple is believed to be 150-200 years old.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:


ii) By People: ‘Lachidana’


Fairs and Festivals: Navratri.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Buxus sempervirens, Cedrus deodara, Cupressus torulosa, Ficus religiosa, Jasminum primulinum, Pinus roxburghii, Quercus incana.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: Jasminum primulinum.

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: Flowers of Jasminum primulinum especially offered to the deity and also given to the visitors along with Parsadam. Ficus religiosa worshipped as a sacred tree.

Edible: Seeds of Pinus roxburghii edible.

Ornamental: Buxus sempervirens, Cupressus torulosa, Jasminum primulinum, Pinus roxburghii and Quercus incana grown for ornamental purposes.

Other Uses: Wood of Cedrus deodara excellent for furniture and construction works. Wood of Quercus incana used for making agricultural implements and as fuel. Its leaves used as fodder.

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas: Excepting Ficus religiosa, all other plants occur commonly in the surrounding areas.
Remarks: No sacrifices.

12. Kamna Devi Temple (Pl. 18C):

Main Deity: Goddess Durga.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: 1536 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Shimla (Kamna Devi)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Block</td>
<td>Mashobra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehsil</td>
<td>Shimla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Shimla</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ii) Approach: About 1 km from Boileauganj.

iii) Altitude: 2200 m.

Management: Privately owned.

Historical Background: The temple is believed to be more than 200 years old.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: Sweets and Fruits.


Offerings to People (Prasadam): ‘Bundi’.

Fairs and Festivals: Ashtmi (Navratra).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Cedrus deodara, Chlorophytum capense, Chrysanthemum indicum, Hydrangea macrophylla, Juglans regia, Quercus dilatata.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: Cedrus deodara.

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.
iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred and Associated Myth: People tie sacred threads and scarves to the tree of *Juglans regia* for fulfilment of their wishes.

Edible: Kernels of *Juglans regia* edible.

Ornamental: *Chlorophyllum capense, Chrysanthemum indicum, Hydrangea macrophylla, Quercus dilatata* grown as ornamentals.

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas: Excepting *Juglans regia*, all other plants are common outside.

Remarks: The deity regarded as ‘Kuldevi’ by the people of all surrounding villages.

13. Lankadvir Temple (Pl. 18D, E):

Main Deities: Lankadvir (Bhairav), Brijeshwari.

Other Deities: Shiva, Hanuman.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   - Town: Chopal
   - Block: Chopal
   - Tehsil: Chopal
   - District: Shimla

ii) Approach: Located in the town.

iii) Altitude: 2300 m.

Management: Temple committee.

Historical Background: The temple is believed to be more than 500 years old, and renovated about 20 years back.

Temple Architect: Pentroof type.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: ‘Lachidana’, Coconut, Currant. ‘Rot’ (made of wheat-flour) offered to Lankadvir on every Tuesday and Sunday.
Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’, Sweets.

Fairs and Festivals : Navratra, Rishi Panchmi.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Cedrus deodara, Pinus wallichiana, Rosa indica.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : Cedrus deodara.

iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Flowers of Rosa indica considered sacred for offering to the deity. Wood of Cedrus deodara employed for making articles used in various religious rites; and that of Pinus wallichiana for making musical instruments.

Ornamental : Cedrus deodara, Pinus wallichiana and Rosa indica grown for ornamental purposes.

Other Uses : Wood of Cedrus deodara and Pinus wallichiana employed for construction works.

Remarks : ‘Lankadvir’ considered as body guard of goddess Brijeshwari Devi. Lamb sacrificed by the people on fulfilment of their desires. Trees in the courtyard can be cut only for temple use. Flags also offered to the deity by people visiting the temple.

14. Mahasu Devta Temple:

Main Deity : Mahasu Devta (Lord Shiva).

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village : Gajedi

277
ii) Approach : 5 km from Theog towards Rohru.

iii) Altitude : 2400 m.

Management : Village temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple, about 200 years old, was built by the king of Theog.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : Rice-grains, Clarified butter.

ii) By People : Coconut, ‘Halva’.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Halva’, ‘Lachidana’.

Fairs and Festivals : Rishi Panchmi, Saji (celebrated four times in a year on the eve of Diwali, Baisakhi, Lohdi and in Sawan (August).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Cannia indica, Nicandra physaloides, Prinsepia utilis.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : Nicandra physaloides.

iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred and Associated Myth : Wood of Prinsepia utilis considered good for ‘havan’. People tie flags, scarves and sacred threads to Prinsepia utilis for fulfilment of their wishes. Flowers of Nicandra physaloides offered to the deity.

Ornamental : Cannia indica grown as an ornamental plant.

Remarks : Sheep and goats sacrificed to appease the deity.
15. Mahish Mardini Mahalakshmi Temple (Pl. 18F):

Main Deity : Maha Lakshmi.
Other Deity : Hanuman.
Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 2000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Town : Rampur
Block : Rampur
Tehsil : Rampur
District : Rampur

ii) Approach : Located at Khopdi, about 1 km from Rampur.

iii) Altitude : 940 m.

Management : Local temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple was built in 2000 by the locals.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

Morning : Milk, Dry fruits.
Noon : Dal-Rice, Chapati, Vegetables.
Evening : Dal-Rice, Chapati, Vegetables.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Sugar candy, ‘Lachidana’.

Fairs and Festivals : Navratra.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Aegle marmelos, Araucaria columnaris, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Bryophyllum calycinum, Cestrum nocturnum, Chrysanthemum indicum, Ficus benghalensis, Ficus religiosa, Hibiscus rosasinensis, Hibiscus syriacus, Hydrangea*
ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: Ficus benghalensis, Ficus religiosa, Mangifera indica, Ocimum sanctum and Musa paradisiaca worshipped as sacred plants. Leaves of Aegle marmelos (Bael-patri) offered to the deity.

Medicinal: Juice of Saccharum officinarum given to cure jaundice.

Edible: Fruits of Mangifera indica, Musa paradisiaca and Psidium guajava edible. Juice of Saccharum officinarum considered refreshing.


Other Uses: Leaves of Saccharum officinarum used as fodder.

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas: Excepting Ficus benghalensis, Ficus religiosa and Mangifera indica, all other plants are common in surrounding areas.
Remarks : Coconut sacrificed in lieu of sheep and goats.

16. Narsingh Temple (Pl. 18G):

Main Deity : Nar Singh.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 800 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village : Shingla
Block : Rampur
Tehsil : Rampur
District : Shimla

ii) Approach : 7 km from Rampur.

iii) Altitude : 1200 m.

Management : Temple committee.

Historical background : The temple is believed to be very old and built by Parshuram.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : ‘Halva’.
ii) By People : ‘Halva’.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Halva’.

Fairs and Festivals : Narsingh Chaturdashi, Janamashtmi.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Callistemon lanceolatus, Canna indica, Ficus palmata, Ocimum sanctum, Tagetes erecta.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : *Tagetes erecta.*
iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Ocimum sanctum worshipped as a sacred plant.

Edible : Fruits of Ficus palmata edible.

Ornamental : Callistemon lanceolatus, Canna indica, and Tagetes erecta grown as ornamentals.

Remarks : No sacrifices to the deity.

17. Shikhdu Devta Temple:

Main Deity : Shikhdu Devta.

Other Deity : Mahasu Devta.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Town : Rohru
Block : Rohru
Tehsil : Rohru
District : Shimla

ii) Approach

Located in the town.

iii) Altitude

1540 m.

Management : Temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple is believed to be very old but renovated about 50 years back.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Halva’.
Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Cyperus flabelliformis, Dahlia rosea, Ficus palmata, Jasminum grandiflorum, Robinia pseudoacacia, Rosa indica.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Rosa indica.*

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sacred</th>
<th>Robinia pseudoacacia considered a sacred plant.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edible</td>
<td>Fruits of <em>Ficus palmata</em> edible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornamental</td>
<td><em>Cyperus flabelliformis, Dahlia rosea, Jasminum grandiflorum</em> and <em>Rosa indica</em> grown as ornamental.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Uses</td>
<td><em>Robinia pseudoacacia</em> considered good for fodder and fuel, and its wood for agricultural implements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks: Goats sacrificed to appease the deity. People also use coconut and pumpkin as a substitute for sheep and goats.

18. Shri Ayodhya Nath Temple (Pl. 18H):

Main Deities: Ram-Sita-Lakshman.


Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 800 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Rampur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Block</td>
<td>Rampur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehsil</td>
<td>Rampur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**District**: Shimla

**ii) Approach**: It is 130 km from Shimla.

**iii) Altitude**: 850 m.

**Management**: Temple Trust (Government undertaken).

**Historical Background**: The temple was built by Raja Kahari Singh in 17th century A.D.

**Temple Architect**: Sikhara style.

**Offerings to God:**

i) **By Priest**: ‘Halva’.

ii) **By People**: ‘Halva’ (‘Rot’ offered to Lord Hanuman on every Tuesday).

**Offerings to People (Prasadam)**: ‘Halva’, Jaggery.

**Fairs and Festivals**: Dussehra, Basant Panchami.

**Observations:**

i) **Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping)**: *Debregeasia hypoleuca, Jasminum primulinum, Nerium odorum, Ocimum sanctum, Roylea cinerea, Tagetes erecta, Thevetia neriifolia*.

ii) **Predominant Plants of the Courtyard**: *Tagetes erecta, Jasminum primulinum*.

iii) **Maintenance**: Satisfactory.

iv) **Ethnobotanical**

**Sacred and Associated Myth**: *Ocimum sanctum* worshipped as well as offered to appease Lord Vishnu. Traditionally, Tulsi plant is married to Saligram (Lord Vishnu).

**Ornamental**: *Jasminum primulinum, Nerium odorum, Tagetes erecta* and *Thevetia neriifolia* grown as ornamental.

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Other Uses: Wood of *Debregeasia hypoleuca* used as fuel, and leaves as fodder for domestic animals.

Remarks: No sacrifices offered.

19. Shri Sankatmochan Hanuman Temple (Pl. 181):

Main Deities: Ram-Sita, Hanuman.

Other Deities: Shiva, Ganesha, Baba Neeb Karouri.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 4000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Town: Shimla
   Block: Mashobra
   Tehsil: Shimla
   District: Shimla

ii) Approach: Located in the town.

iii) Altitude: 2100 m.

Management: Temple Trust.

Historical Background: The temple is 40 years old built by Shri Bajrang Bahadur (Governor of H.P.) under the guidance of Baba Neeb Karouri.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:


Offerings to People (Prasadam): ‘Lachidana’, Gram.

Fairs and Festivals: Ram-Navami, Dussehra, Hanuman-Jayanti (Chhoti Diwali), Janamashtmi, Shivratri, Navratra.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Acacia dealbata*, *Calendula officinalis*, *Callistemon lanceolatus*, *Cedrus deodara*.
Centaurea cyanus, Cupressus torulosa, Ficus religiosa, Grevillea robusta, Hibiscus syriacus, Hydrangea macrophylla, Hypericum cernuum, Jasminum grandiflorum, Lagerstroemia indica, Lonicera japonica, Nerium odorum, Pelargonium hortorum, Pinus roxburghii, Prunus puddum, Pyrus malus, Robinia pseudoacacia, Rosa alba, Rosa banksiae, Rosa multiflora, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis, Wisteria sinensis.

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard

: Pinus roxburghii, Tagetes erecta, Pelargonium hortorum.

iii) Maintenance

: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred and Associated Myth

: Flowers of Nerium odorum, Rosa alba, Rosa banksiae, Rosa multiflora and Tagetes erecta considered sacred for offering to the deity. Ficus religiosa worshipped on every Saturday and Monday. People tie scarves and sacred threads to Ficus religiosa and Rosa banksiae for fulfilment of their wishes.

Ornamental

: Acacia dealbata, Calendula officinalis, Callistemon lanceolatus, Centaurea cyanus, Cupressus torulosa, Ficus religiosa, Grevillea robusta, Hibiscus syriacus, Hydrangea macrophylla, Hypericum cernuum, Jasminum grandiflorum, Lagerstroemia indica, Lonicera japonica, Nerium odorum, Pelargonium hortorum, Pinus roxburghii, Prunus puddum, Pyrus malus, Robinia pseudoacacia, Rosa alba, Rosa banksiae, Rosa multiflora, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis, Wisteria sinensis.

Other Uses

: Cones of Pinus roxburghii used for decoration purposes. Wood of Cedrus deodara excellent for furniture and construction works.

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas

: Ficus religiosa not found in the surrounding vicinity.
Remarks : No sacrifices permitted.

20. Shri Sat Narayan Temple (Pl. 18J):

Main Deity : Vishnu.


Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 1200 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village : Rampur
Block : Rampur
Tehsil : Rampur
District : Shimla

ii) Approach : Located in the town.

iii) Altitude : 850 m.


Historical Background : The temple was built by Lala Kapur Chand Seth in memory of his father Lala Gobinda Mal in 1926.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest


Evening : Dry Fruits.

ii) By People : ‘Lachidana’, Puffed rice, Fruits offered generally. However, ‘Bundi’-Sweets offered to Hanuman on Tuesday whereas gram, banana, yellow flowers and yellow sweets (‘Besan’) offered to Lord Vishnu on Thursday.
Offerings to People (Prasadam): ‘Lachidana’, ‘Charnamat’ (sacred water comprising Tulsi leaves).

Fairs and Festivals: Janamashtmi, Ram-Navami.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Musa paradisiaca, Ocimum sanctum, Punica granatum, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Tagetes erecta.*

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sacred</th>
<th>Musa pradisiaca and Ocimum sanctum worshipped as sacred plants.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal</td>
<td>Decoction of leaves of Ocimum sanctum given to cure fever and cold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible</td>
<td>Fruits of Musa paradisiaca and Punica granatum edible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornamental</td>
<td>Rosa indica and Tagetes erecta grown as ornamentals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Uses</td>
<td>Leaves of Ocimum sanctum used for flavouring tea and ‘Charanamat’.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks: No sacrifices permitted.

21. Surya Temple (Pl. 18K):

Main Deity: Surya Devta.


Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Nirth
Block : Rampur
Tehsil : Rampur
District : Shimla

ii) Approach : 18 km from Rampur.

iii) Altitude : 800 m.

Management : Local temple committee.

Historical Background : It is one of the rare temples of Lord Surya, which dates back to the 8th century A.D. and constructed by Lord Parshuram.

Temple Architect : Sikhara type.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : ‘Halva’.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’, ‘Halva’.

Fairs and Festivals : Buddi Diwali (November-December).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Callistemon lanceolatus, Canna indica, Ficus palmata, Ficus religiosa, Grevillea robusta, Jasminum primulinum, Jasminum sambac, Melia azedarach, Nerium odorum, Ocimum sanctum, Prunus piddum, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Thevetia neriifolia, Withania somnifera.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical Sacred : Flowers of Tagetes erecta, Jasminum primulinum, Rosa indica, Jasminum sambac, Nerium odorum, Thevetia neriifolia considered sacred for religious ceremonies. Ocimum sanctum and Ficus religiosa worshipped as sacred plants.
Medicinal: Poultice of leaves of *Withania somnifera* applied to cure joint pains. Its powdered roots given to promote sexual vigour.

Edible: Fruits of *Ficus palmata* and *Prunus puddum* edible.

Ornamental: *Callistemon lanceolatus*, *Canna indica*, *Grevillea robusta*, *Jasminum primulinum*, *Jasminum sambac*, *Nerium odorum*, *Rosa indica*, *Tagetes erecta*, *Thevetia nerifolia* grown for ornamental purposes.

Remarks: No sacrifices permitted.

22. Tara Devi Temple (Pl. 18L, M):

Main Deity: Tara Devi.

Other Deities: Mahakali, Mahalakshmi, Mahasaraswati, Dwarpal Devta, Bhairav.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

- Village: Patyud
- Block: Mashobra
- Tehsil: Shimla
- District: Shimla

ii) Approach: 18 km from Shimla.

iii) Altitude: 2400 m.


Historical Background: The temple is believed to be more than 200 years old, and built by Bhupender Sen (King of Junga) at Juggar. Later, the deity was shifted to hill top at Tara Devi by Raja Balbir Sen (king of Junga) on the advice of saint Taradhinath. This place came to be known as Taarab after the name of this saint, and subsequently as Tara Devi.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.
Offerings to God:

i) By Priest


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’, Sugar candy, Fruits.

Fairs and Festivals : Navratra, Janamashtmi.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Althaea rosea, Antirrhinum majus, Asclepias physocarpa, Calendula officinalis, Callistemmon lanceolatus, Canna indica, Chrysanthemum indicum, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum, Cosmos bipinnatus, Dahlia rosea, Grevillea robusta, Hemerocallis fulva, Hibiscus syriacus, Impatiens balsamina, Juglans regia, Kochia trichophylla, Lonicera japonica, Nicandra physaloides, Ocimum sanctum, Pelargonium hortorum, Petunia hybrida, Prunus pumila, Punica granatum, Pyrus communis, Pyrus pashia, Quercus incana, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis, Tropaeolum majus.

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard : Hibiscus syriacus, Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred and Associated Myth : Flowers and wood of Prunus pumila used for religious ceremonies in the temple. Fruits of Pyrus communis offered to the deity. Ocimum sanctum worshipped as sacred plant. People tie scarves, sacred threads and bangles to the Pyrus communis for the fulfilment of their wishes.
| **Medicinal** | Powdered fruits of *Pyrus pashia* prescribed for dysentery. |
| **Edible** | Fruits of *Pyrus communis*, *Prunus puddum*, *Pyrus pashia* and *Punica granatum* and kernels of *Juglans regia* edible. |
| **Ornamental** | All the courtyard plants considered good for ornamental purposes. |
| **Remarks** | The idol of the deity is made of ‘Ashat Dhatu’ (eight metals). No sacrifices made to the deity. |
TEMPLES OF DISTRICT SIRMAUR

1. Balasundari Temple (Pl. 19A, B):

Main Deity : Goddess Balasundari.

Other Deities : Kali, Bajrangbali, Ashtbhuji Mata, Santoshi Mata, Shiva.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 1000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village : Trilokpur
Block : Nahan
Tehsil : Nahan
District : Sirmaur

ii) Approach : 7 km from Kala Amb.

iii) Altitude : 500 m.

Management : Trilokpur Temple Trust (under the supervision of Language and Culture Department).

Historical Background : As per the prevalent legend, a ‘Pindi’ that emerged due to uprooting of a tree due to storm was brought by Lala Ramdas to his home for worshipping. Later, the deity appeared in his dream and asked him to establish ‘Pindi’ in temple which he got done with help of the king Raja Pradeep Prakash of Sirmaur.

Temple Architect : Sikhara type.

Offering to God:


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’, Puffed rice, Flowers.

Fairs and Festivals : Local fair (held in March-April and in October), Navrata.
Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Asparagus densiflorus, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Chamaerops humilis, Elaeocarpus ganitrus, Ficus religiosa, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Mimusops elengi, Ocimum basilicum.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Bougainvillea spectabilis.*

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical
   - Sacred and Associated Myth: *Ficus religiosa and Ocimum basilicum* worshipped as sacred plants. People tie sacred threads to *Bougainvillea spectabilis* present in the temple courtyard for getting their wishes fulfilled.
   - Edible: Fruits of *Mimusops elengi* edible.
   - Ornamental: *Asparagus densiflorus, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Chamaerops humilis, Elaeocarpus ganitrus, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis and Mimusops elengi* grown as ornamentals.

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas: *Mimusops elengi and Elaeocarpus ganitrus* do not occur in the surrounding areas.

Remarks: No sacrifices permitted.

2. Brahmchari Ashram (Pl. 19C):

Main Deity: Gaytri Mata.

Other Deities: Yamdagni (father of Parshuram), Parshuram, Vashisht, Ganesha, Durga, Vishnu, Krishana, Shiva.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 800 sq m.

Location:
   - Place
     - Town: Renuka ji
     - Block: Sangrah
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tehsil</th>
<th>Sangrah</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Sirmaur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- ii) Approach : 36 km from Nahan.
- iii) Altitude : 650 m.

**Management** : In the name of Deity.

**Historical Background** : The temple is 50 years old, built by Swami Dyanand Bharti and Brahmchari Pyare Nand.

**Temple Architect** : Sikhara style.

**Offerings to God:**

- i) By Priest : Rice, Chapati with milk.

**Offerings to People (Prasadam)** : ‘Lachidana’, ‘Kasaar’

**Fairs and Festivals** : Renuka fair, Parshuram Jayanti, Guru Purnima (2nd June).

**Observations:**

- i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Aegle marmelos, Aloe vera, Cannabis sativa, Cedrela toona, Citrus aurantifolia, Colocasia esculenta, Datura fastuosa, Ficus religiosa, Juglans regia, Lagerstroemia indica, Litchi chinensis, Mangifera indica, Melia azedarach, Morus alba, Ocimum sanctum, Prunus persica, Psidium guajava, Punica granatum, Syzygium cumini, Tabernaemontana coronaria.*

- ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : *Cannabis sativa.*


- iv) Ethnobotanical Sacred : Leaves of *Aegle marmelos, Cannabis sativa* and flowers of *Datura fastuosa* especially offered to appease Lord Shiva. Leaves of *Aegle marmelos* also offered to Gayatri Mata.
Ficus religiosa and Ocimum sanctum worshipped as sacred plants.

Medicinal: Poultice of jelly of Aloe vera mixed with roasted latex of Ferula asafoetida applied around the navel of infants to cure constipation or other stomach problems. Fruits of Syzygium cumini effective against anaemia. 2-3g powdered seeds of Citrus aurantiifolia given daily with warm water for spermatorrhoea.

Edible: Leaves and tubers of Colocasia esculenta cooked as vegetable. Fruits of Aegle marmelo, Citrus aurantiifolia, Litchi chinensis, Mangifera indica, Morus alba, Prunus persica, Psidium guajava, Punica granatum, Syzygium cumini and kernels of Juglans regia edible. Fruits of Citrus aurantiifolia also pickled.

Ornamental: Lagerstroemia indica, Melia azedarach, and Tabernaemontana coronaria grown as ornamentals.

Other Uses: Leaves of Morus alba given as fodder. Wood of Melia azedarach used for building works and agricultural implements. Wood of Cedrela toona excellent for furniture and construction works.

Remarks: No sacrifices permitted.

3. Gurudwara Shri Paonta Sahib (Pl. 19D):

Main Deity: Guru Gobind Singh.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 8000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Town: Paonta Sahib
   Block: Paonta Sahib
   Tehsil: Paonta Sahib
   District: Sirmaur
ii) Approach : Located in the town on the bank of Yamuna river.

iii) Altitude : 550 m.

Management : Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee.

Historical Background : The Gurudwara built by Guru Gobind Singh in 1685 got renovated in 1978 by Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee which came into existence in 1964.


Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : ‘Halva’.

ii) By People : ‘Halva’.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Halva’.


Observations:


ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard : *Bougainvillea spectabilis, Caryota urens, Polyalthia longifolia, Tagetes erecta.*
iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

   Medicinal: Decoction of bark of *Michelia champaca* prescribed for fever.

   Ornamental: All courtyard plants considered good for ornamental purposes.

Remarks: All courtyard plants considered sacred and protected with all reverence.


Main Deity: Jagan Nath.

Other Deities: Radha-Krishana, Badrinath, Ladoo-Gopal, Hanuman.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Town: Nahan
   Block: Nahan
   Tehsil: Nahan
   District: Sirmaur

ii) Approach: Located in the town.

iii) Altitude: 600 m.

Management: Temple committee.

Historical Background: The temple was built by Raja Mahi Singh (King of Sirmaur) in 1681 A.D. on the request of Banwari baba who meditated at this place.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

   Morning: Sugar Candy, Milk.
Noon

ii) By People

Offerings to People (Prasadam)

Fairs and Festivals

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Aegle marmelos, Artocarpus heterophyllus, Cynodon dactylon, Deeringia amaranthoides, Ficus benghalensis, Ficus glomerata, Ficus palmata, Mimusops elengi, Musa paradisiaca and Ocimum sanctum.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: Ficus palmata.

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred and Associated Myth: Musa paradisiaca and Ocimum sanctum worshipped as sacred plants. The plant of Musa paradisiaca worshipped on every Thursday by the people for fulfillment of their wishes. Cynodon dactylon employed in religious worshipping.

Edible: Fruits of Aegle marmelos, Ficus glomerata, Ficus palmata, Mimusops elengi, Musa paradisiaca edible whereas those of Artocarpus heterophyllus cooked as vegetable and also pickled.

Ornamental: Deeringia amaranthoides, Mimusops elengi, Musa paradisiaca, Ocimum sanctum grown as ornamental plants.

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas: Except that of Mimusops elengi, all other plants occur commonly outside.

Remarks: No sacrifices to the deity. The idol of Jagannath made of Neem wood brought from Orissa (Jagannath Puri).
5. Kalisthan Temple (Pl. 19F):

Main Deity : Kali.

Other Deities : Shiva, Bhairav, Hanuman.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 5000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Town : Nahan
   Block : Nahan
   Tehsil : Nahan
   District : Sirmaur

ii) Approach : Located in the town.

iii) Altitude : 600 m.

Management : In the name of Deity.

Historical Background : The temple was built in 1730 A.D. Later, it was renovated several times.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:


ii) By People : ‘Lachidana’, Coconut, Betel leaf and Betel nut (‘Pan-Supari’). Sweets.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’, Flowers, Sweets.

Fairs and Festivals : Navratra.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Artocarpus lakoocha, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Cynodon dactylon, Emblica officinalis, Ficus benghalensis, Ficus religiosa, Mangifera indica, Mimusops elengi, Musa paradisiaca, Ocimum sanctum, Plumeria acutifolia, Psidium guajava, Roylea cinerea, Terminalia bellirica.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : *Mangifera indica.*

iii) Maintenance : Excellent.
iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : *Ocimum sanctum, Musa paradisiaca, Ficus benghalensis* and *Ficus religiosa* worshipped on all religious ceremonies. *Cynodon dactylon* employed in religious worshipping.

Medicinal : Fruits of *Emblica officinalis* and *Terminalia bellirica* used in preparation of ‘Triphala’ for stomach ailments. Aqueous extract of the fruits of *Emblica officinalis* applied to promote hair growth.

Edible : Unripe fruits of *Artocarpus lakoocha* and *Musa paradisiaca* cooked as vegetable. Fruits of *Emblica officinalis, Mangifera indica, Mimusops elengi, Musa paradisiaca, Psidium guajava* and *Terminalia bellirica* edible.

Ornamental : *Bougainvillea spectabilis, Plumeria acutifolia* and *Roylea cinerea*, grown as ornamental plants.

Other Uses : Leaves of *Mangifera indica* used for scouring teeth. Wood of *Mangifera indica* used for construction works whereas that of *Terminalia bellirica* for agricultural implements.

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas : *Mimusops elengi* does not occur in the surrounding areas.

Remarks : No sacrifices made to the deity.


Main Deity : Katasan Devi.

Other Deity : Shiva.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village : Bada Van (Katasan Devi)
Block : Nahan
Tehsil : Nahan

301
District: Sirmaur

ii) Approach: About 17 km from Nahan, on way to Paonta Sahib.

iii) Altitude: 550 m.

Management: Privately owned.

Historical Background: The temple built by King of Sirmaur belongs to 18th-19th century A.D.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: Milk, Fruits.


Fairs and Festivals: Navratra (twice a year).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Aegle marmelos, Bauhinia vahlii, Ficus benghalensis, Ficus religiosa, Mallotus philippinensis, Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Thevetia neriifolia.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: Shorea robusta.

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred and Associated Myth: Leaves of Aegle marmelos and flowers of Thevetia neriifolia offered to appease Lord Shiva. Aegle marmelos, Ficus benghalensis, and Ficus religiosa worshipped for all religious activities. People tie scarves and sacred threads to Ficus religiosa and Thevetia neriifolia for getting their wishes fulfilled.

Medicinal: Seed powder of Mallotus philippinensis mixed in ointments used to cure skin problems.
Edible: Fruits of *Aegle marmelos* and *Mangifera indica* edible.

Other Uses: Leaves of *Bauhinia vahlii* used for making meal plates. Wood of *Mangifera indica* and *Shorea robusta* used for construction works whereas that of *Mallotus philippinensis* for agricultural implements.

Remarks: Goats sacrificed to appease the deity.

7. Narsingh Temple (Pl. 19H):

Main Deity: Nar Singh.

Other Deity: Shiva.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Town: Nahan
   Block: Nahan
   Tehsil: Nahan
   District: Sirmaur

ii) Approach: Located near the town.

iii) Altitude: 600 m.

Management: Temple committee.

Historical Background: The temple is 300 years old and built by King of Sirmaur.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:


ii) By People: ‘Lachidana’.

Offerings to People (Prasadam): ‘Lachidana’.

Fairs and Festivals: Narsingh Jayanti, Bawan Dwadshi, Shivratri.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Artocarpus heterophyllus, Bombax ceiba, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Canna indica,*
ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: Mangifera indica.

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: Ocimum sanctum worshipped as sacred plant. Cupressus sempervirens also considered sacred.

Medicinal: Poultice of bark of Bombax ceiba used to cure furuncles. Aqueous extract of fruits of Emblica officinalis applied for promoting hair growth. Fruits of Emblica officinalis employed in the preparation of ‘Triphala’.

Edible: Fruits of Artocarpus heterophyllus cooked as vegetable. Fruits of Emblica officinalis, Mangifera indica, Mimusops elengi, Tamarindus indica edible.

Ornamental: Bombax ceiba, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Cupressus sempervirens and Mimusops elengi grown as ornamentals.

Other Uses: Leaves of Mangifera indica employed for scouring teeth. Wood of Bombax ceiba and Mangifera indica used for construction works.

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas: Occurrence of Tamarindus indica is rare whereas Cupressus sempervirens and Mimusops elengi do not occur in the surrounding areas.

Remarks: No sacrifices permitted. There is a thick sacred forest around the temple covering an area of about 10 hectares.
8. Nirwan Ashram (Pl. 191):

Main Deity : Shri Guru Sunder Muni Nirwan.

Other Deities : Renuka Mata, Parshuram, Vishnu, Hanuman, Ganesha.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Town : Renuka ji
   Block : Sangrah
   Tehsil : Sangrah
   District : Sirmour

ii) Approach : About 36 km from Nahan.

iii) Altitude : 650 m.

Management : In the name of Deity.

Historical Background : The temple was built in 1972 by Shri Guru Sunder Muni who meditated here for several years.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:


ii) By People : Rice, Flour, Clarified butter, Fruits.


Fairs and Festivals : Guru Purnima (held in July), Renuka Fair.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Araucaria columnaris, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Chlorophytum capense, Cupressus sempervirens, Datura fastuosa, Elaeocarpus ganitrus, Ficus religiosa, Mangifera indica, Ocimum sanctum, Pelargonium hortorum, Punica granatum, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis.
ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Thuja orientalis*.

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

   Sacred: *Ficus religiosa, Mangifera indica* and *Ocimum sanctum* considered sacred plants.

   Edible: Fruits of *Mangifera indica, Punica granatum* edible.

   Ornamental: *Araucaria columnaris, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Chlorophytum capense, Cupressus sempervirens, Elaeocarpus ganitrus, Pelargonium hortorum, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta* and *Thuja orientalis* grown as ornamentals.

   Other Uses: The hard seeds of *Elaeocarpus ganitrus* used for making prayer beads (rosaries).

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas: *Elaeocarpus ganitrus* does not occur in the surrounding areas.

Remarks: No sacrifices made to the deity.


Main Deities: Rama, Sita, Lakshman.

Other Deities: Shiva, Ganesha, Hanuman.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Town: Paonta Sahib (Devi Nagar)
   Block: Paonta Sahib
   Tehsil: Paonta Sahib
   District: Sirmaur

ii) Approach: Located in the town on the side of Yamuna river.

iii) Altitude: 550 m.

Management: Government undertaken.
Historical Background: The temple was built in 1889 by Rani Dei Sahiba (Queen of Kangra) in memory of her deceased husband, Raja Pratap Chand Bahadur (King of Kangra) with the help of her brother Maharaja Shamsher Prakash Bahadur.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:


Offerings to People (Prasadam): ‘Lachidana’, Puffed rice.

Fairs and Festivals: Ram Navami, Shivratri, Janamashtmi.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Bougainvillea spectabilis, Carica papaya, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Citrus aurantifolia, Cynodon dactylon, Ficus religiosa, Grevillea robusta, Mangifera indica, Melia azadirachta, Musa paradisiaca, Ocimum sanctum, Psidium guajava, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta, Tectona grandis, Thevetia neriifolia.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: Thevetia neriifolia.

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: Leaves of Aegle marmelos offered to Lord Shiva on Monday on special occasions. Ficus religiosa, Musa paradisiaca, and Ocimum sanctum worshipped as sacred plants. Cynodon dactylon employed in various religious ceremonies.

Medicinal: Tablets made by taking equal quantity of powdered seeds of Melia azadirachta and Drek (Melia azedarach), fruit of Ritha
(Sapindus mukorossi) prescribed (one tablet taken daily) to cure piles. Leaf powder of Melia azadirachta applied for skin disorders. Decoction of leaves of Melia azadirachta prescribed for diabetes and as blood purifier.

Edible : Fruits of Carica papaya, Mangifera indica, Musa paradisiaca and Psidium guajava edible whereas those of Citrus aurantifolia used in preparation of refreshing drinks and pickling.

Ornamental : Bougainvillea spectabilis, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Grevillea robusta, Melia azadirachta, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta and Thevetia neriifolia grown as ornamentals.

Other Uses : Branches of Melia azadirachta used as tooth brush for scouring teeth.

Remarks : No sacrifices made to the deity.

10. Radha Krishan Temple (Pl. 19K):

Main Deity : Radha-Krishana.

Other Deities : Shiva, Hanuman, Ram Chandra.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 400 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village : Naina Tikker
Block : Saranh
Tehsil : Pachhad
District : Sirmaur

ii) Approach : About 15 km from Kumarhatti.

iii) Altitude : 550 m.

Management : In the name of Deity.

Historical Background : The temple though quite old was renovated about 5 years back by locals.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.
Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : Nothing special.
ii) By People : Sweets.
Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Sweets.
Fairs and Festivals : Janamashtmi, Shivratri, Ram Navmi.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Dalbergia sissoo, Lagerstroemia indica, Musa paradisiaca, Zephyranthes grandiflora.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : Lagerstroemia indica.

iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical
Sacred : Musa paradisiaca considered sacred and worshipped for all religious purposes.
Edible : Fruits of Musa paradisiaca edible.
Ornamental : All courtyard plants considered good for beautification of the temple.
Other Uses : Wood of Dalbergia sissoo excellent for furniture and building works.

Remarks : No sacrifice permitted.

11. Renuka Mata Temple (Pl. 19L):

Main Deities : Renuka Mata, Parshuram.
Other Deities : Ganesha, Vishnu, Shiva, Goddess Durga, Saraswati.
Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 3000 sq m.
Location:

i) Place
  Town : Renuka ji

309
Block: Sangrah  
Tehsil: Sangrah  
District: Sirmaur  

ii) Approach: About 36 km from Nahan.  
iii) Altitude: 650 m.  

Management: Renuka Development Board.  

Historical Background: Earlier, the lake was worshipped as Goddess Renuka. About 100 years back, the temple was constructed with the idol of the deity.  

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.  

Offerings to God:  
   i) By Priest: Dry Fruits, ‘Halva’.  
   ii) By People: ’Lachidana’, Puffed rice, Flowers  


Fairs and Festivals: Local fair (held every year in the month of November for 5 days), Parshuram Jayanti (held in May), Lohdi, Janamashtmi, Shivratri.  

Observations:  
   i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Bombax ceiba, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Callistemon lanceolatus, Canna indica, Cedrela toona, Citrus limon, Ficus glomerata, Ficus religiosa, Grevillea robusta, Populus nigra, Psidium guajava, Rosa indica, Rosa multiflora, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta, Thevetia neriifolia, Thuja orientalis.*  
   ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Thuja orientalis.*  
   iii) Maintenance: Excellent.  
   iv) Ethnobotanical  
   Sacred and Associated Myth: Flowers of *Bougainvillea spectabilis, Rosa indica, Rosa multiflora, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta and Thevetia...*
nerifolia considered sacred for offering to the deity. *Ficus religiosa* and *Ficus glomerata* worshipped as sacred trees. It is believed that deities reside on the roots of *Ficus glomerata* (Gullar).

**Medicinal** : Fruits of *Ficus glomerata* considered good for eyesight.

**Edible** : Fruits of *Citrus limon, Ficus glomerata* and *Psidium guajava* edible.

**Ornamental** : *Bombax ceiba, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Callistemon lanceolatus, Canna indica, Grevillea robusta, Rosa indica, Rosa multiflora, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta, Thevetia nerifolia* and *Thuja orientalis* grown as ornamentals.

**Other Uses** : Leaves of *Populus nigra* used as fodder. Its wood used for cheap furniture. Wood of *Bombax ceiba* and *Cedrela toona* excellent for construction works. Seed cotton of *Bombax ceiba* used for filling pillows and mattresses.

**Remarks** : No sacrifices permitted to the deity.

12. Rishi Markanda Dham (Pl. 19M):

**Main Deity** : Markanda Rishi.

**Other Deities** : Goddess Jwala, Kali Saraswati, Shiva, Hanuman, Bhairav, Narsingh.

**Total Area of Temple Courtyard** : About 1000 sq m.

**Location:**

i) **Place**

- **Village** : Jogivan (Bohliyon)
- **Block** : Nahan
- **Tehsil** : Nahan
- **District** : Sirmaur

ii) **Approach** : 16 km from Nahan.

iii) **Altitude** : 520 m.
### Management
- Local temple committee.

### Historical Background
- The temple, about 25 years old, had been built by locals.

### Temple Architect
- Sikhara style.

### Offerings to God:
- **i) By Priest**: Gruel (‘Daliya’).
- **ii) By People**: ‘Lachidana’, Puffed rice.

### Offerings to People (Prasadam)

### Fairs and Festivals
- Baisakhi.

### Observations:
- **i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping)**: *Acacia catechu, Aegle marmelos, Artocarpus lakoocha, Ficus glomerata, Ficus religiosa, Ficus roxburghii, Mangifera indica, Psidium guajava, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini.*
- **ii) Maintenance**: Satisfactory.
- **iii) Ethnobotanical**

#### Sacred and Associated Myth
- Wood of *Ficus glomerata* and *Ficus roxburghii* used in purification ceremonies. *Ficus glomerata* worshipped as a sacred tree. It is believed that the river Saraswati originated from the roots of the ‘Gullar’ tree (*Ficus glomerata*) present still in the temple courtyard under which Rishi Markanda meditated long ago. The river ultimately flows toward the west.

#### Medicinal
- Latex of *Ficus glomerata* prescribed with milk to increase sexual potentiality. Seeds of *Syzygium cumini* used to cure diabetes and fruits prescribed as blood purifier.

#### Edible
- Fruits of *Aegle marmelos, Ficus glomerata, Ficus roxburghii, Mangifera indica, Psidium guajava* and *Syzygium cumini* edible whereas unripe ones of *Artocarpus lakoocha* and *Mangifera indica* pickled.
Other Uses: Branches of *Acacia catechu* used as toothbrush. Wood of *Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini* and *Mangifera indica* used for construction works.

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas: Excepting *Ficus glomerata* and *Ficus roxburghii*, all plants are common outside.

Remarks: No sacrifices permitted in the sanctum sanctorum.

13. Sahibji Maharaj Gurudwara (Pl. 20A):

Main Deity: Sahibji Maharaj.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Shambhuwala
Block: Nahan
Tehsil: Nahan
District: Sirmaur

ii) Approach: About 10 km from Nahan.

iii) Altitude: 550 m.

Management: In the name of Deity.

Historical Background: It is about 30 years old.


Offerings to God:


Offerings to People (Prasadam): ‘Lachidana’.

Fairs and Festivals: Purnima.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Lawsonia alba, Mangifera indica, Psidium guajava, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis.*
ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Mangifera indica.*

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

**Sacred**

- Flowers of *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* and *Tagetes erecta* considered sacred for offering to the deity.

**Medicinal**

- Poultice of leaves of *Lawsonia alba* with alum (‘fatkari’) and rock salt applied to cure bone dislocation. Its leaf paste applied to relieve the burning sensation in the sole of feet and fungal infection. Also, poultice of leaves of *Lawsonia alba*, tender leaves of ‘Kainth’ (*Pyrus pashia*) and tea applied for hair growth and hair colouring.

**Edible**

- Fruits of *Mangifera indica* and *Psidium guajava* edible.

**Ornamental**

- *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Lawsonia alba, Tagetes erecta* and *Thuja orientalis* grown for ornamental purposes.

**Other Uses**

- Leaf paste of *Lawsonia alba* extensively used for colouring hands, hair and beard.

**Remarks**

- No sacrifices made to the deity.

14. Sanyas Ashram (Pl. 20B):

**Main Deity**

- Shiva.

**Other Deities**

- Parshuram, Renuka Mata.

**Total Area of Temple Courtyard**

- About 1500 sq m.

**Location:**

i) **Place**

- **Town**: Renuka ji
- **Block**: Sangrah
- **Tehsil**: Sangrah
- **District**: Sirmaur
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ii) Approach</th>
<th>: 36 km from Nahan.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iii) Altitude</td>
<td>: 650 m.</td>
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**Management** : In the name of Deity.

