


**SRI VENKATESWARA INTERNSHIP  
PROGRAM FOR RESEARCH IN  
ACADEMICS(SRI-VIPRA)**



**Project report of 2022: SVP-2211  
SRI VENKATESWARA COLLEGE: A GREEN  
CAMPUS**





**IQAC  
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***List of students***

S.No	Name of the student	Course	Photo
1	Gauravya Mohan	BSc.(H) Biological Sciences Sem-III	
2	Chetna	BSc.(H) Biological Sciences Sem-III	

3	Jikmik Molia	B.A.(H) History Sem-V	 A portrait of a young woman with dark hair pulled back, wearing a dark maroon t-shirt, against a plain light grey background.
4	Karishma	B.Sc.(P) Life Sciences Sem-V	 A portrait of a young woman with long dark hair, wearing a yellow-green top with white polka dots, against a solid blue background.



**Sri Venkateswara College**

**University of Delhi**

**SRIVIPRA-2022**

**(Sri Venkateswara College Internship Program in Research and Academics)**

This is to certify that this project on "Sri Venkateswara College: A green campus" (SVC-2211) was registered under SRIVIPRA and completed under the mentorship of **Dr. Amit Vashishtha** during the period from 21<sup>st</sup> June to 7<sup>th</sup> October 2022.

Sharda Pasricha and S. Krishnakumar  
**Coordinators**

Prof. C Sheela Reddy  
**Principal**

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## **Acknowledgement**

We are extremely grateful to Prof. C. Sheela Reddy, Principal, Sri Venkateswara College for encouragement, support and providing this opportunity beyond the curriculum laboratory experiments. This will help us a lot in shaping our future endeavors.

We express our gratitude to Dr. Sharda Pasricha and Dr. S Krishnakumar, the convenors for SRIVIPRA. This project would not have been realized without their aid.

We are thankful to Dr. Amit Vashishtha for encouragement, tutelage and his support throughout as a mentor during the course of the internship.

We are also grateful to our college gardening staff without whom this project would not have been possible. Their hard work in taking care of the college gardens and their help with plant identification was extremely beneficial to us.

In the campus of Sri Venkateswara College, vegetation in tree species is abundant and found within the premises, including some parks, a botanical garden and the canteen area among other spots, which brings about a sense of greenery all around. There are about 400 trees in the college campus, which belong to 55 tree species from 26 families (Table 8).

In our college, students find the taller trees such as *Azadirachta indica*, *Ficus benghalensis*, *Ficus racemosa*, *Moringa oleifera*, *Dalbergia sissoo*, *Melia azedarach* and *Morus alba* to be a haven as they provide shade during the scorching Delhi summer. A lot of fruit trees are also seen such as *Psidium guajava*, *Syzygium cumini*, *Morus alba* and *Mangifera indica*. Many tree species like *Callistemon viminalis*, *Caryota urens*, *Ficus religiosa*, *Grevillea robusta*, *Dalbergia sissoo*, *Kigelia pinnata*, *Morus alba*, *Pithecellobium dulce*, *Plumeria rubra*, *Prosopis juliflora*, *Psidium guajava*, *Barringtonia acutangula*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Roystonea regia*, *Schleichera oleosa*, *Cassia fistula* and *Tectona grandis*, some of which have attractive flowers, have an ornamental value and beautify the college campus. Having a diverse number of tree species comes in use of students and teachers involved in botany, biological science and life science for increasing their knowledge of plants and for practical purposes.

Several trees also have ecological and environmental roles to play. One important role is the protection of soil from erosion, which is mediated by *Azadirachta indica*, *Moringa oleifera*, *Morus alba*. Some trees also improve the quality of soil by adding minerals to it or by fixing nitrogen with the help of mycorrhizal associations, as seen in *Pithecellobium dulce*, *Morus alba*, *Prosopis juliflora*, *Mangifera indica*, *Grevillea robusta* and *Moringa oleifera*. In case of areas that have been eroded or waterlogged and need to undergo reclamation, tree species such as *Grevillea robusta*, *Ficus racemosa*, *Pithecellobium dulce*, *Morus alba*, *Prosopis juliflora* and *Syzygium cumini*. A few tree species such help in decreasing pollution, such as *Moringa oleifera*, which clarifies water and removes turbidity, and *Psidium guajava*, which acts as a bio-indicator since it is sensitive to sulphur dioxide and chlorophyll destruction.

By having association with other animals, especially insects, some of the tree species have economic importance. *Grevillea robusta*, *Mangifera indica*, *Kigelia pinnata*, *Moringa oleifera*, *Dalbergia sissoo*, *Cassia fistula*, *Anthocephalus kadamba* and *Syzygium cumini* are used in apiculture for their attractive flowers and the copious amounts of nectar present in them, thus attracting more bees (*Apis* spp.). The tree species *Butea monosperma*, *Schleichera oleosa* and *Ficus racemosa* are host plants for the lac insect *Kerria lacca* and the lac produced on these trees are of superior quality. *Morus alba* has applications in sericulture because its plant parts are fed upon by the silkworm *Bombyx mori*.

