5.1 Ethnobotany

Ethnobotany has been defined as the study of the relationship between man and his ambient vegetation. It is obviously a very broad field, including many aspects of botany and many other disciplines. During ethnobotanical study observations were noted listed below.

**Botanical name:** *Annona reticulata* L.

**Local name:** Ramfal

**Family:** Annonaceae

**Useful parts:** Leaf, Root, Fruit

**Field note:** Not Common, noted near village.

**Exsiccata:** Dhavadiya gultora. (005)

**Mode of administration**

- Dried leaves and seed powder are used for remove louse and dandruff. (Rathod Abhaya Sinh 54).
- Fruits are edible. (Vasaiya Dita Virajibhai 66).

**Botanical name:** *Annona squamosa* L.

**Local Name:** Sitaphal

**Family:** Annonaceae

**Useful parts:** Leaf, Root, Fruit

**Field note:** Common, noted in Chhayan

**Exsiccata:** Moli Chhayan (077)

**Mode of administration and uses:**

- Dried leaf and seed powder are used for remove louse and dandruff. (Rathod Abhaya Sinh 54).
- Leaf juice is used to treat stomach pain and hypertension (Badava Rayshing Malivad 76).

**Botanical name:** *Miliusa tomentosa* (Roxb.)

**Local name:** Umphdo

**Family:** Annonaceae
**Useful parts:** Leaf

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Wood is used as a pillar to build for house construction. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- Fruits are eaten by the tribal children. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62)

**Field note**: Not Common, Noted in hilly area Bhaman.

**Exsiccatata**: Moli Pichoda Bhaman (021)

**Botanical name**: *Cissampelos pareira* (L.)

**Local name**: Venivel

**Family**: Menispermaceae

**Useful parts**: Stem young shoot

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Paste of stembark is applied on bone fracture as a plaster. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- Young shoot is used as a vegetable. (Rathod Mala Sarju 74)
- Inflorescence of the plant is look like a “veni” hair garland so it is known as a venivel. (Sagada Jayaben Ravjihai 47)

**Field note**: Common near road side on the hedge

**Exsiccatata**: Raniyar (066)

**Botanical name**: *Cocculus hirsutus* L. Diels in Pfreich.

**Local name**: Vevdi

**Family**: Menispermaceae

**Useful parts**: Leaf

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- One to two cup leaf juice is given orally twice a day to cure fever. (Rathod Mala Sarju 74)
- Crushed leaf paste kept on eye for relieve heat effect of sunstrock. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
- Boiled leaf paste bandage to cattle on swelling part for two to four days. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- Stem is used as a sting to tied grass collection. (Baria Bharatbhai 43)

**Field note**: Common, Near road side at monso on season
Exsiccata: Rajpur (009)

**Botanical name:** *Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd.) Miers.

**Local name:** Gulvel, Galo, Garvan

**Family:** Menispermaceae

**Useful parts:** Whole plant

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Dried stem powder from Neem gado is used with equal mixture of variyali (*Foeniculum vulgare*) khadi sakar (sugar cube and one to two teaspoonful given orally progeny less (Godiya Jashavant Bhai 52)
- Stem is cutting into small pieces and make garland wearing in neck to cure jaundice. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- Stem bark of neem is mixed with mustard oil and make paste is used to cure wound. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58.)
- Half tea cup of stem extract is given to cure fever. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- One teaspoonful decoction of stem is given thrice in a day to cure piles. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58.)

**Field note:** Common noted at Timachi

Exsiccata: Timachi Muvada, Nanasalai (041)

**Botanical name:** *Nymphaea pubescens* Willd.

**Local name:** Kumudini

**Family:** Nymphaeaceae

**Useful parts:** Flower, Seed

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Flowers are offered to lord shiva and Laxmidevi. (Sagada Jayaben Ravjihai 47)
- Seeds are edible. (Rathod Mala Sarju 74)
- Seeds are used in religious ceremony in Diwali festival. (Sagada Jayaben Ravjihai 47)
- Petiole of plant is used as a vegetable. (Rathod Mala Sarju 74)

**Field note:** Near moist place noted Govinda talai

Exsiccata: Govinda talai (050)
Botanical name: *Argemone mexicana* L.

Local name: Darudi.

Family: Papavaraceae

Useful parts: Root, Flower, Seed

Mode of administration and uses:
- Seeds are collected and selling in local market. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- Flowers are offered to kalagidevi. (Rathod Mala Sarju 74)
- The ash of Whole plant is mixed with castor oil and applied on affected parts To cure skin diseases. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- Fresh root juice is applied on sting of scorpion for relief from pain. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)

Field note: Common in field with crop

Exsiccate: Pareva Dhavadiya. (008)

Botanical name: *Argemone ochroleuca* L.

Local name: White Darudi.

Family: Papavaraceae

Useful parts: Root, Flower, Seed

Mode of administration and uses:
- Seeds are collected and selling in local market. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- Flowers are offered to kalagidevi. (Rathod Mala Sarju 74)
- The ash of Whole plant is mixed with castor oil and applied on affected parts To cure skin diseases. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- Fresh root juice is applied on sting of scorpion for relief from pain. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)

Field note: Common noted at bajarwada

Exsiccate: Bajarwada.Garadu, (111)

Botanical name: *Brassica juncea* (L)

Local name: Rai

Family: Brassicaceae

Useful parts: Seed oil

Mode of administration and uses:
➢ Oil is applied on painful part for relief from pain. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
➢ Oil is applied on chest of child and elder free from cough and close nostril
    Problem. (Damor kadkiya koyaji (82)
➢ Oil is applied on teeth and gum for painful and moving teeth and payoria.
    (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64.)

Field note: Not Common noted at hirola in field

Exsiccate: Hirola (004)

Botanical name: Brassica oleracea L. Var. Botrytis. L
Local name: Fulgobi
Family: Brassicaceae
Useful parts: Leaf

Mode of administration and uses:
➢ Leaves are used as vegetable. (Sagada Jayaben Ravji hai 47).
➢ Leaves are used as fodder for cattle. (Damor Khuman Sing 46).

Field note: Not noted in area coming out side of taluka.

Exsiccate: Kunda (019)

Botanical name: Brassica oleracea L. Var. Capitata. L.
Local name: Cabbage
Family: Brassicaceae
Useful parts: Leaf

Mode of administration and uses:
➢ Leaves are use as fodder for cattle. (Damor Khumansing 46)
➢ Leaves are use as vegetable ( Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)

Field note: Not Common planted in kitchen garden

Exsiccate: Kunda (211)

Botanical name: Lepidium sativum L.
Local name: Asalio
Family: Brassicaceae
Useful parts: Dried seed

Mode of administration and uses:
- Half teaspoonful seeds are given in morning time with hot cow milk to child for increasing height. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- Seeds are mixed with mustard oil and for normal hot applied on effected part for fast relief from inner muscular pain. (Damor Khumansing 46)

**Field note**: Not found in this area.

**Exsiccata**: Garadu (052)

**Botanical name**: *Raphanus sativus* L.

**Local name**: Mulo

**Family**: Brassicaceae

**Useful parts**: Leaf

**Mode of administration and uses**:
- One cup of leaf juice is given to cure urinary problem. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58.)
- Leaf and rhizomes are used as a vegetable. (Sagada Jayaben Ravjihai 47)

**Field note**: Not Common noted in area coming out side of taluka.

**Exsiccata**: Not seen (054)

**Botanical name**: *Capparis decidua* (Forsk) Edgew

**Local name**: Kerdo

**Family**: Capparaceae

**Useful parts**: Stem, Fruit

**Mode of administration and uses**:
- Fruits are sold in the market as a prickle. (Sagada Jayaben Ravjihai 47)
- A teaspoonful crushed stem paste is mixed with neem leaf & paste is applied on skin disease. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58.)
- Dried branches are used as a fence. (Rathod Mala Sarju 74)
- Dried branches are used as a fuel. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- Young twig is used as a fodder for goat. (Bhabhor Kashubhai Badiyai 58.)

**Field note**: Scattered in forest area Rajpur.

**Exsiccata**: Garadu Rajpur

**Botanical name**: *Capparis grandis* L.

**Local name**: Kanthar
Family: Capparaceae  
Useful parts: Leaf, Stem  

**Mode of administration and uses:**  
- Paste of the leaf is applied on eczema. (Bhabhor Kashubhai Badiyai 58)  
- Dried branches are used to make fence. (Rathod Mala Sarju 74)  

**Field note:** Common near road side  

**Exsiccate:** Garadu (001)  

**Botanical name:** *Cleome gynandra* L.  
**Local name:** Ghandhatu  
**Family:** Capparaceae  
**Useful parts:** Leaf  

**Mode of administration and uses:**  
- Leaf paste is applied on boil. (Rathod Mala Sarju 74)  
- Two drops of leaf juice is used for relief from eye ache. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)  

**Field note:** Common noted near village zusa  

**Exsiccate:** Zusa (012)  

**Botanical name:** *Cleome viscosa* L.  
**Local name:** Pilitalaven  
**Family:** Capparaceae  
**Useful parts:** Leaf  

**Mode of administration and uses:**  
- Leaf is used as a (bhaji) green leafy vegetable for blood purified (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)  

**Field note:** Common near rivulet  

**Exsiccate:** Pichoda (033)  

**Botanical name:** *Crateva nurvala* Buch-HamIn Trans. Linn.  
**Local name:** Vayvarno  
**Family:** Capparaceae  
**Useful parts:** Stem, Root  

**Mode of administration and uses:**
Half cup of juice from inner bark is given in lucceouria and ovary disease. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

One cup decoction of root bark is given in chicken pox or smallpox patient. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)

**Field note:** Not Common noted near Anika

**Exsiccate:** Anika Hirola (049)

**Botanical name:** *Portulaca oleracea* L.

**Family:** Portulacaceae

**Useful parts:** Leaf, stem

**Mode of administration and uses:**

- Three-teaspoonful fresh leaf juice is mixed with half-teaspoonful castor oil, two to three time in a day to cure scurvy. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
- Leaf and stem are crushed on stone surface and make paste is applied on sole and palm for relief from burning sensation. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)

**Field note:** Common in field

**Exsiccate:** Tadaghoda (145)

**Botanical name:** *Portulaca quadrifida* L.

**Local name:** Zinluni

**Family:** Portulacaceae

**Useful parts:** Whole plant

**Mode of administration and uses:**

- Fresh leaf are used as a vegetable. Whole plant is used as a (bhaji) green leafy vegetable. (Sagada Jayaben Ravjihai 47)
- Young leaf and stem are chewed to cure scurvy. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- Fresh leaves are sold in market. (Sagada Jayaben Ravjihai 47)

**Field note:** Near wet area.

**Exsiccate:** Limdi (013)

**Botanical name:** *Abelmoschus esculentus* (L) Moench.

**Local name:** Bhindo

**Family:** Malvaceae

**Useful parts:** Fruits
Mode of administration and uses:
- Tender capsule used as a vegetable. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62 Bhaman)
- Dried plant is used as a fuel. (Rathod Mala Sarju 74)

Field note: Cultivated in field and home garden

Exsiccate: Moli Bhaman (027)
Botanical name: *Abelmoschus manihot* (L) Medic.
Local name: Ran Bhindo, kantado bhindo
Family: Malvaceae
Useful parts: Common and fairly abundant among grass and moist places.

Mode of administration and uses:
- A strong fibers are obtained from the stem which are used to prepare rope and strings. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)

Field note: Common after rainy season noted at Velpura
Exsiccate: Velpura kalajini sarasavni (003)
Botanical name: *Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sw. Hort
Local name: Khapat
Family: Malvaceae
Useful parts: Leaf, Root

Mode of administration and uses: -
- Half teaspoonful leaf paste is applied on piles. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
- One cup decoction of root is given orally to cure burning urination. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- Leaf past is given with hot water to treat fever. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
- Aerial part is used as a vegetable. (Damor Paruben Gavanbhai 52)

Field note: Common in wasteland
Exsiccate: Pratappura (039)
Botanical name: *Gossypium herbaceum* (L)
Local name: Kapas
Family: Malvaceae
Useful parts: Stem, Seed.

Mode of administration and uses:
Dried stem branches and Roots are used as Fuel. (Sagada Jayaben Ravjihai(47)

Dried seed coats are used as a fodder for better lactation. (Damor Khuman sing(46)

Field note : Cultivated in field noted at Kunda

Exsiccata: Anika Kunda ( )

Botanical name: *Hibiscus sabadriffa* L.

Local name: Bhindi

Family: Malvaceae

Useful parts: Stem bark

Mode of administration and uses:

- A strong silky bright fibres are obtaineded from the stem, are used to preparation of rope and strings. (damor Paruben Gavanbhai (52)

Field note : Cultivated in field

Exsiccata: Shankerpura, Rayapura (089)

Botanical name: *Hibiscus ovalifolius* (Forsk) Vahl.

Local name: Chanak Bhindo, Chikano bhindo

Family: Malvaceae

Useful parts: Flower fruts root

Field note : Occasionally found ,noted near dungara villager

Exsiccata: Dungara (199)

Mode of administration and uses:

- One half teaspoonful pests of unripe fruit and flower are given along with honey orally in diabetes. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)

Botanical name: *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L.

Local name: Jasud

Family: Malvaceae

Useful parts: Flower

Mode of administration and uses: -

- Flowers are offered to Lord Ganesha. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)

- Oil is prepared from Dried flowers, paste is mixed with coconut oil,and heena, heated 5 to 10 minute, it is use for long and dark black hair, (Damor Paruben Gavanbhai (52)

Field note : Common
**Exsiccatea:** Jhalod muvada   (060)

**Botanical name:** *Sida acuta* Burm.

**Local name:** Bala

**Family:** Malvaceae

**Useful parts:** Stem

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Dried stem is considered as a substitute of jute. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)

**Field note:** Common with weeds near road side

**Exsiccatea:** Hirola   (018)

**Botanical name:** *Sida cordata* (Burm. f.) Fl.

**Local name:** Bhoyabala

**Family:** Malvaceae

**Useful parts:** Root

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- One teaspoonful root decoction is given orally in burning in urinary tract. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
- Fresh leaf paste applied externally to cure fast wound healing. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)

**Field note:** Not Common found in hilly area

**Exsiccatea:** Dharadungar (071)

**Botanical name:** *Sida cordifolia* L.

**Local name:** Maha Bala

**Family:** Malvaceae

**Useful parts:** Leaf

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Crushed leaf pulp is applied on close eyes to remove extra cloting blood. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)

**Field note:** Occasionally found in hilly area noted at Kunda

**Exsiccatea:** Kunda   (094)

**Botanical name:** *Adansonia digitata* L.

**Local name:** Rukhado
Family: Bombacaceae
Useful parts: Fruits

Mode of administration and uses
➢ It is sacred tree of these area. (Bhabhor Kashubhai Badiyai 58)
➢ Stem bark is crushed add water and prepare one litter juice mixture is given to the weak animal for ten day to cure weakness. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
➢ Juice is prepared from the fruit pulp is given orally to the improvement of the health. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)

Field note: Not Common noted only two
Exsiccat: Hirola sanjeli (006)
Botanical name: Bombax ceiba L.
Local name: Kantado Semdo, Shimlo
Family: Bombacaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:
➢ Prickle paste is applied to cure pimple. (Damor Paruben Gavanbhai (52)
➢ Wood is used in preparation of musical instrument “tamburo”. (Rathod Mala Sarju 74)
➢ Two teaspoonful Dried fruit juice is given orally to cure cold fever. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)

Field note: Common in area noted dantia, Jetpura
Exsiccat: Dantia, Jetpura (120)
Botanical name: Ceiba pentandra Gaertn.
Local name: Kapok kapas tree
Family: Bombacaceae
Useful parts: Cotton

Mode of administration and uses:
➢ Seed outgrowths are used as fiber. (Charel Jivanbhai Sedhabhai (37)
➢ Dried branches are used as a fuel. (Damor Paruben Gavanbhai (52)

Field note: Not Common noted at dungara
Exsiccat: Dungara Anika (287)
Botanical name: Sterculia urens Roxb.
Local name: Kadai Kadayo
Family: Sterculiaceae
Useful parts: Stem bark

Mode of administration and uses:
- One cup juice of the stem bark is used to cure burning sensation in vaginal tract. (Charel Veljibhai Gvajibhai 74).
- It is a scared tree of this area. People gathered here pray and do home havan under these tree. (Nisarta Ramjibhai Savanbhai 48)
- The roasted seeds are eaten. (Damor Paruben Gavanbhai 52)
- Dried branches are used as a fuel. (Damor Paruben Gavanbhai 52)
- Wood is used to make the musical instruments. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- Poultice of a root bark is applied on wound and in fracture. (Damor Khuman sing 46)
- Gum is obtained from the stem bark of plant is sold in local market. (Rathod Mala Sarju 74)

Field note: Not Common noted At Kunda
Exsiccata: Kunda Vasia (201)

Botanical name: Corchorus aestuans L.

Local name: Chunch
Family: Tiliaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:
- Fresh leaf paste is applied on swelling. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
- Green branches are used to make broom. (Damor Ramjibhai Savanbhai 48)
- Its ¾ feet long aerial tender branch is used as vegetable. (Ravat Jashubhai Ramshig 58)
- Plant is used as a fodder for goat. (Damor Ramji bhai Savanbhai 48)

Field note: Commonly within group of cultivated plant.
Exsiccata: Pratappura, Muladha (016)

Botanical name: Corchorus capsularis L.

Local name: Borchhunch
Family: Tiliaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:
Plant used as a fodder. (Ravat Jashubhai Ramshig 58)
Green branches are used to make broom. (Damor Parsingbhai Manajibhai(48)

Field note: Commonly grown within group of cultivated plant.

Exsiccatia: Kalia talav (108)

Botanical name: *Triumfetta rhomboidea* Jacq.
Local name: Zipti
Family: Tiliaceae
Useful parts: Root, Stem

Mode of administration and uses:
- 500 ml to 1 litter root extract is given to cattle for fast delivery. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
- Dried plant is used as a fuel. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)

Field note: Commonly found near waste land dried spot.

Exsiccatia: Chitrodia (030)
Botanical name: *Triumfetta rotundifolia* Lam.
Local name: Zipti
Family: Tiliaceae
Useful parts: Root, Stem

Mode of administration and uses:
- One teaspoonful root extract is given to child to cure dysentery. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
- Twig is used as a tooth brush. (Damor Ramji bhai Savanbhai (48)

Field note: Commonly found near waste land.

Exsiccatia: Kachaldhara (130)
Botanical name: *Tribulus terrestris* L
Local name: Bethu Gokhru
Family: Zygophyllaceae
Useful parts: Fruit

Mode of administration and uses:
- Two to three teaspoonfuls equal mixers of powder of fruit of satavari add with water is pregnant lady for easy delivery. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
Two-teaspoonful fruit powder is given to relief in pain of calculi and other urinary trouble. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)

Field note: Throughout Common in area.

Exsiccata: Paareva dantia (212)

Botanical name: *Oxalis corniculata* L.