**Historical Background** : The temple was built by Guru Ganga Puri, Devki Nandan and Bodhanand about 50 years back.

**Temple Architect** : Sikhara style.

**Offerings to God:**

i) By Priest : 'Rot', Jaggery, Rice, 'Khir', Clarified butter.

ii) By People : 'Lachidana', Puffed rice.

**Offerings to People (Prasadam)** : 'Lachidana', Puffed rice.

**Fairs and Festivals** : Shivratri, Janamashtmi, Renuka Fair.

**Observations:**

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Aegle marmelos, Amaryllis reginae, Callistemon lanceolatus, Cannabis sativa, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Datura fastuosa, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Juglans regia, Lagerstroemia indica, Mangifera indica, Musa paradisiaca, Ocimum sanctum, Quisqualis indica, Syzgium cumini, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Thuja orientalis.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : *Thuja orientalis.*

iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical Sacred : Leaves of *Cannabis sativa, Aegle marmelos* and flowers of *Datura fastuosa* especially offered to Lord Shiva. *Musa paradisiaca* and *Ocimum sanctum* worshipped as sacred plants. Extract prepared by mixing *Cannabis sativa* ('Bhang'), dry fruits and milk given as special offering to people on Shivratri. Wood of *Mangifera indica* used in purification ceremonies.
Medicinal: 2-3g powdered dried seeds of *Syzygium cumini* taken daily with water to cure diabetes.

Edible: Fruits of *Aegle marmelos*, *Mangifera indica*, *Musa paradisiaca* and *Syzygium cumini* and kernels of *Juglans regia* edible. Unripe fruits of *Mangifera indica* pickled and also used for making 'chutney'.

Ornamental: *Amaryllis reginae*, *Callistemon lanceolatus*, *Canna indica*, *Catharanthus roseus*, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, *Lagerstroemia indica*, *Quisqualis indica*, *Tabernaemontana coronaria* and *Thuja orientalis* grown as ornamentals.

Other Uses: Wood of *Syzygium cumini* used for agricultural implements and that of *Mangifera indica* for construction works.

Remarks: No sacrifices permitted.

15. Shirgul Devta Temple (Chudeshwar Maharaj Temple):

Main Deity: Shirgul Devta.

Other Deity: Shiva.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Localities: Churddhar
   Block: Sangrah
   Tehsil: Sangrah
   District: Sirmaur

ii) Approach: About 10 km on foot from Saranh.

iii) Altitude: 3700 m.

Management: Temple committee.

Historical Background: The temple is thought to be 1000-1200 years old.
**Temple Architect**

Pentroof style with Devdar wood used in its construction.

**Offerings to God:**

i) **By Priest**

Currant, Coconut, ‘Halva’.

ii) **By People**


**Offerings to People (Prasadam)**


**Fairs and Festivals**

Samavati (whenever Amavas falls on Monday), Ekadashi of Kartik.

**Observations:**

i) **Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):**

Nil.

ii) **Maintenance**

Satisfactory.

**Remarks**

No sacrifices permitted. Rice grains offered as ‘prasadam’ are generally kept in granary for prosperity. People offer wheat, maize or barley (seasonal crops) to the deity as it is believed to eradicate mice from their homes and fields. For fulfilment of their wishes, people keep coins near the front wall of the temple.

**16. Shiva Temple (Pl. 20C):**

**Main Deity**

Shiva.

**Other Deities**

Goddess Durga, Hanuman.

**Total Area of Temple Courtyard**

About 1500 sq m.

**Location:**

i) **Place**

Village: Rukhdi
Block: Nahan
Tehsil: Nahan
District: Sirmaur

ii) **Approach**

14 km from Nahan.

iii) **Altitude**

525 m.

**Management**

In the name of Deity.
Historical Background:
Temple is believed to be 200 years old.

Temple Architect:
Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest
Sweets, Fruits, Milk.

ii) By People
‘Lachidana’, Puffed rice. ‘Bil-patri’ (Leaves of Aegle marmelos) offered to appease Lord Shiva.

Offerings to People (Prasadam)

Fairs and Festivals:
Shivratri, Ram Navami.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):
Aloe vera, Araucaria columnaris, Bombax ceiba, Carica papaya, Cannabis sativa, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Cedrela toona, Chamaerops humilis, Cupressus sempervirens, Datura fastuosa, Ficus religiosa, Juniperus chinensis, Malvaviscus conzatii, Mangifera indica, Morus alba, Prunus persica, Psidium guajava, Punica granatum, Saccharum officinarum, Syzygium cumini, Tagetes erecta.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard
Mangifera indica.

iii) Maintenance
Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred
Leaves of Cannabis sativa and flowers of Datura fastuosa offered as special offerings to Lord Shiva. Ficus religiosa worshipped for religious purposes.

Medicinal
Pieces of Aloe vera sprinkled with powdered black pepper and rock salt prescribed for curing cough. 2-3g powdered seeds of Syzygium cumini taken twice daily with water to cure diabetes. Juice of Saccharum officinarum effective against jaundice. Powdered young plant roots of Bombax ceiba prescribed with milk to restore the sexual
Edible

Leaves of *Aloe vera* cooked as vegetable. Fruits of *Carica papaya*, *Mangifera indica*, *Morus alba*, *Prunus persica*, *Psidium guajava*, *Punica granatum* and *Syzygium cumini* edible.

Ornamental

*Araucaria columnaris*, *Canna indica*, *Catharanthus roseus*, *Chamaerops humilis*, *Cupressus sempervirens*, *Malvaviscus conzatii* and *Tagetes erecta* grown as ornamentals.

Other Uses

Leaves of *Morus alba* considered as good fodder. Wood of *Cedrela toona* employed for construction works. Seed cotton of *Bombax ceiba* employed for filling pillows and mattresses.

Remarks

No sacrifices permitted. ‘Akhand Jyoti’ is kept burning in the temple for the last several years.

17. Shiva Temple:

Main Deity

Shiva.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard

About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village

Block

Tehsil

District

Trilokpur

Nahan

Nahan

Sirmaur

ii) Approach

7 km from Kala Amb.

iii) Altitude

500 m.

Management

Committee under Trilokpur Temple Trust.

Historical Background

The temple, about 20 years old, had been built by Temple Trust.

Temple Architect

Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

‘Lachidana’, Puffed rice.
ii) By People

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’, Puffed rice.
Fairs and Festivals : Shivratri, Trilokpur fair (held in the month of April and October).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):

- Araucaria columnaris
- Bougainvillea spectabilis
- Callistemon lanceolatus
- Canna indica
- Catharanthus roseus
- Cordia dichotoma
- Duranta repens
- Ficus henghalensis
- Hamelia patens
- Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
- Jatropha panduraefolia
- Mangifera indica
- Melia azadirachta
- Mimusops elengi
- Nerium odorum
- Petunia hybrida
- Polyalthia longifolia
- Rosa indica
- Syzygium cumini
- Tabernaemontana coronaria
- Tecoma capensis
- Thuja orientalis

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard : Polyalthia longifolia, Thuja orientalis.

iii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Ficus henghalensis worshipped as a sacred tree.

Medicinal : Vegetable of fruits of Cordia dichotoma good for stomach disorders. 2-3g powdered seeds of Syzygium cumini taken twice daily with water as an effective remedy against diabetes.

Edible : Fruits of Cordia dichotoma pickled as well as cooked as vegetable. Fruits of Mangifera indica, Mimusops elengi and Syzygium cumini edible.

Ornamental : Araucaria columnaris, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Callistemon lanceolatus, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Duranta repens, Hamelia patens, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Jatropha panduraefolia, Nerium odorum, Petunia hybrida, Polyalthia longifolia, Rosa indica, Tabernaemontana coronaria.
Other Uses: *Coronaria, Tecomaria capensis* and *Thuja orientalis* grown as ornamental plants. *Duranta repens* considered good for fencing purposes. Wood of *Mangifera indica* employed for construction works, and that of *Syzygium cumini* for agricultural implements and construction works.

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas: Excepting *Mimusops elengi*, all other plants occur commonly in the surrounding areas.

Remarks: No sacrifices permitted.

18. Vishwakarma Temple (Pl. 20D):

Main Deity: Vishwakarma.

Other Deities: Shiva, Radha-Krishana, Ganesha, Rama, Goddess Bhagwati.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   - Town: Paonta Sahib
   - Block: Paonta Sahib
   - Tehsil: Paonta Sahib
   - District: Sirmaur

ii) Approach: Located in the town.

iii) Altitude: 550 m.

Management: Local temple committee.

Historical Background: The temple was constructed in 1978 by the Temple Committee with help from villagers and devotees.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:


Offerings to People (Prasadam): ‘Lachidana’.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):
- Callistemon lanceolatus
- Canna indica
- Cassia glauca
- Catharanthus roseus
- Cedrela toona
- Ficus religiosa
- Grevillea robusta
- Hymenocallis littoralis
- Lagerstroemia indica
- Musa paradisiaca
- Nerium odorum
- Ocimum sanctum
- Petunia hybrida
- Polyalthia longifolia
- Psidium guajava
- Rosa multiflora
- Tabernaemontana coronaria
- Tagetes erecta
- Tectona grandis
- Thevetia neriifolia
- Thuja orientalis

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: Thuja orientalis

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory

iv) Ethnobotanical

- Sacred: Ficus religiosa and Ocimum sanctum worshipped as sacred plants.

- Edible: Fruits of Musa paradisiaca and Psidium guajava edible.

- Ornamental: Callistemon lanceolatus, Canna indica, Cassia glauca, Catharanthus roseus, Grevillea robusta, Hymenocallis littoralis, Lagerstroemia indica, Nerium odorum, Petunia hybrida, Polyalthia longifolia, Rosa multiflora, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta, Thevetia neriifolia, and Thuja orientalis grown as ornamentals.

- Other Uses: Wood of Cedrela toona and Tectona grandis excellent for construction and furniture purposes.

Remarks: No sacrifices allowed in the sanctorum.

19. Yamuna Temple (Pl. 20E):

Main Deity: Radha-Krishana.

Other Deities: Shiva, Durga, Hanuman.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 1500 sq m.

322
Location:

i) Place
   Town: Paonta Sahib
   Block: Paonta Sahib
   Tehsil: Paonta Sahib
   District: Sirmaur

ii) Approach: Located on the bank of river Yamuna in the town.

iii) Altitude: 550 m.

Management: Temple committee.

Historical Background: The temple was built several hundred years ago. It is believed that the war of Kurukshetra, led by Lord Krishana, started from this place.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: Milk, ‘Halva’.


Fairs and Festivals: Janamashtmi, Shivratri, Navratra, Bawan Dwadshi.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Aegle marmelos, Ficus religiosa, Musa paradisiaca, Ocimum sanctum.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Ocimum sanctum.*

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical
   Sacred and Associated Myth: Leaves of *Aegle marmelos* especially offered to appease Lord Shiva. It is believed that 33
crore deities reside on the Peepal tree. Therefore it is worshipped and considered sacred.

| Edible       | : Fruits of *Aegle marmelos* and *Musa paradisiaca* edible. |
| Remarks      | : No sacrifices permitted inside. |
TEMPLES OF DISTRICT SOLAN

1. Baduwada Temple (Pl. 21A):

Main Deity : Sehdev.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 1000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Town : Dadlaghat
   Block : Kunihar
   Tehsil : Arki
   District : Solan

ii) Approach : Located in the town.

iii) Altitude : 1500 m.

Management : Temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple was built about 5 years back though this place worshipped for the last 200 years.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : 'Halva'.

ii) By People : 'Halva', Coconut.

Offering to People (Prasadam) : 'Halva', Wheat grains.

Fairs and Festivals : Sakranti.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Eucalyptus tereticornis, Dendrophthoe falcata.

ii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iii) Ethnobotanical

   Sacred : Dendrophthoe falcata regarded as sacred and worshipped by the locals.
Medicinal: Decoction comprising of a leaf of Eucalyptus tereticornis with one-fifth part of fruit of ‘Kakadan’ (Pistacia integerrima), 3-5g ‘Adrak’ (Zingiber officinale), 2 black pepper, rock salt and jaggery in 2 glasses of water prescribed for cold and cough.

Remarks: No sacrifices permitted. The locals consider the deity as ‘Kuldevta’. Whenever wishes are fulfilled, people invite the deity to their homes and worshipped it with all reverence.

2. Bhadrakali Temple (Jakholi Mata Temple) (Pl. 21B):

Main Deities: Goddess Bhadrakali, Durga, Goddess Mansa.

Other Deities: Shiva, Ganesha, Bhairav.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 800 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Jakholi
Block: Kunihar
Tehsil: Arki
District: Solan

ii) Approach: 6 km from Arki.

iii) Altitude: 890 m.

Management: In the name of Deity.

Historical Background: The inner (older) temple and the idols are from the time of Pandavas but the outer one was constructed in 1991 by locals.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: ‘Halva’.


Offerings to People (Prasadam): ‘Halva, ‘Lachidana’.
Fairs and Festivals : Navratra (Durga Ashtmi).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Acacia catechu, Callistemon lanceolatus, Cupressus sempervirens, Ficus religiosa, Sapindus mukorossi.*

ii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iii) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : *Ficus religiosa* worshipped as sacred tree.

Ornamental : *Callistemon lanceolatus, Cupressus sempervirens* and *Sapindus mukorossi* grown as ornamental plants.

Other Uses : Fruits of *Sapindus mukorossi* used as detergent to wash clothes. ‘Katha’ obtained from *Acacia catechu* is the main ingredient of ‘Pan’ prepared with betel leaves.

Remarks : Goats sacrificed by the people. Coconuts also offered to the deity.

3. Dev Dhar Temple (Pl. 21C):

Main Deity : Dev Dhar Devta.

Other Deity : Nar Singh.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 1600 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Town : Arki
Block : Kunihar
Tehsil : Arki
District : Solan

ii) Approach : 40 km from Shimla.

iii) Altitude : 1050 m.

Management : Temple committee.
Historical Background : This place though worshipped for the last more than 100 years, the temple was built about 30 years back.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:
  i) By Priest : ‘Halva-Rot’.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Halva’.

Fairs and Festivals : Chhamahi Fair (held after every six months) to celebrate the harvesting of crops.

Observations:
  i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Acacia catechu, Callistemon lanceolatus, Cynodon dactylon, Ficus religiosa, Grewia oppositifolia, Olea glandulifera, Pinus roxburghii, Syzygium cumini, Thuja orientalis.*

  ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : *Pinus roxburghii.*

  iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

  iv) Ethnobotanical

  Sacred : *Ficus religiosa* worshipped as sacred plant. *Cynodon dactylon* employed in various religious ceremonies.

  Medicinal : Juice of Pine needles (*Pinus roxburghii*) prescribed to cure menstrual problems. Decoction of bark of *Syzygium cumini* given for purifying blood.

  Edible : Fruits of *Syzygium cumini* and seed of *Pinus roxburghii* edible.

  Ornamentsl : *Callistemon lanceolatus, Olea glandulifera, Pinus roxburghii,* and *Thuja orientalis* grown as ornamentals.

  Other Uses : Leaves and branches of *Grewia oppositifolia* used as fodder. *Wood of Syzygium cumini*
used for agricultural implements and packing cases. ‘Katha’ obtained from *Acacia catechu* used as the main ingredient for betel chewing.

Remarks

: No sacrifices made.

4. Lutru Mahadev Temple (Pl. 21D):

**Main Deity**

: Shiva.

**Total Area of Temple Courtyard**

: 1536 sq m.

**Location:**

i) **Place**

Town: Arki
Block: Kunihar
Tehsil: Arki
District: Solan

ii) **Approach**

: 40 km from Shimla.

iii) **Altitude**

: 1250 m.

**Management**

: Local temple committee.

**Historical Background**

: The temple believed to be very old. It is said that Pandavas meditated here at the time of their exile. Later, saint Lutru worshipped Lord Shiva at this place; and hence called as Lutru Mahadev temple.

**Temple Architect**

: Cave temple.

**Offerings to God:**

i) **By Priest**

: ‘Halva’.

ii) **By People**

: Milk, Clarified butter, Flowers, Seasonal crops.

**Offerings to People (Prasadam)**


**Fairs and Festivals**

: Shivratri.

**Observations:**

i) **Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):**

Ficus virens, Sempervivum arboreum, Thevetia neriifolia.
ii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iii) Ethnobotanical

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sacred</th>
<th>Flowers of <em>Thevetia neriifolia</em> considered sacred for offering to the deities (particularly to Lord Shiva). <em>Ficus virens</em> worshipped as sacred tree.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ornamental</td>
<td><em>Sempervivum arboreum</em> and <em>Thevetia neriifolia</em> commonly grown as ornamentals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks : Inside the cave there is a natural Shivlingam over which water drips continuously from the roof of cave.

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5. Mutru Mahadev Temple (Pl. 21E):

Main Deity : Shiva.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Arki</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Block</td>
<td>Kunihar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehsil</td>
<td>Arki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Solan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ii) Approach : 40 km from Shimla.

iii) Altitude : 950 m.

Management : Local temple committee.

Historical Background : The Shiva temple is about 80 years old and built by locals whereas the caves containing the natural Shivlingam are more than one thousand years old. Long ago, saint Mutru meditated here for Lord Shiva, and the temple accordingly is known as Mutru Mahadev Temple.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’, Fruits, Flowers.

Fairs and Festivals : Shivratri, Navratra.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):

   Aegle marmelos, Berberis lycium, Bombax ceiba, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Broussonetia papyrifera, Callistemon lanceolatus, Cannabis sativa, Canna indica, Clerodendrum philippinum, Cupressus sempervirens, Datura stramonium, Ficus glomerata, Ficus religiosa, Grevillea robusta, Leucaena leucocephala, Mangifera indica, Musa paradisiaca, Pistacia integerrima, Psidium guajava, Ricinus communis, Rosa indica, Roylea cinerea, Tagetes erecta, Thevetia neriifolia.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : Mangifera indica.

iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

   Sacred : Leaves of Aegle marmelos, Cannabis sativa, and flowers of Datura stramonium offered to appease Lord Shiva. Flowers of Clerodendrum philippinum also offered to the deity. Wood and leaves of Ficus glomerata and leaves of Mangifera indica used in religious worshipping.

   Medicinal : Thorns of Bombax ceiba kept over eyes to cure eye infection (‘Tandali’). Crushed roots of Berberis lycium applied on eyes to cure eye disorders. Fruits of Pistacia integerrima considered good to cure cough. Latex of Ficus glomerata applied on cuts and wounds.

   Edible : Fruits of Aegle marmelos, Broussonetia papyrifera, Mangifera indica, Musa paradisiaca, Psidium guajava and seeds of Bombax ceiba edible.
Ornamental : Bombax ceiba, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Callistemon lanceolatus, Canna indica, Cupressus sempervirens, Grevillea robusta, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta and Thevetia neriifolia grown as ornamentals.

Other Uses : Stem of Ricinus communis used for scouring teeth. Leaves of Broussonetia papyrifera and Leucaena leucocephala used as an excellent fodder. Seed cotton of Bombax ceiba used for filling pillows and mattresses. Wood of Broussonetia papyrifera used for making cheap furniture.

Remarks : There is a natural Shivlingam inside the cave in the temple courtyard. Water dripping from the roof of cave fall continuously on the Shivlingam, said to possess healing properties.

6. Sai Baba Temple (Pl. 21F):

Main Deity : Shiridi Sai Baba.


Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 5000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

- Village : Garkhal
- Block : Dharampur
- Tehsil : Kasauli
- District : Solan

ii) Approach : About 10 km from Dharampur.

iii) Altitude : 1550 m.

Management : Temple committee.
Historical Background: Earlier, there was only a Shiva temple at this place which was more than 100 years old. In 1978, the temple committee decided to construct a temple for Shiridi Sai Baba by the side of Shiva temple.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: Dal-Chapati, Rice-Vegetable (Milk Bhog at 9 A.M. & 9 P.M.).


Offerings to People (Prasadam): ‘Lachidana’, Sugar Candy.

Fairs and Festivals: Ram Navami (April), Guru Purnima (July), Death Anniversary of Shiridi Sai Baba (15 October), Shivratri.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Aesculus indica, Asparagus densiflorus, Calendula officinalis, Callistemon lanceolatus, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Cestrum nocturnum, Chrysanthemum indicum, Cynodon dactylon, Dahlia rosea, Ficus elastica, Ficus religiosa, Gomphrena globosa, Helianthus annuus, Hydrangea macrophylla, Malva sylvestris, Musa paradisiaca, Ocimum sanctum, Pelargonium hortorum, Petunia hybrida, Phaseolus vulgaris, Pisum sativum, Populus nigra, Prunus amygdalus, Prunus armeniaca, Prunus persica, Rosa indica, Salvia splendens, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis, Zea mays.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical Sacred and Associated Myth: Ficus religiosa, Musa paradisiaca and Ocimum sanctum worshipped as sacred
plants. *Musa paradisiaca* considered symbol of Lord Brihaspati and *Ficus religiosa* as that of Lord Brahma, and worshipped on Thursday and Saturday, respectively. Flowers of the courtyard plants, particularly those of *Catharanthus roseus*, *Chrysanthemum indicum*, *Dahlia rosea*, *Rosa indica* and *Tagetes erecta* offered to the deity. *Cynodon dactylon* considered sacred and employed in all religious ceremonies.

| Medicinal | Seeds oil of *Prunus amygdalus* used for body massage and as hair oil. Seeds considered good to enhance memory. |
| Edible | Pods of *Phaseolus vulgaris* and seeds of *Pisum sativum* cooked as vegetable. Grains of *Zea mays* used in the form of flour for making 'chapatis' and its immature cobs eaten after roasting. Fruits of *Aesculus indica*, *Musa paradisiaca*, *Prunus amygdalus*, *Prunus armeniaca*, *Prunus persica* edible. |
| Ornemental | *Aesculus indica*, *Asparagus densiflorus*, *Calendula officinalis*, *Callistemon lanceolatus*, *Canna indica*, *Catharanthus roseus*, *Cestrum nocturnum*, *Chrysanthemum indicum*, *Dahlia rosea*, *Ficus elastica*, *Gomphrena globosa*, *Helianthus annuus*, *Hydrangea macrophylla*, *Malva sylvestris*, *Ocimum sanctum*, *Pelargonium hortorum*, *Petunia hybrida*, *Populus nigra*, *Rosa indica*, *Salvia splendens*, *Tagetes erecta* and *Thuja orientalis* grown as ornamentals |
| Other Uses | *Zea mays* as a whole plant and leaves of *Aesculus indica* and *Populus nigra* employed as fodder. Wood of *Populus nigra* used for cheap furniture and as fuel. |

**Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas**

| Remarks | *Aesculus indica* is rare whereas other plants occur commonly in the surrounding areas. |
| Remarks | No sacrifices made to the deity. |
7. Shakani Ganga Temple (Gangeshwar Mahadev Temple) (Pl. 21G):

Main Deity : Goddess Shakani.
Other Deities : Shiva, Hanuman, Santoshi Mata.
Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 5000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Town : Arki
   Block : Kunihar
   Tehsil : Arki
   District : Solan

ii) Approach : Located near the town.

iii) Altitude : 1100 m.

Management : Local temple committee.

Historical Background : About 50 years ago, Baba Sheelnath came and meditated here for some time. After his death, temple was constructed here in his memory about 35 years back by Baba Sukhdevanand Giri.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : ‘Halva-Rot’.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’, Fruits.

Fairs and Festivals : Shivratri, Navatra, Birthday of Baba Sheelnath.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Acacia catechu, Aloe vera, Callistemon lanceolatus, Casuarina equisetifolia, Cedrela toona, Citrus aurantifolia, Cupressus sempervirens, Emblica officinalis, Ficus religiosa, Mangifera indica, Melia
| ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard | : Acacia catechu. |
| iii) Maintenance | : Excellent. |
| iv) Ethnobotanical |
| Sacred | : Ficus religiosa worshipped as sacred. |
| Medicinal | : Cake prepared by mixing jelly of Aloe vera with wheat flour considered good for curing waist pain. 2-3g powdered seeds of Syzygium cumini taken twice daily with water for cough, stomachache and diabetes. Fruits of Emblica officinalis form one of the important constituents of ‘Triphala’ which is prescribed for stomach disorders. Seeds of Punica granatum used to prepare chutney which is good for diarrhoea. |
| Edible | : Fruits of Emblica officinalis, Mangifera indica, Psidium guajava, Punica granatum, Pyrus communis and Syzygium cumini edible whereas that of Citrus aurantifolia pickled. |
| Ornamental | : Aloe vera, Callistemon lanceolatus, Casuarina equisetifolia, Cupressus sempervirens, Emblica officinalis, Pinus roxburghii, Salix babylonica and Salix tetrasperma grown as ornamental plants. |
| Other Uses | : Branches of Acacia catechu used as toothbrush. Its pods relished by sheep and goats. ‘Katha’ used for betel chewing. Cones of Pinus roxburghii used for decorative purposes. Wood of Cedrela toona excellent for construction and furniture whereas that of Melia azedarach used for building works and agricultural implements. |

### Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas

: Casuarina equisetifolia is absent in the surrounding areas whereas other plants are common.
8. Shiva Temple (Pl. 22A):

Main Deity : Shiva.

Other Deities : Hanuman, Vaishno Devi, Bhairav.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Town : Dadlaghat
   Block : Kunihar
   Tehsil : Arki
   District : Solan

ii) Approach : About 50 km from Shimla.

iii) Altitude : 1500 m.

Management : In the name of Deity.

Historical Background : The temple is about 100 years old, and built by locals.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : 'Lachidana', Fruits, Sweets.

ii) By People : 'Lachidana', Fruits, Sweets. Bil-patri, Bhang and Dhatura offered to Lord Shiva as special offering.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’, Fruits, Sweets.

Fairs and Festivals : Shivratri, Janamashtmi, Vijay Dashmi.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Acer oblongum, Bauhinia variegata, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Callistemon lanceolatus, Canna indica, Cedrela toona, Citrus limon, Cupressus sempervirens, Cynodon dactylon, Datura stramonium,
Eriobotrya japonica, Euphorbia pulcherrima, Ficus elastica, Ficus palmata, Ficus roxburghii, Jasminum primulinum, Juglans regia, Lagerstroemia indica, Leucaena leucocephala, Machilus gamblei, Malva sylvestris, Malva verticillata, Morus alba, Pinus roxburghii, Populus nigra, Prunus domestica, Pyrostegia venusta, Pyrus communis, Ricinus communis, Salix tetrasperma, Tropaeolum majus.

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard: Jasminum primulinum, Pyrostegia venusta.

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: Flowers of Datura stramonium offered to appease Lord Shiva. Fruits of Pyrus communis offered to the deity. Cynodon dactylon considered sacred and employed in religious ceremonies.

Medicinal: Decoction of leaves of Lagerstroemia indica effective against allergic disorders. Seed oil of Ricinus communis used for massage to cure joint pains. 5-10 ml decoction of bark of Cedrela toona prescribed twice daily for diarrhoea.

Edible: Flower buds of Bauhinia variegata cooked as vegetable. Fruits of Citrus limon used for pickling whereas those of Eriobotrya japonica, Ficus palmata, Ficus roxburghii, Juglans regia, Morus alba, Prunus domestica and Pyrus communis edible.

Ornamental: Acer oblongum, Bauhinia variegata, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Callistemon lanceolatus, Canna indica, Cupressus sempervirens, Euphorbia pulcherrima, Ficus elastica, Ficus roxburghii, Jasminum primulinum, Lagerstroemia indica, Machilus gamblei, Malva sylvestris, Malva verticillata, Pinus roxburghii, Pyrostegia venusta, Ricinus communis and Tropaeolum majus grown for ornamental purposes.
Other Uses: Leaves of *Bauhinia variegata*, *Leucaena leucocephala* and *Morus alba* used as fodder. Wood of *Salix tetrasperma* specially used for making ‘Jungda’ (used for ploughing the fields) and household articles whereas those of *Acer oblongum*, *Cedrela toona*, *Pinus roxburghii*, *Populus nigra* used for furniture and construction purposes.

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas: Occurrence of *Acer oblongum* in the surrounding areas is rare whereas other plants occur commonly.

Remarks: No sacrifices permitted.

9. Shiva Temple (Pl. 22B):

Main Deities: Shiva, Parvati, Ganesha, Duttatrey.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: 1536 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Jakholi
Block: Kunihar
Tehsil: Arki
District: Solan

ii) Approach: 6 km from Arki.

iii) Altitude: 890 m.

Management: In the name of Deity.

Historical Background: Though the place is worshipped since long back, the present temple was built by locals about 60 years back.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’.

Fairs and Festivals : Shivratri, Durga Ashtmi.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Artocarpus lakoocha, Cannabis sativa, Canna indica, Cedrela toona, Celtis australis, Dalbergia sissoo, Datura fastuosa, Ficus religiosa, Mangifera indica, Prunus domestica, Rosa indica, Salvia coccinica, Thevetia neriifolia, Thuja orientalis.*

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard : *Cedrela toona, Rosa indica.*

iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Leaves and wood of *Mangifera indica* used in religious ceremonies. Leaves of *Cannabis sativa* and flowers of *Datura fastuosa* offered to appease Lord Shiva. *Ficus religiosa* considered sacred for worshipping.

Edible : Fruits of *Artocarpus lakoocha, Mangifera indica, Prunus domestica* and *Celtis australis* edible.

Ornamental : *Canna indica, Rosa indica, Salvia coccinica, Thevetia neriifolia* and *Thuja orientalis* grown as ornamentals.

Other Uses : Wood of *Cedrela toona* and *Dalbergia sissoo* excellent for construction and furniture.

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas : Occurrence of *Artocarpus lakoocha* (Diyun) is rare in the surrounding areas.

Remarks : No sacrifices permitted inside.

10. Shiva Temple (Pl. 22C):

Main Deity : Shiva.

Other Deity : Swami Krishnanand Paramhans.

340
Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 5000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village : Jatoli
Block : Solan
Tehsil : Solan
District : Solan

ii) Approach : About 7 km from Solan.

iii) Altitude : 1420 m.

Management : Temple committee.

Historical Background : The temple about 25 years old was built by Swami Krishananand Paramhans. He came here in 1950 and believed to possess supernatural powers by which he used to cure various ailments of people. It was his keen desire to build a Shiva temple at this sacred place for which he requested people to donate money. Consequently, the work started on 10th July, 1983.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : Dal-Rice, Chapati.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Puffed rice, ‘Lachidana’.

Fairs and Festivals : Janamashtmi, Shivratri.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Bougainvillea spectabilis, Callistemon lanceolatus, Cedrela toona, Celtis australis, Cestrum nocturnum, Chrysanthemum indicum, Cupressus torulosa, Dahlia rosea, Ficus roxburghii, Ficus virens, Grevillea robusta, Hemerocallis fulva, Hibiscus syriacus, Impatiens balsamina, Jacaranda acutifolia, Jasminum primulinum, Lespedeza sericea, Melia azedarach, Musa paradisiaca.
ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tagetes erecta, Tithonia tagetiflora, Zinnia elegans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callistemon lanceolatus, Cupressus torulosa, Tagetes erecta.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

iii) Maintenance

Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plants</th>
<th>Uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sacred</td>
<td>Flowers of Bougainvillea spectabilis, Chrysanthemum indicum, Dahlia rosea, Hemerocallis fulva, Hibiscus syriacus, Jasminum primulinum, Tagetes erecta considered sacred and offered to the deity. Musa paradisiaca worshipped for religious purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal</td>
<td>Vegetable prepared from unripe fruits of Musa paradisiaca considered good for dysentery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible</td>
<td>Fruits of Celtis australis, Ficus roxburghii and Musa paradisiaca edible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornamental</td>
<td>Bougainvillea spectabilis, Callistemon lanceolatus, Cestrum nocturnum, Chrysanthemum indicum, Cupressus torulosa, Dahlia rosea, Grevillea robusta, Hemerocallis fulva, Hibiscus syriacus, Impatiens balsamina, Jacaranda acutifolia, Jasminum primulinum, Lespedeza sericea, Musa paradisiaca, Tagetes erecta, Tithonia tagetiflora and Zinnia elegans grown as ornamentals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Uses</td>
<td>Leaves of Celtis australis used as fodder. Wood of Celtis australis and Melia azedarach considered good for agricultural implements whereas that of Cedrela toona excellent for construction and furniture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas

Excepting Ficus virens, all other plants occur commonly in the surrounding areas.

Remarks

No sacrifices permitted.
11. Shri Sidh Baba Balak Nath Temple (Pl. 22D):

Main Deity : Baba Balak Nath.

Other Deities : Shiva, Kali, Vaishno Devi, Hanuman.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : 2300 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Town : Garkhal
   Block : Dharampur
   Tehsil : Kasauli
   District : Solan

ii) Approach : About 10 km from Dharampur.

iii) Altitude : 1650 m.

Management : Temple committee.

Historical Background : Long ago, Baba Balak Nath stayed here to take rest for a while during his journey to Tirth Dham. Since then, this place is considered sacred.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’.

Fairs and Festivals : Navratra (Twice in a year), Janamashtmi, Shivratri.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Aloe vera, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Cupressus sempervirens, Dahlia rosea, Duranta repens, Ficus benghalensis, Ficus religiosa, Jasminum primulinum, Musa paradisiaca, Nerium odorum, Populus nigra, Salvia coccinia, Syzygium cumini, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis.
ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Tagetes erecta.*

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sacred</td>
<td><em>Ficus religiosa</em> and <em>Musa paradisiaca</em> worshipped for all religious purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal</td>
<td>Pulp of leaves of <em>Aloe vera</em> consumed daily to cure diabetes. Decoction of leaves of <em>Duranta repens</em> prescribed for diabetes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible</td>
<td>Fruits of <em>Syzygium cumini</em> edible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornamental</td>
<td><em>Aloe vera</em>, <em>Canna indica</em>, <em>Catharanthus roseus</em>, <em>Cupressus sempervirens</em>, <em>Dahlia rosea</em>, <em>Duranta repens</em>, <em>Jasminum primulinum</em>, <em>Nerium odorum</em>, <em>Populus nigra</em>, <em>Salvia coccinea</em>, <em>Tagetes erecta</em> and <em>Thuja orientalis</em> grown as ornamentals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Uses</td>
<td>Leaves of <em>Populus nigra</em> employed as fodder and its wood for cheap furniture and as fuel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas</td>
<td><em>Ficus benghalensis</em> and <em>Ficus religiosa</em> are rare outside.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks: No sacrifices permitted.

12. Shulini Mata Temple (Pl. 22E):

Main Deity: Shulini Devi (Durga).

Other Deity: Shirgul Dev.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: 768 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Town</td>
<td>Solan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block</td>
<td>Solan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehsil</td>
<td>Solan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Solan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ii) Approach: Located in the town.
### iii) Altitude

**Management**

**Historical Background**

About 200 years back, King of Bhaghaat (old name of Solan) built the temple for Shulini Devi at this place. Recently, the temple has been renovated.

**Temple Architect**

Sikhara style.

**Offerings to God:**

1. **By Priest**
   - Sweets, Fruits.
2. **By People**
   - ‘Lachidana’, Sweets.

**Offerings to people (Prasadam)**

‘Lachidana’, Sweets.

**Fairs and Festivals**

Local Fair (held in June), Navratra (twice a year).

### Observations:

1. **Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):**
   - *Canna indica, Jasminum primulinum.*

2. **Predominant Plant of the Courtyard**: *Canna indica.*

3. **Maintenance**: Satisfactory.

4. **Ethnobotanical**
   - **Sacred**
     - Flowers of *Canna indica* and *Jasminum primulinum* considered sacred and offered to the deity.
   - **Ornamental**
     - *Canna indica* and *Jasminum primulinum* grown as ornamentals.

**Remarks**

The town Solan got its name after the deity Shulini Devi. Goats sacrificed rarely.

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### 13. Sidheshwari Temple (Pl. 22F):

**Main Deity**

Sidheshwari Devi.

**Other Deity**

Shiva.
Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Town : Solan
Block : Solan
Tehsil : Solan
District : Solan

ii) Approach

Located in the outskirts of the town.

iii) Altitude

1370 m.

Management

Managed by the Police Department.

Historical Background

The temple was built in 1990 by Brigadier Kapil Mohan with the help of Police Department.

Temple Architect

Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest


ii) By People


Offerings to People (Prasadam)


Fairs and Festivals

Navratra (twice a year).

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Callistemon lanceolatus, Cedrela toona, Chrysanthemum indicum, Cosmos sulphureus, Cynodon dactylon, Dahlia rosea, Ficus religiosa, Jasminum primulinum, Musa paradisiaca, Pinus roxburghii, Populus nigra, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis, Zinnia elegans.

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard

Cosmos sulphureus, Pinus roxburghii, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis.

iii) Maintenance

Excellent.
iv) Ethnobotanical

| Associated Myth | Flowers of *Chrysanthemum indicum*, *Cosmos sulphureus*, *Dahlia rosea*, *Jasminum primulinum*, *Rosa indica*, *Tagetes ereca* and *Zinnia elegans* offered to appease the deity. *Ficus religiosa* and *Musa paradisiaca* worshipped on Saturday and Thursday, respectively. *Cynodon dactylon* considered sacred and employed in religious ceremonies. |
| Edible | Fruits of *Musa paradisiaca* edible whereas unripe ones cooked as vegetable. |
| Ornemental | *Callistemon lanceolatus*, *Chrysanthemum indicum*, *Cosmos sulphureus*, *Dahlia rosea*, *Jasminum primulinum*, *Rosa indica*, *Tagetes ereca*, *Thuja orientalis* and *Zinnia elegans* grown as ornamentals. |
| Other Uses | Leaves of *Populus nigra* employed as fodder. Wood of *Cedrela toona* excellent for construction and furniture. |
| Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas | *Ficus religiosa* is rare in the surrounding areas. |
| Remarks | Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) and ‘Petha’ (*Cucurbita hispida*) sacrificed in place of animals. |
TEMPLES OF DISTRICT UNA

1. Baba Achutanand Thakurdwara (Pl. 23A):

Main Deity : Swami Achutanand.

Other Deities : Shivlingam, Hanuman, Durga, Vishnu, Devi Bhagvati, Radha-Krishana, Ganesha, Saligram.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 8000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village : Amlehad
Block : Gagret
Tehsil : Amb
District : Una

ii) Approach : 6 km from Mubarkpur.

iii) Altitude : 650 m.

Management : Temple trust.

Historical Background : About 250 years back. Swami Achutanand came to this place from Bengal and meditated here. Later, the temple was constructed.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

Noon : Rice-Dal, Chapati-Vegetables.
Evening : Fruits, Sweets.

ii) By People : Fruits, Sweets, Flowers.

Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Puffed rice.

Fairs and Festivals : Sakranti, Shivratri, Janamashtmi, Rakhar Punya, Kusha Amavasya.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Aegle marmelos, Araucaria columnaris, Capsicum annuum, Catharanthus roseus,
ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard

: Mangifera indica, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance

: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Ficus religiosa and Ocimum sanctum worshipped for all religious purposes. Tamarindus indica also considered sacred and as old as the temple. Cynodon dactylon employed in religious worshipping.

Medicinal : Fruit pulp of Aegle marmelos prescribed for gastrointestinal ailments. Leaves of Jasminum sambac chewed to cure mouth ulcers. 5-10 ml of leaf juice of Melia azadirachta considered good against blood disorders, skin ailments and as anthelmintic. Fruit pulp of Tamarindus indica boiled in water given for fever.

Edible : Leaves and underground corms of Colocasia esculenta cooked as vegetable. Raw pods of Tamarindus indica used for making Chutney for which leaves of Mentha piperita and fruits of Capsicum annuum used as flavorant. Fruits of Aegle marmelos, Mangifera indica, Psidium guajava and Pyrus communis edible whereas those of Citrus aurantifolia and Citrus limon pickled.
Ornamental: *Araucaria columnaris*, *Catharanthus roseus*, *Cestrum nocturnum*, *Chrysanthemum indicum*, *Colocasia esculenta*, *Dahlia rosea*, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, *Jasminum sambac*, *Mirabilis jalapa*, *Murraya paniculata*, *Ocimum sanctum*, *Plumeria acutifolia*, *Rosa indica*, *Tabernaemontana coronaria*, *Tagetes erecta*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Thevetia neriifolia*, *Thuja orientalis* and *Zinnia elegans* considered as ornamentals whereas *Duranta repens* grown as hedges.

Other Uses: Leaves of *Mangifera indica* used for scouring teeth whereas its wood used for construction works. Wood of *Tamarindus indica* used for making domestic articles. *Cynodon dactylon* used as fodder.

2. Baba Barbhag Singh Gurudwara (Pl. 23B):

Main Deity: Baba Barbhag Singh.

Other Deity: Nahar Singh.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 6000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Maidi
Block: Amb
Tehsil: Amb
District: Una

ii) Approach: 10 km from Amb.

iii) Altitude: 670 m.

Management: Managed by Intezamia Sewa Committee.

Historical Background: Long ago, Baba Bharbhag Singh meditated here under a ‘Beri’ tree for 18 years which is still present in the courtyard. The Gurudwara was later renovated in 1970 by Gurudwara Committee.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: ‘Halva’.


Offerings to People (Prasadam): ‘Halva’, ‘Lachidana’.

Fairs and Festivals: Hola-Mohalla (held in March for 15 days), Rakhad Puniya, Baisakhi.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):


ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard: Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Mirabilis jalapa.

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

- Sacred: Ficus religiosa and Zizyphus mauritiana worshipped as sacred plants.

- Medicinal: Leaf paste of Catharanthus roseus applied to cure insect bites. Leaf juice of Lagerstroemia indica prescribed for fever. Poultice of leaves of Lannea coromandelica applied for sprain.