### **Keystone**

A keystone species is a species that has a relatively large effect on an ecosystem relative to its abundance. In the context of trees, such a species would be one which is an important producer and fuels the food chains of the ecosystem. This type of tree could also have various pollinators. Examples

of such trees on the campus include *Madhuca indica* var. *latifolia*, *Terminalia arjuna*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Ficus religiosa*, *Ficus benghalensis* and *Azadirachta indica*.

### **Medicinal**

Plants have been used as a source of medicine in ancient ayurvedic practices and are still in use for medical preparations. Various plant parts can be used to make extracts that can cure a variety of ailments such as simple indigestion or fever but some species have been found to have properties to fight illnesses such as diabetes, viral diseases and even cancer. Trees on campus that are known for their medicinal properties include *Aegle marmelos*, *Polyalthia longifolia*, *Cassia fistula*, *Butea monosperma*, *Morus alba*, *Terminalia arjuna*, *Pithecellobium dulce*, *Drypetes roxburghii*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Ficus religiosa* and *Ficus benghalensis*.

### **Wood Yielding**

One of the most basic plant products is timber. Various local plants found on campus such as *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, *Ailanthus excelsa*, *Terminalia arjuna*, *Tectona grandis*, *Mimusops elengi*, *Ficus benghalensis*, *Mangifera indica*, *Morus alba*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Dalbergia sissoo* and *Bombax ceiba* can be used in timber production.

### **Beautification**

The campus is also home to several ornamental tree species such as *Ficus religiosa*, *Grevillea robusta*, *Dalbergia sissoo*, *Morus alba*, *Pithecellobium dulce*, *Prosopis juliflora*, *Psidium guajava*, *Schleichera oleosa*, *Tectona grandis* and even tall monocot species such as *Livistona chinensis*, *Caryota urens* and *Roystonea regia*.

### **Flowering Trees**

Among ornamental trees, trees with conspicuous and bright flowers are given importance. Some of these trees include *Callistemon viminalis*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Ceiba sp.*, *Cassia fistula*, *Kigelia pinnata*, *Plumeria rubra*, *Barringtonia acutangula* and *Delonix regia*.



**Table 1: List of Trees, common name, scientific name and family in college campus**

S.No.	Common and Devanagari Names of Trees	Scientific name	Family
1	Cutch Tree ; खैर, खदिर, कथकीकर, सोनकीकर ; బదిరము	<i>Acacia catechu</i>	Fabaceae
2	White-bark acacia ; सफ़ेद कीकर ; ತೆಲ್ಲ ತುಮ್ಮಾ	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i>	Fabaceae
3	Stone apple ; बेलपत्थर , बिल्व ; మరెదు ఫలమ్	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Malvaceae
4	Tree of heaven ; महारुख ; పెద్దమను	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i>	Simaroubaceae
5	Blackboard tree, scholar tree, milkwood or devil's tree ; सप्तपर्णी ; ఎదకుల పొన్న	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Apocynaceae
6	Burflower-tree; कदम्ब ; కదంబకము	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i>	Rubiaceae
7	monkey puzzle tree or Chilean pine , cook pine ; आत्मघाती पेड़ ;	<i>Araucaria columnaris</i>	Araucariaceae
8	Jackfruit ; कटहल ; పనస్	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Moraceae
9	Monkey fruit or Monkey jack ; बड़हल ; నక్కరెను	<i>Artocarpus lakoocha</i>	Moraceae
10	Margosa ; नीम ; వెపా	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae
11	Custard apple, sugar apple ; शरीफ़ा, सीताफल ; రాంఫాలమ్	<i>Annona spp.</i>	Annonaceae
12	Cricket Ball, Sapota Cricket Ball, Sapodilla ; చీక్ ; సీమ ఇప్పచెట్టు	<i>Arcus sapota</i>	Sapotaceae
13	Stream barringtonia ,Indian oak , Itchy tree, Itchy bush, Wild almond , Kandu almond ; अञ्ज సముద్రఫల, हिज्जल ; కదపచెత్తు	<i>Barringtonia acutangula</i>	Lecythidaceae
14	Mountain ebony ; कचनार ; కాంచనము	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Caesalpiniaceae
15	Curry leaf tree ; कढीपत्ता ; కాంచనము	<i>Bergera koenigii</i>	Rutaceae