Local name: Changeri

Family: Oxalidaceae

Useful parts: Leaf

Mode of administration and uses:
- Leaf are used as a cooling agent and refrigerant in stomach disorder. (Patel Balavant D. 64)
- Plant sap is applied on skin disease. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62 Bhaman)
- Leaf used to make curry and chatany. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- Fresh leaf juice is given orally to cure scurvy. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)

Field note: Common in rainy season

Exsiccata: Varod Bhaman (226)

Botanical name: *Aegle marmelos* (L)

Local name: Bili

Family: Rutaceae

Useful parts: Leaf fruits

Mode of administration and uses:
- It is Sacred plant for Hindu people, leaf is offered to lord Shiva “Shiv ling puja” on Shravanmas and also Shivratri. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- Juices from 2-5 leaves are used to control diabetes. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
- Dried powder of fruit pulp is preserved in some house. (Damor Ramji bhai Savanbhai 48)
- One cup juice is prepared from the pulp of the Ripenn fruit is used to cure dysentery or stomach problem. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)

Field note: Planted near temple and house.

Exerccata: Jhalod, Mirakhedi (115)

Botanical name: *Citrus limon* Burm (L).

Local name: Limbu

Family: Rutaceae
Useful parts: Fruits

Mode of administration and uses:
- Large size of Ripen fruit is cut vertically and add the mixture of the powder of turmeric, black piper and salt and heated on the burning charcoal for 5 to 7 minutes, cold warmly and juice from it is given orally to remove long time cold and cough from body. (Half teaspoonful for children and full teaspoonful for elder) (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58).
- Fresh Ripen fruit juice mixed with sugar and salt prepare juice / sarbat is used to relief from vomiting and weakness. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
- Fruit juice is mixed with the salt and is rubbed on teeth for whitening. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)

Field note: Planted near house, noted at Raniyati bhura

Exerccata: Limdi, Raniyati bhura (038)

Botanical name: Citrus medica L.
Local name: Bijoru
Family: Rutaceae

Useful parts: Fruits

Mode of administration and uses:
- Unripe fruits are sold in Local market. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- One tea cup fruit juice is given to cure kidney stone. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)

Field note: Not Common planted, near house. Noted at Anika

Exerccata: Anika sanjeli limdi (128)

Botanical name: Limonia acidissima L.
Local name: Kothi
Family: Rutaceae

Useful parts: Fruits

Mode of administration and uses:
- Dried branches are used to make fence. (Bhabhor Kashubhai Badiyai 58)
- 10-15 Leaf decoctions is given to cure stomach pain. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
- Ripen fruits are edible and sold in local market. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- Leaves are used as a folder for goat. (Damor Ramji bhai Savanbhai 48)
- Wood is used to prepare cattle house. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
Field note: Common near village area noted near doki
Exerccata: Doki Jhalod Muvada (088)
Botanical name: *Murraya koenigii* L.
Local name: Mitho Limdo
Family: Rutaceae
Useful parts: Fruits
Mode of administration and uses:
➢ One teaspoonful leaf paste is used to cure acidity. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
➢ Leaf is used as a carry patta spice and condiments. (Damor Ramji bhai Savanbhai 48)

Field note: Common near house noted at pichhoda
Exsiccata: Pichhoda (131)
Botanical name: *Ailanthus excelsa* Roxb.
Local name: Arduso Rukhodo
Family: Simaroubaceae
Useful parts: Stem, Wood
Mode of administration and uses:
➢ Stem wood is used to prepare musical instrument like sitar “sitar” (Bhabhor Kashubhai Badiyai 58)
➢ 250-500 gm stem bark decoction add 50 gm salt is prepared mixture is given to animal to cure ‘affaro’ / animal gas trouble.(Mal Ramsing Kheta 62 Bhaman)
➢ The wood is used to prepare agriculture implement like “junsari” / yak is light weighted and durable. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)

Field note: Not frequent in study area, noted at Bhaman village.
Exsiccata: Moli, Bhaman (146)
Botanical name: *Balanites aegyptiaca* (L) Del
Local name: Ingorio
Family: Balanitaceae
Useful parts: Leaf
Mode of administration and uses:
➢ Leaves are used as a fodder for goat. (Damor Ramji bhai Savanbhai 48)
100 gm gum is mixed with 250 gm of the stem bark of Ailanthus *exalsa* (Roxb) and prepare paste and given to cure fever to domestic animal. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)

Fruits are used as a soap for washing cloths. (Vasaiya Keshu Dita 53)

**Field note:** Not Common noted road side at velpura

**Exsiccata:** Velpura Dhavadiya (125)

**Botanical name:** *Boswellia serrata* Roxb. ex. Colebr.

**Local name:** Saledi Gugal, Haledi

**Family:** Burseraceae

**Useful parts:** Twig, Gum, Leaf

**Mode of administration and uses:**

- Gum mixture of the *Boswellia serrata* Roxb. *Ficus bangalensis* L. and *Mangifera indica* L. are mixed with sugar and make paste is used as a hair remover. (Sangada Hasu Ramji 44)
- Gum is uses in havan and pooja. (Damor Ramji bhai Savanbhai 48)
- Plant is locally known s “haledi” twig is used for mandap piller (khuti lagavavi) in marriage cerimony. (Damor Parsingbhai Manajibhai 48)
- Gum is sold in local market. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- Leaves are used as a fodder. (Damor Ramji bhai Savanbhai 48)

**Field note:** Common and planted near house.

**Exsiccata:** Tadhagoda Dantia (080)

**Botanical name:** *Commiphora wightii* (Arn)

**Local name:** Saledi Gugal, haledi

**Family:** Burseraceae

**Useful parts:** Stem, Gum

**Mode of administration and uses:**

- Gum and dried branches are used in havan and pooja for air purified. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
- Smoke of plants is used as an insect repellent. (Damor Parsingbhai, Manajibhai 48)
- Gum is sold in local market. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- Leaves are used as a fodder. (Damor Ramji bhai Savanbhai 48)

**Field note:** Rare noted at varod

**Exsiccata:** Varod (055)
Botanical name: *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.

Local name: Limado,

Family: Meliaceae

Useful parts: All parts

- Aprox. 20 gm leaf decoction is given to treat in fever, asthma and hepatitis. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62)
- Leaf smoke is used as a mosquitoes repellent. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
- Collection of fruit (limbodi) sold in local market. (Damor Ramji bhai Savanbhai 48)
- Inner bark paste is applied on abscess. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
- Dried branches are used as fuel. (Damor Ramji bhai Savanbhai 48)
- Wood is used to make fencing. (Rathod Mala Sarju 74)
- In the freshly pierced lobes of the ear and nose the petiole of juvenile leaf of *azadiracta indica* called neem sali is inserted. This is done to prevent the aperture from closing during healing on the hand the antiseptic properties of some on the other A young girls and boys may continue wearing neem sali as an ornament till brass, silver, or other ornament replace it. (Vasaiya Keshu Dita 53)
- Neem leaves are used as a green manure, covered after cultivated of zinger, curcuma longa, “aadu”, ”haladar”, ”aamba haladar” in field and protect from insects. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)

Field note: Common, Everywhere

Exsiccatia: Govida talai (092)

Botanical name: *Soymida febrifuga* (Roxb) A. Juss.

Local name: Royan

Family: Meliaceae

Useful parts: Wood stem bark.

Mode of administration and uses:

- One half cup extract of the stem bark is given orally to cure snake poison. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62)
- Wood is used to prepare as a musical instrument “ravan hathho”. In addition, string is made from horse hair. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)

Field note: Rare noted at Kunda hill
Exsiccata: Kunda (123)

Botanical name: *Melia azedarach* L.

Local name: Bakanlimdo

Family: Meliaceae

Useful parts: Leaf fruits

Mode of administration and uses:
- Fruit pulp is applied on the hair for two to four hours to remove louse and dandruff. (Damor Parsingbhai Manajibhai (48))
- Dried fruits are used as fodder. (Mal Ramsing Kheta (62))
- Dried branches and gum are collected and used as an incense. (Mal Ramsing Kheta (62))

Field note: Common in village area

Exsiccata: Govinda talai Dageria bilavani (227)

Botanical name: *Maytenus emarginata* (Willd) D. Hou

Local name: Vicklo

Family: Celastraceae

Useful parts: Leaf, Stem,

Mode of administration and uses:
- Twig is used as toothbrush. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji (58))
- Juice from 10-15 leaves are given orally to cure jaundice till the disease disappears. (Vasaiya Keshu Dita (53))

Field note: Not common noted at velpura

Exsiccata: Velpura Anika (90)

Botanical name: *Zizyphus mauritiana* Lam.

Local name: Bordi Nu Zad, Moti Boradi

Family: Rhamnaceae

Useful parts: Stem, bark, Wood, Fruit

Mode of administration and uses:
- Fruit is edible and sold in local market. (Mal Ramsing Kheta (62))
- Wood is used to make agricultural implements. (Mal Ramsing Kheta (62))
- Cattle house is made up from the stemwood. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai (64))
- Leaves are used as a fodder for goat. (Bhabhor Kashubhai Badiyai (58))
Field note: Common in area
Exsiccate: Sarori (141)

Botanical name: *Zizyphus nummularia* (Burm. f)
Local name: Chania Bor
Family: Rhamnaceae
Useful parts: Leaf, Stem, Fruits

Mode of administration and uses:
- Leaves are used as a fodder for goat. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- Fruits are edible and sold in local market. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62)

Field note: Common
Exsiccate: Simaliya Pareva (200)

Botanical name: *Zizyphus xylopyra* (Retz). Willd
Local name: Ghat Bor, Mota Bor
Family: Rhamnaceae
Useful parts: Stem, fruits

Mode of administration and uses:
- Wood is used as a agricultural implements. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62)
- Fruit is edible. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62)
- Wood is used as a household instruments. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)
- Leaves are used as a fodder for goat. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)

Field note: Not Common noted in village area
Exsiccate: Pratappura (056)

Botanical name: *Cissus quadrangulare* L. Mant.
Local name: Hadsakal
Family: Vitaceae
Useful parts: Leaf, Stem

Mode of administration and uses:
- One to two drops of the leaf juice is used to relief from earache. (Damor Parsingbhai Manajibhai(48)
- Leaves are used as a vegetable. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62)
Stem extract of 2-3 small piece is given orally to relief from borne fracture. (Vasaiya Keshu Dita 53 )

Field note : Not Common note at Bajarvada village

Exsiccate:  Bajarvada,Bhaman (122)

Botanical name: Cissus repanda Vahl.

Local name: Gandavelo

Family: Vitaceae

Useful parts: Leaf, Stem

Mode of administration and uses:
➢ Paste is prepared from the stembark is applied on external part of the body to cure ulcer.(Vasaiya Dita Virajibhai 66 )

Field note : Not Common note at kalji sarsavani village

Exsiccate:  Bhaman Kalji Sarsavani ( 029)

Botanical name: Cardiospermum halicacabum L.

Local name: Karodio

Family: Sapindaceae

Useful parts: stem leaf

Mode of administration and uses:
➢ 1-2 drops of the plant juice is dropped in ear to relief earache. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58 )

Field note: Common on hedge, noted at vaniya ghati

Exsiccate:  Vaniya ghati ( 205)

Botanical name : Sapindus laurifolius Vahl

Local name: Aritha

Family: Sapindaceae

Useful parts: Leaf and Fruit

Mode of administration and uses:
➢ Juice of the fresh fruit and dried powder are used for washing hair and also clothes. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62 )

➢ Gold smith is using dried seed coate powder water to wash jewellery. (Vasaiya Dita Virajibhai 66 )

Field note : Not Common noted at Velpura
Exsiccata: Velpura (194)

Botanical name: *Lannea coromandelica* (Houtt) Merrill

Local name: Moyno

Family: Anacardiaceae

**Useful parts:** Leaf, Stem, Fruit

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Fruits is eaten with salt to cure indigestion, (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62 )
- Ripen fruits are eaten by the tribal children. (Vasaiya Dita Virajibhai 66 )
- Wood is strong and durable is used to making pillars of huts and house. (Bhabhor Kashubhai Badiyai 58 )

**Field note:** Not Common noted at Pichoda

Exsiccata: Pichoda Bhaman (183)

**Botanical name:** *Mangifera indica* L.

**Local name:** Keri

**Family:** Anacardiaceae

**Useful parts:** All parts of tree

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Leave are used as a “Toran” for special occasions like pooja, marriage ceremony etc. (Vasaiya Dita Virajibhai 66 )
- Unripe mango pulp is used to make sharbat/ Juice for protection of sunstroke. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58 )
- Unripe fruits are used as a prickled. (Damor Savitaben LaxamanBhai 20 )
- Seeds pieces are boiled in salted water is eaten as mouth freshener. (Vasaiya Dita Virajibhai 66 )
- Wood is used to make musical instrument “Dholak”/drum. (Vasaiya Dita Virajibhai 66 )
- Leaf extract from 2-3 leaves are dropped in ear to cure earache. (Vasaiya Keshu Dita 53 )

**Field note:** Common, planted near village

Exsiccata: Boda dungar, Karamba, Jetpura (170)

**Botanical name:** *Moringa concaensis* Nimmo, Grah.

**Local name:** Jangli Saragavo

**Family:** Moringaceae
Useful parts: Stem

Mode of administration and uses:
- Juice of 1-2 teaspoonfulful stem bark is given to cure viral fever. (Vasaiya Dita Virajibhai 66)

Field note: Not Common in hilly area noted at Kunda

Exsiccate: Kunda (157)

Botanical name: *Moringa oleifera* L.

Local name: Mitho Saragavo

Family: Moringaceae

Useful parts: Fruit, Leaf, Flower

Mode of administration and uses:
- Fruit, leaf, flower and pod are used as a vegetable to increasing sexual potential. (Damor Hursing 46)
- Juice is extracted from leaf and a cup of juice is given orally for a week to relief from arthritis (joint pain) and rheumatism problem. (Rathod Mala Sarju 74)

Field note: Common in all area

Exsiccate: Nani bhugedi, Limdi (010)

Botanical name: *Abras precatorius* L.

Local name: Chanothi

Family: Fabaceae

Useful parts: leaf, fruits, root

Mode of administration and uses:
- Leaves are sold in local market 200-250 Rs/Kg (Ravat Jashubhai 56)
- 5-6 leaf is chewed to cure mouth ulcer. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62)
- 1-2 drops of fresh leaf juice is dropped into the eye to cure cataract. (Vasaiya Dita Virajibhai 66, Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
- Two teaspoonfulful root powder is given orally with cow milk to increase sexual power in man. (Dangi Mansih Ratnabhai 64)

Field note: Common on hedge noted near kaligam,

Exsiccate: Chhatka, Kaligam (195)

Botanical name: *Alhagi pseudalhagi* L.
Local name: Javaso
Family: Fabaceae
Useful parts: Leaf, Stem
Mode of administration:
- Paste is made from dried leaf and stem with ½ teaspoonful sarso oil is used to treat muscular pain. (Damor Parsingbhai Manajibhai (48))

Field note: Not Common noted at dharadungar.
Exsiccata: Dharadungar (085)
Botanical name: Butea monosperma (Lam) Taub
Local name: Khakhro, Kesudo
Family: Fabaceae
Useful parts: Whole plants
Mode of administration and uses:
- It is as a scared tree in kaligam village area.
- One to two teaspoonful diluted gum in water is used to cure cough and excessive perspiration. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
- Half teaspoonful dried flower powder is mixed with honey and given days during after menstrual periods, to cure irregularity menstruation. (Damor Khuman sing 46)
- 1 to 2 drops of root extract is used to cure night blindness and other defect of sight. (Damor Khuman sing 46)
- Leaf is used to make bowls and dishes. (Damor Khuman sing 46)
- Tribal are used flowers Color to playing holy in holy festival. (Katara Ranjitshing Malibhai 76)
- Fibers are obtained from young shoot and root is used to making ropes. (Katara Ranjitshing Malibhai 76)
- Dried leaf is used to make bidi wrappers. (Damor Khuman sing 46)

Field note: Common in area noted at tadhaghoda
Exsiccata: Chaayan, Kaligam, Kachaldhara, Sutharvasha. (058)
Botanical name: Cajanus cajan (L)
Local name: Tuver
Family: Fabaceae
**Useful parts:** Whole plant

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Dried stem branches and root are used as a fuel. (Kamol Vipin bhai 28)
- Fresh and Dried seeds are used as a vegetable. (Charel Pinesh bhai 27)
- Fruits are boiled in salted water is used directly as a food. (Charel Pinesh bhai 27)
- Dried stem branches are used to make fence for cattle house. (Charel Hirabhai dulji 57)
- Dried pod coat and leaves are used as a fodder for goat. (Charel Pinesh bhai 27)

**Field note:** Cultivate in some area, noted at sanjeli

**Exsiccata:** Sanjeli, Vagela (209)

**Botanical name:** *Cicer arietinum* L.

**Local name:** Chana

**Family:** Fabaceae

**Useful parts:** Whole plant

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Dried leaves are used as a vegetable to make bhaji/ green leafy vegetable. (Charel Hirabhai Dulji 57)
- Roasted seeds are given to jaundice patient. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
- Fresh and dried seeds are used as a vegetable. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- Fruits are boiled in salted water is used directly as a food. (Damor Parsingbhai Manajibhai 48)
- Whole plant is used as a fodder for domestic animal. (Katara Ranjitshing Malibhai 76)

**Field note:** Cultivate in all area, noted at sanjeli

**Exsiccata:** Bilwani, Pethpur, Sablee, Kakarakuva (135)

**Botanical name:** *Clitoria ternatea* L.

**Local name:** Garni

**Family:** Fabaceae

**Useful parts:** Leaf, Seed

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- 1-2 drops of leaf juice is dropped in ear to relief from earache. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- Half teaspoonful crushed seed paste is given to children orally as a laxative. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58 )

Field note: Throughout Common on hedge on other plants.

Exsiccata: Jhalod muvada (210)

Botanical name: *Crotalaria juncea* L

Local name: Shan

Family: Fabaceae

Useful parts: Leaf, Stem

Mode of administration and uses:
- One cup decoction of fresh leaf are to regulates the menstrual flow. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58 )
- Good quality fibre is obtaineded from the plant. Mavi Dirajbhai Nagjibhai (46 )
- Flower is used for vegetable. ( Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64 )
- Dried stem is used as a fuel. Charel Hirabhai Dulji (57 )

Field note: Cultivated noted at kachladhara

Exsiccata: Kachladhara (230)

Botanical name: *Crotalaria retusa* L.

Local name: Gughro

Family: Fabaceae

Useful parts: Leaf, Stem, Fruits

Mode of administration and uses:
- Dried branches are used as a fuel. Mavi Dirajbhai Nagjibhai (46 )
- Small tribal children play with Pod. (Charel Hirabhai Dulji 57 )
- Leaf is used as a fodder for domestic animal. (Katara Ranjitshing Malibhai 76 )

Field note: Cultivated noted at dhara dunger

Exsiccata: Dhara dunger (002)

Botanical name: *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* (L) Taut.

Local name: Gavar Guwar

Family: Fabaceae

Useful parts: Stem, Pod

Mode of administration and uses:
Dried and fresh pods are used as a vegetable and also sold in local market. (Vasaiya Dita Virajibhai 66)

Dried stem branches is use as a fuel. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64.)