- Edible: Fruits of Broussonetia papyrifera, Mangifera indica and Zizyphus mauritiana edible. Unripe fruits of Mangifera indica pickled.

- Ornamental: Amaryllis reginae, Araucaria columnaris, Catharanthus roseus, Dahlia rosea, Hibiscus...
Other Uses

Other Uses : Leaves of *Broussonetia papyrifera* and *Zizyphus mauritiana* employed as cattle feed. Wood of *Mangifera indica* used for construction works.

3. Bagula Mukhi Temple (Pitambar Dham) (Pl. 23C):

Main Deity : Bagula Mukhi.

Other Deities : Saligram (form of Lord Vishnu), Ganesha, Durga. There is a separate small Shiva temple in front of the main temple.

Total built up area of the temple : About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

   Village : Kaloh
   Block : Gagret
   Tehsil : Amb
   District : Una

ii) Approach : 2 km from Gagret towards Hoshiarpur.

iii) Altitude : 560 m.

Management : Privately owned.

Historical Background : The previous temple was very old but the new one is 5 years old, built by the owner of the temple, local people and different devotees.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

   Morning : ‘Halva’, Sweets (‘Besan’, ‘Ladoo’), Yellow Flowers
Noon : Food preparations devoid of onion and garlic.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Sweets, Puffed rice, ‘Patasha’.

Fairs and Festivals : Navratra.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Bougainvillea spectabilis, Cannabis sativa, Celosia argentea var. cristata, Cynodon dactylon, Ficus benghalensis, Mirabilis jalapa, Ocimum sanctum, Pinus roxburghii, Punica granatum, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta, Tecoma stans, Thevetia neriifolia. Thuja orientalis.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : Thuja orientalis.

iii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Yellow coloured flowers of Tecoma stans, Thevetia neriifolia and Tagetes erecta considered sacred for offering to the deity. Ficus benghalensis and Ocimum sanctum worshipped for all religious purposes. Leaves of Cannabis sativa offered to appease Lord Shiva. Cynodon dactylon employed in religious ceremonies as sacred plant.

Medicinal : 5-10 ml leaf juice of Ocimum sanctum taken twice daily for high fever.

Edible : Fruits of Punica granatum and seeds of Pinus roxburghii edible. Dried seeds of Punica granatum used in preparing Chutney.

Ornamental : Bougainvillea spectabilis, Celosia argentea var. cristata, Mirabilis jalapa, Pinus roxburghii, Rosa indica, Tagetes erecta,
Remarks

Remarks : 'Petha' (Cucurbita hispida) and lemon (Citrus aurantifolia) offered in lieu of animals in the temple.

4. Bhadrakali Temple (Pl. 23D):

Main Deity : Bhadrakali.

Other Deity : Saligram.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village : Bhadrakali
Block : Gagret
Tehsil : Amb
District : Una

ii) Approach : 4 km from Doulatpur.

iii) Altitude : 630 m.

Management : In the name of Deity

Historical Background : The temple is believed to be constructed by Pandavas.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

Morning : Sweets, Dry fruits.
Evening : Dry fruits, Fruits, Sweets, Puffed rice.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Halva’, Puffed rice.

Fairs and Festivals : Birthday festival of the deity (held in June), Navratra.
Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Capsicum annuum, Cedrela toona, Cestrum nocturnum, Diospyros Montana var. cordifolia, Mangifera indica, Momordica charantia, Morus alba, Tagetes erecta, Thevetia neriifolia.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Diospyros montana var. cordifolia.*

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sacred</td>
<td>Flowers of <em>Tagetes erecta</em> and <em>Thevetia neriifolia</em> considered sacred for offerings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal</td>
<td>Fruit juice of <em>Momordica charantia</em> effective against diabetes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible</td>
<td>Fruits of <em>Mangifera indica</em> and <em>Morus alba</em> edible. Fruits of <em>Capsicum annuum</em> pickled and also used for flavouring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornamental</td>
<td><em>Cestrum nocturnum, Diospyros montana var. cordifolia, Tagetes erecta</em> and <em>Thevetia neriifolia</em> grown as ornamentals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Uses</td>
<td>Leaves of <em>Morus alba</em> employed as fodder. Wood of <em>Cedrela toona</em> excellent for construction and furniture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks: No sacrifices permitted.

5. Dera Baba Rudranand (Pl. 23E):

Main Deities: Baba Rudranand, Lakshmi-Narayan.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 6000 sq m including a garden attached to the temple.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Nari
Block: Una
Tehsil: Una
District: Una

ii) Approach: About 10 km from Una.

iii) Altitude: 500 m.

Management: In the name of deity.

Historical Background: The temple is about 150 years old.


Offerings to God:

i) By Priest
   
   Morning: Fruits, Sweets.
   
   Noon & Evening: ‘Manni’ (large Chapati made of wheat flour), Vegetarian food preparations.

ii) By People
   
   Offerings to People (Prasadam): ‘Lachidana’, Puffed rice, Fruits, ‘Vibhuti’ (sacred ash left after burning of wood in ‘Dhoona’) and ‘Peepal Churi’ (made of pieces of ‘Rot’ mixed in clarified butter and offered to five Peepal trees growing in the courtyard).

Fairs and Festivals: Panch Bhikh Puniya (in November), Guru Purnima, Holi.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Acalypha wilkesiana, Aegle marmelos, Aloe vera, Amaryllis reginae, Araucaria columnaris, Artocarpus heterophyllus, Beloperone guttata, Bryophyllum calycinum, Carica papaya, Canna indica, Capsicum annuum, Carissa carandas, Catharanthus roseus, Cedrela toona, Celosia argentea var. cristata, Cestrum diurnum, Chrysanthemum indicum, Cinnamomum camphora, Citrus limon, Citrus reticulata, Coleus blumei, Colocasia esculenta, Cupressus

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ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Tagetes erecta*.

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred and Associated Myth: *Ficus religiosa* and *Ocimum sanctum* worshipped as sacred plants. Wood of *Ficus religiosa* and *Cinnamomum camphora* used in ceremonial fires for performing religious rites. *Cynodon dactylon* employed in religious worshipping. Five Peepal trees (*Ficus religiosa*) in the temple courtyard considered sacred. It is believed that these trees emerged from the spots where five holy men took 'samadhi' about 500 years ago.

Medicinal: Juice of the leaves of *Melia azadirachta* prescribed as blood purifier. 3-4g powdered fruits of *Emblica officinalis* taken with water twice a day to check acidity. Poultice of leaves of *Bryophyllum calycinum* applied to cure furuncles. 2-3 g powdered stem bark of *Melia azadirachta* used in religious ceremonies.
Cinnamomum camphora with banana prescribed for piles. 10g powdered stem bark of Cinnamomum camphora mixed with 100g coconut oil used for removing hair dandruff.

**Edible**

- Fruits of Aegle marmelos, Carica papaya, Carissa carandas, Citrus limon, Citrus reticulata, Emblica officinalis, Mangifera indica, Minusops elengi, Musa paradisiaca, Psidium guajava, Punica granatum, Pyrus communis edible. Leaves and underground corms of Colocasia esculenta used as vegetable. Leaves of Aloe vera and fruits of Musa paradisiaca (unripe ones) cooked as vegetable whereas those of Artocarpus heterophyllus, Citrus limon pickled.

**Ornamental**

- Acalypha wilkesiana, Aloe vera, Amaryllis reginae, Araucaria columnaris, Beloperone guttata, Bryophyllum calycinum, Canna indica, Carissa carandas, Catharanthus roseus, Celosia argentea var. cristata, Cestrum diurnum, Chrysanthemum indicum, Cinnamomum camphora, Coleus blumei, Colocasia esculenta, Cupressus sempervirens, Dahlia rosea, Duranta repens, Emblica officinalis, Ficus elastica, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Ipomoea quamoclit, Jasminum humile, Jasminum sambac, Juniperus chinensis, Kochia trichophylla, Lagerstroemia indica, Malvaviscus convallarii, Mirabilis jalapa, Nerium odorum, Ocimum sanctum, Pedilanthus tithymaloides, Plumeria acutifolia, Pterospermum acerifolium, Quisqualis indica, Rosa indica, Sansevieria trifasciata, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta, Tecoma radicans, Tecoma stans, Thevetia neriifolia, Thuja orientalis, Tropaeolum majus, Zephyranthes candida. Zephyranthes grandiflora and Zinnia elegans grown for ornamental purposes.

**Other Uses**

- Leaves of Pterospermum acerifolium employed for making meal plates. Wood of Cedrela toona considered excellent for construction and furniture whereas that of
Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas: 

Melia azedarach for building works and agricultural implements. Cynodon dactylon used as fodder. Wood of Eucalyptus tereticornis used for construction works.

Carissa carandas and Mimusops elengi do not occur in the surrounding areas.

Remarks: Food preparations bereft of onion and garlic offered to the deity.

6. Dron Shiva Temple (Shiva Badi) (Pl. 23F):

Main Deity: Shiva.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Village: Ambota
   Block: Gagret
   Tehsil: Amb
   District: Una

ii) Approach: 2 km from Gagret towards Hoshiarpur-Chintpumi road.

iii) Altitude: 500 m.

Management: In the name of deity.

Historical Background: Yajogita was the daughter of Guru Dronacharya. Long ago, she meditated at this place for Lord Shiva who finally was pleased with her devotion. Later, Guru Drona established ‘Pindi’ here.

Temple Architect: Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest: ‘Kasaar’ (wheat flour, clarified butter and Sugar), Fruits.

Offerings to People (Prasadam): Fruits (generally Banana and Apple).

Fairs and Festivals: Shivratri, Loal Fair (held on 2nd Saturday after Baisakhi in April and celebrated as the day of arrival of Shiva). Sakranti.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Aegle marmelos, Broussonetia papyrifera, Carica papaya, Citrus jambhiri, Datura fastuosa, Datura innoxia, Ficus palmata, Ficus religiosa, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Kochia trichophylla, Lagerstroemia indica, Mallotus philippinensis, Mangifera indica, Mirabilis jalapa, Morus alba, Nyctanthes arbor-tristis, Ocimum sanctum, Quisqualis indica, Psidium guajava, Putranjiva roxburghii, Rosa indica, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Thevetia neriifolia, Zizyphus mauritiana.

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard: Mangifera indica, Putranjiva roxburghii, Broussonetia papyrifera.

iii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: Flowers of Mirabilis jalapa, Rosa indica and Thevetia neriifolia considered sacred for offering to the deity. Leaves of Aegle marmelos (‘Bil-patri’) and flowers of Datura fastuosa and Datura innoxia offered to appease Lord Shiva. Ficus religiosa, Ocimum sanctum and Musa paradisiaca worshipped as sacred plants.

Medicinal: Paste of seeds of Putranjiva roxburghii applied on forehead to check pain. Also, its 5 seeds given daily for one month to women for conception. Powdered fruits of Mallotus philippinensis added to ‘Churan’ to cure acidity.

Edible: Fruits of Aegle marmelos, Broussonetia papyrifera, Carica papaya, Citrus jambhiri, Ficus palmata, Mangifera indica, Morus
Ornamental: *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Kochia trichophylla, Lagerstroemia indica, Mirabilis jalapa, Nyctanthes arbor-tristis, Quisqualis indica, Rosa indica, Tabernaemontana coronaria* and *Thevetia neriifolia* grown as ornamentals.

Other Uses: Leaves of *Mangifera indica* and *Psidium guajava* used for scouring teeth whereas that of *Broussonettia papyrifera, Morus alba* and *Zizyphus mauritiana* as fodder. Branches of *Zizyphus mauritiana* used for fencing. Wood of *Mallotus philippinensis* used for agricultural implements.

Remarks: Trees of *Ficus religiosa, Mangifera indica, Putranjiva roxburghii* and *Zizyphus mauritiana* are more than 100 years old.

7. Gugga Jahar Pir Temple (Pl. 23G):

Main Deity: Gugga Pir.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 600 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Chak Sarai
Block: Amb
Tehsil: Amb
District: Una

ii) Approach: About 15 km from Amb.

iii) Altitude: 620 m.

Management: Managed by private owners.

Historical Background: The temple is believed to be very old.

Temple Architect: Pentroof style.
Offerings to God:

i) By Priest
   : Puffed rice, ‘Rot’.

ii) By People

Offerings to People (Prasadam)
: Puffed rice.

Fairs and Festivals
: Gugga Navami.

Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping)
: Nil.

Observations:

Maintenance
: Satisfactory.

8. Lakshmi Narayan Temple (Pl. 23H):

Main Deity
: Lakshmi Narayan.

Other Deities
: Shiva, Hanuman, Chamunda.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard
: About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Village
   : Chowki Maniar
   Block
   : Bangana
   Tehsil
   : Bangana
   District
   : Una

ii) Approach
   : About 15 km from Amb.

iii) Altitude
   : 580 m.

Management
: Managed by ‘Jai Maa Mission’.

Historical Background
: Built by locals about 8 years back.

Temple Architect
: Flatroof type.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest
   Morning
   : Rice-Dal, Chapati-Vegetables, Milk, Clarified butter, Sugar.
Evening: Rice-Dal, Chapati-Vegetables.

ii) By People: Puffed rice, Black gram, 'Halva', Sweets.

Offerings to People (Prasadam): Puffed rice, Kasaar.

Fairs and Festivals: Dussehra, Shivratri.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Acacia nilotica, Acacia catechu, Araucaria columnaris, Calotropis procera, Cannabis sativa, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Citrus aurantifolia, Citrus limon, Cynodon dactylon, Dalbergia sissoo, Datura innoxia, Eucalyptus tereticornis, Ficus religiosa, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Hibiscus syriacus, Jasminum sambac, Mirabilis jalapa, Ocimum sanctum, Pedilanthus tithymaloides, Psidium guajava, Rosa indica, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta, Tectona grandis, Thevetia neriifolia, Thuja orientalis, Zizyphus mauritiana.*

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard: *Catharanthus roseus.*

iii) Maintenance: Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: Leaves of *Cannabis sativa,* flowers of *Datura innoxia* and leaves and flowers of *Calotropis procera* offered to appease Lord Shiva. Stem of *Calotropis procera* used in purification ceremonies. *Ficus religiosa* and *Ocimum sanctum* worshipped as sacred plants. *Cynodon dactylon* employed in various religious ceremonies.

Medicinal: Bark decoction of *Acacia nilotica* used to cure diabetes and its branches as tooth brush to cure toothache. Decoction of roots of *Calotropis procera* prescribed for skin problems. Poultice of leaves of *Cannabis sativa* applied to cure body pains.
Edible: Fruits of *Psidium guajava* and *Zizyphus mauritiana* edible whereas that of *Citrus aurantifolia* and *Citrus limon* pickled.

Ornamental: *Acacia nilotica, Araucaria columnaris, Calotropis procera, Canna indica, Catharanthus roseus, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Hibiscus syriacus, Jasminum sambac, Mirabilis jalapa, Ocimum sanctum, Pedilanthus tithymaloides, Rosa indica, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta, Tectona grandis, Thevetia neriifolia* and *Thuja orientalis* grown as ornamentals.

Other Uses: ‘Katha’ (extracted from *Acacia catechu*) used for betel chewing. Pods of *Acacia nilotica* and *Acacia catechu* relished by sheep and goats. Wood of *Dalbergia sissoo* and *Eucalyptus tereticornis* used for furniture and building works.

Remarks: No sacrifices permitted in the sanctum sanctorum.

9. Lohara Temple (Pl. 231):

Main Deities: Nag Devta, Bajrangbali, Baba Balak Nath, Jatheri Mata (a group of 4 temples).

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 4000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Lohara
Block: Amb
Tehsil: Amb
District: Una

ii) Approach

: 12 km from Amb.

iii) Altitude

: 700 m.

Management:

: In the name of Deity.
Historical Background : The temple was built in 1992 by Shri Jai Kishan Sharma.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : Milk Bhog to Nag Devta, and Chapati, Clarified butter, Sugar to other deities. Besides, ‘Halva’ offered especially to Bajrangbali on Tuesday and ‘Rot’ to Baba Balak Nath on Sunday.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Sugar candy.

Fairs and Festivals : Nag Panchami, Navratra.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Achras zapota, Aegle marmelos, Alstonia scholaris, Amaryllis reginae, Asparagus adscendens, Asparagus racemosus, Bauhinia vahlii, Boerhaavia diffusa, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Bryophyllum calycinum, Capsicum annuum, Canna indica, Cassia fistula, Catharanthus roseus, Cedrela toona, Cestrum nocturnum, Chamaerops humilis, Chrysanthemum indicum, Citrus aurantifolia, Citrus reticulata, Clerodendrum splendens, Colocasia esculenta, Cycas revoluta, Cynodon dactylon, Dahlia rosea, Duranta repens, Euphorbia royleana, Ficus elastica, Grewia oppositifolia, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Jasminum primulinum, Jasminum sambac, Jatropha panduraefolia, Justicia gendarussa, Kochia trichophylla, Lagerstroemia indica, Lycopersicum esculentum, Mangifera indica, Melia azedarach, Mentha piperita, Mirabilis jalapa, Morus alba, Musa paradisiaca, Nerium odorant, Ocimum sanctum, Pedilanthus tithymaloides, Pinus roxburghii, Polyalthia longifolia, Populus nigra, Psidium guajava, Punica granatum, Quisqualis...
ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard

- Populus nigra, Mangifera indica, Chamaerops humilis.

iii) Maintenance

- Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

**Sacred**

- Ocimum sanctum considered sacred and worshipped on all religious ceremonies. Cynodon dactylon employed in religious worshipping.

**Medicinal**

- Juice of roots of Asparagus adscendens prescribed to cure liver disorders. For easy delivery, roots of Boerhaavia diffusa kept over the navel of the pregnant lady for some time. 1-3g of its powdered leaves alongwith rock salt prescribed for curing stomachache. Also, the leaf paste applied to cure bee-sting. Raw roots of Boerhaavia diffusa given to livestock to increase appetite. Seed powder of Cassia fistula considered good as blood purifier. Decoction of its seeds given to cattle for constipation. 3-5 powdered seeds of Syzygium cumini taken with water in the morning everyday to cure diabetes. The milky latex of Euphorbia royleana applied to cure cuts and wounds.

**Edible**

- Leaves and underground corms of Colocasia esculenta cooked as vegetable. As a flavorant, leaves of Mentha piperita used in chutney preparations. Green and dry fruits of Capsicum annuum used as spice in vegetables and pickles. Fruits of Achara zapota, Aegle marmelos, Citrus reticulata, Mangifera indica, Morus alba, Musa paradisiaca, Psidium guajava, Punica granatum, Syzygium cumini and seeds of Pinus roxburghii edible whereas fruits of Citrus aurantifolia pickled.
Ornamental Uses: Achras zapota, Alstonia scholaris, Amaryllis reginae, Asparagus adscendens, Asparagus racemosus, Bauhinia vahlia, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Bryophyllum calycinum, Canna indica, Cassia fistula, Catharanthus roseus, Cestrum nocturnum, Chamaerops humilis, Chrysanthemum indicum, Clerodendrum splendens, Cyca revoluta, Dahlia rosea, Euphorbia royleana, Ficus elastica, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Jasminum primulim, Jasminum sambac, Jatropha panduraefolia, Justicia gandarussa, Kochia trichophylla, Lagerstroemia indica, Mirabilis jalapa, Nerium odorum, Ocimum sanctum, Pedilanthus tithymaloides, Polyalthia longifolia, Populus nigra, Quisqualis indica, Rosa indica, Sansevieria trifasciata, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta, Thuja orientalis and Zinnia elegans grown as ornamental plants whereas Duranta repens considered good for hedges.

Other Uses: Leaves of Bauhinia vahlia employed for making meal plates. Leaves of Morus alba, Populus nigra and young branches of Grewia oppositifolia used as fodder. Wood of Melia azedarach used for building works and agricultural implements, and that of Cedrela toona excellent for construction and furniture. Euphorbia royleana considered good for fencing purposes.

Remarks: No sacrifices permitted.

10. Mata Chintpurni Temple (Chhin Mastika Dham) (Pl. 23J):

Main Deity: Chintpurni (also called Chhinmastika).

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Chhaproh
Block: Amb
Tehsil: Amb
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Una</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ii) Approach</td>
<td>20 km from Amb; 30 km from Jwalaji.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii) Altitude</td>
<td>940 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Temple trust (Managed by Government since 1987).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical Background</td>
<td>The temple belongs to 15\textsuperscript{th}-16\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temple Architect</td>
<td>Sikhara style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offerings to God:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) By Priest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morning</td>
<td>Black gram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noon</td>
<td>'Kheer', Rice-Dal, 'Puri', 'Halva'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening</td>
<td>'Alu-Puri-Halva'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) By People</td>
<td>'Halva', Coconut, Puffed rice, 'Lachidana'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offerings to People (Prasadam)</td>
<td>'Halva', Puffed rice, 'Lachidana'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairs and Festivals</td>
<td>Fairs held during Navratra thrice a year ('Chaitra', 'Ashwin', 'Shravan'), Sawan Ashtmi (July-August).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): *Ficus benghalensis*.

ii) Maintenance: Excellent.

iii) Ethnobotanical

Sacred and Associated Myth: People tie sacred threads to the sacred tree of *Ficus benghalensis* for the fulfilment of their wishes.

Remarks: Sacrifices not permitted. Purification ceremonies held everyday in the morning.
11. Rama Temple (Pl. 24A):

**Main Deity** : Ram-Sita-Lakshman.

**Other Deity** : Radha-Krishana.

**Total Area of Temple Courtyard** : About 1500 sq m.

**Location:**

i) **Place**
   - Village : Andora
   - Block : Amb
   - Tehsil : Amb
   - District : Una

ii) **Approach** : About 3 km from Amb.

iii) **Altitude** : 700 m.

**Management** : In the name of deity.

**Historical Background** : The temple is more than 100 years old and built by locals.

**Temple Architect** : Sikhara style.

**Offerings to God:**

i) **By Priest** : ‘Kasaar’, Puffed rice, Fruits.


**Fairs and Festivals** : Ram Navmi, Navratra, Janamashtmi.

**Observations:**

i) **Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):** *Catharanthus roseus, Ficus religiosa, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Jasminum sambac, Mangifera indica, Ocimum sanctum, Tagetes erecta.*

ii) **Predominant Plant of the Courtyard** : *Ocimum sanctum.*

iii) **Maintenance** : Satisfactory.
iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : *Ocimum sanctum* and *Ficus religiosa* worshipped for all religious activities.

Edible : Fruits of *Mangifera indica* edible.

Ornamental : *Catharanthus roseus*, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, *Jasminum sambac* and *Tagetes erecta* grown as ornamentals.

Remarks : Sacrifices not permitted.

12. Sadashiv Temple (Sadashiv Dhyunsar Mahadev Temple) (Pl. 24B):

Main Deity : Shivlingam.

Other Deities : Ganesha, Hanuman, Parvati, Durga.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 4500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village : Bahi
Block : Bangana
Tehsil : Bangana
District : Una

ii) Approach : About 26 km from Amb.

iii) Altitude : 870 m.

Management : Registered temple committee.

Historical Background : Long ago, Dhoumya Rishi (Purohit of Pandavas) meditated on Dhyunsar Hill. After his long worship, Lord Shiva was pleased and gave him a boon that the people visiting this place will get their wishes fulfilled. This place since then is worshipped as Sadashiv Dhyunsar Mahadev Temple. Later, the temple was renovated in 1948 by Shri Onkar Nand Giri (Session Judge).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temple Architect</th>
<th>Sikhara style.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Offerings to God:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) By Priest</td>
<td>Chapati, Rice, Dal, Vegetables, 'Halva', 'Kheer'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) By People</td>
<td>'Halva', Flowers, Fruits, 'Bhang', 'Bil-Patri', 'Dhatura', Grains as well as flour of wheat, maize and rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offerings to People (Prasadam)</td>
<td>Sweets, 'Kasaar', Flowers, Fruits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairs and Festivals</td>
<td>Shivratri, Janamashtmi, Local Fair (held on every Monday of Shravan Month).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping):</td>
<td>Aegle marmelos, Boerhaavia diffusa, Cannabis sativa, Capsicum annuum, Catharanthus roseus, Cynodon dactylon, Datura innoxia, Eucalyptus tereticornis, Ficus benghalensis, Ficus religiosa, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Jasminum sambuc, Malvaviscus conzatii, Mangifera indica, Mentha piperita, Nerium odorum, Pedilanthus tithymaloides, Pinus roxburghii, Rosa indica, Salvia coccinia, Sesamum orientale, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta, Tectona grandis, Thevetia neriifolia, Thuja orientalis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard</td>
<td>Datura innoxia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii) Maintenance</td>
<td>Excellent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv) Ethnobotanical Sacred</td>
<td>Leaves of Aegle marmelos, Cannabis sativa and Datura innoxia offered to appease Lord Shiva. Seeds of Sesamum orientale used in purification ceremonies. Ficus benghalensis and Ficus religiosa worshipped as sacred plants. Cynodon dactylon employed in religious worshipping.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Medicinal: 3-5g powdered roots of *Boerhaavia diffusa* given with water daily in the morning on empty stomach to cure gall bladder stone. Seed oil of *Sesamum orientale* used for body massage to cure paralysis.

Edible: Fruits of *Aegle marmelos*, *Mangifera indica* and seeds of *Pinus roxburghii* edible. Unripe fruits of *Mangifera indica* pickled. Oil extracted from the seeds of *Sesamum orientale* used for cooking whereas roughage ('Khal') used as cattle feed. Leaves of *Mentha piperita* and fruits of *Capsicum annuum* used for flavouring various dishes.


Other Uses: Cones of *Pinus roxburghii* used for decoration purposes. Wood of *Eucalyptus tereticornis* good for construction works and furniture.

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas: *Tectona grandis* occurs infrequently in the surrounding areas.

Remarks: Food preparations without garlic and onion offered to the deity.

13. Santoshi Mata Temple (Pl. 24C, D):

Main Deity: Santoshi Mata.

Other Deity: Shiva.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard: About 3000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village: Khad
Block : Una
Tehsil : Una
District : Una

ii) Approach : About 5 km from Gagret.

iii) Altitude : 440 m.

Management : In the name of deity.

Historical Background : The temple was built in 1977 by locals.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Jaggery, Gram, Fruits, Sweets.

Fairs and Festivals : Navratra.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Acalypha wilkesiana, Aloe vera, Araucaria columnaris, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Bryophyllum calycinum, Celosia argentea var. cristata, Dahlia rosea, Datura stramonium, Diospyros Montana var. cordifolia, Ficus religiosa, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Melia azadirachta, Mimosa pudica, Mirabilis jalapa, Ocimum sanctum, Pelargonium hortorum, Rosa indica, Sansevieria trifasciata, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta, Thevetia neriifolia, Thuja orientalis, Zinnia elegans.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred and Associated Myth : Flowers of Thevetia neriifolia and Datura stramonium offered especially to appease
Lord Shiva. *Ficus religiosa* and *Ocimum sanctum* worshipped as sacred plants. People tie scarf and bengals to the tree of *Ficus religiosa* in the courtyard for fulfilment of their wishes.

**Medicinal**
- Decoction of leaves of *Melia azadirachta* considered good for skin disorders and that of *Ocimum sanctum* for fever and cough. Poultice of leaves of *Bryophyllum calycinum* prescribed to cure furuncles.

**Edible**
- Leaves of *Aloe vera* cooked as vegetable.

**Ornamental**

**Remarks**
- No sacrifices allowed.

---

14. Saptdevi Sidh Peeth Ashram (Saptdevi Temple) (Pl. 24E):

**Main Deities**

**Other Deities**
- Shiva, Hanuman, Bhairav.

**Total Area of Temple Courtyard**
- About 3000 sq m.

**Location:**

i) Place
- **Village**: Kinnu
- **Block**: Amb
- **Tehsil**: Amb
- **District**: Una

ii) Approach
- 13 km from Amb; 5 km from Chintpurni.
iii) Altitude : 720 m.

Management : In the name of deity.

Historical Background : The original temple though very old was renovated in 1983 by Mahant Yogi Suraj Nath.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest : Milk-Rot.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : ‘Lachidana’.

Fairs and Festivals : Local fair on 20th May (celebrated as ‘Murti Visthapan Diwas’).

Observations:


ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard : *Psidium guajava*, *Polyalthia longifolia*.

iii) Maintenance : Excellent.

iv) Ethnobotanical:

Sacred and Associated Myth : Stem of *Calotropis procera* used in purification ceremonies. *Cynodon dactylon* employed in religious ceremonies as sacred plant. *Aegle marmelos*, *Ficus benghalensis*,
Medicinal: Decoction of roots and leaves of *Calotropis procera* used for asthma. Poultice of its roots applied to cure skin disorders and flowers chewed to remove drinking habit. Latex considered good for toothache and piles. Paste of sandalwood (*Santalum album*) applied to cure skin disorders. Sandalwood oil prescribed for urinary troubles.

Edible: Fruits of *Aegle marmelos*, *Citrus jamhiri*, *Mangifera indica*, *Prunus persica*, *Psidium guajava* and *Pyrus communis* edible. Leaves of *Aloe vera* cooked as vegetable. Raw pods of *Tamarindus indica* and leaves of *Mentha Piperita* used for making chutney.

Ornamental: *Callistemon lanceolatus*, *Catharanthus roseus*, *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, *Jasminum sambac*, *Ocimum sanctum*, *Pollyalthia longifolia*, *Rosa indica*, *Santalum album*, *Tabernaemontana coronaria* and *Thuja orientalis* grown as ornamentals.

Other Uses: Branches of *Leucaena leucocephala* and leaves of *Morus alba* considered excellent fodder. Wood of *Cedrela toona* and *Eucalyptus tereticornis* employed for construction and furniture.

Status of Courtyard Plants in Surrounding Areas: *Santalum album* does not occur in the surrounding areas whereas *Aegle marmelos*, *Calotropis procera* and *Ficus benghalensis* occur infrequently.

Remarks: Sacrifices in any form not permitted.

15. Shitla Mata Temple (Pl. 24F):

Main Deity: Shitla Mata.
Other Deities : Kali, Bhairav, Hanuman, Shiva, Saraswati.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 1500 sq m.

Location:

i) Place
   Village : Baret
   Block : Amb
   Tehsil : Amb
   District : Una

ii) Approach : 5 km from Chintpurni.

iii) Altitude : 850 m.

Management : Village temple committee.

Historical Background : This place though worshipped for the last 400 years but the temple was built by locals about 50 years back.

Temple architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Puffed rice, ‘Lachidana’.

Fairs and Festivals : Navratri.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping) : Citrus reticulata, Ficus benghalensis, Ficus religiosa, Ocimum sanctum, Thuja orientalis.

ii) Predominant Plant of the Courtyard : Ficus benghalensis.

iii) Maintenance : Excellent.
iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred: *Ficus benghalensis, Ficus religiosa* and *Ocimum sanctum* considered sacred and worshipped by the locals.

Edible: Fruits of *Citrus reticulata* edible.

Ornamental: *Thuja orientalis* grown as an ornamental.

Remarks: Sacrifices not permitted. Purification ceremonies seldom held.

16. Shri Hanuman Temple (Pl. 24G):

Main Deity : Hanuman.

Other Deity : Shiva.

Total Area of Temple Courtyard : About 8000 sq m.

Location:

i) Place

Village : Thatthal
Block : Amb
Tehsil : Amb
District : Una

ii) Approach : 8 km from Amb.

iii) Altitude : 450 m.

Management : Local temple committee.

Historical Background : Built by locals about 40 years back.

Temple Architect : Sikhara style.

Offerings to God:

i) By Priest

Morning : Milk.


Offerings to People (Prasadam) : Puffed rice, ‘Rot’, ‘Halva’.

Fairs and Festivals : Ram-Navami, Shivratri, Sthapna Divas (13th May), Dussehra, Janamashtmi.

Observations:

i) Courtyard Plants (Protected as well as for Landscaping): Araucaria columnaris, Boerhaavia diffusa, Cannabis sativa, Canna indica, Capsicum annuum, Catharanthus roseus, Celosia argentea var. crisitata, Chamaerops humilis, Citrus aurantifolia, Coleus blumei, Colocasia esculenta, Cydonon dactylon, Ficus elastica, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Malvaviscus conzatti, Mangifera indica, Ocimum sanctum, Psidium guajava, Rosa indica, Saccharum officinarum, Sansevieria trifasciata, Schefflera arboricola, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tagetes erecta.

ii) Predominant Plants of the Courtyard: Saccharum officinarum, Tagetes erecta.

iii) Maintenance : Satisfactory.

iv) Ethnobotanical

Sacred : Leaves of Cannabis sativa offered to appease Lord Shiva. Cydonon dactylon and Saccharum officinarum considered sacred and employed in various religious ceremonies. Leaves of Saccharum officinarum used for making ‘havan-vedika’ at the time of purification ceremonies. Ocimum sanctum worshipped as sacred plant.

Medicinal : Tea brewed with leaves of Ocimum sanctum checks cold and fever. For improving eyesight, its leaves (7 in number) powdered with black pepper (5 in number) taken daily for a month. Fresh juice of leaves of Tagetes erecta checks earache and heels cuts. Crushed roots of Boerhaavia diffusa rubbed
to cure backache and facilitates delivery if kept on navel of expecting women, and also given to cattle to cure fever. Its leaf paste also applied to cure insect bites. Juice of *Saccharum officinarum* considered effective against jaundice.

**Edible**: Leaves of *Colocasia esculenta* used in preparation of ‘Sag’ and for making ‘Patoru’(snack). Fruits of *Mangifera indica* and *Psidium guajava* edible whereas that of *Citrus aurantifolia* pickled, and of *Capsicum annuum* in the preparation of various dishes.

**Ornamental**: *Araucaria columnaris*, *Canna indica*, *Catharanthus roseus*, *Celosia argentea* var. *cristata*, *Chamaerops humilis*, *Coleus blumei*, *Colocasia esculenta*, *Ficus elastica*, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, *Malvaviscus conzatii*, *Rosa indica*, *Sansevieria trifasciata*, *Schefflera arboricola*, *Tabernaemontana coronaria* and *Tagetes erecta* grown as ornamentals.

**Other Uses**: Wood of *Mangifera indica* used for construction works.

**Remarks**: Sacrifices not permitted.
Temple Plants of Himachal Pradesh
**Acacia catechu** (Linn.f.) Willd.


(Pl. 25A)

**Family:** Fabaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Khair.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

Eng.: Black Catechu, Catechu, Catechu Nigrum, Cutch, Pegu Catechu;
Hindi: Katha, Khair, Khair-babul;
Sans.: Dantadhavana, Jivamangalaya, Khadira, Vakrakantaka.

**Distribution**

Himalaya (Punjab to Sikkim); ascending to 1,500 m.

**Habitat Ecology**

Planted along hilly slopes, forests.

**Reproductive Cycle**

May-July.

**Material Examined**

EBH-TP-275.

**Systematic Account**

A moderate-sized tree with dark coloured, rough bark and 2-pinnate leaves. Leaflets 30-50 pairs, often ciliate; spines hooked in pairs. Flowers in peduncled axillary spikes. Calyx hairy outside. Corolla 2-3 times as long as the calyx. Pods stalked, shining and beaked at the apex.

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**Acacia dealbata** Link.

Syn: *A. affinis* Sweet; *A. decurrens* var. *dealbata* (Link.) Maiden; *A. derwentii* Siebert & Voss; *A. puberula* Dehnh.; *Racosperma dealbatum* (Link) Pedley.

(Pl. 25B)

**Family:** Fabaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Pahadi Babul.

**English Name:**

Eng.: Silver Wattle.

**Distribution**

Shimla, Naini Tal and Almora Hills: 2,000-2,500 m.

**Habitat Ecology**

Commonly cultivated.

**Reproductive Cycle**

Winter, early spring.
Material Examined: EBH-TP-100.
Systematic Account: An evergreen tree up to 15 m tall and having silvery grey foliage. Leaves bipinnate, grey hoary. 8-13 cm long; leaflets small, linear. Flower heads small, yellow, in axillary and terminal panicles.

_Acacia nilotica_ (L.) Willd. ex Delile subsp. _indica_ (Benth.) Brenan
Syn: _A. arabica_ (Lam.) Willd. var. _indica_ Benth.; _A. arabica_ sensu Baker; _A. nilotica_ (Linn.) Delile; _A. nilotica_ var. _indica_ (Benth.) A.F.Hill; _A. vera_ Willd.; _Mimosa arabica_ Lam.; _M. nilotica_ Linn.
(Pl. 25C, D)

Family: Fabaceae.

Vernacular Names: Babul, Kikar.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:
Eng. : Indian Gum Arabic Tree;
Hindi : Babul, Kikar;
Sanskrit : Babula, Barbara, Sukshmapatra, Yugmakanta.

Distribution: Throughout India, ascending to 1,000 m.

Habitat Ecology: Drier regions.

Reproductive Cycle: July-September.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-701.


_Acalypha wilkesiana_ M. Arg.
(Pl. 26A)

Family: Euphorbiaceae.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vernacular Name: Satrangi.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>English Names:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distribution</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Habitat Ecology</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reproductive Cycle</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material Examined</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Systematic Account</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Acer oblongum Wall.**

*Syn:* *A. bzipmpala* Hamilt.; *A. laurifolium* D. Don.

*(Pl. 26B)*

**Family:** Aceraceae.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vernacular Names: Padang, Panjole.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>English Name:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distribution</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Habitat Ecology</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reproductive Cycle</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material Examined</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Achras zapota** Linn.

Syn: *A. sapota* Linn.; *A. dactylina* Lundell; *A. latiloba* Lundell; *A. mammosa* Linn.; *Calospermum mammosum* (Linn.) Pierre; *Manilkara zapota* (Linn.) Royen; *Sapota zapotilla* (Jacq.) Coville ex Safford; *Vitellaria mammosa* (Linn.) Radlk.  

(Pl. 26C)

**Family:** Sapotaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Chiku.

**English and Hindi Names:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eng.</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bully Tree, Sapodilla Plum, Sapota;</td>
<td>Chiku.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution**

: Throughout the plains of India.

**Habitat Ecology**

: Cultivated for its fruit.

**Reproductive Cycle**

: December-January.

**Material Examined**

: EBH-TP-703.

**Systematic Account**

: Evergreen small trees with pubescent branches and 8-10 cm long, coriaceous leaves. Flowers axillary, solitary, white. Fruits a globose berry. Seeds black, embedded in a light-brown sweet pulp of delicious flavour.

---

**Aegle marmelos** (Linn.) Correa

Syn: *Belou marmelos* (Linn.) Lyons; *Bilacus marmelos* (Linn.) Kuntze.; *Crataeva marmelos* Linn.; *C. religiosa* Ainslie; *Feronia pellucida* Roth.  

(Pl. 27A)

**Family:** Rutaceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Bael, Bil.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eng.</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
<th>Sans.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bael Fruit Tree, Bengal Quince, Holy Fruit, Indian Quince, Stone Apple;</td>
<td>Bael, Bel, Bilwa, Si-phal, Siriphal;</td>
<td>Balva, Bilva, Bilvaphalam, Matura. Shiva Druma, Siriphal, Vilva.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution**

: Throughout India ascending to 1,000 m; (wild or cultivated).
Reproductive Cycle : April-July.
Material Examined : EBH-TP-253.

*Aesculus indica* Colebr.
(Pl. 27B)

Family: Hippocastanaceae.

Vernacular Names: Akhnor, Goon, Kanor.

English and Hindi Names:

Eng.: Indian Horse-chestnut;
Hindi: Bankhor, Gugu, Kanor, Pankar.

Distribution : W. Himalaya: 1,350-3,550 m.
Reproductive Cycle : May-September.
Material Examined : EBH-TP-266.
Systematic Account : A large deciduous tree with glabrous terete branches and bark peeling off in long vertical strips. Leaves opposite, exstipulate; leaflets usually 7, unequal, distinctly petiolated. Flowers irregular, numerous, small and in pubescent cymes arranged in terminal panicles. Capsules ovoid, reddish brown, rough. Seeds dark brown, shining.

*Albizia lebbeck* (Linn.) Benth.

Syn: *A. latifolia* Boivin; *Acacia lebbeck* (Linn.) Willd.; *A. macrophylla* Bunge; *A. sirisa* Ham.; *A. speciosa* (Jacq.) Willd.; *Mimosa lebbeck* Linn.; *M. sirissa* Roxb.; *M. speciosa* Jacq.
(Pl. 27C)
Family: Fabaceae.

Vernacular Names: Sirin, Siris.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:
- **Eng.**: East India Walnut, Lebbeck, Parrot Tree, Siris Tree.
- **Hindi**: Garso, Kalshish, Kalsir, Lasrin, Mathirshi, Shiris, Shirish, Sirai, Sirar, Siras, Sirin, Siris, Sirsa, Tantia.
- **Sans.**: Barhapushpa, Bhandi, Bhandika, Kapitaka, Krishnasiris, Plavaga, Sirisha, Vishaghati, Vishahanta.

Distribution: Throughout India; ascending to 1,650 m.

Habitat Ecology: Frequently planted.

Reproductive Cycle: April-August.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-231.


*Albizia stipulata* (Roxb.) Boiv.

Syn: *A. chinensis* (Osbeck) Merr.; *Acacia marginata* Ham.; *A. smithiana* Wall.; *A. stipulata* DC.; *Arthrosprion stipulatum* Hassk.; *Mimosa chinensis* Osbeck; *M. smithiana* Roxb.; *M. stipidacea* Roxb. (Pl. 27D)

Family: Fabaceae.