16	Red silk cotton tree ; సెమల ; బురుగ	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Bombacaceae
17	flame-of-the-forest or bastard teak ; పలాశ ; పలశము	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Fabaceae
18	Dwarf powder puff ;	<i>Calliandra tergemina</i>	Fabaceae
19	<b>Weeping bottle brush ; చీల ;</b>	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Myrtaceae
20	Fishtail palm ; సల్ఫీ ; జిలుగు	<i>Caryota urens</i>	Arecaceae
21	Golden shower tree; అమలతాస ; కొలపొన్న	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Caesalpiniaceae
22	silk-cotton tree, kapok, java cotton tree; సఫేద సెమల ; తెల్ల బూరుగ	<i>Ceiba spp.</i>	Malvaceae
23	Murcia orange; మౌసమ్బీ ; ఆమ్లకేసర, మాదీఫలం	<i>Citrus spp.</i>	Rutaceae
24	Manjack; లసోఝా, బహూఆర ; నెక్కర	<i>Cordia spp.</i>	Boraginaceae
25	Sago palm ; పహాఝీ సుపారీ , సాఝకస ; ఇంగ్లీష్	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Cycadaceae
26	Indian rosewood ; శీశమ ; ఇరుగుడుచెట్టు	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Fabaceae
27	Royal poinciana ; గులమోఝర; పెద్దతురాయి	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Caesalpiniaceae
28	పుత్రజీవీ ; పుత్రజీవిక	<i>Drypetes roxburghii</i>	Putranjivaceae
29	Gum trees or string bark trees; నీలగిరి; యూకలిప్టస్	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	Myrtaceae
30	Banyan ; బరగద ; ముర్రీ చెట్టు	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Moraceae
31	White fig; పిలఖన, పాఖడ ; జఱ్ఱి	<i>Ficus infectoria</i>	Moraceae
32	Fiddle -leaf fig or banjo fig ; ఫైకస్ లైరెట	<i>Ficus lyrata</i>	Moraceae
33	Ficus panda	<i>Ficus spp.</i>	Moraceae
34	Cluster fig tree ; గూలర ; పైడి	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Moraceae
35	Sacred tree, bodhi tree; పీపల; రావిచెట్టు	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae
36	Indian elm or jungle cork tree; చిలబిల ; నాలీ	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Proteaceae
37	African sausage tree ; బాలమ ఖీరా; నాగమలై	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i>	Ulmaceae
38	<b>Blue Jacaranda; నీలీ గులమోఝర, నూపుర;</b>	<i>Jacaranda</i>	Bignoniaceae
39	White lead tree, jumbay, wild tamarind; సుబబూల ; నగరి	<i>Kigelia pinnata</i>	Bignoniaceae

40	Wild tamarind, Horse tamarind, White Babool, Leucaena, Lead tree; सफ़ैद बबूल; సుబాబుల్	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Fabaceae
41	<b>Chinese Table Palm, Chinese Fan Palm, Fountain Palm ; देसी पाम ;</b>	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	Areaceae
42	Indian Butter Tree; महुआ; మధూకము	<i>Madhuca indica</i> <i>var. latifolia</i>	Sapotaceae
43	<b>Mango; आम</b>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae
44	<b>बकायन ; chinaberry tree, pride of India, bead-tree; syringa berry tree, Persian lilac, Indian lilac, or white cedar ;</b>	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Meliaceae
45	Spanish cherry; मौलसरी ; పొగడ	<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	Sapotaceae
46	Drumstick Tree, Horseradish tree; सहजन ; మునగ చెత్తు	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Moringaceae
47	White mulberry ; शहतूत ; కమ్మలీ చెత్తు	<i>Morus alba</i>	Moraceae
48	<b>Manila Tamarind ; जंगल जलेबी या गंगा जलेबी या किकर ;</b>	<i>Murraya spp.</i>	Rutaceae
49	Orange Jasmine, Chinese box ; कामिनी; నాగగొలంగ	<i>Nyctanthes spp.</i>	Oleaceae
50	Night-flowering jasmine and coral jasmine; हार सिंगार; పారిజాతం	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	Mimosaceae
51	<b>Nosegay or frangipani ; चमेली ;</b>	<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	Apocynaceae
52	<b>Debdar ; अशोक-भेड़ / नकली अशोक</b>	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	Annonaceae
53	Mesquite ; बिलायती बबूल ; ముల్ల తుమ్మ	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	Fabaceae
54	Yellow guava, lemon guava, or apple guava ; अमरूद ; గొయ్యాపండు	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae
55	<b>Muchukunda or Karnikar Tree ; कनक चंपा ;</b>	<i>Pterospermum acerifolium</i>	Sterculiaceae
56	Cuban royal palm or Florida royal palm ;	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	Areaceae

57	Ceylon oak, lac tree, gum lac tree ; कुसुम्ब ;	<i>Schleichera oleosa</i>	Sapindaceae
58	Candle Bush, Ringworm shrub; दादमुर्दन ; सेन्ना	<i>Senna spp.</i>	Fabaceae
59	Malabar plum, Java plum, black plum, jamun, jambul, or jambolan ; जामुन ; నేరేడు	<i>Spathodea</i>	Bignoniaceae
60	African tulip tree; रगतूरा ; patadi	<i>Syzygium cuminii</i>	Myrtaceae
61	Pink poui, and rosy trumpet tree; बसंत रानी ;	<i>Tabebuia spp.</i>	Bignoniaceae
62	Crape jasmine, Moonbeam, Carnation of India;चांदनी ;	<i>Tabernaemontana spp.</i>	Apocynaceae
63	Trumpet Bush ,Yellow elder;पीलिया ;పచ్చగొట్ల	<i>Tecoma spp.</i>	Bignoniaceae
64	Teak ; सागौन ; టేకు	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Verbenaceae
65	Arjun tree ; अर्जुन ; తెల్ల మద్ది	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Combretaceae
66	Beleric or bastard myrobalan ; बहेड़ा ; కర్ణఫలము	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	Combretaceae
67	Yellow oleander , lucky nut ; कनेर ; పచ్చ గన్నేరు	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>	Apocynaceae
68	Northern white-cedar, eastern white-cedar, oriental arborvitae ; मोरपंखी	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Cupressaceae