Dried pod is given to all domestic animals as a fodder for increase lactation. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62)

**Field note**: Cultivated in home garden noted at Bhaman

**Exsiccata**: Bhaman  ( 228 )

**Botanical name**: *Dalbergia paniculata* Roxb.

**Local name**: Pataral

**Family**: Fabaceae

**Useful parts**: Leaf, Stem, Wood

**Mode of administration and uses**:

- Wood is used to make Agricultural tools like cart wheel, plough and its supporting parts. (Vasaiya Dita Virajibhai 66)

**Field note**: Not Common noted at hirola

**Exsiccata**: Hirola  (235)

**Botanical name**: *Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb

**Local name**: Motosisam

**Family**: Fabaceae

**Useful parts**: Stem, Root

**Mode of administration and uses** -

- 1 cup root decoction is used to cure dysentery. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)

- Wood is used to make pillars of the house. (Vasaiya Dita Virajibhai 66)

- Wood is used as support pulley (well roller/Gargedi). (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)

- Dried twigs are used as fuel. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64.)

- Wood is used to make agricultural tools and preparation of cart wheel, plough and its supporting parts. (Godiya jashavant parsottam)

**Field note**: Not Common noted at Pichoda.

**Exsiccata**: Pichoda.  (187)

**Botanical name**: *Derris indica* (Lam) Bennet

**Local name**: Karanj
**Family:** Fabaceae  

**Useful parts:** Bark, Seed  

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Twig is used as a tooth brush to cure teethache. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
- Seed oil is applied on the hair to keep free from the lustrous and louses. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
- Paste of seed is mixed with dark black soil and butter milk is applied on the head for two hour, washed thoroughly with cold water to free from dandruff and other maladies. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)

**Field note:** Not Common noted on road side  

**Exsiccata:** Sanjeli, Doki (087)

**Botanical name:** Desmodium gangeticum (L) DC. var. gangeticum  

**Local name:** Salparni Ekpani-Panda

**Family:** Fabaceae  

**Useful parts:** Whole plant  

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Mixture of the dried powder of the Whole plant, sugar and Ghee is used to make “salampak” as a tonic which is used to increase internal power. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
- One teaspoonful dried root powder is given every day at morning time to used as a tonic. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

**Field note:** Not Common noted at vasia  

**Exsiccata:** Vasia (031)

**Botanical name:** Dolichos trilobus L.  

**Local name:** Jangli Papdi

**Family:** Fabaceae  

**Useful parts:** Leaf  

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Leaf paste is applied on swelling. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
- Plant is used as a fodder. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)

**Field note:** Common in hedges noted at Anika  

**Exsiccata:** Anika
Botanical name: *Erythrina variegata* L.
Local name: Pangaro, Katro
Family: Fabaceae
Useful parts: leaf

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Leaf paste is applied on sore and piles. (Bariya maniben bhurshig bhai 75)
- Pod is used as a bio indicator. It is assumed that if pod contain three seed rain is continue to three month if two seed rain is continue to two month. (Mavi shanker dala 70)
- Paste of the stem bark is applied on boil. (Vasaiya Dita Virajibhai 66)
- Wood is used as a supportive at well pulley/roller (water lifting compartment). (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64.)

**Field note:** Common, in area noted at velpura

**Exsiccata:** Velpura (191)

Botanical name: *Indigofera tinctoria* L.
Local name: Nil Gali
Family: Fabaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- One cup decoction is given to cure fever. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
- One cup root extract given orally for urinary problem. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64.)

**Field note:** Occasionally found noted near sabli

**Exsiccata:** Pethapura sabli (232)

Botanical name: *Lablab purpureus* (L) Sweet.
Local name: Valpapadi
Family: Fabaceae
Useful parts: Leaf, Pod, Fruits

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Green pods and dried seeds are used as a vegetable. (Badava Rayshing Malivad 76)
- Plant is used as a fodder. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64.)

**Field note:** Cultivated in all area noted at shankerpura

**Exsiccata:** Shankerpura (036)
Botanical name: *Medicago sativa* L.
Local name: Lachko
Family: Fabaceae
Useful parts: Arial parts
Mode of administration and uses:
- Arial part is used as a fodder for domestic animal. (Badava Rayshing Malivad 76)
- Half cup of the leaf juice is given orally to cure paralysis. (Mavi Shanker Dala 70)
Field note: Cultivated in fields noted at garadu boda dungar
Exsiccat: Garadu boda dungar (064)
Local name: Jangli Methi
Family: Fabaceae
Useful parts: Arial parts
Mode of administration and uses:
- Arial part is used as a fodder for domestic animal. (Katara Ranjitshing Malibhai 76)
Field note: Cultivated in fields noted at Pichoda
Exsiccat: Pichoda (225)
Botanical name: *Mucuna prurita* Hk. F
Local name: Kuvach
Family: Fabaceae
Useful parts: Seeds
Mode of administration and uses:
- Seeds are sold in local market. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- Half teaspoonful seed powder is given orally with cow milk to increasing sexual potential (Badava Rayshing Malivad 76)
Field note: Common on hedges noted at hadamatkhuta
Exsiccat: Hadamatkhuta, Panchkrishna (137)
Botanical name: *Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb.
Local name: Biyo
Family: Fabaceae
Useful parts: Wood, Leaf
**Mode of administration and uses:**

- Dried branches are used as a fuel. (Katara Ranjitshing Malibhai 76)
- Seed paste is applied externally on scabies. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
- Wood is used to make agricultural implement- plough and pillar of the house. (Katara Ranjitshing Malibhai 76)

**Field note:** Not Common noted at Kunda

**Exsiccate:** Kunda (217)

**Botanical name:** *Sesbania sesban* (L.) Merr. Sub. Sp. Sesban.

**Local name:** Shevari ikad

**Family:** Fabaceae

**Useful parts:** Leaf, Flower, Stem

**Mode of administration and uses:**

- Leaves are chewed to cure mouth ulcer. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
- Dried branches are used as a fuel. (Katara Ranjitshing Malibhai 76)

**Field note:** Grown near rivulet and dame place. Noted at Machhan dam

**Exsiccate:** Nansalai Machhan dam, Kaliatalav. (233)

**Botanical name:** *Taverniera cuneifolia* (Roth.) A. Var. *Glycyrrhiza glabra* L.

**Local name:** Jethimadh

**Family:** Fabaceae

**Useful parts:** Root, Leaf

**Mode of administration and uses:**

- Half teaspoonful root powder is given thrice in a day to cure mouth ulcer. (Damor Savitaben Laxamanbhai 20)
- Root is chewed in the morning time to cure cold and cough problem. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
- Mixture of dried powder of the rhizome and sarso oil is used to treat muscle pain. (Katara Ranjitshing Malibhai 76)

**Field note:** Not Common noted at raniyar.

**Exsiccate:** Raniyar, Nansalai (161)

**Botanical name:** *Tephrosia purpurea* (L.) Pers.

**Local name:** Sarpankho
Family: Fabaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:
- Green branches are used to make broom. (Katara Ranjitshing Malibhai 76)
- Dried branches are used as a fuel. (Damor Savitaben LaxamanBhai 20)

Field note: Throughout Common noted at Raypura
Exsiccate: Raypura, Ghodiya (062)

Botanical name: *Trigonella foenum graecum* L.
Local name: Methi

Family: Fabaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:
- 10-15 seeds are given in the night time with water to cure join pain problem. (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56)
- Leaf is used as a green leafy vegetable. (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56)
- Dried leaf is packing in bags and sold in local market. (Bhabhor Kashubhai Badiyai 58)
- Dried seeds powder is mixed with dried ginger powder and jaggary to prepare laddu in winter season for good health. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)
- Plant is used as a fodder for domestic animal. (Bhabhor Kashubhai Badiyai 58)

Field note: Cultivated in home garden and field, noted at kag lakhedi Chakaliya
Exsiccate: Kaglakhedi, Chakaliya (132)

Botanical name: *Vigna aconitifolia* (Jacq.) Marechal.
Local name: Math

Family: Fabaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:
- Plant is used as a fodder. (Bhabhor Kashubhai Badiyai 58)
- Pods and Seeds are used as a vegetable. (Rathod kavitaben Abhaya Sinh 48)
- Seeds powder with salt and spice is used to prepare papad. (Rathod kavitaben Abhaya Sinh 48)

Field note: Cultivated in home garden and field noted at pratappura
Exsiccate: Pratappur (026)
Botanical name: *Vigna mungo* L.
Local name: Mag
Family: Fabaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Plant is used as a fodder. (Rathod kavitaben Abhaya Sinh 48)
- Pods and Seeds are used as a vegetable. (Rathod kavitaben Abhaya Sinh 48)
- Soup of boiled seed is given orally to typhoid patient to relief from it. (Rathod Abhaya Sinh Motishih 103)

**Field note**: Not Common noted at khakhriya

Exsiccate: Khakhriya (051)
Botanical name: *Bauhinia racemosa* Lam.
Local name: Kasotri
Family: Caesalpiniaceae
Useful parts: Stem, Bark, Flower, Fruits

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- One cup decoction of stem bark is given to cure gas trouble. (Bhabhor Kashubhai Badiyai 58)
- One teaspoonful leaf juice is given orally to cure diarrhoea. (Rathod Abhaya Sinh Motishih 103)
- Two teaspoonful decoction of leaf is given to cure malarial fever. (Bhabhor Kashubhai Badiyai 58)
- Leaf is used to make bidi wrapper to cure cough and asthma. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)
- Flower is used as a vegetable. (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56)
- Fruits are used as fodder for goat. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)

**Field note**: Common noted at jetpura

Exsiccate: Jetpura (193)
Botanical name: *Bauhinia tomentosa* L.
Local name: Asondaro
Family: Caesalpiniaceae
**Useful parts:** Flower, Fruits, Leaf

**Mode of administration and uses:**

- Leaf is used to make bidi wrapper to cure cough and asthma. Flower is use as a vegetable (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56)
- Fruits are used as fodder for goat. (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56)

**Field note:** Not Common noted at rajapura

**Exsiccate:** Rajpura (165)

**Botanical name:** *Caesalpinia crista* L.

**Local name:** Kancaka

**Family:** Caesalpiniaceae

**Useful parts:** Seeds

**Mode of administration and uses:**

- It is used as a live fence near house. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)
- Potter is used seeds as a rosary and rubbed outside of the earthen pot to make polished and attractive surface of the earthen pot. (Prajapati Chiman 46)
- 5-10 gm of dried seed powder is given in the night time to remove body pain. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)
- Dried seeds are crushed on the stone surface, add 2-3 ml of water make paste is given to the child to cure stomach problem and also remove intestinal worms. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)
- Leaf is applied on gum to relief from toothache. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)

**Field note:** Common on hedges noted at Rajpura

**Exsiccate:** Rajapura garadu (043)

**Botanical name:** *Cassia auriculata* L.

**Local name:** Aval

**Family:** Caesalpiniaceae

**Useful parts:** Leaf, Pod, Flowers

**Mode of administration and uses:**

- Flower paste is applied on the piles to relief from it. (Bagat Kashibhai Kalubhai 65)
- Pods are used as a fodder for goats. (Balavant D. Patel 68)

**Field note:** Common noted at amba

**Exsiccate:** Dungra, Amba (192)
Botanical name: *Cassia fistula* L.  
Local name: Garmalo  
Family: Caesalpiniaeae  
Useful parts: All parts  
Mode of administration and uses:  
- ½ teaspoonful fruit pulp is given to children and one teaspoonful for adult in a day time to avoid constipation. (Bagat Kashibhai Kalubhai 65 ).  
- Flower is used as a bio indicator (More amount of flowers are indicate to increase heat and less amount of flowers are indicate to decrease heat from the atmosphere).  
Field note: Common noted at Jhalod muvada  
Exsiccata: Jhalod muvada, Moli, Dungra (221 )  

Botanical name: *Cassia italica* (Mill ). Lam. ex F. W. Andrews  
Local name: Mindhi Aval  
Family: Caesalpiniaeae  
Useful parts: Leaf  
Mode of administration and uses:  
- One cup decoction boiling the leaf given it is used for treating constipation and stomach cramps. (Balavant D. Patel 68 )  
Field note: Not Common noted at chhayan  
Exsiccata: Chhayan, Chaataka (234 )  

Botanical name: *Cassia occidentalis* L.  
Local name: Asundro  
Family: Caesalpiniaeae  
Useful parts: Leaf, Root, Seeds  
Mode of administration and uses:  
- Two cup of root decoction is given in viral fever. (Balavant D. Patel 68 )  
- Roasted seed is used as a substitute of coffee. (Balavant D. Patel 68 )  
- Leaf paste is used for skin disease. (Bagat Kashibhai Kalubhai 65 )  
Field note: Common in hedge noted at Anika  
Exsiccata: Anika (236)  
Botanical name: *Cassia sophera* L.
Local name: Sundri
Family: Caesalpiniaceae
Useful parts: Leaf

Mode of administration and uses:
- Twigs are used as a fodder for goat. (Badava Rayshing Malivid 76)
- Two teaspoonful dried leaf powder is used to cure constipation. (Badava Rayshing Malivad 76)

Field note: Not Common noted at dola khakhra.

Exsiccate: Dola khakhra. (063)

Botanical name: Cassia tora L.

Local name: Kuvadio
Family: Caesalpiniaceae
Useful parts: Leaf, Root, Pod, Seed,

Mode of administration and uses:
- Root and seed paste is applied on ring worm. (Bagat Kashibhai Kalubhai 65)
- Leaf is used as a vegetable. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62)
- Leaf poultice is applied on joint pain parts. (Balavant D. Patel 68)
- Pods are collected and remove seed to use as a fodder for domestic animal to increase milk production. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62)

Field note: Common in monsoon season noted at timachi

Exsiccate: Timachi (119)

Botanical name: Delonix elata (L) Gamble

Local name: Sandsro
Family: Caesalpiniaceae
Useful parts: Stem bark, Leaf

Mode of administration and uses:
- 1 litter extract of stem bark is given to cure bone fracture in animal. (Machhar Samji Dityabhai 46)
- Dried twigs are used as fuel. (Balavant D. Patel 68)
- It is grown as fence surrounding the house. (Damor Vali Samsu 48)

Field note: Common in monsoon season noted at dungari.
**Exsiccata:** Dungari (097)

**Botanical name:** *Delonix regia* (Boj) Raf.

**Local name:** Gulmahor

**Family:** Caesalpiniaceae

**Useful parts:** Leaf, Stem, flower

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Planted on road side. (Balavant D. Patel 68)
- Flower is edible and is eaten by tribal children. (Machhar Samji Dityabhai 46)
- Green or dried branches are used as a fence. (Balavant D. Patel 68)
- Green leaf is used as a fodder for animal. (Damor Vali Samsu 48)

**Field note:** Common noted at Anika

**Exsiccata:** Hirola, Anika, (082)

**Botanical name:** *Tamarindus indica* L.

**Local name:** Amlí

**Family:** Caesalpiniaceae

**Useful parts:** leaf, flower, fruits, seed, wood.

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Fruits are sold in local markets. (Balavant D. Patel 68)
- Tender leaf and flower eaten as raw and it is used to make “chatani”. (Balavant D. Patel 68)
- Fruits are used as a laxative. (Balavant D. Patel 68)
- Roasted seed are eaten after dinner as a mouth freshener. (Balavant D. Patel 68)
- Wood is used in preparation of household and agriculture implements and tool handle. (Balavant D. Patel 68)
- Fruit pulp is used in cleaning utensils. (Balavant D. Patel 68)
- Leaf paste is applied on wound and ulcer for fast healing. (Balavant D. Patel 68)

**Field note:** Common, noted at Sutharvasha

**Exsiccata:** Sutharvasha bilvani (140)

**Botanical name:** *Peltophorum pterocarpum* (DC.) Backer. ex k.

**Local name:** Tamrafali

**Family:** Caesalpiniaceae

**Useful parts:** branch
Mode of administration and uses:

- Dried branches are used as a fuel. (Balavant D. Patel 68)

**Field note**: Planted along roadside noted near Varod

Exsiccate: Varod (223)

**Botanical name**: *Saraca asoca* (Roxb) De Wilde.

**Local name**: Ashok

**Family**: Caesalpiniaceae

**Useful parts**: Bark

Mode of administration and uses:

- One cup decoction of stem bark is given orally to cure leucorrhoea and white discharge (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

**Field note**: Not Common, noted at Vasai

Exsiccate: Vasai (136)

**Botanical name**: *Acacia chundra* (Roxb. ex. Rott). Willd.

**Local name**: Kair

**Family**: Mimosaceae

**Useful parts**: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:

- Gum is obtained from the stem bark mixed with wheat millet and jaggery to make sweet Laddu for back pain for men. (Balavant D. Patel 68)
- Katha is extracted from heart wood of the old tree and is used as a colour printing. (Balavant D. Patel 68)
- Katha is obtained from the Stem bark is given 2-3 times in a day to relief from mouth ulcer. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
- Twig is used as fodder for goat. (Damor Vali Samsu 48)
- Wood is used to make household instruments like “valonu, ’ravaiyo and “sambelu” and agriculture implements and tool handle. (Balavant D. Patel 68)
- Stem paste applied on wound for fast healing. (Machhar Samji Dityabhai 46)

**Field note**: Common noted near moli

Exsiccate: Moli, Bhamn (173)

**Botanical name**: *Acacia leucophloea* (Roxb.) Willd
Local name: Hermobaval
Family: Mimosaceae
Useful parts: Wood, Stem, Leaf, Gum, Fruits
Mode of administration and uses:
- Wood is used to make agriculture implements like plough, leveller and building construction. (Balavant D. Patel 68)
- Root paste is applied on rheumatism. (Damor Parsingbhai Manajibhai 48)
- Twig is used as fodder for goats. (Damor Vali Samsu 48)
Field note: Common, noted at kadvad Kunda
Exsiccata: Kadvad Kunda (197)
Botanical name: Acacia nilotica (L) Del.