Vernacular Name: Oyee.

Hindi Names:
- **Hindi**: Kanujera, Pattia, Samsundra, Siran.

Distribution: Throughout India: 300-1,300 m.

Habitat Ecology: Frequent along roadsides. Cultivated areas.

Reproductive Cycle: September-October.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-1000.

*Alnus nitida* (Spach) Endl.

*Syn:* *Clethropsis nitida* Spach.

*(Pl. 28A)*

**Family:** Betulaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Kosh.

**Distribution:** Kashmir - W. Nepal: 300-1,500 m.

**Habitat Ecology:** Riversides; common.

**Reproductive Cycle:** September-October.

**Material Examined:** EBH-TP-402.

**Systematic Account:** Trees with dark brown shining bark. Twigs usually hairless. Leaves usually toothed. Female cones mostly solitary, axillary. Nutlets with a narrow leathery margin.

*Aloe vera* (Linn.) Burm. f.

*Syn:* *A. barbadensis* Miller; *A. chinensis* Steud. *ex* Baker; *A. elongata* Murray; *A. indica* Royle; *A. maculata* Forssk.; *A. variegata* Forssk.; *A. vulgaris* (Bauhin) Lam.

*(Pl. 28B)*

**Family:** Liliaceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Aloe, Quar, Quaria, Quar Patthal.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eng.</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
<th>Sans.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aloe, Barbados Aloe, Indian Aloe;</td>
<td>Ghigvar, Ghi-kavar, Ghi-kumari, Gvarapatha, Kumari, Kuvarapatha;</td>
<td>Ajara, Amara, Ambudhisrava, Bahupatri, Brahmagni, Ghirta-kumari, Kanya, Sukantaka, Tarani, Vipulasrava.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

387
Distribution : Mediterranean-Planted in Indian gardens.

Habitat Ecology : Usually along field borders and slopes.

Reproductive Cycle : March-April.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-277.

Systematic Account : Perennial herbs with a short, thick stem and sessile, glaucous-green, lanceolate, erect-spreading, spiny-toothed, succulent leaves crowded in a basal rosette. Scape longer than the leaves. Racemes long, dense; bracts membranous. Flowers pendulous imbricated. yellow; anthers somewhat exerted.

*Alpinia nutans* Rosc.


*(Pl. 28C)*

**Family:** Zingiberaceae.

Vernacular Name: Kanchak.

English Name: Eng. : The Light Galangal.

Distribution : Native of north-eastern India.

Habitat Ecology : Cultivated in gardens in many places in India.

Reproductive Cycle : May-August.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-524.


*Alstonia scholaris* (Linn.) R. Br.

*Syn:* *Echites pala* Ham. *ex* Spreng.; *E. scholaris* Linn.

*(Pl. 28D)*

**Family:** Apocynaceae.

Vernacular Name: Shaitan ka Jhad.
English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

Eng. : Dita Bark Tree, Devil’s Tree;
Hindi : Chatiu, Saitankajhad, Satiu, Satni, Satwin;
Sans. : Ayugmaparna, Brihattvaka, Devavriksha, Sarada, Vinada, Vishalatvaka, Yugmaparna.

Distribution : Throughout India.

Habitat Ecology : Often cultivated.

Reproductive Cycle : December-March.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-204.

Systematic Account : Trees with tall stem, bitter milky juice and branches spreading in tiers of whorls. Leaves coriaceous and in whorls of 5-10. Flowers greenish-white, in compact many-flowered pedunculate pubescent cymes. Follicles slender, numerous, pendulous.

Althaea rosea (Linn.) Cav.
Syn: Alcea rosea Linn.
(Pl. 29A)

Family: Malvaceae.

Vernacular Name: Hollyhock.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

Eng. : Althaea Rose, Hock Herb, Hollyhock, Round Dock;
Hindi : Gul-e-khera, Gulkhairu, Gulkhirri;
Sans. : Khatami.

Distribution : A native of Orient, China; planted in Indian gardens.

Habitat Ecology : Cultivated for its beautiful flowers; sometimes found as an escape.

Reproductive Cycle : August-September.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-300.


389
**Amaryllis reginae Linn.**


*(Pl. 29B)*

**Family:** Amaryllidaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Lily.

**English Names:** Eng. : Amaryllis, Mexican Lily.

**Distribution** : Native of Brazil and tropical America.

**Habitat Ecology** : Frequently cultivated for its attractive flowers.

**Reproductive Cycle** : Spring or early Summer.

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-135.

**Systematic Account** : A bulbous plant up to 60 cm. Leaves basal, strap-shaped, bright green and about 4 cm wide. Flowers on smooth, naked stems; grouped, several together.

---

**Antirrhinum majus Linn.**

*(Pl. 29C)*

**Family:** Scrophulariaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Kutta Phool.

**English Names:** Eng. : Dog Flower, Dragon’s Mouth, Lion’s Mouth, Snap Dragon.

**Distribution** : Native of Europe and Mediterranean region; planted in many parts of the world.

**Habitat Ecology** : Cultivated in various parts of India.

**Reproductive Cycle** : June-October.

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-800.

**Systematic Account** : An erect bushy plant up to 90 cm tall. Flowers purplish red or white in colour and in terminal racemes.
**Araucaria columnaris** (Forster) Hooker

*Syn:* *A. cookii* R. Br. ex Lindl.; *A. excelsa* (Lamb.) R. Br.; *A. intermedia* R. Br. ex Vieill.; *Columbea excelsa* (Lamb.) Spreng.; *Eutacta excelsa* (Lamb.) Link; *E. humilis* Carriere.

**(Pl. 29D)**

**Family:** Araucariaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Aurocaria.

**English Name:** Eng. : Fountainhead Tree.

**Distribution** : Native of New Caledonia; introduced into Indian gardens.

**Habitat Ecology** : A decorative plant in tubs, gardens, corners, and rockeries.

**Reproductive Cycle** : September-October.

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-519.

**Systematic Account** : A slender columnar tree with older branches attached horizontally to the main trunk. Adult leaves densely imbricated, short and ovate-obtuse.

---

**Aristolochia elegans** Mast.

*Syn:* *A. littoralis* Parodi.

**(Pl. 30A)**

**Family:** Aristolochiaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Battak Phul.

**English Name:** Eng. : Calico-flower.

**Distribution** : A native of Brazil. Widely distributed over the temperate and warmer regions of the world.

**Habitat Ecology** : An ornamental plant found in Indian gardens.

**Reproductive Cycle** : Blooms throughout the summer.

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-274.
Systematic Account: Slender twining climbers having reniform-cordate leaves with rounded basal lobes. Flowers solitary, long-stalked with a short, yellow-green tube and a kidney-shaped limb, white with purple veining outside and purple-brown inside.

Artemisia moorcroftiana Wall. ex DC.
Syn: A. wallichiana Besser.
(Pl. 30B)

Family: Asteraceae.

Vernacular Name: Sharkhamba.

Distribution: Pakistan - E. Nepal: 2,800-5,500 m.

Habitat Ecology: Open slopes.

Reproductive Cycle: August-October.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-1217.

Systematic Account: Tall herbs up to 60 cm. Leaves usually pale hairy beneath. Flower-heads often reddish, stalkless, drooping and usually in short dense lateral clusters. Involucral bracts papery, with cob-web hairs.

Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam.
Syn: A. integrifolia Linn.; Polyphema jaca Lour.; Sitodium cauliflorum Gaertn.
(Pl. 30C)

Family: Moraceae.

Vernacular Name: Kattal.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

Eng. : Jaca Tree, Jack-fruit Tree, Jack Wood;
Hindi : Chakki, Kanthal, Kathal, Katol, Panas, Panasa;
Sans. : Panasa, Panasah.

Distribution: Cultivated throughout the hotter parts of India.

Habitat Ecology: Cultivated.

Reproductive Cycle: Flowers during the winter (December-March) and fruits during the rainy season (July-August).

Systematic Account: A large evergreen tree. Leaves thickly coriaceous; petiole slender; stipules glabrous. Male receptacles without bracteoles; sepals 2. Fruiting receptacles attaining enormous size, tubercled.

*Artocarpus lakoocha* Roxb.

Syn: *A. lacucha* Buch.-Ham.; *A. mollis* Wall. (Pl. 30D)

*Family:* Moraceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Dheu.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**
- Eng.: Barhal, Dahve, Lakuch, Monkey Jack;
- Hindi: Barhal;
- Sans.: Lakudi.

**Distribution:** Throughout the sub-tropical and tropical Himalaya upto 1,800 m.

**Habitat Ecology:** Occurs in evergreen, semi-evergreen and moist deciduous forests.

**Reproductive Cycle:** February-September.

**Material Examined:** EBH-TP-206.

**Systematic Account:** A tree upto 20 m with pinnatifid leaves and flowers aggregated in solitary axillary unisexual heads. Female heads green. Fruits round-lobulate, fleshy. Seeds roundish, creamy.

*Asclepias curassavica* Linn.

(Pl. 31A)

*Family:* Asclepiadaceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Ghamera, Parvini.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**
- Eng.: Blood Flower, Curassavian Swallow-wort, West Indian Ipecacuanha, Wild Ipecacuanha;
- Hindi: Kakatundi;
- Sans.: Kakatundi.
**Asclepias physocarpa** (E. Mey.) Schlecht.

*Syn*: *Gomphocarpus physocarpus* E. Mey.

*Family*: Asclepiadaceae.

**Vernacular Name**: Gol-gappa Phool.

**English Name**: Balloon Plant.

**Distribution**: Throughout India; naturalized throughout Himalaya to 1,500 m.


**Reproductive Cycle**: Flowers throughout the year.

**Material Examined**: EBH-TP-261.


**Asparagus adscendens** Roxb.

*Syn*: *A. satawur* James A. Murray; *A. volubilis* Wall.; *Asparagopsis adscendens* (Roxb.) Kunth.

*Family*: Asclepiadaceae.

**Vernacular Name**: Eng. : Balloon Plant.

**Distribution**: Native of S. Africa.

**Habitat Ecology**: Planted as an ornamental.

**Reproductive Cycle**: April-July.

**Material Examined**: EBH-TP-272.

**Systematic Account**: Slender shrubs upto 2 m high and with white hairs. Leaves lanceolate, about 10 cm long. Flowers white, in axillary inflorescence. Corolla deeply lobed and often reflexed. Fruits round, inflated, yellowish green, with stiff hairs.
Family: Liliaceae.

Vernacular Names: Sahastrapaud, Sanspau, Satavari.

Hindi Names: Hindi: Hazarmuli, Satavar, Sufedmusli.

Distribution: N.W. Himalaya upto 1,600 m.


Reproductive Cycle: March-June.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-722.


Asparagus densiflorus (Kunth) Jessop

Syn: A. sprengeri Regel; Asparagopsis densiflorus Kunth; Protasparagus densiflorus (Kunth) Oberm.

(PI. 31D)

Family: Liliaceae.

Vernacular Name: Asparagus.

English Name: Eng.: Asparagus.

Distribution: Native of S. Africa.

Habitat Ecology: Cultivated as an ornamental plant in pots of loam based compost.

Reproductive Cycle: May-June.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-516.

Systematic Account: A tuberous-rooted plant with densely erect, plume-like branch and needle-like, rich green foliage. Flowers small, pinkish, fragrant.
Asparagus racemosus Willd.


Family: Liliaceae.

Vernacular Name: Satavar.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

Eng. : Indian Asparagus, Wild Asparagus;
Hindi : Chatwal, Satawar, Satawari, Satmul, Shakakul; Sans. : Atirasa, Bahusutaa, Indivari, Satamuli, Satavari, Svatursa, Svetmul.

Distribution : Tropical and subtropical parts of India; ascending in Himalaya upto 1,500 m.

Habitat Ecology : Found in the mixed forest.

Reproductive Cycle : April-August.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-721.


Bauhinia vahlii Wight & Arn.

Syn: B. racemosa Vahl.; Phanera vahlii Benth. (Pl. 32A, B)

Family: Fabaceae.

Vernacular Names: Malgen. Tor.

English and Hindi Names:

Eng. : Camel's Foot Climber;
Hindi : Jallur, Mahul, Malghan, Maljan, Maljhan, Malo, Malu, Maulein, Maurain.
**Bauhinia variegata** Linn.

*Syn: B. candida* Roxb.; *B. chinensis* (DC.) Vogel; *B. decora* Uribe; *B. purpurea* Wall.; *Phanera variegata* (Linn.) Benth.

(Fig. 32C, D)

**Family:** Fabaceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Kachnar, Karale, Karayalae.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**
- **Eng.:** Budhist Bauhinia, Mountain Ebony, Orchid Tree;
- **Hindi:** Barial, Guriel, Gwiar, Kachnar, Kaniar, Khwairaal, Kural, Padrian;
- **Sans.:** Ashmantaka, Asphota, Chamarika, Gandari, Girija, Kanakaprabha, Kanchana, Kundali, Mahapushpa.

**Distribution:** Common in India, Myanmar, China upto 1,800 m.

**Habitat Ecology:** Forests, planted in villages, commonly grown as an agroforestry sp. in border areas of agricultural fields.

**Reproductive Cycle:** March-August.

**Material Examined:** EBH-TP-271.

**Beloperone guttata** Brand.  
*Syn: Justicia brandegeeana* Wasshausen & L.B. Sm.  
*(Pl. 32E)*

**Family**: Acanthaceae.

**Vernacular Name**: Shrimp.

**English Names**:  

**Distribution**: Native of Mexico; commonly cultivated in all parts of the world.

**Habitat Ecology**: Grows in well-drained soil in partial shade.

**Reproductive Cycle**: Flowers almost throughout the year.

**Material Examined**: EBH-TP-512.

**Systematic Account**: Dwarf shrubs with opposite, oblong- lanceolate leaves and white, tongue-shaped flowers in spikes which protrude from overlapping bracts. Corolla about 3.0 cm long, lower lip bilobed.

---

**Berberis lycium** Royle  
*(Pl. 33A)*

**Family**: Berberidaceae.

**Vernacular Names**: Kashmal, Sutram.

**Hindi Names**:  
Hindi : Chitra. Kushmal.

**Distribution**: Pakistan - E. Nepal: 1,500-3,000 m.

**Habitat Ecology**: Shrubberies: common in cultivated areas of W. Himalaya.

**Reproductive Cycle**: April-June.

**Material Examined**: EBH-TP-307.

**Systematic Account**: An evergreen shrub upto 4 m high. Twigs pale yellowish. Stem spines 6-20 mm. Leaves coriaceous, dull green above, pale and glaucous beneath.
Flowers dull yellow, borne in axillary clusters. Fruits ovoid, black.

*Bergenia ciliata* (Haw.) Sternb. forma *ligulata* Yeo  
*Syn*: *B. ligulata* (Wall.) Engl.; *Saxifraga ligulata* Wall.  
*(Pl. 33B)*  

**Family**: Saxifragaceae.  

**Vernacular Name**: Saplotri.  

**English and Sanskrit Names:**  
Eng. : Elephants-eared Saxifrage, Elephant’s Ears;  
Sans. : Pashanbhed.  

**Distribution** : Temperate regions: 1,800-3,000 m.  

**Habitat Ecology** : Moist rocky slopes; can be grown in any soil, shade or sun, but is frost prone.  

**Reproductive Cycle** : March-July.  

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-600.  

**Systematic Account** : Perennial herbs possessing thick, creeping rootstock; large, thick leaves having fringed margins with short stiff hairs and flowers in spreading cymose panicles, terminating in a flexible scape. Calyx glabrous. Capsule 2-beaked.  

*Betula utilis* D. Don  
*Syn*: *B. bhojpattra* Wall.; *B. castanae* Herb.; *B. jacquemontii* Spach.  
*(Pl. 33C)*  

**Family**: Betulaceae.  

**Vernacular Name**: Bhojpattra.  

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**  
Eng. : Himalayan Silver Birch, Indian Birch Tree, Indian Paper Birch;  
Hindi : Bhujpatar, Bhujpattra;  
Sans. : Bahulavalkalah, Bhurjapatra.
### Distribution
Throughout the main Himalayan range from Bhutan westwards, ascending to 4,200 m; extends to W. Tibet and China.

### Habitat Ecology
Drier mountainous zones.

### Reproductive Cycle
June-September.

### Material Examined
EBH-TP-308.

### Systematic Account
A small deciduous tree or shrub having white bark peeling off in large papery layers. Shoots and young leaves pubescent. Leaves irregularly serrate, sticky when young with yellow resinous scales. Bracts of male spikes stipitate. Female spikes solitary, erect; bracts pubescent. Fruits narrower than the bracts.

**Bischofia javanica Blume**


(Pl. 33D)

**Family:** Euphorbiaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Bhillar.

**English and Hindi Names:**

Eng. : Cedar, Java, Vinegar Wood;
Hindi : Bhillar, Irum, Kain, Paniala, Pankain.

### Distribution
Sub-Himalayan forests and outer hills; ascending to 1,500 m.

### Habitat Ecology
Shady ravines and on the banks of streams.

### Reproductive Cycle
March-April.

### Material Examined
EBH-TP-222.

### Systematic Account
A large evergreen tree. Leaves trifoliate; leaflets crenate, glabrous. Flowers minute, greenish yellow, dioecious. In axillary or lateral paniculate racemes. Male flowers crowded. Female ones not crowded; ovary exserted, 3-4 celled. Fruits globose, smooth. Seeds 3-4, shining.
**Boerhaavia diffusa Linn.**

*Syn:* *B. glabrata* Blume; *B. repens* Linn.

(Pl. 34A)

**Family:** Nyctaginaceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Itsit, Ootshut.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

- **Eng.:** Pigweed;
- **Hindi:** Punarnava, Sant, Santhi, Survari;
- **Sans.:** Punarnava, Raktakanda, Raktapunarnava.

**Distribution:** Subtropical regions, below 1,000 m.

**Habitat Ecology:** Frequently met with in wastelands and roadsides.

**Reproductive Cycle:** Major part of the year.

**Material Examined:** EBH-TP-706.

**Systematic Account:** Diffuse herbs with stout tap root and leaves in unequal pairs. Flowers minute, in bracteate umbels of 4-10, arranged in long-stalked, axillary and terminal panicles. Perianth 10-lobed. Fruits 5-ribbed. viscidly glandular on the ribs.

---

**Bombax ceiba Linn.**

*Syn:* *B. heptaphylla* Cav.; *B. heptaphyllum* Roxb.; *B. malabaricum* DC.; *Gossampinus rubra* Ham.; *Salmalia malabarica* (DC.) Schott & Endl.

(Pl. 34B)

**Family:** Bombacaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Simbal.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

- **Eng.:** Cotton Tree, Silk Cotton-tree;
- **Hindi:** Kantisembal, Pagun, Semal, Simal, Somr;
- **Sans.:** Apurari, Mocha, Raktapushpa, Salmali.

**Distribution:** Throughout India; commonly in hotter forests.

**Habitat Ecology:** Common in lower valleys and sub-Himalayan regions.

**Reproductive Cycle:** February - May.

401
Material Examined : EBH-TP-510.

**Bougainvillea glabra** Choisy  
*(Pl. 34C)*

Family: Nyctaginaceae.

Vernacular Name: Boganvillea.

English and Hindi Names:
- Eng.: Paper Flower;
- Hindi: Bag Bahar.

Distribution : Originated in Brazil.

Habitat Ecology : Widely planted in gardens.

Reproductive Cycle : Flowering in late summer and early autumn.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-270.

Systematic Account : A vigorous spiny climber having deciduous leaves and small flowers sitting in centre of 3 large bracts, grouped in axillary and terminal panicles. Bracts pale rosy-mauve changing to red tint when old.

**Bougainvillea spectabilis** Willd.  
*(Pl. 35A)*

Family: Nyctaginaceae.

Vernacular Names: Boganvillea, Sada Suhagan.

English and Hindi Names:
- Eng.: Garden Glory;
- Hindi: Bogenvillea.

Distribution : Native of tropical and subtropical S. America.
Habitat Ecology  :  Generally planted as an ornamental.
Reproductive Cycle  :  Almost throughout the year.
Material Examined  :  EBH-TP-212.
Systematic Account  :  Large scrambling, thorny shrubs. Leaves alternate. Perianth cylindric. Flowers in threes and each adnate to a large purple bract.

*Brassica oleracea* var. capitata Linn.
*Syn:* *B. oleracea* var. *acephala* DC.
*(Pl. 35B)*

Family: Brassicaceae.

Vernacular Name: Band Gobi.

English and Hindi Names:

Eng. : The Cabbage;
Hindi : Band-gobi, Patagobhi.

Distribution  :  Native of some of the coastal regions of Europe; thrives best in temperate climates.
Habitat Ecology  :  Cultivated on the hills and plains especially during the cold season.
Reproductive Cycle  :  Summer.
Material Examined  :  EBH-TP-526.
Systematic Account  :  Biennials upto 0.5 m tall with glabrous stem. Leaves basal and lower cauline; all fleshy, glabrous. Flowers large, 20-40 in racemes. Fruits irregularly spreading or ascending linear pods. Seeds globose, pendulous.

*Broussonetia papyrifera* (Linn.) L'Herit. ex Vent.
*Syn:* *Morus papyrifera* Linn.; *Papyrius papyriferus* (Linn.) Kuntze.
*(Pl. 35C)*

Family: Moraceae.

Vernacular Names: Jangli Toot, Karyun, Vilayati Toot.
Bryophyllum calycinum Salisb.

Syn: B. pinnatum (Lam.) Kurz; Cotyledon pinnata Lam.; Kalanchoe pinnata (Lam.) Pers.

(Pl. 36A)

Family: Crassulaceae.

Vernacular Name: Pattharchat.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

Eng. : Air Plant Kalanchoe;
Hindi : Patharchur, Patharkunchi Zakhm-haiyat;
Sans. : Pashanabheda.

Distribution : Throughout India, ascending to 1000 m; an introduced plant.

Habitat Ecology : Excellent potted plant for houses and green houses.

Reproductive Cycle : May-June.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-917.

Systematic Account : Perennial, glabrous herbs with erect, hollow stem upto 1.2 m. Leaves petiolate, opposite, fleshy. Flowers pendulous, in a large, terminal panicle. Calyx inflated, 4-toothed. Corolla twice as long as the calyx. Stamens 8. Fruits enclosed within the persistent calyx and corolla.
**Buxus sempervirens** Linn.

Syn: *B. emarginata* Herb.; *B. longifolia* Jacq.; *B. wallichiana* Baillon.
(Pl. 36B)

**Family:** Buxaceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Samsaj, Shamshad.

**English and Hindi Names:**

Eng. : Boxwood Tree, Dudgeon, Evergreen Box;  
Hindi : Chikri, Papri.

**Distribution** : Temperate Himalaya: 1,800-2,700 m.

**Habitat Ecology** : Shady ravines.

**Reproductive Cycle** : April-November.

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-409.

**Systematic Account** : A much branched shrub or small tree having nearly sessile, opposite leaves. Strongly scented flowers in small, axillary heads or spikes; the terminal flowers usually female, the rest male. Capsule ovoid, 3-horned.

---

**Calendula officinalis** Linn.

(Pl. 36C)

**Family:** Asteraceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Zergul.

**English and Hindi Names:**

Eng. : African Marigold, Calendula, Common Marigold, Garden Marigold, Pot Marigold;  
Hindi : Gul-e-asharfi, Sadberg.

**Distribution** : Mediterranean; introduced in India.

**Habitat Ecology** : Cultivated in gardens; preferring sunny situation and well-drained rich soil.

**Reproductive Cycle** : February-Early December.

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-133.

*Callistemon lanceolatus* DC.

Syn: *C. citrinus* (Curtis) Stapf; *Metrosideros citrina* Curtis.

(Pl. 36D)

**Family:** Myrtaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Bottle Brush.

**English Name:**

**Distribution:** Native of Australia; widely planted in the subtropics.

**Habitat Ecology:** Commonly cultivated in gardens as an ornamental plant.

**Reproductive Cycle:** May-September.

**Material Examined:** EBH-TP-213.

**Systematic Account:** Evergreen shrubs or small trees upto 3 m tall with pendulous branches and simple, leathery, lanceolate leaves having a faint lemon odour. Flowers resembling bottle brushes, in 10 cm spikes with a tuft of leaves at the top of each stem, crimson with long, brilliant red stamens. Pods filled with small fine seeds.

*Callistephus chinensis* (Linn.) Nees

Syn: *C. hortensis* Cass.; *Aster chinensis* Linn.

(Pl. 37A)

**Family:** Asteraceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Aster.

**English Name:**

**Eng.** : China Aster.
Distribution: A native of China and Japan; grown in Indian flower gardens.

Habitat Ecology: Most popular garden annuals grown throughout tropical and subtropical countries.

Reproductive Cycle: August-October.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-214.


**Calotropis procera R. Br.**

Syn: *C. hamiltonii* Wall.; *C. heterophylla* Wall.; *C. wallichii* Wight; *Asclepias procera* Willd.

(Pl. 37B)

Family: Asclepiadaceae.

Vernacular Name: Ak.

Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

Hindi: Ag, Ak, Akada, Madar, Safed-ak;

Sans.: Alarka, Arka, Dirghpuspa, Vasuka.

Distribution: Throughout India, ascending to 1,350 m.

Habitat Ecology: Wastelands, river-beds, roadsides, forest clearings; common.

Reproductive Cycle: February-May.


Systematic Account: An erect shrub with milky latex and young parts clothed with white cottony tomentum. Leaves subsessile, broadly ovate, with a short abrupt acumination. Flowers in umbellate cymes which are long-peduncled. Corolla lobes usually erect. Coronal-scales acute. Follicles subglobose; seeds broadly ovate, flattened.

**Cannabis sativa Linn.**

Syn: *C. indica* Lamk.

(Pl. 37C)
Family: Cannabinaceae.

Vernacular Name: Bhang.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

- **Eng.**: Hemp, Indian Hemp;
- **Hindi**: Bhang, Charas, Ganja, Ganje-ka-per, Gur, Kinnab, Phulganja, Sabzi, Siddhi;
- **Sanskrit**: Bhanga, Chapola, Ganja, Ganjika, Hursini, Indrasana, Jaya, Ujaya, Vijaya, Vajradru-vrikshaha, Vrijpatta.

Distribution: Throughout India.

Habitat Ecology: Common on wastelands.

Reproductive Cycle: June-September.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-403.

Systematic Account: An aromatic scarcely branched herb with palmate, long-stalked, gland dotted, 5-7 foliate, coarsely toothed leaves. Flowers unisexual; male and female flowers in axillary clusters on different plants. Achenes flattened, glandular hairy, enclosed in the persistent perianth.

**Canna indica** Linn.


Family: Cannaceae.

Vernacular Names: Kali, Sudershan.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

- **Eng.**: Indian Bead, Indian Reed, Indian Shot;
- **Hindi**: Kali, Sabbajaya, Sarvajjya;
- **Sanskrit**: Devakili, Sarvajjya, Silarumba.

Distribution: Native of C. and S. America; naturalized in Asia and West Indies.

Habitat Ecology: Often cultivated in gardens as an ornamental.
Reproductive Cycle : Usually in the rainy season (June-September).
Material Examined : EBH-TP-1101.
Systematic Account : Perennial herbs with tuberous rootstock having many fibers and 0.9-1.2 m tall stem. Raceme with the pedicel 30 cm or more, erect. Flowers rather distant. Corolla-segments oblanceolate, acuminate, greenish or coloured. Staminal segments longer than the corolla. Capsule with several, globose, black seeds.

Capsicum annuum Linn.
Syn: C. frutescens sensu Cl.
(Pl. 38B)

Family: Solanaceae.

Vernacular Name: Mirch.

English and Hindi Names:
Eng. : Chilli, Red Chillies; Hindi : Gachmarich, Laimirich.

Distribution : Extensively cultivated throughout India.
Habitat Ecology : Cultivated; grows well in moist soil.
Reproductive Cycle : August-September.
Material Examined : EBH-TP-269.
Systematic Account : Erect herbs or under shrubs upto 1 m height. Leaves glabrous. Flowers in axillary fascicles. Calyx campanulate, much shorter in fruits. Fruits elongated, about 5.0-15.0 cm long, red, orange or yellow when ripe.

Carica papaya Linn.
Syn: Papaya carica Gaertner.
(Pl. 38C)

Family: Caricaceae.

Vernacular Name: Papita.
**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

Eng. : The Papaw or Papaya Tree;
Hindi : Andakharbuja, Papaya or Papiya Amba, Papita, Pepiya, Popaiya;
Sans. : Chirbhita, Erandachirbhita, Nalikadala.

**Distribution**
: Cultivated mostly throughout India.

**Habitat Ecology**
: Cultivated; often met as an escape.

**Reproductive Cycle**
: Greater part of the year.

**Material Examined**
: EBH-TP-814.

**Systematic Account**
: Soft-wooded, fast-growing, small trees with large palmatifid leaves forming a round tuft at the top of the stem on long hollow petioles. Flowers on axillary panicles, fragrant, generally dioecious. Male flowers in long drooping panicles. Female flowers in short clusters. Fruits succulent, indehiscent. 1-celled. Seeds numerous, black and covered with a loose, hyaline skin or arillus.

*Carissa carandas* Linn.

Syn: *C. congesta* Wight.

(Pl. 38D)

**Family:** Apocynaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Kalmi Garna.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

Eng. : Christ’s Thorn, Karaunda;
Hindi : Garinda, Kantakregi, Karaunda, Karondi;
Sans. : Avighna, Kanachuka, Karamarda, Karamardaka.

**Distribution**
: Indigenous to India; dry forests throughout the country.

**Habitat Ecology**
: Frequently cultivated in gardens.

**Reproductive Cycle**
: April-June.

**Material Examined**
: EBH-TP-720.

**Systematic Account**
: Evergreen shrubs or small crooked trees upto 3 m tall with dichotomous branches armed with paired axillary thorns. Leaves short-petioled, leathery.
shining on both surfaces. Flowers in lax terminal cymes. Berries red turning dark purple when ripe.

**Carissa opaca Stapf. ex Haines**

*Syn:* *C. spinarum* Hook. f.

*(Pl. 39A)*

**Family:** Apocynaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Garna.

**Hindi Name:** Hindi : Karunda.

**Distribution** : Throughout the hotter parts of India.

**Habitat Ecology** : Wastelands. Open slopes. Drier areas.

**Reproductive Cycle** : May-June.

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-802.

**Systematic Account** : Much branched thorny shrubs upto 3.6 m tall. Flowers sweet-scented, white, borne in corymbose cymes. Thorns 3.8 cm long, sharp. Berries dull to dark purple.

**Carissa spinarum** Linn.

*Syn:* *C. diffusa* Roxb.

*(Pl. 39B)*

**Family:** Apocynaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Garuna.

**Hindi and Sanskrit Names:** Hindi : Karaunda, Karonda; Sans. : Karamadika, Karamardika.

**Distribution** : Throughout India.

**Habitat Ecology** : Very common in plains; also in the scrub and chil forests.

**Reproductive Cycle** : November-February.

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-900.
Systematic Account: Diffuse, evergreen bushy shrubs or rarely a tree upto 3.6 m tall with rigid branches and zig-zag branchlets armed with long thorns. Leaves short-petioled, coriaceous. Flowers fragrant, white, sometimes tinged with pink, in axillary or terminal corymbose cymes. Berries shining black or dark purple when ripe.

*Caryota urens* Linn.  
(Pl. 39C)

Family: Arecaceae.

Vernacular Name: Palm.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:
English: Bastard Sago Palm, Fish-tail Palm, Indian Sago-palm, Jaggery-palm, Kitul-palm, Toddy-palm, Wine-palm;  
Hindi: Bankhajur, Mari;  
Sanskrit: Dhoajavriksha, Dirgha, Mada, Madyadru, Meda, Rajju.

Distribution: Occurs in moist, forest regions of the W. and E. coast. Bihar, Orissa and N. E. India upto 2000 m altitude; cultivated elsewhere in our country.

Habitat Ecology: Commonly cultivated in gardens.

Reproductive Cycle: May-August.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-724.


*Cassia fistula* Linn.

Syn: *C. excelsa* Kunth; *C. rhombifolia* Roxb.; *Bactyrilobium fistula* Willd.; *Cathartocarpus fistula* Pers.  
(Pl. 40A)
Family: Fabaceae.

Vernacular Names: Aliya, Amaltash, Kaniar.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:
- **Eng.:** Cassia, Indian Laburnum, Purging Cassia;
- **Hindi:** Amaitas, Girmalah, Kilvali, Kirala, Sinar;
- **Sans.:** Aragbadha, Rajataru, Suvarnaka.

Distribution: C. and E. Himalaya to Sri Lanka; ascending to 1,400 m in Kumaon, wild and often planted.


Reproductive Cycle: March-July.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-217.


**Cassia glauca Lam.**

*Syn:* C. arborescens Vahl; C. fastigiata Vahl; C. surattensis Burm.; *Senna arborescens* Roxb.; *S. sulfurea* (Collad.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby.

(Pl. 40B)

Vernacular Name: Cassia.

Distribution: Throughout India, cultivated.

Habitat Ecology: Generally grown in gardens.

Reproductive Cycle: April-August.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-218.

**Casuarina equisetifolia** Linn.

*Syn:* *C. litorea* Linn.; *C. muricata* Roxb.

*(Pl. 40C, D)*

**Family:** Casuarinaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Sut Saru.

**English and Hindi Names:**

- **Eng.:** Australian Pine, Beefwood Tree, Casuarina, Coast She-oak;
- **Hindi:** Janglijhau, Janglisaru, Vilayatijhau, Vilayatisaru.

**Distribution:** Native of Australia, Malaysia and the Pacific islands; grows profusely in the sand hills of coastal regions of tropical countries.

**Habitat Ecology:** Good tree in parks and large gardens. But due to the brittle nature of its branches it is not advisable to plant them along the roads.

**Reproductive Cycle:** February-May.

**Material Examined:** EBH-TP-1120.

**Systematic Account:** Tall, evergreen trees with straight-stem usually up to 25 m. Branches bear clusters of long, slender, green needle-like cladodes. Bark brittle, peeling off in vertical strips. Leaves whorled, reduced to minute scales. Flowers dioecious; male flowers in slender terminal spikes, female ones in cone-like heads. Fruiting heads echinate; seeds light, membranous.

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**Catharanthus roseus** (Linn.) G. Don

*Syn: Ammocallis rosea* (Linn.) Small; *Lochnera rosea* (Linn.) Reichb. *ex* Spach; *Vinca rosea* Linn.

*(Pl. 41A)*

**Family:** Apocynaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Sadabahar.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

- **Eng.:** Madagascar Periwinkle, Old Maid, Red Periwinkle;
- **Hindi:** Sadabahar. Sada Suhagan. Sada Suhagii;
- **Sans.:** Nityakatyani, Rasna, Sadampuspa.

**Distribution:** Planted in gardens; occasionally naturalized to an altitude of 1,300 m.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat Ecology</th>
<th>Commonly cultivated as an ornamental plant.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive Cycle</td>
<td>During the rainy season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material Examined</td>
<td>EBH-TP-265.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systematic Account</td>
<td>An erect, much-branched herb upto 90 cm. Leaves oblong-elliptic, glossy. Flowers fragrant, white to pinkish-purple in terminal or axillary cymose clusters. Follicles many-seeded.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cedrela toona** Roxb. *ex* Rottl.

*Syn: C. australis* Muell.; *C. febrifuga* Blume; *C. hexandra* Wall.; *C. serrata* Royle; *Toona ciliata* Roem.

*(Pl. 41B, C)*

**Family:** Meliaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Tuni.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eng.</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
<th>Sans.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Happy Tree, Indian Mahogany, Moulmein Cedar, Sandal Neem, Singapore Cedar, Toon;</td>
<td>Lim, Lud, Mahalimbu, Mahanim, Tun, Tuna, Tuni, Tunkajhar;</td>
<td>Apina, Kachhaka, Kanta, Mahanim, Nandaka, Tooni, Tunna, Tunnaka, Tunika.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution**

Throughout India, ascending to 1,000 m.

**Habitat Ecology**


**Reproductive Cycle**

May-June.

**Material Examined**

EBH-TP-1131.

**Systematic Account**

Tall trees upto 18 m; branches numerous, forming a shady head. Leaves pinnate; leaflets 4-15 pairs. Flowers white, honey-scented, in large drooping panicles nearly as long as the leaves. Calyx-segments ciliate. Petals broadly elliptic, ciliate. Ovary hairy. Capsules oblong.

**Cedrus deodara** (Roxb.) Loudon


*(Pl. 41D)*
Family: Pinaceae.

Vernacular Names: Deear, Deodar, Devdar.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

- **Eng.**: Deodar, Himalayan Cedar;
- **Hindi**: Deodar, Deyar, Kilan, Kilan-ka-per;
- **Sansk.**: Devadaru, Indravriksha, Svehavriksha.

Distribution: N.W. Himalaya: 1,800-3,000 m.

Habitat Ecology: Forming forests.

Reproductive Cycle: June-July.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-413.


*Celosia argentea var. cristata* Haines

*Syn:* *C. cristata* Linn.

(Pl. 41E)

Family: Amaranthaceae.

Vernacular Name: Cockscomb.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

- **Eng.**: Cock’s Comb;
- **Hindi**: Kokan, Lalmurghka, Morashikha, Pilamurghka;
- **Sansk.**: Barhichuda, Kekishikha, Mayurashikha, Shikha, Sushikha.

Distribution: Native of tropical Asia. Throughout India; gardens and as an escape.

Habitat Ecology: Suitable for growing along the garden path or in beds of mixed and annual borders or in pots.

Reproductive Cycle: May-October.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-801.
Systematic Account: An erect herb having falcate stipules, long, silky-feathery flower-spikes and flower-heads resembling a rooster's comb. The flower-heads may be about 15-23 cm across.

*Celtis australis* Linn.
Syn: *C. acata* Ham.; *C. caucasica* Wild.
(Pl. 42A)

Family: Ulmaceae.

Vernacular Names: Khadak, Khidak


Distribution : Temperate Himalaya: 1,350-2,650 m.


Reproductive Cycle : April-October.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-1109.


*Centaurea cyanus* Linn.
(Pl. 42B)

Family: Asteraceae.

Vernacular Name: Cornflower.

English Names: Eng. : Cornflower, Bachelor's Button, Blaver, Blue-bonnet, Blue Poppy, Corn-binks, Corn Centaury, Cornflower, Huntsickle, Ragged-robin.

Distribution : This hardy annual came from the British Isles; occurring in N.W. India.
Found in cultivated places; popular for growing in beds, cut-flowers and to some extent as pot plants.

June-October.

EBH-TP-101.

Erect, slender, cottony herbs with simple or only sparsely branched stems, soft, undivided, entire leaves and flower heads at the ends of the branches. Involucral bracts cottony; ray-flowers large spreading. Achenes grey silky longer than the middle row of pappus-hairs.

**Centella asiatica** (Linn.) Urban


(Pl. 42C)

Family: Apiaceae.

Brahmi, Minaki.

**Centella asiatica** (Linn.) Urban


(Pl. 42C)

Family: Apiaceae.

Indian Pennywort; Brahma-manduki, Brahma-manduki, Khulakhudi; Bhekaparni, Divya, Mandukaparni.

Throughout India, upto 2,000 m.

Prominent along water channels in fields.

May-November.

EBH-TP-245.

Prostrate herbs rooting at nodes. Stems slender. Leaves arise as a cluster from the rootstock. Petioles 7-15 cm long. Flowers pink, 3-4 in a fascicled umbel. Fruits 4 mm long, ovoid.

**Cestrum diurnum** Linn.

(Pl. 43A)

Family: Solanaceae.

Jasmine.

Vernacular Name: Jasmine.
English Name:  
\textit{Eng.} : Day Jasmine.

Distribution  
: Cultivated in gardens; wild in W. Bengal and other eastern states of India.

Habitat Ecology  
: Cultivated as an ornamental plant; grows well in moist soil.

Reproductive Cycle  
: Flowers appear in summer and continue till the end of the rainy season.

Material Examined  
: EBH-TP-812.

Systematic Account  
: A bushy shrub with erect, spreading branches and inflorescence on long axillary peduncle bearing short clusters of mildly sweet-smelling flowers. Corolla tubular, white. Fruits showy, blue and in clusters.

\textit{Cestrum nocturnum} Linn.  
Syn: \textit{C. parqui} auct. non L'Her.  
(Pl. 43B)

Family: Solanaceae.

Vernacular Name: Rat-ki-Rani.

English and Hindi Names:  
\textit{Eng.} : Lady of Night, Night Blooming Jasmine;  
\textit{Hindi} : Rat-ki-rani.

Distribution  
: Throughout India; cultivated upto 1,500 m.

Habitat Ecology  
: Wastelands; occasionally cultivated in border areas of agricultural fields or near houses.

Reproductive Cycle  
: July-October.

Material Examined  
: EBH-TP-221.

Systematic Account  
: Evergreen shrubs upto 3.6 m high. Leaves alternate, 8-13 cm long. Flowers greenish-yellow, fragrant, narrowly tubular, in axillary branched clusters, only opening at night.

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**Chamaerops humilis** Linn.
*Syn:* Phoenix humilis (Linn.) Cav.  
*(Pl. 43C)*

**Family:** Arecales.

**Vernacular Names:** Fan Palm, Khajur Palm.

**English Names:**

\[\text{Eng.:} \] European Fan Palm, Dwarf Fan Palm, Hair Palm.