# Herbal Garden: SVC



**Table 2: List of medicinal plants in Herbal garden of Sri Venkateswara college Campus**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>Family</b>
1	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Custurd apple, शरीफा	Annonaceae
2	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Chebolic myrobalan, हरड़	Combretaceae
3	<i>Barleria prionitis</i>	Porcupine flower, काला बंस	Acanthaceae
4	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i>	Poison nut, कुचिला	Loganiaceae
5	<i>Sapindus mukorossi</i>	Indian Soapberry, रीठा	Sapindaceae
6	<i>Crinum sp.</i>	Poison Bulb, नागदमनी	Amaryllidaceae
7	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Custurd apple, शरीफा	Annonaceae
8	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Arjuna, अर्जुन	Combretaceae
9	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Indian gooseberry, आँवला	Euphorbiaceae
10	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Holy Basil, रामा तुलसी	Lamiaceae
11	<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i>	African basil, वन तुलसी	Lamiaceae
12	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Sweet Basil, श्याम तुलसी	Lamiaceae
13	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i>	Cathedral bells, पत्थरचट्टा	Crassulaceae
14	<i>Bryophyllum sp.</i>	Cathedral bells, पत्थरचट्टा	Crassulaceae
15	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Periwinkle, सदाबहार	Apocynaceae
16	<i>Chamaecostus cuspidatus</i>	Insulin plant, पुष्करमूला	Costaceae
17	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Henna plant, मेहंदी	Lythraceae
18	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Physic nut, रतनजोत	Euphorbiaceae
19	<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Winter cherry, अश्वगंधा	Solanaceae
20	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	carry leaves करी पत्ता	Rutaceae
21	<i>Mentha piperita</i>	mint, पुदीना	Lamiaceae
22	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	Lemon grass, नींबू घास	Poaceae
23	Aloe vera	Aloe, ग्वारपाठा	Asphodelaceae