Local name: Baval
Family: Mimosaceae
Useful parts: Stem, Leaf, Gum, Fruits
Mode of administration and uses:
- Wood is used to make agricultural tools like plough, cart wheel and other parts. (Machhar Samji Dityabhai 46)
- Green leafy branches and pods are collected as a fodder for domestic animal for good lactation. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
- Gum is sold in local market. (Balavant D. Patel 68)
- Fence is prepared from twigs of this plant. (Damor Vali Samsu 48)
- Twig is used as tooth brush. (Balavant D. Patel 68)
- Inner bark decoction is used for as gargoyle for gingivitis. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
- Children are used thorn to make chakkardi. (Balavant D. Patel 68)
- Dried branches are used as fuel. (Machhar Samji Dityabhai 46)
Field note: Common along road side.
Exsiccata: Dhavadia, Raypura (213)
Botanical name: Prosopis juliflora L
Local name: Gando Baval, Pardeshi baval
Family: Mimosaceae
Useful parts: Stem
Mode of administration and uses:
➤ Wood is used to prepare cattle house. (Balavant D. Patel 68 )
➤ All part is used as fuel. (Balavant D. Patel 68 )
➤ Pods are used as fodder for domestic animal. (Balavant D. Patel 68 )
Field note: Common throughout not near gesia

Exsiccate: Garadiya, Gesiya (107 )
Botanical name: *Acacia senegal* (L) Willd.
Local name: Goradio Baval
Family: Mimosaceae
Useful parts: Stem, Wood, Gum

Mode of administration and uses:
➤ Wood is durable and strong it is used to make agricultural tools and construction work. (Machhar Samji Dityabhai46 )
➤ Green leafy branches and pods are collected and used as fodder for domestic animal for good lactation (Damor Parsinghbhai Manajibhai(48 ).
➤ Gum is collected and sold in local market. (Damor Vali Samsu 48 )
➤ Dried twigs are used to make fence around the house. (Machhar Samji Dityabhai46 )
➤ Dried branches are used as a fuel. (Damor Vali Samsu 48 )
Field note: Not Common noted at Kunda

Exsiccate: Kunda (231)
Botanical name: *Albizia odoratissima* (L. f.) Bth.
Local name: Dholo siris
Family: Mimosaceae
Useful parts: Stem

Mode of administration and uses:
➤ Leaf paste is applied on wound healing. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74 )
Field note: Not Common noted at near siva temple Jhalod

Exsiccate: Jhalod  (083 )
Botanical name: *Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb) Bth.
Local name: Goras Amli
Family: Mimosaceae
Useful parts: Wood stem

Mode of administration and uses:

- Red or pink colour Ripenn fresh pod is edible and sold in local market. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
- Wood is used to make agriculture implements, house hold instruments and house supports. (Badava Rayshing Malivad 76)
- Dried branches are used to make fence. (Machhar Samji Dityabhai46)

Field note: Common near village dantia
Exsiccate: Dantia, Dhavadiya (037)

Botanical name: *Prosopis cineraria* L. Druce.
Local name: Khijado
Family: Mimosaceae

Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:

- It is sacred plant. (Machhar Samji Dityabhai46)
- In marriage ceremony twig of the plant is used in pooja (*Khunti lagadvi*). (Badava Rayshing Malivad 76)
- Small branches are used in “havan.” (Badava Rayshing Malivad 76)
- Pod is used as a fodder. (Damor Vali Samsu 48)

Field note: Common
Exsiccate: Billavani, Kalji Ni Sarasvani (096)

Botanical name: *Kalanchoe pinnata*, pers.
Local name: Panphuti
Family: Crassulaceae

Useful parts: Leaf

Mode of administration and uses:

- 5-8 leaves are given orally to cure stone problem. (Damor Vali Samsu 48)

Field note: Planted near house, noted at Anika surpanch home.
Exsiccate: Anika. (288)

Botanical name: *Anogeissus latifolia* (Roxb)
Local name: Dhavdo
Family: Combretaceae

Useful parts: Leaf and Stem

Mode of administration and uses:
- Stem bark is crushed on the stone surface and making paste is applied on septic boil. (Damor Parsingbhai Manajibhai 48)
- Wood is used for prepare agriculture implements. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

Field note: Not Common, noted on Kunda hillhock

Exsiccate: Kunda (238)

Botanical name: Terminalia arjuna (Roxb.) W. & A.
Local name: Arjunsasad, Dholo Sadado

Family: Combretaceae
Useful parts: Bark

Mode of administration and uses:
- One cup decoction of inner bark is given to heart trouble patient after dinner for one month. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
- One or half cup of the stem bark decoction is given to cure completion of menstrual discharge. Once daily in morning for 3 days for cure white discharge. (Dangi Manshih Ratnabhai 64)

Field note: Common, noted near field

Exsiccate: Rajpura (034)

Botanical name: Terminalia bellirica (Gaerth.) Roxb.
Local name: Behda

Family: Combretaceae
Useful parts: Stem, Fruit, Seed

Mode of administration and uses:
- Seed coat is chewed to cure throat infection. (Damor Parsingbhai Manajibhai 48)
- Decoction of Inner bark is used for gargle to cure throat infection. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

Field note: Not Common noted at Kunda Sarori

Exsiccate: Kunda, Sarori (282)

Botanical name: Terminalia catappa L.
Local name: Deshi Badam
Family: Combetaceae
Useful parts: Fruit, Seed
Mode of administration and uses:
- Leaves are used as fodder for goat. (Machhar Samji Dityabhai 46)
- Seeds are edible. (Damor Vali Samsu 48)
Field note: Planted near home noted at dharadungar
Exsiccate: Daradungar, Jhalod muvada (251)
Botanical name: *Terminalia crenulata* Roth.

Local name: Sadad
Family: Combetaceae
Useful parts: Stem, Bark
Mode of administration and uses:
- One teaspoonful leaf paste of inner bark is given to heart disease patient. (Dangi Manshih Ratnabhai 64)
- Wood is used to make agriculture implements. (Balavant D. Patel 68)
Field note: Common in village Rajpura (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
Exsiccate: Rajpura (260)
Botanical name: *Eucalyptus globulus* Labill.

Local name: Nilagiri
Family: Myrtaceae
Useful parts: Leaf, Stem, Bark
Mode of administration and uses:
- Leaf smoke is inhale to cure Common cold cough. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
- Wood is used as agriculture implement and cattle house. (Machhar Samji Dityabhai 46)
- Seed oil is applied on chest to remove cough from the body. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
Field note: Common noted at Tetariya
Exsiccate: Raniyati bhura, Tetariya (188)
Botanical name: *Psidium guajava* L.

Local name: Jamphal
Family: Myrtaceae
**Useful parts:** Stem, Fruits

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Handle of the pistol (back stand of rifle) is made from the wood. (Kamol Vinod 41)
- Two to three Ripenn fruits are given to remove effect of “bhang” (cannabis). (Balavant D. Patel 68)

**Field note:** Planted near jashuni village

**Exsiccate:** Near jashuni (283)

**Botanical name:** *Syzygium cumini* (L) Skeels.

**Local name:** Jambu

**Family:** Myrtaceae

**Useful parts:** Leaf, Seed

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Leaf and seed powder are boiled in water and the decoction is used to treat diabetes. Dried seed powder is directly used with water to treat in diabetes. (Damor Parsingbhai Manajibhai 48)
- Leaves are used as a fodder for goat. (Balavant D. Patel 68)

**Field note:** Common near village muvada

**Exsiccate:** Kunda muvada (254)

**Botanical name:** *Syzygium hyneanum* Wall. ex W. & A.

**Local name:** Jal Jamuni

**Family:** Myrtaceae

**Useful parts:** Leaf, Seed

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Ripen fruits are edible.
- Two teaspoonful dried fruits powder is given to cure diabetes. (Damor Parsingbhai Manajibhai 48)
- Seed paste is applied on abscess on body.
- Tender twig is used as a tooth brush.
- Leaf juice is used gargling for mouth wash.

**Field note:** Not Common near moist place noted at Kunda

**Exsiccate:** Kunda. (240)

**Botanical name:** *Syzygium malaccensis* Merr.
Local name: Safed Jambu
Family: Myrtaceae
Useful parts: Fruits
Mode of administration and uses:
- Leaf paste is applied on wound for fast healing. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
- Fruits are edible. (Balavant D. Patel 68)
Field note: Not Common noted at Jhalod muvada.
Exsiccata: Jhalod muvada. (276)
Botanical name: Ammannia baccifera L.
Local name: Jal Agio lal agio.
Family: Lythraceae
Useful parts: Leaf
Mode of administration and uses:
- Fresh leaf paste is applied on ring worm. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
Field note: Common, near damp places and rivulet, noted at Anika govida talai
Exsiccata: Anika Govida talai. (256)
Botanical name: Lawsonia inermis L.
Local name: Mahendi
Family: Lythraceae
Useful parts: Leaf, fruits
Mode of administration and uses:
- Dried leaf powder (“Henna”) is mixed with coconut oil or mustard oil decorating design on palm and legs in special occasion. (Balavant D. Patel 68)
- Dried leaf powder is used as a hair dye. (Balavant D. Patel 68)
- Fruit is used as a mouth freshener. (Balavant D. Patel 68)
- Plant is planted as a live fence. (Balavant D. Patel 68)
Field note: Common noted at Jhalod muvada
Exsiccata: Jhalod muvada (281)
Botanical name: Punica granatum L.
Local name: Dadam
Family: Punicaceae
Useful parts: Fruits, Seed

Mode of administration and uses:
- Powder of dried fruit coat is used to cure dysentery and stomach pain. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74 )
- Leaves are used as fodder for domestic animal. (Balavant D. Patel 68 )
- Seeds are eaten by tribal children. (Balavant D. Patel 68 )

Field note: Not Common, planted in home garden

Exsiccata: Dhavadiya, Dantiya (167)

Botanical name: Ludwigia perennis L.

Local name: Lavingiyu

Family: Onagraceae

Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:
- Whole plant paste is applied on head and foot to cure fever. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58 )

Field note: Not Common, noted near moist place noted at pratappura.

Exsiccata: Pratappura. (215)

Botanical name: Passiflora foetida L.

Local name: Krusnakamal

Family: Passifloraceae

Useful parts: Leaf, Flower, Fruit, Stem

Mode of administration and uses:
- Flower is offered to lord Krishna.
- One cup decoction of leaves are given to cure high blood pressure. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74 )
- Plant stem paste is applied on itches.
- Two teaspoonful decoction of leaf is given three time in a day to cure hysteria. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74 )

Field note: Not Common noted near Pichoda only one plant Pichoda.

Exsiccata: Pichoda (035)

Botanical name: Carica papaya L.

Local name: Papaya
Family: Caricaceae
Useful parts: Fruits

Mode of administration and uses:
- Unripe fruit is used as a salad and vegetable. (Rathod Abhaya Sinh Motishih 103)
- Ripen fruit is edible. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

Field note: mostly planted in home garden lilva deva.

Exsiccata: Lilva, Deva (061)

Botanical name: Coccinia grandis (L)

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Useful parts: Fruits

Mode of administration and uses:
- Unripe fruits are used as a vegetable.
- One cup of fruit juice is given to cure jaundice. (Rathod Abhaya Sinh Motishih 103)

Field note: Common, cultivated in kitchen garden at raniyar.

Exsiccata: Raniyar, Jhalod Muvada (284)

Botanical name: Cucumis callosus (Rottl) Cogn

Local name: Kothimdu

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Useful parts: Fruits

Mode of administration and uses:
- Ripen fruits are used as a vegetable.
- A drop of root juice is applied on scorpion sting. (Rathod Abhaya Sinh Motishih 103)

Field note: Common, in winter noted at limdi

Exsiccata: Limdi (268)

Botanical name: Cucumis melo L. var melo.

Local name: Sakkarteti

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Useful parts: Root, Leaf, Stem

Mode of administration and uses:
- Boiled root is used as a vegetable. (Damor Vali Samsu 48)
Whole plant is used as a fodder. (Machhar Samji Dityabhai46)

Field note: Common cultivated in kitchen garden.

Exsiccata: garadiya karmba

Botanical name: *Cucumis sativus* L.

Local name: Kakadi

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Useful parts: Fruit

Mode of administration and uses:
- Unripe fruit is used as a salad and vegetable.
- Ripen fruits are edible.
- Slice of fruit is applied on eyes to remove blood clotting and cooling affect in eyes. (Rathod Abhaya Sinh Motishih 103)

Field note: Common noted at dantia.

Exsiccata: Dantia (252)

Botanical name: *Cucurbita maxima* Duch.

Local name: Kantadu Kolu

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Useful parts: Fruits

Mode of administration and uses:
- Drops of Fruits pedicel juices are applied on scorpion bite. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)
- Fruits are boiled after it is used as a vegetable. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)
- Chips are made from unripe fruit it is used in upvas (fast). (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)

Field note: Common, cultivated in kitchen garden noted at pratappura

Exsiccata: Pratappura(258)

Botanical name: *Lagenaria leucantha* (Duch.) Rusby.

Local name: Dudhi

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Useful parts: Fruits

Mode of administration and uses:
- Unripe fruits are used as a vegetable. (Machhar Samji Dityabhai46)
- Fruit juice is given to heart diseases patient. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
Large size of fruit is known as a “TUMDU” is used to make musical instrument “TAMBURO”. (Rathod Abhaya Sinh Motishih 103)

1/2 to 1/3 cutting Ripen fruit is used as a “Jug” vessel. (Damor Vali Samsu 48)

Field note: Common, cultivated in kitchen garden noted at Dungara

Exsiccate: Dungara(057)

Botanical name: *Luffa acutangula* (L) Roxb. Var. amara (Lam) Cl.

Local name: Turiya

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Useful parts: Fruits

Mode of administration and uses:

- After removing outer coat of unripe fruit is used as a vegetable.

Field note: Cultivated in kitchen garden noted at Raniyar

Exsiccate: Raniyar( 278)

Botanical name: *Luffa cylindrica* (L)

Local name: Ghee- Turai Galku

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Useful parts: Fruits

Mode of administration and uses:

- Unripe fruits are used as a vegetable.

Field note: Cultivated in kitchen garden noted at Raniyati bhura

Exsiccate: Raniyati bhura( 264)

Botanical name: *Momordica charantia* L.

Local name: Karela

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Useful parts: Fruit, Leaf

Mode of administration and uses:

- Unripe fruits are used as a vegetable. (Machhar Samji Dityabhaj 46)

- Leaf paste is applied on abscess. (Rathod Abhaya Sinh Motishih 103)

- Fruit juice or dried powder is given daily in empty stomach at morning to cure diabetes. (Rathod Abhaya Sinh Motishih 103)

Field note: Common on hedge noted at Lilva thakor
**Exsiccata:** Lilva thakor (237)

**Botanical name:** *Opuntia elatior* Mill.

**Local name:** Phafdo Thor

**Family:** Cactaceae

**Useful parts:** Branch

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Stem branches are used to make fence. (Machhar Samji Dityabhai46)

**Field note:** Not Common noted at Kaligam

**Exsiccata:** Kaligam (189)

**Botanical name:** *Anethum graveolens* L.

**Local name:** Suva

**Family:** Apiaceae

**Useful parts:** Whole plant

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- One cup decoction of dried fruits is given to pregnant lady for good lactation and relief from gas trouble.
- Dried fruits are soaked in water in the night time, filtered in the morning; half an hour a teaspoonful filtrate is given orally three times in a day to two month old baby to cure stomach problems.

**Field note:** Not Common cultivated in home garden

**Exsiccata:** Not seen

**Botanical name:** *Coriandrum sativum* L.

**Local name:** Kothmir

**Family:** Apiaceae

**Useful parts:** Leaf, Fruit

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Green leaves are used as a ‘chatany’. (Damor Vali Samsu 48)
- Mixture of fresh leaf juice and beet juice is given to lady to maintain haemoglobin level. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62)
- Dried fruit and fruit powder is used as spice and condiments. (Machhar Samji Dityabhai46)

**Field note:** Not Common cultivated in home garden noted at Kunda
Exsiccata: Kunda, Jhalod muvada (059)

Botanical name: *Daucus carota* L. var. *Sativa*

Local name: Gajar

Family: Apiaceae

Useful parts: Leaves, Root

Mode of administration and uses:

- Root is eaten as a raw. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62)
- Small chips of root is mixed with sugar and boiled milk is prepared sweet “halva”.

Field note: Not Common, cultivated in home garden

Exsiccata: Not seen

Botanical name: *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.

Local name: Variyari

Family: Apiaceae

Useful parts: Stem, fruits

Mode of administration and uses:

- Dried fruits are soaked in pot for Whole night and used in the morning time to remove (taja garmi) extra heat from body.
- Fruits are used in many medicines as a supportive material. (Godiya Jashavant Parshottam 53)
- Fruit of this plant is used with *Tinospora quadrifolia* (galo), *Morus alba* L. (setur), *Poligonum glabrum* (nadina muliya) and sugar cube is given to women for gynace problem. (Godiya Jashavant Parshottam 53)
- Fresh and dried fruits are used as a mouth freshener.

Field note: Not Common, cultivated in home garden noted at Limdi.

Exsiccata: Raniyar Limdi. (229)


Local name: Ankol

Family: Alangiaceae

Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:
Wood is used to make musical instrument like “Dholak/ drum”. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57 )

One cup of root bark decoction is given to cure fever. (Palas Mahendrabhai Bhurabhai 53 )

“Kabli” (storage of grain vessel) made from twig of plant. (Bariya Gunavant Kemabhai 43 )

Dried twigs are used as a fence surround house. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57 )

Dried branches are used as a fuel. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57 )

Ripen fruit is eaten by tribal children. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57 )

Field note: Common noted at Dungara, Govinda talai

Exsiccate: Dungara, Govinda talai (138 )

Botanical name: Mitragyna parvifolia (Roxb. ) Konth.

Local name: Kalam

Family: Rubiaceae

Useful parts: Stem

Mode of administration and uses:

Wood is used as a pillar and beam in construction of house.

Field note: Not Common, noted at Rajapura,

Exsiccate: Rajpura(169 )

Botanical name: Morinda tomentosa Heyne ex. Roth.

Local name: Aal,Aaledi

Family: Rubiaceae

Useful parts: stem

Mode of administration and uses:

Half cup of the stem bark decoction is used as an expectorant in cold cough. (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56 )

Wood is used to make agriculture implement and house hold implement. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57 )

Field note: Common in area it is found near house.noted at jasuni.

Exsiccate: Jasuni, Sarori. (149)

Botanical name: Xeromphis spinosa (Thumb.) Keay

Local name: Mindhal,

Family: Rubiaceae
Useful parts: Stem, Fruit

Mode of administration and uses:
- Fruit is tied on right hand for good wishes. (Vasaiya Dita Virajibhai 66)

Field note: Not Common noted in hilly area of Kunda.

Exsiccata: Velpura Kunda(285)

Botanical name: *Echinops echinatus* Roxb.

Local name: Shulio

Family: Asteraceae

Useful parts: Root, Leaf

Mode of administration and uses:
- Dried root powder is used for gargling to cure throat infection. (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56)
- 500 gm-750 gm root decoction is given to domestic animal to relief from intestinal problem. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)
- 1-2 drops of leaf juice is dropped in ear to care earache. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)
- Dried fruits are mixed with animal fodder to remove intestinal warms. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)

Field note: Common, noted in plain surface area Pratappura.

Exsiccata: Pratappura (272)

Botanical name: *Eclipta prostrata* L. Mant.

Local name: Bhangro

Family: Asteraceae

Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:
- Fresh juice is given to a person to improve memory power. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)
- Oil is mixed with coconut oil, add dried leaves in boiled oil is used for hair care. (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56)

Field note: Common near moist place

Exsiccata: Hirola (040)

Botanical name: *Sphaeranthus indicus* L.

Local name: Gorakh mundi
Family: Asteraceae

Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:
- One cup of decoction from Whole plant is given in leucorrhoea. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

Field note: Abundant after monsoon, noted at Vashiya, Melania

Exsiccate: Vashiya, Melania (124)

Botanical name: Tagetes patula L.

Local name: Gulgoto

Family: Asteraceae

Useful parts: Flower

Mode of administration and uses:
- Two drops of flower juice is used to treat in earache and to cure pus in ear. (Vadi Jashavant Parshottam 51).

Field note: Not Common noted at Hirola

Exsiccate: Hirola (112)

Botanical name: Tridax procumbens L.