**Distribution:**

Indigenous to Europe and N. Africa.

**Habitat Ecology:**

Dry scrub and rocky or sandy slopes; commonly cultivated as an ornamental plant.

**Reproductive Cycle:**

February-March.

**Material Examined:**

EBH-TP-318.

**Systematic Account:**

Evergreen shrubs or small trees. Leaves fan-shaped, divided almost to the base into long narrow segments. Flowers borne in dense, erect panicles (spadix) in the axils of lower leaves. Drupes 1-3 cm long, dark yellow or reddish when mature.

**Chlorophytum capense** Kuntze  
*(Pl. 43D)*

**Family:** Liliaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Spider Plant.

**English Names:**

\[\text{Eng.:} \] Ribbon Plant, Spider Lily, Spider Plant.

**Distribution:**

Native of S. Africa; cultivated in different parts of the world.

**Habitat Ecology:**

Grown for its attractive leaves in rosette in pots, hanging baskets and in ground.

**Reproductive Cycle:**

July-September.

**Material Examined:**

EBH-TP-508.
Systematic Account: Evergreen perennials with arching leaves and small, starry-white flowers appearing in loose clusters on stems upto 1.8 m long.

*Chrysanthemum indicum* Linn.
*(Pl. 44A)*

Family: Asteraceae.

Vernacular Name: Guldaudi.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

- Eng. : Indian Chrysanthemum;
- Hindi : Guldaudi;
- Sans. : Bahupatrika, Bhringavallabha, Charukesara, Gandhadya, Karnika, Kumari, Ramataruni, Saha, Sevanti, Shetapatri, Taruni.

Distribution: Native of China and Japan; extensively cultivated in Indian gardens.

Habitat Ecology: Grown everywhere.

Reproductive Cycle: April-October.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-606.


*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* Linn.

Syn: *C. leucanthemum* var. boecheri Boivin; *C. leucanthemum* var. pinnatifidum Lecoq & Lamotte; *Leucanthemum leucanthemum* (Linn.) Rydb.; *L. vulgare* Lam.; *L. vulgare* var. pinnatifidum (Lecoq & Lamotte) Moldenke.
*(Pl. 44B)*

Family: Asteraceae.

Vernacular Name: Daisy.

English Name: Eng. : Ox-eye Daisy.

Distribution: Native of Europe (including U.K.), N. America.
Habitat Ecology : Weed of old pastures.
Reproductive Cycle : May-October.
Material Examined : EBH-TP-114.

*Cinnamomum camphora* (Linn.) Nees & Eberm.
Syn: *Laurus camphora* Linn.
*(Pl. 44C)*

Family: Lauraceae.

Vernacular Name: Kapur.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:
Eng. : Camphor Tree.
Hindi : Kapur, Karpur;
Sans. : Chandra.

Distribution : Native of China, Japan, and Formosa; introduced into, and cultivated in many other countries including India.

Habitat Ecology : Cultivated as an ornamental plant or as a source of camphor.

Reproductive Cycle : April-August.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-719.

Systematic Account : Evergreen trees having aromatic bark which is rough from outside and smooth inside. Leaves coriaceous, aromatic, 3-veined. Flowers unisexual; female flowers usually larger than the males. Fruits globose, aromatic, and seated on enlarged perianth.

*Citrus aurantifolia* (Christin) Sw.
*(Pl. 44D)*

Family: Rutaceae.

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Vernacular Name: Nimbu.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

- Eng. : Acid or Sour Lime, Lime;
- Hindi : Kagji Nimbu;
- Sans. : Jambira.

**Distribution**

Native of India; found growing wild in the warm valleys of the Himalaya and cultivated in the plains and upto 1,500 m.

**Habitat Ecology**

Commonly cultivated.

**Reproductive Cycle**

March-June.

**Material Examined**

EBH-TP-210.

**Systematic Account**

A much branched, thorny, small bushy tree with greenish-grey bark and leaves with narrowly winged petioles. Flowers unisexual, white and 5-10 in a raceme. Fruits globular, often mamillate at the apex; rind thin, tightly attached. Pulp usually acidic with pleasant smell.

*Citrus jambhiri* Lush.  
(Pl. 45A)

**Family:** Rutaceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Gamiri, Jhamirdi.

**English and Hindi Names:**

- Eng. : Rough Lemon;
- Hindi : Jamberi.

**Distribution**

Hot valleys of Himalaya.

**Habitat Ecology**

Oftenly planted near border of the fields.

**Reproductive Cycle**

April-June.

**Material Examined**

EBH-TP-329.

**Systematic Account**

A straggling bush or small tree with thorny branches. Leaves ovate; petioles marginate or winged. Fruits ovoid-yellow with thick rind.
**Citrus limon** (Linn.) Burm. f.

**Syn:** *C. limonum* Risso.; *C. medica* Linn. var. *limon* Linn.; *C. medica* var. *lomonum* Linn. (Risso) Hook. f.

(Pl. 45B)

**Family:** Rutaceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Galgal, Khatta.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**
- **Eng.** : Lemon;
- **Hindi** : Baranibu, Jambira, Paharikagazi, Paharinimbu;
- **Sans.** : Nimbuphala.

**Distribution**
- Cultivated in the orchards in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka; wild in the north-west regions of India, ascending to 1,300 m.

**Habitat Ecology**
- Cultivated.

**Reproductive Cycle**
- April-June.

**Material Examined**
- EBH-TP-901.

**Systematic Account**
- A small-sized tree upto 4 m tall with thorny branches. Leaves ovate; petiole marginate or winged. Fruits usually with a nipple-shaped extremity, bright yellow; rind thick.

---

**Citrus maxima** (Burm. f.) Merrill

**Syn:** *C. grandis* (Linn.) Osbeck; *C. decumana* Linn.; *Auranlium maximum* Burm.

(Pl. 45C)

**Family:** Rutaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Chakotra.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**
- **Eng.** : Forbidden-fruit, Paradise-fruit, Shaddock;
- **Hindi** : Batavinebu, Chakotra, Mahanibu, Sadapiial;
- **Sans.** : Madhukarkati.

**Distribution**
- Native of Malaysia and Polynesia; introduced into India and Sri Lanka from Java.

**Habitat Ecology**
- Grown mostly as a home-yard fruit.

**Reproductive Cycle**
- November-March.
Material Examined: EBH-TP-902.

Systematic Account: A bushy tree about 5 m high. Leaves large with broadly winged petioles. Flowers white. Fruits globose, yellow, sometimes crimson when ripe; rind thick; pulp white or red.

*Citrus reticulata* Blanco

Syn: *C. aurantium* var. *aurantium* Proper; *C. chrysocarpa* Lushington; *C. nobilis* Andrews.

(Pl. 45D)

Family: Rutaceae.

Vernacular Name: Santra.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

Eng.: Loose-skinned Orange, Sweet Orange;

Hindi: Amritphal, Narangi, Sangtara, Santara;

Sans.: Nagaranga.

Distribution: Widely cultivated in subtropical regions of India.

Habitat Ecology: Cultivated; grown in orchards.

Reproductive Cycle: August-September.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-223.

Systematic Account: An evergreen, moderate-sized bushy tree with slender leaves and white, fragrant flowers. Fruits flattened on the top with thin, loose rind easily separating from the segments; bright orange when fully ripe and rich in sweet to sub-acidic juicy pulp.

*Clematis grata* Wall.

(Pl. 46A)

Family: Ranunculaceae.

Vernacular Name: Chabadu.

Hindi Names: Hindi: Biliri, Ghantiali.

Distribution: Afghanistan - C. Nepal and China: 600-2,400 m.

425
Shrubberies. Cultivated areas.

July-September.

EBH-TP-303.

Climbers with deeply furrowed stems, pinnate leaves with usually 5 leaflets which are hairy beneath. Flowers in clusters, small, cream-coloured, fragrant. Petals woolly-haired beneath; stamen filaments hairless. Achenes hairy.

*Clerodendrum inerme* (Linn.) Gaertn.

(Fl. 46B)

*Family:* Verbenaceae.

Vernacular Name: Batraj.

*English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:*
- **Eng.** Garden Quinine;
- **Hindi** Batraj, Binjoam, Lanjai, Sangan-kuppi;
- **Sans.** Kundali, Vanajai.

Indigenous to the sea coast of India extending to Polynesia.

Swampy areas.

March-June.

EBH-TP-246.


*Family:* Verbenaceae.

426
Vernacular Names: Gandharaj, Moti-Mungra, Shiv-Darshan.

Hindi Name: Hindi : Madan Mohan.

Distribution : Subtropical Himalaya; grown as a medicinal plant in Himalaya upto 2,000 m.

Habitat Ecology : Moist semi-shady places.

Reproductive Cycle : August-October.


Systematic Account : An erect shrub upto 2.0 m high with quadrangular stem which is tomentose towards the tip. Leaves opposite, broadly ovate, with stiff hairs above, pubescent mainly on the veins below, toothed. Flowers double, fragrant, arranged on terminal compact sessile panicles.

*Clerodendrum splendens* G. Don.
*(Pl. 47A)*

Family: Verbenaceae.

Vernacular Name: Lanjai.

Distribution : Native of tropical Africa.

Habitat Ecology : Cultivated; grows well in sun and semishade.

Reproductive Cycle : Flowers during winter months.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-710.

Systematic Account : A vigorous evergreen climber having slender, woody, slightly angled stem and simple, opposite, dark-green, glossy, 10-16 cm long leaves. Flowers in large terminal or axillary corymbose clusters. Corolla tube slender.

*Clerodendrum thomsonae* Balf.
*(Pl. 47B)*

Family: Verbenaceae.

427
Vernacular Name: Vilayati Phool.

English Name: Eng. : Bleeding Heart.

Distribution : A native of W. Africa.

Habitat Ecology : Grows well in pots and in ground on suitable support in partial shade.

Reproductive Cycle : June-September.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-509.

Systematic Account : Climbing shrubs with quadrangular and pubescent branches. Leaves opposite, entire, 5-9 cm long, 4-6 cm wide. Flowers very showy, in axillary cyme. Sepals inflated, membranous. Corolla tube widened at the throat.

*Coix lachryma-jobi* Linn.

Syn: *Coix agrestis* Lour.; *C. lachrymal* Linn.

(PI. 47C)

Family: Poaceae.

Vernacular Name: Suche Moti.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

Eng. : Christ’s Tears, Job’s tears; Hindi : Baru, Dabhir, Ganduta, Gurlu, Julgurgur, Kauya, Sankru; Sans. : Gavedi, Gavedhuka, Gojivha, Gundraguttha, Jargadi, Kshudra, Kunta.

Distribution : Widely distributed throughout tropical Asia; wild and cultivated in moist habitats throughout India upto 2,000 m.

Habitat Ecology : Cultivated in the open sunny border.

Reproductive Cycle : Autumn.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-225.

Systematic Account : A stout much branched grass with culms 0.9-1.5 m tall, rooting at the lower nodes. Internodes smooth, polished. Leaves 10-50 cm long and 1.5-5 cm wide, margins spinulose serrate; midrib stout. Flowers
borne in long racemes, nodding from long peduncles.

**Coleus blumei Benth.**

*Syn:* *C. scutellarioides* (Linn.) Benth.; *Plectranthus blumei* (Benth.) Launert; *P. scutellarioides* (Linn.) R. Br.

*(Pl. 47D)*

**Family:** Lamiaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Coleus.

**English Names:**


**Distribution**

: Native of Java, tropical Asia and Africa.

**Habitat Ecology**

: Widely grown in gardens for their attractive appearance and showy foliage.

**Reproductive Cycle**

: September-October.

**Material Examined**

: EBH-TP-527.

**Systematic Account**

: A soft, branched perennial herb or sub-shrub having thin, ovate leaves. Flowers white and purple.

**Colocasia esculenta** (Linn.) Schott.

*Syn:* *C. antiquorum* Schott.; *Alocasia dussii* Dammer; *A. illustris* W. Bull; *Aron colocasium* (Linn.) St.-Lag.; *Arum esculentum* Linn.; *Caladium colocasia* (Linn.) W. Wight; *Leucocasia esculenta* (Linn.) Nakai; *Steudnera virosa* (Roxb.) Prain.

*(Pl. 48A)*

**Family:** Araceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Kachalu, Patedu.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

Eng. : Coco, Cocoyam, Dasheen, Eddo, Egyptian Arum, Elephant's Ear, Taro;

Hindi : Arvi, Ashukchu, Auri, Gagli, Ghuiya, Gorikachu, Kachalu, Kachu;

Sansk. : Kachchi, Kachu, Kachwi.

**Distribution**

: Wild and cultivated throughout the hotter parts of India and Sri Lanka.
Habitat Ecology: Widely grown in the tropics as a source of food in moist localities and also as an ornamental plant.

Reproductive Cycle: June-October.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-276.

Systematic Account: Tuberous herbs without above-ground stem and heart-shaped, peltate leaves. Flowers in spadix in a 30-40 cm long yellow spathe which is peduncled.

**Convolvulus arvensis** Linn.

*Syn:* *C. chinensis* Ker.; *C. divaricatus* Wall.; *C. malcolmi* Roxb.; *Strophocaulos arvensis* (Linn.) Small.

*(Pl. 48B)*

*Family:* Convolvulaceae.

Vernacular Name: Rajbel.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

*Eng.*: Deer’s Foot Bind-weed;

*Hindi*: Hiranpaddi, Hiranpaddi;

*Sansk.*: Bhadrabala, Rajbala.

Distribution: Kashmir to the Deccan, ascending to 3,000 m in the Himalaya.


Reproductive Cycle: December-March.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-1201.


**Cordia dichotoma** Forst.

*Syn:* *C. indica* Lamk.; *C. latifolia* Roxb.; *C. lowriana* Brandis; *C. myxa* Thwaites; *C. obliqua* Willd.

*(Pl. 48C)*

*Family:* Cordiaceae.
Vernacular Name: Lasura.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:
- Eng. : Sebastan Plum;
- Hindi : Chhotalasura, Lasura;
- Sans. : Kshudrashleshmataka, Madhubhutadruma.

Distribution : Throughout India, upto 650 m.

Habitat Ecology : Common in moist forests.

Reproductive Cycle : April-July.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-247.


*Cosmos bipinnatus* Cav.  
(Pl. 49A)

Family: Asteraceae.

Vernacular Name: Cosmos.

English Names:  
- Eng. : Cosmea, Cosmos, Mexican Aster.

Distribution : Native of Mexico.

Habitat Ecology : Commonly cultivated as an ornamental plant in gardens and houses; often an escape seen along fences, wasteplaces, barren and forest lands.

Reproductive Cycle : July-October.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-1207.


*Cosmos sulphureus* Cav.  
(Pl. 49B)
Family: Asteraceae.

Vernacular Name: Cosmos.

English Name: Eng. : Yellow Cosmos.

Distribution: Native of Mexico.

Habitat Ecology: Grown in beds for garden decoration or for cut-flower production.

Reproductive Cycle: March-November.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-1121.


*Cupressus sempervirens* Linn.

Syn: *C. doniana* Hort.; *C. elongata* Salisb.; *C. fastigiata* DC.; *C. pyramidalis* Targ.; *C. roylei* Carr.; *C. sempervirens* var. *indica* Parlat.

(Pl. 49C)

Family: Cupressaceae.

Vernacular Names: Saru, Shupa.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

Eng. : Mediterranean Cypress, The Cypress;
Hindi : Sara, Saras, Saru;
Sans. : Surahva.

Distribution: Native of Turkey; cultivated in the Mediterranean region. Planted in gardens in Afghanistan and N.-W. India.

Habitat Ecology: It is commonly grown in tropical and subtropical regions in parks and house gardens as an outdoor ornamental plant.

Reproductive Cycle: April-May.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-304.
Systematic Account: An evergreen tall tree with a narrow pyramidal crown, stem fluted, bark with shallow vertical fissures, branches ascending with the leaves 4-angled. Leaves ovate-oblong with closely adpressed tips. Flowers monoecious. Male flowers numerous, small; anthers about 4. Female flower a globose cone; scales of cone 3-14, usually with a short horn or boss. Seeds ovoid or oblong, angled and narrowly winged.

*Cupressus torulosa* D. Don

(Pl. 49D)

**Family:** Cupressaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Saru.

**English Name:** Eng. : Himalayan Cypress.

**Distribution:** Outer range of Himalaya from Chamba to Nepal 2000-3000 m.

**Habitat Ecology:** On dry slopes. Also cultivated in gardens.

**Reproductive Cycle:** February-April.

**Material Examined:** EBH-TP-267.

**Systematic Account:** A large tree; branches spreading, whorled with drooping branchlets forming a broad pyramidal crown; bark peeling off in long thin strips; young foliage blue-green, becoming much darker with age. Leaves opposite, scale-like, triangular, closely imbricate. Cones terminal on branchlets, male and female on the same tree. Fruits a globose head, consisting of woody, peltate scales tightly closed along their edges at first, opening when mature. Seeds numerous, small, winged.

*Cycas revoluta* Thunb.

(Pl. 50A)

**Family:** Cycadaceae.
**Vernacular Names:** Cycas, Nargig.

**English Names:**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eng.</td>
<td>: China Fern Palm, China Sago Palm, Japan Fern Palm, Japan Sago Palm.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution**

: Commonly cultivated in Indian gardens.

**Habitat Ecology**

: Cultivated as an ornamental plant.

**Reproductive Cycle**

: February-May.

**Material Examined**

: EBH-TP-415.

**Systematic Account**

: Short-trunked stout trees with deep green stiff foliage and trunk densely clothed with the old leaf-bases. Leaves pinnately divided; petiole quadrangular; leaflets margin revolute. Carpophylls laciniate nearly to the midrib, stalk longer than blade with 4-6 ovules. Immature seeds densely tomentose.

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**Cynodon dactylon (Linn.) Pers.**

*Syn.:* *C. stellatus* Willd.: *Digitaria dactylon* Scop.: *Pennisetum dactylon* Linn.: *Paspalum dactylon* DC.  
*(PL 50B)*

**Family:** Poaceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Doob, Doorv, Drub.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eng.</td>
<td>: Bermuda Grass, Couch Grass, Creeping Panic Grass, Devil’s Grass, Dog’s Tooth Grass, Doob grass, Doorwa;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>: Dhoboghas, Dub, Dubra, Durba, Hariali, Kabbar, Kalighas, Khabbal, Romghas;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sans.</td>
<td>: Amari, Amrita, Ananta, Bahuvirya, Bhargavi, Dhurta, Dhurva, Durva, Gauri, Guna, Harasalika, Harita, Jaya, Mangala, Nanda, Shambhavi, Shashpa, Shatmula, Shitala, Shiveshta, Shyama, Vamini, Vijaya.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution**

: Throughout India, Myanmar and Sri Lanka, ascending to 1,700 m in the Himalaya.

**Habitat Ecology**

: Edges of fields. Open slopes.

**Reproductive Cycle**

: August-November.

**Material Examined**

: EBH-TP-319.

434

*Cyperus flabelliformis* Rottb.

*Syn.:* *C. alternifolius* subsp. *flabelliformis* Kuk.; *C. flagellatus* Hochst.; *C. gradatus* Forssk.; *C. involucratus* Rottb.; *C. petersianus* Boeck.; *C. proximus* Steud. (Pl. 50C)

Family: Cyperaceae.

Vernacular Name: Nag Buti.

English Name: Umbrella Plant.

Distribution: Widely distributed over the world except in cold climate.

Habitat Ecology: Bogs and marshes. Also grows well in moist soil in shade or semi-shade.

Reproductive Cycle: July-August.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-113.

Systematic Account: A perennial plant up to 1m in height with ribbed stalks. Leaves grass-like, spreading from the upper end of the stalk. Flowers green, in small clusters arising at the centre of the crown of leaves.

*Dahlia rosea* Cav.

*Syn.:* *D. pinnata* Cav. (Pl. 51A)

Family: Asteraceae.

Vernacular Name: Dalia.

English Name: Dahlia.
Dalbergia sissoo Roxb.

Syn: *D. pendula* Tenore.

*(Pl. 51B)*

**Family:** Fabaceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Shisham, Tali.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

Eng.: The Sissoo;
Hindi: Shisham, Sisam, Sissai, Sissu, Sisu;
Sansk.: Aguru, Shingshupa, Sinsapa.

**Distribution**

: Distributed in the plains throughout India, ascending to 1,500 m in the C. Himalaya.

**Habitat Ecology**

: On grassy slopes.

**Reproductive Cycle**

: May-August.

**Material Examined**

: EBH-TP-228.

**Systematic Account**


Datura fastuosa Linn.

Syn: *D. hummatu* Bernh.

*(Pl. 51C)*

436
**Family:** Solanaceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Datura, Kala-Datura.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

- **Eng.** : Black Datura, Purple Datura;
- **Hindi** : Kala Dhatura;
- **Sans.** : Bhranta, Durta, Kalahemaka, Krishnadhattura, Rajadhatura, Shivapriya, Shyama, Unmatta.

**Distribution** : Throughout India in gardens and on waste grounds.

**Habitat Ecology** : Wastelands; also cultivated.

**Reproductive Cycle** : June-September.

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-907.

**Systematic Account** : Annuals having zig-zag, succulent, softly pubescent, stout stem and entire or deeply toothed leaves. Flowers often double, solitary; pedicels short, stout. Calyx finely pubescent. Corolla purple, limb shortly 5-6 toothed. Capsules nodding on curved pedicels, equally spinous on all sides.

*Datura innoxia* Mill.

*Syn:* *D. metel* sensu Cl.

*(Pl. 52A)*

**Family:** Solanaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Dhatura.

**Sanskrit Name:**

- **Sans.** : Dhustura.

**Distribution** : N. W. Himalaya.

**Habitat Ecology** : Wastelands near habitations.

**Reproductive Cycle** : June-August.

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-711.

**Systematic Account** : Coarse bushy annuals upto 1.2 m with dark green, ovate leaves, white and fragrant flowers and dense...
pubescent, 10-toothed corolla. Fruits nodding, opening at the top.

**Datura stramonium** Linn.

*Syn:* *D. ferox* Nees; *D. wallichii* Dunal; *Stramonium vulgatum* Gaertn.

*(Pl. 52B)*

**Family:** Solanaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Dhatura.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

Eng. : Apple of Peru, Devil’s Apple, Devil’s Trumpet, Mad Apple, Stink Weed, Stramonium or Thorn Apple;

Hindi : Dhatura;

Sans. : Devika, Dhattura, Dhuttura, Kantaphala, Shivapriya, Shivashekhara, Unmatta, Unmattaka.

**Distribution**

Kashmir-Sikkim (Temperate Himalaya): 200-2,200 m.

**Habitat Ecology**

Wastegrounds. Cultivated areas.

**Reproductive Cycle**

June-October.

**Material Examined**

EBH-TP-1106.

**Systematic Account**

An erect, coarse annual up to 1m tall with spreading branches and irregularly toothed leaves. Flowers white, axillary. Capsule usually spinous on all sides. Seeds reniform.

**Daucus carota** Linn.

*(Pl. 52C)*

**Family:** Apiaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Gajar.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

Eng. : Bee’s Nest, Bird’s Nest, Carrot, Dauke;

Hindi : Gager, Gajar;


**Distribution**

Kashmir and the Western Himalaya: 1,700-3,000 m; cultivated elsewhere in India.
Material Examined: EBH-TP-1203.

Systematic Account: Biennials up to 1.5 m high, branching from the base and having 2-3-pinnatisect leaves. Umbel with very numerous rays. Bracts of the involucre 3-fid or pinnate. Petals radiating. Central flowers sterile, purple. Fruit 4 mm long, 3 mm broad, including the prickles; prickles setaceous.

Debregeasia hypoleuca Wedd.

Syn: D. bicolor Wedd.; Boehmeria hypoleuca Hochst.; B. salicifolia D. Don; Missiessya hypoleuca Wedd.; Morocarpus salicifolius Blume; Urtica bicolor Roxb. (Pl. 52D)

Family: Urticaceae.

Vernacular Name: Siaru.

Hindi Names: Hindi: Seharu, Siaru.

Distribution: Western Temperate Himalaya: 1,000-2,400 m.

Habitat Ecology: Forests, Shrubberies; common.

Reproductive Cycle: May-August.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-1001.


Deeringia amaranthoides (Lamk.) Merr.

Syn: D. baccata Moq.; D. celosioides R.Br.; D. indica Retz.; Achyrantes amaranthoides Lamk.; Celosia baccata Retz. (Pl. 53A)

Family: Amaranthaceae.

Vernacular Name: Dumbar.
**Hindi Name:** Hindi: Latman.

**Distribution**
: Subtropical Himalaya. Shimla-Bhutan, ascending to 1,650 m.

**Habitat Ecology**
: Shrubberies, cultivated areas; common.

**Reproductive Cycle**
: May-November.

**Material Examined**
: EBH-TP-506.

**Systematic Account**
: A large scrambling shrub with long, arching branches, long-pointed, alternate leaves and shortly stalked, pale yellow-green flowers in racemes forming terminal panicles. Perianth 5-parted; segments concave. Stamens united at the base. Berries globose, scarlet.

**Delphinium ajacis Linn.**

*Syn:* *D. ambiguum* Linn.; *Consolida ajacis* (Linn.) Schur; *C. ambigua* (Linn.) P.W. Ball & Heywood.

(Pl. 53B)

**Family:** Ranunculaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Rocket Phool.

**English Names:**

Eng. : Dolphin Plant, Rocket Larkspur.

**Distribution**
: Native of Europe and Australia.

**Habitat Ecology**
: Commonly cultivated in gardens for its beautiful flowers.

**Reproductive Cycle**
: May-September.

**Material Examined**
: EBH-TP-913.

**Systematic Account**
: Tall annuals with much-branched palmatisect leaves and spurred flowers. Stem hairy, branched. Leaves exstipulate; basal lobed, upper pinnatisect and finely divided into long narrow segments. Inflorescence typical raceme or a spike with large numbers of blue, purple, lilac, salmon rose or white flowers arising in single or double.
**Dendrophthoe falcata** (Linn. f.) Ettingsh.


*(Pl. 53C)*

*Family:* Loranthaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Banda.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

- **Eng.** : Mistletoe;
- **Hindi** : Banda;
- **Sans.** : Vanda, Vrikshabhaksha, Vriksharuha, Vrksadani.

**Distribution:** Widely distributed throughout tropical Asia.

**Habitat Ecology:** Throughout India as parasite on trees.

**Reproductive Cycle:** November-March.

**Material Examined:** EBH-TP-1107.

**Systematic Account:** A large, bushy parasitic plant with smooth grey bark, subopposite, coriaceous leaves, and flowers in short axillary racemes. Calyx tube cylindrical. Corolla split at the back, tube curved, orange-red to scarlet. Berries fleshy, bright pink when mature.

---

**Dianthus barbatus** Linn.

*Syn:* *Dianthus compactus* Kit.

*(Pl. 54A)*

*Family:* Caryophyllaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Dianthus.

**English Name:**

- **Eng.** : Sweet William.

**Distribution:** Native of Europe, China and Korea.

**Habitat Ecology:** Commonly cultivated in gardens as an ornamental plant.

**Reproductive Cycle:** May-August.

**Material Examined:** EBH-TP-525.

441
Systematic Account: Herbaceous biennial plant up to 30-75 cm tall. Leaves opposite, lanceolate, elliptic or oblong, glabrous, sessile to short-petiolate. Flowers produced in a dense cluster at the top of the stem. Petals 5, clawed, fringed. Stamens 10. Capsule many seeded.

*Diospyros lotus* Linn.

*(Pl. 54B)*

Family: Ebenaceae.

Vernacular Name: Barain.

English and Hindi Names:

*Eng.*: Dateplum, Persimmon;

*Hindi*: Amlok.


Habitat Ecology: Cultivated.

Reproductive Cycle: April-August.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-229.


*Diospyros montana* Roxb. var. *cordifolia* (Roxb.) Hiern.

Syn: *D. cordifolia* Roxb.; *D. Montana* auct. non Roxb.

*(Pl. 54C)*

Family: Ebenaceae.

Vernacular Name: Had kinnu.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

*Eng.*: Mottled Ebony;

*Hindi*: Bistendu, Dasaundu, Lohari, Tendu;

*Sans.*: Tumala.
Distribution : Throughout India, Sri Lanka.
Habitat Ecology : Shrubberies. Cultivated areas.
Reproductive Cycle : March-May.
Material Examined : EBH-TP-712.

_Dodonaea viscosa_ (Linn.) Jacq.


(Pl. 54D)

Family: Sapindaceae.

Vernacular Names: Ban Mendi, Mehndu, Mendru.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

Eng. : Hop Seed Bush;  
Hindi : Aliar, Sanatha, Sinatha, Sonalta, Walaytainhndi;  
Sans. : Aliar, Sanatta.

Distribution : Throughout most of India upto 1,500 m.
Habitat Ecology : Occurring naturally or commonly cultivated as an ornamental shrub and for rehabilitating degraded sites.
Reproductive Cycle : October-March.
Material Examined : EBH-TP-602.
Systematic Account : Evergreen shrubs or a small tree upto 3 m tall with light green foliage. Young shoots and leaves sticky due to a bright yellow resin. Leaves sub sessile, simple, alternate, oblanceolate. Flowers greenish-yellow; borne in a few-flowered axillary cymes. Capsule membranous, compressed with black seeds.
**Dolichos lablab Linn.**

**Syn:** *D. henghalensis* Jacq.; *D. curtisii* G. Don; *D. cuspidatus* Grah.; *D. festivus* Wall.; *D. lignosus* Linn.; *D. purpureus* Linn.; *Lablab culturatus* DC.; *L. lignosus* Grah.; *L. vulgaris* Savi.

*Pl. 55A*

**Family:** Fabaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Sem.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

- **Eng:** Egyptian Kidney Bean, Hyacinth Bean;
- **Hindi:** Bhatava, Bhetarasu, Borboti, Lobia, Maklansim, Sim;
- **Sansk:** Nespava, Nishpava, Rajashimbi, Shimbi, vallaka.

**Distribution**

Throughout India upto 2,000 m.

**Habitat Ecology**

Cultivated everywhere for its edible young pods.

**Reproductive Cycle**

November-December.

**Material Examined**

EBH-TP-254.

**Systematic Account**

A twining, perennial herb with slightly downy stems and leaves upto 30 cm long. Leaflets ovate, base cuneate or deltoid. Flowers racemed. Pods glabrous. 3-5 seeded, tipped with the persistent style-base.

**Duranta repens Linn.**

**Syn:** *D. erecta* Linn.; *D. erecta* var. *alba* (Masters) Caro; *D. plumieri* Jacq.

*Pl. 55B*

**Family:** Verbenaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Neel Kanthi.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

- **Eng:** Golden Dew Drop, Pigeon Berry, Sky Flower;
- **Hindi:** Daranta;
- **Sansk:** Vrita kanta.

**Distribution**

Native of C. America.

**Habitat Ecology**

Very common as a hedge-plant: 200-1,600 m.

**Reproductive Cycle**

May-August.

**Material Examined**

EBH-TP-203.

**Ehretia acuminata R. Br.**

Syn: *E. ovalifolia* Hassk.; *E. pyrifolia* Don; *E. serrata* Roxb.  
(Pl. S5C)

**Family:** Boraginaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Punna.

**Hindi Names:** Hindi: Arjun, Koda, Lahichan, Punjlawai, Punyan.

**Distribution:** Subtropical Himalaya and adjacent plains, ascending to 1,700 m.

**Habitat Ecology:** Dry slopes. Roadsides.

**Reproductive Cycle:** May-July.

**Material Examined:** EBH-TP-232.


**Elaeocarpus ganitrus Roxb.**

Syn: *E. sphaericus* (Gaertn.) K. Schum; *Ganitrus sphaericus* Gaertn.  
(Pl. 56A)

**Family:** Elaeocarpaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Rudraksh.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**  
Eng.: Utrasum Bead Tree;  
Hindi : Rudraksha;  

**Distribution:** N. E. region, Bengal, Bihar, M.P. and Maharashtra.
Material Examined: EBH-TP-511.

*Emberlca officinalis* Gaertn.

**Syn:** Cicca emblica Kurz; Dichelelina nodicaulis Hance; Phyllanthus emblica Linn.; *P. glomeratus* Roxb.; *P. taxifolius* Don.

(Pl. 56B)

**Family:** Euphorbiaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Amla.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

- **Eng.:** Emblic Myrobalan, Indian Goose Berry;
- **Hindi:** Amalaki, Amla, Amlaki, Anola, Anuli, Anvula, Anvurah, Anwerd, Aonla, Aungra, Aura, Aunra, Daula;
- **Sans.:** Amala, Amalaki, Amulki, Dhatri, Kaniu, Umriia.

**Distribution:** Wild or planted throughout tropical and subtropical India.

**Habitat Ecology:** Borders of agricultural fields. Forests.

**Reproductive Cycle:** April-September.

**Material Examined:** EBH-TP-505.

**Systematic Account:** A moderate-sized deciduous tree with crooked trunk, spreading branches, greenish-grey bark peeling off in conchoidal flakes, branchlets glabrous or finely pubescent and subsessile, distichous leaves. Flowers in axillary fascicles on the leaf-bearing branchlets. Male flowers numerous on short slender pedicels. Female flowers few, subsessile. Fruits fleshy, obscurely 6-lobed.

*Erigeron alpinus* Linn.

**Syn:** *E. acre* Clarke.

(Pl. 56C)
Family: Asteraceae.

Vernacular Name: Manjari.

Distribution: Throughout temperate and alpine Western Himalaya.

Habitat Ecology: Wastelands, forests; common.

Reproductive Cycle: May-October.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-305.

Systematic Account: Erect biennial or perennial, hispidly hairy or glabrate herbs. Radicle leaves petioled. Stem leaves usually sessile. Heads solitary, in terminal corymbose panicles. Involucral bracts pubescent; ligules rarely exceeding the pappus. Achenes sub-silky.

**Eriobotrya japonica** (Thunb.) Lindl.

Syn: *Crataegus bibas* Lour.; *Mespilus japonica* Banks; *Photinia japonica* (Thunb.) Franch. & Sav.

(Pl. 56D)

Family: Rosaceae.

Vernacular Names: Lokat, Lugat, Lukat.

English and Hindi Names: Eng. : Chinese Medlar, Japan Medlar, Japan Quince, Loquat; Hindi : Logat.

Distribution: Native of China and Japan, cultivated in N. India.


Reproductive Cycle: July-September.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-233.


**Eucalyptus tereticornis** Sm.

Syn: *E. insignis* Naudin; *E. populifolia* Desf.; *E. umbellata* Domin.

(Pl. 57A)
Family: Myrtaceae.

Vernacular Name: Safeda.

English and Hindi Names:

Eng. : Blue Gum, Eucalyptus;
Hindi : Safeda.

Distribution : Indigenous to E. Australia; introduced in India upto 1,200 m.

Habitat Ecology : Commonly planted along roadsides.

Reproductive Cycle : March-April.

Material Examined : EBII-TP-813.


Euphorbia milii Des Moul.

Syn: E. breonii Nois.; E. milii var. breonii (Nois.) Ursch & Leandri; E. splendens Bojer ex Hook.

(Pl. 57B)

Family: Euphorbiaceae.

Vernacular Name: Kantiali.

English Names:

Eng. : Crown of Thorns, Christ Thorn.

Distribution : Native of Madagascar.

Habitat Ecology : Cultivated as an ornamental plant.

Reproductive Cycle : March-April and throughout the summer.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-255.

Systematic Account : A succulent shrub with branched stems carrying tapering spines. Leaves few, near ends of the branches, alternate, thin, bright green. Flowers bright
scarlet in groups on sticky, branched, long-stemmed inflorescence.

**Euphorbia pulcherrima Willd. ex Klotzsch.**


*(Pl. 57C)*

**Family:** Euphorbiaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Ponsetia.

**English Name:**

Eng. : Poinsetia.

**Distribution**

: Native of C. America; commonly cultivated in the tropics.

**Habitat Ecology**

: A common hedge plant in the Himalaya.

**Reproductive Cycle**

: November-January.

**Material Examined**

: EBH-TP-1108.

**Systematic Account**

: A soft-wooded spineless deciduous shrub upto 4 m having large vermilion bracts surrounding the yellow flower-heads; 1 cm across. Bracts leaf-like. Leaves alternate, entire. Leaf-stalks red.

**Euphorbia royleana** Boiss.

*Syn:* *E. pentagona* Royle.

*(Pl. 57D)*

**Family:** Euphorbiaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Chhoon.

**Hindi Names:**

Hindi : Senhur, Shakarpitan, Thor.

**Distribution**

: Himalaya, upto 1,800 m; Indus-Kumaon, Salt Range.

**Habitat Ecology**

: Rocky slopes. Dry river valleys. Cultivated areas.
Reproductive Cycle : June-July.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-320.


_Ficus benghalensis Linn._

_Syn: F. indica Linn.; Urostigma bengalense Gasp._

(Pl. 58A)

Family: Moraceae.

Vernacular Names: Bad, Bargad, Bat Vriksha.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

Eng. : The Banyan Tree;

Hindi : Bar, Bargad, Bargat, Ber, Bor;

Sans. : Avaroha, Bahupada, Mahachhaya, Vata, Vrikshanath.

Distribution : Throughout India upto 1,400 m.

Habitat Ecology : Commonly planted as a shade tree.

Reproductive Cycle : February-June.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-235.

Systematic Account : Large-sized trees attaining 30 m in height; sending down many aerial roots from the branches. Leaves coriaceous, ovate, glabrescent above, minutely pubescent beneath with distinct reticulations. Receptacles sessile in pairs, axillary, globose, red when ripe, with 3 broad coriaceous basal bracts. Male flowers numerous near the mouth of the receptacles. Stamen 1. Female flowers with shorter perianth and elongated style.

_Ficus carica Linn._

(Pl. 58B)

Family: Moraceae.
**Vernacular Name:** Anjir.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

- **Eng.:** Fig Tree;
- **Hindi:** Anjir;
- **Sans.:** Anjira, Manjula, Kakodumbar.

**Distribution:** N.W. India. Deccan.

**Habitat Ecology:** Cultivated.

**Reproductive Cycle:** March-August.

**Material Examined:** EBH-TP-306.

**Systematic Account:** A shrub or small deciduous dioecious tree. Leaves more or less deeply lobed. Some trees have elongated receptacles with male and gall flowers while others have globose receptacles containing only female flowers. Receptacles of both sexes lengthen out into a stalk, at the base of which are the membranous bracts.

*Ficus elastica* Roxb.  
(Pl. 58C)

**Family:** Moraceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Rubber plant.

**English Name:**

- **Eng.:** Indian Rubber Bush, Rubber Bush, Rubber Fig, Rubber plant.

**Distribution:** Parks and gardens throughout India.

**Habitat Ecology:** Commonly cultivated as a fine plant for rooms and for sub-tropical gardening.

**Reproductive Cycle:** April-July.

**Material Examined:** EBH-TP-405.

**Systematic Account:** Broad leaved, small evergreen tree with reddish brown bark. Leaves alternate, coriaceous, shining, dark green.
**Ficus glomerata Roxb.**

*Syn:* *F. chittagonga* Miq.; *F. goolereea* Roxb.; *F. mollis* Miq.; *F. racemosa* Wall.;

*Covellia glomerata* Miq.; *C. mollis* Miq.

*(PL 58D)*

**Family:** Moraceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Gular, Rumbal, Udumber, Umbarnac, Umro.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

**Eng.** : Cluster Fig;

**Hindi** : Dimeri, Gular, Lelka, Paroa, Tue, Umar, Umrai;

**Sans.** : Brahnavriksha, Haritaksha, Udumbara.

**Distribution**

Outer Himalaya, plains and low hills of India, from Rajpootana and the Salt Range to the Khasia mountains, Myanmar, Deccan Peninsula and Sri Lanka.

**Habitat Ecology**

Moist localities and bordering streams.

**Reproductive Cycle**

April-July.

**Material Examined**

EBH-TP-236.

**Systematic Account**

Trees. Leaves glabrous on both surfaces, 3-nerved. Receptacles shortly pedunculate, red when ripe, with depressed umbilicus; male, female and gall flowers together in one receptacle. Male flowers near the mouth of the receptacle; gall and female flowers intermixed. Achenes granulate.

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**Ficus palmata Forsk.**


*(PL 59A)*

**Family:** Moraceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Dhuda, Phakura, Khasra, Phedu, Phegura.

**Hindi Names:**

**Hindi** : Anjiri, Bedu, Beru, Gular, Khabara.

**Distribution**

N.W. India, ascending to 2,300 m in the Himalaya.

**Habitat Ecology**

Rocky slopes. Along agricultural fields.
Reproductive Cycle: April-September.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-504.

Systematic Account: A deciduous shrub or small tree. Leaves often deeply lobed, scabrous above, 3-nerved. Stipules ovate. Figs axillary, contracted towards the peduncle, purple when ripe. Male flowers numerous in the upper part of the receptacles.

**Ficus religiosa** Linn.


*(Pl. 59B)*

**Family:** Moraceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Peepal, Pipal.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

Eng.: The Peepul Tree;
Hindi: Pipal;
Sans.: Asvattha, Aswaththamu, Pavitrai, Vriksharaja.

**Distribution:** Wild in the Sub-Himalayan Forests, Bengal and in C. India; planted elsewhere.

**Habitat Ecology:** Usually planted alongwith *Ficus benghalensis*.

**Reproductive Cycle:** March-October.

**Material Examined:** EBH-TP-514.

**Systematic Account:** A large glabrous tree. Leaves coriaceous, ovate-rotund and the apex produced into a linear-lanceolate tail, reticulations fine. Receptacles axillary. depressed-globose, dark purple when ripe; basal bracts broad. Male flowers few, sessile, only near the mouth of some receptacles. Stamen 1. Gall and female flowers sessile or pedicellate; sepals 5, style short, lateral.