## *Annona squamosa*



**Scientific Name** -*Annona squamosa*

**Family** -Annonaceae

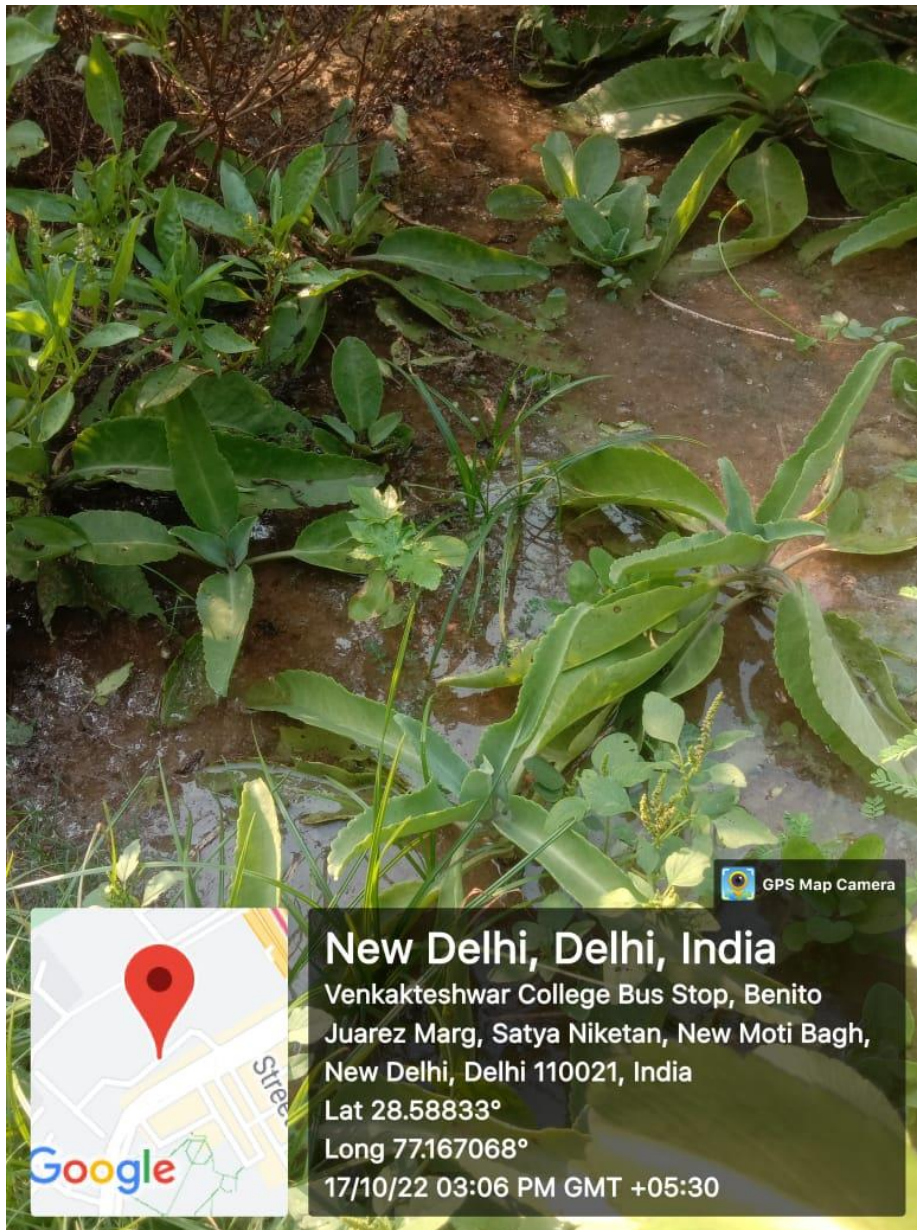
**Common Name** – Custard apple, शरीफा

### Uses:

- High concentration of antioxidants, potassium and magnesium in custard apples helps in cases involving heart ailments.
- It controls blood pressure and prevents growth of cancer cells.
- It can boost immunity.

- It also keeps skin and hair healthy.

*Bryophyllum sp.*



**Scientific Name** -Bryophyllum sp.

**Family**-Crassulaceae

**Common Name**-Cathedral bells, पत्थरचट्टा

**Uses:**



- It is a medicinal plant and often used for herbal remedies.
- The leaves and leaf juice has anticancer, antioxidant and analgesic properties.
- It is widely used and known for its wound healing activities.

### *Sapindus mukorossi*



**Scientific name** -*Sapindus mukorossi*

**Family** – Sapindaceae

**Common name** -Indian Soapberry, रीठा

**Uses:**

- It has anti- tumorigenic effects, known for their antifungal .
- It has antibacterial properties .

- It is used in shampoos as a foaming agent.

## *Barleria prionitis*



**Scientific Name** –*Barleria prionitis*

**Family** –Acanthaceae

**Common Name** - Porcupine flower, काला बंस

### Uses:

- It is used in traditional medicine, the leaf can be used as antiseptic or for mouthwash to relief toothache.

- It is also used to treat respiratory diseases.

*Crinum sp.*



**Scientific Name** – *Crinum sp.*

**Family**-Amaryllidaceae

**Common Name**- Poison Bulb, नागदमनी

**Uses:**

- Including more than 150 different alkaloids.
- Crinums are analgesic, antitumor and antiviral.

- It is also used for joint pains and contains properties for curing skin diseases.

## *Ocimum tenuiflorum*



**Scientific Name** -*Ocimum tenuiflorum*

**Family** -*Lamiaceae*

**Common Name** -Holy Basil, रामा तुलसी

**Uses:**

- It is the most sacred herb in India.
- Its various parts like leaves, flowers and stems are used in various treatments like skin disorders, cold, cough, fever, vomiting, swelling etc.
- It has anti-cancer and antiseptic properties in it and is also used as an antifungal.