Local name: Pardesi Bhangro

Family: Asteraceae

Useful parts: Leaf stem

Mode of administration and uses:
- Leaf paste is applied on skin disorder. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)
- Leaf paste is used to cure wound. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- Dried leaf mixture with boiled coconut oil, filterate is used as hair oil. (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56)

Field note: Common

Exsiccate: boda dungar. (110)

Botanical name: Xanthium strumarium L.

Local name: Gokhru

Family: Asteraceae

Useful parts: Fruit seed
Mode of administration and uses:
- One teaspoonful dried powder is given to cure good health. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)
- One cup decoction from the stem bark is given orally to cure leucorrhoea. (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56)

Field note: Common, noted at gultora

Exsiccate: Gultora(244)

Botanical name: Plumbago zeylanica L.

Local name: Chitrak

Family: Plumbaginaceae

Useful parts: Root

Mode of administration and uses:
- Paste is made from the root; add ¼ salts are applied on abscess. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)

Field note: Not Common mixed on hedge noted near road side at Therka.

Exsiccate: Therka. (286)

Botanical name: Madhuca indica J. F. G

Local name: Mahuvo, Mahudo.

Family: Sapotaceae

Useful parts: Leaf, Stem, Flower, Fruits.

Mode of administration and uses: -
- Mahuva is most important tree for tribal people it connected with their life. (Damor Hursingbhai Kalubhai 49)
- Flowers are stored for festival or ceremony to prepare liquor, in some tribe without liquor offered marriage is not possible. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)
- One cup decoction from the stem bark are used to cure burning sensation in vaginal tract. (Damor Hursingbhai Kalubhai 49)
- Seeds are used for yielding oil purpose. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)
- Leaves are used as fodder for domestic animal. (Damor Hursingbhai Kalubhai 49)

Field note: Common, noted at Amba Jharan (190)

Exsiccate: Amba Jharan

Botanical name: Manikara hexandra (Roxb.) Dub.
Local name: Rayan  
Family: Sapotaceae  
Useful parts: fruits leaf  
Mode of administration and uses:  
- Fruits are edible. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)  
- Leaf is used as fodder for goats. (Damor Hursingbhai Kalubhai 49)  
Field note: Common noted at Sutharvasha  
Exsiccate: Sutharvasha(253)  
Botanical name: *Manilkara zapota* (L) Van.  

Local name: Chiku  
Family: Sapotaceae  
Useful parts: leaf, fruits  
Mode of administration and uses:  
- Leaves are used as a fodder to goat.  
Field note: Common, noted at Bilwani  
Exsiccate: Bilwani, Sutharvasha(219)  
Botanical name: *Diospyros melanoxylon* Roxb.  

Local name: Timbru  
Family: Ebenaceae  
Useful parts: Leaf, stem, fruit, wood  
Mode of administration and uses:  
- Leave are used to make ‘‘Bidi wrapper”. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)  
- Ripen fruit is edible. (Bariya Gunvant Khema 43)  
- Stem is used as a walking stick. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)  
- Dried fruits are used as a fuel. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62)  
- Wood is used to make agricultural implaments like plough. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62)  
Field note: Common in area noted timachi  
Exsiccate: Lilvadeva Timachi(032)  
Botanical name: *Nyctanthes arbortristis* L.  

Local name: Parijatak  
Family: Oleaceae
Useful parts: Leaf, Stem, fruits

Mode of administration and uses:
- Flowers are offered to lord Krishna. (Bariya Gunvant Khema 43)

Field note: Not Common noted at near road side

Exsiccat: Sarvariya (105)

Botanical name: *Salvadora persica* Garc.

Local name: Piludi, Vakhdo

Family: Salvadoraceae

Useful parts: Stem

Mode of administration and uses:
- Twig is used as a toothbrush. (Bariya Gunvant Khema 43)
- 2 to 3 drop of leaf extract is used to cure earache. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
- Ripen fruits are edible. (Bariya Gunvant Khema 43)

Field note: Uncommon noted at Bhamela

Exsiccat: Ghesva Bhamela (185)

Botanical name: *Catharanthus roseus* (L.) G.

Local name: Barmasi

Family: Apocynaceae

Useful parts: leaf

Mode of administration and uses:
- 1-2 teaspoonful leaf decoction or 5-7 leaves are chewing to treat diabetes. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
- Mixture of one teaspoonful dried flower powder of *Catharanthus roseus* (L.) G. and *Butea monosperma* Lam. is given as a drink to treat leuccoderma. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

Field note: Common, planted near house noted at Gultora (Bariya Gunvant Khema 43)

Exsiccat: Gultora Raniyatibhura (158)

Botanical name: *Ervatamia divaricata* (L) Burkll.

Local name: Chandani

Family: Apocynaceae

Useful parts: Leaf

Mode of administration and uses:
2 to 3 drops of leaf extract is used to cure ear ache. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

Field note: Not Common, planted near house noted at muvada

Exsiccatia: Jhalod muvada(206)

Botanical name: **Holarrhena antidysenterica** (L) Wall ex G.

Local name: Indrajav

Family: Apocynaceae

Useful parts: Leaf, Stem, Root

Mode of administration and uses:

- One teaspoonful dried stem powder is given orally to cure intestinal disorder. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62)
- Root paste is applied on boil as an antiseptic cream. (Bagat Kashibhai Kalubhai 65)
- Dried or green stem branches are used to make fence. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62)
- 1-2 teaspoonful root powder is used in dysentery. (Bagat Kashibhai Kalubhai 65)

Field note: Throughout Common, noted lilvathakor malvasi

Exsiccatia: Lilvathakor Malvasi(222)

Botanical name: **Nerium oleander** L.

Local name: Lalkaren

Family: Apocynaceae

Useful parts: Flower

Mode of administration and uses:

- Garland is prepared from flower and offered to god. (Bagat Kashibhai Kalubhai 65)
- One to two teaspoonfuls of leaf extract is mixed with honey and used to treat in bronchitis and coughs. (Bagat Kashibhai Kalubhai 65)

Field note: Common planted near house noted at sanjeli

Exsiccatia: Sanjeli(159)

Botanical name: **Plumeria rubra** L.

Local name: Khadchampo

Family: Apocynaceae

Useful parts: Flower

Mode of administration and uses:

- Flower small is used to cure small boil in nose. (Bagat Kashibhai Kalubhai 65)
Flower offered to god. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

**Field note:** Common planted near house noted at Hirola

**Exsiccate:** Hirola (084)

**Botanical name:** *Rauvolvra tetraphylla* L

**Local name:** Sarpgandha

**Family:** Apocynaceae

**Useful parts:** Root

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Root paste is applied on wound. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

**Field note:** Not common planted near house noted at Vasiya

**Exsiccate:** Vasiya (216)

**Botanical name:** *Thevetia peruviana* (Pers.) Merrill.

**Local name:** Pilikaren

**Family:** Apocynaceae

**Useful parts:** Flower

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Garland of flower is offered to god. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
- Flower base having sweet juice children suck from base part. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

**Field note:** Common planted near house noted at Jetpura

**Exsiccate:** Jetpura (163)

**Botanical name:** *Wrightia tinctoria* R. Br.

**Local name:** Kudi, duhi, duhlo.

**Family:** Apocynaceae

**Useful parts:** Stem

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Paste from the stem bark is applied on scorpion bite. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
- Leaf is used to make bowl. (Bariya Gunvant Khema 43)
- Dried branches are used as a fuel. (Bariya Gunvant Khema 43)

**Field note:** Common planted near house noted at Kunda

**Exsiccate:** Kunda (103)

**Botanical name:** *Calotropis gigantea* (L) R. Br.
**Local name:** Moto Akado  
**Family:** Asclepiadaceae  
**Useful parts:** Leaf, Stem.  

**Mode of administration and uses:**  
- Paste of aerial part is applied on the leg to cure wound. (Bariya Gunvant Khema 43)  
- Leaf is rubbed with oil and heated on charcoal, applied on the external part of the stomach to relieve from gas trouble. (Vayu golo chadavo). (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)  

**Field note:** Not Common noted at chhayan  

**Exsiccate:** Chhayan, Anika (118)  

**Botanical name:** *Calotropis procera* (Ait) R. Br.  

**Local name:** Akado  
**Family:** Asclepiadaceae  
**Useful parts:** Leaf, Fruit, Stem  

**Mode of administration and uses:**  
- Smoke of the dried fruit is inhaled by the *Calotropis* stem pipe, is used to cure head ache migraine (half side pain of head). (Bariya Gunvant Khema 43)  
- Root is used as a tooth brush for relief in dental pain. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62)  

**Field note:** Common, noted at Dedia  

**Exsiccate:** Dedia (053)  

**Botanical name:** *Gymnema sylvester* (Retz.) Shult.  

**Local name:** Madhunasini  
**Family:** Asclepiadaceae  
**Useful parts:** Leaves, Fruits, Stem.  

**Mode of administration and uses:**  
- Extract of 5–7 leaves are given empty stomach at morning time to control diabetes. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)  

**Field note:** Not Common, Noted at Vasiya.  

**Exsiccate:** Vasiya, Kunda (180)  

**Botanical name:** *Leptadenia reticulata* (Refz) wt. & Arn.  

**Local name:** - Kharkhodi Kadvi Dodi  
**Family:** Asclepadiaceae
Useful parts: Leaf, Stem

Mode of administration and uses:

- Leaf and fruits are used as a vegetable. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)
- One cup leaf juice is regularly given for good eye sight. (Kadakiya Koya 89)
- Stem is used as a thread to tied bundle of grass. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62)
- Fruit pulp decoction is used to cure dysentery. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62)
- Paste of the stem and leaves are used as an animal fodder to cure fever. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

Field note: Mainly on thorn fence. Noted at Hirola

Exsiccata: Hirola(277)

Botanical name: *Leptadenia reticulata* (Retz.) W. & A.

Local name: Khar Dodi

Family: Asclepiadaceae

Useful parts: Leaf, Stem

Mode of administration and uses:

- Leaves are used as a vegetable for good sight. (Kadakiya Koya 89)
- Stem is used as a string to tie bundle of grass.

Field note: Common noted on hedges at Jashuni

Exsiccata: Jashuni, Vashiya(263)

Botanical name: *Pergularia daemia* (Forsk) Chiov.

Local name: Chmar Dudheli

Family: Asclepiadaceae

Mode of administration and uses:

- One to two teaspoonful powder of dried fruits is given orally regularly to couple, so they will get child. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

Useful parts: Fruit

Field note: Common on hedges noted at Vasia

Exsiccata: Vasia (266)

Botanical name: *Telosma pallida* (Roxb) Craib

Local name: Varsha Dodi

Family: Asclepiadaceae
Useful parts: Leaf, Fruit

Mode of administration and uses:
- Leaves are eaten as a raw. (Damor Hursingbhai Kalubhai 49)
- Leaves and fruits are regularly eaten to cure night blindness and for better sight. (Damor Hursingbhai Kalubhai 49)

Field note: Common on hedge noted at Vasia

Exsiccate: Vasia(239)

Botanical name: *Tylophora indica* (Brum. f.) Merr.

Local name: Damnivel

Family: Asclepiadaceae

Useful parts: Root.

Mode of administration and uses:
- One teaspoonful decoction of root is given to cure asthma and bronchitis. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)

Field note: Not Common, noted at Vasiya.

Exsiccate: Raniyar, Vasiya. (280)

Botanical name: *Hemidesmus indicus* (L) R. Br.

Local name: Dudhvel

Family: Periplocaceae

Useful parts: Root

Mode of administration and uses:
- One cup of root decoction is given with two teaspoonful of honey in the morning time for one week to cure intestinal problem. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
- One teaspoonful root powder is given with water is used as a blood purifier. (Damor Hursingbhai Kalubhai 49)

Field note: Not Common, noted at Bhaman

Exsiccate: Bhaman(261)

Botanical name: *Enicostema hyssopifolium* (Wiild)

Local name: Mamejavo, Zinku Kariyatu

Family: Gentianaceae

Useful parts: Leaf
Mode of administration and uses:
- Two teaspoonfuls Plant extract is given to cure fever. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
- Two teaspoonful leaf juice are given daily to control diabetes. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

Field note: Not Common, noted at Govinda Talai.

Exsiccate: Govinda Talai, Pichoda (186)

Botanical name: *Cordia dichotoma* Forst. F.
Local name: Vadgundo
Family: Ehretiaceae
Useful parts: Stem, Fruit.

Mode of administration and uses:
- Unripe fruits are used as a vegetable; it is also used for make prickle. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)
- Wood is used to make household implements, and tools handle. (Damor Hursingbhai Kalubhai 49)
- Ripen fruit is edible. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)

Field note: Common, noted at Govinda Talai.

Exsiccate: Doki, Thuthi, Kankashiya, Govinda talai. (065)

Botanical name: *Cordia gharaf* (Forsk) Ehrenb. & Asch. Liar
Local name: Gundi
Family: Ehretiaceae
Useful parts: Stem, Fruit.

Mode of administration and uses:
- Green leaves are used as a fodder for domestic animal. (Rathod Mala Sarju 74)
- Ripen fruits are edible. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)

Field note: Not Common noted at Gultora, Timachi

Exsiccate: Gultora, Timacahi(101)

Botanical name: *Heliotropium indicum* L.
Local name: Hathisundha
Family: Boraginaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:
- Plant is given as a fodder for domestic animal for good lactation. (Rathod Mala Sarju 74)

**Field note:** Not Common, noted in monsoon season at Amba.

**Exsiccata:** Amba. (099)

**Botanical name:** *Heliotropium marifolium* Koen. ex Retz.

**Local name:** Zinku Okharad

**Family:** Boraginaceae

**Useful parts:** Whole plant

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- It is used as a fodder for domestic animal. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)

**Field note:** Not Common, in monsoon season. Noted in Raypura, Govinda Talai.

**Exsiccata:** Raypura, Govinda Talai. (178)

**Botanical name:** *Heliotropium supinum* L.

**Local name:** Okharad

**Family:** Boraginaceae

**Useful parts:** Whole plant

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- It is used as a fodder for domestic animal. (Rathod Mala Sarju 74)
- One teaspoonful root powder is given to cure intestinal disorder. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)

**Field note:** Not Common, noted in monsoon season at Govinda Talai.

**Exsiccata:** Raypura, Govinda Talai(142)

**Botanical name:** *Trichodesma amplexicaule* Roth.

**Local name:** Undhafuli

**Family:** Boraginaceae

**Useful parts:** Leaves, Flower

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Ash of leaves and flower is mixed with curd is applied on hair to remove dandruff. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)

**Field note:** Not Common, found in monsoon season noted at Chakaliya.

**Exsiccata:** Chakaliya(214)

**Botanical name:** *Argyreia nervosa* (Brum. f)Boj.
Local name: Samudrasos, Avadi Savadi.
Family: Convolvulaceae
Useful parts: Levaes, Flower.

Mode of administration and uses:
- Fresh leaf paste is given as a fodder to cure fever of animal. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)
- Leaf paste is applied on wart of the bullocks. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

Field note: Common in the rainy season Noted at Raniyatibhura
Exsiccata: Raniyatibhura(181)

Botanical name: *Convolvulus microphyllus* (Roth.) Sicb. Ex Spr
Family: Convolvulaceae
Local name: Shankavli
Useful parts: Flower

Mode of administration and uses:
- Half tea spoonful fresh flower or dried flower powder is given orally to improved memory power. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)

Field note: Common, in rainy season noted at Sankerpura
Exsiccata: Sankerpura, Davadiya(079)

Botanical name: *Ipomoea batatas* (L) Lam.
Local name: Shakkariyu
Family: Convolvulaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:
- Underground root is boiled in water and used as a vegetable. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)
- Aarial parts are used as a fodder for goat. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)

Field note: Cultivated in field and near home garden, Noted at Pratappura.
Exsiccata: Pratappura. (007)

Botanical name: *Ipomoea nil* (L) Rots.
Local name: Kaladana
Family: Convolvulaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:
Leaf paste is tied on wart of the bullocks. (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56 )

**Field note**: Common on hedge, noted near Sanjeli

**Exsiccata**: Sanjeli(208)

**Botanical name**: *Ipomoea pes-caprae* (L) Sw.

**Local name**: Mariyada Vel

**Family**: Convolvulaceae

**Useful parts**: Whole plant

**Mode of administration and uses**:

- Leaf and root paste are applied in footgap to cure foot disease in domestic animal. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)

**Field note**: Common on hedge noted near Varod

**Exsiccata**: Varod(139)

**Botanical name**: *Ipomoea quamoclit* L.

**Local name**: Kam Lata

**Family**: Convolvulaceae

**Useful parts**: Leaf, Root, Flower

**Mode of administration and uses**:

- Root paste is applied to remove on dark sore part. (Makavana Ratilal Vaghjibhai 68)
- Flower is offer to god in navaratri festival. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)

**Field note**: Common on hedge noted near Bhaman

**Exsiccata**: Varod Bhaman(151)

**Botanical name**: *Rivea hypocrateriformis* Choisy.

**Local name**: Fang

**Family**: Convolvulaceae

**Useful parts**: Root

**Mode of administration and uses**:

- Two teaspoonful root extract is given to cure arthritis patient, for one month. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
- Stem is used as a string to tied collected grass bundle. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)

**Field note**: Common on hedge noted near Varod

**Exsiccata**: varod(275)
Botanical name: Cuscuta reflexa Roxb.
Local name: Amarvel
Family: Cuscutaceae
Useful parts: Stem
Mode of administration and uses:
- Stem paste of Amarvel mixed with neem inner bark paste tied on break horn part of domestic animal. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

Field note: Common noted at lilvapokar
Exsiccata: Lilvapokar(246)

Botanical name: Datura metel L.
Local name: Dhaturo
Family: Solanaceae
Useful parts: Leaf
Mode of administration and uses:
- Heated leaf paste is bandage on boils overnight for maturation of boil. (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56)

Field note: Common on road side gultora
Exsiccata: Gultora(257)

Botanical name: Lycopersicon lycopersicum (L)
Local name: Tameta
Family: Solanaceae
Useful parts: Fruits
Mode of administration and uses:
- Unripe fruits are used as a vegetable. (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56)
- Ripen fruit is used to make salad and mix in other vegetable. (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56)
- Two fruits are eaten regularly for purification of blood. (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56)

Field note: Planted in home garden noted at Dantia.
Exsiccata: Dantia, Anika(257)

Botanical name: Solanum indicum L.
Local name: Ubhi Ringni
Family: Solanaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:
- One teaspoonful Dried powder is given to cure whooping cough. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62)

Field note: Not Common noted at Vasiya
Exsiccata: Vasiya (279)
Botanical name: *Solanum melongena* L.
Local name: Ringan
Family: Solanaceae

Useful parts: Leaf, Fruits

Mode of administration and uses:
- Unripe fruit is used as vegetable. (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56)

Field note: Planted in kiten garden noted at khakhasiya
Exsiccata: khakhasiya (289)
Botanical name: *Solanum surattense* Burm. f.
Local name: Bhoringni
Family: Solanaceae

Useful parts: Fruit

Mode of administration and uses: Field note:
- Smoke of leaf and dried fruits are given through open mouth for relief in dental problem. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62)

Field note: Common noted at (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
Exsiccata: (269)