**Ficus roxburghii** Wall. ex Miq.


*(Pl. 59C)*
Family: Moraceae.

Vernacular Names: Chimbal, Timbal, Traimbal.

Hindi Names: Hindi: Timal, Trimal.

Distribution: Outer Himalaya, Kashmir-Bhutan; ascending to 1,600 m.


Reproductive Cycle: April-August.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-1104.

Systematic Account: A spreading tree having stalked, broadly ovate leaves. Figs stalked, clustered on short thick, leafless branches, red or dull purple when ripe.

_Ficus rumphii_ Blume


(Pl. 59D)

Family: Moraceae.

Vernacular Name: Badaar.

Hindi Names: Hindi: Gagjaira, Gajiun, Gajna, Kabar, Pakar, Pilkhan, Pipal, Pipul.

Distribution: Sub-Himalayan tract and outer hills, ascending to 1,650 m.


Reproductive Cycle: May-June.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-237.

Systematic Account: A large glabrous deciduous tree having subcoriaceous, broadly ovate, glabrous leaves. Stipules ovate-lanceolate. Receptacles sessile in pairs, axillary or from old scars, black when ripe, basal bracts small.
**Ficus virens Ait.**  
*Syn:* *F. infectoria* sensu Roxb.  
*(Pl. 60A)*

**Family:** Moraceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Papletha.

**Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**  
Hindi : Kahimal, Pilkha, Pilkhan;  
Sans. : Plaksha.

**Distribution** : Throughout India extending to outer Himalaya upto 1,900 m; also cultivated.

**Habitat Ecology** : Rocky slopes.

**Reproductive Cycle** : March-August.

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-1110.

**Systematic Account** : Deciduous trees. Leaves beaked, long, wavy-edged: leaf buds enclosed in 1.5 cm long scales. Figs 5-7 mm diameter, globose, in axillary pairs.

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**Fraxinus xanthoxyloides** *(Wall. ex G. Don)* DC.  
*Syn:* *F. moorcroftiana* Brand.; *Ornus xanthoxyloides* G. Don.  
*(Pl. 60B)*

**Family:** Oleaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Sanjal.

**English Name:**  
Eng. : Achee Tree Ash.

**Distribution** : Temperate Himalaya (Kashmir-Kumaon): 1,000-2,700 m.

**Habitat Ecology** : Open slopes. Drier areas.

**Reproductive Cycle** : July-September.

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-1204.

**Systematic Account** : Deciduous trees possessing greyish-pale bark with reticulate cracks, stiff branches and pinnate leaves.

**Gaillardia pulchella** Foug.
*(Pl. 60C)*

**Family:** Asteraceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Aster.

**English Name:** Eng. : Gaillardia.

**Distribution**: An annual from America.

**Habitat Ecology**: Cultivated; best for growing in the beds, in rockeries and also in pots.

**Reproductive Cycle**: July-October.

**Material Examined**: EBH-TP-905.

**Systematic Account**: Erect, branched, softly hairy annuals up to 60 cm high. Leaves oblong, nearly sessile. Flower-heads 5 cm across or more. Ray florets yellow with crimson base.

**Gomphrena globosa** Linn.
*(Pl. 61A)*

**Family:** Amaranthaceae.

**Vernacular Name**: Phulnu.

**English Names**: Eng. : Batchelor’s Button, Globe Amaranth.

**Distribution**: Native of America.

**Habitat Ecology**: Cultivated for its bright coloured flower-heads; and frequently met with as an escape.

**Reproductive Cycle**: Flowers during rainy and cold seasons in India.

**Material Examined**: EBH-TP-1122.
Systematic Account: Erect, hairy, dichotomously branched annuals. Leaves shortly petioled. Flower heads large globose with 2 leafy bracts; bracteoles pinkish purple. Sepals densely woolly.

_Grevillea robusta_ A. Cunn. ex R. Br.
_(Pl. 61B)_

**Family:** Proteaceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Silver Fir, Silver Oak.

**English Names:** Eng. : Australian Silk Oak, Silver Oak.

**Distribution:** Indigenous to Queensland and New South Wales; often planted along roadsides in Himalaya.

**Habitat Ecology:** Planted in gardens and avenues as a shade tree.

**Reproductive Cycle:** March-July.

**Material Examined:** EBH-TP-238.

**Systematic Account:** Large trees having rusty-tomentose young shoots compound pinnate type, 20-30 cm long, spirally arranged leaves and orange coloured flowers in one-sided fascicled racemes on short leafless branchlets. Perianth segments recurved to one side. Follicles oblique coriaceous, 1 or 2 seeded.

_Grewia oppositifolia_ Roxb.
_Syn: G. optiva_ Drumm.
_(Pl. 61C)_

**Family:** Tiliaceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Beul, Tamman.

**Hindi Names:** Hindi : Bahul, Bhengal, Bhimal, Biul, Biung.

**Distribution:** N. W. Himalaya (Indus to Nepal), ascending to 1,800 m.
### Habitat Ecology
Edges of agricultural fields, wasteplaces; also frequently cultivated.

### Reproductive Cycle
April-June.

### Material Examined
EBH-TP-239.

### Systematic Account

**Hamelia patens** Jacq.

**Syn:** *H. erecta* Jacq.; *H. patens* var. *axillaroides* Wernham; *Duhamelia patens* (Jacq.) Pers.

(Pl. 62A)

**Family:** Rubiaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Hamelia.

**Distribution:** Indigenous to tropical and subtropical America.

**Habitat Ecology**
Widely grown as an ornamental plant in gardens.

**Reproductive Cycle**
August-September.

**Material Examined**
EBH-TP-240.

**Systematic Account**

**Hedychium coronarium** Koenig.

**Syn:** *H. chrysoleucum* Hook.; *H. flavum* Roxb.; *H. maximum* Roscoe; *Amomum filiforme* Hunter ex Ridl.; *Gandasilium lirulatum* (Hassk.) Kuntze; *Kaempferia hedychi um* Lam.

(Pl. 62B)

**Family:** Zingiberaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Vantosh.

Distribution: Moist tropical and subtropical regions of Asia from India eastwards to Malaysia.

Habitat Ecology: Commonly grown in gardens as an ornamental.

Reproductive Cycle: May-July.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-404.

Systematic Account: Tall perennial herbs upto 2 m having stout, fleshy, jointed rootstock bearing leafy shoots. Leaves distichous with long clasping sheaths. Ligule membranous. Flowers fragrant, borne in dense oblong spikes; bracts closely imbricate. Capsules yellow inside, many seeded with a crimson aril.

*Helianthus annuus* Linn.

*Syn:* *H. annuus* var. *texanus* (Heiser) Shinners; *H. aridus* Rydb.; *H. lenticularis* Dougl. ex Lindl. (Pl. 62C)

Family: Asteraceae.

Vernacular Name: Surajmukhi.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:


Distribution: Native of W. United States.

Habitat Ecology: Commonly cultivated as an ornamental plant throughout India. Grows best in rich, deeply cultivated soil.

Reproductive Cycle: July-September.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-918.

**Hemerocallis fulva** (Linn.) Linn.

**Syn:** *H. liliosphodelus* var. *fulva* Linn.

(Pl. 63A)

**Family:** Liliaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Lily.

**English Names:**
- Eng.: Orange Day-lily, Tawny Day-lily.

**Distribution:**
- Native of China.

**Habitat Ecology:**
- Cultivated and naturalized in the Himalaya: 2,400-3,500 m.

**Reproductive Cycle:**
- May-June.

**Material Examined:**
- EBH-TP-1112.

**Systematic Account:**
- Rhizomatous perennials having keeled leaves and large funnel-shaped flowers with out-curved petals borne on stems which are shortly branched above. Inner petals distinctly broader than the outer. Filaments of stamens yellow.

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**Hibiscus mutabilis** Linn.

**Syn:** *H. aestuans* Rottler.

(Pl. 63B)

**Family:** Malvaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Local Gulab.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**
- Eng.: Changeable Rose, Confederate Rose, Cotton Rose;
- Hindi: Guliajaib, Shalapara, Sthalkamal;
- Sans.: Padmcharini, Sthalpadma.

**Distribution:**
- Native of China.

**Habitat Ecology:**
- Cultivated in gardens; do best in warm humid regions.

**Reproductive Cycle:**
- September-December.

**Material Examined:**
- EBH-TP-906.
Systematic Account: A deciduous shrub of 2.5 m in height. Leaves 3-5 lobed, hairy on both surfaces. Flowers axillary, pedunculate, red. Involucral bracts 7-10, shorter than the velvety-pubescent calyx-lobes. Staminal tube shorter than the corolla. Capsules globose, flattened, hairy with reniform, hispid seeds.

**Hibiscus rosa-sinensis** Linn.  
*(Pl. 63C)*

Family: Malvaceae.

Vernacular Name: Chini Gulab.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:
- **Eng.**: Chinese Hibiscus, Scarlet Rose-mallow, Shoe Flower;  
- **Hindi**: Jasuin, Jasun, Jasut;  
- **Sans.**: Arkapriya, Aruna, Harivallabha, Japa-pushpam, Java, Joba, Odhrapursha, Pratiko, Rudra Pushpam.

Distribution: Native of China.

Habitat Ecology: Cultivated throughout India in gardens for its handsome flowers.

Reproductive Cycle: February-October.


**Hibiscus syriacus** Linn.  
*Syn: H. rhombifolius* Cav.  
*(Pl. 63D)*

Family: Malvaceae.

Vernacular Name: Brahm phool.

English Name:  
- **Eng.**: Rose of Sharon.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distribution</th>
<th>Native of Syria.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat Ecology</td>
<td>Cultivated in gardens throughout India; prefers subtropical and mild temperate climates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive Cycle</td>
<td>July-September.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material Examined</td>
<td>EBH-TP-805.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Holoptelea integrifolia* (Roxb.) Planch.

**Syn:** *Ulmus integrifolia* Roxb.

*(Pl. 64A)*

**Family:** Ulmaceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Papri, Pardesi.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**
- Eng.: Entire-leaved Elm, Indian Elm;
- Hindi: Banchilla, Begana, Chilibil, Dhamna, Kandru, Kanju, Kumba, Kunja, Papri;
- Sans.: Chirabilva.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distribution</th>
<th>Throughout the greater part of India upto 700 m.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat Ecology</td>
<td>Hot drier regions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive Cycle</td>
<td>February-May.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material Examined</td>
<td>EBH-TP-243.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systematic Account</td>
<td>A large deciduous tree with bark exfoliating in corky scales. Flowers greenish yellow, polygamous, in short racemes or fascicles. Fruits a samara with membranous wing and flat seed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Humulus lupulus* Linn.

*(Pl. 64B)*

**Family:** Cannabinaceae.
Vernacular Name: Hops.

English Name: Eng. : The Hop.

Distribution : Native of Europe.

Habitat Ecology : Cultivated on commercial scale in N. W. Himalaya.

Reproductive Cycle : June-July.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-1205.


*Hydrangea macrophylla* (Thunb.) DC.

*Syn: H. hortensis* Sm.

*(Pl. 64C)*

Family: Hydrangeaceae.

Vernacular Name: Hydrangea.


Distribution : A native of Japan.

Habitat Ecology : Grown in gardens of hills and temperate areas for their handsome foliage and large showy clusters of flowers.

Reproductive Cycle : June-July.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-106.

Systematic Account : A bushy shrub with brownish branches and oblong-ovate to elliptic-lanceolate leaves. Inflorescence ball-shaped; the flowers range from white through pink to violet. Heads globular (mainly of sterile flowers) or 'lace-caps' with the outer sterile flowers and the inner fertile ones.
Hymenocallis littoralis (Jacq.) Salisb.  
(Pl. 64D)

Family: Amaryllidaceae.

Vernacular Name: Safed Lily.

English Name: Spider Lily.

Distribution: A native of Southern America.

Habitat Ecology: Grown on the edges of gardens or as potted plant.

Reproductive Cycle: July-August.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-227.


Hyoscyamus niger Linn.  
(Pl. 64E)

Family: Solanaceae.

Vernacular Names: Bajra Bhang, Dhandru.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:
Eng. : Henbane;  
Hindi : Khurasani-ajvayan, Khurasani Jamani, Khurasani Yamani;  
Sans. : Madakarini, Mani, Parasikaya.

Distribution: Temperate W. Himalaya: 1,600-3,000 m (Kashmir-Garwhal).


Reproductive Cycle: April-September.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-1206.

Systematic Account: An erect viscid herb with sessile leaves. Flowers nearly sessile, lower ones in the forks of the branches, upper solitary in the axils of leaf-like

*Hypericum cernuum* Roxb.

*Syn:* *H. govanianum* Wall.; *H. oblongifolium* Choisy; *H. speciosum* Wall.

*(Pl. 65A)*

**Family:** Hypericaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Pitrika.

**English Name:**

**Distribution:** W. Temperate Himalaya (Kumaon to Sirmour): 1,700-2,350 m.

**Habitat Ecology:** Common on rocks, ravines, open slopes, shrubberies, banks, steep rocky slopes, etc.

**Reproductive Cycle:** April-October.

**Material Examined:** EBH-TP-107.

**Systematic Account:** Glabrous shrubs upto 180 cm. Branches cylindrical. Leaves minutely dotted. Cymes terminal, 3-5 flowered; flowers yellow. Capsule conical.

*Impatiens balsamina* Linn.

*(Pl. 65B)*

**Family:** Balsaminaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Balsam.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

**Distribution:** Throughout India and Sri Lanka, upto 1,500 m. China. Malaya.

**Habitat Ecology:** Abundant in fields, wastelands; also cultivated.
Reproductive Cycle: July-September.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-1113.

Systematic Account:

**Ipomoea cairica** (Linn.) Sweet

*Syn:* *I. palmata* Forsk.; *I. pulchella* Roth.; *Convolvulus cairicus* Linn.

*(Pl. 65C)*

Family: Convolvulaceae.

Vernacular Name: Bahubel.

English Name: Bahubel.

Distribution: Deccan Peninsula, Nepal, H.P.


Reproductive Cycle: June-November.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-806.

Systematic Account:
Perennial climbers with a tubercled stem and deeply palmately 5-7-lobed leaves. Flowers borne on pedicels 1.2-3 cm long. Corolla purplish, funnel-shaped. Capsule ovoid, 4-seeded.

**Ipomoea purpurea** (Linn.) Roth.

*Syn:* *I. hirsutula* Jacq. f.; *I. purpurea* var. *diversifolia* (Lindl.) O'Donell; *Pharbitis purpurea* (Linn.) Voigt; *Convolvulus purpureus* Linn.

*(Pl. 65D)*

Family: Convolvulaceae.

Vernacular Name: Gonani.

English Name: Morning Glory.

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Ipomoea quamoclit Linn.

Syn: Convolvulus pennatus Linn.; C. quamoclit Spreng.; Quamoclit pinnata (Desr.) Bojer; Q. vulgaris Chois.

Family: Convolvulaceae.

Distribution: India; ascending to 1,000-2,350 m in Khasia; W. Deccan Peninsula.

Habitat Ecology: Cultivated areas. Wastelands.

Reproductive Cycle: April-October.


Ipomoea quamoclit Linn.

Syn: Convolvulus pennatus Linn.; C. quamoclit Spreng.; Quamoclit pinnata (Desr.) Bojer; Q. vulgaris Chois.

Family: Convolvulaceae.

Distribution: Naturalised in the Himalaya upto 1,200 m.

Habitat Ecology: Common in cultivated areas as a climber on shrubs and herbaceous plants.

Reproductive Cycle: August-October.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-241.


Iris germanica Linn.

Family: Iridaceae.
Vernacular Name: Iris.

English Names: Eng. : Blue Iris, Flag Iris, German Iris.

Distribution : Native of S. Europe.

Habitat Ecology : Widely cultivated as an ornamental plant; grow well in exposed soil with plenty of lime or old mortar rubble.

Reproductive Cycle : June-July.


Systematic Account : Rhizomatous perennial herbs having a beard at the top of the three lower petals and sword-like leaves. Flowers purple and lilac, fragrant, borne on 61-90 cm long stems.

*Ixia chinensis* Linn.

Syn: *Belamcanda chinensis* (Linn.) DC; *B. punctata* Moench; *Gemmingia chinensis* (Linn.) Kunz; *Iris domestica* Goldblatt & Mabb. (Pl. 66C)

Family: Iridaceae.

Vernacular Name: Lily.

English Names: Eng. : Blackberry Lily, Leopard Flower, Leopard Lily.

Distribution : Native of Southeastern Asia.

Habitat Ecology : Cultivated in gardens as an ornamental plant.

Reproductive Cycle : July-October.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-919.

Systematic Account : Perennial herb growing upto 1.5m tall with flat, sword-shaped leaves. Flowers yellow to orange in colour with darker spots on the petals, produced in loose terminal branching cymes. Fruits a membranous obovoid Capsule.
**Jacaranda acutifolia Humb. & Bonpl.**  
*Syn:* *J. mimosifolia* D. Don; *J. ovalifolia* R. Br.  
(Pl. 67A)

**Family:** Bignoniaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Jackranda.

**English Name:**  
Eng. : Jacaranda.

**Distribution** : Outer foothills of the W. Himalaya.

**Habitat Ecology** : Commonly planted along roadsides and railway tracks.

**Reproductive Cycle** : March-June.

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-200.

**Systematic Account** : A medium-sized, deciduous tree attaining 8-10 m in height. Leaves opposite, bipinnate. Flowers bluish-purple, in loose pyramidal panicles. Fruits a flat woody capsule.

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**Jasminum grandiflorum Linn.**  
*Syn:* *J. aureum* Don.; *J. officinale* Linn. var. *grandiflorum* (Linn.) Stokes.  
(Pl. 67B)

**Family:** Oleaceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Chameli, Malti.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**  
Spanish Jasmine, White Jasmine;  
Hindi : Chameli, Jati;  
Sans. : Bahugandha, Gajavhaya, Jati, Punyagandha.

**Distribution** : N. W. Himalaya (600-2,500 m); wild. Often cultivated in Indian gardens.

**Habitat Ecology** : Shrubberies. Ravines.

**Reproductive Cycle** : April-September.

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-400.

**Jasminum humile Linn.**

Syn: *J. bignoniaceum* Wall.; *J. chrysanthemum* Roxb.; *J. inodorum* Jacquem; *J. revolutum* Sims.; *J. wallichianum* Lindl.

(Pl. 67C)

Family: Oleaceae.

Vernacular Names: Chameli, Samsaun, Sunajui.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:
- **Eng.:** Golden Jasmine, Italian Jasmine, Nepal Jasmine, Yellow Jasmine;
- **Hindi:** Maito, Peeli Chameli, Pitmalti;
- **Sanskrit:** Gandadhya, Haima, Hemapushpi, Hemapushpi, Pitika, Svarajuthika.

Distribution: Subtropical Himalaya: 1,500-3,000 m.

Habitat Ecology: Shrubberies, forests; common.

Reproductive Cycle: May-September.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-112.

Systematic Account: Erect shrubs with numerous green angular branches. Leaves pinnate; leaflets elliptic-acute at both ends. Flowers solitary or in dense cymes at the ends of the twigs, yellow; pedicels pubescent. Fruits a juicy black berry.

**Jasminum primulinum** Hemsl. ex Baker

Syn: *J. mesnyi* Hance.

(Pl. 67D)

Family: Oleaceae.

Vernacular Name: Chameli.

English Names:
- Eng.: Jasmine, Primrose Jasmine.

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Distribution: Native of Yunnan (China), cultivated throughout the tropical and subtropical parts of the world.

Habitat Ecology: Grown as an ornamental plant; thrives on poor soil and under adverse conditions.

Reproductive Cycle: March-May.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-111.


**Jasminum sambac (Linn.) Ait.**


Family: Oleaceae.

Vernacular Name: Chameli.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

- **Eng.** : Arabian Jasmine, Lily Jasmine, Sambac Jasmine, Tuscan Jasmine;
- **Hindi** : Banmallika, Bel, Chamba, Mogra, Motia, Mugra;
- **Sans.** : Ananga, Ashtapadi, Asphota, Devalata, Gandharaja, Gauri, Pramodini, Saptala, Vanachandrika, Varshiki, Vitapriya.

Distribution: Cultivated throughout India and tropics of both hemispheres.

Habitat Ecology: Shrubberies; commonly cultivated.

Reproductive Cycle: Summer - rainy seasons.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-807.

lobes as long as the tube. Ripe carpels 1-2. subglobose, black.

*Jatropha panduraefolia* Andr.
*Syn:* *J. integerrima* Jacq.; *J. hastata* Jacq.  
*(Pl. 68B)*

**Family:** Euphorbiaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Dudhal.

**Distribution**
- Native of W. Indies; widely distributed throughout warm regions.

**Habitat Ecology**
- Cultivated in gardens.

**Reproductive Cycle**
- Summer.

**Material Examined**
- EBH-TP-723.

**Systematic Account**
- Flowering shrubs upto 3 m tall. Leaves simple, fiddle-shaped. Flowers in axillary or terminal cyme, unisexual, red. Stamens yellow.

*Juglans regia* Linn.
*Syn:* *J. regia* var. *Kumaonica* DC.; *J. arguta* Wall.  
*(Pl. 68C)*

**Family:** Juglandaceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Akhrot, Khor.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**
- *Eng.*: Common Walnut Tree, European Walnut, Himalayan Walnut, Walnut Tree;  
- *Hindi*: Akhrot, Akrot;  
- *Sans.*: Akhoda, Akhota, Akschoda, Akshota.

**Distribution**
- Temperate Himalaya and W. Tibet: 1,500-3,000 m (wild and cultivated). Khasia Hills (cultivated).

**Habitat Ecology**
- Forests; widely cultivated in West Himalaya.

**Reproductive Cycle**
- April-October.

**Material Examined**
- EBH-TP-110.

*Juniperus chinensis* Linn.

*(Pl. 69A)*

Family: Cupressaceae.

Vernacular Name: Juniperus.

English Name: Eng.: Chinese Juniper.

Distribution: Native of China, Mangolia, Manchuria, Korea and Japan.

Habitat Ecology: Cultivated, particularly in its shrub and dwarf forms.

Reproductive Cycle: March-April.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-521.

Systematic Account: Dioecious plants upto 20 m tall with broad crown, thin branchlets and with 2 leaf forms; scale leaves tightly appressed, arranged in 4 rows; needle-like leaves in whorls of 3 or in deccusate pairs, apex prickly. Male flowers yellow. Fruits globose, brown. 2-3 seeded.

*Juniperus macropoda* Boiss.

Syn: *J. excelsa* Brand.; *J. gossainthaneana* Loddig.; *J. polycarpos* K. Koch; *Sabina seravschanica* (Kom.) Nevski.

*(Pl. 69B)*

Family: Cupressaceae.

Vernacular Names: Devidiar, Shur.

Distribution : Afghanistan-C. Nepal and N. Temperate Zone: 1,800-3,600 m.

Habitat Ecology : Stony slopes, drier areas.

Reproductive Cycle : September-March.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-1202.

Systematic Account : Trees possessing stout trunk with irregular branches and reddish brown, vertically fissured bark. Leaves exhibit mostly scaly leaves on the upper branches whereas lower leaves adpressed to stem. Flowers monoecious; the male cones arise at the tips of the branchlets, the female ones spreading as short lateral branchlets. Fruits globose, blue black, resinous with 2-5 seeds.

\[ \text{Justicia gendarussa Linn. f.} \]
\[ \text{Syn: Gendarussa vulgaris Nees.} \]
\[ \text{(Pl. 69C)} \]

Family: Acanthaceae.

Vernacular Name: Kali Basuti.

Hindi and Sanskrit Names: Hindi : Nilinargandi, Udisanbhalu; Sans. : Bhutakeshi, Gandharasa, Indrani, Krishnanirgundi, Nirgundi.

Distribution : Cultivated throughout India; often as an escape.

Habitat Ecology : Grown in gardens and naturalized.

Reproductive Cycle : January-March.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-903.

Kochia trichophylla Voss.
(Pl. 70A)

Family: Chenopodiaceae.

Vernacular Name: Kochia.


Distribution : S. France; eastwards to Japan.

Habitat Ecology : Usually grown in garden beds and along the pathways for indoor and outdoor decoration.

Reproductive Cycle : Flowering after the rainy season.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-220.

Systematic Account : Erect, much-branched annuals attaining a height upto one metre. Leaves narrow, needle-like which turn purple when old. Flowers red.

Lagerstroemia indica Linn.
Syn: L. elegans Wall.; Velaga globosa Gaertn.
(Pl. 70B)

Family: Lythraceae.

Vernacular Name: Har-Shingar.


Distribution : Throughout India; usually cultivated in gardens. Originally from China.

Habitat Ecology : Planted.

Reproductive Cycle : June-October.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-810.

Systematic Account : A leaf-shedding tree possessing slenderly pedicelled flowers occurring solitary or in peduncled cymes at the end of the branchlets. Calyx deeply 6-lobed.
Petals crumpled and curled. Outer 6 stamens longer and larger than the numerous inner ones. Capsules globose.

_Lannea coromandelica_ (Houtt.) Merrill

_Syn:_ *L. grandis* (Dennst.) Engler; *Dialium coromandelicum* Houtt.; *Haberlia grandis* Dennst.; *Odina pinnata* Rottl.; *O. wodier* Roxb.

(Pl. 70C)

_Family:_ Anacardiaceae.

_Vernacular Name:_ Kaimbal.

_Hindi and Sanskrit Names:_

_Hindi:_ Jhingan, Jingan, Kaimil, Mohi, Mohin, Mohni, Moyen, Thingan;
_Sans._ Jingini.

_Distribution:_ Throughout India to an altitude of 1,500 m.

_Habitat Ecology:_ Common in dry locales of mixed deciduous forests of the hills and plains; often planted as an avenue tree.

_Reproductive Cycle:_ February-June.

_Material Examined:_ EBH-TP-224.

_Systematic Account:_ Deciduous trees with a spreading crown, stout branches, bark exfoliating in irregular, rounded plates and imparipinnate leaves crowded at the ends of branches. Leaflets 7-9, oblong-ovate. Flowers small, unisexual; male fascicled in slender compound racemes and female in simple pubescent racemes. Fruits reniform, 1-seeded.

_Lawsonia alba_ Lam.

_Syn:_ *L. inermis* Roxb.; *L. purpurea* Lamk.; *L. spinosa* Linn.

(Pl. 70D)

_Family:_ Lythraceae.

_Vernacular Name:_ Mendi.

_English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:_

_Eng._ Camphire, Cypress Shrub, Egyptian Privet, Henna Plant;
Hindi : Hena, Mehndi, Mhindi; Sans. : Dvivranta, Kuravaka, Medika, Mendhi, Mendika, Nakharanjani, Ragagarbha, Ranjaka, Sakachara, Timira.

Distribution : Throughout India, very common, cultivated and naturalized.

Habitat Ecology : Widely cultivated in tropical countries as a dye plant.

Reproductive Cycle : April-July.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-503.

Systematic Account : A glabrous much branched erect shrub with lateral branches often ending in a spinous point and shortly petioled leaves narrowed at the base. Flowers numerous, fragrant, in large terminal pyramidal panicked cymes. Petals as broad as long. Stamens 8, inserted in pairs on the calyx-tube. Capsules supported by the persistent calyx and tipped with the style.

*Lespedeza sericea* (Thunb.) Miq.

Syn: *L. cuneata* (Dum.-Cours) G. Don; *L. juncea* (Linn.f.) Pers. var. *sericea* (Miq.) Forbes & Hemsl.; *Hedysarum sericeum* Thunb.

(Pl. 70E)

Family: Fabaceae.

Vernacular Name: Karkura.

Distribution : Throughout Himalaya: 1,500-2,500 m.

Habitat Ecology : Cultivated.

Reproductive Cycle : July-August.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-1114.


477
**Leucaena leucocephala (Lam.) de Wit**

Syn: *L. glauca* Benth.; *Acacia biceps* Willd.; *A. frondosa* Willd.; *A. glauca* (Linn.) Moench; *Mimosa glauca* Linn.; *M. leucocephala* Lam. (Pl. 70F)

**Family:** Fabaceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Alseenia, Lasini, Lasunia.

**English and Hindi Names:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eng.</td>
<td>Lead Tree, Leucaena, White Popinac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>Kadam, Kubabul, Toira</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution** : Throughout India.

**Habitat Ecology** : Hedges, along boundaries of fields; also grown in gardens and plantations.

**Reproductive Cycle** : September-November.

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-1115.

**Systematic Account** : Unarmed shrubs or a small tree up to 9 m having bipinnate, channelled leaves ending in a weak spine. Pinnae 3-8 pairs with pubescent rachises. Leaflets 10-15 pairs, membranous. Flowers borne in dense globose heads. Pods straight, flat, obliquely triangular at apex, 15-25 seeded.

**Ligustrum lucidum** Aiton

Syn: *L. nepalense* var. *glabrum* Hook. f.; *L. spicatum* Hort. (Pl. 71A)

**Family:** Oleaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Pataal Ped.

**English Names:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eng.</td>
<td>Chinese Privet, Glossy Privet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution** : Found in Khasi hills up to 1,500 m; often cultivated in gardens.

**Habitat Ecology** : Cultivated.

**Reproductive Cycle** : July-November.
Material Examined: EBH-TP-407.

Systematic Account: A large evergreen shrub possessing grey bark and coriaceous glossy leaves. Flowers in panicles, creamy white, fragrant. Fruits oblong, blue black when ripe.

*Litchi chinensis Sonn.*

Syn: *Nephelium litchi* Camb. (Pl. 71B)

Family: Sapindaceae.

Vernacular Name: Litchi.

English and Hindi Names:

Eng.: Litchi;  
Hindi: Litchi.

Distribution: Native of S. China; widely cultivated in India.

Habitat Ecology: Widely grown in the tropics.

Reproductive Cycle: April-June.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-226.

Systematic Account: An evergreen shrub or small tree with exstipulate leaves and greenish flowers in terminal panicles. Calyx cup-shaped. Petals 0. Stamens 6-10, inserted inside a fleshy, glabrous disk. Fruits red when ripe, containing one large obovoid brown seed enclosed in a fleshy edible aril. Pericarp dry, thin, brittle.

*Litsea polyantha* Juss.

Syn: *L. monopetala* (Roxb.) Pers.; *Tetranthera alnoides* Miquel; *T. hexantha* Sieb.; *T. macrophylla* Wall.; *T. monopetala* Roxb.; *Tomex pubescens* Herb. (Pl. 71C)

Family: Lauraceae.

Vernacular Name: Sangran.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

Eng.: Common Grey Mango Laurel;  
Hindi: Gwa, Kakuri, Kari, Meda, Papria, Randkari, Sangran;
**Sans.**: Gajapippali.

**Distribution**: Sub-Himalayan tract from the Ravi eastwards, ascending to 1,500 m.

**Habitat Ecology**: Preferring moist localities.

**Reproductive Cycle**: March-May.

**Material Examined**: EBH-TP-809.


**Litsea sebifera** Pers.


*(Pl. 71D)*

**Family**: Lauraceae.

**Vernacular Name**: Kala Rajaan.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

- **Eng.**: Common Tallow Laurel;
- **Hindi**: Garbijaur, Maidalakri, Medh, Menda, Singrauf;
- **Sans.**: Adhavara, Drava, Jivani, Manichhidra, Meda, Medovati, Rasa, Sadhavi, Shalyada, Shreshtha, Snigdha.

**Distribution**: Throughout the hotter parts of India.

**Habitat Ecology**: Wastelands. Roadsides. Dry slopes.

**Reproductive Cycle**: May-July.

**Material Examined**: EBH-TP-248.

**Systematic Account**: A medium-sized tree having pubescent branchlets, inflorescence and underside of leaves. Flowers yellowish in umbellate heads arranged in lax pedunculate axillary corymbs. Stamens upto 20 or more. Filaments clothed with long soft hairs. Fruits globose, black, supported by the thick pedicel.
**Lonicera japonica Thunb.**

*Syn:* *L. macrantha* DC.; *Caprifolium japonicum* Don; *C. macranthum* Don.

*(Pl. 72A)*

**Family:** Caprifoliaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Lushai.

**English Names:**  
Eng. : Honeysuckle, Japanese Honeysuckle.

**Distribution**  
C. Nepal-Bhutan, China and S.E. Asia: 1,500-2,400 m.

**Habitat Ecology**  
Shrubberies, planted.

**Reproductive Cycle**  
May-August.

**Material Examined**  
EBH-TP-104.

**Systematic Account**  
Semi-evergreen shrubby climbers having coriaceous leaves which are villous beneath. Peduncles in subterminal panicles. Calyx-tube more or less hairy. Corolla-lobes fading to yellow. Berries black.

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**Lycopersicium esculentum Mill.**


*(Pl. 72B)*

**Family:** Solanaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Tamatar.

**English and Hindi Names:**  
Eng. : Love-apple, Tomato;  
Hindi : Gur-begun, Tamatar, Tamati, Timoti.

**Distribution**  
Cultivated in India.

**Habitat Ecology**  
Cultivated; often an escape on wastelands and along borders of agricultural fields.

**Reproductive Cycle**  
May-June.

**Material Examined**  
EBH-TP-249.

*Machilus gamblei* King ex Hook. f.  
(Pl. 72C)

Family: Lauraceae.

Vernacular Name: Khadamb.

Distribution: Outer Himalaya; the sub-Himalayan tract from Chamba eastwards and in Assam upto 1,500 m.

Habitat Ecology: Moist and swampy places along streams and ravines.

Reproductive Cycle: March-June.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-1116.

Systematic Account: A moderate-sized tree having rough bark and thinly coriaceous leaves. Flowers in panicles, yellowish green; perianth lobes villous within. Fruits globose, black.

*Magnolia grandiflora* Linn.

Syn: *M. angustifolia* Millais; *M. elliptica* Link; *M. foetida* (Linn.) Sarg.; *M. lanceolata* Link; *M. rotundifolia* Millais.  
(Pl. 73A)

Family: Magnoliaceae.

Vernacular Names: Champa, Champakali.

English and Hindi Names:  
Eng. : Bull Bay. Southern Magnolia;  
Hindi : Andachampa. Him Champa.

Distribution: Indigenous to Southeastern United States (N. Carolina, Florida and Texas).

Habitat Ecology: Planted in gardens.

Reproductive Cycle: May-August.
Material Examined: EBH-TP-1002.

Systematic Account:
Semideciduous pyramidal trees with young branches covered in brown hairs and simple leathery leaves. Flowers creamy white, fragrant and measure up to 20 cm across when fully open. Fruits brown colored and measure up to 10 cm long.

*Mallotus philippinensis* (Lam.) Muell.-Arg.


*Family:* Euphorbiaceae.

Vernacular Names: Kaamal. Kaambal.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:
Eng.: Kamala Tree, Monkey Face Tree;
Hindi: Kamala, Kambhal, Kambila, Kamela, Kamila, Kamud, Rauni, Rohni, Ruin, Rulu;
Sans.: Bahupushpa, Kampilla, Kapila, Karkatha, Lohitanga, Madhuka, Nadivasa, Pikaksha, Punnaga, Raktachurnaka, Raktaphala, Ranjaka, Rechanaka, Rochana.

Distribution: Throughout Tropical India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar.

Habitat Ecology: Often gregarious; moist forests.

Reproductive Cycle: April-October.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-702.

Systematic Account: A small much-branched rusty-pubescent tree. Leaves with numerous orbicular red glands beneath, reticulately veined. Flowers dioecious; males clustered in erect terminal spikes, the females in short spikes. Capsules 3-lobed with globose black seeds.

*Malva sylvestris* Linn.

Syn: *M. mauritiana* Linn.; *M. sylvestris* var. *mauritiana* (Linn.) Boiss. (Pl. 73C)

*Family:* Malvaceae.
Vernacular Name: Gulkhair.

English and Hindi Names:

- **Eng.:** Blue Mallow, Bread-and-cheese, Common Mallow, Cheese Cake, Country Mallow, Marsh Mallow, Pick Cheese;
- **Hindi:** Gulkhair, Kunzi, Vilayati-kangai.

**Distribution:** Western Temperate Himalaya, from Punjab to Kumaon, upto 2,400 m.

**Habitat Ecology:** Wastelands. Drier regions. Periphery of the forests.

**Reproductive Cycle:** May-October.

**Material Examined:** EBH-TP-1117.

**Systematic Account:** Tall, erect, glabrous herbs with strong, branched stem. Flowers large, stalked. Bracteoles entire. Corolla purple, much longer than the calyx. Seeds many, reniform.

*Malva verticillata* Linn.

*Syn:* *M. alchemillaefolia* Wall.; *M. neilgherrensis* Wight. (Pl. 73D)

*Family:* Malvaceae.

Vernacular Name: Pinzi.

**English Name:**

- **Eng.:** Cluster Mallow.

**Distribution:** Throughout Himalayas upto 4,000 m.

**Habitat Ecology:** Cultivated areas. Wastelands.

**Reproductive Cycle:** May-September.

**Material Examined:** EBH-TP-1118.

**Systematic Account:** An erect, branched, pubescent herb upto 120 cm high with flowers in dense axillary clusters. Bracteoles narrowly lanceolate, acute. Petals pale pink, nearly twice as long as the calyx.

*Malvaviscus conzatii* Green.  
*(Pl. 74A)*

484
Family: Malvaceae.

Vernacular Name: Gudhal.

Distribution: Cultivated in tropical gardens.

Habitat Ecology: Hedges; near houses.

Reproductive Cycle: Major part of the year.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-250.

Systematic Account: Shrubs up to 2.5 m tall. Leaves alternate, simple, broadly ovate, coarsely-toothed with upper surface rough. Flowers usually solitary, axillary, scarlet.

**Mangifera indica** Linn.

Syn: *M. domestica* Gaertn.

*(Pl. 74B)*

Family: Anacardiaceae.

Vernacular Name: Amb.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

- Eng.: Mango Tree;
- Hindi: Am, Amb;
- Sans.: Amra, Chutu, Madha-dut.

Distribution: Tropical Himalaya.

Habitat Ecology: Planted along roadsides, field borders, local pathways.

Reproductive Cycle: March-July.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-251.

Systematic Account: An evergreen tree having coriaceous leaves at the ends of the branches. Flowers monoecious, in many-flowered pubescent panicles. Drupes large, fleshy, obliquely pyriform.

**Melia azadirachta** Linn.

Syn: *M. indica* Brandis; *M. parviflora* Moon.; *Antelaea azadirachta* (Linn.) Adelb.; *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.

*(Pl. 74C)*

485
Family: Meliaceae.

Vernacular Names: Neem, Nim.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

- **Eng.:** Indian Lilac, Margosa Tree, Neem Tree;
- **Hindi:** Bai-nimb, Nim, Nimb, Ninb;
- **Sanskrit:** Arishta, Nimb, Nimb-vrikshaha.

Distribution: Common, cultivated, throughout the greater part of India and Myanmar.

Habitat Ecology: Throughout the drier parts.

Reproductive Cycle: February-April.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-522.


*Melia azedarach* Linn.

**Syn:** *M. bukayun* Royle; *M. sempervirens* Sw.

*(Pl. 74D)*

Family: Meliaceae.

Vernacular Names: Drek, Kachen.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

- **Eng.:** Barbados Lilac, Bead Tree, Indian Lilac, Persian Lilac;
- **Hindi:** Bakain, Bakarja, Bakayin, Betain, Deikna, Drek, Mahanimb;
- **Sanskrit:** Mahanimba, Himadruma, Parvata-nimba-vrikshaha.

Distribution: Throughout India: 600-1,000 m.

Habitat Ecology: Planted in villages, along roadsides.

Reproductive Cycle: May-October.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-252.

honey-scented, in long-peduncled, axillary panicles. Drupes subglobose, 4-seeded.

*Mentha longifolia* (Linn.) Huds.
*(Pl. 74E)*

**Family:** Lamiaceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Jungli Pudina, Madeni.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**
- **Eng.:** Horse-mint;
- **Hindi:** Jungli Pudina, Podina;
- **Sans.:** Ajirnaha, Pudina, Rochani, Shakashobana, Sugandhipatra, Vantihara, Vyanjana.

**Distribution:** Western Himalaya extending upto Central Nepal, Tibet, N. W. Asia, Europe.

**Habitat Ecology:** Common along streamsides, waysides, bogs, irrigation channels, borders of paddy fields.

**Reproductive Cycle:** November-February.

**Material Examined:** EBH-TP-605.

**Systematic Account:** Perennial sweet smelling herbs with branched underground suckers, erect stem upto 1 m, and saw-toothed, densely hoary leaves which are pale beneath. Flowers in whorls forming slender spikes borne at the ends of the branches.

*Mentha piperita* Linn.
*(Pl. 75A)*

**Family:** Lamiaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Pudina.

**English and Hindi Names:**
- **Eng.:** Brandy Mint, Peppermint;
- **Hindi:** Gamathi Pudina, Paparaminta.

**Distribution:** Cultivated in Indian gardens.

**Habitat Ecology:** Commonly near water channels, moist places.
Reproductive Cycle: July-September.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-707.

Systematic Account: An erect, fragrant, perennial herb having coarsely serrated petioled leaves and whorls in terminal cylindric spikes which are interrupted below. Bracts minute. Pedicels and flowers very sparingly hispid.