### *Kalanchoe pinnata*



**Scientific Name** -*Kalanchoe pinnata*

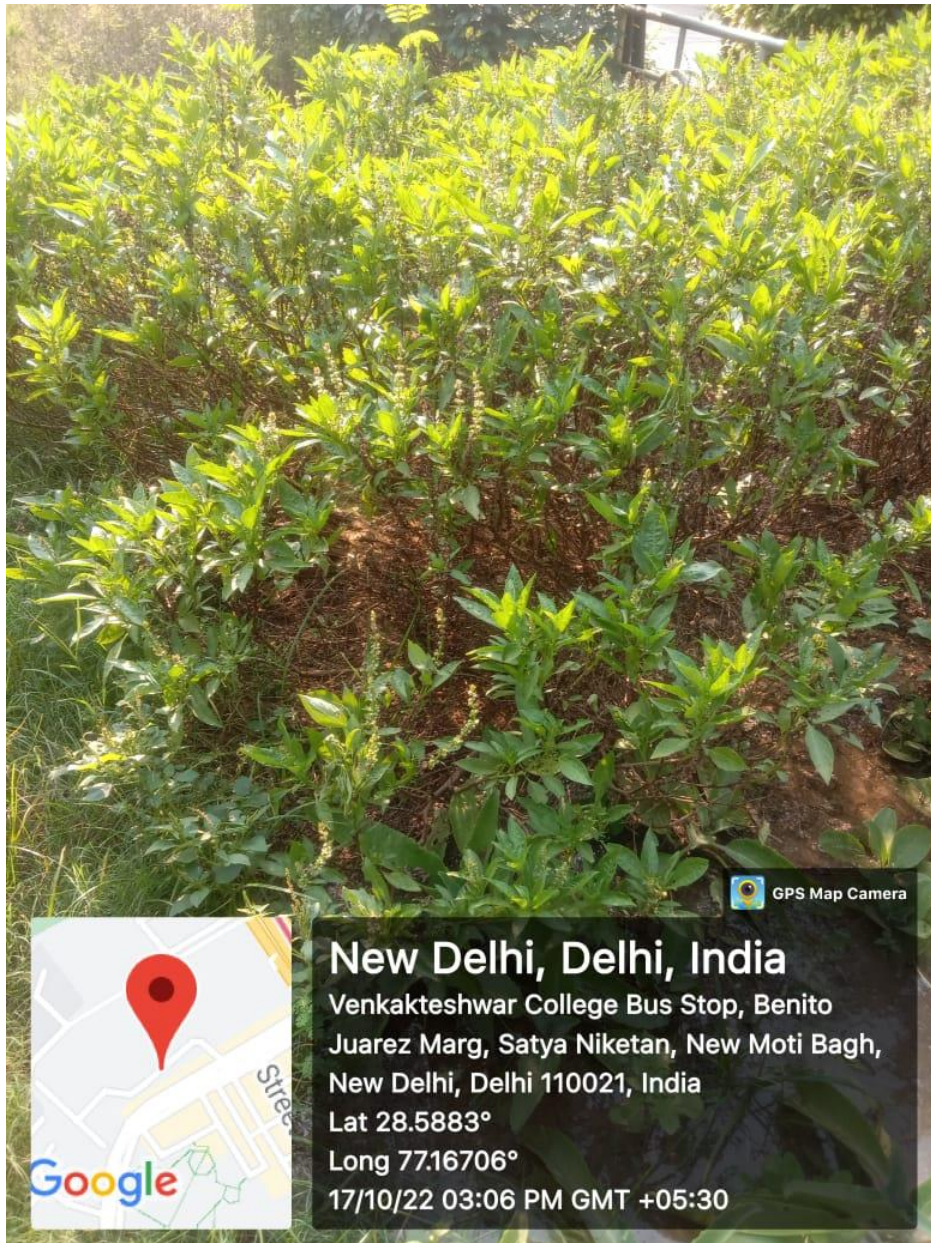
**Family** – Crassulaceae

**Common Name**-Cathedral bells, पत्थरचट्टा

## Uses:

- It comes under Bryophyllum species and its Leaves are applied on wounds , bruises, swelling and insect bite.
- It is used for eye infection, headaches, inflammation, menstrual disorders,pimples,wounds.
- It is used for aches ,burns ,fever , respiratory infections.