Botanical name: *Withania somnifera* (L)
Local name: Ghodasn, asavagandha
Family: Solanaceae

Useful parts: Leaf, Root

Mode of administration and uses:
- Fresh root paste is applied on painful swellings and rheumatism. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

- Root paste is applied on bleeding wound to fast healing. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62)
1-2 teaspoonful dried root powder is given daily in the morning time to old age people in delibily. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62 )

**Field note**: Common, near road side noted at garadu

**Exsiccata**: Garadu Rajpura (184)

**Botanical name**: Bacopa monnieri (L)

**Local name**: Bam

**Family**: Scrophulariaceae

**Useful parts**: leaf

**Mode of administration and uses:**

- Leaves are used as a vegetable. (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56 )
- One cup of leaf juice is given to improve brain memory. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57 )

**Field note**: Common near moist area noted at Jhalod muvada

**Exsiccata**: Jhalod muvada (162)

**Botanical name**: Utricularia inflixa Forsk. Var spellaris (L. f)

**Local name**: Arkjavar

**Family**: Lentibulariaceae

**Useful parts**: Whole plant

**Mode of administration and uses:**

- Decoction of whole plants is given in fever. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57 )

**Field note**: Common in lake noted at Govinda talai

**Exsiccata**: Govinda talai (143)

**Botanical name**: Oroxyllum indicum (L) Vent.

**Local name**: Tetu

**Family**: Bignonaceae

**Useful parts**: Stem

**Mode of administration and uses:**

- Extract of stem bark is gargling with ¼ teaspoonful salt and hot water to cure throat infection. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57 )

**Field note**: Rare noted only one place at Kunda

**Exsiccata**: Kunda (220)

**Botanical name**: Tecomella undulata (Sw) Seem.
Local name: Ragat Rohido
Family: Bignoniaceae
Useful parts: Stem
Mode of administration and uses:
- One cup decoction of the stem bark is given orally to cure leucorrhoea. (Godiya Jashavant Bhai 52)
Field note: Not Common noted at kaligam
Exsiccat: Kaligam(196)
Botanical name: Pedalium murex L.
Local name: Ubhu Gokhru
Family: Pedaliaceae
Useful parts: Fruits
Mode of administration and uses:
- One to two teaspoonful dried fruit powder is given daily in the morning time to old age people in debility.
Field note: Not Common noted at raniyar
Exsiccate: Raniyar. (177)
Botanical name: Sesamum indicum L.
Local name: Tal
Family: Pedaliaceae
Useful parts: Stem, seed
Mode of administration and uses:
- Dried seeds are chewed to cure dental problem. (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56)
- Dried stem is used as a fuel. (Katara Ranjitshing Malibhai 76)
- Dried roasted seeds are used as a mouth freshener. (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56)
- Oil is applied on gum to cure piorrhya. (Katara Ranjitshing Malibhai 76)
Field note: Planted near house, noted near moli
Exsiccate: Moli(144)
Botanical name: Martynia annua L. Var. Martynia diandra L.
Local name: Vinchhudo
Family: Martyniaceae
Useful parts: Fruit

Mode of administration and uses:
- Two teaspoonful dried powder is used to remove kidney stone and in burning urinary tract. (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56)

Field note: Not Common, noted at Kunda

Exsiccata: Kunda (166)

Botanical name: Adhatoda vasica (L) Nees

Local name: Ardushi

Family: Acanthaceae

Useful parts: Leaf, Stem

Mode of administration and uses:
- Leaf paste is applied on swelling. (Bhabhor Kashubhai Badiyai 58)
- 1 to 2 teaspoonful decoction of leaf is given to cure common cold and cough. (Katara Ranjitshing Malibhai 76)

Field note: Common, planted near house noted at Rajpura

Exsiccata: Rajpura Garadu (255)

Botanical name: Barleria prionitis L.

Local name: Nano

Family: Acanthaceae

Useful parts: Flower

Mode of administration and uses:
- One teaspoonful flower powder is mixed with honey and used to cure painful menstruation. (Badava Rayshing Malivad 76)

Field note: Common noted near road side Dhavadiya

Exsiccata: Dhavadiya (241)

Botanical name: Hygrophila auriculata Heine.

Local name: Akharo

Family: Acanthaceae

Useful parts: Seed

Mode of administration and uses:
One teaspoonful seed powder is given with cow milk to increase sexual desire. (Bhabhor Kashubhai Badiyai 58)

Field note: Common, noted near road side Shankerpura

Exsiccate: Shankerpura (270)

Botanical name: *Lepidagathis trinervis* Wall. ex Nees.
Local name: Harancharo
Family: Acanthaceae
Useful parts: Leaves, Root

Mode of administration and uses:
- Paste of the leaf and root is applied on swelling parts. (Katara Ranjitshing Malibhai 76)

Field note: Common noted near road side Shankerpura

Exsiccate: Shankerpura (253)

Botanical name: *Peristrophe bicalyculata* (Retz.) Nees
Local name: Khotu kariyatu
Family: Acanthaceae
Useful parts: Leaf, Stem.

Mode of administration and uses:
- One to two teaspoonful mixtures of dried leaves and stem powder are given to cure common fever. (Badava Rayshing Malivad 76)

Field note: Common in monsoon season not near road side Vagela.

Exsiccate: Vagela (259)

Botanical name: *Clerodendrum multiflorum* (Burm. f) O. Ktze
Local name: Arni, Khayani
Family: Verbenaceae
Useful parts: Stem, Leaf, Flower

Mode of administration and uses:
- Decoction of stem bark is given to cure fever. (Bhabhor Kashubhai Badiyai 58)
- Leaves are used as fodder for goat (Bagat Kashibhai Kalubhai 65)
- Flowers are used as a vegetable. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)
- Stem is used as a fuel. (Bagat Kashibhai Kalubhai 65)

Field note: Common noted on road side, Bilwani, Sutharwasha
**Exsiccate:** Bilwani, Sutharwasha (271)

**Botanical name:** *Gmelina arborea* Roxb.

**Local name:** Sivan

**Family:** Verbenaceae

**Useful parts:** Leaf, Stem, Fruits, Wood

**Mode of administration and uses:**

- It is a scared tree worshipped as a symbol of Devi Laxmi planted near house at muvada. (Badava Rayshing Malivad 76)
- Wood is used to make agriculture implements like “dhunsari / yak” (Bhabhor Kashubhai Badiyai 58)
- Wood is used to prepare musical instrument like (Dhol) and (Satar) sitar. (Bagat Kashibhai Kalubhai 65)
- House temple is prepared from wood. (Badava Rayshing Malivad 76)
- Leaves are used as a fodder. (Bagat Kashibhai Kalubhai 65)
- Dried branches are used as a fuel. (Bhabhor Kashubhai Badiyai 58)
- Fruits are edible, plup is applied on boil. (Katara Ranjitshing Malibhai 76)

**Field note:** Planted near house Sablee Limdi

**Exsiccate:** Sablee Limdi (109)

**Botanical name:** *Lantana camara* L. Var. *aculeata* (L) Mold.

**Local name:** Abhagani

**Family:** Verbenaceae

**Useful parts:** Stem, Fruit

**Mode of administration and uses:**

- Dried twigs are used as a fence near house. (Bhabhor Kashubhai Badiyai 58)
- “Kabli” (storage of grain vessel) are made from twigs of plant. (Bagat Kashibhai Kalubhai 65)
- Dried twigs are used as a fuel. (Bhabhor Kashubhai Badiyai 58)
- Ripen fruits are eaten by tribal children. (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56)

**Field note:** Common noted at timachi

**Exsiccate:** Timachi (067)

**Botanical name:** *Tectona grandis* L.f.
**Local name:** Sag

**Family:** Verbenaceae

**Useful parts:** Leaf, Stem, Seed

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Wood is commonly used to make agriculture implements plough, cart parts and house construction. (Mavi shanker dala 70)
- Wood is used to make from dablo (storage of tobacco and dried fruits of madhuka) and pipe (chalam) for smoking. (Bariya Valshigbhai Narsigbahi 75)
- Wood is commonly used to make “KASROT” (bread prepare vessle). Ratoda Bharatbhai 46
- Leaves are used as erthen pot on kablo (cover of storege vessle).
- 10-15 seed paste is given to remove kidney stone. (Mavi shanker dala 70)

**Field note:** Common noted at khakhariya

**Exsiccata:** Khakhariya, Jusha, Jhasuni. (086)

**Botanical name:** *Vitex negundo* L.

**Local name:** Nagod

**Family:** Verbenaceae

**Useful parts:** Stem, Leaf

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- One cup decoction of 5-7 leaves and 5 gm stem paste is given to relief in join pain problem. (Rathod Abhaya Sinh Motishih 103)

**Field note:** Not common noted at Chakliya near madyapradesh border.

**Exsiccata:** Chakliya. (218)

**Botanical name:** *Anisomeles indica* (L) O. Ktze.

**Local name:** Chodharo

**Family:** Lamiaceae

**Useful parts:** Stem, Leaf, Seed

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Dried stem branches are used for fencing. (Katara Ranjitshing Malibhai 76)
- Leaf and seed paste is mixed with fodder to cure urinary problem. (Garasia Dhiru Bhai Jetabhai 58)
Field note: Common, noted in monsoon season.
Exsiccate: (Garadu), Rajpur(182)

Botanical name: *Mentha longifolia* L.
Local name: Fudino
Family: Lamiaceae
Useful parts: Leaf

Mode of administration and uses:
- Tea is prepared from fresh leaves and given to relieve stomach-ache and headache (Katara Ranjitshing Malibhai 76)
- Dried leaf powder is used in gastric trouble. (Badava Rayshing Malivad 76)
- Powder of the fresh leaf is mixed with tea without milk and sugar is given to treat asthma. (Badava Rayshing Malivad 76)

Field note: Common noted at Jhalod muvada
Exsiccate: Jahlod muvada (197)

Botanical Name: *Ocimum basilicum* L.
Local name: Damro
Family: Lamiaceae

Mode of administration and uses:
- Crushed fresh leaves are placed on bruises to avoid thought infection. (Katara Ranjitshing Malibhai 76)
- 2 to 3 drops of leaf extract is used to treat earache. (Pavdi Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- Mixture of the fresh leaf, zinger and pepper is given with tea without milk and sugar is used to treat cold, cough and gas trouble. (Balavant D. Patel 68)
- Leaves are offered to lord Krishna. (Mavi Shanker dala 70)
- Leaf is used in “laxmi devi “pooja occasion. (Katara Ranjitshing Malibhai 76)

Field note: Common noted at Jhalod muvada.
Exsiccate: Jhalod Muvada, (265)

Botanical name: *Ocimum sanctum* L.
Local name: Tulsi
Family: Lamiaceae
Useful parts: leaf
**Mode of administration and uses:**

- Mixture of the fresh leaves, zinger and piper is given with tea without milk and sugar is used to cure in cold, cough and gas trouble. (Badava Rayshing Malivad 76)

**Field note**: Very common. Planted near house and temple noted at Therka

**Exsiccata**: Therka. (242)

**Botanical name**: *Boerhavia diffusa* L.

**Local name**: Satodi

**Family**: Nyctaginaceae

**Useful parts**: Whole plant

**Mode of administration and uses:**

- Half teaspoonful powder is given with water, thrice in a day in empty stomach to get relief from menstruation troubles. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

**Field note**: Common noted at pateliya

**Exsiccata**: Pateliya(273)

**Botanical name**: *Boerhavia verticillata* Poir

**Local name**: Zeri Satodo

**Family**: Nyctaginaceae

**Useful parts**: Root

**Mode of administration and uses:**

- Root pieces are kept in the mouth to cure mouth ulcers. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

**Field note**: Not common noted at Vasiya

**Exsiccata**: Vasiya(247)

**Botanical name**: *Achyranthes aspera* L.

**Local name**: Anghedi

**Family**: Amaranthaceae

**Useful parts**: Whole plant

**Mode of administration and uses:**

- Root is tied on the hairs of pregnant lady for easy delivery. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
- Root of the plant is tied on waist of pregnant lady for easy delivery, after delivery remove it (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
The boiled leaves are consumed to relieve internal piles. (Rathod Abhaya Sinh Motishih 103)

Stem is used as a brush to relieve pain. (Rathod Abhaya Sinh Motishih 103)

Crushed roots are used on scorpion bites to ease irritation. (Badava Rayshing Malivad 76)

"Kheer" is made from seed powder with ghee and jaggery, it is given orally, tribal believe that when it’s given there is no necessary to eat anything long time. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

Field note : Common in everywhere

Exsiccate: Sutharvasha(207)

Botanical name: Aerva lanata (L) Juss.
Local name: Gorakh Ganjo
Family: Amaranthaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:
- Plant is used as a fodder. (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56)

Field note: Common weeds noted at Anika.

Exsiccate: Anika(152)

Botanical name: Celosia cristata L.
Local name: Morsikha
Family: Amaranthaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:
- Ash of the flower is given with honey to healthy new born. (Munia Savitaben Sukrambhai 53)
- Plant is used as a fodder. (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56)

Field note: Common weeds noted at Chakaliya village.

Exsiccate: Chakaliya(176)

Botanical name: Gomphrena celosioides Mart. Gomphrena globosa L.
Local name: Nindangass
Family: Amaranthaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:
- Plant is used as a fodder. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)

**Field note**: Common weeds noted at Anika village.

**Exsiccate**: Anika(045)

**Botanical name**: *Beta vulgaris* L.

**Local name**: Beet

**Family**: Chenopodiaceae

**Useful parts**: Whole plant

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Leaf is used as vegetable (bhaji). (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)
- Under ground root is used as a salad and vegetable. (Damor Kadkiya Koyaji 82)
- Whole plant is given as a fodder to domestic animal. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)

**Field note**: Common cultivated near home garden Chakaliya.

**Exsiccate**: Chakaliya(068).

**Botanical name**: *Chenopodium album* L.

**Local name**: Chil

**Family**: Chenopodiaceae

**Useful parts**: Whole plant

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Leaf is used as a vegetable (bhaji). (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56)
- Plants are given as a fodder to domestic animal. (Damor kadkiya koyaji 82)

**Field note**: Common cultivated near home garden, Sarori

**Exsiccate**: Sarori(091)

**Botanical name**: *Spinacia oleracea* L.

**Local name**: Palak

**Family**: Chenopodiaceae

**Useful parts**: Whole plant

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Leaves are used as a vegetable (bhaji). Kamol Arvind S 33.
- Plant is given as a fodder to domestic animal. (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56)

**Field note**: Common cultivate near home garden at Lilva pokar

**Exsiccate**: Lilva pokar (113)
Botanical name: *Polygonum glabrum* willd.
Local name: Nadini bhaji nadina muliya
Family: Polygonaceae
Useful parts: Root
Mode of administration and uses:
- Equal mixture of *(Foeniculum vulgare)* variyali khadi sakar and Dried root powder of plant given orally progeny less. (Godiya Jashavant Bhai 52)
Field note: Damp place and near rivulets Bajarvada.
Exsiccate: Bajarvada (262)

Botanical name: *Aristolochia bracteolata* Lam.
Local name: Kidamari
Family: Aristolochiaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant
Mode of administration and uses:
- One cup of stem extract is given to cure vomiting. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
- Leaf paste is applied on snake bite. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
Field note: Not Common noted at Therka panch Krishna.
Exsiccate: Therka (245)

Botanical name: *Dendrophthoe falcata* (L.f.)
Local name: Vando
Family: Loranthaceae
Useful parts: Leaf, Fruit
Mode of administration and uses:
- Whole plant is given as a fodder to goat for better lactation. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
Field note: Not Common noted at Sarori
Exsiccate: Sarori (261)

Botanical name: *Viscum articulatum* Brum. f
Local name: Vando
Family: Loranthaceae
Useful parts: leaf fruit
Mode of administration and uses:
Whole plant is given as a fodder to goat for better lactation. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

Field note: Not Common noted at Kunda

Exsiccate: Kunda (093)

Botanical name: Santalum album L.

Local name: Chandan

Family: Santalaceae

Useful parts: leaf, wood

Mode of administration and uses:

- Sandle wood piece is used in Hindu “Agnisanskhar”. (Badava Rayshing Malivad 76)
- Leaf is used as a fodder for good lactation. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

Field note: Not Common noted at Dungra

Exsiccate: Dungra (011)

Botanical name: Emblica officinalis Gaertn.

Local name: Aamla,

Family: Euphorbiaceae

Useful parts:

Mode of administration and uses:

- One glass of fruit juice prepare with add (yellow sakar) sugar cube used erly morning time with empty stomach to relief from burning vaginal tract. (Damor Khuman Sing 46)
- Ripen fruits are edible and sold in local market. (Kamol Arvind S. 33)
- Fruit juice is used to cure scurvy. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

Field note: Not Common noted at Jhalod muva

Exsiccate: Vashiya Kunda (073)

Botanical name: Euphorbia hirta L

Local name: Rati Dudheli

Family: Euphorbiaceae

Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:

- Plant is used as folder. (Damor kadkiya koyaji (82)
- Stem latex is used as a (glue). (Palas Mahendrabhai Bhurabhai 53)
- Leaf is used as a fodder. (Makavana Ratilal Vaghjibhai 68)
- Plant twigs are used to make fence. (Palas Mahendrabhai Bhurabhai 53)
- Dried stem and root parts are used as fuel. (Harijan Havsingbhai 59)

**Field note**: Common noted at Therka

**Exsiccate**: Therka (022)

**Botanical name**: *Euphorbia nivulia* Buch.-Ham.

**Local name**: Thor

**Family**: Euphorbiaceae

**Useful parts**: Stem, leaf, root

**Mode of administration and uses**:
- All dried part like stem; root is used as a fuel. (Makavana Ratilal Vaghjibhai 68)

**Field note**: Common noted near road side at Lilva pokar

**Exsiccate**: Lilva pokar (047)

**Botanical name**: *Euphorbia tirucalli* L.

**Local name**: Kharsani

**Family**: Euphorbiaceae

**Useful parts**: Stem

**Mode of administration and uses**:
- Small laddu is made from the mixture of 50 gm fresh stem, 500 gm of wheat millet and 200 gm of cow ghee is given in morning time in empty stomach to cure joint pain. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62)

**Field note**: Not Common, noted near village Bhaman

**Exsiccate**: Bhaman. (202)

**Botanical name**: *Jatropha curcas* L.

**Local name**: Rattan jot Gota

**Family**: Euphorbiaceae

**Useful parts**: Whole plant

**Mode of administration and uses**:
- Twig is used as a toothbrush to cure mouth ulcer. (Makavana Ratilal Vaghjibhai 68)
- Seed is sold in local market. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)
- Plant is used to make fence. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
- Seeds are used in animal fodder. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)
Field note: Not Common noted at Chakaliya.
Exsiccate: Kagalakhedi (150)
Botanical name: Jatropha gossypifolia L
Local name: Vilayti Erandi
Family: Euphorbiaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant
Mode of administration and uses:
- Plant is used to make live fence. (Harijan Havsingbhai 59)
- Seeds are sold in Local market. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)
Field note: Not Common noted at Gultora
Exsiccate: Gultora (095)
Botanical name: Pedilanthus Phyllanthus fraternus Webster
Local name: Bhoyn Amli
Family: Euphorbiaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant
Mode of administration and uses:
- Plant is used as a fodder. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)
Field note: Common weeds noted at Chacaliya
Exsiccate: Chakaliya (126)
Botanical name: Ricinus communis L.
Local name: Aerando, Divelo
Family: Euphorbiaceae
Useful parts: all parta
Mode of administration and uses:
- Green stem and roots are used as a toothbrush. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
- One half teaspoonful seed oil is given with tea as a light laxative. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
- Dried stem is used as fence surrounded the house. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)
- Dry stem is used as a fuel. (Rathod Mala Sarju 74)
Field note: Common noted at Pichoda
Exsiccate: Pichoda (114)
Botanical name: Brayenia retusa L.
Local name: Kamboi
Family: Euphorbiaceae
Useful parts: Leaf, Stem

Mode of administration and uses:
- Twig is used as a tooth brush. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
- Leaves are used as a fodder for goat. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)
- Branches of the plant are used to make fence around the house. (Harijan Havsingbhai 59)

Field note: Not Common, Noted in village area Jhalod muvada

Exsiccata: Jhalod muvada (248)

Botanical name: Ficus benghalensis L.