**Michelia champaca Linn.**

*Syn:* *M. aurantiaca* Wall.; *M. doldospa* Ham.; *M. rheedii* Wight.; *M. rufinervis* DC.; *Champaca velutina* Kuntze.

(Pl. 75B)

**Family:** Magnoliaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Champa.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**
- Eng.: Golden Champa, Yellow Champa;
- Hindi: Champa, Champac, Champaca;
- Sans.: Anjana, Champaka, Champeya, Deepapushpa, Hemapushpa, Kanchana, Kusuma, Peetapushpa, Surabhi, Svarnapushpa.

**Distribution:** Wild in E. sub-Himalayan tract and lower hills up to 1,000 m; cultivated in various parts of India and Myanmar.

**Habitat Ecology:** Commonly cultivated as a garden ornamental.

**Reproductive Cycle:** April-September.

**Material Examined:** EBH-TP-523.

**Systematic Account:** Evergreen trees with a straight trunk and ascending branches forming a close head. Flowers fragrant, axillary, solitary, each enclosed in bud by a coriaceous deciduous bract. Capsules dark brown, opening on the back by two valves.

**Mimosa pudica Linn.**

*Syn:* *M. hispidula* Kunth.

(Pl. 75C)

**Family:** Fabaceae.

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Vernacular Name: Chhui-mui.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

Eng. : The Sensitive Plant, Touch-me-not;
Hindi : Chhui-mui, Lajalu, Lajjavati;
Sans. : Lajjalu, Varahakranta.

Distribution : Native of tropical America; naturalized throughout tropical and subtropical parts of India.

Habitat Ecology : Open wastelands.

Reproductive Cycle : Flowers and fruits throughout the year.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-908.


*Mimusops elengi* Linn.


(Pl. 75D, E)

Family: Sapotaceae.

Vernacular Name: Molsari.

Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

Hindi : Bakul, Maulsarau, Maulser, Mulsari;
Sans. : Bakul, Vakula.

Distribution : Deccan and Malay Peninsulas; frequently cultivated in N. India.

Habitat Ecology : Often planted in temple courtyards of H.P.

Reproductive Cycle : March-May.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-201.

Systematic Account : Evergreen trees with a compact leafy head, and short erect trunk, elliptic leaves and white, fragrant flowers which are solitary or in fascicles of 2-6.
Corolla-lobes 16-20, white. Staminodes 8, alternate with the stamens. Berries 1-seeded, yellow when ripe.

**Mirabilis jalapa Linn.**

*Syn:* *M. jalapa* subsp. *lindheimeri* Standl.: *M. lindheimeri* (Standl.) Shinners. 
*(Pl. 76A)*

**Family:** Nyctaginaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Gulal.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

- Eng.: Four O’Clock Flower, Marvel of Peru;
- Hindi: Gulabash, Gulabbas;
- Sans.: Krishnakeli, Sandhyakali.

**Distribution**

: Throughout India; often planted.

**Habitat Ecology**

: Moist localities. Wasteplaces near habitations.

**Reproductive Cycle**

: June-September.

**Material Examined**

: EBH-TP-604.

**Systematic Account**

: Leafy herbs with large perennial tuberous roots, fleshy stems, cordate leaves, long tubular fragrant flowers and elliptical, leathery, black fruits.

**Momordica charantia Linn.**

*Syn:* *M. humilis* Wall.; *M. muricata* DC; *M. senegalensis* Lamk. 
*(Pl. 76B)*

**Family:** Cucurbitaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Karela.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

- Eng.: Bitter Gourd, Carilla Fruit;
- Hindi: Karela, Karoli, Karola;

**Distribution**

: Throughout India.
Habitat Ecology : Cultivated over much of the tropics for their edible fruits.

Reproductive Cycle : July-October.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-716.


*Morus alba* Linn.
Syn: *M. serrata* Wall.; *M. tatarica* Linn.
(Pl. 76C)

Family: Moraceae.

Vernacular Name: Toot.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:
Eng. : Mulberry, White Mulberry;
Hindi : Chinni, Chun, Tul, Tulklu, Tut;
Sans. : Tula.

Distribution : Cultivated in Panjab, N. W. Himalaya and Western Tibet, ascending to 3,300 m.

Habitat Ecology : Common along agricultural fields.

Reproductive Cycle : March-May.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-717.


*Morus serrata* Roxb.
Syn: *M. alba* var. *serrata* Bureau; *M. pabularia* Dcne.; *M. vicorum* Jacquem.
(Pl. 76D)
Family: Moraceae.

Vernacular Names: Cheun, Kroon.

English and Hindi Names:

- **Eng.**: Himalayan Mulberry;
- **Hindi**: Himu, Kimu.

Distribution: Throughout Himalaya: 1,200-2,700 m.

Habitat Ecology: Forests, shrubberies; also cultivated in drier areas.

Reproductive Cycle: April-June.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-603.

Systematic Account: A large deciduous tree up to 15 m high. Leaves serrated. Male and female flowers spikes on different trees. Male spikes fall off after flowering. Style arms united near the base. Fruits 1.5-2 cm long, purple when ripe.

*Murraya koenigii* (Linn.) Spreng.

Syn: *Bergera koenigii* Linn.

(Pl. 76E)

Family: Rutaceae.

Vernacular Names: Gandla, Kari patta.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

- **Eng.**: Curry-leaf Tree;
- **Hindi**: Bursunga, Gandhela, Harri, Kairnem.
- **Sans.**: Krishna-nimba, Nimba-patram, Surabhii, Surabhi-nimba;

Distribution: Along the foot of Himalaya, ascending to 1,650 m.

Habitat Ecology: Open rocky slopes.

Reproductive Cycle: March-June.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-230.

Systematic Account: Strong smelling, small-sized trees with dark grey bark, imparipinnate leaves, terete petiole, 11-25 leaflets and white flowers in much-branched terminal peduncled corymbose cymes. Petals gland-

*Murraya paniculata* (Linn.) Jack.
*Syn:* *M. exotica* Linn.; *Chalcas exotica* (Linn.) Millsp.; *C. paniculata* Linn.

(Pl. 77A)

**Family:** Rutaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Kamini.

**English and Hindi Names:**
- **Eng.** : Orange Jessamine, The China Box Tree;
- **Hindi** : Bibsar, Juti, Kamini, Marchula.

**Distribution** : Throughout the plains of India.

**Habitat Ecology** : Shady ravine slopes; also cultivated.

**Reproductive Cycle** : March-September.

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-234.

**Systematic Account** : Evergreen shrubs or small trees possessing smooth, yellowish white bark and slender branches. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets 3-9, usually acuminate with a notched tip. Flowers white, fragrant, solitary or in terminal and axillary corymbs. Berries, red or deep orange when ripe.

*Musa paradisiaca* Linn.

(Pl. 77B)

**Family:** Musaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Kela.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**
- **Eng.** : Banana;
- **Hindi** : Kela;
- **Sans.** : Kadali, Rambha.

**Distribution** : Indigenous to tropical Asia; cultivated throughout India.

**Habitat Ecology** : Universally cultivated in the tropics for food.
Reproductive Cycle : Throughout the year.
Material Examined : EBH-TP-136
Systematic Account : A monoecious perennial herb with rhizome and false aerial stem up to 10 m tall. Leaves oblong. Inflorescence drooping and appear at the top of the aerial stem.

*Narcissus tazetta* Linn.

Syn: *N. linnaeanus* Rouy; *N. linnaeanus* subsp. *tazetta* Rouy; *Hermione tazetta* (Linn.) Haw.; *Jonquilla tazetta* (Linn.) Raf.; *Pancratium tazetta* (Linn.) Sesse & Moc.

(Pl. 77C)

*Family*: Amaryllidaceae.

Vernacular Name: Nargis.

English Name: Narcissus.

Distribution : Widely distributed in Europe and Japan.
Habitat Ecology : Commonly grown in garden as an ornamental plant.
Reproductive Cycle : January-February.
Material Examined : EBH-TP-406.
Systematic Account : Herbs possessing copiously truncated bulbs with brown membranous coats and bluntly keeled leaves at the back. Flowers 4 cm across, white and yellow in colour, fragrant.

*Nerium odorum* Soland.


(Pl. 78A)

*Family*: Apocynaceae.

Vernacular Names: Kaner, Gandheera, Lal Kaner.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

Eng. : Indian Oleander, Sweet-scented Oleander;
Hindi : Kanel, Kaner, Karber, Kuruvira;
Sans. : Asvamaraca, Chandata, Hayamaraca, Karavira, Pratihasa, Sataprasa.

**Distribution**
: Western Himalaya (Nepal westwards, ascending to 2,000 m). Extensively cultivated throughout the greater part of India as well as in China and Japan.

**Habitat Ecology**
: Frequently grown in gardens.

**Reproductive Cycle**
: April-November.

**Material Examined**
: EBH-TP-102.

**Systematic Account**

**Nicandra physaloides (Linn.) Gaertn.**

*Syn:* *Atropa physaloides* Linn.; *Physalis daturaeefolia* Lamk.  
*(Pl. 78B)*

**Family:** Solanaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Lohia.

**English Name:** Eng. : Apple of Peru.

**Distribution**
: Subtemperate Himalaya (1,000-2,000 m), W. Deccan Peninsula.

**Habitat Ecology**
: Cultivated areas. Wastelands.

**Reproductive Cycle**
: May-October.

**Material Examined**
: EBH-TP-115.

**Systematic Account**
: Herbaceous glabrous annuals with ovate-lanceolate, toothed, petaled leaves, blue campanulate corolla, globose berries and many, compressed, subdiscoid seeds.

**Nyctanthes arbor-tristis** Linn.

*Syn:* *Parilium arbor-tristis* Gaertn.; *Scabrita scabra* Linn.; *S. triflora* Linn.  
*(Pl. 78C)*

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**Family:** Oleaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Har-Shingar.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**
- Eng. : Coral Jasmine, Indian Mourner, Night-flowering Jasmine, Sorrowful Tree;
- Hindi : Har, Harsinghar, Nibari, Saherwa, Seoli, Siharu;
- Sans. : Parijataka, Rajanikasa, Sephalica.

**Distribution**
- Throughout sub-Himalayan tract ascending to 1,500 m.

**Habitat Ecology**
- Cultivated; often in gardens as an ornamental plant.

**Reproductive Cycle**
- July-October.

**Material Examined**
- EBH-TP-718.

**Systematic Account**
- Large shrubs or small trees with stiff whitish hairs, sharply quadrangular young branches, and sweet-scented, sessile flowers in pedunculate bracteate fascicles of 3-5. Peduncles 4-angled. Corolla tube orange-coloured. Capsules compressed, 2-celled.

**Ocimum basilicum** Linn.


(Pl. 78D)

**Family:** Lamiaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Tulsi.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**
- Eng. : Common Basil, Common Sweet Basil, Sweet Basil;
- Hindi : Babui-tulsi, Babul, Kali-tulsi, Sabzah;

**Distribution**
- Cultivated throughout the greater part of India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar.

**Habitat Ecology**
- Commonly cultivated, rarely an escape in moist slopes.
Reproductive Cycle : June-September.
Material Examined : EBH-TP-256.

**Ocimum gratissimum** Linn.

*Syn:* *O. viride* Willd.

*(Pl. 78E)*

**Family:** Lamiaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Jangli Tulsi.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

*Eng.* : Large Basil, Lemon Basil, Shrubby Basil, Tea Bush;

*Hindi* : Bantulsi, Malatulsi, Ramtulsi;


**Distribution** : Throughout India.

**Habitat Ecology** : Roadsides and wasteplaces; often cultivated.

**Reproductive Cycle** : September-October.

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-257.

**Systematic Account** : Strongly scented, much-branched tall perennial shrubs having subquadrangular stem and branches, gland-dotted leaves pubescent on both surfaces and pale greenish-yellow flowers borne in simple or branched racemes. Bracts sessile. Nutlets subglobose.

**Ocimum kilimandscharicum** Gurke

*(Pl. 79A)*

**Family:** Lamiaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Tulsi.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

*Eng.* : Camphor Basil, Hoary Basil;

Hindi : Kapurtulsi;
Sans. : Karpuratulasi.

Distribution: Native of East Africa; introduced and cultivated in India.

Habitat Ecology: Drier areas; also cultivated.

Reproductive Cycle: August-September.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-408.

Systematic Account: Aromatic undershrubs with pubescent branchlets and opposite leaves pubescent on both surfaces. Flowers in 4-6 whorls on long villose racemes. Nutlets oblong, black to brown.

Ocimum sanctum Linn.

Syn: O. inodorum Burm; O. tenuiflorum Linn.

Family: Lamiaceae.

Vernacular Names: Ram Tulsi, Tulsi.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

Eng. : The Sacred Basil;
Hindi : Baranda, Kala-tulsi, Tulsi, Varanda;
Sans. : Ajaka, Manjarika, Parnasa, Sorasaw, Tulashi Tulasi.

Distribution: Throughout India, ascending Himalaya to 2,000 m.

Habitat Ecology: Plant held sacred by Hindus, and grown in pots on pedestals in homes and temples throughout India.

Reproductive Cycle: July-October.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-258.


Oenothera drummondii Hook f.

Syn: Raimannia drummondii (Hook.) Rose ex Sprague & Riley.

(Pl. 79C)
Family: Onagraceae.

Vernacular Name: Salsa.


Distribution : A hardy annual from Texas.

Habitat Ecology : Generally found as an escape.

Reproductive Cycle : August-September.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-301.

Systematic Account : Annuals with soft-hairy leaves and bright yellow flowers, each measuring about 5 cm or more in diameter and opening in the evening. Fruits narrow, pointed.

Olea glandulifera Wall.  
(Pl. 79D)

Family: Oleaceae.

Vernacular Name: Jhadenu.

Distribution : N. W. Himalaya upto 1,800 m.

Habitat Ecology : River banks. Shady ravines.

Reproductive Cycle : March-May.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-1119.


Papaver rhoeas L. var. latifolia Prain  
Syn: P. hookeri Baker.  
(Pl. 79E)

Family: Papaveraceae.
Vernacular Name: Poppy.

English Name: Shirley Poppy.

Distribution: Native of Great Britain and adjacent areas of Europe.

Habitat Ecology: Ideal for cultivation in beds and mixed borders for garden decoration and cut flower production.

Reproductive Cycle: Summer.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-108.


Passiflora caerulea Linn.  
(Pl. 80A)

Family: Passifloraceae.

Vernacular Name: Ghari-Phool.

English Name: Passion Flower.

Distribution: Native of Central and Western S. America.

Habitat Ecology: Hardy on walls.

Reproductive Cycle: June-September.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-117.

Systematic Account: An evergreen climber with leaves divided into 5 lanceolate segments. Flowers solitary, axillary; corona 5 cm across, outer filaments blue at the tip, white in the middle and purple at the base.

Pedilanthus tithymaloides (L.) Poit.
Syn: Euphorbia tithymaloides Linn.; Tithymalus tithymaloides (Linn.) Croizat.  
(Pl. 80B)
Family: Euphorbiaceae.

Vernacular Name: Nagan buti.

English and Sanskrit Names:

Eng. : Devil's Backbone, Jacob's Ladder, Jewbush, Redbird Flower, Slipper Plant;
Sans. : VilayatisiJ.

Distribution : Native of Mexico and S. America.

Habitat Ecology : An ornamental plant grown in hedges and as a pot plant; occasionally met as an escape in Indian gardens.

Reproductive Cycle : Flowers mainly in summer, but intermittently throughout the year.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-815.

Systematic Account : Erect or scandant subshrubs with zig-zag subsucculent branchlets, spiral, distichous, deciduous leaves and stalked, terminal, cyathia subtended by petaloid, caducous bracts. Involucre scarlet red, slipper-shaped.

*Pelargonium hortorum* Bailey

(Pl. 80C)

Family: Geraniaceae.

Vernacular Name: Geranium.

English Name: Eng. : Zonal Geranium.

Distribution : Grown in gardens on hills.

Habitat Ecology : Excellent for growing indoors; require full sunlight, plenty of water, cool temperature and well-drained soil.

Reproductive Cycle : Summer season.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-118.
**Systematic Account**: Plants with succulent stems upto 50 cm high. Leaves 5-10 cm across, variegated. Flowers large, semi-double, pink.

**Petunia hybrida Vilm.**
**Syn**: *P. atkinsiana* D. Don ex Loud.  
(Pl. 80D)

**Family**: Solanaceae.

**Vernacular Name**: Petunia.

**English Name**: Petunia.

**Distribution**: Indigenous to S. America.

**Habitat Ecology**: Showy plants, effective when grown in pots and also in summer flower-beds outdoors.

**Reproductive Cycle**: Summer.

**Material Examined**: EBH-TP-119.

**Systematic Account**: Annuals having a trailing habit and rather small leaves. Flowers violet or white, showy, on solitary pedicels.

**Phaseolus vulgaris Linn.**
**Syn**: *P. communis* Pritzel; *P. compressus* DC.; *P. esculentus* Salisb.; *P. nanus* Kudr.  
(Pl. 81A)

**Family**: Fabaceae.

**Vernacular Name**: Makkan Bean.

**English and Hindi Names**:

**Eng.**: Dwarf Bean, French Bean, Haricot Bean, Kidney Bean;  
**Hindi**: Bakla, Frash Bean, Lobia.

**Distribution**: Extensively cultivated in tropical and temperate regions.

**Habitat Ecology**: Cultivated.

**Reproductive Cycle**: June-September.

502
Material Examined: EBH-TP-1102.

Systematic Account: A subglabrous annual with 3-foliolate leaves and suberect or twining stems. Racemes lax, few-flowered; pedicels longer than the calyx. Bracteoles persistent. Pods linear recurved, 4-6-seeded.

*Phoenix sylvestris* (L.) Roxb.

*Syn:* *P. humilis* Royle; *Elate sylvestris* Linn.; *Elate versicolor* Salisb.

*(Pl. 81B)*

**Family:** Arecaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Khajur.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

**Eng.** : Date-sugar Palm, Wild Date Palm;

**Hindi** : Kejur, Khaji, Khajur, Salma, Sendhi, Thakil, Thalma;

**Sans.** : Kharjura, Khurjuri, Madhukshir.

**Distribution:** Common throughout India; wild or more often cultivated.

**Habitat Ecology:** Dry areas, common.

**Reproductive Cycle:** May-June.

**Material Examined:** EBH-TP-725

**Systematic Account:** Palms reaching up to 15 m and having solitary, stout trunk clothed with persistent bases of petioles. Crown hemispherical. Leaves pinnate; petiole spinous. Pinnules numerous, densely fascicled. Male flowers scented. Female flowers distant, roundish. Fruits scattered on long pendulous spikes.

*Phytolacca acinosa* Roxb.

*Syn:* *P. lathenia* (Moq.) Walter; *Pircunia lathenia* Moq.

*(Pl. 81C)*

**Family:** Phytolaccaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Zorvo.

**English and Hindi Names:**

**Eng.** : Indian Poke, Sweet Belladonna;
**Pinus gerardiana Wall. ex D. Don**

*Syn:* *P. gerardii* Forbes.

*(Pl. 81D)*

**Family:** Pinaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Chilgoza.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**
- *Eng.*: The Neosia or Edible Pine;
- *Hindi*: Gunober, Newr, Rhi, SEEDS=Chilgoza, Neoza;
- *Sanskrit*: Bhutamari, Chida, Mangalya, Tara, Taruni.

**Distribution**
- N.W. Himalaya: 1.800-3,000 m.

**Habitat Ecology**
- Open forests.

**Reproductive Cycle**
- June-July.

**Material Examined**
- EBH-TP-309.

**Systematic Account**

**Pinus roxburghii Sarg.**


*(Pl. 82A)*

**Family:** Pinaceae.
Vernacular Names: Chil, Chir.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

- Hindi : Chil, Chir, Dhupasarala, Salla, Saral;
- Sans. : Bhadraruru, Dhupavrikshaka, Manojna, Marichapatraka, Pitadaru, Putikashta, Sarala, Snighadharusanjna, Surabhidaruka.

Distribution : Outer Himalayan ranges from Indus to Bhutan: 500-2,500 m.

Habitat Ecology : Forming extensive forests.

Reproductive Cycle : March-May.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-259.

Systematic Account : Trees having tall straight trunk; thick, furrowed bark; leaves in bundles of 3 each surrounded at the base by a persistent sheath of bud-scales. Male catkins short, cylindric. Female cones on short stiff stalks, solitary or 2-5 together. Seeds with a thin membranous wing and 10-14 cotyledons.

**Pinus wallichiana** A. B. Jackson

Syn: *P. excelsa* Wall.; *P. griffithii* M'Clelland; *P. pendula* Griff.

(Pl. 82B)

Family: Pinaceae.

Vernacular Name: Kail.

English and Hindi Names:

- Eng. : Five-leaved Pine, Indian Blue Pine;
- Hindi : Kail.

Distribution : Himalaya: 1,800-4,300 m.

Habitat Ecology : Open hill sides and abandoned cultivated tracts.

Reproductive Cycle : April-June.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-130.

Systematic Account : A tall tree with blue or grey-green foliage and leaves in clusters of 5. Male catkins short. Female cones at the ends of the shoots. Ripe cones 15-30 cm long,

**Pistacia integerrima** J. L. Stewart ex Brand.
*Syn*: *Rhus integerrima* Wall.; *R. kakashinge* Royle.
*(Pl. 82C)*

**Family**: Anacardiaceae.

**Vernacular Names**: Kakad, Kakadan, Kakadeyn, Kakderan.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names**:
- Eng. : Crab’s Claw;
- Hindi : Kakra;
- Sans. : Chakrangi, Ghosha, Karkatakhy, Karkati, Kulingi, Vakra.

**Distribution** : N.W. Himalaya: 400-2,400 m.

**Habitat Ecology** : Dry slopes. Field borders.

**Reproductive Cycle** : March-May.

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-1105.

**Systematic Account** : Glabrous trees having terete petiole and coriaceous leaflets. Panicles lateral; male panicles compact, female ones lax. Drupes broader than long, grey.

**Pisum sativum** Linn.
*Syn*: *P. arvense* Linn.; *P. vulgar* Jundz.; *Lathyrus oleraceus* Lam.
*(Pl. 82D)*

**Family**: Fabaceae.

**Vernacular Name** : Mattar.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names**:
- Eng. : Pea;
- Hindi : Batra, Matar;
- Sans. : Satila.

**Distribution** : Native of S. Europe and W. Asia.

**Habitat Ecology** : Commonly cultivated in drier Tibetan borderland areas in the Himalaya.

**Reproductive Cycle** : June-July.

506
Material Examined: EBH-TP-1210.

Systematic Account: Climbing annuals with pinnate leaves ending in a branched tendril. Leaflets 2-8; stipules oval-oblong, toothed. Flowers axillary, borne on a stalk shorter than the subtending leaf. Pods 4-6 cm by 1-1.7 cm broad.

*Platanus orientalis* Linn.

Syn: *P. vulgaris* Spach.

(Pl. 82E)

Family: Platanaceae.

Vernacular Name: Chinar.

English and Hindi Names:

Eng. : Oriental Plane Tree, Plane Tree;
Hindi : Chinar.

Distribution: N. W. Himalaya: 1,500-2,800 m.

Habitat Ecology: Commonly cultivated as an ornamental tree for shade in parks and roadsides.

Reproductive Cycle: April-May.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-401.

Systematic Account: Deciduous trees having spreading branches and 5-7 lobed leaves. Stipules caducous. Flowers monoecious, densely crowded in unisexual globose heads on a slender peduncle. Fruits a 1-seeded achene.

*Plumeria acutifolia* Poiret

Syn: *P. acuminata* Roxb.; *P. rubra* Linn.

(Pl. 82F)

Family: Apocynaceae.

Vernacular Name: Champa.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

Eng. : Frangipani, Jasmine Tree, Pagoda Tree, Temple Tree;
Hindi : Chameli, Champa, Goburchamp, Golainchi, Gulachin;
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Distribution</th>
<th>Cultivated and naturalized in many parts of India.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat Ecology</td>
<td>Extensively planted throughout the tropics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive Cycle</td>
<td>June-September.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material Examined</td>
<td>EBH-TP-501.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systematic Account</td>
<td>A small deciduous tree with thick branches, spirally arranged leaves, copious milky juice, and fragrant flowers in terminal panicles. Stamens inserted near the base of the corolla-tube. Follicles cylindric.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Polianthes tuberosa** Linn.

*Syn:* *P. gracilis* Link; *P. tuberosa* var. *gracilis* (Link) Baker; *P. tuberosa* forma *plena* Moldenke; *Agave tuberosa* (Linn.) Thiede & Eggli; *Crinum angustifolium* Houtt.; *Tuberosa amica* Medik.  

*(Pl. 83A)*

**Family:** Amaryllidaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Rajnigandha.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**
- Eng. : Tuberose;  
- Hindi : Gulcheri, Gulshabbo;  
- Sans. : Rajanigandha.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distribution</th>
<th>Cultivated in gardens throughout India.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat Ecology</td>
<td>Warm humid climate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive Cycle</td>
<td>Throughout greater part of the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material Examined</td>
<td>EBH-TP-410.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systematic Account</td>
<td>An erect 60-120 cm high herb with stout bulbs, and sessile, funnel-shaped flowers. Filaments attached on upper part of corolla. Florets borne on long terminal racemes blooming from base upward.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Polyalthia longifolia** (Sonn.) Thwaites

*Syn:* *Guatteria longifolia* (Sonn.) Wallich; *Unona longifolia* (Sonn.) Dunal; *Uvaria longifolia* Sonn.  

*(Pl. 83B)*

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Family: Annonaceae.

Vernacular Name: Ashoka.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

Eng. : Cemetery Tree, Mast Tree;
Hindi : Asok, Asoka, Debdari, Devadaru, Devidaru;
Sans. : Asoka, Asopalava, Devadaru, Kasthadaru, Putranjiva, Ulkatah.

Distribution : Cultivated throughout India.

Habitat Ecology : Planted in gardens and along avenues.

Reproductive Cycle : February-May.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-520.

Systematic Account : Evergreen tall columnar trees with a dense crown, straight trunk, greyish-brown bark and glossy green leaves. Flowers yellowish-green, in axillary fascicles or umbels. Fruits a cluster of 1-seeded carpels, purple when ripe.

*Polygonum alpinum* All.

Syn: *P. acidum* Pall.; *P. divaricatum* Vill.; *P. polymorphum* Ledeb.; *P. sibiricum* Linn.

(Pl. 83C)

Family: Polygonaceae.

Vernacular Name: Choda.

Distribution : N.W. Himalaya: 2,750-4,000 m.

Habitat Ecology : Rocky slopes, meadows, edges of cultivation.

Reproductive Cycle : June-September.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-1209.

Systematic Account : Undershubs upto 1.5 m high with softly pubescent young parts, shortly petioled leaves, and flowers in terminal, long panicles. Nuts acutely trigonus, black.
**Pongamia pinnata** (Linn.) Pierre

**Syn:** *P. glabra* Vent.; *P. nitida* (Linn.) Kurz; *P. xerocarpa* Hassk.; *Cytisus pinnatus* Linn.; *Derris indica* (Lam.) Benn.; *Milletia novo-guineensis* Kaneh. & Hatus.; *Pterocarpus flavus* Lour.; *Robinia nitida* Linn.

**Family:** Fabaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Kanji.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**
- **Eng.** : Indian Beech, Karanj, Pongam Oil Tree;
- **Hindi** : Kanji, Karanj, Karanjaka, Kiratnal, Papar;
- **Sans.** : Angaravalli, Badhaphala, Chirabilva, Gaura, Karanja, Vishari, Vrittaparna.

**Distribution**

Throughout most of India to an elevation of 1,200 m.

**Habitat Ecology**

Planted as an avenue tree along roadsides as well as in gardens.

**Reproductive Cycle**

March-June.

**Material Examined**

EBH-TP-914.

**Systematic Account**


**Populus ciliata** Wall.

**Syn:** *P. pyriformis* Royle; *P. rotundifolia* Griff.

**Family:** Salicaceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Poplar, Safeda.

**English and Hindi Names:**
- **Eng.** : Himalayan Poplar;
- **Hindi** : Paharipiplal, Sharphara, Tilaunja.

**Distribution**

N.W. Himalaya: 1,500-3,000 m.

**Habitat Ecology**

Streamsides, drier areas in coniferous forests.
Reproductive Cycle : April-July.
Material Examined : EBH-TP-1208.
Systematic Account : Lofty trees having catkins compact in flower. Male flowers possess oblanceolate bracts fringed with long hairs and many stamens. Female flowers have 3-4, very large stigmas. Capsules 3-4 valved.

*Populus nigra* Linn.

Syn: *P. dilatata* Ait.; *P. italica* (Du Roi) Moench; *P. nigra* var. *italica* Du Roi.

(Pl. 83F)

Family: Salicaceae.

Vernacular Names: Poplar, Popular.

English Names:  

Distribution : N.W. Himalaya.

Habitat Ecology : Generally planted along roadsides.

Reproductive Cycle : April-July.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-1111.

Systematic Account : A tall umbrageous tree having tough wood thick, blackish, spongy bark and smooth branches. Leaves deltoid, deep green, very smooth, pointed, serrated. Catkins long, loose and pendulous.

*Prinsepia utilis* Royle  
(Pl. 84A)

Family: Rosaceae.

Vernacular Names: Bekhal, Bhikhad, Bhikwa.

Hindi Names:  
Hindi : Bekhra, Bhekal, Cherara, Dhatila, Jhatela, Karanga.

Distribution : Temperate Himalaya: 1,200-2,700 m.


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Reproductive Cycle : February-March.
Material Examined : EBH-TP-121.

Prunus amygdalus Batsch.
(Pl. 84B)

Family: Rosaceae.

Vernacular Name: Badam.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:
Eng. : Almond;
Hindi : Badam;
Sans. : Badama, Badamite.

Distribution : Cultivated in cooler parts of India.
Habitat Ecology : Planted.
Material Examined : EBH-TP-1123.
Reproductive Cycle : May-September.

Prunus armeniaca Linn.
Syn: P. americana Marsh.; Armeniaca vulgaris Lam.
(Pl. 84C)

Family: Rosaceae.

Vernacular Name: Khumani.

English and Hindi Names:
Eng. : Apricot, Common Apricot. Mishmus, Moon of the Faithful;
Hindi : Chilu, Chuari, Chulu. Khubani, Sardalu.
Distribution : N.W. India.

Habitat Ecology : Cultivated.

Reproductive Cycle : May-August.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-601.

Systematic Account : Deciduous trees having glandular petiole, lanceolate stipules and flowers appearing before the leaves. Stamens inserted at the mouth of the calyx-tube. Drupes downy or glabrous; stones smooth with a thickened grooved margin.

**Prunus domestica** Linn.

*Syn*: *P. communis* Huds.; *P. domestica* var. *damascena* Ser.; *Druparia prunus* Clairv.  
*(Pl. 84D)*

Family: Rosaceae.

Vernacular Name: Plum.

English and Hindi Names:  
Eng. : Plum;  
Hindi : Alubukhara, Alucha.

Distribution : Throughout sub-Himalayan region.

Habitat Ecology : Cultivated for their fruits.

Reproductive Cycle : February-March.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-1124.

Systematic Account : A small tree with serrated leaves and small, white flowers appearing before the appearance of leaves. Fruits yellow or red when ripe, edible.

**Prunus persica** (Linn.) Batsch

*Syn*: *Amygdalus collinus* Wall.; *A. persica* Linn.; *Persica saligna* Royle; *P. vulgaris* Miller.  
*(Pl. 84E)*

Family: Rosaceae.
Vernacular Name: Aru.

English and Hindi Names:
- **Eng.**: Peach Tree;
- **Hindi**: Aru, Shaktalu.

Distribution: Cooler parts of India, upto 3,350 m in the N.W. Himalaya.

Habitat Ecology: Commonly planted near habitations.

Reproductive Cycle: February-May.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-1125.

Systematic Account: Small trees having fimbriate stipules and flowers usually appearing before the leaves. Stamens inserted at the mouth of the calyx-tube. Drupes succulent. Pericarp indehiscent.

*Prunus puddum* (Roxb. ex Ser.) Brandis

*Syn*: *P. cerasoides* D. Don; *P. sylvatica* Roxb.; *Cerasus phoshia* Ham.; *C. puddum* Wall.

*(Pl. 85A)*

Family: Rosaceae.

Vernacular Name: Pajja.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:
- **Eng.**: Himalayan Wild Cherry;
- **Hindi**: Paddam, Padma-kashtha, Paya;
- **Sansk.**: Padmaka, Padmaksh.

Distribution: Temperate Himalaya: 1,200-2,500 m.

Habitat Ecology: Forests; often planted by wayside resting places.

Reproductive Cycle: November-May.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-122.

Systematic Account: A middle-sized tree. Leaves sharply serrate with glandular petiole. Flowers appearing before the leaves in umbellate fascicles. Drupes obtuse at both ends; stone bony and furrowed.
Psidium guajava Linn.  
(Pl. 85B)

Family: Myrtaceae.

Vernacular Name: Amrood.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

Eng. : Guava;  
Hindi : Am, Amrud, Amrut;  
Sans. : Amruta-phalam, Bahu-bija-phalam.

Distribution : Naturalised throughout India.

Habitat Ecology : Cultivated for their edible fruits.

Reproductive Cycle : July-September.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-260.


Pterospermum acerifolium Willd.  
(Pl. 85C)

Family: Sterculiaceae.

Vernacular Names: Kanchan Champa, Letter Chamba.

Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

Hindi : Kanakchampa, Kaniar, Kathachampa, Muchkund;  
Sans. : Karnikara, Mushukunda, Padapotpala, Parivyadha.

Distribution : Sub-Himalayan tract and outer Himalaya upto 1,200 m.

Habitat Ecology : Commonly planted in gardens and avenues.

Reproductive Cycle : April-June.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-207.

Systematic Account : Tall evergreen trees possessing ash-coloured bark; large leaves and fragrant, white, axillary flowers. Sepals densely tomentose outside. Petals somewhat

**Punica granatum Linn.**

*Syn:* *P. nana* Linn.

*(Pl. 85D)*

**Family:** Punicaceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Anar, Dadu.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

Eng. : Pomegranate;
Hindi : Anar, Dhalim, Dharimb;
Sans. : Bijapura, Dadima, Dantabijaka, Suphala.

**Distribution**

Cultivated throughout India: wild in the N. W. regions.

**Habitat Ecology**


**Reproductive Cycle**

May-September.

**Material Examined**

EBH-TP-515.

**Systematic Account**

Large deciduous shrubs or small trees armed with axillary or terminal thorns and opposite, glabrous leaves. Flowers mostly solitary, terminating short shoots. Calyx-tube coriaceous, adnate to the ovary below. Petals inserted between the calyx-lobes. Stamens numerous, inserted on the calyx below the petals at various levels. Fruits globose, containing red juice round the seeds.

**Putranjiva roxburghii Wall.**


*(Pl. 86A)*

**Family:** Euphorbiaceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Patajan. Patranjia.
Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

**Hindi**: Jiaputa, Juti, Patigia, Patji, Putajan, Putijia, Putrajiva, Putranjiva;
**Sans.**: Putrajiva, Putranjiva, Putranjivah, Sutrajiva;

**Distribution**: Throughout tropical India, wild and cultivated.

**Habitat Ecology**: Shaded valleys or in forested wetlands and in evergreen to moist deciduous forests; often planted.

**Reproductive Cycle**: March-April.

**Material Examined**: EBH-TP-262.

**Systematic Account**: Evergreen trees with drooping branches; corky bark; coriaceous leaves; small stipules and small, dioecious flowers. Male flowers yellowish, in dense rounded axillary clusters. Female flowers green, axillary, solitary or 2-3 together. Drupes pointed at the apex and narrowed at base; stone very hard.

**Pyrostegia venusta** (Ker.-Gawl.) Miers

*Syn*: *P. ignea* (Vell.) Presl.; *Bignonia ignea* Vell.; *B. venusta* Ker.-Gawl.

*(Pl. 86B)*

**Family**: Bignoniacaeae.

**Vernacular Name**: Kamuki.

**English Name**: Eng. : Golden Shower.

**Distribution**: Native of Brazil.

**Habitat Ecology**: Warm gardens everywhere.

**Reproductive Cycle**: January to April.

**Material Examined**: EBH-TP-1126.

**Systematic Account**: An evergreen climber with brilliant orange colored flowers in the form of long tubes in hanging clusters. Stamens well exerted. Leaves borne opposite in twos and threes, sharp-pointed and 7-10 cm long.
**Pyrus communis** Linn.

Syn: *P. pyrifolia* Nakai var. *Culta* Nakai.

(Pl. 86C)

**Family:** Rosaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Nashpati.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

- Eng.: The Common Pear, Pear,
- Hindi: Nashpati,
- Sans.: Amritaphala.

**Distribution**: N.W. Himalaya.

**Habitat Ecology**: Cultivated for their fruits.

**Reproductive Cycle**: June-August.

**Material Examined**: EBH-TP-126.


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**Pyrus malus** Linn.

Syn: *Malus communis* Desf.; *M. domestica* Borkh.

(Pl. 86D)

**Family:** Rosaceae.

**Vernacular Names**: Seb, Seu.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

- Eng.: Apple,
- Hindi: Seb, Seo, Sev,
- Sans.: Seba, Seva.

**Distribution**: Cultivated in the cooler parts of India.

**Habitat Ecology**: Planted for their fruits.

**Reproductive Cycle**: May-October.

**Material Examined**: EBH-TP-310.
Systematic Account: A tree up to 10 m tall. Leaves ovate, obtusely serrate. Flowers white, tinged with red. Calyx lobes persistent. Petals with a tomentose claw. Fruits globose, intruded at both ends.

_Pyrus pashia_ Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don
Syn: _P. nepalensis_ Herb.; _P. variolosa_ Wall.; _P. verruculosa_ Bertol.
(Pl. 87A)

Family: Rosaceae.

Vernacular Names: Kainth, Shegal.

Hindi Names:

Hindi: Mehal, Mol.

Distribution:
Temperate Himalaya (Kashmir-Bhutan): 800-2,700 m. Khasia mountains, 1,800 m.

Habitat Ecology:
Shrubberies, cultivated areas.

Reproductive Cycle:
March-May.

Material Examined:
EBH-TP-411.

Systematic Account:

_Quercus dilatata_ Lindl. ex A. DC.
Syn: _Q. dealbata_ Royle; _Q. dilatata_ Royle; _Q. floribunda_ Lindl. ex A. Camus.
(Pl. 87B)

Family: Fagaceae.

Vernacular Name: Moru.

English and Hindi Names:
Eng.: Green Oak, Moru Oak;
Hindi: Moru.

Distribution:
N.W. Himalaya: 2,000-2,700 m.

Habitat Ecology:
Often mixed with other oaks in damp cool situations.
Reproductive Cycle : April-May.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-124.

Systematic Account : A large evergreen tree. Bark peeling off in longitudinal scales. Leaves glabrous, entire or with sharp spinescent teeth. Male flowers distant from each other. Female spikes short. Acorns usually solitary; cup covering about half the nut which is ovoid, pointed, smooth, brown.

**Quercus incana** Roxb.

*Syn:* *Q.* *dealbata* Wall.; *Q.* *lanata* Don var. *incana* Wenzig; *Q.* *lanata* Smith.  
*(Pl. 87C)*

**Family:** Fagaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Ban.

**English and Hindi Names:**

Eng. : Grey Oak, Himalayan White Oak, Kumaon Oak;  
Hindi : Ban, Banj.

**Distribution** : Temperate Himalaya: 1,200-2,400 m.

**Habitat Ecology** : Common in forests; often associated with *Rhododendron arboreum*.

Reproductive Cycle : April-October.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-125.

Systematic Account : Evergreen trees possessing dark grey bark and hoary or woolly young shoots and petioles. Leaves cuspidate-serrate, coriaceous, glabrous above and densely white-tomentose beneath. Male spikes softly hairy. Female flowers solitary or clustered in the leaf-axils on short stout peduncles. Acorns half-enclosed by the campanulate cup when ripe.

**Quisqualis indica** Linn.

*Syn:* *Q.* *densiflora* Wall. *ex* Miq.; *Q.* *ebrosteata* Beauv.; *Q.* *glabra* Burm.; *Q.* *loureiri* G. Don; *Q.* *pubescens* Burm.; *Q.* *sinensis* Lindl.; *Q.* *villosa* Roxb.  
*(Pl. 87D)*

**Family:** Combretaceae.
**Vernacular Name:** Rangoon Bel.

**English and Hindi Names:**
- **Eng.:** Chinese Honeysuckle, Rangoon Creeper;
- **Hindi:** Rangoon-ki-bel.

**Distribution**
- Cultivated throughout India.

**Habitat Ecology**
- Commonly planted in gardens for its showy flowers.

**Reproductive Cycle**
- May-September.

**Material Examined**
- EBH-TP-910.

**Systematic Account**
- Woody climbing shrubs. Flowers numerous, fragrant, borne in pendulous axillary racemes. Fruits dry, coriaceous, acutely 5-angled or 5-winged, 1-seeded.

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**Ribes orientale** Desf.
*(Pl. 88A)*

**Family:** Saxifragaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Iguta.

**Distribution**
- Inner arid Himalaya: 2,100-4,200 m.

**Habitat Ecology**

**Reproductive Cycle**
- July-October.

**Material Examined**
- EBH-TP-1211.

**Systematic Account**
- Unarmed, sticky-glandular, minutely hairy small shrubs. Flowers unisexual, in erect racemes with ciliate deciduous bracts. Male racemes with many and female with few flowers. Berries red or yellow when ripe, with scattered glandular hairs.