## *Ocimum gratissimum*



**Scientific Name** -*Ocimum gratissimum*

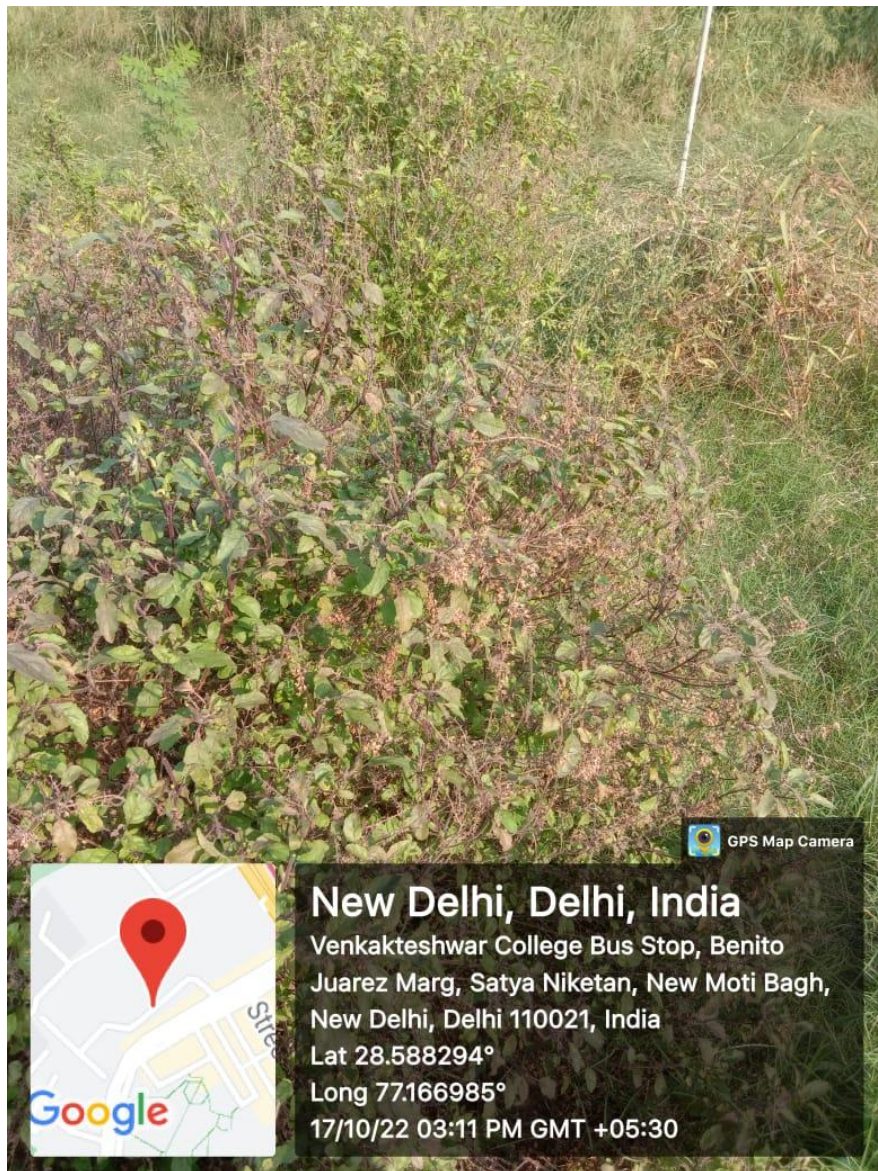
**Family** –Lamiaceae

**Common Name-African basil, वन तुलसी**

**Uses:**

- It is commonly used in headache, fever, diarrhoea or in cases of pneumonia.
- It is often used as a herbal medicine with anti fungal and bacterial properties in it.

## *Ocimum basilicum*



**Scientific Name** -*Ocimum basilicum*

**Family**- Lamiaceae

**Common Name**-Sweet Basil, श्याम तुलसी

### Uses :

- It contains antioxidants which fight diseases.
- It acts as a natural anti-inflammatory and protects against bacterial infections.
- In traditional medicine practices it is considered to be effective for treatment of kidney malfunctions



## *Phyllanthus emblica*



**Scientific Name** -*Phyllanthus emblica*

**Family**- Euphorbiaceae

**Common Name**-Indian gooseberry, **आँवला**

### Uses:

- It is full of antioxidants and vitamins.
- The high concentration of vitamin C in Amla helps the body recovering from illness.
- The fiber in Amla also helps in better digestion.
- The high level of vitamin C in it helps the body to absorb other nutrients.
- It is also considered as an anti-cancer and anti-inflammatory agent.

## *Terminalia arjuna*



**Scientific Name** -*Terminalia arjuna*

**Family**-Combretaceae

**Common Name**-Arjuna, अर्जुन

### Uses:

- It is potent against snail-borne diseases.
- It is effective as an antioxidant and very helpful in regulating the hormonal system of the body.
- Some serious skin conditions can also be treated with regular use of it.

## *Terminalia chebula*



**Scientific name** - *Terminalia chebula*

**Family**-Combretaceae

**Common name** - Chebulic myrobalan, **हरड**

### Uses:

- It is known as 'king of medicine' in Tibet
- it is widely used as a traditional medicine to treat dementia, constipation and diabetes.
- It also decreases the risk of neurodegenerative disorders such as dementia and Parkinson's disease.