Local name: Vad
Family: Moraceae
Useful parts: Stem, Root

Mode of administration and uses:
- It is scared tree of Hindu, women prey to god and tieding the thread around the stem called “Vat Savitri puja” (Badava Rayshing Malivad 76)
- 15-20 drops of leaf latex is given with sugar cube in empty stomach in the morning to increase sexual power in women. (Badava Rayshing Malivad 76)
- Twig and arial root are used as a tooth brush for strong teeth. (Damor Parsingbhai Manajibhai 48)

Field note: Common in area noted at Limdi

Exsiccata: Raniyar, Limdi (274)

Botanical name: Ficus religiosa L.

Local name: Piplo
Family: Moraceae
Useful parts: Leaf, Stem, Root

Mode of administration and uses:
- It is a sacred tree of area. (Kamol Arvind S 33)
- It is symbol worship of lord krisha. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)
- Leaves are used as a fodder. (Kamol Arvind S 33)
- Juvenile leaf is eaten by trial child. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
Plant branches are used in fuel. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)

Tribal children make ‘pipudi” from leaf round bend pipe. (Kamol Arvind S 33)

Field note: Not Common noted at Sarori

Exsiccate: Sarori (042)

Botanical name: Ficus hispida L.f.

Local name: Dhedh, Umardo

Family: Moraceae

Useful parts: Leaf, Stem, Fruit

Mode of administration and uses:

- Leaf is used as a fodder and juvenile leaf is eaten by tribal child. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
- Plant branches used as a fuel. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)

Field note: Not Common noted at Sarori

Exsiccate: Sarori (057)

Botanical name: Ficus racemosa L.

Local name: Umardo, Umaro

Family: Moraceae

Useful parts: Stem bark, Wood

Mode of administration and uses:

- One cup of stem bark decoction is given once daily in the morning for 3 days to cure luccceouria and “white discharge”. (Badava Rayshing Malivad 76)
- Wood is used to make musical instrument like satar (sitar.). (Kamol Arvind S 33)

Field note: Common, noted near village moli

Exsiccate: Moli, Bhaman (098)

Botanical name: Ficus virens Alt

Local name: Pipli

Family: Moraceae

Useful parts: Leaf, Stem, Root

Mode of administration and uses:

- Leaf is used as a fodder. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)
- Dry branches are used as a fuel. (Kamol Arvind S 33)

Field note: Common, near village Raniyar,
**Exsiccate:** Raniyar (117).

**Botanical name:** *Morus alba* L.

**Local name:** Setur

**Family:** Moraceae

**Useful parts:** Leaf, Bark, Fruits

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Equal mixture of *(Foeniculum vulgare)* variyali khadi sakar (sugar cube) and Dried leaf powder of plant is given orally progeny less. (Godiya Jashavant Bhai 52)

**Field note:** Cultivated near house

**Exsiccate:** Jhalod Muvada (024)

**Botanical name:** *Holoptelea integrifolia* (Roxb) Planch.

**Local name:** Kanjo

**Family:** Ulmaceae

**Useful parts:** Leaf, Stem, Fruits, Wood

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- One to two drops leaf juice is used to cure dental acne, one to two drops leaf juice are pored in the left ear, if the right side dental problem is occur. (Kanubhai bhimajibhai Patel 52)
- Wood is used to make house hold implements and agricultural tools. (Mal Ramsing Kheta 62)
- Water pullies are made from the stem wood. (Kamol Arvind S 33)
- Dried fruit is edible. (Kamol Arvind S 33)
- Stem wood is used to make table stand. (Harijan Havsingbhai 59)
- Paste of the stem bark is used to cure foot healing (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

**Field note:** Common noted at Sankerpua,

**Exsiccate:** Timachi, Sankerpua, Jhashuni. (123)

**Botanical name:** *Curcuma longa* L.

**Local name:** Haldar

**Family:** Zingiberaceae

**Useful parts:** Rhizomes

**Mode of administration and uses:**
Mixture of green chili and haldi powder paste is prepared and applied on mad dog “hadakayu kutaru” bitten person. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

The juice of the rhizomes are given to cure all types of infection. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

Half tea spoonful dried powder is given with cow milk to remove body pain (mudhmar) (Palas Mahendrabhai Bhurabhai 53)

Turmeric powder paste is used as common cosmetic in the marriage ceremonies applied both to the bride and groom in every tribal family. (Badava Rayshing Malivad 76)

Field note: Planted in field noted at Pratappura.

Exsiccate: Pratappura (250)
Botanical name: Curcuma amada Blatt
Local name: Ambahaldar
Family: Zingiberaceae
Useful parts: Rhizomes
Mode of administration and uses:
- Extract of rhizome is mixed with honey is given to improve digestion. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

Field note: Cultivated in field
Exsiccate: Pratappura (204)
Botanical name: Musa paradisiaca L.
Local name: Kela
Family: Musaceae
Useful parts: Inner white bark, Fruit
Mode of administration and uses:
- Inner white bark is mixed with sakar (sugar cube) and make juice is given orally to less progeny. (kamol arvind 49)

Field note: Not Common planted in home garden.
Exsiccate: Bhaman (160)
Botanical name: Dioscorea bulbifera L.
Local name: Varakand, Dhol kando
Family: Dioscoreaceae
Useful parts: Rhizome, bulbil

Mode of administration and uses

- Rhizome and bulbil are used as a vegetable. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)

Field note: Not Common, noted at Bhaman

Exsiccate: Bhaman (148)

Botanical name: *Allium cepa* L.

Local name: Dungari

Family: Liliaceae

Useful parts: Leaf, Bulb

Mode of administration and uses:

- 1-2 drops of bulb juice are used to relief earache. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)
- Bulb slice is used as a salad. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)
- Bulb is eaten as raw to prevent from sunstroke. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
- Bulb and its green leaves are used as a vegetable and also mixed with other vegetable. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)
- Bulb juice is dropped into the nose to cure nose bleeding. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

Field note: Cultivated in field and near kitchen garden noted at Rajpur

Exsiccate: Rajpur (129)

Botanical name: *Allium sativum* L.

Local name: Lasan

Family: Liliaceae

Useful parts: Leaf, Bulb, clove

Mode of administration and uses:

- Garlic clove is fried in ghee given daily to increase sexual potential. (Damor Khuman sing 46)
- Dried bulb husk smoke is used as a repelant for mosquito and other insect. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
- 1-2 fleshy leaves are taken orally in the morning time for healthy heart. It is also used as blood purifire. (Dangi Manshih Ratnabhai 64)
- Blub is boiled in sarso oil, filtered it, two drops of filtrate are used to cure earache. (Kamol Arvind S 33)
Field note: Cultivated noted at Rajpura.

Exsiccate: Rajpur. (102)

Botanical name: *Aloe barbadensis* Mill.

Local name: Kunvarpato

Family: Liliaceae

Useful parts: leaf

Mode of administration and uses:

- Two teaspoonful leaf pulp is used to cure constipation. (Damor Khuman sing 46)
- Leaf pulp is applied on the burning part to cure it. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)
- Leaf pulp is applied on the face to cure pimpal. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)

Field note: Not Common noted at Anika

Exsiccate: Anika (224)

Botanical name: *Asparagus racemosus* wilid. var. *javanicus* (Kunth. ) Baker.

Local name: Satavari, Sasala Ni Char

Family: Liliaceae

Useful parts: Leaf, Bulb

Mode of administration and uses:

- Tender leaves are used as a vegetable. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- One to two teaspoonful tuber powders is given to pregnant lady for good lactation. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

Field note: Not Common noted at Pavdi

Exsiccate: Pavadi (081)

Botanical name: *Urginea indica* (Roxb) Kunth.

Local name: Pankando, jungle dungadi

Family: Liliaceae

Useful parts: Leaf, Bulb

Mode of administration and uses:

- Boil clove is tied with the cotton cloth and applied on the boil part. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)

Field note: Not Common, noted on hilly area Dungara

Exsiccate: Pichoda Pratappura Dungara (076)
**Botanical name:** *Commelina benghalensis* L.
**Local name:** Motu Shismuliyu
**Family:** Commelianaceae
**Useful parts:** Whole plant

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Plant is used as a fodder. (Kamol Arvind S 33)

**Field note:** Common weeds noted at chakaliya

**Exsiccata:** Chakaliya (023)

**Botanical name:** *Commelina diffusa* Burm. f.
**Local name:** Shismuliyu
**Family:** Commelianaceae
**Useful parts:** Whole plant

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Plant is used as a fodder. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)

**Field note:** Common weeds noted at chacaliya

**Exsiccata:** Chakaliya (154)

**Botanical name:** *Borassus flabellifer* L.
**Local name:** Tad
**Family:** Arecaceae
**Useful parts:** Leaf, fruit, stem

**Mode of administration and uses:**
- Leaves are used to make roof and fence for the cattle house. (Harijan Havsingbhai 59)
- Fruit is edible. (Kamol Arvind S 33)
- Fresh fruit juice is given to remove stone. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)
- Fermented fruit juice is used as beverage “tadi”. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)

**Field note:** Not Common noted at Pichoda border

**Exsiccata:** Pichoda (203)

**Botanical name:** *Cocos nucifera* L.
**Local name:** Nariel
**Family:** Arecaceae
**Useful parts:** Whole plant
Mode of administration and uses:

- Dried fruits are offered to god. (Kamol Arvind S 33)
- Fresh fruit sap is given in cure weakness. (Bagat Kashibhai Kalubhai 65)
- Leaves are used to cover the roof of cattle house. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)

Field note: Not Common planted near house Vasiya

Exsiccate: Vasiya (017)

Botanical name: *Phoenix sylvestris* (L) Roxb.

Local name: Khajuri

Family: Arecaceae

Useful parts: Stem, Leaf, Fruit

Mode of administration and uses:

- Leaves are used to make broom, basket, mats, and hut. (Harijan Havsingbhai 59)
- Ripen fruits are edible. (Bariya Ramabhai Jalabhai 60)
- Leaves are used to make live fence on skirts of field. (Bariya Ramabhai Jalabhai 60)

Field note: Common, noted at near field Sankarpura

Exsiccate: Kaliya Talav Rajpur Sankarpura (078)

Botanical name: *Typha angustata* Bory & Chaub.

Local name: Ghabajariyu

Family: Typhaceae

Useful parts: Flower, stem

Mode of administration and uses:

- Inflorence paste is used on wound to relief from fast blood cloting. (Bariya Ramabhai Jalabhai 60)
- Dried plant is used as a fuel. (Mavi shanker dala 70)

Field note: Not Common near lack and rivulet noted at Govinda Talai

Exsiccate: Govinda Talai (171)

Botanical name: *Amorphophallus commutatus* (Schott) Engler

Local name: Suran

Family: Araceae

Useful parts: corm

Mode of administration and uses:
4-8 pieces of boiled corm are used to cure piles. (Ravat jashubhai)

Field note: Cultivated in field noted at Pratappura

Field note: Common near moist area noted monsoon.

Exsiccata: Pratappura (175)

Botanical name: *Colocasia esculenta* (L) Shoot.

Local name: Advi

Family: Araceae

Useful parts: Leaf, Rhizome

Mode of administration and uses:

- Leaves are used as a vegetable. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64.)
- Boiled rhizome is used as a vegetable. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)

Field note: Common, near moist area noted monsoon limdi.

Exsiccata: Limdi. (025)

Botanical name: *Cyperus rotundus* L. subsp. *rotundus*;

Local name: Chido

Family: Cyperaceae

Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:

- Plant is used as a fodder. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)

Field note: Common in fields noted at hirola

Exsiccata: Hirola (014)

Botanical name: *Apluda mutica* L.

Local name: Charo

Family: Poaceae

Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:

- Plant is used as a fodder. (Mavi shanker dala 70)

Field note: Common in fields noted at Vasiya

Exsiccata: Vasiya (072)

Botanical name: *Aristida funiculata* Trin. & Rupr

Local name: Charo
Family: Poaceae

Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:
- Plant is used as a fodder. (Mavi shanker dala 70)

Field note: Common in fields noted at limdi

Exsiccate: Limdi (028)

Botanical name: Bambusa arudinacea (Retz.) Willd

Local name: Bamboo vans

Family: Poaceae

Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:
- Stem part is used to make agriculture implements, tools handle and mostly used in construction, mandap preparation. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)
- Stem is used to prepare many household instruments like “pavdo”, “kodadi” “vavaniyo”.. (Bariya Ramabhai Jalabhai 60)
- Stem is used to prepare musical instrument like “vaasadi”, “pavo”. (Bariya Samarath Udesing 57)

Field note: Not Common, noted at Vasiya

Exsiccate: Vasiya (069)

Botanical name: Cenchrus pennisetiformis Hochst & Steud.

Local name: Charo

Family: Poaceae

Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:
- Plant is used as a fodder. (Bariya Ramabhai Jalabhai 60)

Field note: Common in fields noted at Dara dunger.

Exsiccate: Dara dunger. (175)

Botanical name: Cenchrus setigerus Vahl.

Local name: Charo

Family: Poaceae

Useful parts: Whole plant
Mode of administration and uses:
- Plant is used as a fodder. (Bariya Ramabhai Jalabhai 60)

Field note: Common in fields noted at Dhola khakhra

Exsiccate: Dhola khakhra (070)

Botanical name: *Chloris barbata* Sw.
Local name: Mindadiu
Family: Poaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:
- Plant is used as a fodder. (Bariya Ramabhai Jalabhai 60)
- Dried ash of infloranses is given to pregnant lady for good health of newborn. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)

Field note: Common in fields noted at Dara dunger

Exsiccate: Dara dunger (020)

Botanical name: *Chloris virgata* Sw.
Local name: Charo
Family: Poaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:
- Plant is used as a fodder. (Mavi shanker dala 70)

Field note: Common, in fields noted at Dhola khakhra

Exsiccate: Dhola khakhra (172)

Botanical name: *Cymobopogon schoenanthus* (L.)
Local name: Nanugass
Family: Poaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:
- Plant is used as a fodder. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)

Field note: Common in fields noted at Dara dunger

Exsiccate: Dara dunger (164)

Botanical name: *Cynodon dactylon* (L.)
Local name: Darbh
Family: Poaceae
Useful parts: Leaf

Mode of administration and uses:
- It is sacred plant, it is tradition that every New Year tribal people used plant leaves to make “toran” on main an entrance for good wishes. And next year same day they changed it. (Badava Rayshing Malivad 76)

Field note: Not Common noted at Govinda talai
Exsiccata: Govinda talai. (104)

Botanical name: *Dendrocalamus strictus* Nees.
Local name: Vans, Narvans
Family: Poaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant

Mode of administration and uses:
- This plant is mainly used to prepare agriculture implements like handle of tools, “orniyo”, “vavaniyo”, “kubo” mandap preparation. (Dangi Manshib Ratnabhai 64)
- Stem is used to make many house implements like aadani, supadu-husk remover, basket-topala etc. (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56)
- Stem is used to make musical instruments like “vaasadi”, “pavo”. (Bagat Kashibhai Kalubhai 65)
- Stem is used to make “kabalo”, “kabli.” (grain storage vessel)
- Stem is used to prepare “nisarni” (ledder). (Bagat Kashibhai Kalubhai 65)
- Stem strips are used to make bullock mask- *hundhha*. (Harijan Dinesh Mohan 39)
- Stem strips are used to make fencing and supportive with other fence material. (Bariya Ramabhai Jalabhai 60)
- Walking stick is made from the stem and root connected parts. (Mali Gangaram Mohanbhai 52)

Field note: Planted in mostly each every house
Exsiccata: Bilwani (174)

Botanical name: *Eragrostis tenella* (L) P. Beauv. Ex R. s.
Local name: Dabhsuliu
Family: Poaceae  
Useful parts: Whole plant  

Mode of administration and uses:  
- Green and dried plants are used as a fodder. (Bariya Ramabhai Jalabhai 60) 

Field note: Common in fields noted at Dara dungar

Exsiccate: Dara dungar. (044)

Botanical name: *Oryza sativa* L  
Local name: Chokha  

Family: Poaceae  
Useful parts: Whole plant  

Mode of administration and uses:  
- Dried Grains are used in home havan. (Bariya Ramabhai Jalabhai 60) 
- Rice is applied on forehead with cumcum for best wishes. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58) 
- Many items are prepared from rice like pulav, biryani etc. (Bariya Ramabhai Jalabhai 60) 
- Flour is used to make papad. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58) 
- Mixture of husk, cow dungs and black soil, paste is used to make house wall. (Bariya Ramilaben Dalabhai 44) 
- Dried stems are used as fodder. (Mavi shanker dala 70) 

Field note: Common cultivated noted at nanasalai

Exsiccate: Nanasalai (048)

Botanical name: *Pennisetum typhoides* (Brum. f.) Stapf.  
Local name: Bajaro  

Family: Poaceae  
Useful parts: Whole plant  

Mode of administration and uses:  
- Flour is used to make bread. (Rotla) (Bhabhor Kashubhai Badiyai 58) 
- Plant is used as a fodder. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58) 
- Dried stems are used as fodder. (Bariya Ramabhai Jalabhai 60) 

Field note: Common in fields noted at Dhavadiya

Exsiccate: Dhavadiya (074)

Botanical name: *Saccharum officinarum* L
Local name: Sherdi
Family: Poaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant
Mode of administration and uses:
- Small stem pieces are chewed to cure jaundice. (Damor Khuman sing 46)
- Dried stem is used as a fuel. (Macchar Deavatbhai Rayjibhai 43)

Field note: Not Common planted in house Pichoda.
Exsiccate: Baying from other place, Pichoda (100)

Botanical name: Sorghum bicolor (L) Moench.