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**Ricinus communis** Linn.

**Syn:** *R. inermis* Jacq.; *R. lividus* Jacq.; *R. speciosus* Burm.; *R. spectabilis* Blume; *R. viridis* Willd.; *Croton spinosus* Linn.
*(Pl. 88B)*

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Family: Euphorbiaceae.

Vernacular Name: Arind.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:
- **Eng.**: Caster-oil Plant;
- **Hindi**: Arand, Arend, Erand, Rand;
- **Sansk.**: Eranda, Ruvuka, Vatari

Distribution: Throughout India, naturalized near habitations.

Habitat Ecology: Common in cultivated areas and wastelands.

Reproductive Cycle: March-May.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-1127.

Systematic Account: An evergreen bush or small tree possessing palmately lobed leaves and monoecious, rather large flowers in terminal subpaniculate, racemes; male flowers crowded in upper portion of the inflorescence, the females below. Fruits a prickly capsule of three 2-valved cocci. Seeds oblong, smooth, mottled.

*Robinia pseudoacacia* Linn.

**Syn:** *R. pringlei* Rose; *R. pseudoacacia* var. *rectissima* Raber.  

*(Pl. 88C)*

Family: Fabaceae.

Vernacular Names: Robinia, Shulu.

English Names:  
- **Eng.**: Black-locust, False Acacia, Robinia.

Distribution: W. Himalaya upto 2,400 m.

Habitat Ecology: Commonly planted by roadsides.

Reproductive Cycle: April-May.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-317.

Systematic Account: Small deciduous trees with fissured bark, pinnate leaves, and pendulous clusters of white sweet-scented flowers. Leaflets 7-21, oval; spines present on branches. Pods 5-10 cm long, flat, hairless.
Rosa alba Linn.
Syn: R. glandulifera Roxb.
(Pl. 88D)

Family: Rosaceae.

Vernacular Name: Gulab.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:
Eng. : Common White Dog Rose, White Cottage Rose;
Hindi : Gulab;
Sans. : Bahupatrika, Bhrigavallabha, Gandhadiya, Shatapatri, Shivaballabha.

Distribution : Throughout India.

Habitat Ecology : Cultivated as garden ornamental for their beautiful flowers.

Reproductive Cycle : June-August.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-123.

Systematic Account : A tall spreading shrub possessing stems with scattered hooked prickles and broadly ovate leaflets. Flowers more or less double, white, fragrant with glandular-hispid pedicels. Receptacle usually smooth. Fruits ovate, scarlet.

Rosa banksiae R. Br.
Syn: R. banksiae var. alboplena Rehder; R. inermis Roxb.
(Pl. 89A)

Family: Rosaceae.

Vernacular Name: Gulabri.

English Name: Eng. : Banksian Rose.

Distribution : Indigenous to China and Japan; cultivated in India.

Habitat Ecology : Cultivated.

Reproductive Cycle : May-June.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-127.
**Systematic Account**

Unarmed evergreen climbing shrubs with 3-5 leaflets. Flowers on smooth pedicels in many-flowered umbels, white or yellow, slightly fragrant.

**Rosa foetida Herrm.**


*(Pl. 89B)*

**Family:** Rosaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Laybala.

**English Names:** Eng. : Austrian Briar, Yellow Persian Rose.

**Distribution**

W. Himalaya: 2,100-3,600 m.

**Habitat Ecology**

Forests. Villages. Commonly planted in border areas of agricultural fields.

**Reproductive Cycle**

June-September.

**Material Examined**

EBH-TP-1212.

**Systematic Account**

An upright prickly shrub with yellow, sweet-scented flowers either solitary or 2-3 together, compound leaves with 2-4 pairs of deeply serrate leaflets which are glandular pubescent on the lower side. Carpels enclosed in a fleshy receptacle. Fruits flask-shaped, red with persistent sepals.

**Rosa indica Linn.**

*Syn:* *R. chinensis* Jacq.; *R. fragrans* Redoute; *R. sinica* Linn.

*(Pl. 89C)*

**Family:** Rosaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Gulab.

**English and Hindi Names:**

Eng. : Rose, China Rose, Monthly Rose;
Hindi : Gulab.

**Distribution**

Indigenous to China.

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Habitat Ecology: Extensively cultivated in Indian gardens for their beautiful flowers.

Reproductive Cycle: June-September.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-263.

Systematic Account: An evergreen glabrous shrub. Stipules adnate nearly to the apex. Flowers large on long slender pedicels; sepals reflexed.

Rosa jacquemontii Crep. ex Hook. f.
(Pl. 89D)

Family: Rosaceae.

Vernacular Name: Gulab.

Distribution: Kashmir-Kumaon: 1,500-4,100 m.

Habitat Ecology: Commonly grown as an ornamental plant.

Reproductive Cycle: June-September.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-312.


Rosa moschata Herrm.

(Pl. 89E)

Family: Rosaceae.

Vernacular Name: Yal.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

Eng. : Himalayan Musk Rose;
Hindi : Karer, Kuji, Kunja, Kwiala;
Sans. : Sewati.

Distribution: Temperate C. and W. Himalaya: 1,200-2,500 m.
Habitat Ecology : Forests. Shrubberies. Open places and frequently on other shrubs and trees.

Reproductive Cycle : April-October.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-313.


*Rosa multiflora* Thunb.  
(Pl. 90A)

*Family:* Rosaceae.

Vernacular Name: Gulabari.

English Names:  

Distribution : Indigenous to Japan and China; cultivated in India.

Habitat Ecology : Often planted for ornamental purposes in hills and mountains.

Reproductive Cycle : June-July.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-128.

Systematic Account : Deciduous shrubs with long, recurving or climbing branches. Leaflets usually 9; stipules and bracts pectinate. Flowers in many-flowered pyramidal corymbs, rosy; pedicels and inflorescence with long soft hairs. Fruits small, globular.

*Rosa webbiana* Wall. ex Royle  
*Syn:* *R. pimpinellifolia* Herb.; *R. unguicularis* Bertol.  
(Pl. 90B)

*Family:* Rosaceae.

Vernacular Names: Shaybala, Socialic.

Distribution : Drier Himalaya (Kashmir-Kumaon): 1,500-4,100 m.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat Ecology</th>
<th>Rocky and drier areas, villages.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive Cycle</td>
<td>June-September.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material Examined</td>
<td>EBH-TP-1213.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Roylea cinerea (D. Don) Baill.**

*Syn:* *R. calycina* (Roxb.) Briq.; *R. elegans* Wall.; *Ballota cinerea* D. Don; *Phlomis calycina* Roxb.

*(Pl. 90C)*

**Family:** Lamiaceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Kadve, Karkoi.

**Hindi Name:**

**Hindi:** Patkarru.

**Distribution**

Subtropical W. Himalaya: 600-2,400 m.

**Habitat Ecology**

Frequent on open, rocky slopes.

**Reproductive Cycle**

March-November.

**Material Examined**

EBH-TP-517.

**Systematic Account**

Shrubs having coarsely toothed, shortly-stalked leaves. Flowers white, tinged with pink. Nutlets smooth.

**Ruellia tuberosa Linn.**

*(Pl. 90D)*

**Family:** Acanthaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Kapila.

**English Name:**

**Eng.:** Menow-weed.

**Distribution**

W. Indies and S.W. United States.
Habitat Ecology : Cultivated; a light rich soil.
Reproductive Cycle : March-September.
Material Examined : EBH-TP-911.

*Russelia equisetiformis* Cham. & Schl.
*Syn:* *R. floribunda* Woodrow; *R. juncea* Zucc.
*(Pl. 90E)*

**Family:** Scrophulariaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Coral.

**English Names:**
Eng. : Coral Plant, Fountain Bush, Fountain Plant.

**Distribution** : Native of Mexico.

**Habitat Ecology** : Grown in gardens; in all types of soils but flowers best in porous soil.

**Reproductive Cycle** : Summer.

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-264.

**Systematic Account** : Much-branched small shrubs with drooping rush-like stems and very small, elliptic leaves. Flowers brilliant scarlet in clusters of 1-3, narrowly tubular with 5 segments.

*Saccharum officinarum* Linn.
*Syn:* *S. sinense* Roxb.
*(Pl. 90F)*

**Family:** Poaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Ganna.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**
Eng. : Noble Cane, Sugar-cane;
Hindi : Ganna, Ikh, Kumad, Nai Shakar, Rikhu, Uk, Ukh;
Sans. : Ikshu, Kanguruku, Pundra, Russala.
Distribution: Inhabiting tropical and subtropical regions.

Habitat Ecology: Cultivated in the hotter parts of India.

Reproductive Cycle: January-April.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-709.


**Salix alba Linn.**

_Syn:_ S. alba subsp. caerulea (Sm.) Rech.f.; S. vitellina Linn.  
(Pl. 91A)

**Family:** Salicaceae.

Vernacular Name: Benusa.

**English Names:**  
Eng.: Huntingdon Willow, White Willow.

Distribution: N. W. Himalaya, W. Tibet.

Habitat Ecology: Extensively planted along irrigation channels.

Reproductive Cycle: March-May.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-316.

Systematic Account: Trees having silky-hairy young twigs, lanceolate deciduous stipules and catkins on leafy peduncles. Female catkins a little longer than the male. Capsule glabrous, subsessile.

**Salix babylonica Linn.**  
(Pl. 91B)

**Family:** Salicaceae.

Vernacular Name: Majnu.

**English and Hindi Names:**  
Eng.: The Weeping Willow;  
Hindi: Majnun.
Distribution : Plains of India; Himalaya, ascending to 3,000 m.
Habitat Ecology : Often planted in gardens.
Reproductive Cycle : February-May.
Material Examined : EBH-TP-315.

*Salix fragilis* Linn.
(Pl. 91C)

Family: Salicaceae.

Vernacular Name: Beli.

Eng. : White Willow.

Distribution : N. W. Asia. Europe; cultivated in H.P. and W. Tibet. 2,400-4,000 m.
Habitat Ecology : Extensively cultivated around habitations.
Reproductive Cycle : April-June.
Material Examined : EBH-TP-1214.

*Salix oxycarpa* Anders.
Syn: *S. zygoctemon* Boiss.
(Pl. 91D)

Family: Salicaceae.

Vernacular Name: Changma.

Distribution : W. Himalaya: 2,000-3,500 m.
**Habitat Ecology**: Shady slopes.

**Reproductive Cycle**: June-September.

**Material Examined**: EBH-TP-1215.

**Systematic Account**: Small trees. Leaves lanceolate, serrate. Flowers appearing with or a little before the leaves. Male catkins nearly erect, densely hairy; bracts black. Female catkins drooping; bracts brown. Capsules glabrous, shortly-stalked.

**Salix tetrasperma** Roxb.
**Syn**: *S. disperma* Don; *S. horsfieldiana* Miq.; *S. nilagirica* Miq.  
(Pl. 91E)

**Family**: Salicaceae.

**Vernacular Names**: Besu, Biyunsh.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names**:

- **Eng.**: Indian Willow;
- **Hindi**: Bains, Baishi, Bed, Bet, Bhainsh, Laila, Bent;
- **Sans.**: Burum, Varuna.

**Distribution**: Throughout tropical and subtropical India, ascending Himalaya to 2,000 m.

**Habitat Ecology**: Open slopes. Roadsides.

**Reproductive Cycle**: April-July.

**Material Examined**: EBH-TP-1128.

**Systematic Account**: A medium-sized tree with silky young shoots, deciduous stipules, and flowers appearing after the leaves. Male catkins sweet-scented. Capsules glabrous, on slender distinct stipes.

**Salvia coccinia** Juss.  
(Pl. 91F)

**Family**: Lamiaceae.

**Vernacular Name**: Phultulsi.

531
**Distribution** : Native of C. and S. America.

**Habitat Ecology** : Dry slopes; also cultivated as an ornamental plant.

**Reproductive Cycle** : July-August.

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-808.

**Systematic Account** : Herbs with erect, quadrangular stem. Leaves simple, petiolate. Flowers in a twiggy raceme; calyx lips half as long as tube; corolla deep scarlet, lower lip twice as long as upper.

*Salvia splendens* Sellow *ex* Roemer & J.A. Schultes  
(Pl. 92A)

**Family**: Lamiaceae.

**Vernacular Name**: Salvia.

**English Name**:  
Eng. : Scarlet Sage.

**Distribution** : Native of Brazil.

**Habitat Ecology** : Grown as an ornamental plant.

**Reproductive Cycle** : Summer onwards.

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-1129.


*Sambucus nigra* Linn.  
(Pl. 92B)

**Family**: Sambucaceae.

**Vernacular Name**: Salja.
English Names: 

Eng. : Bour Tree, Box Tree, Common Elder, Elder Berry.

Distribution : Native of Europe and Asia Minor.

Habitat Ecology : Woods. Hedges. Wastegrounds; often cultivated in most temperate regions.

Reproductive Cycle : May-September.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-811.

Systematic Account : Shrubs or small trees with branches as well as annual shoots possessing a thick white pith. Flowers yellowish, fragrant, arranged in flat terminal inflorescences. Fruits clustered in drooping heads, shining, blackish violet, globose, three-seeded.

*Sansevieria trifasciata* Prain


(Pl. 92C)

Family: Liliaceae.

Vernacular Name: Snake Plant.

English Names:

Eng. : Mother-in-law’s Tongue, Snake Plant.

Distribution : Native of W. tropical Africa.

Habitat Ecology : Cultivated; also naturalized in some areas from sea-level to 800 m.

Reproductive Cycle : June-July.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-219.

Systematic Account : Evergreen perennials. Leaves stiff, straight, erect, sword-shaped, tapering to a sharp point, cross banded on both sides with shades of dark and yellow.
**Santalum album Linn.**

*Syn:* *S. myrtifolium* Roxb.; *S. verum* Linn.; *Sandalum album* Rumph.; *Sirium myrtifolium* Roxb.  
(*Pl. 92D*)

*Family:* Santalaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Chandan.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

Eng.: Sandal Tree, Sandal Wood, White Sandal Wood, Yellow Sandal Wood;  
Hindi: Chandal, Chandan, Chandoie, Safed Chandan, Sandal;  

**Distribution:** Deccan Peninsula, ascending to 1,000 m; cultivated elsewhere.

**Habitat Ecology:** Widely scattered in dry deciduous forests.

**Reproductive Cycle:** February-May.

**Material Examined:** EBH-TP-708.

**Systematic Account:** Small evergreen trees having brownish purple, inodourous flowers in terminal and axillary paniculate cymes which are shorter than the leaves. Perianth campanulate. Stamens exserted, alternating with 4 rounded obtuse scales. Drupes purple-black: endocarp ribbed.

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**Sapindus mukorossi Gaertn.**

*Syn:* *S. abruptus* Lour.  
(*Pl. 93A*)

*Family:* Sapindaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Ritha.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

Eng.: Soap-nut Tree of North India;  
Hindi: Aritha, Dodan, Kanmar, Ritha;  
Sans.: Phenila, Urista.

**Distribution:** Cultivated throughout N.W. India, ascending to 1,650 m.
**Habitat Ecology**: Edges of fields. Roadsides.

**Reproductive Cycle**: April-September.

**Material Examined**: EBH-TP-1003.


**Sapium insigne** (Royle) Benth.

*Syn:* Carumbium insigne (Royle) Kurz.; Falconeria insignis Royle; *F. wallichiana* Royle.

*(Pl. 93B)*

**Family**: Euphorbiaceae.

**Vernacular Name**: Balodar.

**Hindi Names**: Hindi : Khina, Khindra.

**Distribution**: Subtropical Himalaya: 500-1,800 m.

**Habitat Ecology**: Open slopes. Drier areas.

**Reproductive Cycle**: May-August.

**Material Examined**: EBH-TP-912.

**Systematic Account**: A robust deciduous tree with branchlets leafy at the tips. Leaves crenate-serrate; petiole glandular below the tip. Spikes solitary terminal. Fruits 1-3 celled, obscurely lobed.

**Sapium sebiferum** (Linn.) Roxb.

*Syn:* Carumbium sebiferum Kurz; Croton sebiferus Linn; Excoecaria sebifera Muell.; Stillingfleetia sebifera Bojer; Stillingia sebifera Michaux; *S. sinensis* Baill.

*(Pl. 93C)*

**Family**: Euphorbiaceae.

**Vernacular Names**: Makhan, Pahadi-Taali.
English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

**Eng.** : Chinese Tallow Tree;

**Hindi** : Pahari-shisham, Pippalyang, Tarcharbi, Vilayati-shisham;

**Sans.** : Toyapippali.

**Distribution** : A native of China. Cultivated in various parts of India; and elsewhere in warm countries.

**Habitat Ecology** : Forests, Shrubberies.

**Reproductive Cycle** : June-August.

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-202.

**Systematic Account** : A glabrous tree possessing rhomboid leaves. Flowers in terminal racemes. Ovary glabrous, narrowed into a style with 3 long spreading stigmas.

*Schefflera arboricola* (Hayata) Merr.

*(Pl. 93D)*

**Family**: Araliaceae.

**Vernacular Name**: Umbrella plant.

**English Name**: Dwarf Umbrella Tree.

**Distribution** : Native of China.

**Habitat Ecology** : Cultivated as an ornamental plant.

**Reproductive Cycle** : August-September.

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-244.

**Systematic Account** : An evergreen shrub upto 3-4 m tall. Leaves palmate, glossy green; leaflets 7-9, obovate. Flowers in a panicle of small umbels.

*Sempervivum arboreum* Linn.

**Syn**: *Aeonium arboreum* (Linn.) Webb. & Berthel.

*(Pl. 93E)*

**Family**: Crassulaceae.

**Vernacular Name**: Kanchan.

536
Distribution: Origin from Portugal, Morocco and eastwards to Crete.

Habitat Ecology: Cultivated; requires warm temperate, well lighted conditions.

Reproductive Cycle: January - March.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-1130.

Systematic Account: Perennials up to 90 cm tall. Rosette of 5-7.5 cm leaves borne at the end of the stout light brown branches. Flowers bright yellow, forming a dense ovoid head about 10 cm long.

Sesamum orientale Linn.
Syn: S. indicum Linn.; S. luteum Retz.; S. occidentale Heer & Regel.
(Pl. 94A)

Family: Pedaliaceae.

Vernacular Name: Til.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:
Eng.: Gingelly, Sesame;
Hindi: Til;
Sans.: Snehaphala, Tila, Tilah, Tilaha.

Distribution: Throughout the plains of India up to 1,200 m.

Habitat Ecology: Cultivated; often naturalized along roadsides, abandoned fields and waste areas in drier localities.

Reproductive Cycle: August-September.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-705.


Shorea robusta Gaertn. f.
Syn: Vatica robusta Steud.
(Pl. 94B)

537
Family: Dipterocarpaceae.

Vernacular Name: Sal.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

Eng. : The Sal Tree;
       Sala, Salwa;
Sans. : Asvakarna, Guggilam, Koushi-kaha, Rala, Sala.

Distribution: Tropical Himalaya, and along its base from Assam to the Sutlej. Eastern districts of C. India, Western Bengal Hills.

Habitat Ecology: Dominant over much of the sub-Himalayan areas.

Reproductive Cycle: March-June.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-518.


*Solanum tuberosum* Linn.
(Pl. 94C)

Family: Solanaceae.

Vernacular Name: Alu.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

Eng. : Potato;
Hindi : Alu;
Sans. : Alukani.

Distribution: Cultivated in different parts of India excluding the drier regions.

Habitat Ecology: An important crop in the Himalaya.

Reproductive Cycle: May-September.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-1216.

Systematic Account: Bushy herbs having underground stem tuber, winged aerial stem, odd-pinnate leaves with a large terminal

*Syzygium cumini* (Linn.) Skeels

**Syn:** *S. jambolanum* DC.; *Calyptrotheca capitella* Ham.; *C. jambolana* Willd.; *Eugenia caryophyllifolia* Lam.; *E. frondosa* Wall.; *E. jambolana* Lam.; *E. moorei* F. Muell.; *Myrthus cumini* Linn.

(Pl. 94D)

**Family:** Myrtaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Jamun.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

**Eng.** : Black Plum, Java Plum;  
**Hindi** : Jam, Jaman, Jamni Phalani, Jamun, Paiman, Phalanda, Phalinda, Pharenda, Phaunda;  
**Sans.** : Jambavam, Jambu, Jambula, Rajphala.

**Distribution** : Distributed throughout India (wild or cultivated) in both peninsulas and in Sri Lanka; from the plains to 1,500 m.

**Habitat Ecology** : Planted near water sources in fields.

**Reproductive Cycle** : April-August.

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-268.

**Systematic Account** : A large-sized tree with a thick crooked trunk, coriaceous leaves and whitish, fragrant, sessile flowers arranged mostly in trichotomous panicles. Calyx shortly turbinate. Petals united into a thin membranous calyptra. Berries often obliquely oblong.

*Syzygium jambos* (Linn.) Alston

**Syn:** *Eugenia jambos* Linn.; *Jambosa vulgaris* DC.

(Pl. 94E)

**Family:** Myrtaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Gulab Jamun.

**English and Hindi Names:**

**Eng.** : Rose-apple;  
**Hindi** : Gulabjaman.
**Distribution**

Indigenous to Sikkim terai. Cultivated in S. India and many other parts of India upto 1,300 m.

**Habitat Ecology**

Planted.

**Reproductive Cycle**

February-June.

**Material Examined**

EBH-TP-216.

**Systematic Account**

An evergreen tree upto 10 m high. Crown spreading. Leaves 10-20 cm long, oblong or elliptic-lanceolate. Flowers greenish white or white, in short terminal corymbs. Fruits globose or pear-shaped.

*Tabernaemontana coronaria* (Jacq.) Willd.

*Syn:* *T. divaricata* (Linn.) R.Br.; *Ervatamia coronaria* (Jacq.) Stapf; *Nerium divaricatum* Linn.

(Pil. 95A)

**Family:** Apocynaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Chandni.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

- English: Cape Jasmine, Wax Flower,
- Hindi: Chandni, Chandui, Sugandabala, Taggai, Taggar;
- Sans.: Ashvathabheda, Gajapadapa, Kshayataru, Nandivriksha, Tagara, Vishnupriya.

**Distribution**

Common in India and Myanmar.

**Habitat Ecology**

Cultivated in gardens; often met as an escape.

**Reproductive Cycle**

May-December.

**Material Examined**

EBH-TP-500.

**Systematic Account**

Evergreen dichotomously branched shrubs with grey bark having copious lenticels and membranous leaves. Flowers white, fragrant at night, often double. Follicles ribbed, recurved, red inside, 3-6 seeded.

*Tagetes erecta* Linn.

(Pil. 95B)
**Family:** Asteraceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Bowdu, Genda, Sartajad.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**
- Eng. : French Marigold, Marigold;
- Hindi : Genda, Gultera;
- Sans. : Sthulapushpa, Zandu, Zanduga.

**Distribution**
- Native of Mexico, extensively cultivated throughout tropics and subtropics; occasionally naturalized in India.

**Habitat Ecology**
- Extensively cultivated in gardens as an ornamental plant.

**Reproductive Cycle**
- October-April.

**Material Examined**
- EBH-TP-1200.

**Systematic Account**
- Stout branching herbs attaining up to 60 cm. Leaves strong-scented, pinnately divided; segments 11-17 having serrate margins. Flower heads solitary, lemon yellow-orange. Rays many, long-clawed, involucre campanulate. Achenes 6-7 mm long; pappus scaly.

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**Tamarindus indica** Linn.

*Syn:* *T. occidentalis* Gaertn.; *T. officinalis* Hook.; *Tamarindus umbrosa* Salisb.  
*(Pl. 95C)*

**Family:** Fabaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Imli.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**
- Eng. : The Tamarind Tree;
- Hindi : Amli, Amlica, Anbli, Imli, Nuli, Teter;
- Sans. : Ambia, Amlika, Tentran, Tintidi, Tintili, Tintiri.

**Distribution**
- Probably native of Asia and Africa; cultivated throughout India.

**Habitat Ecology**
- Cultivated.

**Reproductive Cycle**
- June-July.

**Material Examined**
- EBH-TP-704.

**Tecoma radicans** Juss.

*Syn: Bignonia radicans* Linn.; *Campsis radicans* (Linn.) Seem. (Pl. 96A)

*Family: Bignoniaceae.*

**Vernacular Name:** Shehnai Phool.

**English Names:** Eng. : Trumpet Climber, Trumpet-vine.

**Distribution**: Native of S.E. United States.

**Habitat Ecology**: Useful climber on bare walls.

**Reproductive Cycle**: August-September.

**Material Examined**: EBH-TP-904.

**Systematic Account**: A deciduous scandent plant with adventitious roots arising from almost every node. Leaves opposite, compound; leaflets 9-11, toothed. Flowers funnel-shaped, orange coloured; 4-12 in a cluster.

**Tecoma stans** (Linn.) Juss. ex H.B.K.

*Syn: Bignonia stans* Linn.; *Stenolobium stans* Seem. (Pl. 96B)

*Family: Bignoniaceae.*

**Vernacular Name:** Peela Phool.

**English Name:** Eng. : Yellow Trumpet Bush.

**Distribution**: Native of tropical S. America; planted as a hedge plant in gardens throughout India upto 1,500 m.
**Habitat Ecology**  
Often naturalized on open degraded sites.

**Reproductive Cycle**  
Flowers and fruits throughout the year.

**Material Examined**  
EBH-TP-713.

**Systematic Account**  
Shrubs or small trees up to 4 m tall. Leaves opposite, imparipinnate; leaflets usually 5 or 7, margins sharply serrate. Flowers fragrant, borne in terminal panicles. Calyx green. Corolla yellow, 4-4.5 cm long, tube inflated upward. Capsules linear, compressed; seeds numerous.

*Telemaria capensis* (Thunberg) Spach.  
Syn: *Bignonia capensis* Thunberg; *Tecoma capensis* (Thunberg) Lindley.  
(Pl. 96C)

**Family:** Bignoniaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Tecomaria.

**English Name:**  
Eng. : Cape-honeysuckle.

**Distribution**  
A native of S. Africa.

**Habitat Ecology**  
Cultivated in subtropical gardens everywhere.

**Reproductive Cycle**  
May-September.

**Material Examined**  
EBH-TP-607.

**Systematic Account**  
Evergreen smooth rambling shrubs. Leaves pinnate; leaflets toothed at the edges. Flowers in groups at the ends of upstanding branches, funnel-shaped. Petals 5, turned-back, fiery orange-red.

*Tectona grandis* Linn. f.  
(Pl. 96D)

**Family:** Verbenaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Sagwan.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**  
Eng. : The Teak Tree;
**Terminalia bellirica** (Gaertn.) Roxb.

*Syn: Myrobalanus bellirica* Gaertn.

*(Pl. 96E)*

**Family:** Combretaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Bheda.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

- **Eng.** : Belleric Myrobalan;
- **Hindi** : Bahera, Behara, Behra, Bhaira, Bhairah, Bharla, Buhura, Bulla, Sagona;
- **Sans.** : Baheruka, Bahira, Vibhitaka, Vibhitaki, Vipitakaha.

**Distribution** : Common in the plains and lower hills throughout India.

**Habitat Ecology** : Planted near houses, temples, agricultural fields.

**Reproductive Cycle** : May-September.

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-208.

**Systematic Account** : A large deciduous tree with coriaceous leaves gathered about the extremities of the branches. Flowers greenish-yellow, in axillary slender spikes; upper flowers of the spikes male and lower ones hermaphrodite. Calyx pubescent outside, inside woolly. Drupes ovoid, velvety, 5-angled when dried.
Terminalia chebula (Gaertn.) Retz.
(Pl. 97A)

Family: Combretaceae.

Vernacular Name: Harad.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:
Eng. : The Chebulic or Black Myrobalan;
Hindi : Har, Harara, Harra;

Distribution : Throughout India.


Reproductive Cycle : April-June.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-209.

Systematic Account : Deciduous trees having leaf-buds, branchlets and youngest leaves covered with rust-coloured shining hairs. Flowering spikes usually in short terminal panicles arising in the axils of the uppermost leaves. Drupes more or less 5-ribbed.

Thevetia neriifolia Juss ex Steud.
Syn: T. peruviana (Pers.) K. Schum.; Cascabela thevetia (Linn.) Lippoid; Cerbera thevetia Linn.
(Pl. 97B)

Family: Apocynaceae.

Vernacular Names: Ganeera, Kaneer, Pila Kaner.

English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:
Eng. : Exile Oleander, Yellow Oleander;
Hindi : Pila Kaner, Zard kunel;
Sans. : Ashvaghna, Divyapushpa, Sidhapushpa, Vira.

Distribution : Throughout India.

Habitat Ecology : Often cultivated in gardens in the plains; frequently near temples.
Reproductive Cycle       : July-September.
Material Examined         : EBH-TP-1004.
Systematic Account : An evergreen milky glabrous shrub with spirally arranged leaves which are narrowed at both ends. Flowers yellow, in a few-flowered terminal cymes. Corolla tubular at the base. Corona of 5 scales arching over the stamens inserted at the base of the corolla throat. Drupes broader than long.

Thuja orientalis Linn.
Syn: T. acuta Moench; T. chengii Borderes & Gaussen; T. decora Salisb.; Biota orientalis (Linn.) Endl.; Platycladus orientalis (Linn.) Franco; P. stricta Spach.
(Pl. 97C)

Family: Cupressaceae.

Vernacular Name: Morpankh.

English and Hindi Names:
Eng. : Chinese Arborvitae. Chinese Thuja, Oriental Arborvitae;
Hindi : Mayur Pankh, Morpankhi.

Distribution       : Tropical parts of India.
Habitat Ecology     : Grown in gardens for its dense attractive foliage and bushy habit.
Reproductive Cycle  : July-October.
Material Examined   : EBH-TP-129.

Thuja plicata D. Don
Syn: T. gigantea Nutt.
(Pl. 97D)

Family: Cupressaceae.

Vernacular Name: Morpankh.
| English Names:                          | Eng. : Giant Arbor-vitae, Western Red Cedar. |
| Distribution                          | Grows from Alaska (Baranof Island) through British Columbia, Oregon and Washington to California. |
| Habitat Ecology                       | Cultivated in gardens; perform well in deep moist soil and full sun. |
| Reproductive Cycle                    | June-September. |
| Material Examined                     | EBH-TP-314. |
| Systematic Account                    | Evergreen conifers with horizontally spreading short pendulous branches forming a narrow pyramidal head and bark fissured into long ridges. Shoots rounded and clothed with decussate scale-like leaves which are pointed on the leading shoots. Leaves with whitish markings beneath. Cones urn-shaped; seeds flattened with two narrow wings. |

*Thunbergia erecta* (Benth.) T. Anders.

Syn: *Meyenia erecta* Benth.

(Pl. 98A)

**Family:** Acanthaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Punarva.

| English Name:                          | Eng. : Bush Clockvine. |
| Distribution                          | Native of Tropical to S. Africa. |
| Habitat Ecology                       | Cultivated; thrives well in sun and all types of soils. |
| Reproductive Cycle                    | June-July. |
| Material Examined                     | EBH-TP-909. |
| Systematic Account                    | An erect hardy bushy shrub almost upto 1.5 m. Stems square with opposite decussate leaves which are toothed in middle. Flowers axillary, dark violet, 4 cm across, throat orange. |
Tithonia tagetiflora Desf.
(Pl. 98B)

Family: Asteraceae.

Vernacular Name: Aster.

Distribution: Himalaya; native of Mexico.

Habitat Ecology: Grown for their showy, dahlia-like flowers; perform well on any good soil.

Reproductive Cycle: May-September.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-1103.

Systematic Account: Plants with stout stems bearing pale green, three-lobed leaves and large heads of deep orange or orange-yellow flowers, each measuring about 10 cm or more in diameter.

Tropaeolum majus Linn.
(Pl. 98C)

Family: Tropaeolaceae.

Vernacular Name: Tindu Phool.


Distribution: Commonly cultivated in Indian gardens.

Habitat Ecology: Hilly slopes.

Reproductive Cycle: May-November.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-120.

Systematic Account: Sprawling and climbing, tuberous rooted annual herbs. Leaves large, divided into 5-narrow, pointed lobes, borne on long petioles. Flowers orange, red or yellow in colour, with a nectar-filled spur at the base.
**Ulmus villosa Brandis**

*Syn: U. laevigata Royle.*

*(Pl. 98D)*

**Family: Ulmaceae.**

**Vernacular Names:** Moldu, Mullang, Moun.

**Hindi Name:** Hindi : Bhamri.

**Distribution**

: N. W. Himalaya: 1,800-3,200 m.

**Habitat Ecology**

: Planted along roadsides in villages.

**Reproductive Cycle**

: February-March.

**Material Examined**

: EBH-TP-311.

**Systematic Account**


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**Viola canescens Wall.**

*Syn: V. serpens Wall. var. canescens (Wall.) Hook. f. & Thoms.*

*(Pl. 98E)*

**Family: Violaceae.**

**Vernacular Name:** Nani.

**Distribution**

: Hilly districts throughout India: 1,500-2,500 m.

**Habitat Ecology**

: Shrubberies. Shady banks.

**Reproductive Cycle**

: April-November.

**Material Examined**

: EBH-TP-608.

**Systematic Account**

Viola tricolor Linn.
(Pl. 99A)

Family: Violaceae.

Vernacular Name: Dog Flower.


Distribution : Cultivated in India. Indigenous to Europe, N. Asia and N. America.

Habitat Ecology : Cultivated as an ornamental plant.

Reproductive Cycle : April-May.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-803.

Systematic Account : Glabrous herbs having long, branched stems with pinnately parted large stipules toward the base. Flowers large; spur twice as long as the appendages of the calyx.

Wedelia calendulacea Less.

Syn: W. chinensis (Osbeck) Merr.; Joegeria calendulacea Spreng.; Verbesina calendulacea Linn.
(Pl. 99B)

Family: Asteraceae.

Vernacular Name: Bhanjara.

Hindi and Sanskrit Names:
Hindi : Bhangra, Bhanra;
Sans. : Bhringaraja, Devapriya, Haripriya, Kesaraja, Pitabhringi.

Distribution : Bengal, Assam, Silhet, Eastern and Western Peninsulas and Sri Lanka.

Habitat Ecology : Cultivated in Gardens.

Reproductive Cycle : March-April.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-915.

Wisteria sinensis (Sims) Sweet
Syn: W. chinensis DC.; W. praecox Hand.-Mazz.; Glycine sinensis Sims; Millettia chinensis Benth.; Rehsonia sinensis (Sims) Stritch.
(Pl. 99C)

Family: Fabaceae.

Vernacular Name: Wisteria.

English Name: Eng. : Chinese Wisteria.

Distribution: A native of China; found in various parts of India.

Habitat Ecology: Cultivated; suitable for growing on arch. wall, arbour and trellis.

Reproductive Cycle: April-May.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-103.

Systematic Account: Woody climbers. Leaves odd-pinnately compound, alternate, pale green; leaflets 7-11 pairs. light coppery when young. Flowers blue-violet, showy. arranged on pendulous terminal racemes upto 30 cm long; corolla pea-shaped, 3 cm long.

Withania somnifera (Linn.) Dunal
(Pl. 100A)

Family: Solanaceae.

Vernacular Name: Ashwagandha.
English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

Eng. : Asvagandha, Winter Cherry;
Hindi : Asgand, Ashwagandha, Punir;
Sans. : Ashvagandha, Asvagandha, Turangigandha.

Distribution : Throughout drier and subtropical parts of India.

Habitat Ecology : Wasteplaces and hedges throughout the drier regions of India; occasionally cultivated for its medicinal roots.

Reproductive Cycle : November-February.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-132.

Systematic Account : An erect greyish tomentose evergreen shrub upto 2 m tall with stout, fleshy, whitish-brown roots and simple, broadly ovate leaves. Flowers greenish or lurid-yellow, borne singly or in few-flowered axillary umbellate cymes. Berries orange-red when mature and enclosed in the inflated, papery calyx. Seeds yellow, discoid or reniform.

Wrightia tomentosa (Roxb.) Roem & Schult.

Syn: W. wallichii A. DC.

Family: Apocynaceae.

Vernacular Name: Khlawa.

Hindi and Sanskrit Names:

Hindi : Daira, Dharauli, Dudhi;
Sans. : Kutaja, Kutajah, Kutajastri.

Distribution : Throughout tropical India, ascending to 1,200 m.

Habitat Ecology : Moist forests.

Reproductive Cycle : March-July.

Material Examined : EBH-TP-916.

pendant, cylindrical pod covered with rough tubercles.

**Zanthoxylum armatum DC.**


*(Pl. 100C)*

**Family:** Rutaceae.

**Vernacular Name:** Tirmir.

**Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

**Hindi:** Darmar, Nipalidhanya, Tejbal, Tejphal, Tezmal, Timbur, Timur, Tumru, Tun;

**Sans.:** Andhaka, Dviha, Gandhalu, Mahamuni, Sanuja, Saurabh, Sauraja, Sphutal, Sugandhi, Tikshnapatra, Tumbaru.

**Distribution:** Kashmir-S.W. China; S.E. Asia: 1,100-2,500 m.

**Habitat Ecology:** Shrubbereis, cultivated areas.

**Reproductive Cycle:** April-June.

**Material Examined:** EBH-TP-273.

**Systematic Account:** Shrubs or small trees upto 6 m high. Branches armed with straight prickles. Twigs smoothe with scattered pale lenticels. Bark pale brown, deeply furrowed, corky. Leaves imparipinnate; leaflets 5-11. Flowers polygamous, yellow, in dense pubescent lateral panicles. Drupes globose.

**Zea mays** Linn.

*(Pl. 100D)*

**Family:** Poaceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Kukri, Makki.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

**Eng.:** Corn, Indian Corn, Maize;

**Hindi:** Bara-jowar, Bhutta, Junri, Kukri, Makai, Makka;

**Sans.:** Makaya, Yavanala.

**Distribution:** Throughout India.

**Habitat Ecology:** Widely cultivated crop in both tropical and temperate regions.

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Reproductive Cycle: August-September.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-725.

Systematic Account: A robust, monoecious annual grass developing adventitious fibrous roots from the lower nodes of stem. Leaves with a short ciliate ligule and broadly lanceolate blade. Male flowers borne in numerous long spike-like racemes comprised of 2-flowered paired awnless spikelets, forming large panicles (‘tassels’). Female inflorescence axillary, comprised of 8-16 (or more) rows or spikelets on a woody axis (‘cob’) being enclosed in large leafy bracts or spathes with long, silky styles protruding from the summit.

Zephyranthes candida (Lindl.) Herb.

Syn: Z. nivea (Schult. & Schult. f.) D. Dietr.; Amaryllis candida Lindl.; A. nivea Schult. & Schult. f.; Argyropsis candida (Lindl.) M. Roem.; Atamasco candida (Lindl.) Sasaki; Plectronema candida (Lindl.) Raf.

(Pl. 101A)

Family: Amaryllidaceae.

Vernacular Name: Punkesar.

English Name: Eng. : Flower of the Western Wind.

Distribution: Argentina and Uruguay along the La Plata River.

Habitat Ecology: Cultivated as an ornamental plant.

Reproductive Cycle: September-October.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-412.

Systematic Account: A bulbous plant with dark green, fleshy leaves. Stem bears white blooms, which are crocus-like and opening outwardly to show 6 spreading or recurved petals.

Zephyranthes grandiflora Lindl.


(Pl. 101B)
Family: Amaryllidaceae.

Vernacular Name: Lily

English Names: Eng. : Rain Lily, Thunder Flower, Zephyr Lily.

Distribution: Guatemala, W. Indies; naturalized in many warm countries.

Habitat Ecology: Often cultivated; also found as an escape.

Reproductive Cycle: June-July.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-804.

Systematic Account: Small bulbous plants with evergreen, basal, grassy, fleshy leaves, crocus-like, funnel-shaped flowers; segments 6, pink, about 5 cm long.

\textit{Zinnia elegans} Jacq.


(Pl. 101C)

Family: Asteraceae.

Vernacular Name: Zinnia.

English Name: Eng. : Zinnia.

Distribution: A native of Mexico.

Habitat Ecology: These plants prefer a sunny location and a moist soil rich in organic matter.

Reproductive Cycle: Summer, Autumn.

Material Examined: EBH-TP-1132.

Systematic Account: A coarse, upright, bushy annuals upto 1m high, with large solitary daisy like flowerheads on long stems, and opposite, sandpapery, lance-shaped leaves. The ray flowers are purple, the discs yellow and black, and the entire head is about 5 cm across.
**Zizyphus mauritiana Lamk.**

*Syn:* *Z. jujuba* (Linn.) Gaertn.

*(Pl. 101D)*

**Family:** Rhamnaceae.

**Vernacular Names:** Baer, Ber.

**English, Hindi and Sanskrit Names:**

- **Eng.** : Common Jujube, Indian Jujube, Jujube;
- **Hindi** : Baer, Ber, Beri;
- **Sans.** : Ajapriya, Badara, Karkandlm, Kurala, Madhuraphala.

**Distribution** : Throughout India ascending in the outer Himalaya and hills upto 1,800 m; often cultivated.

**Habitat Ecology** : Wastelands; occasionally planted along field borders and habitations.

**Reproductive Cycle** : April-September.

**Material Examined** : EBH-TP-205.

**Systematic Account** : A small glabrous deciduous tree with deeply furrowed bark and spines solitary or in pairs. Leaves with buff hairs on the under sides. Flowers small, yellowish-green. Drupes elliptic. Fleshy when ripe and with a 2-celled stone.