## *Cymbopogon citratus*



**Scientific Name** – *Cymbopogon citratus*

**Family**-Poaceae

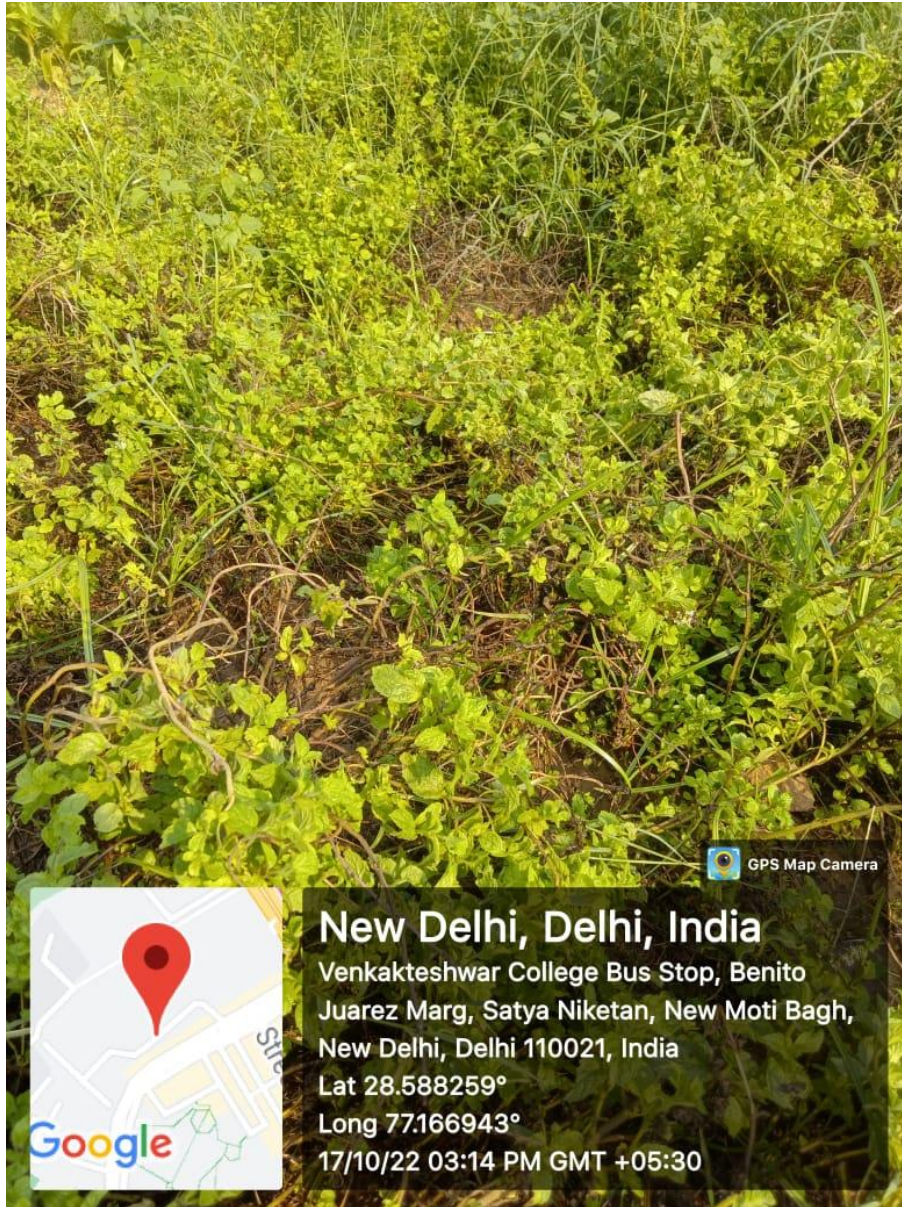
**Common Name**-Lemon grass, नींबू घास

### Uses:

- It is used for headache and fever.

- Tea made from its leaves is used as anti-inflammatory analgesic, diuretic and sedative.
- It is used in the treatment of diabetes.

*Mentha piperita*



**Scientific Name** -*Mentha piperita*

**Family** –Lamiaceae

**Common Name**-mint , पुदीना

## Uses:

- It is used to treat irritable bowel syndrome, Crohn's disease ,mint tea is used to treat cough, bronchitis, inflammation of oral mucosa and throat .
- It is used to treat digestive symptoms such as dyspepsia and nausea.

## *Murraya koenigii*



**Scientific Name** – *Murraya koenigii*

**Family** –Rutaceae

**Common Name**-carry leaves, करी पत्ता

## Uses:

- It acts as a blood purifier, antifungal depressant, and anti-inflammatory agent.
- It can cure diseases like piles.
- It is used to stop vomiting .
- It is effective against diabetes mellitus.

## *Jatropha gossypifolia*



**Scientific Name** – *Jatropha gossypifolia*

**Family** –Euphorbiaceous

**Common Name**-Physic nut,रतनजोत

## Uses:

- It has anti cancer properties.
- It has purgative action,leaves of this plant are used for stomach ache, venereal diseases and blood purifiers.
- its stem sap stops bleeding and itching of cuts and scratches.

## *Withania somnifera*



**Scientific Name** - *Withania somnifera*

**Family**-Solanaceae

**Common Name**-Winter cherry, अश्वगंधा



## Uses:

- It acts as an anticarcinogenic agent ,useful in treating arthritis, diabetes and hypertension.
- It prevents stress related ulcer
- It is an anti-inflammatory agent and antioxidant agent also.

## *Lawsonia inermis*



**Scientific Name** -*Lawsonia inermis*

**Family**-Lythraceae

**Common Name**-Henna plant, मेहंदी

### Uses:

- It is used to treat ulcers, headache, leprosy, and diarrhoea.
- It is also used for skin diseases, jaundice, smallpox and venereal diseases.
- seeds in powdered form are good for liver disorders.
- It is used to treat diabetes, cardiac diseases and fever.

### *Chamaecostus cuspidatus*



**Scientific Name** – *Chamaecostus cuspidatus*

**Family** -Costaceae

**Common Name**-Insulin plant, पुष्करमूला

## Uses:

- It is used in the treatment of diuresis.
- It is used as an Ayurvedic medicine herb.
- It has antioxidant effects.
- It has anti cancer properties.

## *Catharanthus roseus*



**Scientific Name –** *Catharanthus roseus*

**Family-** Apocynaceae

**Common Name-** Periwinkle, **सदाबहार**

**Uses:**

- Juice of leaves is used for indigestion and dyspepsia.
- It is used in diabetes, cancer.
- Decoction of flowers is used in asthma and tuberculosis.
- Flower extract is used for eye wash in infants.

*Strychnos nux-vomica*



**Scientific Name** -*Strychnos nux vomica*

**Family-** Loganiaceae

**Common Name-** Poison nut, **कुचिला**

## Uses:

- It is a toxic drug.
- It is used in various herbal formulations for treatment of liver diseases and Jaundice.
- The seeds are used for the treatment of pain, inflammation and rheumatism.
- The seed extracts are also used as a remedy for Gastritis or Gastric Ulcers.

## *Aloe vera*



**Scientific Name** -*Aloe vera*

**Family** –Asphodelaceae

**Common Name**-Aloe, ग्वारपाठा

**Uses:**

- The gel of this succulent is used as an ointment to heal wounds and burns.
- It also finds applications in treatment of skin diseases.