Local name: Juwar
Family: Poaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant
Mode of administration and uses:
- Boiled grains are offered to God Baliyadev as a “prashad”. (Bhabhor Kashubhai Badiyai 58)
- Flour is used to make bread. (Rotla) (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56)
- Dried straws are collected for storage as fodder. (Bariya Ramabhai Jalabhai 60)
- Unmatured plant having toxic compound so do not given domestic animal. (Mavi shanker dala 70)

Field note: Not Common in fields noted at Jasuni.
Exsiccate: Jasuni (134)

Botanical name: Sorghum halepense (L) Pers.
Local name: Baru
Family: Poaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant
Mode of administration and uses:
- Plant is used as a fodder. (Bariya Ramabhai Jalabhai 60)
- Dried straws are collected for storage, it is used as fodder. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)

Field note: Common, in fields noted at nasalai
Exsiccate: Nansalai (075)

Botanical name: Sporobolus diander (Retz.) P.
Local name: Beau
Family: Poaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant
Mode of administration and uses:
- Plant is used as a fodder. (Mavi shanker dala 70)
Field note: Common, in fields noted at Geswa
Exsiccate: Geswa (155)
Botanical name: *Triticum aestivum* L.

Local name: Ghahun
Family: Poaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant
Mode of administration and uses:
- Plants grains are used to make bread and remain parts are used as a fodder for domestic animal. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)
- Dried seeds are soaked in water for overnight, crushed and filtered it, filtrate is taken in the morning time in empty stomach to remove kidney stone and urinary inflammation. (Garasia Dharu Bhai Jetabhai 58)
- One teaspoonful fresh powder of roasted seed are, add with cow milk and mixture is given to cure vaginal infection. (Damor Khuman sing 46)
- Dried stems and leaves parts are stored and used as a fodder. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)
- Tribe people used flour to prepare sweet dish “halva”, with milk, ghee and jaggery heated for 15 minutes to make very testy dish. (Bariya Ramabhai Jalabhai 60)
- Boiled seeds are used as a prashad of baliya dev puja. (Bariya Ramabhai Jalabhai 60)
Field note: Cultivate noted at nansalai
Exsiccate: Nansalai (156)
Botanical name: *Zea mays* L.
Local name: Makai
Family: Poaceae
Useful parts: Whole plant
Mode of administration and uses:
This is main crop of tribal, they cultivate two type of variety of hybrid yellow and white local “deshi” they use hybrid variety for selling in market and local is used for own use. When out of season of cultivation, they go to near city for earning purpose they carry own grain with him. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)

Two teaspoonfuls ash of comb style is given to cure white discharge problem, menstrual pains and strengthen the womb after childbirth in women. (Badava Rayshing Malivad 76)

Two teaspoonful paste of corn silk is given daily with water in empty stomach to treat of urinary and stone problem. (Mavi shanker dala 70)

Plant specialy cultivated for fodder of domestic animal. Dried stem and leaf part is stored and use as a fodder in monsoon season. (Bariya Ramabhai Jalabhai 60)

Tribal of this area mostly used this plant grain for prepare bread. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)

Fresh green s seeds paste, mixed with milk, ghee ,and jiggery heated for 15 minutes prepare “halva “very testy dish. (Munia savitaben sukrambhai 54)

Seeds are used as a food like roasted boiled chips. (Bariya Champa ben Rupabhai 56)

Dried collected straws are used as fodder. (Bhabhor Kashubhai Badiyai 58)

Field note : Common, noted at Sablee Kaliya Talav

Exsiccate: Sablee Doki Kaliya Talav (015)
5.2 SACRED GROVES

Sacred groves are one of the ways to of the conservation of biodiversity. Today we are facing major problems. One of the critical issues on the national and global agenda is the need to preserve biodiversity for future generations. While trying to understand and document the indigenous knowledge of resource management practices. Religion being a powerful instrument for convincing people has always been used for meeting the desired objectives of the society. The various religious philosophies have contributed significantly in the conservation of forest; Sacred groves play an important role in recharge of aquifers and soil conservation of biodiversity. In sacred groves cutting, climbing of trees and removal of wood is strictly prohibited; it is protected by their natural condition. Collection and removal of any material from the sacred groves is prohibited Khan, M.L. and Tripathi, R.S.. (1987), Khiewtam, R.S. and Ramakrishnan, P.S. (1989)

Sacred groves are small patches of native vegetation traditionally been protected on the grounds of religious faith. Sacred groves occur in India and in other parts of Asia, Africa, Europe, America and Australia. In India are forest fragments varying sizes from few trees to dense forests covering vast tracts of land, It has been estimated that total number of sacred groves in India lie between 100,000 and 150,000, Despite many references to the sacred groves and sacred trees of India in early literature, the scientific study of them was initiated by Gadgil and Vartak 1976. Which are communally protected, and which usually have a significant religious connotation for the protecting community. Hunting and logging are usually strictly prohibited within these
patches. Other forms of forest usage like deadwood collection and honey collection are sometimes allowed on a sustainable basis. Human uses of natural resources have for the past years been an object of study as these uses are generally guarded by certain rules (also called “sustainable use” practices or “ethnoconservation” systems) which make them ideal partners for modern conservation and development efforts Hobbs, 2006. Sacred groves did not enjoy protection via federal legislation in India. Some NGOs work with local villagers to protect such groves. Traditionally, and in some cases even today, members of the community take turns to protect the grove, sacred groves may be loosely used to refer to other natural habitat protected on religious grounds. Under the Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act of 2002 has introduced legislation for providing government protection to community held lands, which could include sacred groves. Ethnobotanically (Medicinal value), these areas remain unexplored and no comprehensive account on local traditional knowledge is available. In order to explore the medical values of the sacred groves an ethno-botanical survey in sacred groves was done to identify medicinal plants used by folklore and rural communities in dahod District, Central Gujarat, India. Over three-quarters of the world population relies mainly on plants and plant extracts for health care. India is one of the leading countries in Asia in terms of the wealth of traditional knowledge systems related to the use of plant species and has an concept of using plants for medicinal purpose was been from very ancient period started before 2500 and 500 BC. In South India especially in Tamil Nadu, the local rural people have an indigenous old tradition of preserving small patches of old growth forests as a part of their culture and they are rich in biodiversity Anbarashan and padmavathy, 2010. They are composed of several floras with medicinal, rare, endemic, threatened, timber and fuel wood yielding plants Sukumaran et al., 2007a. About 60% of the plants present in groves are medicinal, of which merely 28% serves as folk medicines. Sacred groves serve as the conservation pockets of local biodiversity, medicinally and economically important plants for future uses Sukumaran et al., 2007b. Plants are mention of the Kalpa vrisksha and Chaitya vrisksha, indicating that worshiping of the trees is an Indian tradition. These plants are often grown along and within the temples and can be considered as “sacred plants”. Various religious ceremonies are based on these trees or plants. In India, there are many festivals, which are based on flora. Holy Basil (Ocimum species), Asoka (Saraca asoca), Banyan tree (Ficus bengalensis), Peepal (Ficus religiosa), Kela (Musa paradisica), Neem (Azadiaracta indica), Aam (Mangifera indica) and Beal (Aegle marmelos)
etc., are sacred plant species in India. Many of them like the sacred basil and neem are multi-purpose medicinal plants. These culturally valued species are often ecologically important keystone species. Recently, these forests are under threat due to various human developmental activities, thus made the wild entbotanical species to decline in these areas. Ethnobotanically, these areas remain unexplored and no comprehensive account of local tradition is available. In order to explore the uniqueness and importance value of medical plants, as well as to bring attention of the worldwide conservationist, first explained to respondents what is ’’sacred’’ i.e. all animals, plants, objects and events that have a supernatural reality, thus are protected by the tradition, and as such cannot be cut, killed, consumed, used or practiced by any non initiated member of the community’’. Furthermore, for crosschecking and completing the information collected, and during participation in village meetings (family meetings, congress ceremonies) and in traditional ceremonies.

sacred groves were visited frequently near Dahod and surrounding areas of Jhalod. Total 6 sacred groves found in my study area. There are 37 plant species, 31 genera belonging to 26 families were documented. These culturally valued species are often ecologically important keystone species, which by their key role in ecosystem functioning contribute to support much biodiversity associated with it. Enumeration provides the list of plant species with scientific & vernacular name and present of plants arranged in alphabetically.

1. Kedarnath Mahadev sacred grove

Kedarnath Mahadev sacred grove is situated on the kali dam near the area of sakarda, Chosala village, Dahod and near Kaligam village of Jhalod taluka. According to the local prayer, the tribal of the villagers coming daily ,”Siva ratri”, ”Aamli agiyarus” and every Monday of Gujarati month of “Shravan mas” for good worship and the deity is represented by milk. The folk believes that the area is protected and conserved due to presences of deity. The folk believes that after fulfillment of the wish the deity represented by flag which is made up of Narvans Dendrocalamus strictus Nees (Poaceae) and the cloth of cotton Gossypium herbaceum L.(Mavaceae).

This grove is surrounded by Acacia nilotica L. Del. subsp. indica (Bth) (Mimosae), Aegle marmelos L. (Rutaceae), Agave americana L. (Agavaceae), Ailanthus excelsa Roxb. (Simaroubaceae), Annona squamosa L. (Annonaceae), Azadirachta indica A. Juss (Maliaceae), Bombax ceiba L. (Bombacaceae), Butea monosperma (Lam) Taub. (Fabaceae), Calotropis
procera (Ait) R. Br. (Asclepidaceae), Cynodon dactylon L. Pers. (Poaceae), Dalbergia sissoo Roxb (Fabaceae), Datura metel L. (Solanaceae), Dendrocalamus strictus Nees (Poaceae), Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb. (Ebenaceae), Eucalyptus globulus Labill. (Myrtaceae), Ficus arnottiana Miq. (Moraceae), Ficus benghalensis L. (Moraceae), Ficus racemosa L. (Moraceae), Ficus religiosa L. (Moraceae), Gmelina arborea Roxb (Verbenaceae), Holarrhena antidysenterica (L) Wall ex G. Don. (Apocynaceae), Holoptelea integrifolia (Roxb) Korth (Ulmaceae), Mangifera indica L. (Anacardiaceae), Maytenus emarginata (Willd) D. Hou (Celastraceae), Melia azedarach L. (Meliaceae), Mitragyna parvifolia (Roxb) Konth. (Rubiaceae), Ocimum gratissimum L. (Lamiaceae), Phoenix sylvestris (L) Roxb (Aeraceae), Pithecellobium dulce (Roxb) Bth. (Mimosae), Prosopis cineraria (L) Druce. (Mimosae), Tectona grandis L. F. (Verbenaceae), Tinospora cordifolia (Willd) Miers ex Hk. f. & Th (Manispermaceae), Wrightia tinctoria R. Br , (Apocynaceae), Zizyphus xylopyra (Burm. f) W. & A. (Rhamnaceae).

2. Panch Krishna sacred grove

Panchkrishna sacred grove is situated near river the Machhan, the old ashram of Suvart rishi was situated in the forest area of Therka village. According to local caretaker PanchKrishna area is known as hidambavan. According to historical evident in time period of twelve years exile pandavas stayed here, lord Krishna met them at this place. Five temples of eleven Gods is known as Panch Krishna. Fair is held on the hindu festival like “Ramnavami”, “Janmastami”, “Devdiwali”. The grove was built by their ancestors before 13 century ago in the time of the origin of the village. Near the grove there is a stone inscription bearing year of AD 1355 as the year of construction. In the course of time, the forest is destroyed for louse wood and the grove is destroyed by another community. They believe that the Deity fulfils everyone’s wish. This grove is surrounded by Acacia nilotica L. Del. subsp. indica (Bth) (Mimosae), Annona squamosa L. (Annonaceae), Azadirachta indica A. Juss (Maliaceae), Bombax ceiba L. (Bombacaceae), Butea monosperma (Lam) Taub. (Fabaceae), Calotropis procera (Ait) R. Br. (Asclepidaceae), Datura metel L. (Solanaceae), Dendrocalamus strictus Nees (Poaceae), Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb. (Ebenaceae), Eucalyptus globulus Labill. (Myrtaceae), Ficus arnottiana Miq. (Moraceae), Ficus benghalensis L. (Moraceae), Ficus racemosa L. (Moraceae), Ficus religiosa L. (Moraceae), Gmelina arborea Roxb (Verbenaceae), Holarrhena antidysenterica (L) Wall ex G. Don. (Apocynaceae), Mangifera indica L. (Anacardiaceae),

3. Kankeshwer Mahadev sacred grove
Kankeshwer Sacred grove is situated near mirkhedi village of Jhalod. They believe that the deity fulfills everyone wish and after fulfillment of the wish. According to local people the exact time of origin of this grove is not known but it is believed that the grove built 100-150 years ago. The local people of the village coming daily for worship. In the Gujarati month “shrawan mass”, “shivaratri” and every monday shrawan mass the villagers coming for good worship and the deity is represented by milk during “shivaratri” festival celebration.

This grove is surrounded by Acacia nilotica L. Del. subsp. indica (Bth) (Mimosae), Annona squamosa L. (Annonaceae), Azadirachta indica A. Juss (Maliaceae), Bombax ceiba L. (Bombacaceae), Butea monosperma (Lam) Taub. (Fabaceae), Calotropis procera (Ait) R. Br. (Asclepidaceae), Cynodon dactylon L. Pers. (Poaceae), Datura metel L. (Solanaceae), Dendrocalamus strictus Nees(Poaceae), Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb. (Ebenaceae), Ficus arnottiana Miq. (Moraceae), Ficus racemosa L. (Moraceae), Ficus religiosa L. (Moraceae), Gmelina arborea Roxb(Verbenaceae), Holarrhena antidysenterica (L) Wall ex G. Don. (Apocynaceae), Maytenus emarginata (Willd) D.Hou (Celastraceae), Mitragyna parvifolia (Roxb) Konth. (Rubiaceae), Ocimum gratissimum L. (Lamiaceae), Sterculia urens Roxb. (Sterculeaceae), Tectona grandis L. F. (Verbenaceae), Tinospora cordifolia (Willd) Miers ex Hk. f. & Th (Manispermaceae), Wrightia tinctoria R. Br, (Apocynaceae).

4. Jhalai Mata sacred grove
Jhalod town was established round about Jhalaimata at a distance of half km from present town ship of Jhalod. The town was called Jhalod after the Jhalai mata is comes from Jhalai Mata. The Sacred grove is situated on the bank of the river Machhan near Jhalod village. The grove was built by their ancestors before 130-150 years ago in the time of the origin of the village. In 1983 due to the heavy rainfall in this area this temple has been destroyed and is reconstructed in 1985 with the help of 73 villages by collected fund and also Mumbai central relief fund. They believe
that the deity fulfills everyone wish and after fulfillment of the wish, they represented sweets and coconut fruit.


5. Sankatmochan Hanuman sacred grove

Sankatmochan Hanuman sacred grove is situated near the vania ghati area of kota village, near sanjeli. The grove was built by their ancestors before more than 110 years ago during the time of Darbar of sanjeli. The tribal of the village coming daily for worship. Fair is held on Ramnavami, Hanumantayati.


6. Ghugardev Mahadev sacred grove

Ghugardev Mahadev sacred grove is built near Chhakaliya village on the bank of the Anas River near the forest area of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat near the border. This grove was built by ancestors before 200 years ago. The local tribal and Madhya Pradesh people of the villages coming daily for good worship. In the Gujarati month “shrawan mass”, “shivaratri” and every monday shrawan mass the villagers coming for good worship and the deity is represented by milk tribal celebrate “shivaratri” festival. The deity is represented by sweet boil wheat and jiggery. A natural water fall is present near the grove. According to local people, after monsoon it flows 24 hrs, up to the February than stops, flow again in next monsoon.


Table: 5 List of Plants Observed In Scared Groves
A. Kedarnath Mahadev B. Panchkrishna C. Ghugardev Mahadev D. Sankatmochan Hanuman E. Jhalaimata. F. kankeshwer mahadev
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. no.</th>
<th>Botanical name</th>
<th>Local name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Acacia nilotica</em> L. Del. subsp. indica (Bth)</td>
<td>BAVAL</td>
<td>Mimosae</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><em>Aegle marmelos</em> L.</td>
<td>BILI</td>
<td>Rutaceae</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>√</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td><em>Agave americana</em> L.</td>
<td>RAMB AN</td>
<td>Agavaceae</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>√</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><em>Ailanthus excelsa</em> Roxb.</td>
<td>ARDUS O</td>
<td>Simaroubaceae</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><em>Annona squamosa</em> L.</td>
<td>SITAP HAL</td>
<td>Annonaceae</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><em>Azadirachta indica</em> A. Juss</td>
<td>LIMDO</td>
<td>Meliaceae</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td><em>Bombax ceiba</em> L.</td>
<td>SIMLO</td>
<td>Bombaceae</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td><em>Butea monosperma</em> (Lam) Taub.</td>
<td>KESUD O</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td><em>Calotropis procera</em> (Ait) R. Br.</td>
<td>NANO AKAD O</td>
<td>Asclepiadaceae</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><em>Cynodon dactylon</em> L.Pers.</td>
<td>DARB H</td>
<td>Poaceae</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><em>Dalbergia sissoo</em> Roxb</td>
<td>MOTO SISAM</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td><em>Datura metel</em> L.</td>
<td>DHOL DHAT URO</td>
<td>Solanaceae</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
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<td><em>Dendrocalamus</em></td>
<td>NARV</td>
<td>Poaceae</td>
<td>√</td>
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<td>√</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Species Name</td>
<td>ANS</td>
<td>TIMBR</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>Ebenaceae</td>
<td>NilGIR</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>VAD</td>
<td>Moraceae</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td><em>Diospyros melanoxylon</em> Roxb.</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td><em>Eucalyptus globulus</em> Labill.</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td><em>Ficus arnottiana</em> Miq.</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td><em>Ficus benghalensis</em> L.</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td><em>Ficus racemosa</em> L.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td><em>Ficus religiosa</em> L.</td>
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<td><em>Gmelina arborea</em> Roxb.</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td><em>Holarrhena antidysenterica</em> (L) Wall ex G. Don.</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td><em>Holoptelea integrifolia</em> (Roxb) Konth</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td><em>Mangifera indica</em> L.</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td><em>Maytenus emarginata</em> (Willd) D.Hou,</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td><em>Melia azedarach</em> L.</td>
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<td><em>Mitragyna parvifolia</em></td>
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<td>27</td>
<td><strong>Ocimum gratissimum</strong> L.</td>
<td>Lamiaceae</td>
<td>✔</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td><strong>Phoenix sylvestris</strong> (L) Roxb</td>
<td>Areceae</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td><strong>Pithecellobium dulce</strong> (Roxb) Bth.</td>
<td>Mimosae</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
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<td>✔</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td><strong>Prosopis cineraria</strong> (L) Druce.</td>
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<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td><strong>Sterculia urens</strong> Roxb.</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td><strong>Tectona grandis</strong> L. F.</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td><strong>Terminalia arjuna</strong> (Roxb). W. &amp; A.</td>
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<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td><strong>Terminalia bellirica</strong> (Gaerth) Roxb</td>
<td>Combretaceae</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td><strong>Tinospora cordifolia</strong> (Willd) Miers ex Hk. f. &amp; Th</td>
<td>Menispermaceae</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
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<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td><strong>Wrightia tinctoria</strong> R. Br.</td>
<td>Apocynaceae</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
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<td>✔</td>
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<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td><strong>Zizyphus xylopyra</strong> (Burm. f) W. &amp; A.</td>
<td>Rhamnaceae</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: ✔ = Plant present in grove
-- = Plant absent in grove